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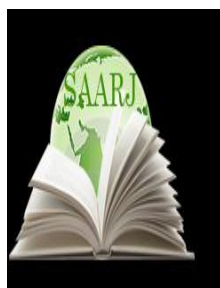
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VISION

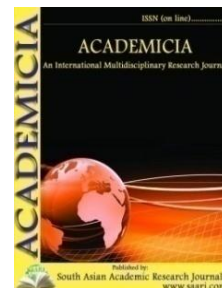
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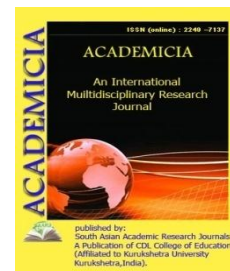
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COLLABORATIVE LEARNING IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE CLASSROOMS



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ABSTRACT

Learning is a continuous process in one's life. Humans start learning from childhood age and they will be learning until they die. It may be a language, a subject, a course or skills (life skills and professional skills). Language learning is also such a process where people learn languages with constant effort and determination. Teachers follow techniques and strategies in language classrooms and learners follow them in order to learn a language successfully. They follow different techniques such as team work, group work, pair work, collaborative learning and so on. Collaborative learning is one of the techniques that learners follow to learn new things and the same is followed while learning the languages. In learning English also, learners adopt this collaborative learning technique and learn the things fast and in a systematic way. The present paper focuses on the advantages of collaborative learning and how it is useful in English language classrooms. Moreover, the importance of collaborative learning and the role of teachers and learners in collaborative learning are clearly expounded. This paper mainly focuses on collaborative learning in English language classrooms and it elaborates how it is useful for the learners in doing the given tasks. Finally, some useful suggestions are given to the teachers as well as learners to implement this technique in the English classrooms.

KEYWORDS: Approach; Collaborative Learning; English Classrooms; Group/Team Work; Learners; Learning Skills; Strategies; Teachers; Techniques.

INTRODUCTION

One of the most treasured values of human beings' is their love of learning. Learning is a very essential skill needed for the growth or personal development of human beings. Learning impacts nearly every facet of their existence every day. Human beings constantly expound on existing knowledge or learn new things. Sometimes, when they are not learning, they may apply their knowledge or skills even if it is merely solving a logical puzzle in order to exercise their minds. Without their desire and drive to learn they will never start any kind of art forms or hobbies. As Sir Francis Bacon says, "Knowledge is Power", this knowledge is acquired through learning. Learning is very helpful for human beings to grow themselves physically, socially, emotionally and financially. The development of the whole society depends on its educated people.

Classrooms are the places where the teacher and the learners work together to achieve their desired goals in a dynamic environment. Since the learners are with various abilities of learning and with different personalities who come from different backgrounds meet together in the classroom to learn the lessons in a learner-friendly manner. For this, the effective teachers have to implement innovative and creative teaching strategies in order to meet their learners' individual needs. As there is no 'one size fits all' solution for this problem, the teachers have to implement various ranges of effective teaching strategies to inspire the learners during their classroom teaching. So the main purpose of the teachers in the classroom is to engage their learners in their learning process. As teachers improve their methods and approaches of their teaching and styles and incorporate these with their with effective and dynamic skills of classroom management, the teachers will come to know which of the strategies work out the best for their learners' personalities and the curriculum they teach. Hence the teachers have to adopt various strategies to satisfy the expectations of the learners and make them understand the teaching content in a learner-centred approach.

Learning a language is different from acquiring a language. In this context, Krashen (1982) says, "Acquiring language is an unconscious process, whereas learning a second language is a conscious one". It is absolutely correct that children acquire their mother tongue right from their birth and on the other hand, they learn their second language once they get some command over the other subjects. The learners should learn the structure as well as its use in real situations while learning a foreign or second language. A native of Spanish learner who wants to learn English will put adjectives after nouns and he should have to do the reverse while he learns English. As the learners are from various backgrounds, the teachers have to create a friendly learning environment for them. Then the learners are motivated and pay more attention towards learning and the learning also happens in a joyful, peasant and congenial atmosphere. Even the small things that are done in the classrooms make a big difference for the English language learners (ELLs) while they are learning a new language and in a different culture. Therefore, the English teachers have to provide a warm and friendly environment for the ELLs to learn English in a learner-friendly manner. The main responsibility of the teachers of English is to motivate the learners towards the subjects by applying different strategies of learning. Furthermore, the teachers have to implement various novel techniques and approaches of English language teaching, the language skills of the ELLs will be improved when they allot more time to learn the new things and give a regular practice to what they have learnt in the classroom. Most frequently, ELLs use the English language not only to describe some notions or ideas but also to contribute to their structured activities where they support group or learner-to-learner interaction.

Here the English language teachers can estimate how much the learners have learned and how much progress they have achieved in learning English. The number of ELLs has been increased by leaps and bounds every year. In America, for instance, the growth of ELLs over the last ten years has been increased massively. The National Clearinghouse for English Language Acquisition (2011) states, “More than one half of states have experienced a growth rate of over 100% in their ELLs numbers”. It is crystal clear that this increase is both in the United States and all over the world.



In most of the situations, effective learning is taking place when the learners learn by working together. Collaborative learning happens when a group of two or more learners work together to collaborate on a task, discuss a point or complete an activity. This type of intended consequence of accomplishing tasks together is to help learners learn the complexities of finding solution to a problem and promote deeper leaning through doing. Group work helps the learners to learn the course material better and provides opportunities for the learners to develop some more additional skills. Learners have to divide the given large project into small tasks, manage time, harness group members’ strengths, cooperate, manage time, address group learning needs, resolve conflicts and reach consensus when the learners want to work in groups. These skills are very much useful for the learners not only in their collaborative workspaces but also in their future careers. To achieve specific learning outcomes, effective group work should be structured carefully. The effective group work must have certain learning outcomes such as instructors’ continuous support throughout the task, formation of clear learning outcomes and the learners’ expectations and well written directions.

What is Collaborative Learning?

According to Vocabulary.com, the word ‘collaborative’ means “something accomplished by working together with others”. MacMillan Dictionary says, “Involving people or groups working together to produce something”, whereas, Oxford dictionary says, “Involving or done by several people or groups of people working together”. It is a known fact that a big job can be accomplished within a short span of time when it is done with collaborative effort. When people collaborate, they naturally cooperate or join forces with the other people to brainstorm ideas,

work together on a project or even assigning responsibility for who will do what. Hence, something that possesses these qualities is called collaborative. When people desire to work toward a shared goal, it is said to be collaborative. In the classroom, the effectiveness of collaborative learning equally depends on how much the teacher concentrates on the learners' performance during the task and how the learners do their work in groups. Collaborative learning covers a comprehensive arena of approaches with a varied unpredictability in the quantity of both in and out of class spell erected around group work. Here the main responsibility of the teachers is to teach their learners the subject well and various methods involved in learning the subject taught. When collaborative learning is applied to learning, it encourages the learners to be energetic in their studies and also forms emotional, social and academic skills which can extend even outside the classrooms. Now-a-days, it has become a burning topic as the efficacy of the work done in the classrooms by the learners in groups and its special effects on the learners' learning. As Benjamin Franklin says, "Tell me and I forget. Teach me and I remember. Involve me and I learn", it really applies to collaborative learning.

As collaborative learning involves groups of learners working together to accomplish a task, solve a problem or create a final product, we can say it is an educational approach. Gerlach (1994) says, "Collaborative learning is based on the idea that learning is a naturally social act in which the participants talk among themselves. It is through the talk that learning occurs". Collaborative learning is an umbrella term for a variety of educational approaches involving joint intellectual effort by either the learners or the learners and teachers together. It is quite common that learners work in groups of two or more, searching mutually for meanings, understanding or solutions. Smith and MacGregor (1992) state, "Collaborative learning varies widely, but it focuses on student's exploration or application of the course material, rather than the teacher's presentation or explication of it".



As critical thinking is needed to solve any problem, it starts with sharing of ideas with one another and this is possible only through collaborative learning. In order to perform different and

difficult tasks quickly and accurately in the classroom, the learners need the help of their peers. In these situations, there is a need for collaborative learning in order to engage the learners actively and effectively on the given tasks. The learners become more responsible as they are asked to perform certain tasks in groups. Moreover, excellent output is expected when there is collaboration among the learners. As Vygotsky (1978) says, “Students are capable of performing at higher intellectual levels when asked to work in collaborative situations than when asked to work individually”. In terms of experience and knowledge, group diversity contributes positively to the learning. Learning environment in higher education is helped a lot by collaborative learning. In the United States, a theoretical analysis on the state of higher education was performed by Kenneth Bruffee and he intended to redefine collaborative learning in academia as, “Simply including more interdependent activities will help the students become more engaged and thoughtful learners, but teaching them that obtaining knowledge is a communal activity itself”.

Collaborative learning is widely used in education and it is one of the realistic and pragmatic teaching approaches where the learners work in teams or groups in order to solve an issue, generate an artifact or understand a notion or concept. In collaborative learning, learners involve with one another in order to get the correct information, assess their notions and scrutinize or monitor their work together. Therefore, collaborative learning is an exact term that caters for educational approaches encircling combined academic exertion between learners or learners and teachers together. Even though the learners work together, each one is responsible and accountable to each other. Collaborative learning either happens in the form of direct communication or uses computer platforms using online forums or chat-rooms. Collaborative teaching as well as learning creates a situation where learners aggressively cooperate by sharing their experiences and undertake various roles. In collaborative learning, the learners work on the main tasks including problem-solving, collaborative writing, study groups, discussions, group projects and some other activities that are related to finding a solution. There are many advantages of collaborative learning and these advantages are discussed below.

The Advantages of Collaborative Learning

- CL (Collaborative Learning) encourages the learners to work in a group.
- CL promotes cooperation among the learners in the group.
- CL develops learning communities.
- CL promotes learners’ critical thinking skills.
- CL promotes learners to cultivate a system that supports the society.
- CL promotes positive race relationships.
- CL helps learners reduce their anxiety because of their cooperation.
- CL cultivates positive attitude towards their teachers.
- CL promotes learner-centred approach.
- CL creates situations and encourages learners to learn from each other.
- CL prepares learners to be self-dependent.
- CL promotes learners to work in a friendly environment.
- CL develops oral communication skills.
- CL promotes learners to engage actively in their learning activities.
- CL provides more opportunities for personal feedback.
- CL promotes learners’ interpersonal development.

- CL increases learners' retention.
- CL encourages learners to have a constructive approach towards the subject they learn.



Fig: The Main Advantages of Collaborative Learning

- CL helps building self-esteem among the learners.
- CL boosts learners' contentment with the experience of their learning.
- CL generates an atmosphere of involved, investigative and active learning.
- CL prepares learners for careers by giving them chances to learn group work or teamwork skills that are valued by their employers once they join any organization.
- CL encourages learners to contribute from their personal, academic and life experience.
- CL helps learners getting better academic achievement in their exams.
- CL reduces learners' frustration.
- CL increases confidence among learners.
- CL helps teachers motivate their learners in specific curriculum.

As group work or team work is the main concern of collaborative learning, it has several advantages for both teachers and learners. The learners get a lot of benefit from collaborative learning where the learners share the ideas with the members of the group and also learn many new things and gain more knowledge from it. Competition is valued over cooperation in our current educational framework and in our society. According to Panitz (1996) and Cohen & Cohen (1991), "By asking group members to identify what behaviours help them work together and by asking individuals to reflect on their contribution to the group's success or failure, students are made aware of the need for healthy, positive, helping interactions".

Collaborative Learning in the English Language Classrooms

As the concentration and involvement of the learners is partial or nominal when the content is presented through an old-fashioned traditional lecture method, the latest teaching methods mainly concentrate on the learners' needs and interests. When the learners share their work among themselves, it becomes easier for them to achieve certain goals. In these situations, the formula of team or group work plays a dominant role in the English language classrooms also. For this purpose, the ELT teachers have to organize group work in order to engage the learners in performing the tasks collaboratively. Collaborative learning happens in the English classrooms when there are role plays, act outs, demonstrations and so on. Moreover, the learners learn independently when they are given freedom to work together in groups and it leads to learner autonomy. It not only reduces the burden of the teacher but also leads the learners to learn things on their own. Hence it is the responsibility of the teachers to lead a warm atmosphere at class and it leads the learners to have high spirit of learning. According to Yan and Zhang (2000), teachers have three basic roles such as 'teacher', 'lecturer', and 'facilitator'. Here, lecturers, merely consider their professional skill by neglecting the teaching methodology. Teachers possess teaching methodology and professional skills, but they occasionally care for the affective experience of the learners. Whereas, facilitators not only take the roles of both teachers and lecturers but also take care in the affective state of learners' learning process and also helps the learners in learning the language by rising their self-consciousness. In this regard, Dornyei (1998) says that motivation has been widely accepted by researchers and teachers as it is the key factor that influences the success and rate of second language learning. A pleasant, congenial and harmonious climate in the English classroom will help the English teachers not only to reduce the anxiety of their learners but also to grab the focus of their learners when they are learning English. In the context of Australian Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL) reality, Huber focused on the iPad utilization and said, "An active and interactive participation will lead to a more meaningful learning of English language and particularly the appropriateness of using the iPad in combination with different apps".



In an English composition classroom, collaborative learning unites the learners when they are assigned open-tasks. A learning method introduced by Kenneth Bruffe, 'Classroom Consensus Group', where three to five learners, mostly three will be an ideal one, are assigned as a group

and are given a question and the group has to solve it or sometimes, they have to solve a problem. The non-foundational task is presented in two ways: as an obscure, where the discussion is created without any proper response or proposes any reply and know the method of how the learners remember the answers. Once the task is given to the learners, the teachers have to observe their performance with their indirect observation. Here the main intention is to confiscate the attention of the teachers' control over the learners. The teachers have to initialize group discussion and the learners' work is evaluated and not judged. The teachers have to present the ideas to their learners of the class by permitting all the small groups to form into a single group. In this process, the answers are compared, the gaps are filled and the authority is not on an individual.

As part of the collaborative learning, the teachers of EFL or ESL have to implement a variety of activities in their classrooms to make the learners active in their learning. So, activities like pair or group discussions provide the learners to work together on shared tasks such as sorting, ranking, matching activities with competitive games like bingo, role play and drama. The teachers can also give the learners some tasks such as information exchange activities including jigsaw activities and barrier games. While doing pair or group discussions, the English teachers have to introduce the activities such as Listening Triangles, Talk Partners, Snowballing, Think-Pair-Share and so on. While working on shared tasks, the teachers should introduce activities like ranking, matching and sorting and the learners work on these tasks collaboratively that encourages them to use the vocabulary of their topic and also inspires them to use the language of agreeing and disagreeing, justifying opinions, making suggestions and so on. The learners also get a chance to have a practice on listening. The teachers should utilize the resources available on the sites where they get images to make them into flashcards that can be used for sorting, ranking or matching.

Learners those who are encouraged by the teachers to take learning in their own hands benefit in a multitude of ways. In collaborative learning, the learners perform certain tasks by forming together in groups or pairs. In this process, the learner is solely responsible for their learning and at the same time, they are also responsible for the members of the same group. The role of the learners play a crucial role in each other's learning. In this regard, Gokhale (1995: 1) aptly says, "The success of one student helps other students to be successful". Collaborative learning has become very popular teaching method in EFL or ESL classrooms. Teachers, researchers and linguists are very much interested in learners' academic practices and it has led them to give more emphasis on academic literacy. The same has been said by O'Rourke (2003) as, "Whatever subject discipline we are located within – civil engineering, classics, child welfare or creative writing, to name four that begin with c – we have in common the medium of language. Whatever else we are doing, we are all doing language". As the main concern of the English language teachers is to meet the needs of EFL or ESL learners, they have to implement various strategies to introduce many novel ways of problem solving methods by implementing collaborative learning in their ELL classrooms effectively. Most of the English language teachers have also found that collaborative learning works as a reliable and effective partner in getting better results in the ELL classrooms as it promotes group learning.

In the recent years, the English language teachers have been practising various new techniques in their classrooms and they also try to promote the learners' learning abilities. For this purpose, the English teachers are involving the EFL/ESL learners in group activities. As collaborative

learning promotes learners finding solution to their problems, the learners learn the English language skills with mutual help of the learners of their groups. Hence the teachers have to act as facilitators to help and encourage the learners achieve their goals while doing the given tasks in a collaborative environment.

CONCLUSION

In this paper, an attempt has been made how collaborative learning happens in the English language classrooms. First of all, the importance of learning and especially, learning a language has been discussed. Later, the importance of collaborative learning has been clearly elaborated. Then the meaning and the scope of collaborative learning has been discussed. Furthermore, the advantages of collaborative learning have been thoroughly discussed. This paper has mainly focused on the implementation of collaborative learning in the EFL/ESL classrooms. Finally, some useful suggestions have been given to both teachers and learners of the English language.

In this modern era, English language teachers involve the learners in various activities rather than just allowing them to learn the things just by memorizing. As the teachers have realized the importance of group learning, they have been implementing several activities that promote effective learning in their classrooms. With these activities, learners learn many new things from their group members and the learning also takes place in a friendly and learner-centred environment. As group work promotes learners' learning levels enormously and develops their critical thinking, the learners will solve any kind of difficult tasks and also develop critical thinking. Moreover, the learners easily mingle with their peers and improve their speaking skills and share knowledge with them.

In collaborative learning, the role of the English teachers is very important and they should assist the learners whenever they ask for help. Furthermore, they have to act as facilitators rather than instructors. At each and every stage, the teachers have to observe their groups' progress and also motivate all the members of various groups to involve in the given tasks. When the learners do their tasks by sharing their duties, the given tasks will be finished easily in a learner-friendly and fun-filled environment. In collaborative learning, even the average learners can contribute a lot and perform well in their group activities. Hence, the English language teachers have to be more dynamic in their classrooms while the learners perform their tasks and should always motivate and encourage them to perform their activities in a well-organized and congenial atmosphere. Then only the main goal of teaching and learning the language skills will be successfully completed in more lively and friendly classroom atmosphere.

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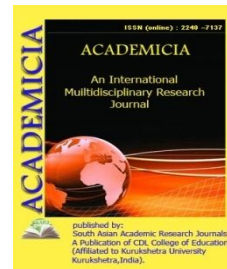
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CRITICAL ANALYSIS ON 'INDIAN YOUNG LAWYERS ASSOCIATION AND ORS. VS. STATE OF KERALA AND ORS'

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ABSTRACT

Our constitution came in to force 1950 and since then it has followed Equality, Equality before law, Equal Protection of Law, No Discrimination on the grounds of Race, Caste, Creed, Colour. etc., No one has right to discriminate Women. Recently in the Sabrimala Temple's (Kerala) Case we can see that women aged above 10 years and below 50 years of the age are not allowed to enter in to the temple for worship. It is one of the largest Hindu Pilgrimage Centers visited by 50 million devotees every year, The rule which was consent, the ban were listed in Kerala Hindu Places of Public Worship(Authorization of Entry) Rules of 1965.which violated of Freedom to follow and propagate religion listed in Article 25 of the Constitution. Especially under Article 25(2) says Legislature can enact a law to provide for "Social Welfare" and reforms or throwing open of Hindu Religious institutions of a Public Character to all classes and sections of Hindus. Article - 25 is meant to apply to all religions and when the Constitution says no religion can discriminatingly restricted women, it applies to all religions Article -15,17 and 25 did not bar the legislature from enacting laws to bring in Social Reforms, but the Constitution through a Fundamental right has protected Practices and Customs those are essential and integral to a religious denomination. Patriarchy is apparent in the belief that the dominant status of a man in society makes him capable of performing austerity while a woman, who is only a "Chattel of man" is incapable of remaining pure for the 41 days of penance prior to Pilgrimage¹. However the Kerala Govt. had re-affirmed its complete support for lifting the prohibition.

KEYWORDS: Sovereignty, Discrimination, Equality, Freedom, Bias, Foul Constitution, Patriarchy

INTRODUCTION

In Sabrimala Temple's case Supreme Court has struck down a rule which was listed in Kerala Hindu Places of Public Worship (Authorisation of Entry) Rules of 1965. The Rule to ban the entry of women above 10 years and under 50 years of the age was against our constitution although it was ultra virus and not providing or giving them right to equality and right to worship. Our Constitution is very specific about the discrimination. It says that no one should be discriminated on the grounds of race, caste, creed, colour..etc.,. It also speaks about the Right of Freedom, Right to Life and Equality. It also says that even state shall not interfere in the Right of Life and Liberty except in the condition of State Emergency. This is the era when woman empowerment took place and woman is showing her talent in every field whether it is business, occupation, Study, Politics....etc,. In progressive life of women she faced equal challenges as man do face. As per the tradition and social situation of society women were not allowed (age-10 – 50 yrs) to enter in a temple for the purpose of worship is quit insulting and also a foul of the constitution. This Rule (3) of the temple is something **ultra virus** to the Indian Constitution. Finally curtail was lifted by the supreme Court and now woman are allowed to enter in to the temple for the purpose of worship without being discriminated. There are some facts that should be focused in this case, to throw some light the event took place in Kerala the Researcher has analyzed the same which is discussed further by the researcher.

Case Note

In Kerala there was a rule applicable to all women discriminating them from man and others laid down in Kerala Hindu Places of Public Worship(Authorization of Entry) Act,1965. In which courts did scrutiny and found that there the rule which was laid down in the Act was against Article 14, 15,25 and 51 A)e) of the Indian Constitution.

The petitioners in this case prayed for issuance of discretion commanding to respondents to ensure of female devotees between age group of 10 to 50 at Lord Ayappa Temple which was not allowing women to enter on the basis of certain customs and usage².

Facts

The Petitioners had prayed for issues of appropriate writ or direction commanding to Respondents to ensure entry of female devotees between the age group 10 to 50 at the Lord Ayappa Temple which had been denied to them on the basis of certain custom and usage, to declare rule 3(b) of the Kerala Hindu Places of Public Worship (Authorization of Entry) Rules framed in exercise of powers conferred by **Section- 4** of the Kerala Hindu Places of Public Worship (Authorization of Entry) Act,1965 as unconstitutional being violative of Article **14, 15, 25 and 51A(e)** of the Constitution of India and further to pass directions for safety of women pilgrims. That apart, a prayer has also been made for laying guidelines in matters of general inequality related to religious practices in places of worship³.

Analysis on the case

Since the time we started to learn we have studied that we the Indians are equal and we all are brothers and sisters, in an oath that we do take or we have taken in our schooling time or in our childhood. Our Constitution is very clear about the same. It says that India is a Sovereign Nation and No one should be discriminated on the bases of Sex, Race, Caste, Creed,or colour. It also

says that everyone has Freedom and can choose his/her own religion to practice. Everyone has right to express his/her views inclusive of right to life and personal liberty.

We all know that Right to life and liberty (Art.21) also has Right of movement as briefly discussed in *Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India*⁴

Impact of Dominating Character of Ayyappa Temple

We can see that from the behavior /Custom of Ayyappa Temple the Patriarchy is apparent in the belief that the dominant status of a man in society makes him capable of performing austerity while a woman, who is only a “Chattel of man” is incapable of remaining pure for 41 days of penance prior to pilgrimage.

However, the Kerala Government had re affirmed its complete support for lifting the prohibition. It had argued that the customs of the Temple are subject to constitutional; principles and the bar on the entry for woman violated their fundamental rights of woman as a whole.

Foul on Article – 14 and 15(3) of Indian Constitution

Article – 14 The State not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India. Constitution guarantees Protection, prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

Courts have upheld legislation containing apparently discriminatory provisions where the discrimination is based on a reasonable basis. The test that has been used by the judiciary is whether the classification of persons has been based on some intelligible differentia, and whether these differentia had any nexus with the object of legislation.

Indra Sawhney V. Union of India⁵

The policy of Government was to appoint only women as principals in women’s college. A male teacher working in the college challenges the college’s policy and argued that such a rule is discriminatory on the ground of sex. The court held that the appointment of only lady principals or lady teachers in a women’s college would not violate Article 14 or article 16 on the ground of reasonable classification and having a nexus with the object sought to be achieved. Lines based on *Vijay Lakshmi V. Punjab University*⁶.

Article – 15(3) –in terms provides that nothing in Article – 15 shall prevent the state from making any special provision for women and children.

Section – 56 of CPC, which makes special provision for women, is clearly a provision relatable to Article 5(3) of the constitution of India, and therefore, there is no reason to declare the same as unconstitutional.

Since the deity in Sabrimala temple is in the form of Yogi or a Naisthik Brahmchari, not allowing women to offer worship in the temple so that even the slightest deviation from celibacy and austerity observed by the deity do not cause by the presence of such woman is unconstitutional. We all know that Right to Life and Liberty also has inclusive Right of movement as briefly discussed in *Maneka Gandhi Vs. Union of India*⁷ **BRIEF FACTS OF THE CASE –**

On the 4th of July, 1977, Smt. Maneka Gandhi received a letter from the Regional Passport Office, Delhi, asking her to submit her passport (No. K-869668) within seven days from the day

on which she had received such letter, i.e. before 11th July 1977. The letter stated that it had been the decision of the Government of India to impound her passport under Section 10(3)(c) of the Passport Act 1967. The grounds for such an impounding, as told to her, was “public interest.”

Smt. Maneka Gandhi immediately sent a letter to the Regional Passport Officer, inquiring about the grounds on which her passport had been impounded. She also requested him to provide a copy of the ‘Statement of Reasons’ for making of such an order. The reply sent by the Ministry of External Affairs was that it was the decision of the Government of India to impound the passport in the interest of the general public. Also, there were orders to not issue her a copy of the Statement of Reasons. Smt. Maneka Gandhi thus filed a petition with regards to the matter.

JUDGEMENT OF THE CASE –

It was held that Section 10(3)(c) of the Passport Act confers vague and undefined power on the passport authorities, it is ultra virus of Article 14 of the Constitution since it doesn’t provide for an opportunity for the aggrieved party to be heard, which is our Constitutional Right. It was also held it was against Article 21 since it did not affirmed to the word “procedure” as mentioned in the clause, and the present procedure performed was the worst possible one. The Court, however, refrained from passing any formal answer on the matter, and ruled that the passport would remain with the authorities till they deem fit.

Right to Freedom

Article 19 (1) Provides all citizens with the following rights:

- Freedom of Speech and expression (A.19 (1)9a));
- To assemble peaceably and without arms (Art.19 (1)(b));
- To form associations or unions (Art.19(1)(c));
- To move freely throughout the territory of India(Art.19(1)(d));
- To reside and settle in any part of the territory of India (Art.19(1)(e);and
- To practice any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business (Art.19 (1) (g)).

In **Chintaman Rao V. State of Madhya Pradesh**⁸ - A State Government passed a law prohibiting all persons residing in certain areas, and engaged in agricultural labour, from engaging in the manufacture of bidis. The object of the law was to keep sufficient labour supply for agricultural purposes. The court held that this object could have been achieved by restraining the employment of agricultural labour in bidi manufacturing during the agricultural season. The law as it stood imposed an absolute, unreasonable restriction on the freedom of trade, profession, occupation and business, and was struck down.

Article 21 – No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.

Thus the article expressly forbids the executive from interfering with the life and liberty of the individuals without the authority of law.

The Supreme Court held that procedure for depriving individual liberty in a law must not be “arbitrary, unfair or unreasonable”⁹. The position today is, the courts not only restrain arbitrary action of the executive, they also examine whether the laws providing for curtailment of liberty are arbitrary, unfair or unreasonable.

Another landmark case is **A.K.Gopalan Vs. The State of Madras** – This was a petition by the applicant under Article 32 of the Constitution of India for a writ of Habeas Corpus against his denomination in the Madras jail. The question of validity of **Preventive Detention Act** was argued before the Supreme Court at a great length. This was the first case in which different Articles of the Constitution of India contained in Fundamental Rights questioned.

It was held, that Preventive Detention Act, 1950 was ultra virus the Constitution of India with the exception of Section 14 which is illegal and ultra virus. It was further held that **Article 21 is applicable to Preventive Detention and Prevention Detention Act, 1950. It was stated that Indian courts could restrain only arbitrary executive action but not arbitrary legislation¹⁰.**

Here, researchers point is that even State can't curtail Right to Life and Personal Liberty, except in the Emergency conditions like break out of war.etc.,. Than who are we to discriminate women and to stop them in entering in Temple. She also has Right to choose the place of Worship; she cannot be stopped to practice the same on the ground of sex or untouchability due to menstruation.

Constitution also states in **Article- 14** The State not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India. Constitution guarantees Protection, prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. It gives Equality before law. Than prohibition on the ground of discrimination is the foul of Constriction's applicability. As such this right was considered to no to be discriminated in access to public offices or places or in public matters generally.

Thus, the right to equality in the Constitution of India – Right not to be discriminated against but also a positive right to be treated as an equal.

It lays down the general principals of equality before the law and prohibits unreasonable discrimination between the persons.

Article 15 – relates to prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place or birth.

Equal Protection of Laws

It is guarantee of equal treatment by our Constitution. An equal law should be applied with an equal hand to all persons who are equals. The rule is that the like should be treated a like and not that unlike should be treated alike¹¹. The same or uniform treatment of unequals is as bias as unequal's treatment of equals¹².

In highlight of this statement we have landmark case Air **India V. NargeshMeerza¹³**- A REGULATION MADE BY Air India International; a statutory corporation, providing for termination of service of an air hostess on her first pregnancy has been held to be arbitrary and abhorrent to the notions of civilized society. The regulation also fixed age of retirement of air hostess at 35 years but **authorized the managing** directorsto extend the same to 45 years at his option subject to other conditions being satisfied. The regulation was held **bad** as it armed the managing director with **unanalyzed** and **unguided** discretion to extend the age of retirement of an air hostess, No guidelines, Principles or norms were laid down subject to which the power was to be exercised .Nor was there any procedural safeguards available to an air hostess who was denied the extension.

In **Bachan Singh V. State of Punjab**¹⁴, Rule of law which permits the entire fabric of the Indian Constitution excludes arbitrariness.

“Whenever we find arbitrariness or unreasonableness there is the denial of rule of law”.

Article 14 – Enacts primarily a guarantee against arbitrariness and inhibits state action, whether legislative or executive, which suffers from the vice of arbitrariness.

“Every state action must be non – arbitrary and reasonable. Otherwise, the court would strike it down as invalid”.

Both **Article 15** and **Article 25(2)** enjoin a duty on constitutional courts and governments to act against a religious practice discriminatory towards women. Article 25(2) – Legislature can enact a law to provide for “Social welfare and reforms or throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a Public character to all classes and sections of Hindus.

Article 25 is meant to apply religions and when the **Constitution says no religion can discriminately restrict Women, it applies to all religions**. Article 15, 17 and 25 did not bar the legislature from enacting laws to bring in social reforms, but the constitution through a fundamental right has protected practices and customs that are essential and integral to a religious denomination¹⁵.

Researcher felt that arguing that those below 10 years and above 50 years are allowed to enter in to the temple and the lord Ayyappa is a Nasthik Brahmachari is not genuine for discriminating women. Sabrimala does not practice exclusion. People from all walks and spheres of the World and from every creed, caste and religion enter and offer their prayers in the temple than why can't the women between 10 – 5- years age groups?

Patriarchy is apparent in the belief that the dominant status of a man in society makes him capable of performing strictness while a woman, who is only a “Chattel of Man”, is incapable of remaining pure due to her menstruation cycle. Indeed the Kerala Govt. had re affirmed their complete support for lifting the veil of prohibition. It had agreed that the customs of the Temple are subject to constitutional principles and the bar on entry for fundamental rights of women as a whole.

Mandamus – The writ of Mandamus applies to this case. The word “mandamus” literally means “command”. This can be issued to provide for remedies for the enforcement of rights where a fundamental right is infringed by a statute, statutory order, or a “non – statutory “executive order. **Prabodh V. State of Uttar Pradesh**¹⁶- In this case the facts are – a District Collector, issued an order, directing the jail authorities not to permit the inmates at a prison to vote during the upcoming general elections. An inmate, cause a petition under Article 32 to be filed before the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court can issue a writ of mandamus, quashing the District Collector's order, and directing the jail authorities to ensure that inmate's right to vote is not violated.

The fundamental duties are specifically enforceable in court unless a law is passed to give effect to any of them. If there is a conflict between such a law and fundamental right, then the court would make an effort to reconcile them, unless such a difference is reconcilable. For example, the duty “to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women” (Article 51- A (e)) implies a right in every woman not to be subjected to such practices. This applies equally for the other

duties as well as discussed in **Union of India V. Naveen Jindal**¹⁷. In some cases, however, if the non – observance of a duty one citizen can be established as a violation of another, the courts may provide an appropriate remedy as discussed in **Vishakha V. State of Rajasthan**¹⁸.

Application of laws in Kerala

Kerala Hindu Places of Public Worship (Authorization of Entry) Act, 1965 itself has **Section 2**: In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, -

- (a) “Hindu” includes a person professing the Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina religion;
- (b) “place of public worship” means a place, by whatever name known or to whomsoever belonging, which is dedicated to, or for the benefit of, or is used generally by, Hindus or any Section or class thereof, for the performance of any religious service or for offering prayers therein , and includes all and subsidiary shrines mutts ,devasthanams, namaskara mandapams and nalambalams appurtenant or attached to any such place, and also any sacred tanks, wells, springs and water courses the water of which are worshipped, or are used for bathing or for worship, but does not include a “sreekoil”;
- (c) “Section or class” includes any division, sub- division, caste, sub- caste, sect or denomination whatsoever.

Section 3 – that provides for places of public worship to be open to all Sections and classes of Hindus - Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law for the time being in force or any custom or usage or any instrument having effect by virtue of any such law or any decree or order of court, every place of public worship which is open to Hindus generally or to any Section or class thereof , shall be open to all Sections and classes of Hindus; and no Hindu of whatsoever Section or class shall ,in any manner, be prevented, obstructed or discouraged from entering such place of public worship, or from worshipping or offering prayers thereat, or performing any religious service therein ,in the like manner and to the like extents any other Hindu of whatsoever Section or class may enter, worship, pray or perform:

Provided that in case of a public of public worship which is temple founded for the benefit of any religious denomination or Section thereof, the provisions of this section, shall be subject to the right of that religious denomination or section as the case may be, to manage its own affairs in matters of religion.

While putting a ban on the entry of women above the age of 10 years and below 50 years they are disobeying their own Rules and Regulations.

CONCLUSION

This is the era where the women empowerment taken place. The Indian history of Sati Pratha had already thrown out by the efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, who has made his efforts to abolish the practices of “Sati” and “Child Marriage”.

Women are increasingly getting empowered to decide the course of their life and professions and their fullest potential. Women empowerment is not limited to urban, working women but women in even remote towns and villages are now increasingly making their voices loud and clear in society. They are no longer willing to play a second fiddle to their male counterparts. They are asserting their social and political rights and making their socio- economic backgrounds.

As we discussed further in detail that how she gave a fight for her right in the light of various instances, The Woman power is steadily increasing in India. India is the Mother land where Kalpanachawla (deceased) born, who was the First astronaut to flew in the Space Shuttle Colombia in 1997. We had the brave lady Neerja Bhanot, who was a brave airhostess – sacrificed her life to save the passengers on Pan Am Flight 73, which was hijacked by terrorists during a stopover in Karachi, Pakistan, on 5 September 1986. She was shot while helping passengers escape through the emergency exits¹⁹. Her life and heroism inspired the biopic Neerja by Ram Madhvani released in 2016.

We have learned about one more brave lady Rani Manikarnika (ZhansikiRaani), who alone gave fight to fighters along with her small child on back to save the Zhansi.

When our Constitution guarantees Equality, Equality before law, Equal Protection of Law, No Discrimination on the bases of Race, Caste, Creed, Color..etc., No one has right to discriminate Women. It says that India is a Sovereign Nation no one can be discriminated which we have seen in the verdict of the recent Sabrimala Case, where the women power won on the rigid custom which was followed since ages. Article 15 – relates to prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place or birth. Article - 25 is meant to apply to all religions and when the Constitution says no religion can discriminately restrict women, it applies to all religions Article -15, 17 and 25 did not bar the legislature from enacting laws to bring in Social Reforms, but the Constitution through a Fundamental right has protected Practices and Customs that are essential and integral to a religious denomination. Patriarchy is apparent in the belief that the dominant status of a man in society makes him capable of performing austerity while a woman, who is only a “Chattel of man” is incapable of remaining pure for the 41 days of penance prior to Pilgrimage.

Even in **Kerala Hindu Places of Public Worship (Authorization of Entry) Act, 1965** itself has mentioned places of public worship to be open to all Sections and classes of Hindus- Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law for the time being in force or any custom or usage or any instrument having effect by virtue of any such law or any decree or order of court, every place of public worship which is open to Hindus generally or to any Section or class thereof, shall be open to all Sections and classes of Hindus; and no Hindu of whatsoever Section or class shall, in any manner, be prevented, obstructed or discouraged from entering such place of public worship, or from worshipping or offering prayers thereat, or performing any religious service therein, in the like manner and to the like extents any other Hindu of whatsoever Section or class may enter, worship, pray or perform. Although the rule 3 to not allow entry of women aged between 10 – 50 years for the worship was ultra virus of the same. Finally the verdict came in the support of women and now the bar has been lifted for all. Temple is a religious place where everyone can come and pray and do worship no one should be stopped on the bases of customs or any rigid laws in contradiction.

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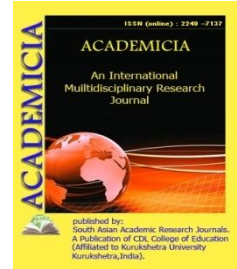
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THE WAYS OF MAKING WORK EFFECTIVENESS CALCULATIONS OF THE TRADE ENTERPRISES

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the factors affecting labor productivity change in commercial enterprises and ways to calculate them. The methods of determining the impact of factors such as the impact of changes in labor productivity on sales staff, the contribution of employees engaged in trade, the level of staffing of current assets, the level of their current assets availability, the availability of staff resources, and the use of theoretical and practical information. As a result of the analysis, the ways of management decisions are also explained.

KEYWORDS: Trade, Commerce Economy, Labor, Labor Productivity, Productivity, Performance Indicators, Factors, Factor Analysis, Opportunities, Management Decisions.

INTRODUCTION

Today, one of the main indicators of labor productivity is the increasing labor productivity. In his appeal to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 28 December 2018, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyayev set several priorities for the economic development and intensification of the economy. In particular, "When talking about the challenges facing the economy, it is important to note that the following objectives are based on a large-scale economic reform," as one of them is "modernization and diversification of the economy, increasing labor productivity (our focus is ZA) to ensure high economic growth.

Today, it is necessary to use all internal and external factors of labor productivity to achieve these priorities. This necessitates a factor analysis of this indicator.

Our research has shown that many factors affect the labor productivity of commercial enterprises. Depending on their performance, they can be divided into two major groups: factors that can be considered and difficult to count, factors that can not be stated in accounts and reports.

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

In the research process, we have developed ways to calculate the factors that affect functional efficacy (C) factors that are functionally related to this indicator. These include:

- labor productivity (O1) of traffickers;
- the share of sales employees in the staff (O2);
- availability of current assets (O3);
- provision of own funds to current assets (O4);
- staff equity (O5).

Because these five factors are functionally dependent, we recommend using a multiplicative type of mathematical models. It is suggested that this relationship be expressed through the following formula:

$$C_c = O_1 * O_2 * O_3 * O_4 * O_5;$$

Main part

Based on this multiplier model, it is possible to calculate the effects of factors affecting the productivity of commercial enterprises. Now let's look at ways to calculate the effects of each factor using the chain of economic analysis. The effect of the result, that is, the impact of the first factor on the effectiveness of labor productivity (the effectiveness of trading employees) (ΔH_{O_1}) we calculate the result for the calculation with the change in this factor ($H_{O_1}^{kx} = O_1^x * O_2^p * O_3^p * O_4^p * O_5^p$) and the planned amount of the result $H_p = O_1^p * O_2^p * O_3^p * O_4^p * O_5^p$. To do this, we recommend using the following formula:

$$\Delta H_{O_1} = H_{O_1}^{kx} - H_p = (O_1^x * O_2^p * O_3^p * O_4^p * O_5^p) - (O_1^p * O_2^p * O_3^p * O_4^p * O_5^p);$$

1. The effectiveness of the result of the analysis, that is, the impact of the second factor (the contribution of the sales staff to the general staff) for the change in labor productivity

(ΔH_{O_2}) we calculate the result for the calculation with the change in this factor ($H_{O_2}^{KX} = O_1^x * O_2^x * O_3^p * O_4^p * O_5^p$) and the calculated value of the first factor change in the result ($H_{O_1} = O_1^x * O_2^p * O_3^p * O_4^p * O_5^p$) lost. To do this, it is recommended to use this formula:

$$\Delta H_{O_2} = H_{O_2}^{KX} - H_{O_1}^{KX} = (O_1^x * O_2^x * O_3^p * O_4^p * O_5^p) - (O_1^x * O_2^p * O_3^p * O_4^p * O_5^p);$$

2. The study of the effects of the third factor (staffing of current assets) on the change in labor productivity (ΔH_{O_3}) we will be recruited to change the calculation and the outcome ($H_{O_3}^{KX} = O_1^x * O_2^x * O_3^x * O_4^p * O_5^p$) and the calculated value of the second factor change in the result ($H_{O_2} = O_1^x * O_2^x * O_3^p * O_4^p * O_5^p$) lost. To do this, we recommend using the following formula using the chain method:

$$\Delta H_{O_3} = H_{O_3}^{KX} - H_{O_2}^{KX} = (O_1^x * O_2^x * O_3^x * O_4^p * O_5^p) - (O_1^x * O_2^x * O_3^p * O_4^p * O_5^p);$$

2. Indicator of the study, ie the effectiveness of the fourth factor (the availability of equity capital) for the change in labor productivity of commercial enterprises (ΔH_{O_4}) we calculate the result for the calculation with the change in this factor ($H_{O_4}^{KX} = O_1^x * O_2^x * O_3^x * O_4^x * O_5^p$) and the calculated amount of change in the result of the third factor ($H_{O_3} = O_1^x * O_2^x * O_3^x * O_4^p * O_5^p$) lost. To do this, we recommend using the following formula using the chain method: $\Delta H_4 = H_{O_4}^{KX} - H_{O_3}^{KX} = (O_1^x * O_2^x * O_3^x * O_4^x * O_5^p) - (O_1^x * O_2^x * O_3^x * O_4^p * O_5^p)$;

5. The effectiveness of the results of the analysis, ie the effectiveness of the last, fifth factor (staffing) (ΔH_{O_5}) we calculate the result for the calculation with the change in this factor ($H_{O_5}^{KX} = O_1^x * O_2^x * O_3^x * O_4^x * O_5^x$) and the calculated amount of change in the fourth factor ($H_{O_4} = O_1^x * O_2^x * O_3^x * O_4^x * O_5^p$) let's break down. To do this, we recommend using the following formula: $\Delta H_{O_5} = H_{O_5}^{KX} - H_{O_4}^{KX} = (O_1^x * O_2^x * O_3^x * O_4^x * O_5^x) - (O_1^x * O_2^x * O_3^x * O_4^x * O_5^p)$;

As usual, the impact of all factors should be the same as the total change in the result. To do this, we recommend using an additive model of mathematical methods: $\Delta H_{O_1} = \Delta H_{O_1} \pm \Delta H_{O_2} \pm \Delta H_{O_3} \pm \Delta H_{O_4} \pm \Delta H_{O_5}$;

By identifying these methods with the use of practical information, it ensures a high rate of return performance by finding and implementing internal opportunities for the growth of productivity in commercial enterprises. To do this, first of all, we will calculate the absolute number of factors by using the relevant indicators (Table 1).

TABLE 1 THE WAYS OF DETERMINING THE PRODUCTIVITY OF COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES AND THE FACTORS AFFECTING THEIR CHANGES IN 2017-2018

№	Indicators	2017y	2018y	Difference (+,-)	Increase rate (%)
1	Commodity turnover, UZS thous	12989534,0	13693241,0	+703707,0	105,4
2	Personnel, Person	20	21	+1	105,0
	including:				

2.1	Number of sales people, one person	13	15	+2	115,4
3	Average cost of current assets, thousand rubles	538154	674984	+136830	125,4
4	Average cost of own funds, thousand rubles	512511	630024	+117513	122,9
5	Labor productivity, thous. Soum (1q / 2q)	649476,7	652059,1	+2582,4	100,4
6	Labor Force Effectiveness, thous. UZS (1q / 2.1q)	999194,9	912882,7	-86312,2	91,4
7	Share of sales staff in staff, coefficient. (2.1q / 2q)	0,6511	0,7143	+0,632	109,7
8	The current assets are staffed by one person (2q / 3q)	0,0371	0,0311	-0,006	83,8
9	Providing own funds with current assets, thousand rubles (3q / 4q)	1,0500	1,0714	+0,021	102,0
10	Personnel's own funds, thousand rubles (4k / 2q)	25625,6	30001,1	+4375,5	117,1

As shown in the table, labor productivity of the analyzed commercial enterprise has increased by 2018 in comparison with 2017, +2582.4 thousand soums or 100.4%. The above five factors have influenced the change. Changes in the turnover of goods and the influence of other factors on the formation of these factors have changed the turnover of commodities. During the analyzed period the volume of trade turnover increased by 703707,0 thousand Soum or 105,4%. The number of employees in this commercial enterprise also increased by 1 person or 105.0%. It turns out that the growth of commodity turnover seems to grow at a glance at the expense of extensive factors. However, if we take a closer look at the issue, we see that the number of tradesmen is substantially changed. It can be seen that this figure increased by 2 people or 115.4%. One of the factors influencing the growth of commodity turnover and, respectively, the labor productivity, was the growth of current assets. During the analyzed period, this figure increased by 1,000 soums or by 0%.

TABLE 1 DETERMINING THE PRODUCTIVITY OF COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES AND THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE CHANGE IN 2017-2018 ACCOUNT BOOK

№	Indicators	2017y	2018y	Chain Replacement			
				1-factor	2- factor	3- factor	4- factor
1	Labor productivity of sales staff, thous. UZS (1q / 2.1q)	999194,9	912882,7	912882,7	912882,7	912882,7	912882,7
2	Share of sales staff in staff, coefficient. (2.1q / 2q)	0,6511	0,7143	0,6511	0,7143	0,7143	0,7143
3	Employee supply of current assets, person (2q / 3q)	0,0371	0,0311	0,0371	0,0371	0,0311	0,0311
4	Equity provision with own funds, thousand rubles (3q / 4q)	1,0500	1,0714	1,0500	1,0500	1,0500	1,0714

	4q)						
5	Employee's own funds, thousand rubles (4q / 2q)	25625,6	30001,1	25625,6	25625,6	25625,6	25625,6
6	Labor productivity of a merchant enterprise, thousand rubles (1q / 2q)	649476,7	652059,1	593334,9	550927,9	545656,5	556777,5

As can be seen from this table, the labor productivity of a commercial enterprise in 2018 has grown by 2,082.4 thousand soums compared to 2017:

$$652059,1 - 649476,7 = +2582,4 \text{ thousand sum}$$

Five factors have affected this change. The effects of each of the above methods can be determined.

To determine the impact of the first factor on the productivity (productivity) of a commercial enterprise, the change in this first factor is the result of recalculated results ($H_{O_1}^{KX}$), its last year's amount (H_p) changing. Over 56,141,800 people have been reduced

$$\Delta H_{O_1} = H_{O_1}^{KX} - H_p = 593334,9 - 649476,7 = -56141,8 \text{ thousand sum}$$

The result of this analysis allows management decisions. The analysis showed that two of the five factors studied had a negative effect, and three had a positive effect. All of these will be governed by appropriate management decisions. The form below can be seen in the table below (Table 3).

TABLE 3. WAYS TO TAKE MANAGEMENT DECISIONS BASED ON THE FACTORS AFFECTING LABOR PRODUCTIVITY CHANGE

I/p	Names of Factors	Issues that should be considered during the management process
1.	Labor productivity of traffickers	Under the influence of this factor, the result decreased by 56,141,800 soums. Particular attention will be paid to the factors affecting the quality of sales services, such as the professional skills of traffickers, their discipline and culture of dealing with customers. Qualification of personnel who do not meet the requirements is increased or transferred to another job.
2.	The contribution of the sales staff to the staff	Under the influence of this factor, the result reached +57593,0 thousand soums. In the future, it will be necessary to take steps to ensure that continuing increase in the share of sales employees in the staff is at least decreasing.
3.	Staff provision of current assets	Under the influence of this factor the indicator decreased by 10,571,400 soums. In order to have a positive impact on future asset allocation in the future, it will have to increase staff. However, it will be necessary to increase the efficiency of staff without reducing the effectiveness of their work. The growth rate of sales of goods (turnover) should not exceed the rate of growth of employees.

4.	Equity is provided with current assets	As a result of this factor, the result reached +11,121,000 soums. In the future, it will also increase the availability of funds for current assets. At least, it is necessary to take measures to keep the amount of this indicator down.
5.	Employee self-sufficiency	As a result of this factor, the result reached +95281.6 thousand soums. In order to maintain the positive impact of this indicator in the future, it is necessary to ensure a high rate of growth of its funds over the growth rate of the employees. This increases the staff's own funds and does not reduce the effect of this factor on labor efficiency.

CONCLUSION

As can be seen from these, it is important to avoid the impact of each factor to increase the productivity of a commercial enterprise. To do this, they need to be deeply analyzed and take steps to make scientifically-motivated management decisions. This requires proper knowledge and skills from industry professionals. Today's salesperson should not only be confused with knowing the secrets of trading, but must also master its management mechanisms.

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TASAVVUF AND HUMANITY: PRIVATIZATION AND PRIVATIZATION PHYSICAL PROPERTY

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the philosophical analysis of the general and personality aspects of Sufism and Future science. Moreover, it analyses both theoretical and practical points of the development as all. The meaning of the word "Mutarasm" means to follow the pattern, but although they are exemplified in the tradition of the dervishes, they are blameless and they are blessed by their sincerity. Moreover, as a result of such research, the attitude of the teaching and futuristic to the Islamic Shari'ah is clear. This can only be achieved on the basis of studying historical sources and sources of literature on the subject. In addition, Khaifif also gives a very interesting insight into the pillars of tasawwuf and says ten. In this verse, he writes: "If ten times the pillars of tasawwuf ask for it, say ten. Thus, the word futwut is used to refer to the young man and this is true. The other is the same as portico or portico. They apply in a figurative sense to a person who has attained the limits of perfection in terms of human values.

KEYWORDS: Sufism, Futility, Commonality, Propriety, "Fat", Rukn, Tariqat.

INTRODUCTION

The study of Sufism's science as a research object has put the question of social scientists to investigate the essence and meaning of the futuristic movement that complements and suits the Sufism's practical aspects.

The social essence of tasawwuf aimed at purifying human hearts and minds is further revealed by the futility movement. But for many years, there were cases of confrontation between Sufism and Futility. Therefore, there is a need to analyze the relationship between the Sharia and the futility, without having to analyze the system, and to analyze their general and specific aspects in terms of sources. Moreover, as a result of such research, the attitude of the teaching and futuristic to the Islamic Shari'ah is clear. This can only be achieved on the basis of studying historical sources and sources of literature on the subject.

This article outlines the issues of universalism and privacy in the light of these sources.

Main part

Every scientist who studies the science of tasawwuf feels that this knowledge is a great ocean. If you go to discover the secrets of this knowledge, you will see how much new it will open up to it. In this regard, our researchers regard futility as a part of the teaching, and in many cases have left it in the perspective of research. But in our opinion, the futuristic, which has been established in the 10th century as a practical example of the Sufism sect, has 71 conditions as a movement and outlook on the country, waiting for its independent investigation. Our mission is to reveal the general and specific aspects of Sufism and Futility. To do this, we must first think about the social and philosophical aspects of Sufism.

Sufism is a teaching that emerged in the middle of the VIII century in the Islamic world, which has an important place in the history of the Oriental socio-philosophical thought and has a stage of evolutionary development. Initially, Sufism appears as an act of self-denial. However, at the end of the 8th century and beginning of the 9th century, they were called Sufis or spirit persons. The purpose is to love Allah from the soul, to know and recognize His attributes, to purify the heart from the desires of anxious desires, to reach the will of Allah in a purely pure state and to disseminate the idea of pleasure. The human spirit is divine and, therefore, the ultimate goal is to join the divine world. At that point we found the following opinion of Hafiz al-Sherazi: In this way, the mind that is "the earth that checks the earth with a glance at the eye" is unmatched in mind, but different from the philosophers, who drink the knowledge of the Sharia and drink from the Shari'ah science, a group of distinguished people appeared that they called them spirit persons. Their characters, their conduct, words and deeds were amazed by the characters, some of them had predictions from the unseen, and their mysterious miracles were astonishing. They were spoken by the people, the saint, the family, the people of their booty, the noble, the dower, the gallows, and the poor. However, the term "Sufi" is more commonly used in this category, because the meaning of this word is broader and contains other concepts and terms.

The Sufis themselves divided into three groups in the work of the "Futuvvatnomai sultan" by Hussein Voiz Kashifiy: Mu'oshir, mutarasms, muhaqqiq. The Mu'adhirs - the fans of the sect of the people, they love the dervishes, participate in the dervish talk, perform their services, and consider themselves blessed with the blessings. The meaning of the word "Mutarasm" means to follow the pattern, but although they are exemplified in the tradition of the dervishes, they are

blameless and they are blessed by their sincerity. Successors - Those who are justified can be described as high-ranking Sufis, true saints, sheikh murshids have grown up inside of them.

It is important to emphasize that Sufism is not a doctrine of joining a god or a merging with God, but the knowledge of God is a doctrine of achieving it. It is reasonable not to say that joining God and enjoying it is not joining with God, but because the human spirit is divine, and that it is a part of the divine world.

The essence of Sufism is love, and the highest stage of this love is divine love. But the one who believes in divine love can not abstain from the commands of Allah. The great scholar of Naqshbandi, Muhammad Zahid Qutq ibn Ibrahim al-Bursawi, writes: "The one who claims to love Allah must have these four qualities:

1. Do not let any of the commandments of the right be left in error.
2. In no way in the Truth, there is no shortcoming.
3. Allah be pleased with all the rules.
4. God's creatures to be compassionate and merciful "[1:74].

Professor Mahmud As'ad Jason describes the purpose and ideology of Sufism in the book Sufism and Beauty:

"The most important purpose of tasawwuf is to know Allah. Sufism has many ideas - its purpose. The main goals of the main ideas are as follows: To achieve Ma'rifatullah, ie know Allah, but not knowledge of Allah, is not called knowledge, it is called ma'rifat. That is irfan.

2. To control the nafs
3. Enhancing morals "[2:75]

Muhammad Salih also writes in his book Naqshbandiya that the Sufis and the nafs are good and bad, and that they are cleansed from bad situations and are close to Allah by adorning them in good condition. The subject of tasawwuf is ma'rifatullah. That is to know Allah. In the Qur'an, 191, the word "soul" is used in 49 places, "Light" in 59 places, "Aql" in 59 places and "Spirit" in 9 places. Sufism is a form of contemplation connected with these four spiritual elements - the soul, the spirit, the mind, and the nafs categories [3:35].

According to the science of tasawwuf, there are two contradictory things in the spiritual body of a human being - spirit and nafs. These two fight each other to dominate the human body. In this struggle, the nafs' food is evil, its helper is Satan. "The nafs has commanded the man to exaggerate and to abhor" [4:52].

Sufism deals with the development of this evil in human beings.

Hüseyin Voiz Kâsîfî, in his book Futtuvâtnamei Sultânî, mentions the meaning of tasawwuf teaching and its chapters and morals and is one of the Sufism tarikat Maqâmîs. The word tasawwuf has existed before the time of Islam and was the first in the book Sufî, that the one who called Adam was one of the children of Adam, Shish, and said that those who regard himself as belonging to this category are called Sufis.

Hussein Voiz Kasiifi also answers the question of sufism in his work and mentions the seven basics. First of all, they say that tasawwuf is taxaiya, that is to say, to free the heart and to say

good, praised morality. Second, they say that purification of tasawwuf means to purge the soul. Thirdly, they say that Tasawwuf is a 'Huz', that is, showing the nafs as an example of revenge, haughtiness and martyrdom. Fourth, there are those who say that it is permissible to abandon the tasawwuf and hide the meanings from the people. That is, if a person does not abandon his claim, and does not keep his meanings hidden, he will not be pleased with tasawwuf. Fifth, they describe tasawwuf as a sign of worship. Sixth, it is said that tasawwuf is to disgrace the nafs and to keep the commandments sacred. Seventh, tasawwuf is all right and they say only tasawwuf is known only if one does not care for one of the desires of the dervish (5:27).

In addition, Khaifif also gives a very interesting insight into the pillars of tasawwuf and says ten. In this verse, he writes: "If ten times the pillars of tasawwuf ask for it, say ten. The first is the knowledge of the second, the third is taqwa, the fourth - the magic, the fifth - the sixth, the seventh, the seventh, the eighth, the ninth, the safa, the tenth - love.

In this booklet, he gives interesting ideas about the essence of futility and its pillars and morals. Kosify writes that a person with futuristic qualities is called "fatigue" and its linguistic meaning means youth. Thus, the word futwut is used to refer to the young man and this is true. The other is the same as portico or portico. They apply in a figurative sense to a person who has attained the limits of perfection in terms of human values. And it is because of the majesty that as long as the pious soul is in the natural necessities of the nafs, it is like a child, grows from the nafs, and when it comes to the language status, is a young adult in the threshold of eternity. As the young man has boiling blood, and his physical strength is as strong as physical strength, the jawbone also has the spiritual capacity along with human perfection, and they say that this is a "fati" [5:18].

Thus, the essence and essence of futility is physical strength, human perfection, and spiritual envy.

Being ready to die for the sake of good will be a selfless heart.

Concerning the pillars of the futility, the companion emphasizes that there are twelve, six visible and six lower pillars.

In his work, the narrator describes the following as the apparent pillars of futility: The first is to refrain from speaking from gossip, lies, slander, and empty words. Zaruhim, in the opinion of Kosheji, can only claim to be futile if he does not hurt the people in his tongue.

Secondly, it is a slander, an abusive word, a slander, a covering of the ears.

Third - to close the eyes to things that are considered to be inconvenient.

Fourth: Drawing hands from the haram and the people.

The fifth is to pull the foot from the nostoista where it is forbidden.

Do not go beyond the things that lead to reproach, guilt, laughter, loss, and suffering.

Sixth, it is to hide from the forbidden food, the penis from adultery. Adultery is the breaking of the futual covenant, and the harshness - to break the futuristic bond.

According to al-Kashifiy, the following sections are as follows: The first one is taqwa, that is, not to think of the consequences of devotion to the nostrils before doing so, and to not be indifferent to their ability and ability.

The second is humility, that is to say the least about others, to be humble, to be kind.

The third is to be satisfied ... the pain and suffering that perpetrates, the worst of all, the worst things happen to you ...

Fourth, it is pardon and mercy, that is, to show mercy to the people, to forgive sins, and to treat them with kindness and kindness as much as possible ...

The fifth is to abandon ventilation and pride. That is to say, no matter how pleased or optimally it is, do not be proud of it, for Iblis was driven out of Paradise by pride.

Sixth - the desire to approach the doctrine (the approach to theology) and the body of the vasat to the body, with the tongue. That is, it is the throne of purification of the emptiness and the rubbish with the Riyozat broom, to be a throne of sophisticated love ... For if it is impossible to get rid of the evil of the world, it becomes a place of friendship [5:19].

In his book, Kenyshi mentions the seventy-one condition of futility, and concludes that forty-eight eighty, thirty-three are dictated.

Studying historical sources, we can see that the futuristic people are called riders, scribes, or fat people, depending on their specific qualities. The shepherds are pillars and teachers, who are constantly helping those in need of good deeds who do not tire of good and think good, and are considered pure and pure innocent who protect their dignity and honor.

It is noteworthy that sorcery has spread throughout Xuroson and Movarounnakhr since X century. Javelin or futsal players have been motivated by spiritual and physical maturity, following certain rules. They claim that the value of human beings is superior to everything else because of the divine nature created by God. Therefore, the wardens did not ignore any wealth and considered them to be an instrument of human perfection.

Professor Najmiddin Kamilov, the translator of the novel "Futuvvatnomai sultoni" by Hussein Voiz Kosifi, narrates the idea of Arab tourists Ibn Battuta (XIVasr) in his book Safarnoma. "I did not see people of goodwill and nobility in the world than people like me. Although Sheroz and Isfahan resemble themselves with shelves, they (ie, Khorezm and Movarounnahr riders) stand above them in the celebration and hospitality of strangers. They are called warriors in Iraq, the savior in Khurasan, and the Maghrib (Andalusia). In them there is a picture of justice, and their shields are pulled out of their rooms, their gold and silver coins are scattered on the ground, and nobody touches them until the owner is found. "[Al-Ma'ida: 9]

Shelters are made up of ordinary folk craftsmen, orientalist, public theaters, gala-like, and others. Each of them had their own team, their pupils, the teachers who teach, and the places they gather. He tried to keep his promise to live on a pitch, with his hands on the pyramids and to make a commitment to the master, to hang a belt of fortitude on the waist. He sacrificed his life for the sake of his community. The junior team was called a teenager and was called a master who binds his belt around the waist.

Shepherds have protected the oppressed from the oppressive kings, the local rulers, and provided financial support to them. Among them are Abu Muslim, Muqanna, Ya'qub ibn Lays, Mahmud Torobiy.

In the X-XIII centuries, the rallying movement of local craftsmen against the nomadic tribal occupation of the local tribes gradually disappeared in the 15th century, and its alternative influence was weakened - from the opposition to the ruling classes nowadays it turned into an all-party class of movements. But, nevertheless, the basis of futility was made up of urban artisans.

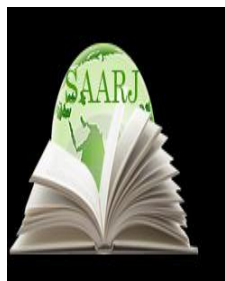
It is noteworthy that, in his age, Kashifi, as he deals with rituals, programs and rules, also gives a lot of thought about tasawwuf as a part of futility. The reason for this opinion is that the futuristic principles and the ideas of Sufism are often in agreement. This is the reason we have to deal with this issue.

CONCLUSION

Indeed, futility and mysticism also promote the purification of human morals, the compassion, the generosity and courage, and in this respect the goals of a loyal loyalty brotherhood, devotion to the sacrifice of devotion to the dervish, which has turned away from the world the love of the divine being. Success, such as repentance, patience, satisfaction, diet, and healing will be accepted by the futurists and transformed into practical practical rules. Consequently, if Sufism saw the practical and social application of high ideas in futility, then he found the theoretical and religious essence in tasawwuf. Implementing this system of communication serves to cover the unsurpassed aspects of sufism and futuristic doctrine.

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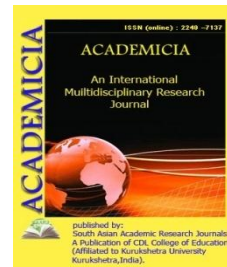
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REVIEW ON CONVERGENCE OF INDIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS WITH IFRS BY INDIAN COMPANIES

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ABSTRACT

The present literature review encompasses the impact of IFRS in Indian companies and development of new Indian Accounting Standards in line with IFRS. International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) or converged Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) and its implications are essential for Indian companies. India has decided to converge with IFRS, which means that India will have its own converged accounting standards in line with the IFRS. On January 2, 2015, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs notified (PIB, 2015) that Ind AS would be mandatory applicable for accounting period ending March 31, 2016 for companies falling under certain class. It is expected that once these are implemented, it will have an important impact on financial statements of companies. This convergence will benefit Indian companies as they would be comparable to the peers globally, which in turn would lead to a greater equity and debt participation by global players, thus arranging fund would be easier and cheaper.

KEYWORDS: IFRS, IASB, Ind AS, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, ICAI

INTRODUCTION

“Accounting is as old as money itself”. Chanakya in his book “Arthashastra” stressed on the need of proper accounting and auditing. The modern accounting system was introduced by Italian man Pacioli in the 18th century. In those early days, business transactions were not so complex and were small and easily manageable. Organizations being small & simple required no complex transactions & were managed by the proprietor himself. Accounting should be useful for interpreting and form an integral basis for economic development. It must be easy, convenient and practiced in a broad context. It must envelop the private and public companies (financial and management) and government and national accounting, these branches of accounting alludes to accounting information system.” Accounting standards have been and are being formulated at various dimensions. At the global punitive, the accounting standards are set up by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). For various nations, the accounting standards are formulated by duly recognized and constituted authority keeping in mind the target of harmonizing the national accounting standards, and the lawful arrangements of accounting practices and other factors relating to that particular nation. By adopting IFRS, Indian corporates will be capable to present their financial statements on the identical basis as its foreign competitors, creating comparisons easier. Apart from the advantages of getting a uniform accounting standard worldwide, IFRS will also enable Indian companies to tap global financial markets and will encourage free flow of capital, product and labour across borders.

By the growing economy and increasing integration among the world economies, Indian corporates also are raising their capital globally because of divergence, cross-border amalgamation, investments or divestments. Under these situations, it's imperative for Indian company world to adopt IFRS for its financial reporting. The Core Group of Ministry of Corporate Affairs of India (MCA) has suggested convergence to IFRS in a phased manner from April 1, 2012. Till then, an Indian companies having global aspirations should take into account voluntary adoption of IFRS. The convergence with IFRS standards is set to revolution the landscape for financial reporting in India. Indian corporates presently follow the both local accounting standards known as Indian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (IGAAP) issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) on behalf of MCA, Government of India and Converged Accounting standards(Ind AS) notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

The proponents of IFRS argue that accounting standards harmonization via IFRS enhances the standard and comparisons of company financial disclosures and accounting revealing qualities are the key focus of investors and conjointly regulators. The sole positive and direct method of reducing agency value and risk because of information asymmetry is through better accounting disclosure policies. The accounting quality pertains to raised information disclosure quality. Numerous accounting standards and 'GAAPs' (Generally Accepted Accounting Practices) around the world lay down dissimilar set of standards for accounting disclosures hence the quality of accounting information also differ across nations. The fundamental feature of IFRS is that it's a principle-based normal standard instead of rule-based one.

Since IFRS remains in its infancy, researches across the world have views on the importance and impact on the financials of the corporates. It's argued that the utilization of IFRS enhances the comparison of financial statements, enhance corporate transparency, increases quality of financial reporting and thus benefits investors.

Adoption and its impacts

Bodhanwala and Bodhanwala (2016) reported that IFRS reporting does not have higher accounting quality for either shareholder or lenders of money but IFRS leads to greater stability in financial results for shareholders. As well as after adoption of IFRS, there is an increase in foreign holding, and the results are globally acceptable.

Muniraju and Ganesh (2016) studied the impact of convergence to IFRS on various sectors in India, i.e., airline, agriculture, automotive, banking and FMCG sector and found that the key accounting areas which will have a foremost affect on all the above sectors are income recognition, property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and impairment of assets. The impact on inventories would be a fundamental concern for FMCG and automobile sectors and size of financial instrument and lease would be the main concern for banking industry.

Chauhan (2013) studied impact of convergence to IFRS on Wipro Ltd. and observed that IFRS has its centre of attentions on fair value and balance sheet-oriented accounting. They are extra transparent and widespread as compared to IGAAP which are conservative and based on historical cost.

Li (2010) targeted solely on global firms which adopted IFRS, use IFRS as their reporting basis and have reconciled their IFRS statement of profit and loss in accordance with US GAAP in their 20-F to scrutinize the effect of adoption of IFRS on corporation earnings as compared to earnings under US GAAP. He concluded that corporation will report a higher earning under IFRS than under US GAAP regardless of the industry that the company is in.

Suadiye (2012) made an empirical study on 193 Turkish companies listed with Istanbul Stock Exchange (ISE) to scrutinize the impact of IFRS on the value significance of accounting information in Turkey and found that the transition from Turkish Accounting Standards to IFRS has absolutely changed the relevance of earnings and book value in explaining firms' stock prices and the value significance of accounting information improved with the adoption of IFRS.

Perramon and Amat (2006) conducted a find out about on selected 28 companies listed with Spanish index IBEX 35 to scrutinize the preliminary impact of the IFRS implementation on the income statements of the Spanish non-financial companies listed with IBEX 35. Surprisingly, it used to be determined that there is a massive variability in the reported difference in net profit results under PGC and IFRS and the observed test exposed that the transition to IFRS in Spain has a unhelpful impact on the net profit of the reporting entities.

Ravichandran *et al.* (2016) conducted a study about on 76 listed companies that restated their financial statements according to Ind AS and set up that a majority (40 out of 76) of the companies had reported a diminish in revenue. While 39 companies had mentioned a decline in operating earnings and operating profits, 37 companies had reported a decline in profit after tax under Ind AS as compared to previous standards. This was more often that not of the fair valuation and change in calculation of deferred tax.

Pricewaterhouse Cooper (2016) performed a study on 75 companies listed with National Stock Exchange to assess the impact of change to Ind AS and found that the most significant accounting areas having impact of transition were income appreciation, taxes and duties and dimension of financial instruments. 55% companies reported a optimistic impact of Ind AS on net income, 47% companies reported an increase in tax credits resultant in a decline in tax

expense, and 85% companies were impacted by the fair valuation of financial instruments. On the other hand, there was an on the whole increase in reported revenue mainly due to presentation of revenue gross of excise duty. They further reported that the industries that experienced the positive impact of transiting to Ind AS are pharma, healthcare and life science, manufacturing and automotive, whereas those having a harmful impact are capital projects and infrastructure, telecom and metal industries.

Jones and Higgins (2006), in their study of perceptions of account preparers with divergent demographic respondents from amongst Australia's top 200 corporations, reported doubts expressed by professionals of Australian firms on the benefits of IFRS implementation, but the respondents expressed common views about the cost of implementation.

Shinya(2011) suggests that there may be a difference between firms and domestic investors in countries in which the ratio of net is high and secondly the benefit of adoption of IFRS to companies or investors depends not only on the worth of the accounting standards, but also the fraction of overseas investors.

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TOPICAL ISSUES OF ECONOMIC GROWTH IN UZBEKISTAN BASED ON INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

In recent years a lot of work has been done to achieve innovative activity in the economy of the country and to lay the foundation for an innovative economy, and this process is continuing. It is well-known that the main features of the innovation economy are characterized by the availability of industrial production, based on advanced technologies, the competitiveness of the economy, the high export potential of the country and the high share of ready-made industrial goods in the structure of exports.

KEYWORDS: *Topical Issues, Economic Growth, Uzbekistan, Innovative Development*

INTRODUCTION

During the years of independence, great efforts have been made to transition to an innovative economy through the exchange of advanced and advanced technology and high technologies, inherited from the previous system and introduction of their essentials. The adoption of the "Strategy for Action in the Five Priorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021", the announcement of 2018 as the Year of Support of Effective Business, Innovative Ideas and Technologies, is an important step taken in this direction. "Innovation is a future. Today, if we start to build our great future, we should start with innovative ideas, with an innovative approach. "Indeed, a number of issues of sustainable economic growth on the basis of innovative development are waiting for their solutions. Among them are increasing the share of high-tech goods, accelerated and commercialization of innovations(Ley, Krumpelt, Kumar, ..., & 1996, n.d.; Shilibekova, 2014; Turner & Freiermuth, 2017).

One of the founders of classical economic theory A. Smith said that transition to new technologies, that is, an innovation-efficient mechanism of competition, is important in ensuring economic growth. This doctrine has become even more important today, given that enterprises are attractive to market economies and use them as a practical tool for attracting new investments in innovation to new markets by encouraging them to focus on new technology, technology, innovation, market positioning.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Innovative economy was formed as economic science at the end of the 1920s and 1930s, economist scientist N. Kondratev said that the changes in the technical field had a positive impact on economic development. The economist acknowledged that an innovative "mass" has accumulated in the country and economic conditions for its implementation.

Austrian scientist Y. Schumpeter, the first Austrian scientist to describe the essence of "innovation" in economics, describes: "Innovation is a new look at the current process, and the application of a new process to a particular process involving modern discoveries, processes or human activities." In his opinion, the innovative approach to economic activity determines the level of development of the economic system of each period. Shumpeter's theory is seen as the fourth factor in entrepreneurial production. The task of entrepreneurs is to reform and improve production by opening new sources of raw materials and materials or new markets by using inventions to produce new goods or old-fashioned products. The scientist predicts innovation and revolutionary changes in the economy through entrepreneurs(Sahadeo & Zanca, 2007; Sobirov, 2018).

American economist scientist S.Kuzetz introduced the concept of "innovations for the time" in the 1980s when he taught that the introduction of periodic innovations is the basis for sustainable economic growth and the rise of a certain period of the economic development at a certain stage of the development of the economy, and that its source is science it was. S. Kuznets also points out that the introduction of innovation innovations may have a negative impact on the effectiveness of the introduction of innovations. Therefore, the involvement of the state in the development and introduction of innovations in social and economic relations is crucial. Regular implementation of scientific and technological innovations in the economy, as an important factor of sustainable economic growth, creates problems such as unemployment, strain on the

society and the generation of new generation specialists. The Scientist Says About The Theory Of Innovation Shumpeter has enriched his ideas with new approaches.

Based on the analysis of the above points, "Innovation is a complex of innovations, inventions, discoveries, ideas and new approaches in the form of intellectual property created on the basis of human intelligence, production experience, production, and at the same time, socio-economic effect" it is desirable to describe it. Innovations are not considered to be an innovation idea, if it is not proved to be economically feasible. Created innovations can be considered as innovations when commercialized, put into practice, and given economic and social benefits(Piven & PAK, 2006).

Main part

This definition of innovation includes not only ideas, innovations, innovations, but also innovative innovation approaches and principles in organizational and management descriptions of the organization of production, management and effective implementation of property objects that serve the overall development of innovation.

The country has a transition to an innovative model of economic growth, all factors of sustainable development of the national economy, ie modern educational and research institutions, organizations, design and engineering bureaus, high intellectual, inexpensive workforce, and relevant mineral raw materials bases. One of the most important elements of the innovation system is its organizational foundations, with a high level of human capital, physical training and rapid qualification in Uzbekistan(Szirmai, 2005; Turner & Freiermuth, 2017).

The issues of infrastructure development of science and education in the Republic, modern cadres, methods, forms and organization of design and construction work have been resolved positively. There are two topical issues in this area. The first is the lack of an effective mechanism for the introduction of innovations in production and innovation, and, secondly, the lack of effective use of cheap and high-quality workforce in Uzbekistan. The system of state incentives for the national innovation system was not developed, and the details of the state mechanism for economic growth were considered as one of the most pressing problems of taxation, effective use of customs and tariff and financial-credit.

Despite a number of scientific research on the extensive and intensive types of economic growth and their share in the economic growth, the scientific and theoretical aspects of determining the share of innovative development in economic growth has not been thoroughly studied in our country.

As it is known, the market value of goods and services added to the volume of GDP produced during the current fiscal year is an absolute increase in GDP. This growth is the absolute growth of GDP, but does not mean that there is a significant economic growth(Connell, 2006; Ritchie, 2004).

Relative economic growth indicates the sustainability of economic growth, which means GDP growth has been achieved through what kind of activity or resource cost. Such resource expenditures include innovative and innovative resource utilization. In this analysis, it is crucial to determine the effectiveness of innovative costs.

The use of general methodological, theoretical bases for determining the efficiency of economic efficiency in determining the efficiency and level of innovation costs. That is, the innovative activity is determined by the ratio of the "result" to the "expense" incurred.

The proportion of GDP (GDP) in GDP per capita (PPP) in GDP per year (GDP) and base GDP (GDP₁), ie:

$$\Delta \text{GDP} = \text{GDP}_2 - \text{GDP}_1$$

The absolute increase in GDP will, of course, be achieved through an increase in production costs (ΔW). Expenditure (ΔW) is the difference between the cost of production of GDP in the current accounting year and the cost base for GDP production in the base year. That is:

$$\Delta W = \Delta W_2 - \Delta W_1$$

From this perspective, the effectiveness of innovation activity is defined as the percentage of GDP per capita as compared to innovative costs, ie:

$$\text{Efficiency of innovative economic growth} = \frac{\Delta \text{GDP}}{\Delta \text{innovative expenses}}$$

This formula describes the growth of GDP resulting from innovative activity.

If this ratio is expressed in contrast to the ratio, it will assess the effectiveness of the innovative economic growth:

$$\text{Evaluating the effectiveness of innovative economic growth} = \frac{\Delta \text{innovative expenses}}{\Delta \text{GDP}}$$

This assessment describes the GHF plant, which is derived from an innovative cost unit.

Increasing the effectiveness of innovative economic growth will not depend on the absolute increase in gross domestic product, but will ensure innovative investment development and sustainable economic growth based on the direction of investing in innovation activities (Sobirov, 2018).

The Uzbek scientific and research and experimental-development cone has 437 units as of January 1, 2017, and their cone increased by 136 compared to 2010. The table below shows the sources of funding for research and development (Table 1)

TABLE 1 SOURCES OF FUNDING FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED BY ORGANIZATIONS IN UZBEKISTAN FOR 2000-2016¹

	2000y	2005 y	2010 y	2016y
Expenditures on scientific research and experimental development, Total (UZS bn)	11,2	36,4	116,1	428,5

From this (%)				
Funds of the State Budget	39,3	44,8	60,7	57,7
Funds from off-budget funds	1,8	6,6	5,0	4,2
Own funds	14,3	17,3	10,7	22,3
Client's funds	43,7	31,0	21,1	15,5
Foreign sources	0,4	0,5	2,5	0,8

Table 1 shows that in 2016, the expenditure on scientific research and experimental designs increased by 38.2 times in comparison with 2000, but the funds allocated by the state budget for that purpose only increased by 18.4 percent in the past 16 years, By 0 percent. If we take into account the inflation in the analysis period, there is a significant decline in these figures. The amount of funds invested for development in 2016 decreased by 32.2 percent compared to 2000, and the share of foreign investors decreased by 1.7 percent compared to 2010. Overall, in 2016, 428.48 billion soums will be allocated for the development of innovation development at the state level. Sums or about \$ 107.12 million. US dollars have been spent. This is a low indicator of Uzbekistan's economic potential(Hing, 1997; Hornidge et al., 2011).

The network content of innovative goods, works and services produced in Uzbekistan for the period 2011-2015 can be found in the following table.

TABLE 2 THE STRUCTURE OF INNOVATIVE PRODUCTS, JOBS AND SERVICES CREATED IN UZBEKISTAN IN THE KEY SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY FOR 2011-2016²

Years	Total generated innovative goods, jobs and services (billions soums)	From this (%)				Innovative products, jobs and services sold abroad (%)
		Industr y	Agrarian field	Contr uction	Other fields	
2011	1348,6	88,5	0,3	0,6	10,7	22,2
2012	3635,9	97,2	0,04	0,1	2,7	11,6
2013	4614,7	84,5	0,1	0,3	15,1	16,1
2014	7042,9	86,9	0,49	1,1	11,5	6,06
2016	8023,6	67,0	0,2	2,2	30,6	13,3

As shown in table 2, the cost of innovative goods, work and services produced in Uzbekistan in 2016 increased 6 times in comparison with 2011. However, the production of innovative goods and services in the industry has increased from 88.5% in 2011 to 67.0% (in 2016), in agriculture

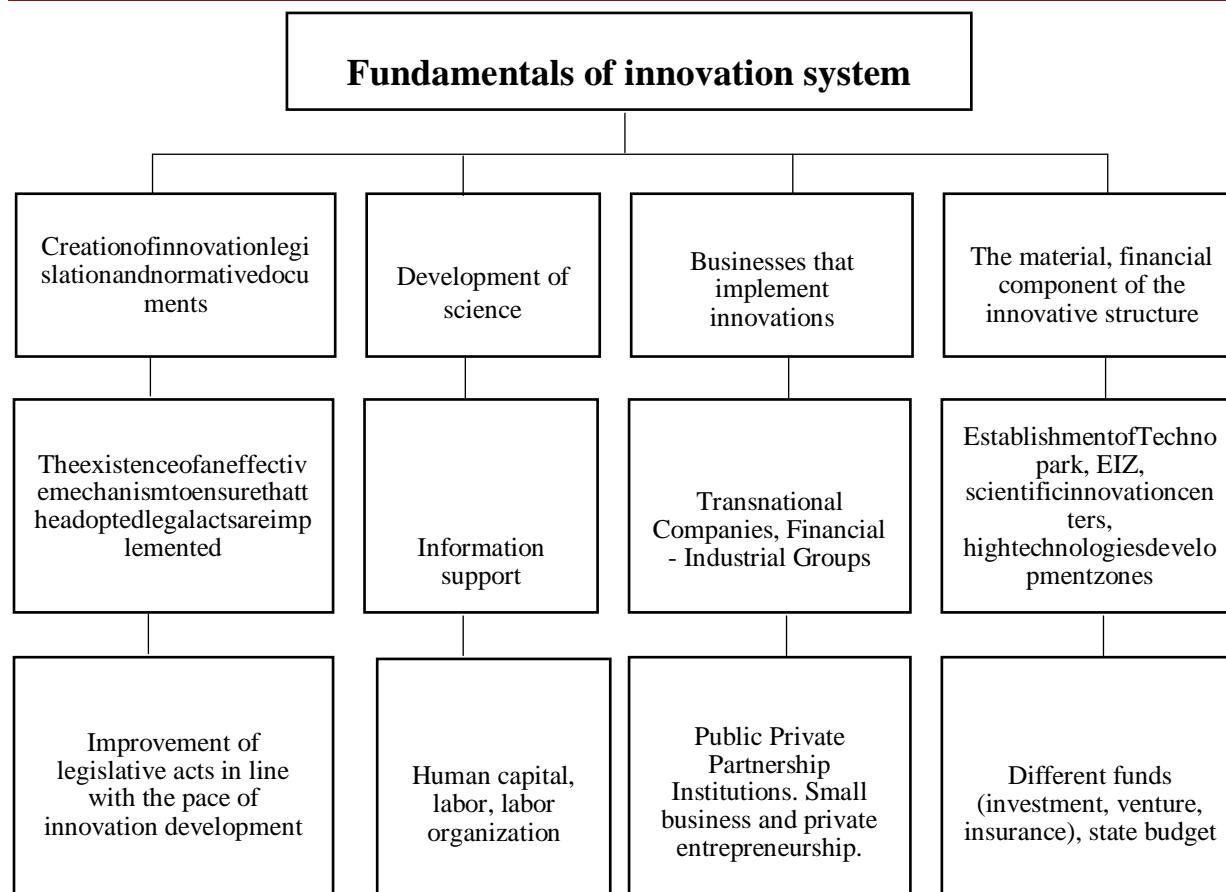
and forestry from 0.3% to 0.2%, innovative goods sold abroad, , From 2 to 13.3 percent or by 2.5 times. There is almost no significant change in the construction sector. Another negative tendency is observed in the analytical materials, ie, the problem of uncertainty in these sectors. We want to say that about 90% of the innovations are in the industrial sector. The lack of innovative goods and services in agriculture, automotive, information and communication, which is one of the most important sectors of the national economy, is a pity(Ritchie, 2004).

There is a gap between the innovation created in the country, the introduction into practice, the commercialization. This breakthrough suggests that there are no effective mechanisms for introducing innovative ideas that have been developed.

As it is known from the history of the development of the innovation economy, it is required to create the basis of the following innovation system to ensure national economy competitiveness and its transition to an innovative development model (Figure 1).

The analysis of the characteristics of the innovation economy and its legal, organizational and material foundations in the economy of Uzbekistan is instrumental in the creation of an innovative system in the country as a material and technical basis.

For example, technoparks are a special region, which specializes in developing the most up-to-date, competitive product range, where there are specialized companies with a high-tech, technically single business structure, based on narrow-profile specialization. Today, techno parks with innovations in the national economy are not systematic organized scientific and technical centers and business incubators are one of the pressing issues that are currently being addressed.

**Picture 1. Fundamentals of innovation system¹**

The absence of competitive products in the international market leading to the leading industries of the country, as well as the lack of an efficient system that positively impacts the creation of innovations have a negative impact on the development of the national innovation system. This is confirmed by the low share of ICT in the structure of GDP, the share of innovative goods, works and services (Table 3).

TABLE 3 SOME MACROECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN INDICATORS (IN PERCENT)

Indicators / Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Share of ICT services in GDP	2	2	1,9	1,9	2,4	2,2
The share of innovative products, services and GDP in GDP	3,7	3,8	4,8	4,6	4,4	4,7
Share of Gross Funds in GDP	31,1	30,3	20,1	28,1	27,4	29,0
The share of fixed capital in gross savings in GDP	25,7	26,7	27,1	26,2	26,4	26,6
Share of ownership form of joint ventures, foreign citizens and organizations in GDP	13,7	13,4	12,1	13,3	12,9	-

Share of exportsin GDP	26,3	24,9	21,5	18,8	18,1	29,4
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As it is seen from the table, one of the most important criteria for transition to an innovative economy is the share of innovative products produced within the GDP. In 2017, the share of innovative products produced in the GDP declined by only 1 percent compared to 2012 and by 1.1 percent in 2014. It's worth noting that although there is a great deal of work to be done in the area of innovation development, it is difficult to achieve practical results at the macroeconomic level, as there are elders in innovation commercialization.

One of the factors that adversely affects the transition to an innovative economy in Uzbekistan is the lack of high-tech patents, low licenses for licenses and absence of modern industrial output. One of the shortcomings in the creation of free economic zones is the lack of a modern technological level in the national economy. Today, the fact that techno parks born from innovation, scientific-technical centers, business incubators are not systematically organized in the national economy are also a topical issue for the present day.

Tax policy in the country is one of the most important economic tools that directly impacts innovative development, socio-economic development of society. Tax rates in the national economy, the tax burden are a major factor affecting the activity of national producers, entrepreneurs and foreign investors. If the tax rates are low in the economy and the tax burden is gradually decreasing, under such circumstances, entrepreneurship will be expanded, the material interests of producers of goods and services will grow, and these factors will create conditions for economic activity in the country and accelerated development(Lal, Suleimenov, Stewart, & Hansen, 2007; Management, 2010).

The rational macroeconomic policy carried out in our country, and its most important and important taxation issues, are in the interests of both producers and business entities. In this context, given the fact that tax incentives for innovation entities are crucial to ensuring socio-economic and innovative development of the country, we consider it appropriate to give them tax benefits in the following areas:

- Partial or complete exemption from land tax, property tax and income tax is an urgent issue, taking into account the value, importance and prospects of the project implemented by undertakings engaged in innovative activity;
- Solving the issue of partial or total exemption from taxation of the Republican Road Fund and the Republican School Education Fund, based on the volume of investment by innovative businesses and other undertakings, based on the volume of investment invested in the implementation of an innovative project, development of single taxation, improvement and social infrastructure ;
- It is desirable to apply the system of taxation based on the amount of direct investments into free economic zones established on the territory of Uzbekistan and the share of exports in relation to the volume of production.

The state pays special attention to the development of science, further improvement of the education system, the revitalization of design and construction works, and the training of modern cadres. All these investments are allocated from the budget in this amount and stable financing is

provided. Particular attention is paid to the strengthening of material and technical basis of higher education institutions.

Noting that there has been a great deal of work to ensure innovative development in a historically short period of time in the country, it is seen that due to the high potential of our country's labor and mineral resources, there are still considerable efforts and resources to be undertaken in this area.

In our opinion, it is expedient to start transition from the electric power system to the innovative model of economy in Uzbekistan. Without the need for continuous electricity, perspective investment projects can not be effectively organized in the areas of industry, chemical production. Innovative activity in the country can be achieved through government support of innovation entities. As a result of the mechanism of commercialization, introduction of innovation products, it is necessary to establish interrelation and cooperation between expanded reproduction and innovation activities. It is well-known that one of the most important factors of transition to innovative development is the attraction of investments, including the attraction of foreign investments into the national economy and their effective use. Most of the foreign investment in our economy is accounted for by large cities, which, in turn, creates uneven regional development. The reasons for low investment in regions are, on the one hand, the widespread practice of breakdown or restraint in power supply, where infrastructure is not sufficiently created in rural areas. In our opinion, these two negative barriers remain a serious barrier to investment in rural areas or remote areas, to the creation of high-tech modern productions.

Under continuous power supply, it is possible to speak about the continuous cycle of production and processes, so we believe that the key issue in innovative production in Uzbekistan is the issue of uninterrupted power supply. The solution to this problem needs to be addressed by eliminating the problems in the power system, power supply disruptions, introduction of energy-saving high technologies, switching to high energy-intensive technologies, and eliminating renewable energy sources.

The next priority direction of innovation development in the republic is the modernization, technical and technological renewal of the industrial sector. Industrial production is the basis of innovative production.

Without modernization of such industries as machine building, metallurgy, chemistry, light industry, we can not afford an innovative model of development. Without modernizing our national industry, we can not put an end to the practice of importing simple equipment and technological equipment. Because today many foreign credit lines and foreign currency funds of our country are used for these purposes.

Our country has great potential for the production, processing and export of agricultural products. Efficient use of this capacity is a measure to increase the export of agrarian products, with the storage, packaging, selection, breeding and breeding issues. To achieve this it is necessary to solve the problem of taxation of the agrarian sector, good customs tariff policy and effective crediting of farmers' qualifications, culture, and most importantly, the hard work of our hardworking people.

One of the promising priorities for the transition to innovative economics is the development of the ICT system and the introduction of its products in the programming, automation. Creating a national generation of programmers and information technology is one of the most pressing issues in the industry.

Innovative companies are the intellectual manufacturers, inventors, discoveries, inventions discovered in the field of industry, technology, the number of industrial products, and their commercialization.

One of the final results of innovation is the number of contracts, created and registered in the country (Table 4).

TABLE 4 DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTERED CONTRACTS ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OBJECTS IN THE REPUBLIC

T/p	Indicators	Йиллар					
		2006	2007	2010	2015	2016	2017
1.	Inventions	21	25	8	12	16	10
2.	Useful models	2	5	2	2	4	6
3.	Industrial Designs	3	7	4	17	9	9
4.	Trademarks and service marks	86	110	160	260	294	363
5.	Software products and database for computer programs	3	2	3	2	7	2
6.	Results achieved in the field of selection	-	2	2	-	1	0
7.	Total:	115	151	179	293	331	388

In this context, in Uzbekistan, in 2006, 2007, 2010, 445 intellectual property objects were created in the form of inventions, utility models, industrial designs, trademarks, etc. And their total number in 2015-2017 was 962. This increase was mainly due to the increase in trademarks and service marks. The number of inventions declined relative to 2006-2007, 2010. Significantly low rates of utility models, industrial designs, computer programs and databases.

The following conclusions have been made in Uzbekistan on ensuring economic growth based on innovative development:

1. Resource constraints, an extensive method of economic growth in the conditions of needless limitations, and the traditional organization of production do not allow meeting the aggregate demand of the society. Under the conditions of globalization, firstly, centralization of production, internationalization, increasing interconnection and integrity of national economies, and, secondly, limited resources and limited resources; Thirdly, the tendency of the world population to grow rapidly makes the transition to an innovative economy a vital necessity. The driving force behind the global economic development is the development of science and technology, and its way of managing innovation and advanced technology, innovative and innovative in the social sphere.

2. It is desirable to introduce the innovative economy in Uzbekistan as a priority sector, taking into account not only the fact that it is full of sectors of the economy, but also its peculiarities. It is expedient to increase the innovation activity in the national economy and to calculate the

electric power industry, automotive, machine building, light industry, chemistry, oil and gas, agriculture and information and telecommunication networks as the priority areas of innovation development. One of the priorities of these sectors is to provide uninterrupted power supply of all production capacities on the territory of the country and their provision with relevant information and telecommunication services and reliable information.

3. Creation of regional innovation infrastructures will serve as a basis for supporting high-tech production and ensuring innovative activity. It is also important to achieve an innovative culture of society. Important innovations, the invention of large technological inventions do not fit into the acceptance of society and their effective use; innovations and inventions are always ahead of society's development. The creation of a high level of financial interest in introducing innovation into production in the country is a topical issue.

4. It is necessary to restore the link between science and production, and to ensure the relationship between them. International and regional scientific and technical cooperation should be developed. That is, it is necessary to take into account the low level of domestic demand for scientific research in the national economy. This, in turn, reduces the economic benefits of scientific research and has a negative impact on the development of this route. In this context, it is desirable to further deepen the international cooperation of research institutes and centers.

Innovative activities should include scientific research, design and design bureaus, and involvement of all individuals and entities involved in entrepreneurship. Establishing and implementing new technologies is a complex process, in which the scientists, entrepreneurs and the state should create an effective mechanism for mutually beneficial cooperation. There is a need for transparency in the economy, private equity holders investing in innovations, forming a private sector and developing international economic relations.

5. Research on major priority areas financed by the state budget, such as fundamental and applied research, real sector of production, experimental development in the field of defense, environmental protection and ecology, should be exempt from all taxes and duties. It is necessary to apply the system of incentives for investments in the sector by means of taxation of innovation activities in the priority areas of social sphere. Exemption from high-tech investment projects and imported equipment, supplies, materials, licenses, know-how, exemption from customs payments or reduction of fees will serve as an important tool for ensuring innovative development.

6. The following aspects of the mechanism of sustainable economic growth on the basis of innovation development are as follows:

- The government should immediately adjust the taxation, customs tariff, financial and credit system to the requirements of the innovative development model and the pace of development;
- Innovative products should be developed to encourage foreign investors, national producers, entrepreneurs and government entities to apply taxation, customs tariff policies, and encourage credit incentives.

7. Creation of the above-mentioned conditions for the involvement of non-state, non-profit organizations and large entrepreneurships into the wide-scale production of innovative products, activation and effective functioning of sustainable economic growth has a positive impact on economic growth.

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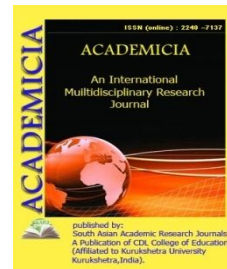
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ABOUT PASSPORT SYSTEM OF FOREIGN CITIZENS IN THE CASPIAN REGION

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the passport system of foreign citizens visiting Kaspipriti region, which was established on May 6, 1881. The Caspian region consisted of three generals, one in the provinces (Orenburg, Caucasus, Turkestan), and had some administrative independence. Caspian State Aktau, Krasnovodsk and Mangyshin regions. In 1882 "The Charter of the Kaspiplan Region Administration" was approved. Normative documents on the management of the Caspian region clearly defined the rights and obligations of the military and local administration of the country. At the end of the XIX - at the beginning of the 20th century, the number of foreign citizens in the Caspian region was 8,146. The residence of foreign nationals in the Caspian region is carried out on a separate basis. All foreigners arriving in the Caspian region are collected information once a year by the relevant authorities. In the project of the Governor-General of Turkistan on September 20, 1900, the head of the Kaspiykori regional administration (№8562) has developed regulations on the transfer and residence of foreigners to the Turkestan, Bukhara and Khiva khanates. Every foreigner must have a residence permit and a residence permit. The following documents were submitted when the local and police authorities requested them. The rules for the entry and stay of foreign citizens in the country, at the end of 1893, the head of the Caspian region, Lieutenant A.N. Kuropatkin's letter was sent to the Iranian embassy in Ashgabat by the order of the Border Officer in Kaspiy-Darya Region, No. 600, dated September 10, 1909, petition # 9651 of the governorship of the Turkestan General Governor, Article 217 of the Statute on Passports, Turkestan General Governor's letter to V.Sakharov, analyzed on the basis of Central State archive materials of Uzbekistan. Also, the visit to Turkestan One of the foreign tourists scientists Hans-German Count Shvaynitsning scientific cruises in the background illuminated some aspects of the results. The development of the legal

framework for the entry and exit of foreign nationals in the Caspian Sea and the improvement of the passport system have played an important role not only in the socio-economic development of the region, but also throughout the region.

KEYWORDS: *Kaspi, foreign citizens, the Minister of Defense, regulations, residence permits, commerce, customs control, passport regulations, regional governor, governor of Turkistan General-General, convention, Ashabad agent, foreign tourists.*

INTRODUCTION

Although the dominance of the Russian Empire in the western coast of the Caspian Sea began with the conquest of Astrakhan in 1558, its eastern coast has long been out of sight of the Russians. In the autumn of 1714, when the Russian troops crossed to Khiva, three fortifications were built on the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea, including the St. Peter, Aleksandrovsk, and Krasnovodsk fortifications. In May 1834, the Novo-Alexandrovskoye fortress was erected. From 1834, the Russian Empire has owned the Caspian Sea for 83 years (until the spring of 1917). During this period, the Caspian region consisted of three general-gubernatorial units (Orenburg, Caucasus, Turkistan) and for a certain period of administrative independence (Falk & Dierking, 2002; Szirmai, 2005; Universidade Taubaté Mestrado em Gestão e Desenvolvimento Regional, Grotta, & Junior, 2010).

At the time of the Orenburg stage (1834-1870), the main principles of the future administrative policy of the Russian state in the Caspian were laid. In 1846, the relocation of the Novo-Aleksandrovsk fort into the Mangistau Peninsula was one of the most important events in the Orenburg phase. The new fortification was first renamed into Novopetrovsk, and later to Fort Alexander. Alexander II (1856-1881), on February 2, 1870, was separated from the Governor-General of the Orenburg region, together with Mangyshlak Fortze Aleksandrovsky, under the direct supervision of the Caucasus Clerk.

From February 1870, the entire eastern part of the Caspian Sea was dispersed to the Caucasus ceasefire (February 1870 - February 1890). Stavista was not interconnected at the Caspian Basin. The Mangistau pristavka was the military governor of Dagestan, and the Krasnovodsk provincial administration was the head of the headquarters of the Caucasus Army Command. This situation is resolved by the March 15, 1874 decree. According to him, the Military Division of the Caspian Sea, consisting of two provinces - Mangyshlak and Krasnovodsk, will be formed within the Caucasian military district. On March 9, 1874, the Provisional Charter was approved on the management of the newly formed military unit of the Caspian Sea. On the basis of the above-mentioned documents, he was appointed to the status of the Kaspiyli regional office on 31 March 1874 and was appointed Major-General Lomakin as the head of the department. On May 6, 1881, the Russian Orthodox king Alexander III (1881-1894) issued a decree establishing the Caspian region of the Turkmen territory and the Caspian region. The newly formed region will be part of the Caucasian military district. The Caspian region will consist of Akhtalekin, Krasnovodsk and Mangyshlak. This regulation is revised in 1890. Normative documents on the management of the territory of the Caspian Sea clearly define the rights and obligations of the military and local administration of the country (Aldridge & DDcary-HHtu, 2014; Bansal, 2006; Kalpakjian & Schmid, 2014; Khalmurzaev, 2000).

In February 1890, a new ("independent") era (July 1890, July 1899), which began in the Caspian region until July 1899, began. The Caspian region has a special status, and its head is subordinate to the Minister of Defense directly.

The peculiarity of the Turkestan era (1899-1917) was that the region was subordinate to the general governor rather than the military minister. It is still governed by the previous "Time Framework". The head of the province was deprived of military authority. At the same time, the supreme government of the government and the military administration abandons the "khan" method of the governing system and puts Turkestan into the universal governance system. The Turkistan period (1899-1917) was one of the distinctive features of the fact that the regulations on foreign citizens in the Caspian region were developed between the governor of the province and the Turkestan general governor.

At the end of the 19th and early 20th centuries, representatives of trade and industry in the Caspian region played an important role not only Russian, but also Armenian, Azerbaijani and other foreign citizens. In 1898, the military governor of the Caspian region, lieutenant-general G.L. According to Bogolyubov's report, the population of the region was 372,193 according to the 1897 list. Initially, the national composition of the population of the region was not completed. According to the Statistics Committee, there were 305,000 local residents. 18,000 military personnel are deployed in the region. 55.8% of the population moved to the region later was Russians, 21% - the Iranians, 13.3% - Armenians, and 14.9% - other nationalities. At the time, the region was inhabited by Polish, Czech, Serbian, Romanian, Hungarian, Hungarian, Afghan, Jewish and Persian citizens, except the citizens of Russia, Austria and Germany (Abubakirova, Syzdykova, Kelesbayev, Dandayeva, & Ermankulova, 2016; Schulze, 2009).¹

At the end of the XIX - at the beginning of the 20th century, the number of foreign citizens in the Caspian region was 8,146. Lieutenant General Lieutenant Colonel Bogolyubov, the head of Kaspiykori region, on November 9, 1900, from Aschabad to the governorship of Turkestan # 15273, summarizes the findings of the draft on the Rules of Conducting Foreign Citizens and Living in Turkestan, every resident of the country has a residence permit. All foreigners arriving in the Caspian region are collected information once a year by the relevant authorities. He was mainly educated and trained on Iranian officials.

In the project of the Governor-General of Turkistan on September 20, 1900, Kaspiyorti (№8562) has been nominated by the Kaspiykori region (provincial governor), the rules on the transfer and residence of foreigners were issued to Turkestan, Bukhara and Khiva khans. It should be noted that all foreign nationals who come to Turkestan must be known to the local police. The police should be aware of their goals and activities. Every foreigner is required to have a document certifying his / her identity and residence permit. These documents had to be provided when the local and police authorities requested them. The certificate issued to the Caspian region shall be issued to all foreign citizens, except for the military and ministers of the General-Governorate of Turkestan General-Governor:

Ettisuv, Syrdarya, Ferghana and Samarkand Provinces by the local military governors, in the Caspian region - by the head of the region, by the Bukhara Emirate, by a political agent in Bukhara and by the head of the Amudarya Department at Khiva Khanate. These officers were required to keep under constant surveillance the nationality, the way of life and the occupation of

foreign nationals authorized by local police offices. If a foreigner staying in the Caspian region was found to be inconsistent with government policy, the local authorities appealed to the governor, asking him to leave the country.

Registration of foreigners entering the country and passport checks are assigned to local police in Lepsinsk and Kazalinsk and to the local railroad gendarmerie in Krasnovodsk. The passport of foreigners arriving to the Caspian region through the ports on the eastern coast of the Caspian Sea and on the land border (under Article 881 of the Customs Regulations) was responsible for the local customs control.

All foreigners are strictly supervised during their travel, and they are given special care. The priests coming from Turkey needed permission from the Russian Minister in Constantinople. (Article 250 of the Statute on Passports).

According to statistics, the number of foreigners (mostly Iranian citizens) in the Caspian region is 8,146, and the number of people entering the city for a certain period of time is 5,000. Most Iranian citizens here are black workers and merchants. These categories of people are busy with trade and livelihoods and have no other goals and can be regarded as fully trustworthy. It follows that there was no need for special control over foreign citizens in Iran. Given the large number of Iranians who live in the area and stop there, the information about each of these citizens has generated great correspondence.

It would be advisable to refrain from applying the rules concerning the entry and residence of foreigners in the country. At the end of the XIX acp - at the beginning of the 20th century, foreigners in the Caspian region were the majority of Iranian and Afghan citizens. A report by the Border Officer in the Caspian Region, No. 600, dated September 10, 1906, describes how the countries bordering the Caspian region have the Iranian government and Afghan citizenship. The following rule applies: an additional convention between Russia and Iran on 3 July 1844, the Turkestan General Governor's Order No. 6079 of April 22, 1908, Statement of the General Governorship of Turkestan dated 26 June 1909 and passport its charter does not fully answer the local conditions and interests of the region. It should be noted that according to the 1844 Convention, two nationals (Iran and Russia) were not passported and transferred from one state to another without the permission of their respective governments.

Requesting a separate permit from the Governor-General of the Caspian region for each Iranian and Afghan citizen has caused many inconveniences. Because of the rapid trade between the Caspian region and Iran, the proportion of people arriving in the country was high. For each of them, it was impossible to obtain a separate permit from the Turkestan General Governor. This is because the previous order of the pilgrimage to pilgrims, small merchants, caravans, black workers, and crafts masters arriving at the Imam Rizâ pilgrimage will be preserved according to the petition No. 9651 issued on 26 February 1908 by the General Governor of Turkestan. As a result, it was upheld only the instructions of the General Governor of Turkestan for the Afghans, Chinese and Indians (No. 6079 of 22 April 1908). Large merchants and sellers, officials, and Iranian citizens who have not been trained should obtain a separate authorization from the Governor-General. In practice, it was not possible to distinguish Iranians according to the above order. In most cases, it would not be difficult to distinguish an Iranian official from a merchant, but he could also be among the pilgrims².

For example, telegraph inquiries were also a factor in trading. Finally, a large number of appeals led to a large increase in the number of offices and increase the cost of the treasure to cover postal and telegraph charges. At the end of 1893, the head of the Caspian region, Lieutenant A.N. The letter sent to Iran's agent in the city of Ashgabat with Kuropatkin's signature allowed Iranian citizens in the Caspian region to import new or lost passports instead of Iran. This point ensured the strict execution of all the rules, but the issuance of passports to the Iranian agent has led to countermeasures.

In order to facilitate the work of their offices due to the lack of postal service, Tehran has sent a blank passport blank stamped by the Ministry of Internal Affairs to the Iranian agent in the Caspian region (no additional rules for the extension of the term of delivery). These forms are just a note by the Iranian agent for the names and surnames of the individuals applying for the passport issue. The right of the Iranian agency to issue such passports was recognized by Lieutenant-General Subbotich, the former head of the Caspian region in 1902. On the other hand, the Caspian region has extensive commercial relations with the Iranian state, the economic dependence of the latter (the Caspian region), and the exploitation of national passports by Iranian officials in the issuance of national passports, and the need to demand a national passport from each Iranian citizen it was. Article 217 of the Statute on Passports was executed as much as possible, but its execution was not satisfactory.

At the same time, caravan drivers have a one-day permit for border guards to enter the border. There are suggestions on how to set rules on this issue because of the ambiguities in the existing rules.

From the letter of the Governor-General of Turkestan to VS Sakharov, it became clear from the letter that foreign citizens were allowed to enter Turkestan without permission. The prohibition of a foreign citizen to Turkestan was harming trade. there is a need for review. The letter states that the Governor-General of Turkistan expresses full sympathy for the development and adoption of existing regulations for foreigners traveling on the Chinese East Railway.

Tourist tourists from Turkestan organized trips abroad. One of them is to publish the results of Gans-German Schweinitz Schweinitz study trips in August 1910 in Berlin, *Orientalische Wanderungen* (Sharkka travels). The author pointed out that travel to Turkestan is linked to different situations. According to him, in 1902, when Russia exposed the invasion of Turkestan for foreigners, 1905 would again invalidate the decision. Every foreigner who wanted to enter Turkey had to have a consent from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This permission was obtained under the mediation of the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the German Consulate. near the border with Merv-Kushka on the border with the Karkka, Karkka, Kushka, Karki and Termez. Gans - German Schweinitz notes that the gendarmes have examined the documents at every step due to the fact that foreigners did not issue a foreign passport, and that there were cases when foreigners stayed in Krasnovodsk until the checkout was completed .This was due to difficulties with the passport check, traveling to Tashkent, the capital of the general-governor's office, and a special note from the governor's office. but without any difficulty. In his conclusions, the fact that getting acquainted with the country before the construction of the Zakarpiy railway shows a great deal of hardship for the foreigners.

In 1908, the senator, Graf K. Pallen, inspected the country's efforts to reinforce the genealogical governor's powers. Based on the results of the inspection, the Turkestan administration planned

to make significant changes to the passport system for foreign citizens arriving in the country, but no reform was carried out. Turkestan, as before, was under the control of the Ministry of Defense.

At the beginning of 1913, the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation approved the basic principles of the governance reform in Turkistan. However, the implementation of the decision has not been completed. This issue was not discussed at the State Council and the State Duma. The revival of the draft law on this issue was commenced in August 1916 by A.N. In the spring of 1917, a major part of the project on the governance of the Turkestan territory was drafted. However, the 1917 revolutionary situation did not allow the process to end.

Based on the above facts, it is possible to propose the following conclusions and suggestions: First, special attention has been paid to foreign citizens in the Caspian region, and specific decisions have been made for their activities. Secondly, Iranian citizens have been given a special privilege which contributed to the economy and trade of the region. Third, we can see that the regional administration has distinguished itself from other provinces of the Turkestan General Governorship by strengthening control over foreign nationals. Fourth, we see that the visit of foreign tourists to the Turkestan General Governorship served as a bridge to the Caspian region.

Fifth, the development of the legal framework for the entry and exit of foreign nationals in the Caspian Sea and the improvement of the passport system have played an important role not only in the socio-economic development of the region, but also throughout the region.

CONCLUSION

Lastly, in the public-political and economic life of Kaspi presence of information on participation in the Central State archives of Uzbekistan has a special place in the governor's office of Turkistan shows the color.

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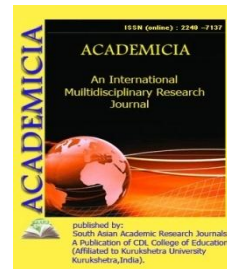
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CHANGING DISCOURSE OF EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF MUSLIM WOMEN IN INDIA: A NARRATIVE

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ABSTRACT

Women are as indispensable as men for the persistence near about half of the world's populace 49.6 percent (World Population Prospects, 2010: 2) and majority of them are drudged underneath the socio-cultural and religious structures. The development of a nation largely depends upon strapping up the dexterity and abilities of all segments of society regardless of caste, class, color, creed, region, religion and sex. Inequity towards women and their unequal treatment in connection with privileges, rights and status in numerous socio-economic and cultural spheres in the society have been from the centuries ago. Centuries have come, and centuries have gone, but the quandary of women has not changed much. Time has ineffectively watched women's agony in the form of discrimination, coercion, subjugation, exploitation, deprivation, degradation, aggression and humiliation. Bias against women continues equally in public and private spheres; it goes beyond national, cultural and religious margins and is repeatedly stimulated by patriarchal stereotyping and authority imbalances that are epitomized in laws, policies and practice. Muslim communities are among the poorest, educationally disenfranchised, economically vulnerable, politically marginalized group in the country. The fact is well documented in the Committee reports, census data and research studies. This scenario also helps us to deduce the condition of women among Muslims in India. Muslim women have remained backward in most of the areas of life and are slow in availing the benefits of the ongoing development process, in recent years there has been some signs of change. India now has half a century's experience in dealing with sharp inequalities and disparities rooted in

several millennia of its evolution, yet we still see sharp inequalities of gender caste, tribe, region, religion and rural-urban divide. In order to tackle this situation it is important to understand the processes responsible for this. This paper tries to analyze social status of Muslim women in India and to understand socio-structural factors behind their low status.

KEY WORDS: Women, Religion, Patriarchy, Disparity, Social Status

INTRODUCTION

The development of a nation largely depends upon strapping up the dexterity and abilities of all segments of society regardless of caste, class, color, creed, region, religion and sex. Inequity towards women and their unequal treatment in connection with privileges, rights and status in numerous socio-economic and cultural spheres in the society have been from the centuries ago. Devoid of concerning women in the programmes and performances of development, not simply obstruct their own development, social of human existence and progress of society (Osman, 1996: 1). Women add up to change and mobility towards social progress but also have an effect on the development of the entire nation (Azim, 1997: 11). Women are as indispensable as men for the persistence near about half of the world's populace 49.6 percent (World Population Prospects, 2010: 2) and majority of them are plod underneath the socio-cultural and religious structures. Inequalities between women and men, boys and girls play out across all areas of life in every country cutting across both public institutions such as governance systems and markets and the private sphere such as families and households (Millennium Development Goals Report, 2012: 22-25). Gender inequalities are reflected in the daily realities of women's and girl's lives including: the disproportionate number of women among those living in poverty; women's greater likelihood of living with violence in their homes when compared to men; women's and lack of control over their bodies and violations of sexual and reproductive rights; inequalities in access to quality education at all levels; and inequalities in the enjoyment of social and economic rights including access to decent work and equal pay, access to and control over assets, and universal social protection coverage over the lifecycle (Singh and Darroch, 2012). For centuries women were not treated equal to men in many ways. They were not allowed to own property, they did not have a share in the property of their parents, they had no voting rights, they had no freedom to choose their work or job and so on (Nagar, 2008). The differences are due to cultural legacies, historical development, geographic location, and, last but not least, the religious norms which predominate in society (Inglehart and Norris, 2003).

OBJECTIVES:

- 1.** To analyze the status of Muslim women in India in comparison with the other religious minorities in India.
- 2.** To examine the role of different intellectual movements and committee reports in uncovering the status of Muslim women in India.
- 3.** To find out the different socio-structural variables which hinder the empowerment of Muslim women in India.

METHODOLOGY:

Keeping in view the above objectives of the study the data was collected from secondary

sources. A content analysis of various intellectual movements, studies and government reports was done.

FINDINGS OF STUDY

Role of intellectual movements-a century long ago

At the beginning of the twentieth century Muslim women successfully emerged from the isolation of traditional roles as self-aware individuals, determined to claim a greater role in public affairs, but still differences existed depending upon their socio-economic status, location and local needs. Muslim women were left behind in modern education till the first quarter of the twentieth century when the position of Muslims was drastically changed towards education and some upper middle class Muslim got modern education and they tried for the welfare of society. In 1915 the Begum of Bhopal founded All India Muslim Women's Organization and in March 1917 at Lahore Muslim ladies conference was held to find ways and means by which the welfare of the Muslim women in the subcontinent could be ensured in the field of politics. The *khilafat* Movement brought political awakening among the Muslims who were also inspired by a woman, *Abadi Begum*. The venerable mother of Ali brothers popularly known as *Bi Amma* toured the whole of India enlisting support for the *Khilafat* Movement. Muslim leaders like Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Ali brothers, played important role for the emancipation of Muslim women and because of their efforts a large number of Muslim women took part in the Movement. The year 1933 is regarded year of resurgent of Muslim National thought. This movement is considered a great historical event of the country (Husain, 1970: 22). In 1938, the Muslim League made the uplift and welfare of Muslim women. The league as the sole representative of the political aspiration of the Muslims had special responsibility to guide women in a manner that they could become equal partners in the social, economic and cultural upliftment of the Muslim society as a whole (Ali, 1999: 66). In 1944 Jinnah addressed in the following words, No nation can rise to the height of glory unless its women work side by side with men, it is a crime against humanity that our women are shut up within the four walls of the home as prisoners (Khan, 1976: 45). A new phase of this process began with impact of the west on Indian politics, social life, economy and culture. On individual level Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, *Deputy Nazir Ahmad*, *ShibliNomani* and *MaulanaHali* did their best to educate Muslim women.

Syed (1875) observed with anguish the Muslim's plight, sense of deprivation and injustice, he did not agree with their pessimism, despondency or fatalism. He resolved to face the challenge of emancipating his community from their educational backwardness, moral decadence and defeatism. The greatest hurdle in the way to achieve emancipation of the Muslim community was to bring them out of the isolation in which they had withdrawn (Thorpe, 1965). Syed favored the education which might inculcate into women the good qualities like nobility, manners, respect for the elders, love for the husband and fear of Allah. It should make them aware of religious commandments, proficient in house hold management and enable them to grow their children (Syed, 1973:37).

Ahmad (1980) believed that the future of Muslims was threatened by the rigidity of their orthodox outlook and obsolete education system, Ahmad feared that if they continued to boycott modern, scientific education they would be left behind economically and politically. He was convinced that modern education was the only panacea for their problems, henceforward all his endeavors were directed towards the educational emancipation of the Muslims in general and

Muslim women in particular. Regarding women education, he points out the grave consequences of illiteracy among women. He advocated strongly the ideas of women's education, which brings the beauty and management both inside and outside the house. His ideology is viewed as moderate because, Muslim society during the period of Nazir was in the process of being influenced by the Western civilization (Ahmad, 1980: 138).

Shibli (1909) expressed his great solidarity with Muslim women. He found that the most of the women were illiterate and superstitious. He voiced his concern about their inferior condition and advised Muslims to give women their due right, as well as treat them equally. He justified women's education by claiming that their education would benefit the men themselves (Shibli, 1990:58). Many scholars have also pointed out the socio-economic backwardness of Muslims in India (Siddiqui, 1971; Mondal, 1985; Ansari, 1992). Despite these efforts both at individual as well as government level in the country before and after independence for minorities of the society. Muslims have not been capable to find their due share in the entire welfare effort. Muslims are aware of the changes and the demands of the time, but they do not cope-up with the progress and development achieved by their counterparts in other religious groups. They are still struggling to overcome a number of socio-economic, cultural and religious constraints hampering their march towards progress and development. The rate and extent is more clarified by the analysis of decadal census of government of India.

Evidences of empirical studies

Menon (1981) explores social factors that hinder in raising the social status of Muslim women in Kerala. He argues that Kerala stands at the top in India in literacy but the Muslim community in Kerala is backward both educationally and economically particularly women. Though Islam is not against education of women and majority are aware of it, but this does not explain why the general level of education of Muslim women is very low where education is free and special educational concessions were given by the state to Muslim women. He highlights various factors responsible for depressing women's status in Muslim community. The practice of seclusion. They are not expected to go out without proper male escort. As a result of this, a majority of girls are compelled to discontinue their education after puberty. The practice of early marriage among community prevents them from continuing their education after marriage. The traditional customs and practices centering around marriage still continue in the community compel them to be entirely dependent upon men. The absence of socially defined occupational roles detracts them from the importance of education as a tool for achieving occupational skills. They are not expected to engage in any occupation outside home. Only a little percentage of women are employed and majority thinks it is men's responsibility to work and maintain home. The traditional value system of Muslim society assigns to women a position subordinate to men in society and this value system still enforced by men in the community. The author concludes that these social, structural and institutional factors in the community contain many elements which are dysfunctional to education.

Javed (1992) provides a proper sociological analysis of women who are the worst victims of sudden social change of any society. Her study highlights the case of lower class Muslim women in Hyderabad state of India who have been triply discriminated because of their sex, community and social class by an evil impact of oil buoyancy and the flow of petrodollars in Hyderabad. This oil boom introduced a peculiar pattern of emigration among the women of lower class. In

the lower class, attractive sum of money were offered to parents in exchanging of their daughters by the Arabs. The girls who were married off to Arabs were able to secure jobs for their brothers in West Asia, which in turn enhanced the entire family's economic condition. Succumbing to the temptations, poor parents started getting rid of their daughters and poverty without considering the age, health and economic position of the bridegroom. Indeed, they were not even careful to see if these marriages are genuine; their only concern was the money they got. These types of marriages became a flourishing business which suited both the parties due to their demanding conditions. The Arabs married three to four girls one after another and left all of them behind promising to send their visas after reaching his country. But the visas were never sent. Their parents expressed great regret and sorrow over such injustices, but they were helpless due to the compulsion of circumstances.

Vijapur (2007) highlights education among Indian Muslims. He mentions that education and acquisition of knowledge are the most important values that Quran emphasis. However, despite the Islamic egalitarian approach in insisting that every person must acquire knowledge, Muslims in India have remained educationally backward and the community has generally lagged behind others. He observes that the main reason for the education backwardness of Muslims appears to be a very narrow middle class base among the Muslims. Most of the people look at education as a means of entry into a job and to gain prestige and social mobility. Whenever they aspire for government jobs they tend to make effort for sending their children to schools and colleges. But whenever aspirations are unwilling to invest in education. The children of the community are found to be engaged in child labour rather than receiving education in schools. Furthermore, they are engaged in hazardous occupations such as: glass and bangle industry, brassware industry, carpet industry, diamond cutting, lock manufacturing, bidi and match box manufacturing, tailoring and embroidery etc. He also finds a very poor representation of Muslims in higher and professional educational institutions and very high dropout rate among Muslim boys and girls especially after middle and high school levels. The author suggested need of some constitutional and institutional measures and initiatives at community level to overcome the educational backwardness of Muslims.

Masih (2007) examines the deprivation of the Muslim boys and girls in getting elementary education. He strongly criticized the New Education Policy framed in 1986. While the government placed special emphasis on elementary education, increased the budgetary allocation exclusively for elementary education, has initiated a number of innovative programmes and projects which got substantial assistance from the international agencies, like the World Bank, united nation international children development fund, overseas development administration and Swedish international development agency but nothing concrete was done for the Muslims. He presents data on Muslims community and sex wise attendance in schools, expenditure on elementary schooling etc. The data about enrolment share of different community's presents elementary education is lowest among Muslims and highest among Christians. The trends for boys and girls of Muslim community have comparatively lowest access to elementary education when compared with the boys and girls of other religious groups. He concludes that efforts of government could be fruitful only when the community also responds to it positively. He says deprivation of Muslims in terms of their access to elementary education cannot be set right without the active involvement of community itself.

Halan(2007) observes that the economic backwardness of the Muslims was a consequence of centuries old socio-economic factors, such as invasions and conversions. The large-scale conversions during the medieval period could not assure Muslims prominent place in Indian society. The economic deterioration of the Muslim community becomes more rapid after the fall of the Mughal Empire. The advent of the British Rule replaced the economic institutions of the Mughal period and introduced their own. The change of official language from Persian to English kept Muslims away from jobs of prominence and trust. The Partition of India and large-scale migration of the Muslims to Pakistan after 1947 pushes the Muslims further into the traditional economic mould. The incapacity to march with the changing times and adapt themselves culturally to a new environment is not, of course due to any innate failing. It is derived from certain historical factors which blocked up avenues of development and prevented the release of talent. The backwardness of Muslims has been due to the two causes. The destruction of their upper classes during the early days of the British rule, and fact that vast majority are converts from the lowest class of Hindus, who have long been denied opportunities of growth and progress.

Kareem (2007) provides data on employment of Minorities in government, public and private Sector. He highlights the employment levels of various religious minorities and their representation in government services and autonomous bodies like defense services, profession of medicine, whole sale business and observes that the representation of Muslims is extremely low compared to Christians, Jains, Sikhs, Buddhists and Parsees which are other religious minorities present in India. In addition the author suggests some measures to promote employment such as reservation, regional resource centers etc.

Report of Government committees

The socio-economic backwardness of the Muslim community has been highlighted by a number of official reports and surveys. The Panel on Minorities and Weaker Sections headed by Gopal Singh (1983), the 43rd. Round of the National Sample Survey (1987-88), the Programme of Action, the New Education Policy, 1986 and the Sacchar committee report 2006 all draw attention to this. Most Muslim women remain invisible workers in the informal economy.

Singh (1983) enquire into the condition of Minorities, Scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections. The committee first brought into light the startling fact that Muslims in India are educationally most backward in some ranks even worse than the historically backward scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the country. The committee's findings revealed that Muslims and Neo-Buddhists were the most educationally backward communities at the national level (Government of India, 1983:3-4). The participation rates of Muslims in elementary, secondary, graduate, post graduate and professional education does not commensurate with their share in population of relevant states. Although the participation rates are low the performance rates are not low as there is no much difference between the pass percentage of Muslims and others. The situation is bleak in the case of medical and engineering education in which participation rates are as low as three to four percent. They were deprived of the benefits of developmental schemes and were under-represented in governmental services and decision making bodies. It was found by the committee that their economic condition was worse than those of Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes (Zakaria, 1995:163-166).

The national policy on education (1986) emphasized on the removal of disparities and to equalize educational opportunity by attending to the specific needs of those who have been denied equality so far. According to the Policy, the Muslims along with *Neo-Bodhs* are the most backward component of the Indian population today, in the field of education they are far behind the other sections of society. The policy also highlighted to neutralize the accumulated distortions of the past; there will be a well-conceived edge in favour of women. The removal of women's illiteracy and obstacles inhibiting their access to, and retention in elementary education will receive overriding priority through provision of special support services. The major emphasis was laid on women's participation in vocational, technical and professional education at different levels. The 43rd round of the National Sample Survey (1987-88) data on a comparative inter-religion studied concluded that, the Muslims are relatively worse-off than the majority of Hindus which include the Scheduled tribes, Scheduled castes, and Christian population in both the rural and urban areas in India. In fact, Muslims are poorly represented in public employment, occupying only six per cent of state government jobs, four per cent in the central government, three per cent in the Indian Administrative Services and less than one per cent in senior bureaucratic posts. These empirical surveys and data depict that how Muslims as a religious minority has been marginalized in the history of Indian formation. However, it portrays that Muslim community is often at discontent and dismayed with such a process of marginalization as it deprives them of many opportunities in life.

Sacchar (2006) prepare a report on the social, economic and educational status of Indian Muslims. The report highlighted the deplorable socio-economic plight of the Muslim community in India. Sacchar Committee Report shows clearly that the literacy and educational status of Muslims is particularly low. It has shown that Muslims are at double disadvantage with low levels of education combined with low quality of education; their deprivation increases manifold as the level of education rises. In some instances the relative share for Muslims is lower than even the Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes (SCR 2006, 50). It notes that the community exhibits deficits and deprivation in practically all dimensions of development. In fact by and large, Muslims rank below Hindus, Other backward castes and other Minorities in almost all indicators considered (Government of India 2006: 237). Community are deeply impoverished and suffer from huge illiteracy, a high drop-out rate, depleting asset base, below average work participation and lack of stable and secure employment. The poor representation of Muslims in the employment market was also highlighted by the committee. A significantly large proportion of Muslim workers are engaged in the informal sector of the economy with little or no social security and their participation in the formal sector employment is significantly less than the national average. Muslim presence in the private sector was found to be even more dismal. The committee also found that the large proportion of community is with poor civic amenities and infrastructure facilities. On the whole Muslims face fairly high levels of poverty and their condition is only slightly better than that of Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes (Government of India, 2006). According to Committee Report, the obsessive focus on select cases of Muslim women results in identifying the Muslim religion as the sole locus of gender injustice in the community. Consequently, the civil society and the State locate Muslim women's deprivation not in terms of the objective reality of societal discrimination and faulty development policies, but in the religious community space (Government of India, 2006: 12-13).

Present status of Muslim women in India

Muslims form the largest minority community in India. They constitute about 14.2 per cent of the India's total population and the second largest religious group followed by Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains. In Indian society, the Position and status of Muslim women has been continuously changing in the course of time. In popular perception, Muslim women are typically seen as a monolithic entity undistinguished and indistinguishable in their homogeneity. The spotlight, when it falls on them, tends to do no more than view the role of religion in their lives and reinforce the usual stereotypes: *pardah*, multiple marriages, *triple talaq*, the male privilege of unilateral divorce and the bogey of personal law (John and Shinde, 2012: 2). The degrading position of women in the beginning of the nineteenth century was indeed most deplorable. Describing the chaotic condition of women, it is observed that ideologically women were considered a completely inferior species, inferior to male, having no significance, no personality, socially she was kept in a state of utter subjection, denied any right, suppressed and oppressed (Desai, 1994). Certain reports by colonial authorities sought to create the impression that Muslims were opposed to the idea of Western education and that Muslim women were prevented from being educated. Regional reviews of education, however, refuted such generalizations, pointing to the differing levels of Western education among Muslims, depending upon their socio-economic status.

Education is one of the most important indicators of social status of a community. Education makes human beings rational and promotes Social development. The history of formal education is only a few centuries old. However India experienced Muslim rule for several centuries but education was not universalized. Two hundred years of British rule also could not spread education far and wide. It is only after independence of India and with the adoption of constitution that the right to universal education has been legally recognized irrespective of race, color, caste, gender, region and religion.

TABLE: 1. RELIGION WISE LITERACY IN INDIA*

Religious communities	Total literacy	Male literacy	Female literacy
Hindus	75.5	77.2	65.5
Muslims	60.0	68.6	59.9
Christians	90.3	86.4	80.9
Sikhs	70.4	76.2	69.8
Buddhists	73.0	84.2	72.9
Jains	95.0	98.4	94.9
Others	50.0	61.9	47.2
India	74.4	82.14	65.46

**Source: Census 2011 Govt. of India*

The rate of literacy according to 2011 census is found to be 74.04 percent for the whole country in which male literacy is 82.14 percent while the percentage for female is 65.46 percent. Except Muslims, all the rest of major religions have literacy rate higher than the national average. Jains have the highest total literacy rate of 95.0 percent followed by Christians with 90.3 percent and then Buddhists with 73.0 percent. The gap of male-female literacy rate is lowest among Jains and highest is found among other religions. Except Muslims, all the rest of major religions have literacy rate higher than the national average. In 2001 Muslims has the literacy rate of 59.1 which

increased only by one percent in ten years and is 60.0 percent according to recent census of 2011. In 2001, literacy rate of Muslim women was 50.1 per cent while as the literacy rate of Muslim men were 67.6 percent. In the recent census of 2011 the male literacy is 68.6 percent and female literacy is 59.5 percent. Muslims have the lowest participation rate of 31.3 percent in India. The male participation of Muslims is lowest among all the religious communities with the percentage of 47.5 percent and female percentage is next to Jains with 14.1 percent (Census of India, 2001).

The economic status of any community can be determined by the rate of work participation. The participation rate of Muslims is lowest among all communities. This shows that a very large section of Muslims are non-working. Lack of work participation is indicative of low status of the community which is clearly depicted from the table below.

TABLE: 2. RELIGION WISE WORK PARTICIPATION IN INDIA*

Religious communities	Work participation rate	Male participation rate	Female participation
Hindus	40.4	52.4	27.5
Muslims	31.3	47.5	14.1
Christians	39.7	50.7	28.7
Sikhs	37.7	53.3	20.2
Buddhists	40.6	49.2	31.7
Jains	32.9	55.2	09.2
Others	48.4	52.5	44.2
India	39.1	51.7	25.6

**Source: Census 2011 Govt. of India*

Work participation rate that is the percentage of workers to total population for the country is 39.1 percent in 2011 census. Religious groups which have work participation rate above the national average is in descending order are in other religions (48.4 percent), Buddhists (40.6 percent), Hindus (40.4 percent) and Christians (39.7 percent). Muslims have the lowest participation rate of 31.3 percent, Jains with 32.9 percent and Sikhs with 37.7 percent. Male work participation for the country in 2011 is 51.7 percent. Male work participation rate for Hindus, Jains and other religions are above the national level. The highest was among Jains with 55.2 percent which is followed by Sikhs (53.3 percent) and Hindus (52.4 percent). Muslims; Christians and Buddhists are other religious communities which have rates below the national level. The rate varies from the lowest of 9.2 percent among Jains to 44.2 percent among other religions. Muslim women in self-employed are 60 percent and the employment rate as regular workers in urban areas are 15.7 percent for Muslim women as compared to 51.5 percent for Christian women. There is marginal presence of Muslim women in salaried jobs (Waheed, 2006: 169). In India; on the whole, about 44 per cent of women in the key age group of 15-64 years partake in the workforce whereas in case of men about 85 per cent do the same. The workforce participation rate among Muslim women is only about 25 per cent on national level which is higher in rural area that is 29 per cent and only 18 per cent in urban areas (Government of India, 2006, 90).

CONCLUSION

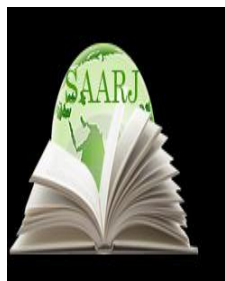
On the completion of five decades of independence, Muslim communities are among the poorest, educationally disenfranchised, economically vulnerable, politically marginalized group in the country. The fact is well documented in the Committee reports, census data and research studies. This scenario also helps us to deduce the condition of women among Muslims in India. Muslim women have remained backward in most of the areas of life and are slow in availing the benefits of the ongoing development process, in recent years there have been some signs of change. Indian Muslim women are now standing to find the much desirable status guaranteed by the society under the name of equality of opportunity. As the relationship between religion and culture is reciprocal, religious systems are locked in a circle of mutual influence with social norms and patterns of social organization (Sinclair, 1986). Religion plays a vital role in the cultural life of different spaces. It is deeply rooted in people's experiences and influences the socio-economic and political direction of societies (Stump, 2008). Religion is an important variable than race or ethnicity (Peach, 2006: 353-55). It is apparent that the study of the status of women in religion also reflects the status of women in society as a whole (King, 1995). The status of women in society is an outcome of the interpretation of religious texts and of the cultural and institutional set-up of religious communities (Klingorova and Havlecik, 2015).

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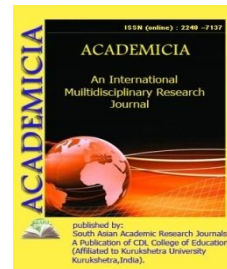
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EFFECT OF CORNEAL COLLAGEN CROSS-LINKING ON QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH BULLOUS KERATOPATHY

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ABSTRACT

Aim: To evaluate the effect of corneal cross-linking (CXL) on quality of life in patients with bullous keratopathy. **Methodology:** Ten patients with painful bullous keratopathy to whom CXL treatment was applied were included in the study group. Ten consecutive patients with painful bullous keratopathy who didn't accept CXL treatment were admitted as the control group. SF-36 (Short Form-36) questionnaire was performed to all patients at baseline, and repeated at 1, 3, 6 and 12 months. **Results:** A significant improvement in "Physical Functioning" and "Vitality" subscales starting from the first month after CXL treatment, continuing upto the postoperative 6th month ($p=0.04$, $p=0.01$, respectively) was achieved. An improvement in "Bodily Pain" subscale was achieved starting at the 3rd month, and continued until the 6th month, but did not carry on upto the 12th month ($p=0.01$, $p=0.01$, $p=0.02$, respectively). Improvements in "General Health" and "Social Functioning" subscales at 6th month ($p=0.04$, $p=0.01$, respectively), and "Mental Health" at 3rd month ($p=0.01$) were obtained. Unfortunately, there was a deterioration in "Physical Functioning", "Bodily Pain", "General Health", "Vitality" and "Social Functioning" subscales starting from the 6th month, with statistically significant variations between the 6th and the 12th months ($p=0.02$, $p=0.02$, $p=0.01$, $p=0.02$, $p=0.01$, respectively). In the control group, there was a significant deterioration in "Physical Functioning", "Bodily Pain", "General Health", and "Social Functioning" subscales between baseline and the 12th

month ($p=0.02$, $p=0.04$, $p=0.02$, $p=0.03$, respectively). **Conclusions:** CXL may be a useful alternative method in symptomatic treatment of bullous keratopathy by temporarily improving the quality of life.

KEY WORDS: Bullous Keratopathy, Collagen, Cornea, Cross-Linking, Quality Of Life, SF-36.

INTRODUCTION

Corneal cross-linking (CXL) is an innovative approach to increase the mechanical and biochemical stabilities of the corneal stroma to halt keratoconus progression (1-3). The aim of CXL is to create new chemical bonds inside the corneal stroma tissue by application of riboflavin (vitamin B2) and ultraviolet A light (UVA, 370 nm). The light-induced production of oxygen radicals results in the formation of additional chemical bonds between collagen fibrils to induce stiffening of the cornea. Although, the genesis aim of CXL procedure was the treatment of keratoconus, a role for CXL has also been suggested for other forms of corneal ectasia and a number of non-ectatic corneal diseases, such as infectious keratitis, bullous keratopathy, and corneal ulcers (4).

Bullous keratopathy, caused by endothelial dysfunction, leads to chronic corneal edema, epithelial bullae, recurrent erosions, and subsequent visual impairment and ocular discomfort (5). With the deterioration of the endothelial pump function, fluid accumulates in the extracellular spaces between the collagen fibers and lamellae. CXL reduces this corneal edema by inducing more concentrated cross-linked fibers and reducing possible gaps for fluid accumulation (5-8). Due to these potential utilities, CXL has been suggested as a promising alternative method in managing bullous keratopathy by reducing ocular discomfort, increasing visual acuity and probably postponing or even eliminating the need for corneal transplantation (5-7).

Recently, assessing quality of life with general purpose or disease specific questionnaires has become popular. Health-related quality of life is defined as “health included physical, psychological and social areas that are affected by different areas such as person’s experiences, beliefs and expectations”. Health-related quality of life is important for measuring the impact of the diseases to persons lives (9). Short Form 36 (SF-36) is a general purpose quality of life scale that provides extensive measurements (10). The scale is easy to apply and it has a wide range of use (11).

In the present study we evaluated the effects of UVA CXL following intrastromal 0.1% riboflavin administration on quality of life and visual acuity in patients with bullous keratopathy.

METHODOLOGY

This prospective, comparative, single-center, nonrandomized cohort study was conducted between June 2011 and February 2013. Ten patients with unilateral painful bullous keratopathy waiting for corneal transplantation were included in the study group. Ten consecutive patients with painful bullous keratopathy who didn’t accept CXL treatment, were admitted as the control group. Patients with active corneal infection, history of herpetic keratitis or chemical injury, pregnancy, autoimmune or connective tissue diseases were excluded.

Besides routine examination (best corrected visual acuity (BCVA), slit-lamp biomicroscopy, intraocular pressure (IOP) measurement) SF-36 questionnaire was also performed to all patients

at baseline. All examinations and the SF-36 questionnaire were repeated at 1, 3, 6 and 12 months after baseline for the control group and after CXL treatment for the study group. BCVA was measured on a decimal scale and converted to the logarithmic scale [logarithm of the minimum angle of resolution (logMAR)].

Each CXL procedure was performed by the same operator (EK), according to the same protocol. The patients were treated in an operating room under topical anesthesia. Mean operation time was defined as one hour. Eye drop instillation preceding treatment consisted of one drop %0.5 proparakain HCl (Alcaine®, Alcon, Fort Worth, Texas, USA), beginning 5 minutes before the procedure. After applying Betadine antiseptic solution and setting the sterile field with a blepharostat, the central corneal epithelium was mechanically debrided with a 15 blade, over a 9-mm diameter. The cornea was impregnated with a photosensitizing solution of riboflavin 0.1% with 20% dextran T500 (Ricrolin®, SOOFT, Montegiorgio, Italy) by corneal instillation at a rate of one drop in every 2 minutes for 20 minutes. After verification of the UVA laser source unit's calibration using a UVA power meter, the corneal collagen was polymerized for 30 minutes (Vega CBM X-Linker, CSO, Italy LED-UVA single 370-nm beam, 3 mW/cm² ± 10%, 5.4 J/cm²). The UV beam's focus was checked initially with an aiming beam produced by 2 centering LED (644 nm), and the irradiation was stopped automatically in every 5 minutes for checking the correct focalization of the UV beam. During this second step, riboflavin was instilled regularly to maintain its stromal concentration. After abundant rinsing with balanced salt solution and instillation of one drop of tobramycin (Tobrex®, Alcon, Fort Worth, Texas, USA), a soft bandage contact lens was placed. Postoperative treatment included topical tobramycin four times daily until closure of the epithelial defect, and topical artificial tears (Refresh Tears®, Allergan, Irvine, CA) for at least 1 month. All patients were seen again on the first and the 7th postoperative days, to assess epithelial healing and the absence of infectious complications and to remove the bandage contact lens.

Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS 15.0 (SPSS Inc, Chicago, Illinois). Normal distribution assumption couldn't be accepted for some parameters according to the Shapiro Wilks W-test. Therefore, non-parametric tests were used. Evaluation of intragroup inter temporal changes were evaluated by the Friedman test. When statistically significant results were obtained by the Friedman test, Wilcoxon test was used for dual comparison. Intergroup comparisons were conducted by U-Test (Mann–Whitney) and Chi-Square test. Results were presented as mean ± standard deviation (SD), median, minimum-maximum values. In all analyses, p<0.05 was considered statistically significant. This study was performed in accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki, after *Ege University* Ethical Committee approval. Written informed consent was obtained from all patients participating the study.

RESULTS

Mean age of the study and the control groups were 61.5 ± 18.2 (range, 30-79) and 60.4 ± 17.7 (range, 30-80) years, respectively (p=0.9). Male to female preponderance in the study and the control groups were 7:3 and 6:4, respectively (p=1.00). Mean preoperative BCVA in the study and the control groups were 2.29 ± 0.9 (range, 0.52-3.10) and 2.27 ± 0.9 (range, 0.80-3.10) logMar, respectively (p=0.9). Mean preoperative IOP in the study and the control groups were 18.3 ± 6.6 (range, 12-30) and 14 ± 1.4 (range, 12-16) mmHg, respectively (p=0.1). In the study group, 5 patients had pseudophakic bullous keratopathy, 3 glaucomatous bullous keratopathy and

2 aphakic bullous keratopathy, while the control group consisted of 7 pseudophakic bullous keratopathy, 2 glaucomatous bullous keratopathy and 1 aphakic bullous keratopathy. No statistically significant variation in BCVA and IOP between pre- and postoperative 12 months were detected in the study group (respectively; $p=0.6$, $p=0.06$). No complications due to CXL occurred in the study group.

When scores of SF-36 questionnaire were evaluated for the study group a significant improvement in “Physical Functioning” and “Vitality” subscales starting from the first month after CXL treatment ($p=0.04$) continuing upto the 6th month of the therapy ($p=0.01$) (Table 1) was observed. An improvement in “Bodily Pain” subscale was achieved starting at the 3rd month after CXL, and continued until the 6th month ($p=0.01$, $p=0.01$, respectively), however this improvement did not carry on until the 12th month ($p=0.02$). Improvements in “General Health” and “Social Functioning” subscales at the 6th month ($p=0.04$, $p=0.01$, respectively), and “Mental Health” at the 3rd month ($p=0.01$) were obtained. Unfortunately, there was a deterioration in “Physical Functioning”, “Bodily Pain”, “General Health”, “Vitality” and “Social Functioning” subscales starting from 6th month, with statistically significant variations between 6th and 12th months ($p=0.02$, $p=0.02$, $p=0.01$, $p=0.02$, $p=0.01$, respectively). No statistically significant differences were noted in “Role-Emotional” and “Role-Physical” subscales ($p=0.2$, $p=0.5$, respectively).

In the SF-36 scale evaluation of the control group, a significant deterioration in “Physical Functioning”, “Bodily Pain”, “General Health” and “Social Functioning” subscales between baseline and at 12th month were encountered ($p=0.02$, $p=0.04$, $p=0.02$, $p=0.03$, respectively) (Table 2). It was observed that “Physical Functioning” and “General Health” subscales started to deteriorate by the 6th month in the control group ($p=0.03$, $p=0.02$, respectively). No statistically significant difference was noted in any of the other subscales.

DISCUSSION

Bullous keratopathy is one of the leading indications for keratoplasty all over the world (6,12). Although, the main indication for keratoplasty in these patients is visual loss due to hazy cornea, the secondary indication for keratoplasty is the disabling pain that restricts their daily life. Bursting of epithelial bullae causes significant pain, tearing and conjunctival hyperemia by leading corneal nerve endings to expose (13). CXL offers an alternative approach for reducing ocular pain by limiting the occurrence of macro- and microbullae. This treatment method may provide the greatest benefit to patients by reducing their pain (5-7).

As pain is one of the most important human senses, it is almost the most common complaint in clinical practice. Pain is accepted as a complex interaction including physical, behavioral, emotional and cognitive dimensions (14). Persons react differently to pain, moreover their pain durability and accepting that pain may also vary. It may be considered that all of this reflect on their quality of life (15). Having negative cognitions, affect the emergence of pain, such as playing a role in the perception of pain, pain severity and quality of life (16) The course of pain and quality of patients heal by the development of positive and effective cognitions, and starting to use appropriate dealing ways (15,17).

Herein, we used SF-36 questionnaire evaluating the general quality of life scale for all patients. One of the most important features of this scale is its self-evaluation format. Moreover, it can be completed within five minutes, and both negative and positive aspects of health status can be

evaluated with this test (18). The questionnaire consists of 36 items which assess eight health concepts: physical functioning (PF-10 items), role limitations due to physical problems (RP-4 items), bodily pain (BP-2 items), general health perception (GH-5 items), vitality (VT-4 items), social functioning (SF-2 items), role limitations due to emotional problems (RE-3 items), and mental health (MH-5 items) (10). These 35 items evaluate the last 4 weeks of the person. SF-36 also includes one more item – which is not used in the measurement - that assess changes in respondent's health status during the past year (10). Extensive background information on the SF-36, as well as standard scoring algorithms and interpretation guides are available in the literature (4,12,18). For each tested quality of life domain, item scores are coded, summed, and transformed into a scale from 0 (worst) to 100 (best) using the standard SF-36 scoring algorithms (18). SF-36 was translated into Turkish and validation studies of Turkish version of SF-36 were carried out in 1999 by Kocyigit et al (19).

To the best of our knowledge, no publication in the literature has ever evaluated patients with bullous keratopathy during 1 year with an objective quality of life scale, such as SF-36. In 2008, Krueger et al (7) performed CXL on a patient with advanced bullous keratopathy for the first time, and reported that a follow up of 6 months demonstrated a pain decrease in the patient (7). In another study, CXL was performed in 3 patients with bullous keratopathy and the bullous changes of the epithelium markedly improved in the following 8 months, resulting in loss of pain and discomfort in all patients (5). However, no objective evaluation scale was used in neither of these studies(5,7).

Ghanem et al (6) performed CXL on 14 painful patients with pseudophakic bullous keratopathy and used “National Pain Education Council” for the measurement of ocular pain intensity. They reported a significant reduction in pain scores at the first month, but this improvement declined and returned back to baseline values by the 6th month (6). After CXL treatment, the scores for “Physical Functioning”, “Vitality”, and “Bodily Pain” subscales improved significantly, however distinct from Ghanem et al’s study, these improvements started at the 3rd month and continued upto the 6th month.

The earlier improvement in “Physical Functioning” and “Vitality” subscales than “Bodily Pain” subscale might be caused by the psychological relaxation related to receiving a treatment during this time. Similar to “Bodily Pain” subscale, “Mental Health” subscale also improved at the 3rd month. However, “General Health” and “Social Functioning” subscales improved by the 6th month. This improvement delay in these subscales might be related to the warily approach after the treatment. The earlier higher scores for “Mental Health” subscale support the effect of pain on mental health. The deterioration in “Physical Functioning”, “Bodily Pain”, “General Health”, “Vitality” and “Social Functioning” subscales after 6 months, goes along with the temporariness of the treatment.

In the control group, a significant deterioration in “Physical Functioning”, “Bodily Pain”, “General Health” and “Social Functioning” subscales between baseline and 12 months after was determined. These results promote the quality of life getting worse in the course of bullous keratopathy.

Some studies report that in patients with bullous keratopathy CXL treatment might induce an increase in BCVA (6,7,20). Ghanem et al (6) observed an increase in BCVA at first month, but there was no difference between the 6th month and baseline values. Kozobolis et al (20) also

observed a significant improvement in BCVA, in two patients with bullous keratopathy and ulcerative keratitis after CXL treatment. Kruger et al (7) reported one case with a significant improvement in BCVA at the 6th month of CXL treatment. However, we detected no significant difference in BCVA of the treated patients.

The results of this study support that CXL is successful in the symptomatic treatment of bullous keratopathy by temporarily improving the quality of life. CXL may become a useful alternative method in the treatment of bullous keratopathy by extending the time of keratoplasty, particularly in patients with limited visual prognosis.

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TABLE 1. SF-36 SCORES AFTER CXL TREATMENT

	Pre-op	Post-op 1. month	Post-op 3. month	Post-op 6. month	Post-op 12. month	P
Physical Functioning	55.5±34.5 (70) (0-95)	65.5±30.2 (80) (15-100)	71.5±29.3 (85) (20-100)	73±24.2 (82.5) (25-100)	60±28.7 (70) (10-90)	0.01
	Pre-op - 1. month Pre-op - 3. month Pre-op - 6. month Pre-op - 12. month 6. month – 12. month					0.01 0.02 0.04 0.7 0.02
Bodily Pain	44.2±25.9 (43.7) (0-77.5)	61.2±31.6 (56.2) (0-100)	69.2±29.5 (72.5) (0-100)	69.2±27.7 (72.5) (0-100)	53.5±27.3 (56.2) (0-90)	0.001
	Pre-op - 1. month Pre-op - 3. month Pre-op - 6. month Pre-op - 12. month 6. month – 12. month					0.05 0.01 0.01 0.2 0.02
General Health	48±11.8 (45) (35-70)	48.5±15.1 (45) (35-80)	54.5±19.7 (47.5) (35-90)	56.5±17.6 (52.5) (35-90)	48±11.8 (45) (35-70)	0.01
	Pre-op - 1. month Pre-op - 3. month Pre-op - 6. month Pre-op - 12. month 6. month – 12. month					0.7 0.2 0.04 0.9 0.01
Vitality	50±13.7 (47.5) (35-80)	61±20.3 (55) (35-95)	64.5±16.4 (60) (45-85)	62.5±14.9 (60) (45-85)	51.5±11.3 (50) (35-75)	0.002
	Pre-op - 1. month Pre-op - 3. month Pre-op - 6. month Pre-op - 12. month					0.01 0.01 0.01 0.5

	6. month – 12. month					0.02
Mental Health	60±19.4 (66) (28-80)	64.4±16.7 (68) (36-84)	72.4±14.5 (70) (52-96)	71.6±11.9 (70) (52-88)	58.4±14 (66) (36-72)	0.003
	Pre-op - 1. month Pre-op - 3. month Pre-op - 6. month Pre-op - 12. month 6. month – 12. month					0.2 0.04 0.06 0.5 0.1
Social Functioning	51.2±29.7 (50) (0-100)	60±29.3 (62.5) (12.5-100)	71.2±20.4 (68.7) (37.5-100)	82.5±17.8 (81.2) (50-100)	58.7±28.2 (50) (25-100)	0.002
	Pre-op - 1. month Pre-op - 3. month Pre-op - 6. month Pre-op - 12. month 6. month – 12. month					0.09 0.08 0.01 0.1 0.01
Role-Emotional	30±36.6 (16.6) (0-100)	40±43.8 (33.3) (0-100)	50±45.1 (66.6) (0-100)	50±45.1 (66.6) (0-100)	30±39.9 (0) (0-100)	0.5
Role-Physical	30±36.8 (12.5) (0-100)	35±41.1 (12.5) (0-100)	35±41.1 (12.5) (0-100)	37.5±44.4 (12.5) (0-100)	30±34.9 (12.5) (0-75)	0.2

*It's showed that mean±SD values at the first line, median values at the second line and minimum-maximum values at he third line.

**p<0.05 was considered statistically significant and are showed in bold.

TABLE 2 SF-36 SCORES IN THE CONTROL GROUP

	Pre-op	Post-op 1. month	Post-op 3. month	Post-op 6. month	Post-op 12. month	P
Physical Functioning	80.5±31.2 (95) (0-100)	79±32 (95) (0-100)	76±31.9 (92.5) (0-100)	76.5±31.1 (90) (0-100)	75.5±31.1 (90) (0-100)	0.01
	Pre-op - 1. month Pre-op - 3. month Pre-op - 6. month Pre-op - 12. month					0.1 0.06 0.03 0.02
Bodily Pain	41±21 (38.7) (12.5-67.5)	39±22.3 (33.7) (12.5-67.5)	39±23.5 (38.7) (0-67.5)	39±23.5 (38.7) (0-67.5)	30.2±31 (27.5) (0-67.5)	0.01
	Pre-op - 1. month Pre-op - 3. month Pre-op - 6. month Pre-op - 12. month					0.1 0.5 0.5 0.04

General Health	52±30.6 (62.5) (5-90)	52±27.8 (57.5) (10-90)	48.5±24.1 (55) (10-75)	46±26.5 (57.5) (5-70)	44±24.8 (57.5) (5-65)	0.04
	Pre-op - 1. month Pre-op - 3. month Pre-op - 6. month Pre-op - 12. month					1 0.3 0.02 0.02
Vitality	53.5±19.4 (52.5) (10-85)	50±21.9 (47.5) (5-90)	51±24.2 (47.5) (0-90)	51±21.1 (50) (5-85)	49±14.6 (45) (25-80)	0.08
Mental Health	57.6±14.6 (58) (36-76)	54±16.9 (56) (28-76)	55.6±18.4 (56) (32-76)	53.2±19.7 (48) (20-80)	52.8±14.7 (48) (36-72)	0.2
Social Functioning	58.7±18.6 (62.5) (12.5-75)	62.5±16.6 (68.7) (25-75)	61.2±19.9 (68.7) (12.5-75)	61.2±19.9 (68.7) (12.5-75)	51.2±18.1 (56.2) (12.5-75)	0.000
	Pre-op - 1. month Pre-op - 3. month Pre-op - 6. month Pre-op - 12. month					0.08 0.1 0.1 0.03
Role-Emotional	50±52.7 (50) (0-100)	50±55.7 (50) (0-100)	50±53.6 (50) (0-100)	50±52.8 (50) (0-100)	50±53.4 (50) (0-100)	0.5
Role Physical	42.5±47.2 (25) (0-100)	42.5±45.3 (25) (0-100)	42.5±47.4 (25) (0-100)	42.5±48.2 (25) (0-100)	42.5±46.4 (25) (0-75)	0.4

*It's showed that mean±SD values at the first line, median values at the second line and minimum-maximum values at the third line.

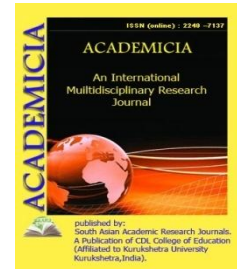
**p<0.05 was considered statistically significant and are showed in bold.



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SOMALI DIASPORA CONTRIBUTION TO SOMALI'S DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

Somalia's population is commonly estimated at 14.4 million, of who more than three million are thought to live abroad. This estimate implies that some 14% of Somalia's population is now living outside the country as a Diaspora community, a proportion so large as to justify describing Somalia as "a truly globalised nation". This huge number of Somali Diaspora makes a major contribution to the Somali economy and livelihoods through remittances, humanitarian assistance and participation in recovery and reconstruction efforts. Without this support, the economy of the country would have collapsed long ago. Nevertheless, the scale of assistance from the Somali Diaspora and the manner in which their support is delivered on the ground is little understood by the international development community. This study seeks to highlight where and how the Diaspora's efforts are currently focused and to maximize the valuable contribution that the Diaspora can make to humanitarian, recovery and development efforts.

KEYWORDS: *Diaspora, Development, Remittance, Economic, invetment*

INTRODUCTION

The studies on Diasporas' contribution to development, particularly in Africa, have become a highly debated topic in recent years. For example the remittance that The Africans working abroad sent for the period 2000-2003 were estimated US\$17 billion while Foreign Direct Investment were US\$15 billion per annum in the same period (United Nations 2006). The World Bank's report for 2011 shows that during 2011 the remittance flows to developing countries were estimated to USD 372 billion with an increase of 12.1% over 2010 (Dilip 2012). Same like any other remittance benefiting region, Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries enjoy huge remittances and the remittances that reached to these countries in last year were estimated up to USD 22 billion and according to the World Bank this amount will increase and will reach nearly USD 27 billion in 2014 (Dilip 2012). Although remittances flows to SSA is enormous, however the amount that these countries receive is a relatively low-level compared to Latin America or Asia but in general Somalia is the world's largest per-capita recipient of remittances (Hammond 2011). In the case of Somaliland the regions hard currency previously came from livestock export but the things changed during 1990's and today about 60% of the regions hard currencies are the financial remittances from the Diaspora. According to Lindley (2006) the high dependency on remittances among the people of this region is the prolonged crises and the unstable condition in the country and she

identified five factors that negatively affected the income and the social life of the people of this region and because of these crises which are detailed below are the main reason that Somaliland Diasporas begun to remit not only to their family members but also the overall collective goods such building schools, health centres and among others.

The first factor is the two conflicts which took place in this region. The first conflict occurred 1988-91 in which the rebel group called SNM (Somali National Movement) wanted to topple the strong dictator Siad Barre after many years of harassment and killings of the opponents of the regime during 1982-88 (King 2003). During that time approximately 60,000 of the population were killed and nearly half a million of them fled to Ethiopia after heavy bombardment of the major towns in which nearly all the buildings and the infrastructure were destroyed. (Ahmed 2000). The second conflict took place during 1994-97.

The second factor is the lack of proper statehood of Somalia. As previously mentioned, world recognized Somalia failure state. Since the collapse of Somali central government in 1991, This situation prevented that Somali's to enjoy privileges of security and impaired the regions development and economy. The third factor is the unstable exchange rate of Somali shillings which lose its values in many different times. Lindley (2006) explained that Somalia shillings fell sharply different times.

The fourth factor is the livestock trade ban imposed by the major importers of Somali livestock such as Saudi-Arabia and United Arab Emirates (UAE). These Gulf States banned the livestock from Somalia two different periods of the past 16 years. The first import ban took place in 1998 and lasted until 1999. Although Somaliland exported livestock to Yemen during this ban from other Arab States, however the price of the livestock fell dramatically and the income of the pastoral. The second ban started in September 2000. This time all the Somali's livestock importers including Yemen banned the livestock from the region and the ban was not lifted until

2009. This factor is the most important reason of Somaliland's dependency on Diasporas' remittances.

The last factor that caused remittances dependency is the crises that people meet in everyday lives. Lindley (2006) argues that many crises such as illness, family break up, death, sudden livelihood collapse and displacement either caused by conflicts or natural disasters are the things that caused the remittances flows from the Diasporas (Lindley 2006). The personal crises is not something that happens to a particular community but is closely linked to the wider economic and political contexts of the region as a whole (King 2003). These factors are the most important cases that triggered the remittances from the Diasporas.

Social remittance

Interestingly, the social remittances from the Somali diaspora are widely involve and bring up the everything gained from abroad including knowledge, innovative ideas, valuable transnational networks, sound political contributions, policy reforms, valuable democratic habits and attitudes, appropriate peace-making ideas and practices, new technological skills, norms of behavior, work ethics, social values and cultural influence (Nunes 2006). Other scholars in the field of social anthropology like Peggy Levitt defined the social remittances notion as ideas, know-how, practices, and skills — that shape the migrants' meetings with and integration into their host countries (Levitt 2001).

Some others describe the potential for social remittance impact to scale up and scale out: not only do social remittances affect local-level organizational culture and practice; they can also influence regional and national changes. Social remittances which affect politics can also 'scale out' to influence other domains of practice such as religion and economics. Moreover, individual and collective social remittances also strongly influence the way organized groups relate to state structures and foment 'state society synergies' (Evans 1996).

The migrants send back social remittances that promote development in their countries of origin. Levitt, in her 2001 book "The Transnational Villagers" she described that migrants send home more than money and brought the social remittances term into the migrants and development debates. In her research she observed at least four types of social remittances such as: norms, practices, identities and social capital. According to Levitt (2001), All these types of social remittances circulate between the migrants host countries and their home of origin (Levitt 2001, Levitt 2007, Levitt and Lamba-Nieves 2010.). Levitt (2001) described the norms as normative structures and contain the ideas, values and beliefs. They include the norms and notions such as family responsibility, community participation, and principles of showing quality of befitting of neighbors, strong desire for social mobility. The normative structures also encompass ideas about gender, class identity etc. (Levitt 2007).

Practices are the actions created by normative structures. These include how individuals in Diasporas commit household tasks, and how much they are participating the organizations and civic groups in home countries in terms of leadership roles and recruiting and socializing with members of the communities back home (Levitt 2001). Socially, in Somaliland diaspora mean more than what the developed world contributes to sustain the livelihood in the local communities, but the remittance received from the diaspora drives also many other development sectors such the education, gender equality, political participation, cultural and other social norms orientations and present the norm of the "Social remittances are produced and consumed

in a highly developed, fairly stable transnational social field” (Peggy Levitt and Lamba-Nieves, 2010).

Social capital contains the social networks and associated patterns which have effects on the productivity of the community. It is the network of social connections between Diasporas and their communities back home. Social capital contains the shared values and norms of behavior that encourage the advantageous social cooperation (Gakunzi 2006). Eliza Markley is another scholar who explained the importance of social capital to the migrants’ home of origin. She only not discussed about social remittances but also identified social capital. According Markley (2011) the contemporary migrants don’t cut off the relationship to their home countries but they have sustainable multiple linkage. She identifies that social remittances have impacts on home of origin (Markley 2011).

Political remittance

The political remittances term and its importance for Diasporas home of origin has been discussed in literature about migration and remittances. Although debates about the term take place however the understanding about the term has yet to be examined. The theory of political remittances points out the transnational politics or cross border politics which identifies the Diasporas political participation of their country of origin as well the political participation of the host countries (Bauböck 2003).

As this study examines the Diasporas contribution to Somaliland, this part of the literature review concentrates the Diasporas political activities towards the home of origin rather than their transnational political engagement to host countries. Vertovec (2005) discussed in his article *The Political Importance of Diasporas* that the Diasporas political participation of their home countries started about 100 years ago with the migration from Europe. He describes that many Diasporas communities from different parts of the world are very active in the politics of their countries of origin (Vertovec 2005).

He argues that one of the most important role that diaspora play in their home countries are the lobby job they do in the hosts countries to enhance the opportunity that their countries benefit the economic and political gain that lobbying in the developed countries they live may offer. He claims that new technology including cheap phone calls, internet communication and even cheap air tickets which make that the diaspora can travel easily to their country of origin hugely contribute the political mobilization of diaspora in their home country. These communications also hinder the mostly debated *brain drain* term. The mobility of the diaspora regarding their political participation of their countries of origin also contributes minimizing the *brain waste* and *brain desertification*. ‘*Brain waste means when highly skilled diaspora members take simple jobs without using their skills in their host countries and brain desertification is when high skilled people from the diaspora have no any contacts to their countries of origin*’ (Goldring 2003).

Diasporas political engagement showed to be not always positive for migrants exporting countries. In contrary to the idea that Diasporas contribute the politics of their countries of origin in positive direction, there are other claims that political engagement has also negative impacts on the country of origin. The authors that have this idea take example that history has shown that many leaders of severe conflicts and wars were members of the Diaspora. According to several literatures about Diasporas political contribution to the home of origin explain that diaspora-

associations may lobby in their host countries a policy that is good for their home of origin or to challenge the government of country of origin.

They influence the policy of their countries of origin to support the government or the opposition groups. Given the fact that diaspora in one hand are not homogenous in terms of their ideas, and on the other hand coming from different regions of one country, different ethnicity, religion etc. their political engagement favors different political groups. Their engagement of homeland politics applies always both sides of the politics. They either lobby a government there or engage politics against it. One of the major common of political engagement of their home country is demonstrations they made in their host countries either to support or to be a political issue of their countries of origin. According to ample of literature about the notion of Diasporas' engagements of politics through supporting of group or against a group, there political engagements are not always welcomed by the migrants exporting countries.

This part of the literature review concentrated the global Diasporas political engagement in general, the so called political remittance but as this study is a case study about Somaliland, the literature concerning the Diasporas contribution in Somaliland politics is taken to the later literature review in the context of Somaliland which emphasizes the literature about Diasporas contribution to Somaliland and the review combines all the different types of remittances such as economic, social and political remittances.

Economic remittance

The majority of the available remittances literature focus on the economic remittance rather than other previously identified non-monetary remittances. The social and political impacts on the area of origin are less emphasized. One of the reasons that scholars concentrate on economical remittance is the fact that non-monetary remittance proves to be non-traceable. Although literature separates the economic, social, technical and political remittances however some remittances are inter-related to the financial remittance. For example the technical remittance which can be defined the technological contribution from the Diasporas in terms of easing and benefiting from communication as well as the opportunity of new jobs can be related to the economical remittance rather than non-monetary. In this term the technology that Diasporas bring to their home of origin encompass the financial remittance due to financial involvement of the term.

The political remittance which has been discussed previously is the political participation of the diaspora in the area of origin but their negative and positive impacts through political engagement become non-measurable but also there is money which may involve due to the fact that Diasporas may use money in order to influence political issues. When it comes to the social remittance, obviously it is the second most important remittance after economic remittance that the community living in the area of origin may benefit. Several researches about the social remittance term claim that the interaction between Diasporas and the local community of origin is useful for the new understanding of the role of women and their participation on the development of their community. Although the Diasporas role with the regard to social transformations into positive direction are mentioned, as well as their political and technical engagement in the literature of non-financial remittances however as mentioned earlier on the topic, the financial remittance particularly the household intended remittance take major parts of the literature on remittance. In the following part of the study is the review of the literature

concerning the financial remittance in general and particularly the household level remittance and later in the study there is the literature review in the context of Somaliland including literature focusing on most important types of remittances.

The literature about monetary remittance mostly emphasize the remittance that intended to household consumption however there are scholars such as Goldring (2003) who fragmented the economic remittance and mentions that there are three types of financial remittance: First, there is remittance as *wages or salary*. This remittance is the most common remittance and usually intended into family consumption.

This remittance and its use is the most research area of most of scholars interesting in migration and development topics. Several studies argued that more than 80% of this remittances intended at household level are used basic household consumption. The second thing that remittance is used is investing human capital such as education with 5-10% of it. The third portion of the remittances go to land and housing investments (Sander 2003). Some researchers including Horst (2004) argue that before the war in Somalia, the whole remittances were used to finance recurrent family expenses.

Most of the literature about household level remittance suggests that this part of remittance has no any major effect on development and even argue that it has negative impacts on recipients in terms of dependency. There are scholars who are against this mentioned notion and in contrary they believe the argument that the remittance intended to household consumption or wage or salary remittances are invested in human capital and the remittance improve the nutrition, health and education of the recipients, and this investment is key element in the process of development (Durand, Kandel et al. 1996).

Observations and research finding show that previously illiterate recipient family members became educated through remittances and there is higher number of school enrollments of recipient children than non-recipients. This later argument may also seem weak due to fact that only 5-10 % of remittances go to education and in the case study of Somaliland in which this research examines, the argument is relevant for the research because Somaliland has been one of the most illiterate populations in human resource indexes.

The second term of financial remittances is the remittances as *investments*. According to literature, these remittances may be sent to home or brought with, when the migrants take a trip to their countries of origin. This money is mostly used to buy land or build home. Many scholars describe this type of investments as unproductive investments and mostly go to private housing, marriage etc. These money goes mostly an area where the opportunities of investments are limited due to monopoly or lack of agricultural suitable land (Goldring 2003). The third economic remittances are the *capital* remittances. This remittance is saved and always intended to generate income to family members back home, the migrant or both and remittances literature argue that recent development shows that through these capital remittances there are productive private investments in small businesses or real estate (Horst 2004).

Taking the contrary some other researchers from the local development operators in different regions argue that diasporas driven projects are non-productive but Gubert (2005) mentions that

the few productive investments from diasporas are mostly in urban areas and sectors that most likely generate income are real estate, transport and hotel business (Gubert 2005).

Although the literature has different suggestions about the productivity of both remittances as investment and remittances as capital terms, however there are indications that both remittances have economic local-level growth impacts due to the creation of jobs for locals, mostly non-recipients of remittance and income diversification of recipients. One of the most important remittances that may combine all types of remittance together is the *collective* remittance which literature less emphasized. Collective remittance is defined as the money or the material that Diasporas organizations, religious groups, clan members or diaspora group from same area transfers to their communities of origin (Basu 2013). Collective remittance works as charity and unlike the household remittance its intention is to build churches, mosques, schools, bridges, irrigation canals and any other infrastructures. The collective remittance literature argues that this remittance is much more less than any other remittances. The collective remittance can be permanent or temporary contribution.

To examine this remittance is huge challenge and there is absence of reliable data about the volume of this remittance. Most scholars believe that this collective remittance is very critical to the recipient community. There are also arguments that the collective remittance is the most benefitted remittance although it is meager in volume. Taking the contrary view of Horst (2004) and other authors, they argue that collective remittance can also be negative to peace and security of war torn regions for instance. In some literature including one of the latest researches of the term Basu (2013), the term is described the money and material that intended to *public goods*. The collective remittance to public goods and collective remittance to support conflicts are not fragmented in the literature of remittances.

As collective remittance is one of the most important in Somalila and always on the agendas of local media of the region and public places like mosques in the region, this study considers the term in the following literature review in the context of Somaliland. The collective remittance term is important for this case study of Somaliland because although the study examines the household level remittance and official investments however it will also include some of the other types of remittances in which indirect recipients can also benefit.

Collective remittance to public goods

Collective remittance is one of most important remittances flows to the region. In order to understand the capacity of this remittance, the researcher interviewed the director generals of ministry of health, ministry of education, Hargeisa general hospital, the psychiatric clinic in Bosaso. Also there were discussions with the leaders of university of Bosaso, university of Burao and Hargeisa technical school. The objective of this part of research is to understand the Diasporas Companies and general Diasporas contribution to health, education, security and any other humanitarian and development contribution.

The research found out that some highly trained diaspora members particularly medics travel their vocation to the region and help hospitals there. One very well-known is a doctors from Europe. This diaspora member is psychiatric doctors and he stays every summer in Burao and works the psychiatric clinic there. After many years of conflicts these type of illness is very common and this contribution from this particular member is highly welcomed. Some others give lectures in the higher education institutions. Based on the interviews conducted from the

different Groups, in the beginning of the post-conflict Somalia, the region received huge collective contribution from diaspora in terms of medicine, different equipment and books.

Diaspora started to build universities, schools and many other infrastructures. In recent years as the region gets more humanitarian and development support from the international community, the Diasporas' contribution to some institutions decreased. However they still support building many new roads and answer whenever any crises emerge.

To understand the Corporation Social Responsibility, questions regarding this issue were asked and observations were made in this term. The outcomes are they train unskilled people and they find jobs after finished training. The companies also give donations and answer to crises such as droughts. The Diasporas collective remittances are totally unorganized except some members who run schools in their small towns of origin. There is no any diaspora organization which has cross-clan members except some small female organizations in the UK and the lack of common organizations make that their contributions are not equally distributed.

As there is no any ready collective remittance, it takes very long time to collect remittances and the support become delayed and can't be rapidly responded to droughts and any other emergencies. The reality that the Diasporas are organized in clan structure, their support is not effective and has less positive impact to the wider communities.

CONCLUSION

The Somalia Diaspora consists of 2 million people with the lion-share of the emigration taking place 1991 after the spread of the civil war and when the dictator Siyad Barres was overthrown. Today it is estimated that around 15 percent of all Somalis resides outside the country and the concept of Diaspora has been frequently used to define the group of Somali migrants.

The Somali Diaspora is together contributing 1,3 billion dollars to their country of origin, compared to the 1 billion dollar in development aid and foremost humanitarian assistance to Somalia each year. The country is highly dependent on remittance, which comprise 50 percent of the countries GDP and 40 percent of the Somali population is dependent on remittances for daily survival.

The Somalis in the new countries of residence are often seen as representatives of one ethnics group, but many Somalis believe that they constitute many clans. The Somali population is often portrayed as homogenous group, but not only the clansociety is dividing the population the nomad and non-nomad life does so too. The nomads are representing the majority group that is relatively homogenous, but in the Southern parts of the, in the country agro-pastoral society a range of minority groups reside. The country is also traditionally divided in the clan and regional affiliates. The Northern parts known as Somaliland region, are seeking independence and do to a great extent govern its own territories, whereas in southern Somalia, south of central Puntland is facing a precarious security situation.

Today the country has a transitional national government and the county are struggling with the federal state running parallel to the society, political vacuum and the lack of government capacity. The Diaspora's involvement in Somalia has been described as pivotal in order to get the country on its feet, through a range of transnational activities such as business, development projects and foremost by sending private remittance. Around 100 Somali Diaspora communities exist across the West, which actively engaged in thousands of civil associations. A small number

of them are focusing on development and state building of Somalia. In Somalia an office for Diaspora affairs is set up to provide information to the Diaspora willing to contribute to the country. The Diaspora is given certain rights in Somalia in order to enable investment and the government are using plentiful of strategies to harness and utilize the Diaspora's potentials.

Otherwewise, omali diaspora has played a key role in mobilizing humanitarian assistance at times of crisis. Somali websites, FM radios and TVs established as business operations by the Diaspora are outlets that expose and portray the suffering of the less fortunate Somalis that have no relatives or friends in the Diaspora but still need assistance. Most of the Diaspora contribution to humanitarian emergency aid came about as a result of the combined effort and influence of the local and Diaspora media outlets. The media outlets received and dispersed cash handouts sent by the Diaspora to unknown victims they had seen or heard about from the websites and radios.

The role of the Diaspora in supporting local organizations is at its peak when humanitarian crises overwhelm the resources of local organizations, for example during crises such as the droughts, floods or medical needs to help the victims of violent conflict. There are numerous examples of interventions of this kind when Somalis step in to help other Somalis. In these interventions, the Diaspora contribution is highly visible. In the drought of 2006 in the southern regions of Somalia, a drought committee established in Mogadishu in March 2006 received US\$ 600,000 after a campaign to raise awareness among Somalis of the situation of the victims in drought-affected regions. More than US\$ 100,000 was raised in a four-hour fundraising programme through the radio organized by SIMAD and HornAfrik Media Inc in collaboration with three major telecommunication companies⁴ in Mogadishu.

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