

Emerging Trends In Banking Sector

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Abstract

The Financial sector, of which Banking sector is the largest player, plays a dominant role in building the economy of an individual as well as a nation. Banks have control over a large part of the supply of money in circulation. They are the main stimulus for the economic progress of a country. A strong banking and finance sector is, therefore, necessary for a country to emerge as a developed one. It is vital for growth, creation of jobs, generation of wealth, eradication of poverty, encouraging entrepreneurial activity and increasing the gross domestic product. Today banking is known as innovative banking. Information technology has given rise to new innovations in the product designing and their delivery in the banking and finance industries. Customer services and customer satisfaction are their prime work. The focus is shifting from mass banking to class banking with the introduction of value added and customized products. Technology allows banks to create what looks like a branch in a business building's lobby without having to hire manpower for manual operations One of the most significant areas where IT has had a positive impact is on substitutes for traditional funds movement services. With the advent of electronic banking, electronic funds transfer and other similar products, funds transfer within time frames which would have appeared impossible a few years ago has made it reality. With networking and internet connection new challenges are arising related to security privacy and confidentiality to transactions. Finally the banking sector will need to master a new business model by building management and customer services with a variety of products and controlled cost to stay in the long run and services. The paper attempts to present the emerging trends and its challenges that recently emerged in the banking sector with special emphasis on digitization. It will be useful to the academicians, banking and insurance personnel, financial advisors, professionals, students and researchers. Common readers will also find it informative and inculcating.

Keywords: customer services, class banking, challenge, finance sector .

Introduction

The traditional functions of banking are limited to accept deposit and to give loans and advances. Today banking is known as innovative banking. Current banking sector has come up with a lot of initiatives that oriented to provide a better customer services with the help of new technologies. Indian banking sector today has the same sense of excitement and opportunity that is evidence in the Indian competitive banking world improvement day by day in customer services is the most useful tool for their better growth. Bank offers so many changes to access their banking and other services. Banks play an important role in the economic development of developing countries. Economic development involves investment in various sectors of the economy. In normal banking, the banks perform agency services for their customers and helps economic development of the country. Bank arranges

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foreign exchange for the business transactions with other countries. Banking sectors are not simply collecting funds but also serve as a guide to the customer about the investment of their money.

Structure of Indian banking sector

Today, role of banking industry is very leading and mostly essential service sector. Banking Industry in India functions under the sunshade of Reserve Bank of India - the regulatory central bank. Banking industry mainly consists of Commercial banks Co-operative banks The commercial banking structure in India consists of Scheduled commercial banks Unscheduled bank Scheduled commercial banks constitute those banks which have been included in the second schedule of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Act, 1934. For the purpose of assessment of performance of banks, the RBI categorize them as public sector banks, old private sector banks, new private sector banks and foreign banks.

Present Scenario

The present banking scenario provides a lot of opportunities as well as facing lot of challenges also. India is being fundamentally strong supported by concrete economic policies, decisions and implementations by the Indian Government. Today in India, the service sector is contributing half of the Indian GDP and the banking is most popular service sector in India. The significant role of banking industry is essential to speed up the social economic development. To improve major areas of banking sector, Government of India, RBI and Ministry of finance have made several notable efforts. Many of leading banks operating in market have made use of the changed rules and regulations such as CRR, interest rate, special offers to the customers such as to open account in Zero balance. In addition to this, now day's banks are entered in non-banking products such as insurance in which area there are tremendous opportunities.

Global Banking Developments

The year 2010-11 was a difficult period for the global banking system, with challenges arising from the global financial system as well as the emerging fiscal and economic growth scenarios across countries. Global banks exhibited some improvements in capital adequacy but were beleaguered by weak credit growth, high leverage and poor asset quality. In contrast, in major emerging economies, credit growth remained at relatively high levels, which was regarded as a cause of concern given the increasing inflationary pressures and capital inflows in these economies. In the advanced economies, credit availability remained particularly constrained for small and medium enterprises and the usage of banking services also stood at a low, signaling financial exclusion of the population in the post-crisis period. On the positive side, both advanced and emerging economies, individually, and multi-laterally, moved forward towards effective systemic risk management involving initiatives for improving the macro-prudential regulatory framework and reforms related to systemically important financial institutions.

Recent Trends In Banking

1) Electronic Payment Services – E Cheques

Now-a-days we are hearing about e-governance, e-mail, e-commerce, e-tail etc. In the same manner, a new technology is being developed in US for introduction of e-cheque, which will eventually replace the conventional paper cheque. India, as harbinger to the introduction of e-cheque, the Negotiable Instruments Act has already been amended to include; Truncated cheque and E-cheque instruments.

2) Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS)

Real Time Gross Settlement system, introduced in India since March 2004, is a system through which electronics instructions can be given by banks to transfer funds from their account to the account of another bank. The RTGS system is maintained and operated by the RBI and provides a means of efficient and faster funds transfer among banks facilitating their financial operations. As the name suggests, funds transfer between banks takes place on a 'Real Time' basis. Therefore, money can reach the beneficiary instantaneously and the beneficiary's bank has the responsibility to credit the beneficiary's account within two hours.

3) Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT)

Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) is a system whereby anyone who wants to make payment to another person/company etc. can approach his bank and make cash payment or give instructions/authorization to transfer funds directly from his own account to the bank account of the receiver/beneficiary. Complete details such as the receiver's name, bank account number, account type (savings or current account), bank name, city, branch name etc. should be furnished to the bank at the time of requesting for such transfers so that the amount reaches the beneficiaries' account correctly and faster. RBI is the service provider of EFT.

4) Electronic Clearing Service (ECS)

Electronic Clearing Service is a retail payment system that can be used to make bulk payments/receipts of a similar nature especially where each individual payment is of a repetitive nature and of relatively smaller amount. This facility is meant for companies and government departments to make/receive large volumes of payments rather than for funds transfers by individuals.

5) Automatic Teller Machine (ATM)

Automatic Teller Machine is the most popular devise in India, which enables the customers to withdraw their money 24 hours a day 7 days a week. It is a devise that allows customer who has an ATM card to perform routine banking transactions without interacting with a human teller. In addition to cash withdrawal, ATMs can be used for payment of utility bills, funds transfer between accounts, deposit of cheques and cash into accounts, balance enquiry etc.

6) Point of Sale Terminal

Point of Sale Terminal is a computer terminal that is linked online to the computerized customer information files in a bank and magnetically encoded plastic transaction card that identifies the customer to the computer. During a transaction, the customer's account is debited and the retailer's account is credited by the computer for the amount of purchase.

7) Tele Banking

Tele Banking facilitates the customer to do entire non-cash related banking on telephone. Under this devise Automatic Voice Recorder is used for simpler queries and transactions. For complicated queries and transactions, manned phone terminals are used.

8) Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)

Electronic Data Interchange is the electronic exchange of business documents like purchase order, invoices, shipping notices, receiving advices etc. in a standard, computer processed, universally accepted format between trading partners. EDI can also be used to transmit financial information and payments in electronic form.

IT In Banking

Indian banking industry, today is in the midst of an IT revolution. A combination of regulatory and competitive reasons has led to increasing importance of total banking automation in the Indian Banking Industry. Information Technology has basically been used under two different avenues in Banking. One is Communication and Connectivity and other is Business Process Reengineering. Information technology enables sophisticated product development, better market infrastructure, implementation of reliable techniques for control of risks and helps the financial intermediaries to reach geographically distant and diversified markets.

The bank which used the right technology to supply timely information will see productivity increase and thereby gain a competitive edge. To compete in an economy which is opening up, it is imperative for the Indian Banks to observe the latest technology and modify it to suit their environment. Not only banks need greatly enhanced use of technology to the customer friendly, efficient and competitive existing services and business, they also need technology for providing newer products and newer forms of services in an increasingly dynamic and globalize environment. Information technology offers a chance for banks to build new systems that address a wide range of customer needs including many that may not be imaginable today.

Conclusion

Indian banking system will further grow in size and complexity while acting as an important agent of economic growth and intermingling different segments of the financial sector. It automatically follows that the future of Indian banking depends not only in internal dynamics unleashed by ongoing returns but also on global trends in the financial sectors. Indian Banking Industry has shown considerable resilience during the return period. The second generation returns will play a crucial role in further strengthening the system. The banking today is re-defined and re-engineered with the use of Information Technology and it is sure that the future of banking will offer more sophisticated services to the customers with the continuous product and process innovations. Thus, there is a paradigm shift from the seller's market to buyer's market in the industry and finally it affected at the bankers level to change their approach from "conventional banking to convenience banking" and "mass banking to class banking". The shift has also increased the degree of accessibility of a common man to bank for his variety of needs and requirements. Adoption of stringent prudential norms and higher capital standards, better risk management systems, adoption of internationally accepted accounting practices and increased disclosures and transparency will ensure the Indian Banking industry keeps pace with other developed banking systems.

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जे० पी० नगर (अमरोहा) जनपद में ग्रामीण भूमि उपयोग का विश्लेषण

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शोध सारांश

किसी भी क्षेत्र या देश में भूमि उपयोग का स्तर उसके आर्थिक विकास स्तर और वहाँ के प्राकृतिक और मानवीय संसाधनों के समेकित उपयोग का प्रतिफल होता है। समतल और उपजाऊ भूमि वाले क्षेत्रों में सतही और भूमिगत जल की उपलब्धता के अनुसार भूमि का अधिकाधिक भाग कृषि व अन्य मानवीय उपयोगों में लाया जाता है। पर्वतीय और पठारी भागों में ढाल और सामान्यतया जल की कमी के कारण भूमि का अधिकतर भाग मानवीय उपयोग में लाना संभव नहीं होता है। इसी प्रकार जल की कमी वाला रेगिस्तानी व अर्द्ध शुष्क भू-भाग भी सामान्यतया मानवीय उपयोग में कम ही लाया जाता है। इसी प्रकार भूमि उपयोग का स्तर क्षेत्र में मानव जनसंख्या और उसके आर्थिक कार्य-कलापों का स्तर व मात्रा को नियन्त्रित करता है। भारत और विश्व के समतल धरातल वाले नदीकृत मैदानी भाग कृषि कार्य और जनसंख्या के सघन जमघट के लिए सुविख्यात हैं। इसी प्रकार वर्तमान पोष पत्र के लिए चयनित क्षेत्र जे० पी० नगर (अमरोहा) जनपद न केवल समतल धरातल वाला है वरन् उच्च हिमालय क्षेत्र से उदगमित होने वाली सदावाहिनी व मौसमी नदियों के प्रवाह क्षेत्र, मानसूनी वर्षा के क्षेत्र और सम्पन्न भूगर्भिक जल भण्डारों से युक्त है। अतः हजारों वर्षों से आबाद और कृषि कार्य के अधीन लाया गया सघन जनसंख्या वाला क्षेत्र बन गया है। भारत के वर्तमान आर्थिक विकास का लाभ उठाकर यह क्षेत्र उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ-साथ उत्तर भारत का एक प्रमुख जनपद के रूप में उभरा है जो अपनी कृषि, आम के उत्पादन और औद्योगिक उत्पादन व निर्यात के क्षेत्र में अग्रणी भूमिका निभा रहा है।

महत्वपूर्ण शब्दावली

ग्रामीण, भूगर्भिक जल, कृषक, परती भूमि, स्थायी चारागाह
कृषि वानिकी, बंजर भूमि, पुद्द बोया गया क्षेत्र

परिचय

आज भी भारत को ग्रामों का देश कहा जाता है। 2011 में भारत के 68 प्रतिशत से अधिक निवासी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निवास करके कृषि व अन्य कृषि आधारित कार्यकलापों से अपनी आजीविका प्राप्त करते हैं। जे० पी० नगर (अमरोहा) जनपद भी पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में गंगा के बाएं किनारे पर विस्तृत समतल उपजाऊ भूमि वाला ग्रामीण जनसंख्या प्रधान जनपद है। यहाँ की कुल जनसंख्या का 75 प्रतिशत भाग ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निवास करती है। पुनः ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का मुख्य व्यवसाय कृषि व कृषि आधारित सह कार्य होते हैं। सारणी संख्या 1, 2 और 3 के अनुसार 2011 में जनपद की कुल जनसंख्या 18,47,145 व्यक्ति है। इसमें से 13,88,532 व्यक्ति (75.17%) व्यक्ति जनपद में फैले आठ विकास खण्डों के 959 आबाद ग्रामों में निवास करते हैं। पेश 4,58,713 व्यक्ति जनपद के छोटे-बड़े 9 नगरीय कस्बों और नगरों में निवास करते हैं।

सारणी सं. - 01 : जे० पी० नगर (अमरोहा) जनपद की जनसंख्या: जनगणना वर्ष (2011)

क्षेत्र	क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग किमी० में)	कुल जनसंख्या	पुरुष	महिला
ग्रामीण (%)	2131.92 (97.31%)	13,88,532 (75.17%)	7,28,115 (75.29%)	6,60,417 (75.03%)
नगरीय (%)	59.49 (2.69%)	4,58,713 (24.83%)	2,38,910 (24.70%)	2,19,803 (24.97%)
योग जनपद (%)	2191.41 (100%)	18,47,245 (100%)	9,67,025 (100%)	8,80,220 (100%)

स्रोत:

1. भारत की जनगणना, 2011।
2. जे० पी० नगर जनपद, प्राथमिक जनगणना सार हस्तपुस्तिकाएं भाग- 12 अ एवं ब (2011)।
3. जे० पी० नगर जनपद सांख्यिकीय पत्रिका 2015-16

(अ) ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का वितरण

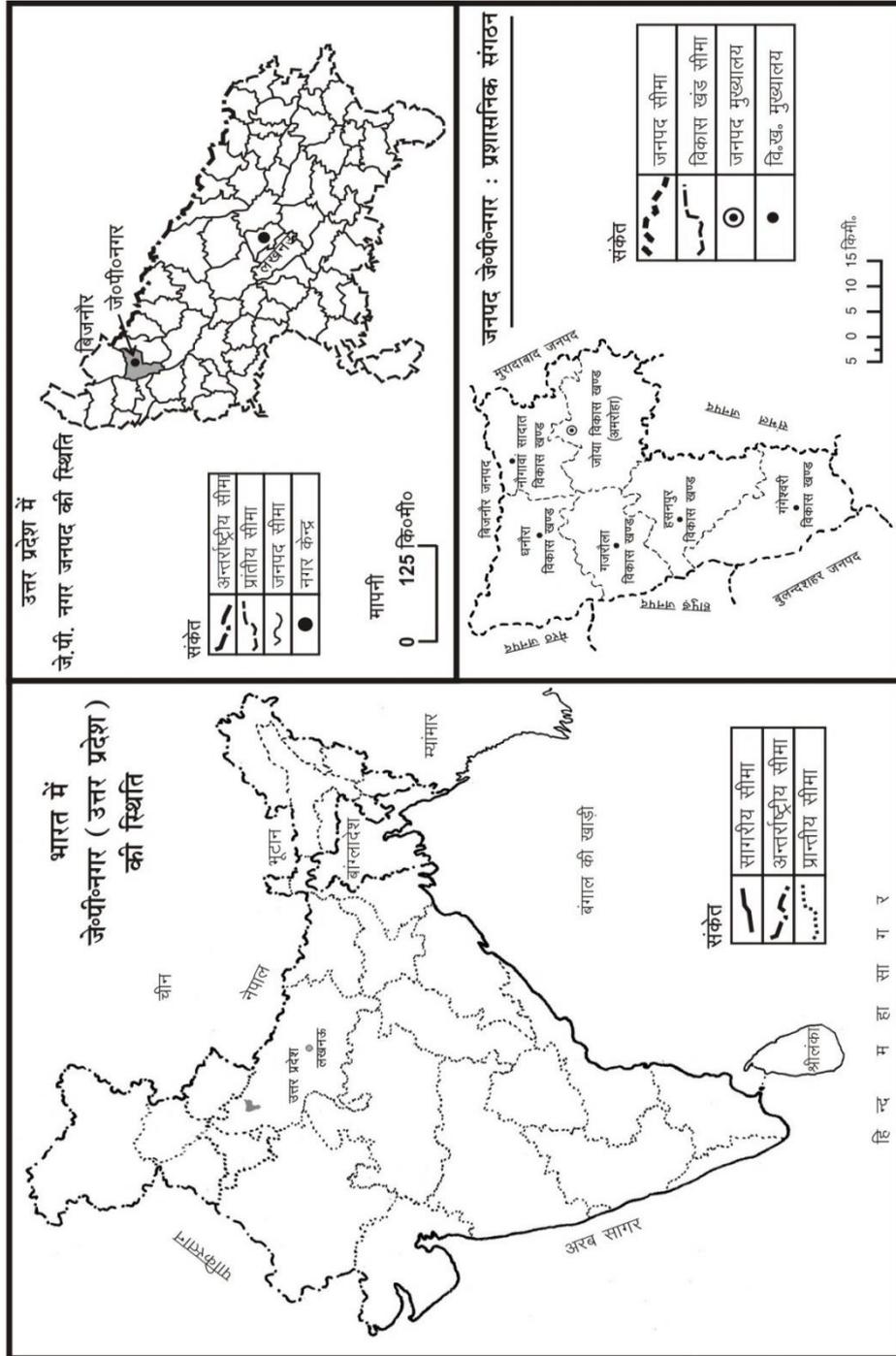
सारणी सं० 2 के अनुसार 2011 में जे० पी० नगर जनपद का औसत ग्रामीण घनत्व 628 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किमी० है। विकासखण्ड वार ग्रामीण जनसंख्या घनत्व का विस्तार न्यूनतम 491 (धनौरा) से अधिकतम 906 (जोया विकास खण्ड) तक है। पेश विकास खण्डों का ग्रामीण जनसंख्या घनत्व इन दोनों के मध्य है।

* शोध पर्यवेक्षक एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर, भूगोल विभाग के० जी० के० स्नात्कोत्तर महाविद्यालय, मुरादाबाद, (उ० प्र०)

** शोधार्थी भूगोल विभाग के० जी० के० स्नात्कोत्तर महाविद्यालय, मुरादाबाद, (उ० प्र०)

सर्वाधिक आबाद गाँव जोया विकास खण्ड में 2015 हैं। सबसे कम आबाद गाँव गंगेश्वरी विकास खण्ड में 121 हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र का लिंगानुपात 914 (जोया विकास खण्ड) से 901 (धनौरा विकास खण्ड) के मध्य है। सर्वाधिक ग्रामीण जनसंख्या 3,27,079 व्यक्ति जोया विकासखण्ड में और सबसे कम ग्रामीण जनसंख्या 1,87,690 व्यक्ति गजरौला विकास खण्ड में निवास करती है।

अध्ययन क्षेत्र की भौगोलिक स्थिति



मानचित्र संख्या- 1

सारणी सं० 2 : जे० पी० नगर जनपद- ग्रामीण जनसंख्या सम्बन्धी प्राथमिक सूचनाएं (2011)

तहसील	विकासखण्ड का नाम	क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग किमी० में)	ग्रामों की संख्या	जनसंख्या	ग्रामीण जनसंख्या घनत्व	पुरुष	महिला	लिंगानुपात
1. अमरोहा	1. अमरोहा	325.74	180	2,35,789	724	1,23,690	1,12,099	906
	2. जोया	360.92	215	3,27,079	906	1,70,913	1,56,166	914
3. धनौरा	4. धनौरा	407.90	159	2,00,700	491	1,05,241	95,459	907
	5. गजरौला	294.41	140	1,87,690	637	98,708	88,982	901
6. हसनपुर	7. हसनपुर	332.77	144	2,13,195	641	1,11,902	1,01,293	905
	8. गंगेखरी	410.18	121	2,24,079	546	1,17,661	1,06,418	904
योग		2131.92	959	13,88,532	628	7,28,115	6,60,417	907

- स्रोत: 1. भारत की जनगणना, 2011।
2. जे० पी० नगर जनपद, प्राथमिक जनगणना सार हस्तपुस्तिकाएं भाग- 12 अ एवं ब (2011)।
3. जे० पी० नगर जनपद सांख्यिकीय पत्रिका 2015-16

(ब) नगरीय जनसंख्या का वितरण

सारणी सं० 3 में वर्ष 2011 में जे० पी० नगर जनपद के नगरीय क्षेत्रों और उनकी जनसंख्या का विवरण दिया गया है। सारणी के अनुसार जे० पी० नगर जनपद का सबसे अधिक जनसंख्या वाला नगर अमरोहा (जनपद का प्रशासनिक मुख्यालय) है जिसकी जनसंख्या 1,98,471 व्यक्ति है। सारणी के अनुसार 8.95 वर्ग किमी० क्षेत्र में विस्तृत अमरोहा नगर में प्रतिवर्ग किमी० 22,175 से अधिक व्यक्ति निवास करते हैं।

सारणी सं० 03- अमरोहा जनपद: नगरीय क्षेत्रों का विवरण 2011

क्रम	नगर का नाम	नगर का वर्ग	तहसील	क्षेत्रफल	कुल जनसंख्या 2011	घनत्व
1	धनौरा	III, (NPP)	धनौरा	4.69	30007 (22.64)	6398.08
2	बछरायूँ	III, (NPP)	धनौरा	9.48	31101 (17.98)	3280.70
3	गजरौला	II, (NP)	धनौरा	14.2	55048 (38.35)	3876.62
4	नौगवां सादात	III, (NP)	अमरोहा	5.623	32954 (21.75)	5860.57
5	अमरोहा	I, (NPP)	अमरोहा	8.95	198471 (20.19)	22175.53
6	जोया	IV, (NP)	अमरोहा	3.56	18377 (37.9)	5162.08
7	बीलना	V, (CT)	अमरोहा	2.77	7024 (-98.45)	2535.74
8	हसनपुर	II, (NPP)	हसनपुर	5.72	61243 (14.85)	10706.82
9	उझारी	III, (NP)	हसनपुर	4.5	24488 (30.8)	5441.78
कुल योग जनपद					59493	458713

- स्रोत: 1. भारत की जनगणना, 2011।
2. जे० पी० नगर जनपद, प्राथमिक जनगणना सार हस्तपुस्तिकाएं भाग- 12 अ एवं ब (2011)।
3. जे० पी० नगर जनपद सांख्यिकीय पत्रिका 2015-16

धनौरा, बछरायूँ, गजरौला, नौगवां सादात, जोया, बीलना, हसनपुर और उझारी जे० पी० नगर जनपद के अन्य नगरीय अधिवास हैं। सभी नगरीय क्षेत्र लगभग 60 वर्ग किमी० क्षेत्रफल में विस्तृत हैं। सभी नगरीय अधिवासों का औसत जनसंख्या घनत्व 7709 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किमी० है। यह नगरीय जनसंख्या घनत्व ग्रामीण जनसंख्या घनत्व की तुलना में 12.25 गुना अधिक है।

(स) जे० पी० नगर जनपद के ग्रामीण भूमि उपयोग का विश्लेषण

वास्तव में जे० पी० नगर जनपद ग्रामीण जनसंख्या की प्रधानता वाला कृषि व सहबद्ध कार्यों में संलग्न कार्मिकों वाला जनपद है। प्रस्तुत विवरण के लिए भारत की जनगणना और जे० पी० नगर जनपद की सांख्यिकीय पत्रिकाओं से आँकड़े व सूचनाएं प्राप्त की गयी हैं। सारणी सं० 4 में जे० पी० नगर जनपद के विभिन्न विकास खण्डों में भूमि उपयोग का विवरण प्रस्तुत किया गया है। ग्रामीण भूमि का उपयोग ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की सीमा में 1. वन क्षेत्र का विस्तार, 2. अधिवास, सड़कें व अन्य स्थायी-अस्थायी भवनों के अधीन गैर कृषि कार्य कलापों में उपयोग की गयी भूमि, 3. बंजर भूमि, 4. स्थायी चारागाह एवं अन्य सार्वजनिक उपयोगों के अधीन भूमि, 5. विविध वृक्षों के अधीन भूमि, 6. कृषि योग्य वास्तविक भूमि, 7. अध्ययन के समय अन्य परती भूमि, 8. वर्तमान परती भूमि और 9. पुद्द बायो गया क्षेत्रफल आदि वर्गों में विभाजित करके अध्ययन किया जाता है। सारणी सं० 4 में दिए गए विवरण के अनुसार जे० पी० नगर जनपद की ग्रामीण भूमि उपयोग का विवरण विभिन्न धोरणों के अधीन विकास खण्डवार निम्न प्रकार प्रस्तुत किया जा सकता है-

1. **वन क्षेत्र के अधीन भूमि-** जे० पी० नगर जनपद में वर्ष 2011 की विवेच्य अवधि में कुल 9900 हे० क्षेत्र पर वनों का विस्तार है। यह जनपद के कुल प्रतिवेदित ग्रामीण क्षेत्र 287436 हे० का 3.44 प्रतिशत के तुल्य है। जनपद के वन क्षेत्र विकास खण्डवार विश्लेषण किया जाए तो हम पाते हैं कि धनौरा

विकास खण्ड में 5430 हे० (जनपद में सर्वाधिक), अमरोहा विकास खण्ड में 134 हे०, जोया विकास खण्ड में 568 हे०, गजरौला विकास खण्ड में 204.9 हे०, हसनपुर में 117 हे० तथा गंगेष्चरी विकास खण्ड में 3445 हे० क्षेत्र पर वनों का विस्तार है।

- गैर कृषि उपयोग के अधीन भूमि-** सारणी के अनुसार इस वर्ग में जनपद की कुल 26575 हे० भूमि उपयोग की गयी है जो कुल प्रतिवेदित ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के 9 प्रतिषत के बराबर है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के अधिवास, सड़कें, स्कूल-कालेज, अस्पताल, सड़क किनारे के भोजनालय, ढाबे, भट्टे, कारखाने, गोदाम व भण्डारागार इत्यादि गैर कृषि कार्यों के अधीन प्रयुक्त भूमि इस वर्ग में आती है। इस वर्ग के अधीन धनौरा विकास खण्ड में 3858.1 हे०, अमरोहा विकास खण्ड में 3270.2 हे०, जोया विकास खण्ड में 9280.9 हे० (जनपद में सर्वाधिक), गजरौला विकास खण्ड में 3660.9 हे०, हसनपुर में 2581.4 हे० तथा गंगेष्चरी विकास खण्ड में 3923.8 हे० भूमि प्रयुक्त की गयी है।
- बंजर भूमि-** ऐसी भूमि जो अपेक्षाकृत कम उपजाऊ और ऊबड़-खाबड़ होती है बंजर भूमि कहलाती जाती है। थोड़ा परिश्रम करके और गोबर की खाद, रासायनिक खाद, सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करके इस भूमि पर कृषि फसलें उगाने की संभावना होती है। सारणी सं० 4 के अनुसार जे० पी० नगर जनपद में 2661.5 हे० भूमि अभी भी इस वर्ग के अन्तर्गत स्थित है। विकास खण्डवार विप्लेशन करने पर ज्ञात होता है कि बंजर क्षेत्र के अधीन धनौरा विकास खण्ड में 865.6 हे० (जनपद में सर्वाधिक), अमरोहा विकास खण्ड में 81.5 हे०, जोया विकास खण्ड में 224.2 हे० गजरौला विकास खण्ड में 456.4 हे०, हसनपुर में 454.3 हे० तथा गंगेष्चरी विकास खण्ड में 579.5 हे० भूमि विस्तृत है। भविष्य में आवश्यकता व प्राथमिकता के अनुसार इसका उपयोग कृषि, आबादी क्षेत्र, चारागाह व अन्य कार्यों में किया जा सकता है।

सारणी सं० 4 : अमरोहा जनपद- विकास खण्डवार विविध उपयोगों के अधीन भूमि का विवरण 2011

क्रम	विकास खण्ड का नाम	कुल प्रतिवेदित क्षेत्रफल	विविध उपयोगों के अधीन भूमि (हेक्टेअर में)								
			वन	गैर कृषि उपयोग के अधीन भूमि	बंजर भूमि	स्थायी चारागाह एवं अन्य	विविध वृक्षों के अन्तर्गत	कृषि योग्य	अन्य परती भूमि	वर्तमान परती भूमि	पुनर्बोया गया क्षेत्र
1	धनौरा	40785.5	5430.1	3858.1	865.6	1.8	899.1	196.5	163.1	775.5	28595.7
2	अमरोहा	32299.1	134.7	3270.2	81.5	9.4	72.4	57.2	67.6	144.1	28462
3	जोया	88543	568	9280.9	224.2	5	26.2	67.1	119.7	103.7	78148.2
4	गजरौला	29443.6	204.9	3660.9	456.4	59.2	241.4	433.1	166.3	352.7	23868.7
5	हसनपुर	55346.1	117.1	2581.4	454.3	28.6	1143.7	88.2	202.1	280.5	50450.2
6	गंगेष्चरी	41019.2	3445.1	3923.8	579.5	346.1	362	235.2	175.7	712.2	31239.6
जनपद का योग		287436.5	9899.9	26575.3	2661.5	450.1	2744.8	1077.3	894.5	2368.7	240764.4

स्रोत:

- भारत की जनगणना, 2011।
- जे० पी० नगर जनपद, प्राथमिक जनगणना सार हस्तपुस्तिकाएं भाग- 12 अ एवं ब (2011)।
- जे० पी० नगर जनपद सांख्यिकीय पत्रिका 2015-16
- स्थायी चारागाह व अन्य उपयोगों के अधीन भूमि-** सारणी सं० 4 के अनुसार जे० पी० नगर जनपद में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के कुल प्रतिवेदित क्षेत्र में से 450.1 हे० भूमि पर स्थायी चारागाह आदि का विस्तार है। कृषि में मशीनों के प्रयोग और आजीविका के स्रोतों में विविधता के कारण पालतू पशुओं की संख्या में भारी कमी आयी है। सुरक्षा व समयाभाव के कारण अब किसान अपने पालतू पशुओं को खुले घासस्थलों में चरने के लिए खुला छोड़ने के स्थान पर अपने निजी खेतों में चारा फसलें उगाकर व अन्य धान्य व गन्ना फसलों के अवशेषों को चारे के रूप में प्रयोग करके अपने घर के बाड़े में ही उन्हें भोजन-पानी मुहैया कराता है। इस कारण अब खुले व स्थायी सार्वजनिक चारागाहों की कोई प्रसांगिकता नहीं रही है। परिणामतः अध्ययन क्षेत्र के साथ ही पूरे उत्तरी भारत में स्थायी चारागाहों के अधीन क्षेत्र में कमी आयी है।
- विविध वृक्षों के अधीन भूमि-** प्राकृतिक आपदाओं- सूखा, अतिवृष्टि, ओलावृष्टि, वज्रपाज, बाढ़ इत्यादि और मंदी तथा गन्ना मूल्य को समय से भुगतान न होने आदि आर्थिक कारणों से कई बार कृषि की परम्परागत उपजों के नष्ट होने से किसानों को काफी आर्थिक हानि होती है। किसी विपरीत परिस्थितियों से बचने के लिए अब सम्पन्न किसान अपनी कुछ भूमि पर और छोटे व सीमान्त किसान अपने खेत की मेड़ों पर पीपल तैयार होने वाली वृक्ष प्रजातियों- यूकेलिप्टस, पोपलर, सागौन, सेमल इत्यादि का रोपण करने लगे हैं। इससे आपदाओं के समय होने वाले नुकसान से बचाव हो जाता है। विवेच्य अवधि में जे० पी० नगर जनपद की कुल 2744.8 हे० भूमि पर इस प्रकार के बहु उपयोगी वृक्ष थे। जनपद के हसनपुर विकास खण्ड में सर्वाधिक 1143.7 हे० भूमि पर इस प्रकार के वृक्ष रोपित थे। इस दृष्टि से दूसरा स्थान धनौरा विकासखण्ड का है जहाँ पर 899.1 हे० भूमि पर वृक्ष रोपित थे। इसके अलावा अमरोहा विकास खण्ड में 72.4 हे०, जोया विकास खण्ड में 26.2 हे०, गजरौला विकास खण्ड में 241.4 हे० और गंगेष्चरी विकास खण्ड में 362 हे० भूमि पर वृक्ष रोपित थे।
- कृषि योग्य भूमि-** इस वर्ग के अधीन किसी क्षेत्र की ऐसी भूमि को सम्मिलित किया जाता है जिसमें किन्हीं कारणों- कानूनी विवाद, उद्योगों की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव, भूस्वामी के पलायन व अन्य विविध कारणों से वर्तमान समय में तो कृषि की उपजें नहीं उगायी जाती हैं किन्तु विवाद के निपटारे के बाद स्थिति सामान्य होने पर विविध कृषि फसलें उगायी जा सकती हैं। वर्ष 2011 में जे० पी० नगर जनपद में इस वर्ग की भूमि का क्षेत्रफल 1077.3 हे० के लगभग है। इस वर्ग के अधीन सर्वाधिक क्षेत्र गजरौला विकास खण्ड में 433.1 हे० है। यहाँ पर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग और उ० प्र० राज्य औ० वि० आस्थानों

के कारण कृषि योग्य भूमि को भविष्य में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए खाली छोड़ दिया गया है। इसके बाद गंगेखरी विकास खण्ड में 235.2 हे०, धनौरा विकास खण्ड में 196.5 हे०, अमरोहा में 57.2 हे०, जोया में 67.1 हे० और हसनपुर में 88.2 हे० भूमि इस वर्ग के अधीन सम्मिलित है।

7. **अन्य परती भूमि**— इस वर्ग के अधीन विवेच्य अवधि में अन्य परती भूमि का विवरण दिया गया है। 2011 में जे० पी० नगर जनपद में अन्य परती भूमि का क्षेत्रफल 894.5 हे० है।
8. **वर्तमान परती भूमि**— इस वर्ग के अधीन जे० पी० नगर जनपद की विवेच्य अवधि के दौरान पायी गयी परती भूमि को दर्शाया गया है। 2011 में इस वर्ग के अधीन जनपद की 2368.7 हे० भूमि समाहित थी। सामान्यतया परती भूमि किन्ही दो फसलों के मध्य की अवधि में खाली रह गयी भूमि को कहा जाता है जिसमें अनुकूल समय आने पर नई फसल की बुवाई कर दी जाती है। सारणी सं० 4 के अनुसार सर्वाधिक वर्तमान परती भूमि धनौरा विकास खण्ड में 775.5 हे० है। दूसरा स्थान गंगेखरी विकास खण्ड का है जहाँ पर वर्तमान परती भूमि का क्षेत्र 712.7 हे० है। ये दोनों ही विकास खण्ड गंगा नदी के किनारे स्थित हैं जहाँ पर समय-समय पर गंगा नदी में आने वाली बाढ़ का पानी निकटवर्ती निचले क्षेत्रों में प्रवेश जाता है।
9. **पुद्ग बोया गया क्षेत्रफल**— इस वर्ग के अधीन विवेच्य अवधि व सर्वेक्षण के समय विभिन्न फसलों के अन्तर्गत बोए गये क्षेत्र को सम्मिलित किया जाता है। सारणी में प्रदर्शित आंकड़ों के संकलन के समय (2011 में) जे० पी० नगर जनपद के 240764.4 हे० भूमि पर विभिन्न प्रकार की फसलें— खाद्यान्न, तिलहन, दलहन, मोटे अनाज, गन्ना, साग-सब्जी, बागवानी, चारा फसलें इत्यादि खेतों में बोई गयी थीं विवेच्य अवधि में जनपद का पुद्ग बोया गया क्षेत्र जनपद के कृषि प्रतिवेदित ग्रामीण क्षेत्र 287436.5 हे० का 83.76 प्रतिषत है। विकास खण्डवार विप्लेशन करने पर ज्ञात होता है कि इस वर्ग के अधीन धनौरा विकास खण्ड में 28595.7 हे० (70.11 प्रतिषत), अमरोहा विकास खण्ड में 28462 हे० (88.12 प्रतिषत), जोया विकास खण्ड में 78148.2 हे० (88.26 प्रतिषत) (जनपद में सर्वाधिक क्षेत्र), गजरौला विकास खण्ड में 23868.7 हे० (81.07 प्रतिषत), हसनपुर में 50450.2 हे० (91.15 प्रतिषत) तथा गंगेखरी विकास खण्ड में 31239.4 हे० (76.16 प्रतिषत) भूमि सम्मिलित है जहाँ पर आंकड़े एकत्रित करते समय खेतों में विविध प्रकार की फसलें बोयी गयीं थीं।

जे० पी० नगर जनपद के ग्रामीण भूमि उपयोग की समस्याएं—

भूमि उपयोग के प्रतिरूप से क्षेत्र विशेष की भौगोलिक, आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और तकनीकी विकास स्तर का पता चलता है। उपरोक्त विवरण से जे० पी० नगर जनपद के ग्रामीण भूमि उपयोग की अग्रकित समस्याओं का पता चलता है।

1. सभी विकास खण्डों में स्वस्थ पर्यावरण के लिए आवश्यक वन क्षेत्र का अभाव है।
 2. स्थायी चारागाह एवं अन्य खाली भूमि का क्षेत्र भी सभी विकास खण्डों में बहुत कम है।
 3. प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से नुकसान की संभावना के बाद भी सभी विकास खण्डों में सामाजिक व कृषि वानिकी के अधीन भूमि पर वृक्षारोपित क्षेत्र न के बराबर हैं।
 4. अधिकतर खेतों पर वर्ष में दो या दो से अधिक बार फसलोत्पादन किया जाता है। इससे मिट्टी में आवश्यक पोशक तत्वों को ग्रहण करने का समय नहीं मिलता है।
 5. जनपद में बंजर व कृषि के योग्य खाली भूमि का क्षेत्रफल बहुत ही कम है। अतः भविष्य में आवश्यकता पड़ने पर अतिरिक्त कृषि भूमि विस्तार की संभावना बहुत ही कम रह गयी है।
 6. लगातार फसलोत्पादन से मिट्टी की उर्वराशक्ति दिनोंदिन कम होती जा रही है। फलतः फसलोत्पादन में क्रत्रिम उर्वरकों व कीटनाषकों—खरपतवारनाषकों के अधिकाधिक उपयोग की बाध्यता के रूप में अन्ततः कृषि की उत्पादन लागत ही बढ़ती जा रही है।
 7. कृषकों को प्रति इकाई क्षेत्र फसलोत्पादन से लाभ दिनोंदिन कम होता जा रहा है।
 8. दो फसलों के मध्य अन्तराल अवधि में कमी के कारण मिट्टी में रोग प्रतिरोधक शक्ति कम होती जा रही है।
- स्पष्ट षट्ठों में कहा जा सकता है कि उपरोक्त समस्याओं के चलते कृषि कार्य करना अब ज्यादा लाभदायक व्यवसाय नहीं रह गया है। अब क्षेत्र का प्रत्येक कृषक व खेहतर मजदूर अपने परिवार के युवाओं को पढ़ा लिखाकर सरकारी सेवाओं और अन्य व्यवसायों में नियोजित करना चाहता है।

समाधान हेतु सुझाव

भूमि उपयोग और ग्रामीण जनसंख्या की खुषहाली के लिए निम्न उपायों और योजनाओं पर गंभरतापूर्वक विचार कर उनका अनुसरण किया जाना आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है—

1. कृषि की बढ़ती लागतों को नियन्त्रित किया जाए।
2. कृषकों की उपजों के मूल्य का भुगतान तुरन्त किया जाए।
3. कृषि उपजों का सम्मानजनक समर्थन मूल्य प्रदान किया जाए।
4. एक खेत से वर्ष में दो से अधिक फसलें उपजाने पर रोक लगायी जाए।
5. वन क्षेत्र व सड़कों के किनारे हरित मेखला का विस्तार किया जाए।
6. जनसंख्या वृद्धि पर नियन्त्रण लगाया जाए।
7. कृषि वानिकी अपनाने के लिए कृषकों को प्रेरित किया जाए।
8. जैविक खेती का प्रचार-प्रसार किया जाए।

निष्कर्ष

हजारों वर्षों से आबाद उत्तरी भारत के गंगा-यमुना-सतलज-सिन्धु नदी के समतल मैदान के समान अध्ययन क्षेत्र भी सघन जनसंख्या का क्षेत्र है। परिणामतः यहाँ पर भी अधितर क्षेत्र को मानवीय उपयोग के अधीन ले लिया गया है। स्थानीय जनसंख्या के साथ ही देशभर के नागरिकों के लिए भोजन व अन्य खाद्यान्न उपजाने का दबाव अध्ययन क्षेत्र जैसे ही समतल उपजाऊ मैदानों पर ही है। क्षेत्र व देश की तेजी से बढ़ती जनसंख्या, बढ़ती मंहगाई, अन्य वैकल्पिक रोजगार की कमी आदि सहित अन्य अनेक प्रत्यक्ष-अप्रत्यक्ष कारणों की वजह से जहाँ अधिकाधिक भूमि पर कृषि फसलें उपजाना आवश्यक होता जा रहा है वहीं पर्यावरण व पारिस्थितिकीय जरूरतों के हिसाब से समुचित भ-भाग पर सघन वृक्षारोपण भी अनिवार्य सा होता हजा रहा है। अतः अध्ययन क्षेत्र का भूमि उपयोग प्रतिरूप भी देश-काल और परिस्थिति के अनुरूप बनाना आवश्यक है जिससे कि भविष्य में आने वाली पीढ़ियों को भी जीवनोपयोगी व विकास की संभावनाओं वाला

परिवेष मिल सके। कृषि पद्धति में सुधार, जनसंख्या व परिवार नियोजन, कृषकों को जीवन निर्वाहन भत्ता देना, जैविक कृषि को बढ़ावा देना आदि उपयोगी रणनीति रहेगी।

संदर्भ ग्रन्थ सूची

तिवारी, आर० सी० सिंह, बी० एन०	2006	कृषि भूगोल, प्रयाग पुस्तक भवन, इलाहाबाद
अरूण व चन्द्रलेख	1994	पर्यावरण तथा प्रदूषण, म० प्र० हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमी, भोपाल
जिला सांख्यिकी पत्रिका		जे. पी. नगर जनपद 2015, 2016
भारत की जनगणना		2001, 2011
कुमार, लखवीर	2014	उत्तर प्रदेश के जनपद लखीमपुर खीरी में भूमि उपयोग एवं कृषि विकास, (कुमाऊँ विश्वविद्यालय, नैनीताल) अप्रकाशित षोडश प्रबन्ध
कुमारी, प्रवेश	2012	ज्योतिबा फुले नगर जनपद में कृषि संसाधनों का विलेपण एवं नियोजन: एक भौगोलिक अध्ययन (एम. जे. पी. रुहेलखण्ड वि० वि०, बरेली) अप्रकाशित षोडश प्रबन्ध
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A Comparative Study Of Approval Motive As A Function Of Time Spent On Social Networking Sites

Smarika Dalal & Anshul Girdhar*

Abstract

The authors investigated the need for approval among the social networking users. A total of 100 participants participated in the study voluntarily. These subjects (50 males and 50 females) were divided into 4 age groups ranging from 20-40 years. This age range comprised of youth and middle-aged male and female who are the harbingers and most loyal users of social networking sites. These participants were administered Approval Motive Scale (Tripathi & Tripathi, 1980). The independent t-analysis revealed greater approval motive for participants who spent more time on social networking sites. The findings were discussed in the light of existing literature. The limitations and suggestions of the research study undertaken have also been discussed.

Keywords: *Social networking, approval motive*

Introduction

Social Networking: As the twenty first century knocked on our doors, so did the technological advancements and social networking. It all started with a simple e-mail which served us by making our communications quicker. Then the world of social networking hit us all starting with orkut, facebook, twitter, linkedin, instagram etc. These are the few out of many which made an impact and have stayed with us for the longest time (Orkut has now been officially removed). The social networking revolution has definitely made the world a smaller place but nonetheless it is being accounted for many of the problems that our generation is facing. Depression, social isolation, suicidal thoughts have been attributed to the higher usage of the social networking sites. A report by the American Academy of Pediatrics defines Facebook depression as “depression that develops when teens and preteens spend time on social media sites and then begin to exhibit classic symptoms of depression due to the intensity of the online world.” (2011)

Approval motive: Crown and Marlowe (1964) have conceptualized that approval motive is the desire of individuals to achieve favourable responses and evaluations from others. An individual having high approval motive needs to gain acceptance from others, gratify his dependency needs, and/or engage in approval seeking behaviours through positive self-presentation and denial of inadequacies (Strickland, 1977). In other words, people behave in favourable and socially desirable ways to achieve the approval of others.

A number of studies have been conducted on the time spent on social networking and its association with mental health symptoms. A study by Vogel, Roberts, Rose and Eckles have suggested that those people who had more exposure to Facebook evaluated themselves more poorly, that is, their self-esteem was evaluated as lower than those who had less exposure to facebook which is also mediated by upward social comparisons.

I. Pantic, in his research study, has mentioned that the “hyper-personal model” (2010) of behaviour during computer-mediated communication, given by Gonzales and Hancock, is

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one of the many possible factors that affects the self-esteem of a Facebook user. The model suggests that computer mediated communication has some benefits in terms of users being able to present themselves more positively and effectively. While using an online platform, the subject can be more selective and emphasize upon and present those aspects of him/her self which will be viewed more favourably by the receivers which is not possible in conventional face-to-face interaction where the subject does not have enough time and opportunity to present the positive features of him/her self. Thus, we can assume that this selective self-presentation on a social networking sites positively affects self-evaluation and therefore self-esteem.

Edwards has mentioned that humans have always tried to define their self-worth, and seek validation and approval from others but somehow social media has created an endless virtual need of acceptance and also the means of having the basic need of acceptance met. One of the research studies has provided insight into how participants utilize social media to cultivate relationships for the expressed purpose of gratifying approval needs and affirmation. Posting of images is one way that social media users seek satisfaction and interaction. The selfie phenomenon suggests (from a semantic perspective) that one is engaging in the act of self-generated attention or affection-generating from a photo.

With the canvas of background, it can be argued that the social networking sites users in terms of time spent will differ on social approval motives. Hence, the special interest of the current study was to investigate the differences on social approval motive scores among the social networking sites users. In view of the existing information, it was presumed that these users will differ on approval motive.

Method

a. Sample

The study included a total sample of 100 participants. Out of these, 50 were females and 50 were males in the range of 20-40 years. The participants who used social networking site for less than four hours is 66 (Males – 37, Females – 29) while those who use social networking site for more than four hours is 34 (Males – 13, females – 21).

Age Group	Gender	Male	Female	Total
	→			
20-25		13	12	25
25-30		12	13	25
30-35		12	13	25
35-40		13	12	25
Total		50	50	100

Table 1: Sample characteristics and number of participants

b. Measure

A questionnaire was created to gain knowledge of age, gender of the participants and the time spent on the social networking sites respectively. The social networking sites most frequently used by the participants was also recorded.

Approval Motive Scale by Dr. NKM Tripathi and Dr. LB Tripathi: This is also an objective Questionnaire Containing 72 items out of which 37 are ‘True’ and remaining 35 items have ‘False’ options as indicative of approval orientation. The scale covers 7 areas of approval namely, normative behaviour, social conformity, positive-self presentation,

defensiveness, dependency, social responsiveness, and social approval. But they are not mutually exclusive, since all of them deal with some aspect of social approval. Therefore, they may overlap each other.

Normative behaviour: This area deals with behavioural tendencies which are largely concerned with compliance to norms shared by a cultural group. It is an important component of social approval.

Social Conformity: Although from a surface point of view conformity appears to be a constituent of norms it does differ from norms in at least one crucial respect i.e. it refers to imitative behaviours which emanate from concern of belongingness to one's social group. It does not involve deviation from or compliance with some social standard.

Positive self-presentation: It refers to the content of self-disclosure to other people. While both verbal and non-verbal behaviours communicate information about individual, more concentration is on verbal form, since verbal information is easier to measure. There are two dimensions of self-presentation process: the positivity or negativity of a person's self-disclosure and the intimacy level of the information.

Defensiveness: One of the significant ingredients of human personality is ego and threat to ego is not a comfortable state. Consequently, one tries to defend it in such situations. We adopt a variety of strategies to get rid of threats to ego. Sometimes anticipated threats do influence present behaviour. People try to 'manage' threatening situations in effective manner. They, for instance, seek justifications as well as rationalization for this press-up. The person who needs approval does not want to be 'cornered'. He makes best of his efforts to present good account of himself in the eyes of others. The area of defensiveness of the scale relates to this aspect of social behaviour.

Dependency: The inherent inability to function independently at the time of birth makes us dependent organisms. As a consequence, functioning within the framework of environmental demands and to cope with such demands one is bound to become dependent on individuals and social groups of various kinds. In the course of social learning dependence in itself becomes a source of gratification.

Social Responsiveness: It refers to individual's tendency to respond to social stimuli in high frequency and magnitude. In social situations he tends to react and sometimes over-react to social stimuli (Crowne & Strickland, 1961, Marlowe, 1962).

Social Approval: It refers to active approval seeking from the agents of social reinforcement, because for approval motivated persons it is an important incentive. The behaviour tendencies implied in active approval seeking, require the individual to associate with or approach to or engage in such activities or social interactions that lead to attainment of approval from individuals, groups, or any other social organization which is perceived directly or indirectly by the individual as socially desirable.

Reliability

Test-retest reliability-Temporal stability of scores on Approval Motive Scale: It was defined as the correlation between scores obtained by a subject at two occasions reported by a period of 2 to 3 months. In the present work 120 subjects were road-tested. The correlation coefficient obtained from the two sets of scores was .80 with an index of reliability of .89.

Split-half Reliability-Internal consistency of Approval Motive Scale: It is used to find out internal consistency of the measure. The items in the whole Approval Motive Scale have been divided into two odd and even categories. In order to determine split-half reliability, Approval Motive Scale was administered on large sample of 500 subjects. The obtained

correlation between scores on odd and even items are .82. Following Spearman Brown prophecy formula, a reliability index of .93 was obtained.

Validity: The Approval Motive Scale has satisfactory content validity, construct validity, intrinsic validity and predictive validity.

c. Procedure

First of all, informed consent was obtained and information about demographic characteristics were collected from social networking sites users. Participants were ensured about anonymity and also encouraged for free and frank responses. They were then administered Approval Motive Scale. The administration was done individually in the shops, cafeterias and library etc. in the university campus. After completing the measure, participants were given warm thanks.

Results And Discussion

In order to test the null hypothesis, mean, standard deviations and t-values were computed by using SPSS (IBM SPSS Statistics 25.0). The t-test summary indicates a significant effect due to time spent on social networking sites for approval motive. It implies that the difference between the means of groups cannot be attributed to chance factors. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. The first group (Group A) includes the participants who spend 0 to 4 hours on social networking sites while the second group (Group B) includes those participants who spend more than 4 hours on social networking sites. The sample size of Group A is 66 (=N_A) and sample size of group B is 34 (=N_B). The mean for Group A is 39.26 (=M_A) and the mean for Group B is 43.06 (=M_B). The results are shown in table below:

<i>Variables</i>	<i>Group A (Time spent <4 hours)</i>		<i>Group B (Time spent >4 hours)</i>		<i>t-value</i>	<i>Significance Level</i>
	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Standard Deviation</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Standard Deviation</i>		
Approval Motive	39.26	7.19	43.06	6.14	-2.627	p<0.01

Table 2: Mean, Standard Deviation and t-value for sample collected

These findings can be interpreted in the light of the existing literature and common-sense wisdom. It can be presumed that individuals who spent more time on social networking sites also desire approval from others in terms of like, comment and other such responses. These findings find ample support from empirical investigations conducted in the part which state that people who spend more time on social networking sites suffer more from fear of missing out, compare themselves to others more often which may result in depression and loneliness. Thus, we can conclude that those who spend more time on social networking sites seek external validation more often.

Limitations

The study undertaken has some limitations:

1. The sample size is 100 and is mostly restricted to Hisar (Haryana).
2. There might have been other factors (age, gender, environmental factors etc) affecting the approval motive score of the participants. The study is limited to a single independent variable, i.e., time spent on social networking sites.

Suggestions For Further Research

1. A further study can be conducted by studying the effects of other independent variables (subject variables, e.g. age, gender etc) in addition to the time spent on social networking sites and measuring their net effect on approval motive of the individuals.
2. A vast culture can be encompassed (e.g. Metro cities in India can be studied) and the sample size can be further increased so that it truly represents the population.

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लघु उद्योगों का अवलोकन – भारतीय अर्थ व्यवस्था के सन्दर्भ में

डा० विजय प्रकाश मिश्रा*

उद्योगों को आकार, श्रमिकों की संख्या प्रबन्ध और उत्पादन की मात्रा के अनुसार चार भागों में बाँटा जा सकता है। उपरोक्त में से कोई भी कार्य विभाजन के निर्धारण का पैमाना नहीं हो सकता है क्योंकि समय समय पर इसमें परिवर्तन हो जाता है जैसे 1975 से पूर्व लघु उद्योग के लिए पूँजी निवेश की सीमा 7.5 लाख तक ही थी, 1975 में यह सीमा बढ़ाकर 10 लाख की निवेशित पूँजी के आधार माना गया, 1985 में यह सीमा 10 लाख से बढ़ाकर 20 लाख कर दी गयी। मार्च 1985 में सरकार ने यह सीमा 20 लाख से बढ़ाकर 45 लाख का दी गई। सन 2000 में सरकार ने दलाल एवं मशीनों में निवेश सीमा 1 करोड़ कर दी।

सूक्ष्म लघु एवं मध्य उद्योग संगठन— इसकी स्थापना 1954 में की गयी थी यह उद्योगों के षीर्ष निकाय के रूप में कार्य करता है और एक षीर्ष अंग के रूप में 30 लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थानों 28 सिम षाखाओं, 4 क्षेत्रीय प्रषिक्षण केन्द्र (RTC), 7 फील्ड टेस्टिंग स्टेसन, 11 यंत्र कक्ष व दो विषेष संस्थान इन्स्टीट्यूट और डिजाइन आफ इलेक्ट्रिकल मेजरिंग इस्ट्रूमेंट्स (IDEMI) एवं इलेक्ट्रानिक सर्विस एवं ट्रेनिंग सेंटर तथा प्रसंस्करण सह उस्थान विकास केन्द्र के नेटवर्क द्वारा यह MES को सेवाओं व सुविधाओं प्रदान करता है।

राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम लि०— 1955 में यह संगठन बना। स्थापना के बाद से हमने लघु उद्योग के लिए प्रोत्साहन सहायता एवं पोषण के अपने मिषन के लिए कार्य कर रहा है बदलते परिदृष्य के अनुसार यह समय समय पर नई योजनाएँ बनाता है, जिसका मुख्य उददेश्य लघु एवं सूक्ष्म उद्योग के हितों को प्रोत्साहित करना होता है एवं जिससे इन उद्योग की प्रतिस्पर्धा एवं लाभदायक स्थिति में रखा जा सके और इस संगठन की योजनाएँ लघु उद्योग के विकास के लिए बहुत उपयुक्त रही है।

लघु एवं मध्यम उद्योग सम्बन्धी कानून 2006— इस कानून के तहत उद्योगों को दो भागों में बाँटा गया है। (1) विनिर्माण उद्योग (2)सेवा उद्योग, प्रत्येक वर्ग में सूक्ष्म लघु और मध्यम उद्योगों को मशीनरी व उपकरणों में निवेश के आधार पर विभक्त किया है

विनिर्माण उद्योग (अ) 25 लाख तक निवेश (ब) 25 लाख से 5 करोड़ तक निवेश (स) 5 करोड़ से अधिक 10 करोड़ रुपये तक निवेश

सेवा क्षेत्र के उद्योग (अ)सूक्ष्म उद्योग 10 लाख तक (ब) लघु 10 लाख से अधिक और 2 करोड़ तक (स) मध्यम 2 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक 5 करोड़ रुपयें तक

उपरोक्त संस्थानों के अतिरिक्त 3 और संस्थान राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर लघु उद्योग के विकास के लिए कार्यरत हैं (1) राष्ट्रीय उद्यमशीलता व लघु विकास व्यापार संस्थान, नोएडा (2) राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग विस्तार प्रषिक्षण संस्थान, हैदराबाद। (3) भारतीय उद्यमशीलता संस्थान, गुवाहाटी

लघु उद्योग की भारतीय अर्थ व्यवस्था में भूमिका—बड़े उद्योगों से कड़ी प्रतिस्पर्धा के बावजूद भी लघु उद्योग बावजूद भी लघु उद्योग का स्वतंत्रता के बाद भारतीय अर्थ व्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। भले ही सरकार द्वारा इनके विकास को पर्याप्त ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है यह बात से भी सिद्ध होता है कि जहाँ 1950 में केवल 16000 लघु इकाईया पंजीकृत थी वहीं वर्ष 2000-01 में बढ़कर 33.7 लाख हो गयी है वैष्ठीकरण के पश्चात लघु उद्योग ने बहुत प्रगति की है और परम्परागत चीजों के अलावा इलेक्ट्रानिक सामान तो टीवी सेट, इलेक्ट्रो चिकित्सा उपकरण माइक्रोवेब के पाटर्स आदि भी निर्मित की जा रही है अब तक 7500 से अधिक वस्तुये इन उद्योग द्वारा उत्पादित की जा रही है।

तालिका-1 2002-03 से 2006-07 तक लघु स्तर क्षेत्र का निष्पादन

वर्ष	इकाइयों की संख्या (लाखों में)			उत्पादन(करोड़ रुपये)		रोजगार लाख में	निर्यात करोड़ में
	पंजीकृत	अपंजीकृत	कुल	चालू कीमतों पर	1993-94 की कीमतों पर		
2002-03	14.68	95.42	109.49	3,14,850	3,06,771	260.21	86013
2003-04	15.54	98.41	113.95	3,64,547	3,36,344	260.21	97644
2004-05	16.57	102.02	118.59	4,29,796	3,72,938	282.57	124417
2005-06	18.70	104.70	123.40	4,97,842	4,18,884	299.35	150242
2006-07	--	--	261.01	7,09,398	4,71,663	312.52	177600
2007-08	--	--	272.79	7,90,759	5,32,979	322.28	अनुपलब्ध

* अस्सिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर व्यवहारिक अर्थशास्त्र विभाग जे० एन०पी०जी० कालेज लखनऊ

तालिका-2nMSME स्तर पर उत्पादन , रोजगार और निर्यात

वर्ष	इकाइयों की संख्या (लाखों में)			उत्पादन(करोड़ रुपये)		रोजगार लाख में	निर्यात करोड़ में
	पंजीकृत	अपंजीकृत	कुल	चालू कीमतों पर	1993-94 की कीमतों पर		
2006-07@	--	--	361.76	13,51,383	अनुपलब्ध	805.23	67914@@
2007-08@	--	--	377.37	14,35,179	--	842.23	अनुपलब्ध
2008-09@	--	--	393.70	15,24,235	--	881.14	अनुपलब्ध
2009-10@	--	--	410.82	16,19,356	--	922.19	--
2010-11@	--	--	427.77	17,21,553	--	965.69	--
2011-12	--	--	447.73	18,34,332	--	1012.59	अनुपलब्ध

स्रोत - लघु स्तर उद्योग मंत्रालय द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गये आँकड़ें आर्थिक समीक्षा (2012-13)

@ वर्ष 2006-07 के बाद के आँकड़े में सेवा क्षेत्र में एम एस एम ई के योगदान को भी शामिल किया गया है इसलिए यह पूर्व के आँकड़ों के साथ तुलनीय नहीं है।

नोट @@ वर्ष 2006-07 में निर्यात के आँकड़े एम एस एम ई की चतुर्थ गणना से लिये गये हैं।

औद्योगिक उत्पादन में भागीदारी - चूँकि समय के हिसाब से लघु उद्योग के आकार पूँजी श्रम में परिवर्तन होते रहे हैं इसलिए दीर्घ अवधि में इसके विकराल का आँकलन करना सम्भव नहीं है इसलिए 2002-03 से 2006-07 के बीच लघु क्षेत्र के विकास का निम्न के आँकड़ों से देखा जा सकता है। 2002-03 में लघु उद्योग की संख्या 109.5 लाख थी जो 2006-07 में बढ़कर 128.4 हो गयी है और कुल उत्पादन 2002-03 में 3,06,771 करोड़ रुपये था जो कि 2006-07 में बढ़कर 4,71,633 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है जोकि उपरोक्त तालिका-1 से स्पष्ट है देश के विनिर्माण उत्पादन में लघु उद्योग का कुल हिस्सा 39 प्रतिशत था।

रोजगार का पर्याय- लघु उद्योग में 1994-95 में 191.4 लाख व्यक्तियों को रोजगार प्राप्त था जबकि 2002-03 में 263.7 लाख व 2006-07 में बढ़कर उनकी संख्या 3 करोड़ 13 लाख व्यक्ति लघु उद्योग में कार्यरत थे। कृषि के बाद लघु व कुटीर उद्योग में ही देश में सबसे ज्यादा रोजगार देने वाला क्षेत्र है भारत जैसे विकासशील देश व भारी जनसंख्या वाले देश में जहाँ बेरोजगारी एक बड़ी समस्या है वहाँ लघु व कुटीर उद्योग बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण साबित हुए हैं। 1972 से 1987-88 के बीच सभी सूक्ष्म लघु मध्यम उद्योगों में रोजगार वृद्धि पर 2.21 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष थी। वही लघु उद्योगों की रोजगार वृद्धि दर 5.45 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष थी। 1972 से 1987 - 88 के बीच 20 लाख लोग की अतिरिक्त रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया था और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र (गैर कृषि क्षेत्र) में 22 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया है एक अनुमान के अनुसार लघु व सूक्ष्म उद्योग में श्रम की गहनता बड़े उद्योगों से 4 गुना है।

निर्यात में योगदान- स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात निर्यात में लघु उद्योग का योगदान बहुत है। रेडीमेड गारमेंट्स , डिब्बाबन्द व विधायित मछली, खाद्य वस्तुएँ, खेल का सामान, चमड़े व चमड़े से निर्मित सामान ऊनी कपड़े, इंजीनियरिंग वस्तुएँ रसायनिक व सहायक पदार्थ इत्यादि लघु उद्योग के निर्यातों में काफी वृद्धि हुई है। 1971-72 में लघु उद्योग का कुल निर्यात 185 करोड़ था जो 1978 में 845 करोड़ 2005-06 में बढ़कर 1,50,242 तथा 2006-07 में 1,77,600 करोड़ रुपये रिकार्ड स्तर पर पहुँच गया। इस प्रकार निर्यात आय में लघु उद्योग कुल हिस्सा 1971-72 में 9.6 प्रतिशत, 2005-06 में 32.9 प्रतिशत तथा 2006-07 में 31.1 प्रतिशत था।

निष्कर्ष- इसके अतिरिक्त लघु उद्योगों ने सन्तुलित क्षेत्रीय विकास में भी काफी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा की है क्योंकि बड़े उद्योगों का केन्द्रीकरण गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, तमिलनाडु, पं. बंगाल में होने से क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं में तो वृद्धि हुई है उनको कुछ हद तक लघु उद्योग ने कम किया है इसके अतिरिक्त इसमें स्थानीय पूँजी और उद्यम का उपयोग होता है। अतः बाहरी दबाव कम होता है लघु उद्योग में औद्योगिक विवाद भी बड़े उद्योगों की तुलना में कम होता है क्योंकि लघु उद्योग में प्रायः श्रम संघ नहीं होते हैं।

उपरोक्त से स्पष्ट है कि भारत जैसे विकासशील देश भारी जनसंख्या वाले देश में जहाँ प्रायः पूँजी का अभाव पाया जाता है वहाँ लघु उद्योग महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका में है व केवल रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध बढ़ा रहा है आय वितरण की असमानता को दूर करने में भी काफी हद तक सफल रहे हैं देश में निर्यात करके व्यापार सन्तुलन को दूर करने में काफी योगदान दे रहे हैं एक तरह से कहा जाये कि लघु उद्योग भारत जैसे देश के विकास के अति आवश्यक है जो हमें देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था को बढ़ाते हैं हर क्षेत्र में महती भूमिका अदा कर रहे हैं। इसलिये लघु उद्योग का उद्यम की आधार षिला भी कहा जा सकता है।

सन्दर्भ ग्रंथ सूची

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- 5 भारतीय अर्थ व्यवस्था : मिश्रा व पुरी
- 6 [www.google .com](http://www.google.com)

Causes And Effects Of Displacement On Jumpha Lahiri-A Diasporic Discourse

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Abstract

Man has always been in quest for a better life. Since the very beginning of the world till today's advanced period the exploration continued. Man moves from one place to other in search for the comfort and prosperity. Often they leave their homelands to create a better future. Diaspora writing deals with this type of movements and reveals certain features that are similar to the experience. Jhumpa Lahiri is one of the famous Indian American authors who are much-admired chronicler of the Bengali immigrant experience. Her works portrays the migrant's experiences and their attachment to the homeland along with their urge to belong in the settled land for the betterment of the economic and social life. This paper will explore the various diasporic aspects in the writer Jhumpa Lahiri based on the short story collections in *Interpreter of Maladies* (1999) and *Unaccustomed Earth* (2008) following her first novel *The Namesake* (2003). It is very significant that Jhumpa Lahiri is the child of Indian migrant and she thinks that the question of identity is always a difficult one for those who are culturally displaced and growing up in two worlds simultaneously. The condition of people living in diaspora is always a dual state which creates confusion and clashes. Identity and sense of dislocation, alienation and other issues that expatriates deal with. Diaspora is all about the creation of new identities in a new cultural space. Lahiri's works manifest the notion of being uprooted from homeland and also put emphasize on the quest for blending in the host country. Her characters try to become a "new- self" without really letting go of the "old – self" and thus creates stories that display universal appeal. Lahiri pursues contradictory ways in handling the issues of diasporic life which makes her writing a delicate and poised voice within the Indian and world diasporic literature.

Keywords: displacement, diaspora, homeland, identity, native, exile

Displacement in the literal sense alludes to the demonstration of moving or being put out of the typical or unique spot. Relocation, departure, diaspora, mass migration, removal, expulsion, travel, revelation, detainment, escape, among others, are for the most part various types of displacement and all things considered, these conditions may share numerous characteristics. Diaspora Literature not only sings stories of heartbreak and inferiority but it also is telling about the moments of pride, honor and prosperity. The dislocated people living in exile know that this exile does not come with the reward of homecoming rather it's a different kind of banishment and it often projects positivity rather than negativity.

There are two different kinds of displacement. Exile describes the predicament of individuals and Diaspora refers to the collective experience of groups of peoples. Exile involves loss of

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home; diaspora suggests a home-away-from-home. Exile is immediate, brings with it rupture and removal, is forced, and consequently tends to reinforce boundary markers. Diaspora, on the other hand, may be all of those things and it may be chosen, may be inherited. Diaspora might involve being thrown out of homeland, but might equally be a state of stability and settled life. It might involve loss of identity, but it might simply imply a 'different' identity from a dominant, host culture.

The term 'Diaspora' is defined as "the dispersion or spread of any people from their original homeland" according to the Oxford Dictionaries Online. According to Professor Kevin Kenny author of *Diaspora: A Very Short Introduction* the scholars of Alexandria translated the first five books of Hebrew Bible into Greek where the verb *diaspeirein* and the noun *diasporá* described a condition of spiritual anguish accompanying the dispersal of the Jews by an angry God. Diaspora has been classified variously according to ethnicities, nationalities, culture and lifestyles etc and due to that various categories the space of Diaspora and its theme has become wider and larger for further studies. But this paper will border its readings on the Diaspora community that Jhumpa Lahiri has written about in her fictions. The paper proposes a textual analysis of causes and effects of Displacement on a writer like Lahiri and their reflections in her works through the lens of diasporic discourse. It will show how the balanced and elegant voice of the Indian – American author has put on a diversity and authenticity on diasporic literature. Thus making Lahiri's works significant and also by being a very detailed medium of knowing about diaspora writing.

Jhumpa Lahiri belongs to the second generation Diaspora community. The writings of the Diaspora writers due to reasons of their movements but the tension of living in between reflected through their works as Rushdie say in his essay "The Indian Writer in England", ...that our physical alienation from India almost inevitably means that we will not be capable of reclaiming precisely the thing that was lost; that we will, in short, create fictions, not actual cities or villages, but invisible ones, imaginary homelands, Indias of the mind (Rushdie 1983: 76)

Lahiri in her writing mostly talks about the cultural clash and the question of identity. Lahiri also tries her best to describe some proper native characters living in India through her own perspective and as readers we can tell she did wonderful job and it shows that even though she was born and brought up in foreign land she is never rooted from her nativeness and that's is something very significant about Diaspora writing. Lahiri has created her space importantly in the Diaspora writing and her fictions tells us a lot about the experiences of the migrant families where we have both the first generations and second generations telling their stories separately and each of them has got that plight of living in a foreign land and for those of the second generations they have got their own difficulties of blending in with the culture of their ancestors and the culture of their own.

Lahiri writes about people whose existence has been shaped by unsettlement and she says that her and her sister's roots were almost hydroponic because it had nowhere to cling and for this reason she couldn't consider her childhood happy. Her experiences differed from her parents because they had originally come from a land somewhere, firm ground. The living away from their own land was the source of pain and frustration but at least there was a land they thought of as home which Lahiri didn't have had until her own family life started and she got married, settled down with her husband and two children she now can feel the belongingness after living 38 years in the US. Lahiri married a Greek- Guatemalan –

American journalist and we can see that she chose a partner who also has a mixed ethnicity and which gives her sense of diversity in her nature.

The novel *The Namesake* is about the Ganguly family and their story of assimilation into the foreign land. Ashoke Ganguly came into United States like many “professional Indians” who “in the waves of the early sixty’s” went to the United States, as part of the brain drain. Ashoke Ganguly too leaves his homeland, and comes to America in pursuit of higher studies. Ashoke Ganguly married a nineteen years old girl Ashima and took her to Boston so far away from her native land. Ashima misses her homeland and finds it difficult to call Boston her home but when they have given birth to a son and a daughter there seemed to have a change in the lifestyle. And as second generations of immigrants the children gets themselves accustomed with life and culture of States rather than the ones their parents adheres. Throughout the novel we get to see the trauma of being torn between two worlds through the character of the protagonist Gogol Ganguly who basically is not proud of his origins.

Lahiri in her novel also shows how these immigrants are making efforts to preserve their ‘home culture ‘in their new homes. The first generation immigrants train their children in Bengali language literature and history at home and through special Bengali Classes and expose them to their own family lineage, religious custom, rites, beliefs food tastes, habit and mannerisms. Lahiri depicts that the immigrants in their enthusiasm to stick to their own cultural belief and customs, gradually take in the cultural ways of the host country to.

She worked on most of the stories in her book *Unaccustomed Earth* for several years and then published it. Lahiri talks about displacements and deracination of the immigrants and thinks that almost any American can connect some level to a family background of having come across some ocean. Lahiri’s characters show both negativity and positivity to their diasporic adventure. She portrays the positive consequences of flexibility and changing lifestyle in immigrant’s life. The characters in *Unaccustomed Earth* experience pain because they live in a marginal position between two cultures. Lahiri shows such problems that prove that the old definition of home as a place of safety and peace has changed in the diasporic world. The immigrant experiences have got diversity. Some of the migrated people can release themselves from the bondage of old values and traditions within the diasporic life and enjoy the goodness of assimilation. Forgetting one’s native culture is also harmful in a sense and cause tragedy for Diaspora community. Only negotiating between these two spaces can keep positivity in the lives of the immigrants.

Diaspora writers like Jhumpa Lahiri, V.S. Naipaul, Salman Rushdie, Anita Desai etc who has chosen to write about the issues of diaspora concentrated on depicting the immigrants crisis of identity, racial and cultural divergence, alienation of the mind and the loss of the sense of belongingness and it shows that the history of immigration is the history of feeling displacement and lost in a different time and space and its after effects. Lahiri’s writing tells us the stories of such old and new generations and their struggles and dilemmas as well. Diaspora writing helps us understand the multicultural scenario and talks about breaking the barriers of countries and the globalization that is going on around the world. Diaspora writers get back to their homelands through their writing and they somehow become the flag bearers of the society they are living in and came.

In Jhumpa Lahiri’s writing the two worlds of the east and West have been brought together. Her themes such as assimilation, broken relationships, home, exile, dual identity, rootlessness, hybridity gives us better understanding of Lahiri as a Diaspora writer. The

stories she tells us says more of her intercontinental journey during which she gets herself accustomed to both Indian and American culture. Her writings are filled with details of traditional Indian names, food descriptions, recipes, Indian dressing styles and rituals. Lahiri here plays as an ambassador of the Indian diaspora. Lahiri wanted to construct different kind of picture of the diasporic life for her readers.

To conclude, Diaspora not only led to the crossing of borders. It denotes the journey across the less visible boundaries of time, space, ethnicity, traditional values, language etc. The diasporic subjects relocate into a new landscape and create something afresh. They cannot simply abandon their old lifestyles and traditions and gradually get shifted to the host land also the interplay between the good and bad should be acknowledged in the diasporic space.

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Geology of Mahanadi Basin (M.P)

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Abstract:- The structural and lithological history of the region is very complicated which begins from Archaean period. The structural history of Mahanadi basin started from the deposition of Dharwar system which are supposed to be the oldest sedimentary formations. The study region witnessed a period of granitic intrusion on a very large scale resulting into batholithic base of the region which is formed as granitic – gneissic domes and plateau surfaces. After this igneous activity Bijawar rocks were deposited which are supposed to be the part of Cuddappah formations.

Introduction:- Geological structure plays an important role in the development of landforms. The, landforms are a result not only of erosional and depositional agents acting on the Earth's surface, but also of tectonic forces originating within the earth. The broad outlines of nearly all the Earth's major relief features such as mountain ranges, ocean trenches, basins and plateaux, are tectonically formed, although detailed features may be the result of later erosion. Moreover, tectonic forces, uplifting land, are a major provider of energy into landform systems. Thus it is necessary that we know something of the tectonic nature of the crust of the Earth and of the processes at work in it, particularly in relation to plate tectonics. Second, rock vary considerably in their resistance to erosion, and it is relevant to consider some of the structural and lithological properties of rocks where they affect the course of landscape development reform (Richard Brayant, 1976).

Study Region:- Mahanadi basin is situated between 23⁰ 0'N to 24⁰ 15'N latitudes and 80⁰ 22'E to 81⁰ 5'E longitudes. The North-south length of the study region is 136 kms and east-west width of the region is 68 kms covering a territorial span of 4925.87 km². Northern boundary of the region is in the form of Tons-Mahanadi water divide or the top ridge of Kaimur series. Water divide of Johilla and Mahanadi delineates the eastern boundary of Mahanadi Basin. Southern boundary of the region is demarcated by the water divide of Narmada and Mahanadi. Hiran and Mahanadi water divide acts as the western boundary of the region. The highest height of the region is 903 metres and the lowest height is 317 metres which lies at the confluence of Mahanadi and Son River. Mahanadi River is one of the major left hand tributary of son river which experiences the structure of upper and lower Vindhyan series, Gondwana system and Lawa Trap. Sand stone, lime stone, shale, conglomerate basalt and hard basal granitic lithology are the main characteristics of Mahanadi basin. In the marginal part of the region many hills (Pahar) are found and their height varies from 530 meters to 903 metres.

Objective:- The main objective of this research paper is to depict geological formations of Mahanadi basin. It is also the focus of attention to explain the structural formations from Archaean to Holocene period. Geological study provides platform to study the landforms and in attaining pertinent consequence pertaining landform development.

Methodology:- Research scholar studied different geological memoirs written by pioneer geologists like Dunn, Oldhum, Medlicot, D.N. Wadia, M.S. Krishnan, G.B. Mahapatra etc.

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Rock samples were collected from different localities and were chemically analysed to find out the chemical properties and age of the rocks. Intensive field work was performed to check the ideas of previous geologists.

Fact Analysis:- The rocks of Vindhyan series were deposited in Vindhyan sea which were later affected by minor tectonic movements. The lower Vindhyan are resting over Archaean rocks unconformably. The lower Vindhyan were deposited in land locked Vindhyan sea which spread from Aravallis to Sasaram. The unconformity between Archaean and Lower Vindhyan indicates a lapse of time during which denudation exceeded deposition. The Archaean rocks consisting of granite-gneiss basement are buried under the sandstones and shales of Lower Vindhyan series.

The structure of Semari series of Lower Vindhyan denotes simple folding as the folds are in general shallow, symmetrical and open. The Kheinjua series is marked by synclines which have olive shales on both the limbs and are further bounded by porcellanites and basal stages in the north and south. The anticline has been greatly denuded that's why the core of olive shales has been exposed. The limestone's and shales of Rohtas stages are mildly folded. The folding and faulting of lower Vindhyan clearly indicate that after their depositions in Pre-Cambrian period a series of tectonic movements might have taken place which disturbed the general layout of these rocks. There is pronounced unconformity between the lower and upper Vindhyan systems which again indicate that upper Vindhyan were deposited much later than the lower Vindhyan and the time gap was dominated by denudation. The horizontality of rocks of Upper Vindhyan clearly denotes the fact that these were not affected by tectonic movement and no severe earth movement occurred after their deposition. The upper Vindhyan series consists of Rewa, Kaimur and Bhandar formations. There was a gap in the structural history of the study area when erosion exceeded deposition resulting into an erosion surface which is represented by structural unconformity. The next deposits were laid down in Permian period when lower Gondwanas were deposited in the structural basins of the region. The Gondwana system classified as lower and upper formations were deposited during Permian, Triassic and Jurassic periods before which the whole Peninsula was affected by Carboniferous glaciation.

The Gondwana system of river deposits occurring in the scattered basins which continued to sink pari-pasu with deposition for such a long section of geological time is of unique significance and illustrates the peculiar physical structure of the sub-continent (Singh, 1976). This enormous system of continental deposits, inspite of some local unconformities forms one vast unconformable and connected sequence from the bottom to the top in major part of the study area from east to west direction as a thin terrain and is important for its coal deposits. The age of the Gondwana system stretches from Upper Carboniferous to lower Cretaceous when Lower and upper formations were deposited in faulted depressions which have a general correspondence to the present depositions of their outcrops although it should not be supposed that in every case these outcrops imply the original fault bond basin.

During the close of the cretaceous age, a large part of Deccan plateau was affected by the fissure eruption and flow of lava which spread over the peninsula. The entire study area was overlain by lava of Deccan trap the remnant of which are found over marginal uplands of the region. The thickness of lava of some places was thousands of metres in horizontally bedded sheets of basalt but at present in river valleys and basinal areas it has been completely eroded.

Tertiary period opened a new chapter in the tectonic history of the region during which the great young folded mountains of the world were originated. The region acted as a foreland during Himalayan orogeny. The region is located over the northern part of the Indian plate which is moving in the north-eastern direction and subsiding under Eurasian plate through which Himalayan orogeny is taking place. Although no orogeny took place in the region, yet the author, during his field work, observed several topographic anomalies in the region caused by the impulses of Tertiary movement's. The region was uplifted thrice in this period causing several topographic unconformities like valley in valley, uplifted peniplanes, incised meanders, knick points etc. in the region. The region witnessed three successive phases of upheavals and tilting during Himalayan orogeny of the Tertiary period which added a new chapter in the structural and denudational history of the region.

The Tertiary and recent periods have witnessed the development of laterites over basalts cover, zonal soils over upland surfaces and alluvial deposits in river valleys. Laterite in the research area is found mainly over basaltic surfaces which are composed of alumina, iron and some other oxides in intermixed form. The material of laterite is feruginous and has either limonite or haematite. Alluvial and zonal soils of the area are the result of the recent times when they were formed in river basins whereas the later developed over the upland surfaces through the weathering of the surface rocks.

Lithology:- The lithological characteristics of the region have been classified in the following structures –

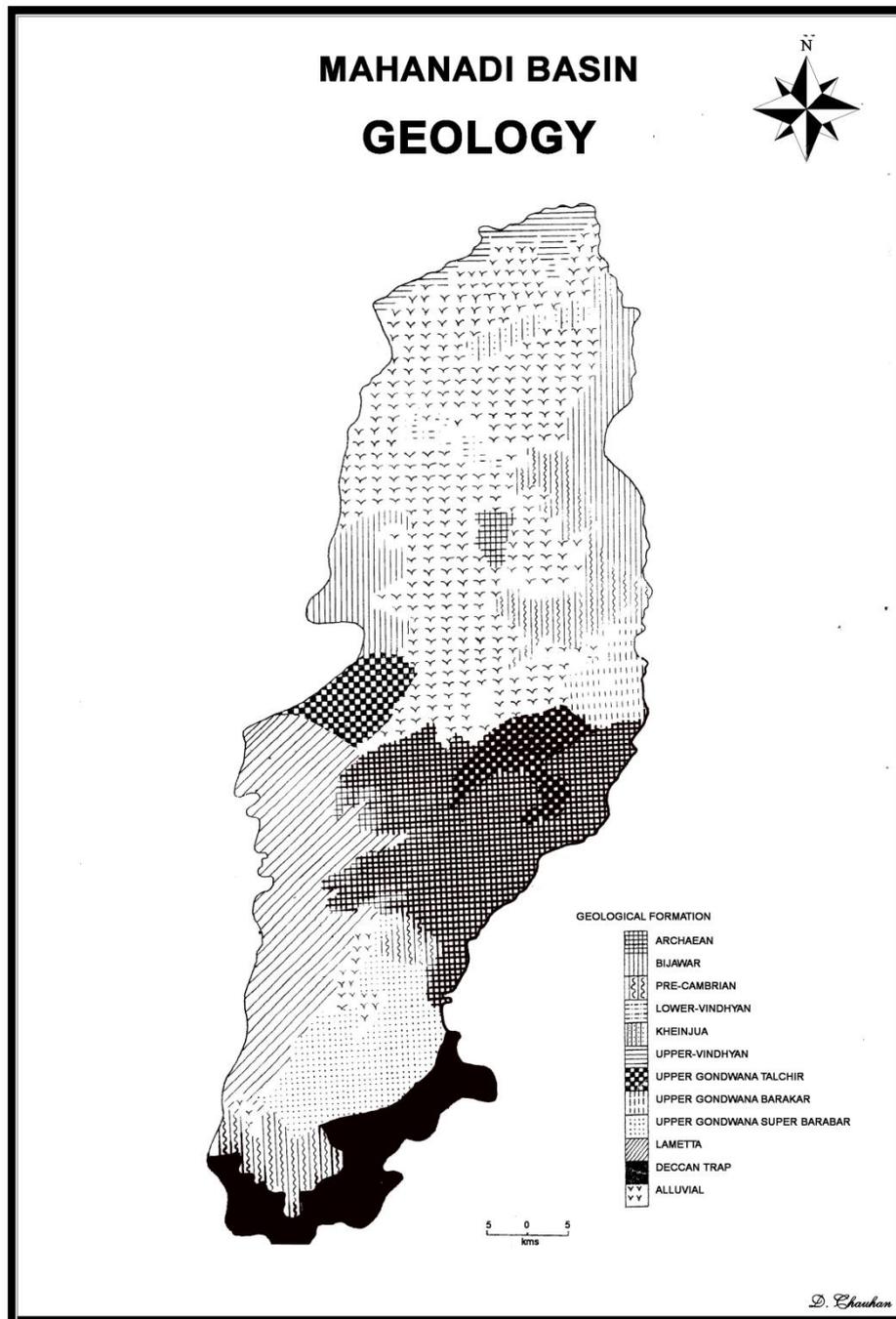
Mahanadi Basin: Stratigraphic Sequence (From Youngest to Oldest)

Era	Periods	Formations	Series	Lithology	Earth Movements
Neozoic	Holocene Pleistocene		Alluvium Zonal Soils Laterites	Soils of Clay Silt and Gravel Laterites	--
Cainozoic	Pliocene Miocene Oligocene Eocene	Deccan Trap	Lava Flow Lameta	Basaltic Flow . Dyke, Dolerite Sandstone Clayey Limestone	iii. Upper Tertiary Uplift iv. Middle Tertiary Uplift i. Lower Tertiary Uplift ii. Fissure Eruption
<i>Unconformity</i>					
Mesozoic	Cretaceous Jurassic Triassic	Upper Gondwana	Mahadeva	(a) Sandstone (b) Coal Seams (c) Iron ore Shales	
<i>Unconformity</i>					

Palaeozoic	Permian Carboniferous Devonian Silurian Ordovician Cambrian	Lower Gondwana	(i) Panchet (ii) Damuda (iii) Talchir	Sandstone & Shales Coal Seams Sandstone Sandstone Green Shales Unconformity	
		Upper Vindhyaans	(i) Bhander (ii) Rewa (iii) Kaimur	Bhander Shales Ganurgarh Shales (a) Upper Rewa Sandstone (b) Rewa Shales Kaimur Sandstones Quartzites, Sandstones with Shales Unconformity	
Pre- Palaeozoic	Pre Cambrian	Lower Vindhyaans	Semri Series	1. Rohtas Stage (a) Limestone (b) Shale 2. Kheinjua Stage (a) Gluconite (b) Fawn Limestone (c) Olive Shale 3. Basal Stage (a) Quartzites (b) Limestone & Conglomerate Uncoformity	Minor Folding & Faulting
	Archaean	Bijawars Basal Complex (Dharwars and Unclassified Crystalline)		Granites Granitic Gneisses Schists with Intrusives	Archaean Earth Movement

Archaean:- The oldest rocks of earth's crust that have been found at the bottom of the stratified deposits in all countries of the world, exhibit similar characters regarding their structure as well as their composition. They form the core of all the great mountain-chains of the world and the foundations of all its great ancient plateaus. They are all Azoic, thoroughly crystalline, extremely controlled, faulted, and largely intruded by plutonic intrusions, and generally have a well-defined foliated structures. These conditions have imparted to the Archaean rocks such an extreme complexity of characters and relations that the system is often known by the names of the 'Fundamental complex, the 'Basement complex etc. (D.N. Wadia, 1935).

The term Archaean was introduced by J.D. Dana in 1872 (Amer Jour. Sci. 3, p. 253) to designate the geological formations older than the Cambrian. It represents an enormous



span of time and can be divided into two major groups, Archaean and Proterozoic, the latter being applicable to those formations which contain remains of primitive organisms. The Archaean rocks were formed during the very early period when there was no life on the earth. They are mostly of igneous origin, comprising metamorphosed granitic and basaltic rocks together with a subordinate amount of sediments (M.S. Krishnan, 1982). Archaean

group includes granites, granodiorites, gneissic granites and banded or composite gneisses, the granitic constituents of which show distinct signs of intrusion. The banded gneisses consist of white bands of quartz-feldspar alternating with dark band containing hornblende, biotite and minor accessories. The gneisses are due to granitisation of older schistose rocks and show streaky and controled bands some of which are granitoid to porphyritic and others granulitic. Dharwar system is also a part of Archaean system. In Mahanadi basin, it has a highly characteristic metalliferous facies of deposits which has attracted a great deal of attention lately on account of the ores of manganese and iron associated with it. The exposures of Dharwars are exposed place to place in the study area but each outcrop has a sufficient variety of its peculiar rock-types to reveal the identity of the system. Gneiss is another important rock of Archaean group. In Mahanadi basin gneiss is overlain by Vindhyan system. It is a pink to reddish, medium grained, non-foliated, non-porphyritic granite. Majmani khurd, Dadari, Bandarchua reserved forest, Chanwar, Pauniya, Mahroi, Kailari, Kudra, Amha, Barauda, Harrwah reserved forest, Kauriya, Dadrauri reserved forest, Saraswahi, Murguri, Dubbar reserved forest, Pali reserved forest, Togra Tola, Bamani, Chandiya, Bilai Kap, Bandhogarh reserved forest, Bagdari, Barauda, Kohaka, Ginjari, Umariya, Narwar, Surajpur, Magari, Magar reserved forest, Jongela, Pathari Kalan, Birhuliya, Mardari, Katariya, Bhatwara, Bharhul, Simariya, Badrehal, Confluence of (Narsarha, Dengraha, Kathali, Umarar), Gahori, Barwar, Ratheli and Chirwah are the areas where outcrops of Archaean rocks are found in Mahanadi basin.

Bijawar Series

Bijawar series, first recognised in the Bijawar state in Bundelkhand, occurs in a series of outcrops extending from Bundelkhand to the south of the Narmada and has a thickness of less than 240 m in the type area (H.B. Medlicott; Mem II, p. 35, 1860). Quartzites and sandstones, sometimes conglomeratic from the basal beds resting on gneisses, siliceous, limestones and hornstone-breccia are found with the quartzite. These are rather irregularly distributed and are of less than 60m thickness. These are overlain by ferruginous sandstone containing pockets of haematite. The rocks are either horizontal or have a low southeasterly dip, though in a few places in the south they have been subjected to crushing and disturbance before the Vindhyan were deposited over them. (M.S.Krishnan,1982). The Bijawar system of Mahanadi basin consists of phyllites, mica-schists, calcitic and dolomitic marbles, banded, ferruginous quartzites with which are associated iron and manganese ores. The Bijawar sytem of Mahanadi basin also consists sandstone, conglamerates, slate, limestone, jasper and porcellanoid beds, chlorite, schist and basic lavas. Dykes of Bijawar prove that the igneous intrusion metamorphosed the limestone structure of Bijawars and resulted diamonds in limestone and conglomerates. This rock structure lacks in fossils. The Pre-Cambrian phosphorites of Bijawar Group of rocks show characteristics of a epicontinental sea with restricted and very shallow marine environment of formation along some shoals, which existed during the iron rich Pre-Cambrian times. These phosphorite deposits located in the Hirapur-Bassia areas show extensive leaching of carbonate and phosphate minerals during episodes of weathering. X-ray diffraction studies indicated that carbonate-flurapatite is the major apatitic phase in these phorites whiles crandallite developed on the surface outcrops. There is a general tendency for the depletion of CO₂ in these apatites leading to formation of flourapatite. This CO₂ is an indicator of hidden weathering in the rocks. Major and trace element determination of phosphorite have been used to indicate various correlation factors

responsible for the concentrations of elements in these Pre-Cambrian leached phosphorites (D.M. Banerjee, M.W. Y. Khan, Neeta Srivastava and G.C. Saigal).

The Bijawar system of Mahanadi basin is exposed in Jagatpur, Guru Khurd, Bandri, Midra, Barwara Kalan, Bachhawara, Lakhakhera, Naigawan, Salaiya, (Plate-59) Bhadawar, Magarhata, Behri Kalan, Paljha, Chilhari, Barewa, Mungwni, Dadrauri reserved forest, Nadawan, Parkhuri, Kakarhati, Damoh, Indwar, Patha, Chansura, Panpatha, Dhanwahi, Sakarigarh, Sati and Rahaniya regions.

Precambrian:- Most of these Pre-cambrian rocks are crsytalline and foliated gneisses and schists; some, however, are clearly of sedimentary origin-slates, sandstones, and conglomerates, while others are as distinctly of volcanic origin-lavas, ashes, and agglomerates. All, however, are now everywhere more or less cleaved and indurated. After the formation of the Archaean group of rocks, these were subsequently subjected to diastrophism, erosion and denudation, which led ultimately to the development of what is known as 'Eparchaean unconformity'. The Pre-Cambrian rocks lie above this unconformity. In India the Pre-Cambrian rocks are divided into two systems known as (1) Cuddapah system and (2) Vindhyan rocks where the rocks of the Cuddapah system are older and structurally more complicated than the younger Vindhyan rocks. (G.B. Mohapatra, 2013).

Folding, faulting, igneous intrusions are responsible for the complexity of the structural development of this era. Different parts of Mahanadi basin are mostly composed of the Pre-Cambrian rocks. The Pre-Cambrian rocks consist a few fossils of the primitive forms of life. Variety of minerals like iron ore gold, silver, copper, manganese, uranium, chromium, lead, zinc and mica are found in these rocks but carbonic materials like coal, petroleum and natural gas are not found in the rocks of pre-Cambrian period. Kuriya reserved forest, Gajraha, Bamera, Gurwani reserved forest, Sejwahi reserved forest, Papuli Nala, Karela, Garhpuri reserved forest, Racha, Kalha, Hadarhata, Bhanpur, Khamriya, Singrampur, Barbaspur, Jaitpuri, Bhanpuri, Baigantola, Nagraar nadi, Manikpur, Garhbisaura, Satnajhir, Deohara, Konhwara, Chapri reserved forest, Inlai, Hardull, Maheshpur, Rampuri, Bisauri, Kharkhara and Bhikhampur are such region of Mahanadi basin where the pre-Cambrian rocks are exposed

Lower Vindhyan:- Vidhyan system is very wide spread rock system of peninsular plateau and specially of northern fore land of India plateau where present study region is situated. Vindhyan systems were deposited after the deposition of Cuddapah rock system. In the declining period of Cudappah many earth movements of weak magnitude occurred and affected the north-western part of Vindhyan system. The name of Vindhyan system has been derived from the name of Vindhyan mountains. The northern foreland of peninsular plateau, which is situated in the north of Narmada fault, is called Vindhyan region. It stretches from Dehri-on-Son to Hosangabad and from Chittorgarh to Agra and Gwalior. Present study region is situated well within the limit of Vindhyan system. Oldham had estimated the territorial span of Vindhyan system from 65000 sq./km. to 100000 sq kms. Over the greater part of the area, only the upper portion of the Vindhyan is developed, usually resting on the Cuddapah or older rocks, with a very pronounced unconformity. In the Son valley, where the lower Vindhyan are well developed, an unconformity is seen between them and the upper divisions. The Vindhyan are distinctly less disturbed than the Cuddapahs but the lines of disturbance tend to be common in both. In Vindhyan system itself there are distinct unconformities, often marked by conglomerates, separating the different series (M.S. Krishnan, 1982). The Vindhyan system is composed of two distinct facies of deposits, one

marine, calcareous and argillaceous, characteristically developed in the lower part, and the other almost exclusively arenaceous, of fluvatile, or estuarine deposition, forming the upper portion. The shale, limestone and sandstone strata show very little structural displacement of disturbance of their primeval characters; they have preserved almost their original horizontality of deposition over wide areas; the rocks show no evidence of metamorphism, as one is led to expect from their extreme age, beyond induration or compacting. (D.N. Wadia, M.S. Krishnan, 1935). The lower Vindhyan consist of two main series, named as Semri and Kheinjua series.

The lower Vindhyan of present study region are mainly a shale series with an important limestone group and some subsidiary sandstone. The northern part of the region is in the form of Kaimur highland. The lower Vindhyan are exposed underneath the eminent scarp of Kaimur quartzites. This system comes under semari series. Semri series having alternating bands of sandstones and shale are found to the south of the present study region. The Semri sandstones are characterized by the bands of quartzitic sandstones which are gritty and have current bedding formations. The lower portions of the quartzitic sandstones show ripple marks and sun-cracks. These are succeeded upward by next gritty beds called the 'Susnai Breccia' which are characterized by thinly bedded, micaceous and carbonaceous bed of shales. The shaly beds of Susnai Breccia are overlain by silicified quartzitic sandstones of lower Kaimur which are also characterized by current bedding and ripple marks. Further upward are found layers of quartzitic sandstones, sandstones and mudstones in succession which are overlain by Bijargarh shales having carbonaceous pyritiferous and micaceous characteristics. The upper most member of the Semri series, known as Rohtas stage overlying Bijargarh shale is characterized by greenish flag stone, sandy silt stone and quartzitic sandstones. (Savindra Singh and Alok dubey,1994). Thick and horizontally bedded limestones are found which are silicious and cavernous in nature and are fine grained white to brown and grey in colour. During the intensive fieldwork, investigator saw the mining of limestone in Kaimur highland region. The rocks of lower Vindhyan series are found near the confluence of Gahra and Sukhari river, Urdani, Khirwa, Ubra, Hantala, Dukhariya, Dhawahi, Banjiriya, Varchhar and Karsara areas

Kheinjua:- Kheinjua comprises of the basal conglomerate and sequential occurrence of limestone, porcellanite, olive shale, fawn limestone, glauconitic, sandstone etc. Kheinjua formations show trace fossils of triploblastic metazoa. Different types of sandstones are found in Kheinjua stage. The major groups of sandstones are pebbly grits and sandy shales. The presence of glauconite and ripple marks indicate that these got genesis in marine area. Later on this part was uplifted and opened for sub-arial-circumstances. In between Kheinjua shale 4 to 5 narrow bands of Kheinjua limestones are found which extend from North-west to South-east direction. A very small patch of Kheinjua sandstones is found over the western part touching the lower catchment of Andhari and Jarjarara. In the northern side it has direct contact with limestones of lower Vindhyan system. The Kheinjua stage overlying this is about 180 m thick and consists of olive shales, fawn limestone and glauconitic sandstones which show ripple marks and other characters pointing to shallow water and sub-areal deposition. The limestones vary in quality from bed to bed, much of it, being of high grade and containing over 80 percent calcium carbonates, less than 3 percent magnesium carbonate and about 10 percent silica. In the upper part, there are large stone nodules in shales, while still further up silicious limestone occur (M.S. Krishnan, 1982). The olive of Mahanadi basin is green in colour and characterized with pencil fracture. The exposures of out crops of olive

shales are seen just on the northern bank of Mahandi river and these maintain a continuous series further westward. Just above the olive shales are found fawn limestones which are silicious in character and wherever these have been exposed they represent dolomitic weathering. The significant exposures of fawn limestones in the form of outcrops are noticed from Hathera to the north of Mahanadi – Son confluence. The uppermost formation of Kheinjua stage is represented by glauconites bed which incorporate intercalations of green shales and greenish to grey sandstones having glauconite dots. Some of the sandstones appear to have gone through the process of moderate metamorphism and thus they have become to some extent quartzitic in character and at most places these are gritty and contain pebbles of porcellanites. (Devki Rangani, 1985). The exposures of these rocks are seen in areas of Hardua reserved forest, Basundha Pahar, Karreha reserved forest, Junwani reserved forest, confluence of Jarjarar and Andhiari river, and Goraiya reserved forest

Upper Vindhyan:- The upper Vindhyan are exposed in the great Vindhyan basin. They consist largely of sandstones and shales with subordinate limestones. The sandstones forming extensive plateaux around and to the south of the Bundelkhand granite mass. Vindhyan sandstones are by far the most common rocks throughout this division, which is for the greater part calcareous. The sandstones are of a uniformly fine grain, preserving their uniformity of texture and composition unchanged for long distances. The colours are variegated shades of red, yellow or buff or grey, while they are often mottled or speckled, owing to the variable dissemination of the colouring matter, or to its change by de-oxidation. The Kaimur as well as the Bhandar sandstones are fine textured, soft, easily workable stones of a deep red tint, passing now and then into softer shades of great beauty. These sandstones are available for easy quarrying in any quantity in all the localities. No other rock-formation of India possesses such an assemblage of characters, rendering it so eminently suitable for building or architectural work. When thinly stratified, the rocks yield flags and slabs for paving and roofing purposes. When the bedding is coarse, the rock is of the nature of freestone and large blocks and columns can be cut out of it for use in a number of building and architectural applications. (D.N. Wadia, M.S. Krishnan, 1935). The upper Vindhyan have very rich deposits of minerals so they have good economic importance. The Vindhyan deposits are rich to the view of building materials which furnish an unlimited measure of excellent and durable freestones, flagstones, ornamental stones, and large quantities of limestones for the manufacture of lime and cement. The whole Kaimur series contains upper Kaimur sandstone, Kaimur conglomerate and quartzite, shale and sukal shales. This rock formation is found in the northern part of the region. They are generally white, light pink, reddish to purple in colour. Kaimur sandstone is hard compact quartzitic and fine to medium grained in nature. The depth of sandstone varies from place to place. Because the sandstone of this region had fine texture and thinly stratified, these are generally used as flags and slabs for roofing purposes.

It is the belief of the Indian Geological Survey, first promulgated by Sir. T.H. Holland, that these old unfossiliferous formations developed on the south of the central Himlayan axis, representing, the Dharwar, Cuddapah and Vindhyan systems of the Peninsula, are only the northern outlines or prolongations of the respective Peninsular system, which were once continuous and connected before the Himalayan area became demarcated from the Peninsula by the upheaval of the Himalayan chain and the concomitant formation of the deep Indo-Gangetic depression. During these movements the extra-Peninsular extensions of the Dharwar, Cuddapah and Vindhyan systems were caught up in the Himlayan system of

flexures, while their Peninsular congener were left undisturbed". (D.N. Wadia, M.S. Krishnan, 1935).

The lower and upper Vindhyan systems have been separated by an unconformity. As we know Vindhyan system is very vast system so unconformity has not clear cut demarcation. In the farmost northern part of Vindhyan system, the unconformity is obvious but in upper son valley (where the study region is situated) it is not apparent. After the formation of lower Vindhyan many endogenetic movements took place. Thus the northern part of, lower Vindhyan was uplifted and came out of the sea but the south-eastern part remained in sea. After re-submergence, renewal of deposition occurred during this period, previous conditions vanished and different mountains and highlands experienced a lot of changes. Such events are responsible in the change of physical condition of stratigraphy of upper and lower Vindhyan system. Stratigraphy was again disturbed by the smaller and local disturbance. Gondin, Ghotari, Kirthari, Bihraklan, Bihrahurd, source of Jarjarar and Andhiari, source of Kalindari river and Kaimur ridge are the areas where lower Vindhyan are exposed

Gondwana System:- Gondwana rock system was deposited from Carboniferous to Jurassic period. Between Devonian and carboniferous many geosynclines were formed. The rock system of Gondwana was deposited in the trough-basins of the peninsular India. In the geosynclines of that period enormous rock materials were deposited. Subsequent to the deposition and uplift of the Vindhyan during the Pre-Cambrian era, the peninsula witnessed no further deposition of sediments for a pretty long time. During the upper Carboniferous period, however, there commenced a new cycle of sedimentation in interconnected inland basins of fluvial and lacustrine origin. This new phase of deposition of sediments continued upto the end of the Jurassic period. These inland sediments of upper Carboniferous, to Jurassic age are occupying a vast tract in the peninsula and together constitute the Gondwana group or system (named after the Gond Kingdom of M.P., where they were first studied by H.B. Medlicott in 1872). The southern continents of the present day namely Australia, Antarctica, South America and India were during the Gondwana period united together to form one continuous stretch of land, known as Gondwana land (G.B. Mahapatra, 2013). The era with which we are now concerned began with a glacial climate for we find the deposits commencing with a glacial boulder-bed which has been recognised in all the above-mentioned lands. The bulk of the strata which followed the glacial conditions was laid down as a thick series of fluvial or lacustrine deposits with intercalated plant remains which ultimately formed coal seams. The basins of depositions must have been shallow and slowly oscillating for we find each cycle of deposition starting with coarse sandstones and proceeding through shales to coal seams. The plant remains embedded in these sediments have remarkably close affinities in all the lands mentioned, and comprise *Glossopteris*, *Gangamopteris*, *Neuopteridium*, *Gondwanidium*, etc. (M.S. Krishnan, 1932). The Gondwana system is in many respects, a unique formation. Its homogeneity from top to bottom, the fidelity with which it has preserved the history of the land-surface of a large segment of the earth for such a vast measure of time, the peculiar mode of its deposition in slowly sinking faulted trough into which the rivers of the Gondwana country poured their detritus and the preservation of valuable coal-measures lying undisturbed among them stamp these rocks with a striking individuality among the geological system of India." (D.N.Wadia, M.S.Krishnan and P.N. Mukharjee, 1935).

It is suggested that Gondwana system was deposited in faulted depressions where their outcrops are visible. Some boundary faults belong to post Gondwana age. The strike of fault limit the Gondwana basin from Bengal-Bihar, Mahanadi to Godavari basin. Due to different faulting events, the upper Gondwana is inclined in southern direction and the lower Gondwana is in north east direction. Oblique faults occurred in Gondwana basin. The horizontal strata of Gondwana is not disturbed by vertical faulting but tilting and warping have disturbed them.

The great Geologist M.S. Krishnan has unique view on the divisions of Gondwana that i.e. the lower as well as the upper Gondwana have each been divided into three or more series of formations. In the ascending order they are the Talchir, Damuda (Damodar) and Panchet in the lower division, and the Mahadeva, Rajmahal, Jabalpur, and Umaria series in the upper division

Talchir series is lowest of the Gondwana system which consists of some mixture of boulders, pebbles, rock fragments and clay, which are showing the plane surface of a crystal and a slight furrow of glacial origin. The Talchir rocks are covered by shales covered by sandstones. The colour of these rocks are greenish and simply breakup into thin pencil like or pertain part, so they are often 'Needle shales'. Talchir is responsible for the formation of a number of more or less connected lakes and marsh which received the sediments of the succeeding age. Talchir is the series of the Gondwana system named after the Talcher in Dhencanal district of Orissa. It rests over glaciated boulder bed consisting of polished, faceted and striated boulders of rhyolites and other igneous rocks embedded in a greenish silty matrix. The sandstones contain undercomposed feldspar grains suggesting the prevalence of land ice and action of frost. The shales are fossiliferous. (M.S. Krishnan, 1982).

The Talchir stage, the lower beds, are being quite unfossiliferous, while only a few remains of terrestrial organisms are contained in the upper sandstones; there are impressions of the fronds of the most typical of the lower Gondwana seed-ferns *Gangamopteris* and *Glossopteris* with its characteristic stem named *Vertebravia*; also spores of various shapes have been found on some fertile fronds; wings of insects, worm-tracks, etc. are the only signs of animal life. The Talchir stage is succeeded by a group of coal bearing strata known as the Karbarbari stage, 150-180m in thickness, also of wide geographical prevalence. The rocks are grits, conglomerates, felspathic sandstones and a few shales, containing seams of coal. Plant fossils are numerous, the majority of them belonging to genera of unknown affinity (D.N. Wadia, M.S. Krishnan, 1935). Paraikap, Bajarwara, Lekha-khera, Barwara Kalan, Samadhi, Vilayat Kalan, Magarhata, Patrail, Majhauri, Bhadwar, Karar, Khitauli reserve forest, Garwah, Khaira, Bartarai, Badrehal reserved forest, Bagdara, Dubbar reserved forest, Anchla, confluence of Bhadar and Ningah river, Salkhaiya and Jaguwar are such areas of Mahanadi basin where Talchir rocks are exposed.

The name of Barakar series is derived from the Barakar River which cuts across this stage in the Raniganj coalfield. It consists of a thickness of 750m of white to fawn coloured sandstones and grits with occasional conglomerates and beds of shale in the Jharia coalfield. The sandstones often contain more or less decomposed feldspars. Because of their uneven hardness the sandstones produce patholes in stream-beds. This stage contains much carbonaceous matter in the form of streaks, lenticles and seams of coal. The Barakar stage rests conformably upon the Talchir series, and consists of coarse, soft, usually white, massive sandstones, and shales with coal-seams. The Barakars contain a large quantity of coal in thick coalseams, though the quality of the coal is variable. It is usually composed of

alternating bright and dull layers. (C.S. Fox, 1931). The sandstones are felspathic, but the feldspar in them is all decomposed, i.e. Kaolinised. The coal is abundant and of good quality as a fuel, with a percentage of fixed carbon generally above 55%". (D.N. Wadia, 1935). In the different parts of Barakar series time to time igneous intrusion took place. The evidence of dykes and sills of dolerite are found in this series. Due to igneous intrusion contact metamorphism destroyed the quality of coal. Mica, peridotite, dolerite are other contains of this series. The peridotite has turned into a earthy and friable mass with bronze-coloured scales of mica in it, but without any other trace of its former crystalline structure. Barakar series of rocks are exposed in areas of Ranchha, Dobha, Mohaman reserved forest, Gurwahi, Bagaita, Tola, Kalha, Garhpuri and Mair regions.

Super Barakar series was considered the structure of Rewah Basin, which are situated in the south of Rewah group. In this series slaty, yellow and orange coloured soft sandstones are present. In between different coloured sandstones the layer of clay is also found. In the upper portion of this series pebbles of quartzite are found. Sandstones are inclined in north and north eastern direction. Super Barakar series is found in the southern part of forested areas. Super Barakar series is a part of upper Gondwana system. Upper Gondwana rocks are developed in a number of distant places in the Peninsula, from the Rajmahal Hills in Bengal to the neighbourhood of Madras. The outcrops of the upper Gondwanas, as developed in the several areas, viz., Rajmahal hills, Damuda valley, the Satpura hills, the Mahanadi and Godavari valleys, Kutch and along the eastern coast, are designated by different names, because of the difficulty of precisely correlating these isolated outcrops with each other. Baraspur, Milauri, Bastara, Khitaula, Majagaon, Lalpur, Kopa, Jhirua, Chandpura, Paharuwa, Mahura Kalan, Bhatwara, Banjar Tola, Mahua Tola, confluence of Kasaha, Kharner Kenjetola, Baraudhi, Saraswahi, Sankul river, Ralpur, Dobhi, Kasturi, Amkoh, Sarai, Songawan, Manikpur, Bhama, Mohani, Latashankar, Palighogh, Devgaon, Machhaha, Dhirwan and Damoh are such areas of Mahanadi basin where super Barakar rocks are exposed.

Lametta:- Lametas found between Gondwana, super Barakar and Deccan trap, consist of limestones and sandstones. Limestone is one of the most important ore of building materials. Sandstones of the study region is soft and have various colours viz. green, slaty and purple. Major outcrop of Lameta is found in the 8 kms south of Umariya. Another four important rock outcrops are found in the south-western part of the study region. The Lameta beds, named after the Lameta Ghat near Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh, are fluvial or estuarine beds, occurring below the trap at about the same horizon or slightly above that of the Bagh beds of the Narmada valley. They are resting over various older formations such as the Archaeans, the Upper Gondwana or the Bagh beds. The chief rock types of Lameta series are limestone, with subordinate sandstones and clays. The limestones are generally arenaceous and gritty, though occasionally pure, but a cherty type containing lumps of chert and jasper and may be said to be characteristic feature. Earthy greenish sandstones are common, while clays usually sandy and red or green in colour are also found. The Lameta beds vary in thickness from 6 to 35 m, the individual beds frequently varying in character when followed horizontally.

Bijohta reserved forests, Baghakhoh Pahar, Bhatwara, Jora Pahar, Mohanpani Kap Pahar, Dongargawan Kap Pahar, Diyagarh reserved forest, Kudra reserve forest, Kherani, Dhangawan, Atariya protected forest, Bhopar, Singhanpuri, Bichua, Uchehara, Khamariya, Mehawan, Chhahar, Dadar-gawan, Daigawan reserved forest, Khamharwani protected

forests, Khanharpur reserve forest, Chhirparni, Kanharpura, Makharara, Khirwa protected forest, Sakari Supawara, Kuppi, Tikariya, Rangirii, Majhagawan, confluence of Kasaha and Mahanadi river are areas where Lameta rocks are exposed

Deccan Trap:- Towards the end of the Mesozoic period, after the formation of the Bagh and Lameta beds, the Indian peninsula was affected by intensive volcanic activity, due to which stupendous masses of lava and pyroclastic materials were ejected out, which covered a larger part of the peninsula in its southern, western and central parts. The lava flows occurred in general in the form of sheetflow obliterating the previous topography and converting the countries into lava plateaus. Because of their tendency to form flat-topped plateau-like features and their basaltic composition, they are termed as plateau basalts. Their step-like or terraced appearance is suggestive of the name Deccan Traps to these volcanic formations. (G.B. Mahapatra, 2013). The trap country is characterised by flat-topped hills and step-like terraces. This topography is a result of the variation in hardness of the tops of the terraces and plateaux. The top is usually highly vesicular, the middle fairly compact and the bottom showing cylindrical pipes filled with secondary minerals; while in the ordinary flows the top is fine-grained and the lower portion coarser with sometimes a concentration of basic minerals like pyroxene and olivine. Vesicular and nonvesicular flows may alternate with each other, or the flows may be separated by thin beds of volcanic ash or scoriae and by lacustrine sediments known as Inter-trappeanbeds. (M.S. Krishnan, 1982). The Girman Hills have expressed opinion that the basaltic flows of this area were domed up by later intrusives representing the result of differentiation through progressive crystallisation. The domed up portion of the flows has been eroded away in the centre, exposing an intrusive mass of diorite monzonite below (K.K. Mathur, 1934). The most common rock is augite basalt. This rock has some different composition from place to place. The difference of rock is mainly in colour and texture. The greyish and green tints are the colour of this rock, but dark black and light shades are not unusual.

There are many gaps in these structures and gaps are filled with numerous secondary minerals like calcite, quartz and zeolites. This lava contains basic igneous character, and consequent fluidity of the lavas. The crystallisation took place rapidly so the basalt glass or thachylite is quite rare. The dykes of this structure are of ultrabasic type. Due to rapid cooling, contraction resulted and columnar joints developed. It has also been found that there was gap in lava flow so different flows are separated by one another which help in understanding the age and history of these rocks. Two unconformities are found in this type of structure.

Deccan trap are specially visible in south eastern part of Mahanadi basin area. Rangaon, Jewara, Dhirwan, Dharigaon, Mohra Khurd, Bijauri, Karaundi reserved forest, Ghutena, Chapri reserve forest, Gopaiya, Silthar, Katangi, Kutdar, Gutalwah, Bamhani, Bandriya, Panwatola, Niwas, Saraswahi protected forest Ghat Amgaon, Ghughari, Dalkabandha, source of Patna Nadi, Bishanpura, Rawankund, Ragrasarai, Dalka Sarai, Chorgaon, Shahpura, Nagra Tola, Bhardwara, Barkhera, Suhgi, Pipradi, Tordara, Jhingara, Tenduwar and Paddikona are such areas where the Deccan traps are present.

Alluvium:- Alluvium is loose, unconsolidated soil or sediment, which has been eroded and reshaped by water in some form and redeposited in a non-marine setting. Alluvium is typically made up of a variety of materials, including fine particles of silt and clay and larger particles of sand and gravel. When this loose alluvial material is deposited into a lithological unit or lithified, it would be called an alluvial deposit. This Quaternary deposit of loose and

unconsolidated geomaterials consists of alluvia as well as air borne loose deposits. The loose and unconsolidated geomaterial resting over upper Vindhyan bedrock consist of boulders, gravels, mottled clays, yellow silt formation, caliche formation, buried soil layer and modern soil layer in sequential order from the junction of upper Vindhyan bedrocks to the uppermost surface of the zone. The varying chemical and physical properties of different layers of Quarternary deposits reveal the fact that the Quarternary period has experienced frequent climatic changes which have been responsible for the variations in unconsolidated geomaterials (Savindra Singh and Alok Dubey, 1994).

In Mahanadi basin, Mahanadi flows from south to north along with its tributaries. Its major tributaries are Kharner, Machharar, Sankul, Dengraha, Umrar, Halphal-I, Halpal-II and Bhadar, which are right hand tributaries. The left hand tributaries contain recent deposits. The alluvium of these depositions are composed of reddish and brownish clays, with intercalations of conglomerate. The plains are about 10 to 25 m above the bed of Mahanadi, which represents the thickness of the deposits. Between Shalheghori and Parariya plains have thickness 42 metres. Between Salhana and Hathera the Mahanadi valley has 10 to 18 metre depth. Waterlogging of Bansagar project has been visualized till Pipara which has changed the depositional base level of Mahanadi basin. The valley floor of Mahanadi is 380 m at Pipara whereas height at the confluence of Mahanadi and Son is 315 metre. Now the base level has shifted from 315m to 380 metre. Thus deposition of alluvium is seen in valley floor of Mahanadi basin between Singaur and Hantala. The lowest beds are lateritic with lumps of haematitic iron ore and pieces of Daccan Trap. The river has cut through the laterite; the Pleistocene deposits are later than the laterite. The basal beds of the Pleistocene are coarse, fairly hard conglomerates with inter calations of grey micaceous sand and pink silts, having a thickness of upto 3m, between Chandiya and Jharela. The conglomerate is succeeded by yellow silty clay with lime concretions having a thickness of 8 m. This appears to be a river deposit, containing unrolled flakes and Palaeolithic tools. Between Kaimur and Kheinjua highlands, Jarjarar and Andhiari flow from north to southward along with their tributaries and both tribute to Mahanadi after crossing Kheinjua range. Jarjarar and Andhiari flow on recent deposits of Kankar pan. The geomaterials of different localities are unconsolidated and vary in thickness from place to place. Kankar pans control the development and depth of gullies in the study region. The depth of Kankar pan decreases northward and the thickness of alluvium increases in southward. The northern foot hill zones of Kheinjua range experience the maximum depth of alluvium from 3 to 5 metre. Karitalal, Jamuwani Kalan, Sarhera, Piperhat, Bhadrpur, Jhiraha, Karaundi, Maharwara, confluence of Jarjarar and Andhiary river, Kalindari, Chakdahi, Bihara Kalan, Dhumma, Nala Rajhauri, confluence of Sukhari and Gahra Nala, Baghdhari Tola, Ghunaur, Rajarwara, Vilayat Khurd, confluence of Halphal, Umrar and Baruha river, Barwahi, Harrai, Karela, Jaguwa, Pathwari, Tenduha, Umariya, Kaseru, confluence of Kathali and Bhauli river, Sankul river, Nagrar river and Chandpura are such areas where alluvial deposits occur in varying thickness.

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A Role of Citizens in the Environment Protection

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Abstract

Environmental protection is the duty of every individual. The entire world have to protect the natural environment by individuals, organizations and governments. The main objectives are to maintain natural resources and the existing natural environment and, where possible, to repair damage and reverse trends. Due to so many serious environmental threats, the earth is changing. Melting glaciers are abolishing habitat in the Arctic; plants and animals are becoming extinct at a alarming rate. It is easy to look at that list and feel small and insignificant. The population of earth has crossed the 7 billion people.

Every individual has to make his or her own choices about protecting the environment. If everybody in a democracy decided their vote didn't matter, nobody would vote. If democracy can work, then so can environmental accomplishment. Think of it this way: all of us have created this problem by neglecting the environment. This paper focuses on the role of individual in environment protection and some citizens involvement in environment protection.

Keywords : environment, people,

Introduction

Citizens are one of a nation's important resources for enforcing environmental laws and regulations. They know the country's land and natural characteristics more intimately than a government ever will. Their number makes them more universal than the largest government agency. And because people work, play, and travel in the environment, each has a personal stake in its beauty, health, and permanence. (1) People are omnipresent, motivated, and uniquely interested in environmental quality.

A bird-watcher walking in the forests sees chemical waste spread through a stream, traces the source to a neighboring factory, and alerts government agencies to the factory's violation of its emissions discharge permit. A local people group in a small town near a coal mine suggests to a state mining agency practical ways, based on the peoples' own observations of the mine in the process of making environmental standards for mines easier to administer and enforce. A urban resident notices that municipal buses are emitting harmful fumes, sues the bus company, and wins a court order requiring the company to place pollution control devices in the bus exhaust systems. These are just a few examples of the many and varied influences peoples can have on the process of environmental enforcement.

Drawing on the resources of peoples can enrich and strengthen the environmental enforcement process in several ways. First, people participation in environmental enforcement taps the direct, immediate connection between individuals and their environment. Peoples are uniquely knowledgeable about their own communities. Their regular observations give them access to information about environmental conditions that the government could never obtain. Involving peoples in environmental enforcement encourages productive use of this information. The intimate connection between individuals

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and their own communities also enables peoples to concentrate on localized environmental problems. A national or even a state government agency might not consider such "small-scale" threats to the environment serious enough to justify action on the national or regional levels. But correcting these harms can be vital to the survival of a particular town or rural area. People participation in environmental enforcement thus broadens access to enforcement resources.

The injection of varied, non-institutional viewpoints and information sources into the enforcement process may improve the quality of enforcement decisions. For example, the opinions of individual users of a national park on how a ban on logging in the park should be implemented may well differ from those of a timber business that wants to restrict logging by its competitors. Both are likely to be dissimilar from the position of the government enforcement agency which lacks the funds to investigate and prosecute violations. Allowing and encouraging the hikers and loggers to affect the outcome, by, for example, participating in government enforcement actions or suing on their own to implement the ban, may increase compliance, discourage violations, and contribute to a more realistic and responsive environmental enforcement strategy. The dynamic between peoples and the government agencies officially charged with enforcing environmental laws adds to the potential effect of people participation in this area. In the context of environmental enforcement, peoples and government are presumed to share a goal -- that of maximizing compliance for the good of all. This belief of a common interest is reflected in the dual meaning of the adjective "public," when used in conjunction with the operation of a democratic system of government. In this context, "public" refers both to the peopery at large -- which engages in "public participation" -- and to the government -- which formulates and implements "public policy." Still sometimes pressure arises between these two "public" entities. The government may fear that people involvement in environmental enforcement will disrupt its own enforcement efforts and will reduce its flexibility to tailor enforcement decisions to particular circumstances. (2) Government enforcers may also believe that if enforcement activities in the courts are mounted on a piecemeal basis, rather than as part of a coordinated strategy, poor judicial patterns may be set that could hinder further enforcement efforts. (3) Subsequently, governments agencies sometimes decline to support, or may even resist, private enforcement initiatives. Peoples, on the other hand, often suspect government agencies of not properly fulfilling their enforcement responsibilities. Peoples may view government employees as overly susceptible to the influence of the business interests they regulate. (4) Or they may attribute government inaction to administrative inertia. Either way, agency enforcers often are seen as overlooking or obstructing environmental protection goals. (5) This tension between government and peoples can result in improved environmental enforcement.

The government's desire to prevent people action it views as disruptive can encourage agencies to take their own regulatory or enforcement steps. The public's suspicion that government may not vigorously implement certain laws may prompt the legislature to grant peoples a statutory right to bring a lawsuit to require the government to perform its assigned regulatory duties. And in instances when the government insists on inaction, people participation can replace government enforcement. Not only may compliance be attained, but the government can be forced to account openly for its own inaction. (6) When the interests of the government and the peoples are similar -- as is often the case -- individuals can fill gaps in government enforcement caused by resource constraints. (7) The sheer size

of the peoply, for example, enables individual peoples to monitor compliance throughout the nation and identify violations an understaffed investigative agency might miss. An enlightened government agency can also use people volunteers to implement a comprehensive enforcement strategy. This could both help the government meet its enforcement objectives and avoid the potential conflicts that may result from piecemeal enforcement efforts.

In conclusion, public involvement in enforcement is a logical next stage for democratic political systems that have encouraged public participation in the creation of environmental statutes and regulations. (8) Allowing peoples to have a concrete role in implementing the regime they helped to design strengthens public support for and awareness of environmental goals. If peoples are denied a role in enforcement, or if they are not educated about and encouraged to assume a permitted role, even the most sophisticated system of environmental protection laws may exist only on paper. Most of the countries in Central and Eastern Europe, for example, have for years boasted a system of stringent environmental controls. Yet these provisions have seldom been enforced by the government. (9) Nor do these countries have a tradition of people participation in public affairs that can be drawn on to promote or supplement government action. Developing and nurturing a role for the peoples in enforcement efforts could provide the missing ingredient necessary to make these countries' environmental protection goals a reality.

Involvement of Peoples in Environment Protection :

- 1. Ban on Single Use Plastics :** Use cloth shopping bags. Plastic bags are an blemish and are dangerous to wildlife. Use only reusable bags somewhere handy in our car or in our bike or by the front door - so you don't forget them when you go to the market, grocery store or mall. Avoid using Plastic jars. Say no plastic straw.
- 2. Save Water :** Apply many methods to save water like use bottles instead of serving water in glass, avoid showers, close tap, use proper technique in toilet flush, Use rainwater harvesting, etc.. These techniques can save lots of water in households.
- 3. Shramdan of Peoples in Paani Foundation Water Cup :**

Water Cup 2016 was a huge success, with over 10,000 people doing Shramdaan (voluntary labour) daily, and mass participation of people from all walks of life. Groups of volunteers from diverse sections of civil society, like drivers of State Transport buses in Baramati, Giants International, IT students from Satara, doctors, lawyers, actors, journalists, government officials at all levels, people with disabilities and even senior peoples, all participated with great enthusiasm. This had a transformative impact on the villages, creating unprecedented unity in action and a sense of pride and achievement in the work they had collectively done by putting aside old differences. There was also a sense of confidence in being able to solve this age-old problem themselves, breaking the cycle of dependence of government. 1,368 crore litres of water storage capacity was created in just 45 days, which is valued at ₹272 crores annually.

In 2017, an average of 65,000 people did Shramdaan daily across the talukas. Over 70,000 hours of machine work was donated by Bharatiya Jain Sangathana, a professionally run NGO with experience in large-scale rural projects. Large numbers of people from cities and towns lent a hand. On 1st May – Maharashtra Day, more than 25,000 city dwellers came to the villages to take part in a massive Shramdaan initiative titled 'Chala Gaavi' ('Back to the Villages'). The tremendous work carried out in these six weeks created water storage capacity of 8,261 crore litres, valued at ₹1,652 crores annually. It is heartening to note that

the participation of women in this movement has been equal to, if not greater, than that of the men.

In 2018, on 1st May, the Mahashramdaan, a mega-volunteering programme organised by Paani Foundation, saw over 5,00,000 rural and urban dwellers come together to work on building watershed management structures across the state.

Bharatiya Jain Sanghatana provided villages with a cumulative 8.5 lakh hours of machine-use free of cost after they had completed their Shramdaan targets. Hands-on work done by the government machinery, officials and employees provided unprecedented momentum to the efforts of the villages.

The work carried out during the Satyamev Jayate Water Cup 2018 has resulted in creating 35,21,870 saplings that have been nurtured in village nurseries and an annual water harvesting capacity of 22,269 crore litres, approximately valued at ₹4,454 crores.

In 2019, 4,706 villages participated and about 10,000 jalmitra contributed in the build of watershed management structure across the state.

4. Seed Ball Preparation

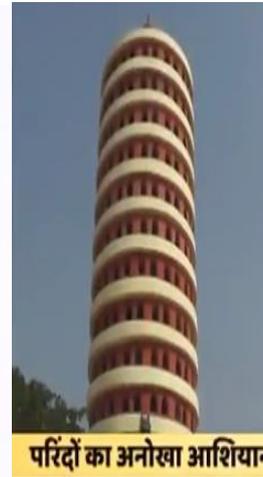
Seed balls, also known as "earth balls", consist of a variety of different seeds rolled within a ball of clay, preferably volcanic pyroclastic red clay. Various additives may be included, such as humus or compost. These are placed around the seeds, at the center of the ball, to provide microbial inoculants. Cotton-fibres or liquefied paper are sometimes mixed into the clay in order to strengthen it, or liquefied paper mash coated on the outside to further protect the clay ball during sowing by throwing, or in particularly harsh habitats.

Many peoples along with environment organisations are preparing seed balls for tree plantation. Dr. M.K. Umathe College along with Wasundhara Mitra Pariwar in Nagpur are offering training and preparing seed ball to peoples. Many peoples are participating in this activity.

5. Environment friendly Products : The young architecture of Nagpur Mr. Shreyas Nandanwar had prepared straw from wheat grass. He prepared environment friendly straw to minimize the use of plastic straw. Similarly people can develop environment friendly products which leads to the environment protection.



6. Bird Colony in Rajasthan : In Bikaner Rajasthan, group of citizen came together and build many colonies for birds, where they can live like a their nest. In every colony 120 birds pair can live. The group of social activist develop 10 such colonies in entire Bikaner City.



Conclusion

People involvement is crucial to the establishment and implementation of a fair and effective environmental protection regime. As this paper has attempted to illustrate, the opportunities for - and the benefits from - people involvement are many and wide-ranging. Peoples can both supplement government enforcement efforts and encourage the government to maintain and sharpen its focus on environmental protection. Indeed, involvement by the public may be the vital ingredient necessary to transform environmental protection statutes and regulations from aspirations into reality. Policymakers setting up and implementing environmental controls can draw upon the resources of peoples to further the common goal of environmental protection by making enforcement work. Citizens can protect environment through their everyday actions and activities.

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Attitude Of Pupil Teachers Towards Ragging In Relation To Their Gender And Locale

Dr. Sher Singh*

Abstract

The present study compares that how the attitude of pupil teachers varies towards the ragging in relation to their gender and locality. In this study the investigator has tried to find out the differences in the attitude of male and females pupil teacher, along with it is also investigated that whether there is any difference in the attitude of urban / rural male and female pupil teachers, In the present study out of total population of 400 pupil teacher a sample of 100 pupil teachers has been selected randomly and a self made questionnaire has been developed by the researcher to analyses the attitude of pupil teachers towards ragging ,which resulted that no significant difference was found in the attitude of male and female Pupil teacher towards ragging. However a significant difference was found in the attitude of urban and rural male and female Pupil teachers, urban male and female as well as in rural male and female pupil teachers towards ragging. The attitude of the pupil teachers reflect that it may be due to the strict instruction are given by private institutions to the students who taken admission in certain norms and conditions it has been already mentioned that ragging is prohibited. The reason for urban male resorting to ragging could be that they want to establish their power above others. However it is different in case of rural female differ from urban female pupil the possible reason might be that the rural female believes that ragging is bane for society. They belong to simple families and they don't give importance to this anti-social Act.

Keywords: **1. Attitude 2. Ragging**

Introduction

21st century world is a galaxy of advancement and innovation where the space can be encapsulated in seconds, we have multifaceted advancements in every sphere of life which have made the world as a global village. On the positive aspect of these advancements is that we have become more logical, innovative and possess a more reasonable scientific mind. On the other side India is facing various global problems such as Terrorism, Poverty, Population increase these explosions have spread out like wild fire. One such problem which the whole country is facing that is Ragging. One major reason behind the spreading of this menace is the lack of moral values especially among the youngsters, they do not know how to react with the fellow students in an institute where the ragging is totally banned, however time to time various instructions issued by the Govt., UGC and the institutions even then most of the students indulge themselves in this act of ragging and the act is more humiliating among both boys and girls.

Ragging is a multidimensional problem and a widespread phenomenon in our higher education system, impacting students and the academic environment in the institutions of learning. The issue, for decades, has been mired in ambiguities pertaining to its prevalence, causes and consequences.

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The typical example of ragging girls are making them sing, dance, saying I love you to a stranger, wearing unmatched shoes and ugly looking dresses. The typical example of ragging guys are making him have a bath early in the morning in ice cold water when the temperature outside is below 15 degree Celsius,

Origin Of Ragging

Today, ragging may have become deep rooted in the Indian educational set up, but many would be surprised to know that ragging is originally a western concept. Ragging is supposed to have its creation in certain European Universities where seniors played practical jokes at the time of welcoming freshmen to the institutions. Gradually, the practice of ragging became popular throughout the world. However, with time, ragging assumed obnoxious and harmful connotations and was severely condemned. Today, almost all countries of the world have enacted stern laws that ban ragging and it has been completely eradicated in countries such as Canada and Japan. But sadly, India, which inherited ragging as a legacy from the British Raj, has not been able to free itself from the clutches of this inhuman practice. It can be said, without any room for doubt, that the worst form of ragging is committed in India. In fact, according to a research conducted by CURE, India and Sri Lanka are the only two countries in the world where ragging exists.

Meaning Of Ragging

Ragging is a form of abuse of newcomers to educational institutions, unorganized newcomers to undergo several forms of mental, physical too frightened to resist this organized group of mentors. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has given a more comprehensive meaning of ragging as under: "*Ragging is any disorderly conduct, whether by words spoken or written, or by an act which has the effect of teasing, treating or handling with rudeness any student, indulging in rowdy or undisciplined activities which cause or are likely to cause annoyance, hardship or psychological harm or to raise fear or apprehension thereof in a fresher or a junior student and which has the effect of causing or generating a sense of shame or embarrassment so as to adversely affect the psyche of a fresher or a junior student.*"

Types Of Ragging

- Dress Code Ragging:
- Formal Introduction:
- Verbal Torture:
- Sexual Abuse:
- Playing The Fool:
- Hostel Ragging:
- Drug Abuse:

Ragging In India

Ragging in India's educational system is widespread, yet ragging is far from being recognized as an issue under human rights by Indian government and Human Rights fraternity. Ragging, in fact is a blot, a slur on the face of our so-called civilized and educated society. It is more disparaging since it originates from the centers of education – a school, a college or any other educational institutions. It is disparaging because its actors are senior students themselves. Ragging is a scare for the fresher's and juniors but a source of pleasure and authority for seniors. For an estimated six million young students enrolled in approximately India's 335 universities and 17,000 colleges are contaminated by ragging.

There is another reason why ragging in India is increasing at an alarming pace. Our bulky syllabuses do not interest students. So, ragging is 'ras' (relish) for them. Vulgar songs, dance and other similar activities become part of it. To make education 'entertaining' some 'liberal' teachers also act as facilitators. As a matter of fact, had the syllabuses been interesting, ragging would not have crept into the educational institutions. At a time when students feel most vulnerable, having left a protected school environment and, often, their parents and homes this can be a harrowing experience.

Major Cases Found In India

- *In September 2002, Anup Kumar, 19, committed suicide by hanging himself from a ceiling fan at his residence in Kanpur (UP).*
- *On 19 December 2004, Mohan Karthik Tripathy, 19, hanged himself from a ceiling fan in his hostel room at the SKR Engineering College in Tambaram, Tamil Nadu*
- *In June 2004, Sushil Kumar Pandey, 18, hanged himself to death after the humiliation of being paraded naked by his seniors at the Madan Mohan Malviya Engineering College, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh.*
- *In July 2005, Kamlesh Sarkar, 19, committed suicide in a private hotel management institute in Kalyani, Nadia district, West Bengal. The police filed an unnatural death case and not one of ragging.*
- *On 14 December 2005, C Abraham, a first year engineering student, hanged himself to death at his residence in Hyderabad. In his suicide note, he mentioned that he was not interested in studies. His parents suspected that his suicide to be a result of ragging.*
- *In November 2006, S. P. Manoj committed suicide in his hostel room at the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Technology, Hyderabad.*
- *On 8 August 2007, Manjot Singh, an MBBS student, committed suicide by consuming a poisonous substance. He did so at his residence in Chandigarh, due to ragging in his hostel at the Government Medical College, Chandigarh*
- *On 18 September 2007, Durgesh Shukla hanged himself from a ceiling fan in his hostel room in Pioneer College, Bhopal. He blamed seniors in his suicide note.*
- *On 7 March 2009, Aman Kachroo, 19, a first year student of Dr Rajendra Prasad Medical College, Tanda, Kangra, HP,*

Causes Of Ragging In India

The strong reason behind ragging is our failure to inculcate in our youngsters a feeling of respect for people from different backgrounds. It is a bitter fact to accept but across the country ragging is mainly done on the lines of caste, region, language, religion, economic background and all other different diversities that we have in society.

1. A win-win situation
2. Union interference
3. Be like me
4. Revenge
5. Sexual desires
6. Ego and ego hurt
7. Anger disposal bins:

Constitutional Provisions

Hon'ble Supreme Court of India too could not remain silent and has seriously condemned the issue. Hon'ble Supreme Court, while exercising its jurisdiction under **Articles 32 and**

142 of the Constitution of India, has laid down broad guidelines for colleges and educational institutes to prevent ragging. Very briefly, these guidelines are:

1. *Anti -Ragging movements to be initiated by all colleges and educational institutes.*
2. *Undertakings to be taken both from the freshmen and their parents/ guardians.*
3. *Undertaking to be taken from seniors' students and their parents/guardians too.*
4. *Notices to be issued indicating where to approach in case of ragging.*
5. *Management, Principles and the Teaching staff to have personal interaction with the freshmen.*
6. *Ragging- prone zones to be identified and carefully guarded.*
7. *Society to be sensitized on the issue of ragging.*
8. *Hostels/Accommodations to be carefully guarded.*
9. *Withdrawal of financial assistance to institutes where ragging incidents are reported.*
10. *Police not to follow a retributive approach while dealing with ragging culprits.*

Significance Of The Study

Ragging has become bane for the civilized and educated society, Ragging today has assumed torturous, vulgar and inhuman forms that defy all norms of decency and morality. It involves the physical, mental and individual but his/ her family and society as a whole. Moreover, Ragging has become a form of abuse of educational institutions. I was keenly interested in finding out the reasons and the measures to be taken to ban it in the educational institutions. Students who are supposed to be the future of the nation resist to go to new places because of intense fear, the ill of ragging and its chain reactions should be taught to the students by proper training in human rights and counseling. Every student is not alike hence, they differ from others and they want to live their own ways. Their lifestyle is influenced many factors like home environment, social environment, peer group, hostel life etc. All these factors put both negative and positive impact on the life on an individual and influence the behavior and attitude in general. Through this study an attempt has been made to find out the reasons behind this attitude. Moreover, such type of study has not been conducted on pupil teachers in account of different their gender and locale. Therefore, the investigator has given special emphasis to conduct this problem.

Statement Of The Problem

“ATTITUDE OF PUPIL TEACHERS TOWARDS RAGGING IN RELATION TO THEIR GENDER AND LOCALE.”

Objectives Of The Study

- To study the attitude of male and female Pupil teacher towards ragging.
- To find out the differences in attitude of Urban male and female Pupil teachers towards ragging.
- To find out the differences in attitude Rural male and female Pupil teachers towards ragging.

Hypotheses Of The Study

- There exists no significant difference in attitude of male and female Pupil teacher towards ragging.
- There exists no significant difference in attitude of Urban male and female Pupil teachers towards ragging.
- There exists no significant difference in attitude of Rural male and female Pupil teachers towards ragging.

Delimitations Of The Study

1. The study has been delimited to the Pupil teachers only.
2. It study has also delimited to one Teacher Training Institute located in the state of Himachal Pradesh, Distt Solan i.e. Himachal College of Education, Nalagarh, Campus only.

Review Of Related Literature

Review of the related literature is an important part of any research. It familiarizes the researcher with the existing material to draw out some conclusion before actually starting the research. The purpose of present problem is to find out the differences in Attitude of pupil teachers towards Ragging. Keeping this in view the review of literature for the present study has been divided into two parts:

Swamy (2002) conducted a study on ragging and observed that it is a problem of law enforcement and saving reputations. In spite of several legislations passed over the years, laws of the land are seldom enforced. College reputations take priority over information being passed to law enforcement agencies of the government. "Do you know what will happen if the media comes to know about it?" Questions like these routinely pressurise freshers into withdrawing complaints.

Aggarwal (2003) in his research work on ragging concluded that ragging is a problem which enjoys social acceptance, where there is no other way to explain the belief among some parents that ragging is actually good for their kids. Who on earth would encourage their kids to face up and tolerate horrible things happening to them in their colleges? Students who revolt against ragging are believed to have "broken down". Is this what our society has to offer to someone who has garnered the courage to stand up against something wrong being done to him/her? Ragging is a problem of social ignorance.

Henkin (2005) conducted a study based on the personal research derived from classroom observations, student writings, and writers' workshops drawing attention to the severity of bullying in American schools through a plethora of startling statistics. The study recommend the use of two model classrooms that provides practical suggestions for cultivating safe schools and that through critical reading and writing, schools will notice a decrease in bullying, and an increase in literacy skills.

Khajuria (2006) conducted an analytical study on benefits of the ragging and reported that most of the students would have ended up stupid if they weren't ragged. It noted that the ragging taught humility and responsibility at the same time. It concluded that it's out of love and respect that seniors and juniors have for each other and that it's with power that comes responsibility and seniors have to understand that -- if they can't, they shouldn't rag, it's not their right.

Aggarwal (2007) noted that ragging is a problem of false beliefs. It has been revealed that there are so many myths and factually incorrect assumptions floating around under which almost the entire society is blissfully ignorant. Ignorance of the reality, denial of its very existence by the society is found to be at large. Every discussion trying to make sense of this issue within the general public found a large number of believers in ideas like "severe ragging is rare" and/or does not exist in most colleges, or the more common belief that ragging makes the fresher bold enough to face the world.

Wizzy (2009) conducted a research done in India by the anti ragging body cure it was found that 62% of ragging was physical while 20% was sexual and physical only 5% of the cases ragging were found to be verbal all this in spite of ragging being outlawed in India in 2001.

Chandra (2009) conducted a study of students in favour of “healthy ragging” He concludes that ragging does not mean bullying .A healthy interaction with seniors is welcome. Foreign freshest do stupid things should not be encouraged.

Rao ,Sonpar ,Sen , Shekhar , Agarwal , Padalia (2015) conducted a study Psychosocial Study of Ragging in Selected Educational Institutions in India. The findings of the study clearly indicate that ragging occurs in the context of power relationships, in a deeply hierarchical and unequal society and is reflective of these social processes. It also occurs as a result of a lack of appreciation of the diversities we need to celebrate in a country like ours— of ethnicity, language, religion etc. Thus, the recommendations made in this report are unanimous, and based on a wide range of sources and reading, including the Raghavan Committee Report, our review of literature and the findings of this study. Broadly, there are two sets of recommendations: i) short-term recommendations that are more top-down in nature, at the level of institutional systems and administrations; ii) long term recommendations that call for multi-pronged approaches, that move beyond the educational system to look at root causes of the problem within the larger society.

University grant commission (2018) In pursuance the orders of hon’ble supreme court of India 8/05/2009civil appeal No 887/2008 in which the UGC has instruct all the state governments and the institutions that ragging is criminal offence and the regulation framed by the UGC should be strictly compliance. Further it is requested to step up anti-ragging mechanism of adequate publicity through various mediums; constitution of anti- ragging committee, anti ragging' squad' setting up of Anti Ragging cell, installing CCTV cameras at vital points, anti ragging workshops and updating all the websites, alarm bells etc. a national anti ragging helpline was issued **1800-180-5522** and anti ragging helpline at helpline@antiragging.in.

Method Of Research

For the present study the investigator has used descriptive survey method.

Sampling Technique

Simple random sampling technique has been used by the investigator.

Tool Used

For the collection of data the investigator has used self-made questionnaire.

VALIDITY: Content Validity: content validity of the questionnaire was decided by modifying and rewording the statements with the consultation of research experts in the field.

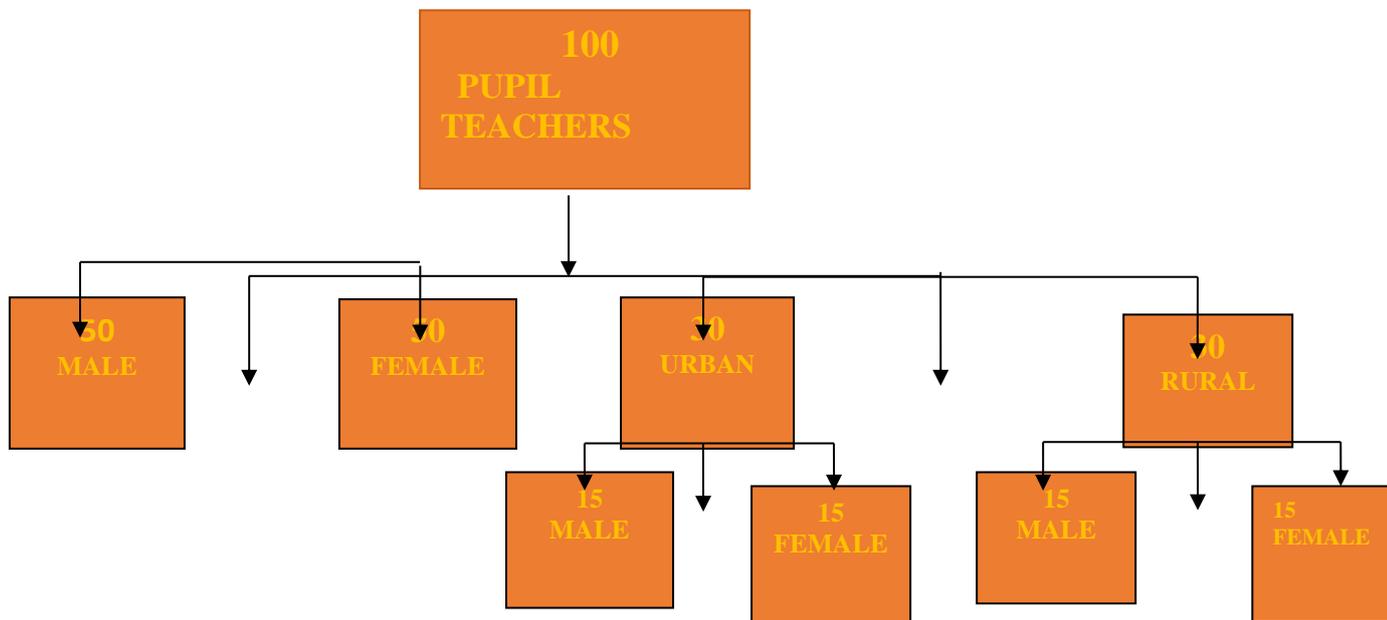
Statistical Technique Used

- T-test has been used by the investigator for analysis and interpretation of data.

Sample Size And Sample Area

The investigator has selected 100 pupil teachers as sample for his investigation.

FIGURE-1



Results And Discussion

The analysis and interpretation represent the application of inductive and deductive logic to the research process. Keeping this in view the analysis and interpretation is elaborated as follows:

1. DIFFERENCE IN ATTITUDE OF MALE AND FEMALE PUPIL TEACHER TOWARDS RAGGING.

To find out the difference in attitude of male and female pupil teacher towards ragging, t-ratio was computed and the result is presented in the table -1.

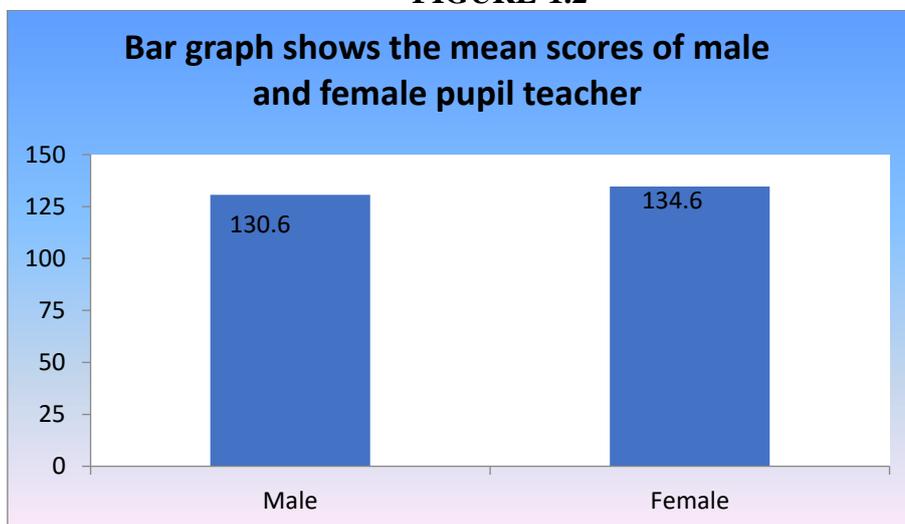
TABLE -1: Results of t-test on Attitude male and female Pupil teacher towards ragging.

Gender	N	Mean	SD	SEM	t-ratio
Male	50	130.6	20.77	4.63	1.34
Female	50	134.6	14.55		

Level of significance 0.05=2.00, Level of significance 0.01=2.66

From the table 1, it is observed that the calculated t-ratio is 1.34 which is not significant at both levels of significance i.e. 0.05 and 0.01 levels. Thus, null hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, it can be interpreted that there exists no significant difference in the attitude male and female pupil teacher towards ragging. The difference of mean score of male and female pupil teacher is shown in figure 1.2.

FIGURE-1.2



2. DIFFERENCE IN ATTITUDE OF URBAN MALE AND FEMALE PUPIL TEACHER TOWARDS RAGGING.

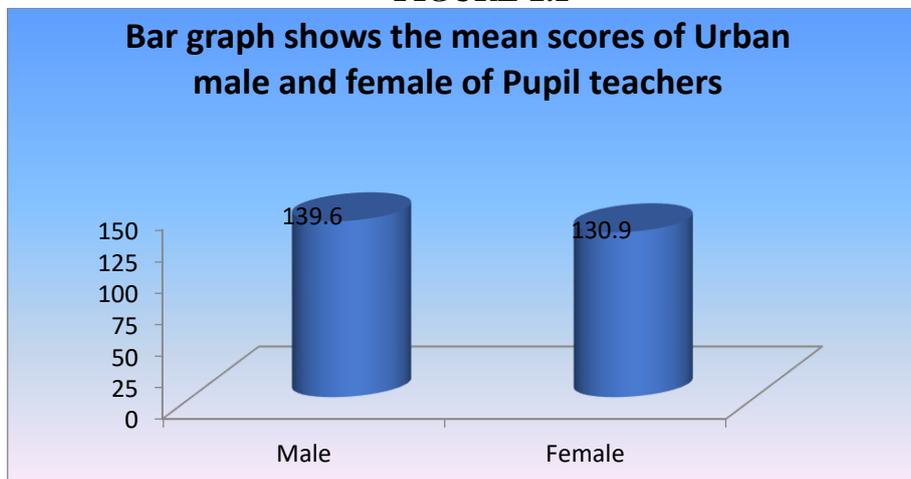
TABLE -2: Results of t-test on Attitude of Urban male and female Pupil teachers towards Ragging.

Locality	N	Mean	SD	SEM	t-ratio
Urban Male	15	139.6	14.8	5.41	134.00
Urban Female	15	130.9			

Level of significance 0.05=2.04, Level of significance 0.01=2.75

It is an evident from the above table 2 that the calculated t-ratio is 134.0, which is found to be significant at both levels i.e.0.05 and 0.01 levels. Thus, null hypothesis is rejected. It can be interpreted that there exists a significant difference in attitude of urban male and female pupil teachers towards ragging. The difference of mean scores of urban male and female has been depicted in the graph 2.1.

FIGURE-2.1



3. DIFFERENCE IN ATTITUDE RURAL MALE AND FEMALE PUPIL TEACHERS TOWARDS RAGGING.

To find out the difference in attitude of rural male and female Pupil teachers towards ragging, t-ratio was computed and the result is presented in the table-3.

Results of t-test on Attitude of Rural male and female pupil teachers towards Ragging.

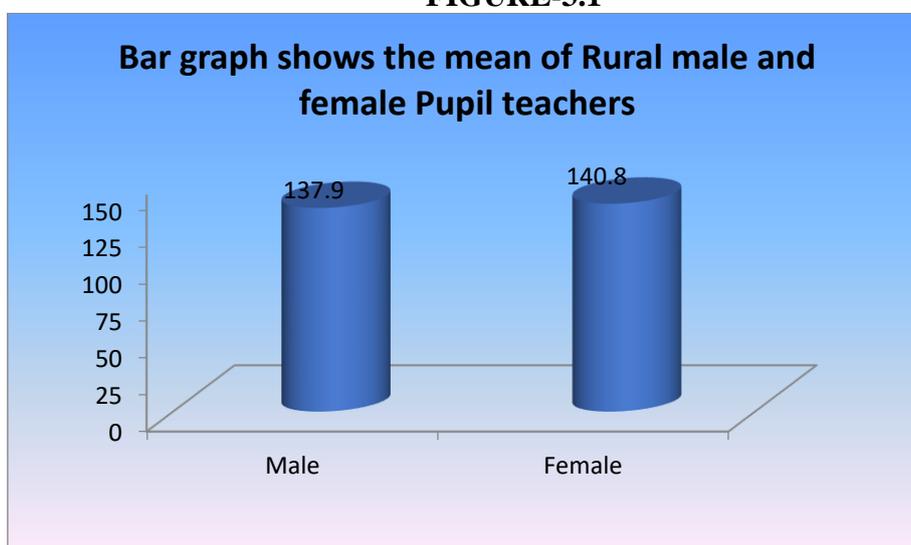
TABLE -3

Locality	N	Mean	SD	SEM	t-ratio
Rural Male	15	137.9	13.1	4.7	21.4
Rural Female	15	140.8			

Level of significance 0.05=2.04, Level of significance 0.01=2.75

From the table 3, it is observed that our obtained t-ratio is 21.4 which is found to be significant at both levels i.e.0.05 and 0.01 levels. Thus, null hypothesis is found to be rejected. Therefore, it can be interpreted that there exists significant difference in attitude of urban male and female pupil teachers toward ragging. The difference of mean scores has been showed in the graph 3.1.

FIGURE-3.1



Conclusions and results

The main findings are presented as under:

1. There exists no significant difference in the attitude of male and female Pupil teacher towards ragging. In other words, both male and female display similar type of attitude towards ragging. Moreover, most of the private institutions offer different type innovative causes and students taken admission in certain norms and conditions it has been already mentioned that ragging is prohibited.

2. There exists a significant difference in attitude of urban male and female pupil teachers towards ragging. So it can be concluded that urban males differ from urban female pupil teachers in their attitude towards ragging. The possible reason might be that the urban male pupil teachers resorting to ragging could be that they want to establish their power above others.

3. There exists a significant difference in attitude of rural male and female pupil teachers towards ragging. So it can be concluded that rural females differ from rural male pupil teachers in their attitude towards ragging. The possible reason might be that the rural female believes that ragging is a bane for society. They belong to simple families and they don't give importance to this anti-social act.

Suggestions

The following suggestions for further research that could be undertaken by the perspective of researchers is:

- The sample size can be enlarged to reaction more concrete results.
- A similar study can be conducted in different areas of the state of Himachal Pradesh and other states of India.
- A comparative study can be done on the attitude of B.Ed. and M.Ed. students towards ragging.
- Similar study can be conducted on undergraduate level.
- Similar study can be conducted on Government institutions as well.

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A Study On Effectiveness Of Training Programs Among Employees Of Public Sector Banks In Kanyakumari District

Dr.L.SANKARI PRIYA *

Abstract

Training and Development is one of the important tools which transfer an employee to a better employee in banking sector. The training refers to the acquisition of knowledge, skills and knowledge that to relate to specific useful competencies. The aim of any training programs is to provide instruction and experience to new employees to help them reach the required level of performance in their jobs quickly and economically. The present research paper is of descriptive type and based on primary data collected through questionnaire filled by the bank employees. The secondary data includes reference books, journal, research papers and internet. Random sampling of 300 respondents from employees from different public sector banks like SBI, Indian bank, Indian Overseas Bank, Canara Bank and Bank of India located in rural, semi-urban and urban area of Kanyakumari District. There is enough evidence to show that employees who were trained on a regular basis are the ones who provide a higher quality services to the customers. To develop an integrated and proactive training and development strategy there is requirement of coherent corporate culture rather than ad-hoc programs. In a service oriented industry such as banking, people are among the most important assets and a bank must efficiently manage its employees during every phase of employment in this competitive arena. It is concluded that public sector banks undertake training and development programmes for their employees to increase their efficiency.

Key Words: Training and development, Public Sector Banks and Performance

Introduction

The rapidly changing business environment in banking sector and the constant challenges it poses to organizations and businesses make it imperative to continuously enhance and improve knowledge and skill sets across the organization. Training and Development is one of the important tools which transfer an employee to a better employee in banking sector. The training refers to the acquisition of knowledge, skills and knowledge that to relate to specific useful competencies. The aim of any training programs is to provide instruction and experience to new employees to help them reach the required level of performance in their jobs quickly and economically. For the existing staff, training will help develop capabilities to improve their performance in their present jobs, to learn new technologies or procedures and to prepare them to take on increased and higher responsibilities in the future.

Statement Of The Problem

The training programmes have been so much mechanized that no attempt has been made to develop behaviour modeling training programme, which includes the standards for performance, levels of responsibility, risk taking, motivational level and quality of supervision to be maintained and attitudinal structure. The task of computerization of bank branches cannot be introduced straight away in the rural areas. This is mainly because of the lack of trained staff. Whether the banks use on-the-job training or off-the-job techniques,

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they have to provide suitable rewards for the trainees to use their new knowledge/skill on their own jobs. Trainees lose their skills if they do not use them. They are not using them since they do not perceive a net advantage in doing so. Many a times it so happens that there is no relationship between the training imparted and the placement of the trainees or the work he has to perform after the training. Many banks rise in their technical competency without any training in the area of supervisory skills. For instance, ability to motivate, develop employees, communication, leadership and human relations. This finding is not unusual. The ability to deal with people and elicit their support is the most difficult tasks managers have to accomplish in competitive banking arena.

Objectives Of The Study

- ✓ To study existing status of training and development programmes banks for their employees.
- ✓ To examine the effectiveness of training and development programmes for employees in fulfillment of their duties.

Methodology

The present research paper is of descriptive type and based on primary data collected through questionnaire filled by the bank employees. The secondary data includes reference books, journal, research papers and internet. Random sampling of 300 respondents from employees from different public sector banks like SBI, Indian bank, Indian Overseas Bank, Canara Bank and Bank of India located in rural, semi-urban and urban area of Kanyakumari District.

Analysis And Interpretation

Table 1: Attended any training program

Sl. No	Attended any training program	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Yes	300	100
2.	No	-	-
Total		300	100

Source: Primary data

Table 1 shows that 100 per cent of the respondents have attended training program in the organization.

Table 2: Number of programs attended

Sl. No	Number of programs attended	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Less than 4 times	152	50.7
2.	4-6 times	72	24.0
3.	More than 6 times	76	25.3
Total		300	100

Source: Primary data

Table 2 reveals that 50.7 per cent of the respondents have attended programs less than 4 times, 25.3 per cent of the respondents have attended programs more than 6 times and 24 per cent of the respondents have attended programs 4-6 times. It is clear that majority of the respondents (50.7%) have attended programs less than 4 times.

Table 3: Way of determine the bank programs level in the organization

Sl. No	Way of determine the bank programs level in the organization	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Completion of work target	72	24.0
2.	Increasing turnover	66	22.0
3.	Increasing the profit	162	54.0
	Total	300	100

Source: Primary data

Table 3 clearly reveals that majority of the respondents (54%) mentioned that increasing the profit determine the bank programs level in the organization.

Table 4: Way of determine the bank programs level in the organization and Type of Bank

Type of Bank	Way of determine the bank programs level in the organization			Total
	Increasing the Profit	Increasing Turnover	Completion of work target	
Urban	48(16)	44(14.7)	96(32)	188(62.7)
Semi-Urban	14(4.7)	12(4)	40(13.3)	66(22)
Rural	10(3.3)	10(3.3)	26(8.7)	46(15.3)
Total	72(24)	66(22)	162(54)	300(100)

Type of bank-wise analysis of way of determine the bank programs level in the organisation reveals that 32 per cent of the respondents belong to urban bank mentioned that completion of work target determine the bank programs level in the organisation, 16 per cent of the respondents belong to urban bank mentioned that increasing the profit determine the bank programs level in the organisation and 8.7 per cent of the respondents belong to rural bank mentioned that completion of work target determine the bank programs level in the organisation.

Chi-square test was applied with the null hypothesis as “there is no significant relationship between type of bank of nationalized banks employees and way of determine the bank programs level in the organisation”. Table 5 reveals the working of Chi-square test for way of determines the bank programs level in the organization and type of bank.

Table 5: Way of determine the bank programs level in the organization and Type of Bank - Chi-Square Test

Particulars	Value	df	p Value
Pearson Chi-Square	4.271	6	0.640
Likelihood Ratio	4.132	6	0.659
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.539	1	0.215
N of Valid Cases	300		

Source: Computed Data

Table 5 discloses that the calculated chi square value for way of determine the bank programs level in the organization among different type of bank of employees is 4.271 which is significant at the ‘p’ value of 0.640. Since the ‘p’ value is higher than 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted. It is concluded that there is no significant relationship between the type of bank of nationalized banks employees and way of determine the bank programs level in the organization.

Table 6: Feel about the training and development program conducted by the bank

Sl. No	Feel about the training and development program conducted by the bank	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Very important	150	50.0
2.	Important	132	44.0
3.	Unimportant	4	1.3
4.	No comments	14	4.7
	Total	300	100

Source: Primary data

The above table reveals that 50 per cent of the respondents feel that the training and development program conducted by the banks is very important, 44 per cent of the respondents feel that the training and development program conducted by the banks is important and only 1.3 per cent of the respondents feel that the training and development program conducted by the banks is unimportant.

Table 7: Feel about the training and development program conducted by the bank and Type of Bank

Type of Bank	Feel about the training and development program conducted by the bank				Total
	Very Important	Important	Unimportant	No Comments	
Urban	82(27.3)	94(31.3)	2(0.7)	10(3.3)	188(62.7)
Semi-Urban	38(12.7)	24(8)	-	4(1.4)	66(22)
Rural	30(10)	14(4.7)	2(0.7)	-	46(15.3)
Total	150(50)	132(44)	4(1.3)	14(4.7)	300(100)

Source: Primary Data

Type of bank-wise analysis of feel about the training and development program conducted by the bank reveals that 31.3 per cent of the respondents belong to urban bank mentioned that training and development program conducted by the bank is important, 27.3 per cent of the respondents belong to urban bank mentioned that training and development program conducted by the bank is very important and 10 per cent of the respondents belong to rural bank mentioned that pleasant working environment in the organisation.

Chi-square test was applied with the null hypothesis as “there is no significant relationship between type of bank of nationalized banks employees and feel about the training and development program conducted by the bank”. Table 8 reveals the working of Chi-square test for feel about the training and development program conducted by the bank and type of bank.

Table 8: Feel about the training and development program conducted by the bank and Type of Bank - Chi-Square Test

Particulars	Value	df	p Value
Pearson Chi-Square	12.912	6	0.044
Likelihood Ratio	10.288	6	0.113
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.812	1	0.094
N of Valid Cases	300		

Source: Computed Data

Table 8 discloses that the calculated chi square value for feel about the training and development program conducted by the bank among different type of bank of employees is 12.912 which is significant at the 'p' value of 0.044. Since the 'p' value is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the type of bank of employees and feel about the training and development program conducted by the bank.

Table 9: Persons Conducted the Training program

Sl. No	Persons Conducted the Training program	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Human resources	192	64.0
2.	Outside consultants	34	11.3
3.	Department head	60	20.0
4.	None of the above	14	4.7
	Total	300	100

Source: Primary data

Table 9 clearly reveals that 64 per cent of the respondents mentioned that human resources conducted the training program, 20 per cent of the respondents said that department head conducted the training program and 4.7 per cent of the respondents said that none of the above conducted the training program. It is clear that majority of the respondents (64%) mentioned that human resources conducted the training program.

Table 10: Persons conducted the training program and Type of Bank

Type of Bank	Persons conducted the training program				Total
	Human Resources	Outside Consultants	Department Head	None of the Above	
Urban	118(39.3)	22(7.3)	40(13.3)	8(2.7)	188(62.7)
Semi-Urban	40(13.3)	6(2)	16(5.4)	4(1.3)	66(22)
Rural	34(11.4)	6(2)	4(1.3)	2(0.7)	46(15.3)
Total	192(64)	34(11.3)	60(20)	14(4.7)	300(100)

Source: Primary Data

Type of bank-wise analysis of persons conducted the training program reveals that 39.3 per cent of the respondents belong to urban bank mentioned that training program conducted by human resources, 13.3 per cent of the respondents belong to urban bank mentioned that training program conducted by department head and 11.4 per cent of the respondents belong to rural bank mentioned that training program conducted by human resources.

Chi-square test was applied with the null hypothesis as "there is no significant relationship between type of bank of nationalized banks employees and persons conducted the training program". Table 11 reveals the working of Chi-square test for persons conducted the training program and type of bank of nationalized banks employees.

Table 11: Persons conducted the training program and Type of Bank - Chi-Square Test

Particulars	Value	df	p Value
Pearson Chi-Square	8.545	6	0.382
Likelihood Ratio	8.769	6	0.362
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.365	1	0.546
N of Valid Cases	300		

Source: Computed Data

Table 11 discloses that the calculated chi square value for persons conducted the training program among different type of bank of nationalized banks employees is 8.545 which is significant at the 'p' value of 0.382. Since the 'p' value is higher than 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted. It is concluded that there is no significant relationship between the type of bank of nationalized banks employees and persons conducted the training program.

Table 12: Training was provided adequately and frequently by the bank

Sl. No	Training was provided adequately and frequently by the bank	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Strongly Agree	78	26.0
2.	Agree	190	63.3
3.	Disagree	32	10.7
4.	Strongly Disagree	-	-
Total		300	100

Source: Primary data

The above table reveals that 63.3 per cent of the respondents are agreed with the statement training was provided adequately and frequently by the bank, 26 per cent of the respondents are strongly agreed with the statement training was provided adequately and frequently by the bank. Only 10.7 per cent of the respondents are disagreed with the statement training was provided adequately and frequently by the bank.

Table 13: Training was provided adequately and frequently by the bank and Type of Bank

Type of Bank	Training was provided adequately and frequently by the bank			Total
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	
Urban	44(14.7)	126(42)	18(6)	188(62.7)
Semi-Urban	22(7.3)	38(12.7)	6(2)	66(22)
Rural	12(4)	26(8.7)	8(2.7)	46(15.3)
Total	78(26)	190(63.3)	32(10.7)	300(100)

Type of bank-wise analysis of training was provided adequately and frequently by the bank reveals that 42 per cent of the respondents belong to urban bank are agreed that the training was provided adequately and frequently by the bank, 14.7 per cent of the respondents belong to urban bank are strongly agreed that the training was provided adequately and frequently by the bank and 8.7 per cent of the respondents belong to rural bank are agreed that the training was provided adequately and frequently by the bank.

Chi-square test was applied with the null hypothesis as "there is no significant relationship between type of bank of nationalized banks employees and training was provided adequately and frequently by the bank". Table 14 reveals the working of Chi-square test for training was provided adequately and frequently by the bank and type of bank.

Table 14: Training was provided adequately and frequently by the bank and Type of Bank - Chi-Square Test

Particulars	Value	df	p Value
Pearson Chi-Square	5.345	4	0.254
Likelihood Ratio	4.914	4	0.296
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.029	1	0.865
N of Valid Cases	300		

Source: Computed Data

Table 14 discloses that the calculated chi square value for training was provided adequately and frequently by the bank among different type of bank of nationalized banks employees is 5.345 which is significant at the 'p' value of 0.254. Since the 'p' value is higher than 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted. It is concluded that there is no significant relationship between the type of bank of nationalized banks employees and training was provided adequately and frequently by the bank.

Table 15: Methods of identifying for training needs in the organization

Sl. No	Methods of identifying for training needs in the organization	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Direct observation	126	42.0
2.	Individual interview	32	10.7
3.	Performance appraisal	134	44.7
4.	Critical incident	8	2.7
	Total	300	100

Source: Primary data

Table 15 clearly shows that 44.7 per cent of the respondents mentioned that the nationalized banks followed performance appraisal method of identifying for training needs in the organization, 42 per cent of the respondents mentioned that the nationalized banks followed direct observation method of identifying for training needs in the organization and only 2.7 per cent of the respondents mentioned that the nationalized banks followed critical incident method of identifying for training needs in the organization.

Table 16: Methods of identifying for training needs in the organization and Type of Bank

Type of Bank	Methods of identifying for training needs in the organization				Total
	Direct Observation	Individual Interview	Performance Appraisal	Critical Incident	
Urban	88(29.3)	22(7.3)	70(23.3)	8(2.7)	188(62.7)
Semi-Urban	30(10)	-	36(12)	-	66(22)
Rural	8(2.7)	10(3.3)	28(9.3)	-	46(15.3)
Total	126(42)	32(10.7)	134(44.6)	8(2.7)	300(100)

Source: Primary Data

Type of bank-wise analysis of methods of identifying for training needs in the organization reveals that 29.3 per cent of the respondents belong to urban bank mentioned that direct observation method of identifying for training needs in the organization, 23.3 per cent of the respondents belong to urban bank mentioned that performance appraisal method of identifying for training needs in the organization and 9.3 per cent of the respondents belong to rural bank mentioned that performance appraisal method of identifying for training needs in the organization.

Chi-square test was applied with the null hypothesis as “there is no significant relationship between type of bank of nationalized banks employees and methods of identifying for training needs in the organization”. Table 17 reveals the working of Chi-square test for methods of identifying for training needs in the organization and type of bank.

Table 17: Methods of identifying for training needs in the organization and Type of Bank - Chi-Square Test

Particulars	Value	df	p Value
Pearson Chi-Square	32.041	6	0.000
Likelihood Ratio	42.466	6	0.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	6.189	1	0.013
N of Valid Cases	300		

Source: Computed Data

Table 17 discloses that the calculated chi square value for methods of identifying for training needs in the organization among different type of bank of nationalized banks employees is 32.041 which is significant at the 'p' value of 0.000. Since the 'p' value is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that there is a significant relationship between the type of bank of nationalized banks employees and methods of identifying for training needs in the organization.

Suggestions

- ✓ Employees training status has to be considered by the bank so as to avoid the mismatch of needs and training. Proper post training utilization would ensure high returns in the form of change in style of performing and functioning as the knowledge gained could be applied without any stumbling block.
- ✓ Preparation of the trainees to attend and accept the training instructions, psychologically plays an important role as individuals may not work hard on anything unless they are convinced of benefits and advantages.

Conclusion

There is enough evidence to show that employees who were trained on a regular basis are the ones who provide a higher quality services to the customers. To develop an integrated and proactive training and development strategy there is requirement of coherent corporate culture rather than ad-hoc programs. In a service oriented industry such as banking, people are among the most important assets and a bank must efficiently manage its employees during every phase of employment in this competitive arena. It is concluded that public sector banks undertake training and development programmes for their employees to increase their efficiency. Banks provide training programmes to enhance their knowledge and skills to satisfy the customers. Growth of banking sector in India is the result of skilled manpower which is the outcome of training and development.

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Social Constructivist Approach: An Attempt To Develop Life Skills

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Ambalika Dogra**

Abstract: In the present study, two methods of instruction such as social constructivist approach and conventional approach are compared to see their potential for the development of life skills among secondary school students. A total sample of 84 students was taken. Out of 84 students, 42 students were taught through social constructivist approach and 42 students were taught through conventional approach. The mean gain scores of students were examined by subtracting pre-test scores from post-test scores of life skills. To find out the difference between life skills gained by experimental group and control group, t-test was applied. The results showed that social constructivist approach has higher potential for development of life skills than conventional approach.

Keywords: Social Constructivist Approach, Life Skills, Conventional Approach

Introduction

Social Constructivist Approach

Social constructivist approach as suggested by Vygotsky, is an approach in which all knowledge is constructed collaboratively through social interaction in which culture and language play an important role in knowledge construction. Students construct knowledge while working in groups in the classroom through social interaction. It is, therefore, a shared activity rather than an individual activity. According to Vygotsky's, social constructivist theory of learning, every function in the child's cultural development appears twice: first, on the social level and, later on, on the individual level; first, between people and then inside the child. He also emphasized in his theory that students can learn up to the level of actual development by their own effort but with help of more knowledgeable person they can reach up to the level of potential development. It means that learning is promoted through collaboration among students and between students and teachers. This approach motivates the learners to collaborate and critically analyze the task in hand. Students share their previous knowledge and participate in collaborative activities in which they negotiate their meanings and construct knowledge not as an individual, but as a group. This type of construction of knowledge in groups and discussions in collaborative tasks allows learners to develop skills in them. They work according to their ability and backgrounds in groups and arrive at a shared understanding of the truth.

In a social constructivist classroom, the responsibility to learn falls on the learner, while the teacher acts as a facilitator not as teacher. The difference between a teacher and facilitator is that a teacher is dispenser of knowledge, whereas a facilitator acts as a guide and encourages the learners to arrive at their own appreciation of the content. In a social constructivist classroom teacher uses many approaches like think-pair-share, activity based learning, discovery learning, reciprocal teaching, scaffolding, problem solving learning, co-operative

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learning, collaborative learning, concept mapping, situated learning, group grid and simulation etc. which follow the principle of social constructivism. The social constructivist philosophy has been adopted in teaching of science by many enthusiastic pedagogies and teachers in many countries

Life Skills

The term 'Life Skills' refers to the skills that we need to get success in life. Life skills are usually associated with managing and living a better quality of life. Any skill that is useful in our life can be recognized as life skill.

UNICEF (2012) defined life skills as "A behavior change or behavior development approach designed to address a balance of three: knowledge, attitudes and skills."

World Health Organization (1997), Geneva defines Life Skills as "The abilities for adaptive and positive behavior that enable the individual to deal effectively with the demands and challenges of everyday life."

Life Skills are innumerable depending upon the nature of the skills. However, analysis of the life skills suggests that there is a core set of life skills that are required for the adjustment at home, school and later on at workplace for better health and well being of an individual. Effective acquisition and application of life skills can change the way one feels about others, oneself and how one is perceived by others. It build self confidence and positive attitude among students.

We all use life skills in our life in different situations. In difficult situations these skills help us to think critically, to analyze all the pros and cons of the situation and to find a solution. The age group of adolescence (10-18) years seems to be most vulnerable regarding behavioral problems. Depression, anxiety, lack of ability to understand the things are the challenging factors faced by the adolescents. Many researchers found that life skills can play a vital role for protecting them from difficulties situations. Adolescence offers a window of opportunity to teach life skills because the human brain is malleable at this stage. Recent studies show that life skills can be boosted in adolescence through education or educational interventional strategies. Policy makers and academicians are exploring whether such skills could be taught at high school or at college level. There is consistent evidence of a positive impact of education on extraversion and behavioral problems of students.

Review Of The Literature

Sharma (2003) has conducted a study to develop a scale to measure life skills and to assess the levels of life skills in adolescents of secondary school at Kathmandu and found that most of the teachers were not aware of the concept of life skills. Maternal education, connectedness and family support were other important factors influencing the level of life skills in the adolescents.

McCray (2007) concluded that social and cognitive constructivist learning methods improve social studies skills. Majority of the teachers agreed that they currently use some form of constructivism in their classroom.

Bay, Bagceci and Cetin (2012) found that the task-based social constructivist approach has positive effect on teacher candidates' problem solving skills and meta-cognitive levels

Hughes (2012) claimed that project based learning is a viable method of instruction which can bring social change in classroom. The teachers look to implement instructional strategies that boost their students' use of 21st century skills and prepare them for their future endeavors in the global economy

Bhaktula (2015) in his article-Life skills education: Need of the hour asserts that the youth can cherish high ideas, reach greater heights in life, come out with flying colors and attained the desired goals even after facing mighty obstacles only through life skills education.

Prajapati, Sharma and Sharma (2017) focused on the importance of life skills education and the benefits of imparting life skill education in our curriculum i.e. developing social, emotional & thinking skills in students. Imparting life skill training through life skill education will help youth to overcome such difficulties in life.

Nasheeda, et al. (2018) conducted a systematic review to investigate the literature on effectiveness of life skills programs. Findings revealed differences in life skills education within developing countries and developed countries and the majority of developing countries' life skills programs lack systematic implementation, evaluation and monitoring. Programs are often conducted to yield short term results only.

The aim of education is to make children responsible, productive and useful members of the society. The secondary school years are considered as the making or breaking period of life. Education at this level is indeed a vital tool to build knowledge, skills and attitude for all round development of the children through different types of learning experiences and opportunities provided to them in classrooms. Life skills empower them and reduce the stress and strain experienced by them.

Many international and national studies have been conducted to study the effect of different teaching methods on different variables but literature is deficient in studying the effect social constructivist approach in India. The present study is, therefore, justified on the grounds that it is the first plan of its kind, to explore the potential of social constructivist approach on the development of life skills of secondary school students.

Operational Definitions Of The Terms Used

Social Constructivist Approach: Social Constructivist approach is that approach which allows students to construct their own knowledge while working in groups. It emphasis on collaborative nature of learning in which language and culture both play an important role. In the present study, this approach was used to teach four chapters of biology from science textbook of class 9th prescribed by NCERT. Strategies which allow the student to construct their own knowledge in social context while working in group i.e. collaborative learning, scaffolding, concept mapping, situated learning, problem solving, modeling and simulation were used.

Life Skills: Life skills are the abilities that enable individuals to deal effectively with the demands and challenges of everyday life. In the present study, three life skills i.e. Personal skills, Social skills and Communication skills were taken.

Secondary school students: In present study, students studying in class 9th of school affiliated to CBSE board and age ranging between 14 to 16 years was taken.

Delimitation Of The Study

The scope of the study was delimited as under:

- The study was delimited to a school students studying in 9th class of session 2019-2020 affiliated to CBSE board only.
- The study was delimited to four chapters of biology of 9th class science textbook prescribed by NCERT.
- The study was delimited to one independent variable i.e. instructional approach (Social Constructive Approach/Conventional Approach) and one dependent variable i.e. Life Skills.

Objectives

- To compare the life skills of groups taught through social constructivist approach and conventional approach.

HYPOTHESIS

- There will be no significant difference in mean gain scores of life skills among secondary school students when taught with social constructivist approach or conventional approach

Method And Procedure

Sample

In the present study, random sampling method was used to select the sample. The study was conducted on a total sample of 84 students studying in class 9th of session 2018-19 of Sri Guru Teg Bahadur Public School, Khankot, Amritsar, affiliated to CBSE. The investigator framed two groups i.e., control and experimental group, each consisting of 42 students.

Tools used

- Investigator developed lesson plans based on social constructivist approach on four chapters of biology of class 9th Science textbook prescribed by NCERT
- Life Skills Scale (2014) developed by Dr. Raina Tiwari

Procedure

The study was experimental in nature. Two variables were taken in the study i.e. Independent variable: method of instruction (Social constructivist approach & Conventional approach) and dependent variable i.e. Life Skills.

It was designed to find the potential of social constructivist approach on the development of life skills of secondary school students. The investigator developed lesson plans based on social constructivist approach. Then permission was taken from the principal of school for collection of data by explaining the purpose of the study. After getting the permission, in the first step, investigator administered the Life Skills Scale on students as pre test. The investigator divide the sample into two groups i.e., experimental and control group. The subjects of experimental group were taught through social constructivist approach and the subjects of control group were taught through conventional approach. After completion of the experiment, the investigator administered post test on the participants of both the groups and the scores were compared to see the potential of social constructivist approach and conventional approach on the development of life skills of secondary school students. The extraneous variables like influence and motivation of the teacher were controlled by teaching both the groups by the investigator herself.

SPSS was used to analyze the data. All the assumptions of normality and homogeneity of variances were checked that before employing t-test. The Shapiro-Wilk test was employed to check the normality if the sample size is less than hundred. The value of Shapiro-Wilk test and Levene's test of homogeneity of variances were found not significant at .05 level of significance. Descriptive statistics were utilized to see the distribution of scores. The mean gain score was calculated after subtractive the mean of pre test score from the mean of post test score of life skills.

Table 1.1 A brief account of the Descriptive Statistics of Experiment and Control Group

Life Skills	Experimental group		Control group	
	Pre-test	Post test	Pre Test	Post Test
N	42	42	42	42
Mean	24.619	29.93	24.07	25.50
Median	25.00	30.00	24.00	25.00
Mode	26.00	30.00	20.00	20.00
Std. Deviation	3.837	2.331	4.080	3.556
Skewness	-.547	-.298	.498	.202
Kurtosis	.340	.009	-.545	-.711

It is evident from the Table 1.1 that the value of mean, median, mode skewness and kurtosis of pre test score of experimental group taught through social constructivist approach were found to be 24.61, 25.00, 26.00, -.547 and .340 respectively are quite close to each other. The value of skewness and kurtosis shows the curve is negatively skewed and platykurtic. The value of mean, median mode skewness and kurtosis of post test score of experimental group taught through social constructivist approach were found to be 29.93, 30.00 and 30.00, -.298 and .009 respectively which shows the curve is negatively skewed and leptokurtic. The data based on pre test and post test scores were found to be within acceptable limit of normality distribution

The value of mean, median mode skewness and kurtosis of pre test score of experimental group taught through social constructivist approach were found to be 24.07, 24.00 and 20.00, .498 and -.545 respectively which shows the curve is positively skewed and leptokurtic. The value of mean, median mode skewness and kurtosis of post test score of experimental group taught through social constructivist approach were found to be 25.50, 25.00 and 20.00, .202 and -.711 respectively which shows the curve is negatively skewed and leptokurtic. The data based on pre test and post test scores were found to be within acceptable limit of normality distribution.

Bar diagram showing mean difference in pre test, post test and gain scores of life skills

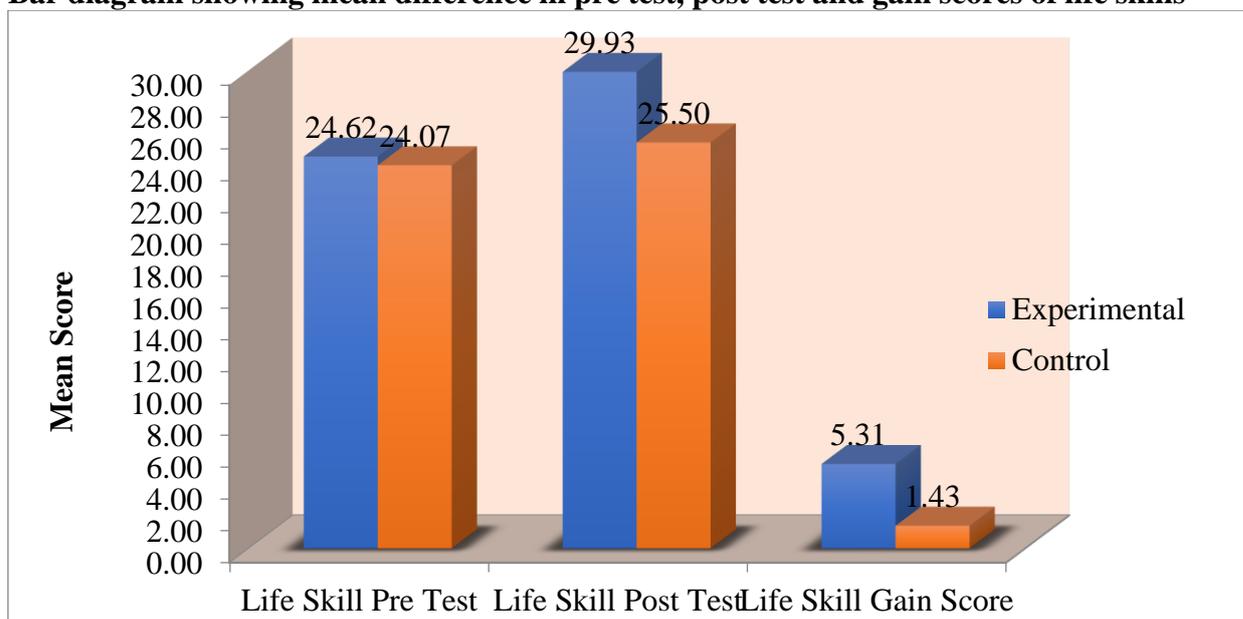


Table-1.2 Table showing t-ratio of the Mean Gain Score of Life Skills

Life Skills Gain Score						
Group	N	Mean	S.D.	S.E.D	t-ratio	Remarks
Experimental Group	42	5.31	2.571	.467	8.314	Significant at 0.01 level
Control Group	42	1.43	1.595			

Table 1.2 reveals the t-value was found to be 8.314 which was significant at 0.01 level of significance. This showed that the difference was significant in the mean gain scores of two groups. Hence, null Hypothesis which states that there will be no significant difference in mean gain scores of life skills among secondary school students when taught with social constructivist approach or conventional approach” was rejected.

Conclusion

In exploring the potential of social constructivist approach for developing life skill, this study reveals that social constructivist approach has more potential for developing life skill among students in comparison to conventional approach. The reason behind is that in social constructivist approach those strategies were used which has the potential to develop life skills. When students work in groups, their personal, social and communication skills enhance and they become more confident. This research supports the findings of Detel 2001; Sridevi 2003; McCray 2007; Hughes 2012 and Bay, Bagceci and Cetin 2012.

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उधमसिंह नगर जनपद (उत्तराखण्ड) में प्राकृतिक आपदाओं का भौगोलिक वि"लेशन और राहत व बचाव की प्रभावी योजना

डा० श्याम सिंह*

जगवती**

शोध सारांश

आपदाएं (मानव या प्रकृति द्वारा जनित) ऐसी द"गाएं होती हैं जो प्रभावित क्षेत्र में भूसतह व भूमि की कुछ गहराई में स्थित प्राकृतिक व मानवीय संरचनाओं को अचानक अपूर्णीय क्षति पहुँचा कर जन-धन और स्थलरूपों तथा पूरे पारिस्थितिक तन्त्र को नुकसान पहुँचाती हैं। भौगोलिक साक्ष्यों से प्रमाणित होता है कि पृथ्वी पर विभिन्न लक्षणों, धरातलीय स्वरूपों आदि के जन्म प्रकृति की शक्ति"गली आपदा उत्पादक बलों, शक्तियों और प्रक्रियाओं द्वारा ही हुआ है।

वर्तमान समय में जबकि मानव ने आ"गतीत विकास किया है विभिन्न आपदाओं के कारण पूरे पृथ्वी ग्रह पर मानव समाज को प्रति वर्ष अपार हानि होती है। आज के समय में इन आपदाओं को रोका तो नहीं जा सकता किन्तु आपदाओं के कारणों, स्वरूपों व बचाव के सार्थक प्रयास करके हम सामूहिक रूप से इनसे होने वाली जन-धन की हानि व प्रकृति विना"ग को कुछ कम कर सकते हैं। वि"व के विकसित व जागरूक दे"गों ने आपदाओं के आगमन व प्रघटन का पूर्वानुमान लगाकर व समय पर चेतावनी जारी करके तथा लोगों को सुरक्षित स्थानों पर पहुँचाकर जन-धन की हानि को काफी हद तक नियन्त्रित करने में सफलता पायी है। भारत में भी राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबन्धन अधिनियम 2009 के तहत राष्ट्रीय, प्रान्तीय और जनपद स्तर पर गठित आपदा प्रबन्धन बलों की सहायता और मार्गद"नि में सभी प्रकार की आपदाओं से पूर्व बचाव व उत्तर आपदा राहत व बचाव कार्य करने की योजना बनायी गयी है। विगत माह आन्ध्र प्रदेश"ग और उड़ीसा, प"चमी बंगाल सहित बांग्लादे"ग और पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में आए "फनी" चक्रवात और तूफान के दौरान आपदा पूर्व बचाव कार्यों के तहत इस आपदा से होने वाली जान-माल की हानि को 90 प्रति"त तक कम कर लिया गया। इसलिए विकास कार्यों के साथ-साथ इन आपदाओं से बचाव व उपचार के सार्थक व ठोस प्रयास करके हम आर्थिक विकास की गति को कायम रख सकते हैं।

महत्वपूर्ण भाषावली

आपदा, प्रभाव क्षेत्र, भूकम्प, भू-कटाव, चक्रवात, सुहावना, आर्द्रता, अधिनियम।

शोध का परिचय

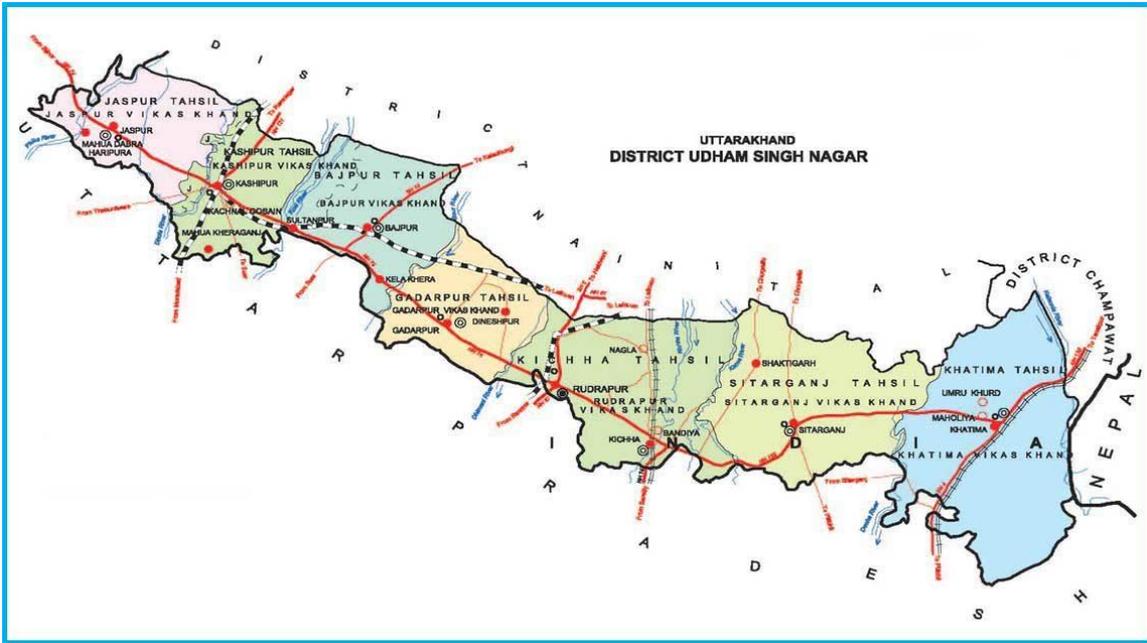
प्रस्तुत शोध-पत्र के लिए चयनित शीर्षक व क्षेत्र उधमसिंह नगर जनपद उत्तराखण्ड राज्य के कुमाऊँ संभाग के दक्षिणी भाग में उत्तर प्रदेश"ग की सीमा के सहारे-सहारे विस्तृत है। उधमसिंह नगर जनपद वि"व के नवीनतम व उच्चतम पर्वत श्रृंखलाओं- हिमालय पर्वतों के पादप्रदेश"ग में स्थित है जहाँ पर उच्च हिमालयी क्षेत्र से आने वाली सदावाहिनी नदियों, तराई के स्थानीय स्रोतों से निकलने वाली तथा वर्षाकालीन नदियां जलोढ़कों- पत्थर, कंकड़, मोटी व महीन रेत के साथ बहती हुई दक्षिण दि"ग की ओर आगे बढ़ती है।

उधमसिंह नगर कुमाऊँ संभाग में पूर्व से प"चम विस्तृत संकीर्ण पट्टी के रूप में है जो कि भावर क्षेत्र और तराई क्षेत्र से मिलकर बना है। इसका विस्तार 28° 35' उत्तरी अक्षा"ग से 29° 20' उ० अक्षा"ग तक तथा 78° 45' पूर्व से 80° 15' पूर्व दे"गान्तर तक है। जनपद का भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल 2,542 वर्ग किमी० है। इसके उत्तर दि"ग में उत्तराखण्ड राज्य के ही नैनीताल और चम्पावत जनपद, पूर्व में नेपाल दे"ग स्थित है। दक्षिणी सीमा पर उत्तर प्रदेश"ग राज्य के पीलीभीत, बरेली, रामपुर, मुरादाबाद और बिजनौर जनपद स्थित हैं। जनपद की पूर्व से पश्चिम दि"ग की लम्बाई 170 किमी० तथा उत्तर से दक्षिण दि"ग की चौड़ाई 29 किमी० है। 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार जनपद की कुल जनसंख्या 16,48,902 (8,58,783 पुरुष, 7,90,119 महिलायें) है। जनपद के अन्तर्गत कृषि क्षेत्रफल 2,79,447 है०, वन क्षेत्र 97,738 है०, बंजर भूमि 3,341 है०।

जनपद में 07 तहसील, 07 विकास खण्ड, 309 ग्राम पंचायतें, 27 न्याय पंचायत, 8 नगर पालिका परिषद, 06 नगर पंचायत, 688 ग्राम, 09 पुलिस सर्किल, 35 पुलिस चौकी, 12 पुलिस स्टेशन, 06 फायर स्टेशन, 108 डाक घर हैं।

* शोध पर्यवेक्षक एवं एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर भूगोल विभाग हिन्दू कालेज, मुरादाबाद (उ० प्र०)

** शोधार्थिनी शोधार्थिनी हिन्दू कालेज, मुरादाबाद (उ० प्र०)



मानचित्र सं० -1, उधमसिंहनगर जनपद का प्रशासनिक विभाजन व अन्य लक्षण

जलवायु एवं वर्षा :-जनपद में उच्चतम तापमान 43.8 डिग्री सेल्सियस तथा न्यूनतम तापमान 1.7 डिग्री सेल्सियस तक रहता है।

उधमसिंह नगर जनपद में जिलाधिकारी की अध्यक्षता में गठित जिला आपदा प्रबन्धक कार्य योजना (DDMAP) के अनुसार जनपद में भूकम्प, बाढ़, भूकटाव, चक्रवात व तूफान, अग्निकांड इत्यादि आपदाओं की प्रबल संभावनाएं रहती हैं जिनका विवरण सारणी सं० 1 में दिया गया है।

सारणी सं० 1: - उधमसिंहनगर जनपद में घटित होने वाली आपदाओं के कारण व प्रभाव का प्रदर्शन।

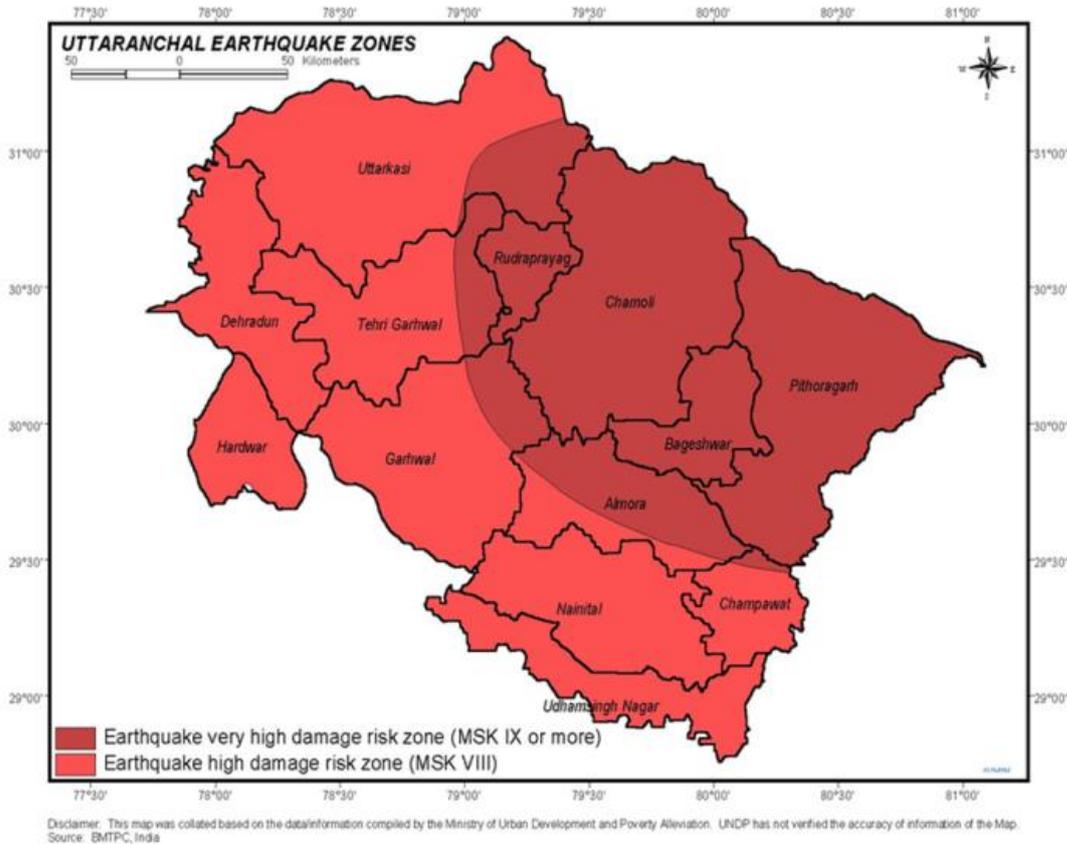
क्रम	प्राकृतिक आपदा	संभावित माह	कारण	प्रभाव
1	भूकम्प	वर्ष भर कभी भी	हिमालय क्षेत्र में होने वाली विवर्तनिक हलचलें	धरातल में कम्पन, जनधन की कम हानि, कमजोर मकानों, पुलों को हानि
2	बाढ़ व भू-कटाव	जुलाई, अगस्त, सितम्बर	हिमालय क्षेत्र और स्थानीय क्षेत्र में होने वाली वर्षा	फसलों, कच्चे घरों, ग्रामीण व नगरीय आबादी में बने मकानों व निचले क्षेत्रों में जल भराव, नदियों के किनारे के खेतों, सड़कों व पुलों का कटाव,
3	तूफान व चक्रवात	अप्रैल, मई, जून	उष्ण वाताग्रों की उत्पत्ति	तेज हवाएं, ओलावृष्टि, भारी वर्षा से फसलों, वृक्षों, कमजोर व घास-फूस से बने मकानों, विद्युत व दूर संचार के खम्भों, टावरों को क्षति। इनकी चपेट में आने से मानव व पशुओं की भी क्षतिहोती है।
4	अग्निकाण्ड	अप्रैल, मई, जून	उच्च तापमान, तेज हवाओं का चलना, भीषण गर्मी, किसानों द्वारा खेतों में कृषि के अवशिष्ट जलाना, खाना पकाते समय आग का फैल जाना।	प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में अन्य खड़ी फसलों का जल जाना, कच्चे घरों, घरेलू सामान, वृद्ध, बीमार व कमजोर मनुष्यों, पालतू पशुओं आदि का जल जाना।

स्रोत : शोधार्थिनी द्वारा क्षेत्र अध्ययन से स्वयं संकलित।

क. भूकम्प

मानवीय या प्राकृतिक शक्तियों के द्वारा पृथ्वी की ऊपरी परतों में आने वाले शक्तिशाली कंपनों को भूकम्प कहा जाता है। विभव के सर्वाधिक ऊँचे व नवीनतम पर्वतों- हिमालय पर्वत श्रृंखलाओं से अनेक लाभ उठाने के साथ ही अध्ययन क्षेत्र प्लेटविवर्तनिकी के रूप में सर्वाधिक सक्रिय क्षेत्र हिमालय के पादप्रदेश में स्थित होने के कारण वहाँ के भूगर्भ में

होने वाली विवर्तनिक हलचलों से भी सर्वाधिक प्रभावित संभाव्य क्षेत्र के अधीन आता है। इसलिए हिमालय में खासकर उत्तराखण्ड और नेपाल हिमालयों में आने वाले शक्ति"ाली भूकम्पों की लहरों के चपेट में अध्ययन क्षेत्र भी आ जाता है। समतल धरातल होने के कारण भूस्खलन, एवाला"ा आदि घटनाओं से तो यह क्षेत्र सुरक्षित रहता है किन्तु भूसतह पर उत्पन्न यह शक्ति"ाली कंपन कमजोर भवनों, मानव समाज सहित सभी जीवों में भय और शोक का वातावरण बना देता है।



मानचित्र सं० –2: उत्तराखण्ड में भूकम्प आपदा से प्रभावित क्षेत्र का प्रदर्शन।

उपरोक्त मानचित्र में पूरे उत्तराखण्ड राज्य में भूकम्प से होने वाले नुकसान की संभाव्यता का प्रदर्शन किया गया है। मानचित्र से स्पष्ट है कि उत्तराखण्ड के हिमालयी क्षेत्र के भूगर्भ में घटित होने वाले भूकम्पों की शक्ति"ाली लहरों का दक्षिणी दि"ा में प्रवे"ा सबसे पहले उधमसिंह नगर जनपद में ही होता है। परिणामस्वरूप हिमालयी जनपदों के बाद सर्वाधिक नुकसान अध्ययन क्षेत्र को ही होता है। पूरे विश्व में भूकम्प को सर्वाधिक विनाशकारी प्राकृतिक घटना माना जाता है और वर्तमान समय तक इसकी भविष्यवाणी करना कठिन है। भूकम्प से सर्वाधिक हानि भवनों के गिरने से होती है, जबकि एक बड़ा भूकम्प कई अन्य विनाशकारी घटनाओं जैसे सुनामी अग्निकाण्ड, भू-कटाव, भूस्खलन के अलावा महामारी आदि का भी कारण हो सकता है। उत्तराखण्ड राज्य भूकम्पीय दृष्टि से बेहद संवेदनशील है और सम्पूर्ण राज्य संवेदनशीलता की दृष्टि से जोन 4 एवं 5 में आता है। वैज्ञानिकी रूप से यह पुष्ट है कि पिछले 100 से अधिक वर्षों से उत्तराखण्ड हिमालयी क्षेत्र में रिक्टर स्केल 8 से ऊपर का भूकम्प का ना आना इस क्षेत्र की घातकता को बढ़ाता है और इस लिहाज से वर्तमान का उत्तराखण्ड राज्य एक बड़े भूकम्प के मुहाने पर बैठा हुआ है जिसका दुष्प्रभाव उधमसिंहनगर जनपद पर भी पड़ना अव"ंभावी है।

ख. बाढ़ व भूकटाव

भारी वर्षा, हिम के पिघलाव और मानव निर्मित जला"ियों के बाँधों के टूटने के कारण नदियों के जल स्तर में अचानक वृद्धि होना तथा अतिरिक्त जल का नदियों के सामान्य प्रवाह मार्ग से बाहर निकलकर ऊँचे स्थानों, मानवीय बस्तियों, खेतों और खुले भागों में नदी जल का विस्तार होने पर जलप्लावन की स्थिति का उत्पन्न होना ही बाढ़ कहलाता है। जल की मात्रा और स्रोत के अनुसार ऐसा दृ"य कुछ घण्टों से लेकर एक दिन, एक सप्ताह या अधिक दिनों तक रह सकता है। जलप्लावन का ऐसा दृ"य मनुष्य सहित उसके घरों व अन्य भवनों, प"ुओं, फसलों और रेल व सड़क मार्ग, पुलों, घाटों, विद्युत आपूर्ति तन्त्र, दूर संचार तन्त्रों, सहित घरेलू व अन्य साजो-सामानों को काफी नुकसान पहुँचाता है।

इसके साथ ही बाढ़ से नदियों की कटाव क्षमता बढ़ जाती है तथा नदियों के निकटवर्ती खेत, भवन, सड़कें, पुल, रेलवे लाईन दूर संचार के भूमिगत केबिल व तार आदि भूकटाव में कटकर व जल द्वारा बहा लिए जाने से समाप्त हो जाते हैं। इसका पुनर्निर्माण करने में काफी धन व मानव श्रम का व्यय होता है। प्रति वर्ष जनपद उधमसिंह नगर में भारी वर्षा जनित बाढ़ व भू-कटाव का पश्चिम से पूर्व दिशा में क्रमबद्ध विवरण अग्र प्रकार रखा जा सकता है—

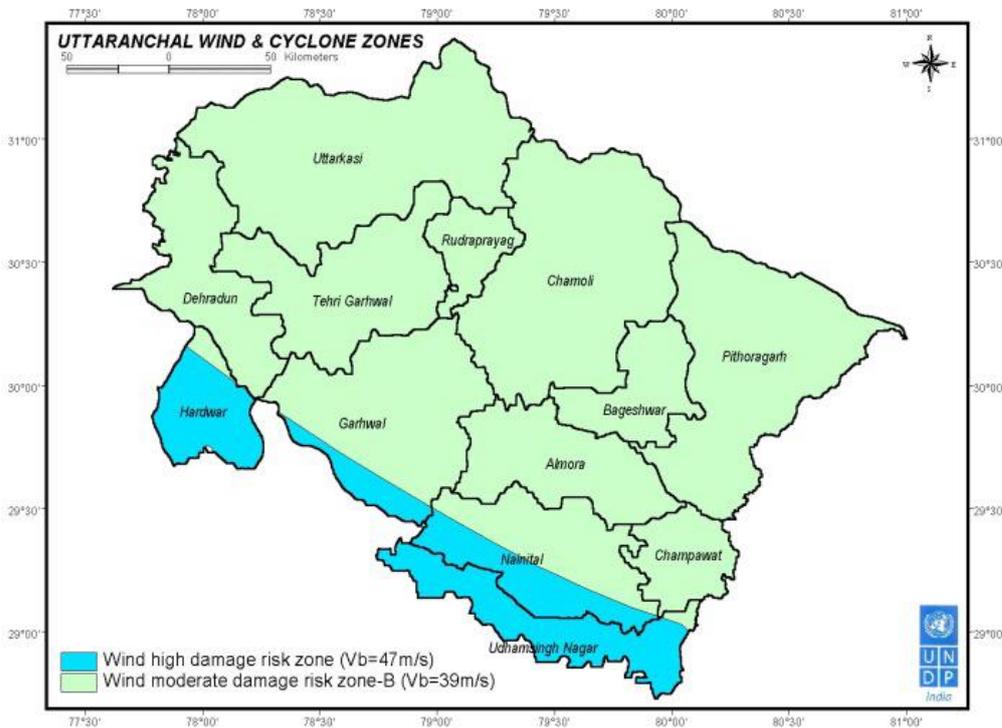
1. जनपद की सबसे पश्चिमी सीमा पर विस्तृत तहसील जसपुर के अन्तर्गत ढेला नदी से ग्राम नवलपुर, किलावली, दुर्गापुर, गढीनेगी, बगवाडा तथा फीका नदी से ग्राम किशनपुर, राजपुर, मकोनिया, हजीरों, कृपाचार्यापुर तथा शहर जसपुर के मुख्य बाजार जसपुर काशीपुर मुख्य मार्ग तथा अन्य शहरी क्षेत्र प्रभावित होते हैं।
2. तहसील काशीपुर के अन्तर्गत ढेला नदी से ग्राम बैलजूड़ी, लक्ष्मीपुर पट्टी, पट्टी हरू, सरवरखेड़ा, जगन्नाथपुर, गुलडिया, बांसखेड़ाखुर्द, ढकियां गुलाबों, कोसी नदी से ग्राम दभौरा एहतमाली, ग्राम दभौरा मुस्तहकम, अर्जुन नाले से ग्राम ढकिया कला, गांधीनगर तथा लक्ष्मीपुर पट्टी एवं माइनर नहर से शहर काशीपुर के मुख्य बाजार, काशीपुर-रामनगर मुख्य मार्ग, काशीपुर-मुरादाबाद मुख्य मार्ग, काशीपुर बाजार मुख्य मार्ग तथा अन्य शहरी क्षेत्र सामान्यतः प्रभावित होते हैं। बाढ़ से कोसी नदी पर बना पुल तथा ढेला नदी पर बना पुल प्रभावित होने की आशंका बनी रहती है। नेशनल हाइवे 74 भी बाढ़ से प्रभावित होता है। नेशनल हाइवे 121 मुरादाबाद-टिहरी मार्ग, काशीपुर-अलीगंज मार्ग, काशीपुर दड़ियाल मार्ग भी अतिवृष्टि से आंशिक रूप से प्रभावित होते हैं।
3. बाजपुर तहसील क्षेत्र भी मानसूनकालीन स्थानीय वर्षा और उत्त में स्थित नैनीताल जनपद से आने वाले तीव्रवेगी नदियों और नालों के जल के प्रवाह क्षेत्र में आने से प्रतिवर्ष बाढ़ और भू-कटाव की समस्या से जूझता है। इस क्षेत्र में कोसी, दाबका, बाहल्ला, लेबड़ा, गरडी, सिडला, गडपू और गांगली नदियों तथा अनेक नालों में वर्षाकाल में अचानक बाढ़ें आ जाती हैं जिससे— बाजपुर नगर सहित इन नदियों के मार्ग में पड़ने वाले दर्जनों गाँव, बाजपुर-हल्हानी मार्ग, काशीपुर-रुद्रपुर मार्ग, बाजपुर-बेरिया दौलत मार्ग, बरहैनी-बन्नाखेड़ा मार्ग, बन्नाखेड़ा-रामनगर मार्ग, बन्नाखेड़ा-सुल्तानपुर पट्टी मार्ग, गोबरा घाट-बाजपुर मार्ग आदि बाढ़ व भूकटाव के चपेट में आ जाते हैं। लेबड़ा नदी का बाढ़ का जल प्रति वर्ष आधे से अधिक बाजपुर नगर को जलमग्न करके भवनों और घरेलू सामान, कृषि फसलों, सड़कें तथा पशु-पक्षियों की हानि करता है।
4. बाजपुर से पूर्व में स्थित तहसील गदरपुर के अन्तर्गत मुख्य रूप से हरिपुरा जलाशय से निकले वाली छोटी-बड़ी नदियों, नालों, भाखड़ा नदी, अंधुवा नदी, नाहल नदी का जल स्तर बढ़ने से ग्राम कोपा छिद्दा, गूलरभोज रेलवे कालौनी व भाखड़ा नदी में अधिक जल भराव होने से बरीराई (सुन्दरपुर), अंधुवा नदी से कालीनगर तथा नाहल नदी का जल स्तर बढ़ने से रजपुरा कालौनी में बाढ़ की स्थिति उत्पन्न होती है। बौर और नाहल नदियां जो कि बौर जलाशय से निकलती हैं में जलाशय से अधिक पानी छोड़े जाने के कारण बाढ़ की स्थिति उत्पन्न होती है। शेष नालों में वन क्षेत्र से आये अधिक पानी से बाढ़ की स्थिति उत्पन्न होती है। अत्यधिक पानी आने से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या-74 पर ग्राम जाफरपुर में डिमरी नदी बने पुल, भाखड़ा नदी पर ग्राम महेशपुर में बने पुल एवं बौर नदी पर ग्राम मसीत पर बने पुल प्रभावित होने की सम्भावना होती है।
5. तहसील किच्छा (रुद्रपुर नगर सहित) के अन्तर्गत गौला नदी के किनारे बसे ग्राम— कोटखर्वा, खामिया नं0-1, 2, 3 व 4 नजीमाबाद, धाधा, बण्डिया, किच्छा, सिरौलीकला, सिरौलीखुर्द, भंगा एवं सुतईया आते हैं। कल्याणी नदी के किनारे खेड़ा कालौनी व जगतपुरा कालौनी स्थित हैं एवं धीमरी नदी के किनारे ग्राम बागवाला, कोलडा, कोलडिया आदि ग्राम स्थित हैं। जिनमें विगत वर्षों में काफी पशु, फसल तथा जनहानि हुई है। उपरोक्त सभी ग्राम अतिसंवेदनशील ग्रामों की श्रेणी में आते हैं। विगत वर्ष 2009-10 गोला नदी में दो व्यक्तियों की डूबकर जबकि एक बच्ची की कल्याणी नदी में डूबने से मृत्यु हुई।
6. जनपद की तहसील सितारंगज के अन्तर्गत तीन प्रमुख नदियां हैं— बैगुल, देवहा और कैलाश जिनकी वजह से ग्राम सुरेन्द्र नगर, अरविन्दनगर, निर्मलनगर, राजनगर, रुद्रपुर, बरुवाबाग, सिसौना, बबनपुरी, सितारंगज, रम्पुरा, लौका, गौठा, चीकाघाट, सलमता, सलमती व रसोइयापुर, विज्जी अतिसंवेदनशील ग्राम तथा विचुवा, टुकडी, नकुलिया, थारुतिसौर, तुर्कातिसौर, डोहरा, औदला, लाम्बाखेड़ा, ऐचता, देवकली, मटिहा, कौधारतन, पिण्डारी, साधूनगर, मगरसड़ा ग्राम संवेदनशील बन जाता है।
7. जनपद की पूर्ववर्ती तहसील खटीमा के अन्तर्गत पूर्व में शारदा सागर स्थापित है एवं पश्चिम में नानक सागर स्थापित है। शारदा नहर में अधिक पानी छोड़ने से भी तहसील खटीमा के राजस्व ग्राम प्रभावित होते हैं। नानक सागर बांध से समय-समय पर पानी अत्यधिक छोड़ने से राजस्व ग्राम दाह, ढाकी, मजगमी, मेहरबाननगर, सुनपहर, भुड़ियादेशी, प्रतापपुर के ग्रामों का क्षेत्रफल पानी से प्रभावित होता है, तथा प्रवीन नदी में अत्यधिक पानी आ जाने से झनकट, वानूसा, पुरनापुर, नौसर, चन्देली, सड़ासड़िया, जोदापुर के ग्रामों का क्षेत्रफल प्रभावित होता है। इसी प्रकार देवहा नदी, थराना नाला, कामन नदी/नालों से ग्राम दियों, सुरेया, गौंगी, रतनपुर, मौहम्मदपुर, प्रतापपुर, विसैठा, उलधन ग्रामों का रकवा प्रभावित होता है। इसके अतिरिक्त ग्राम सिसैया अन्तर्गत जगबूढ़ा नदी, शारदा नदी में जल प्रवाह अधिक होने से ग्राम सिसैया, वनमहोलिया, दमगढ़ा, नगलातराई, खालीमहुवट का क्षेत्रफल भी प्रभावित होता है।

शहरी क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत बहने वाले नालों/नालियों की सम्बन्धित विभाग द्वारा पैचिंग तथा नालों की सफाई समय से नहीं होती है, जिसके कारण भी बाढ़ की स्थिति उत्पन्न होती है। यू तो हर बरसात में बाढ़ आना व उसके विनाश एक चिरन्तन तथ्य रहे हैं, परन्तु जनपद में तबाही मचाने वाली सितम्बर, 2010 के बाढ़ के दंश आज भी विद्यमान हैं।

ग. चक्रवात व तूफान

दो स्थानों या क्षेत्रों के मध्य तापजनित वायुदाब में अन्तर के कारण वायु के क्षैजित या उर्ध्वाधर प्रवाह को वायु या हवा कहते हैं। पृथ्वी पर इनकी गति एक किमी० प्रति घण्टा से लेकर 700 किमी० प्रति घण्टा तक हो सकती है। गति के अनुसार इन्हें मंद, हल्की, तेज हवा, आंधी, तूफान, चक्रवात, हरिकेन, टारनैडो आदि नाम से जाना जाता है। सामान्यतया 30 किमी प्रति घण्टा से अधिक गति की वायु या हवा को तूफान कहा जाता है। ऐसे तूफान अपने मार्ग में आने वाले क्षेत्र को व्यापक नुकसान पहुँचाते हैं इसीलिए इन्हे आपदा के प्रमुख कारणों में माना जाता है। अध्ययन क्षेत्र सहित पूरा भारत और वि०व० प्रति वर्ष इनके प्रभावों से पीड़ित होता रहता है।

दो विपरीत स्वभाव के भूदृ०यों (हिमालय एवं उत्तर का वि०ाल मैदान) के मध्य संकीर्ण पट्टी के रूप में स्थित जनपद उधमसिंहनगर जो कि संयोगव० पूर्व से पश्चिम दि० में हिमालय पर्वतों के पादप्रदे० में विस्तृत है तथा यहाँ आने वाले तूफानों की दि० के समानान्तर विस्तृत है, प्रति वर्ष ग्रामीष्काल में 10 से 12 चक्रवाती तूफानों— काल बैसाखी (Thunder Storms) के प्रकोप से काफी नुकसान उठाता है। इन तूफानों की दि० भी पश्चिम से पूर्व ही होती है। पश्चिम में देहरादून—हरिद्वार—गढ़वाल से जन्म लेने वाले ये तूफान जसपुर—का०पीपुर क्षेत्र में प्रवे० करके तबाही मचाते हुए बाजपुर, गदरपुर, रूद्रपुर—किच्छा, सितारगंज और खटीमा आदि जनपद की सभी तहसीलों में भयंकर तबाही मचाते हुए आगे पीलीभीत और नेपाल की ओर निकल जाते हैं। आगामी मानचित्र में उत्तराखण्ड राज्य में ऐसे तूफानों के वितरण और प्रभाव की दि० को दर्शाया गया है। मानचित्र से स्पष्ट है कि अध्ययन क्षेत्र उधमसिंह नगर जनपद राज्य में तूफान और चक्रवात आपदा से सर्वाधिक प्रभावित क्षेत्र है।



Disclaimer: This map was collated based on the data/information compiled by the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation. UNDP has not verified the accuracy of information of the Map. Source: BMTPC, India

मानचित्र सं० -2, उत्तराखण्ड में तूफानों के प्रभावित क्षेत्र का प्रदर्शन।

आगामी सारणी सं० 2 में उधमसिंह नगर जनपद के प्रमुख नगरों व तहसील मुख्यालयों की वार्षिक वर्षा, वार्षिक अधिकतम और न्यूनतम तापमान का विवरण दिया गया है। सारणी से स्पष्ट है कि जनपद के सभी नगर व तहसील मुख्यालय 120 सेमी० से अधिक वर्षा प्राप्त करते हैं। सभी नगरों/स्थानों का उच्चतम तापमान 40 डिग्री से० ग्रे० से अधिक रहता है। दूसरी ओर न्यूनतम तापमान 1 डिग्री से० ग्रे० तक गिर सकता है।

सारणी सं०- 2: उधमसिंह नगर जनपद के कुछ प्रतिनिधि नगरों के मूलभूत जलवायु आंकड़े।

क्रम	नगर केन्द्र का नाम	वार्षिक वर्षा (मिमी० में)	अधिकतम तापमान (°C)	न्यूनतम तापमान (°C)
1	जसपुर	1270.4	42.5	2.2
2	काशीपुर	1296.6	43.6	0.8
3	बाजपुर	1292.4	42.7	2.3
4	गदरपुर	1295.7	42.4	2.5
5	रुद्रपुर	1290.0	42.7	3.1
6	किच्छा	1285.2	42.8	2.3
7	नगला (पन्तनगर)	1318.3	42.2	3.0
8	सितारगंज	1310.4	42.4	2.4
9	खटीमा	1320.8	42.8	2.1

स्रोत: भारत की जनगणना 2011 में प्रदत्त सूचनाएं।

सारणी सं० 3 में उधमसिंह नगर जनपद के सभी तहसील मुख्यालयों के मासिक मौसम सम्बन्धी लक्षणों को प्रदत्त किया गया है। इस सारणी में उधमसिंह नगर जनपद के सभी सात तहसील मुख्यालयों- जसपुर, काशीपुर, बाजपुर, गदरपुर, किच्छा, (रुद्रपुर) सितारगंज और खटीमा के मुख्यालय नगरों के मासिक तापमान (औसत, उच्चतम और निम्नतम) तथा मासिक वर्षा का विवरण दिया गया है।

सारणी सं०- 3: उधमसिंह नगर जनपद के तहसील मुख्यालयों के जलवायविक आंकड़े (2016)

माह/तत्व	जन.	फर.	मार्च	अप्रैल	मई	जून	जुलाई	अग.	सित.	अक्टू.	नव.	दिस.	वार्षिक औसत
औ० उच्च ताप °C (°F)	20.8 (69.4)	23.9 (75)	29.5 (85.1)	35.7 (96.3)	39 (102)	37.6 (99.7)	32.7 (90.9)	31.8 (89.2)	32.1 (89.8)	31 (88)	26.8 (80.2)	22.3 (72.1)	30.3 (86.5)
औसत ताप °C (°F)	14.5 (58.1)	16.9 (62.4)	22 (72)	27.5 (81.5)	31.4 (88.5)	31.6 (88.9)	28.8 (83.8)	28.2 (82.8)	27.9 (82.2)	24.7 (76.5)	19.4 (66.9)	15.4 (59.7)	24 (75.3)
औ० निम्न ताप °C (°F)	8.2 (46.8)	9.9 (49.8)	14.6 (58.3)	19.4 (66.9)	23.8 (74.8)	25.7 (78.3)	25 (77)	24.6 (76.3)	23.7 (74.7)	18.4 (65.1)	12 (54)	8.6 (47.5)	17.8 (64.1)
औसत वर्षा mm (inches)	43 (1.69)	28 (1.1)	23 (0.91)	6 (0.24)	16 (0.63)	108 (4.25)	374 (14.72)	368 (14.49)	212 (8.35)	89 (3.5)	5 (0.2)	9 (0.35)	1,281 (50.43)

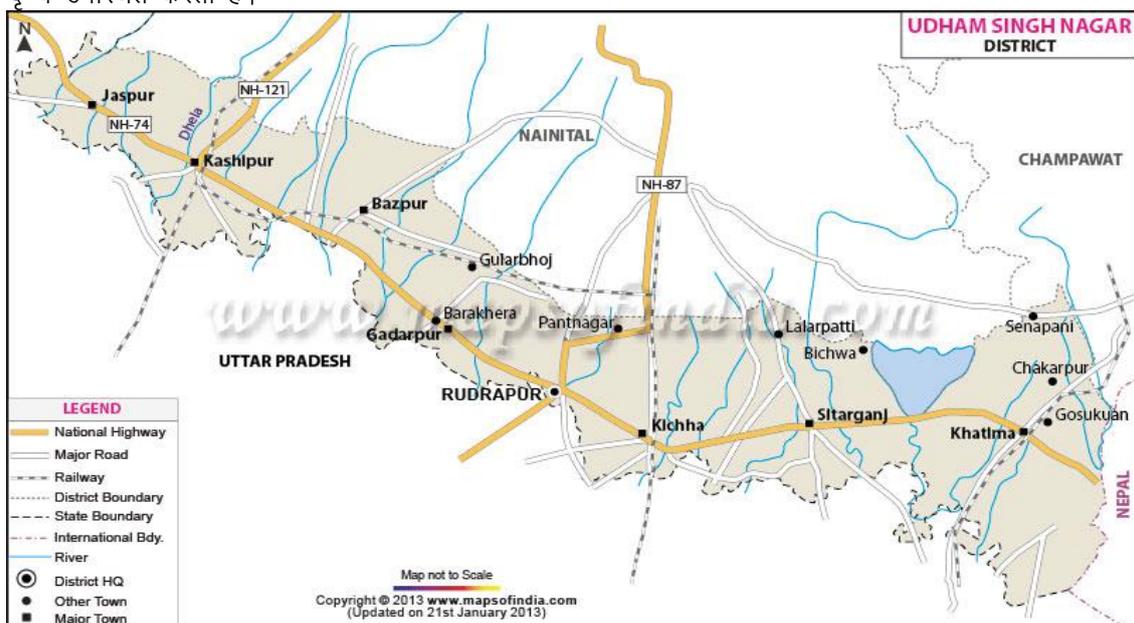
स्रोत: भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग, ऑन लाईन क्लाइमेट डाटा. ऑर्ग.

सारणी में प्रदत्त उच्चतम, निम्नतम और औसत मासिक तापमान का विश्लेषण करने पर हम पाते हैं कि दिसम्बर और जनवरी माह में सभी प्रक्षेपण केन्द्रों/नगरों का उच्चतम तापमान 20-23 डिग्री से० ग्रे० (69-72 डिग्री फॉरेनहाईट) के मध्य रहता जो कि जनपद में शीत ऋतु की अवधि होती है। इन महीनों में न्यूनतम तापमान 8 से 9 डिग्री से० ग्रे० के मध्य रहता है। यह समय शीतकालीन वर्षा, घना कोहरा, हाड़ कंपाने वाली शीतलहरों के प्रकोप का होता है। इस अवधि में विशेषकर जनवरी माह में न्यूनताप जनित शीत लहरों के प्रकोप के कारण जन-जीवन अस्त-व्यस्त हो जाता है। रात्रि में घने कोहरे में वाहन चालकों को 20 मीटर दूर देखना भी मुश्किल होता है जो कि वाहन दुर्घटनाओं का कारण बनता है। वायु की आर्द्रता कम होती है तथा हवा शुष्क होती है। हवा की गति भी कम होती है। इस समय समस्त क्षेत्र पछुवा हवाओं की चपेट में रहता है।

फरवरी-मार्च और अक्टूबर-नवम्बर में अध्ययन क्षेत्र का मौसम सर्वाधिक सुहावना, आरामदायक और स्वास्थ्यवर्द्धक होता है। इन महीनों में फसलें और वनस्पतियां सर्वाधिक वृद्धि करते हैं। तापमान की दृष्टि से सामान्य बनी रहती है। वर्षा भी आवश्यकतानुसार हो जाती है। वायु में नमी भी सामान्य बनी रहती है। हवा की दिशा अनिश्चित रहती है।

अप्रैल माह में सूर्य के भूमध्य रेखा से उत्तर कर्क रेखा की ओर धीरे-धीरे बढ़ने के कारण अध्ययन क्षेत्र में तापमान भी बढ़ने लगता है और मई-जून माह (21-22 जून) में सूर्य की स्थिति कर्क रेखा पर होती है। इससे सम्पूर्ण भारतवर्ष भीषण गर्मी और गर्म हवाओं "लू" की चपेट में आ जाता है। अप्रैल में मासिक उच्चतम तापमान 35 डिग्री, मई में 39 डिग्री और जून में 37.6 डिग्री तक बढ़ जाते हैं। इन महीनों में औसत मासिक तापमान 27.5 से 31.6 डिग्री से 0 ग्रे 0 रहता है। न्यूनतम तापमान भी 19.4 से 25.7 डिग्री से 0 ग्रे 0 के मध्य रहते हैं। वायु में नमी बहुत कम रहती है। दोपहर और अपराह्न में वायु की आर्द्रता 20-30 प्रतिशत के मध्य ही रहती है। ऐसी दशा में क्षेत्र में भीषण गर्मी की दशाएं उत्पन्न हो जाती हैं जिसमें खेतों की फसलें बिना सिंचाई के सूख जाती हैं। वनस्पति, पशु-पक्षी, पालतु व वन्य जीव पानी को तरसने लगते हैं तथा जल की कमी से उनकी मृत्यु तक हो जाती है। इस समय अध्ययन क्षेत्र के साथ ही लगभग पूरा भारत खासकर- राजस्थान, हरियाणा, पंजाब, दिल्ली, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, बिहार, झारखण्ड आदि क्षेत्र भयंकर सूखा की चपेट में आ जाते हैं। उच्च तापमान जनित निम्न वायुदाब और उत्तर में हिमालयी क्षेत्र में हिमानियों के प्रभाव से उत्पन्न उच्च वायुदाब के क्षेत्र बन जाता है। दोनों के अभिसरण के क्षेत्र में स्थित होने के कारण उधमसिंहनगर जनपद और आस पास के भावर, तराई और दक्षिणवर्ती मैदानी क्षेत्र ग्रीष्म कालीन तूफानों जिन्हें काल बैसाखी कहा जाता है के चपेट में आ जाता है। इस अवधि में 10 से 12 दिनों के अन्तराल पर तेज तूफानी हवाएं चलती हैं जो अपने साथ धूल, कूड़ा-करकट के साथ-साथ ओलावृष्टि, तेज व मूसलाधार बारिश आदि का दृश्य उपस्थित करते हैं। इन चक्रवाती तूफानों से अध्ययन क्षेत्र में काफी तबाही मचती है। इसी अवधि में अग्निकांड हो जाने पर दोनों मिलकर जन-धन, पशुओं, फसलों और वनस्पति की खूब हानि करते हैं।

जून के उत्तरार्द्ध में बंगाल की खाड़ी से आने वाली मानसूनी हवाएं अध्ययन क्षेत्र में प्रवेश कर जाती हैं। इसके साथ ही उत्तर में स्थित हिमालयी क्षेत्र में होने वाली स्थानीय वर्षा से अध्ययन क्षेत्र में भी पूर्व-मानसूनकालीन वर्षा हो जाती है। इससे तापमान में गिरावट आ जाती है तथा वायु में नमी/आर्द्रता बढ़ जाती है। जून के अन्त में और जुलाई के प्रथम सप्ताह में मानसूनी वर्षा प्रारम्भ हो जाती है। मानसूनी वर्षा के सामान्य नियम- हिमालय क्षेत्र के निकट अधिक और दूर होने पर कम वर्षा होना के प्रभाव के चलते अध्ययन क्षेत्र अन्य दूरवर्ती मैदानों की तुलना में ज्यादा वर्षा होती है। सारणी सं 3 के अनुसार जून माह में 108 मिमी, जुलाई माह में 374 मिमी, अगस्त माह में 368 मिमी तथा सितम्बर माह में 212 मिमी वर्षा होती है। इस अवधि में मानसूनी बादल घुमड़-घुमड़ कर फुहार-बौछार से लेकर मूसलाधार रूप में भारी वर्षा करते हैं। ग्रीष्मकाल की प्यासी धरती जुलाई माह की वर्षा का पूरा पानी अपने अन्दर समाहित कर लेती है। इस अवधि में उत्तर में स्थित हिमालय पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में और अधिक वर्षा होती है। वहाँ की पथरीली व ढालू पहाड़ियां वर्षा के सम्पूर्ण जल को सोख नहीं पाती हैं जिस कारण वहाँ की वर्षा का अतिरिक्त जल ढाल के स्वभाव के कारण अध्ययन क्षेत्र से होता हुआ दक्षिण में स्थित उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रवेश कर जाता है। इस समय अध्ययन क्षेत्र की सभी नदियों का जल स्तर काफी बढ़ जाता है। जुलाई माह में वर्षा जल से भूमि के संतृप्त हो जाने के कारण अध्ययन क्षेत्र से भी वर्षा का अतिरिक्त जल नदी, नालों की सहायता से दक्षिण की ओर बहने लगता है। इसके बाद अगस्त और सितम्बर माह में होने वाली स्थानीय और हिमालयी क्षेत्र की वर्षा अध्ययन क्षेत्र के साथ ही पूरे उत्तरी भारत में भयंकर बाढ़ का दृश्य उपस्थित करती है।



मानचित्र सं 0 -3: उधमसिंहनगर जनपद की प्रमुख नदियां व उनके प्रवाह क्षेत्र।

सदियों से बाढ़ की विभीषिका के कारण इनकी रोकथाम और वर्षा जल का संग्रहण करके सिंचाई आदि में उस जल के उपयोग में लाने के उद्देश्य से अनुकूल ढाल वाले स्थानों पर अध्ययन क्षेत्र की सभी प्रमुख नदियों— देला, बौर, भाखड़ा, गोला, बैगुल, देवहा, कैला"ा और शारदा इत्यादि पर मिट्टी व कंक्रीट के बाँध बनाकर जला"य और बैराज तैयार किए गए हैं जो कि अरबों घन मीटर वर्षा जल को संग्रहीत करके निचले प्रवाह क्षेत्र को भयंकर बाढ़ से बचाते हैं। इसके बाद भी जनपद की सैंकड़ों नदियों का पानी उनकी प्रवाह सीमा से बाहर निकलकर, खेतों, ग्रामीण व नगरीय अधिवासीय क्षेत्रों में प्रवे"ा करके, रेल, सड़क मार्गों, रेलमार्गों और पुलों आदि को काफी नुकसान पहुँचाती हैं। जनपद के सम्पूर्ण ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के साथ-साथ जसपुर, का"ीपुर, बाजपुर, गदरपुर, रुद्रपुर, सितारगंज, खटीमा और अन्य नगर, कस्बे, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, सड़कें आदि अपने निकटवर्ती नदियों के प्रभाव में आकर जलमग्न हो जाते हैं। इससे प्रभावित लोगों के मकान, दुकान, गोदाम, कार्यालयों में रखा सामान, कारखानों, भण्डारागारों आदि में रखा सामान, म"ीने, वाहन आदि खराब हो जाते हैं। इस प्रकार बाढ़ व भूकटाव से प्रतिवर्ष जनपदवासियों और विभिन्न सरकारी विभागों को अरबों रूपए की हानि होती है।

पुनः अक्टूबर-नवम्बर माह में मौसम सुहावना और तापमान सामान्य रहते हैं। वर्षा भी बहुत कम (90 मिमी0) होती है। हवा में नमी बढ़ जाती है। हवा की गति व दि"ा भी सामान्य रहती है। यह समय खरीफ फसलों के पकन व काटने और रबी फसलों की बुवाई के लिए उपयुक्त होता है। कई महीनों की वर्षा और आर्द्रता, जलभराव के बाद इन महीनों में खेतों, बाग-बगीचों, घरों और मकानों, कार्यालयों, स्कूल, कालेज, ग्रामीण व नगरीय अधिवास, खुले क्षेत्रों, वनों आदि क्षेत्र की सीलन से मुक्ति मिलने पर मानव सहित सभी जीव-जन्तु और वनस्पति साहत और सुकून की साँस लेते हैं।

आपदाओं से राहत व बचाव हेतु जिला आपदा प्रबन्धन कार्य योजना

(DDMAP- District Disaster Management Action Plan)

भौगोलिक रूप से अपार विविधताओं से परिपूर्ण भारत में प्रतिवर्ष अनेक प्रकार की आपदाएं घटती हैं जिनसे जन-धन और पारिस्थितिकी को अपार हानि होती है। इसका प्रभाव दे"ा की आर्थिक वृद्धि पर भी पड़ता है। इन आपदाओं की व्यापकता और बार-बार पुनरावृत्ति से जन-धन की हानि को कम करने, रोकने तथा राहत और बचाव, लोगों के सुरक्षित स्थानों पर पहुँचाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कानून (राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबन्धन अधिनियम 2005) बनाकर राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबन्धन अधिकरण (NDMA) का गठन किया गया जिसके अध्यक्ष भारत के प्रधानमंत्री होते हैं। पूरे दे"ा के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों और जिला स्तर पर समन्वय बनाने के लिए इसके अधीन राज्य व जनपद आपदा प्रबन्धन कार्यबलों का गठन किया गया है। केन्द्रीय व राज्य स्तर पर आपदाओं के समय त्वरित प्रतिक्रिया सम्पन्न करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय आपदा राहत व बचाव बल (NDRF) प्रान्तीय आपदा राहत व बचाव बल (SDRF) और जिला स्तर पर जिला आपदा राहत व बचाव बलों (DDMAP) का गठन किया गया है।

जनपद ऊधमसिंह नगर जो कि उत्तराखण्ड राज्य के साथ-साथ उत्तरी भारत का एक महत्वपूर्ण कृषि और औद्योगिक जनपद के रूप में स्थापित हो चुका है प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से प्रति वर्ष अरबों रूपए और दर्जनों मानव संसाधन की हानि उठाता है इन आपदाओं और इनके दुष्प्रभावों से राहत व बचाव हेतु एक प्रभावी योजना व त्वरित कार्यवाही हेतु संसाधनयुक्त कार्यबल गठित किया जाना आव"यक है।

राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबन्धन अधिनियम 2005 और प्रांतीय आपदा प्रबन्धन अधिनियम 2005 से प्राप्त मार्गदर्"िक दि"ानिर्दे"ों व अनुस"ाओं को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए उधमसिंह नगर जनपद पर जिलाधिकारी की अध्यक्षता में जिला आपदा प्रबन्धन कार्ययोजना बनाकर विभिन्न विभागों व स्थानीय निकायों, ग्राम पंचायतों, सामाजिक संगठनों को मिलाकर एक जिला आपदा प्रबन्धन कार्य योजना का गठन किया गया है।

1. जिला आपदा प्रबन्धन कार्य योजना (DDMAP) को तैयार किये जाने का उद्देश्य

एक परिभाषित योजना के अभाव में आपदा प्रबन्धन के प्रति प्रतिक्रिया मनमाने ढंग से होगी, जिससे कि किये जाने वाले कुछ कार्यों पर बहुत जोर दिया जायेगा जबकि अन्य अपेक्षित कार्य रह जायेंगे। इसके अलावा एक परिभाषित प्रबन्धकीय ढाँचे की अनुपस्थिति एवं उत्तरदायित्वों का निर्धारण न होने के कारण विभिन्न संस्थाओं द्वारा संसाधनों का कुप्रबन्धन एवं उनके द्वारा किये जाने वाले कार्यों को दोहराया जा सकता है जो कि स्थिति को और कष्टदायक बना देगी, फलस्वरूप, आपदा सहायता कार्यों में विकृतियाँ उत्पन्न होंगी।

आपदा प्रबन्धन के लिए आवश्यक है कि यह सुनिश्चित किया जाये कि उत्पन्न कठिनाईयों को न्यूनतम किया जा सके। इनको निम्न कार्यों से प्राप्त किया जा सकता है :-

(क) प्रतिक्रिया कार्यों को उपयुक्त क्रमवार तरीके से तैयार करना।

(ख) प्रतिभागी संस्थाओं के उत्तरदायित्वों का निर्धारण।

(ग) संसाधनों का प्रभावी प्रबन्धन और

(घ) विभिन्न सम्बद्ध सहायता संस्थाओं और विभागों के बीच सुचारु समन्वय हेतु नियमों एवम् स्तरीय कार्य पद्धतियों को विकसित करना।

2. जिला आपदा प्रबन्धन कार्य योजना (DDMAP) का प्रयोजन:-

जिला आपदा प्रबन्धन कार्ययोजना (डी0डी0एम0ए0पी0) का निम्न प्रयोजन है:-

- (क) जिले में सम्बद्ध विभिन्न कार्यदायी संस्थाओं के पास उपलब्ध आपदा प्रबन्धन के क्षेत्र में उनके वर्तमान संसाधनों एवम् उनकी क्षमता के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त कर ली जाय।
- (ख) आपदा प्रबन्धन बल की प्रतिक्रिया हेतु उनकी उपयुक्तता एवम् कमजोरियों, यदि हों तो उनका मूल्यांकन कर लिया जाय।
- (ग) जिला स्तर पर प्रशासकीय प्रतिक्रिया की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने के लिए संस्थाओं के सुदृढीकरण का सुझाव देना, प्रौद्योगिकी सहायता लेना, सूचना प्रणाली का उच्चिकरण करना एवम् सूचनाओं का संकलन करना और
- (घ) इसे एक प्रशासकीय उपकरण के रूप में विकसित करना।

उपरोक्त के आधार पर उत्तराखण्ड शासन द्वारा राज्य स्तर पर एक उच्च स्तरीय समिति गठित की गई है और मुख्य सचिव, उत्तराखण्ड शासन द्वारा हर जिले के जिला प्रशासन को आपदा प्रबन्धन की वर्तमान क्षमता के सुदृढीकरण के लिए जिला आपदा प्रबन्धन कार्ययोजना (DDMAP) तैयार किये जाने के लिए निर्देशित किया गया है।

3. आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया योजना (ERMP- Emergency Response management Plan):-

जिला आपदा प्रबन्धन कार्ययोजना (DDMAP) आपदाओं, यथा— भूकम्प, भू-स्खलन, दावाग्नि, अचानक बादल फटना, चक्रवात, बाढ़ अतिवृष्टि, औद्योगिक दुर्घटनाएँ एवम् सड़क दुर्घटना की स्थितियों के अनुसार उन पर विचार करता है। इनमें से कुछ आपदाएँ जैसे कि अचानक बाढ़ और भूकम्प जो कि विशाल क्षेत्रों एवम् जनसंख्या को प्रभावित करते हैं। ये सभी सामान्य जनजीवन, सम्पत्ति विना" एवम् पर्यावरण ह्रास और इनसे उत्पन्न महामारियाँ अकेले ही विशाल जनसंख्या को प्रभावित करती हैं।

किसी भी स्थिति में, इन आपदाओं का निराकरण किये जाने वाले कार्यों के लिए विशाल संसाधनों एवम् जनशक्ति की आवश्यकता होती है। प्रथम पंक्ति में किसी भी स्थानीय स्तर के आपदा संगठन आपदा की प्रकृति की दृष्टि से कार्यान्वयन स्तर पर भिन्न होगी लेकिन दूसरे स्तर पर यानि की नियंत्रण स्तर, सभी प्रकार की आपदाओं के लिए लगभग वही रहेगा।

उपरोक्त वर्णित सभी आपदा प्रबन्धन योजनाओं का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि पूर्व सम्भावित आपदाओं और उनके सम्भव समाधान/न्यूनीकरण उपायों को जनपद में लागू किया जाए। मूलतः इस प्रक्रिया में निम्न समाधान/न्यूनीकरण उपाय सम्मिलित हैं :-

- (क) आवश्यक आपदाओं पूर्व और आपदा के पश्चात् किये जाने वाले कार्यों को चिन्हित करना और इन कार्यों का संगठनों एवं व्यक्तियों में यथोचित उत्तरदायित्वों का निर्धारण करना।
- (ख) आपदा के समय राहत व बचाव प्रबन्धन के लिए किये जाने वाले विशिष्ट कार्यों के लिए एक निश्चित समय अवधि के भीतर कार्य किये जाने हेतु कुशलता निश्चित करना।
- (ग) प्रशासनिक प्रणाली का मनोबल एवं विश्वास बढ़ाने के लिए एक प्रक्रियात्मक ढाँचे को उपलब्ध कराना।
- (घ) एक समन्वित एवं प्रभावी प्रतिक्रिया हेतु सभी कार्यदायी संस्थाओं जिसमें की गैर-सरकारी संगठन भी सम्मिलित हों के बीच समन्वय करना व इस प्रकार एक समन्वित और प्रभावी प्रतिक्रिया सुनिश्चित करना।
- (च) राज्य प्रतिक्रिया कार्यतंत्र से उपयुक्त सहायता हेतु समन्वय स्थापित करना।
- (छ) आपदाओं के दौरान किये गये कार्यों एवं प्रदान की गई सहायता का अनुश्रवण एवं मूल्यांकन करना।

निष्कर्ष

निष्कर्ष रूप में हम कह सकते हैं कि प्राकृतिक आपदाओं की अपरिमित शक्ति के कारण हम उन्हें घटित होने से तो नहीं रोक सकते हिन्तु उनके घटित होने की संभावनाओं का पता लगाकर आपदा के आने से पूर्व कुछ उपचारात्मक और बचाव हेतु विस्थापन की प्रक्रिया अपनाकर हानि को कम किया जा सकता है। राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबन्धन अधिकरण, भारत सरकार तथा वि"वभर में उपलब्ध वि"षज्ञों और संस्थाओं द्वारा अनु"सित प्रक्रियाओं और सावधानियों का पालन करके नि"चित रूप से हम अध्ययन क्षेत्र में समय-समय पर प्रतिवर्ष आने वाली प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के प्रकोप को कम कर सकते हैं। इस हेतु समाज में जनजागरूकता अभियान, मॉकड्रिलों का आयोजन करके आपदाओं के दौरान आमजनों द्वारा अपने बचाव के साथ-साथ सरकारी व गैर सरकारी मदद पहुँचने तक अन्य लोगों, साधनों, प"तुओं और सम्पत्ति को बचाने व सुरक्षित रखने की कु"शलता व वि"षज्ञता का प्र"िक्षण दे सकते हैं। इसके साथ ही सरकारी व गैर सरकारी मदद द्वारा लोगों की निजी हानि की आ"िक पूर्ति कर सकते हैं। इस दृष्टि से उधमसिंहनगर जनपद की प्र"ासनिक व प्रबन्धकीय तैयारी आ"ापूर्ण है।

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2	नेगी, पी0 एस0	:	पर्यावरण एवं पारिस्थितिकी, रस्तोगी प्रकाशन, मेरठ
3	त्रिपाठी, के0 एन0	:	उत्तराखण्ड— एक समग्र अध्ययन, 2014-15, बौद्धिक प्रकाशन, इलाहाबाद।
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12	धामपुर (उ0 प्र0) से प्रकाशित रुहेलखण्ड भौगोलिक शोध पत्रिका के विभिन्न अंकों में प्रकाशित विभिन्न विद्वान शिक्षकों, भूगोलवेत्ताओं और शोधार्थियों के शोध पत्र।		
13	राष्ट्रीय जल विज्ञान संस्थान, रुड़की और सिंचाई विभाग उत्तराखण्ड और उत्तर प्रदेश की की रिपोर्ट व प्रकाशन		
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आजमगढ़ जनपद में ग्रामीण-नगरीय अधिवासों और उनकी जनसंख्या वितरण का समसामयिक वि"लेषण

डा० श्याम सिंह*

दीन दयाल यादव**

शोध सारांश

भोजन, वस्त्र और आवास या आश्रय में से मानव की तीसरी मौलिक आवश्यकता आश्रय की पूर्ति मानव द्वारा निर्मित जिस स्थान या रचना से की जाती है उसे घर कहा जाता है। घरों की संख्या, सघनता, निर्माणक्रम, अवस्थापना, नियोजन, समूहन आदि विविध लक्षणों के आधार पर उन्हें कई उपवर्गों— एकाकी गृह, फार्म हाउस, गाँव, पुरवा, नगला, कस्बा, नगर और महानगर आदि में विभाजित किया जाता है। भौगोलिक अध्ययनों की सुगमता के लिए उन्हें दो प्रमुख वर्गों— 1. ग्रामीण अधिवास और 2. नगरीय अधिवासों में विभाजित करके अध्ययन किया जाता है। वर्तमान समय में ये दोनों अधिवास और उनमें निर्मित विभिन्न संरचनाएं मानव के सामान्य विश्राम और आश्रय के साथ-साथ एक मानव, उसके, परिवार और समाज की असंख्य आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करते हैं जैसे— आवश्यक उपकरण व म"ीनों, भोज्य सामग्री का संग्रहण, पालतू प"ीतुओं के आश्रय स्थल, साग-सब्जी-बागवानी फसलें उगाने, सामाजिक व पारिवारिक उत्सवों के आयोजन, ऑफिस कार्य, स्कूल-कालेज, वि"विद्यालय, बाजार, व्यापार, वेयरहाउस, उद्योग, आयात-निर्यात, कर संग्रह केन्द्र, खेलकूद, मनोरंजन, चिकित्सा व स्वास्थ्य, सामान्य नागरिक प्र"ासन, पुलिस, अर्द्ध सैन्य बल, न्यायालय, विधायिका, सचिवालय, प्रद"नी, राजीतिक रैलियां, सामाजिक-धार्मिक आयोजन, वि"व्यापी समागम आदि। इस प्रकार अधिवासों का स्वरूप अब बहुआयामी व मानव विकास का पर्याय हो गया है। इनकी संख्या और आकार में वृद्धि के साथ ही जनसंख्या वृद्धि और उनसे उत्पन्न समस्याओं के समाधान और भविष्य की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार सुनियोजित अधिवासों का निर्माण करने के लिए ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय अधिवासों का सारगर्भित अध्ययन किया जाना आवश्यक है जिससे कि भविष्य की पीढ़िया सुव्यवस्थित जीवन जी सकें।

महत्वपूर्ण भावदावली

समूहन, ग्रामीण, आवासित, मुख्यालय, लिंगानुपात, वृद्धिदर।

शोध का परिचय

प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र के लिए चयनित आजमगढ़ जनपद उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के पूर्वी भाग में 250 38' 30 से 260 27' 30 अक्षांश तथा 820 40' पूर्व से 830 40' पूर्वी देशान्तरों के मध्य विस्तृत है। आजमगढ़ जनपद का कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल 4054 किमी² है। इस जनपद के उत्तर में गोरखपुर जनपद, पूर्व में मऊ जनपद, दक्षिण-पूर्व में गाजीपुर जनपद, दक्षिण में जौनपुर, पश्चिम में सुल्तानपुर और उत्तर-पश्चिम में अम्बेडकर नगर जनपद स्थित हैं। सारणी सं. 01 में प्रद"ित आंकड़ों के अनुसार 2011 में आजमगढ़ जनपद की कुल जनसंख्या 46,13,913 व्यक्ति है। इनमें 22,85,004 पुरुष तथा 23,28,909 महिलाएं हैं। जनपद में लिंगानुपात 1019 महिला प्रति हजार पुरुष है। जनपद का औसत जनसंख्या घनत्व 1,138 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किमी² है। सारणी के अनुसार आजमगढ़ की कुल जनसंख्या में से 4220512 (91.47 %) ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में तथा 393401 (8.53 %) नगरीय क्षेत्र में निवास करती है। जनपद में 3800 आवासित गाँव, 301 गैर-आवासित गाँव और 20 नगरीय केन्द्र हैं। प्र"ासनिक दृष्टि से आजमगढ़ जनपद 7 तहसीलों और 22 विकास खण्डों में विभाजित है।

भौगोलिक दृष्टि से आजमगढ़ जनपद गंगा के मध्यवर्ती समतल मैदान में स्थित है। यह क्षेत्र जलोढ़ों के जमाव से निर्मित समतल मैदान है। यहाँ पर उत्तर दि"ा से आने वाली घाघरा, मझुई और टोंस नदियों ने जलोढ़कों का निक्षेप किया है।

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सारणी सं०-1 : आजमगढ़ जनपद महत्वपूर्ण सूचना (2011)

क्रम	मद	संख्या
1	क्षेत्रफल	4054 वर्ग किमी०
2	जनसंख्या	46,13,913
	अ. ग्रामीण	4220512 (91.47 %)
	ब. नगरीय	393401 (8.53 %)
3	जनसंख्या घनत्व व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किमी०	1138
4	तहसीलों की संख्या	7
5	किसखण्डों की संख्या	22
6	नगरों की संख्या	20
7	ग्राम पंचायतों की संख्या	
	गाँवों की कुल संख्या	4101
	अ. आवासित गाँवों की संख्या	3800
	ब. गैर आवासित गाँवों की संख्या	301

स्रोत: 1. भारत की जनगणना 2011, 2. उत्तर प्रदेश की जनगणना 2011,

3. आजमगढ़ जनपद प्राथमिक जनगणना सार हस्तपुस्तिका भाग 12 अ एवं ब, 2011

सारणी सं०- 2 : आजमगढ़ और उत्तर प्रदेश की जनसंख्या का तुलनात्मक विवरण (2011)

वर्ग	आजमगढ़ जनपद					उत्तर प्रदेश				
	परिवारों की संख्या	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	लिंगा नुपात	परिवारों की संख्या	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	लिंगा नुपात
कुल	665232	4613913	2285004	2328909	1019	33448035	199812341	104480510	95331831	912
प्रति"त	100	100	49.52	50.48		100	100	52.29	47.71	
ग्रामीण	611588	4220512	2082707	2137805	1026	25685942	155317278	80992995	74324283	916
प्रति"त	91.94	91.47	49.35	50.65		76.79	77.73	52.15	47.85	
नगरीय	53644	393401	202297	191104	945	7762093	44495063	23487515	21007548	894
प्रति"त	8.06	8.53	51.42	48.58		23.21	22.27	52.79	47.21	

स्रोत: 1. भारत की जनगणना 2011, 2. उत्तर प्रदेश की जनगणना 2011,

3. आजमगढ़ जनपद प्राथमिक जनगणना सार हस्तपुस्तिका भाग 12 अ एवं ब, 2011

आजमगढ़ जनपद में तहसीलानुसार जनसंख्या का वितरण एवं वृद्धि (2001-2011)

सारणी सं० 3 में जनगणना वर्ष 2001 और 2011 के मध्य आजमगढ़ जनपद में तहसीलानुसार जनसंख्या वृद्धि का विवरण दिया गया है। 2001 में आजमगढ़ जनपद की जनसंख्या 3939916 व्यक्ति थी जो 2011 में बढ़कर 4613913 व्यक्ति हो गयी। इस प्रकार विवेच्य अवधि में जनपद की जनसंख्या में 673997 व्यक्तियों की सकल वृद्धि हुई जो कि 2001 की तुलना में 14.16 प्रति"त अधिक है। विवेच्य अवधि में जनपद की ग्रामीण जनसंख्या में 13.69 प्रति"त तथा नगरीय जनसंख्या में 24.42 प्रति"त की वृद्धि हुई। इस अवधि में ग्रामीण जनसंख्या में 577897 तथा नगरीय जनसंख्या में 96100 व्यक्तियों की सकल वृद्धि हुई।

तहसीलानुसार जनसंख्या वृद्धि का विवरण

सारणी सं० 3 में 2001 से 2011 के द"क में आजमगढ़ जनपद की जनसंख्या वृद्धि का विवरण दिया गया है। सारणी से स्पष्ट है कि विवेच्य अवधि में सर्वाधिक जनसंख्या वृद्धि आजमगढ़ तहसील में हुई। यहाँ की कुल जनसंख्या में 17.05 प्रति"त की वृद्धि हुई। विवेच्य अवधि में तहसील की कुल जनसंख्या में 166890 व्यक्तियों की वृद्धि हुई जो 811909 से बढ़कर 978799 व्यक्ति हो गयी। तहसील स्तर पर कुल जनसंख्या वृद्धि की दृष्टि से दूसरा स्थान फूलपुर तहसील का रहा जिसकी जनसंख्या में 107920 व्यक्तियों की सकल वृद्धि हुई। इसकी वृद्धि दर 15.49 प्रति"त रही। तीसरा स्थान निजामाबाद तहसील का रहा जहाँ पर 86204 व्यक्तियों की सकल वृद्धि हुई जो कि 2001 की तुलना में 14.47 प्रति"त अधिक है। कुल वृद्धि की दृष्टि से चौथा स्थान सगड़ी तहसील का रहा जहाँ 2001 से 2011 के द"क में 128873 व्यक्तियों की सकल वृद्धि हुई। 2001 में सगड़ी तहसील की जनसंख्या 772610 व्यक्ति थी जो कि 2011 में बढ़कर 901483 व्यक्ति हो गयी। इस प्रकार सगड़ी तहसील की जनसंख्या में 14.30 प्रति"त की वृद्धि हुई।

सारणी सं० 3: आजमगढ़ जनपद: तहसीलानुसार द"कीय जनसंख्या वृद्धि (2001-2011)

क्रम	तहसील	कुल जनसंख्या					
		2001			2011		
		कुल	ग्रामीण	नगरीय	कुल	ग्रामीण	नगरीय
1	बुरहानपुर	401872	390591	11281	459068	449694	9374
	सकल वृद्धि	-	-	-	57196	59103	-1907
	प्रति"त वृद्धि	-	-	-	12.46	13.14	-20.34
	ग्रा० न० प्रति"त	100	97.19	2.81	100	97.96	2.04
2	सगड़ी	772610	732513	40097	901483	857676	43807
	सकल वृद्धि	-	-	-	128873	125163	3710
	प्रति"त वृद्धि	-	-	-	14.30	14.59	8.47
	ग्रा० न० प्रति"त	100	94.81	5.19	100	95.14	4.86
3	आजमगढ़	811909	627010	184899	978799	715365	263434
	सकल वृद्धि	-	-	-	166890	88355	78535
	प्रति"त वृद्धि	-	-	-	17.05	12.35	29.81
	ग्रा० न० प्रति"त	100	77.23	22.77	100	73.09	26.91

4	निजामाबाद	509511	482026	27485	595715	562812	32903
	सकल वृद्धि	-	-	-	86204	80786	5418
	प्रति"त वृद्धि	-	-	-	14.47	14.35	16.47
	ग्रा० न० प्रति"त	100	94.61	5.39	100	94.48	5.52
5	फूलपुर	588603	580311	8292	696523	680948	15575
	सकल वृद्धि	-	-	-	107920	100637	7283
	प्रति"त वृद्धि	-	-	-	15.49	14.78	46.76
	ग्रा० न० प्रति"त	100	98.59	1.41	100	97.76	2.24
6	लालगंज	511052	499126	11926	581647	568180	13467
	सकल वृद्धि	-	-	-	70595	69054	1541
	प्रति"त वृद्धि	-	-	-	12.14	12.15	11.44
	ग्रा० न० प्रति"त	100	97.67	2.33	100	97.68	2.32
7	मेहनगर	344359	331038	13321	400678	385837	14841
	सकल वृद्धि	-	-	-	56319	54799	1520
	प्रति"त वृद्धि	-	-	-	14.06	14.20	10.24
	ग्रा० न० प्रति"त	100	96.13	3.87	100	94.30	3.70
कुल योग		3939916	3642615	297301	4613913	4220512	393401
	सकल वृद्धि	-	-	-	673997	577897	96100
	प्रति"त वृद्धि	-	-	-	14.60	13.69	24.42
	ग्रा० न० प्रति"त	100	92.45	7.55	100	91.47	8.53

स्रोत: 1. भारत की जनगणना 2011, 2. उत्तर प्रदेश की जनगणना 2011,

3. आजमगढ़ जनपद प्राथमिक जनगणना सार हस्तपुस्तिका भाग 12 अ एवं ब, 2011

सकल जनसंख्या वृद्धि की दृष्टि से पाँचवाँ स्थान मेहनगर तहसील का है जहाँ 2001-2011 के द"क में 14.06 प्रति"त की दर से जनसंख्या में वृद्धि हुई। 2001 में मेहनगर तहसील की कुल जनसंख्या 344359 व्यक्ति थी जो 56319 की सकल वृद्धि के साथ 2011 में 400678 व्यक्ति हो गयी। छठा स्थान बुरहानपुर तहसील का रहा जहाँ 2001-2011 के द"क में 12.46 प्रति"त की दर से जनसंख्या वृद्धि हुई। 2001 में बुरहानपुर तहसील की कुल जनसंख्या 401872 व्यक्ति थी जो 57196 की सकल वृद्धि के साथ 2011 में 459068 व्यक्ति हो गयी। सातवाँ और अन्तिम स्थान लालगंज तहसील का रहा जहाँ 2001-2011 के द"क में 12.14 प्रति"त की वृद्धि हुई। 2001 में लालगंज तहसील की कुल जनसंख्या 511052 व्यक्ति थी जो 70595 की सकल वृद्धि के साथ 2011 में 581647 व्यक्ति हो गयी।

2001-2011 के द"क में आजमगढ़ जनपद की ग्रामीण और नगरीय जनसंख्या की वृद्धि

विवेक्य अवधि में आजमगढ़ जनपद की ग्रामीण जनसंख्या में 13.69 प्रति"त की वृद्धि हुई। 2001 में जनपद की ग्रामीण जनसंख्या 3642615 व्यक्ति थी जो कि 2011 में 577897 की सकल वृद्धि के साथ 4220512 व्यक्ति हो गयी। तहसील स्तर पर सर्वाधिक ग्रामीण जनसंख्या वृद्धि 14.78 प्रति"त फूलपुर तहसील में हुई। 2001 में फूलपुर तहसील की कुल ग्रामीण जनसंख्या 580311 व्यक्ति थी जो कि 100637 की सकल वृद्धि के साथ 2011 में 680948 व्यक्ति हो गयी। ग्रामीण जनसंख्या वृद्धि के अनुसार दूसरा स्थान सगड़ी तहसील का है जिसमें 14.59 प्रति"त की वृद्धि हुई। 2001 में सगड़ी तहसील की कुल ग्रामीण जनसंख्या 723513 व्यक्ति थी जो कि 125163 की सकल वृद्धि के साथ 2011 में 857676 व्यक्ति हो गयी। प्रति"त ग्रामीण जनसंख्या वृद्धि के अनुसार तीसरा स्थान निजामाबाद तहसील का है जहाँ पर 2001-2011 के द"क में 14.35 प्रति"त की जनसंख्या वृद्धि हुई। 2001 में निजामाबाद तहसील की ग्रामीण जनसंख्या 482026 व्यक्ति थी जो 80786 की सकल वृद्धि के साथ 2011 में 562812 व्यक्ति हो गयी। चौथा स्थान मेहनगर तहसील का है जहाँ पर 14.20 प्रति"त की वृद्धि हुई। 2001 में मेहनगर की कुल ग्रामीण जनसंख्या 331038 व्यक्ति थी जो 54799 बढ़कर 2011 में 385837 व्यक्ति हो गयी। पाँचवाँ स्थान बुरहानपुर तहसील का है जहाँ पर 2001-2011 के द"क में ग्रामीण जनसंख्या में 13.14 प्रति"त की जनवृद्धि हुई। 2001 में बुरहानपुर तहसील की कुल ग्रामीण जनसंख्या 390591 व्यक्ति थी जो कि 59103 की सकल वृद्धि के साथ 2011 में 449694 व्यक्ति हो गयी। छठा स्थान आजमगढ़ तहसील का है जहाँ पर 2001-2011 में ग्रामीण जनसंख्या में 12.35 प्रति"त की वृद्धि हुई। 2001 में आजमगढ़ जनपद की ग्रामीण जनसंख्या 627010 थी जिसमें 88355 की सकल वृद्धि हुई और 2011 में बढ़कर 857676 व्यक्ति हो गयी। सातवाँ और अन्तिम स्थान लसलगंज तहसील का है। 2001-2011 के द"क में लालगंज तहसील की ग्रामीण जनसंख्या

में 12.15 प्रति"त की वृद्धि हुई। 2001 में यहाँ की ग्रामीण जनसंख्या 499126 व्यक्ति थी जो 69054 की वृद्धि के साथ 2011 में बढ़कर 568180 हो गयी।

आजमगढ़ जनपद की नगरीय जनसंख्या की वृद्धि का वि"लेषण करने पर हम पाते हैं कि 2001-2011 के द"क में आजमगढ़ की नगरीय जनसंख्या में 24.42 प्रति"त की वृद्धि हुई। 2001 में आजमगढ़ जनपद की नगरीय जनसंख्या 297301 व्यक्ति थी। 96100 की सकल वृद्धि के साथ 2011 में यह 393401 व्यक्ति हो गयी।

तहसील स्तर पर नगरीय जनसंख्या वृद्धि का वि"लेषण करने पर ज्ञात होता है कि आजमगढ़ जनपद की बुरहानपुर तहसील में नगरीय जनसंख्या में वृद्धि के स्थान पर कमी हुई। 2001 में बुरहानपुर तहसील की नगरीय जनसंख्या 11281 व्यक्ति थी। 2011 में इसमें 1907 व्यक्तियों की कमी हुई। अब यहाँ की नगरीय जनसंख्या घटकर 9374 व्यक्ति रह गयी जो कि 2001 की तुलना में 20.34 प्रति"त कम है। विवेच्य अवधि में आजमगढ़ जनपद में सर्वाधिक नगरीय जनसंख्या वृद्धि फूलपुर तहसील में 46.76 प्रति"त हुई। 2001 में फूलपुर की कुल नगरीय जनसंख्या 8292 व्यक्ति थी जो कि 7283 की सकल वृद्धि के साथ 2011 में 15575 व्यक्ति हो गयी। इस प्रकार यह वृद्धि पूरे जनपद में सर्वाधिक है। दूसरा स्थान आजमगढ़ तहसील का है जहाँ की नगरीय जनसंख्या में 29.81 प्रति"त की वृद्धि हुई। 2001 में आजमगढ़ तहसील की कुल नगरीय जनसंख्या 184899 थी जो 2011 में बढ़कर 263434 व्यक्ति हो गयी। इस अवधि में कुल नगरीय जनसंख्या वृद्धि 78535 व्यक्ति रही। तीसरा स्थान निजामाबाद तहसील का है। 2001-2011 के द"क में निजामाबाद तहसील की नगरीय जनसंख्या में 16.47 प्रति"त की वृद्धि हुई। 2001 में निजामाबाद तहसील की नगरीय जनसंख्या 27485 व्यक्ति थी 2011 में बढ़कर 32903 व्यक्ति हो गयी। इस प्रकार 2001-2011 के द"क में कुल नगरीय जनसंख्या वृद्धि 5418 व्यक्ति रही। चौथा स्थान लालगंज तहसील का है। इस अवधि में लालगंज तहसील की जनसंख्या में 11.44 प्रति"त की वृद्धि हुई। 2001 में लालगंज तहसील की नगरीय जनसंख्या 11926 व्यक्ति थी जो 1541 की वृद्धि के साथ 2011 में 13467 व्यक्ति हो गयी। पाँचवाँ स्थान मेहनगर तहसील का है जहाँ विवेच्य अवधि में नगरीय जनसंख्या में 10.24 प्रति"त की वृद्धि हुई। 2001 में मेहनगर की नगरीय जनसंख्या 13321 थी जो 1520 की सकल वृद्धि के साथ 2011 में 14841 व्यक्ति हो गयी। प्रति"त नगरीय जनसंख्या वृद्धि के अनुसार छठा व अन्तिम स्थान सगड़ी तहसील का है। 2001 में सगड़ी तहसील की कुल नगरीय जनसंख्या 40097 व्यक्ति थी जो कि 3710 की सकल वृद्धि के साथ 2011 में बढ़कर 43807 व्यक्ति हो गयी। इस प्रकार विवेच्य अवधि में सगड़ी तहसील की नगरीय जनसंख्या वृद्धि दर 8.47 प्रति"त रहा।

आजमगढ़ जनपद नगरीय जनसंख्या का वि"लेषण

आजमगढ़ जनपद ग्रामीण जनसंख्या प्रधान जनपद है। यहाँ की 91.47 प्रति"त जनसंख्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में तथा 8.53 प्रति"त जनसंख्या नगरीय क्षेत्र में निवास करती है। सारणी 03 में प्रदर्शित आंकड़ों के अनुसार आजमगढ़ जनपद की नगरीय जनसंख्या 8.53 प्रति"त तथा ग्रामीण जनसंख्या 91.47 प्रति"त है। सबसे कम नगरीय जनसंख्या 2.04 प्रति"त बुरहानपुर तहसील में है। यहाँ पर ग्रामीण जनसंख्या 97.96 प्रति"त है। 2001-2011 के द"क में बुरहानपुर तहसील की नगरीय जनसंख्या में 20.34 प्रति"त की कमी दर्ज की गयी है। नगरीय जनसंख्या के बढ़ते प्रति"त की दृष्टि से तहसीलों का क्रम है- 2. फूलपुर (2.24 प्रति"त), 3. लालगंज (2.32 प्रति"त), 4. मेहनगर (3.70 प्रति"त), 5. निजामाबाद (5.52 प्रति"त) और 6. सगड़ी (8.47 प्रति"त) और 7. आजमगढ़ तहसील में (26.91 प्रति"त) नगरीय जनसंख्या है। सारणी सं0 4 के अनुसार आजमगढ़ जनपद में नगरीय केन्द्रों की संख्या मात्र 20 है। इनका कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल 86.766 वर्ग किमी0 है और जनसंख्या 3,93,401 व्यक्ति है। इनमें पुरुषों की संख्या 2,02,297 तथा महिलाओं की संख्या 1,91,104 है। जनपद का नगरीय घनत्व 4,537 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किमी0 तथा लिंगानुपात 945 महिला प्रति पुरुष है।

सारणी सं0 4: आजमगढ़ जनपद: नगरीय जनसंख्या का विवरण (2011)

क्रम	नगर का नाम	क्षेत्रफल (वर्ग किमी0 में)	जनसंख्या			लिंगा नुपात	घनत्व
			व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला		
1	अतरौलिया	2	9374	4799	4575	953	4687.00
2	महाराजगंज	11.5	6735	3453	3282	950	585.65
3	बिलारियागंज	4.98	13096	6636	6460	973	2629.72
4	जियानपुर	4	11816	5903	5913	1002	2954.00
5	अजमतगढ़	3.13	12160	6178	5982	968	3884.98
6	मुबारकपुर	9	70463	36134	34329	950	7829.22
7	आजमगढ़	12.7	110983	57878	53105	918	8738.82
8	पाल्हनी	1.36	5189	2673	2516	941	3815.44
9	चक सीकरी	0.61	8820	4452	4368	981	14459.02
10	सथियाओं	3.48	6225	3106	3119	1004	1788.79

11	बराहतिर जगदी"पुर	0.796	15367	7910	7457	943	19305.28
12	इब्राहिमपुर	1.1	7853	3951	3902	988	7139.09
13	आमिलो	3.66	30339	15279	15060	986	8289.34
14	हाफिजपुर	3.12	8195	4618	3577	775	2626.60
15	निजामाबाद	1.84	13848	7143	6705	939	7526.09
16	सरायमीर	5	19055	9760	9295	952	3811.00
17	फूलपुर	5.5	9329	4752	4577	963	1696.18
18	महुलखास या माहुल	5	6246	3252	2994	921	1249.20
19	कटघर लालगंज	2.99	13467	6741	6726	998	4504.01
20	मेहनगर	5	14841	7679	7162	933	2968.20
आजमगढ़ जनपद		86.766	393401	202297	191104	945	4537.5

स्रोत: 1. भारत की जनगणना 2011, 2. उत्तर प्रदेश की जनगणना 2011,

3. आजमगढ़ जनपद प्राथमिक जनगणना सार हस्तपुस्तिका भाग 12 अ एवं ब, 2011

क्षेत्रफल और जनसंख्या की दृष्टि से जनपद का सबसे बड़ा नगर आजमगढ़ नगर है जो कि जनपद का प्रशासनिक मुख्यालय है। 2011 में आजमगढ़ नगर की जनसंख्या 110983 है। इनमें 57878 पुरुष तथा 53105 महिलाएँ हैं। नगर का क्षेत्रफल 12.7 वर्ग किमी० तथा घनत्व 8738 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किमी० है। क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से दूसरा स्थान महाराजगंज नगर का है जिसका क्षेत्रफल 11.5 वर्ग किमी० और जनसंख्या 6735 व्यक्ति है। महाराजगंज नगर का घनत्व 585 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किमी० है।

जनसंख्या आकार की दृष्टि से दूसरा बड़ा नगर मुबारकपुर है जिसकी कुल जनसंख्या 70463 व्यक्ति तथा क्षेत्रफल 9 वर्ग किमी० है। नगर का घनत्व 7829 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किमी० है। जनसंख्या आकार की दृष्टि से तीसरा बड़ा नगर आमिलो है जिसकी कुल जनसंख्या 30339 व्यक्ति तथा क्षेत्रफल 3.66 वर्ग किमी० है। नगर का घनत्व 8289 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किमी० है। शेष नगरों की जनसंख्या 5000 से 20000 के मध्य है।

जनसंख्या घनत्व की दृष्टि से सबसे घना बसा नगर बराहतिर जगदी"पुर है जिसका घनत्व 19305 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किमी० है। घनत्व की दृष्टि से दूसरा स्थान चक सीकरी नगर का है जिसका घनत्व 14459 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किमी० है। शेष नगरों का घनत्व 585 से 8738 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किमी० तक है। इस प्रकार जनसंख्या आकार और घनत्व की दृष्टि से आजमगढ़ जनपद के नगरों में काफी विभिन्नता पायी जाती है।

आजमगढ़ जनपद ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का विवरण

उपरोक्त विवरण से स्पष्ट है कि आजमगढ़ जनपद ग्रामीण जनसंख्या की प्रधानता वाला जनपद है। सारणी के अनुसार आजमगढ़ जनपद में कुल 4101 ग्राम हैं। इनमें आवासित ग्रामों की संख्या 3800 तथा गैर आवासित ग्रामों की संख्या 301 है। जनगणना वर्ष 2011 में जनपद की कुल ग्रामीण जनसंख्या 4220512 व्यक्ति है। इनमें से 2082707 पुरुष तथा 2137805 महिलाएँ हैं। 2011 में जनपद का लिंगानुपात 1026 महिलाएँ प्रति हजार पुरुष है।

सारणी सं० 5: आजमगढ़ जनपद: जनसंख्या विवरण 2011

क्रम	विकास खण्ड का नाम	गाँवों की कुल संख्या	आवासित गाँवों की संख्या	गैर आबाद गाँवों की संख्या	जनसंख्या			लिंगा नुपात
					व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	
1	अतरौलिया	173	163	10	128,503	62,868	65,635	1044
2	कोईसला	162	157	5	182,846	89,393	93,453	1045
3	अहिरौला	217	208	9	205,398	102,363	103,035	1007
4	महाराजगंज	258	222	36	187,648	93,055	94,593	1017
5	हरैया	190	176	14	199,665	99,061	100,604	1016
6	बिलारियागंज	233	221	12	252,989	126,529	126,460	999
7	अजमतगढ़	292	263	29	217,374	107,714	109,660	1018

8	पाल्हरी	180	168	12	204,970	105,371	99,599	945
9	रानी की सराय	207	191	16	183,173	91,220	91,953	1008
10	सथियाओं	144	131	13	205,176	103,885	101,291	975
11	जहानगंज	210	184	26	166,973	83,373	83,600	1003
12	ताबहरपुर	185	182	3	176,810	86,767	90,043	1038
13	मिर्जापुर	192	182	10	208,972	102,485	106,487	1039
14	मौहम्मदपुर	147	136	11	193,918	94,835	99,083	1045
15	पवाई	181	174	7	212,099	105,139	106,960	1017
16	फूलपुर	176	165	11	207,205	101,490	105,715	1042
17	मार्टिनगंज	104	97	7	194,591	93,387	101,204	1084
18	थेकमा	165	153	12	199,593	96,242	103,351	1074
19	लालगंज	220	204	16	204,751	98,687	106,064	1075
20	तर्वा	219	201	18	191,727	94,322	97,405	1033
21	मेहनगर	152	137	15	183,112	90,217	92,895	1030
22	पाल्हना	94	85	9	113,019	54,304	58,715	1081
कुल योग आजमगढ़		4101	3800	301	4,220,512	2,082,707	2,137,805	1026

स्रोत: 1. भारत की जनगणना 2011, 2. उत्तर प्रदेश की जनगणना 2011,

3. आजमगढ़ जनपद प्राथमिक जनगणना सार हस्तपुस्तिका भाग 12 अ एवं ब, 2011।

आजमगढ़ जनपद में विकास खण्डवार जनसंख्या वितरण का विश्लेषण करने पर हम पाते हैं कि अतरौलिया विकास खण्ड में कुल 173 ग्रामों में से आबाद ग्रामों की संख्या 163 है जिनमें 128503 व्यक्ति निवासरत हैं। कोईलसा में कुल 162 में से आबाद ग्रामों की संख्या 157 है जिनमें 182846 व्यक्ति निवासरत हैं। अहिरोला में कुल 217 में से आबाद ग्रामों की संख्या 208 है जिनमें 205398 व्यक्ति निवास करते हैं। महाराजगंज में कुल 258 में से आबाद ग्रामों की संख्या 222 है जिनमें 187648 व्यक्ति निवास करते हैं। हरैया में कुल 190 में से आबाद ग्रामों की संख्या 176 है जहाँ पर 199665 व्यक्ति रहते हैं। बिलारियागंज में कुल 233 में से आबाद ग्रामों की संख्या 221 है जिनमें 252989 व्यक्ति निवासरत हैं। अजमतगढ़ में कुल 292 में से आबाद ग्रामों की संख्या 263 है जिनमें 217374 व्यक्ति निवासरत हैं। पाल्हरी में कुल 180 से आबाद ग्रामों की संख्या में 168 है जिनमें 204970 व्यक्ति निवासरत हैं। रानी की सराय में कुल 207 में से आबाद ग्रामों की संख्या 191 है जिनमें 183173 व्यक्ति निवासरत हैं। सथियाओं में कुल 144 में से आबाद ग्रामों की संख्या 131 जिनमें 205176 व्यक्ति निवासरत हैं। जहानगंज में कुल 210 में से आबाद ग्रामों की संख्या 184 है जिनमें 166973 व्यक्ति निवासरत हैं। तबहरपुर में कुल 185 में से आबाद ग्रामों की संख्या 182 जिनमें 176810 व्यक्ति निवासरत हैं। मिर्जापुर में कुल 192 में से आबाद ग्रामों की संख्या 182 है जिनमें 20972 व्यक्ति निवासरत हैं। मौहम्मदपुर में कुल 147 में से आबाद ग्रामों की संख्या 136 है जिनमें 193918 व्यक्ति निवासरत हैं। पवाई में कुल 181 में से आबाद ग्रामों की संख्या 174 है जिनमें 212099 व्यक्ति निवासरत हैं। फूलपुर में कुल 176 में से आबाद ग्रामों की संख्या 165 है जिनमें 207205 व्यक्ति निवासरत हैं। मार्टिनगंज में कुल 104 में से आबाद ग्रामों की संख्या 97 है जिनमें 194591 व्यक्ति निवासरत हैं। थेकमा में कुल 165 में से आबाद ग्रामों की संख्या 153 है जिनमें 199593 व्यक्ति निवासरत हैं। लालगंज में कुल 220 में से आबाद ग्रामों की संख्या 204 है जिनमें 204751 व्यक्ति निवासरत हैं। तर्वा में कुल 219 में से आबाद ग्रामों की संख्या 201 है जिनमें 191727 व्यक्ति निवासरत हैं। मेहनगर में कुल 152 में से आबाद ग्रामों की संख्या 137 जिनकी कुल ग्रामीण जनसंख्या 183112 व्यक्ति है। पाल्हना विकास खण्ड में कुल 94 में से आबाद ग्रामों की संख्या 85 है जिनकी कुल जनसंख्या 113019 व्यक्ति है।

जनसंख्या आकार के अनुसार ग्रामों का वितरण— (2011)

उपरोक्त विवरण से स्पष्ट है कि आजमगढ़ जनपद में ग्रामीण जनसंख्या की प्रमुखता है। जनपद की 91 प्रतिशत से अधिक जनसंख्या 3800 आबाद ग्रामों में निवास करती है। सारणी सं 4, 4 अ, में आजमगढ़ जनपद की ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का जनसंख्या आकार के अनुसार विवरण दिया गया है। सारणी के अनुसार आजमगढ़ जनपद के ग्रामों के 7 वर्गों में निम्न प्रकार रखा जा सकता है।

1. 200 से कम जनसंख्या,
2. 200-499 जनसंख्या,
3. 500-999 जनसंख्या,
4. 1000-1999 जनसंख्या,
5. 2000-4999 जनसंख्या,
6. 5000-9999 तथा
7. 10000 से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले गाँव।

1. **200 से कम जनसंख्या वाले ग्राम**— आजमगढ़ जनपद के कुल 3800 आबाद ग्रामों में से 590 ग्राम 200 से कम जनसंख्या वाले हैं। ये जनपद के कुल आबाद ग्रामों का 16 प्रतिशत है। ऐसे ग्रामों की संख्या अतरौलिया विकास खण्ड में कुल 163 में से 26 (16), कोईलसा में 157 में से 17 (11), अहिरौला में 208 में से 29 (14), महाराजगंज में 222 में से 65 (29), हरैया में 176 में से 37 (21), बिलारियागंज में 221 में से 28 (13), अजमतगढ़ में 263 में से 54 (21), पाल्हनी में 168 में से 20 (12), रानी की सराय में 191 में से 38 (20), सथियाओं में 131 में से 21 (16), जहानगंज में 184 में से 29 (16), तबहरपुर में 182 में से 34 (19), मिर्जापुर में 182 में से 24 (13), मौहम्मदपुर में 136 में से 21 (15), पवाई में 174 में से 8 (5), फूलपुर में 165 में से 16 (10), मार्टिनगंज में 97 में से 3 (3), थकमा में 153 में से 22 (14), लालगंज में 204 में से 37 (18), तर्वा में 201 में से 38 (29), मेहनगर में 137 में से 9 (7) और पाल्हना विकास खण्ड में 85 में से 14 (16) हैं।
2. **200 से 499 जनसंख्या वाले ग्राम**— आजमगढ़ जनपद में इस वर्ग के ग्रामों की कुल संख्या 736 है जो जनपद के कुल 3800 आबाद ग्रामों का 19 प्रतिशत है। ऐसे ग्रामों की संख्या अतरौलिया विकास खण्ड में कुल 163 में से 42 (26), कोईलसा में 157 में से 27 (17), अहिरौला में 208 में से 40 (19), महाराजगंज में 222 में से 48 (22), हरैया में 176 में से 30 (17), बिलारियागंज में 221 में से 44 (20), अजमतगढ़ में 263 में से 62 (24), पाल्हनी में 168 में से 26 (15), रानी की सराय में 191 में से 41 (21), सथियाओं में 131 में से 9 (7), जहानगंज में 184 में से 55 (30), तबहरपुर में 182 में से 35 (19), मिर्जापुर में 182 में से 37 (20), मौहम्मदपुर में 136 में से 17 (12), पवाई में 174 में से 32 (18), फूलपुर में 165 में से 29 (18), मार्टिनगंज में 97 में से 6 (6), थकमा में 153 में से 28 (18), लालगंज में 204 में से 49 (24), तर्वा में 201 में से 43 (21), मेहनगर में 137 में से 27 (20) और पाल्हना विकास खण्ड में 85 में से 9 (11) हैं।
3. **500 से 999 जनसंख्या वाले ग्राम**— आजमगढ़ जनपद में इस वर्ग के ग्रामों की कुल संख्या 958 है जो जनपद के कुल 3800 आबाद ग्रामों का 25 प्रतिशत के समान है। इस वर्ग में जनपद के अतरौलिया विकास खण्ड में कुल 163 में से 50 (31), कोईलसा में 157 में से 45 (29), अहिरौला में 208 में से 66 (32), महाराजगंज में 222 में से 49 (22), हरैया में 176 में से 44 (25), बिलारियागंज में 221 में से 54 (24), अजमतगढ़ में 263 में से 71 (27), पाल्हनी में 168 में से 47 (28), रानी की सराय में 191 में से 50 (26), सथियाओं में 131 में से 26 (20), जहानगंज में 184 में से 39 (21), तबहरपुर में 182 में से 34 (19), मिर्जापुर में 182 में से 55 (30), मौहम्मदपुर में 136 में से 38 (28), पवाई में 174 में से 52 (30), फूलपुर में 165 में से 48 (29), मार्टिनगंज में 97 में से 21 (22), थकमा में 153 में से 27 (18), लालगंज में 204 में से 44 (22), तर्वा में 201 में से 47 (23), मेहनगर में 137 में से 31 (23) और पाल्हना विकास खण्ड में 85 में से 20 (24) हैं।
4. **1000 से 1999 जनसंख्या वाले ग्राम**— आजमगढ़ जनपद में इस वर्ग के ग्रामों की कुल संख्या 940 है जो जनपद के कुल 3800 आबाद ग्रामों का 25 प्रतिशत के समान है। ऐसे ग्रामों की संख्या अतरौलिया विकास खण्ड में कुल 163 में से 34 (21), कोईलसा में 157 में से 44 (28), अहिरौला में 208 में से 51 (25), महाराजगंज में 222 में से 39 (18), हरैया में 176 में से 39 (22), बिलारियागंज में 221 में से 62 (28), अजमतगढ़ में 263 में से 55 (21), पाल्हनी में 168 में से 47 (28), रानी की सराय में 191 में से 45 (24), सथियाओं में 131 में से 36 (27), जहानगंज में 184 में से 42 (23), तबहरपुर में 182 में से 58 (32), मिर्जापुर में 182 में से 37 (20), मौहम्मदपुर में 136 में से 32 (24), पवाई में 174 में से 54 (31), फूलपुर में 165 में से 37 (22), मार्टिनगंज में 97 में से 31 (32), थकमा में 153 में से 44 (29), लालगंज में 204 में से 44 (22), तर्वा में 201 में से 48 (24), मेहनगर में 137 में से 39 (28) और पाल्हना विकास खण्ड में 85 में से 22 (26) हैं।
5. **2000 से 4999 जनसंख्या वाले ग्राम**— आजमगढ़ जनपद में इस वर्ग के ग्रामों की कुल संख्या 514 है जो जनपद के कुल 3800 आबाद ग्रामों का 14 प्रतिशत के समान है। ऐसे ग्रामों की संख्या अतरौलिया विकास खण्ड में कुल 163 में से 10 (6), कोईलसा में 157 में से 23 (15), अहिरौला में 208 में से 21 (10), महाराजगंज में 222 में से 17 (8), हरैया में 176 में से 22 (12), बिलारियागंज में 221 में से 31 (14), अजमतगढ़ में 263 में से 19 (7), पाल्हनी में 168 में से 27 (16), रानी की सराय में 191 में से 13 (7), सथियाओं में 131 में से 31 (24), जहानगंज में 184 में से 17 (9), तबहरपुर में 182 में से 21 (12), मिर्जापुर में 182 में से 23 (13), मौहम्मदपुर में 136 में से 21 (15), पवाई में 174 में से 258 (14), फूलपुर में 165 में से 33 (20), मार्टिनगंज में 97 में से 30 (31), थकमा में 153 में से 30 (20), लालगंज में 204 में से 29 (14), तर्वा में 201 में से 22 (11), मेहनगर में 137 में से 30 (22) और पाल्हना विकास खण्ड में 85 में से 19 (22) हैं।

सारणी सं० 6 :ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का वितरण (ग्रामों के आकार के अनुसार) 2011

क्रम	विकास खण्ड का नाम	आबाद ग्रामों की संख्या	कुल ग्रामीण जनसंख्या			200 से कम जनसंख्या वाले ग्राम	200-499 व्यक्ति वाले ग्राम	500-999 जनसंख्या वाले ग्राम
			व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला			
1	अतरौलिया	163	128,503	62,868	65,635	26 (16 %)	42 (26 %)	50 (31 %)
2	कोलसा	157	182,846	89,393	93,453	17 (11 %)	27 (17 %)	45 (29 %)
3	अहिरौला	208	205,398	102,363	103,035	29 (14 %)	40 (19 %)	66 (32 %)
4	महाराजगंज	222	187,648	93,055	94,593	65 (29 %)	48 (22 %)	49 (22 %)
5	हररैया	176	199,665	99,061	100,604	37 (21 %)	30 (17 %)	44 (25 %)
6	बिलारियागंज	221	252,989	126,529	126,460	28 (13 %)	44 (20 %)	54 (24 %)
7	अजमतगढ़	263	217,374	107,714	109,660	54 (21 %)	62 (24 %)	71 (27 %)
8	पाल्हनी	168	204,970	105,371	99,599	20 (12 %)	26 (15 %)	47 (28 %)
9	रानी की सराय	191	183,173	91,220	91,953	38 (20 %)	41 (21 %)	50 (26 %)
10	सथियाओं	131	205,176	103,885	101,291	21 (16 %)	9 (7 %)	26 (20 %)
11	जहानगंज	184	166,973	83,373	83,600	29 (16 %)	55 (30 %)	39 (21 %)
12	तहबरपुर	182	176,810	86,767	90,043	34 (19 %)	35 (19 %)	34 (19 %)
13	मिर्जापुर	182	208,972	102,485	106,487	24 (13 %)	37 (20 %)	55 (30 %)
14	मौहम्मदपुर	136	193,918	94,835	99,083	21 (15 %)	17 (12 %)	38 (28 %)
15	पवाई	174	212,099	105,139	106,960	8 (5 %)	32 (18 %)	52 (30 %)
16	फूलपुर	165	207,205	101,490	105,715	16 (10 %)	29 (18 %)	48 (29 %)
17	मार्टिनगंज	97	194,591	93,387	101,204	3 (3 %)	6 (6 %)	21 (22 %)
18	थेकमा	153	199,593	96,242	103,351	22 (14 %)	28 (18 %)	27 (18 %)
19	लालगंज	204	204,751	98,687	106,064	37 (18 %)	49 (24 %)	44 (22 %)
20	तर्वा	201	191,727	94,322	97,405	38 (19 %)	43 (21 %)	47 (23 %)
21	मेहनगर	137	183,112	90,217	92,895	9 (7 %)	27 (20 %)	31 (23 %)
22	पाल्हना	85	113,019	54,304	58,715	14 (16 %)	9 (11 %)	20 (24 %)
	कुल योग	3,800	4,220,512	2,082,707	2,137,805	590 (16 %)	736 (19 %)	958 (25 %)

स्रोत: 1. भारत की जनगणना 2011, 2. उत्तर प्रदेश की जनगणना 2011,

3. आजमगढ़ जनपद प्राथमिक जनगणना सार हस्तपुस्तिका भाग 12 अ एवं ब, 2011।

सारणी सं० 7: ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का वितरण (ग्रामों के आकार के अनुसार) (अ)

क्रम	विकास खण्ड का नाम	आबाद ग्रामों की संख्या	1000-1999 जनसंख्या वाले ग्राम	2000-4999 जनसंख्या वाले ग्राम	5000-9999 जनसंख्या वाले ग्राम	10000 से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले ग्राम
1	अतरौलिया	163	34 (21%)	10 (6%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)
2	कोलसा	157	44 (28%)	23 (15%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)
3	अहिरौला	208	51 (25%)	21 (10%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)
4	महाराजगंज	222	39 (18%)	17 (8%)	4 (2%)	0 (0%)
5	हररैया	176	39 (22%)	22 (12%)	3 (2%)	1 (1%)
6	बिलारियागंज	221	62 (28%)	31 (14%)	2 (1%)	0 (0%)
7	अजमतगढ़	263	55 (21%)	19 (7%)	2 (1%)	0 (0%)
8	पाल्हनी	168	47 (28%)	27 (16%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)
9	रानी की सराय	191	45 (24%)	13 (7%)	3 (2%)	1 (1%)
10	सथियाओं	131	36 (27%)	31 (24%)	8 (6%)	0 (0%)
11	जहानगंज	184	42 (23%)	17 (9%)	2 (1%)	0 (0%)
12	तहबरपुर	182	58 (32%)	21 (12%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
13	मिर्जापुर	182	37 (20%)	23 (13%)	6 (3%)	0 (0%)
14	मौहम्मदपुर	136	32 (24%)	21 (15%)	6 (4%)	1 (1%)
15	पवाई	174	54 (31%)	25 (14%)	3 (2%)	0 (0%)
16	फूलपुर	165	37 (22%)	33 (20%)	2 (1%)	0 (0%)
17	मार्टिनगंज	97	31 (32%)	30 (31%)	6 (6%)	0 (0%)
18	थेकमा	153	44 (29%)	30 (20%)	2 (1%)	0 (0%)
19	लालगंज	204	44 (22%)	29 (14%)	1 (0%)	0 (0%)
20	तर्वा	201	48 (24%)	22 (11%)	3 (1%)	0 (0%)
21	मेहनगर	137	39 (28%)	30 (22%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)
22	पाल्हना	85	22 (26%)	19 (22%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)
	कुल योग	3,800	940 (25%)	514 (14%)	59 (2%)	3 (0%)

स्रोत: 1. भारत की जनगणना 2011, 2. उत्तर प्रदेश की जनगणना 2011,

3. आजमगढ़ जनपद प्राथमिक जनगणना सार हस्तपुस्तिका भाग 12 अ एवं ब, 2011।

6. **5000 से 9999 जनसंख्या वाले ग्राम**— आजमगढ़ जनपद में इस वर्ग के ग्रामों की कुल संख्या 59 है जो जनपद के कुल 3800 आबाद ग्रामों का 2 प्रतिशत के समान है। ऐसे ग्रामों की संख्या अतरौलिया विकास खण्ड में कुल 163 में से 1 (1), कोलसा में 157 में से 1 (1), अहिरौला में 208 में से 1 (1), महाराजगंज में 222 में से 4 (2), हररैया में 176 में से 3 (2), बिलारियागंज में 221 में से 2 (1), अजमतगढ़ में 263 में से 2 (1), पाल्हनी में 168 में से 1 (1), रानी की सराय में 191 में से 3 (2), सथियाओं में 131 में से 8 (6), जहानगंज में 184 में से 2 (1), तहबरपुर में 182 में से 0 (0), मिर्जापुर में 182 में से 6 (3), मौहम्मदपुर में 136 में से 6 (4), पवाई में 174 में से 3 (2), फूलपुर में 165 में से 2 (1), मार्टिनगंज में 97 में से 6 (6), थेकमा में 153 में से 2 (1), लालगंज में 204 में से 1 (0.5), तर्वा में 201 में से 3 (1), मेहनगर में 137 में से 1 (1) और पाल्हना विकास खण्ड में 85 में से 1 (1) हैं।
7. **10000 से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले ग्राम**— आजमगढ़ जनपद में इस वर्ग के ग्रामों की कुल संख्या 3 है जो जनपद के कुल 3800 आबाद ग्रामों का 0.007 प्रतिशत के समान है। ऐसे ग्राम हररैया, रानी की सराय और मौहम्मदपुर तीनों विकास खण्ड में एक-एक है। शेष में से किसी भी विकास खण्ड में इस वर्ग के ग्राम नहीं हैं।

निष्कर्ष

उपरोक्त विवरण से स्पष्ट है कि आजमगढ़ जनपद (46,13,913) उत्तर प्रदेश का ग्रामीण जनसंख्या वाला जनपद है। 2011 में इसकी जनसंख्या इलाहाबाद जनपद (59,54,391) के बाद सर्वाधिक थी। अच्छी बात यह है कि 2001-2011 के दशक में जनपद की कुल वृद्धि दर (14.60 प्रतिशत) ग्रामीण जनसंख्या वृद्धिदर (13.69 प्रतिशत) के साथ-साथ नगरीय जनसंख्या की वृद्धि दर (24.42 प्रतिशत) भी संतोषजनक रही है। नगरीय वृद्धि दर का अधिक होना इसलिए ज्यादा प्रभावकारी नहीं है क्योंकि जनपद की नगरीय जनसंख्या बहुत ही कम (8.53 प्रतिशत) है।

संदर्भ सूची

भारत की जनगणना 2011 अन्तिम आंकड़े।

भारत की जनगणना 2011, उत्तर प्रदेश के जनसंख्या आंकड़े 2011,

आजमगढ़ जनपद प्राथमिक आँकड़े- भाग 12 अ एवं ब की हस्तपुस्तिकाएं।

आजमगढ़ जनपद की सांख्यिकीय पत्रिका 2016-17।

आजमगढ़ जनपद, डिस्ट्रिक्ट गजेटियर 1981।

वाडिया, डी0 एन0 : जियोलोजी ऑफ इण्डिया, लन्दन, 1952।

आर. एल. सिंह : इण्डिया : ए रीजनल ज्योग्राफी, वाराणसी (1971)।

आर0 सी0 तिवारी : अधिवास भूगोल, प्रयाग पुस्तक सदन, इलाहाबाद।

चान्दना, आर0 सी0 : जनसंख्या भूगोल: द्वितीय संस्करण, कल्याणजी पब्लिकेशन, राजेन्द्र नगर लुधियाना।

हीरालाल यादव : जनसंख्या भूगोल, राधा पब्लिकेशन, नई दिल्ली।

चौहान एवं गौतम : भारत का भूगोल, रस्तोगी प्रकाशन, मेरठ।

समाज के सर्वांगीण विकास में कामगार महिलाओं की भूमिका

जयश्री शुक्ला*

डॉ सुजीत कुमार**

संक्षिप्तिका

भारत एक विकासशील देश है तथा उसकी अर्थव्यवस्था संसार की सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था में बेशुमार है। परंतु जी-20 देशों की सूची में भारत कामगार महिलाओं की अर्थव्यवस्था एवं सामाजिक सहभागिता की दृष्टि से केवल पाकिस्तान से ही आगे है। ऐसा माना जाता है कि जिस समाज की अर्थव्यवस्था एवं समाज में वहाँ की जनसंख्या के आधे भाग में महिलाएं हो और उनकी आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक सहभागिता को दरकिनार किया जाये तो, उस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में विकास की गति मध्यम होती जाती है। मुस्लिम देश इराक की जब हम बात करते हैं तो, इस देश का विकास हमसे बहुत आगे है। इसका मुख्य कारण वहाँ की महिलाओं का देश की प्रगति में एवं समाज में उचित स्थान प्राप्त होना है, समाज में महिला-पुरुष के बीच लैंगिक भेदभाव का कम होना तथा उनके योगदान को महत्व देना है।

ऐसे देशों में महिला साक्षरता, शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण, रिसर्च, श्रम, नियोजन आदि का स्तर समान होने के कारण वस्तु एवं सेवा क्षेत्रों के "उत्पादन" में सतत् एवं सक्रिय सहभागिता का होना है। इस दृष्टि से भारत सर्वाधिक जीटीपी का वार्षिक वृद्धि वाला देश होते हुए भी विकास व विकास के विवरण में बहुत ही पिछड़ा है। इसका पहला कारण यहां का पितृसत्तात्मक समाज का होना है और दूसरा महिलाओं की सामाजिक, पारिवारिक, मनोवैज्ञानिक, शैक्षिक एवं सबसे महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक स्थिति का कमजोर होना है। जिसका प्रभाव प्रत्यक्ष एवं अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से किसी भी देश के समाज एवं परिवार की अर्थव्यवस्था पर पड़ता है।

हमारे देश में लगभग 75 प्रतिशत सक्षम महिलाएं ऐसी हैं, जो किसी ना किसी कारण से नौकरी या व्यवसाय नहीं कर पाती हैं। जिससे उन्हें आर्थिक समस्याओं से दो-चार होना पड़ता है। सरकार एवं समाज उन्हें शिक्षित करने में, व्यवसाय प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने में एवं अन्य क्षेत्रों में दक्ष बनाने का प्रयास करता है अर्थात् उन पर निवेश करता है। फलस्वरूप वह चाहता है कि जो उसने निवेश किया है वह प्रतिफल के रूप में उसे मिले अर्थात् देश की पूंजीवादी अर्थव्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने में उसकी पूर्ण सहभागिता प्राप्त हो।⁽¹⁾

मुख्य बिंदु— कारगर महिलाएं, सामाजिक परिवेश, आर्थिक परिस्थितियां, सामाजिक नेतृत्व।

प्रस्तावना

किसी भी देश के संसाधन उस देश के विकास एवं आर्थिक उपयोग का आधार होते हैं और जब बात महिला एवं पुरुष की हो अर्थात् लिंग समानुपात की तो यह और भी महत्वपूर्ण हो जाती है। हमें महिला व पुरुष में भेदभाव न करते हुए उन्हें एक व्यक्ति या देश के एक सामान्य नागरिक के रूप में देखना चाहिए। पितृसत्तात्मक समाज की प्रधानतावश रात्रि में महिलाएं घर से बाहर कार्य नहीं कर सकती हैं, केवल लड़कियों के प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए अतिरिक्त व्यवस्था इत्यादि समाज में फैंली कुरीतियाँ, महिलाओं के अस्तित्व को आघात कर रही हैं। ऐसा नहीं होने पर ही महिलाएं स्वतंत्र रूप से देश व परिवार के आर्थिक विकास में पूर्ण सहयोग दे पाएंगी।

सभी विकसित देशों में महिलाओं को समान अधिकार, आत्मविश्वास, आत्मनिर्भर अर्थात् एक शब्द में कहें तो महिला सशक्तिकरण की बात करते हैं। पर अब समय केवल बात करने का नहीं है। हमें इसे जमीनी रूप में क्रियान्वित करना होगा। महिला अधिकारों तथा सशक्तिकरण के कानूनों व नियमों का उल्लंघन होने पर उचित कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए तथा दोषी को उचित दण्ड दिया जाये।

भारतीय समाज में महिलाओं से संबंधित विभिन्न नियमों, कानूनों एवं अधिकारों की प्रधानता है, परंतु पुरुष प्रधान समाज होने के कारण, उनमें आवश्यकतानुसार पुरुष अपने हित के अनुसार परिवर्तन कर लेते हैं। जिसके कारण भारत विकास के उच्चतम स्तर को प्राप्त करने में अभी भी बहुत पीछे हैं।⁽²⁾

यह भारतीय समाज की रूढ़िवादी सोच या अहंकारी मानसिकता का ही परिणाम है कि हम महिलाओं के लिए 20 या एक तिहाई आरक्षण की बात करते हैं। जबकि अन्य विकसित एवं विकासशील देशों में हर क्षेत्र जैसे— शिक्षा, पुलिस बल, मार्केटिंग, प्रबंधन इत्यादि में महिलाओं की सहभागिता पुरुष की तुलना में बहुत अधिक है। यही स्थिति राजनीति एवं देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की भी है। देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को संतुलित एवं निरंतर प्रगतिशील रखने के लिए देश की महिलाओं को बराबर का अधिकार देने की आवश्यकता है। देश के आर्थिक विकास में वृद्धि के लिए महिलाओं का शक्तिशाली होना बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि वे तुलनात्मक रूप से अधिक संवेदनशील, तर्कपूर्ण, उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण, लगनशील

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व कार्य के प्रति समर्पित होती है। इसकी पुष्टि इस बात से की जा सकती है कि पिछले 3 दशकों से भ्रष्टाचार के मामलों के होने पर भी महिलाओं का नाम अपवाद के रूप में सामने आया है।

केंद्रीय एवं राज्य सरकारों में जितनी भी अधिकारिक पद है उसमें अधिकतर पदों पर महिला अधिकारियों का तुलनात्मक "उत्पादक" अधिक है। इस प्रकार यदि भारत को अपनी विकास दर बढ़ाना है, उसे विकास के वितरण तथा समन्वय को सुदृढ़ करना है तो, महिला श्रम शक्ति को प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु उचित कार्यों का क्रियान्वयन भी आवश्यक है।⁽³⁾

सामाजिक परिदृश्य में महिलाओं की भूमिका

प्राचीन काल से ही महिलाओं को समाज में महत्व स्थान प्राप्त है। यदि यह कहा जाये कि महिलाएं ही भारतीय समाज के अस्तित्व की नींव हैं, तो इसमें कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। भारतीय समाज में महिलाओं को विभिन्न रूप में स्वीकार किया जाता है तथा उनके यह रूप सच में पूजनीय है। वह एक व्यक्ति होते हुए भी, एक साथ विभिन्न भूमिकाओं का निर्वहन करती है। वह शिक्षिका है, एक कुशल व्यवसायी है, संरक्षक है, इत्यादि विभिन्न भूमिकाओं में इनका योगदान नगण्य है। परंतु अभी भी विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में आवश्यकता है उन्हें वास्तविकता में सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं राजनैतिक न्याय प्रदान करने की। ताकि वर्तमान समाज में परिवर्तन आये और उनकी पारिवारिक स्थिति एवं भूमिका को महत्वपूर्ण बनाया जा सके। समाज में महिलाओं की स्थिति में परिवर्तन लाने के लिए विभिन्न समाज सुधारकों ने अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई हैं जिसमें स्वामी दयानन्द द्वारा स्त्री शिक्षा पर बल एवं बाल विवाह का विरोध किया जाना सम्मिलित है। राजा राममोहन राय ने सती प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए संघर्ष किया। परिणाम स्वरूप विभिन्न कानूनों एवं नियमों का प्रावधान कर महिलाओं की स्थिति में सुधार के लिए प्रयास किए गये।⁽⁴⁾

समाज में महिलाओं के विभिन्न रूप एवं कर्तव्य—⁽⁵⁾

मां के रूप में

एक महिला मां के रूप में एक बच्चे को जन्म देती है, उसका भरण पोषण करती है, उसमें नैतिक एवं चारित्रिक गुणों का संचार करती है तथा उसे इस योग्य बनाती है कि वह देश के प्रति अपनी जिम्मेदारी को समझे तथा राष्ट्र निर्माण व विकास में अपना योगदान दे। एक माँ ही है जो बच्चों में बहुआयामी व्यक्तित्व का निर्माण एवं सृजनकर उसे राष्ट्र निर्माता के रूप में समाज के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करती हैं। नेपोलियन बोनापार्ट ने मां की गरिमा को प्रस्तुत करते हुए कहा है कि "मुझे एक योग्य माँ दे दो, मैं तुम्हें एक योग्य राष्ट्र दूंगा।" अर्थात् माँ के स्वरूप का राष्ट्र निर्माण एवं विकास में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है।

पत्नी/गृहणी के रूप में

भारतीय समाज में गृहणियाँ परिवार की मुख्य "धुरी" मानी जाती है। एक गृहणी के रूप में राष्ट्र निर्माण में अपना सहयोग देना एवं अन्नपूर्णा के रूप में परिवार के लोगों का भरण-पोषण करना, इनका महत्व कर्तव्य है। एक गृहणी परिवार के सभी सदस्यों की जरूरतों को ध्यान में रखकर उसे पूर्ण करने के लिए वचनबद्ध होती है तथा समस्या आने पर उसका समाधान करने के लिए भी तत्पर रहती है। उदाहरणार्थ 2016 में नोटबंदी। जिसके कारण बहुत से परिवारों को आर्थिक मंदी से नहीं गुजरना पड़ा था।

भारतीय संस्कृति एवं परंपराओं को संरक्षिका के रूप में

भारतीय महिलाएं संस्कृति व परंपराओं की संरक्षिका के रूप में इसे एक पीढ़ी से दूसरी पीढ़ी को हस्तांतरित करती है। हमारा देश संपूर्ण विश्व में "विश्वगुरु" के रूप में विख्यात है। यह ख्याति उसे महिलाओं के कारण ही मिली है, इसलिये भारत को विभिन्न संस्कृतियों एवं परम्पराओं का देश कहा जाता है।

सामाजिक, शैक्षिक, धार्मिक सहभागिनी के रूप में

भारतीय संस्कृति की संरक्षिका के रूप में उसे एक पीढ़ी से दूसरी पीढ़ी को प्रदान करना महत्वपूर्ण है। अतः महिलाएं इस हस्तान्तरण द्वारा सामाजिक, शैक्षिक, धार्मिक कार्य, व्यक्ति, परिवार, समाज और राष्ट्र को सुसंगठित व सशक्त बनाने हेतु प्रयास करती हैं। कहा जाता है कि सशक्त महिला, सशक्त समाज की आधारशिला होती है। वह बच्चे की प्रथम शिक्षिका के रूप में अपने कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन करती है। वैदिक विदुषी महिलाओं का राष्ट्र निर्माण में योगदान अभूतपूर्व है।

स्वयंसेविका के रूप में

महिलाएं समाज के विकास के लिए स्वयंसेविका के रूप में अपना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे रही हैं। चाहे वह सामाजिक सुधार, घरेलू और सामाजिक हिंसा के प्रति, महिलाओं की शिक्षा आदि। महिला स्वयंसेविकाओं को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर महत्वपूर्ण प्रोत्साहन कार्यक्रमों एवं योजनाओं को चलाया गया। जिससे महिला स्वयंसेविकाओं की संख्या में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई। जिसका प्रभाव सामाजिक परिवर्तन में देखा जा सकता है। महिला स्वयंसेविकाओं को प्रोत्साहित एवं सम्मानित करने के लिए सरकारी योजनाओं जैसे नारीशक्ति पुरस्कार, महिला पुलिस स्वयं सेविका योजना आदि का क्रियान्वयन विभिन्न राज्यों में सफलतापूर्वक हो रहा है।

एक उद्यमी के रूप में

वर्तमान में महिलाओं का एक नये रूप में अवतरण हुआ है। यह रूप है उनका उद्यमी अर्थात् व्यवसायी होना। आज महिलाएं अपने को आत्मनिर्भर बनाकर एक परिवार की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने हेतु विभिन्न प्रकार के कार्य/नौकरियां

कर रही हैं। जिसके कारण वह परिवार की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार के साथ-साथ देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ बनाने में अपना विशेष योगदान प्रदान कर रही है।

महिलाएं न्यायिका रूप में

महिलाओं को जब से संवैधानिक एवं विधिक अधिकार दिया गया है, तब से महिलाओं की सामाजिक सहभागिता एवं विकास में बढ़ोत्तरी हुयी है, विशेषकर कामगार महिला में। इसका मुख्य कारण उनकी शिक्षा, सरकारी योजनाओं के प्रति जागरूकता इत्यादि। ब्रिघम यंग के द्वारा एक प्रसिद्ध कहावत है कि "अगर आप एक आदमी को शिक्षित कर रहे हैं तो आप सिर्फ एक आदमी को शिक्षित कर रहे हैं, पर अगर आप एक महिला को शिक्षित कर रहे हैं तो आप आने वाली पूरी पीढ़ी को शिक्षित कर रहे हैं।"

सामाजिक नेतृत्व के रूप में

जब भी बात नेतृत्व की होती थी तो महिलाओं को हमेशा पीछे रखा जाता था। जब से महिलाओं को समान अधिकार देकर समाज की मुख्य धारा से जोड़ा गया है, महिलाएं विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के सर्वोच्च पदों पर आसीन होकर, नेतृत्व करते हुए देश और समाज को निरन्तर प्रगति की ओर ले जा रही है, उदाहरणार्थ— चाहे उनका कार्यक्षेत्र समाज—संस्कृति, राजनीति हो या शिक्षा, साहित्य, उद्योग, खेल आदि।

महिला श्रमिक के रूप में

भारत की लगभग 50 प्रतिशत आबादी महिलाओं की है। जिसमें लगभग 13 करोड़ महिलाएं "श्रमिक की भूमिका में" देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में प्रत्यक्ष रूप से अपना पूर्ण सहयोग प्रदान कर रही है। घरेलू दायित्वों जैसे "परम्परागत भूमिका" की जगह श्रमिक की "गैर-परम्परागत भूमिका" में वे निरन्तर प्रयत्नशील हैं।

स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद स्त्रियों की स्थिति, स्वतंत्रता और दशा में परिवर्तन देखने को मिला। भारतीय संविधान ने पुरुष एवं महिला को समान अधिकार प्रदान किये हैं। स्त्री शिक्षा को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए स्त्रियों को निःशुल्क शिक्षा एवं छात्रवृत्ति का प्रावधान किया गया। परिणाम स्वरूप आज जल, थल, वायु कोई भी स्थान ऐसा नहीं है, जहां महिलाओं ने अपनी उपस्थिति दर्ज ना कर ली हो।

भारतीय समाज एक कृषि प्रधान समाज है। जिसमें कृषि, हस्तशिल्प के कार्यों में संलग्न कारीगर तथा अन्य सेवा में कार्यरत व्यक्ति, यह तीनों देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में तीन मुख्य स्तंभ हैं। इन तीनों वर्गों में महिलाओं की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि करनी हो, हस्तशिल्प द्वारा अपने देश को विश्व में प्रदर्शित करना हो या अन्य क्षेत्रों अपनी योग्यता का प्रदर्शन करना हो, सभी स्थानों पर अपने सहयोग द्वारा देश की प्रगति में अपना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान प्रदान करती हैं।⁽⁶⁾

प्राचीन भारत की बात करें तो उस समय महिलाओं को आर्थिक जीवन में भाग लेने का जितना अवसर प्राप्त था, वह अवसर मध्ययुगीन भारत में आते आते कम हो गया था। जिसका कारण समाज में व्याप्त सामाजिक कुरीतियां थी। ब्रिटिश काल में भी लगभग यही स्थिति बनी हुई थी। महिलाओं की आर्थिक स्थिति की निम्नता का प्रमुख कारण ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक नीति थी। जिसके अंतर्गत कुटीर उद्योग एवं हस्तशिल्प कौशल का लोप था। इन कार्यों में कार्यरत अधिकतर महिलाएं थी।

परिवर्तन की लहर के परिणाम स्वरूप आर्थिक मूल्यों का नवीनीकरण हुआ। जिसमें आर्थिक लाभ, सफलता एवं उपलब्धियों को प्रोत्साहित किया गया। परंतु महिलाओं के प्रति समाज की विचारधारा में कोई विशेष परिवर्तन देखने को नहीं मिला। सरकारी अर्द्ध सरकारी तथा निजी संगठनों के द्वारा महिलाओं की स्थिति में परिवर्तन हेतु नियोजन एवं विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों का क्रियान्वयन किया गया। परंतु फिर भी भारतीय समाज ने महिलाओं को आर्थिक एवं राजनैतिक क्रियाकलापों से दूर ही रखा। इन क्षेत्रों में उनके सहयोग को कभी प्रत्यक्ष रूप से स्वीकार नहीं किया गया। देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की आर्थिक परिस्थितियों में महिलाओं की सहभागिता और पुरुषों के समान आर्थिक अवसरों एवं अधिकारों के बीच विवादास्पद तीन बिंदु केंद्र में हैं—⁽⁷⁾

1- पराधीनता

महिलाओं का पुरुषों पर आर्थिक रूप से पराधीन एवं आश्रित होना सामाजिक रूप से अप्रत्याशित है। समाज द्वारा पुरुष एवं स्त्री का कार्य का विभाजन किया गया है। जिसमें पुरुष का कार्य घर से बाहर जाकर धन कमाना और परिवार का भरण-पोषण करना है। वहीं दूसरी तरफ महिलाओं का कार्य परिवार की जिम्मेदारी एवं गृहकार्य तक ही सीमित है। उन्हें सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक कार्य क्षेत्र से दूर रहना चाहिए। मार्क्स के अनुसार "नारी शक्ति और पुरुष के बराबर उसकी समानता तब तक संभव नहीं है, जब तक की महिलाओं को केवल ग्रहणी के कार्य पर केंद्रित रखा जाये। उसे सामाजिक रूप से उत्पादक कार्यों में संलग्न किया जाये।

महात्मा गांधी ने महिलाओं को महिलाओं की दीन दशा पर अपने विचार प्रस्तुत करते हुए लिखा है कि "भारतीय समाज महिलाओं को केवल संतान उत्पन्न करने, परिवार के सदस्यों की सेवा करने एवं गृह कार्यों को करने का माध्यम माना जाता है। उसे घर की दासी बना दिया जाता है और जब वह कार्य करने के लिए घर से बाहर जाती है, तो उन्हें पुरुषों की तुलना में कम वेतन दिया जाता है। जबकि वह पुरुषों की अपेक्षा अधिक मेहनत वाले कार्य करती हैं। इस प्रकार से यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि सामाजिक न्याय और मानव अधिकार के रूप में महिलाओं को उनकी आर्थिक समस्या से निजात दिलाते हुए, उन्हें आर्थिक रूप से सक्षम बनाया जाये।

2-सामाजिक सोच

सामाजिक हित में यह आवश्यक है कि मानवीय संसाधनों का प्रभावी रूप से प्रयोग किया जाये। विकास का पूर्ण लाभ तभी मिल सकता है, जब हम महिलाओं को आर्थिक क्रियान्वयन से पूर्ण रूप से जोड़ पाये। महिलाओं के प्रति विभेदीकरण, मानवीय गरिमा एवं परिवार समाज सभी के लिए अकल्याणकारी हैं। महिलाओं की हर क्षेत्र में समान भागीदारी केवल स्त्रियों के विकास के लिए नहीं वरन् संपूर्ण देश के विकास के लिए आवश्यक है।

3- सामाजिक आर्थिक और राजनीतिक परिवर्तन

सामाजिक आर्थिक और राजनीतिक परिवर्तन के कारण यह आवश्यकता सामने आई है कि समाज के सभी सदस्यों को ज्ञान और क्रिया का लाभ प्राप्त हो। आधुनिक समाज में जनसंख्या और सामाजिक क्षेत्रों में परिवर्तन होने के कारण परिवार और समाज में स्त्रियों की भूमिका में भी परिवर्तन आया है। सामाजिक व्यवस्था में संतुलन लाने के लिए महिलाओं की भूमिका में परिवर्तन आवश्यक है।

उपरोक्त तीनों तथ्यों के आधार पर हम कह सकते हैं कि महिलाओं को आर्थिक रूप से अधिक सुदृढ़ बनाने की आवश्यकता है। उनकी स्थिति पुरुषों के समान हो जाये। समकालीन भारतीय समाज में महिलाओं की सहयोग का विश्लेषण करने से पूर्व यह आवश्यक है कि हम परंपरागत भारतीय समाज में महिलाओं की आर्थिक अर्थव्यवस्था में वृद्धि में उनकी सहभागिता का मूल्यांकन करें।

भारतीय आर्थिक परिस्थितियों में भारतीय महिलाओं की भूमिका-

किसी भी देश की जनसंख्या का प्रभाव उसके सामाजिक परिस्थितियों में देखा जा सकता है। आर्थिक परिस्थितियों से तात्पर्य आर्थिक क्रियाकलापों में भागीदारी के अवसर, अधिकार एवं भूमिका से हैं। महिलाओं की आर्थिक सहभागिता को समाज के विकास का केंद्र माना जाता है। महिलाओं का सामाजिक सहयोग, सामाजिक अभिवृत्तियों, सभ्यताओं, संस्कृतियों व संस्थाओं आदि को प्रभावित करता है।

मध्ययुगीन भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन काल में समाज सामन्तवादी युग के कारण औद्योगिक युग का प्रारंभ हुआ। इस युग का केंद्र उद्योग-धंधों के विस्तार पर केंद्रित था। धीरे-धीरे मशीन ने मानव हाथों का स्थान लेती जा रही थी। फैक्टरी उत्पादकता का प्रारंभ होने लगा था। जब तक हाथों से उत्पादन कार्य किया जाता था, उस क्षेत्र में महिलाओं की संख्या अधिक थी। परंतु जैसे-जैसे मशीनें आती गईं, इन क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं की सहभागिता में निरन्तर गिरावट देखने को मिली। इसके मुख्य कारण इस प्रकार थे-⁽⁶⁾

- महिलाओं का फैक्ट्री में जाकर कार्य करना कठिन था।
- दोहरी भूमिका के कारण परिवार एवं कार्यक्षेत्र के बीच संबंध स्थापित करना कठिन हो रहा था।
- परिवार वालों का महिलाओं के घर से बाहर जाकर कार्य या नौकरी करना गवारा नहीं था।
- सामाजिक कुरीतियों के चलते वह नौकरी नहीं कर पा रही थी।
- अशिक्षा इसका एक मुख्य कारण तो था साथ ही साथ मशीनी प्रशिक्षण का अभाव भी इसमें सम्मिलित था। निम्न कारणों के कारण महिलाओं की सहभागिता औद्योगिक अर्थव्यवस्था में सीमित तथा संकुचित रही। जहाँ तक कृषि क्षेत्र का विषय है, इस क्षेत्र में भी जमींदारी व पितृसत्तात्मक समाज के कारण भी इनकी संख्या में कमी आयी। उस समय जो कृषि संबंधी व्यवस्था लागू की गई थी, उसमें जमींदार जमीन का स्वामी तथा कर वसूलने का कार्य करता था। अर्थात् जातीय उच्चता एवं निम्नता के आधार पर भूमि स्वामित्व का निर्धारण होता था। इसके मुख्य कारण इस प्रकार हैं-⁽⁹⁾
- ❖ उच्च जाति के सदस्य जमींदार होंगे तथा कर वसूल करके ब्रिटिश सरकार के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करते थे। ब्रिटिश सरकार द्वारा इन जमींदारों को पर्याप्त शक्ति सुविधा एवं विशेष अधिकार दिया जाता था।
- ❖ निम्न तथा मध्यम जाति के लोग कृषि या मजदूरी के रूप में जीवन व्यतीत करने को बाध्य थे।
- ❖ जमींदारों को ब्रिटिश सरकार द्वारा वैधानिक सत्ता के लिए सामाजिक, आर्थिक और शक्ति प्रदान करके कृषि व मजदूरों के शोषण का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया।
- ❖ निम्न एवं मध्यम वर्ग की बेरोजगार महिलाएं इनके घरों में सस्ते श्रम का योगदान देकर, उनकी जमींदारी व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ बनाने लगीं।
- ❖ कृषिक महिलाओं को कृषि उत्पादन की प्रक्रिया में सम्मिलित किया गया परंतु जो स्थान उन्हें मिलना चाहिए था, वह उन्हें कभी प्राप्त नहीं हो सका।

स्वतंत्रयोत्तर उत्तर भारत में महिलाओं की आर्थिक सहभागिता में नए आयामों का उदय हुआ। परंतु इसकी जमीनी हकीकत कुछ और ही थी। एक ओर संविधान में महिलाओं के लिए समानता का अधिकार, समलैंगिकता का अधिकार, सभी क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं की सहभागिता में वृद्धि हेतु विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों को अपनाये जाने की बात कही गई, महिलाओं के शैक्षणिक एवं आर्थिक विकास में वृद्धि की जाएगी, इन कार्यक्रमों के अतिरिक्त रोजगार के अवसरों में वृद्धि के साथ-साथ उन्हें आर्थिक शक्ति एवं स्वतंत्रता के लिए नवीन योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित किये जाने की बात कही गई थी। वही दूसरी

तरफ विभिन्न अध्ययन स्पष्ट करते हैं कि उन महिलाओं की आर्थिक सहभागिता अधिक पायी जाती है, जिनके पारिवारिक स्तर अपेक्षाकृत निम्न होते हैं।

देश की आर्थिक क्रियाओं के आधार

किसी भी देश की आर्थिक क्रियाओं का आधार दो बातों पर निर्भर करता है— (1) संगठित क्षेत्र, (2) असंगठित क्षेत्र। संगठित क्षेत्र से तात्पर्य उद्योग, सरकारी नौकरी इत्यादि से लगाया जाता है। जिसमें सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की गई, सभी सुविधाओं का क्रियान्वयन नियमानुसार किया जाता है। वही असंगठित क्षेत्र से तात्पर्य असंगठित स्वरोजगार, छोटे उद्योग धन्धों, हस्तशिल्प उद्योग इत्यादि से लगाया जा सकता है। जिसमें सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की गई योजनाओं, कार्यक्रमों एवं सुविधाओं का क्रियान्वयन नाम मात्र के लिए किया जाता है।

भारतीय समाज में कामगार महिलाओं का अधिकतर भाग कृषि क्षेत्र में कार्यरत है। कृषि कार्य एवं स्वरोजगार के क्षेत्र में इनकी संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। परंतु असंगठित क्षेत्र में महिलाओं की सुरक्षा एक चिंता का विषय है। एक अध्ययन में कहा गया है कि विकास कार्यक्रम भी ऐसी आर्थिक क्रियाओं को प्रोत्साहित करते हैं, जो असंगठित क्षेत्र में होते हैं, क्योंकि इसमें नियमों एवं कानूनों का हस्तक्षेप ना के बराबर होता है तथा कम मजदूरी देकर अधिक कार्य लेना संभव होता है। अध्ययन यह स्पष्ट करता है कि महिला आश्रम की आपूर्ति परिवार की आय तथा स्थिति पर निर्भर करती है, ना कि उसके श्रम या मजदूरी पर।

असंगठित क्षेत्रों की महिलाओं की आर्थिक व्यवस्था का विश्लेषण सामाजिक न्याय नीति के आधार पर करने पर दो तथ्य सामने आते हैं— पहला जनसंख्या के निरंतर वृद्धि सीमान्त रेखा पर निवास करती है। दूसरा— असंगठित क्षेत्र में कम मजदूरी पर श्रम शक्ति उपलब्ध होना।⁽¹⁰⁾

सामाजिक परिदृश्य में परिवर्तन हेतु सुझाव

महिलाओं की सामाजिक स्थिति में परिवर्तन हेतु निम्न उपाये किये जाने चाहिये—⁽¹¹⁾

- समाज में फ़ैली लैंगिक असमानता को समाप्त करके महिला-पुरुष समानता को प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए।
- महिला उद्यमियों को स्वरोजगार स्थापित करने एवं बढ़ाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए।
- महिला श्रमिकों को मनरेगा जैसी परियोजना से लाभान्वित किया जाना चाहिए।
- महिलाओं के बच्चों की देखभाल संबंधी नियमों का सरकार द्वारा सही क्रियान्वयन करने के प्रयास किए जाने चाहिए।
- कामगार महिलाओं को प्रसूति अवकाश की सुविधा सवेतन देनी चाहिए।
- सरकार द्वारा ऐसे कार्यक्रमों का समय-समय पर क्रियान्वयन किया जाना चाहिए, जो कामगार महिलाओं की आर्थिक स्थिति में बढ़ोत्तरी कर सके।
- महिलाओं के स्वरोजगार स्थापित करने हेतु आर्थिक सहायता के साथ प्रशिक्षण की सुविधा भी प्रदान करनी चाहिए।
- ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सरकारी योजना, अधिकारों, नियमों इत्यादि की जागरूकता के लिए उचित प्रयास किये जाने चाहिए। समाज में फ़ैली कुरीतियों को वर्तमान सामाजिक परिदृश्य में देखते हुए परिवर्तित किया जाना चाहिए।
- समाज के साथ-साथ पारिवारिक सोच में भी परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है।

निष्कर्ष

भारत की सामाजिक व आर्थिक विकास की प्रक्रिया पर दृष्टि डालते हुए यह ज्ञात होता है कि कामगार महिलाओं की स्थिति सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, मान्यताओं, संस्कारों, पुरुष प्रधान समाज, पितृसत्तात्मक सत्ता का परिवार पर प्रभाव, महिलाओं की प्रतिबद्धता, आर्थिक सहभागिता को विस्तृत करने में सामाजिक आर्थिक विकास, ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण कार्यक्रम और महिला आरक्षण कार्यक्रमों एवं महिला सशक्तिकरण से संबंधित विभिन्न योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन हेतु पूर्ण सहयोग प्रदान कर रही है। किंतु दूसरी ओर विकास में महिलाओं की भागीदारी इसकी सच्चाई को प्रस्तुत करती हैं। अगर हम कामगार महिलाओं को आर्थिक शक्ति एवं उनकी प्रभावशीलता, उनकी सहभागिता को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो हमें सामाजिक एवं पारिवारिक दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। परिवार एवं समाज में उनकी कार्य और कर्तव्यों को मान्यता प्रदान करने की आवश्यकता है। समाज में नवीन प्रतिमाओं को स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है। जब हम ऐसे विभिन्न तथ्यों पर विचार कर पायेंगे और यह सोच पायेंगे कि महिलाओं के विकास के साथ-साथ देश विकास जुड़ा हुआ है, तभी काम कर महिलाओं को पूर्ण रूप से सशक्त कर पायेंगे। महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण से देश की आर्थिक अर्थव्यवस्था को भी परिवर्तित या विकसित करने का मार्ग प्रशस्त होगा।

महिलाओं को मिलने वाली सामाजिक, राजनैतिक और सार्वजनिक जीवन अपने हिसाब से जीने की स्वतन्त्रता उनके आत्मविश्वास में बढ़ोत्तरी करने में सहायक है।⁽¹²⁾

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Customer Perception on the JIO Net Work Services

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Abstract

The telecom industry has evolved very rapidly during last 10 – 15 years, from the basic telephony provided by BSNL, MTNL a government companies the other private players also came into the picture. The gradual progression from the basic telephony to mobile and other value added services to the users. Internet is the one of the important addition to the services. Recently Reliance Jio has made its presence in the market of Telecom Industry it is offering 4G Internet service and “FREE” Internet and Voice usage till Launch as pre – launch offer. It is a big game changer in the telecom industry as people has new choice and other telephonic and data service provider faces a new challenge to cope up with the situation. Today customer is the king in the telecom sector as it has many choice and preferences to opt a mobile handset and mobile connection for voice and data. In this paper the researcher is going to find the effect and awareness about the Jio Net work Services and what are the offerings made by the competitors like Vodafone, Airtel, BSNL etc. what is the marketing strategy opted by the Reliance Jio to capture the market and what could be the possible effect could be seen after the launch of Reliance Jio.

Key Words: Awareness of Jio Net work services, Customer perception, and Factors influence customer buying behavior

Introduction

“You want to see an angry person? Let me hear a cell phone go off.” In this way, mobiles have disrupted the human life to the maximum extent. India is one of the largest smart phones markets in the world in terms of volume. So many numbers of network services are available in this world and each and every firm is expected to maximize their market share and profit. India is currently the second largest telecommunication market and has the second highest number of internet users in the world. “JIO” the product of Reliance Jio Infocomm Ltd (RJIL) disrupted the business in the year September, 2016. It is the only Voice over Long-term Evolution (VOLTE) service in India. It has no separate charges for voice calls and all the calls are made over the internet. Jio- Sim provides high speed internet connectivity [4G], rich communication services and various digital services on free of cost. The Indian Telecom sector has been disrupted by the entry of the conglomerate, Reliance, through its offering Reliance JIO. Reliance has changed the game very much by offering the free voice calls and discounted data packs with its provision of a “basket of services.” It also offers handsets as part of “bundled services” where users can have the device as well as the service. Here are the ten ways the telecom industry disrupted after Jio’s entry.

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➤ **JIO In India**

India is currently the second largest telecommunication market with the second highest number of users in the world. The Indian Telecom sector has been severely disrupted by the entry of the conglomerate, Reliance, through its offering Reliance JIO services. Reliance changed the game very much with its offering of free voice and discounted data packs along with its provision of a “basket of services” complementing and supplementing the base mobile and Smartphone telephony. It is also offering handsets as part of “bundled services” with the device as well as the service. In the age of digital technology, this war is producing benefits to the customers. The objective of the present study is to analyze the dimensions of launching JIO in the Indian market on the customers as well as competitors. It also focuses on the problems faced by JIO subscribers by analyzing the satisfaction level of customers. To accomplish the above objectives, the questionnaire is designed and distributed to several customers of Telangana region. The collected data were inserted in to SPSS and analyzed by using univariate and multivariate techniques. The study reveals that the launch of JIO is successful in the Indian market and most of the customers were satisfied with JIO services.

➤ **History OF JIO Phone And Sim**

Now-a-days, no one is living without mobile phone. Many number of network services are available in this world. Especially, the study is focused on Reliance Jio network which has been founded in 2007. It covers all 22 telecom circles in India. The Reliance unit has been buying spectrum since 2010 under a plan to return this quarter to a market that now has more than 1 billion mobile subscribers. Reliance jio has appointed shahrukh Khan as their brand Ambassador. It invests into wireless unit of about 150 billion rupee. Jio have plan to issue 15 billion new share at Rs.10, each to existing shareholders. Reliance communications owns and operates the world's largest next generation IP enabled connectivity infrastructure which comprises 2,80,000 kilometers of fiber optic cable systems in India, USA, Europe, Middle East and the Asia Pacific region. Reliance Group ranks among India's top private sector business houses in terms of net worth.

➤ **Statement Of The Problem**

Even though, Reliance Jio network offers cost free services, the 100% satisfaction of its customer is a doubtful one. Although the customers are availing Jio services, they spend some amount for using other networks. If Reliance Jio fails to give the full satisfaction to its customer, it is difficult to sustain its image in the systematic nation. **Hence the study** is undertaken for the purpose of analyzing the satisfaction level of the customer of Jio network Services.

➤ **Need And Importance Of The Study**

The telecom industry in India is growing rapidly and recent studies showed the remarkable growth in the telecom sector. There is a rapid developing of network from 2G to 3G and recently 3G to 4G networks. The consumers were slowly adapting to 4G networks and were paying huge amount for 1 GB of data previously and when Reliance Jio launched the words of 4G network, Volte technology and free calling were considered as a revolutionary step in the telecom industry. Consumer was given free calling and free data and that too at 4G speed. At the same time the existing competitors were undergone sustaining mode and retaining their customer to get transferred in Jio network. It was a digital revolution witnessed by the Indian and it has changed the face of data operators in India. **This research paper** will throw light on business strategy adopted by the Jio network and study the Customer buying behaviour towards in reliance jio sim in karur district.

➤ **Objectives Of The Study**

- To analyse the impact of Reliance jio on customers.
- To know the problems faced by subscribers while using Jio network.
- To identify the customer satisfaction level towards Reliance jio
- To find out the factors influencing the customer
- To give opinion about the Reliance Jio services
- To know the awareness of customers about Jio network

➤ **Scope Of The Study**

The scope of the study is that to find out the level of customer satisfaction towards the Reliance 4G Jio and to find the customer's perception regarding quality, efficiency, price and free service. In telecommunication sector wider scope available in the world. This research will include data collection interviews and direct observation as a tool to identify the specific problems within the organization and trying to find out the subsequent remedies for the problems faced by the customers on using this Reliance 4G service.

➤ **Research Methodology Of The Study**

The present study is made to analyze the customer's preference towards Reliance Jio sim and Jio- Phone. It also aims to analyze the extent of satisfaction level of Reliance Jio. Questionnaires have been entrusted to 120 respondents for data collection but only 100 questionnaires were found complete for extracting information. Research methodology is purely and simply basic frame work for a study that guides the collection of data and analysis of the data. In customer surveys adopted this description research design in collection and analyzing of the data.

➤ **Research Design**

The research design that has been used for the study is Descriptive. This type of research is done with the help of questions that are formulated prior to the actual exercise of data collection.

➤ **Construction Of Tools**

The required data was collected through a questionnaire that was designed by the researcher.

➤ **Data Collection**

For the purpose of the present study. the data was collected from two sources.

❖ **Primary Sources**

❖ **Secondary Sources**

➤ **Primary Source**

Primary data has been collected through the structured Questionnaire for the purpose of collecting the responses from 50 respondents have been selected in the study area.

➤ **Secondary Source**

Secondary data has also been collected from the Books, Journals, Manuals and Websites for the purpose of the study.

➤ **Sample Size**

Considering the time and cost factor, the total sample respondent was random basis. The sample size was 100 people through the questionnaire method.

➤ **Statistical Tools**

This study has used the following statistical tools for analysis.

❖ **Percentage Analysis**

❖ **Chi-Square Test**

➤ **Period Of Study**

The data are collected for a period of one month January 2019 and the analysis and findings are done from Feb 2019 to March 2019.

➤ **Area Of Study**

This study is based on the data collected from customers' satisfaction in Karur district.

Review of Literature

Sreekumar D Menon (2016), conducted a study on customer perception towards public sector telecom company (BSNL) in mobile services. Customer satisfaction is the main goal of every organization. Satisfaction level is a function of difference between perceived performance and expectations. If the products performances exceed expectation, the customer is highly satisfied or delighted. If the performance matches the expectation the customer is satisfied and if the product performance fall shorts of expectation, the customer is dissatisfied. It depends on several factors like tangibility, reliability, assurance, superior service quality and so on.

The surveyed the level of satisfaction for 4G service in India has risen to 97 percent within a period of three months. A study was conducted by Bank of America Merrill Lynch back in September 2016. It was found that 96 percent of the customers were satisfied with the voice quality and 66 percent with data speeds that they received. High costs, however, remained a concern. The study said, "Our survey indicates that Jio's free service is gaining reasonable traction with 26 per cent using Jio as primary SIM and 21 percent as secondary SIM. Some 55 per cent of the surveyed users find Jio speed higher than that of other telcos" [6]. Meanwhile, 32 percent users said that they use Jio because it is fast and 28 percent said that it is cheap. A lot of people have issues with the voice calling feature.

Boobalan.C and Jayaraman (2017) identifies the customer satisfaction over Reliance Jio service in Dharmapuri district is more significant and the author relate the customer satisfaction is depend upon the income level and age factor and this paper also find the customer satisfaction and income level of Thanjavur district with special reference to Vallam area where the total population is approximately 14500 people where 500 are taken as sample for this research paper.

Shanmuga Priya.V (2017) studied on customer attitude perception towards branded broad band. This indicated that the broad band is the new oxygen. It opens up a large box of information with a single click of a button. Challenges are faced by domestic and international market players in investing the money to satisfy the customer. Market research is essential on a timely basis as there can be an attitude change from individual to individual from time to time.

Muhammed Ali. M (2016) studied on customer satisfaction of BSNL services in Kerela. It has been stated that BSNL is one of the leading telecommunication service providers in Kerala. Most of the studies conducted in this area indicate the exploring development of services provided by number telecommunication providers which opened new world to the customer around the world. This paper analyses the customer satisfaction of BSNL services provided in Kerala. Quality of service and maximum network coverage are the most important factor which satisfy the customers in relation to telecommunication.

Venkataraman.V (2016) analyzed the behavior of Mobile Phone users in Tiruchirappalli District. The consumer behavior is the act of individuals directly involve in obtaining and using economic goods and services. It includes the decision processes that precede and determine this act. So the researcher has made sincere attempt to analyze the consumer

behavior of mobile phones in the study area.

Ahammed.A.H (2017) analyzed the customer satisfaction differ for place to place because the tower capacity of the reliance 4G is almost vary from place to place and from region to region. This paper helps this study in a better manner when collecting the data from the customers.

Limitations Of The Study

Every study conducted has certain short coming. A few error have kept in despite of the best effort to avoid them but his is expected that our study findings are very much relevant yet this survey has also some limitation.

- ❖ **Availability of Time:** For conducting a research, one should have the availability of times so that he should provide time to the research. So time was another constraint the research has to be completed within the stipulated time of one year.
- ❖ **Small sample size:** The sample that I have taken was not enough. It does not represent the whole set of population.
- ❖ **Biased Responses:** Some respondents were not cooperative, I found biased responses from them, and they were taking the things in a wrong manner.
- ❖ **Limited Area:** The sample which is taken in the record is from the small area only from Karur district as compared to large population town. So there may be deviation due to this sample.
- ❖ **Lack of Experience:** Lack of experience was also a big limitation in this research.

Findings

- It is understand from the survey that 68% respondents are male and 32% respondents are female.
- It is found that majority of the respondents (45%) are in the age group of 31-40 years of age.
- It is exhibited that most of the respondents (42.00%) are Professional person.
- It is lucid that majority of the respondents (45.00%) are having Rs.7001-Rs.10000 as their monthly income.
- It is revealed that majority of the respondents (56.00%) are using the operator service of Airtel along with Jio services.
- It is lucid that majority of the respondents (56.00%) are spending the amount of Rs.100 – Rs.200 on their mobile phone per month.
- It is disclosed that most of the respondents (46.00%) are aware of Jio through mouth publicity and friends.

Suggestions

From the overall study, it was found that most of the customers are satisfied with the current services. Majority of the customer felt that they want to remove the problem of call blocking and call drop. Company should improve the ambience of the service stations. The download and upload speed of the network has reduced drastically in many places. The Reliance Jio sim users are expecting high speed. So increasing network speed to great extent. It would be better. Reliance Jio's frequent update innovation technology when it's required. Giving continue offer on calls to customers at best possible levels will be good. To develop 4G plan and value scheme, Reliance Jio sim should introduce some new schemes for the youngsters Customers expect low cost Reliance phone.

Most of the respondents are suggesting to improve the network coverage of Jio services and to remove the calling congestion. It assists Reliance Jio to capture the greatest market share in the current trend. And it can be survived in the market with its competitors for a long period and also create a good image in the minds of customers. If the company charges for its service in the future, the researcher suggested it to charge minimum rate on data and calling services than their rival competitors. Improvement in the customer care services will enrich their CRM practices and to retain existing customers and to create new customers. Through the word of mouth, the customers are aware of Jio and strive for accessing its services. That is why, it is recommended to increase the quality of their services. To remove the network problem and calling congestion, the present study suggests to install the towers in the place of unavailability of network and the remote areas.

Conclusion

In today's competitive business, Customers are considered as the backbone of the company. Customer service, like any aspect of business, is a practiced art that takes time and effort to master. Treating the customers like friends is the best way to attract them and make them always come back. The level of satisfaction can also vary depending on other options and customer. Customer satisfaction research will have to help businesses build stronger relationships.

This research study on "customer satisfaction towards Reliance Jio sim with special reference to Karur District" is found that there is a significant relationship between income and satisfaction and there is no significant relationship between age and awareness level. From the overall study of identifying the satisfaction level of customer service it may be concluded that the Reliance Jio Customers are satisfied with the service of which company providing better services. But at the same time Service station environment has to be enhanced. Better customer service will help the organization to be more efficient, in quality services, avoid problem, maintaining the growth and customers attract new schemes and so on.

The study is involved in measuring the level of satisfaction and preference of Jio customer and the researcher recommends Reliance Jio Company to improve their network coverage and to wipe out the calling congestion. And it is assured that the company can achieve the 100 percentage satisfaction of their customer. And also the customer might not be switch over to other networks. It will create goodwill for the company and enrich its worthiness.

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गांधी युग में गांधीवादी आंदोलन का विकास



श्याम मूर्ति भारती*

विषय प्रवेश

गांधी जी ने देश की स्वतंत्रता एवं राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए अपना पूरा जीवन समर्पित कर दिया। गांधी जी ने अपना प्रथम सत्याग्रह आंदोलन दक्षिण अफ्रीका में रंगभेद की नीति के विरुद्ध किया था। प्रथम विष्व युद्ध (1914-1918 ई०) के मध्य 1915 ई० में गांधी जी का भारत आगमन हुआ। गांधी जी ने भारत में अपना प्रथम सत्याग्रह आंदोलन 1917 ई० में चम्पारण (बिहार) में ब्रिटिश सरकार द्वारा नील के खेती हेतु चलायी जा रही तीन कठिया प्रथा तथा अंग्रेजी हुकूमत के अत्याचार के विरुद्ध किया था। जिसके अन्तर्गत किसानों को 3/20 भाग पर नील के खेती कर, कम कीमत पर निलहों को बेचना पड़ता था। गांधी जी के सत्याग्रह के कारण किसानों को इस समस्या से मुक्ति मिली।

गांधी जी के आंदोलन की एक विषिष्ट पद्धति थी। जिसके कारण इसे गाँधीवादी आंदोलन की संज्ञा दी गई। यह आंदोलन असत्य मार्ग अपनाने वालों को अहिंसात्मक तरीके से विरोध करने की पद्धति पर आधारित था। जिसके अन्तर्गत साधनों को भी उतना ही महत्वपूर्ण माना गया जितना साध्य को। गांधीवादी आंदोलन की अन्य विशेषताओं में रहस्यमयी प्रवृत्ति, सत्य की आंतरिक अनुभूति, राजनीतिक उद्देश्यों के साथ-साथ सामाजिक-आर्थिक उद्देश्य, संरचनात्मक कार्यक्रम, समझौतावादी दृष्टिकोण आदि शामिल हैं। इसमें अहिंसा को महत्वपूर्ण स्थान दिया गया था। आंदोलन में जनषक्ति की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती थी।

गांधी जी ने भारत में अपने सत्याग्रह आंदोलन के क्रम में चम्पारण सत्याग्रह के पश्चात गुजरात के अहमदाबाद में 1918 ई० में औद्योगिक मजदूरों के आंदोलन तथा खेड़ा जिले में किसानों के आंदोलन में हिस्सा लेकर मजदूरों एवं किसानों को न्याय दिलवाया। गांधी जी ने भारतीयों को 'स्वराज' मिल जाने की आकांक्षा से प्रथम विष्वयुद्ध में ब्रिटिश सरकार को सहयोग दिया तथा ब्रिटिश सरकार के संवैधानिक सुधारों की प्रक्रिया को सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण से देखा। किन्तु 1919 ई० में पंजाब के जलियाँवाला बाग काण्ड की घटना के पश्चात ब्रिटिश सरकार के संदर्भ में गांधी जी का दृष्टिकोण परिवर्तित हो गया।

प्रथम विष्वयुद्ध के पश्चात ब्रिटेन द्वारा 'सेवर्स की संधि' के माध्यम से तुर्की के उपर कई अपमानजनक संधि थोप दी गई जिससे भारतीय मुसलमानों सहित पूरे विष्व के मुसलमानों में असंतोष फैल गया क्योंकि इस्लामी जगत में तुर्की के सुल्तान को 'खलीफा' (धर्म गुरु) माना जाता था। ब्रिटेन द्वारा थोपी गई इस संधि के विरुद्ध भारत में मुस्लिम वर्ग द्वारा एक आंदोलन का सूत्रपात किया गया जिसे खिलाफत आंदोलन के नाम से जाना जाता है।

खिलाफत आंदोलन (1919 - 1922 ई०) के दौरान 1 नवंबर 1919 ई० को गांधी जी को अखिल भारतीय खिलाफत कमिटी का अध्यक्ष बनाया गया। गांधी जी ने इस अवसर को हिन्दू-मुस्लिम एकता हेतु उपयुक्त समझ कर मुस्लिमों के प्रति सहानुभूति प्रकट की। गांधी जी के प्रयासों से ही ब्रिटिश सरकार के विरुद्ध पहली बार हिन्दुओं व मुसलमानों के मध्य एक संयुक्त मोर्चे का गठन हुआ। तथा खिलाफत आंदोलन से ही साम्राज्य विरोधी भावना को प्रोत्साहन मिला।

20 जून, 1920 ई० को इलाहाबाद (उत्तर - प्रदेश) में हुई बैठक में असहयोग को अस्त्ररूप में अपनाये जाने का निर्णय लिया गया। तथा इस बैठक में हिन्दू तथा मुस्लिम दोनों वर्गों के प्रतिनिधियों की उपस्थिति में लिए गए निर्णय को कांग्रेस से अनुमोदन भी प्राप्त हो गया। खिलाफत आंदोलन के अलावा अन्य मुद्दों, जैसे - हंटर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट, रॉलेट एक्ट, प्रथम विष्व युद्ध से उत्पन्न आर्थिक संकट, 1919 के शासन अधिनियम से उत्पन्न असंतोष, तथा 1917 ई० की रूसी क्रांति के प्रभाव आदि ने असहयोग आंदोलन हेतु पृष्ठभूमि तैयार की। सितम्बर, 1920 ई० में कलकत्ता के

* (नेट - यू० जी० सी०) (पी-एच० डी० - ल० ना० मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय, दरभंगा, बिहार) इतिहास

काँग्रेस अधिवेशन (अध्यक्षता – लाला लाजपत राय) में गांधी जी द्वारा असहयोग आंदोलन का प्रस्ताव लाया गया जिसे अली बन्धुओं एवं मोतीलाल नेहरू के समर्थन से काँग्रेस ने स्वीकार कर लिया। इस अधिवेशन में गांधी जी ने अंग्रेजी सरकार की तुलना 'शैतानों' से की। वास्तव में इसी समय से गांधी युग की भारत में शुरुआत मानी जाती है। जो उनके जीवन काल के अंतिम समय तक प्रासंगिक रहा।

असहयोग आंदोलन के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रम निर्धारित किए गए:

- सरकारी पदों, विदेशी उत्पादों एवं स्थानीय निकायों के नामांकित पदों का त्याग
- विद्यार्थियों द्वारा सरकारी स्कूल व कॉलेज का बहिष्कार तथा वकीलों द्वारा न्यायालय का बहिष्कार। स्थानी विवादों को पंचायती अदालतों द्वारा निपटाये जाने पर बल।
- सरकारी एवं गैर-सरकारी कार्यक्रमों का बहिष्कार।
- मेसोपोटामिया हेतु मजदूरों एवं सैनिक भर्ती का बहिष्कार।
- स्वदेशी के स्वीकरण पर बल।
- राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा संस्थानों की स्थापना तथा चर्खे एवं खादी को लोकप्रिय बनाना।

गांधी जी ने दिसम्बर, 1920 ई० के नागपुर में आयोजित काँग्रेस अधिवेशन में काँग्रेस के पुराने लक्ष्य अंग्रेजी साम्राज्य के अन्तर्गत 'स्वशासन' के स्थान पर ब्रिटिश शासन के अन्तर्गत 'स्वराज्य' का नया लक्ष्य घोषित किया गया। गांधी जी के प्रस्ताव एवं उद्देश्य से मोतीलाल नेहरू, जिन्ना, ऐनी बेसेन्ट, विपिन चन्द्र पाल जैसे नेता असंतुष्ट थे। इन नेताओं में से ऐनी बेसेन्ट, विपिन चन्द्र पाल एवं जिन्ना ने विरोध स्वरूप काँग्रेस छोड़ दिया।

असहयोग आंदोलन के अन्तर्गत सरकारी नियन्त्रण प्राप्त स्कूलों, कॉलेजों एवं न्यायालयों का बहिष्कार कर चरखा तथा स्वदेशी अपनाने पर बल दिया गया। साथ ही कई रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम जैसे – हिंदू-मुस्लिम एकता पर बल, छुआछूत से परहेज तथा शराबबन्दी आदि चलाए गए। नवंबर 1921 ई० के पश्चात इस आंदोलन में उग्रता के तत्व दिखाई पड़ते हैं तथा इस चरण में 5 फरवरी 1922 ई० को चौरी-चौरा (उत्तर-प्रदेश) में हिंसक घटना घटित हो गई। इस घटना से दुःखी होकर गांधी जी ने बारदौली प्रस्ताव के माध्यम से असहयोग आंदोलन को स्थगित करने का निर्णय लिया।

1920 से 1922 ई० के मध्य चला असहयोग आंदोलन भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में पहला जनआंदोलन था जिसमें राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के सामाजिक आधार के साथ-साथ भौगोलिक आधार भी विस्तृत हुआ। असहयोग आंदोलन में सभी वर्गों ने महत्वपूर्ण भागीदारी निभाई। इस आंदोलन में हिन्दू-मुस्लिम एकता ने अनुपम उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किया। यद्यपि कालांतर में इस एकता में दरार पड़ गई।

गांधीवादी आंदोलन का एक महत्वपूर्ण चरण सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन के रूप में देखने को मिलता है। इस आंदोलन में साइमन कमीशन का विरोध भी महत्वपूर्ण सिद्ध हुआ। सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन के शुरु होने के पीछे नेहरू रिपोर्ट को अवस्वीकार किया जाना, विष व्यापी आर्थिक मंदी से उपजा असंतोष एवं तत्कालीन सोवियत संघ एवं चीन की घटनायें आदि महत्वपूर्ण कारक थे। काँग्रेस द्वारा पूर्ण स्वराज्य के प्रस्ताव के बाद आंदोलन काफी तीव्र हो गया। गांधी जी द्वारा वायसराय के सम्मुख 11 सूत्री मांगें रखी गईं। तथा इसके स्वीकार किए जाने पर आंदोलन शुरु नहीं करने की बात कही गई। 11 सूत्री मांगों का अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित मांगे शामिल थी:

- नमक कर की समाप्ति।
- शराबबन्दी।
- रूपया स्टर्लिंग दरों में कमी।
- सैन्य व्यय में 50 प्रतिशत की कटौती।
- भूमिकर की दर में कमी।
- विदेशी आयात पर भारत में प्रतिबन्ध।
- राजनीतिक बंदियों की रिहाई।
- गुप्तचर पुलिस विभाग पर जनता का नियंत्रण।
- नागरिक प्रशासन के व्यय में कमी।
- जहाजरानी परिवहन सुरक्षा।
- भारतीयों को आत्मरक्षा हेतु हथियार रखने का अधिकार।

वायसराय द्वारा उपरोक्त मांगों को स्वीकार नहीं किए जाने के पश्चात सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन का प्रारंभ हुआ। गांधी जी द्वारा 12 मार्च, 1930 ई० को 78 स्वयंसेवकों के साथ दाण्डी मार्च का आयोजन किया गया। तथा 6 अप्रैल 1930 ई० को समुद्र तट स्थित दाण्डी पहुँच कर नमक कानून तोड़ा गया। इस आयोजन का प्रभाव देश के कई भागों में पड़ा तथा जनता ने नमक कानून का उल्लंघन किया। 5 मार्च 1931 ई० को गांधी-इरविन समझौते के पश्चात सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन को बंद कर दिया गया। गांधी जी के दांडी मार्च की तुलना सुभाष चन्द्र बोस द्वारा नेपोलियन के 'पेरिस मार्च'

तथा मुसोलिनी के 'रोम मार्च' से की गई है। 3 जनवरी 1932 ई० को पुनः शुरू हुआ आंदोलन 7 अप्रैल 1934 ई० को अंतिम रूप से बंद कर दिया गया। गांधी जी द्वारा सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन को स्थगित किए जाने की सुभाष चन्द्र बोस तथा सरदार पटेल जैसे नेताओं द्वारा आलोचना की गई।

सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रम निर्धारित किए गए थे:

- नमक कानून का उल्लंघन।
- सरकार को कर अदायगी पर रोक।
- विदेशी वस्त्रों की होली जलाना
- महिलाओं द्वारा शराब, अफीम तथा विदेशी कपड़ों की दुकानों पर धरना।
- सरकारी स्कूलों, कॉलेजों एवं अदालतों का बहिष्कार आदि।

सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन के अन्तर्गत पहली बार मातृषक्ति की व्यापक भागीदारी दिखाई पड़ी। इस आंदोलन के अन्तर्गत वानर सेना एवं मांजरी सेना का भी गठन किया गया था। एक भारतीय सैनिक चन्द्रसिंह गढवाली ने निहत्थे भारतीयों पर गोली चलाने के उच्च अधिकारियों के आदेश की अवहेलना कर इस आंदोलन के प्रति अपने जुझारूपन का परिचय दिया। इस आंदोलन ने व्यापक स्तर पर चेतना जगाते हुए नेतृत्व की नई पीढ़ी का विकास किया। सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन के दौरान कर अदायगी पर रोक जैसे कार्यक्रमों ने कृषक वर्ग को जागृत कर दिया जिससे किसान आंदोलनों पर भी प्रभाव पड़ा।

सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन के दौरान उत्तर-पश्चिम सीमा प्रांत में खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खॉं (सीमांत गांधी) के नेतृत्व में ब्रिटिश सरकार विरोधी आंदोलन चलाया गया। इसी प्रकार देश के अन्य हिस्सों-बिहार, बंगाल, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रान्त, आन्ध्र प्रदेश के तटीय भाग, उड़ीसा तथा असम आदि में स्थानीय आंदोलन के माध्यम से सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन का समर्थन किया गया।

गांधीवादी आंदोलन का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण आंदोलन 'भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन' अथवा 'अगस्त क्रान्ति' रहा। जिसके पश्चात ब्रिटिश शासन को भारत छोड़ कर जाना पड़ा तथा भारत को आजादी मिली। यह भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष की अंतिम महान लड़ाई थी। भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन (1942 ई०) के प्रारम्भ होने के पीछे कई कारण उत्तरदायी थे। इन कारणों में से एक था क्रिप्स मिशन की असफलता क्योंकि ब्रिटिश सरकार युद्ध में भारत की भागीदारी तो चाहती थी किन्तु भारतीयों की भावनाओं को ध्यान में रख कर सम्मानजनक समझौते हेतु तैयार नहीं थी।

द्वितीय विश्वयुद्ध के दौरान जापानी सेना भारत के उत्तर-पूर्वी सीमा के निकट पहुँच चुकी थी। तथा उनका भारत पर आक्रमण भी संभावित था। इससे पूर्व जापान सिंगापुर, बर्मा, मलाया आदि स्थानों पर अधिकार कर चुका था। ऐसी स्थिति में गाँधी जी ने 'हरिजन' में लिखा-“अंग्रेजों भारत को जापान के लिए मत छोड़ो बल्कि भारत को भारतीयों के लिए व्यवस्थित रूप से छोड़ जाओ।”

द्वितीय विश्वयुद्ध के कारण वस्तुओं की कीमतों में दिन-प्रतिदिन वृद्धि हो रही थी। जिससे भारत में खाद्य-आपूर्ति की समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई। किन्तु इन परिस्थितियों में भी अंग्रेज व्यापार से भारी मुनाफा कमाने हेतु तत्पर थे। अंग्रेजों की इस क्रियाविधि से भारतीयों के मन में पहले से जल रही चिंगारी ने ज्वाला का रूप ले लिया।

पूर्वी बंगाल में अंग्रेजों द्वारा भारतीय नागरिकों के साथ किए जा रहे अमानुषिक व्यवहार ने भी भारतीय जनता एवं राष्ट्रवादी नेताओं के मन में क्षोभ उत्पन्न किया। उधर ब्रिटिश सरकार द्वारा भारत को युद्ध का आधार बनाए जाने की घोषणा की जा चुकी थी। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में राष्ट्रवादियों द्वारा विरोध स्वाभाविक था। इसी विरोध की परिणति भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन के रूप में सामने आई।

काँग्रेस कार्यसमिति की वर्धा बैठक में भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन के निर्णय को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई। तथा 8 अगस्त 1942 ई० को अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस समिति द्वारा इसे पारित कर दिया गया। गांधी जी ने इसी आंदोलन के दौरान 'करो या मरो' तथा 'अंग्रेजों भारत छोड़ो' का नारा दिया। गाँधी जी ने संघर्ष प्रस्ताव स्वीकार नहीं किए जाने की स्थिति में कांग्रेस को चुनौती भी दी थी कि "मैं देश की बालू से ही कांग्रेस से भी बड़ा आंदोलन खड़ा कर दूँगा।" 9 अगस्त 1942 ई० कांग्रेस के सभी बड़े नेताओं को 'आपरेषन जीरो ऑवर' के द्वारा गिरफ्तार कर अज्ञात स्थान पर भेज दिया गया। जिसके परिणामस्वरूप भारत में एक 'नेतृत्वविहीन' एवं 'स्वतःस्फूर्त' भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन का प्रसार आरम्भ हुआ।

भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन के दौरान कांग्रेस के शीर्ष नेताओं की गिरफ्तारी के पश्चात जनता की प्रतिक्रिया अभूतपूर्व रही। ब्रिटिश शासन की दमनात्मक कारवाइयों के प्रतिउत्तर में जनता ने हिंसा का सहारा लिया। तथा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में सरकारी कार्यालयों थानों, रेलवे स्टेशनों पर हमले किए गए और संचार के साधनों को व्यापक क्षति पहुँचायी गई। आंदोलन के दौरान सतारा, तामलुक, बलिया आदि स्थानों पर समानान्तर सरकारें गठित की गईं।

भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन में युवा वर्ग की व्यापक भागीदारी रही। इस भागीदारी ने आंदोलन को स्वतःस्फूर्त रूप देते हुए भारतीय जनता को पूर्ण स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त करने की प्रेरणा दी। हालाँकि यह आंदोलन असफल रहा किन्तु असाधारण राजनीतिक जागृति पैदा करने, क्रांति का क्षेत्र देशव्यापी बनाने तथा भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन के दौरान विश्व में जनमत तैयार करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभायी।

निष्कर्षतः कहा जा सकता है कि गांधी जी ने अपने सत्याग्रह के माध्यम से सादा जीवन एवं पवित्र आचरण पर बल देते हुए पारम्परिक प्रतीकों का प्रयोग कर भारत में नैतिक संघर्ष का रूप देकर जनआंदोलन का विकास किया वह गांधीवादी आंदोलन के रूप में इतिहास में वर्णित है। तथा गांधी जी की गतिविधियों का काल गांधी युग के नाम से जाना जाता है।

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Impact Of Micro Finance On Poverty Alleviation With Special Reference To Selected Rural Area At Karnataka

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Abstract

The Micro-Finance development with special reference to Bangalore division of Karnataka state. The paper mainly on centrates on how microfinance institutions have contributed to the improvement of standard of living of people in Bangalore division. It also emphasizes on the need of further microfinance initiatives in Bangalore division. This paper also throws light on how micro financial services are dependent of interest, satisfaction level and financial condition of rural people in Bangalore division.

Key Words: SHG, NABARD, MFI, Rural Development, Microfinance, Financial Inclusion

I. Introduction

More than subsidies poor need access to credit. Lack of formal service make them non 'bankable'. This makes them to borrow from local moneylenders at high interest rates. Many new institutional mechanisms have been recognized across the world to improve credit to poor in the lack of formal debt.

Microfinance refers to the delivery of various financial services like investments, credit, money transfers, insurance etc. in lesser amount for the poor to allow them to raise their income levels and develop living. Microfinance began in India way back in 1921 with the establishment of Syndicate Bank in the private sector. In its first years, the Syndicate Bank concentrated on raising micro deposits in the form of daily/weekly basis and sanctioned micro loans to its clients for shorter periods.

Microfinance Institutions Helps in

□□ Empowerment of rural poor by improving their access to the formal credit system through various Microfinance innovations in a cost effective and sustainable manner.

□□ Provision of various financial services like savings, credit, money transfers, insurance etc. in small doses for the poor to enable them to raise their income levels and improve living.

□□ Eradicating Poverty and unemployment.

□□ Promoting Children's Education.

□□ Improving Health Outcomes for Women and Children

□□ Empowering Women

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II-Research Gap

1	Cost of Burial	Retirement for Self Potential	Irrigation	Food Security	Send Money to home and away	Send for the urgent family requirement for illness and disaster in the family	Micro Enterprises and capital livestock	Housing walls, irrigation system
2	Various Insurance Plans	Long Time Deposit	Medium Time Deposit	Demand of Short Time Deposits	Send Trans and Cheques	Emergency Loans	Short Term Loans	Long Term Loans

There are certain key characteristics of the rural poor with regard to their credit needs. Majority of them work as casual labour in the informal sector as hawkers, home-based producers and manual labor such as housemaids. Their credit needs often arise out of uncertain earnings and consequent disruption in their cash flow, medical emergencies, household needs and extortions by lawful or unlawful actors (Gaiha, 2005). There is lack of documented data about the impact of microfinance on rural development in Bangalore division of Karnataka state. The present study attempts to examine analytically the impact of microfinance on rural development in Bangalore division of Karnataka state.

Objectives of the Study

1. To know the impact of micro financial services initiatives on rural development of Bangalore division.
2. To know whether there is need for microfinance initiatives in Bangalore Division.
3. To assess the satisfaction level of microfinance clients for Microfinance services offered by Microfinance Institutions in Bangalore Division.
4. To identify whether the Micro financial services initiatives are dependent of the interest and financial conditions of rural people.
5. To throw light on role played by Micro Financial institutions in Improving standard of living of rural people of Bangalore division.

Hypothesis of Study

H0: There is no significant association between Micro-financial Services Initiatives and Rural Development.

H01: There is a significant association between Micro-financial Services Initiatives and Rural Development.

H02: There is no significant association between Micro financial Services offered and satisfaction level of microfinance clients in Bangalore District

H12. There is significant association between Micro financial Services offered and satisfaction level of Microfinance clients in Bangalore District

H03: Micro financial services initiatives are not dependent of the interest and Financial conditions of rural people.

H13. Micro financial services initiatives are dependent of the interest and Financial conditions of rural people

H04: Involvement of Micro -Financial Institution does not improve the standard of living of Poor families.

H14: Involvement of Micro -Financial Institution significantly improves the standard of living of Poor families.

III. Literature of Review

Otero (1999), illustrates the various ways in which “microfinance, at its core combats poverty”. She states that microfinance creates access to productive capital for the poor, which together with human capital, addressed through education and training, and social capital, achieved through local organisation building, enables people to move out of poverty (1999). By providing material capital to a poor person, their sense of dignity is strengthened and this can help to empower the person to participate in the economy and society (Otero, 1999).

Goankar, Rekha. (2001), the study resolved that the program of SHGs can considerably add towards the decline of poverty and unemployment in the rural sector of the economy and the SHGs can lead to social change in terms of economic growth and the social modification.

Jayasheela, Dinesha P T and V.Basil Hans (2008), in their paper on “Financial inclusion and microfinance in India: An overview” studied the role of microfinance in the empowerment of people and provision of a sustainable credit availability to the rural low income population. The study relates to the opportunities available for the microfinance institutions with an increasing demand for credit in the rural areas due to inadequate formal sources of credit.

Verma, Renu.(2008), in her article concludes that microfinance is expected to play a significant role in poverty alleviation and rural development [J. Ref.No.30,P/163]. Microfinance has, in the recent past become one of the more promising ways to use core development funds to achieve the objectives of poverty alleviation. Further he stated that certain microfinance programs have gained prominence in the development field and beyond. The ultimate aim is to attain social and economic empowerment. These microfinance institutions may very well have had a major impact on improving the standard of living of millions of poor people as well as on promoting economic development. Therefore microfinance has become one of the utmost active involvements for economic enablement of the poor.

Vani Kamath (2010), “Finding usage in access to banking and scope for microfinance in Bangalore District, Karnataka: A study of Financial Inclusion on Below Poverty Line Families” summarized in the thesis the points like There is a significant difference between Financial inclusion and lack of awareness by rural households. There is a significant difference between the financial inclusion and institutional negligence by banks. There is a significant difference between household perceptions about the formal and informal sources of finance. There is a significant difference between access account and usage of that account. There is no significant difference in the perceptions of households between Self Help Group Savings and Chits funds.

Ravikumar, (2016), “Contribution of Microfinance in empowering the women entrepreneurs in Bangalore city” concluded in his article women entrepreneurs have been empowered in the different sections of their business operations and social status under the dynamic guidance and support of micro finance institutions and if women entrepreneur is given a proper guidance and training further that will definitely enhance the profitability of the enterprises and the future will be bright and prosperous.

IV. Research Methodology

The study is an empirical one based on sample survey method. The study is basically dependent on primary data. The required primary data was collected by means of a questionnaire distributed in Bangalore division. The secondary data was collected from the national and international

E-journals, Research articles, books and reports published by RBI, NABARD, and Newspapers etc .Bangalore district is backward and nearly 40% of rural populations are away from banks. Thus, not formal credit delivery system plays very vital role in the Bangalore district.

The sample is designed such that the study is NOT representative of any one MFI but represents responses of MFI clients in Bangalore as a whole. Microfinance clients from Microfinance Institutions located in Bangalore Division i.e from, S.K. S. Microfinance Institute, Spandana Spoorthy Microfinance ,Share Microfinance Institute, L& T Microfinance, Janalaxmi, Grameena Koota, Outreach Microfinance, HDFC Microfinance and Samruadhi Microfinance are selected for study purpose.

The total samples selected for the study was 485 respondents. Respondents were selected randomly irrespective of age, education and income level from Bangalore district.

V. Data Analysis And Interpretation

Validation of the Questionnaire

The study uses structured questionnaires for the collection of primary data on perception of Micro-financial services and role of MFI in selected research area. They were validated after the pilot study and the Cronbach's Alpha scores for each questionnaire were found as follows:

Questionnaires Items	Bangalore	Items
Social and Parameters	0.866	12
Service Satisfaction	0.822	10
Asset Based Indicator	0.783	16

1. Social and Economical Parameters:

This is one of the most important elements in understanding the impact of MFI in Rural Development. Validation results show that Cronbach's Alpha Scores is .866 which is highly satisfying scores to carry on the research in right direction.

2. Service Satisfaction:

The another important factor is Service satisfaction which is showing .822 Cronbach's Alpha Scores which is also highly satisfying to go ahead with the selected questionnaires items.

3. Asset based Indicator:

This indicator is showing the difference in assets creation before and after Micro financial services introduced to sample population. Cronbach's Alpha Scores is .783, is quite convincing in understanding the items selection for questionnaire.

Hypothesis- 01

H00: There is no significant association between Micro-financial services initiatives and rural development.

H11: There is a significant association between Micro-financial services initiatives and rural development. Data Interpretations: Chi –square test has been applied to create the proof whether there is a noteworthy relationship exist between Micro-financial services initiatives

and rural development or not.

Case Processing Summary

Cases	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Satisfaction with MFS	485	100%	0	0%	485	100%

Improvement in Livelihoods

Satisfaction with MFS Improvement In Livelihoods Cross Tabulation

Improvement in Livelihoods		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total	
Satisfaction with MFS	Strongly Disagree	Count	6	0	8	0	14
		Expected Count	3	3.1	8.7	2.0	14.0
	Disagree	Count	4	14	57	7	78
		Expected Count	1.4	17.2	48.2	11.1	78.0
	Agree	Count	3	87	189	50	329
		Expected Count	6.1	72.6	203.5	46.8	329.0
	Strongly Disagree	Count	0	6	46	12	64
		Expected Count	1.2	14.1	39.6	9.1	64.0
		Count	9	107	300	69	485
		Expected Count	9.0	107.6	300.0	69.0	485.0

Chi-Square Tests

Chi-Square Tests	Value	DF	Asym.Sig.(2 Sided)
Person Chi-Square	.506E2a	9	.000
Likelihood Ratio	59.262	9	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	12.523	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	485		

a. 5 cells (31.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .26.

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asym.Sig.(2 Sided)	Std	Approx. Tb Approx. Sig.a
Nominal by Nominal Contingency Coefficient		.485			.000
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	.161	.049	3.582	.000c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	.109	.041	2.421	.016c
N of Valid Cases		.485			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. Based on normal approximation.

Results: Chi Square test has been utilized to see the association between Micro-finance service initiatives and rural development and the chi square calculated value which is .000, significantly lower than p value.05; so rejecting the null hypothesis and establishing the evidence that there is a significance association between Micro-financial Services initiatives and rural development in selected districts.

Hypothesis-02

H02: There is no significant association between micro financial Services offered and satisfaction level in Bangalore District

H12. There is significant association between micro financial Services offered and satisfaction level in Bangalore District.

Interpretation

Chi Square test has been used to see whether there is any significant association exists in need of micro financial services and Micro- financial services satisfaction in given sample size considering the Dwelling and Food Factor along with Services offered.

Cases	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Need of Micro-Financial services*Micro						
Financial services Satisfaction	200	100.00%	0	0%	200	100.00%

Need of Micro-Financial services * Micro financial Services Satisfaction Cross tabulation

Micro Financial Satisfaction			High	Medium	Low	Total	
Need of Micro-Financial Services	Strongly Disagree	Count	12	0	6	18	
		Expected Count	9.6	4.9	3.5	18.0	
	Disagree	Count	9	1	6	16	
		Expected Count	8.6	4.3	3.1	16.0	
	Agree	Count	64	52	27	143	
		Expected Count	76.5	38.6	27.9	143.0	
	Strongly Disagree	Count	22	1	0	23	
		Expected Count	12.3	6.2	4.5	23.0	
			Count	107	54	39	200
			Expected Count	107.0	54.0	39.0	200.0

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	DF	Asym.Sig.(2 Sided)
Person Chi-Square	35.653a	6	.000
Likelihood Ratio	45.828	6	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.311	1	.038
N of Valid Cases	200		

a. 5 cells (41.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.12.

Directional Measures

Measures	Value	Asymp. Std. ErroraTb	Approx.	Asymp. Std. Approx. ErroraTb
Nominal By Symmetric Uncertainty	.120	.023	4.902	.000c
Nominal Coefficient Need of Financial Dependent Micro Services	.126	.023	4.902	.000c
Micro financial Services Satisfaction Dependent	.114	.023	4.902	.000c

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null

hypothesis.

c.Likelihood ration chi-square probability.

Symmetric Measures

Measures		Value	Approx.
Nominal By Nominal	Contingency Coefficient	.389	.000
N of Valid Cases	Need of Financial Dependent Micro Services	.200	.000

Results: Chi Square test applied and Pearson chi-square calculated value which is .000 is lower than the p value of 0.05; hence null hypothesis stands rejected and establish the fact that there is significant association between satisfaction level of clients and microfinance initiative and there is more need of Micro finance services in Bangalore District.

Hypothesis -3

H03 – Micro finance service initiatives are not dependent of the interest & financial condition of rural people.

H13 - Micro finance service initiatives are dependent on the interest & financial condition of rural people.

The chi square test has been applied to see if there any significant association is there between the economical or financial status of the people and Micro finance service offered in the researchable area. Cross tabulation was conducted between economic impact and MFS Satisfaction level to understand the association between both the factors whether it exist and independent in their nature.

Table 1. Case Processing Summary

Cases	Valid		Missing		Total	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Economical impact MFS Satisfaction Level	485	100.0%	485	100.0%	485	100.0%

Table 1.1 Economical impact * MFS satisfaction level Cross tabulation

			High	Medium	Low	Total
Economical impact	Increase/improved	Count	322	83	21	426
		Expected Count	320.6	87.0	18.4	426.0
	No change	Count	28	10	0	38
		Expected Count	28.6	7.8	1.6	38.0
	Decrease/Reduced	Count	15	6	0	21
		Expected Count	15.8	4.3	.9	21.0
	Total	Count	365	99	21	485
		Expected Count	365.0	99.0	21.0	485.0

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	DF	Asym.Sig.(2 Sided)
Person Chi-Square	4.482a	4	.345
Likelihood Ratio	6.893	4	.142
Linear-by-Linear Association	.050	1	.824
N of Valid Cases	485		

a. 3 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .91.

Measures		Value	Asymp. Errora	Std. Approx. Tb	Approx. Sig.a
Nominal by Nominal	Contingency Coefficient	.096			.345
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	-.010	.039	-.222	.824c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	.011	.045	.237	.812c
N of Valid Cases		485			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. Based on normal approximation.

Result: The result of chi square test is where calculated value of Pearson chi-square is .345 which is lesser than the tabulated value of p (0.05) which is 9.488; hence we reject the null hypothesis and establish the evidence that the Micro financial services initiatives are dependent on the interest & financial condition of rural people.

Hypothesis- 04

H04: Involvement of Micro -Financial Institution does not improve the standard of living of rural people in selected district.

H14: Involvement of Micro -Financial Institution significantly improves the standard of living of rural people in selected district.

Interpretation: Paired Sample T-Test used to analyze the pre and Post effect of Micro-Financial Institutions in improving standard of living of Below-Poverty- Lines Populations. Here 16 items were selected to understand the impact of MFI's on Standard of livings for the given 485 respondents in selected districts.

Paired Samples Statistics

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Acquired before MFS	2.06	16	.0854	.231
	Acquired after MFS	3.31	16	.704	.176

Paired Samples Correlations

		N	Correlation	Sig
Pair 1	Acquired before MFS & Acquired after MFS	16	.0854	.000

Paired Samples Test

Paired Differences	Mean	Std.Std. Error Deviation	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		t	df	Sig.(2-tailed)
			Mean Lower	Upper			
Pair 1 Acquired before MFS - Acquired after MFS	-1.250	1.483	.371	-2..40	-460	3.37115	.004

Results: The outcome of the Paired Sample T-test explicitly indicates, where the P- value (.004), which is lower than .05, that Involvement of micro-financial institutions are significantly improving the standard of life of rural people in selected Districts.

VI. Conclusion

In a nut shell, we can say Microfinance tries to overcome the short comings and failures of the existing financial institutions and development programmes by providing adequate and hassle free finance to the needy and also acts as gap filler in the formal institutional network for providing small finance to poor people.

Bangalore District has been in the forefront in the adoption of Micro finance operations. Micro finance created a fruitful atmosphere in Bangalore district. Various NGOs/SHPs have working actively. Financial institution viz., Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Bangalore District Central Cooperative Bank are also playing the key role of “Credit Purveyor” to SHGs. Government sectors are promoting “Stree Shakti”.

Groups on the basis of sources available about 62% of the households eligible to be covered under SHG. There are about 65,763 Marginal farmers and 130271 small farmers' families in the district. The district has in all 47 NGOs in which 16 are actively involved in promotion/Nurturing of SHGs. There are six major MFIs operating actively in the district by providing credit to rural people.

To sum up, it can be noticed from overall analysis that there is significant impact of microfinance activities on improvement of the living standard of the family not only in economic term but also in social term. From this study, conclusion can be drawn that there is a noticeable and positive impact of microfinance activities on the living standards, empowerment and poverty alleviation among the poor people in the society.

There are MFIs active in Bangalore. Further it is observed that the share of the poor in the portfolio of these MFIs is noticeably higher than in the other three regions i.e. Bangalore, Belgaum and Mysore, Bangalore may not meet the expectations of stakeholders in terms of potential scale. There are MFIs active in the area already serving the poor and they provide a strong option to the regulator to further expand financial inclusion efforts in Bangalore.

A place like Bangalore which is the less developed districts of the country is a big task to the microfinance model to revolutionize on multiple fronts including products, processes and technologies. There is a need for Microfinance Initiatives in Bangalore division as it has a positive impact on rural development in Bangalore division.

The study is confined to Bangalore division of Karnataka state, the division consists of

Bangalore, Raichur, Bidar, Yadgir and Koppal each district has lot of potentiality to develop Microfinance Institutions. Compared to the four different regions of Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Bangalore, it was observed Bangalore is economically least developed that lagged significantly behind the other three with only 10% of the total MFI presence in Karnataka while Bangalore has 18% of the total population of Karnataka

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Portrayal of Indian Women in Advertisements and its Effects on the Viewers: An Exploratory Study

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Abstract

Advertising today has become the major driving force behind the various definitions of beauty. It is not "size-zero" models who are responsible for one version of female beauty, but models with skimpy clothes, fair skin, and bare midriffs who assume influential paradigmatic roles in society. Such practices become problematic for India as the standard of beauty appropriated by the media is highly westernized. With this background, the purpose of this study is to explore young girls' perceptions of media pressure through the portrayal of ultra-thin beautiful models in Indian TV advertisements; and to discover the factors responsible for the internalization of media images by the women and girls. The paper reports on a survey of 150 college women, sought for their perceptions of media pressure. This is followed by a theoretical discussion and content analysis of some of the prime time Indian TV advertisements. The analysis was based on the frequency of occurrence of those comprising certain ideals of female beauty. A majority of the respondents agreed that advertisements mostly portrayed young and beautiful models, and respondents felt pressurized by such models to look beautiful and maintain a perfect body shape, influencing their eating patterns and sometimes leading to low self-esteem. The authors hope to educate the advertising industry about the impact of their imagery on women's self-integrity and to encourage women to think critically about how they internalize such images.

Keywords: Indian advertisements, portrayal of women, body image, internalization, low self-esteem and Indian media

[1] Introduction

Advertisements are a powerful means of social communication. They are an important tool used by marketers to promote their goods, services or ideas to their prospective customers. Kotler and Keller (2008) have defined advertising as any paid form of non-personal presentation and promotion of ideas, goods, or services by an identified sponsor. Their main aim is to increase sales through positive impressions on audiences, about their products and services, by grabbing their attention, through persuasion in a very short span of time; before turning the page of a magazine/ newspaper, before changing the channel of the TV; before clicking the new screen on a computer; and while driving on the highways. Advertising is omnipresent; one cannot escape from the influence of advertising. It has the ability to control the market by creating diverse personal needs, changing attitudes, self-images and preferences. While some consider advertising as a mere economic activity with the single purpose to sell (Frolova, 2014; Rekha & Maran, 2012), others considered it as the mirror and maker of culture (Harun, Teo, Hussin & Nasir, 2014).

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[2] Role of Physical appearance in Advertisements

In advertisements physical appearance plays an important role in the process of communicating and convincing, offering a consistent contribution to different kinds of marketing strategies (Lin & Yeh, 2009). As handsome and beautiful models have good brand recall value, advertisers generally try to associate idealized parts of the endorser's body with various products, and in the process, models set a standard of beauty for the audience. Studies have proved that both men (Pope, Phillips, Olivardia, 2000, Agliata & Dunn, 2004) and women (Stice and Shaw, 1994; Heinberg and Thompson, 1995; King, Touyz, and Charles, 2000), being repeatedly exposed to advertisements, try to imitate the models as their role models by using the advertised products. This process of self-modeling has resulted in depression, stress, low confidence, and body dissatisfaction (Mitchison, Harry, Griffiths, Murray, Bentley, Gratwick, Harrison & Mond; 2016), which has been recognised as a precursor to heavy dieting and eating disorders. While women are encouraged to control their weight through dieting; men are expected to mould their bodies through exercise. Thus, women are vulnerable to the culture of thinness (Heinberg, 1996); men are subjected to a culture of hyper-masculinity (Agliata & Dunn, 2004).

Though physical appearance is important for both males and females, and models in advertisements affects both the genders (Cash, 1997), Striegel-Moore and Smolak (2000) note that beauty is the core feature of femininity as portrayed by the media. Helgeson's study (2001) reveals that girls had a greater negative body image and lower self-esteem than boys. Hargreaves & Tiggemann (2004)'s study demonstrates that exposure to images of idealized beauty in the media on the body image of both adolescent girls and boys, led to increased negative mood and appearance comparisons for both; yet, the effect on appearance comparison was stronger for girls. In the Indian context a study conducted by Iqbal, Shahnawaz & Alam(2006), reveals that though there was a negative correlation between the body image and depression of male and female students, males had significantly more positive body image than females.

Thus, while advertisements also have an impact on males' body image, the present study mainly discusses the impact of advertisements on females. According to Wells, Burnett and Moriarty (2003) in comparison to the other media, television has three key advantages: its influence on consumers perceptions is pervasive; it can reach large audiences in a cost effective manner; and, its sound and moving images create strong emotional and perceptual impacts (p. 280). Thus, this study mainly focuses on television advertisements. The main objective here is to explore how women perceive the impact of the portrayal of beautiful, ultra-thin models in Indian TV advertisements.

[3] Body Image

Body image has been defined in many different ways. Banfield and McCabe (2002) have identified three aspects of body Image: 1) the cognitive dimension which relates to thoughts and beliefs about body shape, 2) body importance and dieting behavior, can be described as behaviors associated with grooming and dieting, 3) perceptual body image, which can be described as the accuracy an individual has when judging her shape, size and weight. McCabe et al, (2007) defined body image as a person's perceptions, attitudes, emotions and personality reactions in relation to his/her own body. It is often measured by asking the person to rate their current and ideal body shapes using a series of depictions. The difference between these two values is the amount of body dissatisfaction. Thus body image refers to the similarity between the actual and perceived ideal body shape (Iqbal et al, 2006). But

body image is not static; it can change over time or in a few moments. Studies have demonstrated that it can be influenced by several factors including media exposure, pressure from the family, friends, peer and society.

[4] Portrayal of Women in Advertisements

Today throughout the world, advertisements are becoming the driving force behind various definitions of beauty. They usually portray the "ideal woman" as tall, white, and thin, with a "tubular" body, and blonde hair (Dittmar & Howard, 2004). Advertisers often began with models, endorsers, actresses or singers, who are already famous, well-liked, thought to be attractive, and spend a lot of effort in matching the idealized part of the endorser's body to a series of products and services such as apparel, cosmetics, and hair accessories. (Englis, Solomon & Ashmore, 1994). The thin ideal is constantly advertised. Many of the models shown on television, advertisements, and in other forms of popular media are approximately 20% below ideal body weight (Dittmar & Howard, 2004), which most women cannot attain. Further airbrushing, digital alterations, and cosmetics surgery increases the unrealistic nature of media images (Thompson et al., 1999). Advertisers also try to spread the wrong message that slim women are beautiful and more successful in life.

[5] The Indian Context

5.1 Traditional Indian Beauty

Traditional notions of feminine beauty vary across cultures and generations. India has been a traditionally conservative patriarchal society (Hofstede 1980), where gender roles are strongly related to the prevailing practices in religion and culture. In India, the image of women image has been casted and moulded by years of male dominance and female-subservience (Adhikari, 2014). Women's bodies, eating behaviour, style of dress, and the way women are expected to communicate with others, all represent the culture. Traditionally, the role of women has been viewed as homemakers, devoted wives—loyal, caring, and modest to the dominant husband. The body of women was morphed in accordance to the accepted social ideals of the time and not with their individual will. Every change in body shape was for the sole aim of attracting male attention and generating male approval. The bodies of Indian women were mainly considered useful for reproduction, and the ideal woman was the one who could produce many sons for the family (Zimik, 2016). Ideals of feminine beauty existed in India since ancient times, which is evident from the preserved sculptures and paintings of female bodies. India has a very rich and long history regarding the tradition of art and sculpture representing the images of women. Here, an attempt is made to discuss these briefly, before moving to the beauty concept of the contemporary Indian women. The most primitive images of the female figure in India belong to the Mauryan Period. They are a representation of the symbols of fertility or mother goddess. These images portrayed women with large breasts, wide hips and tapering legs. This type of the representation also continues during the Sunga period. The ancient schools of art such as Ajanta, Mathura, and Sanchi, followed a particular posture called the tribangha or pose of the three bends, bent at the hips, waist, and breasts, to provide an 'S' like shape. These sculptures are found at different historical sites of India. The shapes highlight some parts of women's bodies. This 'S' shaped curve had been the standardized beauty during the Kushan period (Bracey, 2007). Even the ancient goddesses, were portrayed with slender bodies, maidens of comely hips and moon-like faces (Dehejia, 1999, refer in Gelles, 2011). According to Gelles (2011) these shapes are idealized rather than natural and were untenable by any woman. The image of the ideal Indian woman has a fair to medium-complexion, a

narrow waist but wider hips and breasts, large eyes, full red lips, and long black hair. This image has endured for centuries.

5.2 The Beauty Concept of Modern Indian Women

Factors including globalization, cultural exchanges, a growing market economy and the rapid development in education and employment; the subsequent participation of women in the labor force, equal rights amendments, led to transformations not only in women's roles but also in the status of Indian women in society (Sukumar & Venkatesh, 2011, p.129). The new Indian woman has a greater sense of empowerment and economic freedom, which is reflected in her changing patterns of consumption. Previously, Indian women concentrated mainly on purchases that were based on family needs and wants; but now, their criteria have been modified by increased exposure to various new ideas and information, and by women's new roles as career women. There is a need within her to look presentable and beautiful. (Gogula & Sreedhar, 200 p.171). The traditional notions of beauty are changing. Society now values an "international" standard of beauty, propagated by the advertisers, while sharing the television space with the advertisements of foreign companies (Poorani, 2012). Thus, women and girls of developing countries like India, have increased exposure to Western media images, which is resulting in a growing concern with physical appearance (Kapadia, 2009, pp.4-11). According to Munshi,

Until the 1980s, it was fine to be well-rounded and even voluptuous, and films and advertisements of those years reflect this; with the advent of the 1990s, Indian cinema and advertising reflected the arrival of the perfectly sculpted body to meet exacting international standards. It no longer matters that the international blueprint for beauty does not match the time-honored, indigenous one: way taller than the average Indian woman with never-ending legs, (200, p.85)

Advertisers have been quick to cash in on, and use these images to their advantage, creating certain needs and wants according to the behavior and expectations of society. Artificial wants are being created in the name of new looks, beauty, glamour, and power; real human needs and values are interchangeable with consumer goods (Rathee, 2010). To create these desires, advertisers exploit the insecurities of women, thereby creating more uncertainty and anxiety. Since most products fails to deliver what they advertise, consumers continue to look for new and improved ways to fill a void that was constructed by the advertising world in the first place (Wallowit, 2007 p. 18).

In the contemporary urban Indian context, the media-driven consumer culture mirrors western ideals of the perfect body—perfectly shaped, toned and exercised. Advertisements take advantage of the Indian craze for fair skin, especially for girls. Young girls have become the target of various skin lightening creams, encouraged to become fair to either attract a husband or to get a job. It seems that fair skin is the only ticket to success and all other qualifications and qualities are irrelevant (Munshi, 2001). The redefined, idealized notion of Indian feminine beauty represents a toned, slim, fair-skinned, and tall woman who can relate with western notion of beauty and blend easily among these ideals. The entry of models and heroines of Indian origin in western fashion and entertainment industries are also partly responsible for this huge change (Zimik, 2016).

5.3 The Effect on Women

Limited studies have been conducted on this issue in the Indian context. Therefore, we draw on studies in the western context, to examine how women have been affected by idealized

notions of beautiful and ultra-thin models portrayed by the media, especially in advertisements.

The models, often used in advertising are comprised of exaggerated features and are very thin, using technology to make them smaller. Only a small percentage of women can meet the criteria the media uses to define "beautiful"; yet, so many women are repeatedly exposed to media images that send the message that a woman is not acceptable if she does not match society's "ultra-thin" standard of beauty (Dittmar & Howard, 2004, pp. 478). Stice and Shaw (1994) observe that exposure to ultra-thin models make women unhappy, feel shameful and depressed, resulting in low self-confidence. Unger & Crawford (1996) also explore the parallel results that women, when exposed to the thin ideal, consider themselves bigger, fatter, and wider than they really are, and thus develop distorted body perceptions. Harrison (2001) found that exposure to the thin ideal of media is associated with increased eating disorder symptoms in girls. Thus Wolf (2002, p.74) is right in observing that advertisements force women to dismiss their mothers' teachings about beauty, adornment and seduction. Hargreaves and Tiggermann (2004) reveal that exposure to the thin ideal also has an indirect effect on male expectations of female appearance, which indirectly has an effect on female body Image.

Reserach conducted by Jung (2006) sought to discover the effects of exposure to attractive models in the media, on women's mood and body image. Findings suggest that the thin ideal of attractiveness may negatively affect women's moods. Grabe, Ward & Hyde (2008) similarly report that constant exposure to the thin ideal depicted in the media may be linked to body image disturbances in women. A meta-analysis of 47 experimental studies by Want (2009) reveals that girls and women experience greater body dissatisfaction when they are exposed to thin models compared to the average size models. Mask and Blanchard (2011) demonstrate that body dissatisfaction and eating disorders among the women are directly linked to their exposure to the thin ideal. Similarly, Sheehan's study (2013) also reveals the relationship among media portrayal of the thin ideal, self-image and self-esteem of college going girls.

In the Indian context, a comparative study conducted by Gupta et al. (2001) of girls between 18-24 in India and Canada, found that Indian girls were more concern about the weight of their upper torsos (i.e. face, neck, shoulder and chest). Batra (2007) carried out a study on body dissatisfaction experienced by Indian women who are regular readers of foreign print magazines, revealing that all the women are not affected to the same extent but vary by the degree to which they are exposed to visual imagery.

Karan's study (2008) revealed that a majority of the respondents in Hyderabad and Andhra Pradesh blamed advertising for glorifying fairness and compelling them to use fairness products. Kapadia (2009), while doing research on the influence of media on the body image of Indian women, noted that a majority of Indian women were dissatisfied with the size of their bodies. She also highlighted that women were aware of the impact that the media had on their body image and they usually compared themselves with their friends, family members and movie actresses.

Dixit et al. (2011) carried out a study among adolescence girls to find out their views of their body image, revealing that the level of dissatisfaction was higher among the girls from urban areas compared to rural girls. They found that girls who were already perceived as thin nonetheless, wished to be thinner. Another study conducted by Rekha and Maran (2012) in Chennai found that 30% of women in the study claimed they felt pressure from the

advertisements. Women overestimated their body sizes and held as ideal, a thinner image when exposed to thin models in advertisements. The study highlighted that the culture of thinness in advertisements leads to body dissatisfaction among women which further manifest into eating disorders.

Even within the contemporary advertising milieu, standards of beauty have continued to change. Park (2005) noted that the body size of women portrayed in the mass media has been steadily getting smaller. According to Kover (2009) body mass, bust, and hip measurements have decreased; however, height has increased. Dittmar and Howard (2004) state that ultra-thin models are so prominent that exposure to them is unavoidable, indeed chronic, constantly reinforcing a discrepancy for most women and girls between their actual size and the ideal body.

In addition, researchers have found that body dissatisfaction is correlated with different forms of psychological impairment. The prominence of dieting and maladaptive eating patterns has become an increasingly prevalent concern in adolescent and young adult populations (Homan, McHugh, Wells, Watson, & King, 2012; Tiggemann, Polivy, & Hargreaves, 2009). Approximately two-thirds of adolescent females report dieting at some point (Striegel-Moore & Franko, 2002). Body dissatisfaction and preoccupation with food, shape, and weight are some of the core features in the diagnostic criteria of both anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa. Binge eating is a central feature of bulimia nervosa. This includes eating an unusually large amount of food in less time than one might normally take and having no sense of control over eating during the episode. Other diagnostic criteria for bulimia nervosa include utilizing inappropriate compensatory behaviors to prevent weight gain, like self-induced vomiting, misuse of laxatives, fasting, and excessive exercise (Kapadia, 2009. p. 14).

Besides these, eating disorders may induce secondary health issues including severe malnutrition, menstrual problems, sexual and social maladjustments, and massive weight fluctuations. Media exposure predicts body dissatisfaction, thin body ideals, and eating disorders among preadolescent girls and young women (Harrison & Hefner, 2014).

[6] Objectives

The primary objectives of the study are:

- To explore how young girls perceive the impact of portrayal of ultra-thin beautiful models in Indian TV advertisements in their own lives;
- To find out why people internalize media imagery;
- To suggest possible solutions to prevent the impact of advertising.

[7] Methodology

Primary data was collected from the students of different institutes. A questionnaire was distributed randomly to girls in their hostels, i.e. in every alternative room in the presence of the researcher. Girls, all between the ages of 18-24, were given 90 minutes to complete the questionnaire, and in between they were given the freedom to ask questions in case of any doubts. Out of 310 questionnaire 170 questionnaires were returned, of which 20 were rejected as incomplete, while in some, the same option was marked for all the questions.

After exploring respondents' perceptions, the study sought to discover factors responsible for their internalization of media imagery, harnessing theories of internalization, and through content analysis of some cosmetics advertisements. Advertisements that were broadcasted in the five top rated private Hindi general entertainment channels (Star plus, Sony, Sab TV, Zee TV, Colors) in Indian TV were watched during prime time for a month (1st March

2016—31st March 2016). Channels were selected on the basis of their TRP. Ads with at least one woman character were taken in to consideration. Ads with cartoon characters, public service advertisements; without any female character, with males or children were excluded from the list. Finally 576 advertisements were recorded of which 48% related to personal care products or cosmetics. Ads that were repeated most frequently became the focus of the study with the objective of exploring how young girls perceive the impact of the portrayal of ultra-thin beautiful models in Indian TV advertisements, in their own lives. The study also highlighted the prevalence of cosmetics and personal care products as dominant product category on prime time in Indian TV.

[8] Significance of the Study

From the above discussion it is clear that the ideal of ultra-thinness is constantly advertise, associating fairness and beauty with increased marriage eligibility, career achievement, and other positive outcomes. As women and adolescent girls in particular, become increasingly exposed to the constant pressure of such ads, they also become increasingly concerned about their appearance. As stated above, limited studies have been conducted on this issue in the Indian context; therefore, this study contributes the body of data created by the few existing studies. Kavita Karan's study of skin lightening intersected with women's achieving other personal goals (Karan, 2008). Rekha & Maran (2012) explored the relationship between advertisements and perceptions of women's body image. The present study incorporates these aspects and also seeks to discover the factors responsible for the internalization of the media images, while offering solutions.

[9] Results and Analysis

Objective 1: To explore how young girls perceive the impact of the portrayal of ultra-thin beautiful models in Indian TV advertisements in their own lives.

The questionnaire consisted of 13 items. Responses were recorded through the five point Likert scale (Strongly Agree—5 to Strongly Disagree—1). The reliability of the questionnaire was checked by measuring the Cronbach's alpha. Reliability refers to the dependability or consistency of the data which is repeated or recurs under identical or very similar conditions (Neuman, 2006, p. 188). The Cronbach's alpha of the questionnaire is .839; which can be considered enough for the instrument to be used for the study. According to Hair, Black, Badin, Anderson and Tatham (2007) a value of .60 to .70 is considered the lower limit of acceptability (p. 126). To discover perceptions of adolescents, the mean of each item was calculated. According to Harry and Deborah (2012) if the Likert questions were stand alone, they should be analyzed as Likert type items, where modes, medians and frequencies were the appropriate statistical tools to use. Therefore, the study while analyzing the perception of the audience through the structured questionnaire (item wise/ as Likert type items), also calculated the frequency and mode of the item.

Table 1 demonstrates the data regarding the perception of the respondents on several items that were under the purview of the study. Ninety-one percent of the respondents believe that a majority of ads depict young and beautiful women; whereas more than 50% of the respondents believe that ads generally suggest to women that beauty and body image should be their main concern (56%); the majority of ads show the female body excessively an unnecessarily (55%); ads generally show women endorsing men's products like men's wear, shaving cream, razors and the like (53%); usually they follow the model in ads as their role model (55%). The cumulative effects of the ads force them to compare their body and body-parts with the models in ads (59%); they feel pressure from the ads to look beautiful (52%)

and to have a perfect body image (52%); constant exposure to the imagery produced low esteem in women and girls (59%); ads that show women as sexual objects (62%). More than 40% of the respondents accept that the constant exposure to the imagery in ads influences their eating behaviors; moreover, typically they model their own habits of dressing and styling their bodies in the images of models in the ads (49%). Finally more than 55% of the respondents do not agree with the statement that the ads should use normal looking women. Given this background the next step in our research was to explore the factors that are responsible for such internalization of the media image.

Objective 2: To explore why people internalize media imagery? The internalization of the thin ideal

From the above discussion it is clear that repeated exposure to these thin ideal media images is consistently linked with women's body dissatisfaction, internalization of the thin ideal, and eating disorders. But all the women and girls are not equally affected the same. The present study also highlights that more than 40% of the respondents disagreed with media pressure to have perfect bodies and faces, or that their eating patterns were influenced by them. These differentials can be explained via social comparison theory, cultivation, and self-schema theories, developed by psychologists about the internalization of media images into body dissatisfaction.

[10] Analysis of Advertisements

Fair skin in India is often said to transcend all other aspect of beauty. Tumato (2007) describes it as "Colonial Hangover." Indian girls are taught from a young age that fair and lovely go hand in hand, which will lead to a successful marriage and career, while, on the other hand, darker Indian girls are berated for their darkness and compared to their lighter skinned kin. Marketers have exploited this phenomenon to their advantage in promoting fairness creams, lotions and soaps, spreading the wrong message that fairness is associated with increased marriage eligibility, career achievement, and other positive outcomes. Thus, the Indian market is flooded with these fairness creams. Overall, the ads promised not only the lighter skin, but also clear and radiant skin that glows, prevention of skin dryness, sunscreen protection, and long hair. The ads assert that users will achieve fairness in four to six weeks. (Karan, 2008)

Fair & Lovely, the largest selling skin whitening cream in the world, was launched in India in 1975 (Karnani, 2007). It claims to offer dramatic whitening results in four to six weeks. Its package also displays one face six times, in an ever-whitening progression, and includes 'before' and 'after' photos of a woman who presumably used the product. Its commercials typically contain the message of a depressed woman with few prospects, who gains a brighter future by either gaining a boyfriend/husband or a job after becoming remarkably fairer. The message indicates that fair skin and beauty are the sole requirements for a successful life.

Olay uses the film star Kajol to advertise a "total effect" cream. The ad first tries to make the viewers aware of different ageing signs such as dark spots and dullness, uneven tone, roughness, pores, lines, dry and patchy skin, before advertising the solution, i.e. Olay Total Effect, that promises to provide younger looking skin. The brand ambassador, Kajol, brought this idea to life, as she narrated her life story about how Olay Total Effect, has helped her look young and beautiful throughout her life. She explains how regular use of the cream helps to reduce the appearance of fine lines, soothes dry skin, evens and smoothens skin tone and texture, and minimises the appearance of pores, while helping to protect the skin's moisture barrier for a firmer skin. On the whole it passes the message onto women that they

should not neglect their body image or beauty, at any stage of their life. These should be their primary concerns, even if after their marriage and becoming mothers (Times of India, 2009).

Matlin's (1987) sixth stereotype states that women's bodies are used differently from men's bodies in advertisements. Soap advertisements for men focus on good health, but for women it is only for attaining beauty. The Lux soap ad is an apt example of successful celebrity endorsement. It does not talk much about the product, but rather, concentrates more on the presentation and glamor. The brand has evolved its slogan from "the beauty bar of film stars" to "brings out the star in you". It has always portrayed top actresses from Leela and Madhubala, to Madhuri and Aishwarya; who are, bathing openly and mouthing the magic words "meri sundarta ka raaz hai lux"(the secret of my beauty is Lux) and convey only a single message that beauty should be the sole aim of a woman, achieved only by using Lux. Santoor soap one of the largest selling, popular soaps in India. The brand has a series of catchy advertisements, where the promise is 'younger looking skin' and looking younger than one's age. The advertisement shows the protagonist, a married woman with a child, who is often mistaken for a college girl. The image capitalizes on the changing status of Indian women, from housewives, who stay at home to look after children, to educated, outgoing and career-oriented women. The brand imagery of mistaken identity remained constant, even while the Santoor woman moved from being a homemaker, to a woman who excelled in her career as much as she excelled as a mother. Thus the message conveys that whether a woman is a housewife or an educated, career-minded woman, her attention to her beauty should be primary.

Parachute Advanced Body Lotion's ad is very sensuous in nature, seeking to convey the message of soft skin that tempts you to touch it again and again, using the tagline "Love Dohara". The ad shows how a wife flaunting a low-waist saree, invites her husband to come and take the keys hanging from her waist. In addition, the size and shape of the bottle is something new. It recalls a curvy, female body, implying an ideal body—a less explicit source of comparison and potential self-dissatisfaction.

The L'Oreal Paris Shampoo ad, features the brand ambassador Aishwaraya Rai Bachchan, who conveys the brand's message through testimonial advertising, urging viewers to switch to L'Oreal's new total Repair 5 shampoo, as it protects hair from 5 problems: dryness, roughness, dullness, fall, split ends. She looks so beautiful and gorgeous in that ad that she attracts the viewers towards her in first few seconds and then towards the products. The advertisement fosters upward comparison among viewers, creating a large discrepancy between a person's internalized ideal body and their objective body, resulting in low self-esteem and potential body image disturbance. Gupta (2003) pointed out that celebrities may be successful in drawing consumers' attention by piquing their interest or desire.

Sunsilk's shampoo ad campaign in India features former Miss World and Bollywood actress Priyanka Chopra, representing the dream of Indian women and girls: to have gorgeous shining hair. The main idea of the advertisements is to make your hair happen, since life can't wait.

In addition to the above mentioned advertisements, there are hundreds of others which are responsible for fostering upward social comparison, generating comparative and cumulative effects, misleading women regarding ideal body image and beauty, sensitizing them to body-related media messages and images. For instance: Veet cream advertised by Kartina, is supposed to provide youthful and moisturized skin within three minutes. Besides cosmetic

ads, even ads for products that have no connection with beauty and body image, such as Complian health drink, Sani fresh toilet cleaner, Slice Amsutra, Sunfeast Dark fantasy biscuits, Tide detergent, Philips iron, TVS Wego and many more, all mislead women and girls, by portraying underweight, slim models, fixing a standardized body image and beauty in the public's imagination.

The above discussion makes it abundantly clear that advertisements generally foster an upward comparison between viewers and advertisers' ideal image of women, by motivating them to buy the advertised products, gradually incurring various physical and psychological health related problems.

Objective 3: Solutions to prevent the impact of advertising. Reducing the effect of media imagery

Psychologists have suggested that people can be made resistant to the negative effects of media imagery by changing their ways of interpreting social information. If social comparison theory is accepted as a valid explanation of the mechanism through which unfavorable comparisons are made, media literacy techniques are required to assist women's capacity to reject media images as appropriate targets for self-comparison (Heinberg & Thompson, 1995). Media literacy interventions involving critical analyses of the content of media messages has been advocated to prevent internalization and social comparison processes (Levine & Piran, 2004). Maddox (2005) has suggested that since so many women make comparisons with media ideals, teaching women to focus on downward comparisons with the parts of their bodies that are superior to those of the models may be helpful. If women are motivated toward self-improvement, rather than self-evaluation then upward comparisons with media images do not increase body-focused anxiety (Halliwell & Dittmar, 2004). According to Rita Freedman, body image disturbance is an individual problem caused by faulty cognition about the body, irrational thoughts, and unrealistic and faulty explanations. Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) could be used to train people how to resist media pressure, by challenging faulty cognition when faced with idealized media images, and instead to develop new ways of conceptualizing incoming information (Heinberg & Thompson, 1995, Freedman, 1990).

Societal and institutional changes are necessary to de-emphasize unrealistic physical standards of beauty established by the advertisement world. An article in Times of India stated that ads for Maybelline, L'Oreal and Lancome were banned in Britain for being too airbrushed and projecting "overly perfected" beauty. Even Kellogg's 'Special K' advertisement has been banned in the UK for misleading customers about the calorific value of a bowl of cereal, but it is still aired in Indian TV. The Advertising Standard Council of India (ASCI) offers the explanation that it might not be the exact same advertisement (The Times of India, 2012).

Researchers have proved that women intended to be successful in reducing the weight related anxiety by adopting various interventional approaches (Yamamiya et al., 2005; Ogden and Sherwood, 2008, Ogden et al., 2011). NGOs can follow these approaches or can develop new interventions to address these issues by conducting training, counselling and development programmes on media sensitization, organizing street plays and workshops on health and nutrition, obesity management to make the adolescence girls and women aware of the importance of a healthy and sound body. Educational campaigns can help girls and women believe that they deserve an improved place in the world. Government should take the initiative to introduce the media literacy programmes at the ground level i.e. at school

and college level to help the young girls to analyse the media and the message critically before accepting them. NGOs can sensitize the young girls about how the shape of the ideal media models have decreased over the years, resulting the increase in body dissatisfaction, the truth behind the media image- how unrealistic media beauty ideals are prepared using the technology like airbrushing and make-up. The schools and colleges or various community should organise focus group discussions with the beauticians of the beauty ideals, to demonstrate how the ideals portrayed in the media are often unrealistic. It can also include the before and after make-up photographs of the media ideals. The case study of the Dove Self -Esteem campaign can also be discussed in this context to reveal the truth behind the media images. The young girls and women should be given assurance that even each of them can be transformed into the media ideal by using the beauty tricks. They should strive for what Bordo has encouraged:

"Even when you hate your normal-sized body so much that you want to tear chunk out of it, you have to get up, eat your meal, and get on with your day; you have to learn to say those two terrifying little words: I'm hungry" (2010, p. 31).

[11] Conclusion

The depiction of women in advertisements often represents unrealistic and unattainable standards of feminine beauty. The "Barbie Doll Figure" is constantly shown through advertising, which is impossible to achieve. Models shown in advertisements send constant message that women must sacrifice their physical and psychological health to be considered attractive by societal standards. This creates frustration and disappointment for women and leads to unhealthy eating behaviors. Advertisements never encourage women to be satisfied with their own shapes, or to have a healthy body image, but rather to work hard to attain low weight and toned bodies by using the advertised products. Yet, as the study clearly demonstrates, a majority of respondents nonetheless prefer contemporary portrayals of women and follow them as their role models. As Bordo rightly states:

"Society cannot grow and develop if half of its citizen spend their energies physically and psychologically shrinking themselves... Fear of female flesh is fear of female power, and reclaiming women's bodies must go hand in hand with reclaiming women's power. This cannot be achieved simply by purchasing expensive body lotion... Women should take some stand on their part; they should challenge traditional media concepts of slim as beautiful" (2010, p. 35).

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Effects Of Yogic Practices On Breathe Rate And Sitting Tolerance Among Autistic Children

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DR. V. Duraisami**

Abstract: Autism belongs to a group of related disorders that starts in infancy and remains throughout adult life, which can not cure. The main goal of treating children with autism are to Lesson associated deficits, Family distress and to increase the quality of life and functional independence, therapies and behavioural interventions are designed to remedy specific symptoms and can bring substantial improvements of children with autism. On this view the present study was focused on effects of yogic practices on Breathe rate and Sitting tolerance among children with autism.

Key words: Neural disorder, Autism, Yoga, Breathe rate, Sitting tolerance, Special education

Introduction

Autism is chronic neural developmental disorder. It affects information processing in brain by altering how nerve cells and their synapses connect and organize, It prevalence is 1 of 68 estimated by CDC (*Centre for Disease Control and Prevention*), Etiology of autism currently agreed that a combination of genetic and epigenetic factor. Autistic children have abnormally higher level of serotonin, and they affected by stereotype behaviour, hyper accuses, and some are hyper activeness which are result in increased Heart beat, Blood pressure, ultimately Increased Breathe rate, it can be life threatening of autistic children, the possible yogic practices attempting to influence the nervous and glandular system directly which are abnormal and core cause of autism, the health of lungs depends upon the degree of their elasticity and upon the activity of the air cells that go to compose them, during the practice of Asanas and Suryanamaskar lungs are stretched at fullest extent, complete elasticity of the lung tissues, full activity of the air cells can be secured, when action of lungs is exaggerated, cardiac-activity is also accentuated but when lungs move quietly, the heart also slows down. The sensory processing difficulties in autism may include poor body awareness, stiff uncoordinated movements, difficulty sitting still, and low muscle tone, the yoga Asanas are characterised as stretch, pull, pressure and co-ordinates body parts, which in turn to exercise those parts and increases blood flow and involve isometric contraction of muscles, here a muscle is held under constant pull or stretch without undergoing a change of length, it allows the posture stability which helps to gain sitting tolerance among children with autism.

Objectives of the study

1. The study helped to find out effects of yogic practices on physiological variable Breathe rate among children with autism.

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2. The study helped to find out effects of yogic practices on physical variable Sitting tolerance among children with autism.

Method of study

For the purpose of the study, a sample size of 20 children with autism selected from National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disability, Chennai. The random group design was used as experimental design method for this study.

Tools of study

1. The standardized tools was used to collect related data on Breathe rate - Stethoscope, Stop watch
2. The self structured questionnaire was used to collect related data on Sitting tolerance.

Analysis of Data:

The statistical technique used to analyse the results of data is ANCOVA test.

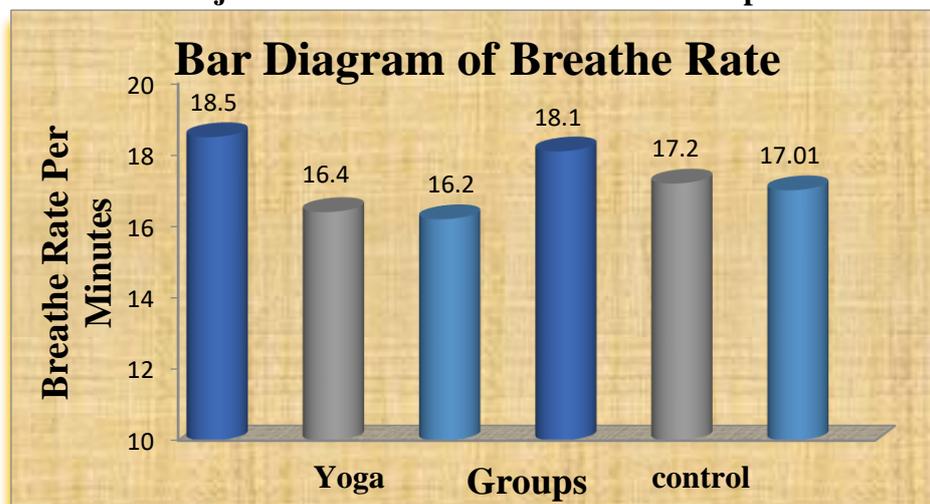
Interpretation of data

Table – I Computation of Analysis of co variance of Breathe rate

Test	Yoga	Control	Source of varianc	Sum of square	df	Mean sum of square	F ratio	Table value
Pre	18.5	18.1	between	8.1	1	8.1	1.40	4.41
			within	205.4	18	11.41		
Post	16.4	17.2	between	3.2	1	3.2	4.58	4.41
			within	116	18	6.4		
Adjust ed	16.2	17.01	between	1.6	1	1.6	5.05*	4.45
			within	137.6	17	8.09		
Mean	2.1	0.9						

*significant at 0.05 level, table values for (1, 18) and (1, 17) are (4.41) and (4.45) respectively. Table –I shows It was found that obtained F values of pre test and post test scores of breathe rate 1.40, and 2.0 respectively were not significant at 0.05 level of confidence as the obtained values were lesser than the required table value and that obtained F value of adjusted mean score of breathe rate was 5.05 was significant at 0.05 level of confidence as the value was greater than the required table value.

The obtained adjusted mean values of Breathe rate are presented through bar diagram



Discussions On The Findings Of Breathe Rate

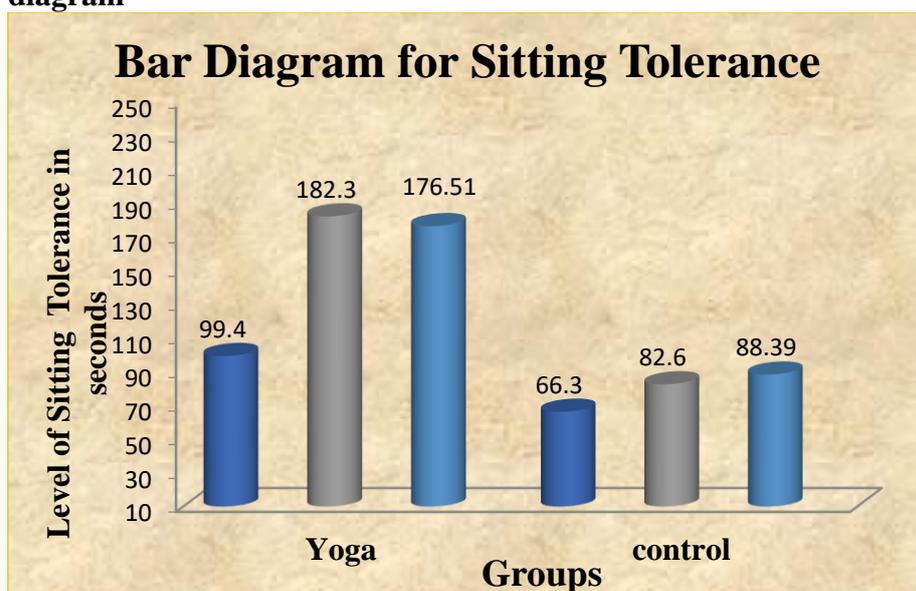
The results presented in Table- I showed that the obtained adjusted means on Breathe rate among Yogic practices group with the mean value of 16.25 and control group mean value of 17.01. The difference among Pre test scores Post test scores and adjusted mean scores of the subjects were statistically treated using ANCOVA and F values obtained were 1.40, 4.58 and 5.05 respectively. It was found that obtained F value on pre test score was not significant at 0.05 level of confidence as the obtained value was greater than the required table value and post test Scores was significant at 0.05 level of confidence as the value was lesser than the required table F value of 3.35.

Table – II Computation of analysis of covariance of sitting tolerance

Test	Yoga	Control	Source of varianc	Sum of square	df	Mean sum of square	F ratio	Table value
Pre	99.4	66.3	between	5478.05	1	5478.05	1.72	4.41
			within	16980.5	18	9433.91		
Post	182.3	82.6	between	49700.45	1	49700.4	5.25*	4.41
			within	170364.5	18	9464.69		
Adjust ed	176.5	88.39	between	16500.35	1	16500.35	4.71*	4.45
			within	59465	17	3497.94		
Mean	-82.9	-16.3						

*significant at 0.05 level, table values for (1, 18) and (1, 17) are (4.41) and (4.45) respectively. Table –II shows It was found that obtained F value of pre test of Sitting tolerance score 1.72 was not significant at 0.05 level of confidence as the obtained value was lesser than the required table value, and that obtained F value of post test score and adjusted mean score of Sitting tolerance were 5.25, 4.71 respectively significant at 0.05 level of confidence as the values were greater than the required table value.

The obtained adjusted mean values of Sitting tolerance are presented through bar diagram



Discussions On The Findings Of Sitting Tolerance

The results presented in Table - II showed that the obtained adjusted means on Sitting tolerance among Yogic practices group with the mean value of 193.66 and control group mean value of 30.70. The difference among pre test scores Post test scores and adjusted mean scores of the subjects were statistically treated using ANCOVA and F values obtained were 1.47, 5.25 and 4.71 respectively. It was found that obtained F value on pre test score was not significant at 0.05 level of confidence as the obtained value was lesser than the required table value and post test Scores was significant at 0.05 level of confidence as the value was greater than the required table F value of 3.35. and adjusted mean test score was significant at 0,05 level of confidence as the obtained value was greater than required F value.

Conclusion

The results of the study showed that the physiological variable Breathe rate significantly decreased and the physical variable Sitting tolerance significantly increased due to six weeks of yogic practices among children with autism, the results of study also reveals that the appropriate yogic practices majorly helped to reduce the symptoms of Autism and substantially improved in functional abilities through decreasing breathe rate and increasing sitting tolerance.

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“A Study Of Human Resource Management In Automobiles Companies Of Chennai”

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Dr.D.Venkadesh**

***Abstract:** Industrial growth is the major important feature of current era. The drastic technical growth started since 1950s to till date though the birth of formal industrialization is from late 16th and first 17th century. Industrial/organizational growth is mainly depend on 5Ms i.e. Man, Money, Machine, Material and Management. The first important aspect of these 5Ms is Man. The term of this Man power is called as Human resource in the field of commerce. Human Resources are the most significant and valuable Resource in each and every organization as far as its employees are concern. Even at the global level, the automotive industry in India is one of the bigger markets. Human resource development is continues process of each department because it is an important aspect of production department of Industries and organizations. Talking about Indian industrial development, Chennai is the hub of Industries and industrial growth. It has lots of industrial sectors working in several branches as IT Sectors, Automobile Sectors and So on. Current research work is a case study of few selected automobile companies of Chennai and their human resource management.*

***Key Words:** India, globalization, Industries, automobiles, Chennai, human Resource Management etc.*

Introduction

Human Resources are the foremost vital and valuable Resource in any organization within the style of its staff. The automotive trade in Asian country is one in all the larger markets within the world. HRD variables are designed to link with Human Resource designing wherever by staff contribute the utmost to the organization satisfying their own personal goals. Chennai is nicknamed the "Detroit of India" because of its automobile manufacturing units as major units of industrial sectors and allied industries around the city. The Indian industry once being DE licenced in 1991 has been growing steady and has registered an annual rate of growth of Revolutionary Organization 17th November throughout the amount 2005-2012 providing 20 million individuals with employment. The whole human resources during this sector is predicted to be thirty five million individuals by 2022. The sustained trade approach is developing serially and continually by the governments in Tamilnadu especially motor-assisted by a powerful engineering base and smart infrastructure and provision support facilities have attracted world machine giants to speculate in Tamilnadu, the southern port town of urban centre as India's Motor City. Most of the MNCs have originated their units in Tamilnadu. Presently Tamilnadu with regarding thirty second of India's vehicles production capability has emerged as India's largest machine mobile and auto parts businessperson.

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Human Resource Development

Human Resource Development may be called as a continuous method to confirm the event of worker. Human Resource is one in all the foremost vital Factors of production.

Human Resource Management is a part of management, which involved with all the choices, strategies, factors, principles, operations, practices, functions, activities, and strategies associated with the management of individuals as staff in any kind of organization; all the size associated with the people in their employment relationships and every as a dynamics which result into the belief of the potential of individual staff in terms of their aspirations. All these aimed toward adding price to the delivery of products and services, in addition on the standard of labour life for workers and thus serving to make sure continuous structure success in transformative business environments.

Thus, HR management is an important factor of any industries. now-a-days, Automobile producing industries of the twenty first century is globally competitive, client central, talent dependent, data based mostly, frequently ever-changing, technology driven and increasing structure vulnerability, exacting uninterrupted capital flow.

Significance of Human Resource Development

Dynamic and growth familiarised firms need human Resource development practices to achieve a quick ever-changing atmosphere. Firms Flourish solely through the efforts and competencies of their human Resources in an organization. Once staff use selected with their initiative skills, based on task risks, experimental approach, and works as a pioneer and create things happen the organization could also be same to own a 'good' culture, then HRD will be called as the proper one. HRD climate is associate degree and integral a part of the prevailing general structure climate which can embrace.

Characteristics of HRD

- A. Important is given to human Resource and openness of communication.
- B. Encouragement should be given to risk – taking and experimentation, Feedback given to staff.
- C. Creation of the conscious of Human Resource in the strengths and weaknesses, a general climate of trust, religion in employee's capabilities.
- D. Formation of the tendency amongst human resources to help and collaborate with one another concord,
- E. Development of the tendency to discourage stereotypes and favouritism and validatory personal policies and practices.

Review of Literature

Biswajit Mahanty and Virupaxi Bagodi (2007) over fifty five million two-wheelers area unit moving on Indian roads. consequently, two-wheeler service sector ought to have generated revenue amounting to Bureau of Intelligence and Research 100,000 million per annum, however essentially, this has not been accomplished within the union service sector, the Bharatn two-wheeler industry has not thought-about union as a line of business and providing handily reliable services is most vital in two-wheeler services in India to capture the market.

Biswajit Mahanty associated Virupaxi Bagodi (2008) it's an era of client delight for the two wheeler business and therefore the standard measures enforced by the service organizations tend to be inadequate to draw in customers persistently.

Gordon Fullerton (2006), "Putting relationship in CRM", that JEEP, a division of industrialist Chrysler Automobile Company, has served a classic example of CRM program

that has a substantial price to each the shoppers and therefore the firm by developing a program solely for motorcar house owners and fostered a community that's extremely effectively committed to the merchandise, the complete and therefore the customers.

Kevin writer (2012) Caterpillar has become a number one firm by maximising the whole client price with the assistance of effective CRM, best once sales service within the business and higher trained dealer. This enables the firm to command a premium worth of 100 percent to twenty above competitors like Volvo, Komatsu etc.

Michael Cusumano, Steve Kahl and Fernaando Suarez (2008) in their analysis paper "A theory of services in product industries", has all over that in several product oriented industries, services became progressively necessary. Just in case of vehicles, several automakers generate the overwhelming majority of their profits from a service activity closely tied to their product activity. The car business overall generates an outsized portion of its profits from different product-related service activities like insurance and repairs. The authors argued that despite the ostensible importance of services, there's not abundant theory to assist researchers or practitioners justify the conditions underneath that services matter in product industries. The overall read that emerges from the services literature is that services tend to become necessary for producing companies once their industries reach a mature stage.

Sinha TK (1982) controlled the priority and aspects of HRD like human approach, individuals as resource in organization, method of the event, Functions of HRD and coaching and team method.

Abraham (1988) studied HRD climate in it industries with the assistance of structured form. This study dealt extensively with the climate, it suffered from the limitation of the scope of the study.

Krishnamurthy element (2003) centred on the importance of HRD in PSBs. He stressed the necessity for intellectual capital of industries, worth addition, development, client support and promoting were needed with Superior social control Skills.

Statement of the Problem

The study aims at examining the human resource practices in automobile producing firms in Chennai. Hence, empirical study is directed towards automobile firms relating to various practices of HRM in automobiles companies of Chennai.

Objectives of the Study

1. To check the socioeconomic Profile of staff within the selected automobile firm of Chennai.
2. To review the predominant Strategic HRM practices beneficial to automobile firm of Chennai.
3. To review the assorted Innovative HRM practices followed in Indian, Japanese and Korean firms of automobile sector operational in Chennai and their association with the HRM practices

Hypothesis of the Study

1. Impact of Human Resource management can be seen on the quality of Product.
2. The Profit may be effected by the Quality of Human Resource Management.

Research Methodology

The study is conducted victimization each analytical and descriptive kind of Methodology. The study primarily depends on primary and secondary knowledge. The survey is conducted in automobile producing firms settled in Chennai.

Questionnaires were prepared and distributed to 300 employees of selected seven automobiles companies of Chennai with the promise of keeping their name as a secret so that it will not affect to them at their workplace behaviour and further growth.

Selected Companies of Chennai

Following table describes the name of seven topmost selected automobile companies of Chennai consisting several production of automobiles including bi-cycle to heavy vehicles.

Sr. no.	Name of the automobile industrial	Establishment
01	Ashok Leyland Ltd	1948
02	Ford India Pvt Ltd	1995
03	Isuzu Motors India Pvt Ltd	2012
04	Royal Enfield	1901
05	Renault India Pvt Ltd	2005
06	TI Cycles of India	1949
07	Tractors and Farm instrumentation Ltd (TAFE)	1960

Table 1.1 Selected Sample-size of the companies

Discussions and Analysis

There were total 10 parameters which are discussed and analysed in the current study as:

1. Appraisal system and Higher studies for advancement at its expenses
2. Awards and rewards to employees
3. Competence
4. Gender Response
5. Flexible Working Hours
6. Remuneration and Incentives
7. Involvement of employees in decision making system
8. Work from home facility
9. Training
10. Promotion

Based on these ten parameters, the questionnaire was prepared and provided to three hundred selected sample size of the current study. How it affects to the quality of production, profit of the automobile companies were studied and analysed result is given in the below Table as well as displayed in the graphical manner.

Parameters	Response and effect
Appraisal system and Higher studies for advancement at its expenses	80%
Awards and rewards to employees	70%
Competence	90%
Gender Response	75%
Flexible Working Hours	50%
Remuneration and Incentives	90%
Involvement of employees in decision making system	50%
Work from home facility	40%
Training	75%
Promotion	70%

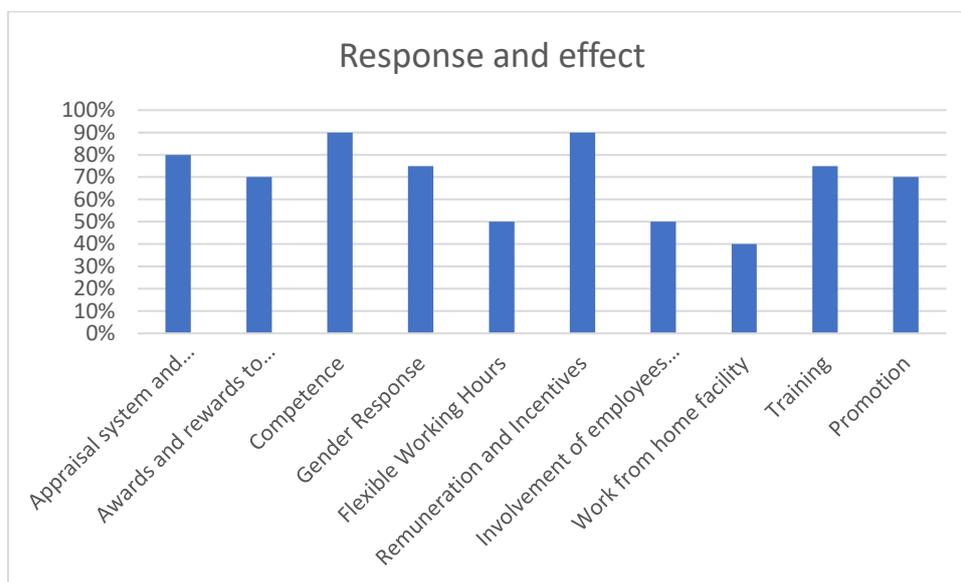


Table 1.2 and Graph 1.1 Graphical Representation of Research Result

Thus, the result shows that the above mentioned parameters effect on the quality and production of the automobiles companies of the Chennai. The Appraisal based system is used and effect of in-service education gives better incentives to the employees working in the automobiles companies of Chennai, as per their skill and devotion, dedication towards the company. Effect of it is found around 80% on the quality of production and profit. As per defined by Maslow in his hierarchy theory, the impact of awards and rewards is seen around 70% on the quality of production and profit. Competence of employee is an important tool in the quality of production and profit at any industry. Here, for the automobile companies its effect is found around 90%. Gender response is around 75% because out of 225/300 male are working in the automobile companies, it clearly indicates the male dominance is the major factor in the automobiles companies of the Chennai. Few factors have not much more effect on the automobiles companies of the Chennai as flexibility in work hours, involvement of employees in decision making system and work at home as it is not possible every time to manage the work with these parameters.

Findings and Suggestions of the Stud

1. The employees are extremely glad with relevance qualification prescribed for the post and also the technique adopted for choosing the executives.
2. It is additionally found that employees are discontented over the non-participation of senior executives throughout induction method.
3. The employees are happy with the time period of coaching and development programmes, performance within the job once the coaching and development and strategies adopted for straightforward understanding by the participants throughout the coaching of the executives.
4. The employees are very happy with content and connectedness of the coaching programs, ability of the trainer, expertise sharing and interaction of the participants.
5. The chief staff area unit moderately glad with the strategies of presentation of rewards, feedback and support from the superiors, quality of performance appraisal throughout and at the tip of the year, rewards and recognition policy of the auto firms.

6. The employees are satisfied towards the Strategic HRM practices of transfer and promotional policies, administration of transfer and promotion policies, basis of transfer, promotional advantages and promotional opportunities.

Suggestion

1. Human Resource Management should base on the hierarchy of the employees to get desire goal of the organization.
2. Since the core conception of Strategic HRM is integration of HRM functions with the structure objectives and also the external atmosphere, the hour heads in consultation with staff ought to sporadically introduce new innovative HRM practices to encourage the workers for superior performance.
3. If employees are asked for their decisions, then management should take that decisions into consideration and informed them also about these consideration. One in every of necessary Strategic HRM factors, which may have a bigger influence on the motivation and satisfaction of staff within the industry is implementation of a clear performance appraisal system. The individual staff ought to be concerned in target finalisation.
4. The trade normally ought to focus a lot of on Strategic HRM biological process activities like performance assessment, coaching and development, job rotation and career progressing to scale back job attrition.
5. One in every of the necessary options of Strategic HRM is identification of the potential Leadership Talent. There ought to be an ardent target this space right from junior management level according the work should be allotted.

Conclusion

The automobile sector of Chennai city has to grow harmonized with world trade to remain competitive within the automotive market. The management of automobile firms ought to produce awareness among staff relating to performance appraisal system to boost their performance and competition levels within the market. HRM is moderately sensible by firms in operation in city. Staff are happy with their jobs; they're happy with alternative aspects mechanically. Hence, steps ought to be taken by the management to satisfy the workers in their jobs by providing internal and external atmosphere that ensures healthy and happy work place.

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