

STUDIES ON AGEING POPULATION: A CRITICAL EVALUATION

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Abstract

The present study attempts to assess the studies made field in the ageing population. More preciously, it makes attempt to critically evaluate the studies advent of ageing population. It is pertinent to mention that the scrutiny of the studies is confined to international context. It is focus on the studies made in economic and social aspects. In addition the study has identified a few new research areas in ageing population.

Keywords: Ageing Population, Social, Economic and Demographic Dimensions.

I. Introduction

In this context, this paper critically reviews the previous studies in the area of ageing population under various dimensions viz., social, economic and demographic dimensions. Further, it brings out the emerging areas, trends and issues for further research. This study in this area reveals many interesting and complicated issues on ageing population

This chapter presents the theoretical framework and reviews the pertinent empirical studies related to the field of economics of ageing. Studies conducted at the national and international levels were reviewed. This division also gives those works to highlight the research questions and to find the gap in the areas of research. The reviews are classified into three categories via, studies on socio-economic and demographic profile, studies on health profile and studies on schemes and programmes of ageing population. Studies on ageing began in early 1960's. The improvement of longevity as one of the major future social troubles by the World Assembly on Aging in Vienna, 1982 and the International Plan of Action on Aging by the UN General Assembly provided a great motivation for aging research in India. Further, the Assembly selected October 1st as the International Day for the Ageing in 1990 and the International Year of Ageing Persons in 1999 with the theme 'towards a society for all ages' and an objective to increase the awareness of the fast changing demographic trends of the ageing population, promote long term policies and encourage research in the new socio economic trouble. Over the years, interest in the area of aging has increased involving multidisciplinary efforts and innovative strategies to deal with the increasing troubles of the ageing within the changing society. Today, the Ageing population is the main focus of the various socio economic planners and service providers. Under the impact of industrialization and modernization, there is a simultaneous monitoring of the growing population with the study of ageing in terms of socio-economic impact, family relations, health, living conditions and productivity. Thus research on ageing population is assumes highly significance in the policy angle.

II. STUDIES ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC PERSPECTIVES

Jayashree (2000) expresses the important role in maintaining intra- family relations, various studies have explored the type of living status of the Ageing and indicated the better status of the Ageing in the joint family. Few studies have also highlighted the fact that despite living in the joint family, the Ageing face troubles due to urban living conditions and poor sanitation along with intergenerational differences and inadequate time and effort by the family in care giving responsibility towards the Ageing. Acute lack of accommodation, excessive rents and migration of the young adults have prevented many Ageing from living with their children, especially among the Ageing women, leading to distress, loneliness, increase in responsibilities and lack of caregivers

Raju (2002) explores ageing widows are the most vulnerable groups needing special attention. Other vulnerable groups are the ageing men and women who are disabled, frail, destitute and orphan, those who still try and work in the unorganized sector like landless agricultural workers, small and marginal farmers, artisans in the informal sector, unskilled labourers, on daily casual or contract basis, migrant labourers, informal self-employed or wage workers in urban sector, and domestic workers. The ageing who are destitute and orphan, naturally face myriad of troubles due to poor socio-economic conditions that ultimately results in mental stress and depression. Thus there is a need to study the socio-psychological and economic conditions of the old age pensioners.

Phillipson (2002) have revealed that the increasing processes of industrialization, modernization and urbanization, as a result of globalization and economic liberalization, have had a negative impact on traditional welfare institutions and socio-cultural values. These processes have also resulted in growing individualism, vulgar materialism and selfishness. In this way, the changes in value system and institutional set up have had a negative impact on the relations between the young and the old. It is now all the more essential to highlight on intergenerational relationships.

Reddy (2003) states that in the recent years, indignity, disgracefulness, embarrassment, dishonour, disheartening, disregard, indifference, injustice, lack of care, psychological torture and host of negative behaviours and attitudes are reflected in the society towards Ageing. Millions of Ageing are suffering emotionally from the growing phenomena of gross indifference, profit motive, selfishness and decay in the family system. Although family ties in India are still strong and an overwhelming majority of the old still live with their family members, the position of an increasing number of order persons is becoming vulnerable. In the present scenario they cannot take it for granted that their children will be able to look after them when they need care in their old age; keeping in view the longer life span which implies an extended period of dependency.

Suri and Chadha (2003) found the old age group reported their relationship with their grandchildren around the level of friendliness, discussions over issues of common interest, career plans, future goals etc. Further Singh and Chadha (2004) conducted a study to understand the intergenerational relationships for the perspective of life satisfaction, attitude and role expectation of the grandchildren toward their grandparents and vice versa. The study did not see many differences in terms of the role expectations and hope for the health interaction over a period of time to strength better understanding. Due to the deterioration of physical and mental abilities, the old age people often face different social and psychological troubles. Social scientists have long been engaged in exploring and studying these social and psychological troubles arising due to the

old age. Among the various social and psychological troubles, adjustment in old age has been studied extensively by different investigators.

The living arrangements of ageing persons are another critical factor for adoption and continuation of such habits (NFHS – 2). Rapid increase of ageing population in rural India has generated new needs for health and social security. Ageing people tend to consume more than they produce and to spend more on health care than do other groups (Pandey 2009) Recent study shows that the degree of social exclusion within family and society is 93 percent (i.e. 93 percent of them are stated that they are discriminated from family and society). It is observed that the consumption expenditure increases owing to ageing and majority of them (92%) opined that saving and investment after 60 years of age is less (Ramu & Senthilkumar 2014).

III. CONCEPTUAL AND METHODOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS

I have argued that a life-span perspective has important implications for research linking social support to physical health outcomes. This framework begins to link relevant support processes/ measures to more specific aspects of disease (i.e., acute, chronic disease development or course). This model predicts that perceived support should be more strongly linked to chronic disease development than should received support due to its early familial influences, stability, and association with other positive profiles. In comparison, given that received support is more of a situational variable, its influence may depend more heavily on its match to the situational (stressor) context. I believe that this framework has unique research and intervention implications. Due to the life-span perspective, I first start with a consideration of its implications for ageing adult populations. Implications for an Aging Population. The relevance of this framework for ageing adults is of particular importance as they represent one of the fastest growing segments of the population (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2003). In the U.S. alone, the proportion of individuals over age 65 will increase from 12.4% in 2000 to 19.6% in 2030. There will be an almost doubling of ageing adults over age 65 worldwide by 2030 (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2003). These trends are of particular importance due to age-related changes in functional health status (Kart, Metress, & Metress, 1992), as ageing adults may have to rely on received support as coping mechanisms more than younger adults do (van Tilburg, 1998).

The variable outcomes associated with received support in ageing adults reflect the unique circumstances associated with aging that impact the contextual factors shown in Figure 2. According to socio emotional selectivity theory, there are age-related differences in the social networks of ageing adults due to the salience of emotional goals (Carstensen, Isaacowitz, & Charles, 1999). As a result, close, familial ties are maintained, whereas more peripheral ties are less prevalent (Antonucci & Akiyama, 1987; Carstensen et al., 1999). One implication is that there are more involuntary relationships (e.g., relationships one cannot easily choose to exit) in the social network of ageing adults (Krause, 2001). This is important because prior work suggests that some of these involuntary ties are a source of conflict for ageing adults (e.g., Birditt, Fingerman, & Almeida, 2005). In fact, there is considerable stability in the conflict associated with the social networks of ageing adults (Krause & Rook, 2003), and such conflict may undermine the effects of received support (Liang et al., 2001).

It is also clear that ageing adults face a number of health related biological challenges that they may find threatening. The need for received support has the potential to further threaten their

sense of independence and control (M.M. Baltes, 1995; P.B. Baltes, 1997; Martire & Schulz, 2007; Schulz & Heckhausen, 1996). Moreover, a distinction is typically drawn between receiving autonomy-enhancing and autonomy-decreasing support (M.M. Baltes, 1995; Martire & Schulz, 2007; Rowe & Kahn, 1987). M.M. Baltes (1995) in particular argues that ageing adults appear to be subject to the “dependency-support script,” in which their dependent behavior is reinforced. In contrast, the independent behavior of the ageing adult is more likely to be ignored (i.e., “independence-ignore script”). It is important to note that it is the autonomy-enhancing nature of received social support that may be beneficial (Martire & Schulz, 2007), and hence its absence is particularly detrimental to ageing adults.

As noted earlier, I do not believe that perceived support reflects a total lack of situational influences nor do I believe that received support reflects a total lack of any developmental influences (Lakey, in press). The argument is a relative one, and a statistical link between perceived and received support is consistent with the results of research suggesting that each may influence the other under some contexts (e.g., Haber et al., 2007). For instance, Lakey and Cassady (1990) have argued from a social-cognitive perspective that perceptions of support may act as a schema that influences one's interpretation of supportive behaviours. They found that individuals high in perceived support interpreted videotaped support interactions more positively. These studies are consistent with broader social-cognitive work on links between relationship constructs and the interpretation of schema-relevant information (Baldwin, 1992; Holmes, 2000). Likewise, received support can influence perceptions of support, especially during stressful events that more broadly influences one's social network (e.g., natural disasters; Norris & Kaniasty, 1996). In fact, chronic disease patients or victims of natural disasters have a greater need for received support (Nicassio & Smith, 1995; Norris & Kaniasty, 1996). Such situations allow for greater opportunities for each construct to influence the other (e.g., whether the high perceived support actually materializes when called upon). Nevertheless, this theoretical analysis makes it clear that these are not redundant constructs. There is an interesting question that arises here: “what are the consequences of receiving support for individuals who are low versus high in perceived support (i.e., interactions between perceived and received support)?” There is very little research that examines this issue, perhaps due to the conceptual overlap that is assumed between these two support measures. One interesting possibility is that, given their more positive interpersonal schemas, individuals with high perceived support may be more receptive and thus benefit more from received support. In comparison, this review suggests an alternative prediction. Hence, issues raised earlier that can influence the effectiveness of received support, such as receiving support from conflicted network members, may not be as applicable. Moreover, in the absence of seeking support, received support may be discounted or it may conflict with the self-esteem of individuals with high perceived support. Note that invisible support should be especially beneficial for these individuals so that it does not threaten their co-developed self-esteem (Bolger & Amarel, 2007). These “mode rational” predictions may explain some of the inconsistencies found in studies of received support and health.

IV. MEASUREMENT AND DATA ANALYTIC IMPLICATIONS FOR THE PHYSICAL HEALTH DOMAIN

The present conceptualization can be used to guide measurement strategies regarding perceived or received support depending on the research question and disease context. A typical approach in prior work has been to measure either perceived or received support and to examine its

association to health outcomes (Uchino, 2004). I believe that this reflects the assumed overlap between these measures in epidemiological work. Thus, there is much less research measuring both components and linking them to relevant outcomes. A more comprehensive approach is important because these are not redundant measures/ constructs and because epidemiological work linking received support to mortality suggests some negative influences on health (e.g., Sabin, 1993). It is important to note that the framework can also be used in the measurement of mediators or contextual processes that can be used to clarify the nature of such associations as reduced self-esteem or conflict in relationships. The framework proposed in this article also suggests alternative analytical approaches to examining these questions. What other factors co-develop in the context of such supportive familial environments (Shaw et al., 2004)? The identification of such positive profiles can be performed via a number of established analytical procedures including cluster, factor, and/or latent profile analyses (e.g., Gallo & Smith, 1999; Ko et al., 2007). These profile scores can then be used in the prediction of physical health outcomes and contrasted with the more traditional approach of examining perceived support as the main predictor of health outcomes. In addition, perceived support may be used as one mediator (or part of a profile) of links between early family environment and long-term health outcomes (Shaw et al., 2004).

In contrast to such a profile approach to perceived support, past research has typically examined these related personality or psychological factors as independent from support by statistically controlling for them (Uchino, 2004). Such an approach, although perhaps necessary in early work, does not reflect the recent conceptual work linking social support to these factors (Gallo & Smith, 1999; Shaw et al., 2004; T.W. Smith & Gallo, 2001). For instance, it is clear that personality factors have significant interpersonal origins and reflect, in part, the perception that one is socially valued (Gallo & Smith, 1999; Leary, 1999). In addition, perceived control can be a cause, consequence, or evidence reciprocal links to perceived support (Krause, 2001).

Although perceived support consistently shows such stress buffering influences, there is much greater variability in stress buffering studies that examine received support (Barrera, 2000; Uchino & Birmingham, 2008). The present analysis suggests that interventions that conceptualize support in this fashion will need to look more closely at the literature on received support and the importance of considering the stressor context (see Berg & Upchurch, 2007). Although it may be possible for such interventions to increase perceptions of support, the more proximal goal should be to influence needed support that is provided in an effective manner. The possibility that received support is simply one of many coping options is also important, and broader approaches may be necessary to supplement support interventions (e.g., cognitive-behavioural interventions). The present framework also suggests the need for more comprehensive assessments prior to performing support interventions. Are these individuals with high or low perceived support? Are they experiencing deficits in received support? These questions are important because they might result in more specific interventions depending on such assessments. For instance, individuals with low perceived support might be better candidates for more general cognitive behavioural intervention that focus on a wider set of psychosocial processes that they may lack (e.g., support seeking skills, perceptions of control). However, those with high perceived support might be provided with choices regarding more specific interpersonal exchanges and information that fosters their general understanding of the stressor of interest (e.g., support groups for cancer patients). It may also be important to match particular persons with specific network members to create support dyads that best meet the demands of the situation (Lakey, in press).

This perspective on perceived support also raises the interesting possibility that social support interventions may be usefully applied early in children and adolescents to help them develop positive profiles that then place them on healthier trajectories (e.g., Eggert, Thompson, Herting, Nicholas, & Dicker, 1994). This literature has also focused on a different set of outcomes (e.g., social interactions, grade point average); however, existing studies suggest that social skills training in adolescents results in positive social and academic outcomes (Dirks, Treat, & Weersing, 2007), although the long-term nature of such interventions need further evaluation (Beelmann, Pfingsten, & Losel, 1994). One strength of the current framework for support interventions is that it highlights differing potential entry points, as well as approaches, depending on whether one is focusing on perceived or received support.

V. IMPLICATIONS ON THE HEALTH CARE OF AGEING

There is no doubt that the number of the Ageing will increase in absolute size of the total population. However, change in the size and structure specifically population ageing will demand health care services for the Ageing population. As people live longer, there will be growing demand for ageing care. In the sphere of care for the Ageing, the trouble is likely to be acute for ageing women, who will constitute the majority of the Ageing because of greater longevity among women and the tendency for men to marry women younger than themselves; women are more likely than men to end their lives as widowed. Mental health of the Ageing is another important area in understanding their overall health situation. Worries among the Ageing poor are probably due to inadequate economic support, poor health, inadequate living space, unfinished familial tasks, lack of recreational facilities and the troubles of spending time. In the context of social and economic situation, we need to consider that the increase in the number of Ageing population will make it more difficult to face the cost of providing adequate health services to the Ageing population. This will be particularly the case if a large proportion of the added years of life expectancy is spent in poor health.

Population aging will place an increasing burden on national health care systems. Because of migration and poverty the family will not support most of the Ageing in future. How much the burden of caring for Ageing population can be transferred from the family to the community or to the government depends on the importance of caring for the Ageing, economic situation and policy for the Ageing population of Bangladesh. The trend in the size and growth rate of the Ageing population in Bangladesh reveals that aging will become a major social challenge in the future when considerable resources will need to be directed towards the support, care and treatment of the Ageing population. It is assumed that the increased number of Ageing people will pose a difficult challenge for the care of Ageing in Bangladesh in future. Ageing people are now living longer, which means that they are more susceptible to chronic health troubles, which may demand long term treatment, hospitalization and nursing care. Because of large increase in the ageing population the Biosko Bhata system will come under increasing pressure in the future decades. The cost of ageing will very much depend on the elasticity of the old age threshold.

In most of the countries, fertility is predominantly confined to marriage and marriage itself signals the beginning of exposure to the risk of pregnancy. In societies like India, where there is less control of marital fertility, the pattern of first marriage and the proportion of who marries jointly determine the level of fertility. Even in populations in which marital fertility is modestly controlled; marriage patterns still play a dominant role in governing fertility levels (Sinha, 1996).

The above studies indicate that age at marriage is a major factor associated with fertility level and child loss and that this is especially true in the case of India, where not only large families are the norm but also there is a low use of contraception.

Earlier research shows that premature age at marriage results in early childbearing age, which likewise affects the health of both mother and child and leads to child loss and maternal mortality. A number of studies on fertility rate indicate that higher and lower fertility levels in a country are related to variables such as women's education, employment and the modernization process. However, these are the same variables which could contribute to postponing marriage age, ultimately leading to shortening the reproductive period. Therefore, considering the above discussion, the present paper attempts to examine the existing relationship between the variables *age at marriage* and *fertility* (completed family size) and *child loss* in two states (Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu) of India. Rajasthan is located in Northwest part of India, predominantly a patriarchal society, and Tamil Nadu is a Southern state, principally a matriarchal society.

VI. CRITICAL EVALUATION

There is a great concern as the proportion of ageing people grows and family size declines, the family support system may be in jeopardy. One would expect that there will be fewer persons in the younger generations to support and care for the growing number of the ageing in the family. The ageing in Bangladesh will face many troubles such as insolvency, loss of authority, social insecurity, insufficient recreational facilities, lack of overall physical and mental care, troubles associated with the living arrangements etc.

The socioeconomic variations in ageing wellbeing across different states or regions may be due partly to diverse conditions in terms of access to various resources and of socioeconomic and demographic conditions of the region or state. The states chosen by the UNFPA and its collaborating partners from the Central and Eastern regions for their household survey are characterized by lower levels of socioeconomic and demographic conditions than states in the South and North. In the chosen states, primary health care infrastructure and resources are below average, and access to these facilities is mostly skewed. An early demographic transition in most South Indian states has led them to face an increased proportion of the ageing population, but it also helped them lay the groundwork for making policies in support of the ageing and their wellbeing.

Basically World people have "Respect" someone Respect all kind of Living beings. All the view of review is basic is respect them studies. Respect is most powerful because respect the product we are safety that product. Respect the Nature we are saved them. Respect the Human we are respect people. Respects the Animal we are protect them. This is the Nature of all living beings. Before days Indian people respect them all the living beings because old people create all are god. Like human and animal.

Prevailing models of social policy, beliefs about the role of the state and the tasks of its citizens, and about the role and value of ageing people in society have influenced and shaped the three strategies examined in this paper. Their public speaking of ageing requires ongoing donation in productive activity, with a particular emphasis on extending labour strength involvement. It encourages individuals to accept duty for maintenance of health and economic activity so that older individuals may remain self-determining, thereby reducing the demand on health and social services. Those who are ageing in good health and are engaged in productive activities may benefit

from increased opportunities if the strategies achieve their objectives. But the approach is difficult for those who are not, or who can no longer be, self-reliant and independent. Those who make demands on health and welfare services may be stigmatised and responsible for not making sufficient preparation or taking due responsibility for their health and wellbeing. Then now a day's change them all so only we are facing lot of problems like Ageing people in oldage homes, no one caring about old peoples, then child abuse, Women harassment, all the problem only solution is "Joint Family". It is the solution for all the things when we are go to 1970 then only we will get good relationship and good environment condition. But avoid some kind of Caste problem and girl children death. The strategies therefore provide a chance to improve the condition of older people in society by drawing attention to the negative belongings of age discrimination and exclusion from opportunities to participate. However, some aspects of the underlying concepts of active, ageing remain questionable. Without a broadening of these concepts there is a risk that the weak age may be further marginalized. It may be only the active old who benefit.

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भास्त्रीय समीक्षा

MkO iue feJk

एम०फिल, पी०एच०डी० (समाज शास्त्र)

orèku&l nL; ¼d"kkj U; k; ckMz ehj tki g

Hkkjr , d ykdrkfU=d n" k gsf t l ea cky vijkf/k; ka dh l q; k fnu ifrfnu c<rh tk jgh gS Hkkjr tS s egku , d fo"o ds vuud n"i इस बिन्दु पर सोचनीय की बात बढ़ती जा रही है। राष्ट्र का भविष्य अधिक mRrjnkf; Ro n" k ds ukxfj dka , d cPps ij fuHkj gkrk gA bl dkj.k l s n" k es cky vijk/k jkd k tkuk vko"; d gA D; k dkj.k gS fd cPps vkt dy fcxMrs tk jgs gS fd dkj.k l s cPps vijk/kh curs gA बालक द्वारा किया गया अपराध बाल अपराधी कहा जाता है दूसरे शब्दों में मैं यह कह सकती हूँ कि "बालक }kjk fd; s x; s समाज विरोधी कार्य जो कानून की दृष्टि में भी अनुचित है वह बाल अपराध कहलाता है। बाल vijk/k , d xEHkj l keftd l eL; k; s gS rFkk ifjokj ij] okrkoj.k ij Hkh fo"ष निर्भर होता है कि उनके cPps vijk/kh u cuA l ekt"ास्त्री टार्ड ने कहा कि मनुष्य अपराधिक कार्यों को udy djds l h[krk gA**

cky vijk/k es fu"pr vk; q oxL ds ckydks ; k fd"गेरो द्वारा किये जो वाले ऐसे दोषपूर्ण dk; L vkrs gA ft l ea fof/k dk mYy?ku fufgr gkrk gA tS vkokjk xnhj Hkh[k ekxuk] nq; bgkj] cjs bjks से शैतानी और उदण्डता की प्रवृत्ति कs gekjs n" k es ipfyr dkuu Hkkjr; n.M l fgrk dh /kkj 82 es ; g स्पष्ट किया गया है कि "7 वर्ष से कम आयु के बालको द्वारा किया गया कोई भी कार्य अपराध नहीं होता है। क्योंकि 7 वर्ष के नीचे ये बालको को कानून अपराधी नहीं मानती तथा 7 वर्ष से 18 वर्ष तक की vk; q oxL ds ckydks vkj fd"गेरो के द्वारा किया गया अपराध बाल अपराध के अन्तर्गत रखा गया। क्योंकि 7 वर्ष— 12 वर्ष rd cky vijk/kh l ekt fojks kh dk; L vijk/k dh l hek ea ugh vkrk gS "tc rd fd ml ea bru h l e> es u vk tk; A** gekjs n" k ea vk; q ds vk/kkj ij cky vijkf/k; ka dks pkj oxk es ckVk x; k gA

i fke ox& 7 वर्ष – 12 वर्ष

f}rh; ox& 12 वर्ष— 16 वर्ष

r rh; ox& 16 वर्ष – 18 वर्ष

cky vijk/kh dh fuEu fo"षताएँ हो सकती है जैसे किसी कानून या धारा का उल्लंघन करना, आदतन रूप l s Lohy l s Hkkxuk] vkj tkuc>dj pkjh] n"pfj=ks rFkk vufrd 0; fDr; ka dh l xfr djuk] , d vius l j{k dka , d ekrk fir k ds fu; a.k l s ckj jguk , d vius dks bruk fcxMuk ft l l s fd n l jks dks upl ku igpkuk , d l koZtfud LFkkus ij , d k dk; L djuk tks l ekt ds foijr gA bl rjg , d s cky vijk/kh ds cgr fo"षताएँ है। कुछ ऐसे विचारक या चिन्तक बाल अपराधी पर यह कहना कि बाल अपराधी dk , d k dR; ft l dks ml dks ykHk u gks fQj Hkh mlgs djrk gS rFkk iR; d vijk/k fd l h mnas"; d i frZ dk l k/ku gA oLrq vxj ns[kk tk; rks cky vijk/kh cY; koLFkk rks "fuey ty ds l eku gS* ml s ft l पात्र में रखेंगे वह उसी का स्वरूप ग्रहण कर लेगा वर्षों से समाज"kkL=h , d dkuufon bl h fplru ea iz kl dj jgs gS fd cky@fd"kkj vijkf/k; ka dks nf.Mr djus ds ctk; blgs l qkkj tkuk pkfg, A bl l Ecl?k ea cky vijk/kh dks t: jr eln , d ns[kjs k vf/kdkj vfHk l e; fd"kkj U; k; iZ"kl u ds fy, l aPr jkt मानक न्यूनतम नियम 1985 (विलिंग नियम) एंव संयुक्त राष्ट्र कि"kkj l j{k.k fu; e 1990 , d ckyd l j{k.k vkj vlrjn"s kh; nRrdxg.k dh ckr l g; kx l Ecl/kh gx dlo's ku 1993 rFkk ogr mic/k djus ij fd"kkj U; k; ¼kydks dh ns[kjs k vkj l j{k.k vf/kfu; e 2006 Hkkjr l jdkj }kjk dkuu cuk; k x; kA bl dkuu dk mnas"य बालक के अधिकार से सम्बन्धित संयुक्त राष्ट्र अधिसमय जिसका भारत सरकार द्वारा 11-

12-1992 dks vuq eFkU fd; k x; k rFkk jkT; i{kdkjka l s ; g vi\$kk djrk gS कि वे शास्तिक विधि के mYy?ku ds fdl h , d s ekeys es fti es ckyd , d vfhk; Dr gS ; k fdl h ckyd dks vfhk; Dr ds : lk ea vfhkdfFkr fd; k x; k gS l Hkh mi; Dr mik; djsA fti ds vlrXr cky ds l kFk , d h jhfr es 0; ogkj करना जो बाल के प्रतिष्ठा और महत्व की भावना के सबकु l s l d xr gks , oa ckyd es ekuo vf/kdkjka vkj vl; 0; fDr; ka dh emy Lor=rkvks ds fy, vknj dks l k< djuk , d ckyd dh vk; q dks /; ku es j[krs gq ckyd dk l ekt ds l kFk i p% feykukA yfdu Hkkjr ea cky vijk/kh dkuu ij l e; & l e; ij l kksku gkrk jgk gS इसके अतिरिक्त हाल के वर्षों में 16-17 वर्ष के वर्ग के बालक द्वारा कारित किये जाने okys vijk/kks dks dkuu es l kksku djuk i Mka

mDr vf/kfu; e ds vlrXr fd"kkjks dks nks Jf. k; ks es ckVk x; k gS 1& mi f{kr fd"kkj] 2& fd"kkj vijk/kh] mi f{kr fd"kkj ml s dgrs gS ftuds ekrk fir k mfr ns[kHkky ugh djrs ; k tks Hkh[k ekxrs ik; s tks gS ; k os; k ds l kFk jgrs gS ; k os; kofRRk ds fy, yk; s tks gA budks mi f{kr fd"kkj dgk x; k gA cky vijk/kh og gS tks l ekt ea , d k dk; Z djrk gS tks dkuu ds fo:) gks , d s vijk/kh dks ckM ds l e{k i s k fd; k tkrk gS ml dks tsy Hkstk ds ctk; l kkkj xg ea l kjus ds fy, Hkstk tkrk gA

Hkkjr; l d n }kj k cky vijk/kh ds l Ecl/k ea tks vf/kfu; e 2015 es fufeR fd; k x; k gS muds fopkj .k ds fy, U; k; ky; dh 0; oLFkk nh x; h gS fti ea , d U; k; i hB gkrk gA mDRk U; k; i hB es मुख न्यायिक मजिस्ट्रेट रैंक के अलावा दो सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता होते है। वर्तमान समय हम शोधार्थी द्वारा जनपद मीरजापुर में 10 बालको पर सामाजिक पृष्ठ भूमि पर सर्वेक्षण:-

cky l kkkj xg ehj tki j ea fu:) , d vki jkf/kd ep neks ds l Ecl/k ea ckydks dh l ph%

ddl 0	uke cky vijk/k	/kkjk	Fkkuk	vi jk/k l d; k
1	l kRod	233] 504] 506	fol/; kpy	560@17
2	xkjo	427]]]]]]]]
3	i kkuR	427]]]]]]]]
4	vd s k	427]]]]]]]]
5	l kuw mQZ -----	302 vkbDi h0l h0	vnygkV	181@18
6	शनि mQZ oekZ	3@4 t p k , DV	fol/; kpy	746@16
7	v[rj	323] 504] 506	pukj	252@17
8	[k] i RRq	147] 452] 323] 325	efMgku	74@13
9	jkggy	303] 504] 308] 325	efMgku	499@17
10	xksyw	307] 323] 504]	dko dVjk	1650@14

चूँकि हम शोधार्थी इस समय सदस्य कि"क्ज U; k; ckMZ es l kekftrd dk; ZdrhZ ds : i ea dk; Z dj jgh gA ftl es cky vij/kh fofHkUu Jf.k; ka ds : i es vij/k djrs ik; s tkrs gs vkj ik; s x; s gA l oA fke ge शोधार्थी द्वारा उक्त बालको को जो अपराध मे लिप्त है का loA k. k fd; k ftl dh l kekftrd fLFkr dk ifj"kyu fd; k mDr cky vij/kh tks l qkkj xg es fu:) fd; s x; s gs ; k mDr vij/k es jkT; }kjk okfNr gs mudh l ekt ea l kpj fopkj vkj vfodfl r efLrd ds : i ea vij/k djrs ik; s tkrs gs mDr cky vij/kh tks ehjtkij ds l qkr गृह में निरुद्ध है उसकी सामाजिक पृष्ठभूमि एवं स्थिति के अनुसार बाल vij/kh curs gh l oA fke cky vij/kh ij fdl h dkj.k curs gs mudks [kkt djuk cgr ng/HkZ gs ge शोधार्थी द्वारा उक्त बाल अपराधी जो निरुद्ध उनपर सामाजिक पृष्ठभूमि सर्वेक्षण करने पर यह पाती हूँ fd cky vij/kh D; ks curs gs igyk dkj.k V/s ifjokj] vufrd ifjokj] l ksyh ekrk fir k }kjk i {ki kr] =ViwZ vuqkl u fu/kZrk tks ifjokj l ECU/kh dkj.k l s gkrs gs vkj yfdu dN 0; fDrxr dkj.k ts s शारीरिक और मानसिक दोष एवं संवेगात्मक अस्थिरता एवं कुछ सक्रिय; d dkj.k ts & vij/kh {ks-} cjh संगत, दोषपूर्ण P{k k o Ldw o LoLFk eukjatu ds l k/kuks dk vHko , o ekckby vkfn l s gkus dk dkj.k gkrk gA ; gkV ij , d l ekt"kkL=h gkuh rFkk ckujus dgk fd ik; % 91 ifr"kr cky vij/kh , d s gkrs gs tks vius thvn से असन्तुष्ट थे अथवा मानसिक रूप से परे"kuu jgrs gA bl idkj ns[kk tk; rks cky vij/kh dh l a; k yxrkj c< jgh gs yfdu cky vij/kh dks l jdkj }kjk dbZ l qkkjRed l LFkk; a gs tks cky vij/kh dks l qkus dk ekdk fn; k tkrk gA , o cky vij/kh dks cMh ty es bl fy, j [kk ugh tkrk gs fd ogkV i"koj vij/kh gkrs gs mudh l x r ea cPps tks ugh tkurs gs og Hkh l h [k tkrk gA ts s रिमाण्ड रोम या सम्प्रेषण गृह प्रमाणित स्कूल सुधार गृह यहाँ पर बाल अपराधी को P{k k nsuk 0; ol kf; d i"kk{k.k nsuk fd ckyd vius jkVh dekus ds fy, ; kx; cuk; k tk l dA bl idkj Hkkjr l jdkj }kjk fd"kkj ckMZ vf/kfu; e fd"kkj vipkfj; ks ds fy, fo"ष गृह का प्रावधान भी किया गया है। जिससे कि"क्ज ds l okfkh fodkl dk iz kl fd; k tk l dA bl l ECU/k ea 1997 Hkkjr; o mPPkre U; k; ky; }kjk xkj o tsu cuke Hkkjr l Pk es fd"kkj vf/kfu; e mnas"; dk mYys[k djrs gq dgk x; k os"; k ds cPps vkj mis{kr fd"kkj ds i qdkl ds l ECU?k ea jkT; l jdkj , o LoSPNd l xBuks dk drD; gs fd og mu ckydks dh vfHk {kk ns[kHkky vkj i qdkl dh 0; oLFkk bl idkj djs fd ckyd l ekt dks ef; /kjk es pyk l ds vkj os"; k ds yMds o yMfd; k i P% os"; kofRr ds fy, jkdh tk l ds , oaidk"ku fofHkx Hkkjr l jdkj }kjk idkf"kr l ksy osyQs j ukeZy if=dk ds 1959 ds Qjoj h vrd es cky vij/k ds dkj.k ds rkfydk ea inf"kr fd; k x; k g&

Hkkjr es cky vij/kks dh fLFkr dks l ekt"kkL=h ds : i ea es l eh{k fd; k x; k es , d l ekt"kkL=h gkus ds ukrs cky xg ds fu:) ckydks dh l kekftrd fLFkr o muds cky vij/kh gkus dk dkj.k o muds fuokj.k o fu; U=.k ds fy, , d v/; ; u fd mDr v/; ; uks es ; g ik; k x; k fd cky vij/kh ifjokj ds detkj h] xjhch o ekckby , oal x r vl; dkj.kks l s cky vij/k curk tk jgk gA l jdkj }kjk l e; & l e; ij cky vij/kh dks l qkkjus ds dkj.k l LFkxr 0; oLFkk dks fodfl r djuk l e; l e; ij dkun cukuk Hkkjr l jdkj vl; ns"ks l s i hNs ugh gA i jUrq Hkkjr l ekt es dN vl; l eL; k; s ts s vfr tul a; k cjkst xkj h Hkq kejh vkfFkd bruh vf/kd xEHkj gs ftul s fui Vuk l jdkj ds fy, vR; Ur dfBu gks jgk gs vkj l eL; kvks dks folQkVd fLFkr cus jgrs gq cky vij/kf/k; ka dks l qkkjus dk dk; bde dHk l Qy ugh gks l drk D; kfd cky vij/k Hkh blgh l kekftrd l eL; kvka dh cgr mi t gs Hkkjr es i R; d ukxfjd dk drD; gs fd cky vij/k dks tM l sfudkyus ds fy, iz kl djuh pkfg, A

l UnHkZ xLFk l iph&

- 1- eqkthz jfolunukFk& l kekftrd l eL; k, A
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नारी विकास के सन्दर्भ में गुरु नानक परंपरा का विश्लेषण

डॉ. हरप्रीत सिंह एवं डॉ. वनोद कुमार

समाज विज्ञान एवं भाषा विभाग, लवली प्रोफेशनल यूनिवर्सिटी (पंजाब)

आज के भौतिक के सन्दर्भ में वैश्वीकरण के इस युग में विश्व विद्यालयों और सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक संस्थाओं में लैंगिक-समानता, नारी चेतना या नारी सशक्तिकरण के मुद्दे बड़े चर्चा का विषय रहे हैं; अनन्य संस्थाएँ और विभिन्न रचनाएँ नारी एकता या नारी विकास का प्रचार कर रही हैं। नारी विकास के अंतर्गत लैंगिक समानता और नारी चेतना के संकल्प को समझने से पूर्व नारी की सामाजिक स्थिति को ऐतिहासिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में समझना आवश्यक हो जाता है।

हमारे समाज में नारी को हमेशा तिरस्कृत नज़रों के साथ ही देखा गया है। सम्पूर्ण दृष्टिकोण नारी वरोधी बना रहा है, जो हर क्षेत्र में पुरुष के नेतृत्व को स्वीकार करता है और नारी को निन्दित करता है और हर सूरत में नारी को पुरुष के मुकाबले में घटिया, तुच्छ या नीच साबित करता रहा है। इसी दृष्टिकोण के कारण ही आदि-काल से ही नारी का जीवन त्रासद-भरा रहा है। पुरुष के हाथों में कठपुतली की तरह वह विचर रही है। नारी को पुरुष ने केवल अपने ऐश-ओ-इशरत का साधन ही माना और काम-तृप्ति तक ही सीमा रखी है।

प्राचीन धर्म-ग्रंथों में नारी की स्थिति बहुत करुणामयी रही है। धर्म-ग्रंथ नारी को पति की दासी और मृत पति के बाद विधवा का विधान समझ कर पति की चिता में जीते-जी जबरन जला कर मार देने (सती की रस्म) की प्रवृत्ति प्रचंड थी। मनुस्मृति में आता है कि स्त्री सदा ही पुरुष की सुपुर्दगी में रहे। बचपन में पति, जवानी में पति और बुढ़ापे में पुत्र-पौत्र उस की संभाल करें, स्त्री आज़ाद न विचर करे.....। स्त्री पति के साथ सती हो जाये। अंगरा स्मृति सती की रस्म की पुष्टि करती दृढ़ करवाती है कि सती होने वाली स्त्री को साढ़े तीन करोड़ वर्ष स्वर्ग में रहने का आनंद मिलता

है। हेमचंद्र ने नारी को नरक के मार्ग का दीपक, ग़मों का शखर, दुखों की खान कहा है। यहाँ तक क तुलसीदास ने पशु, गँवार और शूद्रों के समान स्त्री को रखा है:

ढोल, गँवार, सूद्र, पशु नारी॥

सकल ताड़ना के अधकारी॥ 1

भक्त छज्जू ने कहा क यदि स्त्री कागज़ की भी बनी हो तो भी उससे दूर-दूर ही रहो। गुरु साहिबान से पहले पंजाब में नाथों-जो गयों की परंपरा थी। सद्ध-पंथ में औरत को कोई है सयत या दर्जा status प्राप्त नहीं था। औरतों को अपने हितों या स्वार्थों के लए इस्तेमाल किया जाता था। नाथ पंथ वैरागी धर्म था। वैराग्य की शिक्षा देता था ; इस लए औरत की नाथों-जो गयों ने हमेशा निन्दा की है, क्यों क यह उनकी मंजिल के लए बाधा या रुकावट रही। जो गयों का यह मानना था क औरतों के साथ संयम रख पाना असंभव है। वह औरत की तुलना 'बघियाइनी' या 'पुरुष-भक्खनी' से करते थे। गोरख वाणी में आता है:

बाघिन जिंद लेई, बाघिन बिन्द लेई, बाघिन हमारी काइआ।

इह बाघिन त्रै लोई खाई, बस्ति गोर ख पाइआ। 2

लंग-असमानता का यह प्रश्न केवल इस देश का नहीं बल्कि वश्व-स्तर पर इसका बोलबाला है। सर्फ पूर्व में ही नहीं पश्चिम में भी नारी की दशा दयनीय और चंताजनक रही है। Simone De beauvoir ने अपनी पुस्तक The second Sex की भूमिका में वद्वानों के कई ऐसे कथन पेश कये हैं जो नारी को पुरुष की अपेक्षा घटिया साबित करते हैं। जैसे अरस्तु की धारणा है क 'नारी कुछ गुणों की कमी के कारण नारी है ' (the female is a female by virtue of a certain lack of qualities.) सेंट थामस (st. thomas) ने नारी को imperfect man शब्दों के साथ संबोधन किया है। बेंडा (benda) की सोच के अनुसार पुरुष तो नारी के बिना अपने बारे में सोच सकता है परन्तु नारी पुरुष से बिना अपने बारे में नहीं सोच सकती

गुरबाणी दबे-कुचले, निम्न व कमज़ोरों, द लत और द मत श्रेणियों के साथ होते भेदभाव, शोषण, अत्याचार के खलाफ़ क्रांतिकारी प्रवचन है। इन द मत श्रेणियों में नारी भी शामिल थी, जो सदियों से पुरुष के जुल्मों को सहन कर रही थी। तत्कालीन समाज में जब क बाकी धर्मों की संस्कृति में नारी को तिरस्कृत किया जा रहा था ; गुरु नानक साहब ने नारी के रुतबे को सम्मानपूर्ण स्थान प्रदान किया। इसी परंपरा को बाकी गुरु साहिबान ने भी स्थापित किया। इस प्रकार नानक परंपरा की धारणा अस्तित्व में आई। संकल्प साहित्य के संदर्भ में लंग-समानता के कई प्रमाण मिलते हैं। औरत या नारी की सही स्थिति का सर्वेक्षण करना हो तो पहले मध्यकालीन ऐतिहासक

परिस्थितियों का लेखा-जोखा करना पड़ेगा। मध्यकाल का समय अंधकार का काल था। गुरु साहिबान के समय समाज में जीवन का हर क्षेत्र असुरक्षित था। हर तरफ़ आपा-धापी का माहौल था। लूट-मार की परंपरा ज़ोरों पर थी। अधर्म और पाप का बोलबाला था। अंध-वशवास और पाखंड की प्रधानता थी। गुरु नानक साहब तत्कालीन अवस्था को ऐसे बयान करते हैं:

लबु पापु दुइ राजा महता कूडु होआ सकदारु॥

कामु नेबु सद पुछीऐ बिह बिह करे बीचारु ॥

अंधी रयित गआन वहुणी भाहि भरे मुरदारु ॥ 3

मलार की वार में गुरु नानक साहब राजाओं की तुलना भयानक शेरों और मंत्रियों की तुलना कुत्तो के साथ करते हुए कहते हैं:

राजे सीह मुकदम कुते ॥ जाइ जगाइन्ह बैठे सुते ॥

चाकर नहदा पाइन्ह घाउ ॥ रतु पतु कुतिहो चट जाहु ॥4

बहुत स्पष्ट सी बात है कि ऐसे दिशाहीन और पुरुष केंद्रित समाज में औरत की हस्ती या व्यक्तित्व की क्या कद्र होगी ? ऐसे समय में औरत की दयनीय स्थिति पर पुरुष के दमनकारी स्वभाव के बारे में समकालीन ग्रंथों में अनेकों सन्दर्भ मिलते हैं जिनमें से कुछेक का हमने जिक्र किया है। 'गुरु नानक देव जी के संसार आगमन से पूर्व हिंदु स्त्री को 'पैर की जूती', 'घर की चाकर', 'आधा ज़हर', 'आधा अमृत', 'कुदरत की एक मज़ेदार गलती' (aggreable blunder), 'जहाँ ईश्वर फेल जो गया वहाँ स्त्री बना दी', स्त्री में आत्मा नहीं होती', तथा अन्य भी कई बुरे शब्दों के साथ इसको पुकारा जाता था।⁵

उपर्युक्त सभी पुरुष-कथन नारी की नम्र, बिना आसरे की, नितानी, निगुणी अवस्था का चित्रण करते हैं। यह वचन नारी तिरस्कार और नारी के वस्तुमूलक (object) अस्तित्व के सूचक हैं। कहीं भी नारी के आत्म (subject) रूप का चित्रण नहीं है। नारी के ऊँचे गुण जैसे सन्न, संयम, सहनशीलता, सेवा, प्यार, त्याग, परोपकारी, मेहनती, ईश्वर के भाणे को मानने वाली नारी की ओर किसी का भी ध्यान नहीं गया। संकल्प के संस्थापक श्री गुरु नानक देव जी पहले ऐसे क्रांतिकारी युग-पुरुष हुए हैं जिन्होंने नारी के हक में आवाज़ बुलंद की और परंपरा से चली आ रही स्थापित परिभाषाओं को बदल डाला। गुरुबाणी के पाठ और प्रवचन से यह बात सहज ही स्पष्ट होती है कि यह रचना हर कस्म के जुल्म, भेदभाव, अत्याचार और शोषण के दृश्य के वरोध में खड़ी होती है। इसी लिए गुरुबाणी का संवाद जहाँ लंग-समानता के परिप्रेक्ष्य में प्रचलित समाज-संस्कृति में नारी की दयनीय स्थिति को प्रकट करता है वहाँ साथ-साथ नारी-दुष्टों को भी सही मार्ग दिखाता है। गुरु

जी ने निर्भयता के साथ समय के समाज के साथ टक्कर लेती तत्कालीन राजाओं महाराजाओं ,
मुल्लों-मौलानों, पंडितों को संबोधन करते कहा:

भंड जमीए भंड निमीए भंड मंगणु वीआहु ॥

भंडहु होवै दोसती भंडहु चलै राहु ॥

भंडु मुआ भंडु भालीए भंड होवै बंधानु ॥

सो कठ मंदा आखीए जितु ज मह राजान ॥

भंडहु ही भंडु ऊपजै भंडै बाझु न कोइ ॥

नानक भंडै बाहरा एको सचा सोइ ॥ 6

गुरु नानक साहब का यह प्रवचन समाज में नारी के अफसोसजनक और त्रासद स्थिति के वद्रोह में से उपजा संवाद है जो नारी की सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठता और सम्मान को स्थापित करना चाहता है। पुरुष समाज नारी के बिना अधूरा है। व्यक्तिगत रूप में और सामाजिक रूप में नारी के व्यक्तित्व के साथ ही पुरुष, जीवन की संपूर्णता को ग्रहण करता है। जब नारी के अस्तित्व साथ ही समाज की विकासशीलता और गतिशीलता जुड़ी हुई है तो फिर नारी के अस्तित्व को अहमीयत और सम्मान की नज़रों के साथ क्यों नहीं देखा जाता ? पुरुष- प्रधान समाज के इस दोगलेपन की गुरबाणी ने भरपूर निंदा की है।

श्री गुरु ग्रंथ साहब का संदेश समस्त मानवता के लिए सर्व-सांझा और जन-हितकारी है। इसी कारण गुरबाणी में 'सभे साझीवाल सदाइन तूं कसै न दि सह बाहरा जीउ '7 'हरि तुम मह जोति धरी हरि बिनु अवरु न देखहु कोई'8 'सभ महि जोति जोति है सोइ'9 आदि संवाद सारी मानवता को अपने कलेवर में लेने के लिए उत्सुक और तत्पर हैं। गुरबाणी के अनुसार सभी जीवों में एक अकाल पुरुष का अस्तित्व है। कोई भी जीव तब ही जन्म लेता है जब परमात्मा स्वयं उसमें अपनी रोशनी रखता है। 'मन तूं जोति सरूपु है अपना मूलु पछाणु '10 इसी भाव के अंतर्गत उच्चारण किया गया शब्द है। यह शब्द गुरबाणी में इस अंतर्दृष्टि के सूचक हैं कि कोई मानव जाति, जन्म, पुरुष या स्त्री होने के कारण छोटा या बड़ा नहीं होता। सभी जीव सामान हैं। संकल्प स्त्रियों या पुरुषों में कोई भेद नहीं सवीकार करता। संकल्प सिर्फ गुरुमुख और मनमुख दो श्रेणियों के साथ संवाद रचाता है।

'गुरु ग्रंथ साहब' की सम्पूर्ण वाणी वैराग्य और संन्यास का खंडन करती है। गुरबाणी में गृहस्थ जीवन पर बल दिया गया है। यह धर्म गृहस्थियों का धर्म (A religion of householders) है। गृहस्थ की अहमीयत को गुरु नानक साहब की सद्धों के साथ हुई वार्तालाप से समझा जा सकता है। सद्ध गुरु नानक साहब से प्रश्न करते हैं:

दुनीआ सागरु दुतरु कहीए कठ कर पाईए पारो ॥

चरपटु बोलै अउधू नानक देहु सचा बीचारो ॥

आपे आखै आपे समझै तिसु कआ उतरु दीजै ॥

साचु कहहु तुम पारगरामी तुझु कआ बैसणु दीजै ॥11

गुरु नानक साहब उत्तर देते हैं:

जैसे जल मह कमलु निरालमु मुरगाई नै साणै ॥

सुरित सबिद भव सागरु तरीऐ नानक नामु वखाणै ॥12

गुरु अर्जुन देव जी के वचन हैं: नानक नामु वसआ जिसु अंतरि परवाणु गरसत उदासा जीउ ॥13

सुखमनी साहब में भी जिक्र आता है:

अनिदनु कीरतनु केवल बखानु ॥

गर्हसत मह सोई निरबानु ॥14

गुरबाणी दृढ़ करवाती है क संसार में रहते हुए संसार की संसारिकता से निर्लप्य होकर वचरण ही उत्तम जीवन-जाँच है। जैसे कमल जल में रहता हुआ भी उससे निर्लप्य रहता है ; मुरगाबी नदी में डुबकी लगाती हुई भी पंखों को जल के प्रभाव से मुक्त रखती है। संसार में रह कर संसार की मोह माया से पर उठ कर जीना 'अंजन माहि निरंजिन रहीऐ बहुइ न भवज ल पाइआ '15 ही असली जीना है। अर्थात् माया रूपी संसार में गृहस्थी की तरह वचरण कर इस संसार के दुखों को भोगना और माया से निर्लप्य रह कर नेकी और ईमान के मार्ग पर चलना ही असली योग है। यह बात जो गुरों, नाथों और पंडितों के वर्ण आश्रम मर्यादा से बिल्कुल वलक्षण थी। कर्मयोग , गृहस्थ पालन और नारी की समानता का पक्ष इसमें विशेष तौर पर शामिल था। गुरुओं के मतानुसार 'काइआ करदार औरत यकीना' थी।

गृहस्थ की बुनियाद पुरुष और नारी दोनों के आपसी संबंधों और आधारित होती है। गृहस्थ का विकास ही समाज के विकास की बुनियाद बनता है। सर्वपक्षीय विकास के लिए पुरुष और औरत के संबंधों में एकसारता होनी बहुत जरूरी है। संबंधों में समता तब ही आ सकती है जब दोनों पक्षों का एक समान सत्कार और सम्मान हो। गुरबाणी का आधारबिन्दू गृहस्थ है। गृहस्थ में वचरण कर सत्य के मार्ग पर संयम के साथ चलते हुए, समरन में जुड़ना ही गुरु सख का परम कर्तव्य है। गुरबाणी पति-पत्नी के सच्चे रिश्तों की पैरवी करता है। पति को अपनी पत्नी को हृदय से स्वीकार

करने और सम्मान देने का संवाद रचाता है। गुरबाणी ववाहेतर संबंधों (extra marital affairs) या परनारी रिश्तों का भरपूर रूप में खंडन करती है। यह समस्या आज के समय में बहुत वकराल रूप ले रही है। वर्तमान में भौतिकता और उत्तर-आधुनिक काल में रिश्तों में बहुत पतन हो गया है। बसे-बसाए घर टूट रहे हैं। गुरु-साहिबान ने सदियों पूर्व औरत के प्रति वफ़ादारी और प्यार की भावना को प्रस्तुत किया है; जो कसी भी समाज की औरत के लिए सम्मान वाली बात हो सकती है।

पर धन पर दारा परहरी
ता कै बसे निकटि बसै नरहरी॥16

वभचारी व्यक्ति को अपने कुकर्मों के कारण हमेशा पछतावे की आग में जलना पड़ता है। गुरबाणी में मानव को सचेत किया गया है:

निमख काम सुआद कार ण कोट दिनसु दुखु पावहि॥
घरी मुहत रंग माणहि
फरि बहुरि बहुरि पछुतावहि॥17

गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह जी भी गुरु नानक परंपरा की प्रोढ़ता करते हुए अपनी वाणी में इस भावना को ऐसे प्रकट करते हैं:

निज नारी के साथ नेह तुम निति बढैयहु॥
पर नारी की सेज भूल सुपने हुं न जैयहु॥18

आदमी या औरत कोई भी परस्पर प्यार भुला कर अगर बाहर वचरण करता है तो जीवन नरक बन जाता है। 'जैसा संगु बिसीअर सउ है रे तैसे ही इहु पर ग्रहु '19 का फरमान कुकर्मों और व्य भचार से पूरी तरह गुरेज करना है। इज्जत और सेहतमंदी भी इसी में है। गुरबाणी 'दे ख पराईआ चं गआं मांवां भैणा धीयाँ जानै 'एका नारी जती होइ पर नारी धी वखानै ' का शक्तिशाली प्रवचन बनाती नारी को मान देती है। गुरबाणी में न केवल गृहस्थ पर ज़ोर दिया गया है बल्कि पुरुष और औरत के रिश्तों की गरिमा को बरकरार रखने का भी भरपूर यत्न किया गया है। गृहस्थ की अहमीयत के संवाद के साथ यह बात सहज ही स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि सख धर्म में नारी का

बहुत गौरवशाली स्थान है। लैंगिक समानता, पति-पत्नी की एकता या भाईचारा सर्फ शब्दों का जाल बन कर भ्रम उत्पन्न नहीं करता, बल्कि दृढ़ रूप में पुरुष और नारी को जोड़ता है:

धन पर ऐही न आखीअनि बहिन इकठे होइ॥

एक जोति दोइ मूरती धन पर कहिए सोइ॥ 20

गुरुबाणी का यह संवाद लंग-समानता को मूर्तिमान करता है। लंग-सामानता तब ही होगी जब अमल के रूप में नारी को पुरुष के समान दर्जा मिलेगा। इस प्रकार गुरुबाणी नारी और पुरुष में कोई फर्क नहीं रखती। उनके बुनियादी अधिकार बराबर हैं और दोनों पुरुष या नारी बाद में हैं, पहले मनुष्य हैं। नारी कभी भी पक्ष से पीछे नहीं। इसी लिए उसे सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजसी क्षेत्र में पुरुषों के बराबर हक होने चाहिए। निजी जीवन और सामाजिक जीवन की गाड़ी को संतुलित रखने में नारी पुरुष की तरह ही सामर्थ्यवान है। गुरु ग्रंथ साहब के व्याख्याकार और सख्ख धर्म के महान चंतक भाई गुरदास जी स्त्री के सत्कार में फरमाते हैं:

लोक वेद गुणु गआन वच, अरध शारीरी मोख दुआरी 21

गृहस्थ जीवन का प्रारंभिक आधार ववाह है। संकल्प में 'आनंद कारज' और 'लावां' की रचना इसी संस्था की सम्पूर्ण अभिव्यक्ति है। आनंद कारज में चार लावों की मर्यादा है। जो पुरुष और औरत के संबंधों का संगठनात्मक प्रवचन सृजन करते हैं। जैसे पहली लाव में आता है:

हरि पहिलड़ी लाव पर वरती करम द्विड़ाइआ ब लराम जीओ॥22

पहली लाव में प्रस्तुत प्रवृत्ति कर्म स्त्री-पुरुष के परस्पर संयोग की धार्मिक स्वीकृति है। यह संयोग ही सांसारिक विकास का साधन है। गुरु ग्रंथ साहब में नारी के 'माँ' रूप को बहुत सम्मान दिया गया है। सारी कायनात में माँ से अधिक कोई करामाती या सृजनात्मक शक्ति नहीं है। औरत के इस जननी रूप को गुरु साहब ने 'धन सु जननी जिनि गुरु जणया माई' कह कर प्रशंसा की गयी है। गुरुबाणी सर्फ जननी के रूप में ही नारी की बढ़ाई नहीं करती बल्कि नारी की ममता और नारीत्व femininity की पहचान भी करती है:

सुत अपराध करत है जेतो॥ जननी चीति न राख स तेते॥

रामईआ हउ बारिक तेरा॥ काहे न खंडसु अवगुन मेरा॥

जे अति क्रोप करे करि धाइआ॥ ता भी चीति राख स माइआ॥ 23

पूत पे ख जीठ जीवत माता॥ ओति पोति जनु हरि सउ राता॥ 24

गुरु ग्रंथ साहब में केवल औरत को जननी के रूप में प्रकट कर ही नारी का वृत्तांत नहीं सृजन करती बल्कि पतृ वधान को स्थापित करते यह स्पष्ट किया है कि पुरुष और नारी एक दूसरे के पूरक हैं।

कत की माई बापु कत केरा कदू

थावहु हम आए ॥ अ गन बिम्ब जल भीतिर निपजे काहे कम उपाए ॥ 25

भारतीय परंपरा में एक 'अर्धनारीश्वर' का माडल आता है जो नर-नारी की पूरकता को दर्शाते हुए यह मूर्तिमान करता है कि दोनों की अस्मिता एक दूसरे से बिना अधूरी है। गुरुबाणी में भी इसी भाव का सन्दर्भ मिलता है:

पुरुष महि नारि नारि महि पुरखा बूझहु ब्रह्म गआनी॥

धुनि महि धीआनु धीआन महि जानिआ गुरुमुख अकथ कहानी ॥ 26

'अर्धनारीश्वर' की ऐसी स्थिति के अंतर्गत नर-नारी की एकता और समानता की भावना प्रकट होती है जो सभी भेदभाव और द्वेष को खत्म कर देती है। इस अन्तर्दृष्टि से नर-नारी के में परस्पर सहयोग, भाईचारे और समता की प्रवृत्ति बल पकड़ती है, जैसे यह पंक्तियाँ स्पष्ट करती हैं:

नारी पुरखु पुरखु सभ नारी सभु एको पुरखु मुरारे ॥

संत जना की रेनु मनि भाई मल हरि जन हरि निसतारे ॥ 27

आपे पुरखु आपे ही नारी॥ आपे पासा आपे सारी॥

आपे पड़ बाधी जगु खेलै आपे कीमति पाई हे॥ 28

शोध-पत्र के मूल वषय 'नारी विकास के संदर्भ में गुरु नानक परंपरा' के बारे में कये अध्ययन और वश्लेषण से यह निष्कर्ष निकलता है कि सदियों पहले गुरु नानक साहब और उनकी संकल्प परंपरा ने लैंगिकता और नारी चेतना के संदर्भ में पुरुष-नारी एकता का प्रवचन रचाया; जो आज भी समूचे विश्व के लिए ज्ञान का प्रेरणाजनक स्रोत है।

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गुरु जम्भेश्वर का जैव विविधता संबंध में चिंतन का विश्लेषण

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गुरु जम्भेश्वर तथा जाम्भाणी काव्य सिद्धान्तों में अहिंसा तथा प्रकृति संरक्षण को महत्वपूर्ण स्थान दिया है। पर्यावरण तथा जीव ज {kk dk idfr l s i R; {k l Ecll/k gA ekuo dk vLrRo tho&tUrq vkj i M&i k s k k a i j fuHkij gA i ; kbj.k l s i k f .k ; k a dks thou शक्ति प्राप्त होती है। जीवन को विविधता जीने की शिक्षा प्राप्त होती है। पेड़-पौधों एवं जीव-जन्तुओं का अपना एक जीवन होता gA tkseuq; dh rjg Hkkstu] 'okl] fodkl al thou vkj euq; l s l i k k d j r s gA v k t i ; kbj.k e a c < f s g q v l U r y u के लिए आवश्यक है कि गुरु जम्भेश्वर ने जो सहज मार्ग आत्मसंयम, सादगी एवं सात्विकता का बतलाया है। उस को अमल में yk ; k t k , f t l l s i k f .k ; k a d k v k i l h l k e t L ; , o a l g v L r R o j g l d s i d f r d s f o f H k l U u v k ; k e g A i d f r d s b u v k ; k e a e a i d f r d k v k i l h l k e t L ; g A b l l k e t L ; , o a l U r y u d s d k j . k i R ; d i k . k h t h f o r j g r k g s v k j v i u k ; F k k f p r विकास करता है। गुरु जम्भेश्वर ने सभी जीवों व पर्यावरण संरक्षण का मूलमन्त्र दिया है।

^tho n ; k i k y . k h
#[k y h y k s u ? k k o s *

गुरु जम्भेश्वर के idfr d r f l) k l r e a i ; k b j . k d k s v f g d k d s / k e l d s # i e a l o h d k j f d ; k g A m l g k u s u d o y o f k k s d h j { k k d h c k r d g h a v f i r q l E k L r t f o d f o f o / k r k d s l j { k . k d k s e u q ; d k e q ; / k e l c r y k ; k g A गुरु जम्भेश्वर ने अपने सबदों में निरही और मूक जीवों को मारने वालों d k s p r k o u h n r s g s d g k g s f d &

^thoka A i f j t k s d j h t s
v f r d k y g q h H k k j h **

v F k k r ~ b u e n d i k f . k ; k s i j t c j n L r h ' k k j h f j d d " V i g p k u v k j m u d h g R ; k d j u s l s n f g k j k v f l r e l e ; v R ; U r n q [k n k ; h g k x k A m l g k u s e f L y e f g d k o k f n ; k s d k s l e > k r s g q c r k ; k g s f d &

“js fough xllgs tho D; wekjK
Fks rkfd tkus rfd i hM u tka kkt
fof.k i jps okn fuokt xqt kjks
pfj fQfj vkoS l gft ngkoS
frgdk [khj gykyhA
frgds xys djn D; ks l kjaA
vFkd~

bu funkKk thoks dks ekjrs l e; fdruh i hMk dk vuFko gkrk glxk i jUrq vki us dHkh buds d"V ds ckjs ea ugha l kpkA vki
uekt i <rs gks okLrfod uekt dk Kku rks rfgkjs vllnj gA tks xk; ?kkl [kkrh gS vkj i kuh i hrh gA vkj vki dks nrk
nrh gSft l s [khj curh gA ml ds xys ij Njh pykus dh ctk; ml dh l ok djuk ekuoh; rk gA
गुरु जम्भेश्वर ने अपने उपदेशों में कहा है कि ईश्वर द्वारा निर्मित जीवों को मारने का अधिकार केवल ईश्वर को ही है न कि
eulj; ks dks

“l f.k l s dkt h l f.k jsekyka l f.k jscdj dl kbA
fd.k jh Fkj i h Nkyh jkd ksf.d.k jh xkMj xkbA
dk<S HkkXs djds ngys h tk; ks tho u /kkaA
Fks rjdh Nj dh fHk rh nkoks [kk; ck [kkt v[kkat

काजी और मुल्ला को संबोधित करते हुए गुरु जम्भेश्वर कहते हैं कि जो उत्तम कर्म करने वाले लोग भेड़-बकरी, गाय, भैंस का
पालन पोषण करते हैं। आप पशुओं को पालते हैं उनको मारना गलत है। क्योंकि गुरु जम्भेश्वर }kjk i dfr h mlurhl fu; eks dh
vkpkj l fgrk ea euf; fl) kUr gA

“ojtr ekjS tho
rgkaej tkb; S

e#LFky {ks= dh ?kkl

bl {ks= ea Hkj V yki Mh nckp l o.kk /kku vkj xBhy cgr ek=k ea gkrh gA bl {ks= ea o"kkz ek=k ea gkrh gS de o"kkz ea
; gk ?kkl vPNh mxrh gA bl {ks= ea Hkj V ?kkl vf/kd gkus l s chdkuj ds jk tkvka dks Hkh Hkj IV; k dgk tkrk FkA bl ?kkl
ds chtk l s vdky ds l e; jk h cukbz tkrh FkA

i M&i kSks

[kstMh&tkk/ ; k [kstMh dk o{k ; gk l cl s vf/kd gkrk gA bl o{k dh ydfM+ ks o ifr; ks dks cgr dke fy; k tkrk gA
इसकी पतियाँ जिन्हे लूंग कहते हैं। पशुओं को खिलाई जाती है। औषधि के रूप में भी इसके विविध उपयोग है। इससे खेमरस
rS kj fd; k tkrk gA [kstMh dh Qyh dks l kxjh dgrs gSft l s 'kkd ds #i ea mi; ks fd; k tkrk gA l kxjh ds id dj
l f k tkus okys Qy dks l f k Qy ds : i ea [kk; k tkrk gA bl dh ydMh tykus ds dke yh tkrh FkA

बिष्णोई पंथ में खेजड़ी के वृक्ष को पवित्र माना जाता है और उसकी पूजा की जाती है। गुरु जम्भेश्वर भी अपने उपदेश खेजड़ी के
Ok{k ds ulps cBdj nrs FkA e#LFky {ks= ea ; g o{k thounk; h dk dk; Z djrk FkA

>Mejh

>Mejh ; gk cgrk; e ea gkrh gA bl dh ifr; ks dks ikyk dgrs gA budh ifr; ka HkA] xk; ka vkj cdfj; ka dk euf; Hkstu gA
bl dh dA/hyH Mkfy; ks dks ckM+cukus ds dke ea fy; k tkrk gA >Mejh dh tM+dks jkx tM+dgrs gA bl l s 'kjkc Hkh cukbz
tkrh gS vkj peMk jaxus ea Hkh bl dk mi; ks gkrk gA jkx tM+d s i kuh dks ?kko /kku o id fr ea Hkh dke fy; k tkrk gA
l j duk

l djuk ; gk vf/kd ek=k ea gkrk gA ikphu dky ea tc /kuFk ck.k dk iz; ks gkrk Fk rc bl ds l j dMks dks rhj cukus ds
dke ea fy; k tkrk FkA bl l euf rS kj dh tkrh gA >kM+cukus ea Hkh bl dk mi; ks gkrk gA Nkt l j dh euf; [kkfj; k]

>kM+cukus ea Hkh bl dk mi; ks gkrk gA

Oksx

Oksx Hkh ; gk ij vf/kd ek=k ea gkrk gA cl r __rq ea bl ea cgr Nk&Nk/s Qy yxrs gA ftudks Oksyk dgrs gA
फोगले को छाछ या दही में डालकर रायता बनाया जाता है। पकने पर इसे 'घंटियाल' व पतो को लहासू कहते हैं। जिन्हें पशुओं
dks f[kyk; k tkrk gA

vk d

bl {ks= ea vk d cgr vf/kd ek=k ea gkrk gA bl ds irks l s nkus cuk, tkr gA bl ds j s l s j f l l ; k; cukbz tkrh gA
bl dk nrk peMk l kQ djus ds dke vkrk gA

feVh ds izdkj

fdl h Hkh Hkkskfyd {ks= eaekuothou] vl; iztkfr; ka o ouLi fr; ks ds i ui usea ml {ks= dh feVh dk vge ; ks nku jgrk gA iFoh dh Aijh ijr feVh dh gA fofHku {ks= ea vyx&vyx izdkj dh feVh ikbz tkh gA jktLFku dk mlkj पश्चिमी क्षेत्र प्राचीन काल से ही शुष्क रेतीला क्षेत्र है। इसलिए इस क्षेत्र को मरुस्थल क्षेत्र का नाम दिया गया है। मिट्टी का i Hko ml {ks= ea ikbz tkus okyh i Hkh iztkfr; k; ea fn[kkbz nrk gA

e#Hkfe

ukxj] tkxj] tkyj] ckMej ea ikbz tkus okyh feVh jfxLrkuh feVh gA bl izdkj dh feVh ea ikkd rRoks dh deh ikbz tkh gA bl feVh ea ued dh ek=k T; knk gkrh gA bl izdkj dh feVh ea Ql y mxkuk vr; fkd dfBu dk; Z होता है। मरुभूमि में खाद व पानी की समुचित व्यवस्था से फसले उगाई जा सकती है। इस भूमि में अच्छी बारिश होने पर खरीफ dh vPNh Ql y mxkuk tk l drh gA

cky vkj l a pr feVh

ckMej chdkuj] t; yej vkj tkxj ds bykds ea cky feVh ikbz tkh gA {ks= ea Hgjh cky jr ikbz tkh gA ; gk ij cjl kr dsek e ea [kjhQ dh Ql y mxkuk tkh gA

i Fkjhyh feVh

vjkoyh dh rgyVh ea i Fkjhyh feVh ikbz tkh gA fl jkgh] ikyh ukxj] mn; ij] jktl eln] fprkMx<} HkhyokMk vkj vtej ea bl izdkj dh feVh ikbz tkh gA bl feVh dk jx cymk yky gkrh gA bl izdkj dh feVh ea dfk djuk dfBu dk; Z gkrh gS D; kfd bl feVh dh xgjkz de gkrh gA vkj T; knk xgjkz ea i RFj fudyus yx tkrh gA bl feVh ea i kuh l s Hkfe dk dVko gkrh gA

{kkjh; feVh

{kkjh; feVh ?Xxj o yuh unh ds egkuls ij curh gA ikdfrd #i l s bl izdkj dh feVh i pink] l kHkj] MhMokuk] tkyj] ckMej ea ik; h tkh gA ; g feVh xgjs ?k j jx dh gkrh gA bl feVh ij dfk dk; Z l Hko ugha gA

dfk mRi knu

पश्चिमी राजस्थान का क्षेत्र शुष्क {ks= ds vlr xh vrk gA chdkuj] t; yej] tkxj ds {ks= 'kfd {ks= gA bu {ks= ea vdky o l {ks dh l el; k cuh jgrh FkhA' vdky ds ckjs ea dgkor Hkh i pfyr gA

ix ilxy /km+eMrk] l hl chdkuj]

vrk&tkrk] tkxj] <oks t; yej AA

vdky dk fl j chdkuj gS ix ilxy gS vkj /Mrk eMrk ; g tkxj l s tkrh gS vkj t; yej ea Bgjr gA vdky fdl h भी क्षेत्र के लिए प्राकृतिक प्रकोप माना जाता है। राजस्थान का पश्चिमी भाग प्राचीन काल से ही अकाल का क्षेत्र है। शदार्थ की nFV l s Hkh e#Hkfe dk vFkz 'er; Hkfe' gA

e#LFky {ks= ea dfk dk; Z cgr dfBu Fk bl {ks= ea o"kkz cgr de ek=k ea gkrh Fkh Hkfe x ty Hkh cgr xgjkz ea feyrk FkhA df=e i kuh ds L=krk dk vHko FkhA yuh unh chdkuj dk dN Hkx l jrx<} p#] Hknjk] gupekux<} jktx<} tkxj ds dN bykds ds fl flpr djrh FkhA tehu i kuh 300 l s 400 QhV dh xgjkz ij feyrk FkhA bl {ks= ea o"kkz gkus पर खरीफ की अच्छी फसल होती थी। लोगों को जीवित रहने के लिए खाद्यान्न पदार्थों की आवश्यकता था। उस क्षेत्र के [kk] kUk o"kkz ij gh vk/kfjr Fkh

cktjk

पश्चिमी रक्तLFku ea [kjhQ dh eq; Ql y cktjk Fkh cktjk T; knkrj ykxka dk eq; Hkstu Fkh cktjk vl; vuktks l s ज्यादा मात्रा में उगाया जाता था। यह मुख्यतः बीकानेर, जैसलमेर, जोधपुर क्षेत्र में उगाया जाता था। इस कारण पश्चिमी राजस्थान को बाजरा देश के नाम से जाना जाता Fkh e#LFky {ks= dh i jfLFkr; ka ea cktjk vkl kuh l s mxk; k tk l drk Fkh cktjs dks tykbz eghus ea cks k tkrh Fkh

xg

jch dh eq; Ql y xg Fkh xg yuh unh ds vkl &kl dh mi tkA Hkfe ea tkxj {ks= ea cks k tkrh Fkh xg chdkuj ds mUkj o mUkj i dh Hkx ea Hkh cks k tkr Fk tgi ij fl pkbz dh l o/kk mi yC/k Fkh jktLFku ds vl; jrhys Hkx ea Hkh FksH ek=k ea xg dk mRi knu gkrh Fkh xg dh fupyh fdLe ct; k vkj mUke fdLe dkBk Fkh

tkS

xg dh Hkfr tkS Hkh jch dh eq; Ql y FkhA tc ; g pus ds l kfk mxkuk tkh rks cstgj dgykrh Fkh uSl h ds vuq kj जो जोधपुर के 7 परगनों में से केवल 2 परगनों में उगाई जाती थी सोजत और मेड़ता। 17वीं शताब्दी में आए विदेशी यात्री पीटर eqMh us tkS dh Ql y dks tkxj {ks= ea n[kkA 180ha 'krklnh ea लगभग सम्पूर्ण पश्चिमी राजस्थान में जो की खेती की जाने yxhA

Tokj

ज्वार भी खरीफ की मुख्य फसल थी। पश्चिमी राजस्थान में यह खरीफ की मुख्य फसल थी। ज्वार उस क्षेत्र में उगाई जाती थी जहाँ वर्षा संभव थी। ज्वार गरीब लोगो का भोजन होता था। ज्वार को पशुओं का pkjs ea Hkh mi ; ksx ea uSk l h us crk; k gS fd Tokj tkkij jkT; ds tSjku Qykhh fl okuk vkj l kstu ijxus ea mxkbz tkrh FkhA

puk

जौ और गेहूँ की भांति चना पश्चिमी राजस्थान में रबी की मुख्य फसल था। जब जौ व चना को मिलाकर एक साथ उगाया जाता Fk rks og cstgj dgyrk FkA jktir l fudks ds fy, /kkM/s j [ks tkrS Fks /kkM/s dk e[; Hkstu puk gkrk FkA chdkuj jkT; ds HkVuj] Hknjk l jrx<+ vkj ukjj ijxus ea pus dh [krh dh tkrh FkhA tkkij jkT; ds eMrk] l kstr vkj tSjku ijxus ea pus dh Ql y mxkbz tkrh FkhA

ekB

ekB [kjhQ dh e[; Ql y FkhA bl ds fy, gYdh Hkfe mre FkhA ; g vxLr efgus ds vLr ea ckbz tkrh FkhA ; g Ql y e[; r% tS yej ea mxkbz tkrh FkhA²⁰ chdkuj jkT; ds ukjj o Hknjk ijxus ea ekB mxkbz tkrh Fkh uSk l h ds vuq kj ekB tkkij jkT; ds ikdj.k tSjku Qykhh fl okuk vkj l kstr ijxus ea mxkbz tkrh FkhA Tokj dh Hkfr ekB ds i rs vkj vukt dks ÅVks ds pkjs ds fy, mi ; ks fd; k tkrk FkhA

Xokj

Xokj dh Ql y jktLFkku ds iR; d Hkx ea mxkbz tkrh FkhA Xokj dh Ql y [kjhQ dh Ql y FkhA bl dk Hk k o vukt पशुओं के चारे के उपयोग में लाया जाता था। ग्वार के अनाज को गुड़ के साथ पानी में उबाल कर भैस व गाय को को खिलाया tkrk Fk ftl l smre fdLe dk ?kh o nwk ikr fd; k tk l dA

dikl

dikl , d [kjhQ dh Ql y FkhA ; g ebl eghus ea ckbz tkrh vkj uoEcj eghus ea bl dh Ql y ikr dh tkrh FkhA dikl के लिए उपजाऊ जमीन व सिंचाई की आवश्यकता होती थी। इसलिए कपास की खेती जोधपुर के सीमित क्षेत्र में की जाती थी। dikl dh [krh l kstr eMrk] tkkij vkj tkykj ds ml {ks= es dh tkrh Fkh tgg fl pkbz ds l k/ku mi yC/k FkhA

'kkd o Qy

पश्चिमी राजस्थान में मूली, गाजर, ककड़ी, करेला, गोंदली, टिडंसी, मिर्च, सोगरी, चोलाई, पुदीना, धनिया, सूआ पालक, पान मेथी vkfn l ft; k; mxkbz tkrh FkhA Qyks ea [kjc tk] erhjk bR; kfn mxk, tkrS FkhA 1808 bl ea , ykfQul Vu tc e# Hkfe l s गुजरा तो उन्होंने इन मतीरो की प्रशंसा की। फलो में यहां सबसे उत्तम फल मतीरा था। मतीरो के अतिरिक्त ककड़ी और बेर vf/kd ek=k ea gkrS FkhA

पशुपालन

e#LFky क्षेत्र में लोगों का कृषि के साथ पशुपालन मुख्य कार्य था। कृषि की भांति पशुपालन का कार्य भी इस कठोर जलवायु में आसान नहीं था। इस इलाके में भेड़, बकरी, ऊँट, गाय और बैल पाले जाते थे। वर्षा के समय ही पशुओं के लिए चारा उपलब्ध gkrk FkhA vdky ds le; इस इलाके के लोग अपने पशुओं को लेकर अन्य स्थान पर चले जाते थे। जैसलमेर को लेकर अन्य स्थान पर चले जाते थे। जैसलमेर राज्य का प्रमुख धन पशुपालन था। खलजी सेना अपने साथ गाय व अन्य पशुओं को दिल्ली ले xbl FkhA xkolk u ihy vkj l rh Lekjd l s i rk pyr k gS fd 1309 bl के आस-पास बाहरी आक्रमणों में बहुत से पशु मारे गए और बहुत से पशु चोरी हो गए।

foYgksth dk dFku fd tc o"kkz gkrh gS rks xk; ks ds fy, gjh ?kkl feyrh gS rFk ihus ds fy, ikuh feyrk gS bl l s xk; vPNh xqkork dk nwk nrh gA foYgksth x# tEभेष्वर जी से प्रार्थना करते हैं कि बादलों के माध्यम से पृथ्वी पर वर्षा भेजने की dik djA bl jfxLrkuh bykds ea ikuh dh dher bl idkj l s gS tS eNyh ds cxj ikuh jg l drk gS yfdu ikuh ds बैंगर मछली नहीं रह सकती है। जैसे गुरु जम्भेश्वर जी को अपने अनुयायियों की आवश्यकता नहीं लेकिन अनेक अनुयायियों का जीवन उनके बिना सम्भव नहीं। वर्षा से अच्छी घास उगती है। पशुओं को भरपेट चारा मिलता है। जब वर्षा होती है तो पशु LoLFk curs gS rFk nwk dh ek=k Hkh c<+ tkrh gA

प्रमुख पशु

गोवंश

jktLFkku ea xk; ikbz tkrh FkhA xk; nwk nrh Fkh rFk bl ds cNM+ cSy cudj df" k dk dk; Z djrs FkhA 0; ki kfj; ka dk सामान एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर ले जाने का कार्य बैलगाड़ियों से किया जाता था। राजस्थान में गोवंश लगभग सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र ea ik; k tkrk FkhA ukxkj h uLy dh xk; ukxkj {ks= ea ikbz tkrh FkhA Fkj ikdj uLy dh xk; ckMej ds bykds ea ikbz tkrh FkhA bl uLy dh xk; vf/kd nwk nus ds fy, ifl) FkhA jkBh uLy yky fl /kha , oa l kghoky dh fefJr uLy gA यह उत्तर पश्चिमी इलाके में पाई जाती है। कौकरेज नल की गाय राजस्थान के दक्षिणी-पश्चिमी भाग में पाई जाती थी। गायों ds vL; uLys Fkh l kpkjh epkrh ekyoh vkfnA

HkM+

- $\text{ck} \cdot k \rightarrow \text{x} \cdot k \text{ cf} \mid \text{u}$

- I kfgch cfl u
- xbkjhj cfl u
- ojk g cfl u
nf{k.kh i mhz i kfj fLFkfrdh r=
- bl i kfj fLFkfrdh r= ea gkMth vj fo/; kpy i oir i Bkjh {ks= I fEekfyr gS ; gka exjePN] ?kM+ ky] MMNQu] dNqk fofo/k i dkj dh eNfy; k; d dM+ bR; kfn i k, tkrsgA
- pcy cfl u
- Mka {ks=
- Å".kdfVca/kh; 'kq'd /kkd ou
- ; g ou eq; ; i l s v/kz 'kq'd tyok; q ds {ks=ka ea feyrs gA ; g jkT; ds dgy ou {ks= dk 58-19% {ks= gA bu ouka ea
- eq; ; i l s dka/nkj o{k ik, tkrsgA bu ea feyrs okys o{k [ktMh] jkf gMh] vkd i eq{k gA bu ou {ks=ka ea o"kkz 25 l s 50
- l seh rd gkrih gA
- Å".kdfVca/kh; dka/nkj ou
- ; g ou eq; ; i l s 'kq'd tyok; q okys {ks=ka ea feyrs gA ; g ou dgy ou {ks= ds 6-23% Hkx ij gA bu ouks ea e#Hkie
- dh ouLifr i kbz tkrih gA bu ouks ea dgy o"kkz 25 l seh- gkrih gA
- m".kdfVca/kh; fefJr i r>M+ou
- ; sou jktLFkku ds mhz ehkuh {ks=ka ea vf/kd l a; k ea ik, tkrsg tkfd jkT; ds dgy ou {ks= dk 28-42% gA bu ouks ea
- eq; ; i l s 'गिषम, साल, सागवान, पीपल, शहतूत इत्यादि पेड़ मिलते हैं। इन वनों में वर्षा 50 से 80 से-eh- rd gkrih gA
- ou l okf/kd chdkuj ftys ea ik; k tkrk gA bu ouks ea ydMh dkVus&dkVus dk ifrcdk ugha gS yfdu ydMh dkVus ds
- लिए सरकार की अनुमति लेनी आवश्यक होती gA
- 1 'kq'd l kxoku ou
- 2 Å".k dfVca/k; 'kq'd , oa /kkd ou
- 3 Å".k dfVca/k; dka/nkj ou
- 4 Å".k dfVca/k; fefJr i r>M+ou
- 5 v/kz vkni l nkgkj ou
- 'kq'd l kxoku ou
- ; g ou jktLFkku ea eq; ; i l s mn; ij] Mxjij] ckd okMh] >kykokM] ckj] fprkM+ vj irki x<+ftys ea ik, tkrsgA
- ; g ou dgy ou {ks= ds 6-87% Hkx&Hkx ij ik, tkrsgA bu ouka ds {ks= ea o"kkz 70 l s 110 l seh- rd gkrih gA bu ouks
- ds Åpkbz 10 l s 21 ehVj rd feyrih gA bu ouks ea eq; ; i l s vke] l kxoku] egqk ckd] cjxn vkfn ds iM+feys gA
- irki x<+ea; sou l hrkekrk vH; kj.k ea l okf/kd feyrs gA
- jktLFkku ea ouka dk oxhjdj.k &
- 1 प्राषसनिक आधार
- 2 tyok; q ds vk/kkz
- प्राषसनिक आधार पर वनों को तीन भागों में बांटा है।
- 1 vkjfkou {ks=
- ; g jktLFkku ea dgy ou {ks= ds 38-02% ij fLFkr gA ; sou l okf/kd mn; ij ea ik, tkrsg bu ij jkT; l jdkj dk i mhz
- अधिकार होता है। इन वनों से लकड़ी काटना, पशु चराना पूरी तरह से वर्जित है। जलवायु की दृष्टि से इन वनों का राजस्थान
- ea egRo i mhz LFkku gA
- 2 jf{kr ou
- ; sou jkT; dh dgy ou {ks= ds 53-48% Hkx&Hkx ij gS ; sou l okf/kd ckjka ftys ea gS bu ouks ij Hkx jkT; l jdkj dk
- पूर्ण नियन्त्रण होता है। लेकिन सरकार से अनुमति लेकर सीमित क्षेत्र में लकड़ी काटने व पशु चराने का काम किया जाता है।
- 3 voxhdir ou
- ; g ou jkT; dh dgy ou {ks= dk 8-50% gA
- 4 vkni l nkgkj ou
- ; sou jktLFkku ea fl jkgh ds ekma/ vkcu {ks=ka ea vf/kd Åpkbz ij feyrs gS tgk ij o"kkz 150 l seh- rd gkrih gA bu ouks
- ea tkeu] cjxn] vke ds ok{k ik, tkrsgA

fu"d"kl

गुरु जम्भेश्वर की विचारधारा से प्रभावित होकर बिष्णोई समाज संगठित होकर पेड़ पौधों एवं वन्य $ikf.k;ksdhj\{kk\}djus\{ea\}yxk$ हुआ है। वृक्ष व जीव की रक्षा की भावना के कारण ही वृक्षों की अधिकता एवं हिरणों के झुण्ड बिष्णोई गाँव की पहचान के आधार $cus\{gq\}g\{A\}lk;kbj.k\{l\}j\{k.k\}o\{vfgd\}k\{dh\}n\{V\}ls;g\{ijEijk\}cgr\{gh\}ew;oku\{,m\}mi;ksx\{g\{A\}vkt\{ij\}s\{fiv\}$ को पर्यावरण संरक्षण एवं अहिंसा वादी परम्परा की आवश्यकता है।

$xq\{tEe\}oj\{th\}ds\{fp\}lru\{dh\}foy\{k.krk\}g\{s\}os\{ekuo\}dY;k.k\{dh\}ckr\{djrs\}g\{s\}os\{eu\};ks\{dks\}n\{j\}s\{tm+pru\}ink\{Fkk\}o\{thoks\}$ के साथ आत्मवत व्यवहार का उपदेश देते हैं। गुरुजी कहते हैं कि यदि हम प्रकृति व $vU\{thoks\}ds\{l\}kfk\{n;k\}dk\{0;ogkj\}ugh$ करेंगे तो एक आदर्श परिस्थितिकी व स्वस्थ समाज का निर्माण नहीं हो सकता। गुरु जम्भेश्वर जी प्रकृति के महत्व को अच्छी प्रकार से समझते थे। बिष्णोई समाज गुरुजी के उपदेशों व परम्पराओं को आगे बढ़ाते हुए आज भी पेड़ों व जीवों $dh\{j\{kk\}ds\{fy\}$, अपने प्राणों का बलिदान देने से पीछे नहीं हटते। अतीत से ही जंगल और उसकी वनस्पतियों के साथ रहने वाला बिष्णोई $l\{ekt\}o\{k\{k\}s\{dk\}mi;ksx\{?kj\}cuku\{j\{kr\}dh\}ckM+cuku\{j\{LI\}h\}r\{Fkk\}Vkd\{fj;k\}cukus\{ds\{fy\}$, $djrk\{g\{A\}fd\{lru\}bl\{ds\{fy\}$, $og\{g\{j\}s\{o\{k\}ug\{ha\}$ काटता बिष्णोई समाज में वृक्ष संरक्षण एक स्वस्थ परम्परा के रूप में जीवित है। यह समाज आज भी वृक्षों एवं जीव-जन्तुओं की रक्षा उसी प्रकार से करता है जैसी गुरु जम्भेश्वर के समय करता था। आधुनिक युग में वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा यह $ckr\{i\{ek\{f.krk\}dh\}xb\{l\}g\{s\}fd\{o\{k\{k\}s\{ea\}ik.t\}$ है। लेकिन 500 वर्ष पूर्व गुरु जम्भेश्वर जी ने वृक्षों को प्राण युक्त मनाते हुए जीव $t\{Urq\}ks\{ds\{l\}kfk\{o\{k\{k\}s\{ds\{j\{kk\}ij\}Hkh\}tk\{j\}fn;kA\}H\{ae.k\}djrs\{le;xq\{th\}o\{k\{k\}j\}ks.k\}djrs\{Fks\}vk\{j\}y\{k\{ks\}ea\{o\{k\}ie\}dh\}H\{kkouk\}$ जाग्रत करते थे। मरुप्रदेश में वृक्ष ही जीवन का आधार है इस बात को गुरुजम्भेश्वर जी ने भली भाँति पहचाना। लोगों को वृक्षों $o\{thoks\}dh\{j\{kk\}ds\{fy\}$, $ifjr\{fd;kA\}j\{fx\}Lru\{dh\}riu\{ea\}y\{l\}rs\{gq\}vkne\{h\}d\{ks\}o\{k\{k\}s\{dh\}Nk;k\{gh\}cpk\{l\}drh\{g\{A\}$ $j\{fx\}Lru\{ea\}o\{k\}vk\{j\}iku\{h\}dk\{vk\{j\}Hkh\}vf\{kd\}egRo\{g\{A\}$

बिष्णोई पंथ के अनुयायियों का आर्थिक आधार भी वृक्ष ही रहे हैं। वृक्षों से पशुओं के लिए चारा व इन्हीं के माध्यम से इलाके में $b\{z\}kuk\{dh\}ikfr\{gkr\}h\{g\{A\}j\{x\}h\}Lru\{ds\{xje\}by\{k\}ds\{ea\}o\{k\{k\}s\{dk\}egRo\{vk\{j\}vf\{kd\}g\{ks\}tkrk\{g\{A\}o\{k\{k\}s\{ds\}bl\{h\}egRo\{d\{ks\}ig\{pkurs\}$ $gq\{vius\}thoud\{ky\}ea\{o\{k\{k\}$ की रक्षा के उपदेश दिए। वृक्षों के लिए जीवन बलिदान की इतनी घटनाएँ विष्व के अन्य किसी स्थान पर दिखाई नहीं देती हैं। जितनी बिष्णोई समाज ने की है। बिष्णोई स्त्रियाँ भी वृक्षों के लिए अपने प्राण त्यागने में कभी $i\{h\}Ns\{ugh\}j\{gh\}A\{o\{k\{k\}s\{dh\}j\{kk\}ds\{fy\}$, $l\{cl\}s\{cm\}k\{cfynku\}[k\{st\}My\{h\}x\{kp\}dk\}g\{s\}ft\{l\}s\{l\}ud\{j\}j\{ks\}v\{s\}[k\{M\}g\{ks\}tkrs\{g\{A\}vkt\{Hkh\}$ $f\{geky\};?k\{Vh\}ea\{o\{k\{k\}s\{dh\}j\{kk\}ds\{fy\}$, $py\{j\}gs\{fpi\}d\{ks\}v\{k\}n\{ky\}uks\{dh\}'lq\{vkr\}l\{E\{hkor\}\{[k\{st\}My\{h\}dh\}'k\{Vuk\}l\}si\{fjr\}g\{A\}$

$o\{k\{k\}s\{ds\}egRo\{d\{ks\}ekuo\}i\{kj\}H\{a\}l\}s\{gh\}Loh\{dk\}j\{djrk\}vk;k\{g\{A\}ij\}o\{k\{k\}s\{dh\}j\{kk\}gr\{q\}tk\{ks\}nku\{,oa\}cfynku\{i\{fk\}dj\}j\{gk\}g\{A\}$ वैसा उदाहरण विष्व में कहीं और नहीं मिलता। बिष्णोई धर्म के नियमों में पर्यावरण संरक्षण के नियम व नियमों में पालन करने की प्रवृत्ति के कारण ही बिष्णोई न तो स्वयं हरा वृक्ष काटते हैं। और न ही दूसरों को काटने देते हैं। यही कारण है कि आज बिष्णोई $l\{ekt\}ds\{x\{kp\}g\{j\}s\{H\{j\}s\}g\{s\}vk\{j\}og\{k\{Lop\}N\{Uhr\}k\}l\}s\{fop\}j.k\}djrs\{tku\}oj\{ks\}d\{ks\}n\{s\{kd\}j\}mud\{ks\}x\{kp\}ks\{dh\}l\{gt\}gh\}ig\{pku\}g\{ks\}$ जाती है। काले हिरण बिष्णोई गाँवों के आस पास बड़ी संख्या में मिलते हैं। अतः बिष्णोइयों का जीवन मूल्य 'सिं' $l\{k\{Bs\}:[k\}j\{g\{s\}$ $rk\{s\}Hkh\}l\{Lrk\{s\}tk.k\}lk;kbj.k\}gr\{ml\}cd\{ks\}Loh\{dk\};Z\{g\{A\}$

$l\{n\{Hk\}x\{f\}k\}l\{ph\}$

- 1 d".kkuln vkpk; } tEHkl kxj] tkllk.kh l kfgR; vdknehl l cn&11
- 2 किशनाराम बिष्णोई, नरसी राम बिष्णोई, धर्म और पर्यावरण, दिल्ली,
- 3 किशनाराम बिसनोई, गुरु जम्भेश्वर विधिध vk; ke] fnYyh]
- 4 दशरथ शर्मा : राजस्थान थू दी एजेज,
- 5 vks>k] th , p- chdkuj jkT; dk bfrgkl] Hkx&1
- 6 गुप्ता, गंगालाल, मारवाड़ की भौतिक और साम्प्रतिक दशा जयपुर 1929
- 7 bcdl u] dsMh- jktiqrkuk xtfV; j] Hkx&3A bykgkckn] 1909
- 8 npjk] th , l- , y djfka iS/u , .M #jy] l S/yeSV bu chdkuj LVV Hkx&14]
- 9 VM] ogh] Hkx&2
- 10 मुण्डी, पीटर, ट्रैवल इन एशिया (1630-34) भाग-2 लण्डन, 1914
- 11 uSk l h] ekjokM+jk ijxuk jh foxr Hkx&1] tk'ki g 1968
- 12 jktLFkku fMLFvd xtfV; j] %chdkuj fMLFvd xoeSV l SVy iS] t; ij 1972
- 13 nkl] ' ; keyky] ohj foukn] Hkx&2] fnYyh 1986
- 14 jktLFkku fMLFvd xtfV; j] chdkuj fMLFvd
- 15 Hkknkuh] ch- , y- ihtSV] vkfVl u , .M buVjijy] l % , dkuMkh vkID ekjokM bu l ouVhUFk l hpj h t; ij] 1999

16 pln] y[eh] rokjh[k&, &t] yej] tkki] 1999
17 Qxul l VyeV fji k vki dhdugj LVV
18 gkfl y ogh ua 7 foa la 1748
19 uSkI h] ekjokM+jk ijxuk jh foxr] Hkx 1
20 l un ijxuk cgh tkki] ua 932] fo- la 1826
21 bfjdl u] ogh
22 uSkI h ekjokM+ ijxuk jh foxr] Hkx&2
23 ,u vdkm.V vki fn fdxMe vki dkgj
24 VKM] ogh

Hkkjr&us ky jktuhfrd l Ecu/k % zkkuea=h jktho xka/kh th] ohO i hO fl ag th , oa plnz' ks[kj th
ds dk; ;dky ds fo"ीश संदर्भ में

MkV Nfcyky

vfrfk iDrk] jktuhfr foKku folHkx]

[oktk ekbunhu fp"rh mn] vjch&Qk] l h fo"ofok] ky;] y[kuÅ

प्रस्तुत शोध प्रपत्र में भारत-us ky l Ecu/kka ds jktuhfrd vk; ke dh n"kk vk] fn"kk ds l nHkka dks iLrq djus dk iz kl fd; k x; k gA us ky ea ipk; rh jkt ds nkjku tc Hkkjr] fcfV" k jkt dh l fn; ka dh xykeh l s vius dks vktkn djds , d u, Hkkjr ds fuekz dk liuk ns[k jgk FkkA ml le; Hkkjr ds l keus vius ns" k dh vkturjhd l el; kvka dk l ek/kku djuk , d ppsrh ds l eku Fkk gh] l kFk gh l kFk ns" k dh l j {kk Hkh , d idkj dh ppsrh FkhA Hkkjr dks viuh सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से उसके पड़ोसी दे" kka ds l kFk utnhd l Ecu/k cukuk cgr gh t; jh utj irhr gks jgk FkkA Hkkjr; jktuhfrd cnyko vk] vkturjhd l el; ka ds l kFk&l kFk i Mka h eYdka ds l kFk , d etqr fjLrka dks cuk, j [kuk vk] ml s vius ns" k dh fon" k uhr ea LFkku nsuk] ftl l s ml s vius fgrka dh i rhl dh tk l dA fdl h Hkh ns" k dh fon" k uhr ds fy, fon" k uhr dk mnns";] fopkj/kkj] dk; bae] usRo vk] l xBu] tu l ghkkfxrk bR; kfn dk egRo i rhl LFkku gkrk gA vkturjhd; jktuhfr ea , d jkT; fdl h ml js jkT; ds LkFk vius l Ecu/kka dks LFkfr djus ea ftl uhr dk iz ks djrk g] ml s gh fon" k uhr dgrs gA bl idkj fdl h Hkh jkT; fd fon" k uhr dks l e>us ds fy, ml jkT; dh iz kl fud uhr dk v/; ; u fd; k tkuk pkfg, A

प्रस्तुत शोध प्रपत्र में भारत नेपाल के राजनीतिक सम्बन्धों के प्रमुख आयामों का विश्लेषण करने का कार्य किया जा रहा है। इस शोध प्रपत्र में 1984 से 1990 ds e/; Hkkjr&us ky dh jktuhfr ea vk, ifjorLuka dk nkuks ns kka ds jktuhfrd l Ecu/kka i j i Mus okys i Hkkoka ds fo' kSk l UnHkz fo' ySk. k djus dk iz kl fd; k x; k gA bu n'kdka ea us ky dh jktuhfr ea

'kkl u l Rrk ij jktk eglnz , oa jktk fojlnz dk vf/kdkj Fkk] vksj Hkkjr dh Lorark ds i'pkr-Hkkjr dks vius vkUrfjd l eL; kvka dk l ek/kku djus ds l kFk gh us ky ds l kFk jktuhfrd l Ecl/kka dks etar djus dk dk; Zfd; k tkuk Fkka Hkkjr us 1950 l s gh i Mkl h ns kka ds l kFk f}i {kh; l Ecl/kka dks egRo nsuk 'kq fd; ka ; | fi i jkHk ea bl ckr ij , deRrk ugha Fkh fd f}i {kh; l Ecl/kka dks Hkh fons'k uhr dk , d Hkx cuk; k tk l drk gA yfdu ckn ea bl s fons'k uhr ds i Hkko'kkyh ; a के रूप में प्रयोग में लाया जाने लगा। प्रस्तुत शोध प्रपत्र में भारत की आन्तरिक स्थिति, भारतीय नेतृत्व, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थियों का प्रभाव इत्यादि का राजनीतिकशास्त्रीय रूप में वि"लेषण करने का प्रयास किया गया है।

eq[; &'kCn:: भारतीय नेतृत्व परिवर्तन, सार्क संगठन की स्थापना, राजीव गांधी जी का नेतृत्व, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थियों का प्रभाव, us ky ea ykdrki=d vkUnkyu] us ky dks vkfFkZd enn] i Mkl h ns'kka dk l g; ksx] vkUrfjd l eL; k, A i Lrkouk

bl dky ds nksku Hkkjrh; jktuhfr ea ifjorZ iahr gsrk utj vk jgk Fkka ns'k dh jktuhfr ea l Rrk ij dkfct , d egku 0; fDrRo dh gR; k gkuk jktuhfrd gkl dks n"kkZs tS k yx jgk Fkka 31 vDVcj] l u-1984 bD dks Jherh bflnjx xkWh dh gR; k ds ckn Jh jktho xkWh Hkkjr u, iz/kkuell=h cuA jfM; ka , oa njn'kZ ij vius iFke id kj.k ea nfk.k , f'k; k ds i Mkl h ns kka ds i fr Hkkjrh; fons'k uhr dk mYys[k djs gq mlgkous dgk fd mi egk}hi ds nlt js ns kka ds l kFk Hkkjr vius ?kfu"B l Ecl/k cukus dk iz kl djxkA mlgkous Li"V fd; k fd cMhi u vksj vgdkj l s eDr Hkkjr cjkjkh vksj fouerk dk 0; ogkj dk; e djxkA mlgkous fgeky; h jkT;] us ky ds l kFk vf/kd eS-hi wZ rFkk l g; ksxRed l Ecl/k dk; e djus ds iz Ruk dks tkjh j [kka bl mnns' ; l s Hkkjr l jdkj us vius 1985&86 ds ctV ea ; g 0; oLFkk dh] fd og us ky dks 20 djkM+ 56 yk[k : 0 dh vkfFkZd l gk; rk inku djxkA us ky us bl l gk; rk dks l Medka ds fuekZk] fl pkbZ ifj; kstuk] vksj kfxd ifj; kstukvka rFkk vU; tu fgrdkjh ifj; kstukvka ea 0; ; djus dk fu.kZ fy; kA¹ bl h dE ea viSy] l u-1985 bD ea Hkkjr ds fons'k l fpo vius i Mkl h ns kka l s l Ecl/k l qkkjus gsrq us ky x, A ogkll fons'k l fpo us nkuksa ns kka ds f}i {kh; ekeyka dh l eh{k dh] ftuea l a Dr vk; ksx] nkgjs dj/kku dks jkdruk rFkk ty l d k/kuka dk feydj mi ; ksx djuk Hkh 'kcfey Fkka

Jh jktho xkWh us us ky&Hkkjr ?kfu"Brk c<kus gsrq bl h ifji; ; ea l d n l nL; Jh f'ko 'kadj dks tgykb] l u-1985 bD ea vius fo'kSk nlr ds : i ea us ky ; k=k ij HkstA Jh f'ko 'kadj us f}i {kh; l Ecl/kka rFkk ifj; kstukvka ea l g; ksx l Ecl/kh ekeyka ij fopkj&foe'kZ fd; ka Hkkjr&us ky l hek ij xk; c ; k {kfrxLr [kEck ds i qfuekZk ds dk; Z dks l Ei l u djus ds fy, nkuksa i {kka ea fl rEcj] l u-1985 bD dks bl ckr ij l gefr gpbZ fd bl dk; Z dks vxkeh pkj o"Z ea l e; c) dk; Z dE cukdj ijk dj fn; k tk, xkA Hkkjr us us ky ds l keftd vkfFkZd fodkl dk; Z dE ea l g; ksx djus dk ijk opu fn; ka us ky ds l kFk vxLr] l u-1985 bD ea Hkkjr us nks l e>ks'ka ij gLrk[kj fd, A bl ea l s , d l e>ks'k ghVkmk ea ou l Lfku ea l xgky;] i Lrdky; , oa iys[k dlnz ds fuekZk l s l Ecl/kr Fkk rFkk nlt jk 76 xkbbka ds fo | rhdj .k l s l Ecl/kr Fkka bl h ds l kFk Hkkjr us i nZ i f'pe jkT; exZ ea 204 fd0eh0 exZ ds fuekZk dks 50 djkM+ : 0 dh /ukj'k'k Hkh l gk; rkFkZ inku dhA² vxLr] l u-1985 bD ea Hkkjr&us ky l Ecl/kka dh l eh{k dkj us ds fy, vkBoha vUr% jdkjh cBd fnYyh ea cykbZ xbA bl cBd ea 0; ki kj] exLFk l fU/k; ka rFkk i kf/kdr 0; ki kj ij fu; U=.k djus ds fy, l gefr gpbA nkuksa l jdkjka

us Hkkjr&us ky l s l a q r i z k l k a d h o f) d h f n'k k e a l d k j k R e d : [k v i u k ; k A b l l s H k k j r] u s k y v k f F k d v k s o k f . k T ; d l E c l / k k a d k s , d u ; k v k ; k e f e y k A u s k y e a f t u m R i n k n a d k s i k Q k e k z i f d z k l s N W / n h x b z F k h] m u d h l a ; k 14 l s c < d j 18 g k s x b A e k x L F k d k ; k a d s f y , c h e k i H k k j ? k V d j 0-25 i f r ' k r j g x ; k A e k x L F k l f u / k d k s e k p] l u - 1989 b D r d c < k f n ; k x ; k A j y o s V f e l u y d k j D l k s y l s c < k d j o h j x a t r d d j u s d s f y , , d l H k k o ; v / ; u r s k j d j d s u s k y d k s l k i k x ; k A ³

18 f l r E c j] l u - 1985 b D d k s u s k y u j s k o h j b n z v i u h e g k j k u h l e r H k k j r v k , A u s k y u j s k u s j k " V i f r J h K k u h t s y f l g v k s i z k k u e l = h J h j k t h o x k k h l s f o p k j & f o e ' k z f d ; k A i z k k u e l = h c u u s d s c k n J h j k t h o x k k h d h u s k y u j s k l s ; g i g y h e y k d k r F k h A ; g ; k = k n k u k a n s k k a e a v k i l h l g ; k x c < k u s e a d k Q h e g R o i w k l l k f c r g p A p l l d i z k k u e l = h J h j k t h o x k k h i M k d h n s k k a d s l k F k l E c l / k l q k k j u s d s f y , m R l q d F k A u s k y u j s k u s H k h u s k y y k s / u s d s l e ; n k u k a n s k k a d s c h p f o l e k u H k k o u k v k a d k s L i " V d j r s g q d g k f d g e a b l c k r d h [k q k h g s f d u s k y v k s H k k j r d s c h p c < r s g q l n H k k o t k s e j h b l ; k = k l s l q i + g q g s b l s g e a l U r k s k f e y k g A u s k y u j s k d h b l ; k = k d s c k n f n l E c j] l u - 1985 b D e a n f { k . k , f ' k ; k b z { k s = h ; l g ; k x , l k f l , ' k u d s f ' k [k j l E e s y u d s n k s k u H k k j r h ; i z k k u e l = h J h j k t h o x k k h d h e y k d k r u s k y u j s k o h j b n z l s i q % g p A ⁴ b l ; k = k d s n k s k u n k u k a u r k v k a u s v k i l h l E c l / k k a d h l e h { k k d h A n k u k a u r k v k a d s c h p b l e p r] f u % a d k p r F k k l k s k n z w k z f o p k j f o u e ; l s n k u k a n s k k a d s c h p i k j l i f j d d k ; i 0 ; k i k j] l n H k k o v k s f o p k j f o e ' k z d s f l y f l y s d k s v k s f o d f l r d j u s d k e k x l i z k l r g p k A

j k t d h ; ; k = k v k a d h b l h J a [k y k e a 21 t y k b] l u - 1986 b D d k s H k k j r d s j k " V i f r J h K k u h t s y f l g d s l E e k u e a , d H k k s t v k ; k f t r f d ; k x ; k A b l v o l j i j c k y r s g q H k k j r h ; j k " V i f r u s d g k f d n f { k . k , f ' k ; k l g ; k x l a B u l a k d s n s k k a d k s v i u s l E c l / k v k s e t a r c u k u s p k f g ,] f t l l s c k g j h r k d n a m u d s e r H k n k a d k y k H k u m B k l d A b l h ; k = k d s n k s k u 22 t y k b] l u - 1986 b D d k s d k B e k . M i e a H k k j r h ; j k " V i f r d k u x f j d v f H k u l l n u f d ; k x ; k A b l l e k j k g e a c k y r s g q H k k j r h ; j k " V i f r u s d g k d k b z H k h r k d r H k k j r v k s u s k y d s i k j l i f j d e t a r f j ' r k a e a n j k j u g h a M k y l d r h A m l g k u s H k k j r & u s k y e s = h l a k d k s l E c k s / k r d j r s g q d g k f d H k k j r & u s k y d s f o d k l v k s o g k l l d h t u r k d k t h o u L r j l q k k j u s d s f y , r F k k u s k y l j d k j d h l g k ; r k d s f y , o p u o) g A m l g k u s v k x s d g k f d g e k j h H k k s k f y d l e h i r k H k x o k u j k e l h r k r F k k e g k R e k c q d s l e ; l s l k a d f r d , d r k d s d k j . k g h n k u k a n s k k a e a f i N y s r h l o " k k a l s v k f F k d l g ; k x d h d k f ' k ' k k a d k s B k d : i f e y k g A ⁵ b l d s c k n i z k k u e l = h J h j k t h o x k k h v k s u s k y u j s k o h j b n z d s c h p f l r E c j] l u - 1986 b D e a g j k j s r F k k u o E c j] l u - 1986 b D e a c a y k s e a H k k / g p A b u e y k d k r k a l s n k u k a u r k v k a d k s f } i { k h ; l E c l / k k a d s l H k h i g y p / k a i j f u % a d k p v k s f e = r k i w k z c k r p h r d k v o l j i k l r g p k A l k d z d h : i j s [k k d s v l r x r n k u k a n s k k a d s c h p l g ; k x d k H k h g e k j s f } i { k h ; l E c l / k k a i j y k H k i n i H k k o i M k A n k u k a n s k k a d s c h p v k f F k d l g ; k x f u j U r j v x d j g k r k j g k A t u o j h] l u - 1987 b D e a H k k j r d s f o n s k e l u = h J h u k j ; . k n R r f r o k j h u s u s k y d h ; k = k d h A b l ; k = k d s n k s k u j k t f o j k t u s k y e a , d y ? k q m l k x c L r h d h L F k k i u k d s f y , , d u b z ; k s t u k i j l g e f r g p A b l ; k = k d s n k s k u n k g j s d j l s c p u s d s f y , , d l e > k r s i j g L r k { k j H k h f d , x , A b l g h a d h / u h f r d ; k = k v k a d s i f j i ; e a e b & t u u] l u - 1987 b D d k s H k k j r h ; x g j k T ; e l u = h d s u r R o e a , d H k k j r h ; l a n h ; i f r f u f / k e . M y u s u s k y d h ; k = k d h A o g k l l i f r f u f / k e . M y u s u s k y d s j k t u r k v k a v k s l j d k j h v f / k d k f j ; k a l s H k k / d h A H k k j r d s l g ; k x l s p y j g s u s k y d s f o d k l d k ; k a d h l e h { k k d h x b A

bl h ekg tu] l u-1987 bD ea Hkjr&us ky l a Dr vk; kx dh LFkki uk l Ecl/kh l e>krs ij gLrk{kj fd, x, A bl ds }kjk Hkjr&us ky vkfFkd l g; kx dks , d vj u; h fn'kk inku dh xbA ; g l e>krs nkuksa ns kka ds l Ecl/kka ea fo'ksk mi yf/k FkhA D; kfd bl l e>krs ds vk/kkj ij vks pydj ck<+fu; U=.k] 0; ki kj , oa vi kf/kdr 0; ki kj ij fu; U=.k] us ky ea m | kxka dk fodkl] u; s vLinky dk fuekZk vkfn ekeyka ea mYys[kuh; dk; Z gq A ; g Hkjr&us ky l a Dr vk; kx dh cBda nkuksa ns kka ea yxkrkj tkjh jgha vj Hkjr; l g; rk l s us ky ds fodkl dks , d ubz fn'kk inku dh xbA uoEcj] l u-1987 bD ea i/zkuell=h Jh jktho xkWh l kdZ f'k[kj l Eesy ea Hkx yus ds fy, dkBek.Mw x, A bl ; k=k ds njsku i/zkuell=h Jh jktho xkWh us us ky ujsk Jh ohjlnz l s egykdr dhA⁶ nkuksa uskvka us Hkjr&us ky ds chp c<+s l q[kn] l e>cw i mZ l Ecl/kka ij l arsk 0; Dr fd; kA nkuksa ns kka ea 0; ki kj] m | kx vkfFkd l g; rk ty l d kku i clu ku ds {s= ea yxkrkj ixfr tkjh jgha bl h d e ea 29 fl rEcj] l u-1988 bD dks us ky ujsk ohjlnz vi uh egjkuh , \$o; Zy{eh ds l kfk f}ol h; ; k=k ij Hkjr i /kkjA⁷ nkuksa uskvka us nf{k.k , f'k; k ds ns kka dh [k] vkokl i ; kbj .k dh l eL; kvka dks gy djus ds fy, xgu fopkj&foe'kZ fd; k x; kA bl h ; k=k ds njsku nkuksa ns kka ds chp i gkuh 0; ki kj l fu/k ds uohudj .k o ubz 0; ki kj l fu/k ij gLrk{kj djus grrq ckrphr l Ei lu gpA⁸ Hkjr us us ky dks l g; rk nus ds vi us dk; bde ds vlrxr dbz vkfFkd fodkl i fj; kstuvka ds dk; kDo; u dk dk; Z tkjh j [k vj bl idkj] Jh jktho xkWh ds dky ea Hkjr&us ky l Ecl/k i xk<+gkrs jgA nkuksa ns kka ds usk yxkrkj l Ei dZ dj i kLi fd l eL; kvka dk funku l Qyrk ind [kstrs jgA fu"d"Z ds rj ij dgk tk l drk gS fd Jh jktho xkWh ds dky ea Hkjr vj us ky ds e/; vi fkd v f/kd l kgn i mZ , oafudvrk ds l Ecl/k jgA bl dky ea Hkjr }kjk us ky dks dkQh cMh ek=k ea l g; rk inku dh xbA yfdu ekp] l u-1989 bD ea Hkjr&us ky ds e/; 0; ki kj vj i jxeu l fu/k; ka dh vof/k l ekr gkus tkus ds ckn l Ecl/kka ea dN euep/ko vj ruko vo' ; utj vk; kA dkj.k ; g Fk fd l fu/k dh l e; l hek l ekr gk tkus l s olrka ds vk; kr&fu; kr ea : dkoV gk xbA Qyr% us ky ea i s/ty] Mhty] ued vkfn dh dherka ea crgk'kk of) gk xbz vj us kyh turk dks cMh dfBukb; ka dk l keuk djuk i MhA us ky l jdkj dk ekuuk Fk fd Hkjr ds l kfk 0; ki kj vj i jxeu l fu/k vyx&vyx gkuh pkfg, A tcd Hkjr l jdkj pkgrh Fk fd nkuksa ns kka ds chp l Hk l Ecl/kka dh l eh{k djds , d u; h l fu/k dh tk, A bl idkj ; g xfrj/k nkuksa ns kka ds e/; erHkn dk dkj.k vo' ; jgk vj dN ekg i 'pkr-bl l eL; k dk l ek/kku nkuksa ns kka }kjk feydj dj fy; k x; kA dgy feydj Jh jktho xkWh ds dky ea Hkjr&us ky l Ecl/k dkQh l hek rd e/kj cus jgA fdlnr us ky ds fy, 'kflur {s= dh ekk ds iZ u ij nkuksa ns k vi uh&vi uh uhr; ka ds l Ecl/k ea vi fjo fr gh jgA ohO i hO fl g] plnz k[kj dky l u-1989 l s l u-1991

Hkjr ea uoEcj] l u-1989 bD ea ykd l Hk ds ppko l Ei lu dj; s x, A bu ppkoka ds i fj.kkeLo: i Jh jktho xkWh vj mudk ny bflnj k dka ykd l Hk ea cger gkfy u dj l dka ppko i fj.kkeLo l s fd l h Hk ny dks Li "V cger i kr ugha gqA yfdu fQj Hk fnl Ecj] l u-1989 bD ea Jh fo'oukFk i rki fl g ds usRo ea vYierh; l jdkj l Rrk: <+gpA bl l e; Hkjr vj us ky nkuksa gh ns kka ea jktuhfrd ifjorZu dh fLFkr rhoz xfr l s py jgh FkhA Hkjr; turk us Jh ohO i hO fl g vj Jh plnz k[kj ts i zkrkfl=d uskvka dks ppko ftrkdj l Rrk rd i gbk; k] bl ds QyLo: i us kyh jktuhfr ea Hk ifjorZu dh ygj rst gk xbA Jh ohO i hO fl g ds i/zkuell=h curs gh us ky ds l Hk jktuhfrd nyka us ykdrU= dh i q% LFkki uk dh l Hkkouk ij fopkj&foe'kZ fd; k] , oa 28 uoEcj] l u-1989 bD dks l Hk

jktuhfrd nyka us feydj , d l ello; l febr dk xBu fd; kA⁹ bl l ello; l febr ds rRoko/kku ea ykdrU= dh i p% LFkki uk ds fy, 'kkfUr i wZ vS vfga k ij vk/kkfjr l p'k'z i jEHk fd; k x; kA bl l p'k'z ea us kyh dka d vS ; ukbVM yfIVQIV jkjk vxpkbz dh xba¹⁰

us kyh dka d ds urk Jh x.kk eku fl gJ Jh fxj tk i d kn dkbjkyk vkfn us feydj dkBek.Mm ea , d fo'kky jk"Vh; l Hkk 18&20 tuoJh l u-1990 bD dks vk; kftr dhA bl jk"Vh; l Hkk ds vk; lstu ea Hkkjr ds iztkrkfu=d uskvka us Hkh l fdz ; kxnu fn; kA us kyh dka d ds tujy l dMjh Jh fxj tk i d kn dkbjkyk us fnl Ecj l u-1989 bD ea Hkkjr ; k=k ds nS ku Hkkjr; jktuhfrd uskvka dks 18&20 tuoJh l u-1990 bD dks vk; kftr jk"Vh; l Hkk ea Hkkx yus ds fy, vkefu=r fd; kA bl nS ku og Jh jktho xkWh rFk Jh fo'oarki fl gJ vkfn l s Hkh feys vS bu uskvka jkjk iztkrU= dh i p% LFkki uk ds l Eeyu dh l Qyrk grq 'kdkdeuk, a inku dhA Hkkjr ds uskvka ds vykok vU; vUj jk"Vh; iztkrkfu=d uskvka us Hkh l eFku inku fd; kA us kyh jk"Vh; l Hkk ea Hkkjr; uskvka ea Jh plnz kS[kj] Jh ctf'd'kS fl gJ Jh l rksk Hkkjr; J Jh jketh yky l pU Jh dey eSjkdh Jh gjfd'ku fl gJ l j thr MKD , uO Qk: [kh] Jh l pge.k; e-Lokeh Jh cuh ek/ko Jh , e0 t0 vdcj Jh gjh'k jkoy vkfn uskvka us Hkkx fy; kA¹¹ Hkkjr , oa nfu; k ds vU; uskvka ds cy l s us kyh dka d vS iztkrU=okn; ka dk mRl kg c<rk x; kA us ky uS k vS mudh i pk; rh 0; oLFk ds l eFkd urk Jh Vadk i d kn vkpk; Z us Hkkjr; l eFku dh Hkkjh vkykpuk dhA yfdu us kyh dka d rFk l a p r oke ekpZ ds l a p r vkUnsyu ds l e{k us kyh l jdkj dks vU r ea >pluk gh i MhA-bl vkUnsyu ea U; k; oRrk 40 i d[k yS[kd fpfdRI d] Nk=] i=dj vS v/; ki dka us l fdz ; kxnu fn; kA jk"V0; ki h] dkyk fnol J us ky cln vkfn dk vkgeku fd; k x; kA¹²

us kyh i pk; r l jdkj us bl vkUnsyu ds f[kykQ neu pdz pyk; kA ftl ea 10 Qjojh l u-1990 bD rd 500 ykx fxj rnkj gA¹³ bl vkUnsyu ea us ky dh l Ei wZ turk ftl ea Nk=] f'k[kd] 0; ki kjh l jdkjh depkjh U; k; k/kh'k] odhy] fpfdRI d vkfn l Hkh us l fdz Hkkx fy; kA yxHkx 500 odhyka vS 500 U; k; oRrkvka us vi us gkFka ij dkyh i VVh ckWkdj yxHkx , d ?k.Vs rd l okPp U; k; ky; dk cfgLdkj fd; kA HkDrij ea cMh l d; k ea Nk= vS jktuhfrKka dks fxj rnkj fd; k x; kA enjyS M odhy ds vu d kj 1000 cnek'k iztkrU= fojkskh dk; Bkgh ds fy, dkBek.Mm yk, x, A bl idkj us ky ea iztkrU= vkUnsyu dk ; g vUre : i dkOh 0; ki d i Hkkoh jgkA¹⁴ vkUnsyu dh rhoz xfr dks nS[kdj us ky l jdkj ea ?kcjkgV i S k gkx yxhA os Hkkjr; l jdkj dks vi us i {k ea ykus ds fy, gj l EHko iz kl djus yxhA bl l e; Hkkjr ea l Rrk i {k vS foi {k nkuu dh l gkuHkfr iztkrU=okn; ka ds l kFk Fkh] D; kfd ml l e; ykd l Hkk ea fojkskh ny ds urk , oa i dZ izkueU=h Jh jktho xkWh us dgk Fk fd vxj orZku l jdkj dkbZ l e>kS k us kyh turk ds fo:) djxh rks ge ml dk dMk fojksk djx¹⁵

; l fi Hkkjr l jdkj us us ky ds iztkrkfu=d vkUnsyu ea i R; {k : i l s dkbZ gLr{ki u djus dh ?kS k.k dh Fkh] yfdu vf/kdkk Hkkjr; tuekul us ykdrU= dh ekk dk l eFku fd; kA vU r ea us ky uS k ohjlnz dks ykdrU= l eFkdka ds l e{k >pluk i Mh vS mUga us ky ea iztkrU= dh i p% LFkki uk dh ekk ekuuh i MhA us ky uS k ohjlnz us 9 uoEcj l u-1990 bD dks u; s l fo/kku ds fuekZk ea Hkkjr ds fof/k vS l dSkkfud fo'kS kka dh Hkh l ok, a yh xbz FkhA yfdu Hkkjr ea t gkll fo/kku dk Lo: i /kefuj i {krk ij vk/kkfjr gS ogha us ky dk l fo/kku fglnw jkT; dh vo/kk.k dks Lohdkj djrk gA bl idkj us ky ea 11 Qjojh l u-1991 bD dks puko l febr jkjk ?kS k.k dh xbz fd 205 l nL; ka okyh i frfuf/k l Hkk dk

pupko u; s l fo/kku ds vlr xh dj; k tk, xk vls 12 eb] l u-1991 dks bl i fruf/k l Hkk dk pupko l Ei lu gq/kA us ky ds jktuhfrd bfrgkl ea l u-1991 dk l d nh; pupko , d dkturdkjh ?kVuk Fkh¹⁶ bl idkj us ky ea ykdrU= dh i pLFki uk vkUnkyu dh l Qyrk dk , d idkj l s Hkkjr ds l Ecu/kka dks fodfl r djus ea l efku dh jk"Vh; l gefr dh vfhk; fDr ekuh xba Jh oh0 i h0 fl g] Jh plnz k[kj dky ea ikjEHk ea , d k yx jgk Fkk fd us ky ea iztkrU=oknh vkUnkyu ds dkj .k Hkkjr&us ky l Ecu/kka ea dgha dVrk dh fLFkr i shk u gks tk, A yfdu bl dky ea nkuka l jdkjka us dkQh l e>nkh ds l kfk osh'kd l Ecu/kka dk l pkyu fd; kA us ky ds izkkuell=h Jh d".k id kn HkVvjkbz us 8&10 tu] l u-1990 bD dks Hkkjr dh ; k=k dh vls nkuka ns kka ds e/; f}i {kh; l Ecu/kka dks ijLi j cuk; s j [kus dk l e>ks-k fd; kA , d l a pr fokflr ea ; g dgk x; k fd us ky ea ykdrU= dks l Qy cukus vls l dskfud jktrU= ds l kfk cgnyh; izkkyh dh LFkf; Ro izkkyh dk vkjEHk gkA¹⁷ 0; ki kj vls ikjxeu ds l Ecu/k ea folrkj l s fopkj foue; djds ; g fu'p; fd; k x; k fd nkuka ns k 'kh?k gh , d u; s l e>ksr ij gLrk{kj djaA bl h de ea 5 vxLr] l u-1990 bD dks Hkkjr; fon'sk el=h Jh blndekj xqtjky rfnol h; ; k=k ij dkBek. Mwigba bl ; k=k ds nks ku Jh xqtjky us ; g ?kksk. kk dh fd Hkkjr] us ky ea cgnyh; ykdrU= LFkfir gks tkus ds ckn l kekl; vkfkd l Ecu/k i pthfor djus ds l Hkh vko' ; d dne mBk, xka bl l Ecu/k ea ; k=k dh l ekflr ij Jh xqtjky us dgk fd tc nks ns kka ds vkfkd nf"Vdks k , d gka rks ogka vkfkd , oa 0; ki kfjd l Ecu/k LokHkkfod : i l s iYyfor gkaA mlgkaus folrr dk; b) vkfkd l Ecu/k ds ckjs ea us ky l s fopkj djus dh bPNk 0; Dr dh vls vk'kk dh fd us ky mudh dN eq; ckrka ij fopkj djsxk tks fd eq; ; i l s i ; kbj .k vls ufn; ka ds ikuh u"V gkus ds l UnHkZ ea FkhA¹⁸ Jh oh0 i h0 fl g] 11 ekg gh izkkuell=h jg l dA 10 uoEcj] l u-1990 bD dks mlgkaus vi us i n l s R; kxi = fn; kA muds ckn Jh plnz k[kj izkkuell=h cuA

Jh plnz k[kj 10 uoEcj] l u-1990 bD l s 21 tu] l u-1991 bD rd ek= 8 ekg izkkuell=h in ij jgA ; fi mudk dk; bdky U; ure jgk yfdu Hkkjr&us ky l Ecu/kka ds folrkj ds fy, muds iz kl l jkguh; l kfr gq A D; kfrd Jh plnz k[kj ds dky ea gh us ky ea ykdrU= dh i pLFki uk gba bl LFki uk ea mlgkaus vi uk i jk ; kxnku Hkh inku fd; kA 13&15 Qjoj] l u-1991 bD ea os f=fnol h; ; k=k ij us ky x, A tggW mlgkaus nkuka ns kka ds fopkj&foe'kz vls f}i {kh; l g; ks dks c<kus ij cy fn; kA us ky dh ufn; ka ds ty ds l epr mi ; ks vls i ; kbj .k dh j {k ds fy, mlgkaus us ky l s l gk; rk ds fy, i Lrko fd; kA bl ; k=k ds nks ku mlgkaus i fjugu] t; uxj&tudij jyos ykbu rFkk xteh.k bykdka ea nj l pkj 0; oLFk ds fy, Hkh cy fn; kA mlgkaus vk'kk dh fd us ky dh u; h ykdrU=d l jdkj vi us i Mkl ; ka l s ?kfu"B l Ecu/k cukus ea l g; ks djsxhA¹⁹

l kj ka k

Li "V gsf l u-1960 bD l s l u-1990 bD dk dky Hkkjr&us ky l Ecu/kka dks etar vk/kj inku djus ea l Qy jg fdUrq bl l e; nkuka ns kka ds chp l Ecu/kka ea e/kjrk ds LFku ij dVrk gh T; knk fn[kkbz i Mrk gS vfkz ; g dky [k. M Hkkjr&us ky ds chp ruko ea gh xqtjka Hkkjr&us ky ds e/; l u-1950 bD dh 'kktur , oa e=h l fu/k nkuka ns kka ds e/; l fn; ka l s pys vk jgs jktuhfrd] l keftd] vkfkd] /kfed , oa l kldfrd l Ecu/kka dks etar cukus dh fn'kk ea , d Bkl dne FkhA bl h dkj .k Hkkjr }jkj us ky ds l Ei mZ fodkl ds fy, fujUrj iz kl Hkh fd; k tkrk jgk] fdUrq us ky ds 'kkl dka }jkj vi uh gB/kfed] egRodk[kk rFkk vi {kdr vf/kd l fo/kk] l gk; rk , oa fj ; k; r pkgus ds dkj .k Hkkjr ds l kfk

f}i {kh; e/kj l Ecll/kka dks dyf"kr djus dk dk; Z fd; k x; kA ifj.kker% Hkkjr ds l kefjd fgrka dks tgnW vk?kkr i gpbk ogha
nkuka dh fe=rk ij Hkh l adV ds cny eMjkr sjgA fQj Hkh bl dky ea Hkkjr dh foifjr ifjLFkfr; ka ea Hkh Hkkjr us us ky
ds l kfk vi us l Ecll/kka dks etar cukus dk iz kl fd; k x; k vkj Hkkjr }kjk dke; kch Hkh i klr fd; k x; kA

l UnHkZ xLFk l ph

1. vej mtkyk] vkxjk] 1 ekp] 1985-
2. ifronu fon'sk ea-ky;] Hkkjr ljdkj] l u-1985&86] i"B 7-
3. ifronu fon'sk ea-ky;] Hkkjr ljdkj] l u-1985&86] i"B 8-
4. ifronu fon'sk ea-ky;] Hkkjr ljdkj] l u-1985&86] i"B 7-
5. n VkbEl vkID bf.M; k] ubZ fnYyh] 24 tykb] 1986-
6. ifronu fon'sk ea-ky;] Hkkjr ljdkj] l u-1987&88] i"B 3-
7. vej mtkyk] vkxjk] 30 fl rEcj] 1988-
8. ifronu fon'sk ea-ky;] Hkkjr ljdkj] l u-1989&90] i"B 4-
9. gey] ,y0 ch0] 1994] dUVeijjh us ky] VEQI + ,.M , xkful vkID n us kyh ihi yI] okjk.kl h] i"B 74&82-
10. n fglUnrku VkbEl] ubZ fnYyh] 21 tuojh] 1990-
11. eph] , l 0 Mh0] 1992] bf.M; k , .M us ky % , pldthx f'jys'ku'khi] ubZ fnYyh] i"B 166-
12. n jkbftx us ky] 11 Qjojh] 1990-
13. n fglUnrku VkbEl] ubZ fnYyh] 6 ekp] 1990-
14. gey] ,y0 ch0] 1994] dUVeijjh us ky] VEQI + ,.M , xkful vkID n us kyh ihi yI] okjk.kl h] i"B 100&103-
15. n LVVLeBk] ubZ fnYyh] 31 eb] 1991-
16. n VkbEl vkID bf.M; k] ubZ fnYyh] 9 tu] 1990-
17. bfUM; u , DI id] ubZ fnYyh] 11 vxLr] 1990-
18. , f'k; u fj dMw] ubZ fnYyh] okY; e 38] 13&19 eb] 1991] i"B 21723-

m|kfudh QI yka l s k'kdka dh vkfFkd fLFkr ea l fkkj gq/k gA l kfk gh rkts , oa ekS eh Qy , oa l ftt; ka dh उपलब्धता में भी वृद्धि हुई है, जिससे देश में कुपोषण एवं Hk[kejh dh l eL; k; ij fu; a.k ns[kk tk jgk gA m|kfudh QI y बदलते परिदृश्य में बदलते माँग स्वरूप को पूरा करने का विकल्प हैं। उद्यानिकी ने आज कृ'k dks dpy vkthfodk l k/ku ek= u cukrs gq } 0; ol kf; d <kpk rS kj fd; k gS fti ds dkj.k कृ'k vkt , d eq; m|e ds : i ea dh tkus yxh gA m|kfudh QI yka ds fodkl l s l exz fodkl ds : i ea ykxka , oa m|fe; ka ds l e{k vud jkstxkj ds vol jka dk l tu किया है। जिसमें महिला सशक्तीकरण, लघु एवं भूमिहीन कृ'kdka dks o'kkj jkstxkj vol jka dk l tu] ds l kfk i; kbj.kh; fodkl ea मद्यानिकी फसलें महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका प्रदान कर रही हैं। उद्यानिकी फसलों का देश के साथ-साथ कई राज्यों के आर्थिक fodkl ea egRo i wL; kx nku gS vkj कृ'k thMhih ea bl dk ; kx nku 30-4 प्रतिषत है। भारत फलों और सब्जियों का विष में दूसरा सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक देश है। आम, केला, नारियल काजू, पपीता, अनार का शीर्ष उत्पादक देश होने के साथ-साथ भारत el kys dk l cl s cMk mRi kn d , oa fu; k' d Hkh gA Hkjr l j dkj , oa कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थानों द्वारा बीते दशक में उद्यानिकी ij l e fpr /; ku d fUnr fd; k gS fti l s bl ds mRi knu , oa fu; k' ea of) l s i kSk. k l j {kk vkj jkstxkj vol jka ea Hkh of) gpz gA ; | fi ; fn ge m|kfudh QI yka ds fodkl dks bDdh oia 'krkCnh ds ckjEHk o'kkd ea , d utj l s ns[ka rks cfr 0; fDr rkts Qy mi yC/krk ea 40 l s 85 xte dh of) gpz gS ogha l ftt; ka dh myC/krk 95 l s 175 xte ns[kh xbl gA m|kfudh QI yka ok'kd of) nj bl l e; kof/k ea 6-5 प्रतिषत से अधिक देखी गई थी। वहीं उद्यानिकी फसलों का कृ'k ds l dy ?kjy mRi kn ea 8-5 प्रतिषत क्षेत्र से 24-5 प्रतिषत से अधिक योगदान रहा है।

; | fi m|kfudh QI yka ds fodkl dī योजनाओं कार्यक्रमों और सहयोगी नीतियों के कारण पिछले लगभग एक दशक से देश में फल और सब्जियों का उत्पादन लगातार बढ़ रहा है। वर्ष 2014-15 के दौरान देश में फलों की 8-66 d jkM+Vu vkj l ftt; ka dh 16-94 करोड़ टन पैदावार हुई, जो अब तक सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रदर्श gA o'kz 2015&16 ds vkfFkd l o'k. k ds vud kj पिछले एक दशक में उद्यानिकी फसलों के क्षेत्र में 2-7 प्रतिषत की वार्षिक वृद्धि दर्ज की गई है, जबकि उत्पादन में 7 प्रतिषत की वार्षिक वृद्धि रही है। वर्ष 2012-13 से देश में उद्यानिकी फसलों का उत्पादन लगातार खाद्यान्न उत्पन्नु l s vf/kd gS jgk gS जो अपने-आप में योजनाओं की सफलता को प्रदर्शित करता है। वर्ष 2010-11 से 2014-15 के पांच वर्षों के दौरान उद्यानिकी फसलों के क्षेत्र में लगभग 18 प्रतिषत की वृद्धि देखी गई, जबकि इसी दौरान खाद्यान्न फसलों के क्षेत्र में केवल 5 प्रतिषत की of) ntz dh xbl gA fti l s Li "V gS m|kfudh QI yka dk कृ'k fodkl ea mYys[kuh; ; kx nku gA Hkjr dks foHkUu cdkj dh feVWh vkj कृषि जलवायु स्थितियों का आषीर्वाद मिला हुआ है शायद विष के अन्य किसी देश में इतनी उपलब्धता हो। fti ds ifj.kkeLo: i m|kfudh QI yka dh fofo/krk vkj QI y ds fodkl dh vij l Hkkoukvka us m|kfudh cxfR dks प्रादेशिक स्तर पर विस्तारित किया हुआ है। मध्यप्रदेश, भारत के हृदय में स्थिति होने के कारण प्रदेश की अर्थव्यवस्था भी कृ'k i j fuHkj djrh gA folUr HkSxkfyd vl ekurk , oa NkVh tkr gkus ds dkj.k कृषि का समग्र विकास नहीं हुआ है। प्रदेश विगत dN o'kkd ea कृषि ने महत्वपूर्ण ख्याति प्राप्त की हुई है। मध्यप्रदेश को गेहूँ के उत्पादन विगत पाँच वर्षों से लगातार कृ'k deLk पुस्कार प्राप्त हुआ है। किन्तु प्रदेश में गरीबी, बेरोजगारी, भूखमरी, कुपोषण, बाजार सुविधाओं के अभाव के कारण प्रदेश की स्थिति n; uh; cuh gpz FkhA yfdu foxr dN o'kkd l s कृषि विकास की ओर विविधीकरण ध्यान में रखते हुये, देश की तरह राज्य में Hkh m|kfudh QI yka ds foLrkj , oa fodkl dh l Hkkoukvka dk v/; ; u dj jkT; ea m|kfudh QI yka dh [krh dh igy dh xbl gA jkT; dk dgy HkSxkfyd {k= 308-00 yk[k gDVs j ea l s dgy cplbz {k= 152-23 yk[k gDVs j gS fti ea nkgjh QI y dk {k= 69-26 yk[k gDVs j bl cdkj dgy QI y {k= 221-49 yk[k gDVs j gS fti ea f fpr {k= 74-211 yk[k gDVs j gA राज्य में फसल तीव्रता 139 प्रतिषत है। राज्य में उद्यानिकी फसलों के विकास हेतु राज्य की जलवायु को कृ'k tyok; q {k= ds : i ea 11 Hkxka es foHkfr fd; k x; k gS fti ds vk/kkj DyLVj n"Vdks ds vk/kkj ij QI y igpku dj m|kfudh [krh dks ckRl kfr dj m|kfudh foHkx dh LFki uk o'kz 1982 ea fd; k x; k gS yfdu o'kz 2005 ea bl foHkx dks कृ'k foHkx l s vyx dj fn; k x; k gA jkT; ea m|kfudh QI yka dk {k= o'kz 2016&17 ea 1741-79 gTkj gDVs j Fk fti l s 24012-44 हजार मीट्रिक टन का उत्पादन हुआ। इस तरह से देश के कुल m|kfudh {k= ea jkT; dh fgLi nkjh 6-98 प्रतिषत की थी, और mRi knu ea 8-13 प्रतिषत की हिस्सेदारी देखी गई है। अतः उद्यानिकी फसलों का राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका c nku djrk gA bl rjg l s m|kfudh QI yka dk mYys[kuh; ; kx nku gkus ds l kfk jk"V ds l rr-rFk uo Hkjr fueLk ea Hkh bl {k= dh vge-Hkiedk gA fo"k; dh xalkjrk dks ns[krs gq bl fo"k; dk p; u dj 'kks i = rS kj fd; k x; k gA

• अध्ययन के उद्देश्य एवं अध्ययन की विधि

देश के आर्थिक संवृद्धि तथा पर्यावरणीय विकास के साथ रोजगार वृद्धि के

l kfk कृषकों की आय में वृद्धि में उद्यानिकी फसलों की महत्व पूर्ण भूमिका है। क्योंकि वर्तमान समय में देश के किसानों की vkfFkd fLFkr cgr gh detkj gS l kfk gh 'kgjh dj.k ds fodkl ds QyLo: i कृ'k tkr ds vkdkj ea fuJUrj deh vk रही है। वहीं दूसरी ओर देश ea c<fh rhoz xfr l s tul ; k ds dkj.k Hk[kejh] d j kSk. k] xjhch [k | kUu l j {kk i kS"Vd vkgkj की उपलब्धता अन्य देशों की तुलना में कमी को कम करने में उद्यानिकी फसलों की भूमिका अहम है। वर्तमान समय में कृ'k rFk

2012-13	6982	81285	9205	162187	790	2647	3641	16985	3076	5744	23694	268848
2013-14	7216	88977	9396	162897	748	3192	3675	16301	3163	5908	24198	277352
2014-15	6110	86602	9542	169478	908	3143	3534	15575	3317	6108	23410	280986
2015-16	6301	90183	10106	169064	912	3206	3680	16658	3474	6988	24472	286188
2016-17	6480	92846	10290	175008	943	3277	3677	16867	3535	7077	24925	295164
2017-18*	7357	98786	10595	188382	3422	3422	3763	17528	3093	6832	25869	315129
2018-19*	7477	102515	10924	195716	3715	3715	3815	18090	3100	7106	26421	327269
2019-20*	7509	106112	11215	201819	4038	4038	3860	18596	3111	7371	26832	337999

। क०% ह०क० र० । ज०क० । द०क० ए०क०;] द० । कु० द०य०; क०.क० द०क० फ०ह०क०x] c०x०कु० । क०[; d० । ह०क०x] c०x०कु० । क०[; d० ।, d० utj & 2017A
ukv/% * gekjs } kjk vkdfyrA

उपयुक्त तालिका में देश में उद्यानिकी उत्पादन की स्थिति विविध उद्यानिकी फसलों के आधार पर स्थिति एवं प्रवृत्ति का विश्लेषण किया गया है। जिसमें देश में सब्जी का उत्पादन अधिक देखा गया है। जबकि फूल का उत्पादन कम रहा है। वर्ष 2000-01 में देश में फल का उत्पादन 43001 हजार मीट्रिक का उत्पादन 4010 हजार ह०व०s j {k= । s jgk gA tcf d o"l 2004&05 ए० 50867 हजार मीट्रिक टन का उत्पादन 5049 हजार हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र हुआ है। वहीं राष्ट्रीय उद्यानिकी मिशन के क्रियान्वन के पश्चात् देश में Qyka ds mRi knu ए० rhof) gbl gs tks o"l 2011&12 ए० 6705 gtkj gDV s j {k= । s 76424 gtkj efv d Vu dk Qyka dk mRi knu gvk gA bl o"l m | kfudh dk mRi knu vf/kd gkus ds dkj .k o"l 2012 dks "m | kfudh o"l" ds : i ए० euk; k x; k gA Qyka ds mRi knu o"l 2016&17 ए० 6480 gtkj gDV- । s 92846 gtkj efv d Vu dk mRi knu i klr gvk gA ogha o"l 2019-20 में 106112 हजार मीट्रिक टन होने की संभावना आंकी गई है। इसी प्रकार से देश में सब्जी उत्पादन में भी तीव्र वृद्धि हुई है। भारत आज उद्यानिकी उत्पादन विश्व में कुछ फसलों के उत्पादन में शीर्ष पायदान पर है। अतः देश में उद्यानिकी उत्पादन 'एनएचएम' संचालन के पश्चात् तीव्रगति से हुआ है। जिस कारण उद्यानिकी उपजों के कारण भारत में विदेशी मुद्रा भण्डार में वृद्धि हुई है। इस प्रकार से देश में बागवानी उत्पादन की सम्पूर्ण वृद्धि धनात्मक रूप में पायी गई है। मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में उद्यानिकी mRi knu dh fLFkr] mRi knu drk] of) nj] ds । kFk i fr: i vkj Hkfo"; ए० Hkh m | kfudh Ql yka ds mRi knu dh । Hkkouk dh स्थिति अध्ययन निम्नानुसार प्रदर्शित किया गया है :-

rkfydk Øekad 2-मध्यप्रदेश में उद्यानिकी फसलों का क्षेत्र तथा उत्पादन प्रवृत्ति की स्थिति

%k= % 000 gDV] mRi knu % yk [k efv d Vu ए०

o"l	Qy		। tth		el kys		Qy		। tkv h i kls		कुल उद्यानिकी	
	{k=	mRi k-	{k=	mRi k-	{k=	mRi k-	{k=	mRi k-	{k=	mRi k-	क्षेत्र	mRi k-
1992	61.31	11.59	158.91	19.52	198.54	1.76	0.96	0.01	-	-	419.72	32.87
1993	57.89	10.64	162.19	19.95	203.61	1.50	0.83	0.00	-	-	424.51	32.09
1994	58.44	10.71	173.61	21.43	234.67	1.70	0.92	0.01	-	-	467.63	33.84
1995	61.02	11.23	180.81	22.41	236.63	2.08	1.27	0.01	-	-	479.74	35.72
1996	59.71	11.23	189.08	23.27	249.86	2.47	1.39	0.01	23.33	1.40	523.36	38.37

1997	59.47	12.38	202.91	28.39	262.08	3.26	1.44	0.01	26.51	1.59	552.40	45.62
1998	60.13	13.09	212.73	29.79	331.03	3.08	1.78	0.01	27.89	1.67	633.56	47.64
1999	63.94	14.31	237.13	33.24	315.33	3.14	1.26	0.01	20.23	1.21	637.89	51.91
2000	57.49	15.79	223.84	23.78	293.23	3.22	3.43	0.02	20.83	1.24	598.81	44.05
2001	51.52	13.38	130.85	18.61	171.42	1.50	3.76	0.02	15.20	0.91	372.75	34.42
2002	46.26	11.43	140.88	19.98	195.91	1.88	1.44	0.01	18.36	1.10	402.85	34.40
2003	47.55	11.13	144.10	20.49	144.71	1.60	1.42	0.01	15.39	1.05	337.77	33.23
2004	50.04	11.86	174.82	22.82	230.24	2.20	1.64	0.01	12.42	1.12	470.75	34.40
2005	48.61	11.76	174.73	22.94	231.23	2.21	1.70	0.01	10.26	1.07	450.75	33.32
2006	46.48	11.67	173.35	22.93	230.71	2.25	1.78	0.01	9.45	1.04	422.77	32.00
2007	44.18	11.48	169.02	22.58	224.91	2.24	1.88	0.01	7.43	1.01	393.42	30.16
2008	50.00	12.90	204.00	27.16	282.00	3.64	3.00	0.02	18.00	1.08	557.00	44.80
2009	48.00	12.19	205.00	26.80	276.00	3.65	3.00	0.02	24.00	1.42	556.00	44.08
2010	113.00	28.64	248.00	32.42	319.00	4.19	7.00	0.05	29.00	1.74	716.00	67.04
2011	132.00	33.73	284.00	36.99	366.00	4.82	8.00	0.06	34.00	2.02	823.00	77.61
2012	159.57	33.91	506.99	100.84	299.91	4.62	15.61	1.51	19.27	2.32	1001.35	143.20
2013	196.36	54.5	612.77	125.74	299.91	4.62	16.52	1.93	62.63	3.93	1188.19	190.72
2014	203.79	56.96	628.72	130.19	284.91	4.55	17.06	2.00	63.95	4.05	1198.43	197.75
2015	219.96	61.19	672.30	141.99	340.21	6.99	17.75	2.08	65.62	4.16	1315.84	216.41
2016	276.82	57.83	757.67	155.68	366.04	7.11	18.42	2.16	72.18	4.97	1491.13	227.75
2017	351.36	69.356	920.55	179.29	524.59	10.78	17.67	1.94	72.90	5.03	1887.07	266.39
2018	354.06	74.1691	889.74	175.45	540.78	11.92	19.79	2.46	45.30	9.16	1849.66	265.31
2019 (1st adv)	353.71	73.7751	927.33	181.48	549.76	12.49	17.72	2.49	36.02	0.88	1884.53	270.57

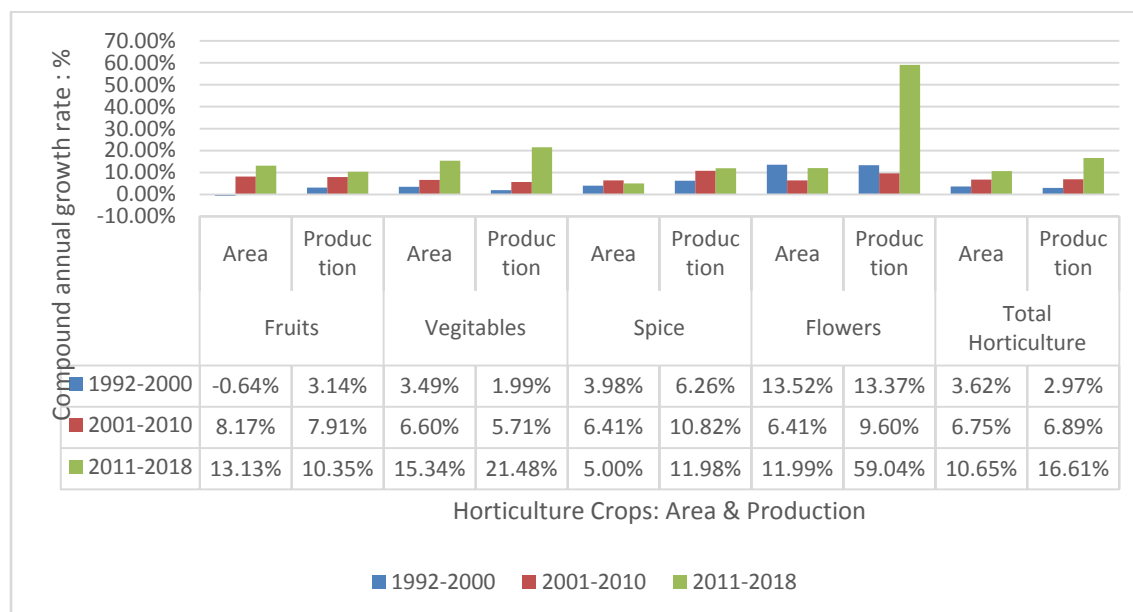
संकेत, दत्त मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट पर 2017-18 के लिए (www.agricoop.gov.in & www.mphorticulture.gov.in)

उपर्युक्त तालिका में मध्य प्रदेश में उद्यानिकी फसलों के क्षेत्रफल और उत्पादन की स्थिति को वैश्वीकरण की नीति के पश्चात् राज्य में उद्यानिकी फसलों के विकास के तीन चरणों की स्थिति को दर्शाया गया है। वर्ष 1991-92 से 2018-19 तक मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट पर दर्शाया गया है। राज्य में उद्यानिकी विकास के लिए वर्ष 1990-91 में उद्यानिकी विभाग बनाया गया है। तत्पश्चात् वर्ष 2000-01 से शासन उद्यानिकी विकास के विशेष योजना शुरू की और वर्ष 2005-06 में राष्ट्रीय उद्यानिकी मिशन कार्यक्रम चलाया गया है। उसके बाद वर्ष 2010-11 में लेखक की वेबसाइट पर उपलब्ध है।

ftl ds QyLo: i jkT; eam|kfudh {ks= rFkk mRiknu folRkj gvk gA jkT; eao"l 1991&92 eao"l 61-31 gtkj gDV s j {ks= l s 11-59 yk[k ehfv'd Vu dk mRiknu gvk gA bl h o"l l tth 158-91 gtkj gDV- {ks= l s 19-52 yk[k ehfv'd Vu dk mRiknu gvk gA bl h ddkj o"l 1991&92 eao"l jkT; eadg m|kfudh Ql yka dk {ks= 419-72 gtkj gDV {ks= l s 32-87 yk[k ehfv'd Vu dk mRiknu Fkk tks o"l 2000&01 eadg m|kfudh Ql yka dk {ks= Qy ?kVdj 372-75 gtkj gDV l s 34-42 yk[k ehfv'd Vu mRiknu gvk gA tks o"l 1991&92 dh rnyuk eao"l c<k gvk gA ogha o"l 2010&11 eadg m|kfudh Ql yka dk {ks= 823-00 gtkj gDV l s 77-61 yk[k ehfv'd Vu mRiknu gvk gA vkj o"l 2017&18 eadg m|kfudh Ql yka dk {ks= 1849-66 gtkj gDV l s 265-31 yk[k ehfv'd Vu mRiknu gvk gA jkT; eadg m|kfudh mRiknu eao"l o"l 2000-01 se 2011 tak lagbhg sava doguna bda hua hai, jabki varsh 2011 ke pshchhat rajy men kul udyaniki fasilon ke utpadan men lagbhg sadhe teen guna bda hua hai।मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में कुल उद्यानिकी फसलों के उत्पादन में Ql y fofo/khdj.k eao"l फसल प्रतिषतता की स्थिति का अध्ययन किया गया है। जिसमें उद्यानिकी फसलों के उत्पादना में उद्यानिकी फसलवार स्थिति rFkk dfofr dh fgLI nkjh ds l kfk Ql y dfr: i dh fLFkfr dks rkfydk 44 में प्रदर्षित किया गया है।

rkfydk Øekad 3-dg m|kfudh mRi knu में फसलवार प्रतिशतता की प्रवृति

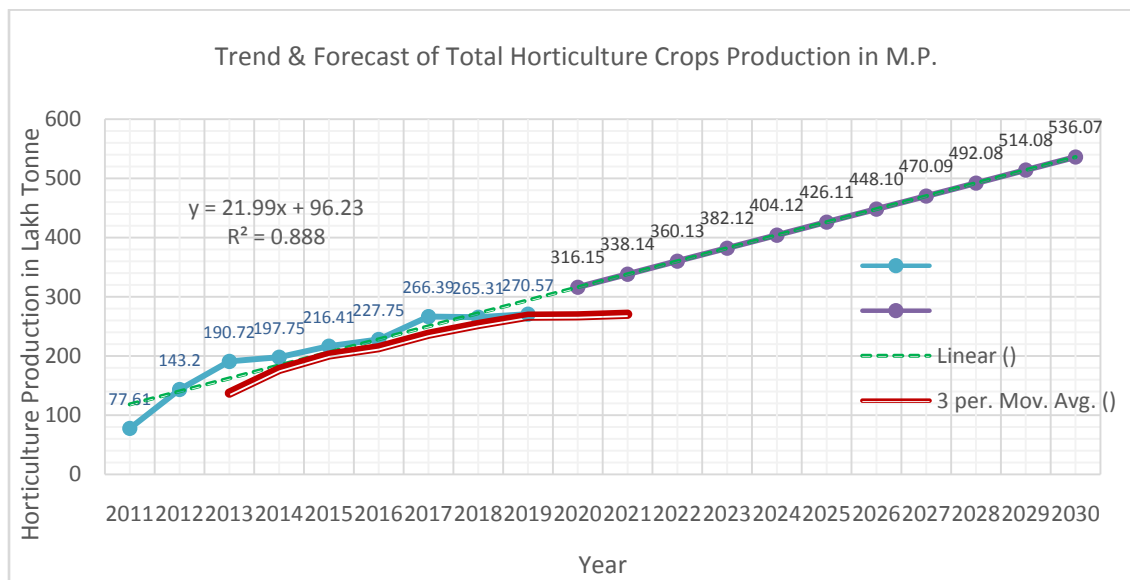
o"l	Qy	l tth	el kys	Qy	l tkoVh i k/ks	dg m kfudh
2000	35.85%	53.98%	7.31%	0.05%	2.81%	44.05
2001	38.87%	54.07%	4.36%	0.06%	2.64%	34.42
2002	33.23%	58.08%	5.47%	0.03%	3.20%	34.4
2003	33.49%	61.66%	4.81%	0.03%	3.16%	33.23
2004	34.48%	66.34%	6.40%	0.03%	3.26%	34.4
2005	35.29%	68.85%	6.63%	0.03%	3.21%	33.32
2006	36.47%	71.66%	7.03%	0.03%	3.25%	32
2007	38.06%	74.87%	7.43%	0.03%	3.35%	30.16
2008	28.79%	60.63%	8.13%	0.04%	2.41%	44.8
2009	27.65%	60.80%	8.28%	0.05%	3.22%	44.08
2010	42.72%	48.36%	6.25%	0.07%	2.60%	67.04
2011	43.46%	47.66%	6.21%	0.08%	2.60%	77.61
2012	23.68%	70.42%	3.23%	1.05%	1.62%	143.2



mi; ða pkVZ eajKT; eam|kfudh QI y eaj QI yokj] la ða okf"kd of) dh fLFkr rFkk çofr dk v/; ; u dj prdñit kya gya h. jiskae vlñeñon se spñt h ki rajy meñ udyaniki fñsalon ke kñetrफल तथा उत्पादन की दñकीय संयुक्त of) nj dh fLFkr idV dh xbl gñ ftI eaj o"l 1992 l s 2000 dh fLFkr eaj dy m|kfudh QI yka ds {k= dh la ða okf"kd of) nj 3-62 प्रतिषत थी। जबकि कुल उद्यानिकी उत्पादन में 2-97 प्रतिषत की वृद्धि पायी गई थी, जिसमें सर्वाधिक वृद्धि दर पुष्प में थी। वहीं वर्ष 2001 से 2010 की दñक में वी) dk v/; ; u dj] rksge i krs gñ fd dy m|kfudh QI y ds {k=Oy eaj 6-75 प्रतिषत तथा उत्पादन में 6-89 प्रतिषत की संयुक्त वार्षिक वृद्धि दर रही हैं। इस अवधि में उद्यानिकी फñsalon में सर्वाधिक संयुक्त वार्षिक वृद्धि क्रमशः मसाले, फूल, फल तत्तपñ्चात् सब्जियों में देखी गई हñ

राज्य में उद्यानिकी फñसल विकास की स्थिति के vlñeñon के पñ्चात् भविष्य में उद्यानिकी फñsalon की माँग-पूर्ति की स्थिति के v/; ; u ds l kFk Hkfo"; eam|kfudh mRi knu dh l Hkkouk dh çofr dk v/; ; u fd; k x; k gñ l kFk gh js[kh; mRi knu idfr rFkk Qyu ds l kFk rhu o"khz py ek/; ds ek/; e l s mRi knu çofr dh fLFkjr dk Hkh v/; ; u fd; k x; k gñ ftI s fuEu pkVZ ds ek/; e l s Li"V fd; k x; k gñ

pkVZ Øekad 2-jKT; eam|kfudh QI yka dh mRi knu l Hkkouk rFkk js[kh; çofr



Source: At Glance of horticulture data base, 2017,

उक्त चार्ट के अध्ययन से स्पष्ट है कि मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में उद्यानिकी फसलों के विकास तथा विस्तार की संभावनाओं के अध्ययन के साथ उत्पादन प्रवृत्ति का विश्लेषण किया गया है। वर्ष 2011 में 77.61 yk[k ehfVd Vu ds mRi knu ds l kFk o"l 2019 ds vfxæ vupek u 270.57 yk[k ehfVd Vu mRi knu çlir gqk gA ; fn bl vof/k earhu o"klz py ek/; dh çofr dk v/; ; u dj rks ge i krs gsf d jkT; ea d y m |kfudh Ql y mRi knu dh çofr py ek/; l s uhp ugha gksxhA bl ds l kFk gh j s k h; mRi knu Qyu dh çofr dk v/; ; u l s Li"V gsf d jkT; ea d y m |kfudh mRi knu yxkrkj /kukRed of) ds l kFk c<+jgk gA jkT; ea d y m |kfudh Ql y mRi knu dk j s k h; l eh d j .k

$$Y = 21.992X + 96.231$$
 ft l dk vFkz gsf d mRi knu Ql y j s k k dk <ky 21-992 %xqkkd% gsf ft l dk fLFkj 96-231 gA bl ds l kFk gh o"l 2030 rd d y m |kfudh Ql y ds mRi knu dk vk d yu fd; k x; k gA ft l ea o"l 2020 ea 316-15 yk[k ehfVd Vu mRi knu l s c<dj o"l 2030 ea 536-07 yk[k ehfVd Vu mRi knu gkus dh l k k k dk vk d yu fd; k x; k gA bl ds l kFk gh j s k h; i ofr fLFkj : i l s /kukRed xfr l s c<+jgk gA ft l l s Li"V dh jkT; ea m |kfudh Ql yk dh mRi knu l k k k dk vf/kd gA

- fu"d"l

मध्यप्रदेश के आर्थिक विकास में कृषि तथा उद्यानिकी विकास का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है। उद्यानिकी विकास के माध्यम से प्रदेश ने कृषि विकास में तीव्र वृद्धि पायी गई है। जिससे प्रदेश की कृषि फodkl dh nj foxr o"kl es mPp jgh gA m |kfudh विकास का महत्व वर्तमान समय में अधिक देखा गया है। क्योंकि प्रदेश की ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था की प्रमुख आधारशिला कृषि है जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की आजीविका का संचार करती है। बीते कुछ वर्षों से प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा क"क {s= ds fodkl , o f l r k j g q किये गये प्रयासों एवं अनुष्ठानों से प्रदेश ने कृषि विकास दर में तीव्र वृद्धि दर हासिल हुई है। जो वर्ष 2016-17 की चालू कीमत ds vk/kkj ij 29-8 Qhl nh i k; h x b l gA

t c f d f L F k j d h e r i j ; g f o d k l n j 20-02 प्रतिषत रहीं हैं। भारत की कृषि विकास दर इसी अवधि में 4 प्रतिषत हैं। कृषि विकास की इस वृद्धि दर को लेकर केन्द्रीय सरकार उत्साहित होकर प्रचार-प्रसार की नीति को भी अपना रहीं हैं। प्रदेश खाद्यान्न फसलों में गेहूँ का उत्पादन तीव्र रूप से बढ़ा है। जिसके कारण प्रदेश को कृषि क्षेत्र में i k p o h c k j d f "k { s = ds l o U S B पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया गया है। वहीं प्रदेश में कृषि उत्पादन वृद्धि के साथ उद्यानिकी उत्पादन में भी तीव्र रूप से बढ़ा हुआ। o"l 2010&11 ea l f t ; k a d k m R i k n u 36 y k [k V u F k k t s o"l 2013&14 ea c<dj 1-42 d j k M + V u i g p x; k g A b l r j g मध्यप्रदेश देश में चौथा बड़ा सब्जी उत्पादक राज्य बना है और कुल उद्यानिकी उत्पादन में 2006-07 से 2014-15 तक इसके उत्पादम में 69 फीसदी की उछाल हुई। मध्यप्रदेश में उद्यानिकी फसलों का रकबा 2005 -06 में 2 फीसदी था जो 2014-15 में c<dj 6 Qhl nh gks x; k A i देश में लगातार बंपर उत्पादन के अनुरूप फसल नहीं बढ़ी है। वहीं प्रदेश में कृषकों की आय के L r j d e g k u s , o a v Y i d k y h u t : j r k a d s v f / k d g k u s d s d k j . k , o a m u d s i k l Ql y m i t d s H k . M k j . k dh m f p r 0; o L F k k न होने के कारण कृषकों में निराशा का भाव पाया गया है। वहीं मध्यप्रदेश में कृषि मूल्य का उचित निर्धारण न होने के कारण

xfk l ph

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HkfDr; ks&b"oj i kflr dk , d eq; ekxZ

pfpr dekj¹

भारतवर्ष में प्राचीन समय से ही योग के उद्भव के साथ इसको अनुभव करने के लिये foHkUUK /kkjvkka dk tle gvkj ijUrq mu /kkjvkka dk , d gh y{; Fkkj tks ekuo tkfr ds fodkl dh pje l hek l s gkdj गुजरता है। पुरातन समय से ही मुख्य रूप से चार मार्ग अस्तित्व में रहे हैं। मुनष्यों के भिन्न-भिन्न स्वभाव होते gS tks mudh ofRr; k; vuHkoka fopjkka vkj mnaS"यों के अनुसार होते हैं। ये योग के मुख्य मार्ग मनुष्य के LoHkko dks /; ku ea j [kdj muds ekxZ dks mRre cukrs gA l Pps an; l s [kktus okys 0; fDr; ka dks budk Kku i klr gkrk gA b"oj dks tkuus o Lo; a dks igpkuus ds fy; s gea vi uh pruk l s vKku : lkh cknryka dks buds %; kxekxkZ ek/; e l s nj dj ml ds i hNs fNis Kku: i h l w Z dh vuHkfr djus dh vko"; drk gA ; ks ds eq; ekxka ea l s , d ekxZ HkfDRk dk ekxZ gsftl es l k/kd b"oj ds ifr iæ l s vkr&ikr gks tkrk gA HkfDRk; ks ds ek/; e l s l k/kd dks l xerk l s b"oj dh i kflr gkrh gA HkfDr; ks&

Hkkjr dks"t के अनुसार 'भज् सेवायाम्' धातु में क्तिन् प्रत्यय लगाने से भक्ति शब्द की उत्पत्ति होती है; l okj i wtj l xfrdj .k] mi kl uk vkfn bl ds gh vFkZ gA og Hkkouk ftl ea mi kl d i wZ : l k l s i jekRek ds Hkko ea Hkfor gkdj l oRks Hkkou rni rk dks gh vuHko djrk gS ml s HkfDr dgrs gA HkfDRk; ks og l k/kuk i) fr gsftl ea ; ks ds mnaS"; dh i kflr ds fy; s HkfDRk dks l k/kuk ds : l k ea vi uk; k tkrk gA भक्ति शब्द का अर्थ परमे"वर विषय अनुराग है।^{2*}HkfDRk uke iæ fo"ीशः" अर्थात् भगवान के प्रति उत्कृष्ट iæ fo"ीष का नाम ही भक्ति है।³ HkfDRk; ks dh l k/kuk Hkko i z/kku l k/kdka ds fy; s mRre gkrh gA ftl ds फल स्वरूप चित्त आसानी से एकाग्र हो जाता है और चित्त शांति का अनुभव करता है। अतः भक्ति का मार्ग vfr l j y gkus ds dkj .k tu l k/kj .k ea vR; Ur i pfyr gA v}f fl f) dkj Jh e/kd wku l j Lorh th ds vuq kj HkxonHkko l s nfor gkdj Hkxoku- ds l kFk fprR ds l fodYi rnk dj Hkko dks HkfDRk dgrs gA⁴ नारद भक्ति सूत्र को देखें तो उसमें भगवान् के प्रति उत्कृष्ट प्रेम को gh HkfDRk crk; k gA⁵ vr% bl ds फलस्वरूप घृणा, द्वेष, लोभ, मोह आदि शत्रु स्वतः ही दूर भागते हैं। इससे मनुष्य जाति सन्तुष्टि का अनुभव djrh gS bl HkfDr : i h iæ l s l Hkh l ka kfjd okl uk, a nj Hkxrh gA ukjn HkfDr l = ea HkfDRk dh i d d k djrs gq dgk gS fd HkfDRk Lo; a gh l k/; o l k/ku Lo: i gA⁶ HkfDr jkl k; u ea dgk x; k gS fd Hkxoku ds xqk] egkRE;] di k dks Lej .k djds fprR nfor gks tk; s vkj /kkj i okg : l k ea eu dh l c ofRr; ka Hkxoku- ds gh l Ecu/k ea mBj ; gh HkfDr dgh tkrh gA⁷ Jfr&Lefr&ij k. kkfn ea HkfDr dk fo"ीष स्थान है। Jfr ea dgk x; k gS fd HkfDr ds }kj k gh i jekRek i klr gkrk gS HkfDr l s Hkxoku- ds n"ku gks gS Hkxoku

¹शोध छात्र, योग विज्ञान विभाग, गुरुकुल कांगड़ी वि"of o|ky;] gfj }kj

²Lkk i jkujkfDRkj i"oj&"kf. MY; l = 1@2

³; ks ds vk/kj Hkr rRo& 134

⁴nolHkko i foZk eul kj Hkxonkdj rka : i ka l fodYi dfrHkfDr%A& dY; k. k HkfDRk vad i 0&181

⁵l k r qv fLeu- i je iæ : i ka & ukjn HkfDr l = &1@1

⁶Lo; a Qy: i rk bfr cæd ekj k& ukjn HkfDRk l = 4@30

⁷nrl; Hkxo) etin- /kkj kokfgdrk xrkA l oRks eul ks ofRrHkfDr fjr; fHk/kh; nAA HkfDr j l k; u&3] Jh e/kd i nu l j LorhA

HkfDr ds gh o'k ea g⁸ HkfDr i ykn HkfDr dk xqkxku djrs gq dgrs gS ftl idkj vKkuh tuka dh i hfr bflunz ka ds Hkks ds uk" koku- inkFkka ij jgrh gA ml h idkj dh i hfr ejh rpea b'oj% gS vkj rjk Lej.k djrs gq ej s an; l s og dHkh nj u gkoA⁹ bl idkj dh eul k l s HkfDr dh tk; arks i jekRek dh i kflr vko"; gkxhA vixjk nsh ehel k n"ku j l i kn ea i jekRek i kflr के लिये भक्ति के विषय में कहते है कि सृष्टि से अतीत एवं बुद्धि से परे परमात्मा को भक्ति से प्राप्त किया जाता है।¹⁰ bl h Øe ea dchjnk l th Hkh l kRod HkfDr ds } jk j ke dh i kflr dh ckr djrs gS muds nkgka ea HkfDr dh >yd ns[kh tk l drh gA वैष्णवाचार्य स्वामी रामकुल्ल ds f"iष्य होने के उपरान्त भक्त कबीर ने अपनी भक्ति को स्पष्टता से नारदी भक्ति dgk gA¹¹ श्रीमद्भगवत् गीता में श्री कृष्ण अर्जुन को भक्ति की वि"िषता बताते हुए कहते हैं कि हे अर्जुन! वेद, ri] ; K] nku fdl h ds } jk j bl : l k dk l k{kRdkj ugha gkxk dpy b'oj dh vUKU; HkfDr l s bl : l k vfojKV ijcā ije"oj% dks tku l drs gk ns[k l drs gk vkj vUnj id" k dj l drs gkA¹² vr% ; gka स्पष्ट होता है कि प्रेमभाव से भक्ति किये बिना ई"oj dh i kflr l Hko ugha gS bl h ckr dk l eFKu djrs gq कठोपनिषद् में कहा गया है कि ई"oj (वत्मा) उत्कृष्ट शास्त्रीय व्याख्यान के द्वारा प्राप्य नहीं है, तीव्र बुद्धि से और न शास्त्रों के अभ्यास से ही। जिसे ई"oj dh pkg gS ml h dks iæ dh i kflr gkxh] ml h ds i k l Hkxoku- vius vki dks idV djxkA¹³ महर्षि पतंजलि भी कहते हैं कि ई"oj i kf.k/kuu ds ek/; e l s Hkh b'oj i kflr शीघ्र व अव"; gkxhA¹⁴ Hkxoku-0; kl b'oj i kf.k/kuu dh 0; k[; k djrs gq s dgrs gS fd i kf.k/kuu og HkfDRk gS ftl l s ; kxh ij ije"oj dk vuqg gkrk gS vkj ml dh l kjh vkdkfkk, i w k gkrh gA¹⁵ HkfDRk , d fo"okl dk irhd gS an; ea meM jgs b'oj ds ifr iæ dk vk/kkj gA ftruk vki HkfDr : ih iæ ea ijefirk ije"oj ds ifr yhu gkrs tk; ks mruk gh b'oj vki ds an; ea okl djrs utj vk; xA HkfDr में भाव दृढ न हो तो भी पतित होने की सम्भावना नहीं रहती, उससे ईष्ट देवता के लोक की प्राप्ति तो होरह gh gA vr% vU; l c l k/kuka dh viqk eDr ds fy; s HkfDr l gYHk l k/ku gA¹⁶ जिस प्रकार स्त्री व पुरुष में ixk<+vkj ; FkFKZ iæ gkrk gS ftl ds QyLo: l k mUga fdl h Hkh 0; fDr dh mi fLFkr vPNh ugha yxrh tks muds eu dks ugha Hkkrk] bl h idkj tc gekj s an; ea i jkHkfDr dk okl gk tkrk gS rks gea vU; , d s विषय जो हमें अप्रिय है वो खटकने लगते हैं; इसका प्रभाव इतना देखा जा सकता है कि प्रेमास्पद भगवान् के अतिरिक्त अन्य बातचीत के विषय अरुचिकर लगने लगते हैं। उस परमात्मा पर केवल उस पर ध्यान होता है rFkk vU; l c ckrA R; kT; gkus yxrh gA¹⁷ प्रभु की चर्चा करने वाले लोग मित्र व अन्य विषयों पर चर्चा करने वाले शत्रु प्रतीत होने लगते हैं। इसी प्रकार से प्रेम की अवस्था निरंतर बढ़ती रहती है इस दु:खमय जीवन मे HkfDr gh , d ek= l qk tkudj os cl ijefirk ije"oj dh mikl uk fufeRr gh thou /kkj.k fd; sjgrs हैं। उन दिव्य शक्ति का चिन्तन हृदय में सदैव बने रहने के कारण ही उन्हें जीवन इतना मधुर प्रतीत होता है।

⁸HkfDrjowauefr HkfDrjowan" k frA HkfDro'it: पुरुषो भक्ति रेव भूयसि।। - श्रुति

⁹या प्रतिर विवेकानां विषयेष्वनपायिनी। त्वामनुस्मरत: सा मे हृदयामपसर्पतु।। - विष्णु पुराण 1-20-19

¹⁰सृष्टिरतीतो बुद्धे"p ij% l HkfDr yH; % & vOnDehOnO j l i kn l % & 05

¹¹Hkxfr ukjnh exu l jhika bfg fof/k Hko rfj dgSdchjAA & dchj xlfkoyh in 278

¹²भक्त्या त्वनन्यया शक्य अहमेवविधोऽर्जुन। ज्ञातुं द्रष्टुं च तत्त्वेन प्रवेष्टुं च परन्तप।। - श्रीमद्गीता- 11/54

¹³Ukk; ekRek i vchene labyo n medhya n bhuana shruतेन। यमेवैष वृणुते तेन लभ्यस्तयैष आत्मा विवृणुते तनूस्वाम्।। कठो 1/2/23

¹⁴b'oj i kf.k/kuu}kA ; kx l % 1-23

¹⁵Hkf.k/kuu- HkfDr fo"iषात् आवर्जित: ई"वर: तम अनुगृह्णाति अभिध्यानमात्रेण इत्यादि।। व्यास भाष्य पातंजल योगस% & 1@23

¹⁶vU; Lekr- l kSyH; a HkDrkA & ukjnhkfDr l % 58

¹⁷तम् एव एकं जानथ आत्मानम् अन्यावाचो विमुंचय अमृतस्य ऐष सेतु।। - मुण्डकोपनिषद्-2/2/5

tc rd l k/kd HkfDr er ds vuq kj i wkkzLFkk dks iklr ugha gks tkrk rc rd og JhHkxoku- ds
pj.kfoUnka dk Li"Kz dj /ku; vkj dirfKz gksus ds fy; s HkfDRk ea yhu jgrk gA /khj&/khj og i wkkzLFkk dks
iklr dj l Ei wKz : lk l s ifjofr r gks tkrk gS ml dh i dfr fo"kk) gks tkrh gA JhenHkxoxor- ea HkfDRk ds
विषय में बताते हुए कहा गया है कि हरि के ऐसे मनोहर गुण हैं कि जो लोग उनको प्राप्त कर संसार dh
सारी वस्तुओं से तृप्त हो गये, जिनके हृदय की सब ग्रन्थियां खुल गयी हैं वे भी भगवान् की निष्काम-भक्ति
djrs gA¹⁸ कबीरदास जी कहते हैं कि शरीर जब तक सकाम रहता है तब तक दास्य भक्ति निष्फल रहती
gA¹⁹ निष्काम निर्गुण भक्ति से जीवन काल में जीव मुक्ति²⁰ और शरीर त्यक्त²¹ ij efDRk feyrh gA vf}rh;
शान्ति और शीतलता की वर्षा इस भक्ति के उदय होते ही साधक पर होने लगती है। सत्व, रज और तम इन
rhu xqkka l s feydj cuh gpz HkfDr dks f=xqk dk i i p rks l c ek; k²¹ gh gA bu rhuka xqkka l s Åij
mBus ij pkfks in²² ea Hkxoku-dh iklr gkrh gA ; gh og voLFkk gSftl ea igpdj HkDr vfHkuo thou
प्राप्त करता है। रामानुजाचार्य जी ने 'ब्रह्मसूत्र' का भाष्य प्रस्तुत करते हुए भक्ति की व्याख्या में कहा है कि
**ijekRek ds fujUrj Lej.k dks gh HkfDr dgrs gA²³ bl i d kj HkDr l Ei wKz l d kj dks i Hkq dk tkudj
l d kj ds i fr fi z rk Hkko j [kus yxrk gS D; kfd ftl i d kj l s i æ viuh ifedk dh i R; d oLrq dks
ifo= vkj fi z ekurk gA ml dh NkVh l s NkVh OkLrq dks Hkh og i æ djrk gA ml h i d kj HkDr Hkh i Hkq ds
i fr Lkefi r jgdj i æ Hkko l s i Hkq }kj k mRiUu dh x; h l Hkh ph tka l s i æ djus yxrk gS D; kfd bl
l Ei wKz l d kj ea tks Hkh gS og i Hkq dk gh gA HkfDr ; ksx ea fdl h u fdl h : lk ea Hkxoku- dks ekuuk
vko"; d gkrk gA J) k ds l kFk&l kFk Hkxoku- ds i æ ea Mcdj ml ds l kFk , dhHkr gks tkuk gh HkfDr
; ksx gA JhenHkxoxor- egki j k.k ea HkfDr dk foLrr o.ku iklr gkrk gS tks fd Jo.k] dhrZu] l ej.k]
Hkkn l ou] vpZu] onu] nkL;] l [; vkj vkRefuonu ds : lk ea iklr gkrk gA ; g uo/kk HkfDr²⁴ ds uke l s
tkuh tkrh gA uks Hkn gksus ds dkj.k bl s uo/kk HkfDr dgk tkrk gS ftl dks ge fuEu i d kj l s l e>
l drs gA

- 1- Jo.k& dkuka ds }kj k Hkxoku- dh efgek] muds exypfj= , oa muds uke dk l dhrZu vkfn
l puuk] vius xq , oa l r ds }kj k Hkxoku- dh ppkZ l puuk Jo.k dgykrk gA Hkxoku dk
e/kj & e/kj uke dkuka es i d s'k djrs gh ân; dk l eLr iki nij dj nrk gS ftl i d kj
शरद्-ऋतु को गँदलापन दूर कर देता है।²⁵
- 2- dhrZu&ijefi rk i je'soj ds xqk] pfj=] uke] i j k Øe vkfn dk vkuln , oa mRl kg ds l kFk dhrZu
djuk vFkkZr-mudk xk; u djuk ml s vius thou es /kj k djukA i Hkq ds xqkka dk xku djus l s
प्रभु शीघ्र प्रसन्न होते हैं। यही कीर्तन कहलाता है।

¹⁸ vkRekjUp ep; ks fuxzLFkk vl; q ØeA dptlRegs nplha HkfDrfeRfEHkr xqkgfj %A JhenHkxoxor 1@7@10

¹⁹ Tlc rd Hkxfr सकामता। जब तक निष्कल सेव।। -कबीर ग्रंथावली।

²⁰ dgr dchj tks gfj /; koA thou cl/ku rikjAA & dchj xFkkoyhA

²¹ j t xqk re xqk l r xqk dfg,] ; g l c rjh ek; kA & dchj xFkkoyhA

²² pkfks in dks rks uj phlgSfrflga ije in ik; kA& dchj xFkkoyhA

²³ /kpkuLefrj d Hkvtt शब्देनाभिधीयते।- ब्रह्मसूत्र से उद्धृत।

²⁴ श्रवणं कीर्तनं विष्णोः स्मरणं पादसेवनम्। अर्चनं वन्दनं दास्यं संख्यमात्मनिवेदनम्।। - श्रीमद्भगवत्पुराण।

²⁵ प्रविष्टः कर्णरन्ध्रेण स्वानां भाव सरोरुहम्। ध्रुनोति शमलं कृष्ण सालिलस्य यथा शरत् ।। - स्मृति।

- 3- Lej.k& जो आचार्य-गुरुओं के मुखारविन्द से सुना, वेदादि शास्त्रों में पढा, ई"oj dk Lo: lk] ml dk मन से बार-बार चिंतन करना स्मरण कहलाता है, उनके महात्म्य और शक्ति का स्मरण dj ml ij eX/k gkukA xhrk ea dgk x; k gSfd tks vUKU; Hkko l s fujUrj ejk Lej.k djrk g\$ ml ds fy; s e\$ l gYHk gY D; kfd og ejh HkFDr ea iDRr jgrk gA²⁶ अतः सर्व शक्तिमान परमे"oj dk fujrj eu ea fpru djuk pkfg; a bl l s iHkq l jyrk l s iklr gkrs gA
- 4- lkn l ou& Hkxoku-ds pj.kka dh l ok djuk ikl ou dgykrk g\$ i Hkq ds pj.kka dk fujrj fplru djrs gq mu ij vius vki dks vfiR dj nuk o nil jh mudh ifrek ea pj.kka dks /kkdj J) kHkko l s l k/kuk djuk gh ikl ou gA
- 5- vpZuk&intu djuk] ; g intu ekuf d] oLreY : प से अथवा वेद-उपनिषदादि शास्त्रों में वर्णित fof/k }kjk b"oj vkjk/kuk djuk vpZuk dgykrk gA
- 6- olnu&ofnd __pkvka ds }kjk Hkxoku-dh LrfR djuk b"oj ds xqk&deZ LoHkko dh Hkko&Hkjs eu l s Hkxoku-dh olnu djuk olnu HkFDr dgykrk gA
- 7- nkL; Hkko&इष्ट देव अथok vkjk/; dks Lokeh vK\$ Lo; a dks mudk nkl ; k l od ekudj dh tkus okyh vkl fDr gh nkL; HkFDr ekuh tkrh g\$ muds vkn\$kkud kj fuR; fujUrj deZ djrs jguk nkL; Hkko dgykrk gA nkL; Hkko dk mnkgj.k bl iZkj g\$

dchj dnrk jke dk] efr; k ejk ukAA

xysjke dh t\$Mh] ftr [k\$Sfrr tkAA²⁷

e\$ jke dk dnrk g\$ ejk uke efr; k g\$ ejs xys esjkeuke dh jLI h iMh gPZ g\$ ml jLI h dks i dMaj ejs Lokeh jke ft/kj ep-s ?k\$kr g\$ e\$ m/kj ?k\$ tkrk gA ; gk ij dchj nkl th dh nkL; Hkko HkFDr fn[kkbZ iMrh gA

- 8- l [; Hkko&इष्टदेव को स्वयं का समवयस्क व घनिष्ठ सखा मानकर उसके प्रति प्रेम भाव की आसक्ति j [kuk gh l [; kHkko dgykrk gA rFkk l k/kd iekRek ij n< fo"okl j [krk gA
- 9- vkRefuonu&vkRefuonu }kjk i\$eh vFkkZr-HkDRk fiz dh l keF; j ml ds ijkdkj] LoHkko vK\$ Lo; a dh nhu&ghu n"kk fu: i.k dj ml ds eu ea Lo; a ds ifr d: .kk ; k n; k Hkko mRiUu djuk gh vkREfuonu dgykrk gA²⁸

gekjs ikl tks dN g\$ l c dN ml h iHkq dk fn; k gYk tkudj ekuf d : lk l s ml s viZk djuk vukl Dr gkuk] vkREfuonu gA bl es HkDRk iekRek ds ifr iWkZ; k l efiR gk tkrk gA JhenHkxor-egki jk.k²⁹ ds vuq kj vkRefuonu dh voLFkk ea eu Hkxoku-ds pj.k deyk ea opu muds xqkxk.k e\$ gkFk efnjkfn ektU djus e\$ d.kZ mudh l RdFkk Jo.k djus e\$ us= mudh efrZ ns[kus e\$ v\$ muds भक्तों के शरीर स्प"kZ djus e\$?k.k muds pj.k l jst dh l xU/k yus e\$ ftgek muds ikl kn ds j l yus e\$ pj.k muds rHfkk dh ; k=k e\$ eLrd muds pj.kka ea iek.k djus ea vK\$ l dy dkeuk muds nkl Ro ea l ekfiR gkrh gA

²⁶JhenHkxor-xhrk & 8@14

²⁷fugdehZ ifrork dk vx& dchj xHfkkoyh in & 14

²⁸dgSdchj l fu ds l ok rql dy fc; ki hA rfg l eku nkrk ugha gel s ugha i ki hAA & dchj xHfkkoyh in 178

²⁹Jhen-Hkko0e0i & 9@4@18&20

bl iɔkɔj l s Hkxoku dh l ɔkɔj i ɔHkko l s djus okys HkDr gh ijeʃoj dɪ; k i kɪr djrs gʌ HkDrka ds
प्रकार बताते हुए हमारे शास्त्रों में इसके अनेक उल्लेख प्राप्त होते हैं। उदाहरण के रूप में— श्रीमद्भगवद् गीता
में श्रीकृष्ण कहते हैं, हे भरतवंश! pkj iɔkɔj ds i q; "kkyh vkRek ejh l ɔk djrs gʌ vFkkɪr~m i kɪ uk djrs
gʌ os gʌ vkrɪ ftKkl j vFkkɪkɪz rFkk KkuhA³⁰ bl h iɔkɔj HkDr vf/kd i HkkoH cukus ds fy; s gea vkgkj dk
भी ध्यान रखना चाहिये। साधकों को चित्त की निर्मलता के लिए शुद्ध एवं सात्विक आहार अव"; yuk gkrk
है। आहार की शुद्धि से हमारी बुद्धि शुद्ध होती है एवं बुद्धि की शुद्धि से चित्त की शुद्धि होती है।³¹ vkgkj ds
l Ecɪk ea ds fy; s JhenHkxon-xhrk ea dgk x; k gʌ fd tks Hkstu l kRod 0; fDr; ka dks fiz gkrk gʌ og
आयु बढ़ाने वाला, जीवन को शुद्ध करने वाला तथा बल, स्वास्थ्य, सुख तथा तृप्ति प्रदान करने वाला होता है।
, j k Hkstu j l e; j fLuX/k LokLF; in rFkk ân; dks Hkus okyk gkrk gʌ³² gB; kx inhfi dk ea l k/kd dks
ferkgkj ds l EcU/k ea crk; k x; k gʌ fd vkgj fpduk o e/kj gk vks tks ijeʃoj dks l knj l efi r dj
vkek"; ds 3@4 Hkx dks i mɪz djus ds fy; s xg.k fd; k tk; } ftl l s fd vkek"; dk 1@4 Hkx Okk; q
l pkykukFkz o l pk; i l s ikpu f0; kFkz NkMk tk, A³³ vr% bu l Hk dks /; ku ea j[kdj dh x; h HkDr ea
fo"ष लाभ प्राप्त होता है। मन की गति सदा परमात्मा की ओर रखना बाह्य, आभ्यान्तर दोनों प्रकार की
पवित्रताओं के साथ साधक को शारीरिक एवं मानसिक रूप से बलिष्ठ होना चाहिये, क्योंकि बलहीन मनुष्य
vkRe&ykhk i kɪr djus ea l {ke ugha jgrkA

HkDr l k/kuk dks nks Jf.k; ka ea ck/k x; k gʌ i jkHkDr , oa vi jkHkDrka vi jkHkDr dks xks kh HkDr Hk
dgrs gʌ ; g Hkxoku~dks l kdkj ekudj cká l k/kuka ds }kj k dh tkrh gʌ vks i jkHkDr ea l k/kd dks cká
l k/kuka dh vko"; drk ugha jgrh] og fujkdj fuxɪk cā dh mikl uk djrk gʌ HkDr ds nks Hkn Hk
crk; s tkr gʌ oʃ/kdh vks jkxkRedkA oʃ/kdh HkDr ea l k/kd cká l k/kuka ds ek/; e l s vi us l E i nk; l s
सम्बन्धित अपने इष्ट/ dh HkDr djrk gʌ bl h HkDr dh mPp voLFkk jkxkRedk HkDrk gʌ l k/kd dk vi us
इष्ट के प्रति राग बहुत अधिक बढ़ जाता है, सब नियमों से ऊपर उठकर अपने स्वभाव के अनुसार चलता है।
कबीर, मीरा, रैदास, रामकृष्ण परमहंस आदि की भक्ति इसी प्रकार की थी। भक्ति की स्थिति dks l jy : lk ea
l e>krs gq s dchj nkl th dgrs gʌ fd ng fgykus l s HkDr ugha gkrhA ukpuk&dinuk vks vuɪd Lokx
/kkj.k djuk HkDr ugha dgyk l drhA ftl ds ân; ea l R; dk cksk gkrk gʌ og /khæh&/khæx dks vPNk
ughal e>rka eqk ea dN gks Rfkk ân; ea dN vks gk og Lolu ea Hk LofLFkr dks ughal e>
l drkA³⁴ vr% HkDr ogh gʌ tks ân; l s ijeʃoj ds ifr l R; rk dk o iæ dk cksk dj; A HkDrkxZ ea
vuɪd l E i nk; gʌ tks l k/kuk&"ksh l s fHkUu&fHkUu i rhr gkr gʌ i jUrq tks l E i nk; Hkxoku~ds iæ ea Mnc
tkus dh fLFkr ea fo"okl j [krs gʌ ogh HkDr dks l gh ekxZ inku dj l drs gʌ ftl ij pydj l kekU;
cf) okyk ekuo Hk ije y{; dks i kɪr dj l drk gʌ tc l k/kd l ka kfjd nɪ[kka dks Hk Hkxoku~ds }kj k
दिया गया प्रसाद समझकर संतोष करता हुआ आनन्द में मग्न रहता है तो समझना चाहिये कि साधक इष्ट के

³⁰चतुर्विद्या भजन्ते मां जनाः सुकृतिनोऽर्जुन। आर्तो जिज्ञासुरथार्थी ज्ञानी च भरतवंशAA& xhrk 7@16

³¹vkgkj &"k) k l Ro&"द्विः सत्व शुद्धौ ध्रुवा स्मृतिः स्मृतिलम्भे सर्वग्रन्थीनां विप्रमोक्षः —छान्दो० उप० — 7/26/2

³²JhenHkxonxhrrk&17@8

³³gB; kx inhfi dk&1@58

³⁴kh t d j e buh 67

ifr i m k z : l k l s l e f i r g a ; g h m p p d k f v d h h k f d r l k / k u k g a v r % h k f d r ; k x g h b l o j i k f l r g r w
l k / k d k a d s f y , l j y , o a l q e e k x l g a

x k e h . k h k j r e a b & x o u d l d k i h k o

M k w l k / k u k h k . m k j h¹
, l k f l , v i k o d j , k j k t d h ; m k j e g k o | k y ; j c h d k u j %

M k w j r u y k y d e k o r²
v f l - i k o d j , k e g k r e k x k / k h i h - t h e g k o | k y ; j h e k / k k i j %

H k j r t s s n s k e a u k x f j d s d h v k d k { k k v k a d k s i j k d j u s d s f y , i k s n ; k f x d h d s b l r e k y d h v k o ; d r k e g l i
d h x b a f t l l s i r ; d u k x f j d r d l j d k j h l o k v k a d h i g p l f u f p r f d t k l d s v k j n h ? k k b / k h f o d k l k r e d i h k o i s n k
d j u s d s f y , r d u h d h d h v k o ; d r k f k h A h k j r d s 7 2 i f r " k r f g l l s d k i f r f u f / k r o x k e h . k t u r k d j r h g s t k s h k j r h ;
l e k t d k n i . k z v k j d h n z f c l n q g a , d l e ; f k k t c y k x r v l f o / k k c j k & c j k v k u s t k u s l s g r k b l k g t s h d f b u k b z k a d s
कारण नागरिकों का शासन प्रणाली से वि"okl gh mB x; k f k A x k e h . k l r j d s f y , ; s d f b u k b z k a i f r d n y f k h A l j d k j u h r
f u e k z k d s t f j ; s l k e k f t d , o a v k f k b d { k s = k a e a f o d k l d s y { ; k a d k s i j k d j u s d s f y , x j h c h m l e n y u j v k t h f o d k d s c g r j
v o l j k j c f u ; k n h l f o / k k v k a i j / ; k u d f l n r f d ; k x ; k j r k f d f o d k l d k ; k a d s f y , l j d k j v k j u k x f j d k a d s c h p l g ; k x o
l g h k f x r k i j c y n u s d h v k o ; d r k e g l i d h x b a c j k s t x k j h v i j k / k v k j f g d k j l o k l f ; f k { k k t s h p q u k r ; k a l s
f u i v u s d s f y , l p u k i k s n ; k f x d h , o a l p k j d s b l r e k y i j t k j f n ; k x ; k a

21 o h a l n h d s v k j e h k e a l p u k i k s n ; k f x d h o l p k j d s { k s = e a v g e v h k r i n d l o k r g l p a l p u k i k s n ; k f x d h o
l p k j u s v r ; f / k d r s t h l s f o " o e a j k t u h f r d o i z " k k l f u d i f j o r u d h l f l k f r m r i u u k d h g s b l d s i f j . k k e l o # i x q k o r r k
v k j m i ; k f x r k f n [k u s y x h] f o f h k u u n s " k s d s e / ; n f j ; k a d k s f l e v d j " x y k c y f o y s t " v f k k r x k a e a c n y h n f u ; k d h
v o / k k j . k k d k l k d k j d j f n ; k a

b l l p u k o k r l s x k e h . k t u & t h o u e a c n y k o v k ; k a t g k a x k e h . k { k s = k a e a b l i k s n ; k f x d h d s } k j k d e l ; l j v k j
e k e k b y d k m i ; k x g k u s l s l p u k o k r } k j k t h o u l r j e a l q k j g v k g a l p k j d h v u d i f o f / k ; k a j f m ; k j v f y f o t u j
V f y O k u j O D l r f k k r k j 0 ; o l f k k u s i z " k k l u d k s x f r " k h y c u k f n ; k g s v k j o g h l f k k u h ; n f j ; k a d k s d e d j f n ; k g s f t l d s
माध्यम से एक स्थान की सूचनाओं को हजारों मील तक कुछ ही क्षणों के अन्दर पहुंचाया जा सकता है। शासन को सरल,
u f r d j t o k c n g v k j i k j n " k h z c u k u j l p u k v k a d s i d k g e a l q k j u k x f j d k a d h l f o ; h k k x h n k j h d k s c < k o k n u s , o a l j d k j o
u k x f j d k a d s c h p f o " v a s k a y m k r n e k e l i e s o o c h a प्रोद्योगिकी एवं संचार के इस्तेमाल में शासन की प्रक्रियाओं का
: i k l r j . k g h b & x o u d l g a b l l s v k e t u d h l e l ; k v k a d k r o f j r f u l r k j . k g k s i k j g k g s o g h x k e h . k { k s = k a d s i z " k k l u d k s
, d u b z f n " k k f e y i k b z g s v k j x k e h . k { k s = k a d s f o d k l d k s , d u ; k v k ; k e f e y i k ; k g s v f k k r b & x o u d l x k e h . k { k s = k a e a
, d o j n k u l k f c r g v k g a b & x o u d l } k j k x k e h . k { k s = k a e a v k e t u d k s l j d k j } k j k p y k b z t k j g h f o f h k u u ; k s t u k v k a , o a
कार्यक्रमों की जानकारी शीघ्र मिलने लगा।

H k j r e a l p u k i k s n ; k f x d h , o a l p k j d k l h / s t u r k r d y k h k i g p k u s d s f y , 1 9 9 0 d s n " k d d s e / e e a
b & x o u d l d s v k ; k e d k s 0 ; k i d v k / k j f e y k A l p u k i k s n ; k f x d h d k s v f / k d l k f k b d c u k u s d s f y , 1 8 v d v i c j 2 0 0 0 e a
v f / k f u ; e y k x f d ; k x ; k a b & x o u d l d k < l p k l p u k i k s n ; k f x d h , o a i z " k k l f u d l q k j o y k d f " k d k ; r f o h k k x } k j k r s k j
f d ; k x ; k a b l e a e q ; : i l s l p u k i z k k f y ; k a d s f o d k l i j / ; k u d f l n r f d ; k x ; k g a b l d s c k n h k j r d s d b z j k t ; k a u s
b & x o u d l i f j ; k s t u k i k j e h k d h j f t u d k m n n s ; b y d v m u d l o k , a i n k u d j u k g a

b l r j g o r e k u e a x k e h . k l r j i j f o d k l d k s c < k o k n u s d s f y , 3 0 l w h ; d k ; o e k a d k s t k m / k x ; k g s r f k k b u d s
v y k o k v l ; ; k s t u k v k a d k s b l d s v l r x r l f e e f y r f d ; k x ; k g a b u l h k h i f j ; k s t u k v k a , o a d k ; o e k a d h f o ; k f l o f r d h
f t e n k j h x k e l r j i j i p k ; r k a d k s n h x b z g a

xkeh.k {ks=ka ea 30 l h; dk; Øeka ds vlrñr xke Lrj ij i'kkl u LokLFk ty&l d k/ku mPp f'k{kk} rduhdh f'k{kk} y?kq mn; ks} l Mē fuekZk eR; L; ikyu} ifjokj dY; k.k} efgyk ,oa cky fodkl } l kldfrd dk; Øe} Hkou fuekZk} etnj dY; k.k} ykd dY; k.k} l kekf'rd dk; } cktk} puko} xkeh.k Åtk} ipk; rka dh Hkxhnhj ea xkeh.k 0; ki kj dññj Lo&l gk; rk vkfnA b&xoull ds }kjk ipk; rs i'kkl fud {kerk dks l i'cuk jgh gA

Hkjr ea xkeh.k {ks=ka dh fLFkr dks vf/kd l i'c+ dñs ds fy, l fo/kku ds vuPNn 243 %th% ds vlrñr ipk; rhjkt l LFkva ds ek; e l s vkf'kd fodkl o l kekf'rd U; k; l s l Ecf/kr ; kstuvka ds ek; e l s l qkjk dj fodkl ij cy fn; k x; kA bl ds vfrfjDr LFkuh; Lrj ij dj yxkus ,oa ol ñys dh fteenkjh xke ipk; rka dks nh xbZ gS rFkk dññj o jkT; l jdkj }kjk xkeh.k {ks=ka ea pykbl tk jgh egRoikZ egRokdkh egRok xkdkh xkeh.k jstxkj ; kstuk %eujxkZ} l oZ f'k{kk vfHk; ku} e; kgu fem Msehy ; kstuk} , dhdr cky fodkl ; kstuk vkfn ds l pkyu , oa fØ; kfofr ea l g; ks ds fy, xkeh.k {ks=ka ea ipk; rka dks b&xoull dk vax cuk; k x; k gA xke ipk; ra l jdkj dh egRoikZ l kekf'rd ; kstuvka ykxw dñs dh , d ukMy , tñ h cu xbZ gA

l jdkj }kjk xkeh.k {ks=ka ea pykbl tk jgh ; kstuvka ds l Ecl/k ea iñZ i'kkuea=h jktho xk/kh us dgk Fk fd 'xkeh.k {ks=ka ea xkeh.k tc rd bu ; kstuvka , oa dk; Øeka ds cks ea i'kkr% ifjfr ugha gks rc rd u rks ipk; rhjkt dh vo/kk; .k i'kZ gksx vkj u gh l puk Økr dk okLrfod l iuk i'kZ gks l dskA ; } fi b&xoull ifj; kstuk , a ukxfjd dññr FkA fQj Hk ; s okñr i'kko i'ñk ugha dj ikb} D; kfd mudh fo' "प्रस्ताएं सीमित और इनमें परस्पर संवादात्मक प्रणालियों में बड़े अंतरालों के बारे में पता चला, जो शासन के समूचे स्पेक्ट्रम में ई-गवर्नेंस के सफल अंगीकरण को विफल कर जग्स rFkk muea vkj vf/kd 0; ki d vk; kstuk o dk; kll; u ds fy, vi f'kr <kps dh vko"; drk egl gbl rkd vf/kd जुड़ाव वाली शासन व्यवस्था को स्थापित करने के लिए परस्पर परिचालन संबंधित मुद्दों का समाधान किया जा सके।

Hkjr ea b&xoull ds lrr fodkl grq l jdkjh foHkgo ka kmpyutrikar kar shaan ke soohm binduoo ko l ekfr fd; k x; k} tñ &ukxfjd mled[krk} l ok mled[krk vkj i'kñ f'kka b&xoull ds fi Nys vuHkoka l s yh xbZ l h[k us n'k dh i'xfrxeh b&xoull dk; Lhfr dks vkdkj i'ku dñs ea egRoikZ fuHkbl vkj b&xoull ds dk; kll; u ea rsth lae huē raññr, rajy v sthany stro pr सरकार के विभिन्न अंगो को इससे जोड़ा गया। ई-गवर्नेंस के मूलभूत व बुनियादी <kps dks l k>k dñs rFkk ekudka ds vrj i'fjpyu dh {kerk dks LFkfr dj ukxfjdka ds ifr l jdkj dk nñkkoñ spst करना। सरकार द्वारा बुनियादी शासन एवं गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने के लिए ई-गवर्नेंस की सहयोगात्मक कार्यनीति पर बल दिया x; kA

b&xoull dks c<kok nus ds fy, ds fy, 2006 ea 'राष्ट्रीय ई-शासन योजना' शुरू की गई। राष्ट्रीय ई- "kkl u ; kstuk ds vlrñr 31 fe"ku ekM l pkva dks l fefyr fd; k x; kA n'k ea b&xoull ifj; kstuk , a l QyrkiñZ ykxw gkus ds ckotñ l exy y{; ka dks gkfl y ugha dj i k; kA bl ds l k"pkr- l pkva ds , dhdj .k ij cy fn; k x; kA

b&xoull dh igy dh fñ"kk ea fodkl ds y{; ka dks l kdkj : lk nus ds fy, Hkjrñ; i'kkuea=h Jh u jññr ekñh us b&xoull ds rgr 01 tpykbl 2015 ea fMftVy bf.M; k* dk; Øe शुरू किया गया और उन्होंने इस सम्बध में कहा था fd "b&xoull gekjs fMftVy Hkjr ds Lolu dk vko"; d vax gñ ge xoull ea ftruh vf/kd rduhdh dk bLreky dñs} Hkjr ds fy, ; g mruk gh cgrj gkskA"

fMftVy bf.M; k ea iR; d xko dks bñjuv/ l s tkñus ij cy fn; k x; k} ftl ds vlrñr bf.M; k i'kZy} ekckby , i} ekbl xko , i , oa LoPN Hkjr fe"ku , i ds vk/kkj ij ukxfjdka dks l fo/kk , a mi yC/k djok; h tk; xh} rkd xkeh.k {ks=ka ds ykxka dks i'kkl u ea l gHkxh cuk; k tk l ds vkj muds thou Lrj o fodkl ea l puk Økr }kjk vR; Ur egRoikZ cnyko yk; k tk l dA xkeh.k Lrj ij l jdkjh dk; Øeka ea l puk i'kZ l fxdh dk bLreky vkj xkoka ea igp c<kus ds fy, 'राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण इंटरनेट और तकनीकी मि"ku" ds fy, 500 djkm+rFkk xkeh.k bykdka ea b&xoull dks c<kok nus ds fy, 100 djkm+fn, x, gA

l puk i'ññ; kfxdh ds mi ; ks vkj b&xoull dks c<kok nrs l e; bl ckr dk /; ku j[kuk cgn t; jh gS fd , i k dkbZ Hk iz kl rñh dke; kc gks l drk gñ tc vke ukxfjd bl dk iz ks l gtrk l s dj i k; A xkeh.k Lrj ij b&xoull ds rgr fuEu l ok , a i'kEtk dh xb&

l ok forj .k dññ&

l jdkj }kjk nj njkt {ks=ka ea jgus okys ukxfjdka dks l jdkjh ; kñnaoo or vimago ko seba leñe ke l iē raññr b&xoull ds rgr bñjuv/ vk/kfjr l k>k dññka dh LFkki uk dh xbZ rkd xkeh.kka dks vkl kuh l s fudVortñ dññz ij l pkva dk ykñk i'kñr gks l dA

{kerk fuekZ.k dk; Øe&

ई-गवर्नेन्स की राष्ट्रीय ई-”kkl u ; kstuk ds rgr l jdkj ds 20 dñnz foHkxkj 29 jkT; ka o dñnz”kkl r in”kka dks जोड़ा गया है। राष्ट्रीय ई-”kkl u ; kstuk dh {kerk fodkl dfe; ka dks nj djus ds fy, fØ; kflöfr grq cgrj fo”षज्ञों की fu; qDr rFkk dks”ky fodkl ,oa i”k{k.k inku djuka ftl l s xteh.k i fjLFkr; ka ds vuqch {kerk dk fuekZ.k gks l dA

fdl ku l ok dñnz&

l jdkj }kjk fdl kuka dh l el; k l ek/kku grq xte ipk; r Lrj ij fdl ku l ok dñnz dh LFkki uk dh xbZ rkfd fdl kuka dks bu l ok dñnz ds ek/; e l s mlgS mit dh vPNh dher dh tkudkjh fey l dA b&xoull ds }kjk fdl kuka dh l el; kva dk rRky fuLrkj.k fd; k tkrk gS vFkkR l jdkj b&xoull ds ek/; e l s xte ipk; r Lrj fdl kuka dh {kerk dk fodkl dj jgh gA

jkstxkj ds }kj [kq&

b&xoull 0; oLFkk l s xte Lrj ij ; pkvka dks jkstxkj dh rjUr tkudkjh fey ikrh gA bl l s xte ipk; r dh Nfo turk ds chip cgrj curh gS rFkk ftu ykxka ds ikl dEl; wj dh l fo/kk gS os xte ipk; r dh enn l s b&esy ds ek/; e l s ykHk mBk l dxa orZku ea ikbov dA fu; ka jkstxkj l s l dñ/kr tkudkfj; ka b&esy ds ek/; e l s nrh gS , d h fLFkr ea xte Lrj dk i”kkl u l q; ofLFkr o fodfl r gqk gA

b&xoull }kjk inr xte Lrj ij ukxfj dka ds fy, miyc/k l ok, &

- vkWuykbu iathdj.k
- tle iæ.k.k&i = iklr djuk
- eR; q iæ.k.k&i = iklr djuk
- i”ku ds fy, vkWuykbu vkonu
- vkWuykbu iu uEcj vkonu dh l fo/kk o vkWuykbu dh tka dh fLFkr ds ckjs ea tkudkjh
- vkVhvkj ds fy, vkWuykbu vkonu
- ikl i kVZ ds fy, vkonu
- Mkbfax ykbl d
- Okkgu iathdj.k
- U; k; ky; l s l dñ/kr QS ys

Hkfe l Ec/kh fjdKlW&

b&xoull 0; oLFkk }kjk fdl kuka ds [kka l a/kh l Hkh fjdKlW dEl; wjkbTM dj fn; s x; s gS , d h fLFkr gkus l s Rofjr fooknka dk l ek/kku gks l drk gA

l Ei fr l a/kh fjdKlW&

xte Lrj ij b&xoull 0; oLFkk gkus l s xte ipk; r {k= ds vlrXr vkus okyh l elr vpy&py l Ei fr dks iathdr fd; k x; k gA dEl; wjhdj.k Hkfe vkj l Ei fr iathdj.k gkus l s fooknka dk tle ugha gks i krk gA

ck; ke”Vd fl Lve&

l jdkj }kjk b&xoull 0; oLFkk ykxw gkus ds l kfk gh foHkxlu foHkxka ea dk; j r dkfebka ds fy, fMftVy fl Xupj] cSdsM vkWke”न बायोमेट्रिक सिस्टम की प्रक्रिया शुरू की है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी कर्मचारियों की उपस्थिति की के लिए भी बायोमेट्रिक 0; oLFkk l s djus dh r\$ kjh py jgh gS bl l s l jdkjh dkedt ea rsth vk, xh vkj bl dk l h/kk Qk; nk xteh. kka dks feyxka

l koftud forj.k i z.kkyh&

xkeh.k {ks=ka ea ukxfjdka dks l gh o l h/kk ykhk igpkus ds fy, l jdkj }kjk b&xoull 0; oLFkk ds vlrxi l koztud
वितरण प्रणाली की शुरुआत की गई। जिसके तहत दोहरे कार्ड, बोगस व खाद्य सामग्री के छिजत को रोकने के लिए, रा"ku
dh nrdkuka ij l hl hVhoh rFkk vk/kkj dks ck; kefVd fl LVe l sfyd fd; k x; kA jk" kudkMk ij ckj dkdMx o gkykeklZ dj
fmftVykbt's ku dj Qthz ij jkd yxkbz xbz gA

b&xoull ds rgr cuus okys i kV/y&

l keftd&vkfFkd vkadMka dk l dyu l keftd tul a; k vkadM; ipk; rka dh HkSkfkd l hekva dk xte vuq kj vduj
ipk; rka dh l Eifr vls mudh mi; kfxrk ds ckjs ea l ipuk i zku ea l gk; rkj fofHklu; kstuvka dks, dhdr dj /ku ds
blnekya o [kpZ ds fgl kc dk foj.k i pk; rokj dk; z kstuk dk el ksk r's kj djuk rFkk [kpZ ds vuq i ctV r's kj djus
ea l gk; rk vkfnA

b&xoull ds exz ea vuq ck/kk, ags ftl l s bl dk; Fkfp ykhk vkh i mZ lk l s turk rd ugha igp ik jgk
gA vr% bl dh deh; ka dks nj dj bl s vls vfkd i k jn" kiz cukus dh vko"; drk gA

l nhkz l ph&

1- Mkl l h-, y-xx] 'l ipuk, oanjil pkj i ksh; kfxdh' iue i lrd Hkou] fnYyhA

2- अखिलेश चन्द्र, 'ई-गवर्नेन्स से बेहतर हुआ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का प्र"क्ल u* ekfl d if=dk dq {ks= %vxLr} 2011% xkeh.k fodkl
ea=ky;] ubz fnYyhA

3- ,dsdDekYyk 'Hkjr ea b&" kkl u ds ek; e l s xkeh.k fodkl igy vls pufsr; ka %vLrjZVh; l keftd foKku ij
l Eesy&3] 30 fl rEcj&01 vDVfEcj] 2016 % fjl pZ l Vj] l keftd foKku l dk;] djsfy; k fo"fo | ky;] JhydkA

4- Mkl tud fl g eh.kk] 'xkeh.k fodkl ea i ksh; kfxdh dh Hkredk* ekfl d if=dk dq {ks= %tuojh} 2005% xkeh.k fodkl
ea=ky;] ubz fnYyhA

5- Mh-, u-xlrk %2008% 'b&xoull , d 0; ki d : i js[kk* vkbz l ch, u] i d k"ku] i Fke l l dj .k] 2008A

6- l atho fery] 'xkeh.k Hkjr ea b&xoull * ekfl d if=dk dq {ks= %vxLr} 2017% xkeh.k fodkl ea=ky;] ubz fnYyhA

7- yyu dckj egrik 'fmftVy Okir l s cnyk xkeh.k l ekt* ekfl d if=dk dq {ks= %nl Ecj} 2015% xkeh.k fodkl
ea=ky;]

ubz fnYyhA

8- , l -iadt] %2004% 'b&xoull 'kkl u* , -i h-, p i d k"ku fuxe] ubz fnYyhA

9- pk: eYgk=k] %2001% 'xkeh.k l ipuk vls Hkjr ea xkeon विकास के लिए सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी की नीति' राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण
foHkx

l l Fku& , uvkb&kj Mh] gñjkcknA

10- vfjfr ?kksk] 'buVfVol - bu vkbz hVh Qk] : jy MoyieV % bf.M; u i l l SDVo* Xykcy ehfM; k tuzy] Hkjr rh;
l l dj .k

okW; e 2] u- 2 fnl Ecj] 2011A

11- oh-FkMskbuk] %2013% 'b&xoull , .M : jy MoyieV* chvkj i fcy" kx] ubz fnYyhA

भाषा वैज्ञानिक परीक्षण

Jherh fuf/k pkYkj h

देशज अध्ययन का तात्पर्य है देशज हिन्दी का वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन अर्थात् देशज प्रतिमानों के आधार पर i p j p u k , o a i p f u e k k d k v / ; ; u A b l s i f j "कार, परिमार्जन एवं सम्मिश्रण की देशज प्रक्रियाओं का अध्ययन Hkh dg सकते हैं । यह खड़ीबोली क्षेत्र में देशज हिन्दी का देशज प्रतिमानों के आधार पर सर्वेक्षण एवं परीक्षण है । देशज हिन्दी के भा"ा वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन का अभिप्राय है देशज हिन्दी के अस्तित्व में आने की प्रक्रिया का v / ; ; u A ; g v / ; ; u i F k v k j h f r ; k e ; k h k v k a d s l k R e h d j . k d k H k h v / ; ; u g S A b l d s L o r v f L r R o e a v k u s d h i f Ø ; k l E c U / k k a d s v F k j w k z g k u s d h l k f Ø ; k d k H k h v / ; ; u g S A l k e f t d l t k r h ; r k u & c k u s l s देशज हिन्दी के अस्तित्व में आते ही मानक हिन्दी के प्रति प्रतिक्रिया के रूप में इसके अध्ययन को देखा जा l d r k g S A n s k t f g l u n h 'k C n k a d k s x < e u s d h i f Ø ; k d s l k F k v u d 'k C n k a d k s f e y k d j c k s y s t k u s o k y h f g l u n h है । यह विभिन्न रूपों में बोली जाने वाली देशज हिन्दी का वाचिक अध्ययन भी है । बहुमुखता किस प्रकार 0 ; o g k f j d H k k "a विज्ञान को निर्मित करती है, इसका उदाहरण देशज हिन्दी ह S A t c d k b z l e g 'k C n k a d k e u e k u k i z k x d j r k g S v k j i z k x d h v f / k d r k d s d k j . k o g 'k C n l e g k a d k s l k F k d r k i n k u d j r k g S A H k k "k k o K k f u d v / ; ; u b l h l k F k d r k d k v / ; ; u g S A 'k C n l e g k a e a i p f y r d s v i p f y r g k u s v k j v i p f y r d s i p % i p f y r g k u s d h H k k f "a क क्रियाएं भी चलती है । देशज हिन्दी देशज 'k C n l e g l s ; Ø r g S । जिसका अधिकांश रूप वाचिक ही है । देशज हिन्दी में वाक्य विज्ञान के अन्तर्गत उच्चारणगत विषे"r k r , a g h b l d s f o d k l e a d k j d g A

"कुरु बोली की उच्चारणगत विषे"r k r , a l i "V g &

- 1- f } R o f o / k u j
- 2- e w L o j k a d h v k j i R ; k o r L u j
- 3- L o j y k i
- 4- â L o h d j . k B ¹

'k C n l e g k a e a n k s l s v f / k d n h ? k z L o j k a d s i z k x d s l k F k l e o r d h i f Ø ; k H k h p y r h g S b u H k k f "k d व्यवहारों का प्रयोग हिन्दी के देशज कवियों में दिखाई देता है । "देशज बोली मिश्रित भा"kk e a l k k j l o L u k e d s i t a z e k u d H k k "k d s l e k u f l F k j g k s x , g S v F k j r 'u s j 'd k s j 'l s j 'd k s j 'f d * l o L u k e k a e a 'm L u s j 'm L u s j 'f d l l u s j 'f o l l u s j 'r l l u s j --- F k k M k & c g r g j Q j c j k c j p y r k j g r k g S A B ² H k k "k k f o K k u v k t l E i s 'k . k h ; r k d k f o K k u g S A x k p 'k g j e a v k j g s g S l k F k g h 'k g j x k p e a i g p j g s g A b l l s J k B k 0 ; r k , o a x k a r k e a H k h परिवर्तन हुए हैं देशज समाज उपभोक्ता समाज में बदल रहे हैं । देशज बोलियां देशज हिन्दी का रूप ले रही है A v r % H k k "a वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन को देशज इन्जीनियरिंग अध्ययन के रूप में परखना आवश्यक है अतः भा"kk o K k f u d v / ; ; u v F k j w k z l o k n H k h H k k "a बोलियों का बहुमुखी एवं बहुआयामी अध्ययन है । वंश परम्परा से देशज हिन्दी का अनुवांषिक रूप भी विकसित हुआ है जिसके भीतर से सीखने तथा आत्मसात करने का संस्कार देशज संस्कार के रूप में प्र d v g p k g S b l : l k e a x f r n k ; d v l r j l a z k k a d k v / ; ; u H k h e g R o i w k z v / ; ; u g S A

। ढkn ds egRoiwKz ^ek/; e* Hkk"kk oKkfud ijh{k.k ds nkjku 'kCn&l eg] okD; foKku] l j'puk] ध्वनि विज्ञान, लोकोक्तियाँ, मुहावरे हैं । देशज हिन्दी में गंगादास से लेकर 'kCnkl rd l Eil kj.k ea l ढkn का ही महत्व है देशज हिन्दी में अपना संगीत है जिसमें अनेक गायन पद्धतियों का प्रयोग है । अतः देशज हिन्दी गायकी द्वारा व्यवहार का नया रास्ता दिखाने का प्रयास सर्वत्र है । देशज हिन्दी के कुछ नमूने हैं—

pt; nD eflnj ngyh] l EkHko l sftl ij Pk<k A

Uki gE epk vKj j& ojkfVdk]

Qys Qys l kfgR; dh og okfVdk AA

vlu l kS tkb&tkbZ Hkktu djb A

l kb&l kbZ rc vki l vuq j b AA

und&unu dnEcd r: rj f?kj&f?kjs eqfkh ctk

l e; l dr fudru cbl yh cjh&cjh ckyh l k Bk Ab³

देशज हिन्दी में सनातन एवं अन्य समाज ds ipyu dk Hkh 0; ki d i Hkko gS A Hkko vKj Hkk"kk ds vnHkkr l ello; ds l kfk l kkrfu" B rRl e 'ब्दों के अस्वीकार की भावना सभी देशज कवियों में है । रागनी 'kSyh ea iE vKj Ukkkj ds fp=.k ea 'ब्द सुधार उतना ही उचित है जितना समाज सुधार है । देशज हिन्दी rRl e 'kCnka dk iz kx viuh ckyky dh Hkk"kk ea djrh gS Hkys gh og cnpk gks yfdu og 'kCn l eg सहज, सरल और देशज हिन्दी क्षेत्र में समझा जाने वाला होता है । तत्सम 'ब्द देशज हिन्दी प्रवाह धारा में gYdk gks tkrk gS A

p ^phredkj* dks ^ph[k* ^vJq dh txg ^vka w] ^vukojr* dh txg ^[kqh] ^r'kkj* dh txg ^cQZ] ^iou* dh txg ^gok* 'kCn dks fgluh ea iz kx ea ykuk vf/kd mi; Dr gS Ab⁴ देशज 'kCn ds lk kDrk gh ngkrh Jkrkvka ds {k= l ekV jgs gS 'kCn l egka ea l keatL; fujkyh ped l k k djrk gS A ekj/ot l s लेकर राजा हरिश्चन्द्र तक परम्परा से चली आ रही कथाओं को देशज 'kCn l eg ds ek/; e l s l Eil"kr करना मुख्य विषे"ता है । पाण्डु लिपियों के रूप में जितना भी साहित्य प्रकाश में आया है उसमें देशज हिन्दी ds fodkl dh i dfUk; ka dk voykdu gks l drk gS A bu देशज पाण्डुलिपियों में कहावतों—मुहावरों का ऐसा संगुम्फन है कि देशज समाज एवं देशज बोली से इन्हें अलग करना दुरुह है । देशज हिन्दी स्थानीय जीवन से ; s cgr xgjbZ l s tMg gS tjk Hkh gVus dk uke ugha yr&

p ^mxrs l kM dks l kUks l s igpkuuk*]

^kr ds i j ikyus ea gh tkuuk*]

^, d gkfk l s rkyh ugha ctrh*]

^gkB pkVs l; kl ugha cr>rh*]

^dgk jktk Hkkt dgk xaw rsyh* B

nskt fgluh 'kCn l eg Hkk"ka वैज्ञानिक परीक्षण से सिद्ध है कि देशज हिन्दी क्षेत्र में 'kCn l egka ds LoPNn iz kx gS u Hkk"ka वैज्ञानिक रीतियों का अनुकरण है और न ही व्याकरण का । देशज हिन्दी गायन पद्धतियों में

ds fofeJ.k dk i frQy gS A xwtjh fglh tkVw fglh ds l kFk ; knok ds pkfcl s , oa Bkdj cgy {k=ka ds समान्तर दलित जातियों में देशज हिन्दी बहुमुखता के आधार पर समानता और असमानता लिए हुए है । संस्कृतियों के संगम एवं विमिश्रण का परिणाम देशज हिन्दी के मौखिक प्रयोगों में स्पष्ट है । देशज fglh {k= ds xkeh.k 0; fDr ds eq[k l sfudys bu 'kCnka l s bl s l gt l e>k tk l drk g&

p, d vkneh ?kkMs ij p<; k tk fj; k vk A mlus ; d txg Hkkjh HkhM yxh nD[kh A c>k ; gk ds gk; ; k v Hkkbz \ fdl h us d; k fMxjh cM jbz v A Qj ck; ; k D; th ellus ch fey tkxh ds A Da w ubj l cdw fey jh ftc rEeS D; w uk feyxh A okg ?kkMs i s rs mrj lkm; k vj vki ch yu ea tk yx; k A nj cMh gpz ij ml dk yEcj vk; k rks fMxjh mldw ch fey xbj dxt dk yEck pkMk VpMk ml dh fl eat ea ugha vk; k] bLdk fd; k gkxk A ij l ch ys fj; sv rks dN rks dke dh fpt gkxh ; kbz l kprk l kprk o] ?kkMs lks cS/Bk vj Qj vi .ks jkLrs ij py fn; k A [kM nks [kM x; k gkxk vd oks rks fQj yk/ fy; k A Oghz vk x; k tgk rs igys fMxjh ys x; k A ykxka us c>k dS s ykV fy; k \ ck; ; k vd , d fMxjh Egjs bl ?kkMs dwoh gk; fnok nks vLus Egjh cMh l ok djh v A >M ea [kMs vknfe; ka l s ; d ukstoku f>Mdj cksy ubz bLdw ubz feyxh A D; w ubz feyxh bLus A ukstoku us dN uje lkm ds fl e>k; k 'Hkkbz eg; ; gk rs ?kkMs dwoh ugha x/kks dlpz feyrh v fMxjh AB⁸

nSaj हिन्दी व्याकरणबद्धता को स्वीकार नहीं करती । अपने मूल स्रोतों से जुड़ी रहती है । देशज हिन्दी में उच्चारण का प्रश्न बड़ा विकट है । भा"kk foKku okfpd n"V l s mPpkj.k vo; oks ij vk/kkfjr cksypky dk v/; ; u gS pbl ea 'kCnka dk /oukRed ekudj Hkk"kk foKku dk v/; ; u ugha pyrk A l ekt ds l UnHkZ ea Hkk"kk dk mn; vkj fodkl gkrk gS A l UnHkZ ds cny tkus l s 'kCn ej tkrs gS fxj tkrs gS 'kCnka dk yu nu gkrk gS A ; s yEch ; k=k, a djs gS : lk cnys gS vkj l c ; w gh ugha gks tkrk A 'kCn vyx&vyx fohkDr gkrs gS vkfo"dkj ds ckn ifj"dkj vkj l ldkj vkj rc eukfodkl ds l kFk&l kFk Hkk"kkbz fodkl dk i jEHk gkrk gS AB⁹

कौरवी की विषे"ताएं देशज हिन्दी की विषे"ताओं से भी गहराई से जुड़ी है कौरवी के समान देशज fglh ea .kRo fo/kku fofp= gS vkj bl h i dkj f}Ro fo/kku dks Hkh egRo i w kZ Hkk"kk rRo ds : lk ea egRo प्राप्त है । छोट्टा, खोट्टा, मोट्टा, पोत्ता, लोट्टा आदि । देशज हिन्दी में यति और लय के अपने नियम हैं 'वास पर स्वाष के नियम उच्चारण को प्रभावित करते हैं । भा"kk 0; ogkj Lo; a gh dgh dBkj vkj dgh enq gks tkrk gS egki k.krk Hkh Lor% dk; Z djrh gS vkj ykd ds fu; e Hkh Lor% ykxw gkrs gS A bu xfrnk; d fu; eka ds lkhNs eq[k l q[k dk Hkk"kk oKkfud fu; e Lo; a dk; Z djrk gS A /ofu Vw/ dj l ehi dh /ofu ea जा मिलती है । देशज हिन्दी में कोमल की ओर जाने की प्रवृत्ति दिखाई देती है । इस प्रकार देशज हिन्दी के Hkk"kk oKkfud vkjEHk ea iz Ru yk?ko] l q H; rk] l gtrk ds fu; e cksypky ea Lo; a gh i edk gkrs pyrs gS अर्थात् देशज हिन्दी का भा"kk foKku 0; kdj.k ds iz ksks dk fopyu djrk gkrk 0; kdj.k dks vi us vud kj cukdj 0; ogkj ea ykrk gS prlus > ellu\$ blus > mlu\$ odhy > mdhy AB bl ds vfrfjdr vkRel kr djus की प्रवृत्ति देशज हिन्दी में सहजता का विधान करती है । भा"kk foKku Hkk"kk dk x<uk vkj fuekZk dk विज्ञान भी है । देशज हिन्दी नए 'kCn ; kka dk fuekZk djrh gS A 'बद और अपषब्द का Hkh egRogh gks जाते हैं । अपने छोटे-छोटे सुदूर क्षेत्रों से बोलियों का बहता नीर देशज हिन्दी को उसके मूलरूप में बनाए j[krk gS A ty dk i dk ftruk rhoz gkxk ty mrnk gh 'h) gkxk bl h i dkj l okn dk i dk ftruk तीव्र होता है वह उतना ही विषुद्ध भी होकर gS A

pdksjoh ea Loj dh /ofu; k; eq; r foor gS l efoor ugha vkj ; g vlrj bl s i kP; ckfy; ka l s vyx dj ds mnHP; ckfy; ka ea tkM+nrk gS A e/; vkj vR; dh detkj /ofu; k; Vw/dj l ehi dh /ofu ea fey tkrh gS tS s djrk > drk 'pyrk > pYrk' uke > uke-] 'xko > xke-] nk; > nk ----- egki k.k l s

dk ey dh vkj tkus dh i pfUk Hkh Li "V fn[kykbz lkmrh gs ts sea tk jgh Fkh >es tk jh rh A ; s ckyd D; ka jks jgs gs >; s ckyd D; wj kba gs Ab¹⁰

देशज हिन्दी मुख से सीखी जाती है उसे सीखने की आवश्यकता आयासजन्य है। $eqk\ l\ s\ e/kj$, oa सुन्दर भी लगती है। वाद्य यन्त्रों में पाए जाने वाली विभिन्नता प्रयोगों में दिखाई देती है। देशज हिन्दी में अब $tkM\ us\ dh\ i\ pfUk\ dk\ fodkl\ gs\ A\ lk\ kx\ dk\ ra\ okD; ka\ ea\ ubz\ l\ kfkzdrk\ dks\ mRi\ lu\ djrk\ gs\ A$, $d\ eq\ gkdj\ ckyus\ dk\ Hko\ vkj$ ग्राम्य धर्म का पालन देशज हिन्दी की विषेता है। देशज हिन्दी अपषब्दों के प्रयोग $dh\ n\ "V\ l\ s\ Hkh\ l\ e)$ $gs\ A\ tehu\ l\ s\ gh\ cky\ pyk\ dks\ x\ <\ us\ dk\ iz\ kl\ bl\ ds\ fodkl\ ea\ l\ gk; d\ gkrk\ gs$ लोक चित, लोक संस्कार एवं लोक व्यवहार, और लोक रीतियाँ क्रमशः बोलचाल की रीतियाँ $vkj\ Hkk\ "kkbz\ vkpkj$ विचार है। नितान्त देशज 'ब्द समूह एवं देशज 'ब्द युग्मों से युक्त है देशज हिन्दी। सायास के स्थान पर अनायास से उत्पन्न सहज प्रवाह इसकी विषे" $krk\ gs\ A\ ejB\ \{k\ =\ ds\ ngkr\ ds\ Hkh\ vkj\ Hkhrj\ vudkud$ जातियों में उच्चारण की विषे" $krk, a\ bl\ s\ vud: lkrk, j\ i\ nku\ djrs\ gs\ A\ fodkl\ i\ fjon\ lu\ i\ fjo) \u\ dk\ dkj. k$ $gkrk\ gs\ vkj\ Hkk\ "kk\ fokku\ bl\ h\ dk\ v/; ; u\ gs\ A\ Pnl\ jh\ ckfy; ka\ dh\ rjg\ dkj\ oh\ ea\ l\ f\{klrh\ dj. k\ dh\ i\ pfUk$ $ns\ kh\ tk\ l\ drh\ gs\ ts\ \&\ vd\ \frac{3}{4}\ ml\ us\ dgk\ v\ fok\ ; k\ fd\ mnkgj. k\ \&\ e\ us\ dg; k\ d\ \frac{1}{4}\ v\ fok\ vd\ \frac{1}{2}\ fdj\ ds$ $l\ qkrk\ tb; s\ A\ rs\ ejB\ rs\ tk; xk\ vd\ \frac{1}{2}\ uk\ \ l\ Pph\ dgh\ gs\ vd\ pyrs\ dk\ uka\ xkM\ Mh\ vA\ bl\ h\ i\ dkj\ %$ $ed\ \frac{3}{4}\ e\ us\ dgk\ %\ mnkgj. k\ ed\ l\ qkrk\ tb; s\ rud\ A\ 'k\ Cnka\ dks\ nkj\ kus\ dh\ i\ pfUk\ Hkh\ l\ o\ l\ kekl; gs\ A\ ts\ s$ $dkytk\ /kpj\ \&\ /kpj\ dj\ fj; k\ gs\ A\ fdl\ LI\ Vj\ \&\ l\ kVj\ ea\ yX; k\ v\ \ l\ kjs\ ckyd\ c\#vk\ \&\ fcjku\ fQj\ js\ v\ A$ $ds\ /kj; k\ v\ tXx\ \&\ QXx\ ea\ \$ ¹¹

$i\ l\ js\ i\ l\ js\ ds\ i\ l\ js\ pys\ vk; s\ js\ A$

$geus\ c\ yk; s\ ckyks\ oky\ \} \ xat\ \&\ xats\ vk; s\ js\ A$

$geus\ c\ yk; s\ xkj\ \&\ xkj\ \} \ dky\ \&\ dkys\ vk; s\ js\ A$

$geus\ c\ yk; s\ dkuks\ oky\ \} \ cgj\ \&\ cgjs\ vk; s\ js\ A$

हमने बुलाये आँखों वाले, चप्पे वाले अक; s js A

$geus\ c\ yk; s\ 'kgj\ oky\ \} \ xkp\ okys\ vk; s\ js\ A^*$

देशज समाज अपनी मर्जी का समाज है उसका अपना अलग मनोविज्ञान है भा" $kk\ oKkfud\ v/; ; u\ ea$ देशज भा" Π मनोविज्ञान को समझना आवश्यक है। अंपढ़ आदमी की साइकॉलाजी को समझना है। स्वीकार $vkj\ i\ frjks'k\ ds\ fu; e\ ml\ ds\ vius\ gs\ A\ 'n\ i\ n\ i\ km\ ys\ ejh^* dk\ Hko\ ml\ dh\ l\ kbdk\ ykth\ ea\ fuMjrk\ dk$ $i\ k\ "ak\ है। देशज हिन्दी -----$

* देशज हिन्दी के लोक गीतों में हुई व्यंजना का उदाहरण—नीजि संकलन।

समाज में मूछों की लड़ाई, बातों की लड़ाई से ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है। देशज आदमी घात लगाना और बलाघात में माहिर है उसका यह व्यवहार देशज हिन्दी बोली में भी दिखता है। यह सामने से चोट करता है वह पीछे $l\ s\ Hkh\ pkV\ djrk\ gA\ ml\ ds\ vius\ fut\ h\ fl\)\ klr\ gs\ A\ ml\ s\ dgk\ dN\ tkrk\ gs\ og\ l\ e>rk\ dN\ gs\ A\ dk\ <+$ $vkneh\ chekj\ gkrk\ gs\ ftl\ dkj. k\ okD; c\ otg$ 'बुद्ध अशुद्ध हो जाते हैं। वह बात न होने से पहले ही लड़ने

*** ogh

gS vkj t gk okD; I j puk ea f}Ro ugha gkrk ogk ^; * tM+ tkrk gS A ^tS & ckS; k] dg; k] N; kjh vkfn ckS yk] dggk] PNKjh vkfn* ds LFkkU ij I gt iz kx ea gS A

bdhMh pkYyh cki d\$
fi DdS ukS e.k rsy A
gkFkh] ?kkM/cxy ea jkD[k]
fi j iS/kYyh jsy AA
xli I q kks HkbZ xli I q kks AAB¹³
pxki hpln dh fi dy fi Nk.k d\$
ckg.k jkbZ xycfg; k Mky ds A
ohj tkx fy; k fdl Hkky e\$
rjh js I g.k dk; k /kny eB¹⁴

देशज बोली का समाज कृशक समाज है । कृ"क i/zkku gS A कृ"kd ifjokj gS A cky&pkY jQ&VO gS A txy tkrS gS A vkfne voLFk gS A vkfne ckyh gS A tkxy Hk"n है । अपनी देशज भा"kk gS A देशज वाक्य संरचना है । सामान्यतः यदि दीर्घ स्वर के बाद केवल एक ही स्वर आये तो व्यंजन में द्वित्व नहीं gkrk A i nZ nh?kZ Loj Hkh âLo ugha gkrk A fdUrq ml dk mPpkj.k ; k fdpr lyr gS tkrk gS A tS s ck y ek A dk V .kk A I hj .kh A vkS/.kk vkfn A

देशज वाक्य संरचना में 'ल' का उच्चारण 'kfn ds e/; , oa vlr ^y* I s ^y* gS tkrk gS tS s I kYk] rkyk] Hkkyk] xkyk] tkyk vkfn A bdk]oh dh , d i n fUk ^egki.k.* dh vkj gS vkj bl ea dbZ uru egki.k.k /ofu; k fodfl r gS xbz gS tS s ug %bUg] mUg% eg %Egkj% yga %dYgk% ; g %g; k] ogk% Yg %Ygk% % jg %jgV% Lgkj k vkfnA¹⁵

देशज हिन्दी वाक्य विज्ञान संरचना के भा"n वैज्ञानिक विस्ले"ण से यह सर्व सिद्ध है कि देशज हिन्दी dh okD; I j puk ea , d i n fUk egki.k.kRo I s vYi i.k.kRo dh vkj Hkh fn[kkbZ lkmFh gS tS & ?kKV >?kV] Hk[k >Hkd] Hkh[k >Hkd] >V >>atV vkfn A

bjx xYkch&xYkch xYkckS ds I x]
'kgj okyka dh yMeh xdkjka ds I x A
eS I I j dks I I j k dHkh uk dgk]
i jnd ea jgdS fi rk th dgk AAB¹⁶
pl kLI wrks ejh [kq h e.kko\$ uoh cgk\$M; k vko\$kh]
Rkhu ckYVs Hkjs i kuh d\$ rhuka Væ Ugyko\$kh A
eS rks I kLI Suoh&uosyh] rjs I S dke crk\$pxh]
pkdh Âj /kj; k i hl .kk] e\$fi yacka i S I k\$pxh A
tks rks I kLI Sek\$ k fi LI \$ I k\$V/s I S xndk\$pxh]
ckgj I S vko\$oks Nkj k] e\$ml uS Hkh fi e>k ypxh AB¹⁷

देशज हिन्दी वाक्य संरचना में आदि के ह्रस्व स्वर की प्रवृत्ति प्रायः लुप्त होने की ओर होती है । जैसे उतार (तार), अकेला (केल्ला), उजाड़ (जाड), इकली (कल्ली), उठाणा (ठाणा) आदि देशज हिन्दी वाक्य संरचना ea djg] d:] dj\$ dj I Hkh 'kfn xkâ gS A okD; I j puk ea viuh ethZ I syki vkj vkxe gS A fdl h की परवाह नहीं है यह देशज भा"kk ds okD; I j puk dk Hk"kk oKkfud v/; ; u gS A

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n'skt fgUrh ea dbz ckj Hkk"ग दारिद्र के कारण आवश्यकता पडने पर 'kCn x<9 tkrs g's 'kdj vks
 nkxy's 'kCnka dks bl h ea j [kk tk l drk g's A ij kus 'kCnka dks Uk; k vfkZ ndj l a kx dk fo/ku dj /keZ
 परिवर्तन करके, आगे-पीछे, बीच में की गई जोड़-तोड़ की नई व्यवस्था देशज हिन्दी की भा"kk oKkfudrk g's

। असंगतता और विचित्रता देशज जुबान में सफ़ा लडक़्ज़रक़ dh fu"i fUk djrh gSA i p% mRi knu , oa mRi kndrk के सिद्धान्त देशज हिन्दी में भा"kk oKkfud vfhk k; Hkh j [krs gSA l keatL; ds fu; e Hkh bl h nf"V l s egRoi wKz gS l dZk l dkp gkus l s vFkZ l dkp gkrk gS vKj l Ecu/k foLrkj.k l s vFkZ foLrkj.k gkrk gS A l dkp dh vi fkk id kj dh fØ; k vf/kd jgrh gSA vFkZ ea vl eatL; rk vkus ij vFkZ foPNn gkrk gS A यह प्रवृत्ति देशज हिन्दी में विद्यमान है । "देशी के अन्तर्गत उन 'kCnka dks fy; k tkrk gS ftUga l kkr l s fl) या सन्दर्भित नहीं किया जा सकता । देशी वे 'kCn gS tks Hkkrjh; vuk; Z Hkkr"kkvka l s vk; s gSA vupj .kkRed 'kCnka dks i kृत व्याकरण देशज कहते आये हैं ।"²⁴

देशज हिन्दी बनी बनाई संसर्ग भा"गा है । देशज हिन्दी ओज पर आधारित अनोखी हिन्दी है जिसका fodkl l k°p; Z l s gupk gSA l h[kus dh fØ; k Hkh oLr% l k°p; Z dh fØ; k gSA l EkLr l dkn l k°p; Z tU; gSA dks oh fgluh l s i Hkkr for Hkkr"ga बोलचाल की मिली-जुली हिन्दी देशज हिन्दी है । इसे हिन्दुस्तानी बोल pky Hkh dg l drs gSA p; g l e>krs dh fgluh ugha gS; g fgluh rkuh l Eink; dh fgluh gSA l e>nkj Hkkrjh; ka us fgluh rkuh dks df=e dgk gS 'okg fgluh rkuh] vk/kh enkU] vk/kh tuku] ck; s b]kuh nk; s हगेलिषतानी' देशज हिन्दी जन समूह की व्यापक सामाजिकता का रूप है" ।²⁵

सरलीकरण का अर्थ क्या है । इसके कई स्तर हैं । देशज हिन्दी अन्य भा"kkvka l s fHkUu xkeh.k fgluh ckfy; ka da समूह है । सामाजिक स्तरीकरण एवं विभेदीकरण के नियम भी देशज चर्चाओं में आमतौर पर दिखायी देते हैं । अतः देशज हिन्दी स्तरीकरण के आधार पर देशज हिन्दी का अध्ययन है । 'तुरत बुद्धि' देशज हिन्दी में महत्वपूर्ण वाक्य विन्यास करती है । देशज हिन्दी का यह सबसे बड़ा वाक्य विज्ञान है । देशज हिन्दी vius vki dks idV dj] Lo; a dks pfjrkFkZ dj] eg&Hkkr"kk vkLokn dh ifØ; k dh i p]puk dj] Lo; a vfhk; Dr gks tkrh gSA Hkkrj dk vkoXk , oa mnxkj jkds ugha tk l drs A Li "ट है कि 'तुरत बुद्धि' देशज fgluh dk egRoi wKz lk{k gS A xg.k करना और उसका पुनर्निर्माण कर चरितार्थ करना देशज हिन्दी का भा"kk वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन है । देशज हिन्दी बोली जाती है और सुनी जाती है । जिसे देशज हिन्दी में भूसना कहते हैं । p]ih dks rkmEdj /oukRed gkdj Lo; a dks lkdV djuk gh egRoi wKz gS A [kMh ckyh ds nषज क्षेत्रों में उच्चारण अवयवों की बनावट बोलचाल की बुनावट को सुनिश्चित करते हैं । अध्याहार भी महत्वपूर्ण है । भा"kk oKkfud v/; ; u 'kCn ; kxka dk , oa 'kCn l egka dk v/; ; u gSA l kFkZd , oa /oukRed 'kCn l eg 'HkM&HkM'] 'rM&rM'] 'Hkkr&Hkkr , d s gh mnkgj .k gSA

देशज हिन्दी का भा"kk oKkfud v/; ; u iz kDrk dh ekufi d l dYiuk dk v/; ; u gSA n"Vk ea oDrk fufgr gkrk gS vFkkr n"टा की मानसिक संकल्पना के अनुरूप वक्ता की अभिव्यक्ति होती है । देशज fgluh ea cyk?kkr dk dN vkf/kD; gS ckyus ea i k; % , d k ns[kk ताता है कि वाक्यों के सभी अंशों पर जोर दिया जा रहा है । अधिक बल दिया जाता है यह अधिक बल, जोर या आघात ही देशज हिन्दी का बलाघात है । देशज हिन्दी में सम्बन्ध के प्रकार के अनुरूप सब कुछ निर्धारित रहता है । देशज हिन्दी में भले ही अव्यवस्था gS fdUrq ml dh rkm&ejkm+ ea Hkh ubZ 0; oLFk ds fuekZk ds y{k.k jgrs gSA vLrj&cká 0; oLFk l j puxr gkrh gSA fdLI k xkbZ dk viuk i Hkko jgrk gSA ^[kx l e>s [kx gh dh Hkkr"kk" dk mnkgj .k देशज हिन्दी पर सटीक बैठता है ।

देशज हिन्दी में भा"kk ds fofHkUu Lrjka ij cyk?kkr gS A ; g cyk?kkr cgyk Hkkr"kk gS A 'ofu&cyk?kkr'] 'v{kj&cyk?kkr'] "ब्द-बलाघात', 'वाक्य-बलाघात', सभी तरह के बलाघात देशज हिन्दी में है । देशज हिन्दी क्षेत्र घातों, अघातों, बलाघातों प्रहारों का क्षेत्र है । देशज हिन्दी भा"kk ml h l s i Hkkr for gS A नषज हिन्दी में सार्थक बलाघात है निरर्थक बलाघात नहीं । "सार्थक बलाघात उसे कहते हैं जिसका अर्थ से

I ECU/k gkrk gS okD; ftI 'kCn ij cyk?krk gkrk gS og vf/kd egRoIwKZ gks tkrk gS vkj ml ds egRo ds आधार पर वाक्य के अर्थ में विषे"krk vk tkrh gS A²⁶

I hfer 'kCn Hk.Mkj dh iujkofUk vFkok vud iz kx ckfy; ka dk ifjektU djrs gS A cky pky I s निर्मित देशज परिवारों में एक श्रृंखला रहती है । जिसे झुण्ड में रहने वाले सभी में देखा जा सकता है । देशज fgUrh ea vojkgi ds LFkku ij vkjkgi vFkkZr Åps : Ikka dk iz kx fn[kkbZ nrk gS A y; rku dk Hkx gkuk सहज रूप में होता रहता है क्योंकि देशज हिन्दी मूल रूप में व्यक्ति बोली है । देशज हिन्दी में परस्पर cky&pky I h[kus , oa fI [kks dh I gt i d fUk fo|eku jgrh gS A mnñhi u vuqfØ; kvka dk Hkh vi uk LFkku gS A

pthou ds vkjEHk I s ydij vlr rd 0; fDr ds 'kCn&l engka ea ifjorU gkrk jgrk gS vkj Bhd I h i d kj Hk"kk dk 'kCn&l eng Hkh ifjofrZr gkrk jgrk gS ---- gea ; g ns[kuk gS fd 'बद अपनी आत्मा एवं शरीर ds I kFk fdI Hkfr Hk"kk ds 'kCn I eng I sfudy tkrk gS ---- bl i d kj 'kCn I eng es ifjorU nks i d kj I s gkrk gS 1- Ikxphu 'kCnka dk yki 2- uohu 'kCnka dk vkxeu A²⁷

देशज हिन्दी में मुखार्क; kj Hkh egRoIwKZ gS A vfHkfØ; kvka , oa vuqfØ; kvka dh vi dkk ugha dh tk सकती है । पारस्परिक सम्बन्ध पारस्परिक संदेश का आधार gS A I kekftd : f<+ ka , oa i j Ei j kvka ds vuq kj eFku ; k 'kkp fo"ka; d cgr I s 'बद अश्लील स्वीकार कर लिये जाते हैं । सहवास सम्प्रे"ण करने का प्रशिक्षण देता है । देशज हिन्दी में ह्रस्व संवृत स्वर एवं दीर्घ संवृत स्वर दोनों तत्वों की विद्यमानता है ।

देशज हिन्दी में पञ्च स्वर में अगले द्वित्व का दबाव रहने पर अति ह्रस्व और अति संवृत होता है तथा पञ्च स्वर में दबाव की मात्रा अधिक होने पर 'उ' का लोप हो जाता है । उँगला >mxYyk] mpDdk > pDdk] mBkuk > mBk0ok > mBke.kk] mrkoyh > rkkbyh] mrMk > rMk] mikM > पाड । साथ ही देशज हिन्दी में पञ्च /ofu ea f}Ro gkus ij gLo gkus dh i kfr Hkh fo|eku gS A Åij > mlij] deiy > d[iey] I uk > I uk] Åd > चूक । देशज हिन्दी में पञ्च ध्वनि में द्वित्व होने पर या बल पडने पर ह्रस्व और संवृत होने की प्रवृत्ति । eyk > esyyk] IkNrk > IkNrk] , dk > , Ddk] , dk, d > , dk, Ddh A

देशज समाज सृजनशील समाज है । प्रत्येक व्यक्ति में सृजनात्मकता होती है वह उसी के अनुरूप स्वयं dks i d V ; k pfjrkFKZ djrk gS A i R; d dh vi uh ; kstuk 0; oLFk gS A foHkUu : i ka ea I kE; LFkfi r dj i R; d 'kCn dks x<fk gS A ; g x<uk /ofu rथा दृष्य के आधार पर नियंत्रित रूप से होता रहता है । अर्थात् dN 'kCn /ofu; ka ds vk/kkj ij curs gS tcf d dN 'बद दृष्य के आधार पर गढ़े जाते हैं । धड़-धड़, rM&rM] IkM&IkM] pj&ej] [kM&[kM+rFk pe&pe] tx&ex] cx&cx] nx&cx A

देशज हिन्दी में सन्दर्भ उपयुक्तता भी उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण है जितनी उद्दीपन अनुक्रिया । सादृश्य के आधार पर नित्य नये-नये विन्यासों का सृजन करना महत्वपूर्ण मूलाधार है । जिसके अन्तर्गत सादृश्य को भंग

करना भी एक नये सादृश्य का निर्माण करना है । देशज हिन्दी में आदमी को खुरपा कहा जाता है जा
I kQ&I Qkbl djrk gSA tks xyr gS ml s gVkrk gS tks I gh gS ml sj [krk gSA bl h idkj iR; d eu]; ea
उत्पादकता एवं अनुकरण ग्राह्यता के साथ अपने को प्रकट करने का भी मूल स्वभाव है । देशज हिन्दी में कोई
आवश्यक नहीं की प्रयोक्ता सीखने के योग्य हो क्योंकि सीधी ckr dguk] y{; dks c/kuk ftI fdl h Hkh
प्रकार सम्भव हो उसे करना देशज मानु" की मूल प्रवृत्ति है यही देशज हिन्दी का बोली विज्ञान है ।
परिवर्तनशीलता का स्वतः क्रम देशज हिन्दी में भी प्रभाव को दर्शाता है । बहुलता एवं बहुधारकता भी देशज
fglunh ea egROI wKZ gSA I kfkZd , oa fujFkd viuk egRo j [krs gSA vFkkZ I ol Lohdk; rk dks mRiUu djrs
हैं । देशज हिन्दी में एक ही स्तर कार्य करता है जो अव्यवस्था एवं क्रमभंग करता हुआ अपने आप में व्याकरण
gSA

bHkk"kk ekuo mPpkj.kko; oka I s mPpfjr* ; knfPNd /ofu izhdka dh og I j pukRed 0; oLFkk gS
जिसके द्वारा समाज विषे"क ds ykx vki I ea fopkj fofue; djrs gS --- rFkk vius os fDr d vkj I keftd
व्यक्तित्व विषे"Vrk rFkk vLerk ds I Ecl/k ea tkus vutkus tkudkj h nrs gS AB²⁸ देशज हिन्दी क्षेत्र में वक्ता
Jkrkvka dh Hkfedk ea gkus okys ifjorZ I gt Hkko I s gkus okys Hk"kk oKkfud ifjorZ gS A
वक्ता-श्रोताओं की भूमिकाओं की अदला-बदली एवं क्रम परिवर्तन का अध्ययन भी देशज भा"kk ea egROI wKZ gS
A

ns'kt fglunh eg I s ckyh tkrh gS rFkk dku I s I qh tkrh gS A ckyh fdl h ds fy; s tkrh gS
I pukut, किसी ओर को होता है । अतः देशज हिन्दी में अनेकोनेक 'kCn J0; gS tks viuh ckr dgus dk
ifjlkFk gSA iR; d ea Hk"kk"kd {kerk gkrh gS vkj okD; bl h dk : lk gSA rkrk fglunh cky jgk gS tkuuk
I e>uk vkj ml s mPpfjr djuk egRo iol gSA okD; fo"ke : ih gS Dयोंकि देशज हिन्दी के बोलने वालों में
एक रूपता नहीं हो सकती । अतः देशज हिन्दी का भा"kk oKkfud v/; ; u cky&pyk dh cgyrk dk
बहुलता एवं बहुमुखता का वास्तविक अध्ययन है । देशज हिन्दी में भा"kkbl bathfu; fjx ds mnkgj.k cky pky
ds I k'ka I s vkxs c<k; s tkrh gS A

pekua&Hk"kk" समाज विषे"क I s vudj.k }jkj I h[kh ; k xg.k dh tkrh gSA tle I s dkbZ Hkh 0; fDr
dkbZ Hkh Hk"kk ugha tkurk --- vudj.k xtkark ds dkj.k gh , d 0; fDr viuh Hk"kk ds vfrfjÄ vU;
vud Hk"kk, a Hkh vudj.k I s I h[k I drk gSA fdlur dkbZ vU; tho tUrq, d k ugha dj I drk A bl rjg
ekuo Hk"kk अनुवांषिक नहीं होती जैसाकि अन्य जीव जन्तुओं की भा"kk, j gkrh gS Hk"kk ds bl vfhky{k.k dks
vU; ukeka I s Hkh i djkj x; k gS AB²⁹ देशज हिन्दी में कुबुद्धि भी एक 'kCn Hk.Mkj gSA 'kCn I eg gSA dff)
Hk"kk ea vukS[kki u , oa uohurk ykrh gSA prjkbZ vkj ; fDr; ka dk fuekZ.k 0; jg j puk djuk U; s Øe dks
i pfyr djuk egROI wKZ gSA 'MkV] MIKv /ked] /kd uk] viuh ckr dks Åij j [kuk] ckr ds egRo dks
I e>uk] ckr fxjkuk] okpyrk] cd&Nwuk] cdokn djuk pVvwekjuk] Hk"ks iz xs djuk] vHknark] I hekvka
dk vfrØe.k djuk] rkMuk] ubZ eM cMkuk] Mky ckrkuk] ikuh pykuk] gkMuk] jkdok vkfn bl h jkLrs I s
होते हुए देशज हिन्दी में जाते हैं ।

देशज हिन्दी वर्ण 'kdj dk fuekZ.k djrh gS dkbZ tkfr , d h ugha tks Ok.kZ 'kdj , oa fefJr u gks ; gh
प्रवृत्ति देशज बोली में हैं । वर्ण 'kdj ds fuekZ.k dk rkRi ; Z gS feyk nuk] fjk nuk A cky&pyk&pyu ea
emHkr ifjorZ gSA ckr cny nuk] ckr I s gV tkuk A ckr ds /kuh ugha jgs ykx A ckyus ds gd dh
yMkbZ gSA dks ckyxk vkj dks I usxk A fdl dks ckyus dk gd gS vkj ckfd I coks I puk gS A
mPpkj.k I s Jo.k rd ds e/; , oa xg.k I s mPpkj.k rd dh vlrj; k=k I tukRedrkd fy, egROI wKZ gS
A crjI ds jI k; u ellr0; dks I kHki k; rk inku djrs gSA , d ckyh dks vud cky; ka ea cnyuk vFkok
विकसित करना देशज हिन्दी के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण है । व्याकरण का बहि"dkj djuk vkj viuk 0; kdj.k

चलाना देशजता की बहुमुखता को प्रमाणित करता है । संवाद

* देशज समाज के सर्वेक्षण के दौरान बातचीत पर आधारित नीजि संकलन ।

djuk oLrnp% 0; ogkj djuk gSA vFkkR ftl ds l kFk tS k 0; ogkj pyk vkrk gS rnkuq kj l dkn Hkh Lo; a निश्चित होता चलता है ।

bekuo Hkk"kk eg l s ckyh tkrh gS vksj dku l s l qh tkrh gS bl rjg og ekf[kd J0; l jf.k dk iz kx djrh gS A Hkk"kk dh fyf[kr l k fBr l jf.k eyr% bl h ij vk/kkfjr gkrh gS A --- ekuo Hkk"kk eyr% vl gt ofUkd gkrh gS A thou dh l gtr ofUk; ka l s ml dk l d k ugha gkrk A³⁰ देशज हिन्दी बोली और उसे बोलने वाली देशज समाज क बीच पाये जाने वाले सम्बन्धों का अध्ययन भी अनिवार्य है । देशज हिन्दी का समाजशास्त्र समाज भा"ता वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन की अपेक्षा रखता है । यह देशज समाज में वाचिक संवाद के okLrfod iz kx l s i klr fodYika dk v/; ; u gS A bl us l ekt ds fuekZk xBu l j p u k , a l Ecll/kka , oa अन्तःक्रियाओं के विकास में बहुमुखता को अनेक वाचिक परिपथ प्रदान किये हैं । इस प्रकार देशज हिन्दी की ckfy; ka ea fufgr tu l k rka dh mi s k k ugha dh tk l drh A D; k dguk gS \ vksj D; k ugha dguk gS \ vFkok fd l ds fy, D; k dguk gS A bu e; khkvka vksj jhfr; k से जो व्याकरण बना है, वह देशज हिन्दी का व्याकरण है । रीतियाँ एवं प्रथाएं भी महत्वपूर्ण हैं । क्योंकि व्याकरण का अर्थ है टुकड़े-टुकड़े करना और देशज 0; kdj.k dk vFkZ gS rkM&ejkM+ dj okfpdrk dk fuekZk djuk bl nif"V l s okfpd fgluh l ol l Eer 0; kdj.k gS A उसकी अपनी समभाव्यता है । करणीय-अकरणीय की चिन्ता देशज हिन्दी नहीं करती है । , d ckyh l s vuud ckfy; ka ds }kjk 0; ogkj ds vuud jkLrka dk fuekZk l okLke Hkk"kk oKkfud vuq d kku gS A

pHkk"kk foKku vksj 0; kdj.k , d nif js ds brus l ehi gS fd dHkh&dHkh nkuka dks , d ; k Hkk"kk foKku dks 0; kdj.k rFk 0; kdj.k dks Hkk"kk foKku ekuus dk Hke ykxka dks gks tkrk gS A --- Hkk"kk foKku विज्ञान है । जिसका सम्बन्ध इस आदर्श से नहीं है कि कहाँ कैसे प्रयोग होना चाहिए । वह तो केवल इस बात dks tkuuk pkgrk gS fd dc] dgk] dS k djuk iz kx gkrk gS A 0; kdj.k foofj.k vksj o.ku iz/kku gS rks Hkk"ta विज्ञान विवेचन विष्ले"क.k iz/kku A³¹

देशज हिन्दी में प्रयोग निर्देश का कोई अर्थ नहीं क्योंकि जिसे समाज 'kq) ekurk tk jgk gS A og कभी अशुद्ध रहा होगा और कोई कारण नहीं कि वह आग चलकर पुनः अशुद्ध न हो जाए । अतः 'kq) , oa अशुद्ध के उतने मायने नहीं है अथवा उस पर एक मात्र बल देना उचित नहीं है । हर दषवे व"kl ea 0; kdj.k ea परिवर्तन हो जाता है जो वाचिक हिन्दी के देशज क्षेत्र के भीतर से व्याकरण में रास्ता बनाकर निकलता है । cky pky dHkh er ugha gkrh] og dkyt; h gS A vl l k r , oa fcxMh gbpz ftl s dgk tkrk gS ogh vi uk i fj"dkj , oa ifjorlu dj vi uh vi Hk"Vrk dk ifjgkj djrk gS A fojksk djus ds fy, , d 'kCn ds foykæ 'kCn dk mruk gh egRo gS ftruk l efku djus ds fy, lk k; bkph 'kCnka dk v/; ; u djuk gS A

pHkk"kk foKku vksj eukfoKku dk cgr xgjk l Ecll/k gS A Hkk"kk foKku dh okfgdk gS vksj fopkjka dk l h/k l d k efLr" d rFk eukfoKku l s gS bl i dkj Hkk"kk dh vkLrfjd xRfK; ka dks l gy>kus es Hkk"kk foKku eukfoKku l s cgr vf/kd l gk; rk yrk gS --- okD; foKku ds v/; ; u ea Hkh eukfoKku l s lk; klr l gk; rk feyrh gA³² समाज में वर्चस्व वाले समूह महावाक्यों का उच्चारण करते हैं । अतः विषुद्ध व्यवहारिक Hkk"ta वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन सिद्धान्तों के ऊपर अथवा सिद्धान्तों के मूल में निहित रहता है । देशज हिन्दी भा"kk

foKku ftgok ds Lokn ds vkLokn dk foKku gS A ehBk] dVq Hkk"ta इसकी प्रवृत्ति है । देशज हिन्दी भा"kk foKku oDrk Jkrk ds vge dk v/; ; u gS 0; % ; , oa fulnk jI bl ds eny ea gS A D; kfd 0; % ; I s cMh dkbZ fo/kk ugha gS vkj funk jI egkjI gS A b; FkkFkr-% Hkk"kk dpy ekf[kd Hkk"kk dks dguk pkfg; s A ml dk fyf[kr : lk rks ml h ekf[kd ij vk/kkfjr gS vkj ml h ds ihN&lkN pyrk gS A ; g ekf[kd Hkk"kk Lo; a vudj.k ij vk/kkfjr gS vr% nks vknfe; ka dh Hkk"kk fcYdy , d I h ugha gkrh A vudj.k fiz; i.k.kh gkus ij Hkh euq; vudj.k dh dyk ea iukZ ugha gS ---- bl idkj iR; d vudj.k ea dN uk dN foHkUurk dk vk tkuk mruk gh LoHkkfod gS ftruk dh vudj.k djuk Ab³³

ns'kt I ekt dh ykdkDr; k; vudj.k Kku dk I kxj gS A ; s I R; ij vk/kr gkus ds dkj.k I nfb जीवित रहती है । देशज हिन्दी में ये गद्य एवं पद्य दोनों रूपों में प्राप्त होती है । देशज समाज के रीतिरिवाज, i Fkk, j I k j E i j k, a r Fkk I kekftd I Ecu/k vkfn ckrka dk mYys[k buea I jyrk I s i k r gks tkrk gS A oLn% ये देशज परम्परा पर आधारित है और देशज समाज एवं देशज भा"kk buea बिम्बित होता है । देशज हिन्दी में , f r g k f l d ? k V u k , j o k f p d r k ds vk / k k j ij y k d k D r ; k a e a t h f o r g S A

- 1- pdgk jktk Hkkt vj dgk xaw rlyhB
- 2- jktk Hkkt Hkje ds HkYys A
?kj & ?kj gS efV; kys pYgs AA
- 3- 'उगगर कै कंस अर हिरणाकृष कै पहलाद'
- 4- jktk uy ij fcir lkmh]
lkdh ePNh i.k.kh i Mh A
- 5- bjktt jkt djs vj ij tk pB djB
- 6- ^l kLuk x; k dj.k ds I kr*
- 7- ^jkt NkM] xkjk Hkhd ekpB

देशज समाज जिस सत्य एवं तथ्य को स्वीकारता है, वहीं लोकोक्ति के रूप में प्रचलित हो जाता है । cky&fookg] (k) &fookg] fo/kok fookg] ngst I eL; k] tkfr&I Ecu/kh] ukjh I Ecu/kh] [kku&iku , oa स्वास्थ्य-सम्बन्धी देशज समाज की जो अवधारणा है उसी का समावेश देशज हिन्दी लोकोक्तियों में है । देशज समाज में जातीय वर्गीकरण है । हास्य-व्यंग्य के रूप में लोकोक्तियाँ देशज समाज के यथार्थ का प्रस्फुटन है A

- 1- ^tkV ej; k ftc tkf.k, tc cjl kM<h gks ys A*
; k
tkV ej; k tc tkf.k; s tc rj kEeh gks ys A
- 2- vulk< tkV lk<; k tS j]
lk<; k tkV [kpk tS k A

- 3- xieMk vj tkVMk c/ks gh Hkys A
- 4- tVMk vj dVMk vi .kks dPz ekja A
- 5- ^c.kt djrk tkV us l ks ds jgX; s rhl *
- 6- ckEegu] dPkk gkFkh]
; s rhlUks uh tkr ds l kFkh A
- 7- ^rhu d.kkft; s rjg pYgB
- 8- vk; s dukxr QYys dks[k
ckEeg.k mNyS uS uS ckl
x; s dukxr VMh vkl
ckge.k jks pYgs i kl A
- 9- dk; r dks/k dnmk]
; s frlUks fey [kk; A
- 10- vghj] xTtj] datj] fcYyh] clnj dPks
; s Nvks uk gks rks [kys fdokMka l kSks A
- 11- dPkk fcYyh nkj xTtj clnj nks A
; s pkjks uk gk rks [kys fdokMks l ks A
- 12- ^tk.k ekjSckf.k; kj fi Nk.k ekjSpkj A
- 13- ^tkuojka ea d0ok] vknfe; ka ea u0ok*
- 14- UKkbZ fdI dk Hkkb] Hks k cp Y; k; k yqkbZ A

देशज समाज निर्माण करता है, विखण्डित को जोड़ता है । जुड़े को विखण्डित करता है । उससे एक नये सामाजिक व्यवहार एवं देशज भा"kk dk iLOQu gkrk gs bl ea mfpr vu[pr] dUk; &vdUk;] नीति—अनीति सबका पथ प्रदर्शन ध्वंश के निर्माण की प्रकृति में सम्मिलित होता है । देशज हिन्दी का स्व निर्मित नीति—शास्त्र है । स्वनिर्मित व्याकरण है, स्वयं का सामाजिक व्यवहार स्व निर्मित भा"kk , oLofufelr लोकोक्तिर्यो है । देशज समाज डण्डे के बल पर हाँकता है । हाँकने में दक्ष है । नारी अनुशासन हो या l kekftd 0; ogkj ; k Hkk"n विज्ञान सभी में देशज समाज एवं देशज बोली के हाँकने की मूल प्रवृत्ति विद्यमान है A

- 1- BkMs dh tks l cdh nknh] vj ekMs dh tks l cdh HkkCch A

- 2- 'l kl ejh cÅ dq Bkš A*
- 3- 'l kš rks pu dh ch cgh gks A*
- 4- ekllVkvVs dh] cki uQs dk Hkš k gq dh] ; kj c.kr dk A
- 5- vkl dk cki] fujkl dh ekj
- 6- nn dh xš k vj i r dh eš k] l cdwl; kjh yxSA
- 7- ykpkjh kRFkj l S ch Hkjh
- 8- ^dke l; kjk pke uh*
- 9- ^ekšoor njh dh [kvkz vepj dh*
- 10- ^cMa dk dgk vj vkpys dk [kk; k fi PNš feVBk yxSA
- 11- 'kje dh tM l nk gjh*
- 12- ^ekš vj jk. k uk nš *
- 13- gkV ckV ea , d l Š nks Hkys A
- 14- tks tkj dh] ubz rks vkj dh A
- 15- jkM l s lkjš xkyh D; k A
- 16- cgrk i k.kh mMrk i Nh budh D; k i jrhr A
- 17- pš Mh vj nknkš A
- 18- Hkd uk nš [kš >V/Vk Hkr
Ukh uk nš [kka Vh/Vh [kkV]
bl d uk nš [kš tkr&dtkr A
- 19- [kkoš ?kh l s ubz tkos th l SA
- 20- Ekj ea jke cxy eš Ngh
- 21- ?kj dk Hkn nh yš dk <koš A
- 22- f[kpMh rj s pkj ; kj] ngh] i ki M] ?kh] vpkj A
- 23- l ko.k d jš yk] Hkn nh ngh] ekš ugha rks tger l gh
- 24- tkMMk i kš u ekj] tkMMk gok dk gks A
- 25- fl j cMk l jnkj dk] i š cMk Xkokj dk A
- 26- xat k] dk.kk dkgka jk dš š ks xjnu gks A
bul s tc ckr d jš tc gkFk ea M.Mk gk; A

- 27- dIkMk i gus rhu ckj
Ckq[k] cglir] 'kQdjokj
HkYys pQds jfookj
- 28- exy dks nxy] c/k foNks kk gks
Tkejkr dh [khj [kk; dS
tEes dq tk.kk gks A
- 29- vk[k QMds ckQ] chj feys ; k l kbZ A
- 30- dkxk] fejxk nkfgu] ck; s fcl ; j gks
Lkkg;k c.kk tc tkf.k; s tc l keus vFkhZ gks A
- 31- fca/k x; k l ks ekQkh] jg x; k l ks lkrFkj A
- 32- v.kgks kh gkRrh ub] gks kh gkbZ l ks gks A
- 33- gks kh vPN&vPNs dks ukp upk nS A
- 34- jkTk dh cV/Vh] dje dh gV/Vh
- 35- djegh.k [krh djs cyn ejS ; k l Q[kk lKMs A
- 36- vlk.kh&vlk.kh dj.kh l c HkKxS A
- 37- tue ?kMh vj ej.k ?kMh uk Vyrh A
- 38- dEgkj dh dEgkj h iS rks i kj cl kbZ uk]
x/ks ds dku tk , B A
- 39- pkj&pkjh l s x; k rks D; k ggk&Qgh l s ch x; k A
- 40- dQks dh iN ckjScj l uyd h ea jD[kh
fQj ch VM<h dh VM<h gh fudyh A
- 41- FkkQkk p.kk vj ckts ?k.kk A
- 42- mUke [krh] e/; e ck.k] v/ke pkdjh] Hkhd funku A
- 43- l hax eM] ekRFkk mBk] eg dk gkoS xksy
jke uje] ppy dj.k] rst cSy vueksy A

- 44- [kkn lkmS rks [kr] ubZ rks dMk jr A
- 45- nks l ko.k&nks Hkkno} nks dkRrd&nks ekg]
Mxjs <ksj] c\$ d\$ ukt [kfjnn.k tkg A
- 46- xk; uk cPNh uhn vkoS vPNh A
- 47- fuEck\$ mli j fuoksyh l p d\$ dky lkmS dHkh uk p d\$ A
- 48- ftllus ns[kh uk fnYyh] oks d\$kk uk fcYyh A
- 49- x/ks d\$fn; k un[k] x/kk dgs ejh vkj[k QkMS A
- 50- , j .k dh pkjh dj\$ dj\$ l pZ dk nku
Pk< pckjs ns[krk dn vkoS foek.k A
- 51- l kjh jek; .k l qk yh vj i PNk d\$ l hrk d\$sk rh A
- 52- Apph noku] fQDdk i doku A
- 53- mYVk pkj d\$ok y dq MkVSA Fkk\$kk p.k ckt\$?k.kk A
- 54- Vks/Vs rjs rhu uke] yppk] xq Mk] cbeku A
- 55- ek; k rjs rhu uke] ijl k] ijl j ijl jke A
- 56- Uk; k umok ckW dk ugluk A
- 57- Uk; k eYyk ckfj; s dk rgen A
- 58- d\$vk pyk gl dh pky A
- 59- nn/kks ugkvk i p\$ks Qyks A
- 60- QqM pkYy\$ uks ?kj gkYySA

ns'kt fgluh ea /ofu l a kxka dk egRo i w k Lfku g\$ A dfork l s l jyrk dh vkj ckypky dk विकास स्वाभाविक विषे"ता है । देशजता में लोप की प्रक्रिया एक भा"kk oKkfud i f0; k g\$ A v0; ofLFkr dks 0; ofLFkr djus के लिए व्याकरण की आवश्यकता रहती है किन्तु देशज क्षेत्रों में दलबल की चित्त वृत्तियाँ अव्यवस्थित नहीं रहती । देशज हिन्दी की देशज वाणी है । देशज लोकवाक् उसके मुहावरे हैं । मुहावरे का अर्थ है लोक—वाक् अर्थात् लोक के बोल । देशज समाज का लोक है, देशज हिन्दी क्षेत्र । देशज समाज व्यंग्य , oa p\$hyi u ds iz kx ea ekfgj g\$ og vuk; kl gh vfhk/kk y{k.kk , oa 0; atuk dk iz kDrk g\$ A ftl l s मुहावरों को गढ़ने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती बल्कि देशज हिन्दी की 'kCn ; kstuk e i jLij ckr djus ea rFkk , d n l js l s l oky tokc djus ea tks Hkk"kkbZ foy{k.krk , oa 0; atuk g\$ ml l s egkojs fufe' gkrs pyrs g\$ fHkUu&fHkUu vol jka ij fHkUu 'ब्दों के प्रयोग की प्रवृत्ति देशज हिन्दी में नहीं है ।

देशज संस्कार तथा प्रथाओं से सम्बद्ध 'कोक' में पैर पसारना, बौह पकड़ना, बौह पकड़ाना, भावर Mkyuk] uſka l s l jek u Nmuk] yMdh nuk] pMh ekſyuk] pMh QkMuk] l gkx feVuk] l gkx mtkMuk] क्रिया कर्म 'I' देशज हिन्दी में इतिहास के तथ्यों से सम्बद्ध लोक वाक् (मुहावरे) अनाड़ी होना, ताज ऊँचा djuk] t; pln gkuk] foHk" k.k gkuk] ek; k jpu] iki /kkuk] gā mtM tkuk] Hkxoku dk gkFk gkuk A देशज हिन्दी में आर्थिक स्थिति तथा लोक विश्वास से सम्बद्ध लोक वाक्—कंगाली में आटा गिल्ला, पेट काटना, iſ Hkjuk] lkſ ij ykr ekjuk] lkſ ekſ/k gkuk rFk utj yxuk] ued [kkuk] xak ugkuk] mYy cksyuk] dksrk cksyuk] vk[k QMduk] uhyd.B dk fn[kuk] fcYyh dk jkLrk dkVuk] jkr ea dſkka dk Hkksduk A

देशज समाज की मनोरंजन की भी अपनी 'kſyh gſog 0; kRed pfVylku igſydk iſ dV{k l ſkn ea 'बदों के वार—प्रहार में भी मनोरंजन सहज खोज लेता है। इन सब में देशज समाज का चिन्तन—मनन, ok.kh&विलास तथा बुद्धि—परीक्षण सभी कुछ निहित रहता है। इनसे देशज हिन्दी की बोली की 'kfDr dk i fjp; gkrk gſA Hk"kk oKkfud v/; ; u grq blgs LorU= 'kkſk dk fo"य बनाया जा सकता है। यही देशज fglnh dk Hk"kk oKkfud v/; ; u gſA

- 1- pl ko.k Qſyſpſ ea Qyſ
, ſ k : [k ckſj D; k dſſmſk & ccſyſ
- 2- 'Hkjh ijkr fx.ks uk tk A* ſmſk & vkl eku ds rkjſ
- 3- dksBs iſ/kj : lſ k] uk pſ ys
Uk pſ dk Hkſ k ſmſk & pknſ
- 4- x/kk mnkL; k D; ſ iMr l; kLl k D; ſ ſmſk & ykſk u Fkſ
- 5- चार, नरम, चार गरम, चार बादशाही, ſmſk & , d ſk"ſ
- 6- Nkſk l k fl i kgh] ml ds iſ ea fcokbz A ſmſk & xgſ
- 7- mtyh ?k?kfj; k] gjh vks<uh]
ml dk uke jrfu; k ſmſk & eyhſ
- 8- fcll ks dk fl j dkV fn; k
Uk ekjk uk [ku fd; k A ſmſk & uk[kuſ
- 9- bſks [kſ/vk] m?ſ [kſ/vk
Xk; ej [k.kh] nſk feVBk ſmſk & fl ſkſkſ
- 10- [kr ea mi tſ l c dks [k;
?kj ea mi tſ ?kj cg tk; A ſmſk & Qmſ
- 11- , d ftukoj , ſ k ml dh iſm ea iſ k

oks : x&: x py\$ ml dh i pMh gy\$A ¼mÜkj & ek\$½

12- gð h dh gð h fBBkYyh dh fBBkYyh

Ekjn dh xkß] ypkbz us [kkyh A ¼mÜkj & rkyh½

13- [kMh l yke dj\$ c\$Bh dke dja ¼mÜkj & [kkV½

14- frÜkj ds nks vkXs frÜkj]

frÜkj ds nks lkhPNS frÜkj A

crkvks if.Mr fdrus frÜkj A ¼mÜkj & rhu½

15- pkPph d\$ nks dku] pkPpk d\$ oks ch ugha

pkPph prj l qtku] pkPpk dN tk.ks ugha ¼mÜkj & d<kb&rok½

देशज हिन्दी वाचिक हिन्दी है यह वाचिकता अतिरेक एवं आवेग की नवीनता को उत्पन्न करती है । fp= ds LFkk; h Hkkoka ds pfjrkFKZ dh okfpdrk dks Lo; a [kkt yrh g\$A okfpd , oa vkt l l drka ds fey जुले रूप देशज हिन्दी में विकसित हुए है । प्रयोगका dh vf/kdrk l s 'kCnka dk f?kl tkuk , oa cy ds iz sx l s होने वाले परिवर्तन एवं मुख-सुख के कारण देशज भा"kk ds fodkl ij i Hkko lKMrk g\$A eq[k&l q'k ds dkj .k विलुप्तिकरण की प्रक्रिया, विलुप्त के स्थान पर नये आगम स्थल अनुनासिकता देशज भा"kk dks i Hkkfor djus okys dkjd g\$A bl keftd 0; oLFkk ds dkj .k l ekt ea 'गान्ति या अषान्ति रहती है और उसका भी जीवन के i R; d vx ij i Hkko lKMrk g\$A ; g i Hkko ?kæ fQj dj Hkk"kk ij Hkh i Mfk g\$; 0 ; k Økfur ea Hkk"kk ea विषे" : l k ea /ofu ifjorZ gkrs g\$A ykxka ds ikl bruk l e; ugha jgrk fd mPpkj .k lkw kZ : lks k djAB³⁴

vfr l f0; rk Hkh vLr , oa mn; ea dkj .k gkrh g\$A vuqj .k dh viwkrk l s vi HkZ"Vrk dks c<kok feyrk g\$A tku cædj ifjorZ djus dh i dFuk 'दृढ़ता से दूर ले जाती है । देशज क्षेत्रों में जातिय eukof्तियों के प्रभाव से अनेक जातियों में अनेक बोलियाँ विकसित होती है । देशज क्षेत्र उपजाऊ क्षेत्र है । ftl l s bl dh cksypky ea mojr k dk viuk gh Lo: l k g\$A l i kVrk ds Lohdkj okfpdrk ea i dV gkrs g\$ । सम्मिलन, सम्पर्क एवं संयोग विकास के कारक है । देशज समाजों में 'गान्ति और अषान्ति एवं पारस्परिक क्रियाओं-प्रतिक्रियाओं का प्रभाव पड़ता है । बोलने वाले की उन्नति के फलस्वरूप देशज हिन्दी में भी प्रयोगों के खोजने की प्रवृत्ति में परिवर्तन होते हैं देशज हिन्दी के वि"य में यह मुहावरा सौ प्रतिषत सटीक है कि ^[kj cmt s dks देखकर खरबूजा रंग बदलता है ।" अर्थात् सादृश्य कारण वैज्ञानिक कारण है ।

bl ekt Hkk"ग विज्ञान का उद्देश्य भा"kk vkj l ekt ds l gl cæk dk v/; ; u djuk g\$ l ekt fd l i d kj Hkk"kk dks i Hkkfor djrk g\$ \ Hkk"kk fd l i d kj l ekt dks cækrh g\$ \ fd l h l ekt ea , d l s vf/kd Hkk"kkvka dk iz sx gkrk g\$ rks ml l ekt dh Hkk"kkbz l jpkuk d\$ h gkrh g\$ AB³⁵ देशज हिन्दी के वि"क; ea ; g ugha dg l drs fd og fodkl ea ifj"कृ , oa Åph ugha gk tkrh g\$ vfi r q ml dh ÅtkZ , oe vkt ea gkus okyk fodkl ml ea Å"ek dks Hkjr k g\$A ; g l R; g\$ fd देशज हिन्दी के प्रयोक्ताओं ने होने वाले परिवर्तनों में देशज समाजों में भी परिवर्तन किए है उसी प्रकार जैसे देशज समाज वाचिक समाज में परिवर्तन djrk g\$A i kj Li fj d ifjorZ ds fl) klr dHkh i jkus ugha i Mfs A ; s i f0; k i fjorZ dks : l k nrs g\$ A Hkæd iz kxka l s Hkh vi HkZ"Vrk mRi Uu gkrh g\$A ftl l s 0; Bi fÜk i j d cæk dk Hkko gkrk g\$A ekuo LoHkko g\$ fd og i kphu dks [k fjt dj uohu dks Lohdkj djrk g\$ ftl dk i Hkko ml dh okfpd j hfr; ka ea Hkh i dV gkrk g\$A i jkus eW; ka ds LFkku ij u, eW; ka dk iz sx bl h dk mnkgj .k g\$A l cds fy, l eku व्यवहार, छोटे-बड़े में भेदभाव का न होना देशजता की विषे"krk g\$A ^eq; eU=h vk; k Fk* vkj j'ke ?kl hvk

vk; k Fkk* nksuka okD; ea , d gh ckr gS l cds fy, l eku iz kx gS A dkuka l qh , oa vk; [kka ns[kh] dkuks l qh ea ifjorZu ज्यादा होते, आखों देखी में कम । देशज हिन्दी उच्चारण की सुविधा हेतु परिवर्तन भी egRoimkZ dkjd gS l dkp , oa foLrkj dh Hkk"kk oKkfud i dKfUk bl ea Hkh gS A l pK0; rk , oa i qoZ dh ds l kFk fopfyr iz kxka dh vf/kdrk gS A

PHkk"kk foKku dk i d[k उद्देश्य भा"kd fodyi u dk fp=.k gS Hkk"kk ds fodkl ds l d[k ea vflre बात यह कह देनी आवश्यक है कि भा"ा के विकास का आषय यह नहीं कि भा"kk vkj vPNh ; k Åph gkrh tkrh gS A fodkl dk vFkZ dpy vkxs c<uk ; k ifjorZu gS Ab³⁶

देशज हिन्दी लोकमत लोक की चित dKfUk; k ykd rF; , oa ykd okfpdrk] ds ipyu , oe ipyu l s ckgj gkus dh jhfr uhr dk v/; ; u Hkh gS A egkojs bl h ds vlrXr Lor% l dfr , oa l xfr gkr pyrs gS A pky pyu] jgu&l gu , oa ykd 0; oLFk dh vFkZk; k, a blga vkPNkfr fd, jgrh gS A , d i jk U; jkfyfXofLVd , oa l bdkfyfXofLVd buds fuekZk ea f0; k i frf0; k d jrk gS tks eg ij p<+tkrs gS vkj ftuea 0; ki d vFkZ l EHkkouk, a jgrh gS egkojs dgykrs gS A ykd&vkpkj , oa ykd 0; ogkj bues i fr fcfEcr gkrk gS l d[kka dk vFkZ l d kj ifrikfr gkrk jgrk है। ऐसे मुहावरे देशज हिन्दी की नित्यति एवं सम्पदा है जो देशजता को नई चाल एवं ढाल देते हैं देशजता की लय एवं तुक गूँज-अनुगूँज इनमें रहती है bul s l keftd [kx] nks"k dghfr] vuhfr dk fujkdj.k gkrk pyrk gS A budh i kfr 0; ogkfjdrk l s i V vkj Bk ; Fkर्थ से युक्त रहती है । इसी आषय से मुहावरों एवं देशजता के अन्तसंबंधों की पडताल की गई है । समग्र रूप में यह देशज हिन्दी के ओजस रूप का अध्ययन है ।

l UnHkZ %

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STATUS OF WOMEN IN ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL INDIA

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The mythology and ancient Indian history been an eloquent to the fact that woman was accorded due respect in society. Often the names of females preceded these of men, e.g. Gauri Shanker, Lakshmi Narain, Sita Ram, Radha Krishna. Moreover, some female deities were worshipped and enshrined on the basis of their own and enshrined on the basis of their own merit. e.g. Durga, Saraswati and Lakshmi.

The Vedic period is one of the glorious chapters in Indian history. The early Aryan society was patriarchate and father held supreme sway in the affairs of the family. But mother also enjoyed a high position and she exercised supreme authority in household affairs. The Aryans sought cooperation of their women in almost every walk of life and they were given full freedom for their development – physical, intellectual and moral.

If the position of woman in a society is the true index of its civilization, then the early Vedic society was highly civilized. Purdah and Seclusion were quite unknown. They even participated in conversations with men without any hesitation. In religious ceremonies and sacrifices also men and women both took part on the basis of equality. Women were not regarded as an impediment in religious pursuits and they were at par with men in the eye of religion.¹

In matter of education also no distinction was made between a son and a daughter. Many women had become famous as teachers, seers, philosophers, poetesses and debators. The names of Lopamudra, Ghosha, Apala, Vak and visavara are worth mentioning.

In marriage also girls had freedom. Early marriage was unknown. No reference to such a marriage is found in the whole of Rigveda Sanhita.² In the absence of early marriage the number of widows was very small. A widow could remarry if she chose. Sati was not in practice. Thus the condition of a widow was satisfactory.

Regarding woman's right to property, it was limited. An unmarried daughter usually had a sight of maintenance in her father's house. The issueless widow had a share in her deceased husband's property. But the married woman had no share in the property of her father or husband. She could hold or inherit no property.³ But she had complete control over stridhan or her personal property.

The community as a whole was showing proper concern and respect for women, allowing them considerable freedom in the different activities of the social and political life.⁴

During the later Vedic period, the age of Brahmins and Upanishads the tradition of the early Vedic period continued. Men and Women both were admitted to the learned philosophical

gatherings and the discourses by women were outstanding. Gargi and Matreyi were famous philosophers – seers of truth – of this period. Thus it is clear that even in this period women used to study scriptures and were respected better than their Greek sister.

In the post – Vedic period – the age of the sutras, Epics and early smritis extending from 500 B.C to about 500 A.D., the caste system and the priestly oligarchy came to be firmly established. Now there was definite deterioration in the status of women. Manusmriti or the code of Manu is the important source of information regarding rights and duties of men and women of this period. In Manu's Code a woman ceased to be man's equal in her own right. Manu found several faults in the woman and warned man to remain cautious in her company.⁵ He put many limitations on woman from which man was kept free.

However Manu had also a soft corner in his heart for a woman. He wished that due respect should be paid to a woman. He said that where women are honoured, there deities are pleased, but where women are not honoured there all acts are of no avail.⁶

With the advent of Lord Buddha and the rise of Buddhism came the happy days of women. Buddhism believed in social and religious equality. The women were assigned an honoured place in society and were admitted to the Buddhist order.⁷ They formed the Bhikshuni – Sangh or the order of Nuns. It opened new avenues to them.

Now woman began to study scriptures and she could rise to Arthatship.⁸ Buddhist literature is full of examples of exalted womanhood. Some of the nuns achieved great distinction as scholars, poets thinkers and writers.⁹ They expounded high ethical truths and principles.

The glory of the Buddhist age proved short lived. By the advent of Muslim in India (11th and 12th Centuries) Women were degraded to an inferior status. Code of Manu came to be emphasised in every sphere of women's life. Marriage became essential for a girl. Widow marriage was not favoured. From about 1000 A.D. there was a restriction on the widow marriage in respectable families. Purdah also began to be practised. Polygamy prevailed. The custom of Sati came to be observed generally by the ruling classes.

But in the Hindu period among the clouds of social evils some silver linings were also seen. Bhavati¹⁰ of Mithila well versed in scriptures acted as an arbitrator in the learned debate between Madan Mishra and Shankaracharya. Pravavati Gupta the daughter of the Gupta emperor Chandra Gupta, controlled for a long period the destiny of the Vakataka kingdom during the minority of her sons. There were queens regnant in Kashmir, Orissa and the Andhra Country. Five generations of queens ruled over the Kara Kingdom of Orissa during the 9th and 10th Centuries. Queen Didda ruled Kashmir in the 10th Century.

With the advent of Islam during Turko – Afghan and Mughal periods the Hindu society became more rigid. The early marriage began to be performed on a larger scale Dowry also came into vogue. The social evils which existed during the Turko – Afghan period continued even in the Mughal period. Early marriage, dowry system, sati, purdah and Kulinsism were chief evils prevalent among both Hindus and Muslims. Akbar had tried to bring about reforms in the society but he could not succeed.¹¹

Meanwhile the Bhakti Movement of the period also gave relief to the women of India. Women also came to be associated with this movement. The woman bhaktas stood for piety devotion, truth and justice. But the impact of the Bhakti movement did not prove permanent.

Even in the medieval period there were eminent women who made their mark in different walks of life. Raziya became a ruler in the 13th Century. Chand Bibi, the heroic queen of Ahmadnagar possessed military genius and administrative skill. Gulabadi Begum wrote Humayunnamah. Mumtaz Mahal was a cultured lady. Zebunisa Begum was a renowned scholar.

Among the Hindus also there was a galaxy of eminent women during this period. Rupmati and Padmavati were cultured ladies. Rudrama Devi was a successful ruler in the Kakatiya dynasty in the 13th Century and she ruled over Warangal in Andhra. Meera Bai was the best representative of the Women Bhaktas and her inspiring and devotional songs. Ahilyabai also earned fame as a successful administrator in the 18th Century.

Even in the 19th Century the names of Gauri Pawati Bai of Travancore (1814-29) Lakshmi Bai, the Rani of Jhansi (1835-50) and Toru Dutt (1856-77) of Bengal are famous as administrator fighter and scholar respectively.

Thus, Women in India have played an important part in our social life and in our history. They have played this part in every branch of national activity, from high learning to valour on the battle field.

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STUDY OF PROMOTION MIX STRATEGIES OF SELECTED INDIAN MULTINATIONAL COMPANIES IN FMCG SECTOR

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ABSTRACT: FMCG Industry Economy FMCG industry provides a wide range of consumables and hence the amount of coinage circulated against FMCG merchandises is also very high. The race among FMCG producers is also growing and as outcome of this, investment in FMCG business is also increasing, specifically in India, where FMCG industry is viewed as the fourth biggest sector with total market size of around US\$ 53 billion. There are three main divisions in the sector – food and beverages which accounts for 19 per cent of the sector, healthcare which accounts for 31 per cent and household and personal care which accounts for the remaining 50 per cent. Growth Visions with the presence of 12.2% of the world population in the villages of India, the Indian rural FMCG market is something no one can overlook. Increased focus on farm sector will boost rural incomes, hence providing better growth prospects to the FMCG corporations. Improved infrastructure facilities will improve their supply chain. FMCG sector is also likely to benefit from growing demand in the market. Because of the low per capita intake for almost all the products in the country, FMCG companies have huge possibilities for growth. And if the corporations are able to change the mindset of the users, i.e. if they are able to take the consumers to branded products and offer new generation products, they would be able to generate higher growth in the near future. For every sector marketing or promotion is a life line because without a healthy advertising the product and services cannot reach to the customers in such a way which a company wants and also the company will not able to achieve the target of sales as well as profit maximization therefore, the promotion and its means are very essential for a company. In this paper we focuses upon promotion strategies used by some selected Indian multinationals works in FMCG sector.

KEYWORDS: FMCG, Multinational, Promotion, Consumers, Companies, Products, etc.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:

The research aims at identifying salient features of the Promotion Mix Strategies adopted by selected FMCG companies i.e. Dabur, Patanjali, Emami, Marico and Godrej consumer products and in respect of their promotion Mix. The following are some of the specific objectives of the study.

1. To assess the promotion mix strategy used in consumer market.
2. To study the promotion strategies of selected Indian FMCG multinational companies.

3. To know the impact of promotional expenses on sales and company's profit.
4. To evolve other possible suggestions regarding promotion for FMCG companies.

INTRODUCTION: The FMCG sector has grown from US\$ 31.6 billion in 2011 to US\$ 52.75 billion in 2017-18. The sector is further expected to grow at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 27.86 per cent to reach US\$ 103.7 billion by 2020. The sector is projected to grow 11-12 per cent in 2019. It witnessed growth of 16.5 per cent in value terms between June–September 2018; supported by moderate inflation, increase in private consumption and rural income. It is forecasted to grow at 12-13 per cent between September–December 2018. FMCG's urban segment is expected to have a steady revenue growth at 8 per cent in FY19 and the rural segment is forecasted to contribute 15-16 per cent of total income in FY19. Post GST and demonetization, modern trade share grew to 10 per cent of the overall FMCG revenue, as of August 2018. Accounting for a revenue share of around 45 per cent, rural segment is a large contributor to the overall revenue generated by the FMCG sector in India. Demand for quality goods and services have been going up in rural areas of India, on the back of improved distribution channels of manufacturing and FMCG companies. Urban segment accounted for a revenue share of 55 per cent in the overall revenues recorded by FMCG sector in India.

FMCG Companies are looking to invest in energy efficient plants to benefit the society and lower costs in the long term. Patanjali will spend US\$ 743.72 million in various food parks in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Dabur is planning to invest Rs 250-300 crore (US\$ 38.79-46.55 million) in FY19 for capacity expansion and is also looking for acquisitions in the domestic market. Investment intentions, related to FMCG sector, arising from paper pulp, sugar, fermentation, food processing, vegetable oils and vanaspathi, soaps, cosmetics and toiletries industries, worth Rs 165.52 billion (US\$ 2.36 billion) were implemented between January–September 2018. Growing awareness, easier access, and changing lifestyles are the key growth drivers for the consumer market. The focus on agriculture, MSMEs, education, healthcare, infrastructure and employment under the Union Budget 2018-19 is expected to directly impact the FMCG sector. These initiatives are expected to increase the disposable income in the hands of the common people, especially in the rural area, which will be beneficial for the sector.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

Though, the wide range of food and beverage, Healthcare, and Household & Personal Care Products being marketed by the companies, consumers belonging to different segments are not effectively delivered with the right products in right price. The study, so far conducted on promotion mix strategies are not adequately focusing on bridging the gap between marketer and the prospects. Therefore, current study is designed to address those issues, which are very essential in designing customer oriented marketing mix strategy. This study helps in informing and generates assistance in developing effective product mix in household, wellness and personal products. Since, promotion mix decision is critical decision, it involves huge investment, efforts, and right information saves companies from the disaster.

DATA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES:

Statistical tools like tests, cluster analysis etc., and other methods of presentation like diagrams, charts, and graphs have been used to draw a precise conclusion.

Sources of Data

a) Primary Data

Convenient Sample survey through questionnaire has been administered to the target respondents (i.e. 160) viz. various Retailers/Wholesalers from Lucknow city for comparative study of promotional mix strategies of selected companies.

b) Secondary Data

Gathered information from the association of FMCG Industries consumer protection organizations, FICCI, IBEF and industry archives. Other required information has been collected from published journals, books, and concerned research reports, annual reports from company website, seminar papers, business magazines, and internet.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

The study is mainly based on survey method of research. Therefore, the limitations of survey method are expected to influence the outcome of the research. Promotion mix is an area of competitive advantage; Dealers and people contacted were either not well know the related information or hesitant to reveal the information on promotion mix strategies they follow. So the information collected by company website is assumed to be factual and its validity is not questioned.

PROMOTION STRATEGIES OF PATANJALI AYURVEDA:

Promotions in the marketing mix of Patanjali Ayurveda Patanjali Ayurveda is with the slogan "PrakritikaAshirwad". Now Patanjali Ayurveda has earned a reputation and popularity among the people thanks to Baba Ramdev, a globally recognized yoga expert. The ambassador of Patanjali is exclusively responsible for the success of the brand. Because his contribution to people's lives was unbelievable because of yoga, people felt biased when he founded his own Indian FMCG company. It is a fact that ads influence consumers. Baba Ramdev broke both comments because he advertised and at the same time did not advertise. In 2002, the Aastha television channel began broadcasting Baba Ramdev's yoga classes. At night, Baba Ramdev impressed hundreds of followers who turned into thousands of people. Millions of people across the country use Ayurvedic medicines, which receive religious instruction and are prescribed by their programs. His yoga session was broadcast live in 170 countries.

UNIQUE SELLING PROPOSITION (USP) "Society without disease - a free world of medicines" was built and embraced the dream of BABA RAMDEV. Extensive research into the ancient results of Pranayama yoga in recent years has shown that good breathing techniques can completely decode all diseases without medication or surgery. He claims to have trained 35,000 people who can prepare yoga classes in different parts of the country. Patanjali Yoga Ashram has 535 branches and 15 centers expand. This means that we are involved in creating new USPs where customer requirements can be realized without frustration. This is a unique sales offer from Patanjali Ayurveda.

The key to Patanjali's success

1. Low price: Patanjali products offer attractive discounts on competitive products. The company improves profits by delivering products directly from farmers and reducing intermediaries. They

can therefore reduce the purchase costs of raw materials and produce products at much lower prices.

2. Strong distribution channels: Patanjali products are sold through three types of medical centers. This actually includes the PatanjaliChikitsalayas clinic. The following is the health and wellness center of PatanjaliArogya Kendra. They also have a non-medical channel, Swadeshi Kendra's.

3. Baba Ramdev because of health and strong brand association: Patanjali is able to create brand awareness for the health and well-being of the Indian public, mainly through the association Baba Ramdev. As a result, Patanjali products attract more people and buy products more often.

4. It looks natural in a simple package: Patanjali sells products in a very simple package. Now many people will feel that this is not a good strategy. But the truth is that we work for Patanjali. With the help of products such as Patanjali, promoting 'Ayurveda' and 'Health', simple packaging can be a very effective way to advertise. With its natural appearance (especially leaves and herbs), consumers feel health and well-being and feel attracted to buy products.

5. Media Promotion: Baba Ramdev is considered an expert in yoga around the world. He has worked closely with media and media and maintained good relations. He is also known for good relationships with many politicians. So he used both facts to inform the company about the costs for free.

6. Word of mouth: Advertising and promotions generally account for 12-20% of consumer spending on consumer goods. When a new company enters the company, these expenditures will increase significantly. At the launch, Patanjali followed a unique word-of-mouth model, with no ads on total revenue. Promoting word-of-mouth advertising was a great success for our company because of the loyalty of our customers

PROMOTION EXPENSES OF PATANJALI AND ITS EFFECT ON REVENUE

PatanjaliAyurvedLtd's FY17 "The annual revenue generated by the plaintiff from the sale of its products under the mark Patanjali in the financial year 2016-17 was Rs 9,030 crore approximately and the expenditure on advertising and promotion incurred by the plaintiff was Rs 570. The Baba Ramdev-led enterprise's revenues fell 10% to Rs 8,135 crore in the last fiscal from Rs 9,030 crore in 2016-17, while the promotion expenses was made rupees 480 crore according to financials sourced from research platform Tofler. According to provisional data sourced by CARE Ratings, Patanjali's net profit more than halved at Rs 529 crore in FY18 from Rs 1,190 crore a year earlier, That is in sharp contrast to the firm's stand-out performance in the previous years since 2013 when its annual sales had been doubling every year till FY17. Dabur has created the huge brand image and a vast product following by associating mega-names like Amitabh Bachchan, Rani Mukherjee, Vivek Oberoi, Mandira Bedi etc. Dabur invested Rs. 150 crore just on the advertising of Real "Fruit Juice" and "Real Active". So far the company has been successful in this mission as the people now know the brand and ask for its products by name.

SALES PROMOTIONAL TOOLS OF DABUR INDIA LTD

Price promotions, Coupons, Gift with purchase, Competitions and prizes, Money refunds, Point-of-sale displays, Free samples, Contest /demos, Festival Sales, Retailer coupons, Multi-packs, Special price for twos, Allowances for additional shelf space, Merchandising, Sales contest, Incentives,

Awards & prizes, Premium gifts, Sales Meetings, Samples/product sampling, Contests & Sweepstakes, Exchange Offers/buyback, Refund / Rebate, Price / Bonus Packs.

PROMOTIONAL SCHEMES USED FOR STOCKIESTS:

Encourage stockiest to participate in displays and sales contests.

Higher Margins: Tries to give higher margins to stockiest so that they don't lose interest in the product and can earn good profits after meeting all the expenses.

Sales Contests: Sales contest are held annually and whichever stockiest has the best sales record a prize is given to him, like free holiday to the family etc.

Allowances: Special allowances are given to both stockiest and stockiest sales man if they achieve their monthly target.

Subsidy for Promotion Budget: Company gives subsidy to the stockiest, which spend some money on the promotional schemes, like conducting a sampling activity.

Danglers and Posters: Company gives posters and danglers to stockiest which are further pasted and distributed by stockiest sales man.

Training: Special Training is given to Stockiest Sales Man, a training workshop is organized by the company for stockiest sales man so that they don't face any problem while placing their products and taking orders from retailers.

Annual Gathering: All the stockiest meet under one roof at least once a year and then the stockiest whose performance was best in term of sales is awarded.

Fun Trip: A zone wise fully paid fun trip is organized by the company for all the stockiest once a year.

Gathering While Launch of New Products: All the stockiest and their sales man gather when there is a launch of a new product. Company gives free samples & gifts to stockiest and their sales man.

Special Trade Schemes: Special trade schemes like two SKU free with the 12 SKU.

Free danglers and posters for publicity.

Buyback: Dabur foods have a scheme of replacement of products which gets expired.

PROMOTIONAL SCHEMES USED FOR RETAILERS:

Trade allowances: Short term incentives are offered to induce a retailer to stock up more dabur products.

Dealer loader: An incentive given to induce a retailer to purchase and display the products of dabur.

Trade contest: A contest to reward retailers those sells the most product of dabur foods and after a specific period they are rewarded.

Point-of-purchase displays: Extra sales tools given to retailers by dabur to boost sales, like danglers, posters, banners etc. helps in promoting sales.

Push money: Also known as "spiffs". An extra commission paid to retail employees to push products. This kind of practice dabur hardly follows.

Free samples: Dabur foods gives free samples are given to retailers so that they can try that product if the product is new, or gives some discounts.

Demos: Special demos are given to retailers and even some stands, fridge are given by retailers.

Discount Sales: Some special discounts are given to retailers from time to time, like 1% cash discounts if payment is made in cash.

Retailer Coupons: Dabur gives some coupons like free lunch for family etc if the retailer buys and sells a specific amount of products.

Higher Margins: Retailer has the highest margins and dabur foods also have the same criteria, and retailer can further sell the dabur product to consumer at discount keeping his margin safe.

Allowances for additional shelf space: Company as such does not pay anything to retailer but gives some additional benefits for giving them shelf space which is visible to customer whenever they enter the shop.

Merchandising Allowances: Allowances are given to Stockiest sales man for merchandising dabur products. Whenever the Stockiest sales man goes to take orders then he also merchandises dabur products.

Bonus Packs: Time to time dabur gives bonus packs to retailers like buy 10 get 2 free with that.

Trade Allowance: Dabur comes with different types of trade discounts from time to time, like sometime price discounts, sometimes gifts etc.

Free goods: Dabur gives free goods on the purchase of specific number of goods.

Cash Rebate: Generally cash rebate is given by stockiest if retailer makes the payment in cash at the time of purchase.

Product sampling: Dabur organizes sampling activities for its products which are new, these activities are generally at the place where footfall is very high.

Displays: Dabur tries to give special displays to the retailers, so that they can display their products on that.

Point-of-Purchase Material: POP material is available in the form of stickers, banners, displays, posters, signs, streamers, etc. put up inside and outside the stores & other possible purchase locations.

PROMOTIONAL SCHEMES USED FOR CONSUMERS:

Price deal: A temporary reduction in the price is given to consumer during some festival session by dabur foods.

Price-pack deal: The packaging offers a consumer a certain percentage more of the product for the same price (for example, 25 percent extra).

Coupons: Dabur foods gives coupons during different sampling activities to consumers and it have become a standard mechanism for sales promotions.

Loss leader: Dabur foods temporarily reduce the price of its popular product in order to stimulate other profitable sales.

On-shelf coupons: Coupons are present at the shelf where the product is available.

Rebates: Consumers are offered money back, rebate at different point of time.

Contests/sweepstakes/games: if a customer wins some game or contest at the time of sampling activities then they are given a discount coupon of products of dabur foods.

Point-of-sale displays: Displays helps the consumer easily recognize their products, dabur keeps a special check on the displays and merchandising of dabur products.

Sampling Activities: Dabur organizes different sampling actives at different retail outlets.

Gift with purchase: Dabur foods gives gift items with purchase like a glass, spoon etc.

Money Refunds: Customer can claim for refund of money if they face some problem with the product

Contest /demos: There are different contests where customers play games and win contests.

Festival Sales: Dabur foods come out with some special offers during festival seasons like buy one get one free.

Multi-packs: Dabur foods has some products in multiple packaging which are comparatively priced lower to the products sold in a single pack.

Trade Fairs & exhibitions: Here dabur foods displays all range of its products, making it easier for customers to know about product line and choose the best out of that.

Customer feedback: dabur foods consider its customer most important and in case of any complaint by customer the foods department will leave all its important work and will contact the customer.

Contact points: Customer can contact dabur foods by writing the mail or letter on the addresses given at the back of dabur products, or even they can call and visit the dabur web site.

Year	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Selling Expenses (in Cr)	461.95	418.03	475.78	646.54	434.80
Net profit (in Cr)	1086.59	998.33	939.51	786.54	672.82

Source: economictimes.indiatimes.com/ Dabur India Ltd.

PROMOTION STRATEGIES OF GODREJ CONSUMER PRODUCT LIMITED:

Godrej is a multi-dimensional company that deals in various sectors as diverse as agricultural products, security systems, furniture, appliances, consumer products, real estate and industrial engineering. Under its appliances category it deals with items like microwave oven ranges, washing machines, refrigerators, air conditioners etc.

Animal feeds and agrochemicals come under its kitty of agricultural products. It also deals in GP batteries, rechargeable batteries, torches and chargers along with software solutions for IT industry. The company has carved out a special name for itself because of its security systems and safes. In the year 1897, it introduced the first lock in India that was built with the lever technology and later in 1920, became the introducer of the first safe in India.

The company also has the distinction of introducing for the first time soap made from vegetable oils and the first Indian typewriter. They also provide furniture that includes storage products, modular furniture and mattress for residence, offices, labs, educational institutions, shipyard and even hospitals.

Its consumer products include repellent, Goodnight refills, coils, mats, Cinthol soaps, deo, talc, hair color, hair dye, hair oil, baby care products, shaving creams and food items like chocolate syrup, chocolates, food oil etc. The real estate business deals in townships, residential areas and commercial enterprises. Their construction business includes ready-mix concrete and various construction services. In tooling, they deal with press tools and casting dies.

Godrej spends a huge sum of money when it comes to advertisement and promotional expenses. Such promotional activities help Godrej to be connected with customers and help build up a good relationship with them. Primary promotional activities include Television advertisement, newspaper, magazines, billboard, hoardings and distribution of Pham plates in strategic locations. Over the years, Godrej has roped onto famous personalities and Bollywood stars to play the role of their brand ambassador. Godrej is involved in various Corporate Social Responsibility projects, which gives them build trust among consumer and government enterprises. Activities include Go-Green projects which help revive the dwindling Mangrove cover. They are also involved in educational activities. They are also manufacturing innovative products like smokeless mosquito repellent cards and huge investments in green buildings. Hence, this summarizes the marketing mix of Godrej Industries.

Godrej has gone for an all-out promotional strategy that is well planned and is executed at the highest level in order to communicate with the consumers. Advertising is a very efficient tool in the Indian market and Godrej has roped in some of the most famous celebrities to become its brand ambassadors. Film stars like Aamir Khan, HrithikRoshan, PreityZinta and captain of Indian cricket team Mahendra Singh Dhoni are some of its well-known faces. Advertisements are shown in the print media like the magazines, newspapers and billboards. The most important medium for the advertisements is the television and internet. The catchy tunes, smart one-liners and celebrities are a winsome collection in the Indian market for promoting a product successfully.

Year	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Selling Expenses (in Cr Rs.)	613.07	528.22	493.60	407.30	383.77
Net profit (in Cr Rs.)	999.87	847.72	739.72	654.85	564.84

Source: economictimes.indiatimes.com/godrej-consumer-products-ltd.

PROMOTION STRATEGIES OF EMAMI LTD:

Emami is one of the largest FMCG brands based out of India. Emami has been innovating and launching new brands and products to meet consumers need ever since it started. The products

available are spread and utilized across various income and age groups considering young to old and everyone in between. Creating the best in class and affordable brands in health and personal care products is the key objective of the company. Emami has a total portfolio of over 300 diverse products in its marketing mix with 120+ products getting sold every second across the world.

Emami is one of the highest spenders on advertising and promotions in its category. India is a market of over a billion people and a majority of this market is rural, at the bottom of the pyramid. It is price sensitive and emotional. This segment responds to the pull of a visible celebrity. They pioneered the concept of endorsements and in-film advertising with the objective to create aspirational aura and recall. The promotions were directed at arresting the attention. The brand ambassadors were signed on the basis of the brand need and the fit between the particular brand and the star. Till date, Emami has been endorsed by more than 60 celebrities like Amitabh Bachchan, Shah Rukh Khan, Rekha, Kangana Ranaut, Juhi Chawla, Sourav Ganguly, Sunny Deol etc. It promotes using healthy mix of print, television and digital medium. Advertisements are shown on television channels like Star Plus, Zee Cinema, Sony TV, Colors and many more along with sports channel for maximum coverage. Also, several ATL and BTL activities are conducted to promote the brand. Emami was also involved in sponsorship activities with beauty pageants like Kolkata Fashion Week held in 2009. The company also provides various offers and discounts to promote and create customer loyalty. Also, these offers provide huge sales and high volumes of revenue. Hence this concludes the marketing mix of Emami.

Positioning is used as a communication tool to reach target customers in a crowded market place. They claimed that the easiest way to occupy a consumer's mind is to be the first and much more difficult to remember who is second. Emami, once small-time manufacturer of ayurvedic medicines and cosmetics, is doing just the same. It is making a habit out of entering small, niche segments, developing them into lucrative business propositions and subsequently, spending big on advertising and marketing to retain a substantial share of the market in the face of growing competition. Let's talk about some Emami brands that created niche categories which turned out to be:

Fairness cream gamble In 2005, Emami entered another uncharted territory. "In 2005, we launched a fairness cream for men because market studies showed that 30 percent of males were covertly buying fairness creams for women. We launched in 2005 and the competition in the form of Lever, Garnier and L'oreal joined the fray from 2006. The market is growing faster than the female creams but that's perhaps because of the low base," says Goenka. Fair and Handsome is a Rs 200 crore brand now. Emami has 60 percent market share followed by Lever (30 percent) and Garnier (20 percent), according to market estimates. The category got a huge boost when celebrities were roped in to showcase the product, from SRK for Emami, John Abraham for Garnier and Arjun Rampal for Nivea. There's a lot of potential for growth because recent data shows that 22 percent males still use female fairness creams, says Goenka. The brand touched Rs 100 crore in the first 3-4 years. "The entire male grooming sector has opened up and the celebrity endorsements have a lot to do it. We have spent Rs. 45 crore on Fair and Handsome last fiscal for ads and celebrity appearances. It's a new category, so investments are required to build the brand," adds Goenka. The brand created a segment in Rs 1,400 crore fairness cream market.

Navratna Oil It is Emami's largest brand that is positioned as a 'therapeutic cooling oil', the company has followed a similar paradigm of developing a niche segment. Launched in the early nineties, the brand continues to enjoy around 48 per cent market share of the Rs 550 crore 'cool oil' category. The Navratna Oil is a Rs 600 crore brand and in three years, Emami expects it to become a

Rs. 1,000 crore one. In fact, the variant, Navratna Cool Talc that it launched five years ago, is already aRs 100 crore plus sub-brand, 'and extensions are one way of growing it,' says Agarwal. Navratna Cool Talc recorded an 80 percent growth in FY13.

Navratna Cool Talc has a market share of 18 percent in the Rs 430 crore cool talc sub-segment of talcum powder. "There is potential in launching variants but we won't launch too many because we don't want to dilute the equity of the mother brands," he adds. In FY13, flagship EmamiLtd's turnover was Rs 1,700 crore, and down the years the group, with a combined turnover of Rs 6,000 crore, has grown primarily by being present in segments which have little competition to begin with. Boroplus Antiseptic Cream: Flagship brand of Emami, Boroplus, now marketed as 'India's No. 1 antiseptic cream', accounts for about 74 per cent of the Rs 269 croreboro creams segment in the country.

Year	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Selling Expenses (in Cr Rs.)	576.38	531.19	483.48	580.69	447.94
Net profit (in Cr Rs.)	309.52	346.37	332.15	471.63	398.23

Source: economictimes.indiatimes.com/Emami Ltd.

PROMOTION STRATEGIES OF MARICO LTD:

One out of every ten coconuts grown in India is used by Marico – the statement in itself surmises the strength of Marico Limited. Marico is an Indian FMCG company. It was setup in 1991 in Mumbai by Harsh Mariwala. Marico deals in production of personal care goods, oils and male grooming products too. Marico is known as a pioneer in most of the product categories it operates in. Marico's leading brands also retain leadership and highest market share in their respective product domains, like 17% growth added in Hair Oils segment in last financial year. Marico follows the following core values in all its business operations: Boundarylessness, opportunity seeking, innovation, transparency & openness, consumer centric, bias for action, excellence and global outlook.

Marico is known for its promotions, the fact that it has won plethora of medals and awards for its varied promotion campaigns is proof enough. Marico uses all types of media like TV, online, billboards, print media etc in its marketing mix. Some of the ongoing campaigns of Marico are:

- Nihar- DikhoKhoobsurat, KaroKhoobsurat
- Nihar- #I am capable
- Saffola life- #protectherheart
- Saffola Masala Oats- Chef's Choice campaign
- Parachute Advanced - #KhulKeKheloHoli
- X Men for Boss, Vietnam
- Hercules Smart School Campaign in South Africa

It advertises through Television, Print, Outdoor, Digital. The brand has been endorsed by celebrities like DeepikaPadukone, DiyaMirza, Yuvraj. Advertising is heavy before Holi& during winters. Popular & effective campaigns like '1 hour champikiya' it help remind people about the benefits of oiling before hairwash. Marico is also known to rope in a lot of other celebrities for its endorsements

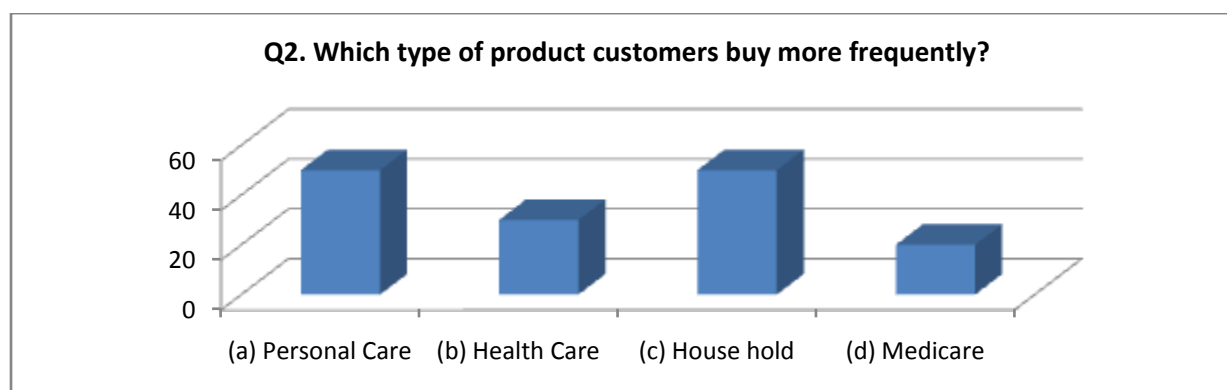
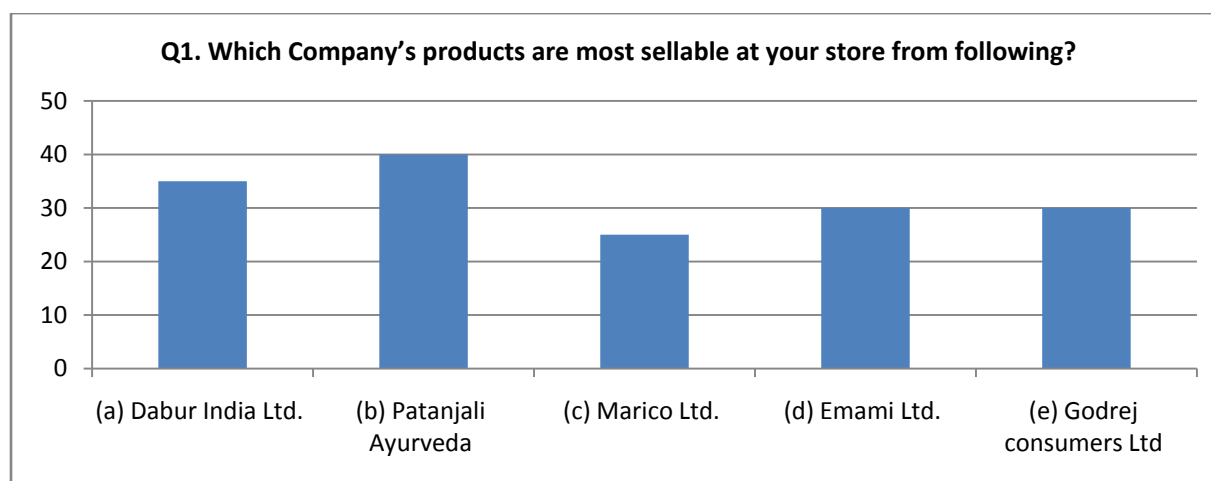
like VidyaBalan for Nihar, Ranveer Singh for Set Wet and DeepikaPadukonefor Parachute are some examples.

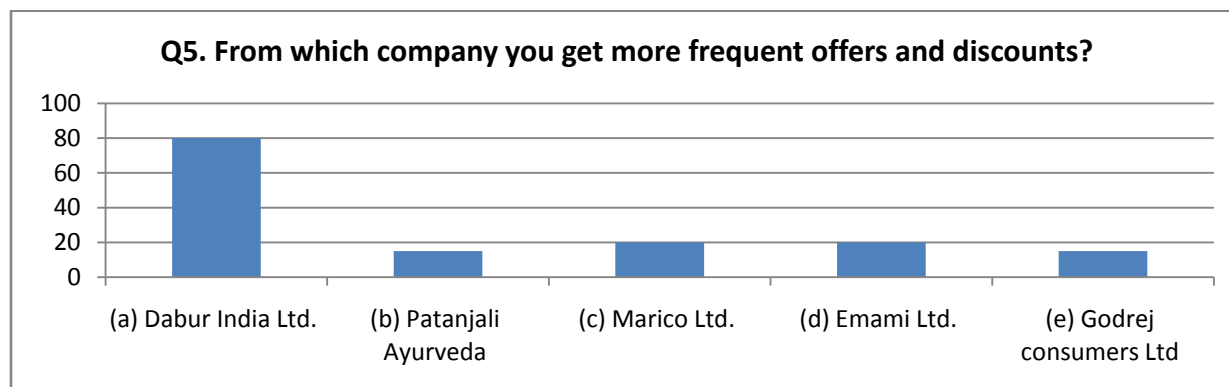
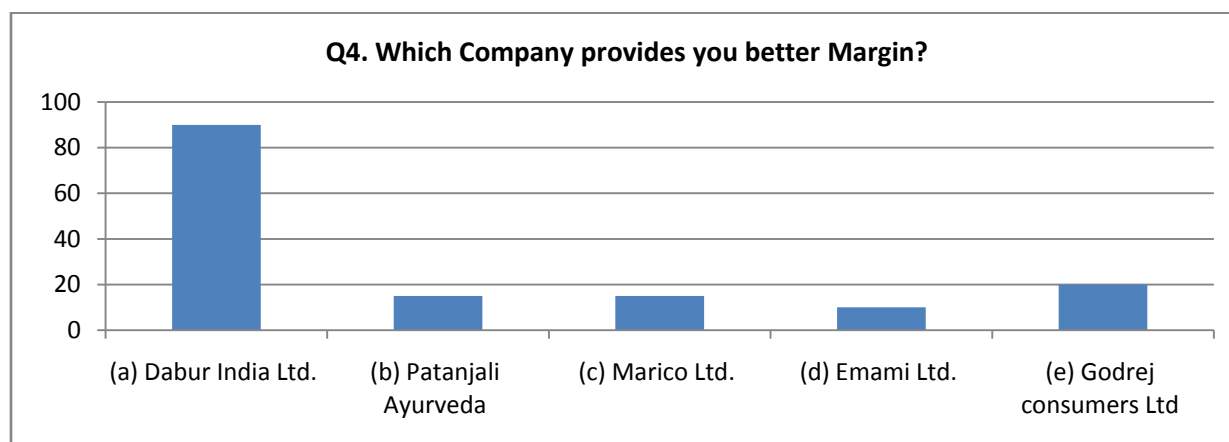
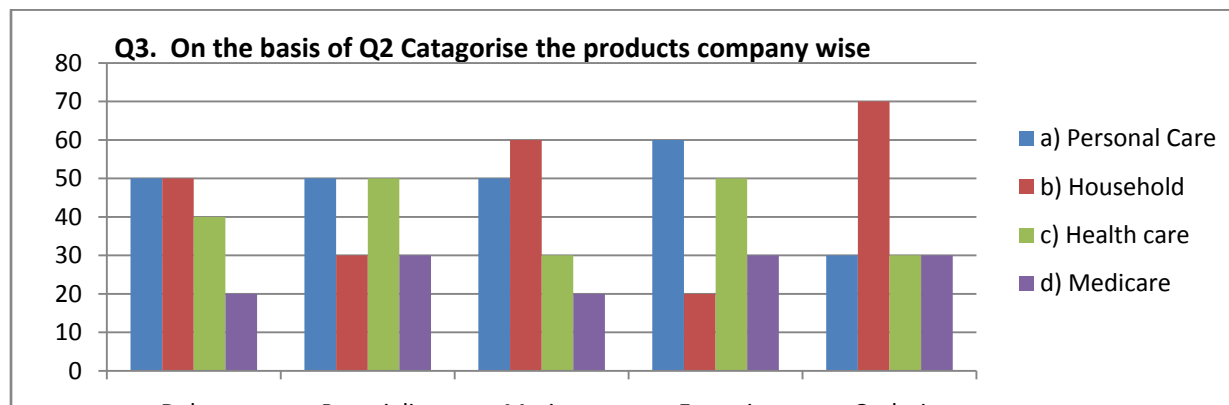
Year	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Selling Expenses (in Cr Rs.)	437.44	467.47	511.49	480.52	409.71
Net profit (in Cr Rs.)	718.23	842.70	701.86	545.17	577.22

Source: economictimes.indiatimes.com/ Marico Ltd.

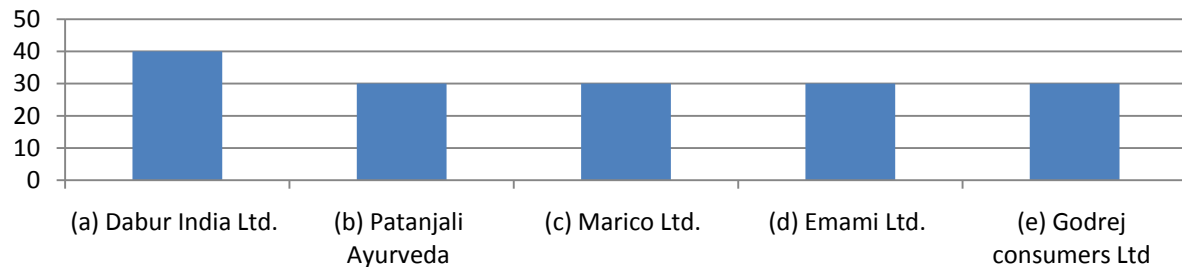
ANALYSIS OF DATA:

For the research purpose we have collected data from 160 small and big retailers,for the same we have taken 10 most important questions out of 16 from our questionnaire to achieve our target. Whose results are analyzed below:

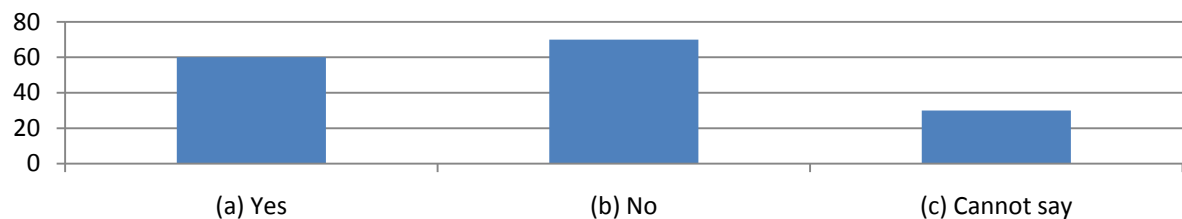




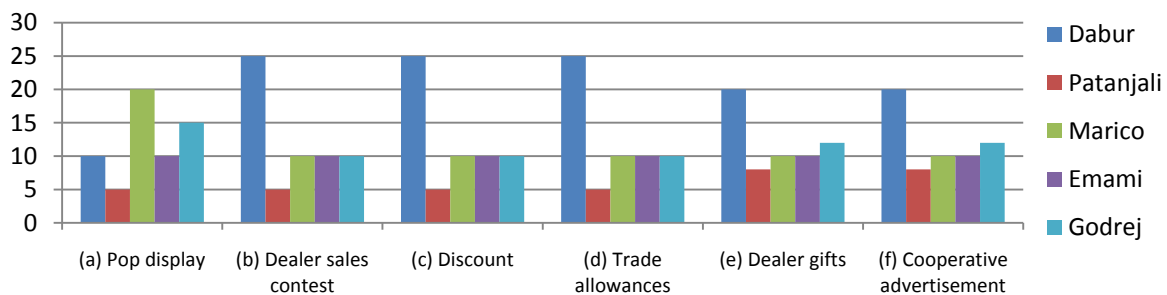
Q6. Which company has a good distribution channel?



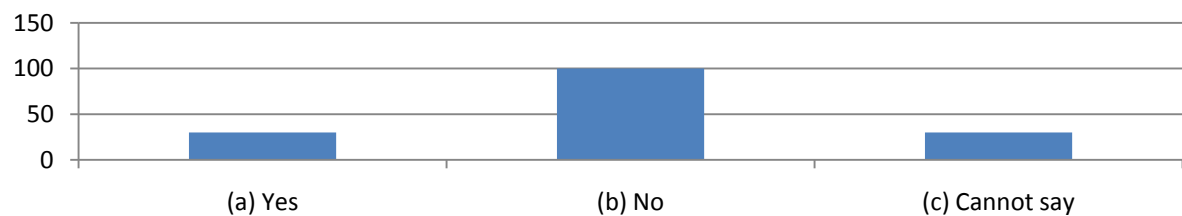
Q9. Do the selected companies supplying FMCG products to you give sales promotion benefits to you?



Q10. If yes in Q. No. 9, then which sales promotions methods do they use? Rank



Q12. Did you get opportunity in the past to participate in dealers' sales contest or had knowledge of it conducted by the selected FMCG company?





SUGGESTIONS:

Based on the findings of the study and the observations of the researcher, the following suggestions are made for optimizing the effectiveness of sales promotion.

Suggestions to Brand Managers/Marketers

- The level of awareness about various sales promotion tools is very low except in the case of Price-Off and Premium schemes. It is suggested that sales promotion schemes should be sufficiently backed and supported by print and electronic media advertising.
- Consumers prefer to get value added offers in the form of additional quantity of the same product they buy as incentives. Bonus pack schemes can be used more effectively than free gifts and compliments.
- Coupon distribution system should be streamlined, as consumers mostly prefer to get them through newspapers and magazines.
- Marketers should stop mindless promotion of FMCGs and use promotion schemes more sensibly and rationally. The promotion clutter has created a situation where none of the scheme is very attractive.
- Marketers may use Price-off or discount strategy to achieve the short term objectives of promotion like brand switching, trial purchase, and stockpiling ahead of other schemes.
- The long-term effectiveness of sales promotion is very limited. Sales promotion does not lead to repeat buying or create brand loyalty in a satisfactory manner. It may be used as a short-term measure to reduce inventory or ward off competition.
- Consumers of FMCGs in Kerala give utmost importance to the quality of the product. Price and offers are factors of lesser importance to them. Marketers should remember that inferior quality products cannot be sold with the help of unimaginative sales promotion schemes.
- Sales promotion is more effective in the case of non-food categories like detergent, toothpaste, etc. These items can be more frequently promoted.
- Manufacturers or marketers who are up in the channel of distribution should ensure that there are no chances of misuse of promotional schemes by other members. Schemes like Coupons, Contests and sweepstakes and Sampling give rise to malpractices by retailers.
- Point-of-purchase displays and feature advertisements attract larger number of women than men. As the women shoppers are on the increase counter and window displays and feature advertisements may be increasingly used.

- Sample of a new product may be distributed along with another product of the same marketer or through the retail counter to make it more effective.
- It is observed from the results of the study that consumers who would purchase larger than their normal quantities of FMCGs and stockpile for future consumption do so in order to reduce shopping cost and convenience and not to accelerate consumption. Hence sales promotions should not be undertaken with the object of increasing consumption quantity and incidence.

Suggestions to Consumers

- Most of the promotion schemes are sponsored by manufacturers. Retailers, knowingly or unknowingly, may not whole-heartedly support their efforts. Consumers must ensure that offers are passed on to them by the retailer or other intermediaries.
- Consumers may consider the real benefits they get and the cost they pay while deciding to avail a promotion offer since price promotions involve more out lay than they normally spend.

Suggestion to Retailers

- From the retailer's point of view cross-brand switching effect of promotion does not contribute any additional revenue when he deals with so many brands of the same product. Therefore he should see that sales promotion schemes implemented by the manufacturers are able to increase store traffic and create primary demand for the product.

CONCLUSION:It was really a very great experience to study such big FMCG Companies Dabur India Limited, Patanjali Ayurveda Limited, Emami Limited, Marico Limited and Godrej Consumer Products Limited. After going into all its aspects i.e. its marketing strategies, policies, Promotion Mix strategies firstly for Dabur we can conclude that the company is excellent on all the fronts. Through its comprehensive range of products it touches the lives of all consumers, in all age groups, across all social boundaries. While Patanjali Ayurveda was a problem for many marketers in the field of personal marketing Patanjali Ayurveda rattled the entire FMCG sector and caused an uprising in the industry in an era of pure enchantment. And this legacy has helped them develop a bond of trust with our consumers. That guarantees us the best in all products carrying the Dabur name. Dabur has Strong distribution network. Dabur is the Fourth largest FMCG Company of India. Dabur is one of the most trusted brand. What is remarkable is that many people buy because of the pleasure value associated with the product. That is why patanjali attracts reliable brand customers, not price-sensitive customers. For Marico the potential areas a company could target to achieve better results, increase its sales and ultimately profit are known as opportunities. The company should Instead of looking at established markets, most of Marico's expansion attempts have been into emerging markets like Egypt, Vietnam, Bangladesh etc. These are markets where there is a likelihood of steep growth in all categories of fast moving consumer goods. For Emami Demographic trends like increasing population and purchasing power favor the consumer healthcare market, thus opportunities for growth. Related diversification into growing categories with growth in modern retail, it should look into opportunities of how to cater to this channel. For Godrej Consumer Products Limited has transformed itself from a domestic company to a multi-national company having a presence in over 60 countries. GCPL has been expanding in emerging nations by acquiring some of the local brands to set up in those countries;this helps the company to improve market penetration in such countries. Also the Indian rural market is rapidly growing as technology-driven distribution enables the companies to maintain the demand and supply and

hence the increasing rural demand is capitalized. With improving penetration of FMCG products in the rural market, GCPL can improve its bottom line.

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LIVING ON THE MOVE:

The domestic architecture of Brokpa tribe of Arunachal Pradesh

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Abstract:

In Arunachal Pradesh, Brokpa tribe of nomadic pastoralist of the Monpa group resides, whose livelihood is truly dependent on the yak rearing and utilizing the resources at high mountains. As they migrate from lower altitude to higher and back, along with their livestock, they face many natural constraints to inhabit themselves at each altitude. So, the article is an effort of understanding the method of making their dwellings at different elevation and also to identify the unknown challenges they face during the process of it.

Keywords: Livestock, dwelling, elevation, journey, climate.

Introduction:

The landscape, wherever, the Brokpas are found are comparable. They inhabit in areas where the climatic conditions are extreme and resources availability is in scarce. Thus, brokpas have to optimally use the land and utilize the alternate method of livelihood. Moving livestock Production and temporary utilization of resources becomes the most feasible and effective production as well as livelihood system (Rota, 2009).

Pastoralists meander from place to place and back, exploring the knowledge of pasture, rainfall, disease, political instability and insecurity and national boundaries conflicts. Pastoralist (Brokpas) survives by balancing the nature and marking their landscape in a weird configuration of forage resources across the elevation. (Blench, 1999)

Mobility is the key to pastoral systems, which allows pastoralist to adapt to the environments, opening up the possibilities for both fertile as well as infertile regions to support human existence. Nomadic Pastoralists practice in different climates and environments with seasonal movements. Exploring ecological chain at different agro-ecological zones, reasonably utilizing the available resources with risks and producing food from the land with low cost are their key feature. (Namgay, 2013)

In Indian context, pastoralist is divided into groups of horizontal and vertical movement on the mountainous region. Nomadic Pastoralist practices in the dry areas of western India (Gujarat, Rajasthan), the deccan plateau (Karnataka) and the mountains of Himalayan region. In spite of being in such numbers, pastoral communities have very low profile in India, unlike the other groups of the nomads of the world. Indian pastoralism is not properly documented as their spatial organization is different, it is integrated with the caste system while the other forms of pastoralism are associated with territories. (john morton)

Due to the frequent change in the climate and resource, I wonder, how the nomadic tribes, inhabit themselves with many natural constrains? how they deal with the process of changing dwelling, its methods of making?

Therefore, this article is finding of the mentioned questions through understanding and documenting the various methods of making dwelling of nomadic pastoralist of west Kameng and Tawang districts of Arunachal Pradesh in India in particular and also to identify the unknown challenging aspects, they face during the process of making, through understanding the concepts of dwelling, making and resource.

Objectives:

The benefit of understanding the nomadic way of living is that they build a very bold structures using multiple techniques and tactics. Their homes reflect a concept of motion and living light, maintaining a direct and a constant relation to nature. Nomadic architecture is not about the structure itself but the flexible and temporary spaces within the structure which challenges the monotonousness of the static buildings.

The present study emphasis on understanding the patterns of making dwelling of Brokpa at varying altitude with constantly changing and limited resources.

Methodology:

The present study is more empirical in nature and so conventional anthropological methods have been used to collect the relevant data in relation to the research topic. Primary source data includes the collected data by the researcher while moving with the tribe at different altitude levels and pastoral lands which gave basic understanding on the Brokpas migrating period, the grazing patterns of the herders which are generally divided into two seasonal movements, i.e. summer and winter.

The strategy, which used in the collection process of information during my fieldwork, is a participant as well as a non-participant observation, case study, interview- individual and group discussions. The dialogue with locals (Shin chung) in general, and the opportunity to share and live within the same environment with them, allowed the access to subtle relationships among life and buildings. Being part of the building site life gave the possibility to compare the practical experience to what had learned from the bibliography, the interviews and the conversations.

The present study is analyzed thoroughly by studying the journey and the living pattern of Shin chung, a brokpa.

Shin chung's Journey:

Shin chung, an old brokpa met in the town of Dirang, who came to the lower altitudes to sell the yak products along with his wife, during my site visit in the month of October. I accompanied him in his journey back to his temporary house Naga Gigi. In the journey, he explained me in-brief his community life and some stories from his past journey, which helped in understanding the lifestyle more keenly.

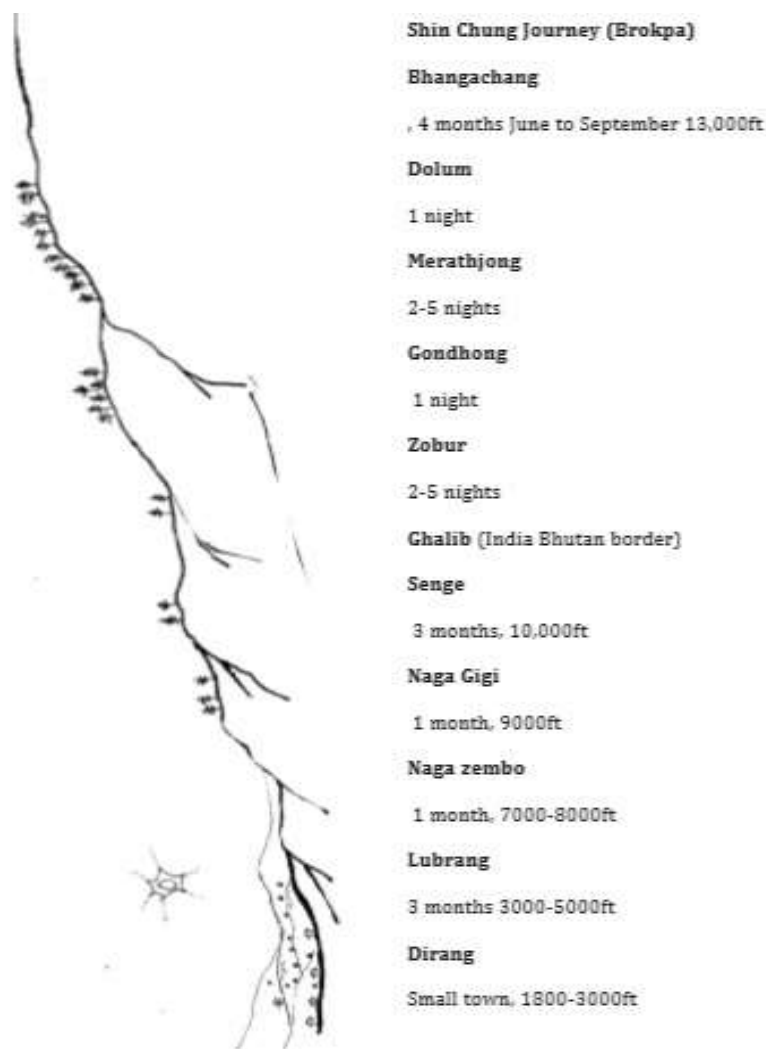


FIGURE 1 SHIN CHUNG'S JOURNEY FROM LOWER ALTITUDE TO HIGHER ALTITUDE

Morphology of Brokpa camp:

Unusual like the other nomadic tribes, who wander the mountain in search of pastureland along with their livestock and erect their temporary shelter each time, Brokpa have a slightly different way of dwelling system. Each Brokpa follows the defined path/route of migration every year. Even, while returning back to the lower altitude, stick to the defined and known path and thus, return to the same tent every year. The tents of the brokpas in themselves show a varying degree of permanence, depending upon the period of stay at each stop. At times, when the halt is for a night or for few hours, Brokpa family decides not to pitch a tent at all and sleep under the open skies which is closure to the water body. While in places of longer halts, they stay in more permanent feature of dwelling. Thus,

"This shows that the permeance of nomadic dwelling is governed by the nature and frequency of migration and the immediate geography of its inhabitants and not by the degree of their primitiveness." (Sharma, The Bakkarwalas of Jammu and Kashmir 2009)

To avoid the clashes of using of pasture-land and get the maximum benefit of it, brokpa of a particular village get-together during the Losar festival and distributes the grazing routes for that particular year and also the date of movement (The route of a particular family remains almost the same every year). As Brokpa follows the same route going up and back, they leave their part of the house behind in the hills (Foundation and some super structure). And if that house comes along the assigned route of the other brokpa family, then they use the house. So, routes intersect but not the date of arrival and leaving then they share the dwelling. Thus, they efficiently share the energy and the resources.

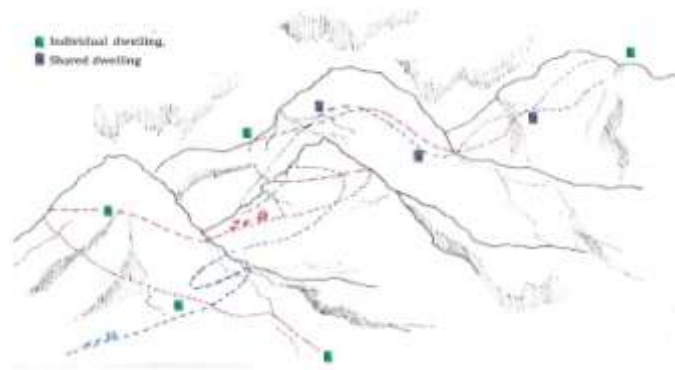


FIGURE 2 ANCHORING THE GEOGRAPHY

OVER THE YEAR, EACH BROKPA HAVE THEIR MARK OF LOCATION ON THE ENTIRE HILL AT DIFFERENT ELEVATIONS AS SHOWN IN THE FIGURE, WITH RESPECT TO THE CLIMATE AND RESOURCE AVAILABILITY, WHICH RESULTS INTO THE COMPLEXITY OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE DWELLING.

INDIVIDUAL DWELLINGS:

In a defined route of migration, the halt is longer, a month or more, brokpas likely to have more elaborate form of dwelling. In reference to Shin Chungs journey Lubrang and senge are the places that they have the individual dwelling with more transitional and their attributes like fence, semi-open spaces, defined space for vegetation, space for wood collection and making products.

During longer stay, Brokpa also engages into different activity along with their mandatory activity of milking livestock. They are expert craftsmen in making items for their daily utility, and for processing and storing yak products, out of bamboo and yak hair. Such activity reduces as the altitude increases and duration of stay at particular place decreases, which eventually results into simpler and less complex built forms. Therefore, the length of the inhabitation leads to the complexity of the structure with relation to

- Altitude
- Requirements
- Resources
- Climatic Conditions

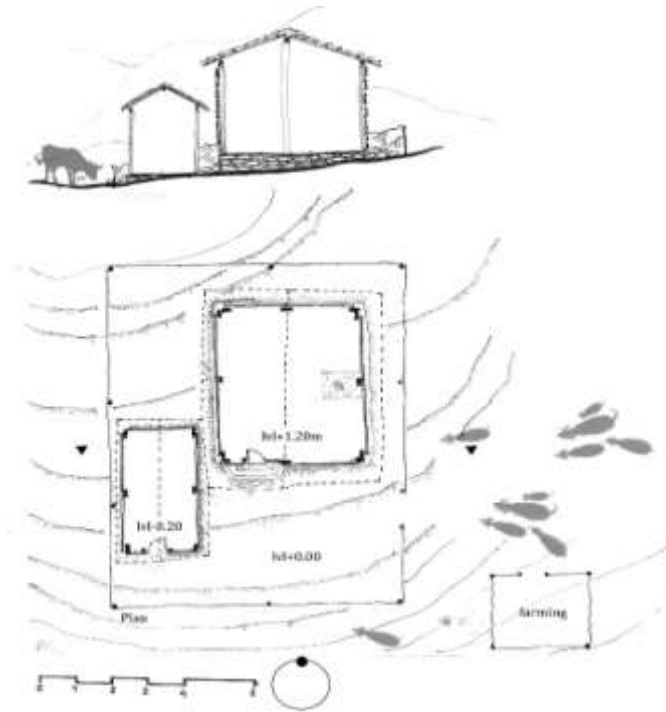


FIGURE 3 SHING CHUNG'S HOUSE MADE PUT OF STONE, BAMBOO AND WOOD IN LUBRANG.

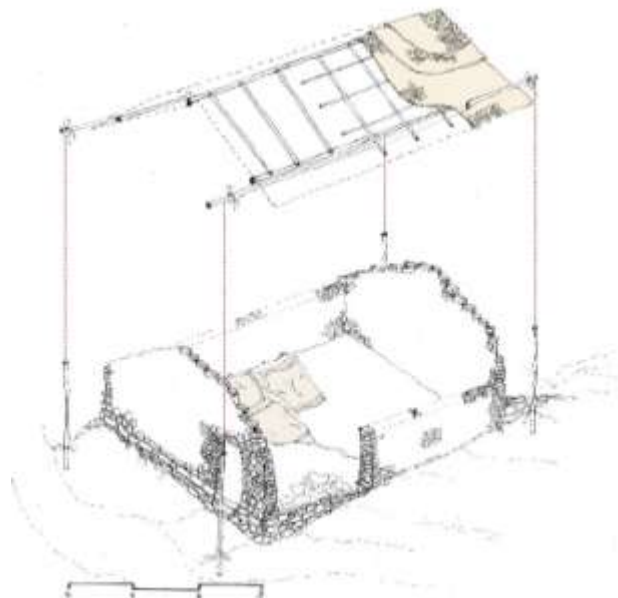


FIGURE 4 A HOUSE MADE UP OF STONE AND BAMBOO CARPET AS ROOF IN SENGE

SHARED DWELLINGS:

At some point/junction in the defined route of migration of each brokpa, decided by the brokpa community of a same village, intersects and at that places, brokpas likely to share the dwelling. The

date of movement and arrival at the shared dwelling of brokpa are pre-decided in the meeting at village beforehand. If there is change in the movement of one group of brokpa, still it won't affect the arrival date of another brokpa group at particular shared dwelling, as they usually keep a gap of week or two Between the arrival dates. The duration of their stay is hardly two to five days. Such dwellings can also be called transit camps across the same geography.

The nature of the dwelling is very temporal and so some houses are even made without foundation. Enclosures are made by stacking the stones of varying sizes or by the wooden planks. Thus, this system of sharing dwelling at higher altitude helps efficiently to the people of brokpa tribe.

They effectively share resources and effort.



FIGURE 5 SHARED DWELLING CONDITION BEFORE ONE BROKPA GROUPS ARRIVES



FIGURE 6 SHARED DWELLING MADE OUT OF WOODEN PLANKS

VARIATIONS IN DWELLINGS:

The patterns of dwelling, its similarity and the differences, as discussed in the above chapter, evolving simultaneously with the continuous changing atmosphere. Thus, Variations is found in the dwellings of brokpa and the reasons behind is the change in the

- Migratory route

- Resource's availability
- Climatic conditions
- Vegetation and landscapes

As an attitude increases, resources in terms of electricity source, food, social-network, transport services become difficult to find. But now, the nomads have started using alternate source for the energies, solar energy. But still they face such problems while migrating to the higher level. Making duration is more than the usability duration of dwelling thus, affects the built form

Migration is the feature of the brokpa community as their lives revolves around the yak and their products. Migrating is beneficial in high altitudes because of the utilization of the seasonally available alpine grasslands for grazing and also to shift back to the lower lands to avoid overgrazing. Hence, migration is the major factor of the change in the dwelling.

Climatic conditions at higher level is not much in the favor of human but nomadic pastoralist have to migrate to the higher altitudes for their livestock to forage during summers. So, in the harsh conditions, brokpas everyday duration of activity varies or might stop, like weaving thus, changes the house form. The migratory routes of the brokpas, from lower level to the higher, crosses, all three-vegetation zone- tropical, temperate and alpine zones. Thus, have to deal with the changing types of vegetation growth from lush green to bushy, bamboo to alpine areas.

Livestock dependency:

Nomads have a knowledge of their environment and great ability to handle the animals- a rare skill and art of rearing livestock. Yak is also used to carry loads while migrating. Yak can carry limited load on his back. Thus, brokpa have to decide what they need while moving and also, after reaching to a particular elevation. Brokpa have to keep in mind, at what altitude, what necessary resources they need to carry and what not to. The amount of load, yak can carry on his back, will affect the amount of resources, one can carry along. Also, there is certain pattern of loading and unloading of possessions on yaks back.

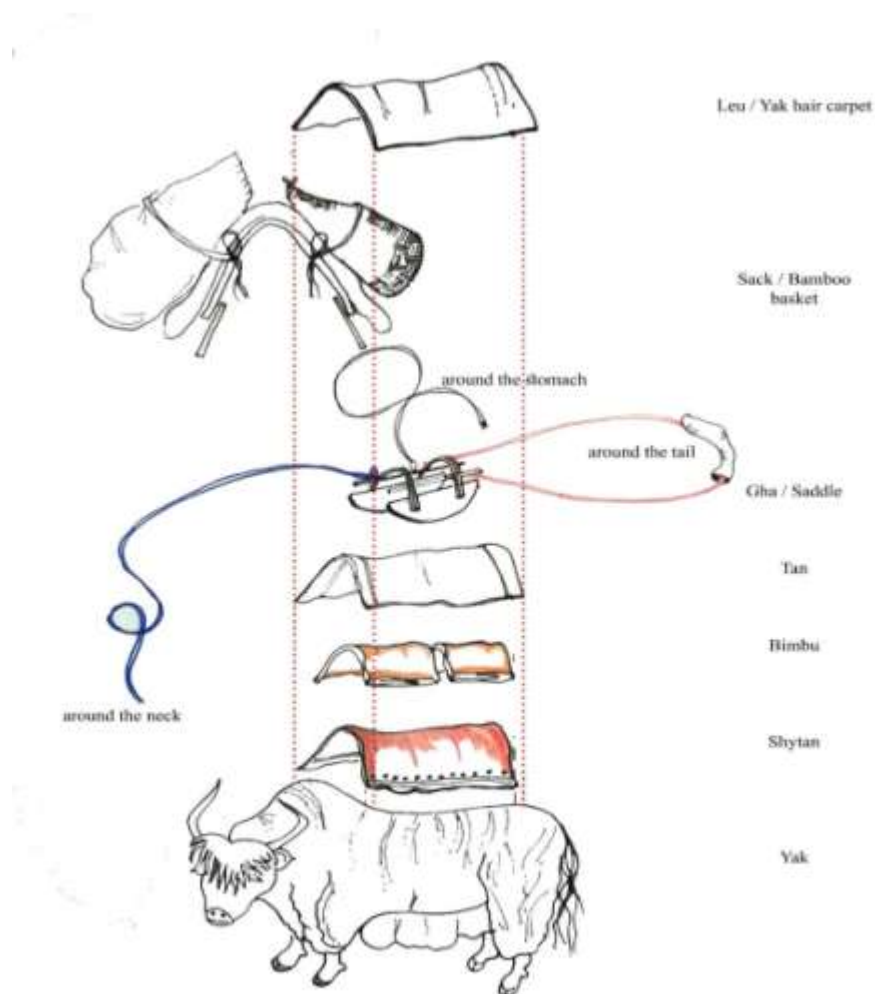


FIGURE 7 TRADITIONAL SEQUENCE OF LOADING AND UNLOADING OF POSSESSION ON YAKS BACK.

Conclusion:

Resources, climate and livestock have played an important role in evolution of tangible and intangible aspect of Nomadic Architecture. So, the multiple way of living pattern can be understood from the nomadic community, as they oscillate across the elevation in search of pasture land. Reasons behind the variation in pattern of dwellings are:

(a) Pastoralist lives in the nature, but still leaves a smallest footprint on the earth, which is the most productive and remarkable in the nature though. Brokpa along with their livestock travels from lower altitude to the higher altitude and back, within a year. They have their location marked across the hill as discussed above but, the resources fluctuate. Either the brokpa carry the important possession with them or use, whatever available at that particular elevation. Such factor is the reason of variation found in dwelling size of each group of brokpa across elevation.

(b) Another major point which affects the dwelling size is the number of members in the family. During migration, male brokpas are accompanied by the kids, wives and elder brokpas till they reach to the middle grazing ground. Later, only male brokpas or a couple continue on the migratory routes carrying out all the activities related to the yak husbandry. Thus, there is less need of space comparatively.

(c) The most important is the length of the stay at particular place which decides the degree of permanence of dwelling.

This all factors affects the sizes and volume of the Brokbang. Understanding the factors more through the example of shin chung Journey and his dwelling. (refer figure 8)

- Plan of each house is directly proportional to the resources and to the span of the inhabitation by the brokpa at particular elevation.
- The height of the dwelling also reduces as the altitude increases and resources decreases. This helps in more comfortable and compact spaces organization. which becomes requirement/need of the dwelling at such elevation.
- Moreover, the height and the width in Section of the house is dependent on the structure member used in the making it. Thus, it may vary accordingly.

These all factors affect the sizes and volume of the Brokbang (dwelling).

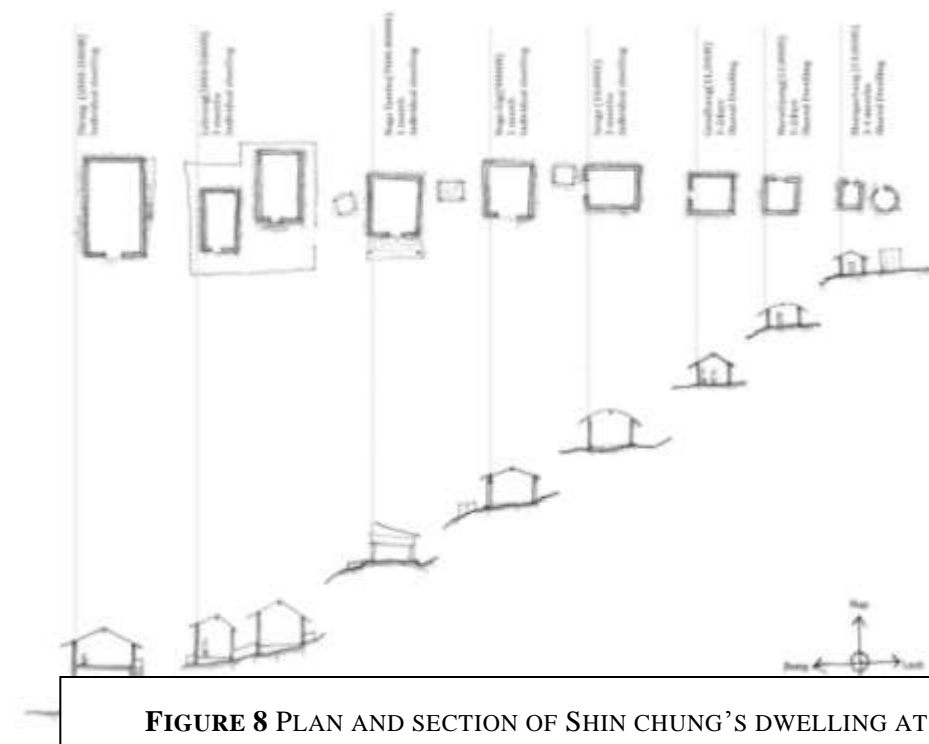


FIGURE 8 PLAN AND SECTION OF SHIN CHUNG'S DWELLING AT EACH ELEVATION.

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BROKEN FAMILY AND ENHANCEMENT OF OLD AGE HOMES IN MODERNISING INDIA

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Abstract: Since ancient time, our Indian culture is known for its long cherished tradition of **Unity in Diversity**. This unity in diversity can be in many forms such as various languages, races, religions, castes or ways of living, but its basic root can be found in the form of joint family. The joint family was considered as the symbol of Indian culture where our customs, traditions and other rituals were imparted to younger generation by grandparents. The old aged persons were considered as the pillar of family and were given highest respectable position in the family. But due to advent of modernization and materialism, the younger generation was forced to move out of the family in search of job. This led to the breakdown of our traditional joint family and nuclear family took birth in society. The breakdown of joint family brought many curses with itself. The old aged persons who were getting the highest respectable position in the family were compelled to live in the old age home. It is really an irony of our post-modern culture that in the evening phase of life, when someone needs special care and affection; at that time they have to search a space in old age home for their meaningful existence to uphold their needs, desires and values of life. In due course of human life the childhood and old age are very crucial where in former stage children depends on parents and on the later stage the situation is vice versa. Due to our present scenario of life, our old aged parents who were considered once as pious form of God are now treated as burdensome because they have lost their strength to work and earn. The main reason behind such a curse type of situation can be found in the race behind materialism where the children don't have time to look after their own parents and older ones are bound to face a life full of pain and agony. The old age homes can be a partial solution for these ill-fated old aged persons but if we really think to give them a life with honour and dignity during their twilight years, then we have to take out little time from the whole day and little space in home for them. Instead of considering them a liability we have to recognize them as our most valuable asset. The legal and governmental norms can be a reformative measure to give them a life with human rights but the pain and agony of separateness from nearer and dearer ones will always be there. They don't need our money or materialism but our love & affection with social care. This paper is an analysis of increasing trends of old age homes in our society, their causes and consequences on family and society.

Keywords: Unity, diversity, culture, nuclear family, human rights, old age homes.

Introduction: The process of socialization to transform a biological being into a social being starts by the love and affection of parents from the day the new born opens his eyes in this world. In due

course of time, the child comes in contact with other persons also like peers, teachers or colleague and the gradual process of learning of rights and duties takes place for the whole life. All the process of learning and understanding clearly mentions that the development of a good personality depends basically on love and harmony in our family. Our Indian society known for its ancient and well known tradition of joint family which teaches us the basic fundamental of love for younger ones by the elder and care for elder ones by young generation. With the advent of modernization in our society especially in the last few decades have seen many transformations like financial, personal and ultimately societal. All these changes have a clear impact on our life style and younger generation has got its wings to realize their dreams in better manner as compared to earlier time.

It is very much clear that modernization and transformation of our society has brought new arenas for our younger generation but at the same time it has brought the causes liable for disintegration of our family. The lovely and healthy atmosphere of our family was taken over by compromises and adjustments. One of the bitterest results of such compromises and adjustments came in the form of separation between family members and advent of old age home. The concept of old age homes have changed the life patterns of elders. It is an irony that in the blind race of materialism the young children don't have sufficient time and space for their own parents and these ill-fated parents are forced to lead their life in loneliness with pain and agony in old age homes. Just few decades back the concept of joint family or extended family was the symbol of our Indian culture when family consist not only elders with children but also brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, grandparents and other relatives also. Their social bonding was witnessed in the form of helping together in ever occasions, be it happy event of marriage and birth of new born or in the sorrowful event such as death of someone.

So, we can say that the social fabric was very well knitted and the elder ones were given their due respect and they had confidence that their family members will take care of them in their twilight years. But with the advent of modernization and search of better jobs in cities or foreign countries by the younger generation, our old family system saw a radical transformation and joint family system was replaced by the nuclear family. This change was a severe setback for the older generation as they are forced to live a life of hardship and separation from their loving ones. In such a situation, the concept of old age home was the only solution for them as they cannot support themselves and their children don't have time for them. This painful situation where one has to leave a place where his sentiments, comforts, family holding are there and has to survive in a totally new environment is really not explainable.

The study on the genesis of old age homes and problems faced by older generation concludes that there are many situations in the family which forces them to get apart from their children and bound to live in old age homes. Few elders accept their faith and adjust with the situation but there are also others who start grumbling and sulking by their exposure to such circumstances. It differs from family to family but they can be grouped in mainly four parts which are appended below:

(i) **Separate living in the same city:** The elders live in separate house with children living at different place in the city considering the education of children and proximity to places of work.

In such a situation, the family members visit them once or in case of any health related issue.

(ii) **Separate living in different city:** In this type of situation, children live in different city for employment and they visit their elder ones occasionally or in emergencies of health.

(iii) **Children living in foreign countries:** Here, the children live in foreign countries for jobs or higher education with their family. They visit their elders once in two or three years and therefore such a situation causes health related and emotional insecurity.

(iv) **Living in old age homes with or without spouse:** Here, the elders are completely left by their children and they are forced to live either with spouse or alone in an environment of financial, health and emotional insecurity.

Objective of the study:

- (01.) To identify the reasons behind the genesis of old age homes in modernizing India.
- (02.) To assess the reasons behind the clash of older and younger generation and leaving of parents in old age homes.
- (03.) To assess the impact of old age homes on social and mental status of destitute parents.
- (04.) To identify the reformative measures by Government and various NGOs to upgrade the life of destitute parents.

Sources of Data:

Both Primary as well as Secondary data will be used.

Primary data will be conducted from Questionnaire and Case Study.

Secondary data will be conducted from books, research books, journals, e- journals, e- libraries, newspapers, magazines and Census survey Report.

Reasons for the genesis of old age home in modernizing society: With the passage of time, when we boost up ourselves by saying that our science and technology has progressed so much that the whole world has now become a global village and even the space is also not so far from us. It is really a fact of time that modernity has given us many things of materialism and comfort of life, but at the same time it has taken away the love, affection and warmth of relationship from all of us. The degradation of warmth in our relationship has reached to such a level that we don't have time or space even for our own parents. The situation is getting worse day by day and definitely an urgent solution is required in order to meet such problems in our society. Earlier, we thought that such problems are present only in advanced countries of western hemisphere, but its ugly face has not left our country also where it was our tradition that parents were considered as the form of almighty.

The process of industrialisation and westernization which was considered as the blessing of technology for us has shown its ugly face as the main reason behind the breakup of joint family system and degradation of our moral values. The worst effect of such a scenario was seen the life of elderly persons who were forced to live alone or in old age homes either willingly or unwillingly and their lives become miserable. In the evening phase of life, when the aged persons are in the dire need of physical, moral, financial and emotional support from their children, but these children who being grossly involved in the pursuit of materialistic race of career issues and love affairs are unable to pay any attention towards the social and emotional requirements of parents. A transformation from the most important member of the family to an unwanted member of family and society

overtakes the older people. Other members of family also make an attitude towards the aged marked by contempt, apathy, disregard and insults.

The attitude towards the elder ones become such like that many times he is considered as mentally deranged and even his logical views are given no attention by his own sons and daughters. Even the existence of such elderly are considered as immaterial for other members. During the partition of ancestral property the parents if alive are also portioned as their children are not ready to take the responsibility of both of them alone. The condition is worse in case of death of one person, and then the life of other one becomes pathetic. The reason behind such a situation can be cited as the incapability of older ones to earn sufficient money and therefore, their life becomes a burdensome affair for them and their family members. The younger generation just forgets that whatever luxuries or amenities they are enjoying in their life have been earned by the hard work of their parents whom they don't care and neglect. The solution of such a social fabric breaking situation needs a dire urgency and if we really think of its solution, then just a thorough change in our attitude and ways of life is required.

In this regard, many efforts are being made by various NGOs and government to make the life of destitute parents easy by developing old age homes in various cities of India. It is very tough for elderly to leave all their memories and get shifted to old age homes, but living a life of burden and tolerating insult by their own family members is more painful than to shift in old age homes. The main reasons for taking the painful decision of moving to old age homes by elderly people are appended below:

- (a) The failure of realization of duties and responsibilities by younger ones towards their parents and thinking that their parents are interfering in their personal and professional lives creates a situation of clash between them. The ugly face of this clash eventually realizes older parents to leave their own house and get shifted somewhere else especially old age homes.
- (b) Then, one more common cause of departure of old age persons to leave is ego clashing between mother in law and daughter in law.
- (c) The blind race behind materialism and search of better jobs led a loss of patience in children and they can't tolerate the interference of parents. Ultimately, the worse situation comes in the form of leaving of parents.

In their new residence it is a new experience of living their remaining part of life, where all destitute older ones meet and share their sorrow and happiness. But, this is not the right solution for these ill-fated parents and a transformation of attitude is required in the younger generation. They should understand and realize their responsibility towards their parents who don't need their money but little social and emotional attention and small space in the heart of their children. I think this is not a big demand for younger generation.

Impact of Old Age Homes on social and mental status of destitute parents: It is often seen that old destitute adults go to old age homes in the search of security and survival in their last innings of life. The life in old age homes may be of loneliness but at the same time this life is full of independence and self-respect and is far better than their earlier life full of physical abuse, neglect and disrespect from their own children. Initially they may face problems of adjustment, as the new environment is full of tight schedule, nearly total separation from family, frequent deaths and ailments of fellow older members in the institution. The feeling of neglected and not loved develops

many mental health related issues in them. Therefore in order to promote a meaningful and purposive life in old aged persons, there is a holistic requirement of promoting their social, mental, spiritual, financial and physical needs. The old age homes have their own advantages and own disadvantages for older ones.

Advantages of old age homes:

(01.) The biggest advantage of old age homes is that it gives constant company of same age persons which is not possible elsewhere. The feeling of loneliness and abandonment causes stress, depression and many health related problems. Such problems find their effective solution in old age homes especially for those who have lost their spouses.

(02.) During old age, people often lose motor functions and even day to day activities become very difficult for them. In such cases, a dedicated caregiver and association remains available all the time in these old age homes for their help.

(03.) As the old age is very often witnessed by medical emergencies, so in such institutions doctors and emergency services are available 24x7.

(04.) Senior citizens are vulnerable to safety issues, so the old age homes are very safe places to give them safety from intruders and anti-social elements and enable them to lead a safe and secure life.

Disadvantages of old age homes:

(01.) In many old age homes the services given to aged persons depend on the level of pensions and money given by their family. It is a very big challenge for poor aged persons to get the same facility in comparison to their richer counterpart.

(02.) Living in old age homes is very challenging because of community living and absence of privacy. In addition many choices including food are very limited and living is according to schedule of institution.

(03.) The life in old age home is mostly away from their relatives, children and grandchildren. So many emotional problems like depression and stress develops in old aged persons who are bound to live there.

So, from the above points of advantages and disadvantages, it is very much evident that old age homes are certainly a boon for few older persons who are living there either willingly or due to any compulsion. They are living a life of pride and honour which is certainly better than life in their family which was full of insult and ignorance. But, there is no substitute for a full and happy life at home. There may be many health and recreational facilities in old age homes but they will not be at the par with the happiness and satisfaction with own children, grandchildren and relatives. Therefore, little change in attitude of younger generation and little help from government and NGOs can definitely give an effective solution. Love and affection from own family members and elder care plans which include help from geriatric care managers can make the remaining life of older ones more cheerful and meaningful.

Policies and schemes of Government for older persons: In order to promote health, well-being and independence of senior citizens around the country our government has launched many schemes and policies, so that their life may become more comfortable and meaningful. In the year 1999, the central government launched **National Policy for Older**

Persons with the aim of promoting their health and welfare. The policy encourages family members to take care of their older members. Under this policy, the family care is supplemented by volunteers and NGOs so that creation of better health facilities and awareness can be provided and older people may develop a feeling of independence. In addition, some other policies launched by the government which is meant to get the destitute older persons on the path of a better, peaceful and financially strong life are appended below:

(01.) **The Maintenance of Parents and Senior Citizens Bill:** The bill has provisions for the maintenance of parents, constructing old age homes providing medical and security facilities to the older persons.

(02.) **The Integrated Programme for Older Persons:** According to this scheme, around 90% financial assistance is given to NGOs for welfare activities of older people such as maintaining of old age homes, day care centres and mobile Medicare centres etc.

(03.) **Scheme of Assistance to Panchayati Raj Institutions:** In this scheme, government gives one time construction grant to voluntary Organisations and self-help groups for constructing old age homes and multi service centres for older people.

(04.) **Central Government Health Scheme:** This scheme helps the pensioners of central government by providing them medicines for chronic ailments for three consecutive months.

(05.) **The National Mental Health Programme:** This programme by government aims to help senior citizens suffering from depression and many mental disorders like Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease or any other psycho geriatric disorders.

Conclusion: So, it is really a matter of concern that with day by day advancement in materialism outlook in life, we have forgotten our moral responsibility towards our elders and especially those who need our help in their last phase of life. It is now the dire need of hour to take care of older adults with special focus on their social, mental well-being and security related issues. It is true that life has become faster today and everyone is in race towards getting many things in shortest time, but our relations and ethics comes on top priority if we consider ourselves as the human being. Therefore we have to learn from our older adults that with fulfilling the necessities of their next generation, they cared and respected their parents. Now-a-days many millionaires are forced to live alone at home without the support of their family members, as they don't have time for their own parents and are busy with their life. The concept of old age homes was from western hemisphere but with the industrialisation and enhancement of nuclear family, the old age homes are increasing very fast. The old age homes with some government reformative measures are trying their best to uphold the needs, desires and values of older adults. They are making an effort to provide the older adults a life which is more meaningful and satisfying. But there is one bitter fact that residing in old age homes is very challenging and stressful and the world's best comforts cannot match with the love and affection of children and grandchildren in their own family. The much needed love and care of loved ones which is the only requirement during the twilight years of older adults is not possible by outsiders. It is very unpleasant situation for anyone to get separated from own family either willingly or unwillingly. The daily needs can be fulfilled from old age homes but providing love of their own family members is not possible in any corner of the world. The reason may be breaking of joint family or race behind materialism but we can avoid such type of situation where

we have to leave our older adults in old age homes. The feeling of getting neglected and insulted by the younger generation is worse than death. So, in order to preserve our old tradition where everyone was living with happiness and intimacy we have to change our vision and outlook, so that the curse of getting separated and living in old age homes can be avoided. The bond of family love and warmth of affection is our ancient tradition and we have to maintain it in true letter and spirit, so that our next generation can learn from us and our tomorrow can be made safe.

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TERRORISM: A THREAT TO INDIA'S INTERNAL SECURITY

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Abstract: This research paper analyse the terrorism threats as being attack on unity and democracy by enemy in different forms with different political objectives. The faceless enemy sometimes adopt proxy war techniques with Mao's doctrine –POWER FLOWS FROM A BARREL OF GUN or Gen.Zia 's operation TOPAK with Jehadi flavor or Libersaunam concept (Greater Bangladesh). A Soft democracy India faces a number of internal security challenges from cross border terrorism and insurgent left wing extremism spreading in red corridor area. The internal security challenges are to be managed with comprehensive security proactive approach with multi-pronged strategy to neutralise faceless enemy. The research suggests our civilised society has to live with reality that," The clash of intolerance in society/ culture/religion/region will always be political motives of disgruntles unsatisfied humans with increased frustration and further converting their emotion as aggression on FA theory to be danger for civilised society as suicidal fidayeen terrorist as non-state actors in state or interstate political affairs. How important a terrorist the terror sponsor state calls it freedom fighter /a defender against oppression – ac IC 814 hijacker **Masood Azhar** gets safe heaven in Pakistan and political shield from China on prosecution by United Nations Security Councils branding him international terrorist. Our nation India has to wage war against Terrorism with Zero tolerance and seeking international co-operation, with adopting domestic military and non- military measures.

Introduction: Terrorism has become grave threat to India's internal security. In post- Cold war Era, International terrorism has become a means of imposing its policy by other means, especially an agenda of rogue nations. The security scenario is degrading due to Pakistan cross border terrorism in Jammu Kashmir and extending Jihadi terrorism in whole of India's main heartland. At present internal security of our nation face serious threat from terrorism in different forms of terrorism as separatism/ fundamentalist terrorism in Kashmir, Left Wing Extremism- in as Naxalism spreading terrorism in area of red corridor (Maoist violence- red terror zone and Insurgency in North East region of India. The problem of terrorism and its implication on a nation's security can be rationally viewed in light of definition of terrorism.

As **Yanah Alexander** has defined, “The use or threat of violence against random or civilian targets in order to intimidate or create generalized pervasive fear for the purpose of achieving political goals.”¹ In fact terrorism is a global phenomenon which is easy to identify but complex to define. The U.S. department has defined Terrorism as “Premeditated”, politically motivated violence perpetrated against non-combatant targets by sub national groups or clandestine agents usually intended to influence an audience.² Terrorism is defined by US Federal Bureau of Investigation (defined FBI) differently as “The use of serious violence against person or property, or coerce a government, the public or any section of the public in order to promote political, social or ideological objectives.”³ Again in 1990 United States department of Defence described terrorism the unlawful use of, or threatened use of, force or violence against individuals or property to coerce and immediate governments or societies, often to achieve political, religious or ideological objectives.⁴

To clear terrorism, Prof. Conor Gearty's defined “Violence is unequivocally terrorist when it is politically motivated and carried out by substrate groups when it when its victims are chosen at random, and when the purpose behind the violence is to communicate a message to a wide audience.”⁵ Thus terrorism is the deliberate use of violence, or threat of its use, against innocent people, with the aim of intimidating them, or other people, drawing them into a course of action they otherwise would not follow. In most of case terrorist in is an act of violence against civilians by non-state actors to attain political goals. Terrorism is usually denoted when acquire other dimensions- Terrorism involves the use of violence by an Organisation other than a nation other than a national government to intimidate or frighten a target audience. In general terrorism two broad purposes, to gain supporters and to coerce opponents.⁶ In Jammu Kashmir terrorism tool scenes working with two broad purpose in valley and heartland of Kashmir. In literal sense, the world terrorism is derived from the Latin “Terrere” to frighten, terrify, deter, or scar away. Thus terrorism act terrifies for political purpose again for extreme fear. A number of terrorism attacks in Kashmir and in Indian heartland elsewhere, the gravity of attack on India's Parliament in December 2001, Mumbai attack 26 Nov 2008, serial blast in Mumbai in 1993, Pune, Delhi are self-explanatory. Pakistan's support to terrorism and Muslim fundamentalism is clear tools of grabbing Kashmir from India, while pursuing Kashmir as core issue in international diplomacy.

Kashmir Issue: Pakistan started a proxy war since 1989 in Jammu & Kashmir as Pakistan has not been able to achieve its objective through wars with India. Pakistan's strategy of indirect approach to “bleed India by thousand cuts” suits proxy war to its evil designs of bleeding Indians by terror tool on the name of 'Jihad' Pakistan has been able to create a little pro Pakistan base in Kashmir by exploiting regional and religious differences. Pakistan's efforts to destabilise the situation in Jammu & Kashmir became favourable when our own political mismanagement provided it with an opportunity to intervene, as in 1965 and again in 1989. Pakistan intends to divide the Kashmir Polity on Communal lines; it is carrying out demographic aggression, creating displacement of Kashmiri Hindus. Pakistan cannot win over India in a Conventional war but it has aim to redraw the Kashmir map of India on religious grounds by separating Kashmir from India.

Cross Border Terrorism: In Kashmir today it is not indigenous terrorism, but in reality undeclared incremental invasion from across the border. Pakistan looks upon terrorism as a political tool to frustrate India's aspirations of emerging as a major regional power. Pakistan adopted strategy of terrorism from 1985 onwards in Kashmir. It is evident that Pakistan has launched well planned

surrogate operations with for reaching political and strategic aim. Taking advantage of a few alienated section of population in J. & K. Pakistan has been sponsoring and supporting terrorist and insurgent movement in this state. Pakistan has been able to successfully manipulate anti-national elements in this state to use lethal force both on the moral and physical plane.⁷ President Zia-ul Haq's book "Operation Topak" Clearly depicts evil design of terrorism, how it shall work in Jammu and Kashmir to disintegrate from India.⁸ In Jammu and Kashmir nearly 35000 citizens (including 5101 security forces members) were killed by terrorist wef. 1990 to 2000. The Jammu & Kashmir Liberation front (JKLF)] Hijbul Mujahidin, Harkat-ul-Ansar (HUA), Lashkar-e-Taiba (LET) are the major terrorist groups beside many smaller factions also form part of terrorism network. The Hawala route is used by Pakistani intelligence agency ISI and several other fundamentalist outfits based in Organisation of Islamic countries (OIC) to send money to terrorist groups in J.& K.

Jihad as an Instrument of Pakistan's Foreign Policy: The Islamic fundamentalists are increasing in Pakistan and Afghanistan in the last two decades aimed to extend the Islamic frontiers from Kashmir to Chechenia. Secular nation India is one of their main target. United Jehadi council and ISI of Pakistan are involved in the planning and executing of Proxy war in this regions. Between Pakistan and Afghanistan about three million men have been trained and indoctrinated to fight Jihad (hot war) against India and Russia who are supposed to be oppressing the Muslims of their countries.

The Pakistani Jehadi elements are instigating holy war under the concept of Dar-ul-Harb which means an area of confrontation (not war) has now been expanded by Jehadi elements to include creeping invasions and proxy wars. The Pakistani leaders and Islamic fundamentalist groups are exploiting the name of Islam and jihad as an instrument to facilitate extending of power and influence over India. The motive is to achieve political goal and economic gain by violence, pressure religious men to include and Jihad as a hidden and pious black mail. The Jehadi groups are using terrorism, subversion, deceit and treachery as main weapons. Pakistan has been using 'Jihad' as a tool of foreign policy to justify virus of terrorism, this lethal violence could weaken Indian integration and its secular fabric on the base of fundamentalist theory.

Datasheet- India Yearly Fatalities

Data View							
Sl. No.	Year	Incidents of Killing	Civilian	Security Force	Terrorist/Insurgent/Extr emist	Not Specified	Total
1.	2014	523	400	166	441	4	1011
2.	2015	435	174	152	398	3	727
3.	2016	491	204	176	525	0	905
4.	2017	442	204	172	435	1	812
5.	2018	474	215	183	539	0	937
6.	2019	80	28	59	97	0	184
	Total	2445	1225	908	2435	8	4576

Date till, March 25, 2019 Source- South Asian Terrorism Portal

Table No.1

The core reality is internal security scenario is still considered as in traditional manner of viewing as an ordinary phenomena of law and order. The growing problems of internal security came to be addressed as a security policy issues in India only in the 1980's. The multipronged threats to the

internal security in the contemporary milieu are many and dynamic. The significant threats are appended below:

- (i) Secessionist- Jammu & Kashmir, North East States.
- (ii) Parochial -Demographic
- (iii) Religious- Jehadi-communal
- (iv) Revolutionary- Naxalism, left wing Extremism (LWE).

The picture of internal security threats can be visualized by analyzing three danger zones, first LWE (Naxalism), second-North East insurgency, Third danger-Terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir and spill over in the whole nation. The statement clears the fog. In all three danger zone terrorism is being used to fight was against India's unity and sovereignty. "It would not be an exaggeration to say that the problem of naxalism is the single biggest internal security challenge ever faced by our country." Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, 13 April, 2006.¹⁰ Present LWE movement in India began at Naxalbari movement, maoist violence, tribal struggle, demographic issue but, now it is "Waging war against Govt.of India" The LWE movement is intended on philosophy of change by Armed Violent Revolution." by overthrowing the semi- colonial, semi-feudal system under neo-colonial form of indirect rule."

Datasheet- Maoist Insurgency (Yearly Fatalities)

Data View							
Sl. No.	Year	Incidents of Killing	Civilian	Security Force	Terrorist/Insurgent/Extremist	Not Specified	Total
1.	2014	185	127	97	121	4	249
2.	2015	170	89	56	110	0	255
3.	2016	262	122	60	250	0	432
4.	2017	199	109	76	150	0	335
5.	2018	217	108	73	231	0	412
6.	2019	36	19	2	41	0	62
	Total	1069	574	364	903	4	1845

Date till, March25, 2019 Source- South Asian Terrorism Portal

Table No.02

The red corridor area with red pockets of LWE violence is growing day by day. The red corridor covers red pocket of influence in 223 districts in 20 states (at large in nearly 2000 police stations) the fact was acknowledged in police conference on 14 Sept. 2009 by P.Chidambaram Home Minister.¹² Chief Minister conference & Home Minister stated greater violence in 90 district of 13 states (at large in nearly 400 police stations).¹³ The LWE problem is multidimensional, media has highlighted its ill effect "Be careful otherwise India will become NEPAL." North East states have become victim of ethnic conflict. Violence sustaining on identity crises, feeling of alienation, ethnic politics, change of demography due to illegal migration from Bangladesh. N.E. insurgents are using terror tactics and many of them are also involve in extortion corruption, drug running, arms trafficking.

Datasheet- Insurgency North East Yearly Fatalities

Sl. No.	Year	Incidents of Killing	Civilian	Security Force	Terrorist/Insurgent/Extremist	Not Specified	Total
1.	2014	244	243	22	204	0	469
2.	2015	175	63	49	163	3	278

3.	2016	107	63	20	85	0	168
4.	2017	73	35	13	58	1	107
5.	2018	52	18	15	38	0	71
6.	2019	2	0	0	1	0	1
	Total	653	422	119	549	4	1094

Date till, March25, 2019 Source- South Asian Terrorism Portal

Table 3

Internal security situation in country is in moderate, condition with realistic assessment. The assessment vision is Cristal clear with alarming fact that our nation has a state Jammu Kashmir, which can be classified as Dangerous Zone No.1 suffering from cross border terrorism as proxy war and insurgent fury of misguided youth marching towards fundamentalist (secessionist) road of JKLF & Pak conspiracy to destabilise Indian region. The J&K has witnessed violence / terror game abetted by Pak ISI, the phenomena became usual violence/terrorist attacks, agitations turning violent and security forces being attacked. When security force keep their reaction low, instigated by attack on security forces, stone pelting by a section of youth, ambushing them to kill.

The kind of reward the warrior of security forces get to maintain law and order in J&K at peril of their life, the result is somehow Jammu & Kashmir affairs are being managed by defence forces with great valour. Within last two decades more than 13,500 civilians and 4730 security forces (SF) personal have been killed in terrorist attacks. The Pulwama attack on C.R.P.F. convoy by **Jaish e Mohammad(JeM) fidayin** on 14 Feb 2019 and resultant 40 soldiers were killed ,this added salt to ongoing unrest small attacks , and Pathankot Terrorist attacks on 02 Jan 2016, resulted in by surgical strike across LOC in Balakot and other terrorist camps on Pakistani occupied area of Kashmir by Indian Air Force air power-Miraz 2000 bombing on enemy terrorist .conducted by Indian Army on This was a step ahead of a surgical strike on 29 Sept,2016 to avenge terrorist attack on air force station Pathankot conducted by Indian Army. .The statistical detail since 2014 is appended below.

Datasheet- Terrorism in Jammu Kashmir Yearly Fatalities							
Sl. No.	Year	Incidents of Killing	Civilian	Security Force	Terrorist/Insurgent/Extremist	Not Specified	Total
1.	2014	91	28	47	114	0	189
2.	2015	86	19	41	115	0	175
3.	2016	112	14	88	165	0	267
4.	2017	163	54	83	220	0	357
5.	2018	204	86	95	270	0	451
6.	2019	42	9	57	55	0	121

	Total	698	210	411	939	0	1560
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Date till, March 25, 2019

Source- South Asian Terrorism Portal

Table No. 04

The efforts to combat with terrorism & governance factor has relatively Improved situation, it can be termed as perceptible improvement however anti national elements have collaborated with Jehadi Islamic terrorist to spread terrorist range in sensitive regions of our nation. Terrorist attacks in India's heartland have become common incident from 1980 terrorism from Punjab spread like a virus of fundamentalist design. Khalistan and gradually terrorism spreaded in other parts of India. The terrorist attack of 12 Mar-1993 bombing J & K legislative assembly and 13 Dec 1993 parliament attacks are turning point of terrorist modus operandi asymmetrical challenge of urban terrorism began on nerve centres of India with series of such attacks. Here a sad commentary looking back on Dec. 9, 2004, posterity will remember it was the day when India delivered a severe blow to its own effort to combat terrorism. It would go down in history as the day on which the Rajya Sabha repealed the prevention of Terrorism Act. (POTA) and which had actually become the country's principal legislative weapon against its fight against a menace that had the reason of misuse claimed over 60,000 lives during the past two decade. The reason cited for repealing POTA; wide spread leveling of allegations of misuse. Though 26 -29 November 2008, Mumbai attack by **Lashker –e- Taieba**, an Islamic terrorist Organisation based in Pakistan, carried out a series of 12 coordinated bombing and shooting attacks resultant death of 166 innocent citizen. The realistic analysis of strategic internal security environment shall provide right input for rethinking of counter plan to neutralize emerging challenges to internal security.

On October 22, 2010, the Prime Minister in his address to the National Defence College - is reported to have said that "**we have to modernize our defence doctrines to respond to new and non-traditional threats to our national security**". The concept of national security is to be approached/ understood within a wider strategic, economic and social matrix. The vital point he emphasized "defence capabilities buttress the ability of a state to defend itself against armed aggression or insurgency. They act as deterrence to the use of force by others."¹⁴ The few imperatives to frame psychological base in dealing challenges of internal security is "first learn to live with it".

One of the depressing lessons from the history of terrorism is that it is always likely to be with us". Islamic jihad is with pan Islamic agenda, it is well illustrated in Buchan's 1916 novel Green mantle explains dangers of Islamic jihad. "Islam is a fighting creed and the mullah still stands in the pulpit with the Koran in one hand and drawn sword in the other"¹⁵ In above contention of terrorism spreading in India in different forms, Islamic jehadi terrorism, left wing extremism and insurgency, the best pragmatic approach is containment of terrorism fits better with the learn to live with its response and could be pursued with political military and non-military approach i.e. intercommunity peace initiative to ensure security and tranquility in nation. The challenges of internal security is multi-dimensional, our nation has to evolve grand strategy. The security forces strength numbers should be enhanced with proper counter insurgency training and vital "political-military command and control execution in insurgent affected zone as to address the core physical and demographic spread of the problem. The internal security in wider spectrum of federal constitution demand from state's law enforcement agencies work impartially for prevention and

control of inter-group conflict/violence. Mass educational campaign in communally sensitive area's for tolerance, peace and justice shall be part of education tool in internal security.

Our nation has to ward off demographic threat in north eastern states of India, as Bangladesh is launching 'Operation Pin Code' in line with Pakistani evil plan launched in 1988 'Operation Topac'. The figure of Bangladeshi illegal resident in India is about 1.5 to 1.8 Crores. With the Talibani jehadi Islamic agenda Greater Bangladesh is a factor in internal security/tranquillity. The Government of India has to address north east insurgency with illegal migrant Bangladeshi nexus.¹⁶ A series of bomb attacks by terrorist groups are part of conspiracy. We lost a Prime Minister, an ex-prime minister and not less than 50,000 very valuable innocent lives to the acts of terror.

Our nation believes in "Ahimsa Parmo Dharma" but Mahabharat War was fought to end Adharma. In present time our nation has to fight a war against terrorism with scientific approach and adopting firm political principles i.e.

- (i) Prosecute terrorists to justice for their terror acts.
 - (ii) Show no mercy with antinational terrorists. Make no concessions and strike no deals. Nov 2008. Mumbai storming operation was praise worthy.
 - (iii) Criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons, or particular person for political purposes are in any circumstances unjustifiable, whatever the considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other that may be invoked to justify them. (UN Security Council Resolution on Sept. 28, 2001)
 - (iv) The Government of India has to evolve a National Security strategy to safeguard its security. The parliament and government has to build national consensus.
 - (v) There is dire need for effective internal security agency to co- ordinate central and state various security intelligence wings to achieve synergy in counter terror action and result.
 - (vi) All political parties have to deal terrorism and insurgency - internal security threats above their vested political interest as national interest.

Every Indian citizen has to fight as warrior against anti-national elements to safeguard our nation to ward of insecurity. The humanity was shocked with Pulwama (Kashmir) Jehadi attack on C.R.P.F. consequent of loss of 40 C.R.P.F. soldiers by Fidayeen attackers on C.R.P.F. convoy bus on 14 February 2019. Kashmir internal security situation is equally bad though armed force & paramilitary is maintaining law & order in Kashmir. In Jammu & Kashmir stone pelting and firing numbers of violent incidents-blast, gunfight and killing in Kashmir valley and in India's heart land is at increase by terrorist sleeper cells. A terrorism scenario in Punjab can be reviewed and cited, "In 15 years (1978-1993) long terrorist violence in the Punjab has consumed 21,469 lives before the Khalistan movement was comprehensively defeated K.P.S. Gill and his Punjab police in 1993.⁹ A victory as in Punjab is a good example how it was contained after "Golden Temple" operation against Khalistan fundamentalist force with local population support.

India suffers a more dangerous mode of warfare which threaten to destabilize, damage Indian state, terrorism tool used by anti-national non state actors terrorist groups and insurgents that is Proxy War challenges (fourth generation warfare).

India has to act more firmly in border security & border management, internal security grid guard, civilian security, aviation security, public participation in security affairs, terrorism in Jammu Kashmir & Maoist violence in LWE areas and Insurgency in North East India's region as counter pro-active measures. Legislation (Modified Unlawful activities prevention act), cordon & search operations, targeted killing of terrorist leader's & terrorist. The deciding time has come now with changed typology- Our nation should declare war against Terrorism in Jammu Kashmir and Insurgents in North East India's regions.

By adopting offensive measures along with available defensive measures, the aggressive architecture of strategy shall focus 'kill the killers' by using all means available with state security mechanism, including use of air power- air strike (interdiction), restriction on movement of populations, deportation, razing and sealing of house/ hideout/ guerrilla safe bases, artillery fire, naval and airborne operations. The deterrent laws to inflict harsh punishment should be awarded to terrorist waging war against Govt. of India & its People.

The typology of counter terrorism strategy shall address the core causes of Terrorism: structural or root causes, at least & very important psychological causes of terrorism. The rational choice theory suggests the deterrence shall act as a prime factor to guide the counter strategy in Jammu Kashmir, Left Wing Extremism affected Red Corridor and in North East region of India. The counter strategy shall put on thrust for following mechanism exclusively dedicated in reference of terrorism in Jammu Kashmir & Maoist violence in LWE areas and Insurgency in North East India's region: -

- (i) Maintenance of a dedicated intelligence network to evaluate information gathered by other intelligence sources for process.
- (ii) Development of pre-emptive control on political activity in dealing with terrorist attacks.
- (iii) Development of media management strategy in time of crisis.
- (iv) Evolving a proactive national policy to give a clear direction to them in order to establish balance in demographic factor.
- (v) Proper checking of foreign funding to terrorist including from domestic sources.
- (vi) Use of propaganda in national & International news media against terrorist/ insurgents group & sponsor state i.e. Pakistan & its link with ISI and other enemy nation clandestine support.
- (vii) Diplomatic support is an important component of finding solution Demographic factor of North East insurgency (Assam).
- (viii) Reorganization/ Modern training armaments to security forces. Effective border management is need to hour.
- (ix) India needs to adopt a policy that includes eliminating the causes of militancy.
- (x) Development & good governance shall be powerful instrument in redressal of grievances.
- (xi) National consensus & local popular support to deal with terrorism in Jammu Kashmir & North East insurgency (Assam) is critically required.

Preparing priority in execution of counter strategy:

The following are the vital strategies to

neutralize terrorism, Maoism & North-East insurgency.

- (i) Prepare a list of groups indulging in violent activities.
- (ii) Increase the reward for exit and decreasing the incentives for joining insurgent groups.

- (iii) Reduce the incentive of sympathizers by redressal of grievances.
- (iv) Utilize propaganda – misinformation about terrorist's / insurgents acts & plans.
- (v) Infiltrating in to the insurgents groups & showing dissension among its members.
- (vi) The suggested strategies to neutralize the psychological causes of Terrorism, Maoism & Insurgency in India's Region.
- (vii) The constructive effort of media & scholars to reduce the fear and anxiety of public.
- (viii) Popularize the methods of curbing terrorism by state.
- (ix) Bring out facts of failure of negotiation with terrorist & put blame on terrorist's non conciliatory attitude.
- (x) Ensure people's participation in controlling and curbing Terrorism, Maoism & Insurgency in India.
- (xi) **"Vote Bank"** politics should be discouraged by consistent public writings and propaganda against it.
- (xii) Monitoring of Jammu and Kashmir and North East constituency list by a special body constituted by the Election Commission of India.
- (xiii) Effective outline of politicians in Jammu and Kashmir and North East areas to investigate corruption in political processes. The role of Naxalites is to be scanned regarding Levy, extortion and criminal offences.
- (xiv) On the basis of census data analysis, election pattern and voter's vigilant media coverage increases in Jammu and Kashmir, LWE affected state districts, and the North East region of India (**particularly Assam**).

Terrorism, Maoism & Insurgency are complex issues works on phrase of as Mao Zedong say "Political Power grows out of the Barrel of a Gun." and complex in nature thus a comprehensive nature of military and non-military response shall bring peace and tranquility in entire India's region.

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SEARCH OF A SAFE HEAVEN BY WOMENWORKERS IN INDIA: A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY

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Abstract: Our nation which is known for its very ancient culture and traditions with the rainbow of various religions, languages, caste, races and colours also has a very vital history of many learned and brave women. Their honourable contribution towards making of a glorious Indian history is very remarkable and can be cited from many ancient books and manuscripts. But, with the passage of time and various invasions on our pious land, the status of women degraded very sharply and their role was confined to household and domestic issues. During colonial rule, due to many reformatory movements by many patriots like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Dayanand Saraswati and Mahatma Gandhi etc. the status of women and their literacy got momentum. But after so many years when we see reports of various national and international agencies, a conclusion comes which speaks the bitter truth that still much is required in order to upgrade the status and security of half of our population. There is no doubt that after 70 years of independence, the role of women has jumped from the four walls of household to vast dimension of space including medical, engineering and teaching arena. But, our patriarchal dominance and somehow our masculine ego poses a very strong barrier in the development and aspirations of our mothers, sisters and daughters. It is really very astonishing that our society which was once known for its very high status of women is now witnessing many heinous crimes both at home as well as workplace. The challenges being faced by women at all levels of hierarchy include harsh treatment, extending working hours, low wages and

insecurity. Further, the challenges at workplace is also gets enhanced by other factors also such as environmental effect, socio-cultural effect and gender discrimination. It clearly shows that after so much development in our materialistic world still we are in the shackles of our patriarchal dominance and masculine ego. The paper is an attempt to identity and to investigate the challenges and problems which our working women face in their daily life. In addition, it also suggests some reformative measures which can play a vital role in the transformation of our orthodox views and masculine ego, so that a safe and secure society can be created where our ambitious and deserving half population can find a better world where they can breathe and flourish with dignity and honour.

Keywords: Nation, ancient, culture, traditions, barrier, workplace, dignity.

Introduction: Our pious motherland which was once known as the golden bird in the world witnessed the contribution of many learned and brave women who dedicated and sacrificed their lives for the betterment of society and nation. The ancient manuscripts written by many historians of the world clearly indicates the vital role of women in the formation of glorious history and well known culture. In our modern world which is the result of continuous development of our humanity, the progress of any nation is determined by the progress and status of feminine gender living there. After independence from the colonial rule, our Indian women progressed a lot and the shape of our traditional womenfolk changed into dominating and dynamic women who entered in all arenas of workplace including sky and space. Our present society which is now engulfed with materialism has created an atmosphere which led women to break masculine polarism at work place. It is a bitter fact that despite of facing many problems both at work place as well as at the home, they work with their full potential and excel in all fields.

Our age old and orthodox attitude which is still persisting in our society is the main contributor of problems which our women face in their daily life. The social attitude which our male dominating society possesses has created a prejudice which considers women fit for certain jobs and unfit for others. It is only our gender biased attitude that considers our women to be fit for some jobs like nurses, teachers, doctors or assembly line workers and poses a very big hurdle in other jobs even they are more qualified than their male counterpart. It is really an irony that the same woman who has created the world is considered inferior and inefficient in handling arduous jobs. Although our constitution clearly mentions equality irrespective of gender, but our half population gets less wages and salaries in comparison to men for the same job. Moreover, she is considered incapable in handling her salary also and in most of the cases; her earned money is kept and utilized by the male members of family. Therefore, the concept of economic independence gets nullified and her status in family and society becomes more or less the same.

The deprivation and challenges being faced by our women in all sectors of work place has posed a severe hurdle in their socio economic development and they are considered as a second rated citizen. As compared to other nations of the world especially the developed nation, the condition of womenfolk in our India is more deplorable. There is no doubt that our government has formulated many laws and acts like “**The Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008**”, “**Domestic Workers Welfare and Social Security Act, 2010**” etc. in order to stop their exploitation and miserable conditions, but their ineffective implementation has led the situation more or less the same. The situation is bitterer for working women who have to look after their household work and children also. In our families especially the joint family she has to please every member and concentrate on her work also in order to meet the increasing expenses of the family.

The problems which our working women face in their life are not only at their work place but at their home also. Even after so many years of independence they are searching for a world and an atmosphere where they can breathe freely and live a dignified life. They want to contribute their better than the best in every field but the problems which they face in their life really needs an urgent solution. The present materialistic world which can be defined in terms of sky rocketing cost of living, education of children has led our women folk to cross their four walls but at the same time, the same society and its ever masculine domination with its orthodox views has shackled them to work freely and confidently. The feeling of insecurity and other safety issues which our half of population feels in walking outside is a matter of serious concern. The challenges and hurdles being faced by women in their daily life are in many forms such as unequal pay, lack of security, lack of emotional and family support, sexual harassment, lack of opportunities at the work place, job security and maternity leave etc.

Indian female population & Current Scenario of their employment opportunities:

According to 2001 census, our nation which holds a vast population of 496 million of female population which is around 15% of total world's female population. We follow different culture and different ways of life, but the life of women anywhere in our country is more or less the same. Though, we formulated many socio-economic, political and economic reforms in order to ensure social justice and interest safeguarding for our women but due to our masculine ego and orthodox attitude, the capacity of women to play equal role in society is still a dream. The myth that women are physically inferior to their men counterpart has been removed by many innovative and revolutionary inventions. So, with their intelligence women are now able to handle these scientific appliances very well and we can see their might in many fields including air, space and sea. The earlier view that man was considered as the bread earner for family and women as house maker is no longer valid in our post-industrial society.

After development of many industries in metropolitan cities followed by a boom in the corporate world, there is a significant increase in the women's employment in almost every sector of society. The trend of increasing participation of women undoubtedly plays an active role in the enhancement of household income and ultimately our GDP. Therefore it is the utmost requirement of our society that government should formulate and implement some effective laws and measures in order to increase the employment level of womenfolk. In this direction, a multi-pronged approach is required which enable implementation of provisions of entitlements and building of strong mechanisms. The enhancement in the rate of employment growth in the last few decades in our country can be witnessed with the drastic growth of employed women workers in every arena. The number of women workers in urban areas became doubled and in the rural areas also their number increased significantly. So, we can say that there is definitely a positive sign of gradual and definite wave of change in the enhancement of women employment in our country.

If we see in the urban context, then we will find that due to better educational facilities and modern thinking, the progress in the women's employment is far better in comparison to rural areas. The rural women in comparison to their urban counterpart are indulged more in agriculture and household jobs as either cultivators or agricultural labourers. After the independence of our motherland from colonial rule in 1947, our economy witnessed a revolutionary transformation from agro based to industrial and capitalism based economy. The share of agriculture in our economy drastically decreased from 59 % to mere 30% of the GDP (**Gross Domestic Product**) and its place

has been taken over by modern industries and support services. But, even after that, agriculture still occupies major position in employment and our two thirds of workers fill their belly by indulging in agriculture.

In the year 1991 after the disintegration of USSR, when India adopted the LPG policy, the technological inputs were widely introduced but the benefit of such change was taken by mostly men and the women labour force was marginalized. As a result, women workers mostly join informal sector or casual labour force. It is a fact that our age old cultural restrictions on women are continuously getting loosened, but still a lot has to be done if we want that women should also participate in the contribution of formal economy.

Rural Women		Urban Women	
Type of employment	Numbers (in thousands)	Type of employment	Numbers (in thousands)
Agriculture	55675	Textile Manufacturing	3190
Food Manufacture	3245	Education	2870
Textile Manufacture	3178	Agriculture	1675
Civil Engineering architecture	2975	Retail Trade	1652
Education	2340	Domestic Personnel	1498
Retail Trade	2175	Food Manufacturing	1295
Construction	1759	Construction	652
Chemical/ bio/metal manufacturing	758	Chemical/ bio/metal manufacturing	580
Other home services	658	Other home services	697
Wood manufacturing	548		

Table 1: Female labour force in various fields

Source: NSS 68 2011-12, Type of employment

Main socio-economic problems faced by working women in daily life: In order to become an independent person especially from the economic point of view, getting employment and earning some money has a very positive effect on women and their families. But the problems and challenges being faced by them in their daily life hampers their social and mental health, so ultimately their performance at workplace, society and also at home gets affected. An analysis on these issues gives a clear conclusion that lack of proper family support at home and discriminatory attitude with safety issues are the main reasons behind such problems. The socio economic problems which half of our population faces in their life are appended below:

- (i) **Obligation towards many roles and role conflict:** It is a well-known fact that life of women revolves around playing an active role in home making as well as managing work outside for earning money. This led a situation of mental stress which is the natural result of playing multiple roles and role conflict. The working women face many dilemmas in their life for managing work-family conflicts due to time constraints.
- (ii) **Lack of family support and insufficient maternity leave:** The personal and professional life of a working woman gets severe challenge when she wants to become a mother. Because of lack of sufficient maternity leave and family support, she finds herself in a very confusing and frustrating situation. The pressure of handling household work as well as official work at the same time hampers her performance and in turn, it affects her psychologically and physically.
- (iii) **Sexual harassment and security issues:** At workplaces, falling victim of various crimes especially sexual harassment is very common for working women in corporate sectors and other private organisations. Lack of proper security leads the women to choose few jobs and a sense of insecurity in them affects their development negatively.
- (iv) **Gender discrimination and male dominance:** Our male dominating patriarchal society with its inbuilt behaviour of gender discrimination plays a major role in excluding the women counterpart to rise to higher position. Unequal pay and allowances for the same job in comparison to male workers even after being more qualified and efficient creates depression and demotivation among women. The gender imbalance and discrimination is a very serious matter of concern which is in dire need of effective solution.
- (v) **Traditional and orthodox attitude in family members:** After many studies on this issue, it comes to conclusion that our home is the first place where we learn discrimination between male and female members of the family. Our traditional and orthodox attitude provides a very fertile land where the male child gets preference over the girl child everywhere. From that primary institution of home, some roles gets inflicted over the girl child such as learning household works, care of younger siblings and other boundations.

Sl. No.	Challenges and hurdles faced by working women	Percentage
01.	Unsafe working environment	19 %
02.	Lack of growth opportunities	21 %
03.	Long commute time to work	44 %
04.	Pressure from home	52 %

05.	Long working hours	74 %
06.	Lack of flexible working options	77 %

Table 2: Challenges for working women in India

If we see our present world, then we can easily assess that our women have broken all earlier myths of job dominance by masculine society and they are excelling in every arena of life such as sports, politics, space, medicine or academics. Now we all have to think that once we can worship many idols of goddesses such as Laxmi, Saraswati or Durga then why we can't give a better world to our own daughters, sisters, mothers or wives. The harassment or frustration which these ladies face either at the home or at their work places not only hampers their mental and social health, but also the personality development of children in family. So, if we want to provide a better world to our forthcoming generations, then we all have to collectively think and try to change out orthodox and egoistic attitude, so that these dynamic and ambitious ladies with their talent can contribute towards the development of family, society and ultimately our nation.

Objective of the study:

- (05.) To identify the challenges and hurdles being faced by working women in daily life.
- (06.) To assess the impact of these challenges on the socio-economic life of women workers in India.
- (07.) To identify the welfare and remedial measures that can ease the life of working women and help them to aspire for achievements in life.

Sources of Data:

Both Primary as well as Secondary data will be used.

Primary data will be conducted from Questionnaire and Case Study.

Secondary data will be conducted from books, research books, journals, e- journals, e- libraries, newspapers, magazines and Census survey Report.

Review of Literature: In this study, various articles and research papers have been reviewed in order to recognize the real challenges and hurdles being faced by working women both at the home as well as at the workplaces. Some of the reviews which will highlight the problems faced by our womenfolk are appended below:

Aditi, M. (1997).feminist organizing in India, a study of women in NGOs. Aditi-MitraFeminist-Organizing-In-India-A-Study-Of-Women-In-Ngos.

In this study, the author has emphasized on the challenges faced by women and told that even after so many reformative measures, women enjoy only secondary status in our male dominating society.

Chhaochharia, Sweta, Targeting Women: A Financial Perspective (2006).

The above study revealed the financial dependency and poverty status of women in our society. The author has focussed on the ideas and perspectives which reflect the current scenario of education, upliftment, empowerment and social status of working women.

Karl, M. (2009). Inseparable: The Crucial Role of Women in Food Security Revisited. Women in Action. No.1, 2009, PP 8-19.

In the mentioned study, the author has focussed on the vital role played by women workers in agricultural production and in turn achievement of food security in rural society.

Rustagi, P (2010) Employment trend for women in India. International labor organization Asia Pacific working paper series. (1), PP 1-40.

This paper provides the trend of employment and further prospectus of women workers in our country. It focuses on the increasing magnitude of women workers and their participation in various fields.

Dashora, (2013) Problems Faced by Working Women in India. International Journal of Advanced Research in Management and Social Sciences, 2(8), PP (82-94)

The above study depicts various problems faced by women workers in our country. The writer has emphasized on the personal care and time spending of women workers in this challenging and demanding world.

Recommendations & Suggestions: It is a bitter fact that most of the challenges faced by the working women revolve around gender discrimination. They are forced to work in less salary and less career enhancement. Even after so many government provisions, paid maternity leave is not uniform in all organisations and women have to face financial hardships after losing job during advanced stage of pregnancy or giving birth. The security issue also comes as a big hurdle in their career development. Various laws including Protection against sexual harassment at work place has been passed by our legislature but due to its ineffective mechanism of implementation, many such cases are being registered every day. Only policies and legal mechanisms are not enough to curb the problems faced by the women, but a drastic change in the overall acceptance level and attitude of people is required on priority.

The recommendations and suggestions which can be adopted by our society in order to bring a new sunshine to our working women are appended below:

(01.) **Awareness Programme:** There should be awareness campaign for women employees to make them aware about their legal and fundamental rights.

(02.) **Training for managerial staff:** Training should be imparted to managerial staff so that they can dispense better professional workplace behaviour.

(03.) **Committee for redressal of grievances:** There should be a committee in every work place which can deal with the privacy of employee complaints and potential enough to take sufficient legal action against defaulters.

(04.) **Creation of better work place:** A better workplace should be created in every Organisation so that there is no hostile attitude towards women and they may work in a safe and healthy environment. In addition, working hours of women should not cross the specified limit and they are working with equal opportunity prospectus.

(05.) **Provision of maternity leave:** There should be provision of adequate and paid maternity leave so that women can take care of herself as well as her newborn. During her leave, she can shoulder her all responsibilities and it will not affect her physical and mental status.

Conclusion: It is very clear from the above study that the status of women workers has improved a lot and there is a continuous work going on to make their life more comfortable with safety and security. In this direction our government is also working in order to formulate and implement strong and effective laws so that crime against working women may get minimized and criminal should not go without punishment. The provision of adequate maternity leave and better promotion prospectus in almost every field has given a better working environment to our dynamic and enthusiastic ladies and they are contributing their best their best in the development of GDP and our economy. But, if we see the news and daily reports then we come to the conclusion that still a search of better world is going on by our working women so that they can work with dignity, pride and security. They are often victimized by sexual harassment either at the work place or on street while going for work. The environment at home is also not very conducive in promoting the career of aspiring and ambitious women. The reason is only the myth of our age old masculine superiority and orthodox attitude where we have confined our mentality that women are inferior to men. The financial demand and post-industrial society has enabled our women to work outside and support the family, but a fundamental change is required which can transform the attitude of our society in the favour of these working women.

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VEDIC PERCEPTION OF JUSTICE

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India has a recorded legal history starting from the *Vedic* ages and some sort of civil law system may have been in place during the Bronze Age in India that is around 3000 BCE and Indus Valley civilization, which is the period between 2600 BCE and 1900 BCE. Law as matter of religious prescriptions and philosophical discourse has an illustrious history in India. Emanating from *Vedas*, the *Upnishads* and other religious texts, it was a fertile fields enriched by practitioners from different Hindu philosophical schools and later by Jains and Buddhists.

In the Vedic age society was divided into four social groups *Brahmanas*, *Kshatriyas*, *Vaishyas* and *Shudras*. All caste originated from different limbs of *Brahmas* (the cosmic Man). The Brahman is produced from the mouth therefore he became the stronger through his power of speech. The Kshatriyas produced of the arms hence he became the strongest. The *Vaisya* came out of the thighs, hence he became rich in cattle and the *Sudra* came out of the feet so he became the servant of all upper castes. The caste division played most important role in justice administration, because the principal of delivering partial judgement to lower caste people. Law in the Vedic period was the outcome of the prevailing political social and economic conditions of the efforts made to deal with the connected problems. In Vedic age Aryans lived in rural areas and his culture based on rural. The Aryans live in villages. The family was known as *Kula*. *Kula* was the smallest unit. The *Kulapa* was the head of the family. Many *Kula* formed a village (*Grama*). The head of the *Grama* was called *Gramini*. Many *Gramas* formed a *Vish*. The head of *Vish* was known as *Vishpati*. Several *Vish* formed a *Jana* (*Rashtra* or state). The *Jana* was governed by a *Rajan*. In Vedic age kingship was hereditary but in later Vedic age kings were unable to behave as an autocrat.

The main duties of the king were to protect the subjects from invasions, administer justice and punish the law-breakers and create conditions for the smooth running of society. The king was upholder and promulgator of law. The king used to be assisted by several ministers in conducting administration. The king's religious advisor was the *Purohit*. The chief of the army was *Senani* who give the advice to the king in war and military matters. In Vedic time, the *Sabha* and *Samiti* played a vital role in the sphere of judiciary. It also increased the judicial powers of the king.

Sabha was a village assembly where the members would meet and discuss social and political issues. It was an important political unit. The *Sabha* was a selected body less popular than the *Samiti*. The members of *Sabha* are nominated by the king and called *Sabhasad*. The feudal kings were included in the *Ratnis* or the king maker body were also members of the *Sabha*. *Sabha* discussed pastoral affairs and performed judicial and administrative function and exercised judicial authority.

Samiti has been referred to various passages of *Rigveda* but its exact character and function has not been mentioned. *Samiti* was bit younger than *Sabha*. *Smiti* elected the king. The village head *Gramini* attended the meetings of *Samiti*. Earlier the *Samiti* was a folk assembly in which people gathered for business transaction. *Samiti* had non-political functions. It also discussed

philosophical matters in the later *Vedic* period. The *Samiti* was a comprehensive confluence that included the common people, the *Brahmanas* and the rich patrons.

In the Vedic age the social order was founded on the system of *Ashramas*. The four *Ashramas* are *Brahmacharya*, *Grihastha*, *Vanaprastha* and *Sanyasa*. The *Aashramas* system is one facet of the *Dharama* concept in Hinduism. The average life of a human being was of hundred years, to be divided into four stages twenty five years of each. Under the Ashram system, the human life was divided into four periods. The duty of the rulers was to ensure that his subjects carried out the duties of these *Ashramas* as prescribed by the *Veda* and *Shastras*. According to the *Purusharth* theory four objectives of human life *Artha*, *Dharma*, *Karma* and *Moksha* which must be attained by an individual in order to make the life successful. *Dharma* is important of all four stages.

The origin and development of the concept of justice in ancient Indian legal philosophy has basis in the *Vedas*. In *Vedic* age a word use *Rta*. The Vedic conception of *Rta* is the precursor of the concept of justice. It is, therefore, necessary to study in detail the concept of justice. Supremacy of law, have their sources in the concept of *Rta*, all the law codes of Hindus are evidence of this fact. The idea of *Rta* being the universal essence of things, formed the basis for a principal which could effect unity in diversity. Equality, Liberty, and justice, thus owe their origin to the conception of *Rta*.

Rta is the most common synonym for *Satya* or truth. *Rta* is truth in the manifest world, in the world of activity. *Rta* is the natural order in the entire cosmos, an order that is observed by the material world. In the concept of *Rta* is inherent the concept of universal of law, it is evolved on the analogy of *Rta*, further *Rta* furnishes us with a standard of morality. If a person live in society according to *Rta* person are rewarded. If a person does not act according to *Rta*, sin is committed and punished by God. The concept of *Rta* has a necessary relevance to the theory of justice. The concept of *Rta* originally arose in the Indo- Aryans period *Rta*. *Rta* was conceived of as having a tripartite function which manifested itself in the physical, ethical and ritual domains.

The concept of *Rta* in the sense of moral order uniformity and general course of nature has direct bearing on law and justice, rules of law are as much social rules as rules of morality with the difference that former are obligatory and the latter are important and voluntary. The study of *Rta* reveals that the world cannot be regarded baseless. The idea of justice, come from *Rta*. In the Vedic texts, *Rta* as an ethical principle is linked with the notion of cosmic retribution. The Rigveda concept of *Rta* change to the concept of *Dharma* during the *Dharmasastra* periods. The *Dharma* could not limited in Hindu jurisprudence to particular meaning. The term *Dharma* designated the sacred law. *Dharma* mean righteousness which has been considered as the basic value of human being. *Dharma* used in the sense of law, duty, morality, virtue, justice righteousness and established customs.

Manu explains *Dharma* as the supreme principle of human life. The *Dharma* flowed the idea of justice in ancient time. The concept of *Dharma* developed in *Vedas*. The development continued in the *Upanishads* and later ancient scripts of Hinduism. In *Upanishads* period *Dharma* explained as law of righteousness and equated to *Satya*. The term *Dharma* comes from Sanskrit. *Dharma* is derived from *dhr* which mean to uphold, sustain or nourish. In certain contexts, *dharma* designated

human behaviours and action necessary to all society. Hindu Dharma included the religious duties, moral rights and duties of each individual, as well as behaviours that enable social order, right conduct, and those that are virtuous. Dharma overshadowed *Rta* in the later *Vedic* period, while *Rta* encompassed the ethical principles with a notion of cosmic retribution. *Dharma* was said to be a path to be followed as per the ordinances of *Rta*. *Dharma* becomes a very useful instrument in framing religious, moral and social regulations.

By the *Upanishadic* time *Dharma* becomes synonymous with *Rta*. In *Mahabharat* it is mentioned, Dharma is that which holds together the people of the universe. Dharma if destroyed destroys everything. *Dharma* if protected protects everything. It is the co-operative endeavour for mutual benefit, as duties are always performed in respect of other. Hindu mantras says "O Indra lead us on the path of *Rta*, on the right path over all evils." It means *Rta* and *Dharma* both designated law. When man's expressions of his free will effects *Satya* and *Dharma*, than it can be said to be in line with *Rta*. The concept of *Satya* or truth is more easily understood. In world of human actions, *Satya* refers to the spoken truth and *Dharma* refers to the lived truth. *Rta* said cosmic order independent of human world. *Dharma* said *Rta* applied to the human field to thought and word. *Rta* and *Dharma* can be characterized as *Satya*. *Satya* is unambiguous in its nature. *Satya* is clarity of perception which is objective and unman in its application.

If *Dharma* is destroyed *Adharma* is developed. *Adharma* will never fail to produce bad effects upon the person who has committed it. One may derive immediate benefit of the result of the *Adharma* and he may achieve success. *Adharma* will destroy the root of *Dharma*. *Yajnavalkya* holds that *Dharma* consists of the right *Karma*. *Karma* refers to the works one performs, which can occur either in congruence with or in opposition to *Dharma* and thus, to *Rta* and which are posited to stand in a causal relationship to pains and pleasures one experiences in life.

Karma is what one does to uphold the *Dharma* and thus, the emphasis from the natural order. *Karma* became the central piece of Hindu philosophy in later *Vedic* period. *Karma* means action, work or deed. *Karma* developed the Sanskrit was *Kriya*. The word *Kriya* is the activity along with the steps and efforts action. A good action creates good *Karma*, and a bad action creates bad *karma*.

The order of *Dharma* and *Karma* are a living tradition in Indian cultural life. *Dharma* and *Karma* is still useful approaching these ideas as natural order of life, will restore the beauty and spiritual import of the order and harmony the *Rta* and *Dharma* originally imply. Cosmic order, social order, family order and individual psychic order are all interlinked.

Every people pay debt in his life. Every human being by birth carries this baggage of *Rta*. The way to clear this debt is by adhering to *Dharma*. Thus the awareness of *Rta* leads to the realization of *Rna* which in turn motivates one to pursue *Dharma*.

The word *Rna* refers to being in debt of a physical, monetary and kind. According to *TaittiriyaSamhita* three types of *Rna* namely *PitraRna*, *RishiRna*, *Deva Rna*. *PitraRna* can be repaid by bringing up family, by getting and raising children in a proper manner. *Rishi Rna* by study and by understanding the cultural context into which one is born. *Deva Rna* by honouring, worshipping the elemental and natural forces like sky, air, water, earth, river, plants etc. Man's transgression on

sin is considered *Rnaor* a debt that he has to repay in full. Sin is akin to an debt, it is burden and an act of bad faith. He has to repay that debt in order to re-establish to order, restore the balance he disturbed. The epic which referring to the administration of justice mentions many time the *dharma* and *Danda*.

During the Vedic period the legal procedures including that of filing case were called *vyavahara*. The equivalent of modern plaint was called *purvapaksha*, and that of written statement as *uttar*. The trial was called *kriya* and verdict as *nirnaya*. The profession of lawyers or advocates were unknown during this period. Trial by jury and trial by ordeal were the two types of trials that existed during the period. According to J. Rama Jois the ancient Indian and constitutional system had established a duty based society. It postulated that everybody from the king to the lowest of society is bound to fulfil his/her duty towards the society. This was same for the whole of India, notwithstanding the existence of larger and smaller kingdoms and the supremacy of *Dharma* (law) over the kings as declared in the authoritative texts was respected in letter and spirits. Thus there were no absolute monarchies. *The Dharmasastras* asked the kings to look upon the people as God (*Praja, Vishnu*) and serve them with love and reverence. The doctrine of "king can do no wrong" was not accepted and the king himself was subjected to law.

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ROLE OF ICT IN LIBRARIES

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Introduction

ICT is extensive theory & parallel theory with information technology, that express not only a single unit of technology but a group of technology like telecommunication articles, data processing articles, semi-conductors, user electronics etc.

The theory has brought a rare change in the information collection, preservation & dissemination set of the world. The Development of IT is one of the incredible gifts of modern science and technology which has brought immersive changes in library & information science. Application of IT to library information work has change the common theory of digital library. it has opened up a new chapter in library science.

Objectives of web 2.0

- To conduct the library occupational about different workflow of housekeeping operation using in ICT
- Information communication technology give way on the various characteristics of web cataloguing & classification
- To frame awareness between library expert & consumers on the use of online public access catalogue & web online public access catalogue as a single search platform to library tools
- To discover different elements of information communication technologies used in libraries
- To trace the progress of information communication technologies in libraries
- To compare old & new techniques
- To recognised the cause for introducing ICT in libraries
- To define the features, effect & limitations of ICT based library services .

Elements of ICT in libraries

Computer technologies	Workstation	Mainframe computers
Super computers	Mini computers	Personal computers
Microchip technologies	Artificial intelligence	Software technology
Computerized documentation system	Integrated set of information system	Book
Minisis	Libsys	CD-ROM technology
Communication technology	Audio technology	Audio-visual technology
Motion picture	TV	CCTV
Videodisk	Videotext	Teletext
Telephone	Mobile	Fax
E-mail	Voice-mail	Teleconference
Satellite technology	Internet	Networking technology
WAN	LAN	MAN

REPRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY

Reprographic Technology

This word reprographic is used to define that field of information process which concerns with technologies & elements for the reproduction of documents.

Micrographic Technology

MT is that field of IT which concerns making use of microforms is a generic word for all information carriers which use microfilm or SOM for the high-density recording & storage of information in micro image in printed document, bit patterns or holograms.

Printing Technology

A printer is a classified that converts computer output into printed images.

FUNCTION OF ICT BASED ON LIBRARY

- Ordering the books
- Acquisitions
- Cataloguing
- Classification
- Circulation
- Serial control of periodicals
- Provisions of OPAC

ADAVNTAGE OF ICT IN LIBRARIES

- A Computer searching of information, compile of bibliography, CAS, indexing & abstracting can be processed by a computer in a few hours.
- Human beings can storage parts of information to limitations but computer can store various data
- Computer could perform functions too be accurate
- The computer data are reliable
- Computer can work repetitively

ICT is used in different parts of library service. Some services of the areas where new technology can be used are as follows

Acquisition:

- Acquisition/Accession list Order file/report

Serials management:

- Serials cheek-in/out and claiming

- Unions/holding list

Cataloguing/classification:

- Catalogue card/label production
- Retrospective conversion
- On-line catalogue

Circulation:

- Issuing
- Inter library loan e Reservations
- Over dues

Audio-visual management:

- AV acquisition/cataloging Management:
- Accounting/budgeting
- Word processing/mailling

• Scheduling/planning

- Statistics/report Information storage/retrieval:
- Database construction
- Online database searching
- Down loading/uploading
- Indexing and abstracting

- Reference/Information services:

- Bibliographic listings
- Library instructions

- Public access/computer literacy.

ICT -BASED USER SERVICES

Some library users are adopting electronic habits, making mar sing use of the new ICT including computers, the Internet, the Web, Intranet, Extranet and other technologies. As a result, library users are placing new demands on their libraries. They require access to the latest information, updated information resources and access to ICT facilities that they could use in their work.

Use of ICT in libraries enhances users' satisfaction. It provides numerous benefits to library users. Some of the benefits are!':

- provide speedy and easy access to information
- provides remote access to users
- provides round the clock access to users
- provides access to unlimited information from different sources

Provides information flexibility to be used by any individual according to his/her requirements

- provides increased flexibility
- Facilitates the reformatting and combining of data from different sources.

Libraries are also providing various ICT-based services to their users, including the following-:

- Provision of Web access to OPACs
- Electronic document delivery
- Networked information resources
- Delivery of information to users' desktops & Online instructions
- Online readers advisory services

Web access to OPACs: Libraries are providing access to Web-based Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) interfaces. This is making it easier for OPAC users to learn and use these resources since they only have to learn how to use one universal access client, the Web browser.

Electronic document delivery: Libraries are implementing ICT-based interlibrary lending system using electronic networks to deliver copies of journal articles and other documents in digital format [mainly in Portable Document Format (PDF)] to library users' desktops.

Networked information Libraries are providing their users with access to networked information resources, i.e. databases, electronic scholarly journals, encyclopedias, public government information, etc, provided by various publishers or suppliers.

Conclusion

The role and perception of libraries and information centers continue to change in the 21st century. It is therefore necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of library and information systems in the changing scenario. The changing scenario calls for skills and competencies beyond the daily operational skills. Therefore the schools of library and information studies play an important role in creating human resources thereby providing appropriate education and training. This is evident from the study undertaken by the scholar that library and information science education has to go a long way and there is a need to revamp and improve the professional skills of the teachers, students, researchers and staff to face the new challenges. Although there are many library and information science departments grown over the period of time but hardly the attention has been paid towards infrastructure and manpower development.

PRIORITIZATION OF AREAS FOR WATER CONSERVATION IN VALAPATTANAM RIVER BASIN KANNUR DISTRICT, KERALA- A GEOSPATIAL APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

Water is the most precious natural resource and a universal asset. This is evident from the fact that the ancient civilizations existed along the river courses and near water bodies. Proper planning and optimal utilization of the water resources is of paramount importance for the development. Hence water conservation should be given foremost importance for the increasing demand of rapidly increasing population in the world. Water conservation means controlling, protecting, managing and planning for the wise use of our water resources. The present study aims to delineate the priority areas for water conservation and methods of conservation in Valapattanam river basin in Kannur district, Kerala. Data base for the present study are Survey of India Topographic maps on 1:50,000 scale and LANDSAT ETM satellite data of January 2006. Maps like relief, slope, soil, land use/ land cover, watershed, Panchayat maps were prepared and digitized. The Softwares used for the study are Arc GIS, MapInfo professional, ERDAS and IDRISI. Digital image processing was used to prepare the land use /land cover maps and drought prone areas, soil moisture etc. Digital maps were integrated in GIS for the analysis. Five parameters were considered for the weighted overlay analysis in order to delineate the priority areas for water conservation in the basin. Weighted overlay is a technique for applying a common measurement scale of values to diverse and dissimilar inputs to create an integrated analysis. In this study, layers selected for overlay analysis are erosion prone area, agricultural drought prone area, NDVI, depth to ground water level and Soil moisture. About 39 percent of Valapattanam river basin area needs moderate priority and 18 per cent need high priority for water conservation. They are concentrated along the northern, eastern, south eastern part of the basin with isolated patches in the midland inter-fluvial region of the basin in east-west direction. The present investigation reveals that conservation of water resources in the Valapattanam basin is very essential.

Key words: Digital Image Processing, GIS, Water conservation, NDVI, Soil moisture, Weighted overlay analysis,

INTRODUCTION

Water is the most precious natural resource and a universal asset. This is evident from the fact that the ancient civilizations existed along the river courses and near water bodies. Proper planning and optimal utilization of the water resources is of paramount importance for the development. Modern civilizations along with its various developmental activities play a major role in diminishing and polluting freshwater resources. The World is going to face scarcity of water in future. The more a country develops, the more water is required. We need water to grow food, keep clean, provide power, control fire and last but not least, we need it to stay alive. Hence water conservation should be given foremost importance for the increasing demand of rapidly increasing population in the world. Water conservation means controlling, protecting, managing and planning for the wise use of our water resources.

India gets most of the rainfall during the monsoons. Intense rainfall can also cause problem. The growing demand for agricultural land and housing makes the problem more complicated. As forest areas are cleared for various purposes in the hilly regions, water cannot sink into the ground and cause problems for ground water recharge. Soil, water and vegetation are the most vital natural resources for the survival of human being and the livestock. All the three resources have to be managed efficiently to obtain the maximum and optimum production of vegetation (Tideman, 1996). It is essential to bring about a balance between economic development and environmental consideration. Up-to-date information on the state of natural resources is essential for planning the sustainable development of agriculture.

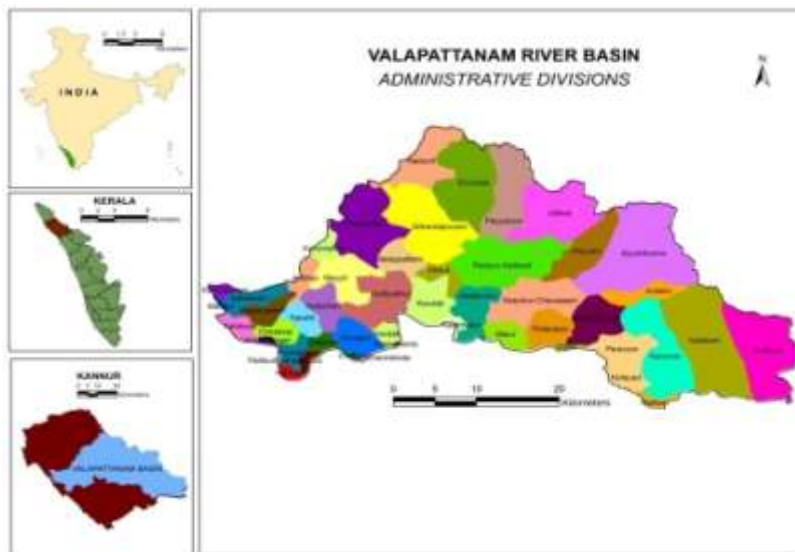
The present study mainly focuses on delineating the priority areas for water conservation in Valapattanam river basin in Kannur district of Kerala state using geospatial techniques. This basin is chosen because the area is mainly composed of duricrust (Hard Laterite) and the area gets rainfall only during the south west monsoon season and in other months of the year it is dry. So it is very necessary to find out the soil moisture for the agricultural development and priority areas for conserving water for a sustainable overall development in the study area. Remote sensing data, software for image processing and Geographical Information System play a vital role in identifying and delineating the areas for conservation.

STUDY AREA

Valapattanam River is one of the important rivers in north Kerala. Out of the 44 rivers of Kerala, seven west-flowing rivers are in Kannur district and Valapattanam River is the longest among them. It is the ninth longest river in the State and by the quantum of water resources, it gains fourth place. The Valapattanam basin extend between latitudes 11° 49'30" N and 12° 13' 50" North and longitudes 75° 58' 55" E and 75° 17' 22" East (Fig.1). The length of the river is 110.50 Km with a catchment area of 1907 Sq km of which approximately 1321Sq km of area falls within the territory of Kerala State and the remaining in the Karnataka State. The river covers about 43.45% of Kannur district. Important tributaries of Valapattanam River are Bavali, Aralam, Veni or Vallithodu, Iritty, Sreekandapuram rivers, and Kattampallipuzha.

STUDY AREA

Figure 1



Physiographically, it consists of a narrow belt bounded on the east by Western Ghats and on the west by Lakshadweep Sea. The river basin has undulating terrain with cultivable land lying mostly in valleys. Valapattanam river basin includes, Mattanur Municipality and a part of Kannur municipality and covers forty five Panchayats.

AIM AND OBJECTIVE

The present study aims to delineate the priority areas for water conservation and methods of conservation in Valapattanam river basin in Kannur district, Kerala.

MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

Data base for the present study are Survey of India Topographic maps on 1:50,000 scale and LANDSAT ETM satellite data of January 2006. Maps like relief, slope, soil, land use/ land cover, watershed, Panchayat maps were prepared and digitized. The Softwares used for the study are Arc GIS, MapInfo professional, ERDAS and IDRISI. Digital image processing was used to prepare the land use /land cover maps and drought prone areas, soil moisture etc. Digital maps were integrated in GIS for the analysis.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Five parameters were considered for the weighted overlay analysis in order to delineate the priority areas for water conservation in the basin. Weighted overlay is a technique for applying a common measurement scale of values to diverse and dissimilar inputs to create an integrated analysis. In this study, layers selected for overlay analysis are erosion prone area, agricultural drought prone area, NDVI, depth to ground water level and Soil moisture. Agricultural drought prone area (Fig 5) is derived from IRS LISS III 1999 band 5 and Landsat ETM+ 2002 band 5 and 7

by digital image processing method. Year 2002 is the drought year for India. Dry areas will show maximum reflectance in the pixel value. When agricultural drought prone area is delineated during drought year, maximum possible area prone to agricultural drought can be delineated.

Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is derived from green and red bands of IRS LISS III and Landsat ETM+ digital data by using image processing software ERDAS. NDVI values will be between -1 to +1 value. It was reclassified into three classes like high, moderate and low index values for the analysis (Fig 2). Soil moisture map is derived from the Tasseled Cap analysis of Landsat ETM+ digital data of 6 bands. Wetness is one of the outputs derived from the Tasseled Cap analysis. It is reclassified into Very high, high, moderate, low and very low soil conditions for further analysis (Fig 3). The Tasseled-Cap Transformation is a conversion of the original bands of an image into a new set of bands with defined interpretations that are useful for vegetation mapping. Depth to ground water level map is obtained from Central Ground Water Board. This map shows depth to ground water level from the surface of the earth. Two to five meter depth is shallow, five to ten meters depth are considered as moderate and ten to twenty meters depth considered as deep (Fig 4).

All the above said parameters was considered and weighted overlay was done in Spatial Analyst module in Arc GIS. All the above maps were converted into raster maps. The input rasters have been reclassified to a common measurement scale (Table: 1). Each raster is assigned a percentage influence. The cell values are multiplied by their percentage influence, and the results are added together to create the output raster and the final output was reclassified into five classes as very high, high, moderate, low and very low according to the priority (Fig 6). Priority area for water conservation in the Valapattanam River basin is shown in Table.2.

About 39 percent of Valapattanam river basin area need moderate priority and 18 per cent need high priority for water conservation. They are concentrated along the northern, eastern, south eastern part of the basin with isolated patches in the midland inter-fluvial region of the basin in east-west direction. High priority water conservation practices should be done in 5A32V6f, 5A32V2g, 5A32V6d, 5A32V6b, 5A32V2j, 5A32V6a and 5A32V2i watersheds. Moderate priority is required for 5A32V10c, 5A32V4f, 5A32V3, 5A32V9c, 5A32V2k (Fig 7). In the case of Panchayats, Kottiyur, Kelakam, Kanichar, Eruvassy, Payyavoor, Ayyankunnu and Naduvil need high priority for water conservation. Moderate priority should be given for Ullikal, Sreekandapuram, Keezhur-Chavassery, Payam and Peravoor (Fig 8).

Suggestions for water conservation

- Rain water harvesting with construction of farm ponds
- Check dams for ground water recharge to stabilize drinking water and irrigation wells
- Scientific use of water in Canal irrigated areas and Reduction of water loss
- Rehabilitation of Water Bodies.
-

Figure 2

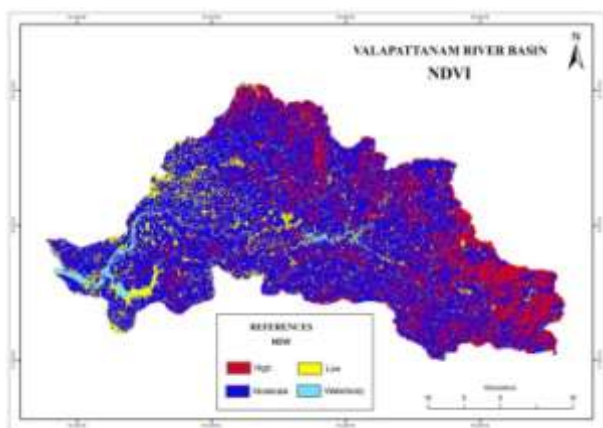


Figure 3

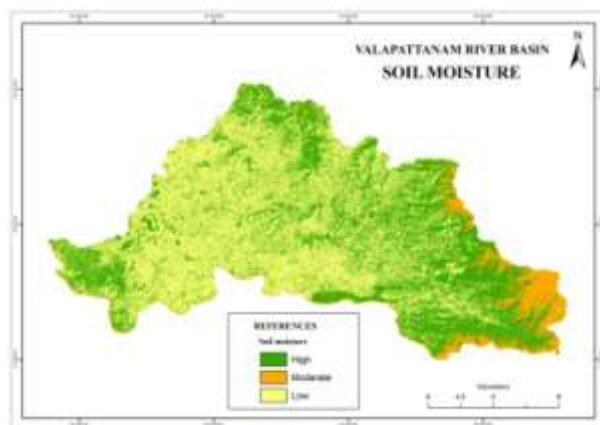


Figure 4

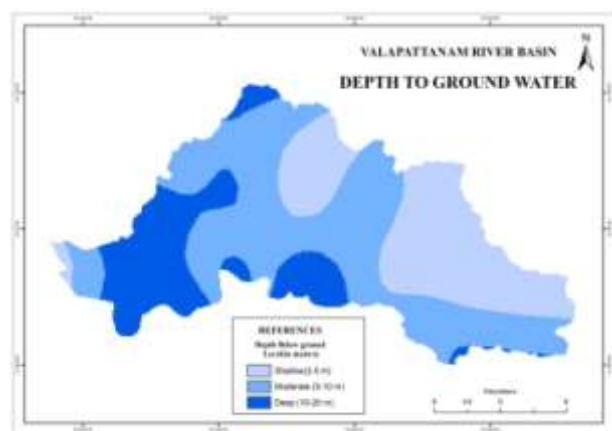


Figure 5



Figure 6

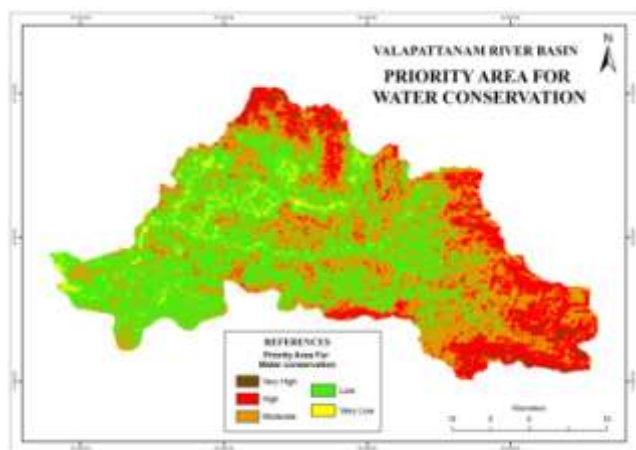


Table 1 Valapattanam River Basin: Water Conservation
Weighted Overlay Analysis

Parameters	ID	Classes	Weights	Total weight
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NDVI	3	High	1	
	2	Moderate	2	
	1	Low	3	
NDVI				10
Soil moisture	3	High	1	
	2	Moderate	2	
	1	Low	3	
				20
Drought Prone Area	2	drought area	2	
	1	other	1	
				30
Erosion Prone Area	5	Very High	5	
	4	High	4	
	3	Moderate	3	
	2	Low	2	
	1	Very Low	1	
				30
Depth to Ground Water Level	3	High	3	
	2	Medium	2	
	1	Low	1	
				10
Total				100

Table.2

Valapattanam River basin – Priority area for Water Conservation

Sl.No	Priority	Area in sq.km	Percentage
1	Very High	17.76	1.35
2	High	230.61	17.64
3	Moderate	506.46	38.75
4	Low	513.25	39.27
5	Very Low	38.68	2.96

- Introduction of water saving irrigation methods like Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation on a large scale
 - Construction of Community Wells to promote conjunctive use of surface and ground water
- Naduvil, Payyavur and Eruvassi Panchayats have hard laterite duricrust areas. Surface runoff is very high in these regions. To recharge ground water, percolation ponds, pits and contour trenches have to be made to conserve water during rainy season. Series of small check dams have to be constructed along the streams in Ullikal, Ayyankunnu, Kottiyur, Kelakam, Kanichar, Padiyur-Kalliad, Thillenkeri, Muzhakkunnu and Malur panchayats in the eastern and southern part of Valapattanam River basin. Steep slopes in these regions need terraces with proper drainage facilities to conserve soil and water. Subsurface dykes are also one of the methods of water conservation. This could be constructed in the highland and lowland region of the Valapattanam River basin.

Figure 7

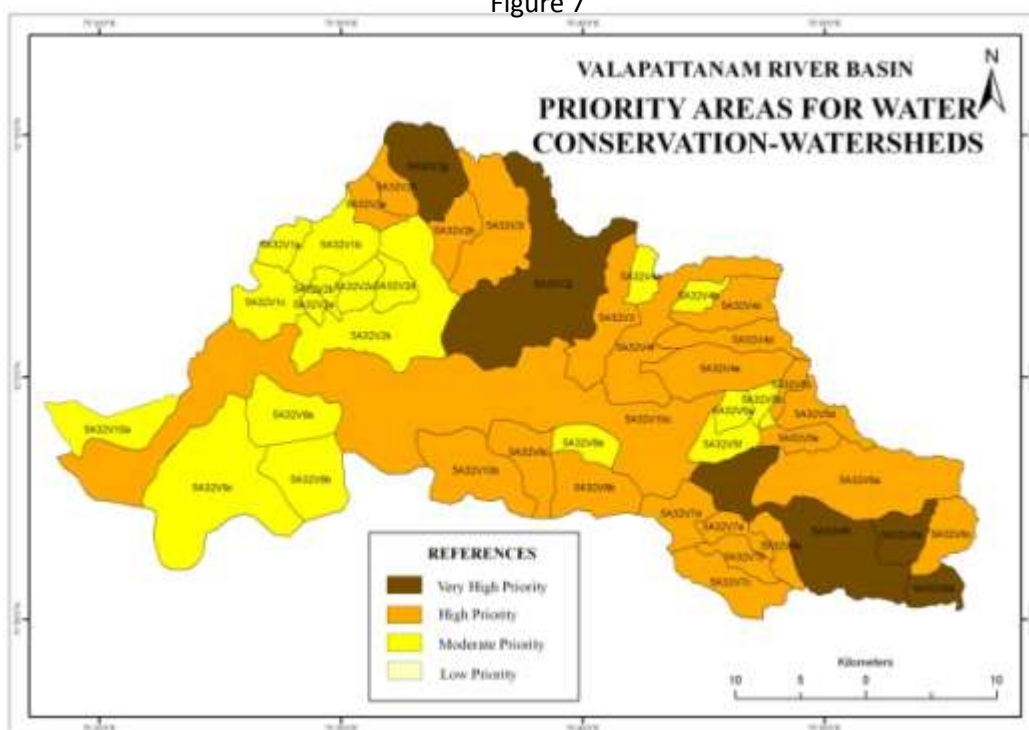
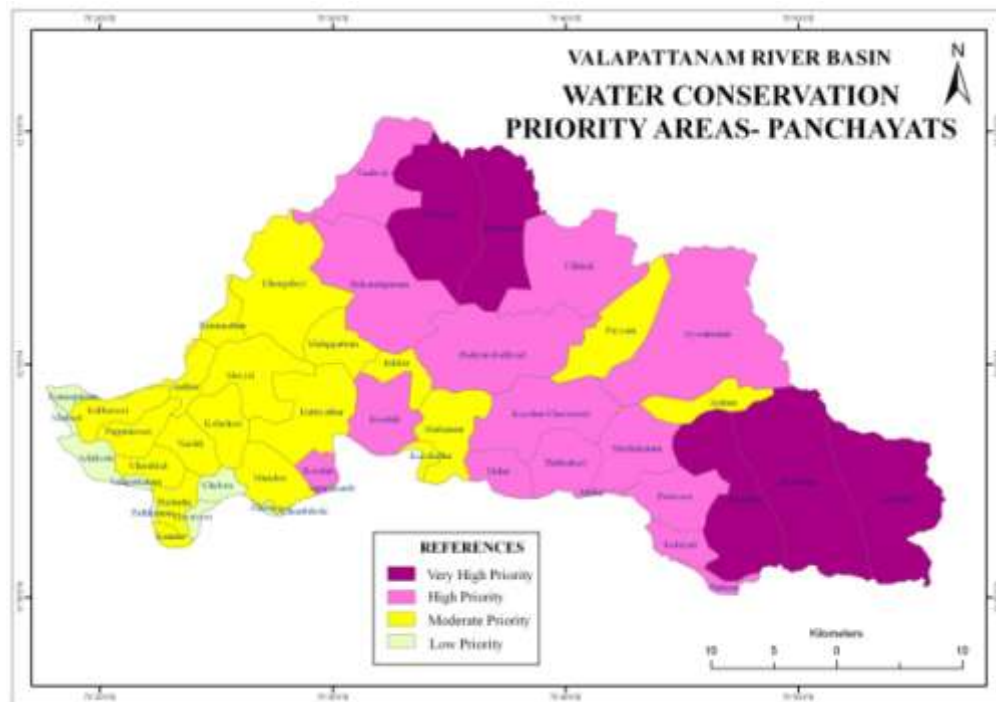


Figure 8



CONCLUSION

The present investigation reveals that conservation of water resources in the Valapattanam basin is very essential. The nature of rainfall in the area is seasonal and surface runoff is very high. After monsoon shortage of water begins in many places in the basin area. Hence water obtained during the monsoon should be conserved effectively for the dry season. To help reduce the pace of degradation and accelerate the process of development and conservation of land, water and vegetation in an integrated manner the watershed approach has to be considered. 'Watershed Management' and 'Water Management' are the two major strategies of the Valapattanam River basin in contributing to the sustainable development of the basin.

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HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND WOMEN WORKERS IN UNORGANISED SECTOR

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Introduction

The term 'Unorganised' is often used in Indian context to refer to the vast numbers of women and men engaged in different forms of employment. These forms include homebased work (e.g. rolling papads and bidis) self employment (e.g. selling vegetables and fruits), employment in household enterprises, small units, on land as agricultural workers, labour on construction sites, domestic work and many other forms of casual or temporary employment. Now a days unorganised sector is physically more visible in India. In India formal sector which received significantly large resources has failed to provide employment to the growing labour force, resulting in the problem of labour force explosion. Under these circumstances surplus labour force has been forced to generate its own means of income and employment. This new class petty bourgeois is engaged in variety of economic activities. In all major aspects of employment including the terms and conditions of employment, job security, earnings social security and retirement benefits the unorganized labour is found to be in a disadvantageous position. Today total of 93% workers are estimated to belong to unorganised sector. It was in 1972 when a commission was set up for labour to work for welfare and rights of workers in the country. As a result of labour movements efforts and follow up, Government of India in past years woken up to the concerns of unorganised sector. WIF (Workers India Federation) is proposing to assist the Government by opening facilities centres for dissemination of important information to working class with social security schemes and programs. Early steps in this direction have already been taken by WIF to build up strong nation with secured workers.

A key factor in the growth of informal activity in most developing regions has been the plummeting value of wage. It has also been observed that women tend to stay within the Informal sector because of the flexibility of working arrangements and diversity of opportunities. Position of women in the unorganized sector has been poor. Women in unorganized sector as well as countless other women invariably also do invisible work and often shoulder the dual burden of paid and unpaid labour. The unpaid contribution of many of activities associated with household maintenance, provisioning and reproduction – which are typically performed by women- tends to be ignored in calculations of labour (Joshi 2007).

Unorganised sector is one of the biggest source of female employment. Social workers and educationists have been for long time concerned more with women empowerment and have

contributed great deal in focusing attention of people to importance of several factors which should be taken care of in helping women to develop fully.

STATUS OF WOMEN WORKERS

In 2000 UN Human Rights Commission declared domestic workers as form of contemporary slavery. Organising domestic workers has been huge challenge as work place is inaccessible and multiple, marked by a high rate of attrition and instability. As a result demand for better wages of working conditions through organised union has been weak.

Women are treated as the object of pleasure or merely machines to serve and reproduce like voiceless puppets. The socio economic status is poor because they are concentrated in low paid occupations.

The character of this sector is connected to highly exploitive irregular working conditions and wage discriminations. The workers in this sector remain unprotected by the law. Employment in this unorganized sector is regular for working women and their wage rate was lower as compared to those for men with equal qualifications.

Women go to work because of irregular nature of employment that their men are involved in and low income they make. Also they prefer to stick on same kind of work as they are familiar with and pick closer by locations.

The changing patterns of economic development in liberalization Era have put a heavy burden on women which is reflected in their health status. Women are working in small factories or units of tanning, tobacco, textile, garment, canning, construction and domestic work etc. As a result they face serious health problems related to work place, hazards of pollutants on women who work during adolescence and pregnancy have serious consequences on women.

Women economic participation can be mentioned in the field of production of goods and services accounted in national income statistics. About 90% of women working in unorganized sector are not included in the official statistics and their work is undocumented and considered as disguise wage work,

unskilled, low paying and do not provide benefits to workers. Women are overworked. They work roughly twice as many as many hours as men. The tasks performed by women are usually those that require them to be in one position for long periods of time which can adversely affect their reproductive health. Violence against women and girls is another factor yet to be considered regarding the upliftment of her status in the society she lives in.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT AT WORK PLACE

Government of India believes that without safe, clean environment as well as healthy working conditions, social justice and economic growth cannot be achieved and that safe and healthy working environment is recognized as a fundamental human right. Education, training,

consultation and exchange of information and good practices are essential for prevention and promotion of such measures. New safety hazards and health risks will be appearing along with the transfer and adoption of new technologies.

In addition many of well known conventional hazards will continue to be present at work place till risks arising from exposure to those hazards are brought under adequate control.

While advancement in technology have minimized or eliminated some hazards at work place, new risks can emerge in their place which needs to be addressed.

Some major problems which women face in unorganized sectors are poverty, lack of access to education and inadequate health care facilities. The rising cost of private health care and systematic dismantling of public health system in these times of liberalization are major reason for huge indebtedness in this sector.

CHALLENGES FACED BY WOMEN WORKERS IN UNORGANISED SECTOR

1. No maternity benefit and child care facilities
2. No Minimum Wages Act.
3. Gender discrimination and inequality.
4. Risky and insecure working conditions.
5. Long working hours and no overtime.
6. Sexual exploitation.
7. No separate washroom facilities given and poor sanitation.

WELFARE MEASURES FOR WORKING WOMEN IN UNORGANISED SECTOR

The Ministry of Labour and Employment in order to ensure the welfare of workers in unorganized sector includes weavers, handloom workers, fishermen and women, beedi workers and plantation labourers has enacted Unorganized Workers Social Security Act 2008. The act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board which shall recommend formulation of social security schemes viz life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefits as may be determined by Govt. of unorganized workers.

Various social insurance schemes have also been introduced as a welfare step towards women protection and safety in unorganized sector.

CONCLUSION

Women workers face serious problems and constraints related to work such as lack of continuity insecurity, wage discrimination, unhealthy job relationship, absence of medical and accident care etc. The exploitation of female labourers in rural regions happens both horizontally and vertically. It is time to address issues and formulate the policy reforms and institutional changes required for empowerment of rural female. Until and unless women are not empowered, loop holes of laws are not removed and government does not shows dedication for implementation of laws conditions of women workers cannot be improved.

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INDIAN NATIONALISM AND LITERATURE

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Indian nationalism and Literature

Abstract: - Literature always influences the minds of people, shape identities and behavior, and become connected to the culture and politics of the time. We often do not realize how our attitudes to the world are moulded by the literature we read. In this paper, we shall analyze how the literature played a pivotal role to bring a feeling of nationalism in Indians during freedom struggle. Earlier, Anglo East India Company was a trading company. Gradually, the company conquered some parts of India. Finally, India was colonized by the company in 18th century. The company wanted to know more about Indian society, religion and politics. So they established “Asiatic Society of Bengal” in Calcutta in 1784. The Colonialist writers and historians translated Ancient and medieval Indian literature. There were two objectives behind this. First, they wanted to understand Indian rituals, laws and history so that they can easily rule over Indians. Secondly they wanted to show Indians as backward, uncivilized, primitive, and incapable of governing themselves. So they wrote a number of books on Indian society, religion and politics to show Indian inferior to the British. They gave the theory of Indian despotism and justified their rule over India. In response, Nationalist writers and historians began looking into the past to discover India's great achievements. They wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times when art and architecture, science and mathematics, religion and culture, law and philosophy, craft and trade had flourished. This glorious time, in their view, was followed by a history of decline when India was colonized. These nationalist writers urged the reader to take pride in India's great achievements in the past and struggle to change the miserable conditions of life under British rule.

Key words: - nationalism, literature, nationalist writers, Colonialist writers, freedom struggle.

The colonialist writers and historians-James Mill, Reginald Coupland, Edward Thompson, G.H. Garraat, H.H. Dodwell, P.J. Griffiths, Philip Woodruff, H.G. Rawlinson, Penderal Moon, Vincent A. Smith etc appreciated the British rule in India by their subjective writing. They all said that the British implemented a number of social welfare policies, works and plans. But despite to this, India was backward due to her “social structure”. They all denied the British Rule in India as an exploitative, imperialist and suppressive.

In response, the Indians challenged the colonialist writing. They wrote numerous books to show the bad effects of the British Rule in India. They broke the benevolent image of the British rule. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, who preceded Dada Bhai Naoroji, R.C. Dutt, M .G. Ranade by more than half a century, spoke about the evils of economic policies of British Government. In 1831, he gave

evidence before the select committee of the British House of commons, which was examining the renewal of the East India Company's charter due in 1833.

The most important evil of British rule, raised by Dada Bhai Naoroji, was "drain of wealth". It was in his paper "England's Debt to India" read before a meeting of the East India Association", London on 2nd may, 1867, that Dada Bhai Naoroji first put forward the idea that British was extracting wealth from India's a price of her rule in India that out of the revenues raised in India nearly one-fourth goes clean out of the country and that is added to the resources of England. And that India was consequently "being continuously bleeding". Hence, the nationalist leaders firmly believed and raised the question that England was draining wealth from India at the cost of Indian poverty. Thus Dada Bhai Naoroji initiated the exposure of true nature of British rule in India. A feeling of nationalism was spread due to this. He said that the British policies wereresponsible for India's poverty and unemployment. Thirty to forty millions wealth of India was drained to England every year.

MahadevGovind Ranade said that the British Government used their political hegemony over India to crush Indian handicraft industries and brought misery to India by converting it into merely an agricultural country producing raw material to feed the industries of England. Ranade in his essay on "Indian political economy" emphasized in 1892 the supremacy of the economic questions over the political ones. Probably Ranade had better understanding of the economic situation and was apparently better read in the economic literature than his contemporaries. Ranade stood for economic justice to India in the Indo-British economic relations. "Ranade infect gave India the first complete and integrated logic of economic nationalism."

R.C. Dutt wrote the book named "Economic History of India". He repeatedly charged the land revenue system with the statistics which was the main cause of poverty of Indian peasantry. In his crusade Dutt received valuable and weighty support from G.V. Joshi, who studied extensively the agricultural situation of Bombay presidency. Joshi made detailed criticism of landlordism both in the zamindari and raiyata areas in his essay "The economic situation in India" published in 1890.

M.K. Gandhi in his book "Hind Swaraj" says that the 'English have not taken India, we have given it to them. They are not in India because of their strength. But we keep them. They came to our country originally for purpose of trade. They had not the slightest intention at the time of establishing a kingdom. Who assisted the company officers? Who was the tempted at the sight of silver? Who bought their goods? History testifies that we did all this. In order to become rich all at once, we welcome the company officers with open arms. We assisted them. True servant of India will have to go the root of the matter." Thus he wanted to say that the British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indian and had survived only because of this cooperation. If India refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse and Swaraj would come.

R.K. Mukharji in his book "The fundamental Unity of India" writes that India is verity a museum of cults and customs, creeds and cultures, faiths and tongues, racial types and social systems. A keen penetrating insight can hardly fail to recognize that beneath all this manifold variety. There is a fundamental unity that this diversity itself, far from being a source of weakness, is a fertile source of strength and wealth.

R.K. Mukharji in his book “Indian shipping; a history of the sea-born trade and maritime activity of the Indians from the earliest times” writes that Indians has been experiencing political unity since the Maurya Times. As far as the Republic’s rule is concerned, it was also popular in Indians in the Buddha age.

In due course, in the political novels, the political ideology of the revolutionaries came into focus and new militant heroes came into existence. Hasrat Mohani, an Urdu poet, politician, a nationalist and visionary, who moved the resolution of complete independence at the Ahmedabad Congress in 1921, wrote a ghazal “why should we like Gandhi sitting at the shipping wheel? Like Lenin, why should we not shake the world?”. Tilak, Subhas Chandra Bose, Swami Dayanand and others emerged as heroes in literature.

Sharat Chandra Chatter wrote “Pather Dabi”, (the right of way) in 1926, an extremely provocative political novel eulogizing the revolutionary terrorism, which was proscribed almost immediately. Tagore wrote in 1934 his novel “Char Adhyay” denouncing terrorism but at the same time admired the selfless love of these young extremists for their country. Tagore was against violence and hence he was against violent nationalism leading to violent actives.

The direct correlation between the contemporary political actions and literature can help a great leader or leaders in mobilizing vast masses of people around economic demands and equalitarian principles.

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DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION UNDER THE DOGRAS

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Abstract

Education is looked upon as a means of raising the social status of an individual in various ways. The present paper attempts to show the development of education under the dogras. it shows relationship between the Dogra State, Muslims, and educational development in Kashmir. It examines the State's responsibility of educating the Kashmiri Muslims. It shows that relative deprivation of Muslims in different opportunities led them to poverty and illiteracy among them. The paper throws ample light on the attitude of Dogra rulers towards the development of education in Kashmir. Second part examines the attitude of Muslims to modern education. It examines the indifferent role of state vis-à-vis education of Muslims. The paper concludes with the miserable educational condition of Jammu and Kashmir in general and Muslims in particular.

Keywords: Education, Dogra, Kashmir, Muslims.

Introduction

Ancient Kashmir is said to have been the seat of Sanskrit learning and "from this small Valley have issued master pieces of history, poetry, romance, fable and philosophy."¹ It remained for centuries the home of the great Sanskrit scholars and at least one influential forms of Hinduism, Saivism, has found some of its most eloquent teachers on the banks of the Vitasta.

With the coming of the Muslims, Islamic influence penetrated deep into the valley. The Muslim rule, saw the promotion of learning, both Persian and Sanskrit Madrasas² and Makhtabs were founded. Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin is said to have founded a University at his capital, Nau-Shahr. The Mughal rulers encouraged vocational training in carpet. Shawl-making, papier-mache and other handicrafts. Thus at "the end of the seventeenth century Kashmir stood as a pioneer of progress and a beacon of enlightenment to the surrounding territories. From this position, it declined under the tyrannies and extortions of subsequent rulers, until, by the early years of the nineteenth century, the cultural glories of its past had disappeared, and it was known abroad chiefly for the desolation of its of it land and the misery of its people."³

Modern education does not seem to have existed in Srinagar until the advent of Christian missionaries in Kashmir when a changed outlook gradually came into being. The maktabas of Srinagar and of other parts of the Valley were generally affiliated to the mosques, where the boys were taught to read Arabic so that they might be able to read the Quran. Likewise the Kashmiri Pandits had their schools called patshalas where Sanskrit was taught to enable them to read the sacred books. Persian, introduced in Kashmir by the Muslim rulers, continued to remain the official language till 1907 when it was replaced by Urdu.⁴ Thus Persian was also taught in maktabas and patshalas and both Hindus and Muslims showed a keen interest in learning Persian. Both boys and girls were entrusted to the care of the moulvi or of the Pandit by their parents who taught them the fundamental ritual and principles of their religion.⁵

While Maharaja Ranbir Singh patronized Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit learning, the education of the masses remained in an extremely low state. The educational institutions classed as maktabas and patshalas often provided only religious instruction of a very limited type and they cannot, therefore, strictly speaking, be classed among institutions engaged in promoting general education.⁶

It was during this period that the missionaries made their appearance in Srinagar. The travel accounts published by the European visitors to Kashmir in the first half of the 19th century awakened the western philanthropists to the vast scope for missionary work in the Valley. In 1854, Colonel Martin, a retired Army Officer of Peshawar, Rev. Robert Clark of the Punjab Missionaries and two Indian Christians came to Srinagar. They were cordially received by Maharaja Gulab Singh. My subjects in Kashmir are very bad. The Maharaja is reported to have told the missionaries, "I am sure that no one can do them any harm. I am rather conscious to see whether Padri Sahibs can do them any good."⁷ But this attitude of the Maharaja did not last. Though the Christian Missionary Society of London slatted its activities in Srinagar in the sixties of the last century, it had to face serious opposition from the State authorities.

At first the missionaries thought it prudent to administer medical relief to the people of Srinagar during periods of epidemics. The useful services rendered by the medical missionaries made them popular among Kashmiris and this encouraged them to fight illiteracy. These was not a single school in Srinagar, where the right type of education could be imparted. Maharaja Ranbir Singh's school established in 1874 was the only State school but here the media of instruction were Sanskrit and Persian. It cannot be denied that the Dogra Government's attitude towards education of their subjects was indifferent.

The proposals of the Christian missionaries to found schools in Kashmir were approved by the C.M.S. in London. The founder of the modern Schools in Srinagar was Rev. J.H. Knowles.⁸ It was in 1880 that Knowles laid the foundation of the C.M.S. School on the hospital premises in Srinagar. In its infancy the C.M.S. School had to face a number of problems. The most pressing problem was that of school building. It was owing to this difficulty that Clark's first school was abandoned in 1864.⁹ Between 1864 and 1880 the Kashmir Medical Mission had succeeded in bringing about 'good relations and understanding' among the people. But the official's attitude towards the mission had shown little change. The Government's orders prohibiting the missionaries from renting a house for a school building were still in force. Thus the C.M.S. had no alternative but to start the school on the hospital premises.¹⁰

It was in 1890 that the Government permitted the C.M.S. to shift the school down to the city, and it was moved from the hospital premises to a large house and compound on the river bank in the middle of the city (Fateh Kadal). As a result of this, the number of students increased to about 200 in 1890.¹¹

Miss Helen Burges was the first lady who established the kindergarten system in Srinagar. It is interesting to note that in the beginning the system generated doubts in the parents' minds, for several among them are reported to have removed their boys from the school because of it, for they said, "we send our children to school to learn and not to play".¹²

The opening of the Mission School to Srinagar heralded the dawn of a new era in the annals of modern Srinagar. Times change, so that when Rev. Tyndale Biscoe joined the school in 1881, there were 250 pupils on the school's roll. Mr. Biscoe, who had come to assist Knowles, was amused to find boys wearing a very dirty nightgown in the class room. Not only that, their foreheads were plastered with red paint. Many boys wore huge golden earrings which, as Mr. Biscoe observes, would have torn the lobes of their ears off if they had not been supported with a string over the tops of their heads". It is also interesting to note that in the beginning the mission boys were permitted to bring kangri with them in winter.¹³

At first, nearly all 250 boys receiving instructions in the C.M.S. School were Kashmiri Pandits. They were the sons or grandsons of those officials who had bullied and squeezed the Mohemmadan peasants for years past, and their large houses in the city, with all their wealth, were standing witness to their looting powers for the salary they received from the State was quite insignificant.¹⁴

Mr. Biscoe had to strive very hard to make his mission a success. In the beginning he found himself beset with numerous difficulties in imparting a new type of education to the Brahman boys. Biscoe's was a herculean task but ultimately he succeeded to some extent in dispelling ignorance. As stated earlier, the majority of the boys studying in the C. M. S. School was that of the Brahmans. Many of them were twenty years old or more and married. It was difficult to convince such grown-up boys that change was desirable and prepare them for it.

We are told that for some years the school started at 11 a.m. but pupils did not attend till midday.³⁵ Punctuality was not insisted upon because it was not the rule in the indigenous school which the State had founded in the city.¹⁵

The first step taken by Biscoe, therefore, was to insist upon punctual attendance by the pupils. For this purpose, he introduced regular hours of instruction. Also holidays were arranged on the western pattern, thus started the process of westernization in the C. M. S. School. At the beginning these measures were opposed by the pupils. It was a startling innovation in the city, for the government school in Srinagar was not thus organized. To discourage absenteeism among the boys, the practice of fine was introduced. This was not enough sometimes the boys did not come to school pretending to be sick. To check this tendency Biscoe hit on a novel scheme of visiting the houses of the boys.

For bodily development he laid stress on social service, games and sports and for mental exercise he introduced subjects like English, Indian languages (Urdu and Hindi), classical language (Persian), Mathematics, History, Geography, Science and Art. The boys were taught swimming

which formed a special aquatic sport of the school. In the Mission school it was a rule that everybody must pass the swimming test before reaching his thirteenth birthday and failing this, his school fees were so increased that it became impossible for him to remain in the school.¹⁶

From 1893 Biscoe undertook various social service programmes and accomplished a great deal. It may be true that social service formed a part of the missionary activity but there can be no gainsaying the fact that the character of the boys was ennobled and they realised that Srinagar was tradition ridden and needed lifting. Mr. Biscoe does not indulge in exaggeration when he says that the products of his school learnt to be sorry for those in trouble. They could now differentiate between their school spirit and the spirit of the city. It now dawned upon them that superstition, ignorance and stupid customs had dampened their nobler spirit. These boys must have realised that Srinagar was far behind the rest of the world. Thus they set themselves to the task of changing the life of Srinagar.

Biscoe's students thus acquired a different outlook on life's problems. They were talking language and behaving in a novel, unorthodox and non-conformist manner. Later, these young men distinguished themselves as teachers and officials. An intellectual revolution was deeply surging and was imperceptibly bringing the whole society in its vortex.¹⁷

The subjects taught were English, Urdu, Persian, General Knowledge, Mathematics and Nature study. It is reported that Hindi was introduced in the lower classes in 1944 by arranging a master to teach this subject. And in 1947 Science was introduced in the 9th class, so far the subject was not provided in any other girls' School.¹⁸

Apart from these subjects basket-making was introduced. Embroidery on bags and cushions was taught. Also, laundry and cooking received much attention. It is also said that the girls learnt to weave some woolen bags and mats.

Government's Attitude

In spite of the noble work of the Christian missionaries, Srinagar continued to remain very backward in education. Missionaries were faced with seemingly insurmountable odds and were unable to take up the educational work on an extensive scale. Had the Government been desirous of uplifting the masses, it could certainly have spread a network of schools. On the contrary, the Dogra rulers did not like the idea of making their subjects politically conscious by spreading education. Thereports appearing in the vernacular newspaper of the Punjab give us an idea of the educational backwardness of the Kashmiris and the apathy of the Dogra rulers in that respect. These papers repeatedly and earnestly requested the Maharaja to attend to the education of the State subjects.¹⁹ Towards the close of the last century a High School was opened in the city by Maharaja Partap Singh. But no steps were taken by the State authorities to make it attractive or to get students enrolled in large numbers. The Paise Akabar (Lahore) dated 30th, November, 1901 records that the state authorities did not encourage the people to attain efficiency even in the education imparted in the said school. The Census of 1901 showed how little attention was formerly paid to education. In that year only 2 per cent of the population could read and write.²⁰

But the decade after 1904 saw some advance in education. In 1905 a Hindu college was started by Mrs. Annie Besant in the city with the support of some luminaries of the theosophical society and Pandit Bala Koul of the Sahib family. Later, this college was taken over by the state and

came to be known as Sri Pratap College. At first it was the Hindu community which took to modern education. Many Hindu young men who passed from Sri Pratap College occupied posts of importance in the various branches of administration.

Educational Backwardness of the Muslims

But the Muslims of Srinagar were less influenced by modern education than the Hindus. The schools which the Muslims could boast of in the city were the Islamic High School and some middle and primary schools. The High School was beset with many difficulties, largely financial.²¹ Maharaja Patap Singh took the following measures for promoting education among the Muslims :-

- a) Aid was given to the Islamic High School and other Islamic schools. The aid given to the High School was Rs.3,000 a year.
- b) Some Muslims were appointed as inspectors of schools. Also, a Special Officer's post was created with an exclusive charge of Muslims education.

Scholarships amounting to Rs.3,200 were given to Muslim pupils in high, middle and primary schools. Muslims could also participate in open scholarships. A small sum was also allotted for scholarships to Muslim girls.

- c) The mullahs were attached to some primary schools in the city for the teaching of the Quran in the lowest classes.
- d) Maktabas were encouraged by small grants.

The above measures had some good effect. The total increase of pupils in public institutions in the State was recorded as 4,315 during 1912-1914. Of these 2,895 were Muslims. In the same period the number of Muslims in middle schools increased from 626 to 1,521. A notable feature was large increase which took place in 1914 among the number of Muslims in private institutions. This rose in a single year from 3,965 to 7,325 owing to the appointment of the mullahs in the state schools and aiding maktabas.²²

But in spite of this, the Muslims did not take any larger part in collegiate and secondary education. In 1914 there were only 32 Muslim students studying in two colleges of Srinagar and Jammu. As against this, there were 147 Kashmiri Pandits studying in Sri Pratap College in 1914.

Causes of Muslims Educational Backwardness

There were many factors which prevented the Muslims from taking to modern education. The bulk of the population of the city consisted of the artisans who were naturally little enthusiastic about education. Besides, poverty⁸⁷ and a reactionary clergy discouraged modern education among the Muslims. But added to these facts was the indifferent attitude of the State authorities towards the education of the Muslims. Almost all the newspapers published in the Punjab deplored the paucity of Muslim students in public schools. This paucity was ascribed to the smallness of the number of Muslim teachers employed in these schools.²³

Thus the real cause of the backwardness of Muslims in the field of education lay in the indifference of the State Government towards this basic aspect of social progress. At last the Muslims began to feel their backwardness. Time and again, petitions were made by their representatives to the State and the British Government. These petitions mark a significant change in the outlook of the Muslims of Srinagar and thus point to the growth of public opinion in the city. These petitions also point to the indifference and apathy shown by the State authorities to the education of Muslims. It was alleged that the department of Education which had been working under Maharaja's official had practically neglected to safeguard Muslim interest. Further, the officials had all tried to adopt measures which would discourage education among the Muslims. Moreover the backwardness was attributed to 'unsympathetic and cruel treatment' which the Muslim pupils received at the hands of Hindu teachers. In two petitions, therefore, the Muslim representatives requested the Secretary to the Government of India to place the Department of Education under a European officer.²⁴

It is clear that the Muslims of Srinagar were growing conscious of their community's backwardness and were looking forward to a change. The Muslims were now urging the Maharaja to grant them some facilities so that they could make rapid advance in education. Thus it was under the pressure of public opinion that in 1916 Maharaja Pratap Singh invited Sir Henry Sharp,²⁵ the Educational Commissioner, Government of India, to suggest various ways and means of extending education facilities for the Muslims of Kashmir. Mr. Sharp made a thorough enquiry into the grievances of the Muslim, and after examining the Muslim demands, submitted a report.

The spread of modern education in Srinagar was obviously beset with innumerable difficulties. But the success of the private and the government schools, established in Srinagar after 1880, makes it clear that the demand for education was increasing. At first, the Pandit community took to modern education, but later the Muslims also evinced a great zeal in education. In 1941, the total number of the literate Muslims in the city was 17,497. The demand for girls education was also increasing, though slowly. This is evident from the considerable increase in the growth of female literates during 1921-1941. In 1941, their number had swollen to 8,182 as against 1,095 of 1931 and 686 of 1921. It is significant that in the C. M. S. Girls School and Srinagar Girls High School, the Muslim girls formed a majority. Towards the last years of the Dogra rule, education had made remarkable progress in Srinagar. This is borne out by the fact that during 1931-41 there was an increase of about 12% in the literate population of the city. Besides, the existence of various government - run and private-managed primary, middle and high schools are sufficient proof of the educational activity that was going on in Srinagar.²⁶

But in spite of this, post graduate education remained confined to only a small section of the people. For obvious economic reason, many a parent could not afford to send their children to the Aligarh or Punjab universities for post -graduate studies. It should also be remembered that the higher education of girls remained a dream owing to the non-existence of a women's college in Srinagar. Many parents were not in favour of co-education. They did not send their daughters to the S.P. College or the Amar Singh College for fear of public opinion. Regarding practical education, the Dogra Government did not take effective measures for its propagation. True that there existed the Amar Singh Technical Institute in Srinagar, but it was neither popular nor did it play any effective role in the development of crafts and cottage industries in the city. The products of this

institute either hankered after services or suffered from unemployment.²⁷ It is obvious that the Dogra rulers did not give due attention to a proper scientific and technical education.

Conclusion

With the beginning of the 20th century, education was spreading among Muslims, but it was limited to the upper strata of the society. Lower classes were not allowed to sit with the upper classes of the Muslim society. Different educational commissions and conferences were held from time to time by the state, but the recommendations made were hardly materialized by the state owing to its unwillingness. The state repeatedly moves away from its responsibility and blames Muslim leadership for its backwardness in education. By promoting languages most suited for religious instruction at the expense of Kashmiri, the state created a gap between education and the public space. It must be said that if there have been a ruler whose chief concern were the welfare and educational development of the people, instead of the exaction of money, the position would have been different.

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ROLE OF KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT IN ENHANCING LEARNING AND ITS IMPACT ON HOSPITAL PERFORMANCE IN PUBLIC SECTOR

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ABSTRACT

Healthcare has been identified as one of the key service sectors and an area that is poised for significant growth in the next few decades. Due to this, healthcare sector is undergoing tremendous transformation and is in the state of continuous change. The major objective of this study was to explore the Knowledge Management scenario in healthcare organizations in India. This involved an exhaustive study of the various Knowledge Management strategies and activities used by the respondents. The study also assesses the impact of knowledge management practices on organizational learning and the impact of Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning on Hospital performance. The research was conducted on three main government hospitals – AIIMS (Delhi), PGIMER (Chandigarh) and GMC (Jammu). For this research the primary data was collected from Doctors (Faculty Members) of the chosen hospitals. Regression and Correlation analysis revealed that Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning were significantly related. Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning show a strong linear positive correlation in this study. The regression analysis indicated that Performance of a hospital is a function of Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning. Thus, this study adds to the literature which recognizes improvement of performance of an organization through better management of knowledge assets and increased Organizational Learning. The study provides a good understanding of factors that influence Knowledge Management to improve performance of the hospitals. Organizational Learning was found to be an important intermediate outcome of Knowledge Management which contributed significantly to hospital performance. The present

study contributes to the field of Healthcare Knowledge Management with special reference to public sector hospitals in northern India.

Key words: Knowledge Management, Organizational Learning, Hospital Performance, Healthcare management.

1. INTRODUCTION

Knowledge has become the most important contributor to success of any organization. The 21st century has been dubbed as the 'Knowledge era' by the experts. The field of knowledge management is far reaching and its concept can be applied in every field. Without knowledge, there is no competitive advantage and sustainable growth for any organization. Therefore, it has been acknowledged as a critical resource and management of this critical resource is being recognized as the most crucial strategy for any organization.

1.1. Knowledge and Knowledge Management

Knowledge is not only a management concept but has importance across different fields of study and has been defined with various dimensions. But as Davenport and Prusak (1998) said, "Knowledge in itself is not new, but recognizing it as a corporate asset is." Various experts such as Malhotra, (1997) and Roos & Roos, (1998) have since defined knowledge as an intangible asset. With this the need to manage it more systematically has arisen. Industries are fast realizing the value of knowledge as an asset.

For long many businesses have confused information to be knowledge and vice versa. Due to this reason, most of the initial knowledge management approaches failed to deliver (Hildebrand, 1999a). Knowledge management (KM) as a concept started being developed in the early 1980s. By 1990s, experts like Nonaka & Takeuchi (1995), Spender (1996a, 1996b) and Cole (1998) had started advocating a knowledge-based perspective of the firm in the strategic management literature. Nonaka and Takeuchi (1995), stressed upon the importance of developing and harnessing organizational knowledge for the long term effectiveness of any organization. "Knowledge Management" as a term has been loosely applied to quite a varied spectrum of activities that have been used to create, transfer or exchange and manage or enhance knowledge assets within an organization. Therefore, there was no general agreement or definition of Knowledge Management (Shannak, 2009).

1.2. Organizational Learning

Knowledge management experts and organizations deal with and focus on two types of knowledge - explicit and tacit knowledge and focus on the importance of the how tacit and explicit knowledge interact with each other to benefit the whole organization. As per experts such as Anantatmula (2009), the underlying concept of knowledge creation and leverage is learning. Thus, learning helps to improve the inherent tacit knowledge within the people and assimilate new knowledge. By applying this new knowledge for a particular purpose, new innovations and better work processes can be created. Therefore, organization learning can also be described as a bridge that connects work processes with new innovation (Brown & Duguid, 1991).

Organizational learning was promoted initially by Argyris and Schon (1978). But it gained prominence in 1990 when Peter Senge published his book titled 'The Fifth Discipline: The Art and Practice of the Learning Organization'. The literature has shown that knowledge management and

organizational learning go hand in hand. Therefore, Organizational Learning has been taken as one of the dimensions in this study. In fact, a number of studies such as Jiang & Li (2008) and Lopez, Peon & Ordas (2005) have shown a positive relationship between Organizational Learning and Performance of the organization. Moreover, studies show that organizations, whose levels of learning orientation are high, have shown a much greater degree of innovativeness than those who have low learning orientations (Calantone et al., 2002; Nybakk, 2012). Therefore, Performance of an organization was taken as the resulting gain for an organization using knowledge management (Hassan and Al-Hakim, 2011).

1.3. Knowledge Management in Healthcare

Healthcare has been identified as one of the key service sectors and an area that is poised for significant growth in the next few decades. The ever changing technology, new drugs and better cures for diseases, improved tools and techniques contribute to this constantly changing scenario. Various experts such as Dwivedi et al. (2005) have observed that healthcare organizations are trying out new techniques such as knowledge management practices to improve healthcare delivery and performance. Most of the studies in the past have focused on bringing up theoretical models on the implementation of tools and techniques for knowledge sharing and dissemination but the literature is generally silent on its outcomes such as improved organizational learning and better performance. Moreover, there are not many research studies regarding knowledge management in Indian healthcare sector - either conceptual or empirical. This study, therefore, aims to fulfill this very crucial gap in healthcare sector in India.

2. Review of Literature

This is the era of information and Knowledge. Organizations have moved from "make and move" based productivity to "knowledge and service" based efficiency (Drucker, 1992). Researches in Knowledge Management have converged on the theme that knowledge should be viewed as a valuable and manageable resource, at par with other tangible assets so as to utilize its full potential (Davenport and Prusak, 2003; Leonard-Barton, 1995).

Healthcare industry is also not far behind in this quest for organizational excellence. It was observed by Provonost et al. (2004), that the performance of hospitals is not only based on the discovery of new treatments but on the management of existing knowledge and hence Laverde (2003) proposed implementation of Knowledge Management processes as a strategic alternative for hospitals to improve efficiency and performance. A similar observation was made by Goncalo, Jacques and Souza (2007), who studied eight hospitals in Rio Grande do Sul involving multi-disciplinary teams organized around cardiology services and established that knowledge management should be used as an alternative for the development of advanced solutions to complex healthcare problems that are of interest to the society. Therefore, experts such as Powers (2004) and Van Bevern (2003) have been advising for implementation of knowledge management in the context of healthcare management.

The relationship between knowledge management and organizational learning was studied by Anantatmula (2009) who showed how knowledge is manifested in learning and argued that are both intricately related. Paula Pinto Ferreira et al. (2011) in their study established a link between knowledge management, organizational learning and leadership. They argued that the quality of healthcare is linked directly to the use of knowledge as a resource. Mirela and Aurelia (2010)

described knowledge as the main strategic resource, while the main strategic tool was organizational learning. Orzano et al. (2008b) conducted a qualitative analysis of transcriptions from observational and interview data collected in four U.S. Midwestern family care practices. It was confirmed that knowledge management was able to improve delivery of health care by helping in generation of new knowledge and sharing it among medical practitioners. Another study confirmed that knowledge management affects performance measures by enhancing learning, decision making, and task execution (Orzano et al., 2008a; 2007).

Gowen, Fenagan and McFedden (2009) examined the simultaneous implementation of transformational leadership, Quality Management, knowledge management and their impacts on hospital performance. Chang, Tsai and Chen (2009), used two categories of variables -- internal process improvement and overall organizational performance enhancement to measure the hospital performance in a study of Taiwanese hospitals.

The implantation and use of knowledge management concepts is relatively new in healthcare. As above mentioned studies have shown, Knowledge management could be one of the important tools in improving hospital performance and quality of care.

3. Research Objectives

1. To study the existing knowledge management practices prevalent in the select hospitals under study.
2. To assess the impact of knowledge management practices on organizational learning in select hospitals under study.
3. To evaluate the impact of Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning on Hospital performance in select hospitals under study.

4. Research Hypotheses

H₁: Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning are significantly related.

H₂: Organizational Performance is a function of Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning.

5. Research Methodology

a. Sample size estimation and method

This research was conducted on three main government hospitals – AIIMS (Delhi), PGIMER (Chandigarh) and GMC (Jammu) Statistics for these hospitals are given in Table 1.

Table 1: Hospital Statistics

Name of Hospital	Faculty	No. of Beds	OPD (annual)
AIIMS	800	1766	136451 (new cases)
PGIMER	400	1948	803379 (new)
GMC	400	1700	365000 (new)

As can be seen from the table above, the number of total faculty members is 1600. The following formula for determination of sample size was used

$$n = \frac{Z^2 p(1-p)N}{w^2(N-1) + Z^2 p(1-p)}$$

where Z is the z score from statistical tables for specified confidence level, p is the estimate of proportion (usually 0.5), N is the population size and w is the margin of error. The Sample size of each hospital was calculated separately – AIIMS -- 260, GMC -- 196 and PGI – 196 (with p = 0.5, w = 5%).

Total 660 questionnaires – (260 for AIIMS, 200 for GMC and 200 for PGI) were distributed in the three hospitals. 628 questionnaires were collected back.

b. Data Collection

For this research the data consists of both primary and secondary data. The primary data was collected from Doctors (Faculty Members) of the select hospitals. Secondary data was researched from various journals, publications, books etc. from various resources. Research Instrument to collect data in this research is Questionnaire.

Knowledge Management Questionnaire (KM Questionnaire) – This questionnaire consisted of total 62 items on a five point Likert scale. The questions were based on dimensions and variables identified during extensive literature survey. The questions are focused on three main dimensions – Knowledge Management, Organizational Learning and Performance. This questionnaire was influenced by KMAT questionnaire. It uses a five point Likert scale and measures variables from Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree.

6. Analysis and Interpretation of Knowledge Management Practices

In the present research, Factor Analysis has been used followed by Regression Analysis for testing the relationship between the three main dimensions. The various descriptive statistics such as means, variances and ANOVA tests have also been used.

Scale Reliability was tested using cronbach alpha. As a general rule, alpha values above 0.9 are considered excellent, values between 0.8 to 0.9 are considered very good, while values between 0.6 to 0.7 are considered satisfactory. For values below 0.5, the sample is considered insufficient and the instrument is not accepted as reliable. Knowledge Management questionnaire has the Cronbach alpha score of 0.951 which is considered a very good value.

Table 2 Cronbach Alpha

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.951	62

Factor Analysis

As per Field (2005), a sample size of 300 is considered adequate and more than 300 is better for proper identification of factors. The sample size for the present research is 628 and thus satisfies the criteria.

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure of sampling adequacy (KMO-test) was also done. The value of KMO statistic is between 0 and 1. According to Kaiser (1974), the sample is considered adequate if the value of KMO is greater than 0.5, while the values between 0.7 to 0.8 are good, values above 0.8 are considered very good. Kaiser- Meyer- Olkin measure of sampling adequacy was equal to 0.926 in the present study.

Table 3 KMO Test

KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.	.926
Bartlett's Test of Approx. Chi-Square	19805.057
Sphericity Df	1891
Sig.	.000

Exploratory factor Analysis was performed using SPSS on the KM Questionnaire and 62 items were reduced to 55 items. These 55 items were clubbed together to form seven variables: Leadership, Strategy, Process, Sharing, Culture, Technology and Performance, where Knowledge management represents Leadership, Strategy and Culture While Organizational Learning represents Sharing, Process and Technology.

Research Objectives and Hypothesis Testing:

The first objective in the present research was to study the existing knowledge management practices prevalent in the select hospitals. Hospital management manages knowledge by knowledge creation activities, knowledge sharing practices and applying the new knowledge to work processes to improve efficiency and reduce errors.

The knowledge management practices in select hospitals were studied in terms of Leadership, Strategy and Culture. Practices with respect to Leadership included acknowledging improvement of care for patients as a major objective of knowledge management (with a score of 3.62) and development of a sophisticated and ethical knowledge gathering mechanism. Similarly, acceptance of knowledge management as a central strategy received a good mean score of 3.90. But doctors did not give high score to the statement that the top management ensures sharing of knowledge through their HR policy by hiring, evaluating and compensating employees for their contribution to hospital knowledge.

Similarly, practices with respect to Strategy included activities such as using manuals and best practices databases regularly and having morning or evening (end of day) meetings in the department. They are both knowledge sharing and knowledge generation activities. They received a mean score of 3.62 and 3.44 respectively from the respondents. By having meetings to discuss cases and events or by looking up at best practices databases, employees are sharing and accessing

available knowledge to improve their working. But when they use these manuals and databases to update some new information in them, they are generating new knowledge for others to access and apply. In this way, a constant generation, sharing, retrieval and application is happening which keeps the organization dynamic. The information technology infrastructure helps to share and update this knowledge easily. The availability of internet facilities for looking up information and Information systems being real time and smart were given scores of 3.63 and 3.18 respectively by the medical professionals.

The practices related to Culture include all knowledge sharing activities. Sharing of knowledge occurs when experienced and senior employees share their experiences and advice (mean score of 3.14) and also encourage others to share best and worst practices to improve their learning (mean score of 3.53). New employees are also encouraged to use Expert databases and knowledge banks to learn how things are done (mean score of 3.26). Moreover employees are encouraged to share inherent and tacit knowledge and transfer it across the organization by uploading difficult cases etc. (mean score of 3.36). The respondents perceived that their respective hospitals have formalized the process of transferring best practices, including documentation and lessons learned and gave it a mean score of 3.34.

As is clear from the data above, all the three hospitals are following knowledge gathering, acquiring, creation, sharing and assimilation activities. They are using internet and information technology tools to improve their knowledge and learning. These findings are in agreement with previous literature where authors such as Wong (2005) and Bishop et al. (2008) agree that sharing knowledge readily, having a robust information technology system and a leadership dedicated to knowledge management helps to improve organizational learning and provide better performance outcomes for an organization.

The second objective is to assess the impact of knowledge management practices on organizational learning in select hospitals under study.

Running Regression analysis on SPSS 16 gives the following results:

Table 4 Regression model for impact of Knowledge management on Organizational Learning

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	F Change	Sig.
1	.734 ^a	0.538	0.538	0.39073	0.538	718.474	0.00

a. Predictors: (Constant), KM

Table 5 Coefficients for Regression model for impact of Knowledge management on Organizational Learning

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
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	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	.482	.111		4.357	.000
KM	.831	.031	.734	26.804	.000

a. Dependent Variable: OL

As given in Table 4 and Table 5, Regression analysis shows that there is a linear relationship between Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning. The R^2 value is 0.538, which indicates that more than 50% variability in organizational learning is due to change in knowledge management. The p value is less than 0.05 showing that the impact of knowledge management on organizational learning is statistically significant.

The results also lead to the first Hypothesis in the present study.

H₁: Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning are significantly related.

Running SPSS 16, it was observed that Pearson Coefficient for Knowledge Management and Organizational learning is 0.734. Therefore, it can be concluded that Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning show a strong positive correlation in this study.

Table 6 Correlation between Knowledge management and Organizational Learning

		KM	OL
KM	Pearson Correlation	1	.734**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	618	618
OL	Pearson Correlation	.734**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	618	618

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The value of correlation coefficient r gives the strength of correlation between two variables while the significance of relationship is tested by calculating either the t statistic or the p values. If the p value is less than the critical value (either 0.05 or 0.01), the correlation is said to be statistically

significant. In the present study, the p value is 0.000 which is less than 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning are significantly related. Thus, the First Hypothesis stands verified.

The Third objective of the present study was to evaluate the impact of Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning on Hospital performance in select hospitals.

It was observed by Provonost et al. (2004), that the performance of hospitals is not only based on the discovery of new treatments but on the management of existing knowledge. Many researchers focused on identifying the impact of knowledge management on learning, cost reduction and higher satisfaction levels of patients (Ferreira et al., 2011), and showed that knowledge management improves performance measures by improving learning leading to better decision making (Orzano et al., 2008a). Performance of an organization was taken as the resulting gain for an organization using knowledge management (Hassan and Al-Hakim, 2011). This leads to the second hypothesis of the present study.

H₂: Organizational Performance is a function of Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning.

Running Regression Analysis on the data using SPSS 16, following results were observed which are shown in Tables 7 and 8.

Table 7: Regression model for impact of knowledge management and organizational learning on hospital performance

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics		Sig.
					R Square Change	F Change	
1	.690 ^a	.476	.474	.42322	.476	279.268	0.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), OL, KM

b. Dependent Variable: Performance

The null hypothesis of the regression's F-test states that there is no linear relationship between the variables ($R^2=0$). The F-test is highly significant as p value is below 0.05. As indicated by R^2 values, approximately 48 % of variability in Performance is due to Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning. Therefore, it can be concluded that exists a linear relationship between the Knowledge Management, Organizational Learning and Performance in this study.

Table 8 Coefficients of regression

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		

1	(Constant)	.994	.122		8.163	.000
	KM	.385	.049	.335	7.794	.000
	OL	.412	.044	.406	9.439	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Performance

The above table gives the following regression equation

$$\text{Performance} = 0.994 + 0.335 * \text{KM} + 0.406 * \text{OL}$$

As seen in Table 8, both the beta values are positive, which indicates that Performance increases with increase in Knowledge management as well as Organizational Learning. Moreover, it is seen that if the t test associated with the beta values is significant, then the predictor is said to be making a significant contribution to the model. In the present study, as can be seen from the tables above, p value is less than 0.05 showing significant t test. Therefore, it can be concluded that the Performance is a function of Knowledge Management and Organizational Learning and both are significant contributors to the Hospital Performance. Hence, the second hypothesis is also proved to be true.

7. Major Findings and Suggestions

The research was conducted in three government hospitals in North India – AIIMS in Delhi, PGI in Chandigarh and GMC in Jammu.

- The results indicate that all the three select hospitals follow Knowledge Management practices and consider it important for improving knowledge and learning. Various KM practices were identified such as rigorous use of manuals and best practices regularly by the medical staff, holding of morning or evening meetings in the department where important medical events/happenings/cases are discussed, emphasis on sharing new medical protocols and treatment methods which helps to reduce medical errors, use of Expert database and Best practice database to store useful information which can be later retrieved by employees. Significant variation exists between the above mentioned practices in the three hospitals. GMC Jammu scored lowest in terms of implementation of knowledge management practices as compared to AIIMS Delhi and PGI Chandigarh.
- Doctors in the three hospitals vary in their opinion in terms of strategic importance given by the top leadership for managing knowledge. The doctors in PGI were ahead of AIIMS and GMC Jammu in terms of Leadership scores. Results indicate a significant variation in the HR policy of the select hospitals regarding the hiring, evaluation and compensation of employees for their contribution to hospital knowledge.
- Correlation analysis revealed that knowledge management and organizational learning were significantly related. The above average scores of the select hospitals show that doctors believe that knowledge sharing practices lead to the improvement of organizational learning. This study therefore, adds to the previous literature regarding positive relationship between organizational learning and knowledge management.

- Technology was acknowledged as the one of the most critical factor for implementing knowledge management by medical professionals of all the three hospitals. They also agreed to the fact that latest technology helps hospitals to collaborate in real time and helps create institutional memory for them. GMC Jammu had the lowest score out of the three select organizations in terms of Technology. GMC was also found to have the least score in knowledge sharing culture. This indicates that a better technological setup is helpful in creating a better climate for knowledge sharing in organizations.
- All the three hospitals were found to be having low scores in Leadership and Strategy as compared to other variables. Regression Analysis also provided the same result where Knowledge sharing, Organizational Culture, Process and Technology had a greater impact on Performance of the three hospitals as compared to Leadership and Strategy. This implies that the select hospitals under study are not giving due importance to knowledge management at strategic level.

Suggestions:

- Findings reveal that the three select hospitals are following various knowledge management practices such as organizing seminars, academic conferences and medical workshops for enhancing practical and latest knowledge in healthcare, sharing knowledge through meetings, using forums for online discussions and trainings etc. Other studies have concluded that medical doctors and paramedical staff also share knowledge amongst each other through professional networks on social media and Communities of Practice. (Addicott et al., 2006) Therefore, it is recommended that the hospitals under study should add on to their knowledge base by leveraging these resources as well.
- Analysis reveals that Technology plays a very important role in implementation and success of Knowledge Management Initiatives in the select organizations. Besides, providing healthcare practitioners with updated information by installing knowledge banks, computers with internet connections in every department, hospital management should also go for adoption of latest information systems such as CDSS (Clinical Decision Support Systems) for medical professionals. These systems provide a direct link to latest medical guidelines, new drug usage and prescription protocols and even IT assisted diagnostic tools for treatment plans. (Nicolini et al., 2008)
- In the present study, Leadership and Strategy have been given lesser importance than other variables such as Technology, Sharing, Process and Culture by the respondents. But previous literature has shown that these two are important enablers of knowledge management systems. (Singh, 2008) Thus, it is important not to overlook the impact of these two variables on knowledge management systems. The management of the hospitals should closely re-examine their organizational strategies and objectives and align them with knowledge management initiatives.

8. Research Contribution

In India, healthcare research has been mostly limited to either satisfaction of patients or clinical trials by medical professionals or related to epidemiological studies or use of IT in hospitals. This research is one of the few which has ventured into the field of healthcare knowledge management. The present study contributes to the field of Healthcare knowledge management with special

reference to public sector hospitals in northern India. It also adds credence to the theory that performance is improved by implementing knowledge management measures. The study provides further support to previous findings regarding the importance of Technology, Culture, Process and Knowledge Sharing in successful implementation of knowledge management initiatives. Based on the results of the present study, important decisions regarding knowledge initiatives and improved healthcare delivery can be made.

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DISABILITY AND LAWS

MANJEET

R/S DEPTT. OF SOCIOLOGY MDU ROHTAK

Abstract

There is growing awareness both in government and society about the need to reach out to the disabled people to enable them to become self-sufficient and independent. The central and state government from the very beginning have under taken measure for providing paramedical services, special education, support and care facilities, early intervention and family thereby employment, social security, new technology for improvement of quality of life of disabled people. Under article 253 of the constitution of India the Parliament can enact a law even in respect of subject of state list in order to give effort to international conference. This made it possible for Indian parliament to enact a comprehensive law for public.

KEY WORD :Disability, Laws And Society.

Disability and laws

There is growing recognition that developed people person must enjoy and have access to same right and opportunity that are taken for granted for the rest of society. Simply disability refer to an addition or disorders where a person is having various type of physical and mental impairment over life course in different social cultural context. It is multidimensional and surely a disadvantage for individual who endure it. As per the census 2011, in India out of 121Cr population about 2.68 Cr person are disabled, which is 2.21 % of the total population. The highest no. of disabled person is from the state of Uttar Pradesh. Nearly 50% of disabled person belong to one of the 5 state namely Uttar Pradesh (15.5)%, Maharashtra (11.05)%, Bihar (8.69)%, Andhra Pradesh (8.45)% and West Bengal (7.52)%. Also among the disabled population 56% are male and 44% are female. In the case of total population also 69% are from rural areas, while the remaining 31% resided in urban areas.

The constitution of India stands as a guarantor of liberty, equality of opportunity and social justice for all the citizen of India without any classification or discrimination. In its preamble it guarantees

to all Indian citizen justice, liberty of thought, expression, belief, frith and worship equality of status and of opportunity and fraternity assuring the dignity individual.

Definition of disability as per Indian law refer to blindness, hearing impairment, locomotors disability and mental retardation.

Blindness: (a) total absence of right, (b) visual acuity not exceeding 0/60 in the better eye with correctly lenses, and (c) limitation of the field of vision subtending of an angle of 20 degree or worse.

Hearing impairment: loss of 60 decibels or more in better ear.

Locomotor disabilities: (a) disability of bones, joint or muscles leading to substantial restriction of movement of the limbs, and cerebral palsy.

Mental retardation: a condition of arrested or incomplete developing of mind, especially characterized by subnormal intelligence, whereas mental illness is defined as any metal diseases other than mantel retardation.

The relevant fundamental rights are as follow:

1. Article 14 ensures that the State shall not deny to any person equality before law or the equal protection of the laws with in the territory of India.
2. Article 15910 directs the state not to discriminate against any citizen of India on the grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, and place of birth or any of them.
3. Article 15920 states that no citizen shall be subjected to any disability, liability, restriction or condition on ground only of religion, caste, place of birth or any of them in the matter of their access to any public place or in the use of any public commodity which is for the general public.
4. Article 16 provides for the opportunity to all citizens matter relating to employment or appointment to any office under the state.it guarantees that no citizen shall on the grounds only of religion, race, caste, descent, be ineligible for, or discriminate against in respect of, any employment or office under the state.it also mention that the state can make provision for making reservation in certain appointments or posts for any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the state, is not adequately represented in the services under the state.
5. Article 19 guarantees the rights of all citizens the rights to speech and expression of individual opinion.
6. Article 21 states that each person has his\her life and liberty guaranteed.
7. Article 24 prohibits employment of all kinds of children below the age of 14 years in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.
8. Article 25 guarantees to every citizens the right to freely profess, practice and propagate religion. Every person has the freedom of conscious to practice and propagate his religion with due respect to the religions of others.
9. Article 32 guarantees that every person can move to the supreme court of India to enforce his\her fundamental rights, if he\she feels that any fundamentals rights guaranteed by the constitution has been hampered by any other individual or institution. This article provide the constitutional remedy for safeguarding the rights described above.

10. Article 45 now guarantees provision of free and compulsory education for the children until the attain the age of 14 years.

All the enactment made so far the Indian parliament specifically for the person with disability are given below-

Mental health act, 1987

The mental health act of 1987 replaced the archaic Lunacy act of 1912, thereby indicating a major shift in the attitude of people as well as the government toward persons who are afflicted with mental illness. It was realized that no stigma should be attached to such illness because it is curable particularly when diagnosed at an earlier stage, the act provided that they are to be treated like any other sick persons and the environment around them should be made as normal as possible.

The purpose of this Act was to regulate admission to psychiatric hospital or nursing homes of mentally ill person who do not have sufficient understanding to seek treatment on a voluntary basis and to protect the rights of such persons while being detained. A mentally ill person is defined as one who is in need of treatment by reason of any mental disorder other mental retardation.

The act provides facility for establishing guardianship or custody of mentally ill person who are incapable of managing their own affairs. Under the act, the government has power to regulate establishment, licensing and control of psychiatric hospitals and nursing homes. The Act also facilitated the creation of central authority for Mental Health Services and State authorities for providing services to mentally ill persons in various provinces.

Some of the important provision of the act are:

- 1 A mentally ill person has the right to be admitted, treated and taken care of in a psychiatric hospital or psychiatric nursing home established or maintained by the government or any other person for the treatment and care of mentally ill persons.
- 2 Even mentally ill prisoners and minors have a right of treatment in psychiatric nursing homes of the government.
- 3 Mentally ill person undergoing treatment shall not be subjected to any indignity physical or mental or cruelty. Nor can such mentally ill person be used for purposes of research except for his/ her diagnosis or treatment or with his/her consent.
- 4 Mentally ill person who are entitled to any pay, pension, gratuity or any allowance from the government are not to be denied such payment. The person who is in charge of such mentally ill person or his/her dependents will receive such payments after a magistrate certifies the same.
- 5 A mentally ill person shall be entitled to the services of a legal practitioner by order of a magistrate or district court if he/she has no means to engage a legal practitioner or his /her circumstances so warrant in respect of proceedings under the act.

The rehabilitation council of India (RCI) act, 1992

As experienced by many countries, historically, the training of trainers as well as teachers for providing education and rehabilitation services to the persons with disabilities in India were based on voluntary effort with varying philosophies, beliefs and viewpoint. Accordingly the content purpose and style of the methods of training and curricula differed. Special schools set up for the person with disabilities had a number of untrained teachers who delivered services on the basic of

their wisdom gained from observation and experience. If some of them were trained the special educators /trainers for particular disability had a regular training for any duration ranging from one to four years. The programme did not essentially have recognitions from the government or any board of education. The training institutes were only a few in number s and they did not have any standardized curriculum of training, this necessitated the presence of an independent and separate body for standardizing curriculum of training rehabilitation professionals and personnel.

This paved the way for the birth of Rehabilitation council of India as a voluntary society in 1986 under the aegis of the then ministry of welfare for playing the role of a standardizing body. RCI was subsequently given the status of a statutory body by an act of parliament passed in 1993 to regulate and introduce uniformity in the human resource development in the country. Under this act every rehabilitation practitioner including special educators is expected to register with RCI after qualifying from training institutes only recognized by RCI. RCI is largely responsible for the provision of trained manpower for providing various rehabilitation services in the country. Some important function of the RCI are:

- 1 Recognition of qualifications in the field of disability and rehabilitation granted by institutions, universities, etc., In India for rehabilitation professionals.
- 2 Recognition of qualifications granted by institutions outside India under reciprocal system.
- 3 Granting /withdrawal of recognition to institutions on the basis of approved standards.
- 4 provision for inclusion /removal of names from CRR.

Because, it is a statutory body, its recommendations and decisions are mandatory for special education programmes. Since 198 RCI has been deeply involved in nationwide development of training institutions, massive in service programmes and preparation of different categories of manpower to augment the services and rehabilitation programmes for the betterment of the lives of the person with disabilities in the country. More about the RCI has been presented.

The person with disabilities Act 1995

PWD Act was passed in 1995 and it came into enforcement on 7 February 1996. The acts gives fundamental rights to all disabled people in the country of equal opportunity. The acts provide for both preventive and promotional aspects of rehabilitation like education empowerment and vocational training, research, creation of barrier free environment, reservation employment allowance for the disabled, special insurance scheme and establishment of the homes etc. There is a provision in the act to create a central level and state level coordinate the activities of government and NGOs to develop policies for person with disability. The act sough to:

1. Spell out the state's responsibility towards prevention of impairment and protection of disabled people's rights in the health education training employment and rehabilitation.
2. Work to create a barrier free environment for the disabled people.
3. Work to remove discrimination in the sharing of development benefits.
4. Counteract any abuse or exploitation of disabled people.
5. Lay down stragies for the comprehensive development oh programme and services and for equalization of opportunity for disabled.
6. Make provision for the integration of disabled people into the social main stream; and
7. Spread mass awareness through TV\radio and other media.

The national trust act 1999

It is well known that some of the disabilities needs lifelong care of varying degrees, despite providing best of training and rehabilitation effort, parents always have the big question in their mind “what will happen to our child after us?” The national trust act is an answer to this question. The act in its full terminology is known as “national trust for welfare for persons with Autism cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act 1999. The main objectives of the act include:

To enable and empower persons with disabilities to live as a independent and as fully as possible within and as close to the community to which they belong.

To strengthen the facilities to provide support to persons with disability to live within their own families.

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OCCUPATIONAL STRESS AMONG TEACHER EDUCATORS IN RELATION TO THEIR ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT

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Abstract

Experience of occupational stress is inevitably involved in the execution of any type of work. Stress has an adaptive value. It motivates the individual to attend to the task and get rid of the tension or demand the unattended task produced. "Workplace stress" is the harmful physical and emotional responses that can happen when there is a conflict between job demands on the employee and the amount of control an employee has over meeting these demands. In general, the combination of high demands in a job and a low amount of control over the situation can lead to stress. Stress in the workplace can have many origins or come from one single event. This study revealed the relationship between the occupational stress and organizational commitment of teacher educators. Result showed that there exist significant relationship between the occupational stress and organizational commitment of teacher educators. Study further showed significant difference between the male and female's occupational stress.

Introduction

Occupational stress is stress related to one's job. Occupational stress often stems from unexpected responsibilities and pressures that do not align with a person's knowledge, skills, or expectations, inhibiting one's ability to cope. Occupational stress can increase when workers do not feel supported by supervisors or colleagues, or feel as if they have little control over work processes. Teachers, as a part of their professional role, are always seen as the center of attention in any classroom, but when it comes to address their needs, concerns or problems, it is obvious that they do not attract the same amount of attention. In spite of the fact that stress can have a negative effect on teachers in terms of many aspects (physical, mental and/or emotional/psychological) and this may consequently affect the institutions and students negatively, research into stress as an affective factor for teachers is limited.

Sources of occupational stress come from:

- a toxic work environment
- negative workload
- isolation
- financial pressures
- types of hours worked
- role conflict & role ambiguity
- lack of autonomy, career development barriers
- difficult relationships with administrators and/or coworkers
- managerial bullying
- harassment
- organizational climate

These individual sources demonstrate that stress can occur specifically when a conflict arises from the job demands of the employee and the employee itself. If not handled properly, the stress can become distress.

Organizational commitment

It is an individual's psychological attachment to the organization. The basis behind many of these studies was to find ways to improve how workers feel about their jobs so that these workers would become more committed to their organizations. Organizational commitment predicts work variables such as turnover, organizational citizenship behavior, and job performance. Some of the factors such as role stress, empowerment, job insecurity and employability, and distribution of leadership have been shown to be connected to a worker's sense of organizational commitment.

Organizational scientists have also developed many nuanced definitions of organizational commitment, and numerous scales to measure them. Exemplary of this work is Meyer and Allen's model of commitment, which was developed to integrate numerous definitions of commitment that had been proliferated in the literature. Meyer and Allen's model has also been critiqued because the model is not consistent with empirical findings. It may also not be fully applicable in domains such as customer behavior. There has also been debate surrounding what Meyers and Allen's model was trying to achieve.

Statement of the problem

OCCUPATIONAL STRESS AMONG TEACHER EDUCATORS IN RELATION TO THEIR ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT.

Objectives of the study

1. To study the difference between the occupational stress with respect to gender.
2. To study the difference between organizational commitment with respect to gender.
3. To study the relationship between occupational stress and organizational commitment of the sample.

Hypotheses of the Study

1. There will be no significant difference between the occupational stress with respect to gender.
2. There will be no significant difference between the organizational commitments with respect to gender.
3. There will be no significant relationship between the occupational stress and organizational commitment of the sample.

Design of the study

A descriptive survey method was employed to investigate the present study.

Sample of the study

The sample of the study consisted of randomly selected sample of 50 teacher educators. These teacher educators were selected from different colleges of education affiliated to Panjab University Chandigarh. Sample comprised of male and female teacher educator.

Tools used

1. Teacher's occupational stress scale by M.Sharma and Kaur, S. (2015).
2. Organizational commitment scale by Dhar, U., Mishra, P. and Srivastava, D.K. (2001).

Statistical techniques

1. Pearson product moment correlation was used to calculate the relationship between the variables.
2. T-ratio was used to find out the significant difference between the variables.

Analysis and Interpretation

Hypothesis-1. There will be no significant difference between the occupational stress with respect to gender.

Table-1

Showing the difference between the occupational stress of male and female teacher educators

Gender	Sample	Mean	SD	SED	t-ratio	Significant
Male	25	39.59	11.796	1.738	2.8423	Significant at both levels
Female	25	44.53	12.765			

t-value is more than the obtained value so this hypothesis is rejected. There exists significant difference between the occupational stresses with respect to the gender.

Hypothesis-2. There will be no significant difference between the organizational commitments with respect to gender.

Table-2

Showing the difference between the Organizational Commitment of male and female teacher educators

Gender	Sample	Mean	SD	SED	t-ratio	Significant
Male	25	20.40	9.054	1.30	1.430	Not Significant at both levels
Female	25	18.54	9.4199			

t-value is more than the obtained value so this hypothesis is rejected. There exists significant difference between the organizational commitments with respect to the gender.

Hypothesis-3. There will be no significant relationship between the occupational stress and organizational commitment of the sample.

Table-3

Showing the relationship between the Occupational stress and Organizational Commitment of male and female teacher educators

Variables	Sample	Mean	SD	SED	t-ratio	Significant
Occupational stress	25	52.96	13.720	2.1312	3.5514	Significant at both levels
Organizational commitment	25	45.39	16.309			

t-value is more than the obtained value so this hypothesis is rejected. There exists significant relationship between the occupational stress and organizational commitments.

Major Findings

1. There exists significant difference between the occupational stress with respect to the gender.
2. There exists significant difference between the organizational commitments with respect to the gender.
3. There exists significant relationship between the occupational stress and organizational commitments.

Educational implications

This study will give direction to the teacher educators about occupational stress and their commitment with the organization. This information will guide for good health to the teacher educators.

Suggestion for the further Research

Further research will be done with the following variables:

1. Study of occupational stress among teacher educators with relation to their occupational self efficacy.
2. Study of occupational stress among teacher educators with relation to their coping strategies.
3. Study of occupational stress among teacher educators of aided and unaided colleges of educations.
4. Study of occupational stress among teacher educators of Punjab University, Chandigarh and Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar.

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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH WORD-FORMATION

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ABSTRACT

This paper is yet another statement in favour of the unbreakable link that is existent between the studies of language and literature. On a more concrete level, the paper is concerned with the role that the greatest poet of the English language had in the development of English in general, and specifically of its Morphology and Word-formation. The creativity that the great laureate manifested in language use found its best expression within the formation mechanisms such as derivation, conversion, composition, borrowing and some of the less prominent processes. A series of illustrative examples serves to support the conclusions and facts about the indubitably serious influence that Shakespeare exerted in the language which was his vehicle for the creation of works that will remain a part of world's cultural heritage.

1. INTRODUCTION

The entire activity of studying a certain culture rests upon the fundament made by language and literature studies. Studying a language of a nation without making an effort into the literature written in that particular language may remain deficient in terms of a series of insightful observations which could considerably facilitate the understanding of the most characteristic phenomena of languagebased communication. In this respect, we can even contend that between language and literature there exists a certain unbreakable and fructifying feedback relationship.

Language, as the basic means of communication is the medium in which literature, as a kind of art, is realized. On the other hand, literature provides the language with a necessary wealth of expressive devices, making it ever so contemporary, complete, and versatile; literature is a sort of incubator for any type of creativity in language. This introductory perspective offers a clear inference that a substantial responsibility lies with the authors in a language and that they should play a double role in the process of creative writing. However, in order to remain true to the point of this paper, we shall focus our attention to the contribution of the English 'bard of all bards' to the language of his people and make a coherent account of all the remarkable and precious observations regarding the modes in which Shakespeare made a lasting and permanent change on the word-formation of the language in which Bunyan, Chaucer and others had written before him. Understandably enough, almost everything has been said or written about Shakespeare so far, about the vastness of his poetic genius, about the sophistication of his verse, about the cosmopolitanism of his opus. It has been precisely determined and statistically accounted for that each day there should occur at least one paper written on a topic concerning Shakespeare. The author of these lines would like to humbly assume that this is the paper which could be counted among the ones for today, or at least that this one was missing in the array of such endeavours.

2. SHAKESPEARE'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

One thing is for sure. William Shakespeare was a king of words and his work is a true repository of lexical treasure. He was a grand master of lining words, intertwining them, culling them, weighing them, toying with them, using them in unusual positions, functions and forms. This is no wonder when we take into consideration that the lexical contingent that was at his disposal was, varying from one source to another, from 20.000 to 100.000. More realistic calculations would concede only 15.000 to 25.000, though. Quite a lot in either case, one should think, for a man from an era in which there were no technological frills, no highly complicated human institutions nor relationships. But, to avail myself of the words of Otto Jespersen (1978: 202) who has put it succinctly enough, "the greatness of Shakespeare's mind is [...] not shown by the fact that he was acquainted with 20.000 words, but by the fact that he wrote about so great a variety of subjects and touched upon so many human facts and relations that he needed this number of words in his writing". Of course, we are interested in the use of language of Shakespeare as a writer, and not as a common man who lived and walked in Elizabethan England. His major works were created during the period known to us as the Early Modern English Period which lasted from 1500 to 1800. Historians of the language even tend to label this stage in the development of English as the language of Shakespeare¹ (successive to the language of Chaucer), which can for itself significantly point out the idea how decisive Shakespeare's writing must have been for the shaping of the language in total. The language of Elizabethan England was different from the language of the previous periods and it fed on the growth and development of the society in general. The commercial and military expansion of the kingdom also affected the lexicon of the language by expanding it though borrowing from other languages of more or less distant and happier lands that the speakers of English came into contact with. English lexicon, and therefore the language itself had become not only larger, but a flexible entity as well, susceptible to modelling and rearranging of the elements. Many of the new words from various languages were promoted by Shakespeare in his plays and many more words were introduced into the language by Shakespeare himself, either through accepting words from French, Italian, and Spanish or due to the revival of classical tradition

through Latin and Greek. How did Shakespeare influence the language and how can this be best seen and explained? His unrivalled eloquence and elevated language have often been explained by his employment as a legal office clerk or his closeness to the English court. On the other hand, he was equally adroit in putting words into the mouth of characters as Falstaff or Bottom. What is definitive is that Shakespeare was a master of bringing together the classical sources and originally English elements of expression. Perhaps most credit to his language can be still given to his insistence on avoiding stereotypes, perseverance against conventions and his keen perception. As O. Jespersen justly assumes, Shakespeare's most characteristic feature in language use was his boldness. The literary critics have always praised the boldness of his metaphors, whereas the others have found charm in his sentence structure which sometimes grappled with the rules of erstwhile English grammar. Shakespeare was often scoffed for this negligence in the grammaticalness of his structures by a pedant named Alex Schmidt, who obviously failed to predict that in this boldness in experimentation lay the way to expansion and that it gave such a powerful impetus to certain word-formation processes in English such as primary and secondary conversion, back-formation, etc. It is the poetic language, the poetic licence that poets are granted in terms of distorting the language that breaks in new usage, new vocabulary. The poets are the ones to set off "poetic" words and meanings which later on become used by the others, and no longer deemed substandard or unorthodox. This inflates the boundaries of acceptable lexical usage and slowly moves the language beyond the borders of the existing.

3. WORD-FORMATION AND SHAKESPEARE

It is not very well-established a tendency in the study of word-formation to speak of the merits of individuals in terms of the overall domain, but when an individual stands out so prominently as Shakespeare does in English, it is probably only natural to be interested in the signet of his idiosyncrasy sealed on the artistic medium. This great playwright and poet may not have introduced a new bound morpheme or suffix into the language, but his influence on the formative processes of words in English is considerable from a different viewpoint. Moreover, Shakespeare did not manufacture nor invent words, thus setting a new formation type. And yet, as Y. M. Biese, a Swedish scholar who produced one of the most valuable studies on conversions in English, said "Shakespeare is one of the most important names in the history of creative English word-formation".³ Shakespeare was significant for the development of the formative capacities of the language because he presented a potent relay, provided some of the already initiated tendencies in the use of language with a powerful swing. He also displayed great boldness in forming and transforming words to suit his needs as skillfully as he made use of the familiar ones. Therefore, it may be of interest for us to see Shakespeare's immediate impact on the lexicon through the matrix of traditional word-formation processes and patterns.

3.1 Derivation

Apparently, most of the derivative words attributed to Shakespeare were those formed by means of suffixation with adjective forming suffixes such as -able/-ible, -ful, -ive, thus giving force to his unique skill of inserting adequate attributes. The one to be rather creatively used by Shakespeare was often erroneously taken to stem from the English adjective able, whereas it stems from the suffix of the French language. Apart from the well-used derivatives lonely and baseless, the following words are Shakespeare's indubitable contribution: -able/-ible answerable⁴ laughable indistinguishable unmatchable -ful eventful fitful fretful -ish dragonish = 'in the shape of a dragon' -ive forgetive = 'creative' -ous inauspicious multitudinous -less dauntless

Derived nouns of Shakespeare's shaping

are not many, courtship perhaps being the most prominent one, whereas novel verbs such as sluggardize as in As OED points out, the formation answerable is “an early instance of this as a living Eng. Suffix” to mean the following: Liable to be called to account; under legal or moral obligation; responsible, accountable, giving a quotation from 1596 Shakes. 1 Hen. IV, ii. iv. 571 If he haue robb'd these men, He shall be answerable. Living dully sluggardiz'd at home from The Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act I, Scene 1, Line 7 are few and far between. Among the words of contemporary English to have been coined by him, the best known of the words obtained by prefixation are the ones derived with the prefix en-. The most common of them perhaps is the word enthrone, which he used for the first time in the play Anthony & Cleopatra, line 5, Act III, Scene 6: Cleopatra and himselfe in Chaires of Gold Were publicly enthron'd. In general, his poetic use of this prefix gave birth to other forms such as enmesh, enrank, enridge, enschedule, ensear, ensteeped, entame, entreasure. As Albert C. Baugh (1957: 281) states and OED confirms, we should be indebted to Shakspeare for the introduction of several now common prefixed words, launched in the form of participles. Although it is not completely clear whether the word misanthrope should be counted among these, the other three, namely premeditated, unprizable and submerge were most certainly printed for the first time in his poetic works.⁵ Other forms, on the other hand, have not survived the test of time and failed to take root, primarily imperceiverant, a derivative meaning "void of perception".

3.2 Composition Nominal compounds were the weakest field of Shakespeare's influence on the formation of words. On the other hand, Shakespeare was most certainly one of the few individuals whose merit was the initiation of compounding or lexicalizing adverbial particle phrases by means of adding the agentive suffix to the verb. Thus, we have few instances in English which we could treat as combined derivation and compounding. The form used by the poet was to be found in the phrase the finder-out of this secret or the goer-back which gave rise to several other formations upon this pattern.⁶ Other noun compounds that are often 5 OED quotes as follows: 1590 Shakes. Mids. N. v. i. 96 Great Clearkes haue purposed To greete me with premeditated welcome, 1601 Shakes. Twel. N. v. i. 58 A bawbling Vessell was he Captaine of, For shallow draught and bulke vnprizable and 1606 Shakes. Ant. & Cl. ii. v. 94 So halfe my Egypt were submerg'd and made A Cesterne for scal'd Snakes. 6 The compounds finder-out and weeder-out are sometimes spelt without hyphen in many of the editions of Shakespeare's plays. However, the Compact edition of his Complete Works published by OUP gives it in the hyphenated form in the play The Winter's Tale, line 122 of Act V, Scene two and Richard III line 123, Act I, Scene 3, respectively. attributed to Shakespeare are eye-beam, eye-drop, eye-wink, fire-work, loggerhead, leap-frog, widow-dolour, etc. Much more conspicuous was his creativity in terms of producing qualifiers that would incorporate complex notions or polyvalent descriptions. Thus, Shakespeare was the originator of such words based on the present participle second element as the words from Hamlet and The Two Gentlemen of Verona: gaingiving, home-keeping, or the past participle: barefaced, fire-robed, fire-eyed, loggerheaded, red-looked. Also significant is the template upon which the following compound adjectives were formed. arm-gaunt broad-blown forthright gravel-blind dog-weary lack-lustre fire-new Rather peculiar was his tendency to use copulative compound adjectives without the connector and. The earlier editions of his plays have these lexical forms printed as unhyphenated, whereas some of the more recent ones stress their unity by placing the hyphen in between, as in Urge the necessity and state of times, And be not peevish-fond in great designs or I am too childish-foolish for this world, both from Richard III. We should by no means forget to mention those Shakespeare's words which were created out of

extraordinary observing powers and expressive volubility, which Bradley (1975:85) calls 'audacities': proud-pied April wrong-incensed peers heaven-kissing hill woe-wearied tongue so-long-sund'red friends hell-govern'd arm Be lion-mettled, proud, and take no care Scarce-bearded Caesar Shrill-tongued Fulvia Full-fortuned In forming new verb compounds, Shakespeare was rather inventive. His compound verbs based on the pattern of preposing the adverbial particle to a nominal root such as in the verb "to out-Herod Herod" were the touchstone for generations of writers and speakers of English. As Bradley (1975: 154) states, "all the words of this kind that exist in Modern English appear to have been framed either by him, or by later writers in imitation of his example". The rest of the domain encompasses formations such as to after-eye with the meaning of 'to look after', to winter-ground which is 'to protect a plant from the inclemency of the winter-season', to under-peep 'to peep from under', all of which can be found in the play Cymbeline at various places.

3.3 Conversion We may say that Shakespeare is one of the greatest promoters of conversion as a language process in English. The progressive loss of the infinitival morpheme –en, first the latter and then the former phoneme, then the gradual removal of any distinct formal difference between many words from opposed classes presented a mighty gift to a crafty genius. Thus, he used many words in a class and function other than the existing one in order to achieve various effects on the style of his writing and on the audience and readers of his works therefrom. Converting words was Shakespeare's major mainstay when it came to writing in his renowned elevated style, but he also reached out for this feature when he wanted to amuse his audience. Biese (1941: 413-416) mentioned several lines which added "...forceful and vivid expression" to his plays, lines like the ones from Othello line 72 of Act IV, Scene 1: O, 'tis the spite of hell, the fiend's arch-mock, To lip a wanton in a secure couch, And to suppose her chaste! No, let me know, And knowing what I am, I know what she shall be. The comical effect was achieved when he made constable Dogberry in Much Ado about Nothing line 64 of Act III, Scene 5 say Go, good partner, go get you to Francis Seacoal; bid him bring his pen and inkhorn to the jail. We are now to examination these men. Most of the following illustrative words are due to Jespersen (1978:211), Biese (1941:78-8) Noun > Verb Obviously the largest portion of conversion-words used by Shakespeare for the first time is made up of verbs converted from nouns. Biese's list of such words which occur as first instances in Shakespeare's works contains 106 entries, although the list can be complemented even further. The greatest majority of the cases of conversion-verbs Shakespeare used were transitive verbs (84%), and only 16% of them were intransitive verbs. Also, a difference in meaning between Shakespeare's use and contemporary use is noticeable in certain examples such as the now obsolete meaning of the verb to foot as "to strike of thrust with the foot, to kick".⁷ blanket – to blanket jade – to jade bound – to bound* label – to label cater – to cater park – to park* = confine or enclose as in a park elbow – to elbow stranger – to stranger foot – to foot* torture – to torture hand – to hand window – to window* = place in a window incarnadine – to incarnadine = to redden = make full of holes Verb > Noun Another group of more than 54 conversion-nouns are directly attributed to Shakespeare, since they did not appear in the written form before Shakespeare put them in one of his works. to control – control* to hatch – hatch* to dawn – dawn to import – import to dress – dress* to indent – indent to embrace – embrace to resolve – resolve to shudder – shudder to sneak – sneak Other conversion types More prominent than the others is his use of converted verbs from adjectives and adverbs (Biese lists 15 such uses), but some unusual formations outside this pattern can be found in Shakespeare's work as well, such as the use of aslant as a preposition. The great author was also the first to use the adverb atone (a form obtained by

telescoping from at one) as a verb in the play *The Tragedy of King Richard the Second*, line 202 of Act I, Scene 1. Some other earliest known uses of converted words are: forward – to forward lower – to lower happy – to happy muddy – to muddy It is easy to perceive the domains of Shakespeare's liberal attitude towards the elements of language from the following quotation by Simon Potter (Potter 1977: 57), one of the most knowledgeable persons about the English language: 7 The words marked with asterisk are the ones not to be found in Biese's lists. Shakespeare used adverb as verb ('That from their own misdeeds askance their eyes', *Lucrece* 637), or as a substantive ('In the dark backward and abysm of time, *The Tempest*', I.ii. 50), or as adjective ('Blunting the fine point of seldom pleasure', *Sonnet* 1ii) Among other things connected to conversion that Shakespeare contributed to the abundance of lexical means of English is the so called adjectival function of nouns, where aside from the clichéd and ordinary examples, he used a number of nouns as adjectives quite uniquely. That Shakespeare actually was the person to further this phenomenon in English could be instanced by the words of Viola in line 257, Act 1, Scene 5 of *Twelfth Night*: Make me a willow cabin at your gate, And call upon my soul within the house or Macbeth in line 50, Act IV, Scene 1 of *The Tragedy of Macbeth*: How now, you secret, black, and midnight hags? However, it can be noticed that the extensive and highly diversified use of derived and compound adjectives in Shakespeare's writing adversely affected the number of attributively used nouns, which is comparatively small. At places Shakespeare quite uncommonly placed qualifiers before such conversions as in *Why, this is very midsummer madness*, Act 3 scene 4, line 54 of *Twelfth Night*. Not all the words William Shakespeare coined have survived in English. Regardless of the great poet's unquestionable authority, certain words that were used in his plays died out along with the items from ELR they referred to. This is particularly true of words such as the verb *virginal* he used in *The Winter's Tale*, line 124, Act I, Scene 2, with the meaning which OED specifies as 'to tap with the fingers as on a virginal': To be padling Palmes, and pinching Fingers, Still Virginalling Vpon his Palme? This can also be stated about some of the derivatives such as *barful*, something which is 'full of bars or hindrances' or *tongueless* in the sense 'unmentioned, not spoken of'. All in all, a more quantitative measure of his influence on the language in terms of conversion is supplied in Biese's comprehensive study: "Of the total number of conversions introduced into the English language while Shakespeare was writing, nearly one-fourth is found in his works as first quotations". 8 Y. M. Biese (1941) *Origin and Development of Conversions in English*, *Annales Academiae Scientiarum Fennicae*, B 45, 2, Helsinki, p 83. 3.4 Back-formation There are several words of English formed on the model of backformation the origin of which can be traced back to William Shakespeare. The author was allegedly responsible for the back-forming of the verb *grovel* or *grovell* from the 13th century adverb *grovelling*, mistaken as a present participle form, which appeared for the first time in his play *Henry VI* in 1593. Later on, the form as such continued to be employed in literary pieces by Pope, Dickens, Trollope, etc. Bradley (1975:154) mentions the adjective *credent* which could be thought of as a reduction of *credential*. Namely, giving the explanation of this word as 'believing, trustful, confiding', OED quotes Shakespeare as the first source: 1602 Shakes. *Ham.* i. iii. 30 If with too *credent* eare you list his Songs. The same could be said of another poetic word "back-formed" from an already existing one, actually the verb *illumine* is also to be found in *Hamlet*, line 37, Act I, Scene 1: When yond same *Starre* Had made his course t'illumine that part of *Heauen* Where now it burnes. However, OED itself treats this word as a shortening of the word *illumine*. 3.5 Reduplication Among the words of English which have come into being on the pattern of duplicating the root morpheme, several are known to have been

introduced by Shakespeare. Almost without exception these words are based upon nonrepetative reduplication of word roots. The most frequently quoted examples are: skimble-skamble tittle-tattle shilly-shally zig-zag 3.6 Borrowing This was perhaps the most prominent vocabulary enrichment mode, together with conversion, when it comes to the ways Shakespeare contributed to expand the lexicon. Quite a few words of English are for one reason or another associated with Shakespeare as the "importer", even though the research conducted by O. F. Emerson proved Shakespeare to be an author who resorted to domestic lexical resources more often than not.⁹ The list of words includes some words normally used in everyday communication by a wide range of contemporary speakers of English. acceptance emphasis orb accommodation frugal pedant agile gull premedital apostrophe horrid prodigious assassination impertinency reliance critical misanthrope rely demonstrate modest summit dexte(i)rously obscene vast Many simple structured words were used by Shakespeare for the first time. When we say this, we mean that there had been no official records of a word before Shakespeare used it and printed it in his works for the first time and is thus considered by the lexicographers as the primer source of the word which may have been otherwise well used in spoken language. Anyhow, quite a few words from OED have their etymological background traced back to Shakespeare. Later on, some of these words came to be accepted by other authors in poetry such as Keats, Coleridge, Browning, Tennyson and Swinburne who used them in their works and which definitely set the way to full acceptance by the language community. abandon cerement gouts abhorre charactery gust abrupt dickens have got = 'have' absurd dislocate hint action dwindle hurry antre eager = 'cold' lush atomy eld perusal beetle = 'summit of cliff' excellent pink = 'perfection' bump farrow primy call = 'to pay a visit' fount = 'spring' weird = 'destiny, fate' An important semantic feature has been noticed by many scholars who dealt with the words imported to English and the way they are perceived now. With a 9 See Wood (1961:49). In A Brief History of the English Language, Professor Emerson gave the results of his study dealing with the percentage of the language of native origin in the works of distinguished English writers. According to the findings, 90% of Shakespeare's writing was based on language devoid of any foreign influences, as compared to the 81% of Milton, or 75% of Swift. number of those, it is quite obvious that certain semantic change has occurred over time (Fennel 2001:147): One difference between many of the borrowed words in use at the time of Shakespeare and those in use now is that Shakespeare's time their meaning was much more faithful to the meaning in the source language. Over time, however their meaning shifted, so that, in a frequently cited example, communicate, which now means 'to talk' or 'to change information' at that time meant 'to share with others'. In A Comedy of Errors, for example, we encounter the following lines from Adriana, in which she clearly shares the strength with her husband: Thou art an elm, my husband, I a vine. Whose weakness married to thy stronger state Makes me with thy strength to communicate. 3.7 Blending Blending is not a process which expressed considerable productivity in the times that Shakespeare wrote. Most of the blends in the English lexicon are of more recent origin. However, Shakespeare is said to have "familiarized" contrived words such as glaze,¹⁰ a combination of the initial and final clusters of glare and gaze to be found in Julius Caesar line 21 of Act I, Scene 3: Against the Capitoll I met a Lyon Who glaz'd vpon me, and went surly by. The very fact that Shakespeare employed such lexical creative device must have prompted every other similar tendency of combining syllables from different words.

4. SHAKESPEARE AS A FORMATIVE ROOT

To round up the discussion and adhere to the spirit of the paper, this segment will be dealing with all those lexical instance of English which have been formed with the help of Shakespeare's name. Shakespeare's great name served as a basis for the creation of a number of words, probably more words than could have been devised with the names of other authors. To be more precise, in this train of pursuit we are after the words in which the name Shakespeare was used as a root in the process of deriving new words by adding different suffixes. The very fact that there have been many things written about Shakespeare from different perspectives speaks enough of the fact that there has always been a sufficient 10 See: B. Strang (1977:91) amount of motivation to expand the lexical fields used for commenting on the author or any other poet for that matter. At its own, aside from referring to this individual who lived in the 16th and 17th century, the name of William Shakespeare has been used in English to refer to 'a person (occas. a thing) comparable to Shakespeare, esp. as being preeminent in a particular sphere'. 1821 M. Edgeworth Let. 23 Oct. (1971) 243 Humboldt is the Shakespear of travellers - as much superior in genius to other travellers as Shakespear to other poets. 1859 A. J. Munby Diary 17 Mar. (1972) 28 When the poetic soul has learnt to see the poetic side of all such things, then we may have a Homer of the railway and a Shakespeare of the Ballot. 1905 Mark Twain' in N. Amer. Rev. Jan. 3 The telegraph, the telephone the Pullman car the Shakespeares of the inventor-tribe, so to speak. 1931 R. Campbell Georgiad ii. 36 A Fabian Shakespeare of the Summer Schools To other poets laying down my rules. No person should be surprised if we mention that the name Shakespeare is a word which has a nominal grammatical function, such as, I am convinced, all Anglicists have used sooner or later in their lives, and then in the attributive function, as in phrases Shakespeare collar, Shakespeare country or Shakespeare industry. However, it must be conceded as uncanny when the name of the great poet is used in the stead of an intransitive verb form in a sentence, meaning 'to act in one of his plays'. It was something achieved, and for that reason apparently recorded by the lexicographers of OED, by no other person than George Bernard Shaw, another person to whom those who speak the English language as we know it should be indebted, and who wrote the following: Madame de Navarro has declaimed, spouted, statuesqued, Shakespeared, and all the rest of it. 'Our Theatres in Nineties' (1932) II. 90 The OED has a nice collection of 11 additional lexical items that have been formed on the basis of the nam of Shakespeare. These are the well-known adjective Shakespearian, and therefrom derived adverb Shakespearianly, but also the less used verbs such as Shakespearize, but the list of nouns is the most prominent, with some exotic items Shakespearian, Shakespeareology, Shakespeareolatry, Shakespeareolater, Shakespearite, Shakespearism, Shakespearianizing, and Shakespearianism.

CONCLUSION

At the very end we shall say that even his arch rival in writing, Ben Johnson, had only but praise for Shakespeare's language and style. Johnson, in his own way again, saw that Shakespeare's 'true-filed lines' had the power of a 'lance as brandish'd at the eyes of ignorance'. And true enough, Shakespeare has enriched the language and the formative lexical modes by insisting on the freedom of expression, unbridled verbal extravaganza, richness of imagery that produced words of new and adequate precision and set models for ever more and more words to be absorbed by the language and created on his patterns. As we have seen, at certain moments the English language was perhaps not even ready to accept some of Shakespeare's lexical offspring. Apparently, Shakespeare's influence on English word formative processes was the strongest in terms of compounding words,

adjectives in particular, but also in the domain of converting nouns to verbs and vice versa. A number of borrowed words and derivatives obtained by means of adjective-forming suffixes also suggest the prevalent lexical feature of Shakespeare's writing. Having planted a number of more or less peculiar words in English, the great poet unwittingly provided future generations with lexical items which were to serve as a foil to any similar words, both in the formal and the artistic sense. As such, the subject matter of this article might have called for a fullfledged study, having in mind the vastness of the material, but the intention was to outline the venues of impact for a crucial artist of the age on the language in the field of word-formation.

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AGRICULTURE TOURISM – A WAY TO TEACH AND LEARN THE CULTIVATION PROCESS

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ABSTRACT

Food is the basic need of any living being and human being is not an exceptional. Since food is the fundamental need of human being, it is immense necessity of human race to have basic knowledge of cultivation process. Though we are trying to provide basic knowledge of agriculture through our education system, it's far away from the reality when it comes to urban children. Teaching the cultivation process on smart board may enrich the knowledge base of the children but not the practical agricultural production. Even the urban education institutes wish to provide practical knowledge of food production, land and skilled human resource to teach the various stages of food production practically are the major problems in urban concrete forest. Is there a possibility to take the urban children to the farm land in a village? Not only the children, is there an interest to learn the agricultural process among the urbanites of different age groups? Does the farmers are interested to teach the agricultural process to the urban people? This study is conducted in eight selected villages of Ramanagara district and Bangalore, capital city of Karnataka state located in southern part of India to know the possibilities to execute the agriculture tourism to provide practical knowledge of cultivation process.

KEYWORDS: Agriculture Tourism, Agriculture Education

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I. INTRODUCTION

Whether the country is rich or poor, all nations in the world are striving towards to increase the rate of literacy. India is also in the race, the amount of resource to increase the rate of literacy is increasing in both central and state government budgets. People in India have reached the stage to digest the importance of education and people of India are also feeling that it is a fundamental duty of a parent to educate his/her child. The fundamental need of human being is not just restricted to food, cloth and shelter but also extends to 'education' in modern society. The term education has broader meaning but common man is internalizing the meaning of education as the ability to read and write. Various levels of education is well structured in the country and student ratio is also increasing to acquire such education.

Let us stick to the first fundamental need of human being i.e. food. Laziness for a longer period of time is the signal of death of any living being and it is also applicable to human being. Food chain system in the nature is in risk due to increase of some living beings and decrease of some other living beings. Increasing rate of human being itself is a dangerous threat to food chain system. With the advent of modern medical science the rate of death is decreased but not the rate of birth. Human being is also intelligent enough to control or escape from the natural calamities. With the affect of imbalance between birth and death, human population is increasing.

Human being switched over from 'hunting stage' to 'production stage' over a period of time with the help of his inbuilt scientific temper. Self sufficiency to acquire the fundamental needs such as food, cloth, shelter and education is a good sign of sustainability of human race. Though human being is a social animal, co-operation is the manthra of sustainability of human race, ability to produce and acquire the fundamental needs is necessary to avoid the conflict in a society. Acquiring higher intelligence in humanities, science and technology is a welcome move in the present knowledge era. Though misusing, inventions on air, war and soil are the feather of human race. Though various branches of knowledge domains are exists and increasing, acquiring specialization in all the domains is difficult task for a single man, it is necessary for all human beings to have a knowledge of production of food. It is necessary because it is a fundamental need of human being. Practical knowledge of production of food is equally important to a child who is overloading to learn the alphabets and numeric.

Urbanization and urban population is increasing in the country. Education is getting modern touch in urban area and becoming costlier. Parents are spending the major portion of their earning to educate the child. Education institutions in urban area are striving hard to enhance their brand name and curious to adopt modernity. The concept of westernization is well applicable in the leading education institutes in urban area. Classrooms, dress code, foreign language, timetable etc are somehow already westernized. Forcefully children in urban area are going out of the basic life. It is necessary in our education system to provide the practical knowledge of food production to every child. Teaching the production of food on smart board may enrich the knowledge base of a child but not the practical food production. Even the urban education institutes wish to provide practical knowledge of food production, land and human resource to teach the various stages of food production practically are the major problems in urban concrete forest. Is there a possibility to take the urban children to the form land in a village? Not only the children, is there an interest to learn the agricultural process among the urbanites of different age groups? Does the farmers are interested to teach the agricultural process to the urban people? This study is conducted in eight

selected villages of Ramanagara district and Bangalore, capital city of Karnataka state located in southern part of India to know the possibilities to execute the agriculture tourism.

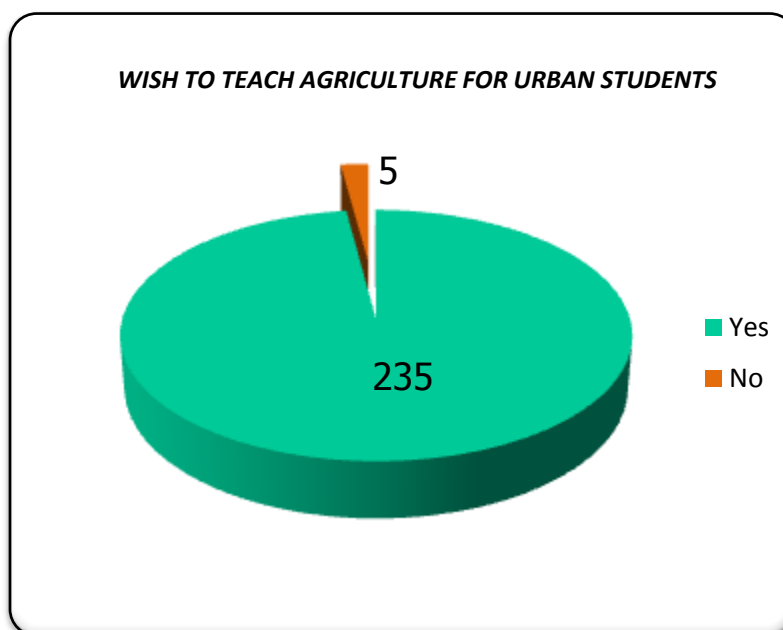
II. METHODOLOGY

This research is based on field study and field study is intended to carry in both rural and urban area. Random sampling method is followed while choosing the respondents. The total sample size is 340 and out of the total sample size 240 are rural respondents and 100 are urban respondents. Ramanagara, a district of Karnataka state located in southern part of India is chosen for rural field study. The district has four taluks and two villages from each taluk were selected based on irrigation and dry land, totally eight villages were chosen for this study. The key parameters such as distance from urban area, population, caste structure, occupation, literacy rate, gender etc. were followed while choosing respondents of the villages. Bangalore, a metropolitan and capital city of Karnataka state, which is located in southern part of India, is chosen for the urban field study.

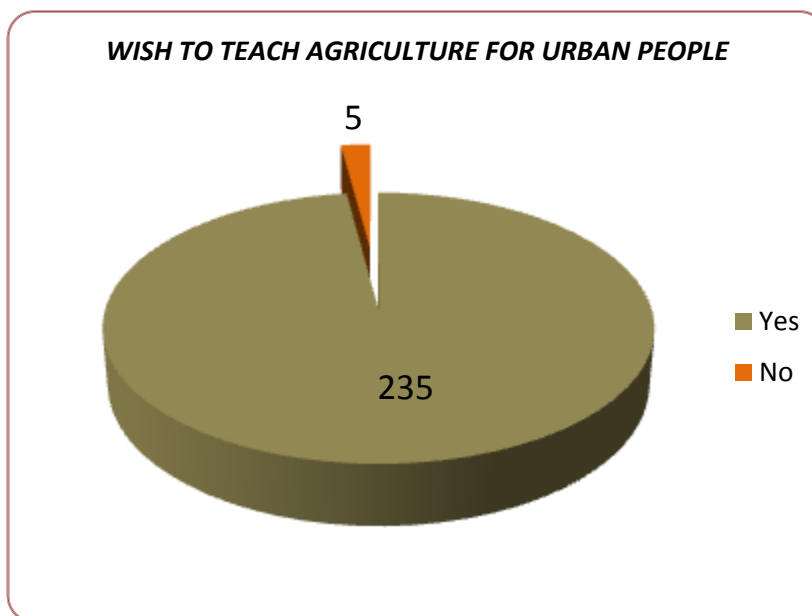
A structured interview schedule is used for this study. Two different set of interview schedules were prepared and used to collect the data from both rural and urban respondents. The schedule also prepared in bilingual (Kannada & English) mode for better operation in rural area. Statistical software is used for data analysis. Classification of data is made very carefully and statistical analytical methods such as percentage, frequency and average etc were used in calculation of primary data. Even though the primary data is collected with intensive care but the reliability of primary data depends on the accuracy and loyalty of the respondents.

III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

The study conducted in eight selected villages of Ramanagara district and Bangalore, capital city of Karnataka state located in southern part of India to know the possibilities to execute the agriculture tourism came out with positive result.

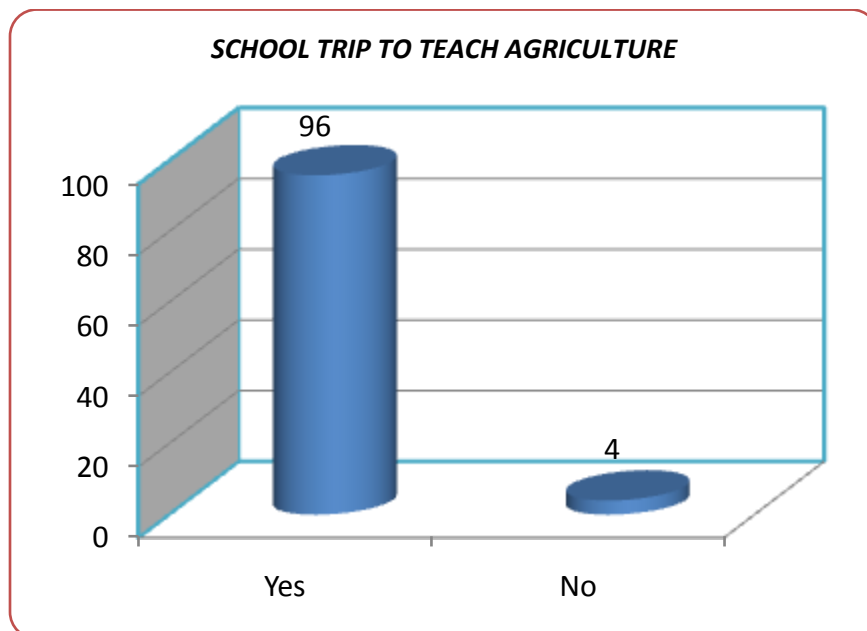


Yes, the farmers are willing to teach the agriculture for urban people on their farm land. Out of 240 respondents in this study 236 (98.3%) of them wish to teach agriculture for urban students. Respondents of all age group, both male and female are expressed their interest to teach agriculture. Study also enquired the interest of these village respondents towards to teach the agriculture for urban people.



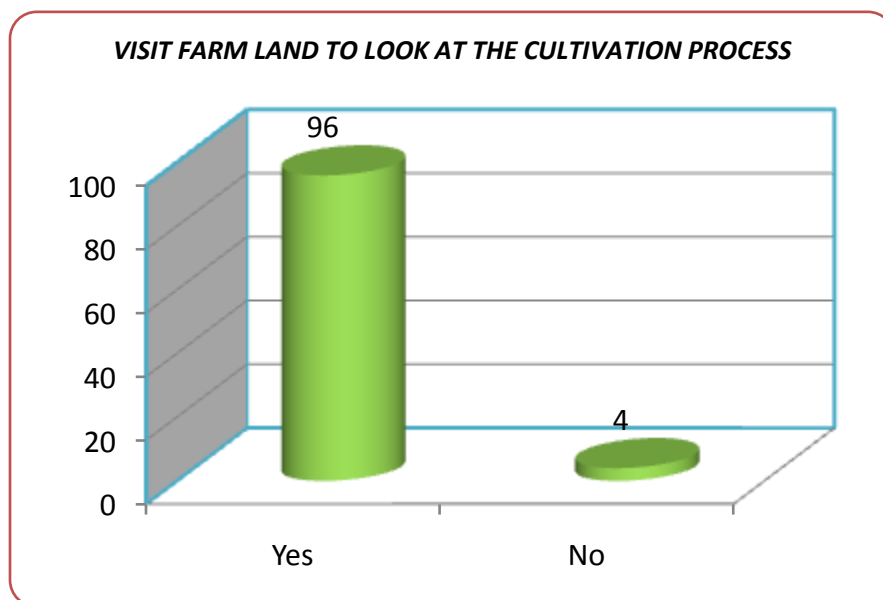
Out of 240 respondents in this study 235 (97.9%) of them are interested to teach agriculture for urban people and 05 (2.1%) of them are not interested to teach agriculture for urban people. This study revealed that respondents belongs to various age group, sex, education, caste and social status of the villages are interested to teach agriculture to urban people.

The argument to provide agricultural education to the urban children on farm land sounds good. Farmers are also expressing their willingness to teach agricultural process to the urban people. Though the villagers are ready to teach agriculture, does the urban people are ready to send the child of their family to village farm land to learn agricultural process.



For the query, if the school arranges trip to visit a village and intended to teach the agriculture in the farm land, will you send the children of your family for a trip by paying minimal fee? 95% of them expressed their interest to send the children of their family to the village to learn agricultural process in farm land. Urbanites are also wish to pay minimal fee that can generate minimal livelihood to village people who wish to teach agricultural process to the urban students.

There are people in urban area who wish to visit farm land and look at the cultivation process. Whether it may be love towards cultivation process or just for the sake of knowledge or just for the sake of relaxation of mind, the desire to visit farm land is observed in this study.



This study found that 96% of the respondents are interested to visit the farm land to look at the cultivation process. This result indicates that urban people have enough interest to visit farm land and look at the cultivation process.

IV. CONCLUSION

This study made an attempt to find the possibilities to execute agriculture tourism. The study revealed that, in one hand, farmers are expressing their willingness to teach cultivation process for urban people and on the other hand, urbanites are also interested to learn the cultivation process from farmers in farm land. There is possibility to attract urban students to the village farm land to provide practical knowledge of food production. Since urbanization and urban population is keep increasing in the world, agriculture tourism can provide the additional livelihood opportunity to rural people and can also enhances the dignity of farming community. Agriculture tourism is also a good idea to minimize the disparity between rural and urban settlement.

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MEDICAL TOURISM - POSSIBILITIES TO REJUVENATE INDIGENOUS MEDICAL SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Lifestyle in both urban and rural area is transforming. Stress is increasing in the emerging money centric life. The zero investment and nature friendly organic agricultural system is converted into modern agricultural system. Modern agricultural system demands high usage of chemical fertilizers and pesticides for the targeted output. It is proved by the scientific community that modern agricultural products contains chemical contents and leading to various health issues. Due to change in lifestyle and food system not only the numbers of diseases are increasing, but also the expenditure to cure such diseases. The indigenous medical system which exists in the country is almost vanished by the modern medical system and it is not affordable to a common man. Modern medical system is not only expensive but also has side effects. In such a condition, is there a possibility to attract the urban population to rural area for nature friendly indigenous medical treatment? Does the urbanites interested to go for indigenous medical system? Is the rural area has indigenous treatment for all kinds of diseases? This research is conducted in eight selected villages of Ramanagara district and Bangalore, capital city of Karnataka state located in southern part of India to know the possibilities to attract the urbanites in the name of medical tourism and to know the picture of indigenous medical system in rural area.

KEYWORDS: Indigenous Medical System, Modern Medical System

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I. INTRODUCTION

Lifestyle and consumption pattern is changing in both urban and rural setup of the country. Changing consumption pattern is demanding to earn more to meet the increasing expenses. Stress is increasing with the changing money centric life. Organic agricultural system is converted into modern agricultural system to feed the increasing population of the country. The output of high yield variety (HYV) seeds is not possible without high usage of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. It is proved by the scientific community that modern agricultural products have chemical contents and usage of such products is leading to various health issues.

Both population and number of people suffering from diseases are increasing in the country. The proportion of food, water and air pollution is increasing day by day. With result of all the above, medical expense is one of the key expenses in both rural and urban area of the country. The present medical system is almost westernized in the country and the domain of medicine is more of profit oriented than service. The country has lost the self sufficiency in medicine and the dependency is increasing day by day. Majority of the patents in the domain of medicine are filed by developed countries and patents are golden dinosaurs for those countries.

Both rural and urban scenarios of India are restructuring. Urban population is increasing due to scarcity of livelihood opportunity in rural area and enough livelihood opportunities in urban area for both skilled and unskilled people. Urban area is hub of livelihood and centre of both industry and service sector. With rapid increase of population and extension of industries, urban area is also the hub of pollution and stressed life. Though urban area is hub of livelihood, expenditure in urban life is increasing day by day and medical expenditure is one among the major expenses. In recent days, numbers of diseases are increasing and people are moving towards modern medical system to cure such diseases.

India had its own medical system rooted in villages and sustained from centuries. The indigenous medical system which is rooted in villages is under threat today due to increased dependency on modern medical system. Not only urban population but also the rural population is moving behind modern medical system to cure the diseases. But modern medical system is becoming expensive day by day and it is not out of side affect. People of lower strata are suffering from increased medical expenses and all economic layers of people in the country are experiencing side effects of modern medical system. In such a condition, is there a possibility to attract the urban population to rural area for nature friendly indigenous medical treatment? Does the urbanites interested to go for indigenous medical system? Is the rural area has indigenous treatment for all kinds of diseases? This research is conducted in eight selected villages of Ramanagara district and Bangalore, capital city of Karnataka state located in southern part of India to know the possibilities to attract the urbanites in the name of medical tourism and to know the picture of indigenous medical system.

II. METHODOLOGY

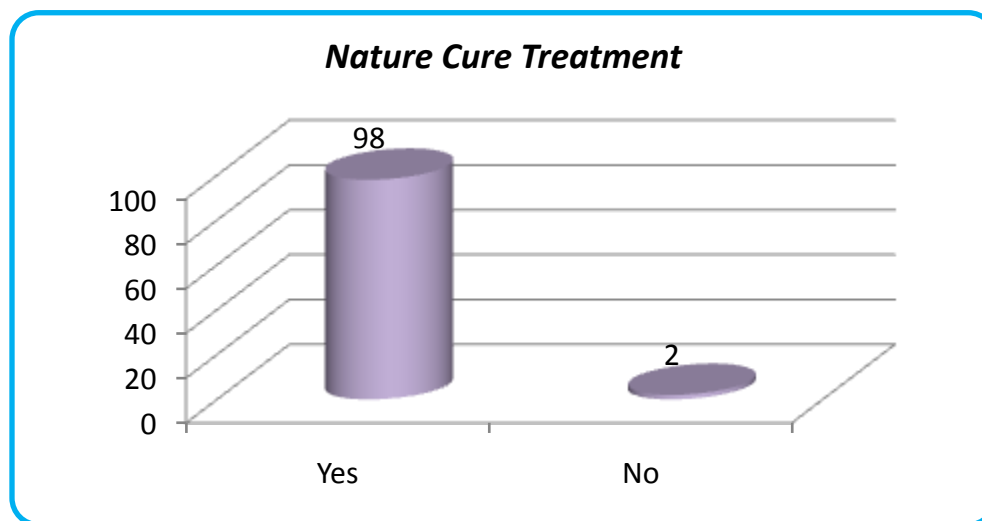
This research is based on field study and field study is intended to carry in both rural and urban area. Random sampling method is followed while choosing the respondents. The total sample size is 340 and out of the total sample size 240 are rural respondents and 100 are urban respondents. Ramanagara, a district of Karnataka state located in southern part of India is chosen for rural field

study. The district has four taluks and two villages from each taluk were selected based on irrigation and dry land, totally eight villages were chosen for this study. The key parameters such as distance from urban area, population, income, caste structure, occupation, literacy rate, gender etc. were followed while choosing respondents of the villages. Bangalore, a metropolitan and capital city of Karnataka state, which is located in southern part India, is chosen for the urban field study.

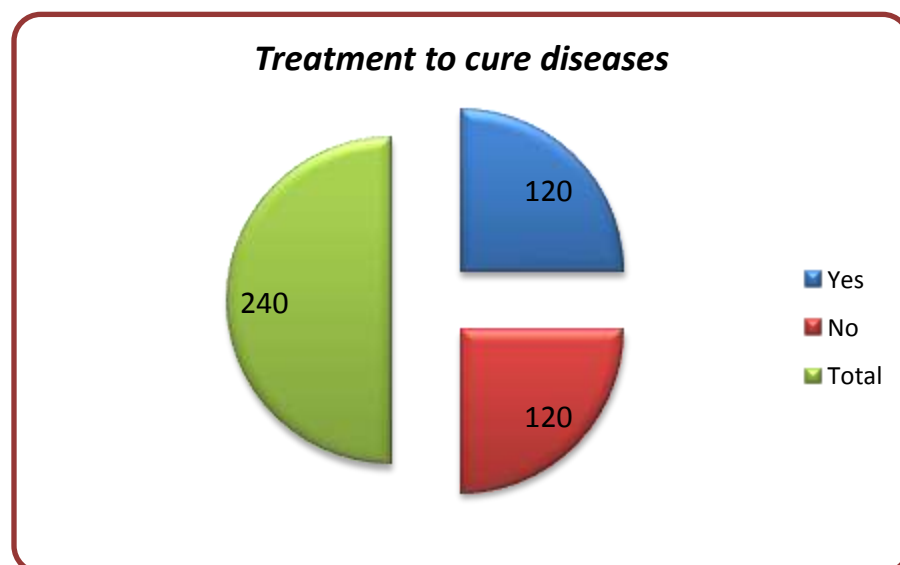
A structured interview schedule is used for this study. Two different set of interview schedules were prepared and used to collect the data from both rural and urban respondents. The schedule also prepared in bilingual (Kannada & English) mode for better operation in rural area. Statistical software is used for data analysis. Classification of data is made very carefully and statistical analytical methods such as percentage, frequency and average etc were used in calculation of primary data. Even though the primary data is collected with intensive care but the reliability of primary data depends on the accuracy and loyalty of the respondents.

III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Out of hundred urban respondents who participated in this study 89% of them knows that modern medical system has side affect and they are also suffering from increasing medical expenditure. On the other hand, the willingness to go for nature cure treatment such as Yoga, Meditation, Ayurvedic treatment etc is increasing among the urbanites.



Among the hundred urban respondents in this study 98% of them are interested in nature cure treatment and 02% of them are not interested in nature cure treatment. The research says that people are worst affected by increased modern medical system in urban area. On the other hand, people are also internalizing the importance of indigenous medical system which is of less cost and nature friendly. But the tragedy is that, the roots of indigenous medical system which spread across the villages is almost vanished.



Among the 240 respondents of eight villagers of Ramanagara district, 50% (120) of them says they have treatment to cure diseases in their village and 50% (120) of them says that they don't have treatment to cure diseases in their villages. Though 50% of them says that they have treatment to cure diseases in their village but the treatment for number of diseases are very less. It is observed during the study that villages of Ramanagara district of Karnataka state have an indigenous treatment for Jaundice (Kamale), Stroke (Lakava), Snake poison and various treatment mechanisms for livestock.

V. CONCLUSION

With effect of changing life style diseases are increasing in modern days and modern medical system is replacing the indigenous medical system. In one hand, numbers of people suffering from the diseases are increasing and on the other hand, modern medical facilities are becoming expensive day by day. Though modern medical system is becoming costlier, it is not out of side effects. This study revealed that urbanites are aware of side effects of modern medical system and willing to make use of nature cure treatment. Though urbanites are expressing their interest to make use of indigenous medical system of rural area, the indigenous medical system is slowly disappearing in rural area.

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RURAL TOURISM – A WAY TO CREATE ADDITIONAL LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITY IN RURAL AREA

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ABSTRACT

Stress is keep increasing day by day in urban life and urbanites are looking for free environment to be away from the routine stress. Indian villages are having free environment embedded with beauty of nature. The sunrise, flowing river, green forest, sky touching mountain, local transport, indigenous food, village games and entertainment including folk dance, folk song, drama and local dress etc can bring the urbanites out of stress. By boosting systematic tourism in Indian villages, rural India has multidimensional advantages. Tourism is a tool to create livelihood opportunities in Indian villages to enhance the living standard of rural people. This study is conducted in Bangalore, capital city of Karnataka state located in southern part of India.

KEYWORDS: Rural Tourism, Rural Livelihood, Rural India

* * *

I. INTRODUCTION

Tourism is emerging as an attractive area across the world. India is not lagging behind in this race. The World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) calculated that tourism generated \$121 billion or 6.4% of the nation's GDP in India in the year of 2011. Indian tourism industry has created 39.3 million jobs and it covers 7.9% of its total employment. The rapid increase of tourism made a landmark and the GDP of the tourism sector has expanded 229% between 1990 and 2011. The rapid expansion of tourism sector in recent years clearly indicates that tourism sector has an excellent future in India.

The diversified 6,40,867 Indian villages (2011 Census) have enough opportunities to attract urbanites and one such option is tourism. India has wide diversified geographical locations with rich flora and fauna, varieties of culture from greater Himalaya to Kanyakumari and Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh. The attractive tourist spots in India are resided in country side. Each and every village in India has its own variety. Variety is not only restricted to the beauty of geographical locations including river, forest, mountain, flora and fauna but also extends to variety of cultures, several kinds of indigenes food, local dress style, diversity in transportation and various native languages.

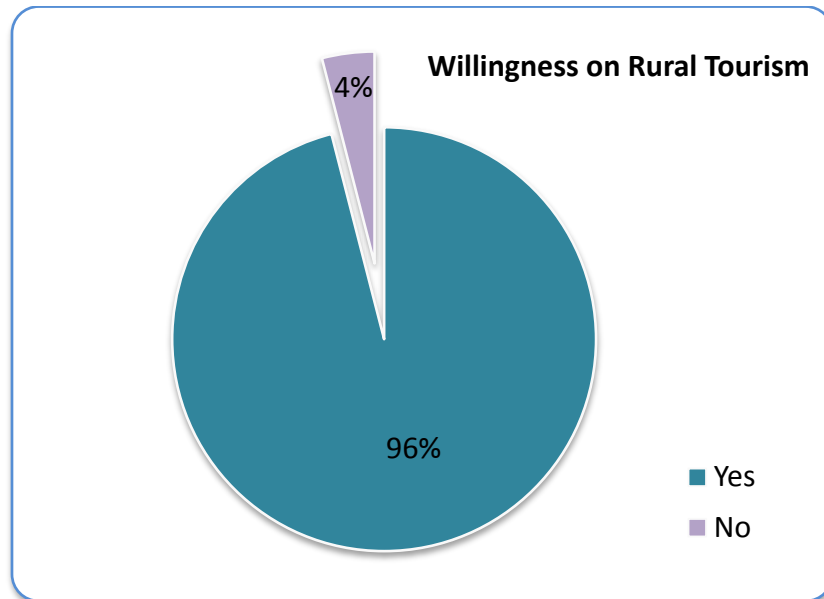
Stress is keep increasing day by day in urban life and urbanites are looking for free environment to be away from the routine stress. Indian villages are having free environment embedded with beauty of nature. The sunrise, flowing river, green forest, sky touching mountain, local transport, indigenous food, village games and entertainment including folk dance, folk song, storytelling, drama and local dress etc can bring the urbanites out of stress. By boosting systematic tourism in Indian villages, rural India has multidimensional advantages. Tourism is a tool to create livelihood opportunities in Indian villages to enhance the living standard of rural people. This study is conducted in Bangalore, capital city of Karnataka state located in southern part of India.

II. METHODOLOGY

Random sampling method is followed in this study. The total sample size is hundred. The key parameters such as caste structure, occupation, income, literacy rate, gender etc. are followed while choosing respondents of urban area. A structured interview schedule is used for this study. Statistical software is used for data analysis. The collected data is re-checked thoroughly to ensure accuracy, completeness and relevance. Classification of data is made very carefully and statistical analytical methods such as percentage, frequency and average etc were used in calculation of primary data. Even though the primary data is collected with intensive care but the reliability of primary data depends on the accuracy and loyalty of the respondents.

III.FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

It is true that urban area has livelihood opportunities and good amenities. It is also true that urban area like Bangalore is the hometown of series of problems. Urbanites are looking for pollution free, stress free, chemical free and nature friendly environment. The trend of rural visit is increasing among the urbanites. Pollution and stressed life are also demanding the urbanites to move out of the city. The willingness to visit the rural tourist spots is reveled in this study. Out of hundred urban respondents 96% of them are expressed their willingness to visit the rural tourist spots.



3.1 PRIORITY OF CHOICE DURING THE VILLAGE VISIT

The study revealed that 96% of the urban respondents who participated in this study are willing to visit the rural tourist spots and the priority of their visit is as follows.

Priority	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Visit the tourist spots of the village	22	18	11	18	17	86
Agricultural tourism	28	12	20	19	04	83
Medical tourism	03	08	07	12	40	70
Enjoy the folk culture	15	22	21	17	12	87
Taste the village food	24	25	23	08	08	88

Priority of choice during the village visit

X 100

Total No. of Respondents

Priority	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Visit the tourist spots of the village	25%	21%	13%	21%	20%	100
Agricultural tourism	34%	14%	24%	23%	05%	100
Medical tourism	04%	11%	10%	17%	58%	100
Enjoy the folk culture	17%	25%	24%	20%	14%	100
Taste the village food	27%	29%	26%	09%	09%	100

The calculated priority of rural visit is shown in the above table. In first priority, agriculture tourism (34%) is in first place, taste the village food (27%) is in second place and medical tourism (04%) is in last place. In second priority, taste the village food (29%) is in first place, enjoy the folk culture (25%) is in second place and medical tourism (11%) is in the last place. In third priority, taste the village food (26%) is in first place, both agriculture tourism (24%) and enjoy the folk culture (24%) are in second place and medical tourism (10%) is in the last place. In fourth priority, agriculture tourism (23%) is in the first place, visit the tourist spots (21%) is in the second place and taste the village food (09%) is in the last place. In fifth priority, medical tourism (58%) is in the first place, visit the tourist spots of the village (20%) is in the second place and agriculture tourism (05%) is in the last place.

3.2 LOCAL TRANSPORT

This study is also tried to find out the priority of transport of the urban people during the rural visit. The priority of transport choice of the urban respondents who expressed their interest to visit the rural area is as follows.

Priority	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Bike	31	26	08	11	04	80
Car	31	20	11	08	13	83
Bicycle	09	10	22	10	10	61
Bullokart	26	12	11	15	10	74
Horse	02	06	13	11	27	59

Priority of local transport during the village visit

X 100

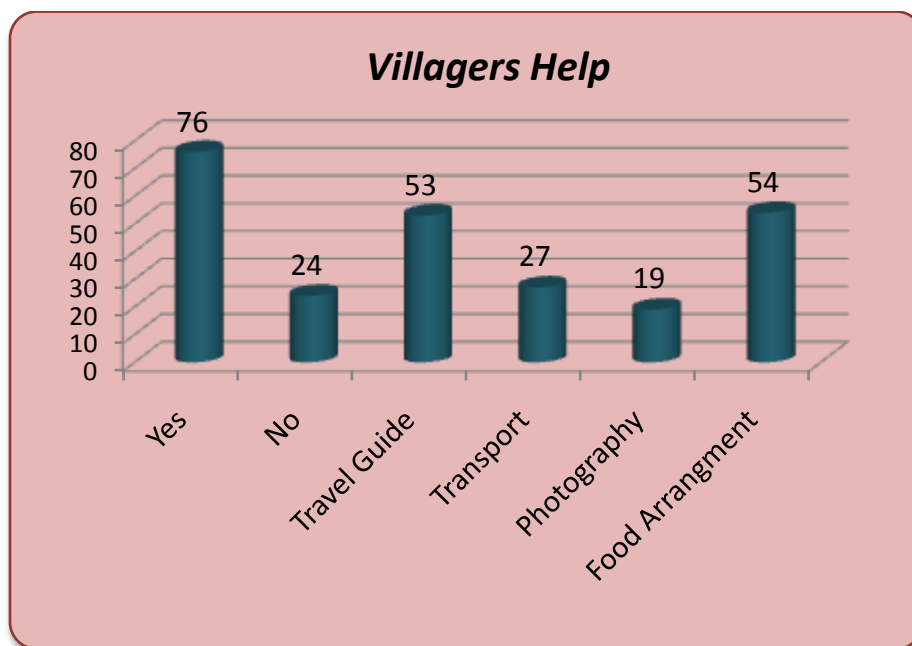
Total No. of Respondents

Priority	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Bike	39%	33%	10%	13%	05%	100
Car	37%	24%	13%	10%	16%	100
Bicycle	15%	16%	37%	16%	16%	100
Bullokart	35%	16%	15%	20%	14%	100
Horse	03%	10%	22%	19%	46%	100

In first priority, bike (39%) is in the first place and horse (03%) is in the last place. In second priority too, bike (33%) is in the first place and horse (10%) is in the last place. In third priority, bicycle (37%) is in the first place and bike (10%) is in the last place. In fourth priority, bullokart (20%) is in the first place and car (10%) is in the last place. In last priority, horse (46%) is in the first place and bike is in the last place.

3.3 ASSISTANCE OF RURAL PEOPLE

Result of this study found the willingness of urbanites to visit the rural tourist spots. Out of the hundred respondents from Bangalore city 96% of them expressed their interest to visit the village tourist spots. Majority of the respondents who wish to visit village tourist spots are expecting villagers help during their rural visit.



Among the urban respondents who participated in this study 76% of them are expecting villagers help. 53% of them need travel guidance from local people, 27% of them want transport arrangement, 19% of them needs local support for photography and 54% of the respondents wants villagers help for food arrangement. This statistics clearly reflects that urbanites wants villagers help for various reasons during their visit to the village tourist spots.

IV. CONCLUSION

The study revealed that urbanites are interested in rural tourism. Visit the tourist spots of the villages, agricultural tourism, medical tourism, enjoy the folk culture and taste the village food are the priority of urbanites during the rural visit. The study also found that urbanites are interested to take villagers help during the rural visit for travel guide, transport, photography and food arrangement. The inflow of urbanites into rural area in the name of rural tourism can provide additional livelihood opportunities for rural people.

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RURAL CENTRIC MARKET SYSTEM (RCMS) – A WAY TO ELIMINATE MIDDLEMAN

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ABSTRACT

There is huge difference between products sold by the farmers and same products purchased by the urban consumers. The middleman who is filling the gap between rural producers and urban consumers is gaining more profit and irritating both rural and urban community. Though production cost is increasing, rural community is selling products for lower cost to the middleman. Even though the actual price of product is less, urban community is purchasing the products with highest cost from middleman. The presence of middleman is directing towards multidimensional disadvantages in recent days. If buying and selling process takes place in the absence of middleman, the rural community will gain more profit for their products and urbanites can buy the products for lower cost. This study is conducted in eight selected villages of Ramanagara district and Bangalore, capital city of Karnataka state located in southern part of India to know the possibilities to execute rural centric market system to avoid middleman.

KEYWORDS: Rural Market, Rural Centric Market System, RCMS, Middleman

* * *

I. INTRODUCTION

Urbanization and urban population is increasing in the country. Since urban area is hub of both industry and service sector, it can provide sustainable livelihood for larger group of people. Sustainable livelihood is the major factor behind increasing rate of urbanization. In one hand, population within the urban setup is increasing and on the other hand, rural to urban migration is increasing day by day. With the effect of these two factors, the geographical boundary of urban area is extending and the demand for basic amenities is increasing. Not only the demand for basic amenities is increasing due to increasing rate of population, but also the consumption needs. Though urban industries are manufacturing the day to day consumable goods and also supplying to rural area, urban people are depended on rural area for their basic needs, especially for the food products.

Not only the groceries, all kind of rural products are supplying to urban area either through urban centered markets where farmers use to come and sell their products with the help of market people or directly through middleman where middleman directly buy the products from rural people and supply to the urban people. In both directions, the rural producers and urban consumers are not meeting directly. The middleman is handling this task and gaining more profit for less effort. In one hand, the rural people are gaining less profit for their products and on the other hand, urban people are purchasing the rural products for more than the actual price. This market circumstance is against to both rural producers and urban consumers, but for with middleman.

Due to the changing lifestyle, expenses are increasing day by day in rural area. With massive usage of machinery, fertilizers and transportation etc the production cost in rural area is also increasing but not the profit. The changing rural scenario is forcing the rural community to migrate to an urban area in search of sustainable livelihood. The rapid increase of urban population is extending the market and the cost of daily usage things is increasing in urban area with the effect of increasing demand. Though the urban setup can provide livelihood opportunity for both skilled

and unskilled people, the purchasing power of urban community is much better compare to rural community, the urban community of all economic layers is suffering from increasing expenses on basic consumable products.

There is huge difference between the products sold by the farmers and the same products purchased by the urban consumers. The middleman who is filling the gap between rural producers and urban consumers is gaining more profit and irritating both rural and urban community. Though production cost is increasing, rural community is selling the products for low cost to the middleman. Though actual price of the product is less, urban community is purchasing the products with highest cost from middleman. Though the problem of middleman in the market is not a current issue, the existence of middleman is directing to multidimensional disadvantages in recent days. Rural community is migrating to urban area due to non-profitability in production and urban community is suffering from increasing rate of expenditure in day to day life.

Is there a possibility to eliminate middleman in buying and selling process of the market? If that can be done, where should be the market place? Instead of transporting the rural products to urban area, is it possible to bring the urbanites to rural area to purchase the required products directly from farmers? If the urbanites are interested to come and purchase the required products directly from farmers, does the farmers interested to sell products directly to urbanites? This study is conducted in eight selected villages of Ramanagara district and Bangalore, capital city of Karnataka state located in southern part of India to know the possibilities to execute rural centric market system to avoid middleman.

II. METHODOLOGY

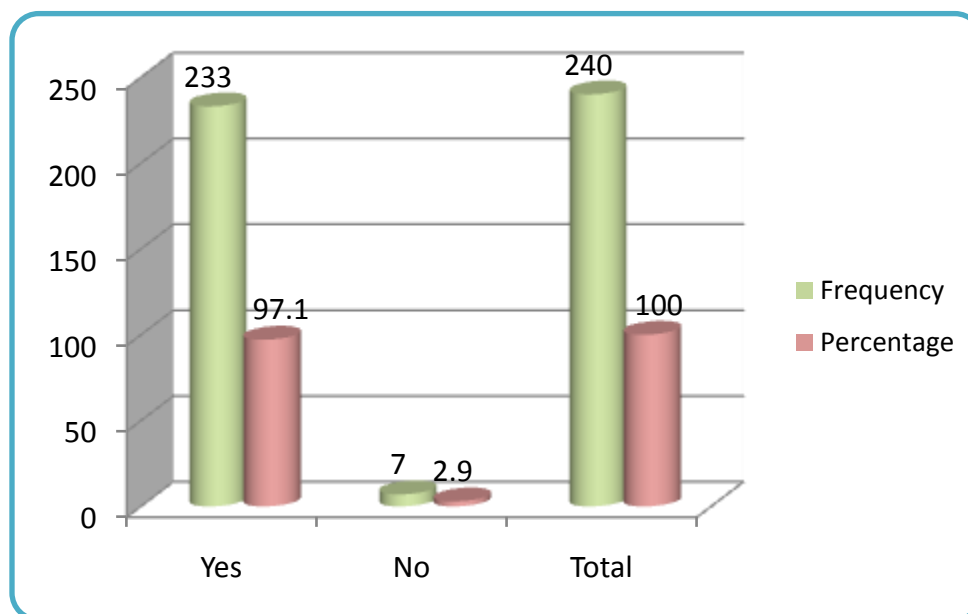
This research is based on field study and field study is intended to carry in both rural and urban area. Random sampling method is followed while choosing the respondents. The total sample size is 340 and out of the total sample size 240 are rural respondents and 100 are urban respondents. Ramanagara, a district of Karnataka state located in southern part of India is chosen for rural field study. The district has four taluks and two villages from each taluk were selected based on irrigation and dry land, totally eight villages were chosen for this study. The key parameters such as distance from urban area, population, income, caste structure, occupation, literacy rate, gender etc. were followed while choosing respondents of the villages. Bangalore, a metropolitan and capital city of Karnataka state, which is located in southern part of India, is chosen for the urban field study.

A structured interview schedule is used for this study. Two different set of interview schedules were prepared and used to collect the data from both rural and urban respondents. The schedule also prepared in bilingual (Kannada & English) mode for better operation in rural area. Statistical software is used for data analysis. Classification of data is made very carefully and statistical analytical methods such as percentage, frequency and average etc were used in calculation of primary data. Even though the primary data is collected with intensive care but reliability of primary data depends on accuracy and loyalty of the respondents.

III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

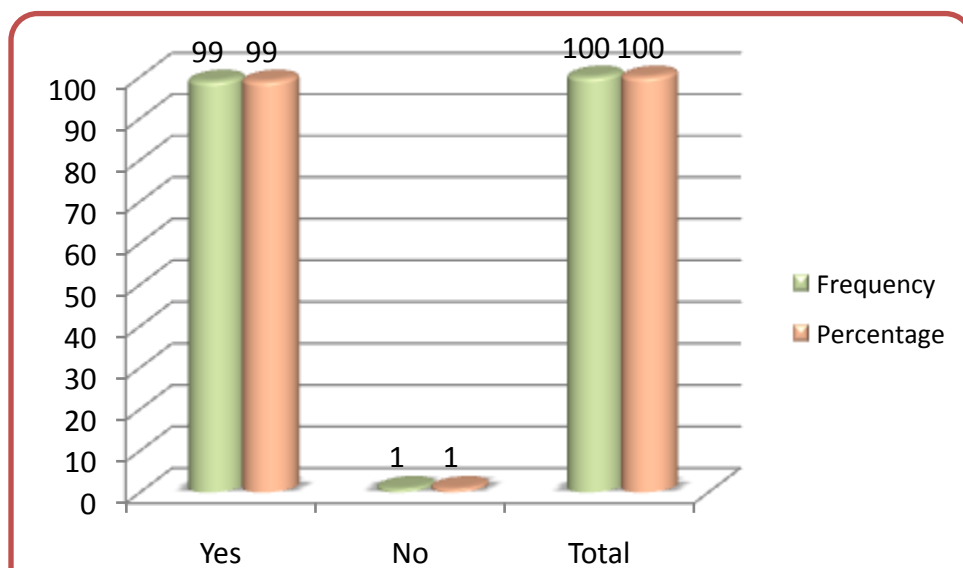
The strong reason why the farmers are losing interest on farming is because of increased input cost and decreased market price for their products. The scarcity of products and increasing demand for basic needs are forcing the urbanites to buy products with high price in urban market. It is noticed in this study that urban people are suffering from stress and the interest to visit the rural area is increasing among urbanites to come out of stress. If urban people are moving towards country side in the weekends or occasional trip to overcome the stress, with the absence of middleman urbanites can reach the farmers directly without extra expenses.

But, buyer and seller strategy has to work in an appropriate way for the successful marketing system. The willingness of urban people to buy the products directly from the rural people and the desire of rural people to sell their products directly to the urban people, matters in this rural centric marketing system. Let us check out from the farmers' side, does the farmers are willing to sell their agricultural products directly to urban people?

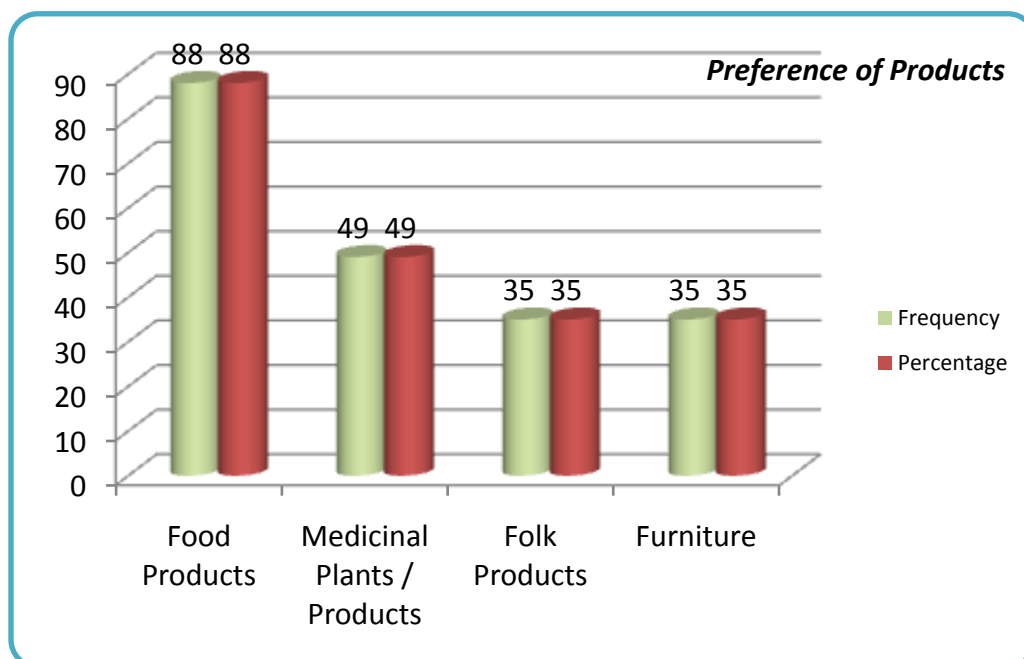


The villagers of Ramanagara district who participated in this study expressed their willingness to sell their products directly to urban people. Out of 240 respondents 233 (97.1%) of them wish to sell their products directly to the urban people. Only 07 (2.9%) of them are not interested to sell the products directly to urban people.

‘Mall culture’ exists in metropolitan city like Bangalore. Media is boosting the marketing and various offer techniques are attracting the buyers in urban area. To reach all economic class of the people, products of different price are available in the market. Online shopping is minimizing the risk of shopping and products are reaching the doorstep of buyers in urban area. In such a comfortable market condition, does the urbanites are willing to buy agricultural products directly from farmers?



Urban respondents too are willing to buy the products directly from farmers. 99% of the respondents in this study wish to buy products directly from farmers and only 01% are not interested to buy directly from the farmers. This study also enquired the preference of products urbanites wish to buy directly from farmers.



This study got multiple responses for the query that what kind of products you prefer to buy from the village people? 88% of them wish to buy food products, 49% of them expressed their desire to buy medical plants / products, 35% of them are interested to buy folk products and 35% of them wish to purchase furniture directly from the rural people.

IV. CONCLUSION

This study explored the possibilities to execute Rural Centric Market System (RCMS) in Ramanagara district of Karnataka state located in southern part of India. The study revealed that not only rural people are expressing the interest to sell their products directly to urban people, but also urbanites are interested to buy the required products directly from farmers. When the buying and selling process takes place in the absence of middleman, rural sellers will gain more profit and urban buyers can buy the products with less price.

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POSSIBILITIES TO ENCASH THE TREND OF ORGANIC AGRICULTURE TO STRENGTHEN THE LIVELIHOOD OF FARMING COMMUNITY

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ABSTRACT

Slowly people across the world are experiencing the disadvantages of modern agricultural products. High usage of chemical fertilizers and pesticides are not only disturbing the ecological health, but also leading to various health issues of human being. The scientific community already proved that modern agricultural products have chemical contents and consumption of such products is leading to various health issues. The numbers of diseases and expense to cure such diseases are increasing in recent days. Health awareness is reaching even to the marginal man and the demand for organic agricultural products which are free from chemical contents is increasing. Due to the increased input cost and decreased profit farming community is in threat. In such a condition, is there a possibility to switch over from modern agriculture to organic agriculture to maintain the ecological as well as human health and to enhance the livelihood of farming community? This study is conducted in eight selected villages of Ramanagara district and Bangalore, capital city of Karnataka state located in southern part of India to know the possibilities to switch over from modern agriculture to organic agriculture.

KEYWORDS: Organic Agriculture, Rural Livelihood, Farming Community

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I. INTRODUCTION

People have reached the mindset to evaluate the impact of consumption of chemical mixed modern agricultural products. Increased usage of chemical fertilizers to increase the productivity and chemical pesticides to protect the crop are leading to various problems on ecological system and the intellectual animal of this planet i.e. human being is also in the vicious circle. Increasing health issues by consumption of modern agricultural products are demanding the people to think on the direction of organic agriculture. A group of scientists are questioning the green revolution which demands high usage of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Medical and ecological experts are directing towards nature friendly food production mechanism. The wave of 'good health' is reaching the common man and the importance of nature friendly organic food products are increasing in recent days.

Urban population in the country is increasing due to scarcity of livelihood opportunity in rural area and enough livelihood opportunities in urban area for both skilled and unskilled people. Though urban area is hub of livelihood and centre of both industry and service sector, it depended on rural area for food products. With rapid increase of population and extension of industries, urban area is also the hub of pollution and leading to various health issues of urbanites. Not only the pollution, urban people are also suffering from chemical mixed food products and they are seeking for organic food products which are out of chemical contents. This study is conducted in eight selected villages of Ramanagara district and Bangalore, capital city of Karnataka state located in southern part of India to know the possibilities to switch over from modern agriculture to organic agriculture.

II. METHODOLOGY

This research is based on field study and field study is intended to carry in both rural and urban area. Random sampling method is followed while choosing the respondents. The total sample size is 340 and out of the total sample size 240 are rural respondents and 100 are urban respondents. Ramanagara, a district of Karnataka state located in southern part of India is chosen for rural field study. The district has four taluks and two villages from each taluk were selected based on irrigation and dry land, totally eight villages were chosen for this study. The key parameters such as distance from urban area, population, income, caste structure, occupation, literacy rate, gender etc. were followed while choosing respondents of the villages. Bangalore, a metropolitan and capital city of Karnataka state, which is located in southern part of India, is chosen for the urban field study.

A structured interview schedule is used for this study. Two different set of interview schedules were prepared and used to collect the data from both rural and urban respondents. The schedule also prepared in bilingual (Kannada & English) mode for better operation in rural area. Statistical software is used for data analysis. Classification of data is made very carefully and statistical analytical methods such as percentage, frequency and average etc were used in calculation of primary data. Even though the primary data is collected with intensive care, but the reliability of primary data depends on the accuracy and loyalty of the respondents.

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Inequality is increasing with the advent of green revolution in India. **Junankar P. N. (1975)** in his research on 'Green Revolution and Inequality' with empirical evidence from the Ferozepur district of Punjab found that the 'inequality is increasing in the agricultural sector', the data used in his research are from the Farm Management Studies for the Ferozepur district of Punjab, for 1968-69 and 1969-70. He said the 'consequence of the green revolution has been increasing inequality in rural India'. The study exhibits that the high yield varieties require regular supply of irrigation and large amount of fertilizers. Since new varieties are profitable capital farming is increasing. New capital such as tractor is replacing huge man power.

Vandana Shiva (1993), in her book '*The Violence of the Green Revolution – Third World Agriculture, Ecology and Politics*' explained, the tragic scenario of Punjab which was the outcome of green revolution. She said 'instead of abundance, Punjab has been left with diseased soil, pest-infested crops, water logged deserts indebted and discontented farmers. Instead of peace, Punjab has inherited conflict and violence'. She explained that ecological imbalance is caused by green revolution; the destruction of genetic diversity is by 'miracle seeds', chemical fertilizers spoiled the soil fertility in Punjab'. She also explained the involvement of science and politics in the green revolution, impact of miracle seeds, chemical fertilizers and soil fertility, intensive irrigation, large dams and water conflicts, political and cultural costs of green revolution in this book.

A study conducted by **Y. Haberfeld, R. K. Menaria, B. B. Sahoo and R. N. Vyas (1999)** on '*Seasonal Migration of Rural Labor in India*' at Dungarpur district of Rajasthan where the data collected from 624 households examined both the 'determinants and impact of seasonal migration'. Study said 'rural households in India use migrant labour offered by their members to improve their well-being by both reducing the impacts of inferior conditions and by raising household's income levels'. The 'migrant households are characterized by lower level education, lower levels of income from agriculture and by an inferior geographical location. The difference was found in terms of income, the 'households sending migrant labor are found to have higher income levels than those not sending migrant labor'. The study found that 'income from migrant labour accounts for almost 60% of total annual income of households sending at least one migrant labourer'.

Peter Rosset (2000) in his research on '*World Hunger : 12 Myths*' explained the limitations of green revolution in agricultural production. He said 'after achieving dramatic increases in the early stages of the technological transformation, yields began falling in a number of Green Revolution areas. In Central Luzon and Philippines rice yields grew steadily during the 1970s, peaked in the early 1980s and have been dropping gradually ever since. Long-term experiments conducted by the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in both Central Luzon and Laguna Province confirm these results. Similar patterns have now been observed for rice-wheat systems in India and Nepal. The causes of this phenomenon have to do with forms of long-term soil degradation that are still poorly understood by scientists'.

International Food Policy Research Institute (2003), in its article on '*Green Revolution – Curse or Blessing?*' identified the social implications of green revolution in India. The article says green revolution led to the sizable increases in returns to land and it raised the farmers' income in

India. With the increase in income and production demand for goods and services also increased. It opined that per capita income was 'doubled in Asia between 1970 and 1995'. It also pointed out the decline of poverty in India, 'the percentage of the rural population living below the poverty line fluctuated between 50 and 65 percent before the mid-1960s but then declined steadily to about one-third of the rural population by 1993'.

Vandana Shiva, Poonam Pande and Jitendra Singh (2004) in '*Principles of Organic Farming - Renewing the Earth's Harvest*' critically evaluated the chemical farming and termed it as 'suicide economy'. They examined the impact of chemicals, high yield seeds, pesticides etc on agriculture, human health and biodiversity. They stressed the importance of organic farming which is practiced from long ago. They said that the organic farming process can manage the soil fertility and also there explained the possibilities to rebuild the soil health. They also explained the sustainable seeds patterns which are affordable to the farming community and also nature friendly. The book also explains the water conservation techniques in organic farming. They made a wonderful attempt to give a clear cut differentiation between chemical farming and organic farming in this book.

The unscientific government policies and programmes are also the reason for the present agrarian distress. The elected representatives are playing with vote bank rather than solving the problems of farmers in a scientific way. Lack of commitment by elected representatives to solve the problems of farmers and farmers' inability to unite among themselves to put pressure on government for the positive policies are the main reasons for agrarian distress. **Suri K. C. (2006)** in his research on '*Political Economy of Agrarian Distress*' critically examined the democratic politics which is the cause of agrarian distress in rural India. He said that the occupation of cultivation is becoming unrewarding due to various political policies towards the increase of input cost in agriculture and less market price for agricultural products. The disparity between rural and urban wealth is increasing with political policies. Farmers' inability to unite and put pressure on government and lack of interest of elected political representatives to uplift the farmers are all the causes of agricultural distress and deterioration in the worse condition of farmers.

Vandana Shiva and Vaibhav Singh (2011) in the book '*Health Per Acre - Organic Solutions to Hunger and Malnutrition*' analysed the food and agriculture crisis which are the result of large number of farmers suicide in India. They criticized the modern agricultural system which is based on 'yield per acre' and said that 'malnutrition is leading to a public health crisis of hunger on the one hand and obesity, diabetes etc. on the other. Secondly, it leaves out agriculture, food producers and food production systems. Without agriculture and nutrition there can be no food security'. In their book "Health per Acre" showed that a shift to biodiverse organic farming and ecological intensification increases output of nutrition while reducing input costs. They pointed out that agriculture output must be 'measured in terms of "Health per Acre" and "Nutrition per Acre" instead of "Yield per Acre", biodiverse ecological systems have a much higher output. This should be the strategy for protecting the livelihoods of farmers as well the right to food and right to health of all our people'.

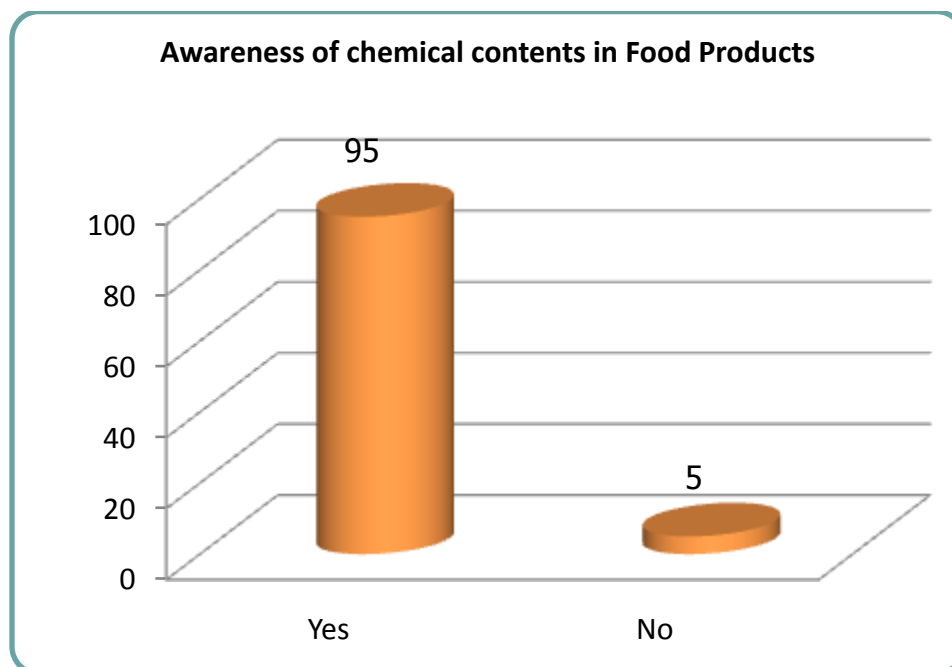
A group of scholars are debating against the green revolution. On the other hand voice is also rising for the second green revolution. **Seema Singh (2012)** in her study on '*Achieving Second*

Green Revolution through Nanotechnology in India said that since first green revolution experienced the slowdown of agricultural productivity, 'there is urgent need to enhance productivity through technological as Nanotechnology, intervention'. She also said that 'it is one of the emerging technologies with enormous agricultural application, which can be effectively applied in the development and design of methods and instrumentation for enhancing quantity and quality of food products and managing environment in better way'. She discussed the possibility of achieving Second Green Revolution in the Indian agriculture through nanotechnological application.

Modern agricultural system demands high yield seeds, wide usage of machinery, chemical fertilizers and pesticides. The zero investment agriculture reached the stage of investment based agriculture. With the introduction of modern agricultural system the input cost is increasing but not the output cost. The increased input cost and decreased output cost is forcing the rural people to migrate to an urban area. Due to non-profitability farmers are losing interest on farming and more than that modern agricultural products have chemical contents which are leading to various ecological and health issues. Organic agriculture is the best way to manage better ecological system as well as to manage good health of human being. But, how to switch over from modern agriculture to organic agriculture is a challenging task.

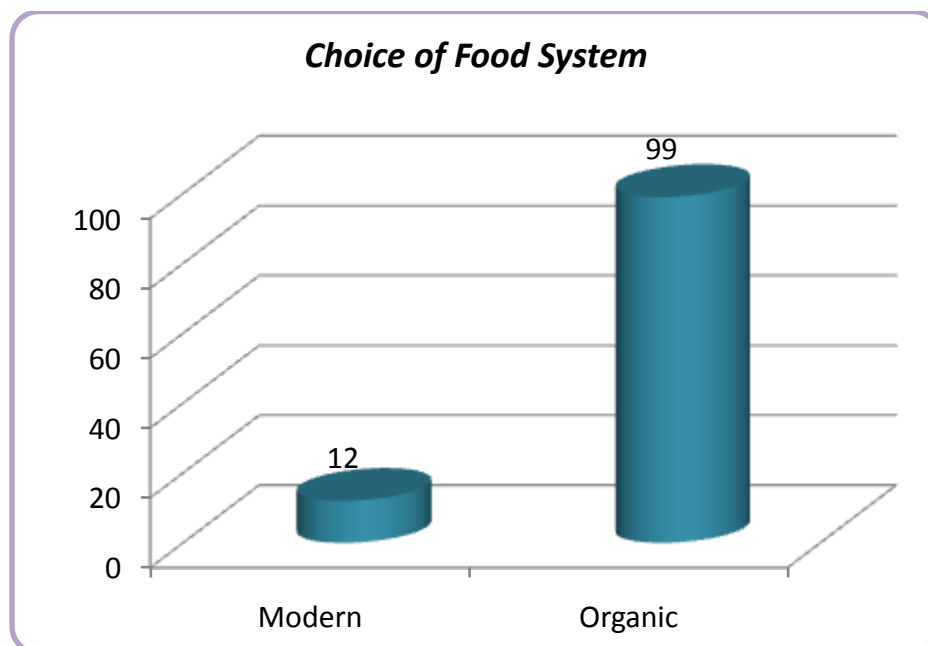
IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Modern agricultural system itself is chemical based. Up course urban area is centre of both industry and service sector but it is depended on primary sector to feed the urbanites. Both food products which are produced and transferred from rural area, food products which are manufactured and packaged by food industries in urban area are not out of chemicals. Usage of chemical fertilizers and pesticides is increasing in agricultural land and agriculture reached the stage without which the output is not possible. Usage of chemicals is also increasing in food processing industries to preserve the food products for longer time. Urban area is the good market for food products and consumers are increasing day by day. Urbanites are consuming chemicals every day via food. With the affect of chemical mixed food products, the resistance power of human body is decreasing and numbers of diseases are increasing.

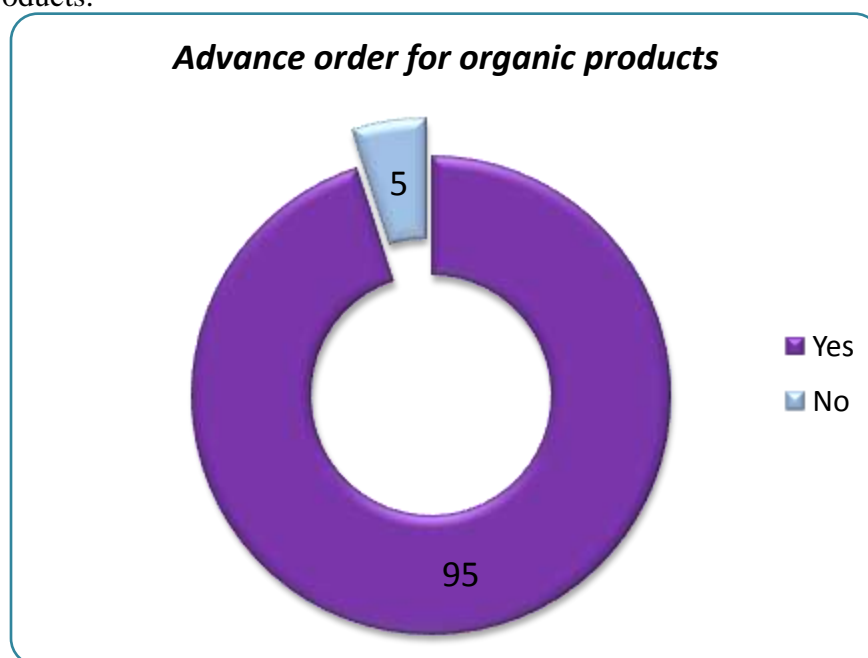


Out of hundred, 97% of the total urban respondents in this study are literate and 95% of the respondents have the awareness of chemical contents in food products. Even after the awareness of chemical contents in food products and its affect on human body, urbanites are proceeding with same food system. The reason might be the scarcity of chemical free food products.

95% of the urban respondents who are living in Bangalore city are aware that the food products of daily usage have chemical contents. On the outer surface it looks urban people are crazy towards modernity in all aspects including food system. But field study states that choice of food system is reversing in the direction of organic food system.

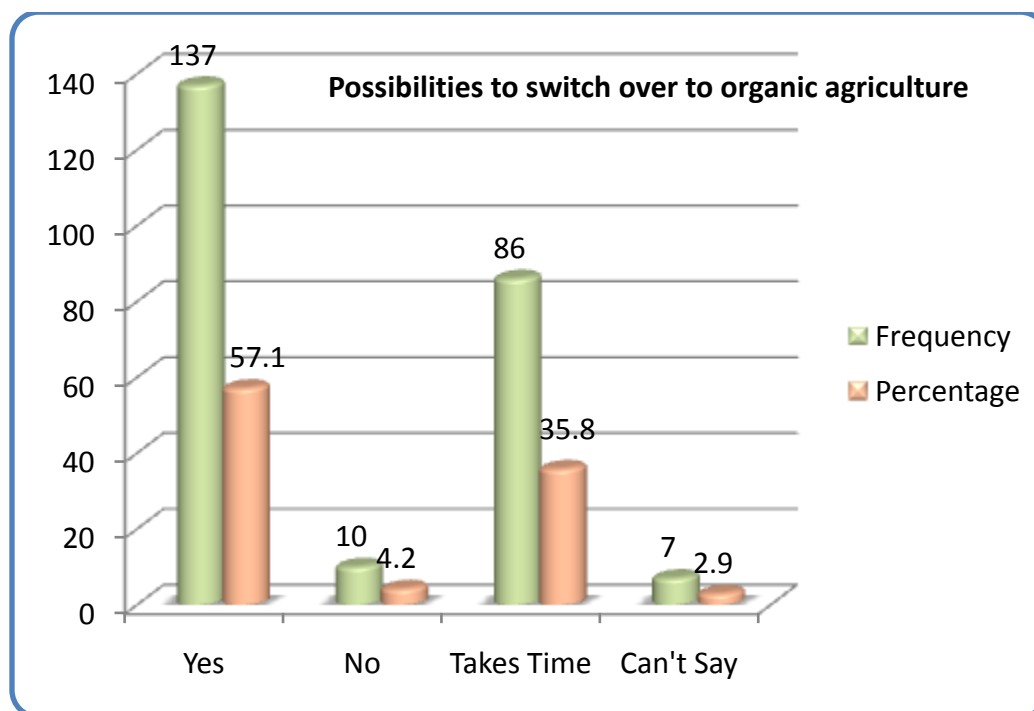


Choice of the food system of 99% urban respondents in this study is organic and 12% of them chosen both modern and organic food system. Study revealed that majority of the respondents is turning towards organic food system. But there is a scarcity of organic product supply to the urban area and even though there are some selected organic shops in city like Bangalore, how to trust whether the products are organic or non-organic. The demand for organic products is increasing and even urban respondents are ready to place an advance order to the farmers for organic food products.



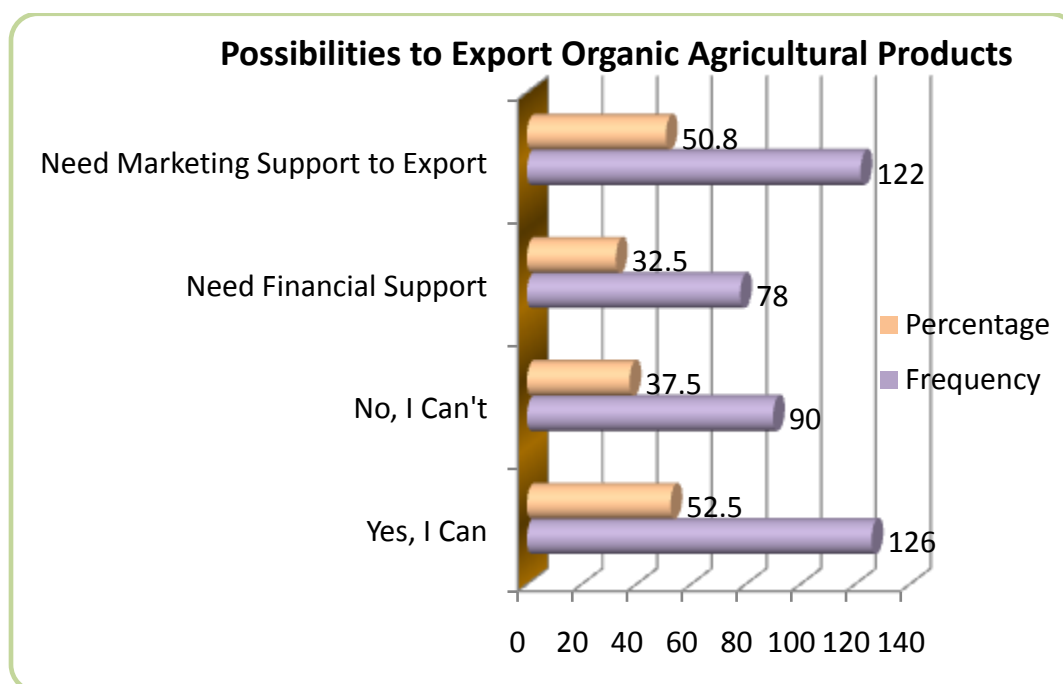
The study revealed that 95% of the urban respondents are ready to place an advance order if farmers are ready to cultivate organic food products which are required to their family. They are looking for chemical free food products from the farmers. Only 05% of them are not interested to place an advance order to buy agricultural products from the farmers.

But organic agricultural system is already switched over to modern agricultural system. By force or voluntarily, farmers of India are accepted the modern agricultural system. Independent farmer transformed into dependent; zero investment agriculture is converted into investment based agriculture. Consumers are realizing the affect of modern agricultural products, the production system itself is mainly based on high usage of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Farmers opine that input cost is increasing in agriculture and high yield seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, machinery etc made the agriculture much expensive. Farmers are reached the stage that agricultural productivity is impossible without chemical fertilizers and pesticides. The demand for organic agricultural product is increasing from both within the country and from abroad. The question arises at this point is, if demand arises for the organic agricultural products from within the country and from abroad, is it possible to switch over from modern agricultural system to organic agricultural system? The responses of villagers of eight selected villages of Ramanagara district of Karnataka state are as follows.



Out of the 240 respondents in this study 57.1% (137) of them are willing to switchover to organic agricultural system if the demand arises. 4.2% (10) of them are not ready to adopt organic agricultural system, 35.8% (86) of the same group says it takes time to adopt organic agriculture and 2.9% (07) of them says 'can't say' anything. This study observed the willingness of farmers to switch over to organic agriculture if the demand arises.

The demand for organic agricultural product is increasing day by day from developed countries. But organic agriculture is more of human labour intensive than machinery, it demands natural fertilizers which demands more livestock, natural pesticides than chemical to protect the crop and more than all these, it demands expertise in organic agriculture. Due to less population, it may not be so easy in developed countries, but it is highly possible due to enough human resource and agricultural land in the country like India. Organic agriculture is an age old practice in India. Since organic agricultural products are in great demand in the western countries, villagers of India are part of the global marketing system and literacy is increasing, are there any possibilities to export organic agricultural products outside the country?



The inquiry of possibilities to export organic agricultural products outside the country got multiple responses. 52.5% of them said that they can export the organic agricultural products, 37.5% of them said that they cannot export, among the group who are willing to export 32.5% of them need financial support and 50.8% of them needs marketing support to export the organic agricultural products.

V. CONCLUSION

People are realizing the adverse effect of modern agricultural products which are leading to various health issues and the demand for chemical free food products is increasing. Though there is mixture of opinion from the farmers side to switch over from modern agriculture to organic agriculture, majority of the farmers are expressing their interest to switch over to organic agriculture if the demand arises. If there is sufficient market and financial assistance, farmers are also in the condition to export organic agricultural products. Urban population is increasing and majority of the urbanites are aware of chemical contents in modern agricultural products and willing to use organic

agricultural products. This study also revealed that urbanites are also ready to place an advance order to buy organic products from the farmers.

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URBAN STRESS AND RURAL RELAXATION TECHNIQUES

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ABSTRACT

With the inner growth of population in urban area and rapid rural-urban migration, not just the population is increased in urban area but also the enormous problems. Rapid increase of urbanization is not only spoiling the ecological health urban area, but also brought urbanites to the cutting edge of stress. Villages are having clean environment embedded with beauty of nature. The sunrise, flowing river, green forest, sky touching mountain, local transport, indigenous food, village games and entertainment including folk dance, folk song, storytelling, drama and local dress etc can bring the urbanites out of stress. This study is conducted in eight selected villages of Ramanagara district and Bangalore, capital city of Karnataka state located in southern part of India.

KEYWORDS: Urban Stress, Indian Villages, Relaxation Techniques

* * *

I. INTRODUCTION

Urban way of life is not something new to the country. But with the increased priority for industrialization and predominance of service sector, the speed of urbanization is increasing in the country. Urban area is well known for livelihood and basic amenities. The roots of economic activities are increasing in urban area day by day. Urban area has the potentiality to provide livelihood opportunities for both skilled and unskilled people. With these pulling factors urban population is increasing in India.

The pull factors such as livelihood opportunity for both skilled and unskilled human resource, good amenities, freedom of life and less inequality on the basis of caste etc are attracting rural people to urban area. With the inner growth of population in urban area and rapid rural-urban migration, not just the population increased in urban area but also the enormous problems. Rapid increase of urbanization is not only spoiling the ecological health in the country, but also brought urbanites to the cutting edge of the stress. Difficulty to breathe the fog and dust mixed air, peace is polluted by noise, water is injected by chemicals, scarcity of land converting the people into cruel animals, concrete roads are extending on the hearts of lacks of threes, borewells are like trying to touch the bottom of earth, people travel like robots on the road with no guaranty of life. No difference between day and night for many urbanites, people are in urban setup use to work round the clock. Chemical food products, pollution and stress results the various kinds of deceases.

Medical expense is kept increasing and modern medical treatment is not out of side effects. Totally stress is part of urban people in one or the other way.

Stress is keep increasing day by day in urban life and urbanites are looking for free environment to be away from the routine stress. Villages are having free environment embedded with beauty of nature. The sunrise, flowing river, green forest, sky touching mountain, local transport, indigenous food, village games and entertainment including folk dance, folk song, storytelling, drama and local dress etc can bring the urbanites out of stress. This study is conducted in eight selected villages of Ramanagara district and Bangalore, capital city of Karnataka state located in southern part of India.

II. METHODOLOGY

This research is based on field study and field study is intended to carry in both rural and urban area. Random sampling method is followed while choosing the respondents. The total sample size is 340 and out of the total sample size 240 are rural respondents and 100 are urban respondents. Ramanagara, a district of Karnataka state located in southern part of India is chosen for rural field study. The district has four taluks and two villages from each taluk were selected based on irrigation and dry land, totally eight villages were chosen for this study. The key parameters such as distance from urban area, population, caste structure, occupation, literacy rate, gender etc. were followed while choosing respondents of the villages. Bangalore, a metropolitan and capital city of Karnataka state, which is located in southern part India, is chosen for the urban field study.

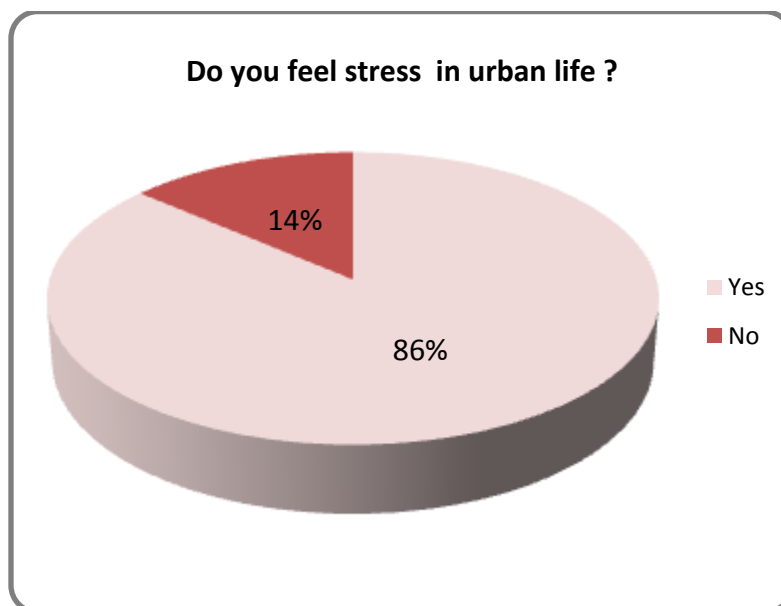
A structured interview schedule is used for this study. Two different set of interview schedules were prepared and used to collect the data from both rural and urban respondents. The schedule also prepared in bilingual (Kannada & English) mode for better operation in rural area. Statistical software is used for data analysis. Classification of data is made very carefully and statistical analytical methods such as percentage, frequency and average etc were used in calculation of primary data. Even though the primary data is collected with intensive care but the reliability of primary data depends on the accuracy and loyalty of the respondents.

III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

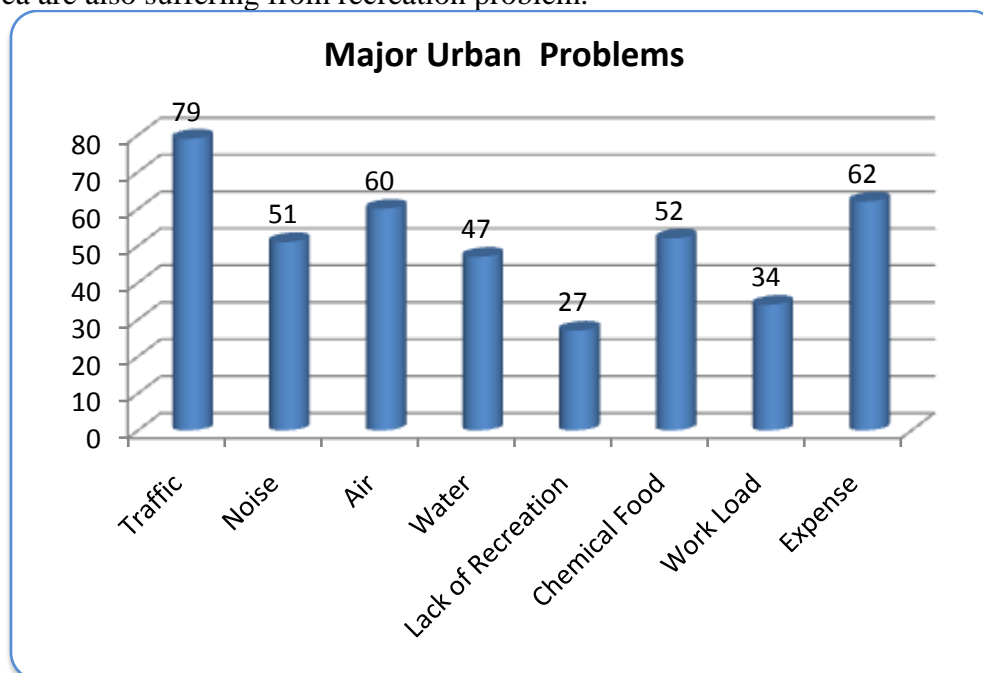
The major findings of this study are as follows.

3.1 STRESS AND HEALTH ISSUES IN URBAN AREA

Stress is part of urban life. With the effect of change in lifestyle, the rate of stress is also increasing. The study investigated that 86% of the urban respondents who were part of this study are felling stress in urban life and stress is beyond the border of gender, age, profession and economic status.



The prejudice of urban settlement is better than rural settlement in the changing rural livelihood less life, is not true. Livelihood and amenities are the major problems in rural life. But life in urban area is reached the extreme hectic stage. Air, water and food are polluted. Traffic is the major headache in Bangalore city, noise pollution is irritating the urbanites, people are working day and night to meet the increasing expenditure, on the other hand, workload is increasing and people in urban area are also suffering from recreation problem.



Problems	Traffic	Noise Disturbance	Air Pollution	Water Pollution	Lack of Recreation	Chemical Food products	Heavy Work Load	Increased Expense
N Valid	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Standard Deviation	.409	.502	.492	.502	.446	.502	.476	.488
Sum	79	51	60	47	27	52	34	62

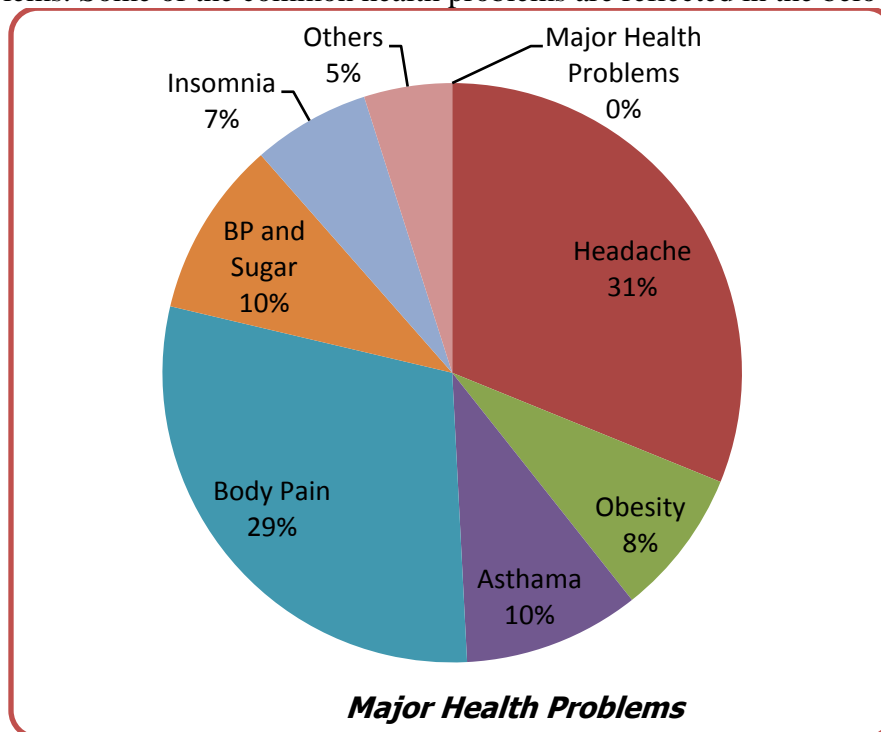
The study revealed that out of the hundred respondents who were participated in this study, 79% of them are suffering from traffic problem, 51% of them are facing noise pollution, 60% of them says air is polluted in Bangalore city, water, the basic need of human life is also polluted in this city. 47% of them says water is polluted, 52% of them having the problem of chemical mixed food, 34% of them are suffering from heavy workload, 62% of them are facing the problem of increasing expenditure and 27% of them agree the problem in lack of recreation.

Rapid urbanization in the country is creating a hazardous ecological imbalance. The spread of urbanization is displacing the villagers around the city. Thousands of villages have lost their identity with the spread of urban empire in the country during the post independence period. Urbanization declared war against the agricultural land, the roots of urbanization occupied lakhs of acres of agricultural land and land mafia is increasing. The flora and fauna are in great threat and the unscientific urbanization process is inviting the ecological imbalance. The umbrella of urbanization is increasing but the people under the shadow of umbrella are in threat. Series of pollutions in urban area are giving the output on human body too. Health problems are increasing day by day in urban area.

Sl No	Age Group	Total number of Respondents	Total number of Respondents having health problem
1	Below 25	21	06
2	26 – 35	34	11
3	36 – 45	19	07
4	46 – 55	18	05
5	55 and Above	08	04
Total		100	33

Respondents in this study who are residents of Bangalore city are facing health problems and health problems exist among all age groups. The study found that out of 100 respondents 33 of

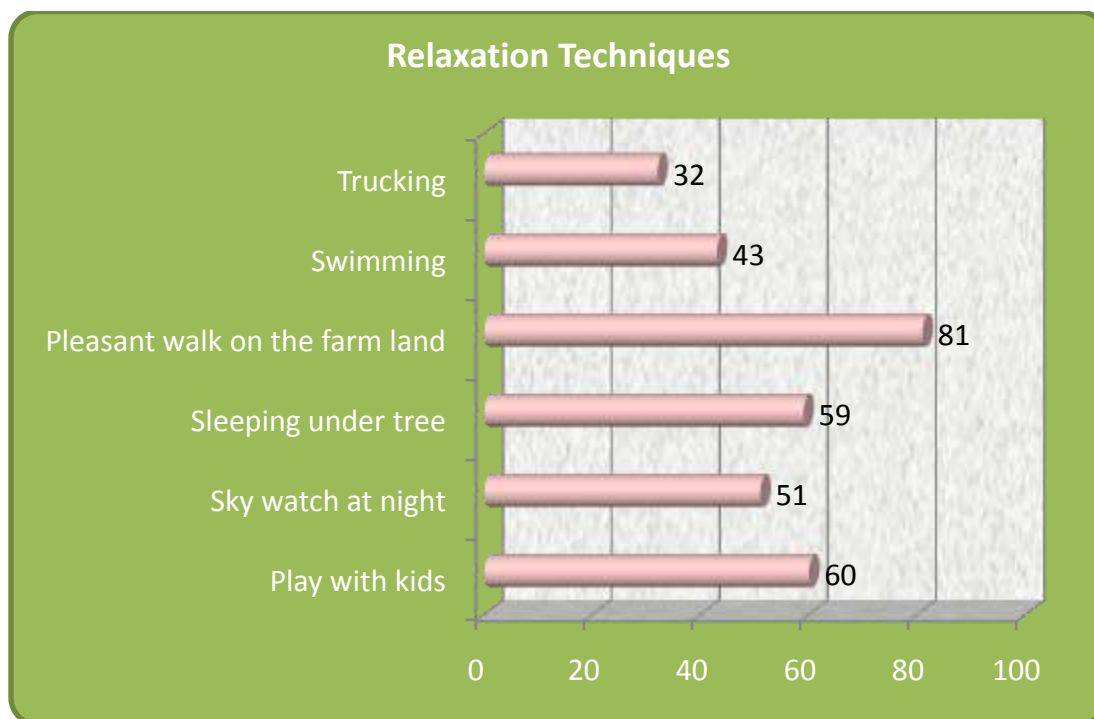
them are facing health problems. Even the youngsters below the age group of 25 are also not out of the health problems. Some of the common health problems are reflected in the below graph.



Out of the total respondents who have health problems, 31% of them have the problem of headache, 8% of them have the problem of obesity, 10% of them have Asthama, 29% of them have the problem of body pain, 10% of them have the problem of BP and Sugar (Diabetes), 7% of them are facing the problem of Insomnia and 5% of them are facing the health problem other than the problems which are listed above. Majority of the above listed health problems are embedded by change in lifestyle and 'bunch of pollutions' which emerged out of increased and unscientific urbanization process.

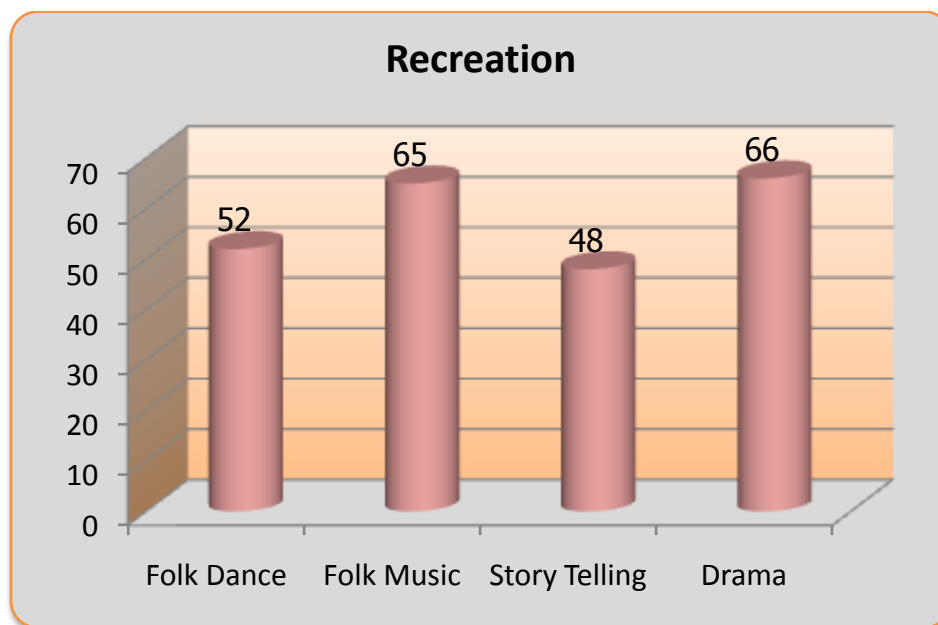
3.2 VILLAGE RELAXATION TECHNIQUES

Stress is keep increasing day by day in urban life and urbanites are looking for free environment to be away from the routine stress. Urban areas are not only the kingdom of economic wealth but also the stress. The geographical locations of Indian villages itself are nature friendly. Indian villages are having free environment embedded with beauty of nature. The sunrise, agricultural land, pond, flowing river, greenery, livestock and stress free village life can make any stressed mind into stress free. Every village in the country is a tourist spot. Trucking to the nearby forest in the village, swimming in the pond or river, pleasant walk on the farm land, play with kinds, sleeping under the tree and sky watch at night can relax the stressed mind. The desire to use the above rural relaxation techniques are increasing among urbanites.



Urban respondents of Bangalore city are willing to use the above rural relaxation techniques. Trucking (32%) swimming (43%), pleasant walk on the farm land (81%), sleeping under tree (59%), sky watch at night (51%) and play with kids are all acceptable rural relaxation techniques by the urban respondents who were participated in this study. Respondents of all age group in this study accept one or the other rural relaxation techniques and the study also observed that gender is not a barrier to use the above mentioned techniques.

Urbanites, who adopted modern recreational techniques much earlier than rural people, are showing interest towards indigenous recreational mechanism. Rural oriented games in T.V. shows are attracting urban audience in recent days. Respondents of Bangalore city expressed their interest towards traditional recreational mechanism in this study.



Out of the hundred respondents who chosen for this study, 96% of them are interested to visit the village during holiday and weekends to taste the village life. 95% of them wish to stay in village during their village visit and wish to enjoy the village recreational methods. 52% of them expressed their interest to watch folk dance, 65% of them likes to listen folk music, 48% of them are interested in storytelling and 66% of the respondents shows their interest to watch drama during their village stay. The indigenous art which is in the stage of decay is also a marketable element today. Urbanites are in the stage to spend money to rejoice the indigenous art.

But in the changing Indian rural scenario, with the advent of modern recreation tools, the indigenous recreational techniques are vanishing in our villages. Television is occupying the place of traditional recreational mechanism and indigenous art which developed over a period of time is reaching the stage of decay. The study of 240 respondents of eight villages in Ramanagara district found that all respondents are spending their leaser time with television (100%). The traditional recreational methods such as folk songs (11.7%), folk dance (10.4%), drama (9.2%) story telling (05%) and chat with villages (0.8%) are decreasing.

IV. CONCLUSION

The study revealed that urbanites are in the cutting edge of stress. Urbanites are suffering from various ecological and health problems. Traffic, noise disturbance, air and water pollution, lack of recreation, chemical food, heavy workload and increasing expenditure are irritating the urban people. All the above listed problems are leading to various health issues among urbanites. The study also found that urbanites are interested to visit the rural area to come out of the stress. Respondents of this study are expressing their interest to make use of rural relaxation techniques to come out of the stress. The study also noticed that urbanites are interested in rural folk dance, folk music, storytelling and drama but this indigenous recreation mechanism is gradually vanishing in the villages chosen for this study. So, it is mandatory to rejuvenate the swagger of indigenous art.

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SPATIAL PATTERN OF FEMALE IN-MIGRATION TO HARYANA- A PRE AND POST LIBERALIZATION ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Apart from fertility and mortality, migration is also one of the decisive factors of population change for any area. No drought male migrants constitute an important segment for any movement across administrative boundaries but the female migrants cannot be ignored due to their increasing contribution in multidimensional spheres. Moreover it is fascinating to know the volume and spatial pattern of female in-migrants in a female deprived state like Haryana especially during pre and post liberalization phase. Hence for this study, the census data of 1981, 1991 and 2001 is used to analyze the spatial pattern of female in-migration to Haryana from other States and Union Territories of India.

Keywords: Migration, female, Haryana, Liberalization, Census,

Introduction-

Migration has been explained in various ways. The most meaningful explanation of migration is given in United Nations Multilingual Demographic Dictionary is that "Migration is a form of geographical mobility or spatial mobility between one geographical unit and another, generally involving a change in residence from the place of origin or place of departure to the place of destination or place of arrival. Such migration is called permanent migration and should be distinguished from other forms of movement which do not involve a permanent change of residence". According to census of India "A person is considered as a migrant by place of last residence, if the place in which he is enumerated during the census is other than his place of immediate last residence"(Census of India (2001)).

In earlier times, migration was limited to physical barriers, which played a noteworthy role to determine the course and flow of movement. Due to the increasing availability of transportation services, the flow of migration has increased. Moreover the availability of opportunities escalated due to liberalization immensely influenced the direction and volume of migration. Liberalization influenced both the migrants (male & female) but the direction and volume of female migrants is affected in an unusual way. Hence the study of female in-migration becomes more crucial for a state like Haryana which is known for its lowest sex ratio since many years. Moreover women play a crucial role in education, health, and economic development (UNICEF, 2007; World Bank, 2012). United Nation(1991) considered that at the same time, migration will continue to change the face of planet and female migrants will continue to play an important part in those changes (UN, 1991).

Study area:



Haryana was carved out from the former state of East Punjab on 1st November 1966. Its latitudinal extend is 27°39' to 30°35' N and longitudinal extend is from 74°28' and 77°36' E. Haryana shares it's bordered with Punjab and Himachal Pradesh in the north, with Rajasthan in the west and south and with the state of Uttar Pradesh in the east. The state of Haryana covers 1.4% of the total geographical area of India with total geographical area of 44,212sq km. Haryana surrounds the National capital, Delhi from three sides. According to 2011 census, the total population of Haryana is 25,351,462, out of which 13,494,734 are male and 11,856,728 are female respectively.

Objectives

- To understand the volume of female in-migrants 1981, 1991, 2001.
- To understand the spatial pattern of female in-migrants 1981, 1991, 2001.

Data Sources and Methodology

The whole paper is based on secondary sources of data. Among the all available sources of internal migration in India, census is one of the most vital sources of secondary data. Census of India provides data of migrants based on place of birth (POB) and place of last residence (POLR).

In this research paper, the migration tables of D 2 series based on place of last residence (POLR) are used. To analyze the pre and post liberalization scenario of female in-migration the census data of 1981, 1991 and 2001 is used. An attempt has been made here to find out the spatial pattern of female in-migration during pre and post liberalization phase.

Maps are the best representation for spatial pattern hence to show the pattern of female in-migration to Haryana during various census years, the maps are used comprehensively. Appropriate cartographic techniques are used to draw the maps of various census years. In addition to that many other suitable diagrams were made to illustrate the points under discussion. To support the study many literary articles and research papers are consulted and cited in the present study.

Result and Discussion

In-migration to Haryana

Haryana with a remarkable economic progress and with one of the highest per capita income index become an attractive place of employment and other opportunities. Hence it attracted considerably a large number of migrants from other states and Union Territories of India. The state of Haryana has witnessed migrations of great magnitude since 1981 but particularly after the introduction of liberalization of Indian economy in 1991. The shift in the economic policy brought many changes in the flow and pattern of migration in India in general and in the fast developing states like Haryana in particular.

The available manufacturing and commercial infrastructural services attract the migrants towards Haryana from other states and Union Territories. Moreover the swift development in social, economic and other spheres surely influence the mobility and migration of population in general and females in particular (Das K. C. and Murmu Arunananda, 2010).

As per 2001 census, more than one third population of Haryana consist migrants by place of last residence which was 35 percent of the total population of Haryana. The proportion of migrants reached to 10.8 million during 2011 as per provisional data of census 2011. With this the contribution of migrants to the total population reached to 42.65 percent to the total population of Haryana.

The census data of various years clearly shows that Haryana had attracted a fairly good number of in-migrants from other states and Union Territories of India. The proportion of in-migrants to the total the population of Haryana also shows positive increase from 1981 to 2001 census.

Table 1
Haryana: Proportion of In-Migrants to Total Population

Census	Persons	In-Migrants	Percentage of In-Migrants
1981	12922119	1214655	9.40
1991	16463648	1579052	9.59
2001	21144564	2675920	12.66

Source:

Computed from

(i) Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 2014-15, p.32

(ii) Migration tables of 1981, 1991 and 2001.

During 1981 census, total 12.14 million in-migrants were enumerated in Haryana from other States and Union Territories of India (Table1). Which constitute 9.40 percent to the total population of Haryana. During 1991 census, the proportion of in-migrants reached to 15.79 million which was 9.59 percent to the total population of Haryana. While the remarkable increase of in-migrants from 15.79 million in 1991 to 26.75 millions in 2001 is seen as the impact of liberalization 1991.

Female in-migrants to Haryana-

The increasing proportion of female in-migrants is also contributed by the fact that the wife of a male migrant prefers to join her husband in the hope of getting some employment in the destination area instead of staying back (Das K. C. and Murmu Arunananda, 2010).

Female in-migration to the state of Haryana from other states and Union Territories of India is quite fascinating as the state is known for its lowest number of females per thousand males among Indian states. More female in-migration as compared to male has definitely some positive implication as far as the number of females per thousand males is concerned.

The proportion of female in-migrants to the total in-migrants remained more than 50 percent in all the census years (Table2). Which signifies the fact that female migrates more in numbers than its counterpart male in-migrants.

Table 2
Haryana: Female In-Migrants, 1981-2001

Census	Total In-Migrants	FemaleIn-Migrants	Percentage
1981	1214655	757466	62.36
1991	1579052	1041349	65.94
2001	2675920	1601921	59.86

Source:

Computed From:-

(i) Census of India (1981): Table D2, Migration Tables of Haryana, Series-6, Part V-A & B, D

Series, Directorate of Census Operations, Haryana

(ii) Census of India (1991): Table D 2, Migration Tables of Haryana, Series-8, Part VA & VB-D Series, Directorate of Census Operations, Haryana and the data available on CD.

(iii) Census of India (2001): Table D 2, Migration Tables of Haryana, data available on CD.

The available data of D2 series of migration tables of Haryana for various census years shows that females in-migrants are nearly double than the male in-migrants. During 1981 census, the proportion of female in-migrants was 0.75 million which was 62.36 percent to the total in-migrants. In term of volume, the proportion of female in-migrants increased to 1.04 million during 1991 census and the percentage contribution was 65.94 percent to the total in-migrants. The volume of female in-migrants reached to 1.60 million during 2001 census with an increase of 0.56 million migrants (Table2). It is interesting to note that the percentage of female in-migrants to the total in-

migrants decreased from 65.94 percent in 1991 to 59.86 percent in 2001 after liberalization of Indian economy. That is due to the fact that the rate of male in-migration has increased in Haryana after liberalization due to increasing employment opportunities.

Pre liberalization phase-

Volume and Spatial Pattern of Female In-Migrants 1981

It is interesting to note that only by the mid 1980's, the female migration received some attention and, their contribution to labour, largely in the unorganized sector, came into focus (Das K. C. and Murmu Arunananda, 2010). So the available literature on the subject of female involvement in the economy was picked up in the late 1980's.

During 1981 census, total 0.73 million female in-migrants were enumerated in Haryana from other states and Union Territories of India (Table3). Among all the districts of Haryana, maximum female in-migrants were enumerated in Ambala (0.11 million) closely followed by Faridabad (0.11 million) while the lowest female in-migrants were enumerated in Jind district (12363).

Table 3
Haryana: Volume of Female In-Migrants, 1981
(Data by districts)

State/District	Females	Percent
Haryana	733452	100.00
Ambala	113795	15.51
Faridabad	112290	15.31
Mahendergarh	85972	11.72
Sirsa	80292	10.95
Hissar	62086	8.46
Gurgaon(now Gurugram)	60027	8.18
Karnal	49884	6.80
Kurukshetra	46139	6.31
Rohtak	44657	6.09
Bhiwani	34465	4.70
Sonipat	31482	4.29
Jind	12363	1.69

Source:

(i) Census of India (1981): Table D1, Migration Tables of Haryana, Series-6, Part V-A & B, D Series, Directorate of Census Operations, Haryana.

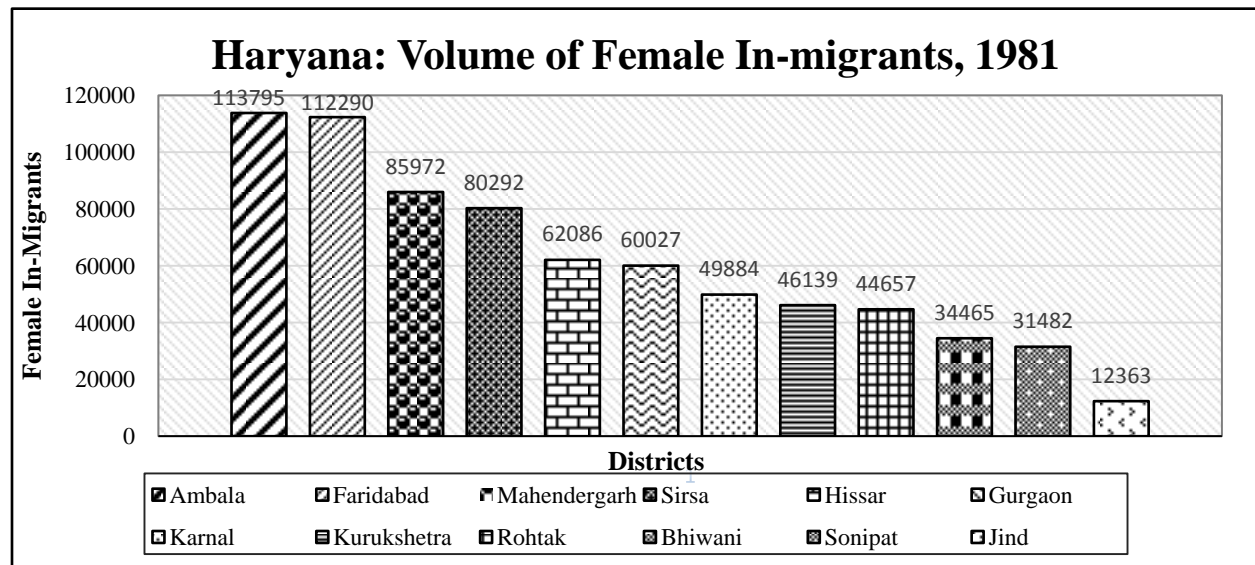
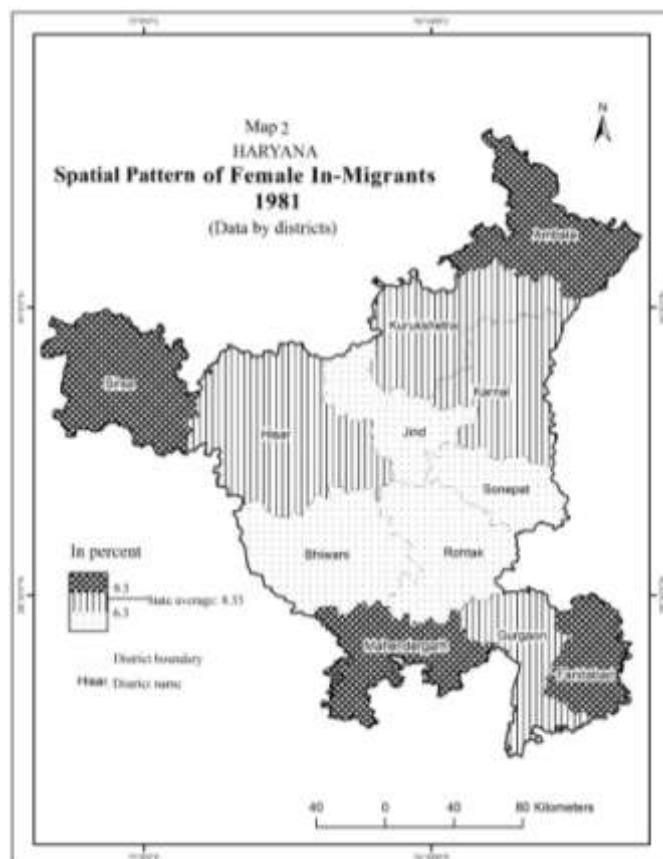


Fig1

The spatial pattern of female in-migration during 1981 provides a unique picture. Four districts



namely Ambala (15.51 percent), Faridabad (15.31 percent), Mahendergarh (11.72 percent) and Sirsa (10.95 percent) had more than 50 percent of the total female in-migrants while the remaining eight districts comprises the other 50 percent (Table 3).

Ambala with 0.11 million female in-migrants was at first position among all the districts of Haryana. It is evident from the Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 1981 that Ambala has the highest number of females that is 14,356 involved as main workers in other services including categories I, II, IV, V(a), VI and VIII (Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 1981). Moreover the large number of female in-migration to district Ambala also contributed positively to its sex ratio. As per Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 1981 district Ambala with 902 females per 1000 males was at third place among all the districts of Haryana in term of sex ratio. Ambala is closely followed by district Faridabad with 0.11 million female in-migrants (Table 3). It is evident from the Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 1981 that Faridabad has the highest number of female marginal workers that is 75,365 among all the districts of Haryana (Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 1981). District Mahendergarh with 85,972 female in-migrants was at third position. District Sirsa was at fourth position with 80,292 female in-migrants (Table 3).

Among the remaining eight districts, four districts were classified in the medium category of female in-migration rate (Map2). These districts were Hissar (8.46 percent), Gurgaon (now Gurugram) (8.18 percent), Karnal (6.80 percent) and Kurukshetra (6.31 percent). Almost all these districts were sharing common border with the highest category districts.

The remaining four districts were in the lowest category of female in-migration that included districts Rohtak (6.09 percent), Bhiwani (4.70 percent), Sonapat (4.29 percent) and Jind (1.69 percent). The interior location of these districts contributed to the lowest in-migration of females from other States and Union Territories of India. Moreover these districts are Jat community dominated districts who did not like to have marriage alliance with other Jat communities across the border.

Jind is the only district which has less than 2 percent in-migration rate of females. The interior location contributes to less migration. Moreover district Jind is one of the backward districts of Haryana in term of development; hence the rate of in-migration was also low in the district.

Liberalization phase

Volume and Spatial Pattern of Female In-Migrants 1991

The liberalization of Indian economy in 1991 which results into urbanization, privatization and globalization of Indian economy, affected the migration of the population in general, and female in particular. Liberalization opens the doors of opportunities for employments not only for males but also for females. It also contribute to the fact that several women have a habit to send more of their earnings than man and also exercise control of their household income by ensuring the remittances are spent on food and clothes for the family backhome (IMO, 2004).

Hence it is observed that the number of female in-migrants has increased during 1991 as compared to 1981 census. The flow and volume of female in-migration also changed to many districts of Haryana.

The rate of female in-migration to all the districts shows different picture during 1991 census. In term of volume of female in-migrants the position of Ambala and Faridabad district got interchanged during 1991. District Sirsa reached to third position with 0.10 million female in-

migrants. While district Gurgaon(now Gurugram) with 86491 female in-migrants shows quite high improvement in its position.

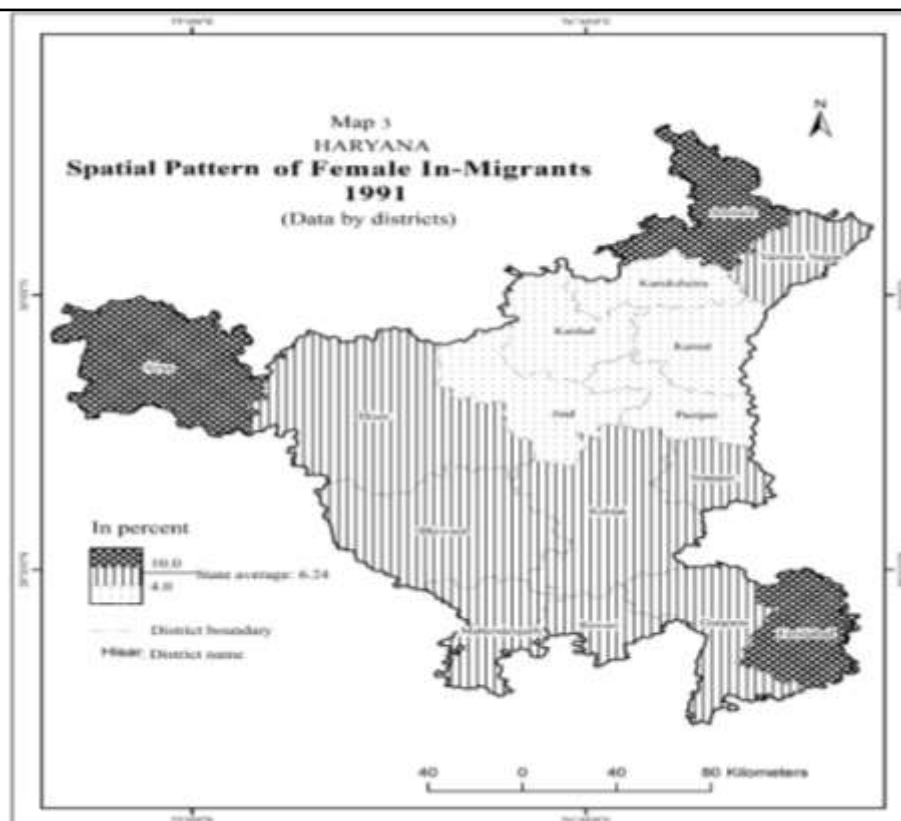
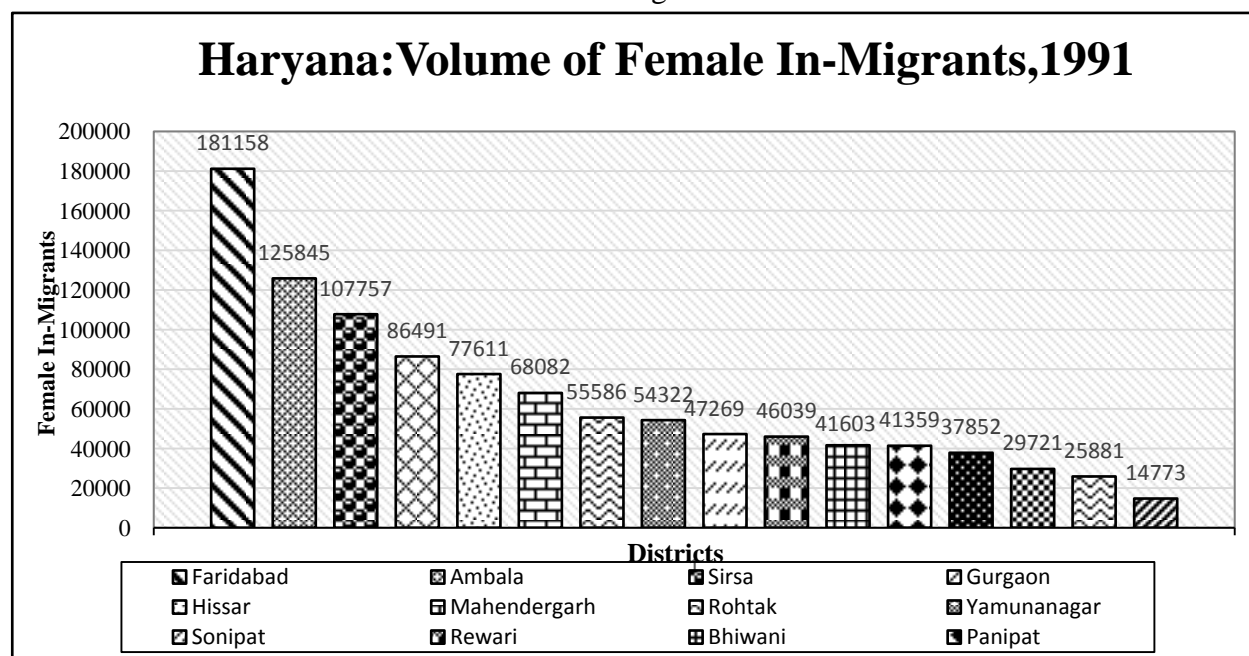
Table 4
Haryana: Volume of female In-Migrants, 1991
(Data by districts)

State/District	Females	Percent
Haryana	1041349	100
Faridabad	181158	17.39
Ambala	125845	12.08
Sirsa	107757	10.34
Gurgaon(now Gurugram)	86491	8.3
Hissar	77611	7.45
Mahendergarh	68082	6.53
Rohtak	55586	5.33
Yamunanagar	54322	5.21
Sonipat	47269	4.53
Rewari	46039	4.42
Bhiwani	41603	4.1
Panipat	41359	3.97
Karnal	37852	3.63
Kurukshetra	29721	2.85
Kaithal	25881	2.48
Jind	14773	1.41

Source:

(i) Census of India (1991): Table D 2, Migration Tables of Haryana, Series-8, Part VA & VB-D Series, Directorate of Census Operations, Haryana and the data available on CD.

Fig2



The spatial pattern of female in-migration during 1991 presents quite different picture. More than 50 percent female in-migrants were enumerated in five districts namely Faridabad (17.39 percent), Ambala (12.08 percent), Sirsa (10.34 percent), Gurgaon(now Gurugram) (8.30 percent) and Hissar

(7.45 percent) (Table4). All these district are famous for development in industrial and agriculture sectors. Faridabad has recorded largest number of female in-migrants (0.18 million) in 1991. Ambala with 0.12 million in-migrants was at second position which was followed by district Sirsa with 0.10 million female in-migrants. The group of eight districts was in the moderate category including Gurgaon(now Gurugram) (8.3 percent), Hissar (7.45 percent), Mahendergarh (6.53 percent), Rohtak (5.33 percent), Yamunanagar (5.21 percent), Sonipat (4.53 percent), Rewari (4.42 percent) and Bhiwani (4.10 percent)(Table4) (Map3). Most of these districts shares common border with the state of Rajasthan, from where marriage migration is quite common. Out of sixteen districts total five districts were in the lowest category of female in-migration (Map3). These were Panipat (3.97 percent), Karnal (3.63 percent) Kurukshetra (2.85 percent), Kaithal (2.48 percent) and Jind (1.41). All these districts are the Jat dominated areas which do not accept the females from other states. Moreover the level of development is also very low in these districts hence could not attract more female migration.

Post liberalization phase-

Volume and Spatial Pattern of Female In-Migrants 2001

Liberalization brought the structural economic changes in India hence the concentration of female labour migration has generally been accepted to increase over the past few decades (Neetha, 2004). Haryana experience the increase of more than half of a million female in-migrants from 1991 to 2001 during post liberalization phase.

Post liberalization phase provides a bit different picture regarding the volume and direction of flow of female in-migrants to Haryana from other states and Union Territories of India. During 2001 census the number of female in-migrants reached to 1.60 million whereas the percentage of female in-migrants to the total in-migrants decreased during the same census year.

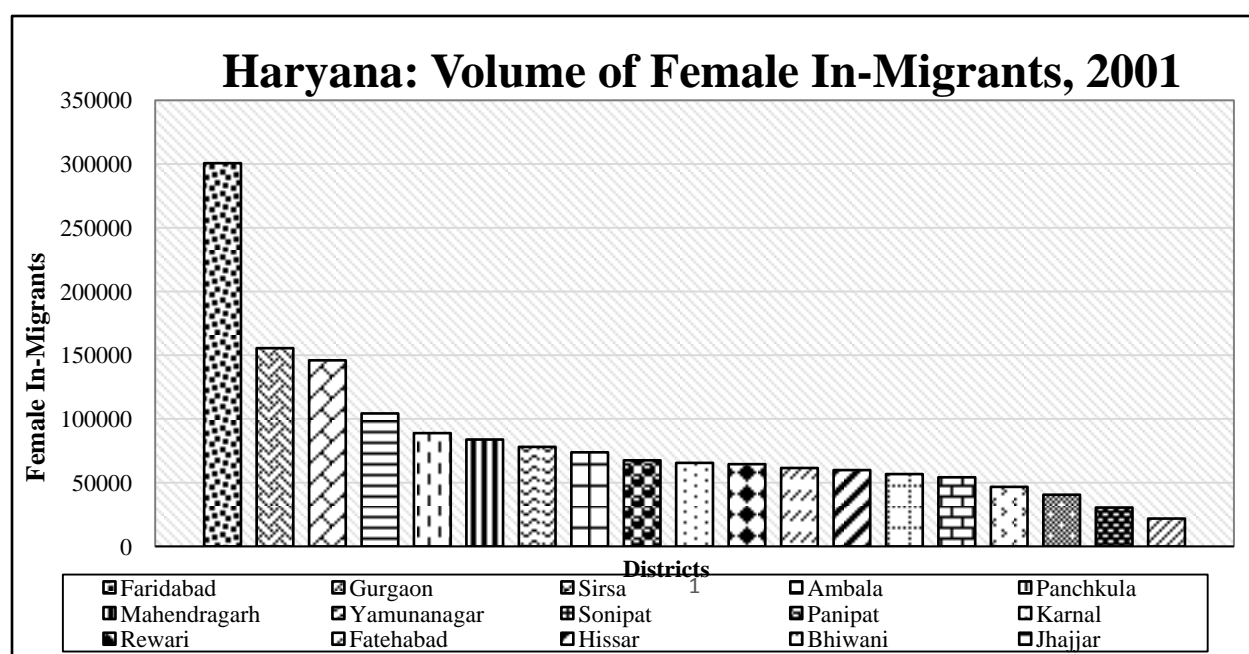
Table 5
Haryana: Volume of In-Migrants by Sex, 2001
(Data by districts)

State/District	Females	Percent
Haryana	1601921	100
Faridabad	300754	18.77
Gurgaon(now Gurugram)	155587	9.71
Sirsa	146044	9.12
Ambala	104436	6.52
Panchkula	88912	5.55
Mahendragarh	83974	5.24
Yamunanagar	78093	5.1
Sonipat	73814	4.61
Panipat	67643	4.22
Karnal	65560	4.09

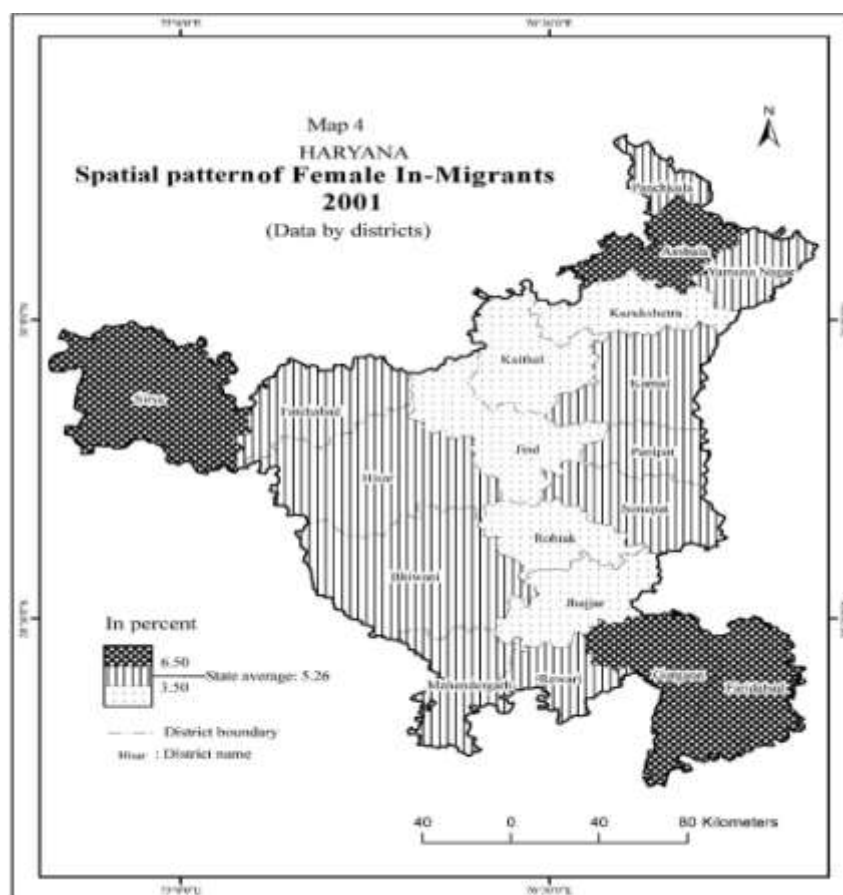
Rewari	64605	4.03
Fatehabad	61614	3.85
Hissar	59926	3.74
Bhiwani	56852	3.55
Jhajjar	54304	3.39
Kurukshetra	46756	2.92
Kaithal	40612	2.54
Rohtak	30559	1.91
Jind	21876	1.37

Source:

(i) Census of India (2001): Table D 2, Migration Tables of Haryana, data available on CD.



In term of volume of female in-migrants, district Faridabad maintained its first position with 0.33 million female in-migrants which show highest increase of female in-migrants that is 0.11million from1991 to 2001. While district Gurgaon(now Gurugram) reached to second position with total increase of 69,096 female in-migrants. District Sirsa maintained its third position with 0.14 million female in-migrants. Ambala witch was at first and second position during 1981 and 1991 census respectively, slipped down to fourth position with 0.10 million female in-migrants during 2001 census. That is due to that fact that from Ambala two new districts that is Yamunanagar and Panchkula were carved out from 1981 to 2001. Hence the portion of female in-migrants was enumerated in two newly formed districts also.



The lowest sex ratio in Haryana also attributed to the fact that it attracted the females from other states and Union Territories of India. It is a general perception that the areas with low sex ratio may pull females, as the demand for brides is higher in those areas. Kaur (2004) examines the phenomenon of long distance marriages to very high male dominating areas.

Around 1.60 million females were enumerated as in-migrants to Haryana during 2001 census. Out of total 19 district of Haryana six districts comprises more than 50 percent of the total enumerated female in-migrants namely Faridabad (18.77 percent), Gurgaon (now Gurugram) (9.71 percent), Sirsa (9.12 percent), Ambala (6.52 percent), Panchkula (5.55 percent) and Mahendergarh (5.24 percent).

The largest number of female in-migrants were enumerated in Faridabad that is 0.30 million which was nearly 19 percent of the total enumerated female in-migrants. It is a well-known fact that district Faridabad is one of the highly developed districts of Haryana with a very good industrial base and infrastructure. As mentioned earlier the district has the largest number of registered working factories which attracts the migrants. Gurgaon (now Gurugram) being one of the integral part of National Capital Region (NCR) has attracted 0.15 million females from other states and Union Territories of India which was nearly half of the total enumerated females in Faridabad. As

per Statistical Abstract of Haryana 2001-02, Gurgaon (now Gurugram) has maximum number of females engaged in household industry that is 7916 during 2001. With 0.14 million female in-migration, district Sirsa was at third position. District Sirsa was a part of cotton crop producing belt where more female workers were engaged as compared to male.

Ambala and Panchkula were at fourth and fifth position with 0.10 million and 88,912 female in-migrants during 2001 census respectively. The locational factor for Ambala district (on National Highway no.1) has also contributed to more female in-migration from other states and Union Territories. Whereas advantageous location of district Panchkula that is nearness to state capital, Chandigarh contributed to the female in-migration. Mahendergarh with 83,974 female in-migrants was at sixth position. The marriage migration from the surrounding districts of Rajasthan to Mahendergarh contributed positively not only to female in-migration but also to its sex ratio. The district ranked first in term of sex ratio among all the districts of Haryana with 919 female per 1000 males during 2001 census (Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 2001). It is also evident that the general sex ratio of the district has increased from 910 in 1991 to 919 in 2001 whereas the Child sex ratio of Mahendergarh has reduced during the same period from 892 to 814. It may be correlated with the fact that the migration of more number of females as compare to males enhanced the general sex ratio during 1991-2001 whereas the sex determination by modern medical facilities negatively affected the child sex ratio in the district. Yamunanagar with 78,093 female in-migrants was holding seventh position among all the districts of Haryana which was 5.1 percent of the total enumerated female in-migrants.

Out of 12 districts total seven districts were in the medium category of female in-migration. These were Sonapat (4.61 percent), Panipat (4.22 percent), Karnal (4.09 percent), Rewari (4.03 percent), Fatehabad (3.85 percent), Hissar (3.74 percent) and Bhiwani (3.55 percent) (Table 5) (Map 4). Among these seven district Sonipat, Panipat and Karnal are located on National Highway no.1 which connect these districts with other states and Union Territories of India hence these districts has fairly high percentage of female in-migration.

The remaining five districts were in the lowest category of female in-migration. These were Jhajjar (3.39 percent), Kurukshetra (2.92 percent), Kaithal (2.54 percent), Rohtak (1.91 percent) and Jind (1.37 percent) (Table 5). Rohtak and Jind both have less than 2 percent female in-migration that is contributed by the fact that both these districts are Jat community dominated where marriage alliance outside the state is nearly impossible. As observed from the Map 4 that almost all these district has central location. Moreover the level of development is comparatively less in these districts hence they does not provide much opportunities for the migrants.

Conclusion

The rate of female in-migration during all the census years shows a positive trend during pre and post liberalization phase. While the percentage of female in-migrants to the total in-migrants shows decline in the post liberalization phase. To show the spatial pattern of female in-migrants the available district level secondary data of D series of migration is used. It is observed from the spatial pattern that the volume of female in-migrants follows the level of industrial and agriculture development of the district. Beside location each district, the matrimonial alliances from the bordering districts of Rajasthan and Punjab also contribute to the flow of female in-migration.

District Faridabad remained at top whereas district jind was at bottom position among all the districts during all the census years.

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jkeyky vkun egkfo | ky;] fnYyh fo"fo | ky;

वक्तु दस लपुक i k] kfxdh cgy ; x ea l pkj ds ek/; eka ds vk; keka vkj muds 0; kogkfjd : lk ea fujlurj ifjorL का दौर है। यह किसी मीडिया संगठन का सैद्धान्तिक दृष्टिकोण में आया बदलाव नहीं है, बल्कि यह समाज की अपेक्षाओं के रूप ea vk; k cnyko gA l ekt "तास्त्रीय अवधारणाओं के अनुरूप एक राष्ट्र में अनेक तरह के समाज रहते हैं, इसके साथ-साथ ox] l epk; vkj , dy l ekt vkfnA fofo/k ek/; eka ds bl ; x ea l ekt ea uohu oxhdj .k Lo; eo i nk gkra g& jktuhfrd l ekt] l kldfrd l ekt] vkfFKd l ekt] eukjat u dk l ekt vkfnA ek/; eka dh i Lnfir ds cnrys vk; keka us bu l ektka dks x<k gA vius vki dks बाजारी व्यवस्था के अनुरूप ढालना मीडिया संगठन की प्राथमिकताओं में शामिल है। सिद्धान्त और 0; ogkj l keftd Hkfiedkvka ds nks i ekus gA , d ; g fd ; fn ehfM; k l xBu l ekt ds ifr l efi i g s rks dkbZ Hkh ml ds fi) klr vkj 0; ogkj ea QdZ i nk ugha dj l drk vkj ; fn og igys l xBu ds ifr vkj fQj l ekt ds ifr l efi i g s rks वह बाजारी व्यवस्था का मीडिया है। अर्थात् ऐसा मीडिया जो प्रसारण से संबंधित उसी विषयवस्तु को समाज के बीच परोसता है जो सबसे ज्यादा बिकती है और जनसमुदाय तर्कहीन होकर हर तरह के विषय को मनोरंजन का : lk ea xg.k djrk gA ehfM; k dk cktkj vkj cktkj dk ehfM; k Hkh turk dh ehfM; k ds ifr cuh ml dh l keftd Hkfiedkvka dh vkj gh l dr djrk gA मीडिया का बाजार दरअसल किसी भी मीडिया संगठन के सिद्धान्तों और भविष्य के क्रियाकलापों की प्रद"kuh g] tcf d cktkj dk ehfM; k l ekt ds : lk dh ifrdfr gA bl ea l ekt ds l kdn; Z vkj ml ds fodr : lk dk i d kj.k cktkj dh rjg cpk tkrk gA l ekt ds fy, buel l puk, i l n's'k vkj ; FkkFKZ gkrk g] ijUrq bl l s T; knk ehfM; k l xBu dk /; ku i d kj.k dh विषय-वस्तु में आर्थिक हितों के l kka dks [kpxyuk vf/kd gkrk gA

आज की प्रसारण व्यवस्था रणनीति प्रबन्धन का हिस्सा है। प्रतिस्पर्धा के दौर में यह विषयों की व्यापकता का युग है और सामाजिक ग्राह्यता का मनोविज्ञान विषय वस्तु के निर्माण का कभी न खत्म होने वाला स्रोत। अनेक माध्यमों से प्रसर्fjr u gkus okyh l kexh edMtky dh rjg g s ft l ea Qd us ds ckn ml ds j's vl kuh l s ugha NlVrs vkj yEcs l e; rd vkHkkl cuk jgrk gA ; g cktkj dk ehfM; k g s ft l ea vkneh dh vi fkr l kexh ds l kFk l kFk ml ds l keftd thou ea mi fLFkr i R; d l kexh Hkh ekstun gA bl h cktkj h 0; oLFkk ea jgdj oxhdn l ektka dk fuekZk djsxk rks og vi u&vki gh /oLr gks tk, xkA l R; vkj rdZ ds fu; kedka ij fVdk ehfM; k i d kj.k i oZ j.kuhfr i dU/ku ea l cl s igys l R; vkj rdZ dks gh frykatfy nrk gA og l R; vkj rdZ dks dpy l ekpkjka vkj cgl] ppk& i fjppl ds fy, cpkdj j [krk g s vkj ml h l e; og budk tcjnLr nkgu djrk g s vkj dpy ; gha ij og ehfM; k dh l s kfurdh vo/kkj .k ij [kjk mrjrk gA vkt dk ehfM; k i d kj.k 0; oLFkk dk i dU/ku nks i d kjka l s dj jgk gA , d rks ; g fd ykxka rd l puk dks l gh i k f/kdr : lk ea पहुँचाया जाये, दूसरा यह कि प्रसारण के लिए ऐसी विषय वस्तु का चुनाव किया जाये जो समाज में व्याप्त यथार्थ का रूप भी हो, ml ea jkekp d fLFkr Hkh gks vkj ykxka ea ml dks ns[kus vkj tkuus dk mRi kg gkA ; gk ehfM; k igys i d kj ea viuh l keftd Hkfiedkvka dh ifrc) rk fn [krk g] tcf d ml j s i d kj ea vf/kdrj l xBu ds fgrka dks i kFkfedrkr nrk g s vkj ; g l xBu ds vkfFKd fgrka da l d k/kuka dk fuekZk g s tks ; FkkFKZ dh vkM+ ea ehfM; k dks ekuoh; igypka l s nj ys tkrk gA ; fn i kbe Vkke dks ckj dj fn; k tk; s rks ehfM; k dk cktkj h : lk gh l keus vkrk g s vkj i kbe Vkke ea bl dk vkHkkl utj vkrk g] tc fal h mRi knu dā uh ds uke ds l kFk U; m gMykbluk vkj ek] e l d/ kh tkudkj h dks i d kfjr fd; k tkrk gA

बजारी मीडिया से संबंधित अनेक दृष्टिकोण gekjs chip ea gj jkt mHkjr g s ftuds vk; kstdka ds : lk ea bud mRi knu कंपनियाँ हैं। विषय की गंभीरता और रोचकता से कंपनी का पब्लिक रिलेसन्स अनुभाग पूरी तरह से अवगत होता है। विषय की गंभीरता और रोचकता से लबालब विषय ही आर्थिक मानदण्डों की दर को उपर नीचे करता है अर्थात् प्रसारण संबंधी विषय ऐसा gkuk pkfg, tks ; FkkFKZ vkj jkp d gks rFkk l xBu dh vkfFKd t: jrk dks Hkh i jk djrk gA turk ge's'kk vi fkk j [krh g s

fd ehfm; k ds ek; e l s ; FkkFkZ dk id kj .k gk exj ekuoh; l onukvka dh dher ij ugha mnkgj .k ds rkj ij efgykva ds l kfk NMANM+ l aakh ?kVukvka dk thohr id kj .k ehfm; k ds }kjk fd; k tkrk gA bl rjg dk id kj .k ehfm; k ds fy, gs , DI Dyl ho gs vkj bl ds i {k ea rdZ fn; k tkrk gs fd ehfm; k dk dke l p dks fn [kkuk gA bl rjg ds idj .k ea ekuoh; l onukvka vkj drd; ka dk guu gkrk gA ; fn ?kVukLFky ij ekstn dajkeu vkj , dj tks ?kVuk dk thohr id kj .k dj jgs gs mudk efgyk ds l kfk dkbZ [ku dk fj "rk gkrk ; k l aakh dk : lk gkrk rks D; k rc Hkh ml dks VfydkLV dja bl ?kVuk dks ; fn l upukRed rjhds l s fn; k tkrk vkj ; fn ehfm; k dehz djus dh ctk; efgyk dh NMANM+ dks jkdrs rks u day ehfm; k dk ekuoh; i gymHkdj vkrk cfYd efgyk dh futrk dk guu gkus l s Hkh cp tkrk ftl s , DI Dyl ho dh vkm+ ea l koZtfud dj fn; k tkrk gA ; fn ; FkkFkZ dk : lk Hk; kud gks rks ehfm; k dks l cl s thohr id kj .k dh i kfkfedrk dks NkMdj efgyk dh vkc: dh j {k djuh pkfg, A

समाज में नैतिक मूल्यों का हनन रीति-रिवाज की भांति प्रचलन में है। आम बोलचाल की भाषा का संरचनात्मक रूप बदल गया है और भाषा में द्वि-अर्थी संवाद vkj xkfy; ka dk u; k : lk iLrfir; ka ds ekud cuus dks r\$ kj gs vkj ; fn id kj .k&0; oLFk dks jkp d cukuk gks rks bl rjg ds : i ka dks t: jh ekuk tkrk gs D; kfd turk dk eukjatu fo"ka साहित्य न रहकर फूहड़पन की विषय-वस्तु रह गया है। समाज की इच्छा के अनुरूप मीम; k bl idkj dh l kexh ds id kj .k dks cM+gh dks ky izU/ku ds rMd&HkMd : lk ds l kfk ijkd rk gs ; pkvka ds jky ekMYk rd bl OgM+u dk fgLI k gksr gA ; gk ij ehfm; k vi us ctkjh i {k dks i kfkfedrk nrk gA ; fn og pkgs rks , d h l kexh ds id kj .k dks euk dj l drk gs जिसकी भाषा अनर्गल है, जो सम्य रूप से परे और संस्कारों से रहित है। परन्तु मीडिया ऐसी सामग्री को आकर्षक माल समझकर turk : ih ctkj ea ijh rRjrk ds l kfk [kM+ gs vkj bl s cpus dk dkbZ Hkh vol j ugha xpkuk pkgrkA

vktdy l kelftd Hkkoukvka dk nkgu jktuhfrd epka ij gh ugha pyrk cfYd bl s ehfm; k {ks= ea Hkh 0; ki d : lk ea ns [kk tk l drk gA l kldfrd dk; Deka vkj mRl oka dks fo"ष प्रभावों के साथ दिखाया जाता है, जिससे उसका मूल सन्दे"क vkj egRo Nw tkrk gA l l dfr vkj u\$rdk l s tMh विषय-वस्तु आज के समय कितनी प्रासंगिक है, ये बताना मीडिया अक्सर भूल जाता है। मूल भाषा, संवाद योजना आदि वि"ष प्रभावों में धूमिल हो जाती है। जादू-टोना, भूत-प्रेत और इनके साFk tMh ekuoh; l kp dk nkgu ehfm; k vPNh rjg djsdjkdpd iLrfir nrk gA

निष्कर्ष रूप से कहा जा सकता है कि बाजार के मानक बदलते रहते हैं और समाज स्वेच्छा से उनको धारण करता है, परन्तु सामाजिक कर्तव्यों की भूमिका सदैव एक-सी रहती है। यदि मनुष्य या माध्यम उन कर्तव्यों की प्रकृति में जरा-सा भी cnyko djus dh dks"rk" k djs rks os vi us ey : lk dks [kks nks vkj vkneh vkj ek; e ctkjoknh l kp dk fgLI k cu जाएंगे। 'मीडिया का बाजार' होना बुरा नहीं है बल्कि 'बाजार का मीडिया' होना समाज को सम्प्रेषण की आड़ में जरूर कचोटेगा।

ekāfyd irhd ds : i edy" k dk Hkkjrh; dyk ea egRo

uhrw fl g
vfrfFk iDrk
bykgkckn fMxh dkyst
bykgkckn

dy" k&, d ekāfyd irhd ds : lk ea iwk dy" k dk iz kx vR; Ur ikphu dky l s gkrk vk jgk gA fglny/ka dh iR; d iwtk , oa fo" षसंस्कारों यथा उपनयन विवाह आदि के अवसरों ij iwk dy" k j [kus dh ijEijk gS ; | fi fofHku {ks=ka ea bl ds LFkki u dh fof/k ea vUrj gA dgha bl dy" k dks dl kjs l s < d dj ml s Qy&iRrh LokfLrd vkfn l s vydr djds j [kk tkrk gS rks dgha ty ; Dr dy" k ea iYyo j [kdj ml ij nhi d tykrs gA dHkh ml ij ukfj; y Hkh j [krs gA l ej l s iklr , d ekj ij bl dk ikphure : i feyrk gA bl h l s feyrk gvk Lo: i : l ea Hkh iklr gvk gA ftl ea pknhds < ddu dk mijh fgLl k dy" k ds : i ea inf" kr fd; k gA dy" k , d iwk fodfl r dey fn [kk; k x; k gS ftl ds ek k ij Hkh fodfl r dey fn [kk; k x; k gS iwk ?kV l kkkx; iwk; k , oa thou dk irhd gA ixrgkfl d ; q ea ekrk को देवी शक्ति मानकर उनकी उपासना करने लगा था। माता की गर्भावस्था की मूर्तियाँ हड़प्पा एवं ekgutknMk l s iklr gpz gA l Ekor% xfhkz kh L=h ds iV ?kV nkuka ds l eku xkykdj dks ns [kdj ?kV dks xfhkz kh L=h dk irhd ekuk x; kA dñ , d h efrz ka Hkh miyC/k gS tks ?kV ds l eku gS vkj muds ek k ij L=h dk eLrd j [kk gS dkykUrj ea bl vo/kkj. kk us tle fy; k fd ty nork ; {k ; k o: . k dk | kr-d gS vkj ?kV ea ml dh L=h n {k. khz ; k लक्ष्मी का निवास है इसी प्रकार घट में स्त्री और पुरुष के संयोग की dYiuk dh xbz QyLo: i u; s thou dh mRi fuk gpz bl dk irhd dey dks ekuk x; k tks ?kV ds Åij jgrk gA Hkkjrh; dyk ea bl iwk ds irhd ds n" ku gea Hkjgr l kph] vekorh] ukxktqh dka Mk , oa ethura आदि की कला में स्पष्ट होते हैं कला में इसका रूप प्रायः अलंकृत घट तथा उससे निकलते पुष्प, कली iRrh rFkk yrk ds ek/; e l s inf" kr gA iwk ?kV dk egRo fo" kkr; k ofnd dky l s ijk EHK gkrk gA bl काल में इसके मांगलिक एवं शुभलक्षण प्रगट होने लगते हैं ऋगV ea bl ds fy; s dy" k] d [Hk] dy" k] ; knw dy" t आदि शब्द प्रयुक्त हुए हैं कदाचित कल" k Lo. k fufeir gkrs Fks vkj d [Hk feVVh ds cus gkrs FkA __Xon es gh iwk dy" k dk l ol ikphu fyf [kr o. ku iklr gA dy" k l s rkli ; l ke dy" k l s gA l ke j [kus ds ik= ds : i ea dy" k dk o. ku gS vudks LFkyk ij vk; k gA bl ds vfrfjDr l ke ik= ds fy; s nksk dy" k] day ik=] dy" t, सोमधान, चमष कोष, आदि शब्द प्रयुक्त हुए हैं।

Å iwk en% iwk fene iwk kr~

vFkr ogk ij cā ijekRek l oīdkj iwk gS vkj ; g fo" o Hkh iwk gh gS ml iwk l s ; g iwk प्रकट हुआ है। पूर्ण से पूर्ण को लिकाल लेने पर भी पूर्ण ही शेष रहता इस प्रकार पूर्ण घट एक से अनेक की oS fDr dj. k dk l ñj irhd gA xHkz l s thou" k fDr dh vfhk; fDr vR; Ur jgL; e; oLrqgA tho&thou dk l tu djrk gA ; tñh ea dfo dYiuk djrk gS fd iwk ik= ; k d [Hk xHkz l s vR; flrd jgL; ea dñ

gS tgka f" k" का निवास है यह अपनी आन्तरिक दुरस्मय शक्तियों के कारण ही मानव का वास्तविक पूर्वज है
i p% b"oj dks ?kV&?kVokl h dgk x; k gS og l o; ki d gS; g l Ei w k t x r i j e k R e k l s i f j i w k z g &

; teku ,oa; K ds vk/kkj i w k z d y" k j [kus dk fo/kuu v fko h e a r k s f e y r k g h g S l k r g h / k E e i n
अष्टकथा में पुष्प घट पर मण्डित घट का वर्ण मिलता है पाली ग्रन्थों में पुष्प घट के अर्थ में अनेको स्थलों में
; g i z P r g v k g S _ X o n d e H k v k j d y" t शब्द पात्र अथवा घट के लिये प्रयुक्त हुये है। महर्षि पाणिनी ने
घट शब्द का प्रयोग बहुत व्यस्थ के अर्थ में किया है। जल के रूप में चुल्ल वग्ग घट कटाह शब्द मिलता है
स्मृतियों जल पान के रूप इसका स्पष्ट वर्ण मिलता है त्रि" kkyk ds p k h g L o l u k s e a H k h b l d k o . k z f e y r k g S
t S u x U F k ' j k ; i l a k h ; ^ l r e a H k n k l u d y" k d k l U n H k z i k l r g S ^ y f y r f o L r k j ^ u k e d x U F k e a c q d h
g F k s y h i j v f d r f p l u g k e a L o f L r d j ' k a [k e h u v k f n d s l k F k d y" k d k H k h m Y y s [k i k l r g a b l h x U F k e a
c q d s t l e d s l U n H k z e a x U n k s k d l s H k j k g v k i w k z ? k V d k H k h o . k u g a L d u / k i j k . k e a i k o a r h d s f o o k g
के अवसर पर वर्णित शुभ चिन्हों की एक विस्तृत सूची में स्वर्ण कल" k d k H k h m Y y s [k g v k A e R L ; i j k . k e a
J h i . k z y r k l f g r i w k z d e H k d s e d ; } k j i j j [k d j v { k r l s i w t u s d k f o / k u u g S b l h x U F k d s v u d k j
J k o . k o s y k b o k y ; k a e s एसे स्तम्भ बनाये जाये जिनके आधार एवं शीर्षपर पदयुक्त कुम्भ निरूपित है। कालिदास
us H k h l k a k k x ; , o a i w k z r k d s i r h d i w k z d e H k l s l d ' k k s H k r x g } k j d k o . k u f d ; k g a m e a t k r d e a
राजकीय जुलूस की तैयारी में सड़क के लिनारे जल तथा पुष्प युक्त घट रखने का o . k u f e y r k g a m d s
l k F k g h ; g J h v o / k k j . k i p f y r F k h d h y e d k ? k M k v " k k k n k ; d g a o f n d d k y l s g h i w k z d e H k d s
l k F k & l k F k u k j h d k o . k u v k ; k g a d u ; k d k i w k z ? k V l s ; P r g k u k e x y l i p d g a v r % ; g H k k o u k
f u e l y u g h a F k h A ; g t u u h d s i r h d d s : i e a o ; o g r g v k A i x f r g k f l d ; x d h v u d e f r z k b l h
v k " i y को अभिव्यक्त करती है। अथर्वेद एवं यजुर्वेद में भी पूर्ण कुम्भ को इस सम्पूर्ण सृष्टि का ही स्रोत माना
गया है। द्वार पर पूर्ण घट का होना शुभ एवं मंगलता का प्रतीक माना जाता था। कालान्तर के साहित्य में भी
y x H k x l k e k u H k k o u k g h f o l e k u j g h A t y d s t h o u d k i r h d e k u k x ; k g a i p h u x U F k s d s v u d k j
सृष्टि के लिये जल आव"; d r R o g S v r % m l i j e k R e k u s v u d i d k j d h i z t k m R i l u d j u s d h b P N k l s
ध्यान करके अपने शरीर में पहले जल को उत्पन्न किया। उस जल में शक्ति रूपी बीज डक्य ; g e u q L e f r
e a f e y r k g a v k f n d k y l s g h t y d s v f / k i f r o : . k e k u s x ; s g a i j k . k k a e s , d k o . k u f e y r k g a v r %
कलाकारों ने सृष्टि दायक जल की अभिव्यक्ति कला में जलीय वनस्पतियों द्वारा जल का प्रतिनिधि मान कर
किया एवं सृष्टि के अगम्य रहस्य को गम्य बनाया। इस i d k j ? k V e a t y n o r k o : . k , o a m u d h i R u h d k
वास व कमल पुष्प लता पत्तियाँ सृष्टि का द्योतक बनी इसमें सृष्टि का रहस्य छिपा मिला और जो बाहर
i d k f " t हुआ तो सृष्टि दृष्टिगत हुई। अवयक्त से व्यक्त की कल्पना की गई और ई" o j o t h o d s e y e a
, d g h l R r k g S , d h v o / k k r o n ने जन्म लिया अथर्वेद में इसी जगत की सृष्टि की कल्पना कवि ने कुम्भ को
v u l l r d k y d s x H k z d s : i e a e k u f y ; k A l U r d c h j u s H k h b l " o j v k j t h o e s f u f g r , d l R r k d h v k j
l d r f d ; k g a

ty e a d e H k d e H k e a t y g S c k g j H k h r j i k u h

O w k d e H k t y t y f g l e k u k ; g r F k d a k S f x ; k u h A A

Hkjrh; dyk ea iwk?kV dk ikj fHkd vdy Hkjgr dyk ea iklr gA bl ea dy" k dks ; k rks dyh पुष्प का तो पत्तियों से प्रद"kr fd; k x; k g\$; k ?kV ds Åij y{eh nph dk vdu gA iwk?kV dks vl; LFkkuka ij ukxka , oa unh nfo; ka dk Hkh i rhd ekuk x; k gA l kph dh dyk ea Hkh iwk dy" k dk vdu vuodks f'kykvka ij iklr g\$ dgha ; s ?kV vydr g\$ dgha ; s l kns g\$ dgh ; s dfy; ka l s ; Dr gA Hkjgr , oa l kph vi\$kk vejkorh dh dyk ea ?kV dk vf/kd fodfl r : lk feyk gA ?kV xky rFkk vydr gA ?kV dks gkj l s Hkh vydr fd; k x; ka ?kV ds vk/kkj ij rhu iM+ js\$kk; a , d ds ckn , d fn[kkbz xbz gA bu js\$kkvka ea FkkM\$-FkkM\$-vdu ij rhu xky Vhdja gA ?kV ds l Eef\$ k ?kV ea fijkbz gpl dey dh iafM+ k; gA ?kV ds vk/kkj ij ygjnjk js\$kkvks dks fn[kk; k x; k gA tks l Etkor% ty dk |krd gA , s gh eFjk ds tsu Lnii es vud Lfky ij iwk dy"t का अंकन हुआ है। श्रीवत्स, मीन, कमल पुष्प आदि के साथ कल" k vdr gA ukxkt qhds M l s Hkh iwk dy" k ds vud mnkgj.k iklr gq s gA ?kV vydr , oa l Mky gA ?kV dk vk/kkj uphyh iafM+ ka ds l eku gA vk/kkj ds Åij ygnkj /kfj; ka dk vdu iklr gA , s gh ekeYyij e] , yhQVv] , ykj k] cknkeh] , gky\$ iVvndy] Hkjrh; dyk ds pjekufir ds pje iek.k g\$ bu dyk dlnka ds f"kyi ea iwk?kV dks fdl h u fdl h : i ea ixV fd; k x; k gA ikphu Hkjrh ds pkj ied\$ k धर्म जैन बौद्ध वैष्णव और शैव का अस्तित्व प्रायः प्रत्येक काल में था। धर्म के इन विभिन्न मत-मतान्तरों के gkrs gq Hkh iwk?kV ea vi uk LFkku l Hkh /keka ea cuk , j [kka

iYyo ; x dh dyk ea iwk?kV dk vdu eflnj ds f"axr के शीर्ष स्थान पर हुआ है। एक अन्य स्थान पर पूजा के लिये जल युक्त घट ले जाते हुये पुरुष आकृति दिखाई गई है। ऐसी ही पूजा भाव के साथ ऐलора में गज लक्ष्मी की मूर्ति के दोनो ओर दो चतुर्भुज पुरुष खड़े है। जिनके एक हाथ में घट तथा nll js ea foYoi = gA l kFk gh efrz dh uhrs dh vkj ukx jktkvka dks dy" k fy , fn[kk; k g\$ pkyD; dyk ea Hkh i . k ?kV dks f"axrों के शीर्ष स्थान पर अथवा मन्दिरो के द्वार पर मंगल कल" k ds : lk ea fn[kk; k x; k gA tgg dgha Hkh Hkjrh; l ldr ds rRo feyrs gA ogk iwk?kV Hkh vo"; iklr gkrk gA l nji nf{k.k ind , f" k; k ds tkok ea fLFkr cjkcpnj dk egkLnii mRre mnkgj.k gA bl h Lnii ea iwk dy" k dk vdu cggkk feyrk gA ?kV ds l e\$ k gkFk tkM\$-iwtk&Hkko ds LkFk ekuo efrz k; Hkh mRrh.kz gA ; gka ij , d vydr ?kV mYys\$kuh; g\$ tks fd , d fodfl r dey ij fLFkr gA bl ds e/; Hkx ij Hkj vdr gA cjkcpnj dh dyk ds , d i l x ea l qtkrk ckf/kl Ro dh mikl uk djrh mifLFkr g\$ ckf/kl Ro ojn epk ea [kM\$-gA दोनो के मध्य में पुष्प कली से युक्त एक घट रखा है। ; k\$ kvka dh vud epkvka ea iwk?kV dk vud vdu iklr gA epkvka ds vxz Hkx ea eky fy; s , d uj"t अंकित है। पृष्ठ भाग पर एक नारी है जिसके दाहिने ओर पुष्प कली से युक्त एक घट रखा है। घट अलंकरण की प्रवृत्ति अति पुरातनकाल से चली आ रही है। vkt Hkh fglun\$ka dks iR; d iwtk , oa fo"ष संस्कारो जैसे विवाह उपनयन ग्रह-प्रवे"t आदि शुभ-अवसरों पर ?kV dks c\$yM\$ LokfLRd vkfn fplgk l s vydr fd; k tkrk gA fp=x.k ds fy; s foHklu jaks dk iz kx gkrk gA {k= fo"ष में प्रचलित प्रथा के अनुसार चावल vkj gYnh dk ya cukdj ml l s fp= cuk; k tkrk dgha xkj l s vkdr; ka cukdj t\$ ds nkuka dks chp&chp ea [kkl nrs gA fQj ml ?kV ij iYyonhi d vFkok ukfj; y j [krs gA dgha dgha ij fpf=r dy" k ds j [kus dh iFkk gA ?kV vydr.k dh iofrr vfr ikphu gA igkRrohy संसाधनों द्वारा इसकी पुष्टि होती है कदाचित ही कोई भारतीय कला ऐसी हो जिसमे dy" k dk fp=.k u gpyk gkA

I UnHk&I ph

- 1- ; s'i ne ijk.k* dsf}rh; [k.M ea Jh jke 'kekZ dir fgUnh vupkn
- 2- ck.k] HkI g"kZ pfjr
- 3 C; kl] , l 0, u0 bf.M; k bu nh jkek; .k
- 4- vxoky okl qno l j.k Hkkjrh; dyk
- 5- dfu?ke Lni vKID Hkjgr Qyd
- 6- Hkkjrh; dyk fp=
- 7- c: ok] cuh ek/ko] x; k , oa cQ x; k Hkkx f}rh;
- 8- fLeFk] fouI sV] tsu Lni , .M vkhj , .Vh D; jhV vKID eFkg Qyd

Hkkjr ea nfyr vkUnksyu , oa MkW Hkhejko vEcMdj

MkWe kud ts¹
(, l kfi , v i k d j)
l ekV iFohjkt jkt dh; egkfo | ky;] vtej
महर्षि दयानन्द सरस्वती विष्वविद्यालय, अजमेर

l Hkk" k pUn²
v f j l p z L d k j j 1/2
l ekV iFohjkt jkt dh; egkfo | ky;] vtej
महर्षि दयानन्द सरस्वती विष्वविद्यालय, अजमेर

fgUnw /keZ o.kZ 0; oLFkk ij v/kkfjr gA Hkkjrh; l ekt pkj o.kkZ ea foHkDr jgk g& ckä.k] {kf=; }
वैश्य और शुद्र। चतुर्थ वर्ण शुद्र में अनार्थ, दस्यु तथा दास आते थे। समाज में शुद्र वर्ण बहिष्कृत जाति के रूप में
ekus tkrk Fks vkj ; s bd ku dgykus ds Hkh gdnkj ugha FkA

‘शुद्र या अस्पृश्य वर्ग से घृणात्मक कार्य, साफ-सफाई, मृतक का दाहकर्म, मृत पशुओं की खाल
उतारना, मैला ढोना, मृत पशुओं को घसीटना और चर्मकारों के कार्य करवाये जाते थे। इन्हें अछूत समझा जाता
था और घृणित व्यवसाय अपनाने के लिए विवश किया जाता था। धार्मिक दृष्टि/ l s Hkh blga vi fo=] mi f{kr
vkj frjLdkj dk ik= ekuk tkrk FkA

vkxs pydj o.kZ 0; oLFkk dk LFkku tkr 0; oLFkk us ys fy; kA tkr 0; oLFkk ea 0; fDr dk
l kekftd vLrRo ml ds tle ij fuHkz gkrk FkA tkr 0; oLFkk ea fuph l e>h tkus okyh tkr; ka l s
?k.kk o viekutud 0; ogkj fd; k tkrk Fk rFkk mudk mUihMu fd; k tkrk FkA ftl ds ifj.kkeLo#i
nfyr vkUnksyuka dk mn; gA

vU; vkUnksyuka dh Hkkfr nfyr vkUnksyu Hkh , d l kekftd vkUnksyu gA nfyrka us vius
vkUnksyuka dks Hkkjrh; l ekt ea 0; klr o.kZknh] tkfroknh 0; oLFkk ds vR; kpkjks vkj vl ekurkva ds
खिलाफ छेड़ा है। दलित आन्दोलन को अस्पृश्यों द्वारा जातिगत दमन के विरुद्ध किये गये संघर्ष के रूप में
ns[kk tk l drk gA

भारत में दलित आन्दोलन की शुरुआत T; kfrjko xkfolljko Qmys ds urRo ea gA ; sekyh tkr
l s Fks vkj l ekt ea , d s rcds l s l Ecak j [krs Fk ftlga Aph tkr ds l eku vf/kdkj i klr ugha FkA
ज्योतिराव फूले ऐसे पहले व्यक्ति थे जिन्होंने दलितों के अधिकारों के साथ-साथ दलितों के लिए शिक्षा की भी
पैरवी की। उन्होंने महिला शिक्षा के लिए भी सराहनीय कदम उठायेA Qmys us nfyrka dks , d k i Fk fn[kk; k
ftl ij vkxs pydj nfyr l ekt us vius vf/kdkjka ds fy, vud l Hk" kZ fd; A T; kfrjko Qmys us Hkkjr
ea nfyr vkUnksyu dk l i k r fd; k Fk yfdu blga l ekt dh eq; /kkjk l s tkMus dk dk; Z ckck l kgc
MkW Hkhejko vEcMdj us fd; k gA

nfyr- दलित शब्द का शाब्दिक अर्थ है- दलन किया हुआ, रौंदा हुआ, मसला हुआ या कुचला हुआ।
दलित शब्द की उत्पत्ति दल धातु से मानी जाती है। प्राचीन भारत में दलित के रूप में शुद्र, अतिशुद्र,
चंडाल, अत्यंज एवं अस्पृश्य शब्दों का प्रयोग किया गया। मोहनदास कर्मचंद गाँधी ने हरिजन शब्द को महत्व
fn; kA ftl dk vFkZ g&ईश्वर की संतानA MkW अम्बेडकर ने बहिष्कृत तथा अस्पृश्य शब्द का प्रयोग किया।

MKW vEcMdj dk ; kxnu&l u-1919 l s MKW vEcMdj nfyr vLknsyu ds ied[k ior'd cuA MKW vEcMdj us vius fucdk ^vNmrka dk fonkg** ea 0; Dr fd; k gSfd&igyk dkj.k ; g Fkk dh nfyrka dks ; g vuqko gkus yxk Fkk fd vihy vkj ifrjksk dk fglnwka ij dkbZ vlj ugha gkus okyk gA nq jk dkj.k ; g Fkk dh l jdkj us l Hkh l koZtfud l fo/kk, vkj l LFkk, nfyrka ds fy, [kksyus dh ?kksk.kk dj nh Fkh] yfdu fglnwka ea Aph l e>h tkus okyh tkfr; ka }kjk bl dk fojksk fd; k tk jgk Fkka varr% nfyrka ds ikl vLknsyu ds vykok dkbZ jkLrk ugha cpka bl fy, vEcMdj dk vLknsyu l h/kh dk; bkg h vkj [kys fonkg l s ; pr gA

Lkkeftd l qkjj vLknsyu&nfyrk) kj vLknsyu ds tfj; s MKW vEcMdj us vius l keftd आन्दोलन की शुरुआत सन् 1919 ई- ea l kmFk cjs l febr ds l e{k nfyrka ds i{k ea l k; i Lnr djrs हुए की थी। इस साक्ष्य में दलित वर्ग के शोषण तथा सामाजिक-राजनीतिक उपेक्षा का उल्लेख था। उन्होंने ; g mnघोषणा भी की अस्पृश्यता ही दलितों के भौतिक एवं नैतिक उत्थान में बाधक है। इसी अस्पृश्यता ने muds 0; fDrRo dks u"V dj fn; k gA l keftd /kkefd l LFkr us ekuo l s fxjk fn; k gS vkj nkl cuk fn; k gA

अस्पृश्यता दलितों के विकास में बाधक है। अम्बेडकर ने लिखा है कि-अस्पृश्यता शब्द में उनकी विपत्तियों का निचोड़ आ जाता है। अस्पृश्यता इनकी आर्थिक उन्नति में भी बाधा बना है। अस्पृश्यों को प्रतिनिधित्व व राष्ट्र के अधीन पद धारण करने के अधिकार से भी वंचित थे। इस वर्ग के लोग अस्पृश्यता के dkj.k fd l h vl; {k= ea dke ugha dj l drs Fks tks mudh vkfFkd deh dk l cl s cMk dkj.k Fkka अम्बेडकर ने अस्पृश्यों के लिए मताधिकार व निर्वाचन मण्डल की आवश्यकता पर भी जोर दिया और उनके लिए i Fkd i frfuf/kRo dh ekx dhA

lk=& if=dk, & vEcMdj us 31 tuojh 1920 dks enduk; d* l klrfgd if=dk dk l aknu fd; k bl ea MKW vEcMdj us tkri; vkj /kkefd fo"kerk ij tkj fn; ka enduk; d if=dk ds tfj; s blgkus 0; fDrxr Lorl=rk , oa erkf/kdkj l s nfyrk dks voxr djkus dk iz kl fd; ka 28 Qjoh 1920 dks enduk; d ds rhl js vad ea MKW vEcMdj us fd tks l keftd c/ku mPच जातियों के लिए पोषक है। वे इस cfg"dr l ekt ds fy, bruk ?kkrd cu x; s gSfd ; g oxl ukxfjdrk ds vf/kdkj l s Hkh ofpr gks x; ka bl if=dk ds ek; e l s vEcMdj l fn; ka l s 'शोषित वर्ग को संगठित करते हुए उन पर थोपी गई fu; k; rkva dks dkVus dk iz kl fd; k gA

MKW अम्बेडकर ने दलित आन्दोलन को नई दिशा प्रदान करने और वंचित समाज को सामाजिक, vkfFkd , oa jktuhfrd #i l s vkl Dr cukkus ds fy, 14 ekpl 1927 dks cfg"dr Hkkjr dk ejkBh Hkk"kk ea प्रकाशन शुरु किया। सन् 1930 ई- में उन्होंने "जनता" शीर्षक नाम से एक अन्य पत्रिका का भी प्रकाशन किया tks 1956 ea ^i d) Hkkjr** uke l s fo[; kr gpA

Ckfg"dr fgrdkfj.kh l Hkk&MKW vEcMdj us nfyr vLknsyu dks l fdz djus ds fy, tjkbl 1924 ea cfg"dr fgrdkfj.kh l Hkk dk iuxBu djus dk fu.kz fy; k tks 1920 ea LFkkr dh xbz Fkha bl सभा का प्रमुख उद्देश्य दलितों में शिक्षा का प्रचार प्रसार करना, दलित छात्रों के लिए छात्रावासों की व्यवस्था djuk nfyrka ea l dfr ds ipkj ds fy, i rdry; ka dh 0; oLFkk djuk l keftd dlnk Lo; a v/; ; u dlnk dk l pkyu djuk vkj mudh vkfFkd दषा सुधारने के लिए खेती एवं उद्योग की शिक्षा देने वाले स्कूल [kkyuk Fkka

egkM+ rkyk l R; kxg& nfyrka dks i hus ds i kuh ds vf/kdkj l s ofpr j [kk x; ka cEcbz fo/kku i fj"kn-ea , - ds cksys us nfyrka ds fy, l koZtfud ty L=kka ds mi ; kx grq, d i Lrko पेश किया जिसे 11 सितम्बर 1923 को क्रियान्वित किया गया लेकिन स्थानीय निकायों और म्यूनिसीपल बोर्डों ने इस आदेश का

ikyu ugha fd; kA egkM+ rkykc dks E; ful hi y ckMz us l Hkh tkfr; ka ds fy, [kksy fn; k yfdu l o.kz Lke>h tkus okyh tkfr; ka bl fu.kz l s ukjkt gks xB 18&20 ekpZ 1927 dks nfyrka }kjk , d l Hkh dk vk; kstu fd; k x; k ftl es MKW vEcMdj us vkaku fd; k dh nfyr vi us vf/kdkj ka , oa LokHkeku ds fy, vkxs vk, A MKW vEcMdj dh i j .kk Lo#i nfyrka us ikuh ihus ds fy, egkM+rkykc dh vkj i LFkku fd; k vkj ml ea l Qy Hkh gq A l o.kk }kjk mUga cjh rjg ekjk&i hvk Hkh x; k yfdu ; g nfyr vkUnkyu ds इतिहास में एक महत्वपूर्ण शुरुआत थी।

euqefr ngu& Hkkjrh; l ekt ea o.kz 0; oLFk dk eq; vk/kkj ^euqefr** Fkh tks l ekt ea Åp&uhp dh Hkkouk iSnk dj jgh FkhA 25 fnl Ecj 1927 dks nfyr LkR; kxg l Eesyua ea vU; k; i w.kz l kekfTd 0; oLFk dh i {k/kj euqefr ds ngu dk l oLFk Eefr l s fu.kz fy; k x; kA MKW vEcMdj ds vuq kj & ^ euqefr nfyrka ea l kekfTd] vkfFkd] /kkfEd , oa jktuhfrd vl ekurk mRiUu djrh gA bl fy, 26 fnl Ecj 1927 dks }Rkh; egkM+l Eesyua ea euqefr dks tyk; k x; kA

jktuhfrd vkUnkyu& MKW vEcMdj ds vuq kj & ^ l Hkh i dkj ds l kekfTd fodkl dh dUth राजनीतिक शक्ति है।" यदि वंचित वर्ग संगठित होकर तीसरी राजनीतिक शक्ति के रूप में खड़ा हो जाये तो og viuh eqDr ds }kj Lo; a [kksy l drs gA

xksyest l Eesyua l u-1930 ea nfyrka dk i frfuf/kRo djus ds fy, MKW vEcMdj us xksyest l Eesyua ea Hkx fy; kA MKW vEcMdj us dgk dh& ge ; g egl w djrs gS dh tc rd nfyrka ds gkFk ea l Ukk ugha vkrh rc rd mudh l EkL; k dk l ek/kku ugha gks l drk gA ftl 0; fDr ds ikl l Ukk gkrh gS Okg vf/kd rkdroj gkrk gA

इसलिए दलित वर्ग को अपनी सुरक्षा एवं संरक्षण के लिए राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधित्व की आवश्यकता है। xksyest l Eesyua ea MKW vEcMdj us HknHkko ds f[kykQ l j {k.k} ukSdfj; ka ea lk; klr i frfuf/kRo] fo/kku e.Myks ea l eqpr i frfuf/kRo] dk; i kfydk , oa U; k; i kfydk ea lk; klr vf/kdkj fnykus graq iz kl fd; kA

i uk l DV& 17 अगस्त 1932 को ब्रिटिश प्रधानमंत्री ने ^DE; uy vokMz dh ?kksk.kk dh] bl ea nfyrka dks i Fkd fuokpu dk vf/kdkj feyk vkj l kFk gh vke fuokpu ea Hkh er nus , oa mEehnokjh djus dk अधिकार भी मिला। इसके विरोध में 20 सितम्बर 1932 को गाँधीजी ने आमरण अनशन शुरु किया। गाँधी की nF"V ea nfyrka ds fy, i Fkd निर्वाचन मण्डल स्वीकार करना देश की स्वतन्त्रता व अखण्डता को खतरा है। MKW vEcMdj nfyrka ds fy, i Fkd fuokpd e.My dh viuh ekx l s gVus dks RkS kj ugha FkA bl fy, MKW vEcMdj , oa xk/kh ds e/; 24 fl rEcj 1932 dks xk/kh&vEcMdj l e>kSk gqv] ftl s ^i uk l kDV*ds uke l s tkuk x; kA ftl ea nfyrka ds fy, dN l hvs vkj f[kr dj nh xBz A

bfMi Mv ycj i kvh&nfyrka dks dxd ds cgdkos l s nj j [kus ds fy, vEcMdj }kjk LorU= jktuhfrd ny bfMi Mv ycj i kvh dk xBu fd; k x; kA bl i kvh ds ek/; e l s vEcMdj nfyrka fi NMk भूमिहीन—निर्धन किसानों एवं निर्धन खेतिहारों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहते थे। अशोक भारती के अनुसार— पार्टी ने हर तरह के पुरातनवाद और प्रतिक्रियावाद के खिलाफ एक निश्चित कार्यक्रम j [kA l u-1941 ea nfyr jysos depkfj; ka dks l xBr dr ब्रिटिश सरकार से पुलिस और सेना में आरक्षण dh ekx dh x; hA

/kkfEd vkUnkyu&MKW अम्बेडकर ने धार्मिक आन्दोलन की शुरुआत नासिक से की। नासिक में कालाराम मन्दिर में दलितों का प्रवेश निषेध था। लम्बे संघर्ष एवं कानूनी लड़ाई के परिणामस्वरूप सन् 1933 में मन्दिर के द्वार दलितों के लिए खोले गये। धार्मिक आन्दोलन के पश्चात भी समाज में कोई विशेष परिवर्तन नहीं gqv ftl ds dkj .k vEcMdj us 14 vDVqj 1956 dks yk [kka nfyrka ds l kFk fgUnw /keZ NkMdj ckS} /keZ xg.k dj fy; kA

MkV vEcMdj l u-1946 ea l fo/kku i k#i l febr ds v?; {k cuA l fo/kku l Hkk ea jgrs gq s mlugkus nfy] detkj vkj fi NMsoxk ds yskk ds fy, Hkkjrh; l fo/kku ea vkj {k.k dk i ko/kku fd; kA nfyka ds mleyu dks ydj MkV vEcMdj dk dFku g& Lkfo/kku l febr us Hkkoh l fo/kku dk el kshk RkS kj fd; k g\$ ml ea nfyka ds vf/kdkj ka dk i ko/kku gA

fu"d"kZ- भारत में दलितों के सामाजिक परिवर्तन हेतु प्रत्येक दिशा में आन्दोलन चलाये गये जिसमें दलितों की सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं राजनीतिक स्थिति में आंशिक सुधार हो पाया है। लेकिन विडम्बना की बात g\$ dh reke vkUnksyuka ds ckotn Hkh tkfr , oa o.kZ 0; oLFkk ea dkbZ cfu; knh i fjoRz ugha gks i k; k gA दलित आन्दोलन आज भी जारी है। दलितों पर अत्याचार एवं उनका शोषण अब भी हो रहा है। अतः इस शोषण एवं अत्याचार से मुक्ति पाने मे लिए स्वयं दलितों को ओर अधिक संगठित होने की आवश्यकता है।

l UnHk&

- 1- jkeplnz oekZ —संक्षिप्त शब्द सागर
- 2- oh- , l - vkIVs ¼l -½ —स्टुटेड्स इंग्लिश डिक्सनरी
- 3- गणेश मंत्री &xk/kh vkj vEcMdj
- 4- nojkt pkuuk &ikphu Hkkjrh ea nkl i Fkk
- 5- txthou jke &Hkkjrh ea tkfrok dh puksh
- 6- जगदीश्वर prph &tkfrok vkj jxHkn
- 7- , e, l - jko &Hkkjrh ds l keftd vkUnksyuka
- 8- dlgs kyky ppjhd &Hkkjrh ea nfy vkUnksyuka
- 9- doay Hkkjrh —दलित विमर्श की भूमिका
- 10- vt; dekj &nfy vkj vkUnksyuka
- 11- ckck l kgc vEcMdj l Ei w kZ okMe;

महात्मा गांधी वचार का कलात्मक प्रयोग एवं समकालीन परिदृश्य में प्रासंगिकता।

प्रेषक

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(अतिथि शिक्षक, दृश्यकला विभाग मोहनलाल

सुखाड़िया विश्व विद्यालय, उदयपुर)

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जिला- उदयपुर, राजस्थान-313905

गांधी जी का जीवन सत्य, अहिंसा, सादगी और भाईचारे पर आधारित था इसलिये कला के संबंध में उनका वचार भी सादगी, सरलता, जीवंतता और जनमानस से सहज जुड़ने की प्रक्रिया के अनुकूल था। वे कला सत्यम् शवम् सुंदरम् में सुन्दरम् के स्थान पर रखते थे। गांधी जी का स्वदेशी अपनाओं का नारा सिर्फ स्वदेशी उद्योग क्षेत्र तक ही सीमित नहीं है, यह स्वदेशी कला एवं संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देना भी है। लेकिन साधारण तौर पर इस नारे को स्वदेशी उद्योगों के बढ़ावे के संदर्भ से ही जोड़ा गया है। हमें गांधी वचार का ग्रामीण विकास में कलात्मक प्रयोग का और भी ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहिए।

महात्मा गांधी टोल्सटॉय के कला सम्बन्धी वचारों से वे सहमत थे उन्होंने अपनी कला पुस्तक हाटिन आई में कहा है कि आजकल ऐसी कोई कला सच्ची कला नहीं हो सकती, जो जनता के हाथों द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गयी हो। गांधी जी का कथन था कि मशीनयुग की दौड़ में हृदय की सच्चाई को मेहनत के हाथों द्वारा प्रकट करना ही असली कला है। चर्खा और खादी इस कला के प्रतीक थे। (चित्र संख्या-1)



चित्र संख्या-1

स्वदेशी वस्तुओं का प्रयोग उनकी दृष्टि में लोक जीवन और लोक कला को बढ़ावा देना था। यह मानना कि कला और संस्कृति के प्रति उनका कोई लगाव नहीं था, उचित नहीं लगता। जब भारतीय पुनर्जागरण में कला और संस्कृति के योगदान की भूमिका पर शान्तिनिकेतन के कला युवा छात्र रामचन्द्रन ने अक्टूबर 1924 में उनसे प्रश्न किया तो उनका यह सटीक उत्तर था, जिससे कला के बारे में उनकी अवधारणा का पता चलता है। गांधी जी ने उत्तर दिया कि 'इस विषय पर मेरे बारे

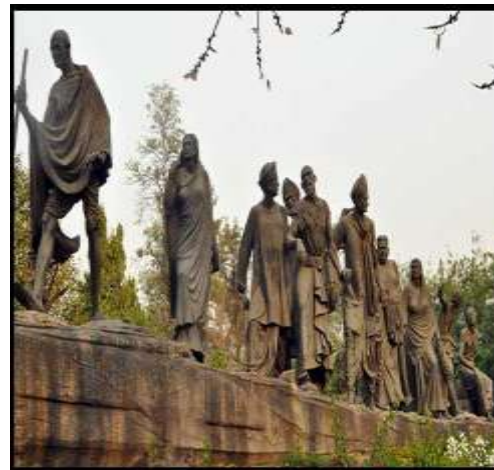
में बड़ी गलत फहमी हैं। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि मेरे जीवन में सचमुच कला का अचेष्ट समावेश है।

मैं कला के बाहरी लकड़क रूप का नहीं आन्तरिक सौन्दर्य का पुजारी हूँ। मैं ऐसी मध्यवर्गीय कला और संस्कृति में दिलचस्पी नहीं रखता जो अंग्रेजी भाषा और पश्चात्य सभ्यता के अनुकरण के रूप में उत्पन्न हुई है। 'गाँधी जी गाँव के गरीबों तक कला और संस्कृति के प्रसार के पक्ष में थे इस लए आदिवासी कलात्मक उपकरणों में उनका गहरा लगाव था। उनका वचार था कि 'मेरी कल्पना में आदर्श गाँव में ग्राम कव, दस्तकार वास्तु शिल्पी भाषा वद शोधकर्ता आदि सभी होंगे। वहाँ एक गाँव रंगशाला भी होगी जो सांस्कृतिक गति व धर्यों का केन्द्र बनेगी। भारतीय लोक कला के पुनरुत्थान एवं जनसामान्य की कला को बढ़ावा देने के पक्ष में गाँधीजी सदा रहे। झोपड़ियों में रहने वाले गाँधी अपने आश्रम की झोपड़ियों एवं कच्चे घरोंदों को गोबर मी से लपवा कर कलात्मक मण्डपों एवं चित्रों से सुसज्जित करवाते थे जिससे उनका लोक कला के प्रति लगाव सहज प्रतीत होता है। इतना होने पर भी वे कला को गौण समझते हुए कहा करते थे कि 'हमें चाहिए कि हम पहले जीवन की आवश्यक वस्तुएँ जुटाकर जनसाधारण को उपलब्ध करावें और जीवन को अलंकृत करने वाली और शालीन बनाने वाली चीजें पीछे स्वयं आ जायेंगी।'



चित्र संख्या-2

गांधी जी की स्वदेशी शोच के परिणाम में जा मनी राय जैसे कई चित्रकारों की पीढ़ी तैयार हुई। जा मनी राय को गांधीजी ने शुद्ध स्वदेशी राष्ट्रवादी कलाकार की संज्ञा दी गई क्योंकि उनकी कृतियाँ शुद्ध रूप से लोक आदिम कला से प्रभावित थीं। (चित्र संख्या-2) स्वाधनता संग्राम के इस दौर में कई कलाकार बड़बड़कर अपना कलात्मक अवदान दे रहे थे। इसी प्रकार मूर्तिकार देवीप्रसाद राय चौधरी द्वारा निर्मित 1982 में 'स्वतन्त्रता स्मारक' नामक कांस्य में ढला शिल्प बनाया जो दिल्ली में स्थापित है। (चित्र संख्या-3)



चित्र संख्या-3

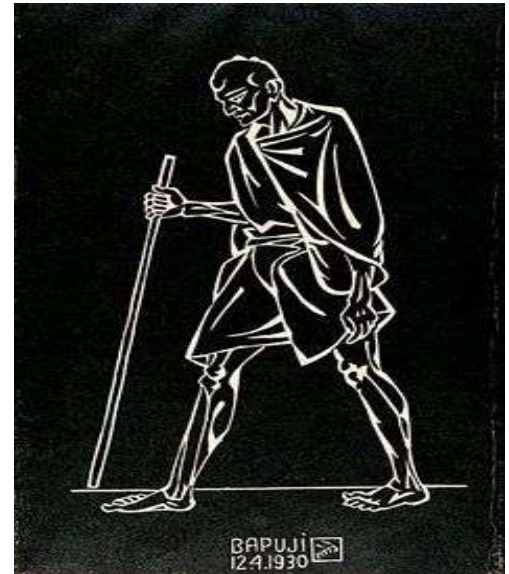
गांधी वचार के अनुसार ऐसे वचार आदिम काल से एवं समकालीन परिदृश्य में अभी भी जीवन्त हैं। आदिवासी आज भी साधारण भौतिक सुख सुवधाओं से दूर चुनिन्दा प्राप्त वस्तुओं का प्रयोग कर अपने आवास को अलंकृत कर जीवन यापन करता है। यहाँ गांधी वचार की प्रासंगिकता देखने को मिलती है। गांधी जी का कला से लगाव प्रारम्भ से ही रहा है। इसी के परिणाम से भारतीय पुनरुत्थान कालीन कला आंदोलन से भागीदार कलाकारों से करीबी सम्बन्ध रहे थे।

भारतीय कला जब अपने अस्तित्व को छोड़ देने के कगार पर थी, तब ई. वी. हैवेल ने सन् 1884 ई. में मद्रास कला विद्यालय के प्राचार्य पद पर रहकर संबल प्रदान किया और संसार का ध्यान भारतीय कला और संस्कृति की ओर आकर्षित किया। सन् 1896 ई. में वे चेन्नई कला विद्यालय से कलकत्ता आर्ट स्कूल के प्रिंसिपल बने। भारतीय जीवन आदर्श से अजंता, राजपूत एवं मुगल शैली को आधार मानकर कला भव्यकृत करने की सलाह दी।²



चित्र संख्या-4

इसके परिणाम में शांतिनिकेतन के कई कलाकारों ने जिसमें प्रमुख नंदलाल बॉस ने कांग्रेस के व भन्ना अधिवेशन में मंचसज्जा में कार्य किया जिनके वषय भारतीय लोक आदिम कला का थे जिससे अधिवेशन में आने वाले लोग इन चित्र संसार को स्वदेशी संस्कृति से प्रेम भाव का संचरण हो सके। (चित्र संख्या-4) नंदलाल बॉस द्वारा चित्रित गांधी जी का दांडीमार्च चित्र बहुत प्रसिद्ध है (चित्र संख्या-5)



स्वाधनता इतिहास से ज्ञात होता है कि गांधी एवं ग्रामीण आदिवासी भारत के मध्य वचारों का मजबूत सांस्कृतिक सरोकार रहा है। किसी भी बात को सहज ढंग से कहने या समझाने के लिए चित्रों का प्रयोग किया जाए, तो वह बात बहुत सरल तरीके से समझ आ जाती है। ऐसा कई वद्वान कहते हैं एवं करते हैं चित्रों के प्रयोग हमें पौराणिक ग्रंथों एवं समकालीन साहित्य में भी भरपूर देखने को मिलता रहा है। समकालीन परिदृश्य में महात्मा गांधी एवं जनजातीय विकास में कला की बात करें तो गांधी एक ऐसे आइकन रहे हैं जिनके चित्रों का प्रयोग अधिकतर योजना से जोड़कर किया जाता रहा है निसंदेह गांधी एक ऐसे हीरो हैं जिनके कृतित्व एवं व्यक्तित्व से दूर देहाती जनजाति लोक में चीर परिचित हैं। इस लिए इनके चित्रों का प्रयोग जन कल्याणकारी योजनाओं से अक्सर जोड़कर जनप्रसार हेतु प्रयोग किया जाता रहा है। जैसे रोजगार के लिए आत्मनिर्भरता के लिए चरखे का प्रयोग, मनरेगा योजना, स्वच्छता अभियान में गांधी के चस्मे का लोगो प्रयोग आदि कई उदाहरण हैं। (चित्र संख्या-6)

चित्र संख्या-5

चित्रकला की आधुनिक प्रवृत्तियों पर भारतीय जन जागरण एवं गाँधीवादी वचारधारा का पूर्ण प्रभाव दर्शनीय है। देश व्यापी राष्ट्रीय जागृति ने सारे देश के कलाकारों में नई चेतना का उन्मेष भरा। इस दृष्टि से भारत में राष्ट्रीय और सांस्कृतिक इतिहास के अभ्युत्थान में कला का महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है।

गाँधी जी द्वारा प्रदीप्त जन जागरण के इतिहास का क्रमिक विकास उस समय की कला शैलियों में सहज ही द्रष्टव्य है। आचार्य अवनीन्द्र नाथ ठाकुर ने चित्रकला के जिस नवोत्थान का उद्घोष किया था, उसका सफल नेतृत्व उनके शिष्यों ने बड़ी सफलता से किया। सर्वतोमुखी प्रतिभा के धनी

नन्दलाल बसु इस क्षेत्र में सबसे आगे थे। वे असली भारतीय चित्रकार थे। भारतीय पौराणिक कथाओं एवं चरित्रों के साथ ही गाँधी जी के सत्याग्रह आन्दोलनों एवं राष्ट्रीय भावनाओं का अंकन उन्होंने बड़ी सफलता एवं सजीवता से किया।



उनका गाँधी जी की दाण्डी यात्रा नामक चित्र, कला में अत्यधिक सराहनीय रहा। भारतीय आधुनिक चित्रकला में 20वीं शती के प्रारम्भ से ही कलाकार गाँधी जी की वचारधारा से प्रभावित होने लगे थे। मशीन युग के वपरीत लघु उद्योग, चर्खा, खादी ग्रामीण जीवन की सादगी, हस्तकला तथा सत्य, अहिंसा आदि के पोषक गाँधी जी ने भारतीयों को सादा और सच्चे जीवन का पाठ पढ़ाया।

चित्र संख्या-6

समकालीन दौर के और ध्यान आकर्षित करें तो हाल ही में सरकार के स्वच्छता अभियान की बात करें तो यह योजना जमीनी तौर पर लागू एवं जन प्रसार हेतु गांधी के चस्मे एवं चित्र संदेश माध्यम का प्रयोग पूरे देश में भरपूर किया है। चित्र संख्या(6- गांधी के चित्र वाल पेंटिंग करके नाना प्रकार के संदेश देने का प्रयोग किया जैसे गांधी के चित्र के साथ कचरा न फैलाने का संदेश लिखा हुआ है।) चित्र संख्या(8- गांधी स्वयं कचरा उठाते हुये।) चित्र संख्या(7- देहातों में घरों की बड़ी-बड़ी दीवारों के पीछे भरपूर चित्रण इन दिनों देखने को मिलते हैं। इस प्रकार के प्रयोग दूर देहाती जनजाति क्षेत्रों में बहुत हुए एवं इनका प्रभाव भी बहुत पड़ा है। लोग स्वच्छता के प्रति जागरूक हुए हैं। कई गाँव में पूरे के पूरे गली-गलियारे चित्रित किए हुए मिलते हैं जिससे लोग जिधर भी देखें-उधर चित्र दिखाई पड़े तो आखरी में वह गंदगी न फैलाने का प्रण ले बैठता है। ऐसे कई कलात्मक प्रयोग जमीनी तौर पर कारगर साबित हो रहे हैं।

भारतीय कला इतिहास में जामनी राय ऐसे ही कलाकार हैं, जिन्होंने लोक जीवन के महत्त्व को पहचाना और अपने लोक रंगों के माध्यम से लोक जीवन से सम्बन्धित लोक शैली में अनेक चित्र बनाए जो भारत में ही नहीं वरन् वदेशों में भी अपनी जमीन से जुड़े होने के कारण प्रसिद्ध हुए। आधुनिक चित्रकला के क्षेत्र में उनका उपर्युक्त नवआन्दोलन इतिहास की अविस्मरणीय घटना है। देश को वास्तविक लोक कलात्मक



संस्कृति को जा मनी राय ने कलात्मकता से अपनाया। तीन बहनें , सीता की अग्नि परीक्षा तथा अन्य धार्मिक चित्रों में लोक कला की सरलता और सच्चाई को अपना कर उन्होंने कला जगत में अपना विशेष स्थान बनाया।

गाँधी जी उनकी सरलता से अत्यधिक प्रभावित थे। स्वदेशी वस्त्रों को अपनाने के लिए गाँधी जी ने खादी को विशेष महत्त्व दिया। खादी पर कए जाने वाले छापे लोक कलात्मक रंगों एवं चित्रों से अधिक सुसज्जित होते हैं, जिसमें जा मनी राय की शैली का प्रभाव विशेष दर्शनीय है। (चित्र संख्या-2)



आधुनिक भारतीय चित्रकला की आधुनिक भारत के स्वरूप में प्रतिष्ठित करने का श्रेय एक ऐसे कलाकार को है , जिसने वदेशों में शिक्षा ग्रहण की कन्तु उसने अपनी कला का आधार बनाया।

चित्र संख्या-8

भारतीय ग्रामीण जीवन को अमृता शेर गल के चित्रों में भारतीय जन जीवन की गरीबी, असहायता, भोलापन आदि विशेष उल्लेखनीय है। उनके चित्रों में दलित वर्ग की भूख , प्यास और पीड़ा बोलती है। हिन्दी कथा साहित्य में जो कार्य प्रेमचन्द ने किया , कुछ वही कार्य चित्रकला के क्षेत्र में अमृता शेर गल ने किया। उनके चित्रों में भारत की आत्मा बोलती है। (चित्र संख्या-9)

गाँधीजी का भारत उनके रंग और रेखाओं में साकार हो उठा है। मदर इण्डिया , लड़कियाँ, वर वधू का श्रृंगार , संगीतकार, भ्रूमंगे जैसे चित्र कला जगत की थाती हैं - । भारतीय आदिवासी कला को आधार बना कर आधुनिक बोध को अभिव्यक्त करने की शैली पश्चिम की छाप कही जा सकती है, कन्तु भारतीय चित्रकारों ने आदिवासी कला की सहजता को नवीन रूप देकर जहाँ आधुनिक परिवेश को उकेरने का प्रयत्न किया है । बद्रीनारायण,



र सक रावल , आत्मेलकर आदि कलाकारों ने आदिवासी संस्कृति के प्रतीकों एवं कार्य कलापों को आधार बना कर अपनी चत्रकला को व्यक्तित्व प्रदान किया।

भील , कोल , मछुआरे आदि इन कलाकारों की चत्रकला के आधार रहे हैं ।

भारतीय जन जीवन को चित्रित करने वाले चत्रकार ग्रामीण जीवन से जुड़े हुए रहे हैं। ग्रामीण परिवेश, रहन सहन -, खेती - बाड़ी, सरल जीवन आदि का यथार्थ चित्रण कर बहुत से कलाकारों ने आधुनिकता बोध की भाग दौड़ से अपने को बचाए रखा है। शैलोज मुखर्जी , नीरोद मजुमदार , पारितोष सेन, बेन्द्रे, स्याबक्स चावड़ा, राम कंकर, शान्ति दवे जैसे चत्रकारों ने प्रेमचन्द के भारत को अंकित कर भारतीय चत्रकला की सही दिशा को प्रदीप्त किया है ।



चत्र संख्या-10

गांधी जी वचारों का कलात्मक प्रयोग आजतक अनवरत चल रहा है। गांधी वचार भारतीय ग्रामीण में इतने घर किए हुए हैं कि कोई भी आयोजन योजन इनके चित्रों के साथ कहने का ट्रेंड बन गया है। आज की समकालीन आदिवासी कला की बात करे तो उसमें भी गांधी के व्यक्ति चत्र बनने लगे हैं जैसे जिसमें जो बिहार की मधुबनी पेंटिंग (10- चत्र संख्या) में वर्ली आदिवासी (11-संख्या) में गांधी को बनाया है। वही चत्र कला में गांधी को चरखा कातते चत्र बनाया है इससे ज्ञात होता है कि गांधी वचार आदिवासियों में कस तरह घर किया हुआ है। अन्य उदाहरण स्वच्छता अभियान का है इस अभियान के दरम्यान व्यापक स्तर पर स्वच्छता के ऊपर चत्रकारी प्रतियोगिता भी आयोजित हुई जिसमें स्कूल लेवल पर खेरवाड़ा के आदिवासी अञ्चल से कपल मीणा की पेंटिंग ने प्रथम स्थान प्राप्त किया जिस पर प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने स्वयं पेंटिका ट्वीट कर कपल को बधाई दी जो अपने आप आदिवासी क्षेत्र में गांधीवादी स्वच्छता अभियान की समझ का परिचायक है। इस अभियान में कई ग्राम पंचायत में वोल चित्रण कार्य करवाने पर उनको अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर पुरस्कृत भी किया गया।) चत्र संख्या(11-



चत्र संख्या-11



एक ओर राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर आदिवासी लोक कला में गांधीवादी चित्रों की बात करू तो परम्परा से हटकर नवआग्रह में गांधी के चित्र उकेरे जाने लगे हैं जैसे बिहार की मधुबनी पेंटिंग में गांधी बनाए जाने लगे हैं जो कभी लोक कथाओं पर आधारित चित्रण हुआ करता था। तो मोलेला म्यूरल आर्ट में भी गांधी देखने को मल जाते हैं तो महाराष्ट्र की वर्लीपेंटिंग में गांधी का सहज एवं सृजनात्मक प्रयोग आमजन में किया गया है। इन तमाम बातों से यह कहा जा सकता है की महात्मा गांधी के चित्रों का प्रयोग जनजाति विकास कार्य में व्यापक चरस्थाइ जगह बनाई हुई है विकास में ऐसे कलात्मक प्रयोग बहुत सार्थक साबित हुये हैं।



उपसंहार उपसंहार स्वरूप यह कहा जा सकता है क गांधी जी का योगदान प्रत्यक्ष एवं परोक्ष रूप - से कला एवं सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। कलाकार का सृजन समाज का प्रतिबिंब होता इस बात की समझ गांधीजी मेगहरी थी तभी उन्होंने इस कलाकारों को अपने साथ रखा और व भन्न कांग्रेस के अधिवेशनों , सामाजिक आयोजनों में अपने साथ रखा।

कलाकारों के द्वारा चित्र बनवाकर भारतीय मूल सांस्कृतिक बिंबो को उकेरा। उनको ज्ञान था की आयोजन में आया व्यक्ति इन चित्रों को देखर ज्यादा समय व्यतीत करेगा ओर अपनी संस्कृति पर गर्व महसूस करेगा एवं स्वदेशी का भाव उत्पन्न होगा। स्वतन्त्रता आंदोलन के समय से महात्मा गांधी की स्वदेशी अपनाओं के प्रचार ने ही भारतीय कला में लोकआदिम कला का बीजांकुरण हो गया। उस जमाने के शांतिनिकेतन के कलाकारों में नंदलाल बॉस का विशेष लगाव रहा। बॉश के साथ उनके वदया र्थयो को भी सम्मिलित किया जिससे एक सकारात्मक पहल ने वस्तुतः रूप लिया जो बाद के कलाकारों में भी पारंपरिक रूप से संचालन का होता रहा।



येसे चित्रकार जो भारतीयता पहले है आधुनिकता बाद में इनमें जा मनी रॉय , अमृता शेर गल, जॉर्ज कट, शैलोज मुखर्जी, राम कंकर, एम(12- चित्र संख्या) हसैन .एफ ., बेंद्रे, परितोष सेन, र सक रावल विशेष उल्लेखनीय है। इन परम्पराओं को आज के कलाकार भी निभा रहे हैं। कई कलाकार गांधी वचारों का चित्रण करते हैं। जैसे श्याम शर्मा बिहार से वीरबाला भावसार (14- चित्र संख्या), राजस्थान

से जो रेत से चित्र बनाते एवं आजीवन खादी वस्त्रों को ही पहना पूर्ण रूप से गांधी वचार के अनुनायी रहे है। (13 - चित्र संख्या)

सरकारी योजनाओ का गांधी जी नाम के साथ जोड़कर नाना प्रकार के सकारात्मक संदेश दिया जाता है खासकर आदिवासी ग्रामीण अंचल मे इसका सफल प्रयोग गांधी समय से आजतक चालयमान है। इन चित्रो के माध्यम से जनजागृति का प्रयोग भरपूर हो रहा है। यह कहना सटीक है क आदिवासी जीवन मे सकारात्मक संदेश हेतु गांधी चित्रण का बहुत बड़ा योगदान है।



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ANALYZING THE PERFORMANCE AND ROLE OF FEMININENESS IN MARGARET ATWOOD'S "THE EDIBLE WOMAN"

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Introduction –

While dealing with the human philosophy and what does being human, one must not neglect the issue of gender. Even in the Old Testament gender already occupies a central role in the creation story. It is fascinating that the Bible contains two foundation stories. One that presents women and men as being equal, and one implies that women were created after men in order to assist them. Throughout history of human kind the role of women has been defined and formed by fond society and for centuries male and female behavior has been believed to be defined by nature.

It is only in the 19th century that this convention starts to be questioned. Margaret Atwood's book "The edible woman", written in 1965 facetiously presents the society of that time, as well as some core questions that start to be addressed regarding the womanize role. This paper try to give insight in how the female protagonist and female supporting characters of the book "The edible woman" execute their assigned gender role and set this book into a historical context. In order to do this, it first discusses the historical framework and then go deep closer into character analysis. Finally it compares the different approaches and finishes with an examination whether Atwood's work can be seen as a proto-feminist work.

Historical background on the women's right movement –

In the first half of the 20th century in United States, women's were granted many important rights, making them more and more equal to the men's in front of the law. One of the greatest achievements undoubtedly is the obtaining of the right to vote that was passed on August 26th in 1920. However, women's rights were not only improved on political ground, but also on social front, as an example - during the 1920's birth control got widely accepted by the public. As an immediate consequence and result of this the United State's birth rate decreased by about 20%. Social acceptance of the birth preventative pill in 1960 marks another milestone in the women's fight for the right to control their body shape. Only three years later, in 1963, Betty Friedan publishes her book "The feminine mystique" in which she talks about the irritation of many American housewives feelings. Friedan refers to this deep irritation as "*the problem that has no name*". The book had a great impact on American society and even Margaret Atwood admits to having read it behind locked doors. Thus it has surely inspired Margaret Atwood while writing her book "The Edible woman" and which is the reason why it will serve us as a primary literature in order to reconstruct the feminine role model of the 1960s and put the book "The Edible Woman" as the background Frame.

An analysis of the characters in terms of their execution of "femininity"

A) Marian's struggle -

Marian, the central character of the book, has recently become graduate and working for a consumer survey institute. This job doesn't satisfy her, as she knows that it holds no possibility of professional advancement in her carrier. She feels pressure from her surrounding to get married, but her relationship with Peter, a young lawyer was seems to be inactive as well, as Peter had made it clear to her that he did not want to get married. Peter later on does decide to get married, and Marian agrees to his proposal. After having accepted Peter's marriage proposal, Marian makes several attempts to satisfy the definition of ideal or a perfect wife. Before her engagement, she does not make a particular effort to fit to the ideal of the single woman, but she also doesn't rebel against it in any way. Even her clothes are chosen "*as though they're a camouflage or a protective coloration*" indicating that she does not want to stand out and wishes to remain a part of the crowd. Most of changes she undergoes are small enough that they might not be noticed by the public. However they show the efforts she made in order to fulfill Peter's as well as Societies expectations. It is interesting to note that not only Marian goes under changes its Peter too. Before their marriage they have never called each other with their pet names such as "*darling*", soon after marriage they started doing so. Peter very frequently calls her while she is in office to discuss personal matters or making plans of the evening. When he calls to cancel the dinner date, the conversation becomes heated and puts Marian to an unease situation typically when her colleges are eavesdropping their conversation. After finishing talking to Peter she reminds herself that she should be gentler as he has a demanding and difficult job. This shows Marian's determination to be a good wife to Peter by treating him in a kind manner. Also, the fact of being eavesdropped puts some additional pressure on her and illustrates that she does not only try to satisfy Peter's expectations, but society's expectations as well. She has also adhere that it will be Peter only who will take all major decision for her and their personal life.

The attitude to meet Peters and Society expectations is showcased even more clearly when Marian attends the Christmas party organized by the ladies working in her office. At the party she is queasy by their wildness or boldness. Since she is afraid of becoming a woman just like them, she started to feel very uncomfortable. This is when she deeply wants Peter's presence to comfort her. Marian's particular desire to be comforted by Peter shows to which point she starts to let Peter resolve major issues and accepts and internalizes simultaneously that, as a future wife, she is not supposed to deal with those kinds of problems.

Another scene in which she shows her typical gendered behavior in her engagement when she decided to makeover before the engagement party. To help her out she decided to take help from her virgin colleges to get address of a hairdresser and lets Ainsely (her virgin college) to do her makeup and seeks her approval for the final outfit which she has to wear in the party. This explains how feminine behavior is learned and passed from one woman to another. But after her makeover she does not feel like herself. She was completely uncomfortable in her costume, the way that her dress hugs her body and how her hair was piled up artfully on her head. Seeing her reflection she was going through a process. Atwood explained it as -

"[Her arms] were the only portion of her flesh that was without a cloth or nylon or leather or varnish covering, but in the glass even they looked fake, like soft pinkish-white rubber or plastic, boneless, flexible"

Her get up does not feel natural but artificial. The role she is supposed to play and the costume she must wear do not match up with her "core". Marian is seemingly willing to compromise her own dreams for a life in conformity. But her willingness only goes as far as her consciousness. Her body, her core, rejects her actions.

B) Ainsley's non-rebellion

Ainsley Tewce is introduced as Marian free spirited roommate. Unlike Marian she has no concern with social or any individual expectations. Marian notes that Ainsley is not a respectable person whereas she is. We get a sense that Ainsley behaves against what the lady down below representing a stronghold of societal norms in the book expects a young women like her to behave. Most notable she decided to have a baby at her own. During the night out with Marian, Peter and Len, it becomes obvious that she knows how women are supposed to behave. In her young girl's costume she only speaks when she is asked, giving only short, shy answers. As Peter and Len talk, she lowers her eyes and just listens. She behaves like this in the presence of Len to seduce him. While at first she showed no interest in Len, she later comes to the conclusion that he would be a suitable "sperm-donor", hence she decided to act like the perfect young girl. This showcases how she uses gender roles for her own benefit. In fact, she is against it on principle, and against Marian's wishes she decides to raise a child on her own, at a time when single mothers were seen as a social ill.

Her seemingly subversive ideas, lead her to make choices that go against societal expectations. The first indication of this can be seen very early in the book. Ainsley's current dream is to work at an art gallery. Nevertheless, her desire to work there does not stem from a love of art, but her wish to meet artists to, presumably, dates them. On top of that she is convinced that no woman's life can be full-filling without children. This motivates her decision of having a child, without questioning her idea any further. She has internalized this part of her role as women. Moreover, she accuses Marian of "rejecting her femininity" when Marian decides to eat her cake doppelganger. This accusation shows that to Ainsley femininity is inherent in all women, as one cannot reject something that one doesn't possess, and that she sees the rejection of certain culturally assigned roles as a grave mistake. After an appointment with a psychologist, she breaks down crying because they told her that "if she has a child, he's absolutely certain to turn into a homosexual". Subsequently, she decides to get married, indicating that her fear of having a homosexual child is so great that she, against her original intent, is willing to get married. She does not reject or question the popular notion that homosexuality is bad or question where the psychologists assessment stems from. This again highlights how she simply accepts many social norms as the truth. In conclusion, even though she is first presented as someone not following the norm, she ends up falling into the role society expects her to play.

C) Clara's struggle with her role as housewife and mother –

Clara's story is typical for a young woman living in 60s. She married to her college lover, Joe and had her first child few months after her wedding. As a result she has dropped down from her college in order to fulfillment of her role as a mother and housekeeper. But now Clara is not

conform about her assigned role, she is now become bored by being a housekeeper and mother. Clara herself does not have that energy to be a perfect wife and mother, Joe has to help her out. When Marian and Ainsley come to their home for dinner, it is Joe who prepares dinner, host them and take care of children. Clara Stay very passive and rest in the garden. The reader gains the impression that the house and the persons living in are not well maintained as the garden is neglected and the stairs at the back is full of trashes and objects are lying on the floor in the inside of the house. One would expect that Clara as a house wife should have to maintain and keeping all things proper and clean but apparently she neglect the task. While dealing with the children she called her son as "*little bastard*" and rhetorically ask "*how anyone can love their children till they start to be human being*". Clara's behavior thus does not match with the idle women and loving mother.

As mentioned earlier Clara is bored with her situation, her husband, Joe makes a big effort so that Marian comes and sees them soon. So that she can entertain her as there are only few people whom Clara talk. Additionally she was also tired of having children mentally as well as physically. To Marian she appears to be even more fragile because of her pregnancy. And the way that she treats her children implies that the responsibility overburden her with the increase of children. Clara admitting that after this baby she will be ready to take that "*pill*" means she does not wish to have more children because of the overload she will have after this. Clara's alcoholism can also be interpreted as a response and a escape from the situation. Marian noticed so many empty beer bottles, wine bottles, Milk bottles, scotch bottles, baby bottles lying around the backyard. This shows that Clara is consuming so much of alcohol as she fails to fulfill the feminine role model and she is unhappy the way that her life is leading.

It is Joe that is making reflections about Clara's situation and the reason for unhappiness. Joe knows why Clara is suffering but he can not help her alleviate it. He does everything he can, but the role of a housewife in itself part of Clara's problem and Joe himself knows that Clara's feminine role and her core are in opposition.

A comparison of their approaches –

Clara, Marian and Ainsley do all have to struggle with the role society imposes on them. However, they chose different approaches to deal with the problem arising from the role they are expected to fulfill as women. Each approach chosen by the three women can be seen as an indicator of their autonomy and will be analyzed more deeply in this section.

Clara is the perfect example of housewife suffering from the problem that has no name. As Joe perfectly described, Clara neglected her personality when trying to live up to the role of the housewife, mother and wife. That is to conform to society's expectations. Although she is visibly unhappy with her situation, she does not take any initiative to change it. Joe complains about her passivity, as when he encourages her to take action she just gave him a funny look. This leaves Clara to be the one that is the less autonomous, since even though she is unhappy she does continue conforming to social norms.

Ainsley sometimes chooses to conform, as it can be seen when she tries to seduce Len, and sometimes doesn't care, which the reader quickly learns as Marian points out the many "*inappropriate*" behaviors she displays. She does whatever she seems to be the best choice in any situation. She first doesn't want to get married because she thinks that being raised by two parents is "*what's wrong with most children*". But later on quickly changes her mind and decides she needs to

get married when her psychologist convinces her that her child needs a "*Strong Father Image*". She doesn't need to negotiate much with her surroundings because she is extremely adaptive to them. Her strong willingness to adapt herself to the situation additionally explains why, at the end, she lives the most "*conforming*" life out of all three women. She may be a bit rebellious in everyday matters, but when it comes to the big questions she aligns herself with the rest of society. This conformance seems to be as smooth as her core aligns much with what society wants her to behave as and her lack of questioning the current norm. Due to this she does not seem to suffer as much as Clara under social constraints, even though ultimately they both live as housewives and mothers. Unlike Clara she doesn't have to deal with much social stigma. This can explain why she appears to be the most satisfied with her role out of all three.

Although Marian is not as rebellious as Ainsley, she finishes by being the one that becomes the most autonomous. As already developed in the previous section Marian undertakes a big effort in order to conform to the feminine role model of the time. Regardless of her efforts, it gets evident that this is not the life she is wishing for. After having set up her mind about that point Marian breaks up her engagement with Peter. Additionally by eating the woman shaped cake she does not only literally reject the role she was so desperately trying to come up to. By decidedly going against what society expects her to do Marian stand out. She is without question the one that has undergone a process that leaves her being the most autonomous compared to Clara and Ainsley.

Conclusion -

Margaret Atwood's "*The edible woman*" can thus be categorized as a proto-feminist work that by then already brought up some basic issues of the feminist movement. Its comical narrative style certainly takes the gravity of the arising questions, but never the less its clairvoyance is highly astonishing. In the early 1990s, nearly 30 years after Margaret Atwood wrote her book, Judith Butler, an American philosopher, claims that the notion of gender is merely a social construction than imposed by biology: "*the body is always an embodying of possibilities both conditioned and circumscribed by historical convention*"

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INDIA'S NEPAL POLICY UNDER PM MODI

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Abstract

This paper tends to argue, India's Nepal policy under Modi government. The relationship between any two neighbours is always of paramount importance. Similarly, Nepal is a country with which India sought to have vital relationship. Considering this into the account, the main focus of this study is to deal India's vibrant policy that achieved success in forging good bilateral relations with Nepal. Modi government had enunciated a neighbourhood first policy to enhance India's ties in the region. As part of policy, PM Modi took initiative with paying his median visits in smaller countries. Further, he makes his presence in Nepal twice in a short-while after assuming the charge of India's PM to vigorously declare that the erstwhile Himalayan kingdom would be top most priority under his policy. Finally, this study will explore the accomplishment made through NFP in enhancing India's age-old ties chiefly with Nepal. The NFP is used in this study is to deal only with Nepal, however the scope of NFP is much vast and broad beyond the scope of this study.

Key Words; India, Nepal, Relations, Neighbourhood First Policy, PM Modi.

Introduction

India and Nepal relations are perhaps the best and the finest example. Possibly, these are the only two countries in the world which are so intimately interlinked by history, culture, society, politics and economics. The relationship between these two countries characterized by deep rooted people to people contacts and co-operations.ⁱ Intermittently, both nations have recognized and acknowledged the importance and values of each other's and described relationship between them as special on multiple occasions.ⁱⁱ However, after India attained independence from the British in 1947, both the countries had signed a Treaty of Peace and Friendship in 1950. This treaty provides the establishment of sovereign relations between the two countries and is still marked as the corner stone of Nepal India friendship. Since time immemorial, Nepal and India have maintained an open border system which ensures the free flow of people from one country to another.ⁱⁱⁱ

India and Nepal had well-preserved their deep-rooted contacts. Different regimes in India came to power since independence, all have tried to maintain the tradition of friendly and responsive relations with Nepal. After defeating United Progressive Alliance (UPA), BJP led by Narendra Modi came to power in 2014. Winning by huge mandate in the general elections, PM Modi was being placed at a better place than his predecessors particularly in a view to manage affairs in the sub-

continent. He did introduce his 'neighbourhood first' policy at an earliest extent that brings vibrancy and vivacity. The smaller states in the region have been given a top priority under this policy to extend India's connection with them. Unlike, Look East policy which was designed to attract investment and uphold trade with the economically vibrant states of South Asian region, the 'Neighbourhood First' policy (NFP) seeks to extend those ties which were already existing with the neighbouring states.^{iv} PM Modi's accomplishment in crafting good bilateral relations in neighbour particularly with Nepal was in view of the NFP.

On the other hand, Nepal had been governed by monarchy since the kingdom was unified in the hands of a Gorkhali monarch, Prithvi Narayan Shah in 1768. Monarchy had been existed in Nepal as long as almost for two and half centuries, until it gets abolished in 2008.^v Since 2008, the democratic system has been exercising in modern Nepal. The role of India was also quite appreciative in those long run movements through which Nepal had been transient, and hence endured successful in imbibing the tones of democracy.^{vi}

Objectives of the study

The following objectives represents the entire study: -

- To study India's policy towards Nepal;
- To examine the effectiveness of Modi's neighbourhood first policy in the perspectives of Nepal India bilateral relationship;
- To analyse the entire gamut of bilateral relations between India and Nepal since 2014;

Methodology

The methodology has been taken for this work includes historical, descriptive and analytical methods. The official documents and historical records were examined. The source of this study is purely based on secondary as well as primary. A secondary source which already available on the subject have been examined, while primary source includes policy documents, governmental reports, official statements of policy makers etc. have also been used in this study.

Nepal as top priority in PM Modi's Neighbourhood First Policy

In May 2014, Narendra Modi led BJP came to power. It signaled a new era of India's approach towards her neighbourhood. Modi sent invitation to the heads of all SAARC states to grace his oath taking ceremony. By this, a message was extensively perceived that India's foreign policy has taken a new turn in her neighbourhood approach. Later it was named as Neighbourhood First Policy (NFP). The government under Modi demonstrated first foreign policy message in the South Asian region at the moment by inviting all the SAARC heads in his swearing-in ceremony. It was to express that neighbourhood would be top priority in the government headed by Narendra Modi.^{vii}

Nepal occupied a significant place in the foreign policy of India due to its historical, economic, geographical and socio-cultural linkages. The two countries share 1751 km long and open border which is a symbol of unique friendship in Asia. Both the countries engaged in deep rooted friendship and relationship since time immemorial.

A recent analysis of managing India's policy towards Nepal is quite different from all past governments. Initially, inviting Nepalese head to inaugural ceremony of Modi government was captured in the imagination of general people and policy makers in Nepal. Thereafter, Modi's decision to visit erstwhile Himalayan Kingdom was also a phenomenal, because in the last 17 years no Indian Prime Minister spared some time to visit this small neighbouring country. Although, it cannot ever be said that India's relations with Nepal in the past seventeen years was caught in any kind of fallacious and unsound dilemma. Under Modi government, there was a specific and targeted agenda of development and cooperation. In this regard, NFP has been an excellent idea that strongly applied since mid-2014. It has provided a new ambition into the bilateral relations not only with Nepal but all of India's immediate as well as extended neighbourhood. Modi has an ardent foreign policy that possibly motivated by economic development. Thus, it can be safely said that Modi rose to power on an economic mandate, it is his foreign policy that has received most attention in the media. Generally, it has been perceived that if strategic interest of a country is involved in some other country than the significant changes in policy with respect to that country or nation can never be taken place through a change in government. The general thrust of the country remained largely unchanged in terms of foreign policy engagements. Therefore, Nepal is a country where India's strategic interest is involved which can never be compromised. Like all past governments, Modi and his government stressed the importance of improving bilateral relationship with Nepal. He realized that the links between India's development and Nepal's development is India's own development.^{viii}

Recent government under the headship of PM Modi has been tried to transform by enabling the friendly atmosphere into political discourse between India and its neighbours. Modi's foreign policy seemed progressive in gearing up the positivity and hope in cultivating its relations with its neighbours. Modi government galvanized neighbourhood at its top most priority. While speaking at the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) session 69th of the general debate, PM Modi aptly said that, *"India desires a peaceful and stable environment for its development. Our future is linked with our neighbourhood. That is why my Government from its first day has given the highest priority on advancing friendship and cooperation with our neighbouring countries."*^{ix}

In fact, to achieve this objective India needs to develop and manage its crucial relations with its immediate neighbourhood. Modi government has clearly indicated to develop its relations with neighbours within few months of spending times in the office. In this account, Modi government has provided ample of examples to showcase its interest and placed the activism towards the policies which were enunciated. For instance, the very first positive step taken by Modi government was to re-activate the Nepal-India joint commission which was established in 1987 to review the entire gamut of bilateral relations with Nepal.^x

Indian PM Narendra Modi undertook a state visit to Nepal in August 2014. He visited Nepal again in same year to attend SAARC summit which was held in Kathmandu. Besides extending moral support to the Nepalese constitutional makers and political leaders, PM Modi announced 10,000 crore as concessional line of credit to Nepal and proposed HIT formula for the development of landlocked Himalayan nation. By HIT, Indian Prime Minister meant Highways, I-ways and Trans-ways. Modi said that *"these three combined together would pave the way for rapid development of the country and India wants to give this gift at the earliest."*^{xi}

He made several announcements to sustain India's position in Nepal. These included as:

- a Motor Vehicle Agreement for direct bus services between Kathmandu and Delhi;
- MoU on National Police Academy,
- line of credit of US \$1 billion,
- MoU between Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India and Ministry of Health & Population of Government of Nepal for Cooperation in Traditional Systems of Medicine,
- MoU on Tourism between the GOI and GON on Cooperation in the field of Tourism,
- MoU on Twinning arrangements between Kathmandu-Varanasi, Janakpur-Ayodhya and Lumbini-Bodh Gaya as sister cities,
- MoU between India and Nepal on Cooperation for Youth Affairs,
- Signing of PDA for the 900 MW Arun-III Hydropower project by SJVN and GON,
- MoU on Emergency and Trauma Centre, supply of one Dhruv Advanced Light Helicopter (ALH) Mark III to the Nepal Army,
- gifting of one mobile soil testing van/lab,
- gifting of a sapling from the Bodhi tree at the Mahabodhi temple in Bodh Gaya and
- augmentation of power supply to Nepal by 70 MW.^{xii}

These were positive steps taken by Indian Prime Minister to generate utmost friendly environment in Nepal India bilateral relationship.

The NFP was further infused in Nepal in the aftermath of massive earthquake in 2015. That mighty earthquake providing India an opportunity to consolidate further its policy without wasting any time. India was quick to respond natural disaster in Nepal by sending aircraft which carried disaster response force along with medical teams, food, medicines and other, rescue equipment etc. to Kathmandu. In the aftermath of this worst humanitarian disaster which hit Nepal, India made unprecedented reaction by initiating "Operation Maitri." This operation was launched by the Indian Army included the deployment of Indian Air Force aircrafts such as one II-76, one C-130J Hercules and two C-17 Globemaster transport aircraft; Mi-17 Helicopters were also deployed. In addition, India committed an immediate amount of 67 million dollar for quick disaster relief. In addition, PM Modi also highlighted the strong emphasis on the importance of neighbourhood while talking at monthly radio programme called "Mann Ki Baat" on April 27, 2015. He said; *"my dear brothers and sisters of Nepal, India is with you in this hour of grief. For 125 crore Indians, Nepal is their own country and India will make all efforts to wipe the tears of every person in Nepal, hold their hands and stand with them."* This rhetoric showcased the essence of empathy and an appeal for a shared civilizational heritage. This worst natural disaster in Nepal provided an opportunity to India to display its most favourable willingness to positively pursue its strategic interests in Nepal under that very extensive approach adopted through NFP.^{xiii}

These engagements and assistance portrayed that India Under Modi sustained its ties and policies in broader sense. Indo-Nepal relations since PM Modi rose to power in India, have had mixture of fortunes. He remained successful in terms of winning over the Nepalese during his first and second visit but later he trapped in controversies. PM Modi was much appreciated during the Nepal disaster for providing help and assistance. Modi has been working with the principle that *"together with all, development for all (Sab Ka Sath, Sab Ka Vikas)."* From this view, he extended his support in favour of Madhesis to include their demands in the constitution of Nepal.^{xiv}

Neighbourhood policy of PM Modi was interrogated when Nepal passed its new constitution in September 2015, India's reaction was not good over it as Nepal was expecting. Instead of appreciation and welcoming, Modi and his government declared an unofficial blockade which hurt Nepal drastically. As rightly described in the *Asian Times* (2018, May 8), that *"the blockade was more bitter than an actual military war or missile attack. Nepal was severely plagued by a significant shortage of fuel and supplies, as thousands of trucks carrying goods from India were deserted at the India-Nepal border."*^{xv} It exposed that Modi's neighbourhood policy did not work long, though initially it was effectively sustained and well executed by Indian PM Modi.

Indo-Nepal relations since 2014

Since time immemorial, the relationship between India and Nepal have been close, cordial and intimate. Indo-Nepal relations are based on similar geography, socio-cultural linkages, analogous history and economy. Among modern nation states, it would not be wrong to say that Nepal and India are conventional example that bonds unique through anthropological links. The relationship between these two countries are often viewed in the prism of religion, socio-cultural, geographical, political and historical linkages. Both have had various commonalities such as: ethnic identities, linguistic similarities, common belief and worship practices, resemblances in dressing senses, similar festivals, affinities in food habits and overall way of thinking and behaving traditions are almost same since centuries.

India and Nepal signed a treaty of peace and friendship in 1950 that provides a foundation stone in maintaining formal bilateral relationship at the governmental level. Though it was not in 1950 that both countries established their formal relations but due to fluctuating scenario within and outside of the region for instance; India attained independence from British yoke, Chinese illegitimate occupation over Tibet influenced Nepal and India to sign a pact that provides mutual care for concerns of both the countries. Thereafter with the signing of 1950 treaty between Nepal and India, the Nepalese concerns became the part of India's security and concern. It emphasized that the strengthening of Nepal-India ties at that period of time through this treaty was definitely appropriate. As Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first PM argued that *"because both the matters are common to us."* With this statement, he undoubtedly indicated that the security lies in the ambit of common interest for both the countries. From Nepalese side, the same spirit and zeal have been seen towards this matter of grave concern and interest, the last Rana Prime Minister of Nepal, Mohan Shumsher Jhang Bahadur in a gathering programme of Gorkha soldiers at Dehradun emphasized that, *"there are unbroken ties and traditional friendship with our great neighbour India and this friendship has now become more profound in that you are making valuable contribution in safeguarding the security of India which is vitally important for Nepal also."*^{xvi} That's why India and Nepal systematically re-established their deep trusted and people to people contacts in most latent and formal way with the signing of this treaty. Since 1950 to 2014, both countries enjoyed sometime vigorous and sometime fragile relationship due to minor concerns and objections. Despite of low and high times in the modern history of bilateral relationship between India and Nepal, it sounds reliable and well-managed contacts between these two from both sides.

After the defeat of UPA in 2014 general elections, PM Modi roused to power which marked a renewed start in Nepal India relations. PM Modi's official visit on 03-04 August, 2014 to Nepal was well acknowledged by the political leadership and people of the Himalayan nation. By this

visit, both countries re-energized their bilateral relations. During the visit, PM Modi met President Dr. Ram Baran Yadav and PM Sushil Koirala and held discussions on variety of subjects. He was first ever foreign dignitary who has been invited to address the Parliament of Nepal.^{xvii}

PM Modi extended support in favour of Nepalese leadership and constitutional makers. He conveyed best wishes to the political leadership and people of Nepal for their strenuous efforts to promulgate the constitution of Nepal. Nepal was facing constitutional crisis since the constituent assembly has been dissolved in 2012 without drafting new constitution for Nepal. PM Modi expressed his hope that the constituent assembly would draft a new constitution that will support the federal and democratic structure to maintain impartiality and fairness in the Himalayan nation. Giving assurance to the political leaders and people of Nepal, PM Modi said that, "*we are ready to extend all essential helps to bring the constitution on time.*" His address to the constituent assembly cum-Parliament of Nepal was appreciated across the political spectrum. Surprisingly, Pushpa Kamal Dahal widely known as Prachanda the chairman of United Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist (UCPNM) who has been widely known for his strong critical approach towards India, praised PM Modi for his inspirational speech at the parliament of Nepal. Prachanda after meeting with Indian PM, he said that, "*anew chapter has begun in IndoNepal relations.*"^{xviii}

PM Modi focused on 4 Cs; Co-operation, Culture, Connectivity and Constitution which was an effort that brings qualitative difference between the relations during Modi government and all previous regimes in India.^{xix}

PM Modi has been widely known for charisma of credibility which makes him unusual. His abilities of being a taskmaster, a workaholic, a risk-taker and of course a man with no agenda makes him unconventionally charismatic. These rational attraction about him cannot be comparable to all those who possessed charismatic values in the bygone era.^{xx}

He owned diverse potentials in his pocket, that's why the rest of world was much hoping from him to change the existing mindset whether towards smaller states or major powers of the modern globalised world. Modi's rendezvous towards Nepal is on the lines of geo-economic motivated interdependence pattern. He rejected the regional politics of bygone era. He claimed that India is close towards making its place with new energy, status and prestige. To do the same, he opted an aggressive and proactive foreign policy. Modi's policy towards Nepal aimed at protecting first by India's strategic interest than to ensure the vigorous economic advancement as well.^{xxi}

So, for as the role of neighbour is concerned to achieve this, is always significant and crucial. To secure the significant role and pattern of relationship with Nepal, PM Modi did what exactly the prerequisite requirements of that time. In this regard, his first Nepal visit was remarkable that came after a long gap of 17 years by an Indian Prime Minister. This visit was itself a positive step taken by the Indian PM Modi to improve bilateral relations with Himalayan neighbour. Modi did try to speed-up the negotiations and amelioration of bilateral relations with Nepal, which past governments relatively missed out.^{xxii}

Modi government proclaimed that the policies towards neighbouring countries taken by previous governments have failed, on this account a new neighbourhood first policy was enunciated. By this policy, PM Modi wanted to strengthen India's place and position in dealing with its immediate

neighbour. The central idea to the NFP is to provide connectivity. In dealing with Nepal, PM Modi stimulated a cooperative policy: cooperation in the fields of trade, transit, connectivity and hydropower.^{xxiii}

These are the major areas having great potential to generate good vibes in bilateral relations of both the countries if successfully utilized without wasting much dogmatic energy. These are the facts indicated that PM Modi's NFP has provided a special position to Nepal soon after taking over the control of Indian government. The relations with Nepal smoothly managed by Indian government in its preliminary period. The only time when crescendo of cordiality lost by Indian government with Nepal, when another constitutional hurdle persists in the Himalayan nation. Nepal had promulgated its new Constitution in September 2015 it became one of the major irritants between the two countries bilateral relations. In the wake of constitutional promulgating process, the bilateral relations between New Delhi and Kathmandu turned soured and bitter. India reacted on this occasion very emphatically that shows neither a welcomed note nor a congratulatory memo rather a press released 'entitled' "statement on the situation in Nepal" by which India conveyed its message by stating that *"we note the promulgation in Nepal today of a Constitution. We are concerned that the situation in several parts of the country bordering India continues to be violent ... We urge that issues on which there are differences should be resolved through dialogue in an atmosphere free from violence and intimidation, and institutionalized in a manner that would enable broad-based ownership and acceptance."*^{xxiv}

India's relations with Nepal since 2014 got trapped in controversies only in the wake of this constitutional promulgating process. On the other hand, due to this controversy, PM Modi's NFP has been started to lose its shines. It was happened because of mishandling the Nepal India bilateral relations.^{xxv} It was sixth constitution that Nepal has promulgated since 1950, and the first one produced by the people's elected representatives. All the previous constitutions of Nepal were drafted and promulgated by the monarchy or select committees.^{xxvi}

The ineffectiveness and futile way of constitutional promulgation not only disturbed Nepal India bilateral relations but also has proven controversial within the territory of Nepal. A large segment of the people living in the Terai area felt insecure and discriminated. Madhesis, Tharus and Janjatis registered their anger against the government on the promulgation of new constitution. They launched their protest against the provisions that they considered discriminatory. However, due to this fury, some of the protestants turned violent, claiming more than 50 people lost their life in the wake of this protest in 2015. It also marked that the traditional instability in Nepal still persist. Due to this constitutional deadlock, the trade disruption meanwhile for a period of nearly five months triggered, resulting economic slowdown and shortage of goods in Nepal.^{xxvii} Nepal alleged that New Delhi has imposed an undeclared unofficial blockade but on the other hand, New Delhi refuted. *"The problem in Nepal is their own creation. And that is why we are urging them to reach out to their own people. Put your house in order"* stated by an official at Ministry of External Affairs.^{xxviii} It was a serious setback for Modi government, though India did refuse to recognize it as an economic blockade but it was actually imposed by Madhesis and other minority groups who live along the Indian border in the southern plains of the Himalayan territory. Suspicions found in the minds of Nepalese leadership that blockade was supported by Indian PM Modi due to the efforts made by the Oli government to make compatible relations with China.^{xxix}

The perception that the blockade was supported by the Indian government had generated strong anti-India feelings among many in Nepal. It was also a courtesy that the image of India is still appeared to be a 'big brother' acting and interfering in the internal affairs of smaller states. This led Nepal India bilateral relations deserved to be depreciated during the Modi regime.^{xxx}

Later as Pushpa Kamal Dahal alias Prachanda assumed charge as the PM of Nepal, the bilateral ties between India and Nepal brings back on track. It was also a sigh of relief for India because earlier, Prachanda's predecessor KP Sharma Oli remained unsuccessful in brining Nepal India relations at new heights. Finally, Prachanda regime has contributed in bringing back normalcy in Nepal-India ties. PM Modi enthusiastically, quick to send congratulatory note and extended an invitation to him to visit India.^{xxxii}

PM Dahal after assuming charge as Nepal's PM undertook a state visit to India with a task to correct all previous mistakes that embroiled during the reign of KP Sharma Oli. He wanted to re-emphasize the shared value of special relations between two neighbours. During his India visit, bilateral meetings were held across the political spectrum and re-energize age-old ties back on track with India. At the end of his successful visit, a joint communique was also made to public.^{xxxiii}

Despite political ups and downs, Nepal and India managed to retain their age-old ties. PM Modi had successfully and diligently prepared the ground for carving good relations with Nepal. To continue the tradition of friendly atmosphere in the bilateral relationship between Nepal and India, both needs to search positive gestures in view of the fact that factors in governing the relationship of both countries underwent for a substantial change over the past years. The parameters pertinent to exist for the smooth governing of bilateral ties between the two, needs to get spontaneous improvisation. Today, the relationship between Nepal and India stand at the verge of new heights. It only needs to do the right things at right time by avoiding the mistakes happened in the past.

Rebuilding trust with Nepal was also at the top of precedence for India. The ill-will situation created between the two only after India displayed unhappiness publicly on the moment when Nepal has promulgated its new constitution. New Delhi's indirect support for Madhesi cause was also a setback for bilateral engagements. Consequently, the anti-India sentiments among many in Nepal had been generated. Later, K. P. Oli effectively played this card in the electoral process and hence emerged as victorious. Though, it was a clear sign of disappointment for New Delhi with that election outcome. However, soon after the election outcome India decided that the relationship with Nepal is more important and the only choice was remaining to forget the past misunderstanding and concerns, but to foster a new beginning was necessary. To revive, India's NFP as well as bilateral relations with Nepal the Foreign Minister of India Smt. Sushma Swaraj visited Nepal (1-2 February, 2018) to convey PM's congratulations even before KP Oli's swearing in ceremony has been taken place.^{xxxiv} KP Oli had responded positively, he made New Delhi as his first foreign trip from 6-8 April, 2018.^{xxxv} After one on one meeting with his Indian counterpart PM Modi, all the air about and misunderstandings generated in the past between Nepal and India get rid of. After the conclusion of his India visit, a joint communique was issued. A return visit within a month from Indian side by PM Modi has paid from 11-12 May, 2018.^{xxxvi} These developments and positive steps clearly indicate the keen interest of cultivating bilateral relations on goodwill basis from both sides. Instead of low expectations the optics of positive results are quite evident in the relationship of two. During this visit paid by Indian PM to Nepal remained fruitful in many ways. It was his third visit after

becoming PM. Certainly, the fact that PM Modi's halt in Janakpur which regarded as a sole capital of Madhes-ruling region, had provided an ease to the Madhesi community but his realisation that the challenge to repair India's ties with the wider Nepal was qualitatively phenomenal at this point of time. In the meanwhile, PM Modi offered his prayer in the Janaki temple than addressed the public in Janakpur, where he announced the inauguration of Ramayana circuit to improve the tourism between Ayodhya and Janakpur. This visit also highlighted the importance of religious, cultural and historical linkages between the people of two countries.^{xxxvi} It indicates that, there has been a definite improvement in the relationship between the two countries after back to back visits of KP Oli to New Delhi and PM Modi to Kathmandu. These visits from both sides had received incredible response from the people and the government of both sides. Whenever a communication gap or misunderstandings occurred between Nepal and India, had been addressed through bilateral visits.^{xxxvii}

Conclusion

To conclude, it can be safely said that perhaps no other two countries of the world are close as India and Nepal. The relations between the two are old as history itself. Nepal has always been given a special position in the foreign policy of India. The BJP led by Narendra Modi came to power in 2014. This opened a renewal chapter in the bilateral relations of India and Nepal. PM Modi publicly announced his desire to strengthen India's relations with its immediate neighbour, when he invited all the heads of government of SAARC countries in his swearing in ceremony. A special emphasis was made particularly towards the smaller nations to cultivate good bilateral relations in the neighbourhood. Given this consideration, PM Modi visited Nepal which marks a new beginning in Nepal India bilateral relations. His visit came ahead in the light of neighbourhood first policy. PM Modi stressed during his first Nepal visit that a greater engagement between the two important neighbours will only be feasible to decide the future path of prosperity. He became the first Indian PM who visited Nepal after a gap of seventeen years. Initially, PM Modi's NFP got much appreciation in the region but later its aversion begins when he failed to pursue effectively at the time Nepal's constitution promulgation. The domestic situation of Nepal caught in big challenge when anger being embroiled in the Madhes region. The people belonging to minority communities expressed their grief and anger within the territories of Nepal towards the government, the NFP under PM Modi has felt a serious jolt in the region. Nepal has been disengaged in the region from Indian side. It stimulates a serious economic below and a shortage of food items in the country further worsened the situation. However, later all air about and misunderstandings has been cleared by a mutual understanding between the government of Nepal and India. The customary tradition of exchanging high-level visits between Nepal and India put in practice to reduce that bid tensions between two important neighbours. In addition, the NFP which sought to strengthened India's ties in the neighbourhood regain its crucial position although exceptions are there but in Nepal-India case PM Modi successfully utilized it in the Himalayan nation. On the other hand, Nepal has also remained successful in taking benefits by India's NFP under Modi. The above discussion leads to mention here that the present regime under PM Modi focused in the neighbourhood particularly in Nepal like never before any government have taken this account into the considerations.

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mRRkj k [k. M ds uUnk देवी गीतों की धार्मिक पृष्ठभूमि

Dr. Sanjay

नन्दा देवी गढ़वाल एवं कुमाँऊ क्षेत्र की अधिष्ठात्री देवी है। पूरे हिमालय में स्थित नन्दा देवी के मन्दिर और प्रतिवर्ष भाद्र-पद की नन्दा अष्टमी को होने वाले अनुष्ठान इसका प्रमाण है यहाँ की सबसे $\text{\AA}ph\ p\dot{a}h\ dk\ uke\ Hkh\ uUnk\ n\dot{o}h\ i\dot{o}r\ g\text{\AA}\ uUnk\ n\dot{o}h\ i\dot{o}r\ l\ s\ fudyus\ okyh\ unh\ dk\ uke\ uUnkfduh$ और इसके जल ग्रहण क्षेत्र का नाम नन्दांक पट्टी है। यहाँ के पुरुषों के नाम नन्दा सिंह, नन्दा बल्लब और $uUnk\ n\dot{U}k\ bR;\ kfn\ fn;\ s\ tkr\ s\ g\text{\AA}\ vkj\ yMfd;\ k\ ds\ uke\ xkjk\ xejk\ uUnk\ bR;\ kfn\$

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हेमन्त ऋषि की पुत्री होने के कारण उसका नाम हेमवती भी है।

नन्दा का एक नाम उमा भी है जिसका उल्लेख सर्वप्रथम तल्लपकार या केन उपनिषद् में मिलता $g\text{\AA}^1$

महिषासुर का $o/k\ djus\ ds\ fy,\ uUnk\ us\ Hkkeh\ dk\ \#i\ /kkj.k\ dj\ fy;\ k\ FkA\ bl\ fy,\ ckx\ 'oj\ ftys\ ds\ eYk\ dR;\ j\ ea\ fLFkr\ M\dot{a}k\ syh\ ds\ eflnj\ ea\ ml\ s\ dk\ \&Hkkeh\ ds\ \#i\ ea\ tkuk\ tkrk\ g\text{\AA}\ jkttk\= l\ s\ i\dot{n}z\ eks\ Moh\ i\dot{w}tk\ dk\ fo/kku\ g\text{\AA}\ eks\ Moh\ LFkkuh;\ Hkw\ n\dot{o}h\ g\text{\AA}\ bl\ dks\ mQjkbz\ rFk\ fc\ tks\ k\ Hkh\ dgrs\ g\text{\AA}$

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जहाँ हर बारह वर्ष में मोडिनी नाम की जात यात्रा का आयोजन होता है। इस आयोजन में खुले में दाल $Hkkr\ curk\ g\text{\AA}\ vkj\ l\ Hkh\ oxk\ ds\ ykx\ fcuk\ Hkn\ \&Hkko\ ds\ ogk\ ds\ [kys\ i\ M\ i\ RFkj\ i\ Vyka\ ij\ ,\ d\ l\ kFk\ cBdj\ nky\ \&Hkkr\ dk\ i\dot{l}\ kn\ xg.k\ djrs\ g\text{\AA}\ ftl\ ea\ n\dot{o}h\ dh\ Mkyh\ uk\dot{S}h\ xkp\ l\ s\ \text{\AA}Qjkbz\ Bkd\ uke\ dh\ pk\dot{a}h\ rd\ ys\ tkbz\ tkrh\ g\text{\AA}^2$

$uUnk\ n\dot{o}h\ i\dot{o}r\ dks\ e\# i\dot{o}r\ ds\ uke\ l\ s\ tkuk\ tkrk\ FkA\ phuh;\ k=h\ \text{\AA}o\dot{U}l\ kx\ dh\ i\dot{r}d\ 'l\ h\text{--}y\text{--}k\dot{I}'\ मेँ भी इसे मेरु पर्वत लिखा गया है आज भी भूमि पूजन के समय निम्न श्लोक का उच्चारण $fd;\ k\ tkrk\ g\text{\AA}$$

जैसे – ऊँ पृथ्वीति मंत्रस्य मेरु पृष्ठ ऋषिः सतलं

$Nun\% d\dot{r}ek\ n\dot{o}rk\ vk\ us\ fou;\ kx\text{\AA}^3$

मानस खण्ड के अनुसार द्वापर युग में नंद की पुत्री कृष्ण के हाथ से छिटककर fgeky; ds e#
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gq/kA

Ukn xki xgs noh vorh; Zu l jk; %A
केसेन पोथिया पुष्या पीला पुष्पे यतव्रता: ।।।।
Txkekdk"kekxik iq; al k uln ioheA
Rkr% i Hkfr oS foi k% i w; rs f=nl j fi AAAA⁴

देवी भागवत् में वक्रासुर वध के लिए सभी देवता मेरु पर्वत पर महा शक्ति की आराधना के लिए
e# io h ij , d= gq j vkj mlgkus vi uh Lrfr ea igyh ckj noh dks ulnk ds #i ea l Ecks/kr fd; kA
t s s &

Rkukg izkrk unk fda o% dk; Z cprq ekeAA57AA⁵

नन्दा देवी पर्वत पर युधिष्ठिर ने अपने भाईयों एवं लाभे" k th ds l kfk unk vkj vij unk
dh ; k=k dh Fkh] %cu io l 110@⁶1&21%

नंदा की पूजा परम्परा में शक्ति के कई रूप समाये हुये हैं। भाद्रपद की नंदा अष्टमी में वह ऐसी
C; kgrk cfgu ds #i ea mi fLFkr gkrh g j tks vius l l jky dSykl ds dBkj thou l s nq kh gA vkj
ftl s gj iy vius ek; ds dh ; kn l rkrh jgrh gA Hknks dk eghuk ml ds ek; ds vkus dk eghuk gA
और नंदा अष्टमी के दिन हर गाँव उसे विदायी देता है। इस विदाई का वि" kkyre #i unk noh jkttkr
gA⁷

dR; jh jkto" k ds le; %pkj l s vkb bD l nh% unk noh dks jkt&jkt" वरी घोषित किया गया
Fkka vkj dR; jh jktk vius dks unk ds HkDr ekurs FkA pJh unk Hkxorh pj.k dey&deyk
l ukFkeir fBA⁸

इस प्रकार भाद्रपद की अष्टमी के अतिरिक्त नंदा देवी मन्दिरों में शारदीय और चैत्र-uojk=kA dk
आयोजन भी होता है, और खुले रूप में अष्टबलि का आयोजन भी किया जाता था। कुमाँऊ के नंदा देवी
मन्दिरों में तो भाद्रपद की अष्टमी को भी बकरी और भैंसे की बलि दी जाती थी, जिसे हाल ही में सरकारी
आदेशसे बंद करा दिया गया है। भाद्रपद में नंदक noh dk id kn pMj nkfMe] eDdh] ddMh] uhcl dSykl
v[kj kV] l c vkj l Urjk bR; kfn gA bl ds vykok unk dk fiz Hkktu gyok] ijh] idkMh vkj eky
i ns gA vYekMh ds efUnj ea xk; s tkus okys , d > kMs ea mYys[k vkrk gA fd gs HkDrka ej s fy, D; k
Hk& yk; s gks \ rc HkDr dgrs gA

t s s & dk[kMh epjh Yga jks }h% [kkSy ns fdokMh]
; ks uhcl nkfM; Yga jks }h] [kkSy ns fdokMh]
[kkSy ns ekrk [kkSy Hkokuh] ?kje fdokMh]

Ukank ds fy, ukfnu rd iwtk dk vk; kstu fd; k tkrk gA ftl ea tks dh gfj; kyh vksj l Ir vuktka dh gfj; kyh mxk; h tkrh g\$ vkBoa fnu gfj; kyh m[kkM+dj id kn ds #i ea forfjr dh tkrh gA vksj uksh fi Fkkj kx<+ea; g gfj; kyh] fjxky dh Vkdjh ; k rkcs ds dy" k ea j[kdj ?kj ys tk; h जाती है। और पूरे नौ दिन नंदा द्वारा सृष्टि की उत्पत्ति नंदा क तले ckyiu vksj fookg ds xhr xk; s जाते हैं तदोपरान्त नंदा का ससुराल जाना और कैलास का दुखी जीवन जागर गीतों का विषय होता हैं dN {k=ka ea unk ds tkxj xhr ml ?kVuk dk o.ku djrs gA ftl ea f"ko ds l kFk l l jky tkrk gq s unk dks dbz jk{k l ka us ?kj fy; k Fkk] tkxj xhrka dk vxyk l ki ku unk }kj k vi us ek; ds vkuk ogk ij l f[k; ka ds l kFk [ksyuk] vi us fiz tuka dks xys yxkuk vksj fQj ds yk" k oki l pys tkuk gkrk gA bl iwtk ds ikpos fnu dN vuktka ts s xgh dkyh nky] l j l k vksj Hkê dks vdfjr gkus ds fy, बड़े-बड़े वर्तनों में रखा जाता है। अष्टमी को यही अकुंरित अनाज प्रसाद के रूप में बाँट दिया जाता है। अष्टमी के ही दिन नंदा की विदाई की प्रतीक यात्रा दिखायी जाती है। जिसमें अधिकतर कूसे की धास से बनायी गई लाटू और नंदा की मूर्तियाँ है। इस अनुष्ठान को स\$y ikrh ds #i ea tkuk tkrk gA bl dk vksj cMk #i #niz kx ftys ds ukxi j iêh ea fLFkr Dohth&djt.k vksj ikyh&l .kxq xko ea ns[kus को मिलता है। जहाँ नंदा अष्टमी के दिन हर बारह-वर्ष में पात बीड़ा उत्सव का आयोजन किया जाता gA , d fo"ky phM+ds o{k dks Qy vksj Qyka l s l tkdj Pkkd ea [kMk fd; k tkrk gA ftl ij , d 0; fDr ftl s unk dk okgu dgk tkrk gA rsth l s p<rk gA vksj Qyka dks b/kj&m/kj Qdrk gA unk iwtk dk vksj foLrr #i tkr&ijEijk gA , d h ; k=k; a xko ea fLFkr unk noh ds eflnj l s fudydj bl h mPp fgeky; h; LFku dks tkrh g\$ ts s unh dqM dh tkr] l kr dqM dh tkr] l l nj Mpxk dh tkr vksj l k j kx dh tkrA⁹ bl h rjg ulnk iwtk dk , d vksj #i vYekMk dh unk&l ulnk dh डोल यात्रा है जो भद्रपद की अष्टमी के कुछ दिन बाद शहर की गलियों से होकर निकाली जा रहि gA unk l ulnk ds ed[kkS/ka dks ij c fn"kk ea fLFkr , d d w a ea fol Atr fd; k tkrk gA bl vol j ij gky ds fnuks rd Hkê s vksj cdjs dh cyh nh tkrh Fkh] ijs mRl o ds nkj ku Nkuh xko cks"oj ds tkxj xk; d eflnj ds ix.k ea unk dh thou xkFkk xkrs g\$; s tkxj gh noh ds el= ekus tkrk gA fdlrq l kFk&2 शास्त्रीय परम्परा की पूजा भी चलती रहती है। जैसे पंच पूजा प्राण-प्रतिष्ठा। त्रि"वित मंत्र, दुर्गा शप्त-सती, {kek Lrk= vksj dftdk L=k=A

नंदा देवी के लिए मन्दिर निर्माण की परम्परा नहीं थी, उसकी मूर्ति किसी शुद्ध मकान dh Aijh efty ea fLFkr dh tkrh Fkh unk ds fo"ky eflnj vYekMk Maxsyh] ykrk] cke.kh vksj Fky ea gh ns[kus dks feyrs g\$ vYekMk dk edkuupk ij kuk eflnj bl rF; dks iækf.kr djrk gA¹⁰

I UnHkZ xLFk

1. गढ़ नन्दनी अंक चार 2012-13, "शक्तिरूपा : उमा, नन्दा, vFcdk] xkjh] pf.MdkB iædk" k Fki fy; ky i0 9&12
2. v; kF; k id kn ukV; ky] xte uksh l s l k{kkRdkj
3. es i oir vksj ulnk noh] enuplnz Hkê] x<+ulnuh vad pkj i` 45&48
4. ogh] enu plnz Hkê
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6. mUkj k[k. M ; k=k] f"ko id kn Mcjky] nqMMk] ohj xkFkk iædk"ku 1983
7. i kO Mh- vkj- ij kfgR l s 0; fDrxr l k{kkRdkj

8. i k. M d'oj l s i k l r y f y r l j n o v k j i n e B n o d s r k e z i =
9. उत्तराखण्ड की अधिष्ठात्री देवी नन्दार, डा- Mh- vkj- i j k f g r] i k r c h M k L e k f j d k i k y h : n a z k x]
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10. i k s शेखर पाठक से साक्षात्कार

A STUDY ON LOVING THEME IN W.B. YEATS POETRY

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ABSTRACT

William Butler Yeats was an Irish poet. He was born on June 13, 1865. He wrote many literatures in 20th century. In 1923, he was awarded Nobel Prize in Literature for his contribution in the field of poetry. Yeats was basically an English language poet. He was known for using symbolic structures in his poetry. A view of modernism can also be seen in his works. This modernism work can be seen easily in his works like 'In the Seven Woods', 'Responsibilities' and 'The Green Helmet'.

The poetry of Yeats during some last years of his life, was mainly focused on the relationship of a father with his children. And some of his late works highlighted some views of meditation.

He used two different styles during his whole career. When he started writing poems, he gave more attention on Irish myth and folklore. While, a sense of contemporary issues was seen in his later works; therefore, a dramatic transformation was observed in his writing style as he grew older and older.

His work can be divided into three periods. In his early days, he wrote a number of epic poems such as The Isle of Statues and The Wanderings of Oisín. He also wrote some romantic poems during his early days.

A Landor-style social ironist was observed during his works written in middle period. Critics were not happy from his works written in this middle period as they thought that these works were lacking the power of imagination and harshly modernist.

Yeats' later works were based on the theme of spiritualism. A sense of meditation was observed in his later works as he was growing older. So one could understand that his internal core was

attracting towards the inner happiness which he represented in his later works. The opposition between the worldly minded man of the sword and the spiritually minded man of God, the theme of The Wanderings of Oisín, is reproduced in A Dialogue between Self and Soul. The current paper highlights various themes used by the poet W.B. Yeats in his poetry.

KEYWORDS:

‘The Circus Animal’s Desertion’, ‘The Wild Swans at Coolie’, ‘The Second Coming’

INTRODUCTION

Yeats started his career as a romantic poet and wrote many romantic poems. With the growth of his career, he established himself as a modernist poet.

When he started publishing poems in 1880, he used to implement romantic style in his poems and his focus was on to describe different aspects of love through his poems.

As he was greatly influenced by Irish subjects so he got some inspiration to write something for the contemporary Irish politics. Hence, he shifted his focus from the romantic style and folklore to the contemporary politics. By the starting of the twentieth century, he was well known as a modernist poet.

His poetry works were supposed to be darker, edgier and more concise. Although he never abandoned the verse forms that provided the sounds and rhythms of his earlier poetry, there is still a noticeable shift in style and tone over the course of his career.

Yeats described various issues of Irish politics through his works. According to him, art and politics were inter-connected with each other. He also gave emphasis on the history of Irish culture in most of his works.

The earlier works of Mr. Yeats highlighted the negative effects of British rule on the history of Irish. His early poems pointed out the mystery of the Irish countryside.

Yeats wrote numerous poems about Ireland’s involvement in World War I (“An Irish Airman Foresees His Death” [1919], “A Meditation in Time of War” [1921]), Irish nationalists and political activists (“On a Political Prisoner” [1921], “In Memory of Eva Gore Booth and Con Markiewicz” [1933]), and the Easter Rebellion (“Easter 1916” [1916]).

Yeats whispered that art could give out a political meaning: poems could both critique and comment on political events, as well as educate and inform a population.

Yeats had great interest in spiritualism and mythology. During his career, he wrote many works related to the association between spiritual divine and human. He believed that history was determined by fate and that fate revealed its plan in moments when the human and divine interact.

The divine takes on many forms in Yeats’s poetry, sometimes literally (“Leda and the Swan” [1923]), sometimes abstractly (“The Second Coming” [1919]). In other poems, the divine is only gestured to (as in the sense of the divine in the Byzantine mosaics in “Sailing to Byzantium” [1926]). No matter what shape it takes, the divine signals the role of fate in determining the course of history. One of the last poems by Yeats, “The Circus Animal’s Desertion” highlighted not only of

his dread of corporeal aging but more prominently, his trepidation of being aged after spending a life that was not considerable or full of connotation. This is an effort by Yeats to seem back on his gigantic profession and queried the background that had once been outstanding when he was young. It is contained by this poem and more exclusively, in this fussy understanding of "The Circus Animal's Desertion" that both of these worries join together and the reader is lastly uncovered to the factual Yeats, without deception or metaphors directing the sense. In the poem "The Circus Animal's Desertion" the images emerged as depressed fantasies and the poet expressed his understanding of his growth as an artiste as well as a human being. It is significant to point out, particularly in stipulations of its significance to this poem investigation of "The Circus Animal's Desertion" by Yeats, the poet considered himself a "broken man" and that was because of his acknowledgment of his sophisticated age more than any substantial situation. The descriptions that swamped his youth, a lot of heroes and icons are now "stilted boys" with "burnished chariot" and a desperate hodgepodge of "the Lord knows what." In his superior age, he realized that all the things he anticipated were not fictional or considerable.

VARIOUS SYMBOLS USED BY W.B. YEATS IN HIS POETRY

The Gyre

The Gyre is a symbol having a circular or canonical shape. Yeats used this symbol quite regularly in his poetry works. Initially, Yeats used moon like symbol in his historical works but later, he started using the Gyre symbol in his works. He selected the image of two gyres which were interconnected with each other. He used these symbols in order to signify his philosophical beliefs more effectively.

The Swan

Swans are the most common symbol in poetry. The idealized nature can be effectively described with the help of these symbols. Yeats employs this convention in "The Wild Swans at Coolie" (1919), in which the regal birds represent an unchanging, flawless ideal.

In "Leda and the Swan," Yeats rewrites the Greek myth of Zeus and Leda to comment on fate and historical inevitability: Zeus disguises himself as a swan to rape the unsuspecting Leda.

In this poem, the bird is very destructive having some divine power that violates Leda. This work also described the evil effects of war. He mentioned that here, bird is the god Zeus. By rendering a well-known poetic symbol as violent and terrifying rather than idealized and beautiful, Yeats manipulates poetic conventions, an act of literary modernism, and adds to the power of the poem.

The Great Beast

Yeats used the symbol of the great beast in his works to relate it with the evil and darkness. This symbol of the great beast came from the Christian iconography.

In the poem "The Second Coming", the great beast comes from the universal soul representing as the primary image of destruction.

Yeats highlights the inception of several actions where the "blood-dimmed tide is loosed" and the "ceremony of innocence is drowned" as the world moves to a new age and falls apart as a consequence of the spreading of the historical gyres. The poet specifies the onset of the Second Coming, and this prophecy directive a "vast image" of a terrifying fiend pulled from the communal realization of the world.

Yeats was known to use this great beast to highlight the sense of fear in his works. He created a fearing environment through this symbol. Thus, he made an abstract fear to be realistic which can be touched by anybody. In this way, Yeats uses distinct, concrete imagery to symbolize complex ideas about the state of the modern world. There were many aspects that he wished to achieve, one of these was ahead the hand of his love Maud Gonne. Images of her, both as she appeared to him in his heart and as articulated by allusions are regular in his poetry as are his plentiful works to the severe course of aging and being ready for death. According to him, death or even aging alone was not the idealistic end or theatrical key—it was a natural process that forced a man to become depressed.

VARIOUS THEMES USED BY W.B. YEATS IN HIS POETRY

Yeats counteracted his regularly shameless aspect with the delicate conflicts articulated in his last poems. He specified death with a bravery that was described fairly on his indistinguishable anticipate for re-embodiment and moderately on his approbation for the courageous intrepidity that he professed in Ireland in both prehistoric times and the 18th century.

In conceited situations, he could verbalize in the unyielding tone of his eminent epitaph, written within six months of his death, which resulted his poem "Under Ben Bulbin": "Cast a cold eye / On life, on death. / Horseman, pass by!" But the bold sureness of those lines is complicated by the error-stricken cry that "distracts my thought" at the end of another late poem, "The Man and the Echo," and also by the expressively frolicsome desire for life in the last lines of "Politics," the poem that he wanted to close *Last Poems*: "But O that I were young again / And held her in my arms."

"According to him, this could be the basis why aging itself was so terrifying—because he could not envisage dying without sense. This identical subject was described in the prior poem, "Sailing to Byzantium" as he first considered himself as a unfilled or busted man but then tried to settle this with his yearn or owledge and wisdom. Contrasting in "Sailing to Byzantium," however, the poet in this poem did not try to be an essence supporting his works to establish his praiseworthiness or enthusiasm to live—he is instead a truthfully broken down man or ragged clothing on a stick.

This image circulated when he pointed out himself, saying, "Now that my ladder's gone, I must lie down where all the ladders start / In the foul rag-and-bone shop of the heart." Even though he was mentioning the damaged situation of his heart, the image of the dilapidated scarecrow produced.

After taking a tour of a school late in his political career, Yeats wrote the poem, "Among Schoolchildren". Far from being a debate about the pleasures or lives of these young people, the poet took the occasion to move back to his own childhood days and picture the woman he would later fall in love with, Maud, when she was a child.

Although "Among Schoolchildren" by Yeats, the reader was never able to escape the fact that the speaker is a man advanced in age. As this analysis of "Among Schoolchildren" by Yeats highlighted it and other poems by the poet, we were considering of it in the first stanza when he imagined the children's perceptions of him as, "a sixty-year-old smiling public man."

This more good description in "Among Schoolchildren" specified the resentment and grief of such an image. Although he was smiling, this was public face and no one could view the harsh and agonized feelings that overrun his perceptions of the children.

A turning point came in his life after publishing his poetry 'The Green Helmet' (1910) and 'Responsibilities' (1914). These two works gained huge success and now Yeats was considered as a well-repudiated poet.

His power of imagination went on strong and strong with the passage of time. The Tower (1928), The Winding Stair (1933), and New Poems (1938) contained some of the most potent images in twentieth-century poetry.

His 1921 poem, "The Second Coming" contains some of literature's most potent images of the twentieth century.

Turning and turning in the widening gyre
The falcon cannot hear the falconer
Things fall apart; the centre cannot hold;
Mere anarchy is loosed upon the world,
The blood-dimmed tide is loosed, and everywhere
The ceremony of innocence is drowned.
The best lack all conviction, while the worst
Are full of passionate intensity

"The Island of Statues" was his first significant poem. It was a fantasy poem. His first published poem was Mosada: A Dramatic Poem which was published in 1886.. After that his new collection 'The Wanderings of Oisín' was published. It took approximately two years for him to accomplish this work. It was a very long poem. Then he wrote some love based poems like Poems (1895), The Secret Rose (1897) and The Wind among the Reeds (1899).

In his works, a collision between the values of tradition and modernity can be seen easily. He gave stress on the point that with the modernity, the youngsters were lacking their moral and traditional values. They were losing belief in their culture and ethics.

He gave more attention on the balance of intellect and emotions in his works. According to Yeats, a human being could not understand the importance of intellect and emotions if he/she was lacking moral values and bondage. He is known as a very versatile and prolific poet of the world.

Yeats showed many kinds of troubles spread all over the world through his poem 'The Stolen Child'. His some lines highlighted his emotions to the child:

Come away, O human child;
To the waters and the wild;
With a faery, hand in hand;
For the world's more full of weeping;
than you can understand.

The poet tried to highlight that this whole world is suffering from pain. All human beings are suffering from troubles. A child is suffering from lack of love from the parents as the parents go to office. Some youngsters are facing the troubles either from unemployment or their loving friends. An old person is suffering from increasing violence in the world.

His work 'The Green Helmet' points out the disillusion of a man who has struggled and been frustrated. Some of the lines from his work express this scenario quite effectively.

The fascination of what's difficult;
Has dried the sap out of my veins and rent;
Spontaneous joy and natural content;
Out of my heart.....

In his one of the famous works, 'The Coming of Wisdom with Time', he tries to express the situation of contemporary disintegrated society:

Though leaves are many, the root is one;
Through all the lying days of my youth;
I swayed my leaves and flowers in the sun;
Now I may wither into the truth.

With these lines, the poet tries to express his concern about the bad effects of modernity. He says that with the modernity, the moral values are thrown into the wind i.e. the foreign culture is dominating over the traditional values of a human being.

He further states that he is unable to transform his inner spirituality according to the changing world. His inner core is not allowing him to throw all of his values away and adapt the rootless modernity. He is finding himself unable in adjusting with this changing environment.

His poetry also describes that how a human being is running after those things which he/she has no idea that it is good or bad for them. They have just become a part of a running crowd. The funniest thing is that very few people know about why they are running and most of people of this crowd do not know the basic reason of this activity.

Yeats says that most of the people are lacking satisfaction from their life. They are not satisfied with what they have right now. They want to get more and more in the life. In the course of this thinking, they have lost their way to the spirituality.

Some of his lines show the dissatisfaction of a human being from his life:

The holy centaurs of the hills are vanished;

I have nothing but the embittered sun;

Banished heroic mother moon and vanished;

And now that I have come to fifty years;

I must endure the timid sun.

He further specifies that people have lost their emotions, sensations and values with the domination of the modernity. The poet boldly accepts the fact that the old harmony of the mind is lacking in the people of today's world.

According to him, the man is simply:

Timid, entangled, empty and abashed;

Lacking the countenance of our friends.

According to Yeats, the root cause of moral degeneration is materialistic civilization. Due to this factor, the feeling of love has been disappeared from the heart of a man. He has become so selfish that he can cheat anyone to fulfill the objectives of life. He uses two words for this world to represent the current situation. He compares this selfish world with a 'lifeless waste' and 'hollow place'.

CONCLUSION

There are different themes that are frequent in the entire collection of the poems of W.B. Yeats. Many of poems by him reproduced an inexorable fascination with the history—both the outlying history and that of his private life—and these works were emblematic of his dread of emerging old or aging and an importunate terror of death.

Yeats wanted poetry to engage the full complexity of life, but only in so far as the individual poet's imagination had direct access to experience or thought and only in so far as those materials were transformed by the energy of artistic articulation. He was, from first to last, a poet who tried to transform the local concerns of his own life by embodying them in the resonantly universal language of his poems.

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गाँधी का चम्पारण सत्याग्रह तथा बुनियादी शिक्षा

j kds' kdpkj t d

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SITUATION OF WOMEN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH & SAFE MOTHERHOOD IN^{1ST} CENTAURY IN RURAL INDIA :- SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SAMASTIPUR DISTRICT IN BIHAR

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Abstract

Maternal & child health is one of the important elements of primary health care. About 830 women died due to complications of pregnancy and child birth around the world every day. An analysis is conducted an maternal healthcare services in Mahnar road, Shahpur patori in Samastipur found that women who lived in rural areas, far away from likely to receive prenatal care than those who lived in urban areas. Furthermore, researchers found an even stronger relationship between lack of transportation and prenatal and delivery care. In addition to proximity being a predictor of prenatal care access, malaria and colleagues found similar results for proximity and antenatal care in rural area of Bihar. Throughout several studies, women and adolescents ranked inadequate finances and lack of transportation as the most common barriers to receiving proper prenatal care. Income is strongly correlated with quality of prenatal care. This study based on purely from primary data. The evaluation of the study and result revealed that proximity to healthcare facilities and access to transportation have significant effects on whether or not women have access to prenatal care.

Keywords :- Maternal mortality, Safe motherhood, Reproductive health care, Pregnancy, poverty .

Introduction

Maternal & child health is one of the important elements of primary health care. Maternal mortality is unacceptably high in India. About 830 women died due to complications of pregnancy and child birth around the world every day. It was estimated that roughly 303,000 women died in during pregnancy and child birth. According to WHO in 2016, Maternal Mortality Ratio 130 per 100,000 live births in India. Almost all of these deaths occurred in low resource setting, and most could have been prevented. The primary causes of death are hemorrhage, hypertension, infections and indirect causes, mostly due to conditions of pregnancy. The risk of a women in a developing country dying her life time is about 33 times higher compared to a women living in a developed country. Reproductive health is state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not

merely the absence of reproductive disease or infirmity. Reproductive health deals with the reproductive processes, functions and system at all stages of life. Safe motherhood is one of the important components of reproductive health. It means ensuring that all women receive the care they need, to be safe and healthy throughout pregnancy and childbirth. It is the ability of a mother to have safe & healthy pregnancy & child birth. For making motherhood safe, WHO has recommended four strategic intervention which should be delivered through PHC on the foundation of equity for women:

1. Family planning/postnatal care :- which is the six weeks following delivery. During this time bleeding, sepsis and hypertensive disorders can occur and newborns are extremely vulnerable in the immediate after math of birth.
2. Antenatal care :- It is recommended that expectant mothers receive at least four antenatal visits to check and monitor the health of mother and fetus.
3. safe delivery:- skilled birth attendance with emergence backup such as doctors, nurses and

midwives who have the skills to manage normal deliveries and recognize the onset of complications.

4. Essential obstetric care :- It is address the major causes of maternal death which are hemorrhage, sepsis, unsafe abortion, hypertensive disorders and obstructed labour.

Therefore, follow-up visits by a health worker is assess the health of both mother and child in the postnatal period is strongly recommended.

Objective of the study

- To be addressed the knowledge and awareness about the danger signs of pregnancy at the ground level.
- To analyses the antenatal care, delivery and postpartum care in rural area.
- To find the knowledge currently use of contraceptive methods in rural area.

Methodology

A sample consisting of 100 women belonging to rural/remote areas in the age group 15-49 years. residing in Shahpur patori, Mahnar Road and Shadei Bugurg(SMS) in district of Samastipur in district of Bihar has been selected simple random sampling method was applied for that. An attempt is made to collect data from primary source. In order to collect primary data observation questionnaire and interview schedule were used. A study conducted Bihar observed that common maternal health problems in poverty remote areas.

Result

Table: 1 Differences in number & timing of antenatal care

Characteristic	% of respondent)
Antenatal check up received	
yes	40
no	60
No. of antenatal visit	
1	25
2	15
3 or 3+	15
Do not know	45

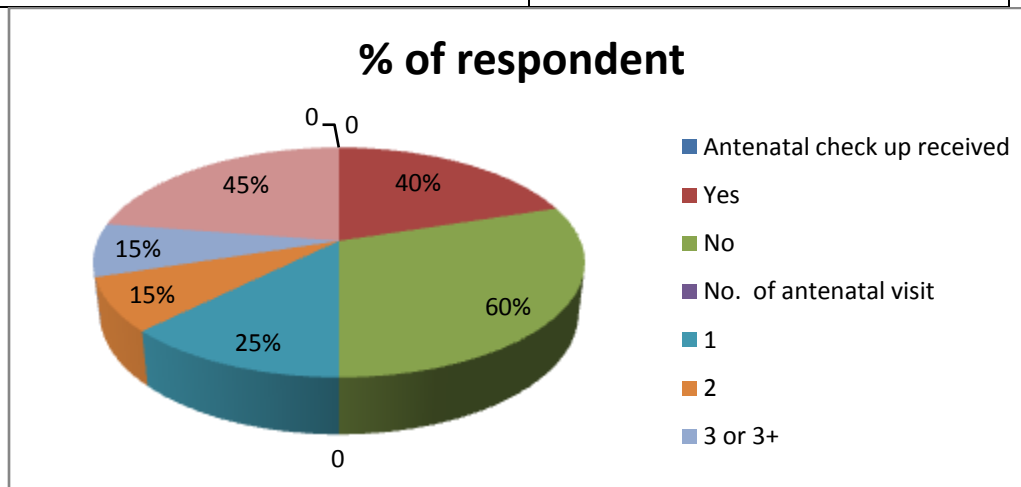


FIGURE :- 1 DIFFERENCES IN NUMBER & TIMING OF ANTENATAL CARE

Table :-2

Differences in delivery care

Characteristic	% of respondent
Birth attendants	
Skilled	2.50%
Unskilled	60%
Place of delivery	
Home	20%
Government facilities	75%
Private facilities	2%
Health check up after delivery	
yes	40%
no	60%

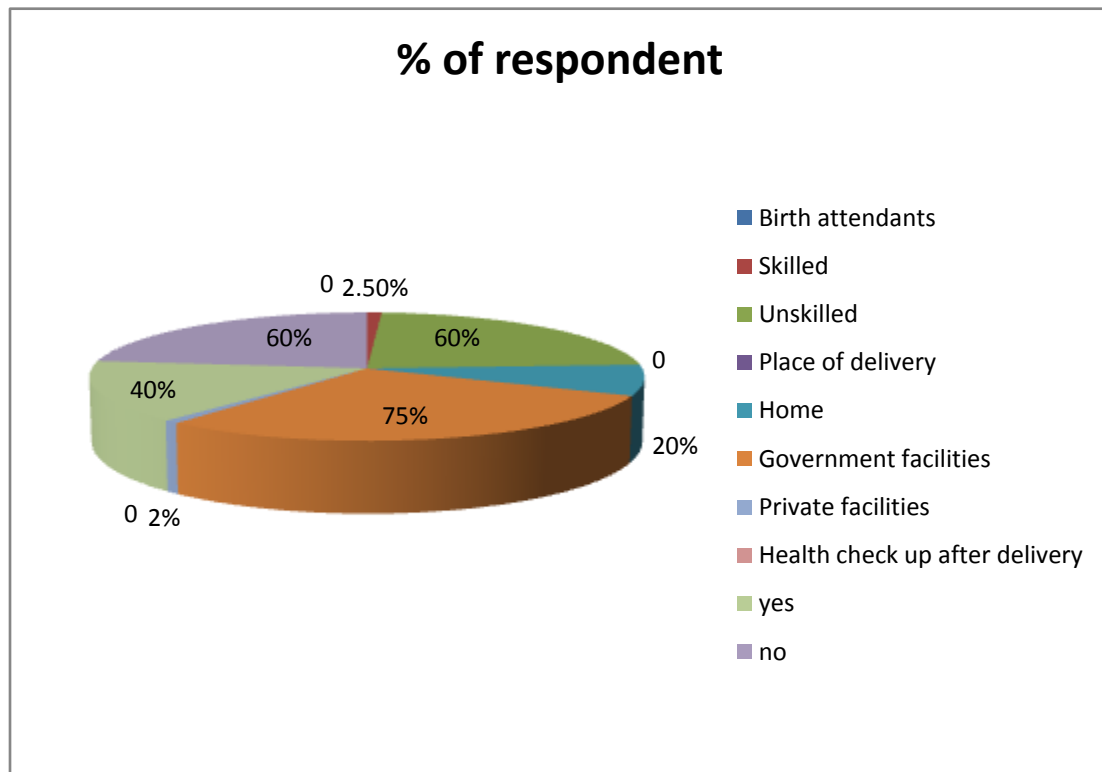


Figure :2 Difference of delivery care

Table :-3

Differences in knowledge, sources and current use of contraceptives

Characteristic	% of respondent
Knowledge of contraceptive method	
yes	60
no	40
Ever use of contraceptive method	
Never used	66
Only used traditional method	25
Used modern method	-
Sources of contraceptive	
Government clinic / health center	20
Private clinic /doctor	5
Drugstore /shop	3

Other	5
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Discussion of the study

According to a survey report report/collection of data, social and economic status, culture norms and values, and geographic remoteness increase all increases a maternal mortality, and the risk of maternal death during (pregnancy or child birth) in slums area of Bihar is more an more times higher than in urban area, and risk for pregnancy related illnesses and negative consequences after birth is even higher. Poverty, maternal health and outcomes for the child are all interconnected.

The study found that the utilization of maternal health care services is considerably low in Samastipur district of Bihar along with wide variation by region, economic standard and literacy level. The disparity is substantial when compared with other developed states like Kerala and Tamil Nadu in India, where utilization of maternal health care services is nearly universal. The variations are primarily due to the divergent socio-economic and demographic characteristics, of women. The study revealed "region" as an important covariate affecting the utilization of maternal health services in the state of Bihar. Shadei Bugurg, Mahnar Road and Shahpur Patori region remained as the most disadvantaged region where utilization of all the three selected maternal healthcare services is lower in Samastipur district of Bihar. SMS is the remote area of Samastipur district which is in famous for its prolonged poverty and low literacy among women. This region also lacks good health infrastructure and skilled health personnel. Irregular terrain, long distance to maternal health centers and absence of good transportation in the region are the other factors that prevent women from seeking medical assistance in delivery.

Poor economic condition of women was found as another significant predictor for low utilization of maternal healthcare services. This finding corroborates the results of many other studies. The inequality is more for safe delivery. The probable reasons for this could be manifold; they may include organizational and individual level issues. At organizational level, there is a sample evidence that most of the government hospitals especially in rural areas lack good infrastructure and skilled personnel, so they are considered not safe for delivering a child with this backdrop, the private hospitals are the only place to opt for safe delivery. However, the high cost in these hospitals does not support the poor women to delivery at home in an unsafe or unhygienic condition.

According to data analysis, In study found that the users of contraceptives, sterilization was the most common method in slum areas and the most common source of family planning services were the government facilities. The study also found that women with higher level of education were more likely to use contraceptives. This service depended on female decision making power, increasing awareness of health services, changing marriage pattern and creating shift in household dynamics.

Apart from region and economic condition of women, place of residence and educational level of women remained as the other important covariates for the utilization of maternal health care services. Rural women have considerably lower maternal healthcare services utilization than the urban women. The result of multivariate analysis confirmed that rural women are less likely to use maternal health care services than urban women after adjusting for different socioeconomic and demographic characteristics.

Conclusion

Reproductive health implies that people are able to have a responsible, satisfying and safer sex life and they have the capability to reproduce and the freedom to decide if, when and how often to do so. One interpretation of this implies that men and women ought to be informed of and to have access to safe effective affordable and acceptable methods of birth control; also access to appropriate health care services of sexual, reproductive medicine and implementation of health education programmes to stress the importance of women to go safely through pregnancy and child birth could provide couples with the best chance of having a healthy infant.

Individual to face inequalities in reproductive health services. Inequalities vary based on socio-economic status, education level, age, religion and resources available in their environment. It is possible for example, that low income individuals lack the resources for appropriate health services and the knowledge to know what is appropriate for maintaining reproductive health.

99% of maternal deaths occur in India and 25 years, maternal mortality globally dropped to 44% statistically, a women's chance of survival during childbirth is closely tied to her social economic status, access to health care, where she lives geographically and cultural norms to compare a women dies of complications from childbirth every minute in developing countries versus a total of 1% of total maternal mortality deaths in developed countries. Women in India have little access to family planning services, different cultural practices, have lack of information, birth control, postnatal care, lack of access to health care and are typically in poverty. In 2015, those in low income countries had access to antenatal care visits averaged to 40% and were preventable. All these reasons lead to an increase in the Maternal Mortality Ratio(MMR).

There is a significant relationship between the quality of maternal services made available and the greater financial standing of a country. Most countries provide for their health services through a combination of funding from government tax revenue and local households. Poorer nations with extremely concentrated wealth can leave citizens on the margins uncared for or overlooked. However, the lack of proper leadership in the developing countries result in a nation's public sectors being mishandled or poorly performing despite said nation's resources and standing.

In addition, poorer nation funding their medical services through taxes places a greater financial burden on the public and effectively the mothers themselves. Responsibility and accountability on the part of mental health sectors are strongly emphasize as to what will remedy the poor quality of maternal health globally. This is the result of a lack of political and financial commitment to the issue as most safe motherhood programmes internationally have to compete for significant funding.

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औपनिवेशिक शासन के अधीन भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था एवं भारत i j i Hkko



' ; ke eifrZ Hkkj rh

(नेट – यू० जी० सी०)

(पी०-एच० डी० – ल० ना० मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय, दरभंगा, बिहार)

bfrgkl

विषय प्रवेश:

उपनिवेशवाद साम्राज्यवाद को विकसित करने का एक माध्यम है। जिसमें आर्थिक शोषण आवश्यक तत्व के रूप में 'kkfey gkrk gA ; jki के देशों में औद्योगिक क्रांति सम्पन्न होने के पश्चात औपनिवेशीकरण की प्रक्रिया का प्रारंभ हुआ, जो भारत के संदर्भ में ब्रिटेन की बदलती परिस्थितियों के अनुसार उसकी नीतियों में परिवर्तन होते रहे। ब्रिटिश शासन की स्थापना से पूर्व Hkkj rh; vFKD; oLFkk , d vkRefuHkj vFKD; oLFkk FkA ftI dk Lo: i eayr% d'ki /kku FkA ij vFKD; oLFkk ds vU; I nHkkA & m | ksX 0; ki kj & okf. kT; vkfn ea Hkh I efr fodkl dh fLFkr FkA

यूरोपीय व्यापारिक कम्पनियों के आगमन से भारत के विदेश व्यापार में नए परिवर्तन आए, किन्तु व्यापारिक संगठन Hkkj r ds gh i {k ea jgkA Mfu; y MQks dh jpuk 'jklCUI u ØI k dk dFku bl ckr dk iæk. k gS & ^gekjs ?kj k vkyekfj ; k 'k; u कक्षाओं में भारतीय कपड़े घुस गए हैं।" किन्तु औपनिवेशिक शासन के दौरान भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था एक पिछड़ी हुई अर्थव्यवस्था के : i ea : i klrfrj r gks xBA

fd;k tk jgk FkA tS s & Hkjr; 'kkl d oxZ l s utjkuk , oamigkj ds : i ej bxyM ea Hkjr dh vkj l s fd, x, 0; ;] युद्धों के उपरान्त लूटा गया धन, रिषत, मुक्त व्यापार के परिणामस्वरूप निवेश का लाभ, सार्वजनिक ऋण पर दिया गया ब्याज, dEi uh ds 'ks j/ारकों को दिया जानेवाला लाभ, भारत से भेजे गए सैन्य अभियानों का व्यय एवं रेलमार्गों पर हुआ व्यय आदि।

ब्रिटिश विचारकों द्वारा धन निकास की प्रक्रिया का समर्थन करते हुए इसे भारत के लाभ तथा भारत के आधुनिकीकरण ds l nHkZ ea ?kkf"kr fd;k x; k gA fdUrq bl l s Hkjr; vFkD; oLFk [kks[kyh gpbA rFk vU; i Hkko ea cjkstxkj] __.kxLrrk o fu/kZrk vkfn Hkjr; vFkD; oLFk ds iæf[k y{k.k cu x, A Hkjr l s Hksth x; h i pth fcmu dh vk; dk yxHkx 2% FkA bl /ku l s i pth l p; dh i pth rhoz gpb rFk rRdkyhu vks|kfxd Økfr ea bl i pth us egROIwZ Hkfredk fuHkkoA fdUrq Hkjr ds jk"Vh; cpr ij i fndhy i Hkko i Mka

/ku ds fudkl l s; |fi Hkjr; vFkD; oLFk ij udkjKRed i Hkko i Mka fdUrq bl us vxrtks ds 'kksk.kdkjh pfj= dks turk ds l e[k j [kA bl epas ने भारतीय जनता के मन में औपनिवेशिक सत्ता के विरुद्ध आक्रोश में वृद्धि की। तथा राष्ट्रीय vknkyu ea turk ds e/; , drk inku dju ea egrh Hkfredk fuHkkoA

ब्रिटेन में 18वीं सदी के मध्य से प्रारम्भ औद्योगिक क्रान्ति के पश्चात वहाँ के उद्योगों के लिए कच्चे मालों की आवश्यकता हुई। ब्रिटिश उद्योगों हेतु कच्चे माल की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए भारत में कृषि के वाणिज्यीकरण की प्रक्रिया को c<kok fn; k x; k j D; krd vefjdh xg; q ds dkj.k fcmu ea dkl vkuk cln gks x; k FkA dFk ds okf.kT; hdj.k l s rkr; Z eW; oku oLrpka ds mRiknu l s gS cktkj dh ekx dks /; ku ea j [k dj mRiknu l s gA cktkj dh ekx dks /; ku ea j [k dj mRiknu ds Lo: i ea ifjorU fd;k tkrk gS rFk Ql yka ds puko dk eq; vk/kj ml ds fu; kr l s l Ecfu/kr gkrk gA

dFk dk okf.kT; hdj.k Hkjr dh LokHkkfod i fD; k ugha Fkh cFYd , d Fk h xbl i fD; k FkA D; krd vxrtks ds आगमन के पश्चात वे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को अपनी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार मोड़ने का प्रयास कर रहे थे। अंग्रेजों द्वारा नगद Hk&jktLo dh ekx Hk dFk ds okf.kT; hdj.k dks c<kok nus dk , d dkj.k FkA vxrtks }kjk j y uVodZ ds fodkl l s 'kgj गाँवों से जुड़ गए। जिससे किसान अपना उत्पाद आसानी से बाजार तक पहुँचा सकते थे। साथ ही ब्रिटिश शासन ने भारत की आंचलिक विशेषताओं लाभ उठाते हुए स्थल अनुकूल फसलों को प्रोत्साहन दिया। उपरोक्त सभी rRo dFk ds okf.kT; hdj.k grrq सहायक सिद्ध हुए। कृषि के वाणिज्यीकरण के अन्तर्गत भारत में अफीम, रेशम, चाय, नील एवं जूट आदि नगदी फसलों को प्रोत्साहन दिया गया। इन फसलों के अतिरिक्त रेशम एवं गन्ने की भी कृषि करवाई गई, किन्तु यह प्रमुख फसलें नहीं बन पाईं क्योंकि चुकन्दर, गन्ने के विकल्प के रूप में उपलब्ध था एवं रेशम के साथ पूँजी के अभाव की समस्या थी।

dFk ds okf.kT; hdj.k ds Hkjr; vFkD; oLFk ij dbZ udkjKRed i Hkko ns[kus dks feyA tS s & Hkjr dh xkeh.k vFkD; oLFk ij i fndhy i Hkko i Mka [k|klu Ql yka ea deh vk; h , oa vdky dh l eL; k c<+x; h fdl ku ij __.kka dk cks> c<+x; k , oa yHk fcpkfy, oxZ i ktr dju yx A bl 0; oLFk l s l ekt ea l n[kgh i Fk dks c<kok feyk] rFk fdl kuka dh fLFkr xg/yka ds l eku gks xba

dFk ds okf.kT; hdj.k ds udkjKRed i भावों के पश्चात भी कुछ सकारात्मक प्रभाव भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर देखने को मिले। जैसे – भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था विषय की पूँजीवादी अर्थव्यवस्था से जुड़ गई। साथ ही बहुत हद तक भारत से सामन्तवादी vFkD; oLFk dh l ekfr gpbA dFk ds okf.kT; hdj.k l s Hkjr ea dN uohu Ql yka dk vkxeu gpbA rFk l ffer Lrj ij dFk {ks= ea uohu i kS|kfxdh dk Hk vkxeu gpbA

ब्रिटिश शासन की स्थापना के परिणामस्वरूप अंग्रेजी औपनिवेशिक नीतियों ने कृषि के साथ – साथ उद्योगों को भी प्रभावित किया। तथा जो भारतीय परंपरागत हस्तशिल्प उद्योग थे, वे धीरे – धीरे नष्ट होते चले गए। इन परंपरागत हस्तशिल्प m|kxka ds i ru dh i fD; k dks gh vukS|khdj.k dgk tkrk gA vFkkr vks|khdj.k dh i fD; k dk vo:) gkuk ; k i ru होना। यह प्रक्रिया ब्रिटेन की औपनिवेशिक हितों को पूरा किए जाने हेतु अपनायी x; h FkA

भारत में उपस्थित देशी रजवाड़े हस्तशिल्प कलाओं के संरक्षक एवं उपभोक्ता थे, किन्तु भारत में देशी रजवाड़ों के पतन से भारतीय हस्तशिल्प उद्योग हेतु संरक्षण में भी कमी आयी तथा दिन – प्रतिदिन उनकी स्थिति खराब होती गई। ब्रिटिश शासन }kjk viuk; h x; h vkfFkd uhfr; ka tS s & dFk dk okf.kT; hdj.k , oa Hkjr l s /ku dh fudkl h us Hkjr; vFkD; oLFk dks इतने गहरे रूप से प्रभावित किया कि भारत के स्थानीय शिल्प एवं उद्योग के क्षेत्र में अवरोध आने लगे।

ब्रिटिश शासन द्वारा ब्रिटिश वाणिज्य एवं व्यापार को प्रतिLi/kkZ l s cpkus grrq, drjQk 0; ki kj dh uhfr dk ikyu fd;k जाता था। ताकि भारत का उपयोग कच्चे माल के निर्यातक एवं निर्मित मालों के आयातक के रूप में किया जा सके। ब्रिटिश

शासन द्वारा स्थानीय शिल्पकारों का विभिन्न माध्यमों से शोषण कर उन्हें दासों जैसा जीवन thus grq ck/; djrs FkA ; krk; kr ds साधनों में वृद्धि ने भी अनौद्योगीकरण को बढ़ावा दिया, क्योंकि ब्रिटिश साधन ब्रिटेन निर्मित वस्तुओं को सस्ती दरों पर सुदूर {k=k ds में पहुँचाने लगे। इससे स्थानीय दस्तकार प्रतियोगिता में उनसे पिछड़ने लगे। ब्रिटिश शासन द्वारा भारत के व्यापार को अन्य देशों ds l kfk i frcf/kr djus grq uks l pkyu vf/kfu; e dk i friknu fd; k x; kA bl 0; oLFkk dks Hkkj rh; 0; ki kj ij d Bkj k?kkr ekuk x; kA

उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में भी ब्रिटिश शासन की शोषणकारी नीतियों के उदाहरण भारत में देखने को feyA Hkkj r ea LFkkuh; परंपरागत हस्तशिल्प उद्योगों की स्थिति तथा दस्तकारों की स्थिति अत्यन्त दयनीय हो गई। तत्कालीन समय में अन्य वैकल्पिक उद्योगों के अभाव के कारण बेरोजगारी एवं निर्धनता की स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई। इससे दस्तकार मजदूरी करने हेतु विवश हो गए। m|kjों के पतनशील होने से इससे जुड़े लोगों की कृषि पर निर्भरता बढ़ गई। जिससे कृषि क्षेत्र पर दबाव बढ़ा।

vukS|kshdj.k ds dkj.k Hkkj r ea dN&l dkj kRed iHkko Hkh ns[kus dks feyA tS s & jyoj l eph xkfn; k; rFkk fl pkbz i fj; kstuk vkfn dk fodkl] tks muds fgr ea FkA Hkkj r ea xkeh.k {k=k dk 'kgjh {k=k ds l kfk tMko c<kA rFkk विष्व अर्थव्यवस्था के साथ भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था का एकीकरण हुआ।

ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक अर्थव्यवस्था का सूक्ष्मतम अध्ययन करने से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि 150 वर्षों के अंग्रेजी राज्य ने Hkkj r ea vR; Ur fu/kZrk rFkk dFk vkj vkj kSxd nku ka {k=k ea fi NMki u vi uh fojkl r ds : i ea fn; kA 1947 ea tc Hkkj r dks vxstth 'kkl u l s vktknh feyh rks vxstka }kjk NkMh xbz vucl l eL; k; ; gk fo|eku FkA tS s & dFk ds vkfne <ak] i fr , dM+de उपज, पट्टेदारी की अनिश्चितता तथा कृषि में धन लगाने से भय आदि।

ब्रिटिश शासन द्वारा अर्थव्यवस्था के क्षेत्र में जो भी नीतियाँ अपनायी गयीं, उन नीतियों में पूर्ण रूप से ब्रिटिश शासन का fgr Nqk gqk FkA fdUrq uhfr; kA ds fO; kJo; u ds nkjku muds }kjk mBk, x, dN dne Hkkj rh; vFkO; oLFkk grq सकारात्मक भी सिद्ध हुए। ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक शोषणकारी नीतियों को जब राष्ट्रवादियों द्वारा जनता के समक्ष रखा गया तो इस प्रयास ने भारतीय जनमानस को ब्रिटिश शासन के विरुद्ध एकता के सूत्र में बाँध दिया, जो भारत को अंग्रेजों l s vktknh fnykus ea egRo iN dne fl) gq/kA

l nHk l k%

xkoj ch , y; यशपाल, (2005), आधुनिक भारत का इतिहास, एक नवीन मूल्यांकन, एस० चन्द एण्ड कम्पनी लि०, नई दिल्ली।

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भारतीय शिक्षाव्यवस्थाका आलोचनात्मक अध्ययन



डॉ. शवेन्दु आलोक

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सारांश

भारतीय शिक्षाका इतिहास भारतीय सभ्यताका भी इतिहास है। भारतीय समाज के विकास और उसमें होने वाले परिवर्तनों की रूपरेखा में शिक्षा की जगह और उसकी भूमिका को भी निरंतर विकासशील पाते हैं। सूत्रकाल तथा लोकायत के बीच शिक्षा की सार्वजनिक प्रणाली के पश्चात् हम बौद्धकालीन शिक्षा को निरंतर भौतिक तथा सामाजिक प्रतिबद्धता से परिपूर्ण होते देखते हैं। बौद्धकाल में स्त्रियों और शूद्रों को भी शिक्षा की मुख्य धारा में सम्मिलित किया गया। प्राचीन भारत में जिस शिक्षा व्यवस्था का निर्माण किया गया था वह समकालीन विश्व की शिक्षा व्यवस्था से समुन्नत व उत्कृष्ट थी। लेकिन कलकालान्तर में भारतीय शिक्षा व्यवस्था ह्रास हुआ। वदे शयों ने यहाँ की शिक्षा व्यवस्था को उस अनुपात में कम सतन ही किया,

जिस अनुपात में होना चाहिये था। अपने संक्रमण काल में भारतीय शिक्षा को कई चुनौतियाँ व समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा। आज भी ये चुनौतियाँ व समस्याएँ हमारे सामने हैं जिनसे दो-

दो हाथ करना है। १८५० तक भारत में गुरुकुल की प्रथा चलती आ रही थी परन्तु मुकोलेद्वारा अंग्रेजी शिक्षा के संक्रमण के कारण भारत की प्राचीन शिक्षा व्यवस्था का अन्त हुआ और भारत में कई गुरुकुल तोड़े गए और उनके स्थान पर कान्वेंट और पब्लिक स्कूल खोले गए। कहानी में हमेशा तीन पक्ष होते हैं – पक्ष, वपक्ष और सत्य !

प्राचीन काल

भारत की प्राचीन शिक्षा आध्यात्मिकता पर आधारित थी। शिक्षा,

मुक्ति एवं आत्मबोध के साधन के रूप में थी। यह व्यक्ति के लयेन ही बलिक धर्म के लये थी। भारत की शैक्षिक एवं सांस्कृतिक परम्परा व श्रवण इतिहास में प्राचीनतम है। डॉ. अल्टेकर के अनुसार,

“वैदिक युग से लेकर अब तक भारतवासी सभ्यता के लये शिक्षा का अग्रणी यथार्थ है कि शिक्षा प्रकाश का स्रोत है तथा जीवन के व भन्न कार्यों में यह मार्गमार्ग आलो कत करती है।”

प्राचीन काल में शिक्षा को अत्यधिक महत्व दिया गया था। भारत 'वश्वगुरु' कहलाता था। व भन्न वद्वानों ने शिक्षा को प्रकाश स्रोत, अन्तर्दृष्टि, अन्तर्ज्योति,

ज्ञान चक्षु और तीसरा नेत्र आदि उपमाओं से वर्णित किया है। उस युग की यह मान्यता थी कि जिस प्रकार अन्धकार को दूर करने का साधन प्रकाश है, उसी प्रकार व्यक्ति के सब संशयों और भ्रमों को दूर करने का साधन शिक्षा है। प्राचीन काल में इस बात पर बल दिया गया कि शिक्षा व्यक्ति को जीवन का यथार्थ दर्शन कराती है। तथा इस योग्य बनाती है कि वह भवसागर की बाधाओं को पार करके अन्त में मोक्ष को प्राप्त कर सके जो कि मानव जीवन का चरम लक्ष्य है। प्राचीन भारत की शिक्षा का प्रारंभिक रूप हम ऋग्वेद में देखते हैं। ऋग्वेद युग की शिक्षा का उद्देश्य था तत्त्व साक्षात्कार। ब्रह्मचर्य,

तप और योगाभ्यास से तत्त्व साक्षात्कार करने वाले ऋषि, वप्र, वैधस, कव, मुनि, मनीषी के नामों से प्रसिद्ध थे। साक्षात्कृत तत्त्वों का मंत्रों के आकार में संग्रहित हो गया वैदिक संहिताओं में, जिनका स्वाध्याय, सांगोपांग अध्ययन, श्रवण, मनन और निदिध्यासन वैदिक शिक्षा की वद्वालय 'गुरुकुल', 'आचार्यकुल', 'गुरुगृह' इत्यादि नामों से वद्वित थे। आचार्य के कुल में निवास करता हुआ,

गुरु से वा और ब्रह्मचर्य व्रत धारी वद्वार्थी षडंग वेद का अध्ययन करता था। शिक्षक को 'आचार्य' और 'गुरु' कहा जाता था और वद्वार्थी को ब्रह्मचारी, व्रत धारी, अन्तेवासी, आचार्यकुलवासी। मंत्रों के द्रष्टा अर्थात् साक्षात्कार करने वाले ऋषि अपनी अनुभूति और उसकी व्याख्या और प्रयोग को ब्रह्मचारी, अन्तेवासी को देते थे। गुरु के उपदेश पर चलते हुए वेद ग्रहण करने वाले व्रत धारी श्रुत षडहोते थे। वेद मंत्र कंठस्थ कर जाते थे। आचार्य स्वर से मंत्रों का परायण करते और ब्रह्मचारी उनको उसी प्रकार दोहराते चले जाते थे। इसके पश्चात् अर्थ बोध कराया जाता था। ब्रह्मचर्य चले जाते थे। इसके पश्चात् अर्थ बोध कराया जाता था। ब्रह्मचर्य का पालन सभी वद्वार्थी के लये अनिवार्य था। स्त्रियों के लये भी आवश्यक समझा जाता था। आजीवन ब्रह्मचर्य पालन करने वाले वद्वार्थी को नैष्ठिक ब्रह्मचारी कहते थे। ऐसी वद्वार्थी ब्रह्मवादिनी कहली जाती थी।

मध्य काल

भारत में मुस्लिम राज की स्थापना होते ही इस्लामी शिक्षा का प्रसार होने लगा। फारसी जानने वाले ही सरकारी कार्य के योग्य समझे जाने लगे। हिंदू अरबी और फारसी पढ़ने लगे। बादशाहों और अन्य शासकों की व्यक्तिगत रुचि के अनुसार इस्लामी आधार पर शिक्षा दी जाने लगी। इस्लाम के संरक्षण और प्रचार के लये मुस्लिम दौलतें बनती गईं, साथ ही मकतबों,

मदरसों और पुस्तकालयों की स्थापना होने लगी। मकतब प्रारंभिक शिक्षा के केंद्र होते थे और मदरसे उच्च शिक्षा के। मकतबों की शिक्षा धार्मिक होती थी। वद्वार्थी कुरान के कुछ अंशों का कंठस्थ करते थे। वेपढ़ना, लखना, गणना,

अर्जीनवीसीऔर चोपत्रीभीसीखतेथे।इनमेंहिंदूबालकभीपढतेथे।मकतबोंमें शक्षाप्राप्तकर वद्यार्थीमदरसोंमेंप्र वष्टहोतेथे।यहाँप्रधान ताधा र्मक शक्षादीजातीथी।साथसाथइतिहास, साहित्य, व्याकरण, तर्कशास्त्र, गणित, कानूनइत्यादिकीपढाईहोतीथी।सरकार शक्षकोंकोनियुक्तकरतीथी।कहींकहींप्रभावशालीव्यक्तियोंकेद्वाराभीउनकीनियुक्तिहोतीथी। अध्यापनफारसीकेमाध्यमसेहोताथा।अरबीमुसलमानोंके लएअनिवार्यपाठ्य वषयथा।छात्रावासकाप्रबंध कसी कसीमदरसेमेंहोताथा।द रिद्र वद्यार्थियोंकोछात्रवृत्ति मलतीथी।अनाथालयोंकासंचालनहोताथा। शक्षानिःशुल्कथी।हस्त ल खतपुस्तकेंपढीऔरपढाईजातीथी। राजकुमारोंके लएमहलोंकेभीतर शक्षाकाप्रबंधथा।राज्यव्यवस्था, सैनिकसंगठन, युद्धसंचालन, साहित्य, इतिहास, व्याकरण, कानूनआदिकाज्ञानगृह शक्षकसेप्राप्तहोताथा।राजकुमारियाँभी शक्षापातीथी। शक्षकोंकाबड़ासम्मानथा।वे वद्वान् औरसच्चरित्रहोतेथे।छात्रऔर शक्षकोंकोआपसीसंबंधप्रेमऔरसम्मानकाथा।सादगी, सदाचार, वद्यार्प्रेमऔरधर्माचरणपरजोरदियाजाताथा।कंठस्थकरनेकीपरंपराथी।प्रश्नोत्तर, व्याख्याऔरउदाहरणोंद्वारापाठपढाएजातेथे।कोईपरीक्षानहींथी।अध्ययनअध्यापनमेंप्राप्तअवसरोंमें शक्षकछात्रोंकीयोग्यताऔर वद्व त्ताके वषयमेंतथ्यप्राप्तकरतेथे।दंडप्रयोग कयाजाताथा।जी वकाउपार्जनके लएभी शक्षादीजातीथी।दिल्ली, आगरा, बीदर, जौनपुर, मालवामुस्लिम शक्षाकेकेंद्रथे।मुसलमानशासकोंकेसंरक्षणकेअभावमेंभीसंस्कृतकाव्य, नाटक, व्याकरण, दर्शनग्रंथोंकीरचनाऔरउनकापठनपाठनबराबरहोतारहा।पहलेकाहें

आधुनिककाल

भारतमेंआधुनिक शक्षाकीनींवयूरोपीयईसाईधर्मप्रचारकथाव्यापारियोंकेहाथोंसेडालीगई।उन्होंनेकई वद्यालयस्था पत कए।प्रारंभमें मद्रासहीउनकाकार्यक्षेत्ररहा।धीरेधीरेकार्यक्षेत्रका वस्तारबंगालमेंभीहोनेलगा।इन वद्यालयोंमेंईसाईधर्मकी शक्षाकेसाथसाथइतिहास, भूगोल, व्याकरण, गणित, साहित्यआदि वषयभीपढाएजातेथे।र ववारको वद्यालयबंदरहताथा।अनेक शक्षकछात्रोंकीपढाईअनेकश्रे णयोंमेंकरातेथे।अध्यापनका समयनियतथा।सालभरमेंछोटीबड़ीअनेकछु ियाँहुआकरतीथी।प्रायः 150 वर्षोंकेबीततेबीततेव्यापारीईस्टइंडियाकंपनीराज्यकरनेलगी। वस्तारमेंबाधापडनेकेडरसेकंपनी शक्षाके वषयमेंउदासीनरही। फरभी व शेषकारणऔरउद्देश्यसे 1780 मेंकलकत्तेमें 'कलकत्तामदरसा' और 1791 मेंबनारसमें 'संस्कृतकालेज' कंपनीद्वारास्था पत कएगए।धर्मप्रचारके वषयमेंभीकंपनीकीपूर्वनीतिबदलनेलगी।कंपनीअबअपनेराज्यकेभारतीयोंको शक्षादेनेकीआ वश्यकताकोसमझनेलगी। 1813 केआज्ञापत्रकेअनुसार शक्षामेंधनव्ययकरनेकानिश्चय कयागया। कसप्रकारकी शक्षादीजाए, इसपरप्राच्यऔरपाश्चात्य शक्षाकेसमर्थकोंमेंमतभेदरहा।वाद ववादचलताचला।अंतमेंलार्डमेकालेकेतर्क वतर्कऔरराजाराममोहनरायके समर्थनसेप्रभा वतहो 1835 ई. मेंलार्डबैंटिकनेनिश्चय कया कअंग्रेजीभाषाऔरसाहित्यऔरयूरोपीयइतिहास, वज्ञान, इत्यादिकीपढाईहोऔरइसीमें 1813 केआज्ञापत्रमेंअनुमोदितधनकाव्ययहो।प्राच्य शक्षाचलतीचले, परंतुअंग्रेजीऔरपश्चिमी वषयोंकेअध्ययनऔरअध्यापनपरजोरदियाजाए। पाश्चात्यरीतिसे श क्षतभारतीयोंकीआ र्थकस्थितिसुधरतेदेखजनताइधरझुकनेलगी।अंग्रेजी वद्यालयोंमेंअ धकसंख्यामें वद्यार्थीप्र व ष्टहोनेलगेक्यों कअंग्रेजीपढेभारतीयोंकोसरकारीपदोंपरनियुक्तकरनेकीनीतिकीसरकारीघोषणाहोगईथी।सरकारीप्रोत्साहनकेसाथसाथ अंग्रेजी शक्षाकोपर्याप्तमात्रामेंव्यक्तिगतसहयोगभी मलतागया।अंग्रेजीसाम्राज्यके वस्तारकेसाथसाथअ धककर्मचारियोंकीऔर च क त्सकों, इंजिनियरोंऔरकानूनज्ञाननेवालोंकीआवश्यकतापडनेलगी।उपयोगी शक्षाकीओरसरकारकीदृष्टिगई।मे डकल, इजिनियरिंगऔरलॉकालेजोंकीस्थापनाहोनेलगी।स्त्रियोंकीदशसुधारनेऔरउनकी शक्षाके लएज्योतिबाफुलेने 1848 मेंएकस्कूलखोला।यहइसकामके लएदेशमेंपहला वद्यालयथा।लड़ कियोंकोपढानेके लएअध्या पकानहीं मलीतोउन्होंनेकुछदिनस्वयंय हकामकरकेअपनीपत्नीसा वत्रीकोइसयोग्यबनादिया।उच्चवर्गकेलोगोंनेआरंभसेहीउनकेकाममेंबाधाडालनेकीचेष्टाकी,

कंतुजबफुलेआगेबढतेहीगएतोउनके पतापरदबाबडालकरपति-

पत्नीकोघरसेनिकालवादियाइससेकुछसमयके लएउनकाकामरुकाअवश्य,

परशीघ्रहीउन्होंनेएककेबादएकबा लकाओंकेतीनस्कूलखोलदिए।स्त्री शिक्षापरध्यानदियाजानेलागा।

1853

मैं शिक्षाकीप्रगतिकीजाँचके लएएकस मतिबनी।

1854

मेंबुडके शिक्षासंदेशपत्रमेंस मतिकेनिर्णयकंपनीकेपासभेजदिएगए।संस्कृत,

अरबीऔरफारसीकाज्ञानआवश्यकसमझागया।औद्योगिक वद्यालयोंऔर वश्व वद्यालयोंकीस्थापनाकाप्रस्तावरखागया।प्रातोंमें श

क्षा वभागअध्यापकप्र शक्षणनारी शिक्षाइत्यादिकी सफारिशकीगई।

1857

मेंस्वतंत्रतायुद्धछिड़गयाजिससे शिक्षाकीप्रगतिमेंबाधापड़ी।प्राथ मक शिक्षाउपे क्षतहीरही।उच्च शिक्षाकीउन्नतिहोतीगई।

1857

मेंकलकत्ता,

बंबईऔरमद्रासमें वश्व वद्यालयस्था पतहुए।मुख्यतः

प्राथ मक शिक्षाकीदशाकीजाँचकरतेहुए शिक्षाकेप्रश्नोंपर वचारकरनेके लए

1882

मेंसर व लयम वल्सनहंटरकीअध्यक्षतामेंभारतीय शिक्षाआयोगकीनियुक्तिहुई।आयोगनेप्राथ मक शिक्षाके लएउ चतसुझावदिए।सर

कारीप्रयत्नकोमाध्य मक शिक्षासेहटाकरप्राथ मक शिक्षाकेसंगठनमेंलगानेकी सफारिशकी।सरकारीमाध्य मकस्कूलप्रत्येकजिलेमेंएक सेअ धकनहो;

शिक्षाकामाध्यममाध्य मकस्तरमेंअंग्रेजीरहे।माध्य मकस्कूलोंकेसुधारऔरव्यावसायिक शिक्षाकेप्रसारके लएआयोगने सफारिशकी।स

हायताअनुदानप्रथाऔरसरकारी शिक्षा वभागोंकासुधार,

धा र्मक शिक्षा,

स्त्री शिक्षा,

मुसलमानोंकी शिक्षाइत्यादिपरभीआयोगनेप्रकाशडाला।

मुम्बई वश्व वद्यालयकाफोर्टकैम्पस,

१८७०केदशकमेंआयोगकी सफारिशोंसेभारतीय शिक्षामेंउन्नतिहुई। वद्यालयोंकीसंख्याबढ़ी।नगरोंमेंनगरपा लकाऔरगाँवोंमेंजिलापरि

षदकानिर्माणहुआऔर शिक्षाआयोगनेप्राथ मक शिक्षाकोइनपरछोड़दियापरंतुइससे वशेषलाभनहोपाया।प्राथ मक शिक्षाकीदशासुधरनपा

ई।सरकारी शिक्षा वभागमाध्य मक शिक्षाकीसहायता

करतारहा। शिक्षाकामाध्यमअंग्रेजीहीरही।मातृभाषाकीउपेक्षाहोतीगई। शिक्षासंस्थाओंऔर श क्षतोंकीसंख्याबढ़ी,

परंतु शिक्षाकास्तर गतागया।देशकीउन्नतिचाहनेवालेभारतीयोंमेंव्यापकऔरस्वतंत्रराष्ट्रीय शिक्षाकीआवश्यकताकाबोधहोनेलागा।स्व

तंत्रताप्रेमीभारतीयोंऔरभारतप्रे मयोंनेसुधारकाकामउठा लिया।

1870

मेंबालगंगाधरतिलकऔरउनकेसहयो गयोंद्वारापूनामेंफर्ग्यूसनकालेज,

1886

मेंआर्यसमाजद्वारालाहौरमेंदयानंदएंग्लोवैदिककालेजऔर

1898

मेंकाशीमेंश्रीमतीएनीबेसेंटद्वारासेंट्रलहिंदूकालेजस्था पत कएगए।1894

मेंकोल्हापुररियासतकेराजाछत्रपतिसाहूजीमहाराजनेद लतऔर पछड़ीजातिकेलोगोंके लए वद्यालयखोलेऔरछात्रावासबनवाए।इससे

उनमें शिक्षाकाप्रचारहुआऔरसामाजिकस्थितिबदलनेलगी। 1894 से 1922 तक पछड़ीजातियोंसमेतसमाजकेसभीवर्गोंके लएअलग-

अलगसरकारीसंस्थाएंखोलनेकीपहलकी।यहअनूठीपहलथीउनजातियोंको श क्षतकरनेके लए,

जोसदियोंसेउपे क्षतथीं,

इसपहलमेंद लत-

पछड़ीजातियोंकेबच्चोंकी शिक्षाके लएखासप्रयास कयेगएथे।वं चतऔरगरीबघरोंकेबच्चोंकोउच्च शिक्षाके लएउन्होंनेआ र्थकसहायताउ

पलब्धकराई।

1920

कोना सकमेंछात्रावासकीनींव रखी।साहूजीमहाराजकेप्रयासोंकापरिणामउनकेशासनमेंहीदिखनेलगगयाथा।साहूजीमहाराजनेजबदेखा कअ

छूत- पछड़ीजातिकेछात्रोंकीराज्यकेस्कूल-कॉलेजोंमेंपर्याप्तसंख्याहैं,

तबउन्होंनेवं चतोंके लएखुलवायेगएपृथकस्कूलऔरछात्रावासोंकोबंदकरवा दियाऔरउन्हेंसामान्यछात्रोंकेसाथहीपढनेकीसु वधाप्रदान

की। डा० भीमराव अम्बेडकर बडौदानरेशकी छात्रवृत्ति पर पढ़ने के लए वदेश गएले कन छात्रवृत्ति बीचमें हीरोक दिए जाने के कारण उन्हें वापस भारत आना पड़ा। इसकी जानकारी जब साहू जी महाराज को हुई तो महाराज ने आगे की पढ़ाई जारी रखने के लए उन्हें सहयोग दिया।

1901 में लार्ड कर्जन ने शमलामें एक गुप्त शिक्षा सम्मेलन किया था जिसमें 152

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुए थे। इसमें कोई भारतीय नहीं बुलाया गया था और न सम्मेलन के निर्णयों का प्रकाशन ही हुआ। इसको भारतीयों ने अपने वरुद्ध चाहुआषड्यंत्र समझा। कर्जन को भारतीयों का सहयोग न मल सका। प्राथमिक शिक्षा की उन्नतिके लए कर्जन ने चतुरकर्म की स्वीकृति दी, शिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था की तथा शिक्षा अनुदान पद्धति और पाठ्यक्रम में सुधार किया। कर्जन का मत था कि प्राथमिक शिक्षा मातृभाषा के माध्यम से ही दी जानी चाहिए। माध्यमिक स्कूलों पर सरकारी शिक्षा व भाग और वश्व वद्यालय दोनों का नियंत्रण आवश्यक मान लिया गया। आर्थिक सहायता बढ़ा दी गई। पाठ्यक्रम में सुधार किया गया। कर्जन माध्यमिक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सरकार का हटनाउ चतन ही समझता था, प्रत्युत सरकारी प्रभाव का बढ़ाना आवश्यक मानता था। इस लए वह सरकारी स्कूलों की संख्या बढ़ाना चाहता था। लार्ड कर्जन ने वश्व वद्यालय और उच्च शिक्षा की उन्नतिके लए 1902 में भारतीय वश्व वद्यालय आयोग नियुक्त किया। पाठ्यक्रम, परीक्षा, शिक्षण, कालेजों की शिक्षा, वश्व वद्यालयों का पुनर्गठन इत्यादि वर्षों पर वचार करते हुए आयोग ने सुझाव उपस्थित कए। इस आयोग में भी कोई भारतीय न था। इस पर भारतीयों में क्षोभ बढ़ा। उन्होंने वरोध किया। 1904

में भारतीय वश्व वद्यालय का नून बना। पुरातत्व व भाग की स्थापना से प्राचीन भारत के इतिहास की सामग्रियों का संरक्षण होने लगा। 1905 के स्वदेशी आंदोलन के समय कलकत्ते में जातीय शिक्षा परिषद् की स्थापना हुई और नैनल कालेज स्थापत हुआ जिसके प्रथम प्राचार्य अर वंद घोष थे। बंगाल टेक्निकल इन्स्टिट्यूट की स्थापना भी हुई।

1911

में गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले ने प्राथमिक शिक्षा को निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य करने का प्रयास किया। अंग्रेज सरकार और उस के समर्थकों के वरोध के कारण वे सफल न हो सके। 1913

में भारत सरकार ने शिक्षा नीति में अनेक परिवर्तनों की कल्पना की। परंतु प्रथम वश्व युद्ध के कारण कुछ हो न पाया। प्रथम महायुद्ध के समाप्त होने पर कलकत्ता वश्व वद्यालय आयोग नियुक्त हुआ। आयोग ने शिक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण, इंटरमीडिएट कालेजों की स्थापना, हाई स्कूल और इंटरमीडिएट बोर्डों का संगठन, शिक्षा का माध्यम, ढाकामें वश्व वद्यालय की स्थापना, कलकत्ते में कालेजों की व्यवस्था, वैतनिक उपकुलपति, परीक्षा, मुस्लिम शिक्षा, स्त्री शिक्षा, व्यावसायिक और औद्योगिक शिक्षा आदि वर्षों पर सफारिशें की। बंबई, बंगाल, बिहार,

आसाम आदि प्रांतों में प्राथमिक शिक्षा का नून बनाये जाने लगे। माध्यमिक क्षेत्र में भी उन्नति होती गई। छात्रों की संख्या बढ़ी। माध्यमिक पाठ्यमें वाणज्य और व्यवसाय रखे दिए गए। स्कूल ली वंगसर्टिफिकेट

परीक्षा चली। अंग्रेजी का महत्व बढ़ता गया। अधिक संख्या में शिक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण होने लगा।

1916

तक भारत में पाँच वश्व वद्यालय थे। अब सात नए वश्व वद्यालय स्थापत कए गए। बनारस हिंदू वश्व वद्यालय तथा मैसूर वश्व वद्यालय 1916 में, पटना वश्व वद्यालय 1917 में, ओसमानिया वश्व वद्यालय 1918 में, अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम वश्व वद्यालय 1920 में और लखनऊ और ढाका वश्व वद्यालय 1921

में स्थापत हुए। असहयोग आंदोलन से राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा की प्रगति में बल और वेग आए। बिहार वद्यापीठ, काशी वद्यापीठ, गौड़ीय सर्व वद्यायतन, तिलक वद्यापीठ, गुजरात वद्यापीठ,

जामिया मल्लिया इस्लामिया आदिराष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं की स्थापना हुई। शिक्षा में व्यावहारिकता लाने की चेष्टा की गई। 1921

सेन शासन सुधार का नून के अनुसार सभी प्रांतों में शिक्षा भारतीय मंत्रियों के अधिकार में आ गई। परंतु सरकारी सहयोग के अभाव के कारण उपयोगी योजनाओं का कार्यान्वित करना संभव न हुआ। प्रायः

सभी प्रांतों में प्राथमिक शिक्षा अनिवार्य करने की कोशिश की गई। माध्यमिक शिक्षा में विस्तार होता गया परंतु चतुर्थांश के अभाव से उसकी समस्याएँ हल न हो पाईं। शिक्षा समाप्त कर वद्यार्थी कुछ करने के योग्य न बन पाते। दिल्ली (1922), नागपुर (1923) आगरा (1927), आंध्र (1926) और अन्नामलाई (1926) में विश्व विद्यालय स्थापित हुए। बंबई, पटना, कलकत्ता, पंजाब, मद्रास और इलाहाबाद विश्व विद्यालयों का पुनर्गठन हुआ। कालेजों की संख्या में वृद्धि होती गई। व्यावसायिक शिक्षा, स्त्री शिक्षा, मुसलमानों की शिक्षा, हरिजनों की शिक्षा, तथा अपराधी जातियों की शिक्षा में उन्नति होती गई। अगले शासन सुधार के लए साइमन आयोग की नियुक्ति हुई। हार्टागस मति इस आयोग का एक आवश्यक अंग थी। इसका काम था भारतीय शिक्षा की समस्याओं की जांच करना। स. मति ने रिपोर्ट में 1918 से 1927 तक प्रचलित शिक्षा के गुण और दोषों का विवेचन किया और सुधार के लए निर्देश दिया। 1930-1935 के बीच संयुक्त प्रदेश में बेकारी की समस्या के समाधान के लए स. मति बनी। व्यावहारिक शिक्षा पर जोर दिया गया। इंटरमीडिएट की पढ़ाई के दो वर्षों में से एक वर्ष स्कूल के साथ कर दिया जाए, जिससे पढ़ाई 11 वर्ष की हो। बाकी एक वर्ष बी.ए. के साथ जोड़कर बी.ए. पाठ्यक्रम तीन वर्ष का कर दिया जाए। माध्यमिक छह वर्ष के दो भाग हों -
तीन वर्ष का निम्न माध्यमिक और तीन वर्ष का उच्च माध्यमिक। अंतिम तीन वर्षों में साधारण पढ़ाई के साथ साथ कृषि, शिल्प, व्यवसाय संखाए जायें। स. मति की ये सफारिशें कार्यान्वित नहीं हुईं।

स्वतंत्रता के बाद

आजादी के बाद राधाकृष्ण आयोग (१९४८-४९), माध्यमिक शिक्षा आयोग (मुद्रा लय आयोग) 1953, विश्व विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (१९५३), कोठारी शिक्षा आयोग (१९६४), राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (१९६८) एवं नवीन शिक्षा नीति (१९८६) आदि के द्वारा भारतीय शिक्षा व्यवस्था को समय-समय पर सही दिशा देने की गंभीर कोशिश की गयी। 1948-49 में विश्व विद्यालयों के सुधार के लए भारतीय विश्व विद्यालय आयोग की नियुक्ति हुई। आयोग की सफारिशों को बड़ी तत्परता के साथ कार्यान्वित किया गया। उच्च शिक्षा में पर्याप्त सफलता प्राप्त हुई। पंजाब, गौहाटी, पूना, रुड़की, कश्मीर, बड़ौदा, कर्णाटक, गुजरात, महिला विश्व विद्यालय, विश्व भारती, बिहार, श्रीवेङ्कटेश्वर, यादवपुर, वल्लभभाई, कुरुक्षेत्र, गोरखपुर, वक्रम, संस्कृत व. व. आदि अनेक नए विश्व विद्यालयों की स्थापना हुई। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् शिक्षा में प्रगति होने लगी। विश्व भारती, गुरुकुल, अरविंद आश्रम, जामिया मल्लिया इस्लामिया, वद्याभवन, महिला विश्व क्षेत्र में प्रशंसनीय वनस्थली विद्यापीठ आधुनिक भारतीय शिक्षा के विद्यालय और प्रयोग हैं। 1952-53 में माध्यमिक शिक्षा आयोग ने माध्यमिक शिक्षा की उन्नति के लए अनेक सुझाव दिए। माध्यमिक शिक्षा के पुनर्गठन से शिक्षा में पर्याप्त सफलता प्राप्त हुई।

निष्कर्ष

चली (96.2%) लटरेसी-रेट), मले शया (95%), श्रीलंका (91%)
जैसे छोटे विकासशील देश जब अपने शिक्षा बजट को बढ़ाकर अपनी शिक्षा व्यवस्था सुधार सकते हैं !
तो आखिर हमारी सरकारें क्यों इस के लए कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाती हैं ? और समाज भी जो हरेक मुद्दे पर सड़क पर उतर आता है !
आखिर कब गुणवत्ता वाली शिक्षा, समान शिक्षा के लए एकजूट और जागरूक होकर आवाज उठाएगा ! हमें (समाज)
खुद भी अपने चरित्र पर सोचने की जरूरत है ! एक छोटा सा ईमानदारी से किया गया प्रयास (टीचर + गवर्नमेंट + पैरेंट्स द्वारा) प्राइमरी /
सेकेंडरी एजुकेशन सिस्टम को सुधार सकता है ! हायर एजुकेशन में तो कॉलेज अपने बलबूते पर ही बहुत कुछ अच्छा कर सकता है !
बस इनके प्रोफेसर को डपार्टमेंट लॉ लटिक्स और स्टूडेंट्स को क्लास लॉ लटिक्स कम करना होगा !

ले कनइनके लएबसइतनाहीकहनाचाहूँगा –“खुदकोजख्मीकररहेंहैं , गैरकेधोखेमेंलोग!” यहाँहमें शक्षामेंभौतिकउन्नतिकेसाथ – साथअध्यात्मिकउन्नतिपरभीबलदेनाहोगा ! जिससेछात्रचरित्रवान , स्वस्थऔरधैर्यवानबने ! छात्रनफरत , घृणा , बैर , अहंकार , औरआत्महत्याकीतरफजानेकेबजायप्रेम , सृजन , कल्याणकाचयनकरें ! एकऐसी शक्षाप्रणालीजिसमेंछात्रकोटारगेटअचीवकरनेवालानिर्जीवरोबोटनबनाकर ! मेहनत , प्रेमऔरकरुणारखनेवालीमानवीयआत्मासमझाजाये ! जहाँकेवलउनकीउपलब्धियोंसेनहीं , उनकीमानवतासेभीउनकीक्रदहो ! आँखमूंदकर वदेशी वचारोंकोछात्रोंपरआरो पतन कयाजाये ! हमेंअपनीआंतरिकस्थि थकाठीकसेजायजालेकरअपनीपुस्तकोंकोसमाजसेजोड़नाहोगा ! कुछयाथार्थ चंतनशा मलकरनेहोंगेअपनेपाठ्यक्रममें ! जिससेछात्रअपनेअतीत , वर्तमानऔरभ वष्यसेजुडसकेंउनकोजानसकें ! बापूनेकहाहै - “संवेदना वहीन वज्ञानसामाजिकपापहै !” और वनोवानेभीकहाहैकी -“वहज्ञानजिसमेंआपअपनोंकेसाथहंसनसकें , उनकेदुखोंकोनमहसूसनकरपाए ! अज्ञानसेभीबदतरहोताहै !” बिनातर्ककीकसौटीपरकसेहीअपनेभारतीयज्ञान , वचार , पद्धतिकोनकारदेनाकोईहो शयारीनहींहै ! एनसीआर मँरहरहेआपकेभाईकेबच्चेंयाआपकाहीबेटा / बेटी आपकोगाँवसेआयाआ श्रतऔरपुरानेख्यालातकाआदमीसमझे ! पोस्ट – ग्रेजुएशनकररहेलोगएक-दुसरेके लएअथाहनफरतलेकरजीतेहों ! औरजबप्यार , संवेदानाएं , अपनापन सबकुछ “सेलेक्टिव ” होजाये , साधारणशब्दोंमेंकहूंतोबनावटीऔरफर्जीहोजाये ! तो शक्षाकाफायदाक्याहै ? औरआपलोगज्ञानके विकासकादंभपालेबैठेरहो ! कथाहैकी – एकबार , एक शष्यनेअपनेगुरुसेपूछाकी – गुरुवरआपसारेसंसारकोमेहनतकासन्देशदेतेहैं ! करुणाकासन्देशदेतेहैं ! प्रेमकासन्देशदेतेहैं ! इससेक्यालाभहै ? गुरुने शष्यकेप्रश्नकाउत्तरनहींदिया , बल्कि शष्यकाहाथथामाऔरएकऐसीजगहलेगयाजहादूर – दूरतककेवलरेतहीरेतबिखरीपड़ीथी ! गुरुने शष्यसेकहा – पुत्र , आजशामतकतुमइसरेतसेएकप्रतिमा (मूर्ति) बनाकरआश्रमलेआना फरमैबताऊंगाकीमैंपूरीदुनियाकोमेहनत , प्रेमऔरकरुणाकासन्देशक्यूँदेताहूँ ? शष्यप्रतिमाबनानेमेंजुटगया ! वहबार – बाररेतकोइक्कठाकरकेप्रतिमाबनानेकीको शशकरतापररेतबार – बारबिखरजाती ! ऐसाकरते – करतेउसकेमाथेपरपसीनेकीकुछबूंदेंआगयी ! आज्ञाकारी शष्यथा , सोचाकीगुरुवरकेआदेशकापालननहींकरपायाहूँ ! तोआँखोंमेंआँसू भीआगये ! पसीनेकीबूंदऔरआँखोंकेआँसूजबहथेलीपर गरेतोहाथोंमेंलगीरेतकुछगीलीहोगयी ! शष्यसमझदारथावहगुरुकेपासअपनेप्रश्नकाउत्तरजाननेनहींगया , बल्किदुनियावालोंकेपासगयाऔरकहाकी – हमाराजीवनएकसूखी मीकीतरहहै ! अगरइसमेंमाथेपरमेहनतकेपसीनेकीबूंदेंनहीं , आँखोंमेंकरुणाकेआँसूनहीं , हृदयमेंप्यारकीछलकनहींतोबाकीसबकुछहोतेहुएभीयहबेकारहै ! आपभीइसकथाकामर्मसम झयेऔरअपनेबच्चोकोभीसम झए ! यहीअसली शक्षाकेमायनेहैंऔर श क्षत-जीवनकासत्य !

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**THE SIGNIFICANCE OF WATER MANAGEMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL
STABILITY: A CONTEMPORARY PERSPECTIVE**

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ABSTRACT

Globalization and Industrialization have played a vital role in increasing demand for water. Its shortage affects industries, agriculture and human existence. We know that water is the most critical limiting factor for many dimensions of human life such as economic growth, environmental stability, biodiversity conservations, food availability etc. Even today, its substitute is unavailable.

Water is a natural resource which is becoming increasingly scarce and needs to be sustained, globally and locally. Governments/organizations in India and all over the world have realized that sustainable water and wastewater management is a necessary component of functioning communities. We must know how proper we can conserve and manage water for future generations.

Water is a renewable resource and the benefits of water reuse in arid areas include the ability to recycle water for household or agricultural purposes. It is observed that in most western societies, clean and potable water is used each day for activities such as toilet flushing, irrigation, etc. This water is subsequently discharged to the local wastewater treatment facility. If a community faces potable water shortages, many people may question the use of this valued resource in areas that do not necessarily require potable standards.

The objective of this paper is to describe the concepts useful in conserving and managing water. The paradox of water situation is that there is scarcity amidst plenty. We can easily see that there is a lot of water available on the Earth and yet there are millions of people facing acute scarcity.

Keywords: Water management, Environment, Industrialization, Agriculture, Wastewater, Conservation .

1. INTRODUCTION

Water is the most precious natural resource. Probably, it is one of the reasons behind conflicts in the world. It is also one of the deciding factors of a country's economy and its growth. It is undoubtedly true that human existence and behavior get affected through scarcity of water. Hence, we need to regulate and allocate the required quantity and quality of water to stabilize and sustain our future. The excess use of water may raise a situation where a region, state or country cannot afford the cost of sustainable clean water for all its people at all times [Feitelson Eran, Chenoweth Jonathan, 2002]. On the other hand, we can say that water poverty is the relationship between availability and access to water and the socio-economic status of an individual or group of people [Lawrence Peter, Meigh Jermy and Sullivan Caroline, 2002].

2. ECONOMIC GROWTH AND WATER CONSERVATION

2.1 It is observed that water conservation and requires full attention of policy-makers, governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Since economic development is to a large extent dependent on adequate supply of water, the real proportion of people in developing countries served with water supply remains 30-40% and those with effective sanitation is even less [Len Abrams, 1999]. The government has to ensure supply of water as per demand. Feitelson has discussed a different approach for portraying the structural water situation in different countries of

the world. Firstly, water can be supplied in increasing cost. Secondly, water quality must be maintained. Thirdly, water usage cannot be limited to the perspective of the current generation only. Fourthly, in many countries with ample rainfall, by international comparisons, many people do not enjoy access to water for basic health and sanitation needs. Fifthly, water can be used more than once, but increasingly this necessitates that effluents be treated. Thus, for the betterment of socio-economic growth one has to maintain the quantity and quality of water and its proper conservation also.

2.2 With comprehensive technological programme of water conservation, we can reduce water stress to some extent. For this, one has to focus on some important components like resources, access, capacity, use, and environment. Realizing this, the government of India is also strengthening national policies and regulations for proper distribution of water. Mass media and other sources like radio, television, newspapers, magazines, seminars, workshops, posters, etc also encourage awareness and enable participation of local bodies and people in planning, operation and management of water resources for achieving sustainable future of mankind. Hence, conservation and management of water will be significant determinants of future food production, demand, prices, and trade of a state or country.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION & WASTE WATER MANAGEMENT

3.1 Environment pollution consisting of solid, liquid and gaseous wastes may be from domestic or industrial development. It is reported that industries discharge their wastes composed of dissolved solids, blood, urine, etc, into nearby water bodies without any treatment. People use this for different purposes like horticulture, drinking, washing, and other domestic activities. With growing population and development in agriculture, industries are prominent factors leading to the generation of large quantities of contaminated water. This contaminated water has to be treated with a variety of effective technologies based on biological, chemical, photochemical, electrochemical process. The availability, use, development, and management of natural resources like water, oil, and coal are important issues in which countries in the world are trying to resolve through making and remaking their rules, regulations and laws.

The waste water contains mainly organic materials such as blood, residues from the digestive system, manure, urine, etc. So, the suspended solid density is very high and is always red-blown with a high smell and a lot of parasitic moths and germs.

4. WATER MANAGEMENT POLICIES IN INDIA

4.1 Water is one of the most essential natural resources for sustaining life and it is likely to become critically scarce in the coming decades, due to continuous increase in its demands, rapid increase in population and expanding economy of the country. India has one of the fastest growing economies in the world. It also has one of the largest populations in the world. The combination of a rapidly expanding economy in a country with high levels of illiteracy, unemployment, bureaucracy, and corruption, can create, as well as exacerbate, problems that were once not given much thought to. One such problem is the collection and disposal of garbage, or municipal solid waste, compounded by increasing consumption levels. Another serious concern is the inadequate supply of energy and

increasing demand for electricity, amplified by booming middle class. Hence, one of the key questions that arise is the usefulness and applicability of converting waste into different forms of energy.

4.2 There are a number of actors on the Indian waste management stage, some with bigger roles than others, and some that wield an unexpected amount of influence on local policies. Rural India has gained considerable experience in anaerobic digestion and biomass gasification since independence through the use of animal and agricultural waste. However, 'waste-to-energy' as a viable energy source in urban areas is a relatively new concept and is one that has not met with much success. This paper focuses on the urban aspects of 'waste-to-energy.' The following figure shows the key players in solid waste management and waste-to-energy in India.

4.3 According to National Water Policy [National Water Policy, Ministry of Water Resources, New Delhi, 2002] in the planning and operation of systems, water allocation priorities should be broadly as: (i) drinking water, (ii) irrigation, (iii) hydropower, (iv) ecology, (v) agro-industries and non-agricultural Industries, and (vi) navigation. Water conservation implies improving the availability of water through augmentation by means of storage of water in surface reservoirs, tanks, and soil and groundwater zone. It emphasizes the need to modify the space and time availability of water to meet the demands. This concept also highlights the need for judicious use of water. There is a great potential for better conservation and management of water resources in its various uses. On the demand side, a variety of economic, administrative and community-based measures can help conserve water. It is also necessary to control the growth of population since large population is putting massive stress on all natural resources. Traditionally, India has been an agriculture-based economy. Hence, development of irrigation to increase agricultural production for making the country self-sustained has been of crucial importance for the planners.

5. CONCLUSION

Water quality has to be a very important aspect of water policy. The best way to ensure water quality is the prevention of pollution of water bodies and introduction of the "polluter pays principle". In addition, improvements in existing strategies and the innovation of new techniques resting on a strong science and technology base will be needed to eliminate the pollution of surface and ground water resources, to improve water quality and to step up the recycling and re-use of water. Realizing the importance and the pressure of demand on fresh water, it has to be treated as an essential part of the environment for sustaining all life forms.

There is an urgent need for a paradigm shift in the management of water resources. From the present emphasis on the creation and expansion of water resources infrastructure for diverse uses, there is now a need to give greater emphasis to performance improvement of the existing water resource facilities. Therefore, allocation of funds under the water resources sector should be re-prioritized to ensure that the needs for development as well as operation and maintenance of the facilities are met

along with the funds allocated to other activities under the sector. Structures and systems created through massive investments should be maintained in good health. Appropriate annual provisions

should be made for this purpose in the budget. There should be a regular monitoring of the structures and systems and necessary rehabilitation and modernization programs should be undertaken.

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सर्व शिक्षा अभियान का एक सकारात्मक परिणाम: महिला सशक्तिकरण भारत में एक संक्षेप व श्लेषण ।

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सारांश:

महिला 'सशक्तिकरण'

का अर्थ कसी महिलाये योग्यता आजाती है जिसमें वो अपने जीवन से जुड़े सभी निर्णय स्वयं ले सके। भारत में महिलाओं की आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिति में महत्वपूर्ण तरीके से सुधार हुआ है। वो अपने अधिकार के प्रति जागरूक हुई हैं, जिसमें सर्व शिक्षा अभियान का अहम भूमिका है। भारत में वो सभी क्षेत्रों में अपनी कामयाबी के दम पर पहचान कायम की हैं ।

परिचय:

सर्व शिक्षा अभियान का मतलब सभी को शिक्षा प्रदान करना होता है

। देश भर में चलाया गया सर्व शिक्षा अभियान एक सार्थक कदम है। शिक्षा मनुष्य के पूर्ण विकास के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। दूसरे शब्दों में, शिक्षा के बिना मनुष्य का सर्वांगीण विकास संभव नहीं है। (१) शिक्षा के माध्यम से ही मनुष्य ज्ञान की ओर अग्रसर होता है और ज्ञान ही उसकी वैचारिक एवं बौद्धिक क्षमता की वृद्धि करता है। सर्व शिक्षा अभियान का उद्देश्य राष्ट्रीय विकास के लिए जन जन तक शिक्षा को पहुंचाना है। ता. करुणदास की परंपराओं के अंधकार से निकलकर मनुष्य ज्ञान के प्रकाश की ओर उन्मुख हो सके। महात्मा ज्योतिबा फूले और उनकी पत्नी सा. वृत्तीबाई फूले ने महिलाओं की शिक्षा के लिए कई ऐतिहासिक प्रयासों में भारी योगदान दिया। ज्योतिबा फूले ने निम्न जातियों के साथ, जिन्होंने महिलाओं की शिक्षा के लिए पहल की थी। पहले भी स्त्री पुरुषों के समान शिक्षा प्राप्त करती थीं। वह अपनी वद्वता और संस्कृतियों के लिए स. द्व. और यश प्राप्त करती थीं। ले. कन. कुछ समय के साथ-साथ समाज में पुरुषवादी मान. सकता अपनी जड़ें जमाती चली गई और स्त्रियों को दबाया-कुचलने जाने लगा। पछले सालों से भारत के इतिहास में, महिलाओं की तुलना में पुरुषों की उच्च साक्षरता दर से की जाती थी। भारत की उन्नतिके लिए महिलाओं का शिक्षित होना जरूरी है । हमारे देश की आधी जनसंख्या का प्रतिनिधित्व महिलाएं करती हैं । आज भारत में महिलाओं की शिक्षा एक बहुत ही बड़ा चर्चा वषय है । कसी भी देश को एक सत होने के लिए वहां की महिलाओं का शिक्षित होना जरूरी है । (२)

महिला शिक्षा एक बहुत बड़ा मुद्दा है

भारत को आर्थिक रूप से तथा सामाजिक रूप से एक सतबनाने में देश के आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास के पीछे शिक्षित महिला का अमूल्य योगदान हमेशा रहा है

यह तथ्य सत्य है कि कम महिला और पुरुष दोनों मिलकर ही देश को पूर्ण रूप से एक सत कर सकते हैं।

महिला साक्षरता की कमी देश को कमजोर बनाती है इस लए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि कम महिलाओं को उनकी शिक्षा का हक हर हल में दिया जाए और उन्हें किसी भी तरह से पुरुषों से कम न समझा जाए महिलाओं को भी पुरुषों की तरह शिक्षा संबंधी गति व धर्यों में बराबरी का मौका मलाना चाहिए अगर महिलाएं अपनी शिक्षा पूरी नहीं कर पायी तो इस काम तलब है की हमारे देश का विकास भी अधूरा रहेगा | महिलाओं के शिक्षित होने से समाज और देश में विकास तेजी से हो पायेगा | शिक्षित महिला अपने परिवार और बच्चों की जिम्मेदारी को अच्छे से निभा सकती है | उन्हें अच्छे बुरे का ज्ञान दे सकती है | समाज स्त्री और पुरुष दोनों से ही मिलकर बनता है। जब तक दोनों को समान शिक्षा तथा अवसर न दिया गया, तब तक सही अर्थों में विकास नहीं हो सकेगा। दोनों पक्षों की मजबूती ही समाज में वास्तविक मजबूती ला सकती है।

महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण के पांच कारण:

- महिलाओं को उनके अधिकार और उनको निर्धारित करने की स्वतंत्रता।
- घर के अंदर और बाहर अपने स्वयं के जीवन को वनिय मत करने और नियंत्रित करने का महिलाओं का अधिकार।
- अधिक सामाजिक और आर्थिक व्यवस्था बनाने में योगदान करने की महिलाओं की क्षमता।
- समान अवसर और सभी प्रकार के संसाधनों तक पहुंच प्राप्त करने का महिलाओं का अधिकार।
- महिलाओं में आत्म-मूल्य की भावना।

महिला सशक्तिकरण की जरूरत:

महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण का मतलब है कि कम महिलाओं को अपनी जिंदगी का फैसला करने की स्वतंत्रता देना या उनमें ऐसी क्षमताएं पैदा करना ताकि वे समाज में अपना सही स्थान स्थापित कर सकें। भारत एक जटिल देश है। यहाँ सदियों से व भन्न प्रकार की परंपराओं और प्रथाओं का विकास हुआ है। ये रीति-रिवाज और परंपराएं, कुछ अच्छी और कुछ बुरी, हमारे समाज की सामूहिक चेतना का एक हिस्सा बन गई हैं। महिलाओं के खिलाफ अपराध या अत्याचार अभी भी बढ़ रहे हैं। इनसे निपटने के लए समाज में पुरानी सोच वाले लोगों के मन को सामाजिक योजनाओं और संवेदीकरण कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से बदलना होगा। इस लए महिला सशक्तिकरण की सोचन केवल महिलाओं की ताकत और कौशल को उनके दुखदायी स्थिति से ऊपर उठाने पर केंद्रित करती है बल्कि साथ ही यह पुरुषों को महिलाओं के संबंध में शिक्षित करने और महि

लाओंकेप्रतिबराबरीकेसाथसम्मानऔरकर्तव्यकीभावनापैदाकरनेकीआवश्यकतापरजोरदेतीहै।हरधर्महमेंमहिलाओंकेसम्मानऔर शष्टताकेसाथव्यवहारकरना सखाताहै।आजकेआधुनिकमेंसमाजकीसोचइतनी वक सत

होगईहै कमहिलाओंके खलाफशारीरिकऔरमान सकदोनोंप्रकारकीकुरीतियाँऔरप्रथाएँआदर्शबनगई हैं।जैसेसतीप्रथा, दहेजप्रथा, परदाप्रथा, भ्रूणहत्या, पत्नीकोजलाना, यौनहिंसा, कार्यस्थलपरयौनउत्पीड़न, घरेलूहिंसाऔरअन्य व भन्नप्रकारकेभेदभावपूर्णव्यवहार।

ऐसेसभीकार्योंमेंशारीरिकऔरमान सकतत्वशा मलहोतेहैं।अपनीनिजीस्वतंत्रताकेफैसलेलेनेके लयेमहिलाओं कोअ धकारदेनाहीमहिलासशक्तिकरणहै।परिवारऔरसमाजकीरूढ़िकोपीछेछोड़नेकेद्वाराफैसले, अ धकार, वचार, दिमागआदिसभीपहलुओंसेमहिलाओंकोअ धकारदेनाउन्हेंस्वतंत्रबनानेके लयेहै।देश, समाजऔरपरिवारकेउज्जवलभ वष्यके लयेमहिलासशक्तिकरणबेहदजरूरीहै।महिलाओंकोस्वच्छऔरउपयुक्तपर्यावरणकीजरूरतहै।

जिससे कवोहरक्षेत्रमेंअपनाखुदकाफैसलाखुदलेसकेंचाहेवो कसीके लयेभीहो।सशक्तिकरणकीआवश्यकतासदियोंसेमहिलाओंकापुरुषोंद्वारा कएगएशोषणऔरभेदभावसेमुक्तिदिलानेके लएहुई।

महिलाओंकीआवाज़कोहरतरीकेसेदबायाजाताहै।देशकोपूरीतरहसे वक सतबनानेतथा वकासकेलक्ष्यकोपानेके लयेएकजरूरीह थयारकेरूपमेंहैमहिलासशक्तिकरण।भारतमेंमहिलाओंकोदेवीमानउनकीपूजाकरतेहैं।

हमअपनीमां, बेटियों, बहनों, पत्नियोंऔरअन्यमहिलारिश्तेदारोंयादोस्तोंकोभीबहुतमहत्वदेतेहैं।ले कनसाथहीभारतीयअपनेघरोंकेअंदरऔरअपनेघरोंकेबाहरमहिलाओंसे कएबुरेव्यवहारके लएभीप्र सद्धहैं।स्वतंत्रताआंदोलनकेसंघर्षकेलगभगसभीनेताओंकामाननाथा कस्वतंत्रभारतमेंमहिलाओंकोसमानदर्जादियाजाना चाहिएऔरसभीप्रकारकीभेदभावपूर्णप्रथाओंकोरोकाजाना चाहिएऔरऐसाहोनेके लएभारतकेसं वधानमेंऐसेप्रावधानोंकोशा मलकरनासबसेउपयुक्तमानाजाताथा।

जोपुरानीशोषणप्रथाओंऔरपरंपराओंकोदूरकरनेमेंसहायताकरेगाऔरऐसेप्रावधानभीकरेगाजोमहिलाओंकोसामाजिक,

आ र्थकऔरराजनीतिकरूपसेसशक्तबनानेमेंमददकरेंगे।भारतकासं वधानदुनियामेंसबसेअच्छासमानताप्रदान करनेवालेदस्तावेजोंमेंसेएकहै।यह वशेषरूपसे लंगसमानताकोसुर क्षतकरनेकेप्रावधानप्रदानकरताहै।सं वधान के व भन्नलेखसामाजिक,

राजनीतिकऔरआ र्थकरूपसेमहिलाओंकेपुरुषोंकेसमानअ धकारोंकीरक्षाकरतेहैं।महिलाओंकेमानवा धकारोंको सुर क्षतरखनेके लएसं वधानकीप्रस्तावना, मौ लकअ धकार, डीपीएसपीऔरअन्यसंवैधानिकप्रावधानकईतरहके वशेषसुरक्षाउपायप्रदानकरतेहैं।महिलाओंकीआ र्थकऔरसामाजिकस्थितिमेंमहत्वपूर्णतरीकेसेसुधारहुआहै।

महिलासशक्तीकरणके लएसरकारीनीतियांऔरयोजनाएं:

महिलाओंकाजोभीसुधारऔरसशक्तिकरणहुआहैवह वशेषरूपसेउनकेअपनेस्वयंकेप्रयासोंऔरसंघर्षकेकारणहुआहै। हालां कउनकेप्रयासोंमेंउनकीसहायताकरनेके लएसरकारीयोजनाएंभीहैं। वर्ष 2001 मेंभारतसरकारनेमहिलासशक्तिकरणके लएकराष्ट्रीयनीतिकाशुभारंभ किया।

- महिलाओंकेपूर्ण वकासहेतुसकारात्मकआ र्थकऔरसामाजिकनीतियोंकेमाध्यमसेएकपर्यावरणकासृजनकरनेके लएउन्हेंअपनीपूरीक्षमताकापतालगाना।
- सभरीजनैतिक, आ र्थक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिकऔरनागरिकक्षेत्रोंमेंपुरुषोंकेसमानआधारपरमहिलाओंद्वारासभीमानवा धकारऔर मौ लकस्वतंत्रताकेआनंदके लएपर्यावरणकानिर्माणकरना।
- राष्ट्रकेसामाजिकराजनीतिकऔरआ र्थकजीवनमेंमहिलाओंकीभागीदारीऔरनिर्णयलेनेके लए समानपहुंचप्रदानकरना।
- स्वास्थ्यदेखभाल, सभरीस्तरोंपरगुणवत्ताकी शक्षा, करियरऔरव्यावसायिकमार्गदर्शन, रोजगार, समानपारिश्र मक, व्यावसायिकस्वास्थ्यऔरसुरक्षा, सामाजिकसुरक्षाऔरसार्वजनिकजीवनआदिके लएमहिलाओंकोसमानअवसरप्रदानकरना।
- महिलाओंके खलाफसभीप्रकारकेभेदभावकोसमाप्तकरनेकेउद्देश्यसेकानूनीप्रणालीकोसुदृढब नाना।
- स क्रयभागीदारीऔरपुरुषोंऔरमहिलाओंदोनोंकीभागीदारीद्वारासामाजिकव्यवहारऔरसमुदा यप्रथाओंकोबदलना।
- भेदभाव, महिलाओंऔरलड़ कियोंके खलाफहिंसाकेसभीप्रकारकाउन्मूलन।
- स वलसोसाइटी वशेषरूपसेमहिलासंगठनोंकेसाथसाझेदारीकानिर्माणऔरमजबूतकरना।
- महिलाऔरबाल वकासमंत्रालयमहिलाओंकेकल्याण, वकासऔरसशक्तिकरणसेसंबं धतसभीमामलोंके लएनोडलएजेंसीहैं।
- मंत्रालयकी व भन्नयोजनायेंजैसेस्वशक्ति, स्वंय सद्ध, स्टेपऔरस्वावलंबनआदिआ र्थकसशक्तिकरणकरनेमेंसक्षमहैं।

वश्लेषण:

सर्व शक्षाअ भयानकाभारतमेंमहिलासाक्षरतापरहुएपरिवर्तनकाअध्ययनमहिलाओंके लएसदियोंसेएकप्रकारकानकारा त्मकमाहौलबनाहुआहै। जिसमेंमहिलाकाअर्थ

‘कमजोरऔरअबलामान लयागयाहै। कंतुइसेतोड़करजबकुछमहिलाएंअपनीकर्मठशक्तिऔरसाहसकापरिचयदेतीहैंतोय हन सर्फअन्यमहिलाओंके लएवरन्हरमहिला-पुरुषके लएप्रेरणादायीहोताहै।सरकारमहिलाउत्थानके लएनई-

नईयोजनाएं बन रही हैं।

कई एनजीओ भी महिलाओं के अधिकारों के लिए अपनी आवाज बुलंद करने लगे हैं। जिससे और तबना कसी सहारे के हर चुनौती का सामना कर सकने के लिए तैयार हो सकती हैं।

आज की महिलाओं का काम केवल घर-गृहस्थी संभालने तक ही सीमित नहीं है,

वे अपनी उपस्थिति हर क्षेत्र में दर्ज कर रही हैं। बिजनेस हो या पारिवारिक महिलाओं ने साबित कर दिया है, कवेहर वह काम करके दिखा सकती हैं। जो पुरुष समझते हैं कवेहां केवल उनका ही वर्चस्व है, अधिकार है। जैसे ही उन्हें शिक्षा मिली,

उनकी समझ में वृद्धि हुई। खुद को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने की सोच और इच्छा उत्पन्न हुई। शिक्षा मिल जाने से महिलाओं ने अपने पर व श्वास करना सीखा और घर के बाहर की दुनिया को जीत लेने का सपना बुन लिया और कसी हद तक पूरा भी कर लिया।

महिला सशक्तिकरण के प्रयास से समाज में पारिवारिक,

सामाजिक,

आर्थिक स्तर एवं शिक्षा के अलावा हर क्षेत्र में महिलाओं का बराबर सहयोग एवं उनकी भागीदारी होने से विकास के रूप में सबसे बड़ा परिवर्तन आ रहा है। महिलाएं आज रुढ़िवादी परम्पराओं को तोड़कर खुद की संस्था चल रही हैं और गरीब व लाचार महिलाओं, बच्चों को सीधे मदद कर रही हैं महिला सशक्तिकरण के प्रयासों का परिणाम है क आज ग्रामीण महिलाएं भी राजनीति, सामाजिक और आर्थिक क्षेत्र में अपनी अहम भागीदारी निभा रही हैं। एवरेस्ट से लेकर सागर की लहरों के साथ हिलोरे लेकर पुरुषों से कसी भी क्षेत्र में कम न आकने का सदेश दे रही हैं। महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण में सबसे बड़ा परिवर्तन अब महिलाओं का स्वयंसेवक रूप से अपने अधिकारों के लिए स्वयंसेवा में उतरना है। स्थिति अब पहले से उलट है अब महिलाओं के लिए आवाज कुछ जागरूक पुरुषों की तरफ से उठाए जाते थे। आज की महिला एक नई शक्त के रूप में उभर रही है और हमारे भारत की महिलायें और भी सशक्त होती जा रही हैं ये हर क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ रही हैं, चाहे व राजनीति हो या म डया, व ज्ञान, खेल, च कत्सक एवं अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी अपनी अनोखी पहचान बन रही हैं। महिलाएं देश, समाज, परिवार के लिए अहम योगदान दे रही हैं। राजनीति, अन्तरिक्ष, प्रशासनिक, मी डया, न्यायालय इत्यादि क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं की दमदार उपस्थिति समाज में क्रान्तिकारी बदलाव ला रही है। महिला सशक्तिकरण से सबसे बड़ा बदलाव यह होगा क पुरुष प्रधान समाज में महिलाओं की आवाज बुलंद होगी। उनके अधिकारों को ज्यादा तवज्जो दी जाएगी लंग भेद के आधार पर कोई भेद भाव नहीं होगा। महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण के प्रयास से समाज में आज महिलाएं आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक व वैचारिक स्तर पर आत्मनिर्भर हो रही हैं। इससे उनमें स्वनिर्माण व स्वनिर्णय की क्षमता बलवती हो रही है।

निष्कर्ष एवं सुझाव:

पछले कुछ सालों में देश में महिलाओं की स्थिति में अचानक ही काफी बदलाव आया है,

महिला सशक्तिकरण पर खास जोर दिया गया है, भारतीय समाज में सच में महिला सशक्तिकरण लाने के लिये महिलाओं के खलाफ बुरी प्रथाओं के मुख्य कारणों को समझना और उन्हें हटाना होगा जो क समाज की पतृसत्तात्मक और पुरुष प्रभाव युक्त व्यवस्था है। जरूरत है क हम महिलाओं के खलाफ पुरानी सोच को बदले और संवैधानिक और कानूनी प्रावधानों में भी बदलाव लाये।

संदर्भ सूची:

१.

आरणस वजेन्द्रशर्मानेकहा

शक्षाकेबिनामनुष्यकासर्वांगीण विकाससंभवनहींहै। <https://www.patrika.com/dausa-news/all-round-development-of-humans-possible-through-education-2561086/>

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अतिरिक्तमुख्यन्यायिकमजिस्ट्रेटशा लनीगोयलनेकहा क *कसीभीदेशको वक सतहोनेके लएवहांकीमहिलाओंका श क्ष तहोनाजरूरीहै*। <https://www.bhaskar.com/rajasthan/gangapur/news/rajasthan-news-women-need-to-be-educated-for-the-development-of-the-country-shalini-goyal-025606-4071355.html>

gekjs l e; ea dfork

Mkñ Ñ".k dpekj
l gk; d i kQ j
'kghj m/ke fl g jkt dh; egkfo | ky;
eVd ektjh] blñh] djuky

x.kra= dh Lo.kz t; rh ij jk"V" ds uke vius l ns k ea Hkkjr ds jk"V" fr dh vkjn ukjk; .ku us yxHkx prkouh Hkjs 'kñka ea dgk dh rst jñrkj ds vxxs vf/kdkj ghñ Hkkjr okys in; kf=; ka ds fy, l g f{kr jkLrk ugha cusxk rks mudk /k\$ Z Øk\$ kudj HkMed mBsx A

&fglññrku VkbEI] 26 tñ 2000

; g , d , d k ; k gs tc reke njg dh ykdfiz l kññfrd xfrfof/k; ka inth vksj 'kfr ds dñka ds , dkf/kdkjokñh opLo ds fy, jkLrk l kQ djus ea yxh gbl gs A l kjs tul pkj ek; e , d , d h 0; oLFkk cukus ds dke ea yxs gq gs tks geal kolkked yxrs gk fti dk bdgjk vfkz gk tks l Eiñz vksj [k\$kgky inth gksh gks

& , Mkukz

chrs nks n'kdka l s ge , d Xykcy l e; ea jg jgs gs A bl l e; ea vk/kfud nkj dh cgr l kjh igpkus iñNs Nm/ jgh gs A jk"Vbkn , d chrk gvk iR; ; gkrk yx jgk gs A vksj kfxd Økfr dks vinLFk dj l puk Økfr pyh vk; h gs A dñnokñ dh txg LFkkfudrk us ysyh gs A el; oxz dh txg miHkDrk oxz pyk vk; k gs A gk'k, vc T; knk eñkj gs vksj vkl kuh l s igpkus tk jgs gs A ; g l e; ts s , d u; k vkneh cuk jgk gs , d u; k l ekt x<+jgk gs A ; g u; k l e;] u; h vflerkvk u; h jktuhfr] u; h cñrkvk vksj u; s iñrj k\$ka dk l e; gs A

&fi z n'kz

; fn ge fi Nys nks rhu n'kdka ds l e; dk MkñV rñkj djs rks ge i k; xs fd Hkñe.Myhdj.k dh c; kj fcuk jkd Vkd iñh nñu; k ea py jgh gs A Hkñe.Myhdj.k dh pdkpk\$ bruñ T; knk gs fd bl ds iñkdkj vksj l eFkzka dks bl ds uñps l j s Hk; kud valjk dk Hkku ugha gs ; k fQj bl l s : c: ugha gkuk pkgrs A bl valks ea tks Nfo; ka vksj vkokta Åcj dj vk jgh gs os gekjs l e; vksj Hkñe.Myhdj.k dk ; FkkFkZ iLrñ dj jgh gs A el yu dh i; k\$oj.k l adV] fodkl 'khy ns kka dh jktuhfr ij gkoh gksh vñrj k\$Vñ; l kññkka ds uekbnka dh jk;] Hkñe vf/kxg.k vksj foLFkfi r yxs] ukxfj dka dk miHkDrk ea cnyuk rFkk vkHkkl h l qk ds l kFk c<rk gvk of'od cñk A l kekt drk dk ãkl vksj vius vkl & ikl l s c[k\$ curk gvk l ekt] l ãfBr vij k\$, oa xu dYp] Kku dk l puk ea rñhy gkuk] inth vksj foÙk dh ppyrk] l kññfrd vkØe.k vksj inñk.k] l g; kx dh ctk; iñrLi/kkz l s curh gbl nñu; k vksj , d nñjs dks /kDdk ekj dj vxxs c<rs gq yxs] fti dh f'kuk[kr eñDrk\$ us l Ukj ds n'kd ea dj yñ Fkh &ñk; kud] gk;] valk nkj] ftñk Nkfr; ka ij vksj pgjka ij dne j [kdj pys gs iñ A

21oha lñh dh jpuk'hryk dk l kcdk vius l e; ds ; FkkFkZ vksj ml l s mRiUu fol ãfr vksj foMEcukvka l s gs A Mkñ vt; frokjh fy[krs gs & ßgekjk nkj Kku vksj rdz dk gh ugha l puk vksj l pkj ds vk'p; Itud foLrkj dh Hkñe ij

[kMk gs A jktuhfrd] vkfFkd vls I kLñfrd I ketT; okn ds cjkcj I puk I ketT; okn us Hkh vkl u tek fy; k gs A fi NMi u tMrk dk vl/kdkj , d rjQ I xfr vls I fØ; rk dh pdkpkk nil jh rjQ&, d h tknpz i fjfLFkr gs fd nkuka i j utj j [kuk ef dy gs vls bl ds fcuk dkbz jpkdkj I edkyhu ; FkkFkZ dk i fruf/kRo ugha dj I drk gs Ap^{xxxvii} ; g ds k I e; gs fd tkudkfj; ka vls I pukvka dk rks taxy gekjs pkjka rjQ QsY jgk gs yfdu orëku dh I eL; kvka dks f'kuk[r djus dh I e> gekjs ikl ugha gs A vf/kdkk yxka ds fy, orëku , d I puk gs A bfrgkl vls fopkj

ds var ds I kFk vrhr dk Hkh var gks ppk gs A vc gj phT dh 'kq vkr thjks I s dh tk I dri gs A yfdu , d I tx dykdj ?kVukvls oLrqvka ds fy, orëku dks ugha cfYd ml dh i fØ; kvka dks i dMrk gs vl n tñh , d Lefr I Ei lu vls fufkhd cf) thoh gA mlga ekye gs fd bl 0; oLFk dh i "Bhñe Lrj ds n'kd ea r; gks ppk Fkh &

^dñ gkuk Fk I rj ds n'kd ea tks ugha gvk @ vLl h ds n'kd ea pyus yxh mYVh I h/kh gok, a @ vls ucs ds n'kd ea tks ugha gkuk Fk gks gh x; k @ bl rjg , d I nh ds [kRe gkus I s igys gh : [kl r gks pyh @ , d ijh I nh vc ; g I c v/; ; u dh oLrq gs A*

vc ; g Li "V gks ppk gs geus Hñe.Myh dj.k dh i fØ; k dks viuh vko' ; drkva ds vuq i ugha viuk; k cfYd fodfl r n'skka dh ekax ds vuq i viuh jktuhfr vls vFØ; oLFk ea i fjonu fd; ; ftlga ckn ea I fkkjka dk uke fn; k x; k A geus bl i fØ; k dks >Vi V Lohdkj dj fy; k A ; rks fonsk I s vkbz gpz gj fl) kar vls oLrq ds i fr gekjk vkd"Zk n'skrs gh curk gs D; kfd geus vktkñh ds ckn geus jk"V" ds i pfuëk.k dk dk; Z ijk ugha fd; k A

gekjs ; gka dñy jktuhfrd i fjonu gvk 0; oLFk T; ka dh R; ka cnLrj tkjh jgh A efDrckk fy [krs gs & fdl h Hkh n'sk dk vls kxhdj.k e' khuka dks cukus okyh e' khuka I s 'kq gkrk gs A fdlq bl vls u Hkkjrh; I jdkj gh dke dj jgh gs u dkbz i Hko'kkyh i kVhZ gh vkokt yxk jgh gA ftl I ketT; okñh i rth I s gekjs m lxi fr I Eca) gks jgs gs os I ketT; okñh gea cfu; knh dkj [kkus [kkyus ugha nrs A bl i dkj Hkkj rh dh vls fuos'kd fLFkr dks cuk, j [krs gs A tc rd gekjs fonskh i rth dk jk"Vh; dj.k ugha gkrk vls cfu; knh dkj [kkus ugha [kayr] rc rd ; g dguk fd ge n'sk dh i pjjpuk dj jgs gs feYdy vl r gs A dguk u gksx fd Hkkjrh; vkfFkd fLFkr I Pph vkfFkd Lok/khurk vls I ketT; okn I s efDr gea rkh iklr gks I dri gs tc ge Hkkjrh; cktkj dk fonskh 'kksk.k cn dj nAp^{xxxvii} ; fn dfo dk I jdkj vius I e; dh jktuhfr vls fo'ockk I s tMk gvk gs rks og mu i fØ; kvka dh i Mrk djrk gs tks fodfl r n'sk fodkl 'khy n'skka dh vFØ; oLFk vka ij Fkks rs gA rFk I e>ks-ka vls 'kri I s mudh ?kjkcñh djrs gs A bl ds QyLo: i gekjk vius Hñeksy vls I kñ; Z pruk dk fuekZk djus okyh i ñfr I s gekjk I cdk [kf.Mr gks tkrk gs A , dkar JhokLro vius I e; dh jktuhfr dks i gpkurs gs &

fl QZ , d gLrk{kj fd; k tkrk gs @ vls uhyh i M+ tkrh gs /kj rh dh ng @ c- tkrk gs pkn @ I l[k tkrh gs ufn; ka @ vn' ; gks tkrk gs gjs Hks [kr @ fl QZ , d gLrk{kj fd; k tkrk gs vls , d ck?k dh , d ngkM+ I pkbz nrh gs @ m M+ tkrk gs I kjs I xq i ñh @ , d gLrk{kj fd; k tkrk gs vls fNu tkrh gs gekjh vka ka @ dV tkrk gs @ fl QZ , d gLrk{kj fd; k tkrk gs @ vls [kks nrs gs viuk n'sk A

i jh nfu; k ea Hñe.Myh dj.k dh i fØ; k viukus ds ckn jk"V" jkT; dh 'kfdR; ka dh 'kfdR; ka ea rcñhyh gpz gs A vc ml dk dk; Z dy; k.kdkjh uhr; ka dks vxks c-kuk ugha cfYd cktkj ds fy, tehu rS kj djrk gs A og vius gh fuokfl ; ka dks ty taxy vls tehu I s cn[ky dj jgk gs A bfrgkl ea ; g Øjrk ubz gs &

^; g euf; rk vls I Ükk ds mlekñ dh yMkz @ , d vka k dh fgQkr ea @ QkM+ ugha nh tkrh nil jh vka k @ , d gkFk dh fpark ea @ rkm+ ugha fn; k tkrk nil jk gkFk---- n'skks dh n'sk , d fgLl k dpyrk gs nil jh fgLl s dks @ tS s I ketT; okn us dpyk mi fuos'kka dks A*

vkt vlñrjkZVh; I fLFkka dh enn I s cgjk"Vh; dEi fu; ka cks) d vls i V/ fu; eka dh vkM+ ea gekjh tyok; q ea i ñk gkus okyh ouLifr vls Ql yka ij viuk gd trk jgh gs A vc dkbz n'sk I h/ks rks ij n'sk ij jktuhfrd vkØe.k ugha djrk cfYd [ky ds fu; e bl i dkj cuk, gq gs fd detkj n'sk vius vki gh vkRel ei Zk dj nrs gs A I at; dñu Hko"; n'ZVh dfo gs gekjk Hko"; gekjh ef/Bh I s fudyrk tk jgk gs vls ge I kLñfrd xgykeh dh rjQ c<+jgs gs A os viuh dfork ^ckl i rh pkoy* ea prkouh nrs gq dgrs gs &

^os Qkd ys tk, xs @ I cl s ehBk xkus okys fpm+ ka os mBk ys tk, xs @ xgykch vka kka okyh eNfy; ka

fQj , d fnu l kfc r djuk i Mxk @ vi us gkFk dks vi uk gkFk @vi uh vka[k dks vi uh vka[k @ rc
ds k yxsk rfga @ rfgkjs gkFk i jk ?kMh dh l pZ ka ea rCnh y gkaus yxs gSA*
fodkl ds i{k/kjka l s iNuk pkfg, fd D; k fodkl dpy vKFkZd vo/kkj.kk gS ; k ml dk ijEijk l lNfr vKj
bfrgkl l s xgjk l kZk gSA ; fn fodkl dks Ajj l s vkjksir fd; k tk, rks ml ea euq; rk dh xqt kbl cgr de cpsxh A
bl idkj dk fodkl vius vkl & ikl ds ifr cxxkui u l shk djrk gSA dfo _rgkt dh iHmk gS &
Hkkjr ea tle yusdk @ ea Hkh dkbZeryc ikuk pkgrk Fkk @ vc og Hkkjr Hkh ugha jgk @ ftl ea eas
tle fy; k A*
fodkl dk ; g ekMy vefjdk l s pydj vk; k gSA vefjdk ds jk"Vfr tktZ dK us nfu; k dks prkouh nrs gq
dkg Fkk fd tks vefjdk ds l kFk ugha os vkradoknh ds l kFk gS vKj nfu; k ea vefjdk ds fgr l oki fj gSA bl l e; fo".kq
ukxj dh dfork vefjdhdj.k dks cgr /; ku l s i < k tkuk pkfg, & ea vefjd dh utj l s l kjh nfu; k dks ns[krk gq @ ; gka
rd dh [knp vius eYd dks Hkh @ ep s vefjd dh fgr] vl rj kZVh; fgr yxrs gS @ ep s os l c n; uh; l e; l s fi NM s gq
@ x, chrs yxrs gS @ tks vefjdk ds l kFk ugha gS @ vKj Xykcykbt's ku dk foj kZk djs gS A*
; g gekjs l e; dk l dV gS vKj dfo l s vi s k k gS fd bl l dV dk jktuhfrd vKj l k l Nfrd fo' ysk.k djs A
ml dh jpuk/kfZrk nfu; k dh u; h i pnhf; ka dks mckjs A fgl nh dh l i f l) vkykd vt; frokjh fy[krs gS & BHKjrh;
thou ea bl l dV dk , d : i gS jktuhfrd vKj l k l Nfrd Lrj ij vejhdh opLo dh l e; k A nfu; k dh yM l s
vejhdh tks /ku , d = djrk gS vFkZ kL = 1/4 ml /ku l s fodfl r ifof/k vfoKku dks Hkh jktuhfrd vl = ds : i ea bl nek y
djrk gS A l puk vKj l pkj dh orZku xfrfof/k v l l NfrZ bl jktuhfrd dks xka cukus ea l gk; rk djrh gS A
vFkZ kL = & jktuhfrd & foKku & l l Nfr ds bl ij Lij fuHkz l xFB r mi Hkx l s nfu; k ea u; h i pnhxh i shk gbl gS Ap^{xxxvii}
cktkj i nfh vKj VDUkyk l l s cuh bl nfu; k ea vkt dk dfo u; s rjg ds vuHkoka l s xqtj jgk gS tks ; q dks
ohfM; ks xE dh rjg ns[krk gS A og ceo"kd foeku dh Hk; kogrk dh ctk; ml ds l Vhd fu'kkuka ij ckrphr
djus ea e'kxny gS A og ph[k] i pdkj] gR; k dh [ckjka ds chp l l oknq Hkktu dks vkun ys jgk gkrk gS A ; g gekjs l e; dh
= kl nh gS
tgka ?kVukvka dk eay vFkZ [kks x; k gS vKj dpy n"; ka ea rCnh y gks xbz gS ftl dk vf/kd l s vf/kd iz kx
Od cpl vKj OgVI s ij vi ykM djuk gS A gekjs ; x ds ; FkFkZkZk ij fVli.kh djs gq i f l) fopkj d T; ka cknhyk us
fy[kk gS & 11 fl rEcj dks U; m kdZ ea oYMZ VM l wj ij vVsd gqvk A nfu; k Hkj ea bu fxjrh gbl bekj rka dks ckj & ckj
ns[kk x; k] ; g muds fy, gkyhoM fQYe ds n"; dh rjg Fkk A , d ukVdh; rk cp xbz gS vKj eay vFkZ dgha [kks x; k gS
A*
fot; dekj viuh i l rd ^dfork ds i rs fBaku\$ ea bVkyk ds Youka ds ek/; e l s 21oha l nh ds l e; dh oLrq/ka
ds i kp y{k.k crk, gS fd phrs igys l s T; knk Rofjr n"; eku] gYdh QYdh l i fuf'pr vKj , d vk; keh gS A bl l e;
dfo deZ vKj Hkh ef' dy gks x; k gS A vkpk; l 'kpy us dgk Fkk fd 'l H; rk dk fodkl T; ka T; ka gkrk tk; xk] dfo deZ
mruk gh dfBu gkrk tk; xk A* yfdu bu dfBukb; ka ds chp gh u; h dkO; l EHkkouk, a i shk gksk vKj u; h dkO; oLrq, oa
'kfy; ka dk fueZk k gksk A jkt's k tks kh dh dfork ^tc rd ea , d vihy fy[krk gq dh , d ckuxh ns[k, &
tc rd ea , d vihy fy[krk gq
vx x pph gkrh gS l kjs 'kgj ea
fgTts Bh d djrk gq
d q; i dk , yku djrh ?kous yxrh gS xkMh
vihy Nius tkh gS tc rd i d ea
nplkus ty pph gkrh gS
ekjs tk pph gkrh gS ykx
Ni dj tc vkrh gS vihy
vihy dh t: jr [kRe gks pph gkrh gS A
; g , d k , frgkl d l e; gS tgka orZku iy iy cny jgk gS vKj rkdr dh l l Nfr us phrka dks , dk; keh vKj
Rofjr cuk fn; k gS A ; jpuk l e; dh pukf; ka gS A T; ka iky l k = l us jpukdj dh pukf; ka dk ftØ djs gq 'i i Z
vKd jkbFVx ea fy[kk Fkk & 'gj jpf; rk dks bl fLFkr dk l keuk djuk i Mrk gS tc ?kuh jkr ds tcMka l s ml s vius
thou dks [knp fudkyuk i Mrk gS A dgka l s i dV gkrh vpkud phrka @ gj l e; ds l ekulrj pyrk gS dkbZ vKj l e;
@ ; k ekst n"; ka l s T; knk rkdroj vopru ds vLi"V /kCs @ ojuk d s @ ejh ij NkbZ dks < ka yrh fd l h vKj dh
ij NkbZ A

I u-1990 ds ckn dh fglh dh fork ij fopkj djsrftnlz JhokLro fy[krs gsf d Bbl h vof/k* ea mnkjhdj.k vks cktkjokn us Hkkjr ea viuk ipkj id kj fd; k gSA ; g ckcjh efltn ds /od vlg e. My deh'ku ds yxw gkaus dk Hkh dky[kM gSA i nhokn bl dky[k.M ea vius vc rd ds l cl s Øjre : i ea nfu; k ds l e{k mi fLFkr gSA l Kei nkf; drk vks i nhokn & bl dky[k.M ea nkuva vfojke eul; fojkskh xrfrof/k; ka ea l yXu gAp^{xxxvii}

ijh nfu; k ea /keZ vks i nh ds u; s fjlrs cu jgs g; ; g 0; oLFk ykxka dh jkstejz l eL; kvka dk l ek/kku ugha i kbZ g; og ykxka ds x l s dks /keZ dk dop iguk jgh gSA reke rjg dh ccjrk, a vks Øjrk, a /kkfdrk dh vkM+ea l Ei lu dh tkrh gSA ftyr dh jkVh ea dfo euekgu fl g dk cks) d : i mHkjr g; tks vius l edkyhu dfo; ka ea mlg fo' k'V cukrk gSA /kkfdr 'kDr; ka fdl gn rd gekjh jktuhr dks i Hkfor dj jgh g; ; g vc fdl h l s Nq k ugha A vzk /kkfdr 'kDr; ka l s i fjr HkM+ l oSkfud vks /kefuj i s k eM; ka dh /kTt; ka l jvke mMkrh gSA njvl y fdl h Hkh ns k ea Qkfl Te dh 'kq okr ykxka dh l gefr l s gkrh gSA

'fdruk egku- l k l Nfrd n'; gsf d @ gR; kdkM l Ei lu djs ds ckn gR; kjk @ HkM+Hkjs ?kv ij vkrk gS vks l l Nfr ea /kkjokfgd Lrks= ckyrk gvk@ : dh gpZ ; epk ds jkl k; fud tgj ea l ks eu nrv fxjkrk gSA

vius dfBu l e; dh i Mrky cgr t: jh gSA vk, vkjn pruoKflr dh dfork, a vius J) koku l e; dh l eh{k gS &

I Mel ij eus @ cncnkj [kyh vke gok ea

yach l ka Hkh vks ns[kk @

/keZ Fkka vks dkun dh fdrcka dh i ks kda igus @

vPNkbZ ds igjnkjka dk tyul py jgk gS @

; s dfork, a vke tu dks l pr dnr gsf d l e>nkj vks i Hkko'kkyh 0; fDr cuus ds fy, oSkfud pruk dh ugha cfYd /keZ Fkka ds ek; koh fopkjka dh t: jr gSA Li "V gsf d ; fn ge vius ns k dky dh l eh{k ugha dja} rks vkus okyh i hfM+ ka dk Hkfo"; vzk /kkfdrk ds l k; s ea dsn gk tk; xk A

vkt dk eul; jktuhr vks cktkj ds p00; g ea Od pprk g; og ckj fudyus ds fy, NVi Vk jgk gSA

cktj eul; ds thou ea l fu; kstr <x l s ?k i B dj jgk gSA

eflr ; k Yh ea feyus okyh oLrq a ds vkd"l k l s ge xst: jh phitka dks bDdVBk djs pys tk jgs gSA bl n"V l sjktsk tkskh dh dfork vfrfjDr phitka dh ek; k' l jguk; gS &

cktj ea yus tkr g t: jr dh dkbZ phit @ rks l Fk nh tkrh gS, d vks phit eflr @ ml phit dh dkbZ t: jr ugha ep s @ ij yus l s bl dky ugha dj ikrk ml s @ vks cl ml h iy ea idM+fy; k tkrk gA ml vfrfjDr ds fy, t: jr dh phitka ds chip @ FkM+ txg cukrk gA rks t: jh phitka dh txg FkM+ fl dM+ tkrh gS @ vfrfjDr gekjs eu dh detkj dks igpkurk gS @ ykyp /khj & /khj i ka il kjrk gS @ , d vfrfjDr ml js vfrfjDr dks ckyrk gS @ vks ml jk vfrfjDr ml js vfrfjDr ds fy, @ txg cukrk gS @ , d fnu l kjh txg @ vfrfjDr ka l s Hk tkrh gSA

, dkr JhokLro viuh i l rd c<b] dfgkj vks dfo ea fxjh'k feJ dh i l rd ds , d vak dk ftØ cktkjokn dks eks/ks dks l e>us djsr gS & Bftl ea i rkyh ml U; kl dkj tqt l kjekx ds ml U; kl 'n dr* dh ppkZ dh gS tks orku HkeMyhNfr vFk; oLFk ij vk/kfjr gSA bl ea , d dfgkj ds l ?k"l dh dgkuh gS tks 'kfi x l j ea vius ?kM+cpus vkrk gSA l j orku HkeMyhNfr vFk; oLFk dk i nh gSA l j ds vxHkx ea , d fo'kkyd; i klVj yxk gS tks HkeMyhNfr vks cktkjokn ds eks/ks ; k n'ku dks i l r dnr dkr gS & ge vki dks gj og phit cpks ftl dh vki dks vko'; drk gsfdrq ge pkgrs gsf d vki dks mlg phitka dh vko'; drk gk ftlga ge cpuk pkgrs gS Ap^{xxxvii}

dfo eul; dh dYiuk 'kDr ds eglo dks tkrk gSA ; g 0; oLFk tkrh gsf d ; fn eul; dh dYiuk 'kDr jgh rks og , d u , d fnu bl fujdtk vks tkuyok r= ds f[kykQ cxkor dj nxh A bl fy, i nhokn us eul; dh l kpus l e>us dh 'kDr vHk i nh i gkj fd; k gSA gekj Hkfo"; fdl i ndkj dh 'kDy vfr; kj dj jgk gS bl ds fy, v'kkd dckj i k. Ms dh bu i fDr; ka dks ns[kk tkuk pkf, &

cjs gks os fnu @vxj jguk i Mxk l fo/kvka ds taxy ea fui V vdsyk A nkrka dh 'kDys gks xbZ gS foYdy xgvka l h @ cgr cjs gks os fnu @ tc jkr dh 'kDy gks foYdy ng l h @ vks mEhn dh pdcpl tS h @ fo'okl gks fdl h cgj k'Vh; dEi uh dk fokki u @ [kjh ?kj dk dkbZ u; k l keku @ vks l e>ks etojh ugha cu tk, xs vknr @ yfdu l cl s cjs gks os fnu @ tc vkus yxks bu fnuka ds l i uA

fdruk gh cjk l e; D; ka uk gks yfdu dfork, a gkj ugha ekurh a l i uk Hkfo"; dk okgd gs A ; fn Lolu ea okLrfodrkh dh Nk; k vksj : i gs rks ml ds QyHhHk gkus dh l EHkhouk c<+ tkrh gs A i Nfr dh jpuke eul; gs vksj eul; dh jpuke dfork A fuezyk xxl dh dfork i Nfr dh vtj vej 'kDr l s 'kDr vksj ij .kk i klr dnrh gs vksj l Ecy Hkh A dfork fy[kuk eul; rk dks cpkus dk iz kl gs&

dfo fy[kxk dfork ml l nh ea Hkh @ tc uhe dks vki uhe ugha dg i k, xs A ; g ugha fd dkbz eukgh gkxh A njvl y vki [kq Hky pps gkxs A ml dk uke @---xj t: jh gks pdk gkxh rc @ l j t Hkh vki ds fy, @ gkykd og jst fudyxk @ ?kM+ ka dks pdk nrk gvk @ --- eNyh] gfj .k] dkk dks pdrks okyk @ [kft gkxs cPka dh dgfu; ka l s @ njokts Hkhj Hkj de ykgs ds @ l pks ugha nLrd gok dh Hkh @ dfo fy[kxk dfork ml l nh ea Hkh @ fy[kxk vksj j [krk tk, xk @ i RFkj ka ds chip @ [kysxh , d fnu os gh @ i RFkj ka ds chip A*

tc thou ea l c dN vl Qy gks tkrh gs rks dfork gh dN dj l drh gs vfer eukst dfork dh 'kDr vksj vko'; drk ij i zdk'k Mkyrs gq fy[krs gs & Bdfork gok gs vksj i kuh Hkh A dfork vdkk'k gs vksj /kjr Hkh A dfork B&H Nk gs fti ds uhrs gj dkbz cBuk pkgrk gs A dfork ued gs A fcuk ued ds thou thuk gh eul dy gs A dfork gekjs vki & ikl bl rjg l jgrh gs fd fcuk ml ds ge fcYdy vdsys gs A thou ea dfork vyx vyx Hkfedkvka ea jgrh gs A dfork fdl h ds fy, eukjat u dh pht gs rks fdl h ds fy, gffk; kj A fn[kus ea dfork gea pi gh utj vkrh gs ij dfork ckyrh cgr T; knk gs c'krz gea ml s l puk vkuk pkfg, A l kjs gffk; kj tc Qy gks tkrh gs rks dfork gh gekjs dke vkrh gAp^{xxxvii}

vkt fy[kh tk jgh dfork ds fufgrkFZ D; k gks l drs g& bl ij i zdk'k Mkyrs gq fot; dckj fy[krs gs BopLo dh ; g nfu; k pkgrh gs fd phtka ds dpy , d gh vfkz gka A l kjh phtka eukfyffkd gks tk; s A vksj tc Hkh nfgkjh ckr dk dkbz vfkz muds fn, gq ; k i nfu fu/kkfr vfkz l s vyx gkxh nfga [kre dj fn; k tk; xk A cktkj l kjh phtka ds vfkz fu/kkfr

dj jgk gs tks phtka ij i kbl Vx* dh rjg yVds gq gs A tirs [kjh nus dk vfkz i koka dh fgQktr ugha Qs ku dh fdl h ydnd nfu; k ea i zdk'k djuk gs A dkj dk vfkz ; k=k dh l pkrk ea ugha ml ds fdl h u; s ekMy ea cl gvk gs A vksj ; g ekMy l ekt ea vki dh gfi ; r l s tMk gvk gs A ?kj ea , d cf<+ k i fVx ; k vkV&ihl vki ds dyk i e dk ugha vki ds vfkz tkr; dks n'kkzrk gs A tirs dkj vksj i fVx dh rjg dfork de ds fufgrkFZ Hkh cktkj r; djus yxk gs A rks D; k vkt dfork fy[kus dk vfkz ml s , d deksMVh cudj ml dh , DI pat oY; w i klr djuk gs

l Qyrk vksj opLo vki dh jpuke/kherk ds vflre eul;] tcf d , d dfork l nk l s bu vfkz ea vius vlrfuogr eul; dks l atkrh jgh gs fd ml dk ?kfrv gkuk Lo; a ea , d i j Ldkj gs Ap^{xxxvii}

l nHkz %

- xxxvii- vt; frokjh] vk/kfuodrkh ij i p fopkj] Hkkrh; KkuihB] u; h fnYyh] i n 127
- xxxvii- vkun i zdk'k] l edkyhu dfork % i z u vksj ftKkl k, j ykd fe= i zdk'ku] o"lz 2011] i n 11
- xxxvii- vt; frokjh] mUkj vk/kfuodrkh dyhuokn vksj l edkyhu dfork] u; h fdrkc i zdk'ku] fnYyh] i n 284
- xxxvii- ftrlnz JhokLro] fopkj/kkj] u, foe'kz vksj l edkyhu dfork] fdrkc?kj i zdk'ku] u; h fnYyh] i n 11
- xxxvii- , dkr JhokLro] c<b] dfgkj vksj dfo fdrkc?kj i zdk'ku] u; h fnYyh] i n 268
- xxxvii- vfer eukst] l n jri Fk kdfBu l e; ea dfork] t q fni&2015] i n 6
- xxxvii- fot; dckj] dfork ds i n fBdku ok.kh i zdk'ku] u; h fnYyh] i n 26

NEEDS COORDINATION FOR ORGANISATION SUCCESS: A STUDY ON HRM

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Abstract

An important implication of the research presented in this thesis is the distinction between 'line department' and 'cross-project coordination'. As pointed out in Chapter 1, definitions of project-based organisations usually imply that functional coordination is downplayed, weakened, or even abolished (e.g.Hobday, 2000). However, from an HRM perspective, it may actually be the other way around; the coordination across projects is strengthened regarding HRM responsibilities. It is true that the traditional form of line departments as the base for core activities is downplayed in a PBO, but the coordination across projects still seems to be critical. Hence, projectification can be

interpreted as a redistribution of responsibilities, where core processes and activities are increasingly performed through cross-functional coordination, while HRM processes and activities are increasingly performed through 'Cross-project coordination'.

Keywords: Efficiency, Coordination, Cooperation, Project Creating, Success making, Finance Creation, Preserving Company Name

Introduction

This implies that the players responsible for the cross-project coordination of HRM will hold a critical role in the HR organisation of the PBO. The challenges observed, as well as the analysis of the HR oriented management role at PE&A, indicate that the function of this role contributes to meeting some of the challenges of integrating the requirements of the project-oriented individuals and the requirements of the PBO. Research on the function and management of PBOs has very much been focused on the cross-functional part of the PBOs; how to achieve successful project teams, integrating knowledge across functional borders, etc. Researchers have also paid attention to some aspects of cross-project coordination, even if this term is not used (e.g. Lindkvist, 2004). However, only limited efforts have been directed to the crossproject coordination of HRM. Similarly, research have paid extensive attention to the development of project management competencies, the role and function of project managers, etc., while the research reported here indicates that the role and function of the player responsible for cross-project coordination of HRM needs to be further addressed.

For example, the research reported on here indicates that the crossproject coordination can have different levels of HR orientation, depending on the requirements of the firm operations. This naturally also affects the HR orientation of the management role. I suggest that the management role responsible for cross-project coordination will either balance HR and task orientation, or have a purely HR-oriented role.

The terminology for the management roles in a PBO might also need to be readdressed, since the existing terminology is based on traditional organisational forms and do not always apply in a project-based context. For example, based on the case studies, I suggest that the HR-oriented role responsible for cross-project coordination is more about being an 'agent' for the project workers than being a 'manager'. An analogy could be that of an artist agent, supporting, promoting, finding gigs, but also helping the artist to choose the "right" gigs and to decide when it is time to take some time off to write new material or go into the studio.

Suggestions for the structure of HR departments in PBOs

The studies presented in this thesis suggest that the redistribution of responsibilities in the HR organisation also implies changes in the role of the HR department and its relation to the rest of the HR organisation. The relation between the structure of the HR department, the role of HR

specialists, and the interaction between the HR department and the HR-oriented management role in PBOs is an area that needs to be further investigated. However, based on the observations and patterns so far in this research, I suggest that the increased HR orientation of the cross-project coordination should promote an HR-based logic for HR specialists in their relation to the 'human resource agents'. In that type of organisation, the human resource agents have no responsibility for core activities and technology but focus on HRM only, which implies that the HR specialists' direct involvement in operative HRM is minimal. This should call for an 'HR-centre of expertise' type of HR-departmental structure.

On the other hand, there are strong reasons for many high-technology PBOs to have cross-project coordination that is not only HR oriented, but that also coordinate technology development. Moreover, the character of the project participation in many high-technology PBOs tends to be 'Fragmented', which implies that the cross-project coordination make up the physical home base for the project-workers. In these cases, the resemblance with line departments is greater and the line manager role needs to balance HR and task orientation. I suggest that this context calls for a higher involvement of HR specialists in operative HRM on each line department, which would imply a 'Task-based logic for HR specialists' and a Functional HR-departmental structure.

Concluding remarks and suggestions for future research

In this thesis, I have explored the area of HRM in project-based organisations and I have been able to develop some initial constructs. I have not been able to follow all the interesting trails that have revealed themselves during the research process. On the one hand, that implies that probably there are some important discussions missing. On the other hand it leaves many openings for future research. In the following paragraphs, I will point to some interesting avenues.

Firstly, there is a continuous need for studies that not only focus the project dimension of PBOs, but that increases the understanding of the various critical aspects of cross project coordination. I argue that the cross project-coordination of HRM is particularly critical, especially for the relation to the increasingly independent individuals who are searching for ways to build a 'project career'. The increased role of the individuals as active participants in the HR organisation of PBOs is a theme that has coloured many of the discussions in this thesis and that deserves to be further developed. To what extent can the individual take on the responsibility for her own competence and employability and what support does she need? What are the opportunities and obstacles for this development?

Secondly, this thesis has given some implications for the management structures in PBOs, especially concerning the changed line management role. More studies are needed to further develop the understanding of this new role and the interplay between the different players in the HR organisation, including project managers and project workers. One interesting observation related to the management structures is that projectification seems to divide the traditional line management

role, in several roles specialising in different areas; a project manager role, a technical management role and an HR-oriented role. Project workers, on the other hand are often required to broaden their competence base to work efficiently in the cross functional teams. Does projectification lead to generalist employees and specialised management roles? Is the purely HR-oriented management role a sustainable solution in the long-run?

Thirdly, there are many opportunities for further research on the alternative types of HR departments in different organisational contexts. Taking the organisational context as a starting point and considering the HR department as one of various players in the HR organisation might give new implications for e.g. outsourcing. The HR-departmental type that I in this thesis chose to label 'Emergent HR departments' also opens up for studies of HR organisations that do not include an HR department. Which kind of organisation can benefit from this solution?

Finally, a concluding remark. Many of the challenges observed in this thesis are related to the indistinct organisational borders of PBOs. HRM cannot be concerned with solely the relations within the organisation, but has to be acknowledged as border-crossing; HRM is not only about inside integration, but also about outside integration. The concept of 'employee' is changing and even if permanent employment contracts probably will remain as an important feature of the labour market, the employee-employer relation needs to be reconsidered. Many times, it might be more relevant to speak of 'engaged' instead of 'employees'. The project-based organisational form calls for rethinking the organisational borders as delimiting the 'playing field' for HRM.

Conclusion

Managing the relation between the individuals and their organisational context implies integrating the requirements and needs of both parties. The studies presented in this thesis suggest that a projectbased context implies changes in both content and structure of HRM in order to achieve a successful integration. In the cases, the change efforts in HRM content from the PBOs' point of view have primarily been directed towards developing adequate HRM practices for managing performance and for managing and developing competencies and careers. However, the challenges also indicate that the HRM practices related to managing human resource flows, managing change, and maybe

even more importantly; managing individuals' participation and communication, need to be readdressed in a project-based context. For example, managing the relation to consultants and temporary workforce seem to be central for a PBO, as well as facilitating the building of swift trust to enhance efficient and successful project team work.

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भारतीय टेलीविजन समाचार चैनलों में विषय/मुद्दे एवं प्रमुख नायकों पर एक अध्ययन

*jkt'sk d'ekj

****i kQs kj , u- l d khy d ekj fl g**

***' kks/kkFkh] tul pkj i x/ku , oa rduhd] x# tEHk'oj fo' ofo/kky; foKku , oa rduhd] fgl kjA**

****i kQs kj] tul pkj i x/ku , oa rduhd] x# tEHk'oj fo' ofo/kky; foKku , oa rduhd] fgl kjA**

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया का विकास भारत की सामाजिक आर्थिक स्थिति में क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन लाया है। Vsyhfotu Hkkjr ea l kekftd&vkFkd ifjorU ds , d ceq[k midj.k ds : i ea mHjk gA bl rF; dks blldkj ugha fd; k tk l drk fd tS & tS s Hkkjr c<rk x; k oS & oS s ehfM; k dk {kS= Hkh fo''kky gkrk गया। अगर हम अतीत को देखें तो कुछ दशकों तक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया ने एक सुनहरा युग जीया है vKj rc l s bl dh l Qyrk dk vkpy c<+ jgk gA प्रस्तुत शोध दो उद्देश्यों पर आधारित है प्रथम विषय दूसरा नायक। विषय l s vfHki k; l ekpkjka ds i Lrghdj.k , oa vyx vyx ennkA l s gS ftl dk dh vf/kdrj l ekpkj ikyu dj jgs gA l ekpkjka ea cgl , oa okrkZyki us l ekpkjka ds i Lrghdj.k dks u; k : lk fn; k gA bl v/; ; u ea uk; dka l s vfHki k; Vsyhfotu l ekpkjka ea fofo/k idkj ds 0; fDr; ka l s gA Vsyhfotu कार्यक्रमों में विषयों ds vuod idkj ns[ने को मिलते हैं। प्रायः ये विषय सचामारों के मध्य निहित gksr s gA vR; f/kd Vhvkjih iklr djus ds fy, l ekpkj pSyka ea ifrLi/kkZ cuh jgrh gA vR; f/kd Vhvkjih iklr djus ds fy, l ekpkj pSyk dbZ idkj ds rduhdh idst iklr djrs gS tS s= Vhd Vd] okDI i kll] okrkZyki vkfnA ; s l c phits l ekpkjka ea foKki u , oa 0; ol kf; dj.k ds : i ea l kQ utj vkrh gA l puk तकनीक ने मीडिया में विषय वस्तु एवं फारमेट मे cnyko fd; k gA ; g Vsyhfotu dk; dZeka ea l kQ utj vkrh gS ftl l s fefM; k , stMk l sVx djrk gA eukj td dk; dZeka tS l ki vkijk , oa gkL; dk; dZeka ea vllrfufgr cnyko l kQ utj vkrs gA vf/kdrj l ekpkj pSyka us l ekpkjka l ekpkj ds u, : lk cgl dks अपनाता शक fd; k gA l ekpkj pSyka us ubZ rduhd tS s fVd Vd , oa fLVx ds l kFk l kFk okrkZyki , oa Li'gल कार्यक्रमों को अपनाया है। इन कार्यक्रमों में सम्बन्धित समाचार से एक अतिथि कार्यक्रम में शामिल होता है जो कि उस विषय पर बहस करता है। ये तकनीक पहले समाचार चैनलका ea fin[kkbZ ufga nsrh FkhA मीडिया विषय प्रत्येक राष्ट्र की सामाजिक एवं राजनैतिक स्थिति को द''kkark gS %tkll , yjht] bMh Xykl xks fefM; k xki fjmj1995/A l kfgR; voyksdu

l u 2016 ea बिचित्रानंद पांडा एवं डॉ नरेंद्र त्रिपाठी द्वारा सार्वजनिक समाचार चैनल बनाम निजी समाचार pSyka ea l ekpkj l kexh विषय पर तुलनात्मक अध्ययन किया गया। इस अध्ययन में डी डी न्यूज एवं , uMhVhoh 24X7 dk p; u fd; k x; kA bl v/; ; u l s ; g ifj. kke fudydj vk; k dh tGk; MhMh U; wt+ l ekpkj pSyk dny l ekpkj cl kj.k ij dSfUær gS ofga , uMhVhoh 24X7 l ekpkj pSyki Sy ppkZ ea eqka ds fo'y'sk.k l s tMs dk; dZeka dk id kj.k djrk gA nkuka pSyka dh vkrfjd l kexh , oa cLrfir ck: i ds vuq kj cgr vPNh gA ijUrq Mh Mh U; wt l ekpkj pSyk ds l ekpkj idst ea i k; k x; k fd pSyk ckbe Vkke dks vfekd c<kok ns jgk gS ftl ea Hkkjr ds ih, e , oa i kVÉ ds ea=h; ka dh fon's kh ; k=kvka dks cLrfir djrs gS yfdu देशdh

okLrfod l eL; kvka ds i d kj.k l s ; g cgr nj gA

varjjk"Vh; l ekpkj i = ç.kkyh , d : i ea dk; Z djrh gA दृ'; l ekpkj fo"K; ka ds , d l kekl; l V dks forfjr djus ds fy, vYifodfl r वैश्विक प्रसारण प्रणाली दुनिया भर में दर्शकों में लोकप्रिय है। स्कॉट एल FkkW , V vKly }kjk l u 2017 ea Vsyhfotu l ekpkj ka ea i d Vsyhfotu çl kj.k foUo ; q nks U; wtjhy कवरेज का एक क्रॉस-नेशनल विषय पर तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण किया गया। ये अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समाचारपत्र प्रणाली न्यूज़रील कॉर्पोरेशन "ग्लोकलाइज़्ड" हैं जिसका उपग्रह प्रसारकों का उपयोग करने से पहले दुनिया भर के l ekpkj mRikn vkekh l nh l s vfekd l e; rd mi ; kx djrs gA l cl s igy} varjjk"Vh; U; wtjhy dā fu; ka us , d vke i ny l s orēku ?kvukva Qvst l s vkdēkr fd; kA gkykd ge Qvst dh tkp djus ea vl eFz Fks yfdu vejfdh l d dj.kka ea mi ; kx fd, x, l krj fcfV'k Qvst ds gekjs fo'yšk.k us i fV dh fd dN dgkfu; k fcfV'k enhvku }kjk çl kfjr vius Lo; a ds dējk Øw dk mi ; kx djds fQYek; k x; k Fkka bl ea l Hkh bPNd U; wtjhy dā fu; ka ds fy, mi yčēk gkus dh l Hkkouk Fkh bl ds ckotin Qvst ds , d l kekl; i ny l s Mkbax , d cMē varjjk"Vh; ds Hkhrj n's k&fof'k"V U; wtjy l erkfekdkj] LFkkuh; l kexh vkj fgrka ds vuq i mudh l kexh pXykdykbTMB dh xbz gA vxsth vkj enhvku ds vejfdh l d dj.kka ea nkuu us vi uk vfedk k è; ku ; q ds ç; kl ka i j dfaer fd; kA n'kdka dh #fp fof'k"V fo"K; ka vkj dgkuh LFkkuka dk vko'u l Hkfor i S'uZ ds vuq kj vyx&vyx gkrk gA v/; ; u n'kkrk gS fd vi {kkkr de dgkfu; ka dks , d çdk'ke; ; k gkL; njhds l s rš kj fd; k x; k Fkka ; g de l s de vkf'kd : i l s , d ; q dk dk; Z gA bl ; q dh vfedk k l ekpkj & dgkfu; ka us , d xHkhj fo"K; dks l ækfekr fd; k] ftl us nkuu n's kka ds yxHx l Hkh ukxfj dka ds thou dks bl s çHkfor fd; kA l ekpkj i = e[; : i l s , d दृ'; dgkuh dgus oky ekē; e Fkka

tu dkul Z vkj , yu l njyM }kjk l u 2018 ea l i kn dh; l eh{kk 15 çMdkLV l ekpkj i = ka dh fofoekrk विषय पर अध्ययन किया गया। अध्ययन के आंकड़ों से स्पष्ट है की 10 अक्टूबर को, सिडनी में एबीसी Vhoh U; wt+us dSçjk l s çkj dh l hek jktuhfrd dgkuh ds : i ea Åtkj tyok; q vkj i ; kbj.k ds çks में राष्ट्रीय बहस में नवीनतम घटनाओं को कवर किया, जिसमें लंदन में टोनी एबॉट, प्रधान मंत्री मैल्कम टर्नबुल vkj mi foi {k urk rku; k flycj l d ds Hk"K.k vkj nkuu dh çrfØ; k l fgr m) j.k 'kkfey gA A n l jh vkj] pSuy ukbu] tçd vHkh Hkh dgkuh dks i dst djus ds fy, vius jktuhfrd fji kVj dk mi ; kx dj jgk gS vkj bl ea , cV Hk"K.k vkj dN jktuhfrd çrfØ; k dk mYys[k 'kkfey gA bl us , d jktuhfrd कहानी के रूप में हिप पॉकेट कहानी में वर्गीकृत fd; k gA दृ"Vdks k ea ; g varj 17 vDVicj dks fQj l s Li "V gqk] tc , chl h us , d uÅ 'kfä uhfr dh ?kkSk.kk ij jktuhfrd fji kēVx dk i d kj.k fd; k] ftl ds çkn jkT; l jdkj ka dh , d Js kh l s jktuhfrd çrfØ; k, a vkj çekkue=h ds l kFk , d l k{kkRdkj gqKA ; g gekjs fo'yšk.k ea bl Hkh; jktuhfrd dgkuh ds : i ea oxēkr fd; k x; k Fkka pSuy l ou] tš k fd gkrk gS ml jkr , d l eku jktuhfrd दृ"Vdks k dk i d kj.k fd; k] yfdu pSuy ukbu us , d çkj fQj , d 0; ol k; dh , d çkQkby ds l kFk viuh dgkuh 'kq djd} ekfyd dk l k{kkRdkj djus vkj vius 0; ol k; ij fctyh uhfr; ka ds çHkko dh [kst djds viuh jktuhfrd dojst dks tkMKA , d çkj fQj] समीक्षकों के आकलन में, यह बदल गया कि क्या एक हिप-पॉकेट में एक राजनीतिक कहानी के रूप में

oxकृत किया गया हो सकता है। वाणिज्यिक प्रसारकों पर हिप-पॉकेट कहानियों की अधिक संख; k dk nlt jk
dkj.k ; g crhr gkrk gsf d dN cdkj dh dgkfu; ka gsf tks , chl h ds jMkj ij ugE gA ; s mi Hkksäkvka ; k
; kf=; ka ds fy, ckl fxd tkudkj okys Nkvs l kjk k dk feJ.k gsf vks yns l e; rd VpdMs [knjk] vkokl
vks vl; {ks= ea fodkl dh [kkt djrsgA

VhvkJVh npl vks [kej nkuka pšyka us vius ns kka ds dlvuhfrd dkm vks fonsk uhfr ds vuq i
l ekpkj cl kfjr fd, gA l u 2014 ea, Lesy vQxkgh vks l ; n jtk uthc l knr }kjk Åjku vks npl
ds LVV Vhoh l ekpkj pšyka dh l ekpkj l jpkuk dk , d 0; ki d ve; ; u% fonskh l ekpkjka dk fo'yšk.k
विषय पर अध्ययन किया गया। उदाहरण के लिए, अमेरिका और कुछ यूरोपीय देशों जैसे कि ब्रिटेन और
btjk; y&fQfYlrhuh l Åk"z vks ; gka rd fd Qkjl dh [kkMh ds ns kka ds fy, cl kfjr l ekpkjka ea d
f"Vdksk Li"V : i l s'kcd [kckj }kjk cl kfjr fonskh l ekpkj vks Åjkuh l jdkj dh fonsk uhfr ds chp
fujarjrk dh vks b'kkjk djrk gA A nlt jh vks] VhvkJVh npl }kjk ; jksh; l Åk] ; w, l - vks bLykfed
ns kka ea fodkl dh ?kVukvka ds cfr d"Vdksk] U; wt pšy ds c'n'ku vks npl fonsk uhfr r= ds chp
ekstn l ello; dks c'n'kr djrk gA gkykfd] ; g è; ku fn; k tkuk pkfg, fd dN ekeyka e VhvkJVh
npl ns k ds fonsk ea-ky; ds jktuf; d dneka ds vuq i ugE gsf D; kfd l e; & l e; ij , s k gkrk gsf d
bl ea 'kkfey l engka }kjk , d l ekpkj dgkuh vks fojkkkkHkl h fvli.f.k; ka ds foHkUu igym Hkh gsf tks bl
pšy l s, d vyx d"Vdksk dks bfxr dj jgs gA , s l ekpkj dojst dk mnkgj.k rc ns[kk tk l drk
gs tc l S; l ekpkj dh fjikE Vx vks l S; j.kuhfr; ka dk fo'yšk.k P-K-K ds l keus fd; k x; k Fkk ; k
eekjk vkØe.k ds ekeys ea btjkbyh vfedkfj; ka }kjk fvli.kh vks fu.kz ij cdk'k Mkyk x; k
FkkAfr; katk okx }kjk l u 2015 ea ehfM; k ij 2014 gkxdkx fojkek c'n'ku chchl h oYmZ U; wt+ vks
l hl hVhoh न्यूज़ टेलीविजन कवरेज विषय पर एक तुलनात्मक अध्ययन किया गया। अध्ययन में पा; k x; k dh
chchl h MCY; wks l hl hVhoh fjikE Vx l e; dh l eku ek=k] mudk fjikE Vx Qkd l vks ifjç; egRo i wZ
gA fo'k"V gkus ds fy,] igymka dks pkj igymka ea l fkr fd; k tk l drk gsf è; ku] Yæ l kr vks
oSyd A ; g ik; k x; k gsf d chchl h MCY; dh ryuk ea l hl hVhoh ea gkxdkx ds fojkek dks dN vfed
è; ku fn; k x; k FkkA vuq æku l s igys ; g vçR; kf'kr Fkk] D; kfd dA vkoktka us ; g rdZ fn; k Fkk fd
Nfo fcuk fd l h fjikVZ ; k Nfo; ka ds gkxdkx ds fojkek ij phu dk ehfM; k CydvkmV ; k phuh ehfM; k
doy gkxdkx ds fojkek ij l hfer dojst dh iskd'k djrk gsf tcd gkxdkx dk ctkra= fofo Lrj
ij cefk l ekpkjka dk fojkek djrk gA gkykfd] ; g fnypLi gsf fo'yšk.k ea ; g ns[krs gq fd pxtkhj ds
viškkkr Eknd dojst dh iskd'k ds ctk; o"ks= ea l koZtfud vl rksk dk c'n'ku okLro ea phuh jkT;
ehfM; k l hl hVhoh l ekpkj us vfed dk; Øe l e; l efr fd; k vks gkxdkx dh fjikE Vx ij vfed
cefk tkj fn; kA nfu; k ds l cl s igkus vks l cl s ykdfç; ošUod cl kjd chchl h dh ryuk ea dkx
fojkek fofo l ekpkjA bl dk , d l lkkfor dkj.k gkxdkx vks phu ds chp l cæk ea gA ; g l e>k tk
l drk gsf d nkuka pšyka ea varjjk"Vh; Lrj dh ryuk ea jk"Vh; Lrj ij l ekpkjka dk vfed è; ku j [kk
x; k FkkA

भोध उदे' ;

1 टेलीविजन समाचार चैनलों में प्रमुख विषयों का अध्ययन करना।

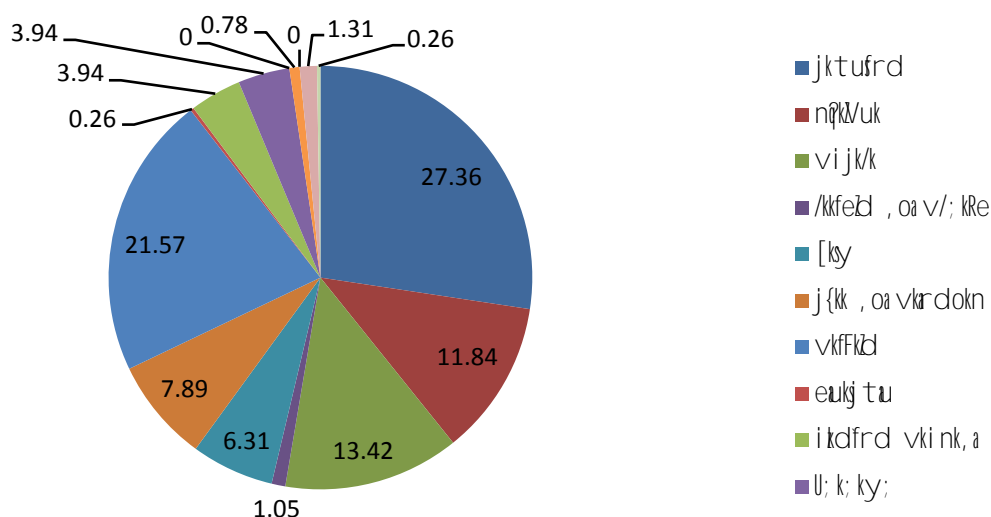
2 Vsyhtotu l ekpkj pšuyka ea e[; uk; dka dk v/ ; ; u djuka

भोध विधि

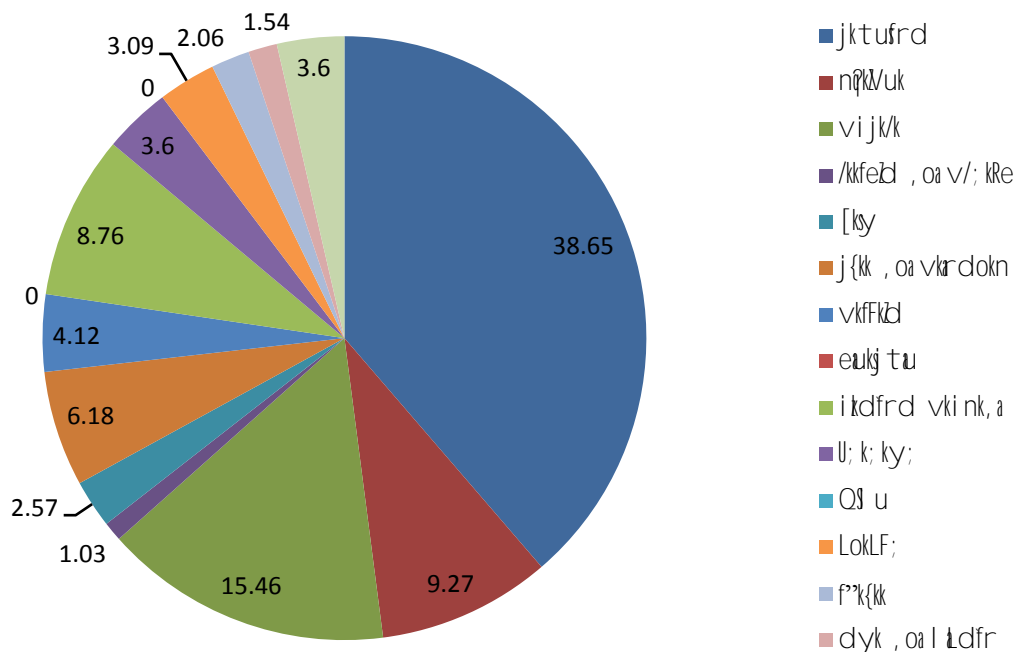
प्रस्तुत शोध में डी डी न्यूज और जी न्यूज चैनल पर दिखाए जाने वाले समाचारों का अन्तर्वस्तु वि"लेषण किया x; k gA vlrB Lrq fo' yšk.k 'kks'k i) fr ehfM; k {k\$= ea vR; f/kd ykd fi z i) fr gA bl i) fr ds ek/; e से मीडिया की सामग्री की जांच शोधकर्ता एक कुशल तरीके कर सकता है। अन्तर्वस्तु विश्लेषण शोध पद्धति nLrkostka vksj l pkj dykkr; ka ds vè; ; u ds fy, , d egRo i w k z 'kks'k i) fr g\$ tks fo fHkUu Lo: i ka ts s चित्रों, ऑडियो या वीडियो की सामग्री का अध्ययन करती gA bl i) fr dk iz kx l kekftd oKkfud l pkj ea 0; ofLFkr rjhds l s i \$ u l dh t k p d j u s d s f y, v l r b L r q f o ' y š k . k ' k k s ' k i) f r d k m i ; k x d j r s g A प्रस्तुत शोध में निजी और सरकारी समाचार चैनल लिए गए हैं। निजी समाचार चैनल के अन्तर्गत जी न्यूज vksj l j d k j h l e k p k j p š u y d s v l r b L r q f o ' y š k . k ' k k s ' k i) f r d k m i ; k x d j r s g A i f r n " k z f o f / k } k j k M h M h U ; w t l e k p k j p š u y i j i d k f j r 360 l e k p k j k a , o a t h U ; w t l e k p k j p š u y i j i d k f j r 194 l e k p k j k a d k p ; u f d ; k x ; k A p ; u h r l e k p k j k a d k v l r b L r q f o ' y š k . k ' k k s ' k i) f r } k j k v k a d M k a d k l a d y u f d ; k x ; k A

'kks'k i f j . k k e

Mh Mh U; wt l ekpkj pšuy ds l ekpkj ka ea
fn[kk, tkus okys fo" k;



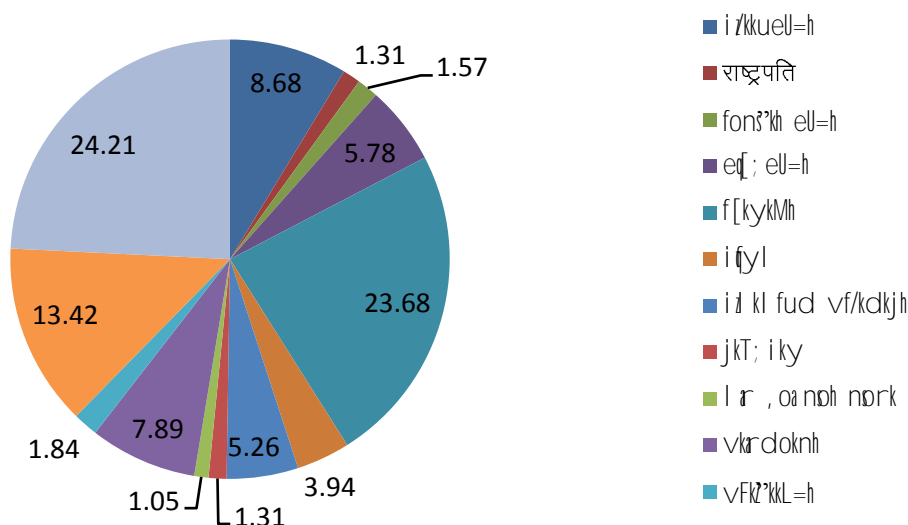
th U; wt l ekpkj pŕy ds l ekpkj k e a fn [kk, tkus
okys fo" k;



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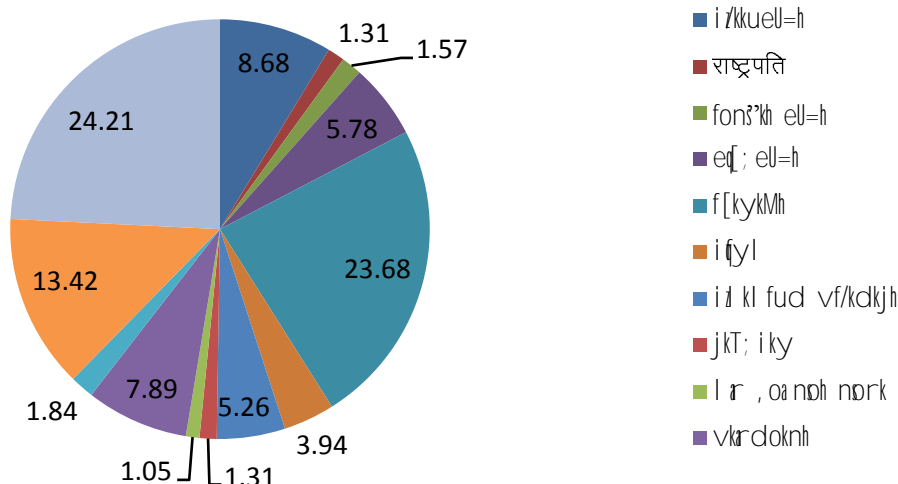
LFkku fn; k x; k gS tcf d vkfFkZd ekeyka l s tMh [kcjka dks Hkh 4-12 ifr"kr LFkku fn; k x; k gA eukjatu dh [kcjka dks dkbZ Hkh LFkku ugha fn; k x; k gS ftudk ifr"kr 0 gA ikdfnd vki nkvka ds l ekpkjka dks Hkh 8-76 ifr"kr LFkku fn; k x; k gA U; k; ky; l s l fcfu/kr l ekpkjka dks 3-60 ifr"kr LFkku fn; k tkrk gA Qs u l s l fcfu/kr l ekpkjka dk ifr"rat शुन्य है। स्वास्थ्य से सम्बन्धित समाचारों को 3-09 ifr"kr LFkku fn; k tkrk gA f"kk l s tMh gq epnka ,oa [kcjka dks 2-06 ifr"kr LFkku fn; k x; k gA dyk ,oa l fdf ds l ekpkj Hkh pŷy ij fn[kk, x, gS ftudk ifr"kr 1-54 gA foKku ,oa iSj kfxdh ds l ekpkjka dks Hkh 3-60 ifr"kr LFkku fn; k x; k gA

Mh Mh U; rt l ekpkj pŷy ds l ekpkjka ea
fn[kk, tkus okys eq; uk; d



i Lrq i kbZ pkVZ ea Mh Mh U; rt l ekpkj pŷy ij l ekpkjka ea eq; uk; d dk oxhZdj.k fd; k x; k gA 8-68 ifr"kr l ekpkjka ea i/kkue=h dks eq; uk; d के रूप में दिखाया गया है। जबकि राष्ट्रपति 1-31 ifr"kr [kcjka ea eq; uk; d dh Hkfiedk ea fn[kk, fn, gA fons'kh el=h; ka dks 1-57 ifr"kr l ekpkjka ea eq; uk; d ds rikj ij fn[kk; k x; k gA jkT; ka ds eq; ea Hkh 5-78 ifr"kr l ekpkjka ea eq; uk; d ds : lk ea fn[kk, x, gA f[kyMh; ka dks Hkh 23-68 ifr"kr l ekpkjka ea eq; Hkfiedk ea fn[kk; k x; k gA i fyl 3-94 ifr"kr l ekpkjka ea i l kl fud vf/kdkjh 5-26 ifr"kr l ekpkjka ea jkT; iky 1-31 ifr"kr l ekpkjka ea eq; uk; d ds : lk ea fn[kk, fn, gA l rka ij vk/kfjr l ekpkj Hkh fn[kk, x, gS ftudk ifr"kr 1-05 gA vkardokfn; ka dks eq; uk; d ds : lk ea 7-89 ifr"kr l ekpkjka ea fn[kk; k x; k gA vFkZ'kkL=h; ka dks 1-84 ifr"kr l ekpkjka ea vkj देशds ef=; ka dks 13-42 ifr"kr l ekpkjka ea eq; uk; d dh Hkfiedk ea fn[kk; k x; k gA 24-21 ifr"kr l ekpkjka ea vl; idkj ds ykxka tS &vke ukxfjd] fi fMr 0; fDr] dŷh vkfn dks fn[kk; k tkrk gA

th U; wt l ekpkj pſuy ds l ekpkj ka ea fn[kk, tkus
okys eq[; uk; d



i Lr i kbz pkVZ ea th U; wt l ekpkj pſuy ij l ekpkj ka ea eq[; uk; d dk oxhbj.k fd; k x; k gA 7-21 i fr"it समाचारों में प्रधानमंत्री को मुख्य नायक के रूप में दिखाया गया है। जबकि राष्ट्रपति 2-06 i fr"kr [kcjka ea eq[; uk; d dh Hkfredk ea fn[kk, fn, gA fons'kh el=h; ka dks 11-34 i fr"kr l ekpkj ka ea eq[; uk; d ds rkj ij fn[kk; k x; k gA jkT; ka ds eq[; ea h Hkh 5-15 i fr"kr l ekpkj ka ea eq[; uk; d ds : lk ea fn[kk, x, gA f[kykfm+ ka dks Hkh 2-57 i fr"kr l ekpkj ka ea eq[; Hkfredk ea fn[kk; k x; k gA i fyl 12-37 i fr"kr l ekpkj ka ea i'kkl fud vf/kdkjh 6-18 i fr"kr l ekpkj ka ea jkT; iky 0 i fr"kr l ekpkj ka ea eq[; uk; d ds : lk ea fn[kk, fn, gA l rka ij vk/kkfjr l ekpkj Hkh fn[kk, x, gA ftudk i fr"kr 1-54 gA vkardokfn; ka dks eq[; uk; d ds : lk ea 5-15 i fr"kr l ekpkj ka ea fn[kk; k x; k gA vfkr'kkL=h; ka dks 0 i fr"kr l ekpkj ka ea vkj देशds ef=; ka dks 6-70 i fr"kr l ekpkj ka ea eq[; uk; d dh Hkfredk ea fn[kk; k x; k gA 39-69 i fr"kr l ekpkj ka ea vl; i xkj ds ykxka tſ & vke ukxfjd] fi fMr 0; fDr] dſh vkfn dks fn[kk; k tkrk gA

निष्कर्ष

शोध परिणाम से यह निष्कर्ष निकलता है की डी डी न्यूज समाचार चैनल पर सबसे अधिक प्रति"kr jktufrd 1/27-36%, oa vkfFkd 1/21-57) विषयों से सम्बन्धित समाचार दिखाए जाते हैं वहीं जी न्यूज समाचार चैनल पर l cl s vf/kd i fr"kr jktufrd 1/38-65%, oa vijk/k 1/15-46) विषयों से सम्बन्धित समाचार दिखाए जाते हैं। दोनों समाचार चैनलों में स्वास्थ्य, फैसन एवं कला संस्कृति विषयों के बारे में बहुत कम स्थान दिया जाता है। Mh Mh U; wt l ekpkj pſuy ds l ekpkj ka ea l cl s T; knk i fr"kr jkturk , oa f[kykmh eq[; uk; d ds #i ea

gkrs gS ogha th U; wt l ekpkj pšuy ds l ekpkjka ea eq; uk; d ds #i ea vl; i d kj ds ykx tš s vke
ukxfjd] fi fMr 0; fDr , oa i fyl depkjh gkrs gA

l nHkZ xlfk l ph

i k Bd] jke eku 1998] byDVkfud ek/; e jšM; ks , oa nijn'kz; ; fuofl Mh i fcyds kuA

jÜk] MKD d".k depj 2001] l puk r= vks i d kj.k ek/; e bDchl oha 'krkCnh ea cnyrh Hkfredk] t; i j%
exynhi i fcyds kuA

JhokLro] MKD MhO , uO 2009] vuq dku fof/k; kj vxjk% l kfgR; i d k'kuA

fl g] v: .k depj 2010] eukfoKku] l ek t'kkL= rFkk f'k{k ea 'kks'k fof/k; k% fnYyh ekshyky
cukj l hnk l A

l pkj 'kks'k i fof/k; kj 2009] i kO l atho Hkkukor] jktLFkku fglh xlfk vdkneh% t; i jA

i kMk] ch- 2016] l kořfud l ekpkj pšuy cuke futh l ekpkj pšuy ds l ekpkj l kexh ij , d
ngyukRed vè; ; u 1998] U; wt vks , uMhVhoh 24X7 ds l nHkZ ekA

अल्ट्रास, एस- , y- ml h] ds fjpMt] , l - oku Fkkby] ch- , ju] vkĀ- gvkx] , y- vks >kx] okĀ- 2018]
Vsyhfotu ch&Vsyhfotu , jk ea ošUod l ekpkj d l kj.k f}rh; foŮo ; q] ds U; wt jhy dojst dk
एक क्रॉस-नेशनल तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण। प्रसारण और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया जर्नल, 62 (1), 147–167।

dkul] ts vks l njyM , - 2018] l i kn dh; l eh{k d l kj.k l ekpkj i =ka dh 15 fofoekrk, A

okx] Vh- 2015] Xykcy ehfM; k chchl h oYML U; wt+ vks l hl hVhoh U; wt+ i j 2014 ds gkxdkx fojkx dk
Vsyhfotu dojst dk , d ngyukRed vè; ; uA

fl Ugk] , l - 2013] th U; wt+ ds fo'kšk l nHkZ ds l kFk l ekpkj pšuyka ds 0; wj f'ki oj h; rk i šUz dk , d
अध्ययन। इंटरनेशनल जर्नल ऑफ एजुकेशन एंड साइकोलॉजिकल रिसर्च 79&85A

pVtē] i h- l h 1991] Hkkjr ea d l kj.k] uĀ fnYyh% l kēq d k'kuA

कॉनवे] ekbd 2009] vefjdk ea Vsyhfotu l ekpkj% fotaykbtj 1940 ds n'kd ea l h- ch- , l - न्यूयॉर्क:
i hVj y&cdk'kuA

ĀLVeš] l d ku Vh 1993] d l kj.k dcyçkxçex% j.kuhfr; kj vks vH; kl] cyekM] dšyQkē; k%
oMt ofkçdk'ku] 4 ok; l d j.kA

ECONOMIC PROFILE OF MUNAK VILLAGE OF DISTRICT KARNAL (HARYANA)

By

Meena Kumari,

M.Com, M.A in Education ,Kurukshetra University Kurukshetra

INTRODUCTION:

India is predominantly a rural country. As per the 2011 Census, 68.8 per cent of country's population and 72.4 per cent of workforce resided in rural areas. However, steady transition to urbanization over the years is leading to the decline in the rural share in population, workforce and GDP of the country. Between 2001 and 2011, India's urban population increased by 31.8 per cent as compared to 12.18 per cent increase in the rural population. Over fifty per cent of the increase in urban population during this period was attributed to the rural-urban migration and re-classification of rural settlements into urban (Pradhan 2013).

It is often felt that unplanned rural to urban migration, particularly in search of better economic opportunities, is putting severe pressure on urban amenities and forcing a large number of low wage migrants from rural areas to live in unhygienic and deprived conditions.

Objectives:-

1. To examine the employment status of Munak village.
2. To compare the income among different occupations.
3. To investigate the awareness about online bank.

Method of study

This is a primary and secondary data based study. Primary data were collected from Munak village after preparing an interview schedule. A field survey was conducted during last week of March month of 2018. Secondary data are mainly collected from the reports of the Census of India, National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), Registrar General of India etc.

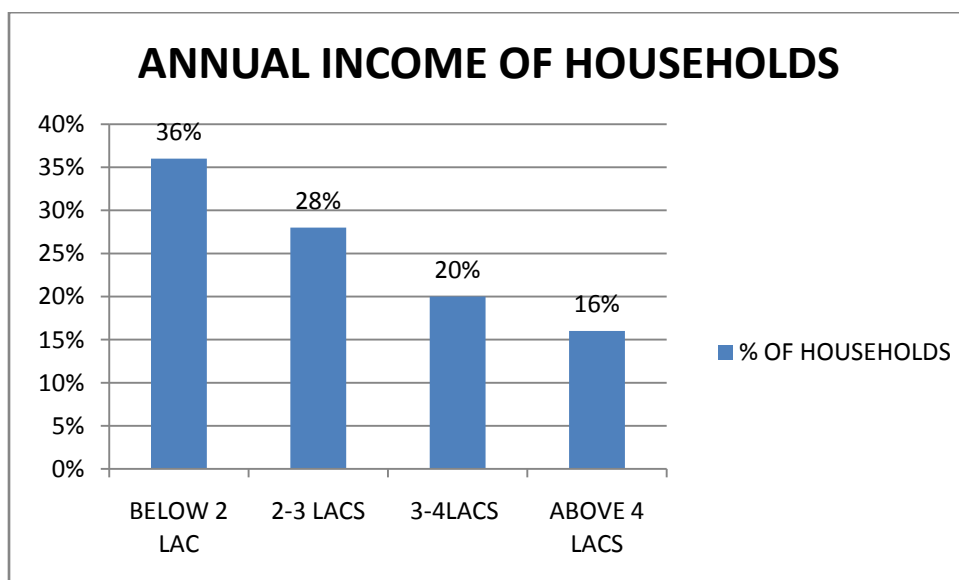
Sample of the study

This was systematic random sampling based survey. 100 households were surveyed out of approximately 400 households of Munak village. These 100 households were covered households of each castes groups. Raw data further analyzed by master tables and cross tables of all indicators of economy.

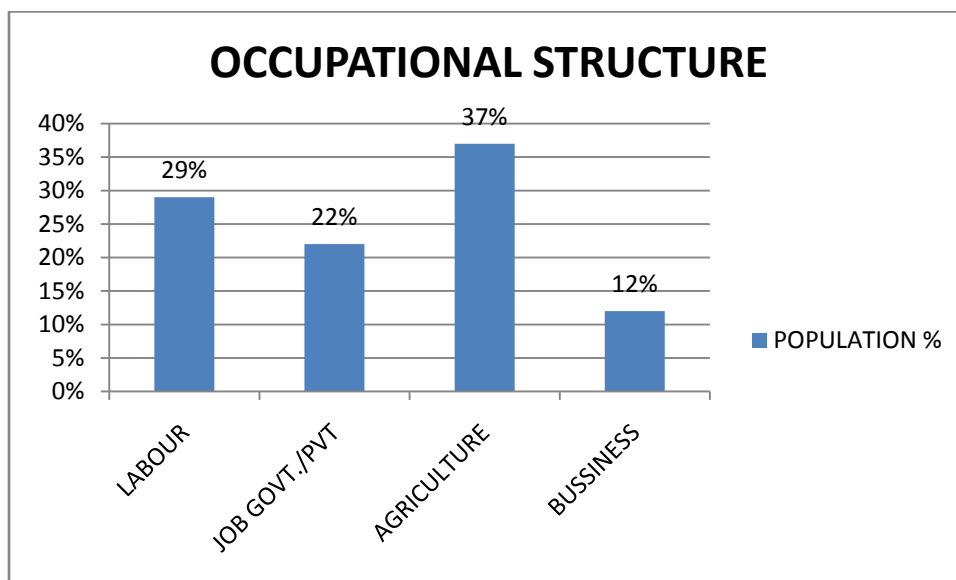
Study Area-

For the present study Munak village has been chosen as study area. Munak is a village in Ballah tehsil in Karnal district of Haryana state, India. It is located 120 KM from National capital Delhi, 25 KM towards south from district head quarters Karnal. 6 KM from Panipat refinery.

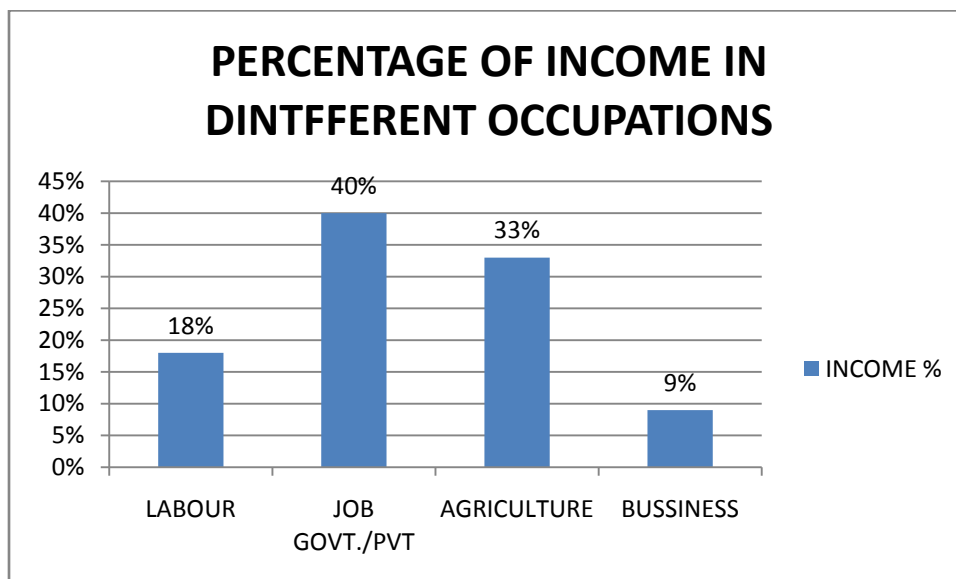
MAJOR FINDINGS OF STUDY



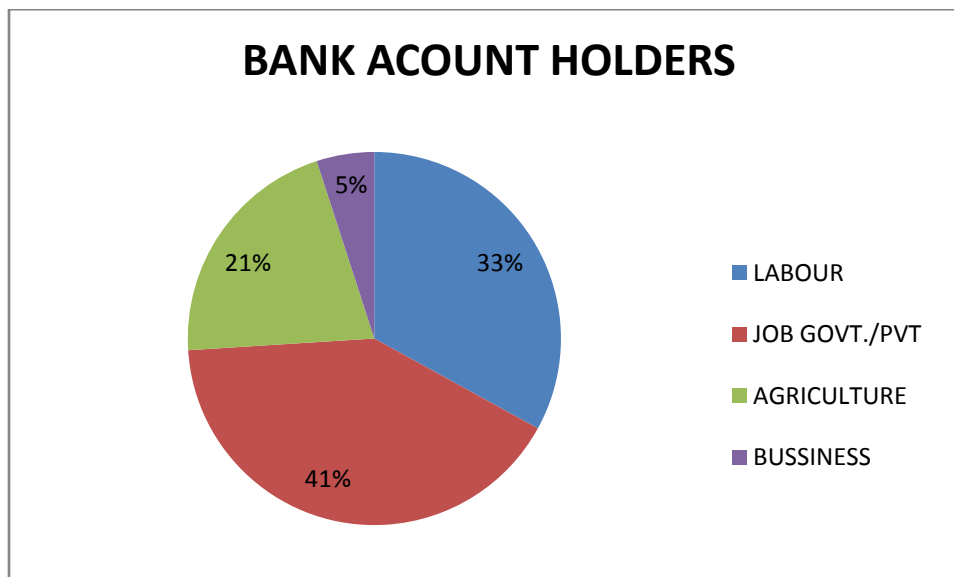
This diagram depicts the Annual Income of the households in the study area. It shows that 36% households of village have an annual income below 2 lacs. In this income group most of the people are engaged in labour activities. 38% households are having 2 to 3 lacs income per annum. The households in this income group are mostly engaged in private and labour activities. 20% households fall in 3 to 4 lacs income group and are engaged in agricultural activities. Only 14% households lies in above 4 lacs income group and they are engaged in government and private job as well as agricultural activities.



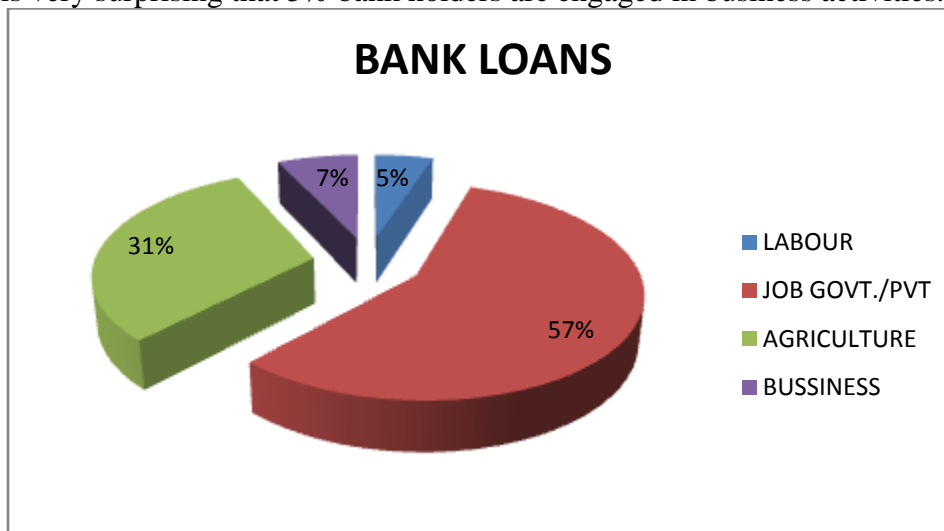
This diagram exhibits the occupational structure of Munak village. 29% households are involved in labour activities and 22% households are engaged in government as well as private jobs, 27% households are engaged in agricultural activities. Only 12% households are engaged in business activities.



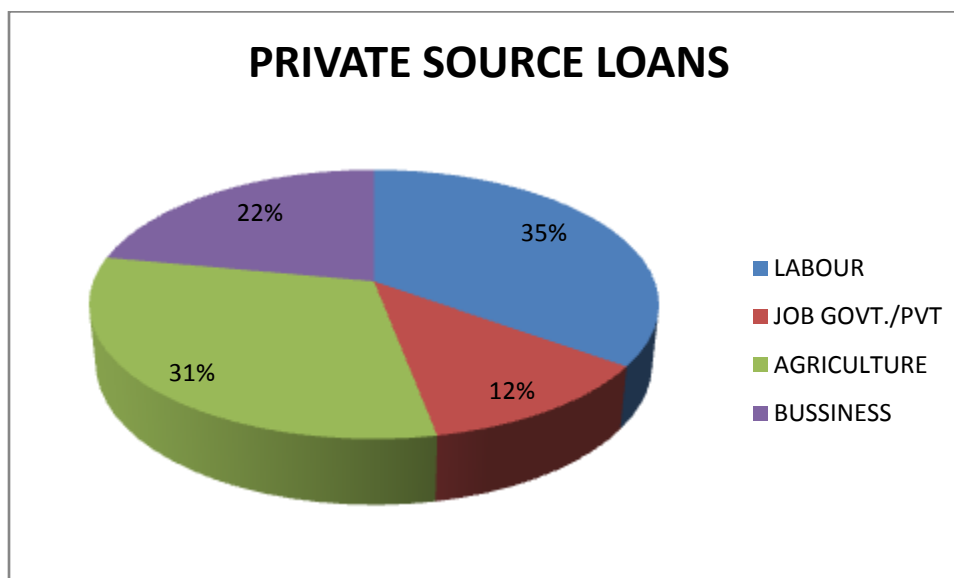
This diagram reveals the percentage of income in different occupations in the study area. 40% income of Munak village is from government as well as private jobs. 33% income of the study area comes from agricultural activities or agriculture related activities. 80% income of total income of the study area is from labour activities. And it is very surprising to know that only 9% income comes from business activities. It is concluded that the government and private jobs are the main source of income in Munak village.



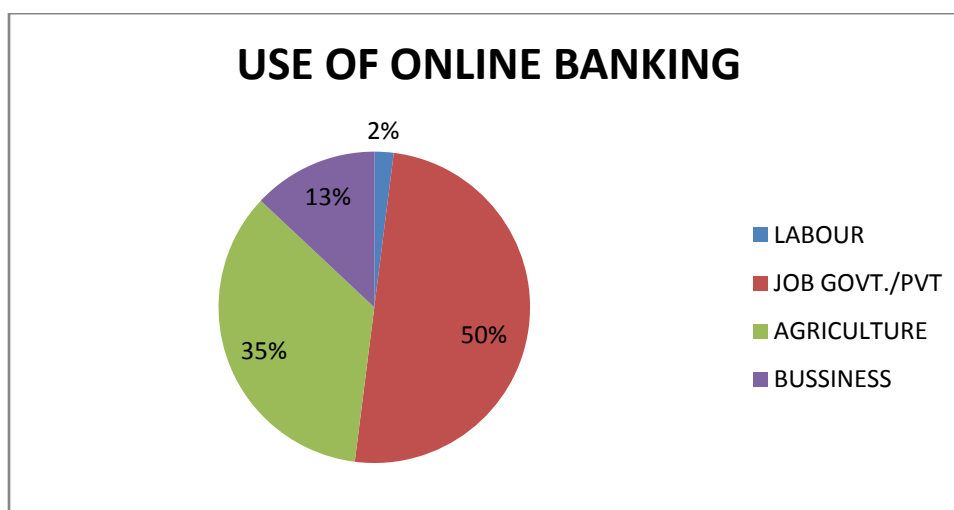
This diagram explains the percentage of bank account holders in different occupational groups in the study area. 41% account holders are engaged in government and private jobs. 33% account holders are engaged in labour activities. 21% bank account holders are engaged in agriculture activities. It is very surprising that 5% bank holders are engaged in business activities.



The above diagram depicts the details of loan among different occupational groups in the study area. It shows that highest i.e. 57% loans are investigated in government and private jobs. 31% bank loans have been taken by farmers of Munak village. 7% and 5% bank loans have been taken by the people involved in business and labour activities respectively.



The above diagram shows the percentage of private source of loans among different occupations. It explains that 35% labourer have taken the loan from private source because most of them are not eligible for taking loan from banks. 31% farmers have taken loan from private source i.e. money lender, commission agents, etc. 22% businessmen also have taken loan from private source. 12% government and private employee also have taken loan from private source.



This diagram exhibits the use of online banking in different occupation in the study area. 50% government and private employee are using online banking in the study area. It is interesting to know that 35% farmers are also using technology for money transfer, and it is very surprising to know that only 13% businessmen are using mobile and internet banking in the study area. Only 2% labourers are using online banking because most of them are illiterate, hence lack of awareness about technology.

Conclusion:

After analyzing all the indicators, it is concluded that economic profile of Munak village is very diverse in nature. People involved in government and private jobs are economically sound and more aware about technology. Most of the income of the village also comes from government and private jobs. Agriculture is second dominating economic activity in Munak village. But most of the people are engaged in labour activities having low income per annum. Business activities are not much flourished in the study area. Only few people are engaged in business activities.

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tuin >kl h ea l k{kjrk dk {ks=h; fo"लेशन

%Regional analysis of literacy in Jhansi district%

Mklvkj nthn dq'kokgk* , oa /ke'nhkl **

*, l kfl , V i kQd j] Hkxksy foHkx] vrjz i nthn dkyst] vrjz %cklthk% mni n

**"kxk Nk=] Hkxksy foHkx] vrjz i nthn dkyst] vrjz %cklthk% mni n

Ekkuo"गास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोण से साक्षरता जनसंख्या का एक ऐसा सामाजिक पक्ष है जिसके आधार पर l kftd fodkl dk ekin.M fuf"pr fd; k tkrk gA l k{kjrk ds fodkl l s ekuo l adh.kz ifjos" l s mUeDr gkdj vius prfnz l kftd&vkfkd vls jktulfrd ifrfcEc l s vU; kD; kfJr l Ecu/k LFkfr r कर लेता है, जिसके एक इकाई के रूप में मानव ही नहीं बल्कि सम्पूर्ण मानव समाज विकास क्रम में शीर्ष की vkj xfr"thy gks tkrk gA fdl h Hkh {ks= fo"ष की अर्थव्यवस्था का उसकी साक्षरता तथा साक्षरता का vFkD; oLFk ij fo"ष प्रभाव होता है। इसी कारण कृषि जाती है। (गोसल ,1969) । प्रायः प्राथमिक वर्ग से l Ec) vFkD; oLFk okys {ks=ka ea U; u l k{kjrk ik; h tkrh gS] tcfD mPp thou&Lrjh; ifjokjka ea l k{kjrk vf/kd ik; h tkrh gS D; kfD ogkW cPpka dh f"kk ij vf/kd /; ku fn; k tkrk gA bl ds foijhr fuEu jgu&l gu okys ifjokjka ea l k{kjrk dh nj fuEu gkrh gS] D; kfD os l k/kufoghu gkrs gS rFkk muea ifjokj ds l Hkh l nL; foHkDj iDkj ds fdz k&dyki ka }kjk viuk thou; ki u djrs gA ekW dh l k{kjrk , oa

fuj{kjrk rnuuply ml ds vkpj.k rFkk 0; ogkj dk l ेधा प्रभाव बच्चों के मन-मस्तिष्क और आचार-विचार ij iMrk gA fZk{kk cPpk ea ckf) d fodkl djus ds l kFk mUga ifjos"kh fo"o dks l e>uk , oa l kekftd l EcU/kka dk vFkZ fl [kkrh gS %rksyLrks] 1987% L=h l k{kjrk ifjokj dY; k.k dk; Dæka dks l kFkd : i nus e सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण होती हैं , क्योंकि एक पुरुष के f"kf{kr gkus ij , d 0; fDr f"kf{kr gkrk gS ijUrq , d efgyk ds f"kf{kr gkus ij ml l s tMk l Ei wZ l ekt f"क्षित हो जाता है (सिंह 1995)। हाल के वर्षों में सुदूर xkeh.k {k=k ea ; krk; kr ds l k/kuka ds fodkl , oa fo|ky; ka dh LFkki uk ea l k{kjrk dk vuq kr ; |fi बुद्धिमान हुआ है , परन्तु इसमें पुरुष-महिला तथा ग्रामीण-नगरीय स्तर पर विभेद अपना अस्तित्व बनाये हुए gA

v/; ; u {k=

उत्तर प्रदेशका झौंसी जिला भारत के मध्यवर्ती भाग में 24° 11' l s 25° 57' mRrjh v{kWk , oa 78° 10' l s 79° 25' imhZ n"kkUrj dse/; fLFkr gA il"गसनिक दृष्टि से यह क्षेत्र 5 तहसीलों (झौंसी, मऊरानीपुर, xjKBk] VgjkSyh] ekB½ , oa 8 cykda %caxjk] ckeks] cMxkka] cchuk] fpjxka] ekB] xj l jkW] eÅjkuhi g % ea foHkDr gA {k= ds दक्षिण भाग में ललितपुर जनपद (उ.प्र.) एवं मध्यप्रदेशराज्य तथा पूर्वी भाग में घसान नदी dh l hek l s yxs egkck vkj gehjij bl dh l hek dks fu/kkZjr djrs gA rFkk {k= ds mRrjh l hek dk fu/kkZ.k tkyku ftyk l s gkrk gA {k= dk dY HkkxkfYd {k=Qy 5025 oxZfdykehVj gA l u-2011 dh tux.kuk ds vuq kj tuin dh dY vkcknh 2000755 0; fDr gS] vkj ; gkW dk tu?kuRo 398 0; fDr ifr oxZfdykehVj] fyakuq kr 885 rFkk l k{kjrk 75-05 % gA

l k{kjrk fo"लेशन

2011 dh tux.kukud kj >kW h ftyk ea ek= 75-05 ifr"kr tul a[; k l k{kj Fkh] tcfd l k{kjrk dk ; g ifr"त उत्तर प्रदेशमें 67-68 , oa Hkkjr ea 74-04 vfdR fd; k x; k gA

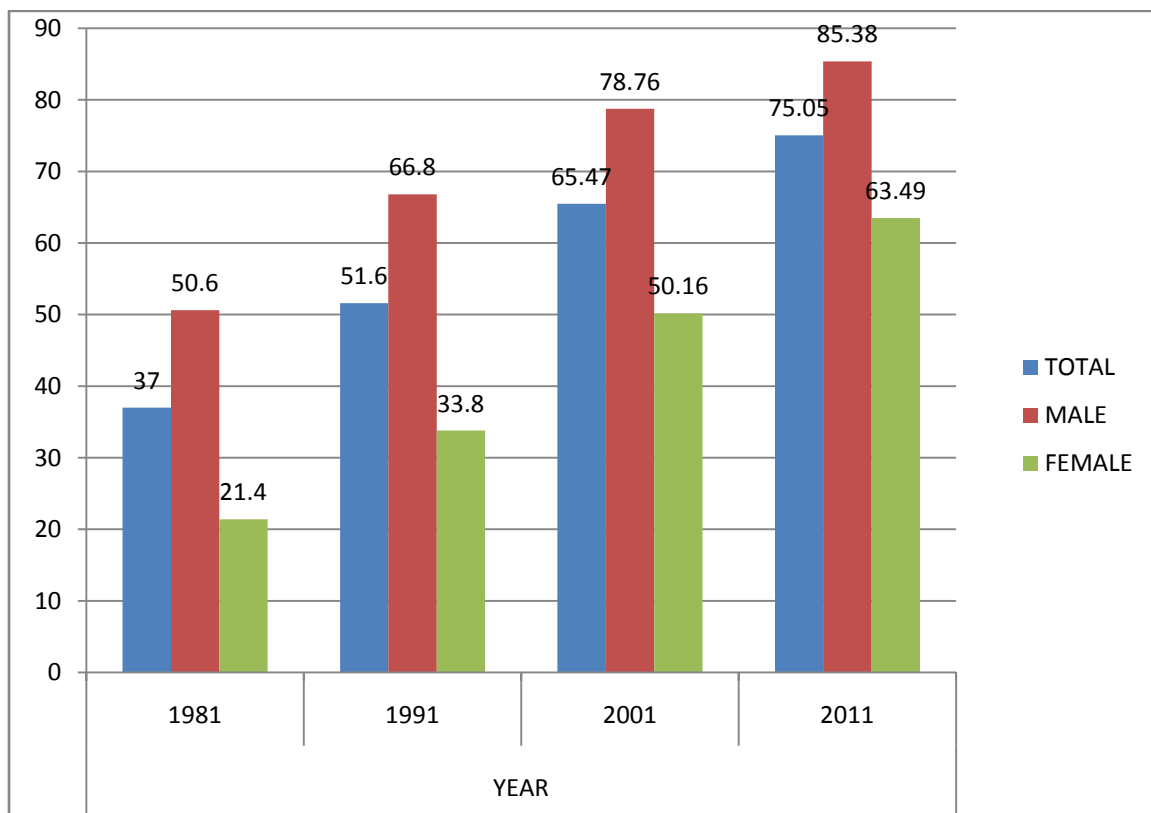
Rkkfydk 1

>kW h ,उत्तर प्रदेश, भारत ea l k{kjrk dk ifr"kr %1981 l s 2011 bñ rd%

iZ"kkI fud bdkbZ	oxZ	Lkk{kjrk ifr"kr			
		1981	1991	2001	2011
>kW h tuin	l Ei wZ	37-0	51-6	65-47	75-05
	पुरुष	50-6	66-8	78-76	85-38
	L=h	21-4	33-8	50-1	63-49
mRrj ins"k	l Ei wZ	27-16	41-60	56-27	67-78
	पुरुष	38-76	55-73	68-82	77-28
	L=h	14-04	25-30	42-22	57-18
Hkkjr	l Ei wZ	36-23	42-84	64-83	74-04
	पुरुष	46-89	52-74	53-67	65-46
	L=h	24-82	32-17	53-67	65-46

Lkkr & l kll; dh; Mk; jh mRrj i nst- 1994 , सॉखिकीय पत्रिका जनपद झॉसी बर्ष 1983 ,1995 ,2009 ,2015 n

अध्ययन क्षेत्र में साक्षरता राष्ट्रीय औसत (74.04 ifr"kr½ l s vi\$kkdr vf/kd gA rkfydk 1 l s स्पष्ट है कि झॉसी ,उत्तर प्रदेश एवं भारत में प्रत्येक द"kd ea l k{kjrk dk ifr"kr c< jgk gS rFkk >kl h जनपद में प्रदेश एवं देशकी तुलना में वृद्धि की दर भी तीव्र है। सन् 1981 से 2011 के मध्य झॉसी जनपद ,उत्तर प्रदेश एवं भारत में कुल साक्षरता का प्रति"kr de"kl% 18-05] 40-22] 37-81 ifr"kr dh vfrfjDr of) हुई हैं जिससे स्पष्ट है कि अध्ययन क्षेत्र में साक्षरता के प्रति सक्रिय योगदान है तालिका 1 से स्पष्ट है कि जनगणना वर्ष 1981,1991,2001 एवं 2011 में झॉसी जनपद की साक्षरता प्रति"त उत्तर प्रदेशकी साक्षरता ifr"kr l s vf/kd gS foxr-rhu n"kdka (1981-2011) में पुरुष साक्षरता प्रति"त के राष्ट्रीय , प्रदेशस्तरीय , जनपद स्तरीय आँकड़ों में काफी अन्तराल परिलक्षित होता है। पुरुष साक्षरता वृद्धि अन्तराल जहाँ राष्ट्रीय एवं प्रदेशके संदर्भ में क्रम"kl% 35-25 , 38-52 ifr"kr feyrk gS] ogh mi ; Dr rhu n"kdka ds chp >kl h tu in के अन्तर्गत पुरुष साक्षरता वृद्धि अन्तराल भी 34-78 ifr"kr ik; k x; k gS tks bl ckr dk ifjpk; d gS fd झॉसी जनपद में पुरुष साक्षरता में भी वृद्धि हुई है।



fodkl [k. Mokj l k{kjrk ifr: i

rkfydk 2 ea >kl h tu in ds l eLr fodkl [k. Mka ds vLrgrt पुरुष एवं स्त्री साक्षरता का उल्लेख fd; k x; k gA 1981 dh tux.kuk ds vuq kj l eLr fodkl [k. Mka ea l Ei wk l k{kjrk ifr"kr 22-7 %ekB

fodkl [k.M ½] 23-3 ¼fpjxkb fodkl [k.M ½] 23-6 ¼ckekj fodkl [k.M ½] 21-5 ¼xgljka fodkl [k.M ½] 19-8 ¼caxjk fodkl [k.M ½] 20-7 ¼eÅjkuhi g fodkl [k.M ½] 13-9 ¼cchuk fodkl [k.M ½] 19-2 ¼cMkxkb विकासखण्ड) की है। 1991, 2001 से 2011 जनगणना वर्षों के दौरान मोठ ,चिरगाँव , बामौर , गुरसराय]caxjk] eÅjkuhi g] cchuk] cMkxkb fodkl [k.Mka ea l k{kjrk de"kk% 46] 64-57 l s 75-22 ifr"kr] 47-3] 64-26 l s 73-46 ifr"kr] 42-7] 59-64 l s 72-13 ifr"kr] 42-3] 58-13 l s 71-34 ifr"kr] 36-3] 54-16 l s 66-34 ifr"kr] 38-6] 54-88 l s 68-16 ifr"kr] 34-3] 46-96 l s 65-79 ifr"kr] 41-1] 52-78 l s 68-90 ifr"kr of) eku idfRr ea gA

1981 में पुरुष साक्षरता प्रति"kr vf/kdre fpjxkb fodkl [k.M ¼37-7 ifr"kr ½ vkj U; ure cchuk fodkl [k.M ¼22-5 ifr"kr) में पाया गया है। 1991 में सर्वाधिक एवं न्यूनतम पुरुष साक्षरता प्रति"kr de"kk% fpjxkb , oa cchuk fodkl [k.Mka ea de"kk% 67-1 , oa 49-3 ifr"kr ns[kk x; k gA 2001 , oa 2011 ea l okf/kd एवं न्यूनतम पुरुष साक्षरता प्रति"kr de"kk% fpjxkb] ekB , oa cchuk] cchuk fodkl [k.Mka ea de"kk% 81-36] 87-37 , oa 63-11] 78-61 ifr"kr gA

rkfydk 2 % >kl h tuin ea fodkl [k.Mokj l k{kjrk

fodkl [k.M	Lkk{kjrk oxl	Lkk{kjrk ifr"kr			
		1981	1991	2001	2011

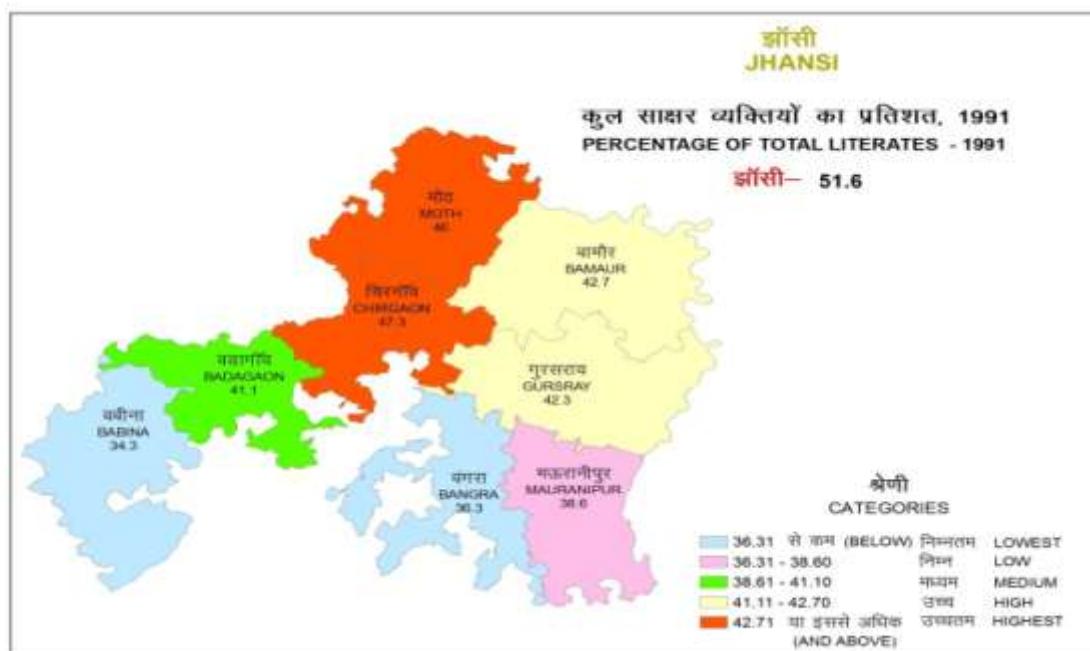
ekB	I Ei w kZ	22-7	46-0	64-57	75-22
	पुरुष	35-9	65-1	81-18	87-37
	L=h	7-7	23-2	45-54	61-72
fpj xkD	I Ei w kZ	23-3	47-3	64-26	73-46
	पुरुष	37-7	67-1	81-36	86-63
	L=h	6-9	23-8	44-72	59-07
ckelg	I Ei w kZ	23-6	42-7	59-64	72-13
	पुरुष	37-3	62-5	75-83	84-77
	L=h	8-0	18-6	40-32	57-62
xg l j k;	I Ei w kZ	21-5	42-3	56-13	71-34
	पुरुष	34-8	61-6	75-25	84-38
	L=h	6-7	19-0	38-02	56-51
cæjk	I Ei w kZ	19-8	36-3	54-16	66-34
	पुरुष	30-9	52-7	70-96	79-93
	L=h	7-0	17-4	35-11	51-44
eÅjkuhi g	I Ei w kZ	20-7	38-6	54-88	68-16
	पुरुष	33-2	55-1	71-91	81-55
	L=h	6-6	19-1	35-46	53-35
cchuk	I Ei w kZ	13-9	34-3	46-96	65-79
	पुरुष	22-5	49-3	63-11	78-61
	L=h	3-7	16-0	28-27	51-36
cMkxkD	I Ei w kZ	19-2	41-1	52-78	68-90
	पुरुष	30-3	59-2	70-20	82-05
	L=h	6-6	19-4	32-99	54-33
>kW h	I Ei w kZ	37-0	51-6	65-47	75-05
	पुरुष	50-6	66-8	78-76	85-38
	L=h	21-4	33-7	50-16	63-49

I k& सॉख्यकीय पत्रिका जनपद झॉसी बर्ष 1983 ,1995 ,2009 ,2015 ।

fp= &1



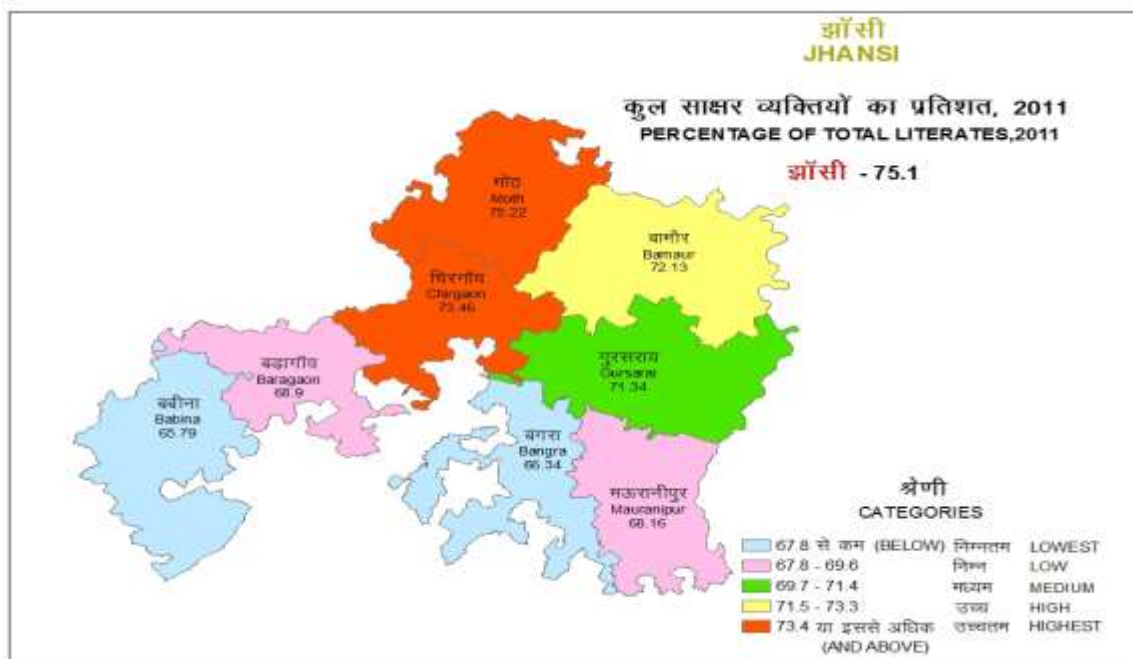
fp= & 2



fp= &3



89
fp= & 4



89

विगत चार जनगणना वर्षों (1981-2011) में स्त्री साक्षरता के किये गये मूल्यांकन से स्पष्ट है कि पुरुषों की तुलना में महिलाओं की साक्षरता प्रगति अपेक्षाकृत बहुत कम है। 1981 के जनगणना आँकड़ों के

bl dk eq; dkj.k ; g gS fd bl fodkl [k.M ea vf/kokfl r tul a; k l eLr tuin dh l cl s tkx: d , oa f"kf{kr tul a; k ekuh tkrh gA bl njsku U; ure L=h l k{kjrk dk mYys[k cchuk fodkl [k.M ea 3-7 ifr"kr nskk x; k gA

1991 bñ ea l okf/kd , oa U; ure L=h l k{kjrk ifr"kr dē"%" fpjxkb , oa cchuk fodkl [k.M ea dē"%" 23-8 , oa 16-0 ifr"kr FkhA 2001 bñ ea l okf/kd , oa U; ure L=h l k{kjrk ifr"kr dē"%" ekB , oa cchuk fodkl [k.M ea dē"%" 45-54 , oa 28-27 ifr"kr nskk x; kA l u-2011 ea l okf/kd , oa U; ure L=h l k{kjrk ifr"kr dē"%" ekB , oa cchuk fodkl [k.M ea dē"%" 61-72 , oa 51-36 ifr"kr FkhA

इस गणना से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि स्त्री साक्षरता वृद्धि में बबिना विकासखण्ड इन चार द"का ea l Hkh fodkl [k.M ea l s i hNs jgk gA bl l s ; g ifj.kke fudyrk gS fd bl fodkl [k.M ea L=h l k{kjrk ij de tkj fn; k tk jgk gA bl fy, bl fodkl [k.M ea efgykva dks tkx: d djuk vkj mudh f"kk l s l EcfU/kr l gHk l k/ku miyC/k djuk A foxr nks n"kdka ea L=h l k{kjrk ea ekB fodkl [k.M l okfj jgk gA ekB fodkl [k.M dh dy l k{kjrk >kl h tuin dh dy Lkk{kjrk l s vf/kd gS vkj ekB , oa fpjxkb विकासखण्ड की पुरुष साक्षरता झॉसी जनपद की पुरुष साक्षरता से अधिक है।

v/; ; u {ks= ea 1981 l s 2011 ds chip dy l k{kjrk of) vlrjky 38-05 ifr"kr ds ifji; ea ekB] fpjxkb] ckejs] xj l jk;] caxjk] eAjkuhi g] cchuk vkj cMkxkb fodkl [k.M ea ; g vlrjky dē"%" 52-52] 51-9] 48-53] 49-84] 46-54] 47-86] 51-89 , oa 49-7 ifr"at देखा गया है। अतः स्पष्ट है fd l Hkh fodkl [k.M ea l Ei wZ l k{kjrk ea /kukRed ifjorU gvk gA

अध्ययन क्षेत्र में 1981 से 2011 के बीच पुरुष साक्षरता वृद्धि अन्तराल 34-78 ifr"kr ds ifji; ea ekB] fpjxkb] ckejs] xj l jk;] caxjk] eAjkuhi g] cchuk vkj cMkxkb fodkl [k.M ea ; g vlrjky dē"%" 51-47] 48-93] 47-47] 49-58] 49-03] 48-35] 56-11 , oa 51-75 ifr"at देखा गया है। अतः स्पष्ट है कि सभी विकासखण्डों में पुरुष साक्षरता में धनात्मक परिवर्तन हुआ है।

v/; ; u {ks= ea 1981 l s 2011 ds chip L=h l k{kjrk of) vlrjky 42-09 ifr"kr ds ifji; ea ekB] fpjxkb] ckejs] xj l jk;] caxjk] eAjkuhi g] cchuk vkj cMkxkb fodkl [k.M ea ; g vlrjky dē"%" 54-02] 52-17] 49-62] 49-81] 44-44] 46-75] 47-66 , oa 47-73 ifr"at देखा गया है। अतः स्पष्ट है कि l Hkh fodkl [k.M ea L=h l k{kjrk ea /kukRed ifjorU gvk gA xkeh.k , oa uxjh; l k{kjrk

fp= l a; k 1] 2] 3 , oa 4 rFkk rkfydk l a; k 3 ea 1981 l s 2011 ds chip xkeh.k , oa uxjh; l k{kjrk dks in"it किया गया है। सूक्ष्म निरीक्षण से स्पष्ट है कि ग्रामीण साक्षरता की तुलना में नगरीय साक्षरता vi\$kkdr vf/kd gA l u-1981 ea dy xkeh.k l k{kjrk ifr"kr 20-8 dk mYys[k feyrk gA bl njsku ग्रामीण पुरुष साक्षरता 33-2 ifr"at की तुलना में नगरीय पुरुष साक्षरता 57-4 ifr"kr vi\$kkdr vf/kd साक्षरता को स्पष्ट करता है। उसी समय सबसे अधिक वैभिन्न स्त्री साक्षरता प्रति"kr Hkh fn[kkbZ nrk gS D; kf d 6-8 ifr"kr xkeh.k L=h l k{kjrk dh ryuk ea 33-6 ifr"kr uxjh; L=h l k{kjrk pkj xps l s vf/kd gA

जनगणनाबर्ष 1991 में कुल ग्रामीण साक्षरता , ग्रामीण पुरुष साक्षरता एवं ग्रामीण स्त्री साक्षरता कम"%" 41-1 ifr"kr] 59-1 ifr"kr , oa 19-6 ifr"kr dh ryuk ea uxjh; l k{kjrk dk dē"%" 67-6 ifr"kr] 78-6 ifr"kr , oa 54-6 ifr"kr eku vi\$kkdr vf/kd l k{kjrk ifr"kr dks bfixr djrk gA

रक्यद 3 % > कल ह तुन एा खेह.क , एा उखज; I क{kjrk i fr"kr 1981&2011

वर्ष	ग्रामीण साक्षरता प्रति"kr			उखज; I क{kjrk i fr"kr		
	कुल	पुरुष	स्त्री	कुल	पुरुष	स्त्री
1981	20-8	33-2	6-8	46-2	57-4	33-6
1991	41-1	59-1	19-6	67-6	78-6	54-6
2001	57-21	74-00	37-86	75-87	84-75	65-63
2011	70-19	83-19	55-71	81-65	88-35	74-10

I क{kr&सॉख्यकीय पत्रिका जनपद झॉसी वर्ष 1983 ,1995 ,2009 ,2015 ण

I u- 2001 बं एा द्य खेह.क I क{kjrk 57-21 i fr"kr i klr gpz tcf d uxjh; I क{kjrk 75-87 i fr"त पायी गयी है। ग्रामीण पुरुष साक्षरता 74-00 i fr"त के संदर्भ में नगरीय पुरुष साक्षरता प्रति"kr 84-75 वि{kkdr vf/kd jghA bl h i d kj xkeh.k L=h I क{kjrk 73-86 i fr"kr 1/2 dh rgyuk एा uxjh; L=h I क{kjrk 65-63 i fr"kr 1/2 dk i fr"kr vf/kd ns[kk x; k gA

I u- 2011 एा द्य खेह.क I क{kjrk i fr"kr 70-19 i fr"kr i klr gpz tcf d uxjh; I क{kjrk 81-65 i fr"त पायी गयी है। ग्रामीण पुरुष साक्षरता 83-19 i fr"त की तुलना में नगरीय पुरुष साक्षरता 88-35 i fr"त अपेक्षाकृत अधिक साक्षरता को स्पष्ट करता है। इसी प्रकार ग{keh.k L=h I क{kjrk 55-71 i fr"kr dh rgyuk एा uxjh; L=h I क{kjrk 74-10 i fr"kr dk i fr"kr vf/kd ns[kk x; k gA fu% ng uxjh; I क{kjrk dk vf/kd ik; k tkuk o{kkfud gA D; kfd xkeh.k {ks=ka dh rgyuk एा uxjh; {krka एा thou xqkoRrk fodkl I Ecu/kh I elr I d k/ku T; knk I gYHk gkrsgA

इस प्रकार यह स्पष्ट होता है साक्षरता किसी देश, प्रदेश एवं क्षेत्र के आर्थिक-विकास , सामाजिक mRFkku] itzkrki=d LFkfk; Ro] xjhch mUenyu rFkk dyk , एा foKku ds fy, vR; ko"; d gS] ftl l s foogk] tUe&nj] er; &nj] thou&Lrj bR; kfn iHkfor gkrk gA I क{kjrk ds vHkko एा ijEi jkknh] : f<oknh] HkK; oknh , एा fujk"kkoknh fopkj/kkj; a i uirh gA v/; ; u {ks= एा I क{kjrk ds rgyukRed अध्ययन से स्पष्ट है कि साक्षरता वितरण में न केवल राष्ट्रीय एवं प्रादे"kd vfirg {ks=h; Lrj ij fohkn feyrk gA tks uxjh; &xkeh.k] f"kf{kr&vf"kf{kr] /kkfeD&tkrh; , एा vkfFkd&l keftd Lrjka ij gh ugha वरन् यौनवर्गीय (पुरुष-महिला) स्तर पर भी विद्यमान है। महिलाओं में साक्षरता के कम पाये जाने का मुख्य कारण परम्परावादी पुरुष प्रधान भारतीय समाज में प्रचलित विभिन्न धार्मिक ekU; rk; a] : f<oknh ijEi jk; a , एा efgykvka dh mi{kk gS] I kFk gh efgykvka dk fuEu I keftd Lrj] efgyk f"kk I LFkkvka dh deh] efgyk jkstxkj ds vol jka dh deh] efgykvka ds vkokxeu ij jkd] inkz iFkk bR; kfn dkjd efgyk I क{kjrk ds Lrjkl; u graqckध है। किन्तु वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर महिला स्तरोन्नयन के कारण efgykvka dh f"क्षा में मात्रात्मक एवं गुणात्मक विकास हुआ है और ऐसी सम्भावना है कि अगले जनगणना वर्ष में महिला साक्षरता पुरुष साक्षरता के समकक्ष हो सकेगी।

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- 4- fl g] rkjd\$oj %djkd rgl hy ¼tuin&tkñig½ ea l k{kjrk dk {ks=h; fo"लेषण , उत्तर भारत Hkksy if=dk] vñd&34, सं. 1 एवं 2, जून—दिसम्बर, 1988 , पृष्ठ 59—70
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An Experimental Study of Group Discussion Method's Effectiveness for Language Learning

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ABSTRACT

G.D.M. (Group Discussion Method) is used generally by the social and behavioural sciences teachers. But in this present experimental research, investigator wants to drag the attention of academic audience towards the effectiveness of G.D.M. using in language learning environment. Language plays an important and crucial role in human life and development. Researcher assumed that the G.D.M. create a supportive atmosphere to learn the language in comparison of traditional method. G.D.M. is a student centered and social interactive method. As we know, the language is a social phenomena. In this way language and G.D.M. are interchangeable in nature. On side of G.D.M. student can understand the deep and difficult concept of language and other side of coin, it will be helpful to develop the different aspect of personality in reference of language learning i.e. speaking, listening, orating and leadership skills. Significant results of present experimental research is supporting to the investigator's assumption in favour of effectiveness of G.D.M. In this study 84 subjects were selected to conduct the experimental treatment. Self made achievement test was used by the researcher to examine the pre and post test's score of the subjects. This study recommended to the Linguistics and language teacher to adopt this method to teach the poetry, prose and composition as forms of literature.

Keywords : Group Discussion Method, Experimental Research, Traditional Method, Language and learning.

Discussion method is a variety of forums for open ended, collaborative exchange of ideas among students for the purpose of furthering students thinking, learning problems solving, understanding of literacy appreciation. Participants present multiple points of view respond to the ideas of others and reflect on their own ideas in an effort to built this knowledge, understanding, or interpretation of the matter at hand. Discussion may occur among member of dyad, small group or whole class and be teacher-led or student-led. They frequently involve discussion of a written text, though discussion can also focus on a problem, issues or critical literary appreciation or topic that has its basis on a "text" in the larger sense of the term. Other terms for discussion used for pedagogical purposes are instructional conversations (Tharp & Gallimor 1988) and substantive conservations (Newnann, 1990). A defining feature of discussion is that students have considerable agency in the construction of knowledge, understanding or interpretation. In other words, they have considerable, "interpretive authority" for evaluating the plausibility or validity of participant's

responses. Language learning is affected by methodology, teacher's teaching skills and learning environment. A good skilled teacher tries to apply different strategies and techniques. Communicative activities would keep students involved in construction of knowledge. The classroom must become like the world outside, where students use language spontaneously and communicatively. The aim of this research is not just making talkative, but encouraging speaking, active, interactive person as a leader. Group activity teaches the learner not only grasp the content, but also to respect other ideas and improve language skills. Become every member of the group in responsible for participating and sharing ideas with other, group discussion develops many kind of personality trait such as leadership, good orator, good thinkers and so on. Teaching in an art and a teacher is an artist. The teacher is a creative agent and mentor of student's personality. Modern era is a era of information, so we have today a lot of information about world's concepts. But what we should do and how we should application of any information, this is a matter of correct use and filtering information in a nector form. It can be possible only the way of group discussion in reference of language learning. Now, we can talk about the language learning through group discussion method. There are a lot of pedagogical approaches to teach and learn language. But a sustainable learning need to understand different forms of any language. It does not easy to understand through the lecture method. Kind of forms of language can be better understand by required group discussion method i.e. literary appreciation, compositions style, verses of poem and critical thoughts of prose etc. Poetry is a form of language in which students does not learn only through rhythm, intonation but also he seeks to poetry's soul. Without literary appreciation a learner an not to reach the poet's feeling of poetry and its aesthetic values. A learner can't accept the poet aesthetic values without discussion. He can raise the questions why this line of poetry and abstract is important to read for him ? For example, a learner can ask the question about why we recite and read Kabirdas and Geeta? And what is the importance of KabirdasDohas in our life? Then a teacher can create a problem in a form question of life, in front of students, through group discussion method for Kabirdas or Geeta. We can find the answer through explanation of these type of question but explanation by the teacher is one side or one way communication. A group discussion will be more beneficial because of two way communication and face to face communication. In a group discussion a learner can share his ideas, experiences and teachings of life. He can check and correct his previous knowledge about any content and construct correct knowledge for the future. He can add the new knowledge in his existing knowledge about any language concept. Though group discussion in a language learning classroom, a learner can develop his language skills intensively and extensively. Because group discussion and language learning are most supportive to each other. A Group discussion is a communicative approach also.

When We Use Group Discussion Method in Language? A well planned discussion can encourage and stimulate student language learning. Group discussion in language, learning promoting student's critical thinking, reasoning, argumentation and metacognition. Group discussion in literature achievement not only increases the amount of student talk but also enhance the quality of talk. On the other hand student-led discussion can enable students to collectively explore topics, more control and interpretive authenticity.

Definition of Terms Used

Group Discussion—Group discussion refers to a communicative situation that allows its participants to share their views and opinions with other participants. It is a systematic exchange of information, views and opinion about a topic, problem, issue or situation among the members of a group who share some common objectives.

Group Discussion Method—Discussion method of teaching is a group activity involving the teacher and students to define the problem and seeks its solution. Group Discussion method is also described as a constructive process involving listening, thinking as well as the speaking ability of the students in reference of language learning.

Traditional or Lecture Method—Traditional method is known as lecture method, in which information is presented orally to the audience with a minimal amount of learner's active participation. It is also an exposition of selected content delivered before an audience for the purpose

of instruction only. It is assumed as a one-way communication style.

Experimental Research

The experimental research is a systematic and scientific study of any variable in which researcher manipulates, control and observe the variable to measure any changes in dependent variable.

Learning—"A change in human disposition or capability that persists over a period of time and is not simply ascribable to processes of grounds."

—Robert Gagne

Language—Language, a system of conventional spoken, manual or written symbols by means of which human beings as members of a social group and participants in its culture, express themselves. The functions of language include communication, the expression of identity, imaginative expression and emotional release.

Statement of the Research Problems

Investigator entitled the research problem as "An Experimental Study of Group Discussion Method's Effectiveness for Language Learning".

Objectives of the Research

The proposed study seeks to achieve the following objectives—

1. To measure the effectiveness of group discussion methods through experimental treatment in reference of language content learning.
2. To compare the group discussion method with traditional method in reference of language content learning.

Hypotheses of the Research

Following hypotheses were constructed to achieve the above objectives—

1. There is no significant difference between achievement scores of students in pretest of control and experimental group in reference of language learning.
2. There is no significant differences between achievement scores of students in pre test and post test of control group in reference of language learning.
3. There is no significant difference between achievement scores of pre test and post test of experimental group in reference of language learning.

4. There is no significant difference between achievement scores of post test of experimental and control group in reference of language learning.

Research Method

In the present study to observe the effect of group Discussion method, investigator adopted the experimental method.

Research Design

In this study investigator adopted pre-test-Treatment-Posttest Experimental (OXO) design to achieve the decided objective.

Variable

- Independent variable– Teaching methods (Lecture method and group Discussion Method)
- Dependent variable- Achievement score in the language test.

Population, Sample size and Sampling Technique

Population, Sample size and sampling technique In the present study to conducted an experiment investigator selected 84 subjects from class X through simple random sampling method.

Treatment Procedure for Present Experimental Research

In this study investigator used the Pre test-Posttest research design. According to this research design, investigator started his research with Pre-test stage. In this stage investigator test the previous knowledge of selected language content. During the treatment, investigate gave the group discussion method treatment to the experimental and tradition method treatment to control group. Last stage was the experimental research to test the post test score treatment were given to subject 1 hour daily tide three weeks.

Self-Made Achievement test used as a Tool

To test the pretest and posttest scores investigator used the self-made achievement test. Try out test was administered on only 25 students. Try out test contains double more questions for item analysis and this try out is done to locate the items difficulty and ambiguity of language. 50 questions were selected out of 100 after item analysis for proper try out. Difficulty and Discriminative power were calculated for 84 subjects. Find draft contains 50 question which were divide in five category of questions (a) Part-I contain 15 question were selected for simple recall type. (b) Part-II 10 were selected for Fill in the blanks. (c) Part-III 10 were selected for True and False type question (d) Part- IV 5 question were selected for match the column (e) Part-V Contained the 10 question for MCQ (Multiple choice question)

Reliability and Validity

- To estimate reliability of test “Test-Re-test” method was used.
- Contest validity method was used is the achievement test.

Statistical Analysis Technique

To analysis the data statistically, “t” test was used by the investigator.

Analysis and Interpretation of Data

Table - 1

Significant Difference between Achievement Scores of Students in Pre-test of Control and Experimental Group in reference of Language Learning.

Group	N	M	S.D.	't' Value	Level of Significant
Experimental (Pre-test)	42	25.63	4.80	2.10	NS
Control (Pre-test)	42	23.36	5.10		

Table-1 't' value showing the mean value of experiments control group for pre-test is not significant. It may stated, that in reference of language learning on basis of pre-test score of achievement is equal. It is not different in the statistical analysis.

Table - 2

Significant Difference between Achievement Scores of Students in Pre-test of and Post-test of Control Group for Traditional Method in reference of Language Learning

Group	N	M	S.D.	't' Value	Level of Significant
Control (Pre-test)	42	23.36	5.10	0.082	NS
Control (Post-test)	42	27.15	4.68		

't' 0.082 is revealing through table 2 that it is not statistically significant. In other words both achievement in pre-test & post test are not different. These value shows that there is no changes in achievement through traditional method teaching treatment.

Table - 3

Significant Difference between Achievement Scores of Students in Pre-test & Post-test for Discussion Method of Experimental Group for group discussion method in reference of Language Learning

Group	N	M	S.D.	't' Value	Level of Significant
Experimental (Pre-test)	42	25.63	4.80	8.46	S

Experimental (Post-test)	42	35.53	5.89		
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Table-3 't' value revealed that Pre-test & Post-test scores of experimental group has been changed due to discussion method teaching treatment. It may be stabled that there is a statistical difference occurs in the both mean.

Table - 4

Significant Difference between Achievement Scores of Students in Post-test of Control and Experimental Group in Reference of Language Learning

Group	N	M	S.D.	't' Value	Level of Significant
Experimental (Post-test)	42	35.53	5.89	7.22	S
Control (Post-test)	42	27.15	4.68		

Compression is showing between in experimental and control group's mean value through 't' test calculation in table 4. 't' value 7.22 is higher than 't' table value for $df = 80$. It can be said that experimental & control group are significantly difference in post-test score. It may be stated that both group were difficult due to treatment.

Findings of the Research

1. In the reference first hypothesis, it was found that control and experimental group were equal in language achievement test.
2. According second hypothesis its was found after treatment, post test achievement score of experimental group was higher than pretest score.
3. In the third hypothesis, it was found that after treatment, post-test and pretest achievement score of control group was equal.
4. In the last hypothesis, it was found that there was significant difference after treatment post test achievement score of experimental and control group Conclusion of the Research.

Conclusion of the Research

In the present study formulated objectives were achieved through the experimental research, the study the effectiveness of G.D.M is higher in comparison of lecture method in reference of language learning classroom. It may be conclude that group discussion method is more acceptable and supportive to learn the language subject. Teacher or academican could advocate for this method to learn the language.

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SPATIO – TEMPORAL CHANGE IN GROUNDWATER QUALITY BASED ON ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY IN SONEPAT DISTRICT (HARYANA)

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ABSTRACT

After the onset of green revolution in India, the use of chemical fertilizers has increased to a great extent due to High Yielding Varieties (HYVs) of seeds. The pollutants of these fertilizers leach through soil to reach and pollute the groundwater resources. Therefore, assessment of groundwater quality is necessary to determine its suitability for crops and human consumption. The same situation is also exists in Sonapat district of Haryana. Sonapat is an agriculture district of Haryana state and it is a part of northern plan of India. In the present study, the groundwater quality is examined in terms of Electrical Conductivity (EC) and spatio-temporal variations whatsoever has taken place since 1993 to 2013 in Sonapat district of Haryana. For this purpose, Electrical Conductivity (EC) data of 123 monitoring wells was obtained from Groundwater Cell, Rohtak. Inverse Distance Weight (IDW) method using Arc GIS software has been applied to obtain suitable

results. Average Electrical Conductivity (EC) level in the study area during 1993 was 2899 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$. It has increased up to 3439 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ during 2013. Due to the high concentration of Electrical Conductivity (EC) (8327 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$) the property of groundwater in Kathura block has been changed and the area now falls under saline groundwater quality zone. Similarly, the area under fresh quality zone of groundwater in the study area has gone down from 40.01 per cent in 1993 to 25.12 per cent in 2013. During the same period, the area under sub-marginal, marginal and saline groundwater quality zones has increased. As per spatio-temporal change in groundwater quality is concerned, about 57.06 per cent area shows no change in groundwater quality. Approximately 42.94 per cent area is under semi-moderate, moderate and critical change in groundwater quality zone. The analysis of the data clearly indicates that groundwater quality based on electrical conductivity during last twenty years has deteriorating.

Keywords: Groundwater Quality, Electrical Conductivity, Inverse Distance Weight (IDW).

INTRODUCTION

Water is essential for sustaining all forms of life, food production, economic development, and for general well-being. But there is another fact that approximately half of the total population of the world is affected by the poor quality of drinking water and non-availability of water for irrigation. Quality is defined by certain physical, chemical and biological characteristics. It is determined by the solutes and gases dissolved in the water as well as the matter suspended in and floating on the water. These dissolved minerals are the part of rocks which come in contact with water (Annapoorna and Janardhana, 2015). Sodium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, chloride, bicarbonate, and sulfate are the most common dissolved minerals in the water. When the amount of dissolved minerals is high, then water is not suitable for humans, animals and plants (Goyal and Chaudhary, 2010). Due to the uneven and erratic rainfall, the study area is characterized by limited surface water sources and most of the domestic and irrigational demands are fulfilled through groundwater. Due to socio-economic development and innovation of new technologies, discharge of untreated sewage and even untreated industrial effluents add to the pollution of groundwater resources (Central Pollution Control Board, 2008). The groundwater quality, particularly shallow groundwater, is changing fast as a result of human activities. Quality and suitability of groundwater for various uses is a matter of concern. It has been examined by many scholars (Jasrotia et al., 2012; Saxena, 2012; Sinha et al., 2012; Gontia and Patil, 2011; Rekha et al., 2011; Yadav et al., 2009; Loksha et al., 2005; Nag, 2005; Joji et al., 2003; Kittu 2003) in India and abroad. Groundwater quality studies in Haryana carried out by researchers have different aims and approaches to assessment and development of groundwater resource. The input in terms of spatio-temporal change in groundwater quality based on electrical conductivity lacks in Sonapat district of Haryana. The present work attempts to fill this gap in the study area.

After the onset of green revolution in Haryana, the High Yielding Varieties (HYVs) of the seeds are used in agriculture. These seeds require good quality and quantity of fertilizers, pesticides and more amount of water for better yield. In the study area, the use of fertilizers has increased to a great extent and consumption of the chemical fertilizers has also increased to 85,568 tonnes during 2011-12 (Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 2012-13). The pollutants of these fertilizers leach through soil to reach the water and pollute the groundwater. The study area has experienced these conditions and is also facing the physical and ecological degradation due to increased use of chemical

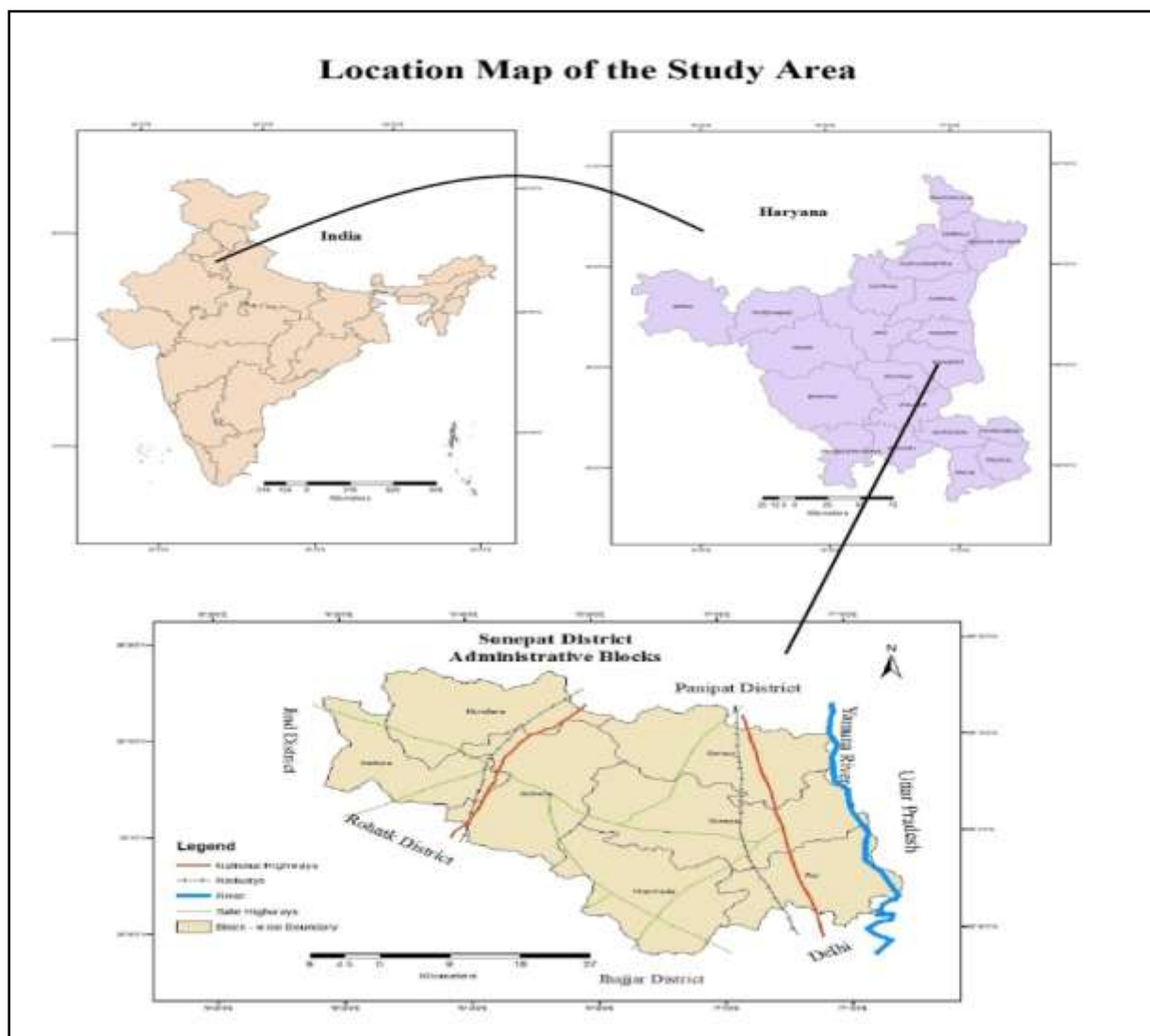
fertilizers and pesticides (Ayers and Westcot, 1994). Therefore assessment of groundwater quality is necessary to determine its suitability for different purposes. The present research is concerned with spatio-temporal changes in groundwater quality based on electrical conductivity in Sonapat district during 1993 to 2013.

STUDY AREA

The study area is geographically located between 28° 48' 15" North to 29° 17' 10" North latitudes and 76° 28' 40" East to 77° 12' 45" East longitudes (Figure 1). The Sonapat district comes into existence on 22 December 1972 from Rohtak district. The district is surrounded by Panipat district in the north, Jind district in the west, Rohtak district in the south-west direction. To its south lie National Capital Delhi and Jhajjar district. It shares its eastern boundary with Uttar Pradesh in which Yamuna River makes the State boundary also (Administrative Atlas of Haryana, 2011). Sonapat district has a sub-tropical continental monsoon climate. The district lies in the central part of the state and having temperature regimes of hot semi arid regions. The soil of this district varies from sandy to clay loam. The district is a continuous part of the Haryana-Punjab Plain. It is predominantly an agricultural district. About 70 per cent people are engaged in different agricultural pursuits. It is situated in the heart of Green Revolution belt of the State. Wheat, Rice, Sugarcane, Barley, Maize, Mustard, etc. are the main crops of the district (Indian Council of Agriculture Research, 2014). The total geographical area of the district is 2,13,000 hectares, out of which 1,71,000 hectares area is cultivable. Net sown area in the district contributes nearly 80.27 per cent of the total district area. The area sown more than once is 1,47,000 hectares bringing the total cropped area (gross sown area) to 3,16,000 hectares. The district has a high irrigation intensity of 187 per cent. The net irrigated area by canals is 91,000 hectares and net irrigated area by tube wells is 78,000 hectares (Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 2012 – 13).

DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

The study is done through secondary data. Survey of India (SOI) topographical sheet on 1:50,000 scale was used to prepare the base map, boundary demarcation of the study area and preparation of point map of well location. The study area falls in the Survey of India (SOI) topo-



Source: Census of India, 2001.

Figure 1

sheets no. 53C, 53D, 53G and 53H. Block-wise map of the Sonapat district was prepared from the Administrative Atlas of Haryana, 2011. Topo-sheets of the study area were geo-coded in Arc GIS 10.1 environment using map projection of WGS 1984, UTM Zone 43 N. For identifying the groundwater quality zones and determining the suitability of groundwater, Ground Water Cell is collecting water samples from different observation wells.

Electrical Conductivity has been widely adopted as one of the criteria to delimit the groundwater quality zones by Ground Water Cell (Central Ground Water Board, 2010). The groundwater quality data based on Electrical Conductivity (EC) of 123 monitoring wells of Sonapat district from 1993 – 2013 was obtained from Groundwater Cell, Department of Agriculture, Rohtak. The well location map of 123 observation sites established by Groundwater Cell, Rohtak has also been digitized from topo-sheets of the study area.

The data of groundwater quality based on Electrical Conductivity have been attached to well locations map in the form of the attribute table. Inverse Distance Weight (IDW) method was applied to obtain suitable results and to find out the spatial pattern of groundwater quality. Spatial distribution maps of groundwater quality were also classified into various groundwater quality zones. Criteria for delineating groundwater quality zones based on Electrical Conductivity (EC) are given in Table 1. Area under each groundwater quality zones was calculated with the help of Calculate Geometry tool in attribute table. To find out the spatio-temporal variation in groundwater quality during 1993 to 2013, Overlay method in analysis tools of Arc Toolbox was used.

Table 1 Criteria for determining groundwater quality zones based on Electrical Conductivity (EC).

Groundwater Quality Zones	Fresh Groundwater	Sub-marginal Groundwater	Marginal Groundwater	Saline Groundwater
EC Micro-mhos/cm at 25 °C	0-2000	2000-4000	4000-6000	> 6000

Source: Groundwater Cell, Agriculture Department, Haryana, 2014.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Block-wise Level of Electrical Conductivity of Groundwater

Block-wise Electrical Conductivity (EC) data for twenty years (1993 – 2013) is shown in Table 2. Average Electrical Conductivity level in the district during 1993 was 2899 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$. It has increased up to 3590 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ during 1998. However, the maximum increase in Electrical Conductivity level (4400 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$) has been observed during 2003. There was a sharp decline in Electrical Conductivity level during 2008 and it reached up to 3346 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$. However, during 2013, Electrical Conductivity level has shown slight increasing trend and Electrical Conductivity reached up to 3439 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$. The analysis of Electrical Conductivity (1993 – 2013) reveals that most of the study area is under sub-marginal groundwater quality zone except during 2003. During 2003, the average Electrical Conductivity level of groundwater in the study area was 4400 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ that falls in the marginal groundwater quality zone. The highest level of Electrical Conductivity in groundwater was found in 2003 during last twenty years.

Table 2. Block-wise average Electrical Conductivity ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$) of groundwater.

Blocks	1993	1998	2003	2008	2013
Kathura	5618	7228	8327	6765	6753
Mundlana	3056	3855	4343	3450	3586
Ganaur	1692	2077	2236	2805	2096
Gohana	3650	3106	5856	2354	3446
Sonepat	1288	1998	1988	2518	2788
Kharkhoda	2669	4536	5636	3385	3602
Rai	2320	2327	2417	2147	1805
District Average	2899	3590	4400	3346	3439

Source: Groundwater Cell, Agriculture Department, Rohtak, 2014.

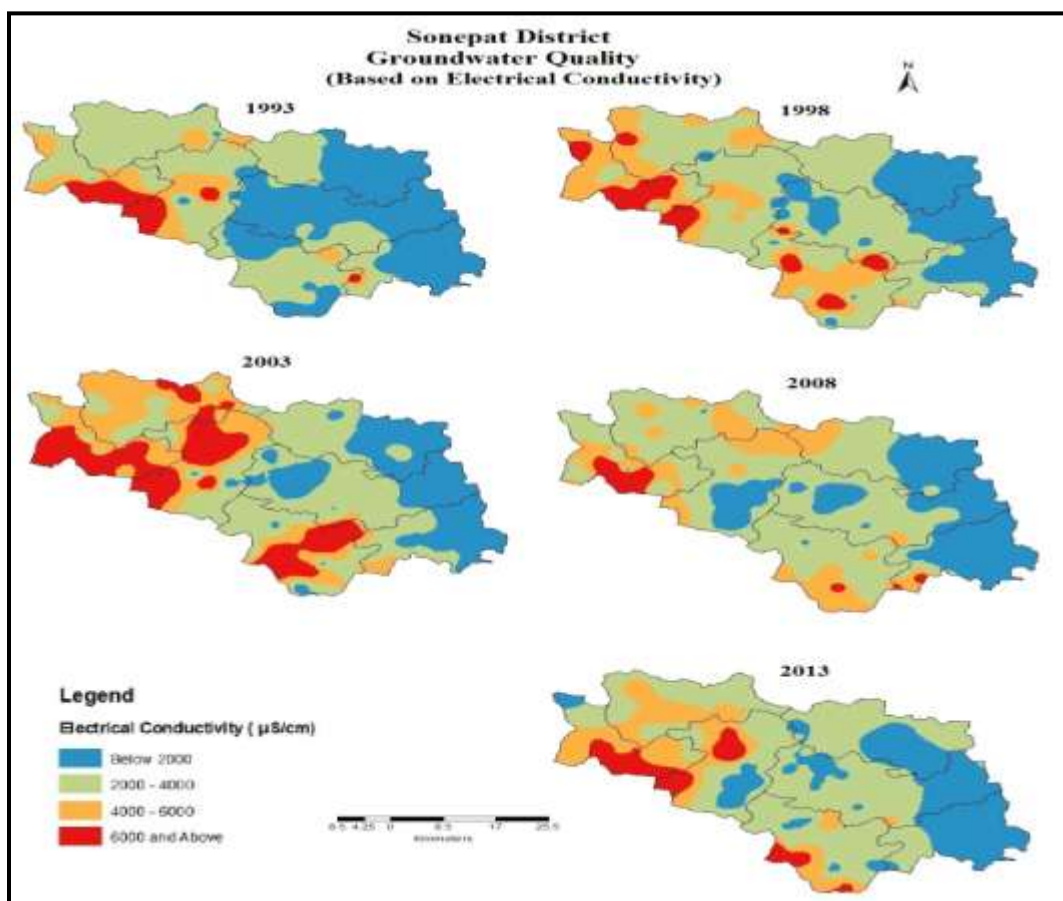
As far as, the block-wise analysis is concerned, there was a sharp variation in Electrical Conductivity of groundwater in different blocks. During 1993, Sonapat and Ganaur blocks fell under fresh water quality zone of groundwater. Rai, Kharkhoda, Mundlana and Gohana blocks fell under sub-marginal water quality zone of groundwater. Due to the high concentration of Electrical Conductivity ($5618 \mu\text{S/cm}$) in the groundwater, Kathura block fell under marginal groundwater quality zone. Electrical Conductivity level in groundwater has risen in all blocks during 1998. During 2003, only Sonapat block fell under fresh groundwater quality zone. Due to the high concentration of Electrical Conductivity ($8327 \mu\text{S/cm}$) in the groundwater, Kathura block fell under saline groundwater quality zone that is maximum in twenty years (1993 – 2013).

During 2008, there was a sharp decline in Electrical Conductivity level in groundwater; however the fresh groundwater quality zone was completely absent in the study area during 2008. Electrical Conductivity level has shown slight increasing trend during 2013. However, Rai blocks fall under fresh groundwater quality zone. Sub-marginal groundwater quality zone was found in Ganaur, Sonapat, Gohana, Mundlana and Kharkhoda blocks. Kathura block showed the maximum level of Electrical conductivity ($6753 \mu\text{S/cm}$) and fell under saline groundwater quality zone.

Spatial Pattern of Groundwater Quality Based on Electrical Conductivity

Spatial distributions of groundwater quality based on Electrical Conductivity at intervals of five years during 1993 to 2013 are represented by Figure 2. The area calculated in various groundwater quality zones from these maps are presented in Table 3. The analysis of the data reveals that the area under fresh groundwater zone of groundwater quality has declined during last twenty years. The area under fresh groundwater quality zone in 1993 was 40.01 per cent of the study area whereas it was only 25.12 per cent during 2013. During the same period, the area under sub-marginal groundwater quality zone has increased. The area under sub-marginal groundwater quality zone was 45.90 per cent during 1993 which is increased and reached up to 51.93 per cent area of the district during 2013.

Similarly area under marginal groundwater quality zone has also increased during the same period. It was 9.08 per cent during 1993 whereas it was 16.53 per cent area of the district during 2013. There is a slight increase in the area observed in saline groundwater quality zone in the study area. It has increased from 5.01 per cent area in 1993 to 6.33 per cent area of the district during 2013. The analysis of the groundwater quality data clearly indicates that the quality of groundwater in Sonapat district is not good and there is no significant improvement observed during last 20 years.



Source: Compiled by researcher from Groundwater Cell Data.

Figure 2

Table 3. Area under different groundwater quality zones during 1993 to 2013.

Groundwater Quality Zones (Based on EC)	Area in 1993		Area in 1998		Area in 2003		Area in 2008		Area in 2013	
	(km ²)	%	(km ²)	%	(km ²)	%	(km ²)	%	(km ²)	%
Fresh	903	40.01	561	24.83	506	22.41	603	26.71	569	25.12
Sub-Marginal	1036	45.90	1096	48.56	868	38.45	1212	53.67	1172	51.93
Marginal	205	9.08	449	19.88	484	21.43	385	17.05	373	16.53
Saline	113	5.01	152	6.73	400	17.71	58	2.57	143	6.33

Source: Calculated by researcher from Figure 2.

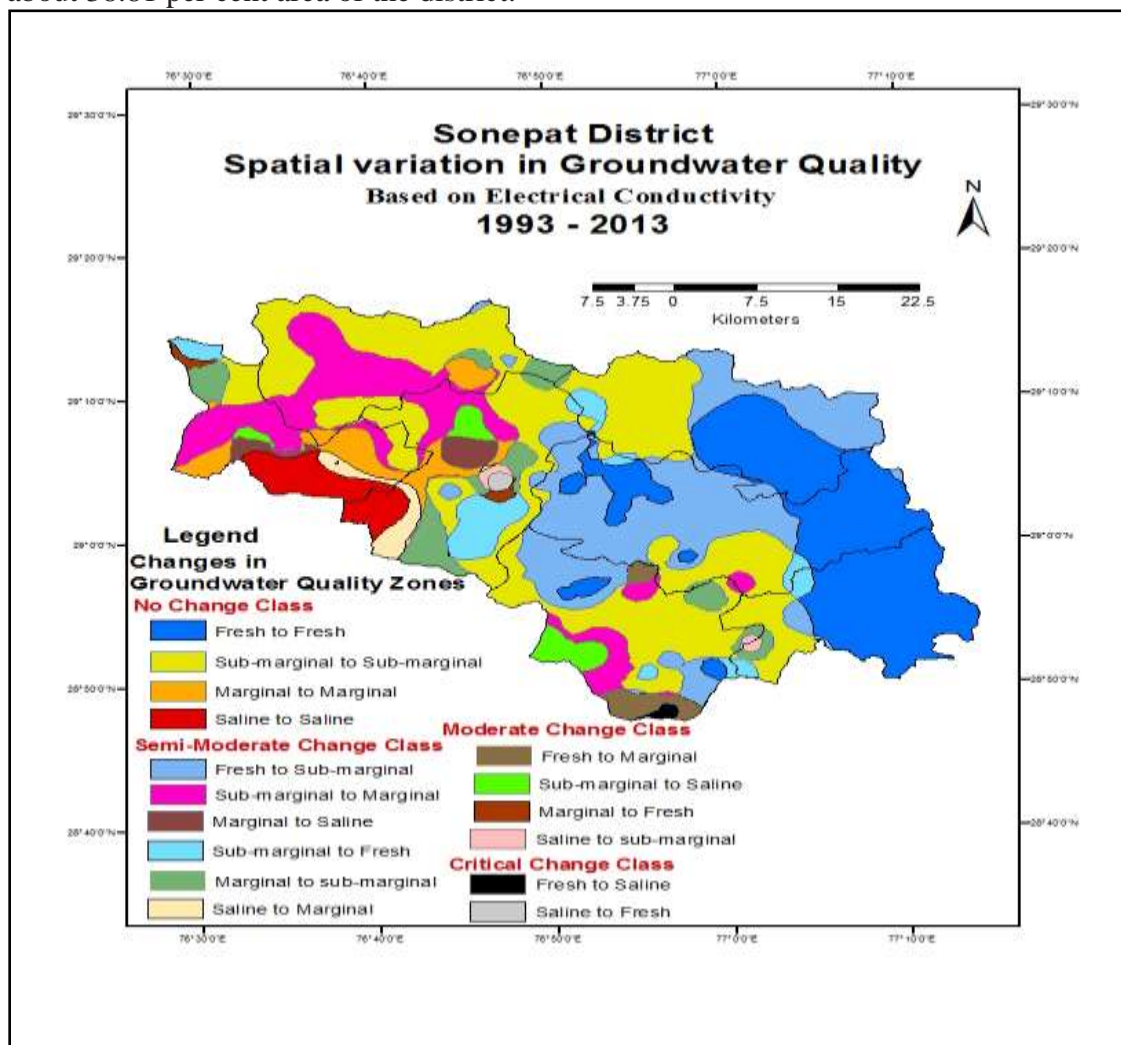
Spatio – Temporal Variations in Groundwater Quality

Based on twenty years groundwater quality data, the spatial variation map has been obtained by overlaying of output groundwater quality map of 1993 and 2013. Change in the area under various

groundwater quality zones has been shown under legend in Figure 3. To make the analysis easier, spatial variation categories have been broadly put into four categories (Table 4). These are no change, semi – moderate change, moderate change and critical change in groundwater quality

zones. About 57.06 per cent area of the district shows what so ever no change in groundwater quality. In this category, only 20.73 per cent area of district falls in Ganaur, Sonapat, and Rai blocks and has

maintained their groundwater quality since 1993 which falls in the fresh groundwater quality zone. Approximately 29.69 per cent area in Kharkhoda, Mundlana, Gohana and some parts of Rai, Sonapat, Ganaur and Kathura blocks has been under the sub-marginal zone of groundwater quality since 1993. About 3.42 per cent area which falls in Kathura, Gohana, and Mundlana blocks of the district remains under marginal groundwater quality zone. The study area has about 3.17 per cent area under the saline zone of groundwater quality which falls in Kathura and Gohana blocks. It also shows no change since 1993. Semi-moderate change in groundwater quality is observed in about 38.81 per cent area of the district.



Source: Compiled by researcher from Groundwater Cell Data.

Figure 3

Table 4. Spatio-temporal change in groundwater quality zones during 1993 to 2013.

Sr. No	Change Class	Range of EC in $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$		Status of Ground- water Quality Zone		Area		Blocks
		1993	2013	1993	2013	km^2	%	
1	No Change	0-2000	0-2000	Fresh	Fresh	468.92	20.73	Parts of all blocks
		2000-4000	2000-4000	Sub-marginal	Sub-Marginal	670.14	29.69	
		4000-6000	4000-6000	Marginal	Marginal	77.29	3.42	
		6000 & Above	6000 & Above	Saline	Saline	71.64	3.17	
		Total area under no change				1287.99	57.06	
2	Semi-Moderate Change	0-2000	2000-4000	Fresh	Sub-Marginal	401.45	17.79	Parts of all blocks
		2000-4000	4000-6000	Sub-marginal	Marginal	239.39	10.61	
		4000-6000	6000 & Above	Marginal	Saline	27.22	1.20	
		2000-4000	0-2000	Sub-marginal	Fresh	87.04	3.85	
		4000-6000	2000-4000	Marginal	Sub-Marginal	92.11	4.08	
		6000 & Above	4000-6000	Saline	Marginal	28.84	1.28	
		Total area under semi-moderate change				876.05	38.81	
3	Moderate Change	0-2000	4000-6000	Fresh	Marginal	27.51	1.22	Kharkhoda, Gohana, Kathura
		2000-4000	6000 & Above	Sub-marginal	Saline	39.61	1.75	
		4000-6000	0-2000	Marginal	Fresh	8.49	0.38	
		6000 & Above	2000-4000	Saline	Sub-Marginal	8.34	0.37	
		Total area under moderate change				83.95	3.72	
4	Critical Change	0-2000	6000 & Above	Fresh	Saline	4.72	0.21	Kharkhoda, Gohana
		6000 & Above	0-2000	Saline	Fresh	4.51	0.20	
		Total area under critical change				9.23	0.41	

Source: Calculated by researcher from Figure 3.

In this category, 17.79 per cent area of the district shifted from fresh groundwater quality zone to sub-marginal groundwater quality zone. It falls in Sonapat, Ganaur, Rai, and Gohana blocks. About 10.61 per cent area of Kathura, Mundlana, Gohana, and Kharkhoda blocks has shifted from sub-marginal groundwater quality zone to marginal groundwater quality zone. Only 1.20 per cent area has shifted from marginal groundwater quality zone to saline groundwater quality zone in Gohana and Kathura blocks. Out of the total area of the district, 3.85 per cent area shows improvement in the groundwater quality. It has shifted from sub-marginal groundwater quality zone to fresh groundwater quality zone falling in Gohana, Kathura, Ganaur and small parts of Sonapat,

Kharkhoda, and Rai blocks. Nearly 4 per cent area of groundwater quality zone in the district has shifted from marginal groundwater quality zone to sub-marginal groundwater quality zone. It falls in Gohana, Kathura, Kharkhoda, Rai and Mundlana blocks. Saline groundwater quality zone has also changed into the marginal groundwater quality zone. It covers about 1.28 per cent area of the district.

Parts of Kharkhoda, Gohana and Kathura blocks constituting about 3.72 per cent of total area of the district has witnessed the moderate change in groundwater quality. In this category, 1.22 per cent area of the district has been converted into fresh groundwater quality zone to marginal

groundwater quality zone in Kharkhoda block. About 1.75 per cent area of the district has been converted into sub-marginal groundwater quality zone to saline groundwater quality zone. It falls in Kharkhoda, Gohana, and Kathura blocks. Only 0.38 per cent area has been shifted from marginal groundwater quality zone to fresh groundwater quality zone in Kharkhoda, Gohana, and Kathura blocks. About 0.37 per cent area has been converted into sub-marginal groundwater quality zone to saline groundwater quality zone. About 0.41 per cent area has been identified in critical change in groundwater quality in Gohana and Kharkhoda block. In this category, 0.21 per cent of total area of the district has been converted into fresh groundwater quality zone to saline groundwater quality zone. It falls in Kharkhoda block. A small patch in Gohana block shows a better improvement in groundwater quality which has shifted from saline groundwater quality zone to fresh groundwater quality zone. It covers about 0.21 per cent area of the district.

CONCLUSION

The present research work has highlighted the existing situation of groundwater quality based on Electrical Conductivity since 1993 to 2013 in Sonapat district of Haryana. Electrical Conductivity level in groundwater in the district during 1993 was 2899 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$. It has increased up to 3590 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ during 1998. The maximum increase in Electrical Conductivity level (4400 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$) has been observed during 2003. However, there was a sharp decline in Electrical Conductivity level during 2008 when the level of Electrical Conductivity in groundwater was 3346 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$. After that, Electrical Conductivity level in groundwater has shown slight increasing trend (3439 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$) during 2013.

The analysis further reveals that the area under fresh groundwater zone of quality has been declining during last twenty years. The area under fresh groundwater quality zone in 1993 was 40.01 per cent of the district whereas, during 2013, it was only 25.12 per cent. In the same period, the area under sub-marginal groundwater quality zone has increased. Area of sub-marginal groundwater quality zone during 1993 was 45.90 per cent whereas, during 2013, it was 51.93 per cent. Similarly, the area under marginal groundwater quality zone has also increased during the same period. It was 9.08 per cent during 1993 whereas, during 2013, it was 16.53 per cent. Saline groundwater quality zone has also slightly increased in the study area. The area under this category has increased from 5.01 per cent in 1993 to 6.33 per cent area in 2013. Parts of Kharkhoda, Gohana and Kathura blocks constituting about 3.72 per cent of the total area have shown a moderate change in groundwater quality since 1993. A pocket (about 0.41 per cent of district area) was identified to be in a critical condition in groundwater quality zone particularly in Gohana and Kharkhoda blocks. Hence, the quality of groundwater in many parts of the district was not suitable even for irrigation purposes.

Several conclusions can be drawn from this study. First, a high concentration of Electrical Conductivity level in groundwater is very harmful. Hence, groundwater is not suitable for drinking as well as irrigation purposes. Secondly, availability of groundwater data is of great importance for planning and management purpose in an area. This problem can be easily solved by using Geographical Information System (GIS). To solve this problem of groundwater in the district, the following strategies can be adopted: (1) soil testing for groundwater quality; (2) awareness among farmers about fertilizers and pesticides requirements through farmer's educational program; (3) use of eco-friendly or biotic fertilizers (4) judicious use of surface and groundwater for irrigation; (5) change in cropping pattern; (6) artificial recharge of groundwater; (7) agro-forestry along with inter

crops. So, government efforts should be directed towards providing required quantity water to the people. However, the efforts should involve both government and the people of the study area to solve this problem.

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Shashi Deshpande views for women

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Abstract:- Woman's struggle to find and preserve her identity as wife, mother and the most important of all as the human being forms the major concern of Shashi Deshpande's novels. Deshpande doesn't want her writing to be called feminist writing because she feels her novels are not a man versus woman issue at all. She portrayed the new Indian woman and her dilemma in the tradition-bound, male-dominated Indian society. Being a woman herself, she sympathizes with women and her main apprehension is for human relationships. **That Long Silence** depicts the women world in an authentic, realistic and credible manner. This article highlights the fact that it is not the circumstances that contribute to the negation of women's rights; but the fact is that it is their women folk who polarize their dig at the emancipation of women.

“No act is to be done according to (her) own will by a young girl,
a young woman, or even by an old woman, though in (their own)
houses.” (The laws of Manu 5.148)

“In childhood a woman should be under her father's control, in youth under her husband's and when her husband is dead, under her sons, she should not have independence...” The position and status of woman is thus stated by the ancient Indian sage Manu. From the beginning of the Indian civilization, Indian male psyche has such an opinion on woman. They have had every advantage in telling us their own stories. They had education, a much higher degree, to articulate

and voice their dominance. But, women had no education, nor were they strong to voice. Phenomenal progress has been registered in economic, political, technological and industrial fields; but the social structure of the contemporary Indian remains tattooed with certain taboos when it comes to the woman-question (Subash Chandra, p.147). This article contemplates on the protagonist's dilemma in this typical Indian milieu, which binds her like an octopus and at the same time, expects her to "perform" effectively and competitively in her allotted orbits.

Shashi Deshpande has presented in her novels modern Indian women's search for the definition about the self and the society; and the relationship that are central to women. Her novels highlight the image of middle class women squeezed in between tradition and modernity. She portrays her heroines in a realistic manner. She deals with a woman's psyche which is made to feel inferior and a burden on the family. Her heroines are courageous enough to revolt against the marginalization of women by men and society as revealed in *That Long Silence* and *The Dark Holds No Terrors*.

In *That Long Silence*, the protagonist Jaya journeys towards self-actualization. The novel embarks on with the receptive appearance of the solitude of a woman and the poignant question of the eventual purpose of her life in the milieu of her familial bond. The novel is an individual's journey in search of one's true self who confronts the gender oriented tradition. It depicts the plight of a wife who suffers silently in the name of family. Marriage is still a social necessity, where women seek

security and men respectability. In her early married life, Jaya had yielded her decisions to her husband. The forced isolated stay in Dadar flat facilitates her to reconsider her life built around the needs of a husband only. Jaya's creativity provides her an outlet for her dissatisfaction. The novel ends with a renewal of faith. Jaya's decision to wipe out the silence and have a balanced contented life is a decision in the right direction. Self-actualization is possible if a woman decides to be herself, to reveal the genuine value of her free and inborn individuality in its entirety.

As Eva Figes (1986) says: Dominance is ...the keynote in an analysis of the man-woman relationship where the male attributes are associated with mental thought and positive activity, whilst the woman is regarded as essentially passive, her role to be the respectable of male sexual drive for the subsequent reproduction of the species. The complexities of human relationships fascinated Shashi Deshpande and she has confessed it in an interview with Geetha Gangadharan: "We know a lot about the physical and the organic world and the Universe in general, but we still know very little about human relationships. It is the most mystifying thing as I am concerned. I will continue to wonder about it, puzzle over it and write about it. And still it is tremendously intriguing, fascinating." (Indian communicator, 20 November 1994 P-11). Deshpande's major apprehension in *That Long Silence* is to search deeply into the psyche of a woman who is made to face all kinds of mental tortures. The question what a woman does is never asked, but "who she belongs to" is always considered important. She never has an identity of her own. Her name changes as per the wishes of others. In *That Long Silence*, the writer has presented this fact through the character Jaya, who is recognized by two names: Jaya and Suhasini. Jaya is the name given by

her father when she was born which has the meaning “victory”; and Suhasini is the name given after her marriage which means a “soft, smiling, placid, motherly woman”. Both the names stand for the persona of her individuality. The earlier one symbolizes revolt whereas the final one symbolizes submission.

To make the story a reliable one, Deshpande has made use of first person narrative to represent the psyche of the modern middle-class learned woman. To appeal to the readers, she uses flashback technique. The first chapter deals with the present, but the remaining chapters are more in reminiscence with the final chapter ending in the present. The narrator in this novel is Jaya, the protagonist herself. While narrating her heartbreaking experiences, her mind wavers and she unfurls her whole life – from her childhood days to her father’s death. She is a typical modern woman who has her roots in tradition, while her husband Mohan, a traditionalist has his roots in customs. Their outlook is different and they fail to understand each other. Due to differences in their attitude, their marital life grows shaky and gloomy. It becomes more of a compromise than love based on social fear rather than mutual need of each other. The choice may be rooted in their choice of a partner. For example, from the very beginning, Mohan wanted a wife who was well-educated and cultured and never a loving one.

To Mohan, a woman sitting before fire, waiting for her husband to come home and eat her food is the real strength of a woman, but to Jaya it is nothing more than despair. “He wanted his rice fresh and hot, from a vessel that was untouched. She had just finished cooking this second cooking and was waiting, hoping, perhaps that he would not be too late, for it wouldn’t do to allow and as for lighting the fire again, that was unthinkable” (P.15-16). “Her Ajji along with silence had taught her to “wait” the waiting game”(30). For a man waiting brings in restlessness but for woman the game of

waiting starts quite early in her childhood “wait until you get married, wait until your husband comes, wait until you go to your in law’s home, wait until you have kids. Yes, ever since I got married I had done nothing but wait” (30) Women are blamed unfeminine and unnatural if they break the social system and so they are enforced to adhere to be termed feminine.

Deshpande reveals the consciousness of Jaya through an account of her mind in the process of thinking, feeling and reacting to the stimuli of the moment and situation. In doing so, she goes on to assert the feminine psyche of the protagonist, to break away from the strong hold of a social framework rooted in patriarchy which repels as it attracts. Jaya is a modern predicament and the flood of consciousness that ensure out of it is a silent stream of thoughts and feelings. She knows pretty well that in order to get by in a relationship one has to learn a lot of tricks and silence is one of them. Jaya surrenders Mohan without revolting. She never refuses or complains about anything. Her identity, personality is totally crushed which leads her to total confusion along with loss of self identity. We get a glimpse of Hinduism in the numerous fasts observed by women for the well being of husbands, sons or brothers. “Generally, a woman’s identity is defined in terms of her relationship with man as a daughter, a wife and a mother It means virtually a woman doesn’t have an identity of her own” says Indira Kulkshreshtha (3).

The narrator Jaya, an upper-middle-class housewife with two teenage children, is forced to take care of her life when her husband is suspected of fraud. They shift to a small flat in a poorer locality of Bombay, leaving their luxurious house. The narrative reveals the futility of modern Indian life, where success is considered only with the upwardly mobile husband along with their children studying in "good" schools. The daily chores of normal life of a woman with material comforts is significantly represented in the following lines, "the glassware that had to sparkle, the furniture and curious that had to be kept spotless and dust-free, and those clothes, God, all those never-ending piles of clothes that had to be washed and ironed, so that they could be worn and washed and ironed once again" (57). Jaya's creativity is muted by strong social and family pressures and holds all creative activities in submission to her role as a homemaker.

Though she is a writer, Jaya has not achieved true self expression. There is something almost overpowering about the restriction of the narrator's life. The story is unfolded by Jaya, ironically again symbolizing victory, while in the actual life situation, she is supposed to lead a traditional, passive life like; "Sita following her husband into exile, Savithri, dogging death to reclaim her husband, Draupadi stoically sharing her husband's travails....." (11). She turns down these role models because in modern life these characters are simply citation of the past with no application to the present. These legendary women followed their husbands willingly but Jaya is accompanying Mohan everywhere because of compulsion. There is a frank, even brutal, realization of this evil necessity in her marital life. "Two bullocks yoked together.....it is more comfortable for them to move in the same direction. To go in different directions would be painful: and what animal would voluntarily choose pain?" (12).

That Long Silence is very close to real life experience and achieves its consistency from the actuality that the protagonist Jaya is a well educated person with a literary sensitivity equivalent with

her fictional role. Silence for her is a kind of Defense Mechanism, which helps her to express herself more comprehensively. But the repeated allegations and accusations of her husband compel her to react sharply. She (Jaya) once tells kamat (her neighbour) ".....no women can be angry. Have you ever heard of an angry young woman?.....A woman can never be angry, she can only be neurotic, hysterical, frustrated " (147). Mohan wonders how Jaya, a woman could be so rebellious and angry. To him, it is unwomanly to be angry. A woman can never be angry. There is no room for misery, either. There is only order and routine. Woman pays for their happiness at the loss of their freedom. Marriage suppresses women and it leads her to "aimless days indefinitely repeated, life that slips away gently toward death without questioning its purpose" (30). The role restricts women's self-development. She feels that in life of a woman, there are many cross roads and many choices but a married woman has a few or practically no choice left to her except what her husband wills and desires. She unburdens herself to trigger out the creative impulses in her artistic self. The novel deals with feminism at its core. In the beginning, the imitation of role models has been crossed by Jaya. Then it is followed by anger and protest. Whenever she looks back on her life,

she has no nostalgia or yearning for the past; but it is exhibited as a feeling of suppressed anger which can burst out any time. Finally, articulation and assertion of the protagonist are only hinted as one of the future potentials for Jaya.

Shashi Deshpande told Joel Kuortti in an interview: *That Long Silence* is a hysterical novel in the sense that inside of me I was kind of screaming, but when it came out - as you said, one steps back from that screaming self - and one says, look Jaya is very analytical. There is no point at which she gives way to her emotions or self pity or anything. Throughout she is analyzing herself, her life, her relationships, and I think that is how it has been for me. I think it was really the culmination of the anger and all the repression; everything came out in *That Long Silence* (Sharma 55). She lays down a balance between tradition and modernity as a working philosophy for the contemporary woman. To her, tradition symbolizes the Indian way of life with the values of harmony and co-existence, and modernity is the affirmation of the self-regulating identity of an individual. The Sahitya Academy Award winning novel is about Jaya's hopes, fears, aspirations, frustrations and later triumph in life. Critic Y.S. Sunita Reddy observes: "The narrative with its slow unknitting of memories and unravelling of the soul is like an interior monologue quite similar to the stream of consciousness technique employed by Virginia Woolf" (Sharma 81).

In *That Long Silence*, Jaya undergoes an ordeal because she has refused to go into hiding with her husband as an enquiry against his financial irregularities is on. She kept her eyes shut to her husband's illegal earning at office like the mythological character Gandhari. Even her journalistic writings are hemmed in by her husband's likes and dislikes. Eventually she is able to evaluate her prospects of life. After having cast off traditional role models, Deshpande's protagonists exhibit great strength and courage in evolving, as their own role models as per the prerequisite of their social milieu. Her characters go through a progression of self-examination before they attain self

actualization as stated by Indira Gandhi (*Eternal India*), "Woman must be a bridge and a synthesizer. She shouldn't allow herself to be swept off her feet by superficial trends nor yet be chained to the familiar. She must ensure the continuity which strengthens roots and simultaneously engineer change and growth to keep society dynamic, abreast of knowledge, sensitive to fast-moving events.

The solution lies neither in fighting for equal position nor denying it, neither in retreat into home nor escape from it". Thus, Jaya is one among Shashi Deshpande's victorious strong women protagonists who repudiates to get trampled under the influence of her personal tragedy, and faces life with great courage and strength.

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TRAVAILS OF REFUGEES IN ASIF CURRIMBHOUY'S THE REFUGEE

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ABSTRACT

The paper entitled "Travails of Refugees in Asif Currimbhoy's The Refugee" deals the anguish and their difficult experiences which they had in the time of Partition. It also focuses how the refugees are victimized by the political turmoil. Asif Currimbhoy has great interest in producing dramas he has written 29 plays. His plays reveal his deep concern for dramatic effectiveness. His plays are first and foremost meant for stage. He brilliantly succeeded in producing „actable plays’.

Faubion Bowers calls him, "India's first authentic voice in theatre". Currimbhoy began writing plays in his late twenties. Through his plays involved himself in the society. He depicted the real world which is around him and within him. He has chosen controversial themes for his plays and presenting them in a unconventional plays. He used arresting dialogues and constructed and resolved plots in his plays Partition of the country which caused the deepest anguish especially in Bengal and Punjab. The trauma of partition was responsible for sudden failure of brotherhood. It also collapsed human values. This kindled Currimbhoy in the raw and it all served as the source for pen of his plays. His interest in the society gives unmistakable impression in the dramatic world of Asif Currimbhoy. Currimbhoy's plays can be divided into three important categories: Romantic plays, Social plays, Political plays. His Inquilab (1970), The Refugee (1971), Sonar Bangla (1972) Can be called as „Bengal Trilogy' which based on political themes. It connected with Bengal and its problems at different parts of time. As a man of nation interest Currimbhoy successfully faced by the Refugee and refuge nation in 'The Refugee'. It is about the influx of Bangladesh refugees into India during 1971. This play has as its setting a house hold in a border in West Bengal.

KEYWORDS:- Refugee, Pakistan, War, Bengal, Hungry, Lost

DISCUSSION

The play The Refugee begins with the description of the initial massacre of intellectual at universities in East Bengal on 25th March 1971. As a result, a few thousand refugees leave East Bengal and come into West Bengal. The Indo-Pakistan war in 1971 js the case of the partition. The first batch of the refugees arrives in West Bengal during the freedom struggle in East Bengal. Yassin is one among the refugee leaves his in East Bengal which was in the clutch of Pakistan after the major partition in 1947. He welcomed Yassin. He is sympathetic towards him. He finds Yassin as a reminiscent of his past memories. He encourages Yassin to forget his bitter experiences. A sudden changed occurred in Sen Gupta. As he was a Indian refugee, He differentiate Pakistani refugee who are mostly Muslims. He deviates from Yassin because he was a refugee from Pakithan. Sen Gupta does not want to hurt him. He is kind towards Yassin makes him unhappy. Ashok, the Son of Sen Gupta is interested in participating the combat of the Mukti Bahini. He says that he is doing as a patriot. Sen Gupta disapprove of it. Ashok says that Bengalis must fight for their own liberation but Sen Gupta is much interested in the welfare of his son then his country. He is ready to accept Yassin as a fighter but not his own son. He says to his son, "There are other able-bodied men from East

Bengal who should do so ... Go now ...".¹

The refugees' problems affected the psyche of the two refugees, Yassin and Ramul contradictorily. Yassin saw the twin parts of contemplation and action. In the freedom struggle, he "became involved through no choice".² He had to face the firing squad. He had to dig his own grave but somehow escaped and reached West Bengal.

Ramul is much concerned with the refugees in the camp. He longs for his native. Being an half-eccentric in nature, repeating again and again that the place which is encroached by him is his own. Even he takes Sen Gupta's house as his own. He also expects sympathy from the Indians like Sen Gupta. He became distressed when he knows Sen Gupta is not a sympathizer to the refugees. He wants to send all able bodies to fight at the war. But he himself will not move from the town. Like Yassin, he also does not act, but he pretends that he is active.

Mita, the daughter of Sen Gupta, is sympathetic with Bangladesh cause. She helps Yassin to realize his duty to his country. As a social worker, she works for the rehabilitation of the refugees. She is affected by the condition of the refugees. She condemns Yassin's negligence towards the refugees.

Sen Gupta feels that the problem of refugees must have a political solution. He says that the refugees who have come to India are not intellectuals or politicians of Pakistan, but minority Hindus. He opines that the exodus of refugees is an undeclared war. Sen Gupta's words tensed Yassin. He bursts out against the talk of war. He explodes as a Pakistani, when he is asked about his identity. His alienated mind longs for his own identity, "If I am my body, I have to be Pakistani".³

The problem of refugee is not only created by their situation but it also came into exist due to such selfish people of the nation they want to earn name and fame to sustain their political goal. Ramul is the leader of the refugees and he himself is the refugee and became the tool for the politician to make the worst situation of refugee. There are many refugees who somehow achieved the good place but Ramul remain same to criticize the welfare programme of nation. The conversation between Yassin and Mita is more effective to make the clear vision of pathetic situation of refugees. Yassin makes himself very limited he does not want to discuss any political discussion with anyone and more about it he even does not want to look the pathetic situation of refugees like him because he is also one of them. Mita tries her best to convince Yassin:

"Mita: (looking at him) You...you avoid the refugees. You don't talk about them. As though they didn't exist...Why don't you come with me...with me, Yassin?"

No doubt the main core of this drama is all about the historical movement of liberation of Bangladesh and during this time what happened with the refugees is projected by Asif Currimbhy. Yassin here is not the subjective character but he represents as the objective character that represent the mind set of refugees. Mita is working for the welfare of refugees and tries her best to solve their problems. She is very much concern with the cries of refugees and be ready to do their help on the basis of humanistic approach. Mita says to Yassin:

"Mita: Oh Yassin, touch me! Can't you see I'm a human being? Can't you see I'm real? Aren't you moved? (She touches his face tenderly) The refugees exist the same way. They're alive, and oh, only too real. They brings tears to my eyes, their suffering touches my heart. I can't bear to leave them alone. All of life draws me... the human condition. The need and recognition. If ...if all of us were to...abstain the way you do, we'd be doing harm, don't you see, the kind of harm that is deliberately done through neglect. Do you understand, do you understand me, my dear?...Tell me?"

Yassin never visited the refugee camp and keep his eyes closed by losing his conscience. After declaring that Cholera has broken out in the refugee camp Yassin felt guilty and he cannot escape from the guilt and compulsion. He visited the refugee camp and try to find out his own conscience. He observed that death has clutched every individual's life and dominated over them. Refugees survive there with their skeletal bodies and empty stomach. In this camp he came across with the leader of refugee, Ramul and the conversation between Ramul and Yassin is enough for us to understand the scene of refugee camp during those days. They discussed that:

"Ramul: What have you done since you've come here?"

Yassin: N...Nothing.

Ramul: How do we know you're not a Pakistani spy?

Yassin: I'm not.

Ramul: But you might be... without knowing it.

Yassin: meaning.

Ramul: "They also serve, who stand and wait."

Yassin: But I haven't harmed anyone.

Ramul: Depends on how long you do nothing.

Yassin: What do you mean?

Ramul: You negate life.

Yassin: And then?

Ramul: You become guilty through default...."

There is the difference between the refugees those who migrate from East Pakistan to India they suffered and live in the predicament situation like Yassin does not know what to do and what he does for the refugees like him while Ramul lives with the current situation and with the help of political support he becomes the leader of refugees. Ramul is a man who makes his own identity while Yassin lives in the dilemma for what to do and what not to do. He himself fails to create his own identity. He is an escapist from the all kind of danger while Ramul is the man of realistic world and knows very well the political tendency that save Hindu refugees against Pakistani secret agents. One thing Asif Currimbhoy clearly indicates that Yassin with the help of Mita try to find out his own consciousness and help one girl to bury her mother at graveyard. So this experience of refugee camp helps him to find out his own self. Asif Crrimbhoy in this historical drama raises one major universal problem of two dominant religion of our nation between Hindu and Muslim with the character of Ramul and Yassin respectively. The discussion between Professor Mosin and Yassin suggested that even the Muslims have their own identity and they divided on the name of country. Professor Mosin says to Yassin that:

"Professor Mosin: The same you made yesterday, Yassin. There is a difference between the Indian Muslim and the Pakistani Muslim.

Yassin: (hard) You mean...there is a difference between me and you. (Professor Mosin shrugs his shoulder) You also mean the presence of the Pakistani Muslim, the refugee, jeopardizes the poison on the Indian Muslim in the India. (Professor Mosin raises his head in feeble protest) No. No, Professor. I know you mean this. Very subtle, very delicately put. (spitting out) Like a placard saying:

MUSLIM REFUGEE, GO HOME."

Asif Currimbhoy here not only presents the refugees world but the problem among the refugees on the name of religion is also creates the great impact in the drama. Muslims are there Hindus are there from the past but they all are different in their notion and the writer satirizes with

the tool of historical events on mankind that how they give the importance to religion and the boundaries.

In the end of drama we find the change in the character of Yassin with the help of Mita and he decided to learn the reality of the life now his eyes are open and he realized the reality of life that idealism in this practical situation is not working because at refugee camp there is no Muslims and Hindus only the son of gods are there and everyone should be treated with the level of humanity. Yassin decides to leave the house and want to join the Mukti-Fauj therefore he carries Mukti-Fauj uniform and the rifle to make liberate his country from the clutch of West Pakistan. Asif Currimbhoy makes very beautifully the plot of this historical drama which discusses about the past event of liberation movement of Bangladesh which affect the humanity because there were many refugees suffered and scarified their life in this liberation of Bangladesh. So this historical concept leads us towards the humanistic perspective which came first for every individual.

CONCLUSION

Currimbhoy presents the picture of mental trauma which refugees undergo. The Refugee dealt the sufferings of refugees both physically and mentally. The atrocities of the Pakistanis cause on exodus of the refugees. The refugees became the creatures of the circumstances. They groan at their sufferings. They suffer contagious and infectious diseases like cholera and die like flies. Agonies and mysteries of the refugees are depicted very realistically in this play.

The cry of Mita resembles the cry of the playwright himself. Currimbhoy views that the government should not be officious in handling the refugees' problem which has to be looked from the human point of view not from the administrative point of view. He explains it through Mita's words that the refugees are with unique feelings of their own. They are individuals. As History is so replete with stupidities and brutalities, their primary dimension is ignored.

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iLr' 'kks'k ea fofHku I keftd I oXZ ds cPpka ds iK's.k dk fo'y'sk.kRed vè; ; u dju s dk mÍs; fu/kkZjr fd; k x; k gA fofHku I keftd I oXZ dk rRi ; j l ekt ds vLrxZr o s yxska ds oXZ l s gksr g\$ tks dksVokj tM gksr gA t s l keku; yxska dk l oXZ vuq fipr tkr dk l oXZ vuq fipr tu&tkr ds yxska dk l oXZ vYil a[; d tkr ds yxska dk l oXZ bR; kfnA bu fofHku I oXZ ds yxska ea fofHkuurk, j gksr gA t s j n'ud thou ds fØ; k&dyki l a'kh fofHkuurk, j vkgkj l a'kh fofHkuurk, j thou&l l Nfr dh fofHkuurk, j bR; kfnA buds bu fofHkuurk vka ds cktm muds fy, i K's.k egROI wKZ gksr g\$ D; kfd i K's.k gh thou dk vk/kkj gksr gA

fofHku 'kks'ka ds vk/kkj ij crk; k x; k g\$ fd cpi ukoLFk ea gh cPpka ea mfpr fodkl ds fy, i K's.k ; Ør vkgkj vko'; d gksr gA l a Ør jk"V" ds 2006 ds fji kVZ ds vuq kj 'kgjh {ks=ka dh vi\$kk xkeh.k {ks=ka ea cPpka ea d q K's.k dh l eL; kvf/kd gA i R; d o"KZ d q K's.k ds dkj.k 7-6 fefy; u cPps ej tksr gA fo'o LokLF; l a'bu dh ¼2005½ fji kVZ ds vuq kj fodkl 'khy n's kka ea 5 o"KZ l s uhrs ds dgy cPpka dk 13 i fr'kr cPps d q K's.k ds dkj.k ej tksr gA bl l nHkZ ea ; g Hkh crk; k x; k g\$ fd ekrkvka ea vf'k'kk ds dkj.k cPps d q K's.k dk vf/kd f'kd kj gksr gA

cPpka ds iK's.k ds l a'kh ea i kfjy ¼2012½ us 'kks'k vè; ; u fd; k g\$ vkj crk; k g\$ fd fodkl 'khy n's kka ea d q K's.k dh igpku tuLokLF; dh l eL; k ds : i ea dh xbZ gA fofHku I keftd&vkfFkd , oa i kfjokjd dkj.kka l s cPpka dk i K's.k l gh : i l s ugha gks ikrk g\$ vkj os d q K's'kr jg tksr gA

vkei kyh , oa jko] 2016 us fo | ky; i mZ cPpka ds i k'sk.k Lrj dk vè; ; u fd; k g\$ vk\$
ik; k g\$ fd cPpka ds i k'sk.k ea ifjokj l aLkh dkjd ds vykos /kkfEd] 'k\$ {kd] tkfr] l kekftd & vkfFkd
ifjokj dk idkj] ?kj dk idkj] cPpka dk mej fyæ bR; kfn l aLkh dkjdka dk l kFkd i Hkko i MfK g\$
bLyke bR; kfn 1/2014 1/2 us vi us vè; ; u ifj.kke ea crk; k g\$ fd yMds dh vi \$kk yMfd; ka
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dq k'sk.k vf/kd ik; k tkrk g\$ bl ifji\$; ea mUgk\$; g Hkh crk; k g\$ fd vf' kF{kr ekrk ds cPpka ea i k'sk.k
dk Lrj fuEu , oa f' kF{kr ekrk ds cPpka ea i k'sk.k dk Lrj cgrj gkrk g\$
bl rjg] mi; Dr i mZ ds vè; ; uka ds vk/kkj ij i Lrj 'k'sk ea vko'; d vk/kkj i klr
fd; k x; k g\$
'k'sk dk m's'; %
i Lrj 'k'sk dk eq; m's'; fofHku l kekftd l mZ ds ifjokj ds cPpka ds i k'sk.k dk
fo'y\$kk.kRed vè; ; u djuk FkA
ifjdYi uk %
i Lrj 'k'sk ea fuEufdr ifjdYi ukvka dk fuekZ k fd; k x; k %
1/4 1/2 fofHku l kekftd l mZ ds vfHkHkdk ea cPpka ds i k'sk.k Lrj dh tkudkjH ea fHkUrk
gkxH
1/2 1/2 cPpka ds i k'sk.k Lrj fHku gk\$us ds i hNs vkfFkd fLFkr dk i Hkko gkxk]
1/3 1/2 f' kF{kr ifjokj ds cPpka ds i k'sk.k Lrj , oa vf' kF{kr ifjokj ds cPpka ds i k'sk.k Lrj ea
fHkUrk gkxH
1/4 1/2 l a Dr ifjokj , oa , dy ifjokj ds cPpka dk i k'sk.k Lrj fHku gkxkA
i fof/k %
1/4 1/2 i frn' kZ %
i Lrj 'k'sk ea fofHku l kekftd l mZ 1/4 keU;] vuq fpr tkfr , oa vYi l a; d 1/2 ds
ifjokjka l s dy 180 cPpka dk p; u m's'; i mZ fof/k ds vk/kkj ij fd; k x; kA i frn' kZ ds : i ea p; fur
cPpka dh mez 6 o'kZ l s ydj 14 o'kZ vk\$ r mez 10 o'kZ FkA cPpka l s vko'; d tkudkjH i klr djus ea
p; fur cPpka ds ekrk & fi rk dk Hkh vko'; d l g; kx fy; k x; kA
1/2 1/2 vè; ; u {k\$ = %
vè; ; u {k\$ ds : i ea l eLrhig ftyk ds okfj l uxj iz [kM dk p; u fd; k x; kA
1/3 1/2 eki uh %
mUkjnrkvka l s vko'; d tkudkjH i klr djus ds fy, fuEufdr eki fu; ka dk iz kx fd; k
x; k %
1/4 1/2 0; fDrxr l ipuk izi = %
mUkjnrkvka ds l aLk ea 0; fDrxr l ipuk; t\$ } uke] mej ; k\$] irk] ekrk@ fir k dk
uke] ifjokj ea l nL; ka dh l a; k] tUe & Øe] ekrk & fi rk dk 0; ol k;] vkenuh] ifjokj ds
l nL; ka dh 'k\$ {kd i "BHkfe] ekrk & fi rk dk cPpka ds i fr eukofUk bR; kfn dh tkudkjH ds
fy, s Lo; a 'k\$kkFkhz } kj k fodfl r 0; fDrxr l ipuk & izi = dk iz kx fd; k x; kA
1/4 1/2 i k'sk.k l s l aLk/kr vuq iph %
cPpka ds i k'sk.k & Lrj ds l aLk ea vko'; d tkudkjH grw i k'sk.k vk/kkfj r vuq iph dk iz kx
fd; k x; kA bl vuq iph dks Hkh 'k\$kkFkhz } kj k gh fodfl r fd; k x; kA

mijkdR ekiuh ds vfrfjDr cPpka dh yEckb] otu ,oa vU; dh tkp grq ekud
dEiuh }kjk fodfl r otuekih e'khu] Vi bR; kfn dk iz kx fd; k x; kA

¼4½ inÜk l æg dh fof/k %

inÜk l æg ds fy; s iz ukoyh fof/k dk vuq j.k fd; k x; k] tcfD vf'kf{kr ifjokj ds
mÜjnrkvka l s tkudkjh grw l k{kkRdkj fof/k dk iz kx fd; k x; kA

inÜk l æg dh ifØ; k %

iLrr 'kks'k ea mÜjnrkvka l s inÜk l æg ds fy, vPNs <æ l s ; kstuk cukbZ xbA r;
fd; s x; s dk; Z ; kstuk ds vuq kj 'kks'kFkhZ }kjk vè; ; u {ks= dk Hkæ.k djsr gq 0; fDrxr : i l s
mÜjnrkvka l s l Ei dZ fd; k x; k , oa mul s feyus dk iz kstu crk; k x; kA rri' pkr- mlga fo'okl
fnyk; k x; k fd muds }kjk nh xbZ l pukvka dks xkiuh; j [kk tks xkA mÜjnrkvka dh l gefr l s
fu/kkZjr frfFk LFkku ,oa l e; ij inÜk l æg dk dk; Z i m kZ fd; k x; kA

inÜkka dk fo'y'sk.k %

l ægr fd; s x; s inÜkka dks fo'y'sk.kkRed i) fr ds vk/kkj ij fo'y'sk.k fd; k x; k vkSj
l el kef; d l nHkZ ea ifj.kke rS kj fd; k x; kA

ifj.kke %

rkfydk l a[; k&01

fofHkUu l kekfTd l oxZ ds cPpka ds vfHkHkkodk ea i k'sk.k grw tkudkjh l æ'kh mÜjnrkvka
dh vuqØ; k, i %

क्र० सं०	l eg	l a[; k	mÜjnrkvka dh vuqØ; k, i	
			vPNk	[kj kc
1	l kekl; l oxZ ds ifjokj ds cPpka dk i k'sk.k Lrj	60	42 (70%)	18 (30%)
2	vuq fpr tkfr ds ifjokj ds cPpka dk i k'sk.k Lrj	60	22 (36.66%)	38 (63.33%)
3	vYil a[; d oxZ ds ifjokj ds cPpka dk i k'sk.k Lrj	60	11 (18.33%)	49 (81.66%)

rkfydk l a[; k&02

cPpka ds i k'sk.k Lrj ea vkfFkZd fLFkr ds i Hkko l æ'kh mÜjnrkvka dh vuqØ; k, i %

क्र० सं०	l eg	l a[; k	mÜjnrkvka dh vuqØ; k, i	
			vPNk	[kj kc

1	mPp vkfFkd fLFkr okys ifjokj ds cPpka dk i kSk.k Lrj	65	48 (73.84%)	17 (26.15%)
2	fuEu vkfFkd fLFkr okys ifjokj ds cPpka dk i kSk.k Lrj	50	28 (56%)	22 (44%)

rkfydk I a; k&03

f'kf{kr ifjokj , oa vf'kf{kr ifjokj ds cPpka dk i kSk.k&Lrj I ca/kh mUkj nkrkvka dh vufo; k, j
%

क्र० सं०	I eng	I a; k	mUkj nkrkvka dh vufo; k, j	
			vPNk	[kjkc
1	f'kf{kr ifjokj ds cPpka dk i kSk.k Lrj	90	56 (62.22%)	34 (37.33%)
2	vf'kf{kr ifjokj ds cPpka dk i kSk.k Lrj	90	19 (21.11%)	71 (78.88%)

rkfydk I a; k&04

I a Qr ifjokj rFkk , dy ifjokj ds cPpka dk i kSk.k Lrj I ca/kh mUkj nkrkvka dh vufo; k, j %

क्र० सं०	I eng	I a; k	mUkj nkrkvka dh vufo; k, j	
			vPNk	[kjkc
1	I a Qr ifjokj ds cPpka dk i kSk.k Lrj	90	69 (76.66%)	21 (23.33%)
2	, dy ifjokj ds cPpka dk i kSk.k Lrj	90	34 (37.77%)	56 (62.22%)

rkfydk I a; k&01 ds voykdu I s Li "V g\$ fd I keku; I oxZ ds ifjokj ds dy 60 cPpka
ea tgi 42 vFkkZ-70 ifr'kr cPpka dk i kSk.k Lrj vPNk g\$ ogha vuq fipr tkfr ds dy 60 cPpka ea ek=
22 vFkkZ-36-66 ifr'kr cPpka dk i kSk.k Lrj vPNk g\$, oa vYi I a; d I enk; ds 60 cPpka ea ek= 11
cPpka dk i kSk.k Lrj vPNk , oa I okZ/kd 49 vFkkZ- 81-66 ifr'kr cPpka dk i kSk.k Lrj fuEu ik; k x; kA
bl rjg ds ifj.kke ds I ca/k ea dg I drs g\$ ifjokj dh fofHkuu I oxZ vk/kkfjr vo/kkj.kk dk i Hkko cPpka

ds i kSk.k Lrj ij i Mfrk gA

rkfydk I a; k&02 ds voykdu I s Li "V g\$ fd cPpka ds i kSk.k Lrj ij ml ds ifjokj dh
vkfFkd fLFkr dk i Hkko i Mfrk gA D; krd mPp vkfFkd fLFkr okys ifjokj ds ek= 17 vFkkZ- 26-15

ifr'kr cPpka dk iKsk.k Lrj [kjc ik; k x; k] tcf d fuEu vkfFkd fLFkr okys 22 vFkkZr-44 ifr'kr cPpka dk iKsk.k Lrj [kjc ik; k x; kA

rkfydk l a; k&03 ds vk/kkj ij dg l drs g\$ fd f'kf{kr ifjokj ds dgy 90 cPpka ea 56 vFkkZr-62-22 ifr'kr cPpka dk iKsk.k Lrj vPNk tcf d 34 vFkkZr-37-77 ifr'kr cPpka dk iKsk.k Lrj [kjc ik; k x; kA bl h rjg] vf'kf{kr ifjokj ds 90 cPpka ea ek= 19 vFkkZr-21-11 ifr'kr cPpka dk iKsk.k Lrj vPNk tcf d l okf/kd 71 vFkkZr-78-88 ifr'kr cPpka dk iKsk.k Lrj [kjc ik; k x; kA cPpka ds iKsk.k Lrj ea fHkUurk ds ihNs ge ifjokj ds f'kf{kr , oa vf'kf{kr gkus dks eq; dkj.k eku l drs g\$ bl l nHkZ ea vf'k{kk dk dkj.k cPpka ds vFkHkkodk ea iKsk.k ds ifr vko'; d tkudkj dh vkHkko dks eku l drs g\$

l kj.kh l a; k 04 ds vè; ; u l s Li"V g\$ fd ifjokj ds vkdkj dk iHkko Hkh cPpka ds iKsk.k Lrj ij iMfk g\$ D; kfd l a Ør ifjokj ds dgy 90 cPpka ea 69 vFkkZr-76-66 ifr'kr cPpka dk iKsk.k Lrj

vPNk tcf d 21 vFkkZr-23-33 ifr'kr cPpka dk iKsk.k Lrj fuEu ik; k x; kA bl h rjg] , dy ifjokj ds dgy 90 cPpka ea ek= 34 vFkkZr-33-77 ifr'kr cPpka dk iKsk.k Lrj vPNk , oa l okf/kd 56 vFkkZr-62-22 ifr'kr cPpka dk iKsk.k Lrj [kjc ik; k x; kA bl rjg] bl ifj.kke ds vk/kkj ij dgk tk l drk g\$ fd ifjokj ds vkdkj dk cPpka ds iKsk.k Lrj ij l kFkd iHkko iMfk g\$ fu"d"kZ %

iLrq 'kks'k ea 'kks'k dk; Z ds mijkUr iklr ifj.kkeka ds fu"d"kZ ds : i ea dg l drs g\$ fd
1/1½ cPpka ds iKsk.k Lrj ij ml ds ifjokj ds l kcf t d l ØxZ dh fHkUurk dk iHkko iMfk g\$
1/2½ cPpka ds iKsk.k Lrj ij ifjokj dh vkfFkd fLFkr dk l kFkd iHkko iMfk g\$
1/3½ ekrl&firk ds f'kf{kr vFkok vf'kf{kr gkus dk Hkh cPpka ds iKsk.k Lrj ij l kFkd iHkko iMfk g\$, oa
1/4½ cPpka ds iKsk.k Lrj ij ml ds ifjokj ds l a Ør vFkok , dy gkus l ækh fHkUurk dk Hkh l kFkd iHkko iMfk g\$

l Øko %

iLrq 'kks'k dk; Z ds l Øko ds : i ea dgk tk l drk g\$ fd cPpka dk iKsk.k , d egRo i w kZ fLFkr g\$; fn ge vi us cPpka dks LoLFk j [kuk pgrs g\$ rks gea l cl s igys cPpka ds iKsk.k Lrj ij è; ku nuk gksk vkj l rfyd ek=k ea vkgkj dh 0; oLFk djuh gksxh] ftl l s gekjs cPps Hkh LoLF; gks\$

l nHkZ l iph %

आम्रपाली, के० एवं राव, पी० (2016) : विद्यालय पूर्व बच्चों के पोषण का अध्ययन मानवीय स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित 'kks'k&i f=dk okW; 4½ 112&119

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oYMZ g\$Fk vkWkukbt's ku ½2012½ % U; w'h'ku OKW g\$Fk , M MoyieW i"B 11&12

The Effect of Demographic Variables on Customer retention due to CRM Implications: An Empirical Study of Life Insurance Corporation of India

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Abstract

All the life insurance companies in India are providing almost similar type of services but only difference is in the way in which they are providing the best services to customers. The services can be improved through the implication of Customer Relationship Management strategies. This paper makes an attempt to study the effect of demographic variables (age, gender, income, occupation and marital status) on customer retention in LIC in India in Doaba region. The main purpose of the study is to find whether there is significant difference between the demographic profile and the customer retention. A structured questionnaire was distributed to the policyholders of LIC. Data was collected from 500 respondents who have bought the policies from LIC in Doaba region of Punjab. Respondents' opinion on 12 items related to customer retention was obtained. Results were analysed after using ANOVA and percentage analysis. The results show significant effect of age, marital status, occupation, qualification and size of family and income of respondents on Customer retention. It is suggested that LIC should pay attention to the demographic variable of the customers while providing services, as each customer has individual needs and preferences according to their demographic status.

Keywords: Customer Retention, Demographic profile, CRM

1. Introduction

There are three main sectors in the economy: primary sector, secondary sector and the tertiary sector. The service sector is the most sensitive sector of the economy. Services include personal attention, advise, experience, and discussion. Services mean the interaction among the people to

share the information and providing the best services to the customer. In an economy, various types of services are provided e.g. Banking & finance, insurance, real estate, transportation, security, management etc.(1).

Moreover, India is the second most populated country after China in the world. India is different in terms of Social, economic and geographic characteristics as compared to the other countries. Although the high rate of population, people are not secured; either they are not aware about how to overcome out of the uncertainty of life or the companies are not offering them better products. Insurance is one of the most important segments of economic market. Insurance means the compensation of loss that may arise to any person due to various risks. For this, there is a need to make a contract with the insurance company and the party after the payment of consideration for the

compensation of loss known as premium. But the customer wants surety for the fulfillment of the obligation in future when the need arises. Though insurance marketers have regarded "customer" as the king and evolved all activities to satisfy him or her, it's necessary to know the Satisfaction of the client in respect to varied aspects. Customer retention, repurchase intention and Business performance are the parameters to measure customer satisfaction. (2)

Earlier insurance business was the monopoly of LIC, so the customers were not having any choice, they have to take only that whatever LIC offers to them. But after deregulation of insurance industry, number of private players has entered into the market with innovative ideas, better products and better services than the LIC. To survive in this competitive world, there is a need to take some extra care while dealing with the customers for LIC, otherwise their market share will be captured by other players. So, to tackle this challenge LIC has initiated customer centric strategies by implementing the CRM (customer relationship management).

2. Literature review

Inamullah Khan (March 2012) in the paper entitled, "Impact of Customers Satisfaction And Customers Retention on Customer Loyalty" concluded that customer satisfaction has significant while customer retention has insignificant impact on customer loyalty. It is found that company should focus on maintaining their relations with the customers. The weak side of the study is that it is limited to single industry of mobile telecom industry.(3)

Kirthi, P.A & Vijayalakshmi, R. (2009) conducted a research on a comparative study on the perception level of services offered by LIC and ICICI. The study revealed that all policyholders have certain level of expectations of the services that are to be delivered by insurance companies. As per their study, both the companies don't show any kind of difference in delivery of the service in case of two factors i.e. income level and gender of policyholders, but in case of other demographic factors such as age, marital status, education, number of members in the family and the occupation etc. the policyholders have experienced different level of services. (4)

Dr. B. Sudheshna¹, Prof. B. Sudhir (2016) in the paper entitled, “A Study on Customer Relationship Management in Insurance sector”, has analyzed the perceptions of customers and employees of insurance companies and their CRM practices and it has also studied the effectiveness of the customer relationship management. There is a drastic change in the Indian insurance services during the last one and half decades. The customers are playing a pivotal role for the growth and survival of the services sector. The paper shows that CRM practices of insurance companies are quite satisfactory. From the findings of the study it is found that the CRM practices of the organizations have not equally benefitted to all sorts of customer segments. So, there is a dire need on the part of the organizations to reformulate the existing practices, find out the constraints in meeting the goals of these practices.(5)

B. Udaya Bhaskara Ganesh , Dr.G.SyamalaRao in the paper titled, “Innovative CRM Practices in the Indian Life Insurance Industry” has stated that there is drastic change over the past few years in

the CRM practices of insurance companies. Due to increase in competition, the private companies are coming forward with innovative CRM strategies because of their service quality perceptions and it has increased competition in the industry. Customer services in private companies are far better than the facilities offered in the public sector LIC, although LIC has reinvented its strategies and provide varied facilities to its customers. At one point, when it was the monopoly of LIC, customers were not having any choice but life insurance products are now need based and customer centric. Customers prefer for private life insurance companies due to their persistent efforts to build new clients and retain existing clients. Private companies also made it relatively easy for clients to renew the lapsed policies and are very effective in quick claim settlements. So there is definitely a shift of customers' preference from public sector LIC to private life insurance companies.(6)

Dr. Biswamohan Dash , in the paper entitled, “impact of CRM in Increasing Customer Awareness; An Empirical Study in Odisha Market” has told about impact of customer relationship management practices on insurance sector in Odisha market. Here five selected companies have been taken like LIC, AVIVA, Reliance, BSLI, ICICI Prudential life insurance in Odisha market to test the impact of CRM in increasing customer awareness. It is the study of pattern of service and the facilitation service for the customers. For this study opinions of insurance officials were taken in increasing awareness regarding benefits of insurance schemes. Chi square statistical technique has been implemented to test the statistical significance.

According to the study, it is concluded that, as far as perception of officials towards communication channels are concerned for all the channels, the officials of LIC perceive that all the channels like; newspaper, e mail, Sales agents, banks, hoardings and websites have greater impact for LIC to increase product awareness. As far as the electronic channels are concerned; like website, web chart, e mail and telephone, officials perceive strongly and are the most preferred channels to increase the awareness. (7)

R. Parmeswari, Dr. S. Arumugasamy in the paper, “Customer Retention Marketing of Life Insurance Industry” argue that the cost of acquiring new customers is very high as compared to the cost of retaining the old customers. The paper offers insight into how the insurance industry (LIC) will keep up the retention of customer i.e. Policyholders. The insurance industry has the highest new customer acquisition costs of any industry. This makes customer retention one of the top priorities of any insurance company that wants to remain competitive. For this, Insurance companies should make personal contacts with the customers by providing them variety of products so that they may not think to switch off the company. Insurance companies fight hard to retain their customers. Most customers prefer the convenience of doing all of their insurance business with one company, so a single customer can be worth hundreds or thousands of dollars a month. Insurance agents are authorized to renegotiate policy rates within limits to retain customers that threaten to switch to another company or cancel their service.(8)

3. Scope of research

Various studies have been done regarding the marketing of services in LIC but no study has explained the important role of CRM in LIC. Further, there is not enough research work on customer retention in LIC in India. The literature reveals that there are very few studies on the effect of demographic variables on customer retention for the life insurance industry. The present study attempts to fill this gap in literature by analysing the effect of demographic variables on customer retention for services in LIC the study also will check whether there is significant difference between the demographic profile and the customer retention in LIC with respect to the implementation of CRM in Doaba region of Punjab.

3.1 Objectives of the study

1. To study the structure and composition of customers.
2. To analyse the effect of demographic variables like age, gender, income, occupation, marital status and qualification of customers on customer retention in the LIC.

3.2 Hypotheses

H_0 : There is no significant difference in customer retention with respect to demographic variables of respondents.

The null hypothesis is sub divided into the following sub-hypotheses to test the hypothesis:

H_{0a} : There is no significant difference in customer retention with respect to gender of respondents.

H_{0b} : There is no significant difference in customer retention with respect to marital status of respondents.

H_{0c} : There is no significant difference in customer retention with respect to age of respondents.

H_{0d}: There is no significant difference in customer retention with respect to locality of respondents.

H_{0e}: There is no significant difference in customer retention with respect to qualification of respondents.

H_{0f}: There is no significant difference in customer retention with respect to occupation of respondents.

H_{0g}: There is no significant difference in customer retention with respect to size of family of respondents.

H_{0h}: There is no significant difference in customer retention with respect to income of respondents.

4. Research methodology

The research methodology of this study is both descriptive and diagnostic based upon the data collected from the policyholders, employees and the LIC. Research design of this study is based upon the understanding of CRM strategies of Life Insurance Corporation in the cities of Doaba region of Punjab.

4.1 Sampling method

The probability sampling method was chosen for the present study because in this method each and every unit of the population has equal chance of being included in the sample. In the present study, stratified sampling technique was used. The strong reason to select this method is that the Doaba region is divided into four districts namely Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Nawanshahr (SBS Nagar) to study the CRM strategies of LIC in the selected area. (9)

4.2 Sources of data collection

The study will be based upon primary data as well as secondary data. The secondary data will be collected through insurance journals, magazines and insurance websites. The main source data collection in this study is the primary source. To collect this primary data, a questionnaire is designed. The questionnaire was constructed for the policyholders of life insurance Corporation of India. The questionnaire will start with some basic questions like demographic details like gender, age, marital status, education, occupation and their monthly income. The questionnaire is divided into customer care services, service quality, customer satisfaction, and customer retention and customer loyalty.

5 Analysis and discussions

Table 1. Descriptive analysis of demographic profile

S. No.	Demographic Variables	Groups	Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1	Gender	Male	216	43.2	43.2	43.2
		Female	284	56.8	56.8	100
2	Marital Status	Unmarried	79	15.8	15.8	15.8
		Married	421	84.2	84.2	100
3	Age	Less than 30 Years	54	10.8	10.8	10.8
		31-40 Years	157	31.4	31.4	42.2
		41-50 Years	173	34.6	34.6	76.8
		51-60 Years	87	17.4	17.4	94.2
		More than 60 Years	29	5.8	5.8	100
4	Occupation	Self-employed	118	23.6	23.6	23.6
		Salaried	290	58	58	81.6
		Professional	62	12.4	12.4	94
		Others	30	6	6	100
5	Qualification	Under-graduate	32	6.4	6.4	6.4
		Graduation	68	13.6	13.6	20
		Post Graduation	316	63	63	83
		Doctorate	85	17	17	100
6	Income	Up to Rs. 2 Lakh	67	13.4	13.4	13.4
		Rs. 2-5 Lakh	206	41.2	41.2	54.6
		Rs. 5-8 Lakh	124	24.8	24.8	79.4
		Above Rs. 8 Lakh	103	20.6	20.6	100
7	Locality (District)	Jalandhar	140	28	28	28
		Kapurthala	120	24	24	52
		Hoshiarpur	124	24.8	24.8	76.8
		Nawashahar	116	23.2	23.2	100
8	Size of family	Less than 4 members	191	38.2	38.2	38.2
		4-5 members	256	51.2	51.2	89.4
		6-7 members	43	8.6	8.6	98

		above members ⁷	10	2	2	100
9	Percentage of income saved	Less than 10%	242	48.4	48.4	48.4
		10%-20%	182	36.4	36.4	84.8
		20%-30%	51	10.2	10.2	95
		More than 30%	25	5	5	100

5.1 Inferences

The demographic profile of the policyholders is analyzed to know the details of the male and female policyholders in the Doaba region of Punjab.

After the analysis of gender profile of the policyholders, it can be said that out of the sample of 500 policyholders, number of male policyholders are 216 (43.2%) and female are 284 (56.8). And out of them, a large proportion of the respondent's i.e. 421 (84.2%) is married. On the other hand, 79 (15.8%) respondents are unmarried.

Further it is revealed that out of the total respondents 173 (34.6%) belong to the age group 41-50 years and 137 (31.4%) respondents belong to the age group of 31-40 years. It shows that out of the sample of 500 policyholders 140 (28%) belongs to Jalandhar district, 120 (24%) belongs to Kapurthala district, 124 (24.8%) belongs to Hoshiarpur district and 116 (23.2%) belongs to Nawanshahr district (SBS Nagar). It is analyzed that the sample is uniformly collected from the selected districts. Policyholders are aware about the insurance policies and customer care services. It is observed that in the collected sample, number of post graduates is more 315 (63%) as compared to the total. It is analyzed that salaried class takes more insurance policies that is 290 (58%) out of the total 500 respondents. The simple reason is the tax benefit out of the LIC policies. It shows that the mostly policyholders 256 (51.2%) have 4-5 members in their family and 191 (38.2%) have less than 4 members in the family. It is observed that size of the family affects the perception level about the LIC policies. It shows that mostly respondents 206 (41.2%) belong to the annual

income group of Rs. 200001 -Rs500000 as compared to the other income groups.

Saving is directly connected to the income and the expenses. Amount of investment depends upon the amount saved, so this aspect is taken into consideration. Percentage of the income saved is presented in table 1, and it is observed that majority respondents 242 (48.4%) are able to save less than 10%. And it is very less amount to save.

5.2 Measuring the variations of demographic variables in customer retention

H₀: Null hypothesis: there is no significant difference in customer retention and the demographic profile of the respondents.

Measuring the variation in Gender

Group Statistics

Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Male	216	1.647	0.35976	0.02448
Female	284	1.5566	0.28205	0.01674

Table 2. Independent samples test - 1

Equal variances assumed or not	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-Test for Equality of Means						
	F	Sig.	T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
								Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	1.961	0.162	3.148	498	0.002	0.09036	0.0287	0.03396	0.14675
Equal variances not assumed	-	-	3.047	397.077	0.002	0.09036	0.02965	0.03206	0.14866

As the significance value is .002 which is less than 0.05 thus, we can say that hypothesis (H_{0a}) is rejected as there is a significant difference in customer retention of Males and females' customers.

Marital Status

Group Statistics

Marital Status	Nos.	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Unmarried	79	1.5158	0.31439	0.03537
Married	421	1.6106	0.32009	0.0156

Table 3. Independent samples test - 2

Equal variances assumed or not	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
	F	Sig.	T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
								Lower	Upper
Equal variances assumed	0.15	0.698	-2.423	498	0.016	-0.09483	0.03914	-0.17172	-0.01793
Equal variances not assumed	-	-	-2.453	110.521	0.016	-0.09483	0.03866	-0.17143	-0.01822

As the significance value is 0.016 which is less than 0.05 thus, we can say that there is a clear evidence to reject the null hypothesis . Thus we can say that there is significant difference in customer retention of unmarried and married customers.

Table 4. Age and customer retention – ANOVA

Groups	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	0.437	4	0.109	1.062	0.375
Within Groups	50.904	495	0.103	-	-
Total	51.341	499	-	-	-

The table shows that the calculated value of F is 1.062 which is greater than the table value of .375 at 5% level of significance with degree of freedom (d.f.) being (4 ,495). So, the analysis does not support the null hypothesis of no difference. So, the null hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that there is significant difference between age and customer retention.

Table 5. Locality and customer retention – ANOVA

Groups	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1.169	3	0.39	3.853	0.01
Within Groups	50.171	496	0.101	-	-
Total	51.341	499	-	-	-

The table shows that the calculated value of F is 3.853 which is greater than the table value of .010 at 5% level of significance with degree of freedom (d.f.) being (3 ,496). So, the analysis does not support the null hypothesis of no difference. So, the null hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that there is significant difference between locality and customer retention.

Table 6. Qualification and Customer Retention - ANOVA

Groups	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	4.823	3	1.608	17.14	0
Within Groups	46.518	496	0.094	-	-
Total	51.341	499	-	-	-

The table shows that the calculated value of F is 17.140 which is greater than the table value of .000 at 5% level of significance with degree of freedom (d.f.) being (3 ,496). So, the null hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that there is significant difference between qualification and customer retention

Table 7. Occupation and Customer Retention - ANOVA

Groups	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1.664	3	0.555	5.538	0.001
Within Groups	49.677	496	0.1	-	-
Total	51.341	499	-	-	-

The table shows that the calculated value of F is 5.538 which is greater than the table value of .001 at 5% level of significance with degree of freedom (d.f.) being (3 ,496). It shows clearly that the null hypothesis is rejected. It means that there is significant difference between locality and customer retention.

Table 8. Size of family - ANOVA

Groups	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1.433	3	0.478	4.746	0.003
Within Groups	49.908	496	0.101	-	-
Total	51.341	499	-	-	-

The table shows that the calculated value of F is 4.746 which is greater than the table value of .003 at 5% level of significance with degree of freedom (d.f.) being (3 ,496). So, the analysis does not support the null hypothesis of no difference. It is concluded that there is significant difference between size of family and customer retention

Table 9. Annual income and Customer Retention - ANOVA

Groups	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	2.351	3	0.784	7.933	0
Within Groups	48.99	496	0.099	-	-
Total	51.341	499	-	-	-

The table shows that the calculated value of F is 7.933 which is greater than the table value of .000 at 5% level of significance with degree of freedom (d.f.) being (3 ,496). So, the analysis does not support the null hypothesis of no difference. So, the null hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that there is significant difference between annual income and customer retention.

6. Conclusion

After the analysis of demographic variable, it is analyzed that female respondents are more aware about the insurance as compared to the male respondents. Married persons are more interested to buy the life insurance policies of the LIC. It is observed that the policyholders of the middle age are more aware about the customer care services of the LIC and they buy more insurance policies as compared to the other age groups under study. Moreover, it is clear that perception level about the customer care services depends largely upon their education level. It shows that salaried class takes more policies as compared to others. The reason is that income is also low and the size of family is large. So, it becomes difficult to save.

From this study on the effect of demographic variables on customer retention with the implementation of CRM strategies in LIC, there is a significant difference in customer retention of Males and females. It can be concluded that male and female customers and customers belonging to different occupations are not equally impressed with the CRM strategies of LIC and cannot be retained equally. Marital status also affect the customer retaining it means there is a difference in retaining the married customers as compared to unmarried customers. The customers belonging to different age groups are not equally satisfied with LIC. Customers belonging to different income groups are also not equally retained with LIC.

Thus, the findings reveal that demographic factors like age, income, occupation, qualification, locality and size of family affect customer retention in Doaba region in LIC. It is suggested that LIC

should consider the age, income, occupation, qualification, locality and size of family of each customer while formulating CRM strategies, as each customer has individual needs and preferences according to his demographic status.

7. Suggestions

1. Cost of premium should be kept low.
2. There is a need to open more branches in rural areas.
3. It is suggested to target the high value customers and fix regular meetings with them and LIC should give them some special incentives for becoming their regular customers.
4. Moreover, the employees of private companies make regular efforts to build the new clients but the LIC's employees work with traditional approach. So, there is a need to train them how to attract/interact the old as well as new customers so that they can come out of their public sector environment.
5. With the help of CRM, database of customers is collected and it should be used to provide them products according to their requirements.
6. LIC should give the detailed explanation of premium so that it may help to clear the doubt of hidden charges in the mind of the customer.
7. LIC should give due respect to each and every customer whether he/she is new/old customer. It will help to build positive impact of the customer.

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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SCIENTIFIC INTEREST AND

ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present study was to find out the relationship between scientific interest and academic achievement of secondary schools students from Davangere district with regard to gender, localities, medium and type of school. A sample of 100 secondary schools students were randomly selected for this study. And correlation analysis treatment was given to find out the significance between the two variables. For this purpose eight objectives were framed according to the objectives hypotheses were tested. The findings of study reveals that there is positive and significant relationship between scientific interest and academic achievement boys, girls, rural, urban students, Kannada and English medium students and government and private school students.

INTRODUCTION

Scientific knowledge is doubling itself in some fifteen years and this means that a normal individual will soon get out of date in relation to his awareness of the fast changing world around him. We cannot help this but what must ensure is that the new generation studying in the schools and colleges and the universities is taught what is reasonably modern and not fed on what is obsolete. Science hobbies and other leisure time activities will develop the interest in science among the students. If the pupil become curious and develops such an interest in science that he is always eager and is on look out to different activities. The academic achievement of the students in the schools depends on the effectiveness of scientific interest and attitude towards day today science.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The following objectives were framed for the present study.

1. To investigation the relationship between scientific interest and academic achievement of boys studying in secondary schools.
2. To investigation the relationship between scientific interest and academic achievement of girls studying in secondary schools.
3. To investigation the relationship between scientific interest and academic achievement of rural students studying in secondary schools.
4. To investigation the relationship between scientific interest and academic achievement of urban students studying in secondary schools.
5. To investigation the relationship between scientific interest and academic achievement of government school students.

6. To investigation the relationship between scientific interest and academic achievement of private school students.
7. To investigation the relationship between scientific interest and academic achievement of Kannada medium students studying in secondary schools.
8. To investigation the relationship between scientific interest and academic achievement of English medium students studying in secondary schools.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY:

In pursuance of objectives 1 to 8 the following null hypotheses were set up for the present study.

1. There is no significant relationship between scientific interest and academic achievement of boys studying in secondary schools.
2. There is no significant relationship between scientific interest and academic achievement of girls studying in secondary schools.
3. There is no significant relationship between scientific interest and academic achievement of rural students studying in secondary schools.
4. There is no significant relationship between scientific interest and academic achievement of urban students studying in secondary schools.
5. There is no significant relationship between scientific interest and academic achievement of government school students.
6. There is no significant relationship between scientific interest and academic achievement of private school students.
7. There is no significant relationship between scientific interest and academic achievement of Kannada medium students studying in secondary schools.
8. There is no significant relationship between scientific interest and academic achievement of English medium students studying in secondary schools.

DESIGN OF THE STUDY:

Method

The present study is a survey type research, which helps to know the scientific interest and academic achievement of secondary school students of Davangere district. The study also intends to investigate the relationship between boys and girls, urban and rural, government and private schools and Kannada and English medium of students studying in different secondary schools.

Sample:

A total number of 100 students studying in secondary school from Davangere district were selected by using random sampling technique.

Tools used:

The following tools were used for the present study.

- 1) Scientific interest scale developed and standardized by L.N.Dubey and Archana Dubey.
- 2) Academic achievement test developed by the investigator were used.

Collection of data:

In order to study the relationship between scientific interest and academic achievement of secondary school students the investigator used two different tools one is developed and

standardized by L.N.Dubey and Archana Dubey and academic achievement test developed by the investigator were used to collect required data by the secondary school students of Davangere district.

ANALYSIS OF DATA:

After data was collected and classified, it was subjected to statistical test of significance correlation coefficient technique was applied.

Table: 1. Correlation of Mean, SD and 't' Value between Scientific Interest and Academic Achievement of Boys Studying in Secondary Schools (n=100)

Achievement of Boys Studying in Secondary Schools (n=100)						
Variables	Mean	Std. Dv.	Correlation Coefficient	t-value	p-value	Signi.
Scientific Interests	169.4000	16.3931	0.4950	3.9468	<0.05	S
Academic Achievement	313.5800	28.3607				
Girls students studying in secondary schools						
Scientific Interests	175.1000	12.0835	0.3353	2.6454	<0.05	S
Academic Achievement	321.5400	31.5835				
Rural students studying in secondary schools						
Scientific Interests	271.8529	17.3067	0.6455	4.8809	<0.05	S
Academic Achievement	324.5000	29.0394				
Urban students studying in secondary schools						
Scientific Interests	172.5200	13.3160	0.4876	3.8692	<0.05	S
Academic Achievement	320.7800	27.3923				

Significant at 0.05 level

It reveals that there is a positive and significant relationship between scientific interest scores and academic achievement among boys, girls, rural, urban secondary school students at 0.05 level of significance (0.4950, $t=3.9468$), ($r=0.3353$, $t=2.4654$), (0.6455 , $t=4.8809$) and (0.4876 , $t=3.8692$). This indicates that the scientific interest scores are closely related with academic achievement scores of boys, girls, rural and urban secondary school students. This further implies that as the scientific interest better the academic achievement of the students will also better.

FINDINGS OF THE TABLE 1

1. Positive significant correlation between scientific interest and academic achievement of boys girls studying secondary schools.
2. Positive significant correlation between scientific interest and academic achievement of rural
3. and urban students studying in secondary schools.
4. Positive significant correlation between scientific interest and academic achievement of government and private school students .
5. Positive significant correlation between scientific interest and academic achievement of Kannada and English medium students.

Table: 2. Correlation of Mean, SD and 't' Value between Scientific Interest and Academic Achievement of Government School Students studying in Secondary Schools (n=100)

Variable	Mean	Std. Dv.	Correlation Coefficient	t-value	p-value	Signi.
Scientific Interests	171.9394	13.1452	- 0.3090	2.5990	<0.05	S
Academic Achievement	319.6515	30.6837				
Private School Students studying in Secondary Schools						
Scientific Interests	169.529	17.3067	0.6255	4.7808	<0.05	S
Academic Achievement	313.5000	20.0394				
Kannada medium Students studying in Secondary Schools						
Scientific Interests	171.9394	13.1452	0.2092	2.4980	<0.05	S
Academic Achievement	319.6515	30.6837				
English medium Students studying in Secondary Schools						
Scientific Interests	171.9800	15.9329	0.3881	2.9179	<0.05	S
Academic Achievement	314.3400	32.5987				

Significant at 0.05 level.

It shows that there is a positive and significant relationship between scientific interest scores and academic achievement scores among government, private school, Kannada and English medium students of secondary schools at 0.05 level of significance (-0.3090,t=2.5990), (r=0.6255, t=4.7808), (0.2092,t=2.4980) and (0.3881,t=2.9179). This indicates that the scientific interest scores are closely related with academic achievement scores of government, private, Kannada and

English medium students of secondary schools. This further implies that as the scientific interest is better naturally the academic achievement in science is also better.

FINDINGS OF THE TABLE 2

6. Positive significant correlation between scientific interest and academic achievement of government school students.
7. Positive significant correlation between scientific interest and academic achievement of private school students
8. Positive significant correlation between scientific interest and academic achievement of Kannada medium students studying in secondary schools.
9. Positive significant correlation between scientific interest and academic achievement of English medium students studying in secondary schools.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

Based on the present findings of the study the educational implications are stated here it shows that there is a lot of improvement of academic achievement of secondary school students by increasing scientific interest in the students. And more exposure to innovative science learning that enables to improve interest and achievement in their subject. Effective science instruction can bring about improvement in students learning at all level of product, process and attitudinal dimensions of science. Improvement in student's achievement in science, science process skills and attitude towards science will be found positive correlation between scientific interest and academic achievement in science among students.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

For the present study some of the important studies were supported and similar studies were conducted by **Shet.D.(2012)**, **Puniot, (2013)** **Acharya, K (2013)**, **Singh,R (2013)** and **Shrivastav (2014)** have found that there is difference among the students in respect of their scientific interest and academic achievement. Similarly, there are some studies have supported for the present study such as **Reddy,S.N.(2015)**. **Ramesh, V. (2015)**. **Ganapathy, S. (2015)** **Viswanath, (2015)** have found that there is positive correlation among the variables and the scientific interest and academic achievement. On the basis of the present findings of the study the following conclusions could be drawn that boys and girls, rural and urban, government and private and Kannada and English medium students respectively differ found significant correlation in respect of their scientific interest and academic achievement.

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BIOGAS – AN OVERVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

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Abstract

In recent years, the renewable energy sources have played a vital role in environmental protection. One of them is biogas that is particularly important in rural areas. Biogas is generated by the anaerobic fermentation of various organic materials like livestock wastes, agricultural crop residues, industrial processing waste etc. Developed and developing countries headed towards to biogas and other renewable energy sources because of many reasons such as Greenhouse effect, Global warming, environmental pollution and public health etc. It is expected that fossil based energy resources will run out after a short period. The use of biogas has a wide application like waste water treatment etc. This process has a very good impact at farm level and public level as well like reduction of toxic substances, reduction of use of pesticides and reduction of pollutants. In biogas systems all kinds of organic waste have been processed and produced electrical energy. Remaining waste of biogas is called bio-fertilizer. It is very efficient fertilizer. Which is used in sustainable agriculture. This renewable source of energy has social, economical and environmental impacts efficiently. By developing biogas both energy and environmental goals can be achieved and this technology will be became future source of energy. Hence, it is the need of time to have overall development.

Key words :- Biogas, renewable energy, anaerobic fermentation, bio-fertilizer.

INTRODUCTION

The serious problems of energy requirements have been created by burgeoning population and uncontrolled urbanization. The world's oil production has been remained insufficient in near future. These impending energy crisis have forced both governments and private industries to examine alternative sources of energy. Government organizations and major corporations are beginning to seriously invest in the biofuels market, in both research and commercial production; however, the many existing alternatives such as ethanol, hydrogen, and conventional biodiesel fail

to be cost competitive with petroleum. So we should start to use wastes that find within nature for generating electricity now a days when we are involved in the search for new energy sources. Also, we can get rid of those wastes. This recycling process is called biogas. In recent years, biogas systems have been drawing attention especially in rural areas. Developed and developing countries and some international organizations headed towards to biogas and other renewable energy sources because of many reasons, such as “Renewable”, “Economic”, “Environmental Pollution”, “Global Warming”, “Greenhouse Effect”, and “Public Health” etc. Studies in several centers have been conducted on this technology, which has low – cost and does not produce waste, for the purpose of protecting – controlling the environment, and promoting to search resources that will replace to the fertilizer in several centers.

Biogas – is gas produced by anaerobic fermentation of biomass. Biomass decomposition is made by methanogenic bacterium. Gas composition is methane (CH₄) 50%-65%, Carbon di-oxide (CO₂) 25%-45%, Hydrogen Sulphide (H₂S) 0.0005% - 0.0002%, Ammonia (NH₃) 0.0005% - 0.0001%, Nitrogen (N₂) 0% - 3%, Hydrogen (H₂) 0% - 5%. Microorganisms metabolizing carbon from organic substrates in oxygen free conditions (anaerobically). This process is called rotten or oxygen free fermentation. Biogas is also known as sewage gas, mine gas, marsh gas, and methane or gobar gas in India.

In anaerobic fermentation, organic wastes of domestic, agricultural and food industry have been used in biogas reactors. Biogas can be used directly for heating and electricity production, and it can be used for a vehicle fuel or in natural gas system after CO₂ is separated and pressurized. Biogas is considered as a source of renewable energy due to continuous production of waste. If biogas replaces some fossil resources, the greenhouse gas emissions will be able to reduced.

GREEN HOUSE GASES (GHG)

There are many gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect. Six of them as mentioned in the below table.

Gas	Global warming Potential
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	1
Methane (CH ₄)	21
Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	310
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)	140-11,700
Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)	7,000-9, 200
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆)	23,900
Source : IPCC Third Assessment Report. 2001 Climate change : The Scientific Basis, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	

GLOBAL WARMING POTENTIAL

Greenhouse gases affect global warming with varying intensities. This intensity is measured by the “global warming potential” of the gas. The global warming potential (GWP) of HFC-23 for example is 11,700. The GWP of carbon dioxide is one. One tonne of HFC- 23 has 11,700 times more the green house effect that Carbon dioxide does. Bio Gas Plant would serve many purposes such as: Environment friendly converting waste to energy, which is the need of hour. Biogas is a

color less, odour less and inflammable gas. The gas generated in this plant can also be used as a source of natural gas. The production is about 0.25 to 0.35 cubic meters per kg of cake.

PRODUCTION PLANT OF BIO-GAS – WORLD CAPACITY

According to the United Nations' Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the world population of animals is 1.3 billion cattle, 1 billion sheep, 1 billion pigs, 800 million goats and 17 billion chickens. The waste the animals produce has 55 percent to 65 percent methane, which if released into the atmosphere is bad news for us (it traps heat at 21 times the rate that carbon dioxide does) but when burned is another matter entirely. It gives us energy. 62.5 liters of bio gas can be produced from one kilogram of cow manure (heated at around 28 degrees Celsius or 82.4 degrees Fahrenheit).

INDIAN SCENE

India's human population is 120 crores. Majority lives in villages. Rural population – directly or indirectly - is associated with agriculture. The agriculture economy as such has been dependent on animal power for its energy needs. A family owns 4 to 6 animals. Animals have been a part of family assets which provided all the energy needs of the family- milk for protein & fats, animal dung for cooking & fertilizer for agriculture and horses for transport and bullocks for farm power etc. In the new world also the basic need of the family remain unchanged- energy for food and agriculture. People initially used wood/ agriculture waste as a source of energy. When wood became scarce, emphasis shifted to coal. People in Europe started using coal for home heating and industry found it convenient to use. Coal is a fossil fuel. Coal was the cheapest fossil fuel, so it found wide acceptance. The importance of sustainable future was lost. The main point of reference is sustainable future – Energy Security. Fossil fuels for India are - coal, oil, gas. These have limited availability. India needs alternative source of energy which should be renewable, dependable and sustainable.

CURRENT USAGE OF ANIMAL DUNG

Currently the practice in rural area is to make cake out of animal waste. People dry it in the open and use it to cook food by burning. A small joint family of a farmer which has four animals will get 40 Kg of animal waste daily. Add to this agriculture and kitchen waste. This mixture will provide 0.8 M3 of pure gas. This amount of gas will burn one burner for two hours. The quantity and quality of cooking gas is sufficient and meets his complete requirements.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF BIOGAS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANLINESS

When different energy resources are evaluated in terms of environmental impacts, they cause to emissions from waste treatment process if there is no an anaerobic fermentation. This situation should be taken into consideration for comparisons.

With the use of biogas instead of fossil resources, emissions of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases is declined. Lesser fossil fuel is consumed during the production of biogas (using of diesel for transporting the waste). As a result, greenhouse gas emission decreases 75% with using of biogas in houses and cars.

CH₄ is an important component of biogas. It is a greenhouse gas and 1 kg CH₄ equals to 20 kg of CO₂ when it is analyzed in terms of climate change. Reducing the loss of CH₄ from biogas systems will decrease to the greenhouse gas emissions.

Anaerobic fermentation is a good alternative when emission take into account that causes eutrophication and acidification. For example, leakage of nitrogen from sugar beet can be reduced if it is treated with anaerobic fermentation. If wastes are not collected in the winter months, they are decomposed, and nitrogen becomes free and it causes eutrophication.

Greenhouse gas emission, released agricultural activities is approximately 20-35% of total emission. Methane emission from ruminant animals are originated from digestive system (80%), whereas methane emissions from pork and chicken are originated due to waste decomposition (70%). Biogas systems have two important effects in terms of greenhouse effect. First of all, biogas reduces methane emissions that occur during storage of animals waste and they are 21 times more effective than CO₂. Secondly, conversion of biogas reduces CO₂ emissions that will be caused by fossil fuels. Decreasing of 1 kg methane emission equals to 25 kg CO₂. Methane is not only absorbing infrared radiation, but also it causes the production of greenhouse gases such as ozone and water vapor with the photochemical reactions of CO₂. Life of methane molecules is approximately 10 years in the atmosphere. Therefore, controlling of methane emission yield could soon (Eryasar, 2007).

Analysis shows that if biogas is used for the purpose of heating instead of fossil fuels, emission of greenhouse gas decrease around 75-90%. If it is used instead of combined Heat and Power (BIG), emissions of greenhouse gas decrease around 60-90%. If it is used instead of gasoline and diesel for vehicles, emissions of greenhouse gas decrease around 50-85%. On the other hand, the biogas systems may be 50-500% higher than bio energy in terms of greenhouse gas emissions.

Anaerobic fermentation and biogas production have some potential environmental advantages depending on the type of waste material, fuel and waste management systems. Anaerobic fermentation usually may be useful in the following circumstances.

Taking into account indirect environment impacts, for example (a) reducing of the methane and ammonia emission during storage of animal waste, (b) decreasing of the leakage of nitrogen which contains waste products with rich nitrogen content and emission of ammonium, and (C) reducing of ammonia emission and composting organic matter; it is lead to decrease the potential greenhouse gas emissions and photochemical oxidation reaction, eutrophication, acidification and emissions of particulate matter in case of biogas to replace fossil fuels.

CONCLUSION

As our fossil fuel based energy resources are exhausting at a very faster rate which leads us to the chains of problems. Many countries have already taken steps to switch over to ecofriendly energy resources like biomass energy in order to provide us an environment with green energy. As a result, biogas can be an alternative for closure of our country's energy deficit. Biogas which is produced by the decomposition of animal and vegetable waste, is possible to use as a source of domestic, clean and alternative energy instead of natural gas or LPG gas for all needs by storing. By developing biogas both energy and environmental goals can be achieved and this technology will be became future source of energy after a certain period of time.

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Consumer shifted from traditional Banking to online banking

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Abstract

In the changing senior of technology, innovation, online banking is a concept that changed the way. It creates a great deal of interest within the country. Banking sector in India are already adopted various new technology that improve their standard for satisfy the customers, although different banks now a day's using different types of technology. My research paper topic is "consumer shifted from traditional banking to online banking" one of the reason of choose this topic was internet banking has gained large acceptance nationally and internationally and its likely to be grow fast in India with more and more banks entering on the way. The online services offer by Indian banking system has been found useful not only in India in foreign countries. It is expensive and time consuming to have personal contact for conducting their transaction through the Indian banking system.

Key words: Online Banking, Customers

Introduction

The terms online banking introduced in 80's. Online banking mostly known late 80's and that time for access use terminal keyboard and TV monitors. Banking is a technique that facilitate to customer for day to day online transaction. Online banking provides facility to customer to do

online transaction at their home place. It's helpful in paying bills and other transaction through use of online banking. Just because of online banking less time consuming in particulars banking branch. Online banking is the requirement of today generation, on the same time banks also require to be focus on strength and weakness of banking system. Mostly all banks now days provide various services. When customer withdraw amount, deposit amount or any types of transaction take place. Banks provides immediate message or e-mail to that customer.

Banking definition:

Banking is define as activity of accepting money from the customer for the purpose of depositing in various accounts such as saving accounts, current accounts or fixed deposit accounts. Banks providing safety and security to the customer for their depositing money. Banks use that money for lending as well as investment purpose. Banking services now a wider compare to the traditional banking services. Its includes insurance facility, debit cards, credit cards, ATM facility, locker facility, expert advice for investment in stock markets.

Internet Banking:

An internet banking also known as a virtual banking, an online bank, or a web bank. It is a bank that lacks any physical branch locations and exists only on the internet. By eliminating the overhead costs associated with bank branches. Online banking repeatedly offers information about interest rate taken place in market, money market information or stock market information etc. Internet banks are accessed via web browsers and mobile apps, providing customers with banking services from any place with access to the internet. Internet banks generally do not offer their own ATM services, although they often work with other banks and organizations to provide no-fee or low-fee ATM access for their customers.

Benefits of online banking

Pay bill online

Paying bill online is another important feature of this kind of banking. There are various list of companies attached to which you pay bill online. There are types of bill which require schedule payment. So, with a help of online banking you make payment without going to any physical place.

Easy to find records

Online banking provides past transaction records. In online banking the option history given on the page of website. Just on the click of this option. You can access all past transaction e.g.: bill payment, payment to any person, amount deposit etc.

Ready available statement of accounts

Online banking provides facility just like passbook. All transaction now you are check on online. You easily take print out for these transactions.

Update information of your accounts

When you need to change your personal information like address, contact number, e-mail. It very easy to update your detail by simply check on update information.

24*7 hours customer assistance check

When you face any problems in access of banking services . you don't need to wait for next day. Your problems will resolve on the same day. These services available 24*7. You just call or message your problems that resolve immediately.

Review of literature

N. jamaluddin (2013) it's analyzing and conclude that information technology play a crucial role in banking sector. Banking services reached to the customer just because online process adopt by banking system. Technology not only support banking industry but as well as customers, now the access any information services any time just on a click away.

Shukla and Shukla (2011) online banking provide convenience to the customer in relation to the services provided by banks. But on the same time banks face various challenges in relation to the financial security and frauds. Banks give instruction to the customer not sharing personal information like pin, passwords, one time passwords (OTP) to the any one. Banks advice regularly changes ATM pin and login passwords.

Mishra (2011) banks provide useful information for the internet based transactions. Internet based transactions provide instruction not to reply any message, mail, phone call or not click any link provide by banks. Electronic banking user rate increasing and now days it is emerged or innovative development.

Mittal S.R (2008) conclusion derived that "the Indian scenario" of banking changes step by step and various major revolution already taken place. From 2015, the online users expected to reach around 70 million. The momentum remains the same then it will achieve greater high soon. Banking industry provides various services to the customer and also mentions its terms and conditions. The terms and condition usually related to the minimum balance, user- id, passwords, services charges, interest rate etc.

Stevens Case (2008) in this article "do you use online banking? "There are mainly two types of banking. Physical bricks and online banking and they offer their services to the customer. Physical banking is a service when you go physically and interact with banking staff. Online banking or virtual banking provides services where ever you want, just like banking services provides in your homes. But it requires internet services and software facility. In online banking transaction failure and frauds chances also there. But it mainly depend on you "do you do online banking"

Hernando and Nieto M (2007) is this article "is the internet channel changing banking performance". The impact of banks performance on adoption web. The using online banking as a channel that involve reduction in various expenditure particularly staff, marketing, and I.T. This effect gradually taken place one and half year after adoption. When expenditure is reduces it increase profitability. Return on investment is increase after three year or more. This article provides that internet is being used as a complements not as substitutes for physical branches.

Objective of Study

- 1). To examine the relationship between internet users and online banking users.
- 2). To analysis the relationship between mobile internet users and online banking users.

Hypotheses of study

H₀₁: There is no significant relationship between internet users and online banking users.

Ha1: There is significant relationship between internet users and online banking users.

Ho2: There is no significant relationship between mobile internet users and online banking Users.

Ha2: There is significant relationship between mobile internet users and online banking Users.

Research Methodology

After making a careful review of available literature on that subject, as well as using Statistical data techniques like correlation and t-test. The current study is based on Quantitative techniques of research; secondary data was collected from the internet for the year 2015-2019. The secondary data collection system based on already collected Information from different sources, it is considered as high degree of validity.

Analysis and Interpretation

Table1. It shows about internet users and online banking user Rupees in million

Year	Internet users	Online Banking users
2015	259.39	168.60
2016	295.39	197.91
2017	331.77	228.92
2018	369.01	261.99
2019	407.11	297.19

Source: Internet

Table 2: Using Pearson correlation

Internet users (x)	Online banking users (y)	X1=x-mean	X1 square	Y1=y-mean	Y1 square	X1*Y1
259.39	168.60	-73.140	5349.45	-62.32	3883.78	4558.08
295.39	197.91	-37.14	1379.37	-33.01	1089.66	1225.99
331.77	228.92	-0.7600	0.5776	-2	4	1.52
369.01	261.99	36.480	1330.79	31.07	965.34	1133.4
407.11	297.19	74.580	5562.17	62.27	4391.71	4644
Mean=332, 53	Mean=230.9 2		Total=136 22.36		Total=10334. 49	$\sum x_1 y_1 = 11563.08$

$$\text{Correlation} = \frac{\sum x_1 y_1}{\sqrt{x_1 \text{ square} * y_1 \text{ square}}}$$

$$= 11563.08 / \sqrt{13622.36 * 10334.49}$$

$$= 11563.08 / 11865.0$$

$$r = .9745$$

Interpretation: From the Table 2, it is clearly showed that, there is highly positive correlation between internet users and online banking users. This analysis provides enough evidence not to accept the null hypothesis. It shows that there is a significant relationship between internet users and online banking users. Thus, the null hypothesis (Ho1) is rejected and alternative hypothesis (Ha1) is accepted.

Table 3. It is shows about mobile internet users and online banking users. Rupees in million

Year	Mobile internet users	Online banking users
2015	242.92	168.60
2016	281.81	197.91
2017	320.57	228.92
2018	358.46	261.99
2019	394.99	297.19

Source: Internet

Table 4: Using Pearson correlation

Mobile internet users(x)	Online banking users(y)	X2=x-mean	X2 square	Y2= y-mean	Y2 square	X2*y2
242.92	168.60	-76.83	5902.84	-62.32	3883.78	4788.045
281.81	197.91	-3.794	143.94	-33.01	1089.66	125.239
320.57	228.92	0.820	0.6724	-2	4	-1.640
358.46	261.99	38.710	1498.46	31.07	965.34	1202.71
394.99	297.19	75.24	5661	66.27	4391.71	4986.15
Mean= 321.15	Mean= 230.86		Total=1320 6.91		Total =10334. 49	$\sum x_2 y_2 = 11100.5$

$$\text{Correlation} = \frac{\sum x_2 y_2}{\sqrt{\sum x_2 \text{ square} * \sum y_2 \text{ square}}}$$

$$= 11100.5 / \sqrt{13206.91 * 10334.49}$$

$$= 11100.5/11682.75$$

$$r = 0.9502$$

Interpretation: From the Table 4, it is clearly showed that, there is highly positive correlation between mobile internet users and online banking users. This analysis provides enough evidence not to accept the null hypothesis. It shows that there is a significant relationship between mobile internet users and online banking users. Thus, the null hypothesis (Ho2) is rejected and alternative hypothesis (Ha2) is accepted.

Table 5. It is shows about internet users and online banking user Rupees in million

Year	Internet users	Online Banking users
2015	259.39	168.60
2016	295.39	197.91
2017	331.77	228.92
2018	369.01	261.99
2019	407.11	297.19

Source: Internet

Table 6: Using t- distribution test

Year	Internet user	Online banking users	x-mean	X square	y-mean	Y square
2015	259.39	168.60	-73.140	5349.45	-62.32	3883.78
2016	295.39	197.91	-37.14	1379.37	-33.01	1089.66
2017	331.77	228.92	-0.7600	0.5776	-2	4
2018	369.01	261.99	36.480	1330.79	31.07	965.34
2019	407.11	297.19	74.580	5562.17	62.27	4391.71
	Mean=332.53	Mean=230.92		Total=13622.36		Total=10334.49

Ho1: There is no relationship between internet users and online banking users

Ha1: There is a relationship between internet users and online banking users

$$t = \frac{\text{mean x} - \text{mean y}}{\text{Standard deviation}} \sqrt{n_1 * n_2 / n_1 + n_2}$$

$$t = 332.53 - 230.92 / 54.72 \sqrt{5 * 5 / 5 + 5}$$

$$t = 2.936$$

$$\text{Degree of freedom} = n_1 + n_2 - 2 = 5 + 5 - 2 = 8$$

Interpretation: In table 6, using t-distribution test. After calculation t –test distribution. t-test value is 2.936 that is greater than table value. It's clearly showed that there is significant relationship between internet user and online banking users.. Thus, the null hypothesis (Ho1) is rejected and alternative hypothesis (Ha1) is accepted

Table 7: It is shows about mobile internet users and online banking users. Rupees in million

Year	Mobile internet users	Online banking users
2015	242.92	168.60
2016	281.81	197.91
2017	320.57	228.92
2018	358.46	261.99
2019	394.99	297.19

Source: Internet

Table 8: Using t- distribution test

Year	Mobile internet users	Online banking users	X- mean	X square	Y- mean	Y square
2015	242.92	168.60	-76.83	5902.84	-62.32	3883.78
2016	281.81	197.91	-3.794	143.94	-33.01	1089.66
2017	320.57	228.92	0.820	0.6724	-2	4
2018	358.46	261.99	38.710	1498.46	31.07	965.34
2019	394.99	297.19	75.24	5661	66.27	4391.71
	Mean= 321.15	Mean= 230.86		Total=13206.91		Total= 10334.49

Ho2: There is no relationship between mobile internet users and online banking users.

Ha2: There is a relationship between mobile internet users and online banking users

mean x-mean y

t = ———— $\sqrt{n1*n2/n1+n2}$
Standard deviation

$$t = 321.15 - 230.86 / 54.56 \sqrt{5*5/ 5+5}$$

$$t = 2.4998$$

$$\text{Degree of freedom} = n1+n2- 2 = 5+5-2= 8$$

Interpretation: In table 8, using t-distribution test. After calculation t –test distribution. t-test value is 2.4998 that is greater than table value. It's clearly showed that there is significant relationship between internet user and online banking users.. Thus, the null hypothesis (Ho2) is rejected and alternative hypothesis (Ha2) is accepted

Limitation of study

In that research study the certain limitations which are mention below-

1. The study has certain time limit, money limit, individual limits.
2. The study is only limited to the online banking system of the India.
3. The data is cover only to the secondary data.
4. The prediction is taken place with the help of using research methods and techniques.

Finding

1. Online banking increase as fast as the population of country increase.
2. 70% to 80% population of country use online banking services.
3. It's also show that mostly mobile user use online banking services.
4. Banking sector also play the important role in online banking services.
5. Mostly customer shifted from traditional banking to online banking.

Conclusion

The internet banking is a system that requires for day to day transaction and fulfillment the needs of customer. On the same time banks also required to be focus on weakness and strength of banking system. Mostly customer favor the online banking services because it convenience, time saving as well as economical. Few customers fell that online banking not safe and secure. The reason behind that transaction failure, chance of frauds. Customer only using online banking when there is a strong customer service support. Banks on the same time improve various services which provided by banks to the customers. Any customer grievances will be solve immediately through message, e-mail or even by call. Banks also setup call back services which is reached within the minutes. As more population use mobile banking. So, ultimately internet users increase. Banks ensure that customer who uses online banking not find any problems in using online banking. Any problem related to using online web services will be solve immediately. This is the only method that keep the consumer aware about internet online banking services.

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Impact of social media on national security -A case study of Manipur.

Ningthoujam Chetan

INTRODUCTION

Social media plays a great role in today's world of technologies. In 21st century Social media is the most widely accepted technological invention.

We have access to any kind of information at just a button press or touch. Its power is very high and has its effects on each individual.

Some used Social media to promote positive agenda ,ideas and some to promote negative ideas ,propagandas, rumour etc. Globally, terrorists, separatists, political organisations, religious groups, individuals and so on are using Social media to spread their information and ideas. In case of Manipur some people are using the Social media as a tools to create misunderstanding between the different communities leading to communal disharmony which can escalate to communal conflict.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION OF THE REGION

Manipur covers an area of 22,327 square kilometres and it is geographically divided into two distinct physical regions: The Hill and the Valley. The hill districts occupy about 90 percent (20089 sq km) of the total area of the State and the valley occupies only about tenth (2238 sq km) of the total area of the State. Imphal is the capital city of Manipur. The Hills were/are peopled by the various tribes and The Valley was peopled by various clans, now called the Meiteis. The Tribes are now called the Scheduled Tribes according to Indian Constitution's definition.

The administration of the tribal in the hill is entirely indigenous based on their age- old traditional un-written laws and codes. Each village was/ is a republic.

A tribal has its own administration besides the tribal customs; well-demarcated land and land use system. The tribal way of life continued uninterrupted for centuries till the extension of the British Colonial Rule to the Tribal Areas of Manipur. Nonetheless, the British adopted the "Non-Interference Policy" towards the Tribals respecting their cultures and customs. There is a law that non tribal cannot buy land in hills.

The Hill men and the Valley men lived in peaceful co-existence for centuries.

WHY MEITEIS ARE DEMANDING TO IMPLEMENT ILP.

In the last four to five decades there is an abnormal increase of population in the State that is about more than 300 percent increase in population which abnormal because even if someone marry ,ellop or have twins or triplets baby this much of increase won't be possible so it was very clear that there is a huge immigration from the unchecked border .The increase of population were mainly the tribals followed by Nepalis then the other non meitei. This abnormal increase in population leads to a demographic imbalance. The meitei one the majority indigenous people of the State is becoming a minority in their own state. Now Meiteis are worried about lose of their ethnic identity because they are now like an endangered species, their populations is much less as compared to other communities. So the Meiteis started demanding the Centre to implement a law to protect or to save their ethnic identity.

So the Meiteis started demanding the government to implement Inner Line Permit system in the state.

QUESTION NOW ARISES IS WHAT IS ILP?

Inner Line Permit (ILP) is an official travel document issued by the Government of India to allow inward travel of an Indian citizen into a protected area for a limited period. It is obligatory for Indian citizens from outside those states to obtain a permit for entering into the protected state.

In other words it is special pass or permit that is required to enter the protected area like to enter Northeastern states of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Mizoram. Initially the system was introduced by the British to protect their commercial interests, particularly in oil and tea, and continues now essentially as a mechanism to firewall the tribal peoples and their cultures from onslaughts by outsiders.

Manipur, before its 'merger' with the Indian Union had this permit system. Manipur signed its Merger Agreement on 21 September 1949, and got officially merged into India on 15 October 1949 and in 1950, the ILP system was withdrawn by Dewan Major General Rawal Amar Singh. In 1960, Parliament passed the Manipur Land Revenue and Reforms Act, which brought the valley under the modern land revenue system. The hills, being designated as 'tribal areas', were insulated from the settlers, so people rushed to the valley and any person even the im-migrants were able to purchase the immovable property in the valley, as the restrictions were lifted then. The valley in Manipur constitutes around 10 per cent of the total area in the state and has more than 60 per cent of the total population.

WHY THE ILP THREE BILL IS THE BOND OF CONTENTION

In 2015, three Bills were passed in the state assembly – the Protection of Manipur Peoples (PMP) Bill, 2015, the Manipur Land Revenue & Land Reforms (MLR&R) (7th Amendment) Bill 2015 and the Manipur Shops and Establishment (MS&E) (2nd Amendment) Bill 2015. Almost immediately after they were passed, protests against these amendments broke out in Churachandpur. Arson and vandalism ensued, resulting in the death of nine people.

The protesters perceived the Bills as 'anti-tribal', as they feared that this would enable the Meiteis to acquire the tribal land – something the hill people had been insulated against. But However, according to people who had actually read the contents of the Bills explained that it won't affect existing land relations between the valley and the plains and when the bill was passed there were tribal MLA. But anything which they could point out to be anti-tribal, would be the Bill defining Manipur people as those who are mentioned or descended from those mentioned in the 1951 census and there may have been some people of the hills whose names might have been either left out or not entered properly in the census at the time.

The present circumstances of Manipur appear communally charged; a predominant demand for ILP in the valley is met with suspicion from the hills. Apart from the hill communities, the other community that is apprehensive of these developments is the Gorkha community. It has been a part of Manipur before the British expressed their 'suzerainty' over the kingdom following the 1891 Anglo Manipur War. The community had first entered Manipur after the King raised a force to fend off Burmese attacks. The apprehension of the Manipuri Gorkhas is that the ILP issue may just be a ruse to displace them.

SOCIAL MEDIA AND SITUATION OF MANIPUR

These days mostly each and everyone has adopted the unfiltered social media networks that is twitter, Instagram, Snapchat, Facebook, LinkedIn so virtually anyone can freely post any form of content that has the potential to go viral, creating significant challenges for even the most secure facilities. And also even the layman without knowing anything about any situation can freely post anything. All this is what happening in Manipur, some people intentionally spreading rumours using social media as a means to create misunderstanding among all the communities and some are posting whatever they saw in the Facebook, twitter, Instagram, whatsapp etc without knowing anything about the situation or the condition and some posting what ever that comes in their minds followed by hatred comments for each other which are creating misunderstanding among all the communities and can escalate to communal conflict.

CONCLUSION

When the scientists were inventing social media they won't have been invented it by keeping this mind that people could use this invention for spreading rumours, to create misunderstanding, to create conflict or to spread terrorism. But also to make it as critical tool for global security planning, data gathering and reporting, delivering timely situational information from across the globe and from a multitude of sources. Fast notification of important information to physical security platforms which can greatly reduce the likelihood of any number of catastrophes by activating and securing facilities in advance of events that may occur. Social Media, with all its benefits and the potential for more, is definitely a boon to our world, however misuse or irresponsible usage can have negative affect on an Internal security.

Regarding Manipur if there is any thing in the bill which is hurting any of the community then people should come up together and discuss the bill or the matter because each and every indigenous people have their right in the state. ILP is not for safe guarding ethnic identity of a single community but also for safe guarding ethnic identity of all the indigenous communities of the state and not a single problem will be solved by throwing hatred comments or post in social media. This will only worsen the problem. So respecting the invention let's make this valuable invention as blessing not as a curse so let's use it in positive ways.

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Cartoon shows and soft skill development in Children

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Key words: Soft skill, development, Language skill, Shin-Chan and Doremon

As we know because of nuclear families children start to love cartoon shows at early stage, it will not be exaggeration if we say that right from 8 months they love to see cartoon's movements on TV. Now a days there are many channels to present several cartoon shows, but among them the most popular cartoon shows are Shin-Chan and Doraemon. In this research paper researcher want to bring forth the characteristics of these two cartoon shows by comparing the character's setting, story line, characters, the way of storytelling and different culture in these specific cartoon shows and how it affects the children psychology. The purpose of study regarding the above cartoon shows is mainly to bring out the effect of cartoons on children's soft skill development.

Introduction:

Today parents are busy with their hectic schedule, workload, and deadlines and so on. Because of nuclear families the children remain home alone and there's no one to support or to understand their needs. The early childhood is the most important period in which the behavior can be easily directed as they have soft kind heart with innocent mind. Child learning begins by observing what is going around, it is proved that 87% of knowledge is acquired through eyes. That's why now-a-days schools prefer to teach a children with video or animation. So the impact of cartoon shows on their lives is deeper. The parents should be thankful to the Cartoon shows that are not only entertaining the children but also playing vital role in developing their soft skills.

In past grandparents used to tell the stories, today the same role is performed by Cartoon shows. Children begin to see cartoons on television at the tender age and become too friendly with the cartoons. Cartoon show plays the role of personal guide and family friend. Thus it not only entertains but also influences their language, behavior and way of thinking. Today as per the survey, two cartoon shows are ruling over the hearts of millions of the children. They are Japanese cartoon shows Shin-Chan and Doremon. It is really interesting thing that both cartoon shows are equally popular among the children. That is why the present paper intends to study and compare the most influential cartoon shows that are influencing them.

Objectives:

To make a comparative study on the Japanese animated series Shin-Chan and Doremon.

To bring out the difference between the characters in Shin-Chan and Doremon

To study of setting of these cartoons shows.

Last but not least, to study the popularity of these two cartoon shows among the Indian children though economically they are different from one another.

To bring out how these cartoons affect their language skill and other soft skills.

Methodology:

Primary data: Discussion with expertise, children, students and animators.

Secondary data: website, research papers related to subject.

History of the creation of Shin-Chan:

When we go back to the history of Shin-Chan we understand that the first version of Shin-Chan was created in 1990 as a Magazine series *Weekly Manga*, it is written by Yoshito Usui. It is based on five years old Shinnosuke 'Shin Nohara his parents, baby sister and dog, neighbors and friends. It is set in Kasukabe, Saitama Prefecture of Japan. The magazine series reached its popularity and it was transformed in cartoon story. The first episode on the TV series went on air on cartoon channels in Japan directed by Mitsuru Hongo,(1992-96), Kelichi Hara(1996-2004) to Yuji Muto from 2004 onwards. Today it is so popular that it is dubbed in 30 languages which are telecast in 45 countries. The children stores are mostly filled with Shin-Chan products where the picture of Shin-Chan is painted.

Whereas Doraemon is invented by Shogakukan. It started as a comic story and soon became popular among the children the digital distribution of all forty-five volumes *Doraemon* throughout Japan started from July 16, 2015. On May 12, 2014, TV Asahi Corporation announced an agreement with The Walt Disney Company to bring the 2005 series to the DisneyXD television channel in the United States beginning in the summer of that year. On 22 April 2002, on the special issue of *Asian Hero* in *Time* magazine, Doraemon was selected as one of the 22 Asian Heroes. Doraemon has become a prevalent part of popular culture in Japan. As a result in 2008, the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs appointed Doraemon as the first anime cultural ambassador.

Characters in Shin-Chan:

What attract children to see Shin-Chan is that this character looks just like any other Japanese boy. Using Shin-Chan was a perfect way to attract young viewers mind primarily. The inventor of this Character made Shin-Chan as a normal guy with full of enthusiasm. The characters of Shin-Chan are featured through the children perspective; he wears normal clothes representing the Japanese culture. He is strong, logical and can deal with every situation and self-dependent character. The children love his logic and his constant reactions on any situation, without bothering about the elders in the family. Though this character is imaginative children like this superhero dealing in every day situation and remains strong in every circumstance. He is super hero like Superman or He-man and the master of the Universe.

He seems too close to children's heart because of the day-today situation which are universal. This character is even liked by elders as its universality appeal to their heart too. This cartoon deals with very common situation. He is blessed with good companions like Kazama, Boe, Nanny, Ichan, Masavu, Nanako his friends, he is shown always surpassing the children of his age. He has wit, charm and talent that make him outstanding. He is a real hero with all flaws and weaknesses. His friends are never shown troubling him or disrespecting him, but rather he creates trouble for them. He is most respectful child among his fellow friends. He is always with Shiro his pet dog, but like common children he avoids any responsibility of his pet. Thus Shin-Chan is not an ideal character for children, but his wit and presence of mind wins the heart. Metropolitan city is the setting of the cartoon series. Children are growing in the cement concrete jungles like the thrilling life of Shin-Chan and his friends living in the same situation. They get fascinated by the daily life of their super hero Shin-Chan and the children who are shy, develop their vocabulary and learn to speak boldly like Shin-Chan. It nourishes the imagination of Indian children who are living in small villages; it teaches them to be independent. Shin-Chan is shown going to the market and taking the responsibility of his baby sister Himavari, originally Hima. It encourages the children, how to be a responsible person in the family. It is the cartoon based on real life situation, there is no fantasy and no supernatural power or any other support. The children who are shy and rarely speak or react can develop the art of speaking. Shin-Chan is always attentive, we never see him dull and tired. He is an energy ball that spreads happiness wherever he goes. His sense of humour and innocence always creates awkward situations for his parents. The domestic things, their middle class life which they want to hide from the society is always unwrapped by this five year old lad. Most of the episodes move around his mother Mitsy and his father Hiroshi. The real life situations like visit to a shopping mall, market, supermarket sale, school, garden etc. are shown in the shows that teach the children to act properly.

The characters of Doraemon

The characters of **Doraemon** and Nobita are different comparing to Shin-Chan the plot of Doraemon moves around a cat-like robot that appears in the present to steer Nobita, a dumb, adolescent and awkward boy who is always attention seeker. Unlike Shin-Chan Nobita is always worried about some event or situation. Nobita's love interest is Shizuka and his free enemies are Takeshi Goda/Big G and Suneo/Sneech, and Hidetoshi Dekisugi. The story revolves around a robotic cat named Doraemon, who travels back in time from the 22nd century to aid a pre-teen boy named Nobita Nobi. Nobita is a young boy who suffers from poor grades and frequent bullying. In order to improve the life of his descendants, the robotic cat Doraemon is sent back in time by one of those descendants to protect and guide Nobita. Doraemon has a pocket from which he produces items known as "gadgets", which range from toy and medicines, to technology from the future. Some of these include the "bamboo-copter", a small head accessory that allows flight and the "Anywhere Door", a door that opens up to any place the user wishes.

The influential actors are five main characters, Doraemon, Nobita, Shizuka, Gian, and Suneo. Nobita's closest friend is Shizuka Minamoto, who also serves as his romantic interest. Nobita is usually tormented by the bullying Takeshi Goda, (nicknamed "Gian"), and the cunning and arrogant Suneo Honekawa. A typical story consists of Doraemon using one of his gadgets in order to assist Nobita in various ways, often causing more trouble than he was trying to solve.

While Comparing Shin-Chan and Doraemon one can observe that Nobita the chief character of Doraemon who is an awkward immature child, constantly cries for small obstacles of life and seeks help from his robotic cat named Doraemon. This robotic cat is his fairy mother who provides every needful to Nobita. He is not interested in putting in efforts for completing his assignments, sports activities or for any other daily chores. The guy has no respect for competitive and hard-working initiatives. Instead for everything he asks the robot for gadgets which are paramount in getting the job done. These kinds of lethargic and insensitive characters could only generate negative tendencies in young kids.

Comparing to Shin-Chan, Nobita seems frail, true to life. More than Shin-Chan, Nobita wins the children's sympathy quickly, because he personifies them. The common fear of the children is been voiced by Nobita. The fear of study, fear of test or exam, the fear of other boys bullying him, the fear of going to play is very common things that 99% of children suffer. Nobita represents common boy who is constantly troubled by his schoolmates quarrelsome Gian and arrogant cunning Suneo. These two characters are shown constantly with Nobita but they are disrespectful to him. In Shin-Chan his friends always remain with him. Gian and Suneo never support him in anything but find an opportunity to put Nobita into trouble. Doraemon constantly boosts Nobita and provide different gadgets to him but even taking the gadgets too Nobita cannot keep himself happy and creates trouble for Doraemon.

Thus Nobita is dependent, Nobita relies on Doraemon. Shin-Chan is self dependent.

Nobita is not welcomed by his family and there is always some trouble with his home work or his school tests. Shin-Chan has no family trouble beside he is the cause for the trouble in family.

Nobita is true to life character; Shin-Chan is not true to life, he is an extra ordinary child.

Nobita goes to school regularly and his school plays important role in the show, but he is bullied by all. Shin-Chan is never troubled by his schoolmates, rather he is most notorious child in the school.

The setting of the Doraemon is Tokyo Japan, whereas the setting of Shin-Chan is Kasukabe city.

Shin-Chan is having quick action, fast decision making, developed logic and soft skills. Nobita doesn't have these skills.

Without Doraemon, Nobita has no existence, he is too weak to deal with real life, but Shin-Chan is enough strong to live his life without anyone's help.

Both these shows support to learn new vocabulary and to develop language skill, the main character of Doraemon and Shin-Chan helps to take the life easy.

The animation of Doraemon seems superior to Shin-Chan, but the colour scheme in Shin-Chan seems more attractive to the children.

Shin-Chan deals with day today life problems of city children, Shin-Chan is successful in creating true to life situation that every child suffers, but Nobita deals with the world, with the help of supernatural power Doeramon.

These shows are in local language (Hindi) which increases its mass appeal and popularity as a result, children of non Hindi speaker families become good Hindi speaker.

Thus to **conclude** it can be said that both Shin-Chan and Doraemon are highly successful cartoon shows of present period. Kids not only adore the characters but also aspire to be like them. These cartoons have been so influential in the development of kids behavior but the language skill and what is been noticed is that the children exposed to cartoons have better language skills. Cartoon such as Oggy and the Cockroaches which have no dialogues or less dialogues, but theses two cartoon shows are remarkable for teaching and learning of language. Thus these cartoon shows create and open a vast gallery of skill development. The present parents should understand the importance of these shows. These shows are playing a vital role in the life of future generation.

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Carving a niche for E-Governance in India

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Abstract

E-Governance is slowly becoming a buzzword in the corridors of power. E-Governance is basically the use of Information and Communication Technology by the governance. It has radically defined the way a government provides services to the citizens, businesses and other Public administration governed by bureaucratic structures. E-governance, which is a paradigm shift over the traditional approaches in public administration, means rendering of government services and information to the public using electronic means. This new paradigm has brought about a revolution in the quality of service delivered to the citizens. It has ushered in transparency in the governing process; saving of time due to provision of services through single window; simplification of procedures; better office and record management; reduction in corruption; and improved attitude, behavior and job handling capacity of the dealing personnel. The present paper substantiates the broad issues surrounding the e-readiness for E-Governance in India. It looks into the relationship and application of information, knowledge, information systems, and information and communication technologies in the process of government in India.

Introduction

Electronic Governance is a emerging global phenomenon within public sector institutions and is a fast growing significant discipline within the field of public administration. It is the movement of governments online to deliver their services and programs and also to provide government information. It further interact with the citizen and all this is done electronically. This results in the formation of new relationships between the citizen and the state. E-governance differs from e-government: E-government constitutes the way public sector institutions utilize technology to apply Principles of public administration and conduct the business of government.

It is government using new tools to enhance the delivery of existing services. On the other hand E-governance includes the vision, strategies, planning, leadership and resources needed to carry this out it means the ways that political and social power are organized and utilized.

If we further penetrate within the concept of e-governance, e-democracy is also included in it. It deals with how the citizen interacts with government or influences the legislative or public sector process. It seeks to engage the citizen with governments and legislatures through the use of the new information and communication technologies (ICTs).

Indian perspective

It is suggested that while India does have an inspiring vision of where e-governance is going, there is a gap between service delivery and reality in that country. The challenge of e-governance in India lies in providing the service to about a billion people. There has been a tremendous increase in the automated work flow within the notoriously bureaucratic Indian government departments, and e-governance seems to be a promising development.

According to a study by NASSCOM, India's National Association of Software and Services Companies, although there is rapid progress in e-governance implementation, there have been far too many problems in the operational, economic, personnel, planning and implementation stages. That study indicates that the Indian government should clearly define an e-governance strategy and formulate plans with measurable timelines, which currently do not exist. Nevertheless, the foremost concerns of the government lie in addressing the appropriate connectivity between nations, stable power supply, and constant assistance to help the illiterate and lower strata of society. There has also been too much emphasis on starting new projects without the subsequent follow through in implementing and running the projects. Another significant problem is the severe lack of in-house IT expertise to solve even minor problems. There is an acute shortage of staff across even the leading Indian states in the provision of e-governance. Problems also lie in the planning processes, and the type of technology platforms that are required to be utilised. Standardising programs across the board is another prominent issue that crops up as different departments use different programs.

Status of E-Governance in India

E-Governance will able to provide the government services to the common man in a very cost effective manner. Following are few successful stories of e-governance in India:

Bhoomi – Automation of Land Records (State Government of Karnataka) It provides computerized Record of Rights Tenancy & Crops (RTC) - needed by farmer to obtain bank loans, settle land disputes etc. It has also ensured increased transparency and reliability, significant reduction in corruption, exploitation and oppression of farmers. This project has benefited 20 million rural land records covering 6.7 million farmers.

Key Characteristics:

Bhoomi facilitates computerization of entire 20 million records of land ownership of 6.7 million farmers.

- * It is uniquely designed for Karnataka State.
- * Regional language dominance i.e Kannada.
- * Generally target all citizens of the state.

* 177 taluks and 203 kiosks are developed for supporting the Bhoomi project.

Benefits: Kiosks (Bhoomi Center) provide RTC online at a very nominal cost of Rs. 15/- only. Efficiency for getting records of right is very high; it will just take only 5 to 30 min. whereas old system will take around 3 to 30 days. Mutation will takes place within 35 days whereas in old manual system it will take minimum of 200 days. Land record distribution is very high (Nearly 14 million records). Number of mutation per year is 1.6 million which is very high in comparison to old system.

Acceptability Reason: Easy & Fast access of land records, High efficiency of record of right, fast mutation, Bhoomi provides high reliability of records, regional language dominance which will allow citizens to participate and access Information with a very nominal cost.

CARD – Registration Project (State Government of Andhra Pradesh) Computer-Aided Administration of Registration Department (CARD) impacting 10 million citizens over a period of 3 years. It has completed registration of 2.8 million titles with title searches made in 1.4 million cases. The system ensures transparency in valuation of property and efficient document management system. The estimated saving of 70 million man-hours of citizen time valued at US\$ 35 mil (investment in CARD - US\$ 6million). Similar initiatives in other states like SARITA (State Government of Maharashtra) STAR (State Government of Tamil Nadu), etc. have further built upon this initiative. CARD was one of the ten finalists in the International Innovation awards program instituted by the Commonwealth Association for Public Administration and Management.

Key Characteristics: The CARD project aimed at the complete computerization of the land registration process in AP. National Registration Act of 1908 did not make provision for the use of computers for registration purposes but Government of Andhra Pradesh amended the rule and allowing for the use of electronic devices for the land registration process.

Benefits: Within short span of three years, nearly 90% of registration transactions performed electronically in Andhra Pradesh.

Acceptability Reason: CARD Project changes the process of registration of legal documents at 214 offices in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The CARD project was well accepted by the citizens because of its quality and turnaround time for the registration process.

Gyandoot: Intranet in Tribal District of Dhar (State Government of Madhya Pradesh) This project offers e-governance services including online registration of applications, rural e-mail facility, village auction site etc. It also provides services such as Information on Mandi (farm products market) rates, On-line public grievance redressal, caste & income certificates and Rural Market (Gaon ka Bazaar). It was winner of Stockholm challenge IT Award 2000.

Key Characteristics: It provides number of information and solutions for the citizens.

* It will provide information about cost of produced crops, local and other auction centers at a fee of Rs. 5/-only.

- * Provides information about land records to be given on the spot at a fee of Rs. 15/-.
- * Provides application for domicile, income, caste can be sent through e-mail at a cost of Rs. 10/-.
- * Grievance for poor quality seeds/ fertilizers/drinking water/functioning or non- functioning of schools or panchayats, village committee etc can be logged at a cost of Rs.10/-.
- * Auction facility for land, Machinery or any durable commodity at a fee of Rs.25/- for 3 months.
- * Provides data regarding the families below poverty line.

Benefits: Farmers will be facilitated by the Gyandoot by providing the appropriate price for their crop which minimizes the role of mediators, fast and easy access of various types of forms, land records etc. Villagers can participate in the decision making of various functioning bodies for their welfare by effective grievance redressal.

Acceptability Reason: Citizens can access number of facilities and information on one stop shop at a very nominal cost by using e-Governance.

Vahan & Sarathi: Vehicle registration, permit driving license project (State Government of Tamil Nadu) The software developed by National Informatics Centre (NIC) for use at Regional Transport Offices is a workflow system to carry out the activities using Computers. Vahan is for processing all transactions related to Vehicles and Sarathi is for processing Driving License and related activities. Vahan can be used to issue Registration Certificate, Fitness certificate and Permits. Sarathi can be used to issue a Learner's License, Permanent Driving License and Conductor License to the applicant. The system was implemented on pilot basis in RTO Chennai (North). The system was then approved for implementation in all RTOs in Tamil Nadu. Vahan & Sarathi Systems have been implemented in 71 offices.

Key Characteristics: There are number of services offered by the Vahan Project:-

- * Registration of Vehicle.
- * Issue & Modification and Hypothecation in RC.
- * Transfer/Surrender/Cancellation of RC.
- * Issue, modification or cancellation of Permit.
- * Issue of NOC

Services provided by Sarathi Project are:-

- * Issue and modification of Learner's License.
- * Issue and modification of Driving License.
- * Issue and modification of Conductor's License.

Benefits: Online availability of complete vehicle information. Monitors selling and purchasing of vehicle, Transfer of vehicle, address modification etc becomes very fast and easy.

Acceptability Reason: Collection of fee and taxes of registration, license, and permit are fast and efficient also minimizes corruption by the use of e-Governance.

E-GOVERNANCE: ISSUES IN INDIA

Countries like India people are poor and infrastructures are not up to the mark. Under such condition it becomes very difficult to provide government services to the people. There are number of reasons for that-

1Poverty: Internet access is too expensive for the poor in developing countries like India. Installing the necessary telephone lines needed for internet or email access is equally unaffordable in most poor countries. In India, each telephone connection may cost as much as Rs30,000 in urban areas and Rs70,000–80,000 in villages, which is unaffordable by most low income families. It is also very expensive to gain internet access in India: it may cost about Rs25 per hour in cities and Rs150–1200 per hour in rural areas.

2Technical illiteracy: There is general lack of technical literacy as well as literacy in countries like India, the correlation between education level and use of electronic means or Internet and other ICT means are quite significant.

3 Language Dominance: The dominance of English on the internet constrains the access of non-English-speaking population. It is found that of all the web pages in the world, about 84 percent are in English followed by 4.5 percent in German, 3.1 percent in Japanese, 1.8 percent in French, 1.2 percent in Spanish, 1.1 percent in Swedish, 1 percent in Italian and less than 1 percent in all other languages [5]. In the case of India, 95 percent of the population does not speak English [6]. Due to such overwhelming dominance of English over these communication channels, computers and the internet are quite useless in Indian villages, and the use of local languages does little to alleviate the problem due to the poor literacy level mentioned earlier.

4 Unawareness: There is general lack of awareness regarding benefits of e-governance as well as the process involved in implementing successful G-C, G-G and G-B projects. The administrative structure is not geared for maintaining, storing and retrieving the governance information electronically.

5 Lack of Participations of Society, Public and Private sectors: Designing of any application requires a very close interaction between the govt. department and the agency developing the solutions. At present the users in govt. departments do not contribute enough to design the solution architecture. Consequently the solution developed and implemented does not meet the requirements of an e-governance project and hence does not get implemented.

6 Inequality: Inequality in gaining access to public sector services between various sections of citizens, especially between urban and rural communities, between the educated and illiterate, and between the rich and poor.

7 Infrastructure: Lack of necessary infrastructure like electricity, internet, technology and ways of communications will affect the speed which delays the implementation.

8 Impediments for the Re-Engineering process: Implementation of e-governance projects requires lots of restructuring in administrative processes, redefining of administrative procedures and formats which finds the resistance in almost all the departments at all the levels.

9 Operational Reluctance: The psychology of government servants is quite different from that of private sectors. Traditionally the government servants have derived their sustenance from the fact that they are important repositories of government data. Thus any effort to implement Documents Management and workflow technologies or bringing out the change in the system is met with resistance from the government servants.

Conclusion

In spite of poor infrastructure, poverty, illiteracy, language dominance and all the other reasons India has number of award winning e-governance projects. Effective promotion schemes by the Indian government will also a boosting factor to provide quality services to their citizens which means there is huge potential for the development of e-governance in various sectors. According to Skoch consultancy New Delhi, 81% citizens report reduction in corruption, 95% find cost of e-governance affordable and 78% favors fast of delivery of services. Therefore we can say that e-Governance is the key to the “Good Governance” for the developing countries like India to minimize corruption, provides efficient and effective or quality services to their citizens. The challenge of e-governance to serve a billion people should not fail to be a significant focus of the government and every possible step should be undertaken to harness its delivery be it in the service or technological area.

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- eGEP – The e-Government Economics Project, <http://europa.eu.int>

HISTORICAL KNOWLEDGE OF EARLY TAMILS

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Abstract: The earliest poetic literature in Tamil has been for the last two thousand five hundred years, classified as “Sangam literature”. The western world and its admirers, proud of the great, which prescribed and upheld literary standards, may be surprised to learn through this word “Sangam” or academy, that, more than two thousand years before, there was an academy in the southern corner of India. Tamil poet would not be satisfied with any simile in general; poet would want a historical simile. He would rather refer to the water-lilies growing in the region of a particular king or chief. This topical and specific setting served a double purpose, namely to praise the region, or its ruler, as well as to say that the flowers in the particular region would be lovelier because of the goodness and righteousness of the persons associated with it. The Sangam classics,

comprising the extent literary works of the early Tamils, contain extraordinary abundant data of historical value. They throw a light on the political, and still more on the social and religious conditions of the early Tamils. But the determination of the historical data from the vast mass of miscellaneous material on the other is by no means easy. The origin of the Sangam, the celebrated literary academy, is itself enshrouded in mystery. Thus, evaluating the literary sources for the political history, it is found that though details are known about the achievements of several monarchs in each dynasty, the material is not adequate enough to help a systematic reconstruction of history. It is concerning social life that an amazing wealth of material is provided by literature. True, the matter is available but indirectly. Incidental to the description of personalities or events there appear details of social habits, customs, religious institutions, practices and development of arts and education. As a source of social history the early poems have their shortcomings. They do not touch upon all aspects of social life. Nor do they afford a connected picture of the past, throwing light on the changes which occurred from time to time. Historical averaging, which inevitably contains inaccuracies may be the result; it may provide an unreal appearance of flat uniformity and absence of change. A fusion, particularly marked in the sphere of religion, was taking place between the Tamilan ideas and practices and this fusion become more and more marked.

Keywords: Early Tamils, Historical Knowledge, Tamil Poetry, Sangam Literature.

Introduction

The earliest poetic literature in Tamil has been for the past 2500 years, classified as “Sangam literature”. The western world and its admirers, proud of the great, which prescribed and upheld literary standards, may be surprised to learn through this word “Sangam” or academy, that, more than two thousand years before, there was an academy in the southern corner of India in TamilNadu.¹ An academy reminds one of a literary dictatorship; and stories do not want to show the existence of some purist intolerance in Tamil. There are reasons for holding that this tradition expresses the poetic dream of the purists, who revolted against the later day degradation. The Sangam, signify a democratic rather than a dictatorial attitude; and the literary Sangam of the Tamil country can be no exception. In passing it may be noted that we hear of the Jain-DravidaSangam as well perhaps as late as the Pallava period, and this Sangam forms into separate schools of learned men.²

The Historical References of Early Tamil Poetry

Tamil poet would be satisfied with any simile in general; poet would want a historical simile. He would rather refer to the water-lilies growing in the region of a particular king or chief. This topical and specific setting served a double purpose, namely to praise the region, or its ruler, as well as to say that the flowers in the particular region would be lovelier because of the goodness and

righteousness of the persons associated with it.³ The latter inference is derived from the historical allusion of the lesson is that the beauty of a landscape is commensurate with the moral beauty and ideals of its rulers and citizens. While in *puram* poetry such assertions are directly made as may be seen in any panegyric poem, in Sangam poetry. It is favorite point with writers on India to say that the “historic sense” is wanting in all ancient Indian literature. It by a “historic sense” is meant a sense that ought to have produced chronological tables, and authors like Herodotus and Livy, who wrote to recount the deeds and facts of the past, then it must be admitted that no literature has come down to us that warrants the existence of such works. Ancient Tamil poetry abounds with allusions, both to contemporary and past events. It has been possible to trace out a history of the Tamil people during the Sangam period; it is due to the historical references in Sangam poetry. Many of these references occur in love-poetry. This fact ought to prove to some extent how much the Tamils realized historical knowledge. At the same time, it must be observed, that even these references were often made not only to praise the memory of great Tamil personages of the past but also to eulogize their patron-kings and patron-chiefs.⁵ A poet writes about the gossip in the locality regarding the courtship and clandestine meetings of a hero and a heroine. It may be he has an actual “case” in mind, or it may be he is just imagining a poetic situation. The poet would compare the wide-spread gossip and scandal-mongering of neighbors to some contemporaneous or past victory in battle achieved by a king or chief he admires, or from whom he has received bounteous gifts, saying that the gossip was more resounding than the shouts with which the foes of his hero retreated in battle, or louder than the jubilant cries of his patron’s soldiers when they cut down the “guardian tree” of his enemy⁶. The allusion may be manifestly to historic exploits performed by the nation’s heroes in the past. The purely historical allusions, Sangam literature contain numerous passages in which the poets associate landscape with historical persons. The Tamil poets too had a capacity to see the earth colored by this historical association, but their manner of expressing historical association is worth noting for it is both rare and impressive. Though the *Aham* poems which deal with love occasionally advert to historical events and social customs, they are not as full and vivid in these respects as the *Puranam* works in general. The short lyrics of *Ettuttogai* furnish a clue to the data, authorship of the poems and the occasion for their composition by means of a colophon appended to each poem⁸. A remarkable feature about the *Puram* poems is that they deal with the situation in an objective and realistic manner. There is little of the conventional pattern either in their themes or in their treatment of the subject as we find in later poems.⁹ There are a number of courageous outbursts of poets maintained their self-respects, despite their poverty. Their poems were generally true to their convictions, though extravagant praise of generous patrons has occasionally found their way into the poems.¹⁰

Historical References of Early Sangam Literature

The Sangam classics, comprising the extent literary works of the early Tamils, contain extraordinary abundant data of historical value. They throw a flood of light on the political, social and religious conditions of the early Tamils. But, the determination of the historical data from the vast mass of miscellaneous material on the other is by no means easy.¹¹ The origin of the Sangam, the celebrated literary academy, is itself enshrouded in mystery. The chronological background outlined above, the historical value of the different classes of early Tamil literature may be assessed. Among the Sangam classics, *Purananuru*, *Pattuppattu* and *Padirrupattu* are the most important works for the reconstruction of the people's history.¹² The *Iylls* also provide similar epilogues, *padigams*, as they are called, but generally they are far too brief and little more than the author's names are available from them. Among the *Ettutogai* collections themselves the historical value of the colophons is not uniformly of the same character.¹³ The *padigams* of the *Padirrupattu* appear to have been appended long after the poems were composed, for they mention important facts which are not found in the poems. For instance Senguttuvan's northern expedition as a historically, the most important achievement ascribed to him by *Silappadikaram*, is found mentioned in the *padigam* of the 5th century and not in the poem itself.¹⁴

Historical Value of the Tamil Literature

A principle drawback of the data provided by the Sangam works is that a continuous political history of the dynasties of the age cannot be reconstructed, for it is difficult to determine the genealogy or chronological relationship of the kings, who figure in the classics¹⁵. The Pandya, Cola and Cera dynasties dominate Tamilakam in their respective divisions, while in between their territories, there ruled several minor chieftains. But, the achievements of prominent rulers and incidentally the character of monarchy are about the data of political history which can be gathered from the poems.¹⁶

The Pandyas

References to several Pandya kings are found in the Sangam poems. *Maduraikkanci*, speaks of two kings, *Nediyon* and *Palyagasalai Mudukudumi*, but unquestionably the hero of the poem is Nedunjeliyan who won the contemporary Cera and Cola kings and five minor chiefs. Unfortunately it is not possible to determine the distance of time which intervened between this *Nedunjeliyan I* and the king of the same name *Aryappadaikadanda Nedunjeliyan*, figuring in *Silappadikaram*. The victor of *Talayalanganam* is praised also in numerous poems in *Purananuru*, *Ahananuru*, *Kuruntogai* and *Narrinai*.¹⁷ An ambitious warrior, a generous patron of poets, and a staunch hindu who performed, *Nedunjeliyan* was one of the outstanding Pandyan kings, celebrated in the Sangam classics. Among the successors of *Nedunjeliyan* known to Tamil literature there appears *Ugraperuvaluti*, a valiant warrior who subdued his opponent, the chief of Kanapper.¹⁸ A poet of

eminence, he himself is believed to have caused the *anthology* of *Ahananuru* to be made. Another Pandyan king, famous in the Sangam literature is the poet king *Bhutappandiyan* who captured Ollaiyur. An able warrior, a generous and affectionate friend as a loving husband, he was an enlightened ruler. The names of several other Pandyan monarchs occur in the classical; but few details about them are available.¹⁹ many of the early Pandya monarchy and those of some other dynasties too, were gifted poets. The Kings were intimately associated with poets, some of whom acted as advisers or messengers of the monarchs. The royal custom of according a warm reception to the wandering maintenance of the arts of poetry and dance.²⁰ the impression which the poems give is that the monarch was an autocrat. But in reality, with the restraining influence of the poets and ministers and with a growing reverence for customs, the king was an ideal ruler suited to the times. Whether the groups of advisers called 'aimperungulu' and 'enperayam' denoted councils of representatives or merely attendants on the king, there is little doubt that the ruler was guided and influenced by several competent persons.²¹

The Colas

The data regarding the early Colas do not differ radically in character from those on the Pandya. A continuous history of the kings and their rule is not possible to be reconstructed. The schemes of genealogy attempted by V.Kanakasabhai and M.RahavaAiyangar are not fully supported by the available sources.²² as among the Pandyas, certain Cola kings stand out prominently in the poems. *Karikalais* clearly the most outstanding personality among all the monarchs of the age. His brilliant victory at *Venni* against the Cera and Pandya sovereigns as well as his triumph over a confederacy of nine chieftains in a battle at *Vakaipparandalai* and finally the havoc caused by his forces in the territories of his enemies are all vividly described.²³ *Karikala's* development of irrigation and his promotion of trade and industry in *Kaverippumpattinam* receive special treatment in *Pattinappalai*. His exploits are mentioned also in *Purananuru*, *Porunararruppadai*, *Manimekhalai* and *Silappadikaram*. Many of his achievements specified in literature are echoed in later inscriptions like the Malepadu Plates, Anbil Plates, Tiruvalangadu Plates, Larger Leyden grant and the Kanyakumari inscriptions²⁴. It may be observed that many legends have gathered around the personality of *Karikala* in the post Sangam period. Later literature, as seen from *Kalingattupparani*, *Vikramacolan Ula* and *Rajarajacolan Ula*, all of the 12th century C.E., present embellished accounts, which are clearly legendary in character.²⁵

The Cera

A Cola king who ruled considerably later than *Karikala* was *Koccengannan*, the Saiva devotee, whose victory at the battle of *Kalumalam* against the Cera ruler *Karikkal Irumporai* is found describe in a rather conventional manner in *Kalavali*.²⁶ The author of *Kalavali*, called *Poygaiyar*, a benefactor of the Cera king, cannot be identified, as has been done, with the celebrated

Vaisnava saint, *PoygaiAlvar*, since the battle of *Kalumalam* is mentioned in *Purananuru*, Where it is stated that the vanquished Cera king himself composed that verse. Thus while the historical data regarding the Cera is more adequate than in respect of the other two dynasties there remain insoluble problems which make even the history of the Cera far from complete or satisfactory.²⁷

Minor Chieftains

Thus, evaluating the literary sources for the political history, it is found that though details are known about the achievements of several monarchs in each dynasty, the material is not adequate enough to help a systematic reconstruction of history. The knowledge of the Cera is more full and continuous than that of the rest, but even here the lacunae are not in considerable.²⁸ nor can all the details furnished about the kings be considered historical knowledge. While the reference to kings are realistic and so for in comparison with the data in later literature, it must be admitted that all poetic accounts have inherent limitations as a source of history. For one thing the focus of attention on the part of the poet would not have been the same as that of a chronicler or historian.²⁹

Social Life in the Tamil Literature:

It is concerning social life that an amazing wealth of material is provided by literature. True, the matter is available but indirectly. Incidental to the description of personalities or events there appear details of social habits, customs, religious institutions and practices and development of arts and education³⁰. Normally, the more causal and indirect the data, the more true and faithful is the picture obtained. In comparison with professional history it suffers in one respect; it lacks a sense of proportion. Those details which are of great interest to the historian might or might not receive attention at the hands of the poets.³¹ As a source of social history the early poems have their shortcomings. They touch upon all aspects of social life. Nor do they afford a connected picture of the past, throwing light on the changes which occurred from time to time. Historical averaging, which inevitably contains inaccuracies may be the result; it may provide an unreal appearance of flat uniformity and absence of change.³² In order to avoid this danger, it is necessary to limit our observations to the time indicated by the specific sources of information, expect in such cases where there is definite evidence of the continuance of an institution or practice once established.³³ Here it is not possible to give a full picture of the social habits and customs gleaned from the early Tamil literature. Among the Sangam works unquestionably *Purananuru* and *Pattuppattu* afford the most abundant data for the social historian, though the other classical, too, are occasionally helpful.³⁴

Customs of Women in Literature:

The houses of the people in different strata of society, as well as the palaces of kings, are described. Food and clothing find numerous references. Meat and liquor were commonly used in the Sangam age. Men and women dressed their hair with oil. *Kurinjippattu* mentions the customs of

women arranging their hair in five braids. References to the habit of wearing *sandals* as footwear are found.³⁵ The habit of eating betel leaves with lime and areca nut, prevalent in the Sangam age, continued in the period of the epics and still later. While the life of the people belonging to the five natural divisions of the land is described in many of the Sangam works, the habits and customs of the Paradavar; the fishermen in Neydal, are vividly portrayed in *Maduraikkanci* and *Pattinappalai*. Occupation was the basis of division into casts among the early Tamils.³⁶ The result was that from about the Sangam age onwards there commenced the fusion of the indigenous and imported systems. Two forms of marriage, (marriage in secrecy and marriage in the open) were in vogue among the Tamils from early times. But, the original customs persisted in certain respects and it is important to observe that some of them were adopted the ancient usage of the bride-groom tying *tali* (marriage symbol) around the neck of the bride, as well as *Sati* and the tonsure of widows were continued side by side with the rituals and ceremonies.³⁷

There is little doubt that in the Sangam age woman was held in high esteem; she was considered the luminary of the home. *Pattuppattu* reveals that women enjoyed freedom and that they moved about in public without affecting prudery. '*Perumpanarruppadai*', in particular throws much light on this question.³⁸ It describes, women mingled freely in the village festivals and how rich ladies participated in certain pastimes and amusements of their own. Of course, all through the ages, unstinting devotion to the husband was the high ideal of virtue held up for women. This is admirably emphasized in the celebrated *Kural*, though several earlier works also touch upon it³⁹. Side by side with the high ideals for women who led the household life there existed harlots or public women, who enticed rich young men for the sake of their money. The Sangam works themselves speak of the harlots and the low social position they occupied. It is needless to add that by time of the epics the institution had taken a firm root in the country.⁴⁰

Poems of Minstrels Amusements

The amusements and pastimes of the people reveal at once their rustic simplicity and robust outlook on life. While boys and girls had numerous kinds of interesting games, adults enjoyed manly sports and physical contests, besides the training for warfare, which was provided in certain village organizations. Cock-fights and ram-fight were common amusements which attracted vast crowd of enthusiastic spectators.⁴¹ by the days of *Silappadikaram* the pastimes and festivals had increased in their number and variety. Festivals in honour of gods like *Muruga*, *Korravai* and *Vishnu* not to speak of the grand festival of *Indra*, all assume a great importance. It was a common practice even in the Sangam age for monarchs and the rich to enjoy their leisure by listening to songs and poems of minstrels and poets, while sitting in pavilions in front of their mansions. Minstrels were provided with each other in the display of their arts in this gatherings.⁴²

Historical Knowledge through Music

The progress made by the early Tamils poetry was remarkable. The ubiquitous *Panar* and *Viraliyar*, the roving bands played a great part in the development of these arts. Many of the early classics furnish vivid descriptions of these arts as they flourished in the country. Tradition has it that several ancient Tamil classics on music have perished. However, there is little doubt that all these fine arts attained a high degree of perfection in the age of the epics⁴³. Very graphic descriptions of the patterns of dance, the systematic training provided the forms of music, vocal and instrumental the wide variety of instruments are all described in the epic period as during the Sangam age.⁴⁴ Apparently the artists had given up their roving missions and had settled down in towns. It is also noticeable that by the epoch of *Silappadikaram*, the fine arts of music and dance became associated with temples besides palaces and village parks.⁴⁵ Temples existed no doubt in the Sangam period itself but they became more numerous and popular in the later epoch. The early religious beliefs and observances are found reflected in the classics, including *Tolkappiyam*, the work on grammar, which traditional places among the earliest productions of the Sangam age⁴⁶.

Conclusion

Tamil poet, literature, which constitutes the source of information, provides valuable data for the social history of the Tamil people. Care has to be taken, however, in utilizing them, particularly in relation to chronology. The basic conditions as revealed by the Sangam classics, together with the changes reflected in the 18 minor works and the epics, can be reconstructed with a fair measure of accuracy. It is important in this connection to remember that the literature of a particular period not only portrays, contemporary life and events but may also embody in it earlier traditions. And a clear sifting of the one from the other is not always easy. Thus, subjects to all these limitations, the social history of the early Tamils is possible to be reconstructed with the help of their poetry and literature.

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“विभिन्न भौतिक अभिकरणों द्वारा संचालित माध्यमिक विद्यालयों के

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ekuo dh l eL; kvka vkj ml ds thou eW; ka ds l kekftrd i Hkkoka ds QyLo: i gh ml ea fodfl r gkrh gA fdl h Hkh l ekt ea tku&vutkus; g iz kl pyrk jgrk gS fd 0; fDr l ekt ea ipfyr thou मूल्यों के अनुरूप अपने व्यक्तित्व का विकास करें। समाज द्वारा संचालित औपचारिक एवं अनौपचारिक शिक्षा ds Lkkr ,oa vभिकरण निरन्तर इस कार्य में लगे हुये हैं। शिक्षा ijEijkxr thou eW; ka dks Hkkoh ih<h ea LFkkukUrfjr gh ugha djrh vfirqu; s thou eW; ka dk chtkjki .k Hkh djrh gA

शिक्षा , d l "kDr ek/; e gS ftl ds }kj k 0; fDr dh l kekftrd ij fLFkr dk fu/kkZ .k gkrh gA शिक्षा की महत्ता काफी हद तक "व्यक्ति विशेष के सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक एवं आर्थिक पृष्ठभूमि से सम्बन्धित gkrh gA 0; fDr dh vkdkk&vk vkj mudh miyf/k ea ifjokj l ekt tS h eyHkr l LFkk ,oa bdkbZ dk पर्याप्त योगदान होता है। एक उच्च शैक्षणिक एवं प्रतिष्ठित वातावरण ea fLFkr 0; fDr dh vkdkk&vk , ,oa क्रियाविधि सामान्य रूप से निम्न स्तर के शैक्षणिक एवं सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा वाले व्यक्ति तुलना में उच्च हkrh gA vkt ds bl tfVy ,oa vk/kfudhdj .k dh vkj mUeFk l ekt ea mPp f"kk dh ikfir ea 0; fDr ds l kFk vud dkjdka dk 0; ki d i Hkko gkrh gA

विभिन्न शैक्षणिक पृष्ठभूमि से आये विद्यार्थियों में विविध प्रकार के जीवन मूल्यों का समावेश gkrh gA mYys[kuhय है कि जीवन मूल्य व्यक्ति को एक प्रकार की दृष्टि प्रदान करते हैं जिनके सहारे वह अपने जीवन dh l eL; kvka dk l keuk djrk gS vkj l kt ea l ek; kftR gkrh gA fo|ky; ka ,oa egkfo|ky; ka ea bl egRo iWZ fcnq ij l rf iz kl py jgk gS fd fo|kfFZ ka ea , s s thou eW; ka dk fodkl fd; k tk, fd os अपने जीवन की समस्याओं को राष्ट्रीय, सामाजिक और शैक्षिक उद्देश; ka ds l nHkZ ea l gY>k l dA

भारतीय परिवेश ea gekjs l ekt ,oa l Ldr ea l kekftrd eW; ka dk foshष महत्व रहा है। हमारे मूल्य ,oa vknर्श अन्य राष्ट्रों के समक्ष अनुकरणीय हों। मूल्य, मानवीय जीवन के आधार हैं। व्यक्ति की जीवन शैली, fD; kfof/kj fopkj ifD; k ,oa vL; egRo iWZ l nHkZ ea eW; ka dk viFkr egRo gA oLnq% eW; l eLr l engk l kekftrd l cLkZ l Ldr; ka vkj vkRe vFkok l kekftrd i k.kh ds : i ea 0; fDr dks okLrfod vFkZ प्रदान करते हैं। भारतीय मूल्यों की विशky tMa-bl dh ikphu l kLdrd ,oa /kfeZd ijEijk; a vkt Hkh gekjs l ekt ea mi fLFkr gA ijEijkxr eW; ka dk vkus okys l e; ka ea Hkh egRo jgxA yfdu , d ; Fkk tc भारतीय समाज के मूल्य एवं आदर्श fosh के प्रत्येक राष्ट्र के लिये संदर्भ बने हुए थे, आज की परिस्थिति ijofnr gks x; h gA vkt Hkjr ds fskfkr ftu ij ifsheh l H; rk vfHkkr gS viuh l Ldr&l H; rk l s मीलों दूर होते जा रहे हैं, पशिheidj .k dks Lohdkj dj vius dks xkj okfLor egl l dj jgs gA

eW; dkbZ tletkr i nFk ; k foy{k.krk ugha gA 0; fDr ds thou ea bl dk fodkl l kekt h d j .k की प्रक्रिया के साथ-साथ होता है। रुचि से क्रमश% v: fp dh vkj c<rh gg h vfHk: fp dh Hkkr gh eW; ka dk Hkh fodkl 0; fDr ds 0; fDrxr ea gkrh gA cPpka ea fodfl r eW; ka ds fy; s eq; r% ekrk&fir k ,oa ?kj dk okrkj .k gh mRrjnk; h gkrh gA l ekt ds l i dZ ea vkus ds i "pkr-gh fofHkUu i {kka l s l Ecflrkr eW; ka dks og vftR djrk gA eW; l kekftrd l Ecu/kka dks l rfyR djus rFkk l kekftrd 0; ogkj ka ea , d : i rk mRiUu djus ea l gk; d fl) gkrh gA eW; l ekt ds l nL; ka dh vkUrfjd Hkkoukva ij vk/kfjr gkrh gA bl dkj .k ; g eW; l kekftrd thou dks og eukoKkfud vk/kkZ inku djrs gS tks fd l kekftrd l xBu एवं व्यवस्था के लिये आवश; d gkrh gA 0; fDrxr Lrj ij Hkh eW; dk vR; fkd egRo gkrh gA eW; fufshR ,oa eku; 0; ogkj ifreku ; k ekudka dks iLnq djrk gS vkj l ekt ds l nL; ka l s vkshk dh tkrh gS fd os vius 0; ogkj ka ; k vkpj .kka dks ml ekud l s uhrs fxjus nxs ; k mu 0; ogkj ds ifrekuka ds cuk; s

j[kus dk iz kl djæA bl ds QyLo: i l kekftd tho ea ,d: irk mRiUu gkrh g\$ tks fd LoLFk l kekftd 0; oLFkk ds fy; s vko"; d gkrh gA

v/; ; u dh vko"; drk , oa egRo &

Hkkjrh; l ekt ds ijEijkxr ifrekukA eW; ka ij vkt rhoz vk?kkr gks jgk gA l ekt ea fLFkjr rRdkyhu l kldfrd ifrekuka eW; ka ds mPp LFkku , oa egRo ds dkj.k fo|eku FkhA yfdu /khj&/khjs i k"pkr; l kldfr ds iHkko , oa vf/kdkf/kd l Ei dZ ds dkj.k geus mudh mnkjoknh l erkoknh 0; fDroknh , oa mi ; kfxrkoknh eW; ka dks xg.k djuk Lohdkj dj fy; k gA 0; fDr ds fD; kdyki i k"pkr; l kldfr ds l Qyrk l pd y{k.kka l s iHkfor gks tk jgs gA

शिक्षक ds emyHkar mnns; ka ea l s , d iæf k mnns; ; g g\$fd , d s 0; fDr; ka dk fuekZk fd; k tk, ftuds dk; Z , oa 0; ogkj , d h : fp; kA vfHkoRr; ka , oa thou eW; ka l s vfHki fjr gks tks Lo; a muds fy; fgrdj gkus ds l kFr-साथ राष्ट्र एवं समाज के लिये भी लाभकारी हों।

: fp vfHkoRr , oa thou eW; , d s eukoKkfud l EiR; ; g\$ ftlga ckyd vius ikfjokfjd सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक एवं शैक्षिक परिवर्ष }kjk vftL djrk gA fo|kfhZ ds eu l 0; fDrRo , oa fodkl ml ds okrkj.k dh nsu g\$, oa उसका पालन पोषण एवं उसकी शिक्षा ftl idkj ds okrkj.k ea gkrh g\$ ml h ds vuq i ml ea l nxqkka , oa thou eW; ka dk fuekZk gkrk gA i jUr oræku l nHkZ ea thou eW; ka ds fodkl ea fo|ky; ka dh Hkfiedk vR; Ur egRo i wZ g\$ D; kfd fo|ky; og LFkku g\$ tgg ij fo|kfhZ v/; ki d l ekt , oa l kldfrd ijEijkvka dk l æe curk gA bu l Hkh ?kVdka ea ijLij fD; k pyrh jgrh gA fo|ky; l ekt dh vkdkfkkvka vk\$ vk"kkvka dk irhd g\$ D; kfd Kku ds i pkg dks xfræky cukuk gh budk dk; Z ugha vfi rq ; s fo|kfhZ ka ea , d s xqkka vk\$ thou eW; ka dk l pkg djrs g\$ tks muea urRo l kekftd pruk परस्पर सहयोग, सहिष्णुता और समरल rk dk chtkjki . k djrs gA fo|ky; ka ea fo|kfhZ nks iæf k i Hkkoka ds fudV l a dZ ea vkrs g\$ i gyk l "kDr i Hkko mu l gi kfb; ka dk gkrk g\$ ftuds l kfk os fo|ky; ea i <fs g\$, oa vU; fD; k&dyki djrs g\$ ml jk i Hkko mu शिक्षाका dk gkrk g\$ ftuds l kfk os i <fs g\$, oa Kku dh fofHkUu fo|kk dks xg.k djrs gA l gi kfh fo|kfhZ ka ds thou ea , d s fopkj Hkfiedk; a , oa ekxh"ku inku djrs g\$ tks muds iR; {khdj.k dks , dne : i karfjd dj nrs gA fo|ky; h okrkj.k ea शिक्षाका dh Hkfiedk Hkh vR; Ur egRo i wZ g क्योंकि वे छात्रों के जीवन को प्रभावित करने वाले शक्तिशक्य , oa LFkku; h Lkkr gA i kFkfed&e/; fed i kBækykvka ea शिक्षा fo|kfhZ ds fy, vuqj.kh; ifreku cu tkrk gA vr% ; g शिक्षाका dk gh nkf; Ro g\$fd os , d s thou eW; ka dks vius fo|kfhZ ka ea fodfl r dja tks muds l ekt , oa राष्ट्र के लिए अच्छे तथा कल्याणकारी हों।

अरोड़ा (1981), शेषाद्रि (1993), पासी (1995), भंडारी (1996), कुलश्रेष्ठ और कटियार (1998), एवं कुलश्रेष्ठ (1999) ने भी उपरोक्त संदर्भ में जीवन मूल्यों के अध्ययन, उसके शिक्षाका vk\$ ml ds शिक्षाका ds fofHkUu तकनीकियों पर शोध कार्य किए हैं।

vr% eW; ka ds fodkl ea fo|ky; ka dh Hkfiedk vR; Ur egRo i wZ gA vkt tc l ekt ea vuqpr eW; ka dk ckyckyk g\$ rFkk ekuoh; eW; ka dk åkl viuh pje l hek ij igp pdk g\$ rc fo|ky; ka ea मूल्यपरक शिक्षाका dh vko"; drk dks dkbZ udkj ugha l drkA l ekt ea vud idkj ds fo|ky; l vud idkj ds mnns; ka dks ydj xfreku gA bu fo|ky; ka ds i kB; Øe शिक्षाका Nk=ka dh l kekftd vkfkd

पृष्ठभूमि और विद्यालयी परिवेश में बहुत अंतर है। जीवन मूल्य सामाजिक पृष्ठभूमि सांस्कृतिक जीवनादृष्टि rFkk fo|ky; h okrkj.k dh nu gA vr% fofHkUu vfHkdj.kka }kjk l pkfyr fo|ky; ka ea i <us okys fo|kFkZ; ka ds thou eW; ka ea varj gkuk LokHkkfod gA fo|ky; mPp thou vknzka, oa thou eW; ka ds i frikfnr djus dk nok djrs gA i jUrq विद्यालयी वातावरण शिक्षका ds thouknzka vkj thou eW; ka ea varj gkus ds QyLo: i bu fo|ky; ka ds okrkj.k , oa l djk {kerk ea varj fn[krk gA vr% bu fo|ky; ka ea v/; ; ujr fo|kFkZ; ka ds thou eW; ka ea varj feyus dh i wZ l Hkkouk; a fo|eku jgrh gA mnkgj.k Lo: i जहाँ मिश्र f; ka }kjk l pkfyr fo|ky; vk/kfudhdj.k , oa fo|kFkZ; ka ds 0; fDrRo ds l okzkh.k fodkl dh घोषणा करते हैं वहीं सरदर ek; rk ikr fo|ky; Hkkjrh; l fo/kku }kjk inRrA

orleku v/; ; u dk vkfpr; &

thou eW; dkbz tletkr] {kerk ; k : fp ugha gA ; g , d i kfjokfd] l keftd] fo|ky; h , oa सांस्कृतिक वातावरण द्वारा पोषित, विकसित, अर्जित एक मनोवैज्ञानिक सम्प्रत्यय है। अतः विभिन्न vfHkdj.kka द्वारा संचालित विद्यालयों के वातावरण में अंतर होने के कारण यह प्रश्न mBuk LokHkkfod gS fd D; k bu fo|ky; ka ds fo|kFkZ; ka ds thou eW; ka ds ik: i ea vFkok i kFkedrk ea varj gA Bhid bl h idkj fofHkUu vfHkdj.kka }kjk l pkfyr fo|ky; ka ds 0; oLFkkvka ikB; Øe , oa i Bu&ikBu izkkyh ea Hkh varj gA , d h fLFkr ea muds }kjk fodl r thou eW; ka ea varj dh [kkt Hkh , d LokHkkfod] oKkfud] eukokkfud , oa शैक्षिक समस्या है। अतः वर्तमान अध्ययन में इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर ढूँढने के लिए एक शैक्षिक वैज्ञानिक प्रयास किया गया है। विभिन्न शैक्षिक अभिकरणों द्वारा संचालित विद्यालयों में अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों के जीवन मूल्यों ds ik: lk dks Kkr djrs gq muea oj; rkØe dks fu/kfjr djus dk iz kl fd; k x; k gA bruk gh ugha bl l s , d ix vkxs c<dj ; g Hkh tkuus dk iz kl fd; k x; k gS fd fofHkUu vfHkdj.kka , oa ikB; Øeka dk vuq j.k djus okys fo|ky; ds eW; ka ea dkbz l kFkd varj gS vFkok ugha mPp thou eW; ka ds l gjs विद्यार्थियों के सर्वांगीण विकास की घोषणा करते दिखते हैं। लेकिन इनका विद्यालयी परिवेश ufrdrk ds âkl dk tholr mnkgj.k cu x, gA bu fo|ky; ka ds ikB; Øe Hkh vyx&vyx gA feskujh fo|ky; vkbD, l Ol hO ckMZ fo|k Hkkjrh , oa vU; fo|ky; ka ea l hOchO, l Ol hO ckMZ , oa mRrjk[k.M ckMZ gA

vko"; drk bl ckr dh gS fd ; g Kkr fd; k tk, fd fdl vfHkdj.k }kjk okfNr thou eW; ka dk विकास सबसे अधिक होता है। प्रस्तुत शोध में शोधकर्ता ने देहरादून नगर के विभिन्न अभिकरणों द्वारा l pkfyr fo|ky; ka ds fo|kFkZ; ka ds thou eW; ka dk rgyukRed v/; ; u djus dk iz kl fd; k gS ftl l s ; g Kkr gks l ds fd bu fo|ky; ka ea fdu thou eW; ka ds i kFkedrk nh tkrh gS os dks l s thou eW; को पीछे छोड़ दिए हैं। यदि वांछित मूल्यों का प्रभाव दृष्टिगत होता है तो उनके विकास के लिए किन शैक्षिक कार्यक्रमों की योजना बनायी जा सकती है। इस प्रकार शोध कार्य का महत्व उस अभिकरण का पता लगाने से gS ftl ds }kjk okfNr thou eW; ka dk i ; klr fodkl fo|kFkZ; ka ea gks l dA

l el; k dFku— प्रस्तुत अध्ययन की समस्या है "विभिन्न शैक्षिक अभिकरणों द्वारा संचालित माध्यमिक विद्यालयों ds Nk=&Nk=kvka ds thou eW; ka dk rgyukRed v/; ; u

v/; ; u ds mnfr; & iLrr v/; ; u ds fuEufyf[kr eq; उद्देश; gS &

- 1- विभिन्न शैक्षिक अभिकरणों द्वारा संचालित माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों के जीवन eW; ka ds ik: i dks Kkr djukA

2- विभिन्न शैक्षिक अभिकरणों द्वारा संचालित माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों के जीवन
eW; ka ds oj; rkØe dks Kkr djukA

3- विभिन्न शैक्षिक अभिकरणों द्वारा संचालित माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों के जीवन
eW; ka ea varj Kkr djukA

v/; ; u dh ifjdYi uk; &

जीवन मूल्य पारिवारिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक एवं शैक्षिक परिवेश }kjk iHkkfor gkrs gA vr% foHkUu शैक्षिक अभिकरणों द्वारा संचालित माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में अध्ययनरत छात्र-छात्राओं के जीवन मूल्यों में अंतर gkus dh iHkkvna बढ जाती हैं। इन विद्यालयों के उद्देश; i kelftd ifjor k l s fHkUu gkrs gA vr% foHkUu vfHkdj. kka ea i <us okys fo|kFkZ ka ds thou eW; ka ea varj djus dh ifjdYiuk vR; Ur LokHkkfod gA सांख्यिकी दृष्टि से परिकल्पनाओं को सत्यापित करने के लिए उन्हें शू; ifjdYiuk ds : i ea fufeR fd; k x; k g&

H-1 foHkUu vfHkdj. kka }kjk i pkfyr fo|ky; ka ea v/; ; ujr fo|kFkZ ka ds thou eW; ka ds ik; i ea dkbZ i kFkZ varj ugha gA

H-2 foHkUu vfHkdj. kka }kjk i pkfyr fo|ky; ea fo|kFkZ ka ds thou eW; ka ds oj; rkØe ea dkbZ i kFkZ varj ugha gA

H-3 foHkUu vfHkdj. ka }kjk i pkfyr fo|ky; ea v/; ; ujr fo|kFkZ ka ds KkukRed eW; ka ea dkbZ i kFkZ varj ugha gA

H-4 foHkUu vfHkdj. kka }kjk i pkfyr fo|ky; ka ea v/; ; ujr fo|kFkZ ka ds vkFkZ eW; ka ea dkbZ i kFkZ varj ugha gA

H-5 foHkUu vfHkdj. kka }kjk i pkfyr fo|ky; ka ea v/; ; ujr fo|kFkZ ka ds i kSn; kRed eW; ea dkbZ i kFkZ varj ugha gA

H-6 विभिन्न अभिकरणों द्वारा संचालित विद्यालयों में अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों के देशHkFDr eW; ea dkbZ i kFkZ varj ugha gA

H-7 foHkUu vfHkdj. kka }kjk i pkfyr fo|ky; ka ea v/; ; ujr fo|kFkZ ka ds LokLF; eW; ea dkbZ i kFkZ varj ugha gA

H-8 foHkUu vfHkdj. kka }kjk i pkfyr fo|ky; ka ea v/; ; ujr fo|kFkZ ka ds i kelftd eW; ea dkbZ i kFkZ varj ugha gA

H-9 विभिन्न अभिकरणों द्वारा संचालित विद्यालयों में अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों के सामर्थ्य एवं शक्ति मूल्य में dkbZ i kFkZ varj ugha gA

H-10 foHkUu vfHkdj. kka }kjk i pkfyr fo|ky; ka ea v/; ; ujr fo|kFkZ ka ds /kFkZ eW; ea dkbZ i kFkZ

वर्ज उगा गा

कठिन भावों का परिभाषीकरण

- 1- vfhkdj.k — प्रस्तुत शोध में अभिकरण से तात्पर्य है उन व्यक्तियों, उनकी व्यवस्था एवं संरचनाओं $\text{bR; kfn l s g s ftudh l gk; rk l s fo | kFkhZ vi us pkjka vkj ds i; kbj.k ea vu\ko , oa Kku dh if\O; k dk y\{; fu/kkFjr dj d\} l Qyrk dks iklr djuka$
- 2- $\text{thou e\W; \& , l ukjk; .k vkj muds l g; kxh 1/1994\% us thou e\W; ka dks vfuok; 7\% egRo i w\Z fo"}okl ka dk , d k l e\W; ekuk g s ftl s 0; fDr vu\ko }kjk vftR djrk gA thou e\W; l kekftd ifj\o'k ea l ekt ds euk\Kkfud l kekftd l kldfrd okrkoj.k dks ifr fcfEcR djrs$ हुये दृष्टिगत होता है। जीवन मूल्यों को ऐसे दिशक $\& fun\& ka l s tkMk tkrk g s tks , d 0; fDr ds thou dks fn\kk inku djrk g s , d h Hkh l EHkkouk; a g s fd 0; fDr vi us 0; fDrxr eukofRr; ka dks l kekftd i Hkko ea bl i\dkj <ky ya fd ml ds fy, futh thou e\W; ka dk l tu gks tk, A$
अंततः यह कहा जा सकता है कि जीवन मूल्य व्यक्ति को एक प्रकार का चयनात्मक निर्देश $\text{inku djrs g s ftuds vk/kkj ij og fdl h oLrq; k vu\ko l s tM+ tkrk g s vFkkr~ml s Lohdkj djrk g s ; k fojk\k djrk gA}$
- 3- KkukRed e\W; — प्रस्तुत शोध में ज्ञानात्मक मूल्य से तात्पर्य है वे मूल्य जो विद्यार्थी में ज्ञानार्जन, आलोचनात्मक योग्यता तथा तार्किक शक्ति के विकास को अधिक महत्व देते हैं।
- 4- $\text{vkfFkd e\W; \& vkfFkd e\W}$ से तात्पर्य है वे मूल्य जो आर्थिक दृष्टि से लाभकारी क्रियाकलापों में रुचि और अर्थ को ही श्रेष्ठ मानते हैं।
- 5- $\text{l k\Nn; kRed e\W; \& bl e\W; l s rkRi; Z g s ckydka ea oLrq/ka dh eukgkfjrk l Mksyrk vkj dykRedrk l s gA}$
- 6- $\text{n\&k HkfDr e\W; \& bl e\W; l s rkRi; Z g s}$ वे मूल्य जो विद्यार्थियों में देश $\text{ds ifr vl he i\& , oa l Eeku gkrk gA n\&k fgr ea og vi us LokFkka dks}$ त्यागकर देश $\text{l ok djus ds fy, rRi j jgrk gA}$
- 7- LokLF; thou e\W; — इस मूल्य के द्वारा शरीर निरोग हृष्ट-पुष्ट संतुलित अवस्था रखने से है। इस $\text{e\W; l s ; \O r fo}$ विद्यार्थी शारीरिक स्वच्छता, स्कूल और घर की सफाई पर विशेष ध्यान देते हैं।
- 8- LokLF; thou e\W; — इस मूल्य के द्वारा शरीर निरोग हृष्ट पुष्ट संतुलित अवस्था रखने से है। इस मूल्य से युक्त विद्यार्थी शारीरिक स्वच्छता, स्कूल और घर की सफाई पर विेष ध्यान देते हैं।
- 9- $\text{l kekftd thou e\W; \& l kekftd e\W; l s rkRi; Z l kekftd rk l s gA ckyd fu\ LokFkZ l ok , oa i jki dkfjrk dks egRo nrs gA}$
- 10- **सामर्थ्य एवं भाक्ति जीवन मूल्य**— सामर्थ्य एवं शक्ति के मूल्य का संबंध विद्यार्थी में अन्तःनिहित उस $\text{Hkkouk l s g s ftl ds } \}kjk , d fo | kFkhZ nl js}$ विद्यार्थी पर शासन, अधिकार या नेतृत्व करना चाहता है।

10- /kkfēd thou eW; & /kkfēd eW; l s rkRi; Zos eW; tks fo|kFkZ eā fo”o dh , dkRedrk eā
bZ”ojh;

11- तथा परालौकिक शक्तियों में वि”okl j [kuk

v/; ; u grq tul a[; k— वर्तमान शोध कार्य देहरादून नगर के उत्तराखण्ड ckM l h0chO, l ObD ckM , oa
vkbDl hO, l Obz ckM }kjk eKJ; rk iklr ikp fo|ky; ka ds d{kk l kr eā v/; ; ujr fo|kFkZ ka ij gh fd; k
x; k gā bl iādkj orēku v/; ; u ngjknū ds uxjh; {ks= rd gh l hfer gā

v/; ; u dh ikfof/k & orēku v/; ; u eā l oāk.k fof/k dk iz ks fd; k x; k gā
U; k; nēk% fofHkUu vfHkdj.kka }kjk l pkfyr l elr fo|ky; ka l s ikp fo|ky; ka dk p; u fd; k x; k ftueā
l s 40 fo|kFkZ iR; d fo|ky; l s Øeku kj ifr p; u fof/k }kjk fy; s x, A bl iādkj p; fur fo|ky; ka
dh l ph fuEufyf[kr gs &

l kj .kh&1 U; k; nēk eā p; fur fo|ky; ka dk l gfoHkktu

l 0	fo ky; dk uke	fo kFkZ ka dh l a[; k
1-	xq jke jk; , dMeh	40
2-	xq/kh bā/j dMyst	40
3-	ek”kly Ldwy	40
4-	l w tktΩ , dMeh	40
5-	l jLorh fo k efinj	40
	; ks	200

mi dj.k — प्रस्तुत शोध में मूल्यों का मापन हेतु सद्गुण विकास प्रशुकोय 1/1 k0 , l 0, l 0 JhokLro , oa MkO
d0 राय 1982) प्रयोग किया गया है। इस प्रशुकोय eā KkukRed] vkfFkZd] l k0n; kRed] nēkHkDr] LokLF;]
सामाजिक, सामर्थ्य एवं शक्ति और धार्मिक कुल आठ जीवन मूल्यों के मापन की व्यवस्था है। प्रशुकोय eā 30
i hu gā ftuds i w kZ dju eā mRrjnkrk 25 l s 30 feuV dk l e; yrk gā

Oykadu— प्रयुक्त प्रशुकोय eā Oykadu ml ds eūvy eāfn, x, fu; eka ds vuq kj fd; k x; k gā iR; d
i hu ij , d vad gā bu i hu ka ds ek/; e l s vkb thou eW; ka dk eki u fd; k x; k gā l Hkh eW; ka dk
; ks djdsvadka dh i kflr gā hā

l kf[; dh foश्लेशन& thou eW; ijh{k.k l s iklr vadka dks l kj.khc) djdsvR; d thou eW; ka dk
e/; ekul iēkf.kr fopyu Kkr fd; k x; kA thou eW; ka eā vrjka dh l kFkZdrk Kkr dju grq Vh&VLV dk
iz ks fd; k x; kAi fj .kke , oa fo”लेशन

Ø0 l 0	thou eW; , Oa fo ky;	KkukRed	vkfFkd	l kIn; kRed	ns*khkDr	LokLF;	l kekftd	l keF; l /kkfeld	भावित
1-	xq jke jk; , dMeh	7-1	4-2	3-2	8-00	4-1	4-1	5-2	4-1
2-	xk/kh b.Vj dkkyst	6-2	5-2	3-3	7-1	5-1	5-1	5-3	3-1
3-	ek*ky Ldny	6-2	4-2	3-3	6-2	4-2	6-2	3-1	5-2
4-	l v tkstQ , dMeh	6-1	7-4	5-2	3-2	6-2	3-4	3-2	3-2
5-	l jLorh fo k efnj	6-3	4-1	4-5	9-2	4-3	4-3	5-3	5-6

उपरोक्त सारणी से स्पष्ट है कि विभिन्न विद्यालयों में अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों के जीवन मूल्यों के प्रारूप में अंतर gA xq रामराय एकेडमी में अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों के जीवन मूल्य के प्रारूप से स्पष्ट होता है कि विद्यार्थी मानकीकरण न्यायदश (Standardisation Sample) की तुलना में ज्ञानात्मक, देशभक्ति eW; ij - 01 Lrj mPp dkfV ds gA vkfFkd l kIn; kRed LokLF; vkj /kkfeld eW; ka ij l keku; fo | kfkz ka dh rnyuk ea -01 Lrj ij fuEu Lrj ds gA l kekftd vkj l keF; l eW; ij budk Lrj l keku; gA

गौंधी इंटर कॉलेज में अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थी देशभक्ति eW; ij l keku; fo | kfkz ka dh rnyuk ea -01 स्तर निम्न स्तर के हैं। शेष पाँचों मूल्यों पर वे l keku; fo | kfkz ka ds l ed{k gA

माशुकी Ldny ea v/; ; ujr fo | kfkz l keku; fo | kfkz ka dh rnyuk ea l kekftd eW; ij -01 Lrj ij vfr mPp dkfV ds gA fdUrq वार्थिक, सौन्दर्यात्मक, स्वास्थ्य और सामर्थ्यभक्ति eW; ka ij -01 Lrj ij l keku; fo | kfkz ka dh rnyuk ea fuEu dkfV ds gA KkukRed] ns khkDr vkj /kkfeld eW; ka ij l keku; gA

सेंट जोसेफ एकेडमी में अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थी आर्थिक जीवन मूल्य पर सर्वोत्तम है और देशभक्ति, सामाजिक, सामर्थ्य एवं शक्ति और धार्मिक मूल्य पर सामान्य विद्यार्थियों के मध्यमान से -01 Lrj ij l kfkz दृष्टि से निम्नकोटि के हैं। अग्रंजी माध्यम संचालित और आईओएससीओ बोर्ड से सम्बन्धित यह विद्यालय संभवतः आर्थिक जीवन मूल्यों को सर्वाधिक पोषित करता है। देशभक्ति, सामाजिक, सामर्थ्य एवं शक्ति तथा धार्मिक मूल्यों का पोषण निम्न स्तर का है। ज्ञानात्मक, संज्ञन; kRed vkj LokLF; eW; ij ; sl keku; Lrj ds हैं। सरस्वती विद्या मंदिर में पढ़ने वाले अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थी देशभक्ति एवं सामाजिक मूल्यों पर श्रेष्ठ हैं। LokLF; eW; का स्तर सामान्य जनसंख्या के तुलना में कम है। शेष जीवन मूल्य पर इनका स्तर सामान्य fo | kfkz ka ds l ed{k gA

vr% ; g dgk tk l drk gsf d ifjdYiuk **H-1** जो यह कहता है कि "विभिन्न शैक्षिक अभिकरणों }kjk l pkfyr ek/; fed fo|ky; ka ds fo|kfkz ka ds thou eW; ka ds ik: i ea dkbz varj ugha g\$ vLohdr fd; k tkrk gA

thou eW; ka dk ojh; rk Øe& fofHkUu vfHkdj. kka }kjk l pkfyr fo|ky; ka ea v/; ; ujr fo|kfkz ka ds thou eW; ka ds ojh; rkØe dks fu/kkFjr djus grq muds fofHkUu eW; ka ij ifjdfYir e/; ekuka dks विद्यालयानुसार कोटिक्रमबद्ध किया गया है। परिणामों को सारणी-2 में प्रदर्शित fd; k x; k gA

xq jke jk; विद्यालय के विद्यार्थी सामान्य जनसंख्या के मध्यमान से ज्ञानात्मक और देशHkfDr ds thou eW; ka ij -01 Lrj ij mPp dkfV ds gA tcf d os vkfFkd] l kSn; kRed] LokLF;] /kkfed eW; ka ij l keKU; tul a; k l s-01 निम्न स्तर पर है, शेष जीवन मूल्यों पर उनका मध्यमान सामान्य हA vr% ; g dgk जा सकता है कि गुरु रामराय विद्यालय के शैक्षिक वातावरण और सी0बी0एस0ई0 बोर्ड के पाठ्यक्रम से ज्ञानात्मक और देशभक्ति के जीवन मूल्यों को अधिक पोष.k feyrk g\$ vk\$ ogk ds okrkj.k vkfFkd] सौन्दर्यात्मक, स्वास्थ्य धार्मिक जीवन मूल्यों को अधिक पोष.k inku ugha djrkA

thou eW; ka dk ojh; rkØe dks fu/kkFjr djus grq muds fofHkUu eW; ka ij ifjdfYir e/; ekuka dks विद्यालयानुसार कोटिक्रमबद्ध किया गया है। परिणामों को सारणी-2 में प्रदर्शित fd; k x; k gA

xq jke jk; fo|ky; ds fo|kfkz l keKU; tul a; k ds मध्यमान से ज्ञानात्मक और देश HkfDr ds thou eW; ka ij -01 Lrj ij mPp dkfV ds gA tcf d os vkfFkd] l kSn; kRed] LokLF;] /kkfed eW; ka ij mudk e/; eku l keKU; रहा है। अतः यह कहा जा सकता है कि गुरु राम राय विद्यालय के शैक्षिक वातावरण vk\$ l hOch0, l ObD ckMz ds पाठ्यक्रम से ज्ञानात्मक और देशभक्ति के जीवन मूल्यों को अधिक पोषण मिलता g\$ vk\$ ogk ds okrkj.k vkfFkd] l kSn; kRed] LokLF;] /kkfed thou eW; ka dks vf/क पोषण प्रदान किया जाता है। गाँधी इण्टर कालेज का वातावरण एवं उत्तराखण्ड बोर्ड पाठ्यक्रम देशHkfDr ds thou eW; ij l keKU; tul a; k ds fo|kfkz ka dh rnyuk ea -01 Lrj ij mRre dkfV ds gA l kSn; kRed vk\$ /kkfed जीवन मूल्यों का पोषण इस विद्यालय में निम्न स्तर का है। शेष जीवन मूल्यों पर यह सामान्य जनसंख्या के l ed{k gh gA

ek"ky Ldny ea v/; ; ujr fo|kffi सामाजिक जीवन मूल्यों में सर्वश्रेष्ठ है क्योंकि इसका स्टेन e/; eku -01 स्तर पर अति उच्च स्तर का है। आर्थिक, सौन्दर्यात्मक, स्वास्थ्य, सामर्थ्य एवं शक्ति के जीवन eW; ka ij bu fo|kfkz ka dk Lrj l keKU; fo|kfkz ka ds Lrj -01 स्तर पर निम्न कोटि का है। शेष जीवन eW; ka ij ; g l keKU; tul a; k ds l ed{k gh gA ojh; rkØe ea vkfFkd eW; dks fuEure ojh; rk xq jke jk;] ek"ky vk\$ l jLorh fo|k efnj ds fo|kfkz ka us nh g\$ tcf d xk/kh bWj dKlyst ds fo|kfkz ka us l kSn; kRed eW; dk\$ l tkstQ ds fo|kfkz ka us l keF; L, o शक्ति को न्यूनतम वरीयताक्रम में रखा है।

सरस्वती विद्या मंदिर प्रथम उच्च देश HkfDr] l kekftd] /kkfed eW; gA fuEure ojh; rkØe ea vkfFkd LokLF;] l keF; L, o शक्ति तीन जीवन मूल्य है। ज्ञानात्मक और सौन्दर्यात्मक मूल्य मध्य में है।

mijkDr fooj.k ds vk/kkj ij ifjdYiuk **H-2** जो यह कहता है कि "विभिन्न शैक्षिक अभिकरणों }kjk l pkfyr egkfo|ky; ka ea v/; ; ujr fo|kfkz ka ds thou eW; ds ojh; rkØe ea dkbz varj ugha g\$ dks vLohdr fd; k tkrk gA

3- thou eW; ka ea varj – जीवन मूल्य के प्रारूप वरीयताक्रम के अवलोकन एवं विश्लेषण से यह ज्ञात
gkrk gS fd fofHkUu vfHkdj.kka }kjk l pkfyr fo|ky; ka ea v/; ; ujr fo|kFkZ ka ds thou eW;
ik: i dk

वरीयता क्रम में अंतर दृष्टिगत होता है। स्वभाविक प्रश्न ; g mBrk gS fd Åij fn[kus okys varj l kf[: dh
दृष्टि से सार्थक है अथवा नहीं। इस प्रश्न dk mRrj nus grq fofHkUu vfHkdj.kka }kjk l pkfyr
fo|ky; ka ds fo|kFkZ ka }kjk fofHkUu thou eW; ka ij ikr e/; ekuka ea varj dh l kFkdRk Kkr
djus grq Vh&VhV dk iz;ksx fd; k x; k gA bl fo"लेखन को अध्ययन में लिये गये आठों मूल्यों पर
vk, ifj.kkeka dks vyx&vyx iLr fd; k x; k gA

¼½ KkukRed eW; & KkukRed eW; p; fur ikpka izdkj ds fo|ky; ka ea v/; ; ujr fo|kFkZ ka ds
e/; ekuka dks l kj.khc) fd; k x; k vkj muea varj dh l kFkdRk dks Kkr djus grq Vh&VhV
लगाया गया प्राप्त परिणामों सारणी-3 में प्रदर्शित fd; k x; k gA

l kj.kh&3

KkukRed eW; ds e/; eku] iekf.kd fopu vkj dklrd vuq kr

Ø0 l 0	fo ky;	e/; eku	iekf.kd fopu	e/; eku ; ðe	Økfrd vuq kr
1-	xq jkejk; , dMeh	7-1	1-74	1 vkj 22 ds e/; 1 vkj 3 ds e/;	1-12 1-52
2-	xq/kh bWj dklyst	6-2	1-44	1 vkj 4 ds e/; 1 vkj 5 ds e/;	-88 2-00*
3-	ek"ky Ldny	6-2	1-16	2 vkj 3 ds e/; 2 vkj 4 ds e/;	-34 -10
4-	lW tktQ , dMeh	6-1	2-73	2 vkj 5 ds e/; 3 vkj 4 ds e/;	-86 -10
5-	l jLorh fo k efnj	6-3	1-11	3 vkj 5 ds e/; 4 vkj 5 ds e/;	-59 -42
*-05 Lrj ij l kFkd					

सारणी-3 में यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि दस क्रान्तिक अनुपातों में से केवल एक -05 ij l kFkd gA vU;
मध्यमानों के बीच में कोई सार्थक अंतर नहीं है। इससे यह स्पष्ट है कि गुरु राम राय विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों
ea l jLorh fo|k efnj ds fo|kFkZ ka dh तुलना में ज्ञानात्मक मूल्य उच्च स्तर का है। शेष चार विद्यालयों में
bl eW; ij dkbz l kFkd varj ugha gA vfHkZ- fo|ky; ka ds okroj.k] i kB; Øe] KkukRed eW; ka ds
fodkl ij l eku iHko iM+jgk gA vr% ifjdYiuk **H-3** tks ; g dguk gS fd fofHkUu vfHkdj.kka }kjk
लालित विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों के ज्ञानात्मक मूल्यों में कोई सार्थक अंतर अंशkr% Lohdkj dh tkrh gA

- 5- vkfFkZd eW; & vkfFkZd eW; ka ea i klr e/; ekuka ea Hkh varj I kFkZrk Kkr djus grq Vh&VtV dk iz kx fd; k x; k gA bl ds ifj.kkeka dks I kj.kh&4 ea i Lrq fd; k x; k gA

I kj.kh&4

vkfFkZd eW; ds e/; eku] i æf.kd fopu vkj dklrd vuq kr

Ø0 I 0	fo ky;	e/; eku	i æf.kd fopu	e/; eku ; æ	Økfrd vuq kr
1-	xq jkej k; , dMeh	4-2	1-74	1 vkj 22 ds e/; 1 vkj 3 ds e/;	1-12 2-39*
2-	xk/kh bWj dklyst	5-2	2-01	1 vkj 4 ds e/; 1 vkj 5 ds e/;	2-83** 2-61*
3-	ek"ky Ldy	4-2	0-64	2 vkj 3 ds e/; 2 vkj 4 ds e/;	2-53* 1-18
4-	I W tktQ , dMeh	7-4	1-74	2 vkj 5 ds e/; 3 vkj 4 ds e/;	2-67** 4-60**
5-	I jLorh fo k efnj	4-1	0-40	3 vkj 5 ds e/; 4 vkj 5 ds e/;	-34 4-75**
	*-05 Lrj ij I kFkZd **-01 Lrj ij I kFkZd				

सारणी-4 से यह स्पष्ट है कि आर्थिक मूल्य सर्वाधिक सेंट जोसेफ के विद्यार्थियों में है। सबसे कम गाँधी इंटर कॉलेज के विद्यार्थियों में है। इससे यह भी स्पष्ट है कि मा"ky , oa I jLorh fo | k efnj ds fo | ky; h okrkoj.k ka vkfFkZd mi; kfxrk okn , oa 0; ogkjokn ij de cy fn; k tkrk gA bu rF; ka ds vk/kkj ij ifj dYi uk **H-4** pfofHkUu vfHkdj.kka }kj k I pkfyr fo | ky; ka ea v/; ; ujr fo | kFkZ ka ds vkfFkZd eW; ea dkbZ I kFkZd varj ugha gS tks fd vLohdr fd; k tkrk gA

- 6- I kSn; kRed eW; & I kSn; kRed eW; ea varj Kkr djus grq Vh&VtV dk iz kx fd; k x; k gS ifj.kkeka को सारणी-5 में देखें k x; k gA

I kj . kh&5

Ø0 I 0	fo ky;	e/; eku	i æf.kd fopyu	e/; eku ; æ	Økfrd vuq kr
1-	xq jkejk; , dMeh	3-2	1-04	1 vkj 22 ds e/; 1 vkj 3 ds e/;	-62 -21
2-	xk/kh b&v dkkyst	3-3	1-1	1 vkj 4 ds e/; 1 vkj 5 ds e/;	3-85** -95
3-	ek"ky Ldny	3-3	1-06	2 vkj 3 ds e/; 2 vkj 4 ds e/;	-41 3-8*
4-	I w tktQ , dMeh	5-2	1-46	2 vkj 5 ds e/; 3 vkj 4 ds e/;	1-26 3-50**
5-	I jLorh fo k efnj	4-5	2-00	3 vkj 5 ds e/; 4 vkj 5 ds e/;	1-05 1-00
**-01 Lrj ij I kfkZ					

I kj . kh &5 ds voykdu I s Kkr gkrk gsf d thou eW; ij I w tktQ , dMeh dk e/; eku I okPp gA उसके पश्रकर- I jLorh fo | k efnj dk Lfkku gA xq jke jk;] xk/kh b.vj dkkyst] ek"ky Ldny ds विद्यार्थियों के मध्य सौन्दर्यात्मक मूल्य पर कोई सार्थक अंतर नहीं है किन्तु सारणी से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि दस क्रांतिक अनुपातों में से सात सात सांख्यिकी दृष्टि से सार्थक है। गुरु रामjk; fo | ky;] xk/kh b&v dkkyst ds Nk=ka ds chp I kSn; kRed eW; ea dkbZ I kfkZ varj ugha gA

7- नश्रक HkfDr eW; – देशHkfDr ds eW; ij fofHklu fo | ky; ka ds e/; eku ka ds chp Økfrd vuq kr dks ns[kk x; ka ifj . kkeka dks I kj . kh 6 ea iLrnf fd; k x; k gA

I kj . kh&6

Ø0 I Ø	fo ky;	e/; eku	i ekf.kd fopyu	e/; eku ; ðe	Økfrd vuij kr
1-	xq jkejk; , dMeh	8-00	-97	1 vkj 22 ds e/; 1 vkj 3 ds e/;	-78 -171
2-	xk/kh bWj dklyst	7-1	1-76	1 vkj 4 ds e/; 1 vkj 5 ds e/;	4-57** -83
3-	ek"ky Ldwy	6-2	2-40	2 vkj 3 ds e/; 2 vkj 4 ds e/;	-55 3-70*
4-	I W tktQ , dMeh	3-2	3-06	2 vkj 5 ds e/; 3 vkj 4 ds e/;	1-35 2-63**
5-	I jLorh fo k efnj	9-2	1-16	3 vkj 5 ds e/; 4 vkj 5 ds e/;	2-13 4-87**
**-01 Lrj ij I kFkd					

सारणी – 6 से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि देश Hkfrd eW; I cl sT; knk I jLorh fo | k efnj ds fo | kFkd ka ea gA bl Økfrd vuijkrka ea l s dpy pkj ; ðe -01 Lrj ij I kFkd gA ckdh ; ðe ea dkbz I kFkd varj ugha gA I jLorh fo | k efnj ds fo | kFkd I Hkh fo | ky; ka ds fo | kFkd ka se देश Hkfrd eW; ij I okpp gA ml ds ckn xq jkejk; fo | ky; ds fo | kFkd gA ogha I W tktQ fo | kFkd ds fo | kFkd bl eW; ij bl fy, fuEu gs D; krd ml fo | ky; ds okrkj.k ka nsk Hkfrd eW; dks egRo vU; eW; ka dh nyuk ea de fn; k tkrk gkxka bl fo | ky; e जैसा कि सारणी-6 से स्पष्ट है कि वहाँ ds fo | kFkd ka us vkFkd eW; dks I okpp ekuk gA ; g varj Hkxoknh I Ldfr vkj LokFz ; Dr okrkj.k dh nu gA vr% ifjdYiuk **H-6** tks ; g

dgrh gS fd fofHkUu vfHkdj.kkka }kjk l pkfyr fo|ky; ka ea v/; ; ujr fo|kFkZ ka ds ns'khkFDr eW; ea dkbZ l kFkdZ varj ugha gA vLohdr dh tkrh gA

- 8- LokLF; eW; & LokLF; eW; dk varj Kkr djus grq Hkh Vh VLV dk iz kx fd; k x; k gA i f j . kkeka dks l k j . kh 7 ea i n f ' k r fd; k x; k gA

l k j . kh&7

Ø0 l Ø	fo ky;	e/; eku	i ekf.kd fopyu	e/; eku ; ÷e	Økfrd vuq kr
1-	xq jkejk; , dMeh	4-1	1-06	1 vkj 22 ds e/; 1 vkj 3 ds e/;	2-30 0-000
2-	xk/kh bWj dkWyst	5-1	1-26	1 vkj 4 ds e/; 1 vkj 5 ds e/;	4-65** -19
3-	ek'ky Lohy	4-2	-64	2 vkj 3 ds e/; 2 vkj 4 ds e/;	2-68** 2-14*
4-	l W tktQ , dMeh	6-2	1-24	2 vkj 5 ds e/; 3 vkj 4 ds e/;	2-30* 5-43**
5-	l jLorh fo k efnj	4-3	1-26	3 vkj 5 ds e/; 4 vkj 5 ds e/;	-22 4-47**
	**-.01 Lrj ij l kFkdZ **-.05 Lrj ij l kFkdZ				

सारणी-7 से स्पष्ट है कि सेंट जोसेफ स्कूल के विद्यार्थियों का मध्यमान स्वास्थ्य मूल्य पर सर्वोच्च है। वरीयता Øe ea nl js LFkku xk/kh b. Vj dWyst ds fo|kFkZ ftUgkaus LokLF; eW; ds mPp Lrj ij ekuk gA xq jke jk; fo|ky; ds fo|kFkZ l jLorh fo|k efnj ds fo|kFkZ ka l s bl eW; ij mPp gA xq jke jk; विद्यालय एवं माश'ky Lohy ds e/; ekuka ea dkbZ l kFkdZ varj ugha gA nkuka fo|ky; ds e/; eku cjkcj gA nl Økfrd vuq krka ea l s 4 ; ÷e -.01 Lrj ij l kFkdZ gA vkj 2 ; ÷e -.05 Lrj ij l kFkdZ gA l W tktQ fo|ky; ds fo|kFkZ vU; pkjka fo|ky; ka ds fo|kFkZ ka l s LokLF; eW; ij l okPp gA os vi us LokLF; ds i fr l tx jgrs gA nl jh vkj l jLorh fo|k efnj ds fo|kFkZ ka dk e/; eku LokLF; eW; ij fuEu Lrj

ij g\$ ogk; ds fo | kFkhZ vi us LokLF; dh vkj l pr ugha gA vr% ifjdYi uk H-7 foFhKUk vfHkdj.kka }kjk l pkfyr fo | ky; ka ea v/; ; ujr fo | kFkZ ka d LokLF; eW; ea dkbZ l kFkdZ vrj ugha gS vLohdr dh tkrh gA

9- l kekftd eW; & l kekftd eW; ka ij ikr e/; ekuka ea Hkh l kFkdZrk Kkr djus grq Vh&Vh dk iz kx fd; k x; k gA ij .kkeka dh l kj .kh&8 ea inf"kr fd; k x; k gS &

l kj .kh&8

Ø0 l 0	fo ky;	e/; eku	i ekf.kd fopyu	e/; eku ; ÷e	Økfrd vuq kr
1-	xq jkejk; , dMeh	4-1	2-4	1 vkj 22 ds e/; 1 vkj 3 ds e/;	-08 2-27*
2-	xk/kh bWj dkWyst	5-1	2-77	1 vkj 4 ds e/; 1 vkj 5 ds e/;	1-26 -98
3-	ek"ky LdW	6-2	1-11	2 vkj 3 ds e/; 2 vkj 4 ds e/;	1-90 1-24
4-	l W tktQ , dMeh	3-4	1-80	2 vkj 5 ds e/; 3 vkj 4 ds e/;	-78 4-63**
5-	l jLorh fo k eWnj	4-3	1-62	3 vkj 5 ds e/; 4 vkj 5 ds e/;	1-61 2-74**
	**-.01 Lrj ij l kFkdZ				
	**-.05 Lrj ij l kFkdZ				

सारणी – 8 में स्पष्ट है कि सामाजिक मूल्य सबसे अधिक माशक्य LdW ds fo | kFkZ ka ea i k; k x; k gA l cl s निम्न स्तर पर सेंट जोसेफ एकेडमी के विद्यार्थियों का मध्यमान है। सारणी-8 से स्पष्ट है कि दस क्रांतिक अनुपात में तीन सांख्यिकी दृष्टि से सार्थक है। गुरु राम राय विद्यालय और गाँधी bWj dKWyst ds fo | kFkZ ka ds e/; l kekftd eW; ij dkbZ l kFkdZ vrj ugha gA xq jkejk; fo | ky; ds fo | kFkZ ka dh rgyuk ea l jLorh fo | k eWnj ds fo | kFkZ bl eW; ij mPp gA l W tktQ , dMeh ds fo | kFkZ ka bl eW; ij

mPp gA l w tktQ , dMeh ds fo | kFkz ka ea l kekftdrk dk eW; fuEu Lrj dk gA bu rF; ka ds vk/kkj ij i fjdYi uk&8 fofHkUu vfHkdj. kka }kjk l pkfyr fo | ky; ka ea v/; ; ujr fo | kFkz ka ds l kekftd eW; ea dkbz l kFkd vrj ugha gA dks vLohdr fd; k tkrk gA

10- सामर्थ्य एवं भाक्ति मूल्य—सामर्थ्य एवं शक्ति मूल्य पाँचों विद्यालयों में अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थियों के e/; eku dks l kj. khc) dj muea vrj dh l kFkdrk Kkr djus grq Vh&VLV }kjk vkadyu fd; k गया। प्राप्त परिणामों को सारणी—9 में दशक k x; k gS&

l kj. kh 9

Ø0 l 0	fo ky;	e/; eku	i ækf. kd fopyu	e/; eku ; ðe	Økfrd vuq kr
1-	xq jkejk; , dMeh	5-2	1-55	1 vkj 22 ds e/; 1 vkj 3 ds e/;	-41 -88
2-	xq/kh bWj dklyst	5-3	1-66	1 vkj 4 ds e/; 1 vkj 5 ds e/;	-47 -15
3-	ek"ky Ldny	5-1	-87	2 vkj 3 ds e/; 2 vkj 4 ds e/;	-13 -81
4-	l w tktQ , dMeh	5-2	1-55	2 vkj 5 ds e/; 3 vkj 4 ds e/;	-58 -13
5-	l jLorh fo k efnj	5-3	1-66	3 vkj 5 ds e/; 4 vkj 5 ds e/;	-77 -37

सारणी—9 से स्पष्ट है कि सामर्थ्य एवं शक्ति मूल्य पर सभी विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों के विचार समान हैं। गाँधी bWj dklyst ds fo | kFkz ka dk e/; eku vU; pkj ka fo | ky; ds fo | kFkz ka dh rnyuk ea vkf"kd : i l s mPp gA yfdu i kpa fo | ky; ka ea bl eW; ij dkbz l kFkd vrj ugha gA bu fo | ky; ka ds okrkj. k i kB; Øe का सामर्थ्य एवं शक्ति मूल्य के विकास पर समान प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। अतः परिकल्पना H-9 tks; g dgrh

v/; ; u ds ifj.kke— वर्तमान शोध में प्रदत्त आंकड़ों का वि'लेषण एवं व्याख्या करके परिणाम प्राप्त किए गये और उसके आधार पर परिकल्पनाओं का सत्यापन किया गया। इससे प्राप्त निष्कर्षों की व्यk[; k l {k} eā fuEufyf[kr gS &

thou eW; ik: i l s l æf/kr&

¼½ xq jke jk; , dMeh tks , d /kkfeð vfHkdj.k }kjk l pkfyr gS vkj l hOchO, l ObD ckMZ l s सम्बन्धित है। इस विद्यालय के विद्यार्थी ज्ञानात्मक और देशHkfDr eW; ioj mPp Lrj ds gā vkfFkd] l kSn; kRed] स्वास्थ्य, सामर्थ्य एवं शक्ति, सामाजिक तथा धार्मिक eW; ka ij fuEu dkfV Lrj ij gā

¼ii½ गाँधी इण्टर कॉलेज के विद्यार्थी सामर्थ्य एवं शक्ति मूल्य पर उच्च हैं और सौन्दर्यात्मक एवं धार्मिक eW; ka ij fuEu dkfV ds gā

¼iii½ ek"ky Ldwy ds fo|kfFkz ka ea l kekftd eW; l okPp Lrj ij gS vkj vkfFkd] l kSn; kRed] LokLF;] सामर्थ्य एवं शक्ति मूल्यों पर निम्न कोटि के हैं।

¼iv½ सेंट जोसेफ एकेडमी के विद्यार्थी आर्थिक मूल्य पर उच्च कोटि के हैं। देशHkfDr] l kekftd] l keF; l एवं शक्ति और धार्मिक मूल्यों पर निम्न स्तर के हैं।

¼v½ सरस्वती विद्या मंदिर के विद्यार्थी देशभक्ति और सामाजिक मूल्यों पर श्रेष्ठ है लेकिन स्वस्थ मूल्य पर fuEu Lrj ds gā

l kj k᳚ एवं निश्कर्ष— विद्यार्थियों की शि{k ds {k= ea Lorærk ikflr ds i şpkr- nşk dh vkşk , oa vkdk{k kvka ds vuq i ş{k{k dk 0; ol k; hdj.k djuş grq vuod vfHkdj.k dk; j r gā buea l s l Hkh vi uh fo"᳚ष्टता एवं उपादेयता को बताते हैं। अतः कुछ महत्वपूर्ण अभिकरणों जैसे धार्मिक संस्थान, ईसाई मि"kujh] 0; fDrxr l ūFkk] l jdkjh l ūFkk vkj fo|k Hkkjrh }kjk l pkfyr ek/; fed fo|ky; ka ea i <us okys fo|kfFkz ka के जीवन मूल्यों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करना इस शोध का उद्दे"; FkkA bu vfHkdj.kka ds fo|kfFkz ka ds eW; ka dk fuEufyf[kr ifj.kke gS &

¼1½ /kkfeð vfHkdj.k ¼xq jke jk; , dMeh & xq jke jk; , dMeh tks , d /kkfeð vfHkdj.k }kjk l pkfyr gS vkj l hOchO, l ObD ckMZ l s l Ecfl/kr gā bl fo|ky; ds fo|kFkz KkukRed vkj देशभक्ति मूल्य सर्वोच्च है। सामाजिक एवं शक्ति मूल्य पर इनका स्तर सामान्य है। आर्थिक, l kSn; kRed] LokLF; rFkk /kkfeð eW; ka ij fuEu dkfV Lrj gā l kkor%bl fo|ky; ea l ekt ds l Hkh oxZ l s fo|kFfi आते हैं। इस विद्यालय का शैक्षिक वातावरण इस प्रकार है जिसमें विद्यार्थियों में l ekftdrk vkj l keF; l"kfDr dk Hko mRiUu djrk gā bl l s; g Kkr gkrk gS fd xq jke jk; , dMeh fo|ky; ea Kkn आलोचनात्मक योग्यता, ज्ञान के प्रयोग की क्षमता, देश HkfDr dh Hkkouk rFk तात्त्विक शक्ति को विकसित करने के गुणों का अन्य विद्यालय की तुलना में अधिक हुआ है।

¼2½ l jdkjh vfHkdj.k ¼xk/kh bāj dkNy½ & xk/kh bāj dkNy l jdkjh vfHkdj.k }kjk l pkfyr vkj mRrjk[k.M ckMZ l s l Ecfl/kr gā bl vfHkdj.k ea v/; ; ujr fo|kFkz l keF; l , oa शक्ति और देशHkfDr eW; ij mPp gā yfdu vkfFkd] l kekftd] LokLF;] KkukRed eW; ; s l kekl; Lrj ij gā l kSn; kRed vkj /kkfeð eW; fuEu Lrj ij gā xk/kh bāj dkNy ea l kf[; dh n᳚ि से कोई भी

5- fo|k Hkkj rh vfHkdj.k %l j Lorh fo|k efnj %& l j Lorh fo|k efnj fo|k Hkkj rh }kjk l pkfyr एवं उत्तराखण्ड बोर्ड से सम्बन्धित है। इस अभिकरण के विद्यार्थी धार्मिक, देश HkfDrj vkj l kekfTd मूल्यों पर उच्च कोटि के हैं। स्वास्थ्य मूल्य पर निम्न स्तर के हैं। शेष मूल्यों पर इनका स्तर सामान्य gA nS'भक्ति मूल्य के विकास में सरस्वती विद्या मंदिर का शैक्षिक वातावरण एवं शिक्षण विधि अत्यन्त सक्षम है। इस विद्यालय में समय-समय पर महापुरुषों एवं दे"HHkDrk ds thou ifjp; ds l kFk&l kFk उनके शौर्य गाथाओं को भी बताया जाता है। सरस्वती विद्या मंदिर का वातावरण इस प्रकार का है कि tks Hkkj rh; l l dfr ij vf/kd cy nrk gA xhrl j kek; .k] वेद के श्लोक यहाँ प्रार्थना में कंठस्थ dj, tkrs gA ; gk ds fo|kFkhz l kSn; त्मिक मूल्य पर भी उच्च है। शैक्षिक क्रियाकलापों के l kFk&l kFk i kB; l gxkeh fØ; kvk i j Hkh ; gk vf/kd cy fn; k tkrk gA

भौक्षित निहितार्थ & vkt ds tfVy vkj ifr; kfxrki wkz okrkoi.k ea vfHkHkkod ; g Kkr ugha dj ik jgs gA fd dks l k ckMZ , oa ikB; Øe muds cPpk ds fy, mi; Ør jgsk ftl ds ek/; e l s muds cPpk dk सर्वांगीण विकास हो सके और वे जीवन के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में सफल हो सकें। प्रस्तुत शोध में यह जानने का प्रयास किया गया है कि किस अभिकरण की शिक्षा }kjk okfNr ew; ka dk fodkl gkrk gA ; g fodkl fdl i dkj l s g ota है तथा अन्य अभिकरण के शैक्षिक वातावरण किन मूल्यों पर भिन्न हैं। यह ज्ञात करना इस शोध का एक उद्देश; Hkh gA

vr% dny fo |ky; dh Hkfiedk l s fo |kFkz dk l okxh.k fodkl ugha gkrk gA fo |kFkz ds 0; fDrRo ds fodkl] ml ds l kpus l e>us ds Lrj vkj l ek; kstu djus dh {kerk dks ijk ifjokj} l eku vkj fo |ky; dk okrkoi.k fu/kkZjr djrk gA ifjokj l s fo |kFkz ts k l i dkj iklr djs l ekt l s ts k वातावरण और विद्यालय से जैसी शिक्षा iklr djsk os k gh ml dk fodkl gkskA bu rhuka vk; keka dk vyx gh egRo gA dkoZ , d vk; ke fo |kFkz ds 0; fDrRo dk fu/kkZ d ugha gA bl ds fy; s rhuka {ks=ka dh l gHkfxrk vko"}; d gA

l pko— शोध से प्राप्त निष्कर्षों के आधार पर निम्न सुझाव प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं —

- 1- धार्मिक विद्यालयों में शारीरिक शिक्षा ikB; l gxkeh fØ; kvka ds l kFk&l kFk thfodki ktZ l EcfU/kr Kkr inku fd; k tk, A
- 2- सरकारी विद्यालयों में पाठ्यसहगामी क्रियाओं के अतिरिक्त नैतिक शिक्षा dh 0; oLFk Hkh vko; d gA
- 3- मिश्रकुज्ज vfHkdj . kka ds Nk=&Nk=kvka ds ew; k के विकास के साथ-साथ देश HkfDr dh Hkkouk dks tkxr djus dh vko; drk gA
- 4- विद्या भारती अभिकरण में स्वास्थ्य संबंधी शिक्षा पर बल देना चाहिए। स्वास्थ्य गोष्ठियों का आयोजन Hkh djuk pkfg, A

Hkkoh vuq'rkku graq l pko &+

- 1- इस अध्ययन को और विस्तृत न्यायदर्शij पुनः करने की आवश्यकता है जिससे निष्कर्षों को दृढ़ता i d l kekl; hdr fd; k tk l drk gA
- 2- भविष्य में विभिन्न अभिकरणों में उच्च कक्षा के विद्यार्थियों (कक्षा 9 से 12) को लिया जा सकता है।
- 3- foHkUu vfHkdj . kka ds Nk=&Nk=kvka ds ew; ka dk rgyukRed v/; ; u fd; k tk l drk gA
- 4- ग्रामीण एवं शहरी वर्गों के छात्र-छात्राओं के जीवन मूल्यों का तुलनात्मक v/; ; u fd; k tk l drk gA
- 5- vxst h , oa fgUnh ek/; e ds vfHkdj . kka ds fo |kFkz ka ds thou ew; ka dk rgyukRed v/; ; u fd; k tk l drk gA

l nHkZ xJFk l ph

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शक्षणसूत्राणां वैज्ञानिकता -शास्त्रदृष्ट्या परिशीलनम्

डॉ.सोमनाथसाहु: .

सहायकाचार्यः, शिक्षाशास्त्र वभागः

राष्ट्रियसंस्कृतसंस्थानम्भोपालपरिसरः ,

लोके प्रा णनां याः काश्चित् क्रया दृश्यते तासां मूलं पौर्वका लकोऽनुभव एव। एताः क्रया द्व वधाः एका नैस र्गक्यो जन्मना सहजाताः , अपराश्च श क्षताः। स्वतः स्फूर्तीः अनिय मताः, सहजप्रवृत्तयः वेदनानां सवेगानां चानायासा अ भव्यः उत्क्षिप्ताश्च क्रयाक्तयः 'जन्मजाताः क्रयाः' कथ्यन्ते। जन्मजाताः क्रयाः सर्वेषा श क्षतानां व्यापाराणामाधारः। निम्नकोटिकेषु प्रा णषु जन्मजाता

क्रयाक्षमता उच्चकोटिकेभ्यो प्रा णभ्योऽ धका भवति। शशकशावका जन्मन आरभ्यैव धा वतुमारभन्ते। वत्सतरा जन्मनो दिवसत्रयानन्तरं जले तर्तुं शक्नुवन्ति , परं मानव शशवो जन्मनोद्वादशमासानन्तरं तु च लतुम प न क्षमन्ते , का कथाऽन्यव्यापाराणाम्। मानव शशुष्वस्ति कश्चिदन्यो वशेषः। ते वलम्बेन श क्षतुमारभन्ते , परं तेषां शक्षणशक्ति पशुभ्योऽतितरां वस्तृता। मानव शशूनां : जन्मजातायां शक्षणशक्तावनुभवेन महत् परिवर्तनं शक्यम्। न पशूनां शक्षणशक्तौ तथा समुन्नतिः सम्भवति। शक्षणाय धारणाशक्तौ, स्नाय वकेषु च मार्गेषु परिवर्तनीयत्वमावश्यकं भवति। तन्न पशुषु मानवैस्तुल्यम्। एवञ्च अ श क्षताः क्रया जन्मजाताः श क्षताश्चार्जिताः कथ्यन्ते। अर्जनं प्रयत्नच्युति व धनाऽनुकरणेनान्तर्दृष्ट्या च भवति। यया क्रयया मनुष्ये वकासो जायते, या च तस्य भा वव्यवहारेऽनुभवे च परिवर्तनं वदधाति, सा क्रया शक्षणं कथ्यते।

शक्षणम्। शक्षणं का चत् कला , शक्षकः कश्चन कलाकारश्च भवति। एतस्याः कलायाः प्रमुखघटकद्वयं वद्यते। तद्यथा -

1. शक्षणसामग्र्याः पूर्वज्ञानम्।
2. शक्षणशैल्याः वैज्ञानिकज्ञानम्।

शक्षणप्र क्रयायां यदि छात्रः ना धगच्छति तर्हि तत्र दोषः न तु छात्रस्य न वा पाठ्यक्रमस्य अ प तु अध्यापकस्यैव। अध्यापकः पूर्वसन्नाहेन पूर्वावलोकनेन सश्रद्धं पाठयेत्। तस्य पाठनरीति शैली एवं छात्रस्य अवबोधने हेतु भवति।

अत्र तु अवधेयं यत् यस्य शक्षकस्य वषयज्ञानं सम्प्रेषणं च समीचीनं भवति स एव शक्षकाणां धुरिप्रतिष्ठापनीयः। सामान्यतः कस्य चत् शक्षकस्य वषयज्ञानं तु साधु भवति कन्तु सम्प्रेषणकौशलस्याभावे तद् ज्ञानमन्ये न प्राप्नुवन्ति। कस्य चच्च सम्प्रेषणकौशलं समीचीनं भवति कन्तु वषयज्ञानं न भवति, तस्माद प सः शक्षको वद्वान् कुशलो वा न मन्यते। अतः उभयम प यस्य साधु स एव सर्वोत्तमः कुशलश्च शक्षको मन्यते। महाक व का लदासोऽ प तदेव भणति माल वकाग्नि मत्रे -

श्लिष्टा क्रया कस्य चदात्मसंस्था।

सङ्क्रान्तिरन्यस्य वशेषयुक्ता।

यस्योभयं साधु स शिक्षकाणां

धुरिप्रतिष्ठापयितव्य एव ॥००००॥ इति।

प्रकृतं सक्रान्तिरन्यस्य ' इति पदार्थस्य दृढता तदा एव भवति यदा शिक्षणसूत्राणामाधारेण अध्यापकः अध्यापयति।

एतत् तु स्पष्टम् यत् समानचक्षुष्मन्तः समानश्रोत्रवन्तोऽपि सहाध्यायिनश्छात्रा मनसां गतिषु समाना न भवन्ति। व भन्नेषु छात्रेषु वषयग्रहणशक्ति व भन्नाकारा जायते। छात्रेषु के चन्मुखपर्यन्तोदकाः सरोवरा इव , के चत् कटिपर्यन्तोदकाः सरोवरा इव , के चच्च स्नानार्हाः परिपूर्णाः सरोवरा इव भवन्ति। ॥००००॥ एषोऽभिप्रायो यन्मनोगतयो यसो व भन्ना भवन्ति , अतस्तेन स्तरेण पाठः पाठनीयो येन सर्वेऽपि तमवबोद्धं शक्नुयुः। यदि शिक्षकस्तीव्रबुद्धस्तराणां शिष्याणां स्तरेण पाठयिष्यति, तर्हि मध्यमस्तराः क्षुद्रस्तराश्च छात्राः पाठमवबोद्धं न पारयिष्यन्तीति ऋग्वेदस्य ज्ञानसूक्तेन ध्वन्यते। तद्यथा -

अक्षवन्तः कर्णवन्तः सखायो मनोजवेष्वासमा बभूवुः।

आदध्नास उपकक्षास उत्वे हृदा इव स्नात्वा उ त्वे ददृश्रे ॥००००॥

एवञ्च शिक्षकाणां मार्गदर्शनाय हर्बर्टस्पेन्सर् (1820-1903) कानिचन शिक्षणसूत्राणि प्रत्यपादयत्। यद्यपि इमानि न नूतनानि तथापि सङ्घटितरूपेण अमीषां सूत्राणां ववरणमनेनैव वहितमिति तु सवैरङ्गीक्रियते एव। एतेषामाधारेण यदि शिक्षणं भवति तर्हि बालाः सुस्पष्टं सुग्राह्यं सरसं सुन्दरञ्चावबोद्धं शक्नुवन्तीति तस्य वचारः। सम्प्रति तानि शिक्षणसूत्राणि कानि कथं तासां वैज्ञानिकता वर्तते इति वचारयामः। तद्यथा -

1. ज्ञातादज्ञातं प्रति
2. सरलात् कठिनं प्रति
3. स्थूलात् सूक्ष्मं प्रति
4. अनुभवात् तर्कं प्रति

5. पूर्णादशं प्रति
6. आगमनात् निगमनं प्रति
7. वश्लेषणात् संश्लेषणं प्रति
8. प्रत्यक्षात् अप्रत्यक्षं प्रति
9. मनोवैज्ञानिकात् ता कंकं प्रति
10. अनिशचयात् निश्चयं प्रति

1. ज्ञातादज्ञातं प्रति (From know to unknown)

सामान्यतः लोके अज्ञातव्यक्ति भः सह परिचयसम्पादने कश्चन परि चतः जनः एव सहायको भवति, तथैव कस्य चत् अज्ञात वषयस्य ज्ञानप्राप्तये ज्ञात वषयः सहायकः भवति। एवञ्च छात्राणां पूर्वज्ञानस्य, पूर्वानुभवस्य चाधारेण नवीनपाठस्य , वषयस्य वा अध्यापनमन्त्रान्तर्भवति। प्रतिदिनं नवार्जितं ज्ञानमन्यस्मिन् दिने नवीनपाठस्य कृते पूर्वज्ञानं भवति। सूत्रस्यास्य प्रयोगः कस्याः अ प वधायाः पाठनसमये प्रस्तावनाप्रश्नेषु सम्यग्रूपेण कर्तुं शक्यते। तद्यथा - 'वृद्धसन्धि' पाठनसमये -

अध्यापकः - तदासौ मुनीन्द्रः वशवा मत्रः नरेन्द्रं दशरथं दृष्ट्वैवम् अवदत्।

अत्र संहितानां पदानां वभागं कुरुत? इति

छात्रः - तदा सवर्णदीर्घसन्धिः। - तदासौ = असौ+

मुनि मुनीन्द्रः। = इन्द्रः+

नरगुणसन्धिः। - नरेन्द्रः = इन्द्रः+

अध्यापकः - दृष्ट्वा दृष्ट्वैवम्। = एवम् +

अत्र कः सन्धिः ? (समस्यात्मकः प्रश्नः ।)

अध्यापकः - 'अयं वृद्धसन्धिः। अधुना वयं वृद्धसन्धेः नियमं पठिष्यामः'

इत्युक्त्वा पूर्वज्ञानेन साकम् अध्येतव्यस्य नूतन वषयस्य सम्बन्धं स्थापयति। (वृद्धसन्धेः) तेन अज्ञातः नूतनवर्षयः बुद्धिग्राह्यः भवति।

2. सरलात् कठिनं प्रति)From simple to complex)

पूर्वज्ञानेन सम्बद्धः वषयः बालकस्य कृते सरलं भवति अज्ञात वषयवस्तु च तस्मै कठिनं भवतीति वदितमेव। अतैव शिक्षकेण आदौ सरलपाठापाठनीयाः, अनन्तरं च क्रमशः क्लिष्टाः पाठाः पाठनीयाः। बालोऽपि कथनाभ्याससमये अर्धाक्षरं ततः पूर्णाक्षरम् ततः पदप्रयोगः ततः लघुवाक्यम् ततः दीर्घवाक्यम् इति क्रमेण। उ आऊँ, पा, पापा इत्यादि शिक्षणं प्राप्नोति। एवमध्यापकोऽपि
- उपेन्द्रवज्रादि छन्दान् पाठयति। उदाहरणञ्चात्र - अनुष्टुप् छन्दपाठानन्तरमेव इन्द्रवज्रा

अध्यापकः (छन्द वषये पठामः इत्युक्त्वा पाठनमारभते-अद्य वयं अनुष्टुप्) -

अत्र एकस्मिन् पादे अष्टौ अक्षराणि भवन्ति। पञ्चमाक्षरं सर्वत्र लघु। षष्ठाक्षरं सर्वत्र गुरु। सप्तमाक्षरं तु द्वितीयचतुर्थ पादयोः लघु, प्रथम - तृतीयपादयोः गुरु भवति। तथाहि-

श्लोके षष्ठं गुरु ज्ञेयं सर्वत्र लघु पञ्चमम्।

द्वितीयतुर्ययोर्ह्रस्वं सप्तमं गुरु चान्ययोः।।

इत्यादि पाठयन् ततः परमेव 'स्यादिन्द्रवज्रा यदि तौ जगौ गः' इति उपेन्द्रवज्रा जतजास्ततौ' गौ' इति वा पाठयति। एवमेव गणतस्य बोधने वस्तूनां गणनेन अङ्कानां बोधनं, ततः अङ्कानां सङ्कलनं व्यकलनं गुणनं वभाजनं वा। एवं सर्वत्रापि भवेत्।

3. स्थूलात् सूक्ष्मं प्रति)From concrete to Abstract)

सामान्यतः वयं पश्यामः स्थूलतथ्यानि सरलानि, वास्तवकानि, बोधगम्यानि च भवन्ति। सूक्ष्मतथ्यानि तु कठिनानि, काल्पनिकानि भ्रमोत्पादकानि च भवन्ति। स्थूल वषयाणां बोधः परं सूक्ष्म वषयाणां बोधः इति तु वशिष्टाध्यापन क्रमः। स्थूलानि वस्तूनि इन्द्रियगोचराणि भवन्ति। अतः तेषामादौ ज्ञानं तु सुलभं भवति। परन्तु भावाः, अमूर्तपदार्थाः, वचाराश्च मनोमात्रगोचरा भवन्तीति :
- हेतोः तत् विशेषेण अवबोधनीयाः। उदाहरणञ्चात्र

अध्यापकः छात्रम् आम्रफलं प्रदर्शयति। छात्रः आम्रफलं नेत्रेन्द्रियेण प्रत्यक्षतया पश्यति। ततः :
परम् अध्यापकः छात्रान् बोधयति -

नेत्रेन्द्रियेण - आम्रफलस्य वर्णआकारश्च गृह्यते। :

त्व गन्धियेण - मृदुत्वं घनत्वादि ज्ञायते।

घ्राणेन्द्रियेण - गन्धः ज्ञायते॥

रसनेन्द्रियेण आम्रफलस्य रुचः ज्ञायते इति। -

एवञ्च स्थूल आम्रफलज्ञानेन सूक्ष्म वषयाणां तत् गत आम्रत्वगुणादिनामवगमनम् इति क्रमः।

शास्त्रे स्थूल वषयाणां बोधद्वारा यत्र सूक्ष्मतत्त्वानामवगाहनं भवति तत्र 'स्थूलारुन्धतीन्यायस्य' प्रयोगः क्रयते। लोके नक्षत्रमण्डलस्य परिचयं वना मध्यस्वरूपस्य सप्त षमण्डलस्थस्य अरुन्धतीनक्षत्रस्य परिचयः अवबोधनं वा न सम्भवति। अतः अरुन्धती दिदक्षवम् उद्दिश्य आदौ स्थूलस्वरूपाणां नक्षत्राणां क्रमेण इयम् अरुन्धती इति परिचयः कार्यते। ततः पूर्वं स्थूलनक्षत्रेषु उत्पन्नायाः बुद्धेः उत्तरोत्तरं निराकरणं क्रयते। परिशेषे वास्तवक अरुन्धतीनक्षत्रस्य परिचयः कार्यते।

ब्रह्मसूत्रभाष्ये आचार्यशङ्करेण एतस्य न्यायस्य उपयोगः कृतः वद्यते। वेदान्तदर्शनानुसारेण आत्मतत्त्वं सूक्ष्मतत्त्वं मनसा अचान्त्यं दुर्बोध्यं चास्ति। तादृशस्य तत्त्वस्य सुलभतया अनवगतस्य सूक्ष्मतमस्य आत्मतत्त्वस्य आत्मबुभुत्सुं प्रति बोधयितुं। 'स्थूलारुन्धतीदर्शनन्यायः' भाष्ये प्रदर्शितः। तद्यथा - 'अरुन्धती दिदर्शयिषुस्तत्समीपस्थां स्थूलां ताराममुख्यां प्रथममरुन्धति इति ग्राहयित्वा तां प्रत्याख्याय पश्चादरुन्धतीमेव ग्राहयति तद्वत् अनात्मनम् आत्मत्वेन ग्राहयित्वा पश्चात् नायमात्मेति ब्रूयात्^{xxxvii} इति।

अरुन्धती महर्षे व शण्ठस्य पत्नी वर्तते। सप्त षमण्डले स्थितेषु नक्षत्रेषु अतिसूक्ष्मनक्षत्रं भवति। एतत्सन्दर्भं उल्लिखितस्य भाष्यवाक्यस्य अयं सारः अतिसूक्ष्मस्य अरुन्धतीनक्षत्रस्य - परिचयप्रदानाय प्रथमं स्थूले एकैकं नक्षत्रं प्रदर्श्य इयम् अरुन्धती इति बोधनम्। एवं क्रमेण - ' एवमेव शास्त्रेशाखाचन्द्रमसः न्यायः ' इत्यपि दृश्यते। तस्य न्यायस्यापि उद्देश्यं स्थूल वषयाणां बोधद्वारा सूक्ष्मतत्त्वानामवगाहनमिति।

4. अनुभवात् तर्क प्रति)From Empirical to Rational)

बालकः प्रथममनुभूय ज्ञानं प्राप्नोति , ततः ता र्कक चन्तनम् इत्ययं क्रमः। अर्थात् शिक्षणा धगमप्र क्रयायाः आरम्भः दृढैः अनभवैः कर्तव्यः यतोहि स्वानुभूतस्यानुभवानन्तरमेव , ता र्कक चन्तनं समायाति। एवञ्चानुभवेन लब्धं ज्ञानं, तर्कसङ्गतम् प भवति चेत् छात्राणां चन्तनशक्तेः वकासः भवति।

शास्त्रेऽपि अस्य प्रयोगः दृश्यते। तत्र 'सोपानावरोहणन्यायः' इति कथ्यते। एषः न्यायः अत्यन्तः सरलः सुगमश्चास्ति। लोके एष अनुभवः यत् कश्चित् हर्म्यस्य उपरि गन्तुं येन क्रमेण सोपानानामारोहणं करोति तद् वपरितक्रमेण ता र्कक चन्तनं कृत्वा पूर्वानुभवस्याधारेण आरोहणकर)ता अवरोहणम् प करोति अवरोहणम् प। एषैव सोपानावरोहणन्यायः इति उच्यते। अद्वैतवेदान्तशास्त्रे (अद्वैतवेदान्तदर्शनेऽवगतः स : कृतः वर्तते। भूतानां यो लयक्रम : एतस्य न्यायस्य प्रयोग - सोपानावरोहणन्यायवद्भवति। श्रुतौ अपि वर्णितः तस्माद्वा एतस्मादात्मनाकाशसम्भूतः आकाशाद्वायुवायोरग्निः :^{xxxvii} इत्यादि।

एवमेव प्रकाशे चक्षुरिन्द्रियेण वस्तूति गृह्यन्ते इत्यनुभव सद्धम्। सूर्यस्य दीपस्य वा प्रकाशः पदार्थेषु पतितः परावर्त्य यदा चक्षुरिन्द्रियं प्राप्नोति तदा तेषां चक्षुपुरतः वद्यमानानां पदार्थानां ज्ञानं भवति। यदि पदार्थस्य चक्षुरिन्द्रियस्य च मध्ये प्रकाशस्य कोऽपि अवरोधः भवति तर्हि स पदार्थो नैव दृश्यते। अध्यापकेन इत्थं क्रमेण पदार्थप्रत्यक्षे प्रकाशः कारण मति अनुभव सद्धं ज्ञानं युक्ति युक्त मति बोधनीयम्।

5. पोर्णादंशं प्रति)From Whole to Parts)

शशुः समग्रं वस्तु प्रथमं पश्यति , ततः परमेव अवयवेषु तस्य दृष्टिः गच्छति। मनो वज्ञानानुसारं वषयस्य वस्तुनः वा समग्रं रूपं प्रथमम् उपस्थापनीयम्, ततः परं तस्य (वस्तुनः) सूक्ष्मांशानां ववेचनं कर्तव्यम्। कक्ष्याध्यापने अध्यापकः छात्राणां सम्मुखे बोधनीयस्य वषयस्य पूर्णाकृतिमुपस्थाप्य ततः वशेषांशानां ववरणं कुर्यात्, येन छात्रा - सरलतया अधगच्छेयुः। यथा :

व्याकरण शिक्षणसमये अध्यापकः, सर्वप्रथमं छात्राणां समक्षं सूत्रं प्रस्तौति। तद्यथा -

‘इको यण च’^{xxxvii} इति॥

- ततः ‘इकः’ ‘यण’ ‘अ च’ इति पद वभागः करोति
- ततः इक् इत्यनेन इ,उ,ऋ,लृ, वर्णानां ग्रहणं भवति।
- ‘यण’ इति कथनेन य,व,र,ल इति चतुर्णां वर्णानां ग्रहणं भवति॥
- ‘अ च’ इति उच्चार्यमाणे अ,इ,उ,ऋ,लृ,ए,ओ,ऐ,औ इति वर्णानां ग्रहणं भवति।
- ततः परम् इक् स्थाने यण् स्याद च संहितायां वषये। यथा -‘सुध्युपास्यः’ इति अध्यापकः वदति।

एवमेव वृक्षशास्त्रस्याध्यापनवेलायां कस्यापि वृक्षस्य पूर्णाकृतिं प्रदर्थ्य क्रमशः तस्य मूलं , शाखाः, प्रत्रा ण, फलानि, पत्राणामाकृति वशेषाः, वृक्षस्य परिवारनिर्णयः। इत्येतादृशान् नैकान् वषयान् अध्यापयति अध्यापकः।

एवं कथा शक्षणसमयेऽपि पूर्वं सम्पूर्णकथां छात्रान् श्रावयित्वा तत्पश्चात् तस्या सन्निहितान् कठिनशब्दान् भावान् सन्धिसमासादि व्याकरणांशान् वा पृथक् रूपेणाध्यापयति अध्यापकः।

6. आगमनात् निगमनं प्रति)From Induction to Deduction)

लक्ष्यमुक्त्वा नियमनिर्धारणं नाम आगमनम्। सुत्र मदं वज्ञान शक्षणे , ग णत शक्षणे व्याकरण शक्षणे च उपयोगी भवति। सूत्रानुसारम् आदौ बालकस्य पुरतः व वधानि उदाहरणानि प्रस्तुयन्ते तदनन्तरम् उदाहरणानां समरूपतां वशेषतां च मनसि निधाय छात्राः नियमस्य वषये - चन्तयन्ति। एतेन लक्षणनिर्माणं छात्राणामत्यन्तं सुलभं भवति। उदाहरणञ्चात्र

अध्यापकः - अधुना वृद्धसन्धेः नियमं पठिष्यामः। इत्युक्त्वा पाठं प्रस्तोति -

- अत्र अत्रैकः = एकः +, अ ऐ = ए+
- सदा सदैव = एव +, आ ऐ = ए+
- जन जनैक्यम् = ऐक्यम् +, अ ऐ = ऐ+
- त्वया त्वयैश्वर्यम् = ऐश्वर्यम् +, आ ऐ = ऐ+

अ, आ ए +, ऐ ऐ। =

- घन घनौघः = ओघः +, अ औ = ओ+
- शर्करा शर्करौदनः = ओदनः +, आ औ = ओ+
- दिव्य दिव्यौषधम् = औषधम् +, अ औ। = औ+
- महा महौत्सुक्यम् = औत्सुक्यम् +, आ औ = औ+

अओ + आ ., औ औ =

- प्र प्राच्छति = ऋच्छति +, अ आर्। = ऋ+
- व्याकरणशास्त्रे आ, ऐ, औ इति त्रयाणां वर्णानां वृद्धरिति संज्ञा।
- ऋकारस्य स्थाने वृद्धः आकारः रपरः आर् भवति।
- एवञ्चान्ते एकारे, ऐकारे च परे ऐकारः, ओकारे, ओकारे च परे औकारः, ऋकारे परे आर् च आदेशाः भवन्ति। अयमेव वृद्धसन्धेः नियमः इति

अध्यापकः छात्रमुखात् वाचयति।

एवञ्च अध्यापकस्य साहाय्येन नियमम् अवगम्य स्वज्ञानं परिपुष्टयन्ति छात्राः। सूत्रेणानेन व्याकरणसदृशः नीरस वषयोऽपि सरसो भवति।

7. वश्लेषणात् संश्लेषणं प्रति)From Analysis to Synthesis)

‘पूर्णादशं प्रति’ इत्येतस्य शक्षणसूत्रस्य वपरीतं भवति। विश्लेषणं नाम अवयवशः वभज्य ज्ञानसम्पादनम्। संश्लेषणं नाम अवयवानां पारस्परिकसम्बन्धप्रकल्पनम्। अत्र प्रथमं वषयस्य व भन्नाः अशाः पृथक् पृथक् पाठ्यन्ते, ततः तेषामंशानां संश्लेषणेन समग्रं स्वरूपं बोध्यते। वाक्यरचनाः, सन्धयः समासाः, प्रकृतिप्रत्ययज्ञानं मत्यादि वषयाणां बोधने अस्य सूत्रस्य उपयोगो क्रियते।

8. प्रत्यक्षात् अप्रत्यक्षं प्रति)From Seen to Unseen)

प्रत्यक्षं ज्ञानं मन्द्रियार्थसन्निकर्षजन्यं भवति। वद्यमानप्रत्यक्षसाधनानां वस्तूनामाधारेण बालकानामादौ ज्ञानं कारयित्वा तदनु अप्रत्यक्षसाधनानां ज्ञानं सम्पादनियम्। अत्र बालकः

प्रत्यक्षवस्तूनामाधारेणादौ वशवासं सम्पादयति, ततः एतेषामनुभवानामाधारेण अप्रत्यक्षवस्तूनामनुभूतिं सम्पादयति।

9. मनोवैज्ञानिकात् ता कंकं प्रति)From Psychological to Logical)

मनो वज्ञान सद्धान्तानुसारं यदि शिक्षणप्रक्रियायाः सञ्चालनं क्रियते तर्हि शिक्षणं रोचकं , प्रभावं बोधगम्यञ्च भवति। सुवदितं मदनं यत् मनोवैज्ञानिकक्रमस्य - सम्बन्धः छात्राणां रुचि - अभ्योग्यता- योग्यता

परिपक्वता आदिषु चास्ति। अनेन - जिज्ञासा - आवश्यकता - सर्जनात्मकता-अभिवृत्तिः- वधना मनो वज्ञानेन वषयम् उपस्थाप्य ततः ज्ञानप्राप्तेः अनन्तरम् उच्चस्तरे ता कंकक्रमेण करणीयः। : वषयवस्तुनः बोध

10. अनिश्चयात् निश्चितं प्रति)From Indefinite to definite)

प्रारम्भे बालानां ज्ञानमनिश्चितमस्पष्टञ्च भवति। तत् निश्चितं , स्पष्टञ्च कर्तुमेतत्सूत्रमनुसरणीयम्। प्रसङ्गेऽस्मिन् कस्याश्चित् आख्यायिकायाः स्मरणं क्रियते मया। तद्यथा कदा चत् दशजनाः क्व चत् व्यापारार्थं गताः। तेषां गमनमार्गे का चत् नदी आगता। सर्वे तां नदीं सन्तीर्य अपरं पारं गतवन्तः। तत्र सर्वे समागताः सन्ति वा न वा इति ज्ञानाय तेषु कश्चित् गणनामकरोत्। आत्मनं परित्यज्य सः नव जनान् गणतवान् , एकः तेषु नष्टः इति वचन्त्य सर्वे दुःखाकुलाः सन्तः रोदनं कृतवन्तः। तदा तन्मार्गे अपरः कश्चित् रुदत जनान् दृष्टवान् पृष्टवान् च : तेषां दुःखकारणम्। ततः सः एकैकं पुरुषं गणयति स्म। अन्ते दशमस्वम स इति उक्तवा सर्वे सन्तीति निरूपतवान्। तेषां दुःखं अपगतः। एवञ्च प्रारम्भे अर्थात् गणनसमये दशजनानामपि ज्ञानमनिश्चितमस्पष्टञ्चा सत्। कालान्तरे अपरस्य निर्देशेन निश्चितं स्पष्टञ्च ज्ञानमभवत्। अद्वैतवेदान्ते एतस्य न्यायस्य उपयोगम् आचार्यशङ्करः भ्रमनिराकरणसन्दर्भे कृतवान्। तद्यथा - 'अवद्याध्यारोपतदुःखत्वं भ्रमापोहार्थत्वात् आत्मनि प्रकृतसंख्यापुरणभ्रमापोहवत्^{xxxvii} इति।

एवं कक्ष्या शक्षणेऽप अवलोक्यते यत् छात्रः हरिशब्दपठनात् परं वारिशब्दोऽप तथैव भवतीति व चन्त्य अनिश्चयात्मकज्ञानेन अशुद्धरूपेण पठति। परं निश्चयात्मकज्ञानं तु अध्यापकस्य मार्गदर्शनेन कालान्तरे प्राप्नोति। तद्यथा -

हरिशब्दः - अजन्तपुल्लिङ्गः, हरिः हरयः इति क्रमेण भवति। - हरी -

वारिशब्दः- अजन्तनपुंसक लङ्गः, वारि वारी ण भवतीति। - वारिणी -

एवमेव पठधातोः रूपा ण लट्लकारे 'पठति', 'पठतः' 'पठन्ति' इत्थं 'स्था धातो रूपा ण : स्थाति', 'स्थातः', 'स्थान्ति' न भवन्ति अपतु तिष्ठति', 'तिष्ठतः', 'तिष्ठन्ति' इति भवन्तीति पुनरेकमुदाहरणं दत्वा अध्यापकः बोधयति।।

एवञ्च निष्कर्षतः अध्यापकाः यदा एतान् सद्धान्तान् बालकानामायुः पर्वानुभवः, योग्यता, अभवृत्तिः, मान सकस्तरः, कक्षास्तरः, कक्षाव्यवस्था इत्यादीनामाधारेणानुसरन्ति तदानीमेवैतेषां सार्थक्यं सम्पद्यते।

इति शम्।

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ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF E-COMMERCE IN INDIA: CRITICISM

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ABSTRACT:

This paper is intended to elucidate about E-Commerce and its related impact. Having a successful e-commerce website can be a major boon for the customer and/or the business owner. To begin with, an online website reduces the costs inherent in running a “brick-and-mortar” operation, including rent, licensing fees, insurance and employee salaries. Likewise, an online store is conveniently open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and 365 days a year, enabling business transactions to occur no matter what time of day. Finally, an e-commerce website has the advantage of proximity; customers can be from any part of the globe yet have immediate access to its virtual storefront.

This paper undertakes the critical impact of such a revolutionary measure on the lives of people of a country. The current paper has been attempted to portray the present scenario and facilitators of E-Commerce in India, dissect the present patterns of E-Commerce and look at the obstructions of E-Commerce in India.

INTRODUCTION:

E-Commerce is a transaction of buying or selling online. Electronic commerce draws on technologies such as mobile commerce, electronic funds transfer, supply chain management, Internet marketing, online transaction processing, electronic data interchange (EDI), inventory management systems, and automated data collection systems. Modern electronic commerce typically uses the World Wide Web for at least one part of the transaction's life cycle although it may also use other technologies such as e-mail. Typical e-commerce transactions include the purchase of online books (such as Amazon) and music purchases (music download in the form of digital distribution such as iTunes Store), and to a less extent, customized/personalized online liquor store inventory services.

E-commerce businesses may also employ some or all of the followings:

- Online shopping web sites for retail sales direct to consumers
- Providing or participating in online marketplaces, which process third-party business-to-consumer or consumer-to-consumer sales
- Business-to-business buying and selling;
- Gathering and using demographic data through web contacts and social media
- Business-to-business (B2B) electronic data interchange
- Marketing to prospective and established customers by e-mail or fax (for example, with newsletters)
- Engaging in retail for launching new products and services
- Online financial exchanges for currency exchanges or trading purposes.

Commercial center is quick transforming into e-commercial center now. Right from needle to ship, everything can be purchased on the web. With new and new players coming in, it is yet common for the current players and new contestants to think of creative systems to offer their merchandise and services. Electronic commerce is more than simply one more approach to support or improve existing businesses. Or maybe, e-commerce has brought revolutionary changes in the marketplace. It is a problematic invention that is drastically changing the conventional method of doing business. Ecommerce is paving way for huge business development in our nation. Expanding web clients have further added to its development. Ecommerce has made online travel industry grow through numerous methods and included another business boulevard through online retail industry in our nation.

CHALLENGES OVER BENEFITS:

While the benefits of having an e-commerce website are numerous, there are some challenges as well. To begin with, many merchants do not understand the amount of time and effort required to set up and maintain an e-commerce website. Effective e-mail marketing, site optimization, content generation, template creation and shopping cart installation all require a significant investment of professional resources. If the e-commerce merchant wishes to generate traffic via social media campaigns and article marketing, these efforts require the hiring of personnel who are knowledgeable in such tactical approaches to gaining customer interest and trust. Challenges such as these can limit the effectiveness of an e-commerce website; however, knowing what they are is the first step to also addressing them as opportunities for improvement. Even e-commerce merchants who are well-versed in online marketing techniques can take the following advice to heart to improve their site ranking, traffic and conversion rates, and product branding. After all, when it comes to e-commerce, keeping up with the pace of consumer interest and need is an ongoing process of improvement.

To make a fair evaluation of e-commerce, we cannot stop at discussing the advantages of e-commerce. Let us also look at the other side of the coin too.

E-commerce Lacks Personal Touch

Not that all physical retailers have a personal approach, but I do know of several retailers who value human relationship. As a result, shopping at those retail outlets is reassuring and refreshing. Clicking on "Buy Now," and piling up products in virtual shopping carts, is just not the same for me.

Different people sing to different tunes. The demise of the personal touch in online transactions can be the biggest disadvantage of e-commerce.

E-commerce Delays Goods

Unless you are using a website to merely order a pizza online, e-commerce websites deliver take a lot longer to get the goods into your hands. Even with express shipping, the earliest you get goods is usually "tomorrow" (with the exception of some Amazon services).

But if you want to buy a pen because you need to write something right now, you cannot buy it off an e-commerce website. Likewise with candy that you want to eat now, a book that you want to read tonight, a birthday gift that you need this evening... You get the idea.

An exception to this rule is in the case of digital goods, e.g. an eBook or a music file. In this case, e-commerce might actually be faster than purchasing goods from a physical store.

Many Goods Cannot Be Purchased Online

Despite its many conveniences, there are goods that you cannot buy online.

Most of these would be in the categories of "perishable" or "odd-sized." Think about it, you cannot order a Popsicle or a dining table set.

Well, you could order both of them online, but consider the inconvenience. The Popsicle would have to be transported in refrigerated trucks.

Unless the seller was willing to make a huge loss, the cost of shipping that Popsicle would far exceed the cost of the Popsicle.

Likewise, a dining table set can certainly be purchased online. In some cases, the cost of logistics is bearable. But if you have to return the furniture, you will get well-acquainted with the inconvenience of e-commerce.

E-commerce does not allow to Experience the Product before Purchase

You cannot touch the fabric of the garment you want to buy. You cannot check how the shoe feels on your feet. You cannot "test" the perfume that you want to buy. You get the idea.

In many cases, customers want to experience the product before purchase. E-commerce does not allow that. If you buy a music system, you cannot play it online to check if it sounds right? If you are purchasing a home-theater system, you would much rather sit in the "experience center" that several retail stores set up.

Anyone Can Set Up an e-Commerce Website

We live in an era where online storefront providers bring you the ability to set up an e-commerce store within minutes. I have tried it, and it is possible to set up a basic store in under 10 minutes.

But if anybody can set up a store, how do I know that the store I am purchasing from is genuine?

The lowered barriers to entry might be a great attraction to the aspiring e-commerce entrepreneur. But for the buyer, reliability can be an issue. This could lead customers to restrict their online purchases to famous e-commerce websites.

Security

When making an online purchase, you have to provide at least your credit card information and mailing address. In many cases, e-commerce websites are able to harvest other information about your online behavior and preferences. This could lead to credit card fraud, or worse, identity theft.

E-COMMERCE ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN INDIA:

The growth of ecommerce volumes in India is attracting the attention of players around the globe. India, the second most populous country in the world, is home to 1.2 billion people.

To put that number into perspective, consideration should be given to the combined populations of Germany, UK, France, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium, and Greece what stands equal to one-fourth the population of India alone! Despite lower per-capita purchasing power, this still makes India one of

the most attractive emerging markets for ecommerce. But India is far from being a bed of roses. Here are the top 8 challenges that ecommerce businesses face in India.

1. Indian customers return much of the merchandise they purchase online.

Ecommerce in India has many first time buyers. This means that they have not yet made up their mind about what to expect from ecommerce websites. As a result, buyers sometimes fall prey to hard sell. But by the time the product is delivered, they demonstrate remorse and return the goods. Though consumer remorse is a global problem, it is all the more prevalent in a country like India, where much of the growth comes from new buyers.

Returns are expensive for ecommerce players, as reverse logistics presents unique challenges. This becomes all the more complex in cross-border ecommerce.

2. Cash on delivery is the preferred payment mode.

Low credit card penetration and low trust in online transactions has led to cash on delivery being the preferred payment option in India. Unlike electronic payments, manual cash collection is laborious, risky, and expensive.

3. Payment gateways have a high failure rate.

As if the preference for cash on delivery was not bad enough, Indian payment gateways have an unusually high failure rate by global standards. Ecommerce companies using Indian payment gateways are losing out on business, as several customers do not reattempt payment after a transaction fails.

4. Internet penetration is low.

Internet penetration in India is still a small fraction of what you would find in several western countries. On top of that, the quality of connectivity is poor in several regions. But both these problems are fast disappearing. The day is not far when connectivity issues would not feature in a list of challenges to ecommerce in India.

5. Feature phones still rule the roost.

Though the total number of mobile phone users in India is very high, a significant majority still use feature phones, not smartphones. So, for all practical purposes this consumer group is unable to make ecommerce purchases on the move. Though we are still a couple of years away from the scales tipping in favor of smartphones, the rapid downward spiral in the price of entry-level smartphones is an encouraging sign. I expect that the next few quarters will witness announcements of smartphones in India at the \$30-40 price point. That should spur growth in Smartphone ownership.

6. Postal addresses are not standardized.

If you place an online order in India, you will quite likely get a call from the logistics company to ask you about your exact location. Clearly your address is not enough. This is

because there is little standardization in the way postal addresses are written. Last mile issues add to ecommerce logistics problems.

7. Logistics is a problem in thousands of Indian towns.

The logistics challenge in India is not just about the lack of standardization in postal addresses. Given the large size of the country, there are thousands of towns that are not easily accessible. Metropolitan cities and other major urban centers have a fairly robust logistics infrastructure. But since the real charm of the Indian market lies in its large population, absence of seamless access to a significant proportion of prospective customers is a dampener. The problem with logistics is compounded by the fact that cash on delivery is the preferred payment option in India. International logistics providers, private Indian companies, and the government-owned postal services are making a valiant effort to solve the logistics problem. If someone could convert the sheer size of the problem into an opportunity, we might soon hear of a great success story coming out of the Indian logistics industry.

8. Overfunded competitors are driving up cost of customer acquisition.

The vibrancy in the Indian startup ecosystem over the past couple of years has channeled a lot of investment into the ecommerce sector. The long-term prospects for ecommerce companies are so exciting that some investors are willing to spend irrationally high amounts of money to acquire market share today. Naturally the Indian consumer is spoiled for choice. However, this trend has reversed as investors are getting worried about slipping further down a slippery slope, and I expect more rational behavior in 2014.

While this article focuses on ecommerce challenges in India, an intrinsically one-sided topic, it is important to note that ecommerce giants are increasingly attracted to India. Cross-border ecommerce to India is growing, and many large international players are also making a significant investment in setting up shop in India.

CONCLUSION:

While we might be gung-ho about e-commerce, we must acknowledge that there are disadvantages too. Only when we accept our shortcomings will we work towards overcoming them.

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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS AND GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Under International Law , geographical indication mean indications which identify a product as originating the territory of a member, or a region or locality in that territory, where a given quality, reputation or other characteristic of the product is essentially attributable to its geographical origin. The intellectual Property is one of the corner stones of modern economic policy at the national level. It is increasingly becoming an important tool for sustainable development in the knowledge based society of this millennium.

The main purpose of this topic is to provide knowledge and importance about intellectual property rights and geographical indications.

KEYWORDS- Geographical indications, intellectual property rights.

INTRODUCTION

A strong intellectual property rights regime is a critical precondition for enhancing and stimulating economic growth in the country. It facilitates greater investment in to the research and development as well as provides means to improve the quality of life of people of the country. IPRs not only protect the innovative and creative capacity of competitors and owners of IP rights that supply goods and services, directly or indirectly.

The areas of intellectual property that are most relevant for consumer protection are trade mark, geographical indication and protection against unfair competition. A trade mark is a sign those of other enterprise. While, a geographical indication +is an indication used to identify goods having special characteristics originating from a definite geographical territory.

The term “intellectual property” has come to be internationally recognized as covering patents, industrial designs, copyrights, trademarks, knowhow and confidential information. Patent designs, copyrights, trademark used to be considered as different kinds of ‘industrial property’. But when copyright and confidential information were included the term ‘intellectual property’ though a little high sounding, is a more appropriate description for this class of property. Although the creation of a trade mark has very little to do with intellectual creativity, it cannot be doubted that patents, designs and copyright are the products of intellectual efforts and creative activity in the field of applied arts or technology and fine arts.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of research work is to analyze the laws relating to protection of geographic indications of goods. Object of this research work is also to figure out those spheres under IPRs which are

capable of providing protection to geographical indication of goods. Another object of this research work is to make out and analyze the statutory provisions provided at national and international level. The scope of protection for geographical indications is largely based on the principles that postulate for protection against the use of indications in manner that might either mislead the public or be construed as deceptive and protection against the use of indications in a manner that are acts of unfair competition.

The present research project is essentially doctrinal analysis based on survey of the primary and secondary sources of information which have been studied and examined in a holistic manner. Primary data includes acts, documents, international conventions, judgment reports, working papers. Secondary data includes books, articles, journals, newspaper and the other official data mainly available from libraries and the internet.

DEFINITIONS OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION

Geographical indications have been defined to mean “indications which identify a good as originating in the territory of a member, or a region or locality in that territory, where a given quality, reputation or other characteristic of the good is essentially attributable to its geographical origin.”^{xxxvii}

Indication may be a name, mark or any other representation used for the purpose of representing the goods originating from a specific locality to which the quality and reputation of the good can be attributed. Geographical indications entered in to international intellectual property law field with its inclusion in the TRIPs agreement. The TRIPs agreement is based largely on two prior international conventions.^{xxxvii}

NEED FOR LEGAL PROTECTION OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

Given the enormous commercial implications of Geographical indications, the legal protection of these IPRs evidently plays a significant role in commercial relations both at the national as well as the international level. Without such protection geographical indications run the risk of being wrongfully used by unscrupulous businessmen and companies. Because they can misappropriate the benefits emanating from the goodwill and reputation associated with such geographical indications, by way of misleading the consumers. Such unfair business practices not only result in huge loss of revenue for the genuine right holders of the geographical indications concerned but can also hamper the goodwill and reputation associated with those indications over the longer run.^{xxxvii}

LEGAL SYSTEM OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION PROTECTION IN INDIA

The member countries of World Trade Organization (WTO), in accordance with the agreement of TRIP s, are bound to extend protection to the geographical Indication. As a member of WTO,

India has enacted the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 to provide for the registration and protection of geographical indications relating to goods.

The new Indian Geographical Indications Act has an elaborate procedure for registering Geographical Indications at an office located in the southern city of Chennai. Authorities claim that this Act has two key characteristics:

- (i) Protection of procedures against counterfeiting and misleading commerce ,and
- (ii) Striking of balance between trademark and geographical indications protection.

According to this Act, once a geographical indication is registered, any person claiming to be the producer of the good designated by the registered geographical indications can file an application for registration as an authorized user. The Geographical Indications Act is to be administered by the controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks who is the Registrar of Geographical Indications. The registration of a geographical indication is for a period of ten years. Renewal is possible for further periods of ten years. If registered geographical indications are not renewed, it is liable to be removed from the register.^{xxxvii}

PROTECTION AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

The protection of Geographical Indications has over the years, emerged as one of the most contentious intellectual property rights issues in the realm of the World Trade Organization (WTO). Notably, the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs)-an integral part of the WTO Agreement, which was concluded among 117 countries of the World in April 1994, at Marrakesh-, specifies norms and standards for the protection of Geographical Indications, along with six other categories of IPRs.

Under Paris Convention, Protection against misleading use of indications of geographical origin equally applies to appellations of origin and indications of source, is applied in instances where the denomination may be either 'directly' indicated or indirectly (i.e. symbols and emblems) imputed. The Madrid Agreement Broadens the scope of this doctrine to include 'deceptive' indications of source. Deceptive indications are those that are literally true but nevertheless misleading: where two geographical areas, possibly in two different countries, have the same denomination but only one of them so far has been used for the purpose of an indication of source for certain products and such indication is used for products originating from the other geographical area, in the way that the public believes that the products originate from the first area, then such use is considered as a deceptive use because the public believes that the products originate from the geographical area for which the indication traditionally has been used. Protection against the false and misleading use of geographical indications is provided under the TRIPs agreement.^{xxxvii}

NECESSITY FOR PROTECTION OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION

Many of GIs have acquired valuable reputation over centuries, which if not adequately protected may be misrepresented by commercial operators. False use of Geographical Indications by unauthorized

parties is detrimental to consumers and legitimate producers. If there is no protection, anybody can market the product as if it originates from a particular territory when it is actually not. The consumer will be deceived and led in to believing to buy a genuine product with specific qualities and characteristics, while they get a worthless imitation.

The Geographical Indication of goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 is the main Act which has been enacted to provide for the registration and better protection of geographical indications relating to goods means “an indication which identifies such goods as agriculture goods, natural goods or manufactured goods as originating, or manufactured in the territory of a country, or a region or locality in that territory, where a given quality, reputation or other characteristic of such goods is essentially attributable to its geographical origin and in case where such manufactured goods, one of the activities of either the production or of processing or preparation of the goods concerned takes place in such territory, region, or locality, as the case may be.”

The controller general of patents, designs and trademarks, under the department of industrial policy and promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce and industry, is the ‘Registrar of Geographical Indication,’ it directs and supervises the functioning of the Geographical Indications of goods (registration and protection) Act, 1999 and rules there under.

THE BENEFITS OF REGISTRATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

- i) Provide legal protection to Geographical indications in India, which in turn gives boost to the exports.
- ii) Prevents unauthorized use of a registered geographical indication by others.
- iii) Promotes economic prosperity of producers of goods produced in a geographical territory.
- iv) Promotes consumers welfare by providing goods of reputation and quality etc.

DURATION, RENEWAL, REMOVAL AND RESTORATION OF REGISTRATION

The initial registration of geographical indication and the validity of registration of an authorized user shall be for ten years. But both the registration can be renewed for a next term of ten years and this term can be extended from time to time provided the application for renewal with prescribed fee is made before the expiration of term. However, if the renewal is not affected within prescribed period of time the geographical indication or the name of authorized user, as the case may be, is liable to be removed from the register. Provision is also made for restoration of registration.

CONCLUSION

Protection of geographical indications can be a large and sometimes difficult undertaking. The first step at the domestic level and while many countries now have functioning systems to handle geographical indications they are not always easy to navigate. The efforts embodied in several international accords and the TRIPs Agreement offer only a loose framework for protection. In the absence of internationally accepted procedures or systems, a prospective geographical indication must consider the type of protection to undertake in each country where it may be necessary. The learning process can be considerable. It requires careful balance of costs, effectiveness, and structures that will offer the most value to as many stakeholders as possible. Some of the potentially negative aspects associated with geographical indications are not necessarily intrinsic to them. Instead, geographical indications failures seem to be largely the result of unrealistic expectations, poor planning and inadequate governance structures.

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DELINEATION OF WOMEN CHARACTERS IN BHABANI BHATTACHARYA'S "SO MANY HUNGERS!"



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Abstract :

Bhattacharya's introductory novel "So Many Hungers" is a novel of universal significance as the novelist transcends the temporal interest by showing the ultimate victory of human spirit over physical sufferings and material allurements. It is primarily a painstaking delineation of the state of the nation facing the threat of external aggression during world war II as well as internal disquiet on account of the Quit India Movement. The women in "So Many Hungers" are endowed with fine qualities. They are affectionate, exquisite, ideal and charming. They have the ability to love and to attain maturity through love and suffering both.

Introduction :

The act of hunger in the wake of the Bengal famine shook Bhattacharya inwardly in moral and spiritual terms and compelled him to give his inner urges an artistic outlet and the result was this novel. The novel presents the fact that under the stress of starvation, man not only loses his normal reason, he also becomes emotionally dead. Talking about the woman in Bhattacharya's novels, Jung says, "She remains the still centre, like the centre in the potter's wheel, circling to create new forms, unfolding the continuity of a racial life, which in turn has encircled and helped her acquire a quality of concentration."¹

In "So Many Hungers" the novelist presents the social scene through his female characters. While describing how the wretched women expose themselves to shame and dishonour, Bhattacharya is

constantly drawing our attention to the pressure of circumstances responsible for their moral degradation. The poor and helpless victimized women in some cases are shown to be submitting to the defilement of their bodies in order to be able to support those depending on them -- almost in a spirit of self-sacrifice.

Bhattacharya assigns different roles and positions to the women in his novel. Although, his women suffer, submit at first, but later come out from the traditional mooring and mark their presence. Awakening of the spirit, recreation of confidence, i.e. liberation of women from weak, fragile being

to a stronger personality is observed in the novel.

The woman power is operative constantly at two levels, the family & the nation. It is evident from Kajoli's momentous decision to carve out an honest living despite all her miseries. Kajoli appears to be a symbol of India which, though humiliated and exploited by alien imperialists, preserves its unconquerable spirit to face the mighty power.

In "So Many Hungers" no hunger is gratified, but the human spirit's sanctity, richness, and beauty are fully preserved and exemplified.

Objective :

Objective of this research is to underline the delineation of female characters in "So Many Hungers". The psychological, ethical & moral perspectives are to be taken into consideration. Another objective is to reaffirm the belief that females in Bhabani Bhattacharya's writings occupy a prominent place if not the central one. They attain a dominant status in the otherwise male - dominated society.

Methodology :

The methodology used in this research paper is content analysis & observation. This methodology has been used chosen because the subject is highly literal and social. It does not require any scientific data. The subject needs human sensibility and apprehension.

Data Interpretation & Analysis :

Marlene Fisher rightly remarks: "Women are either central characters themselves, or of at least equal importance as the male characters or provide the inspiration and meaning from which a man drives his strength. This kind of focusing on women, both as individuals and as symbols, is not surprising in Dr. Bhattacharya's works for at least two reasons. One stems from the author's own admitted fascination with and admiration for the Indian woman."²

Each woman character in the novel is having her own importance in one sense or the other. Kajoli is the distinguished and most developed character among them. The main story of the novel revolves around Kajoli and her family. The sad tale of Kajoli is likewise a pathetic record of what

happened to more than two million men and women who became victims of a famine which was not an act of any deity, but was brought about by the acquisitiveness and selfishness of extortionists and the indifference of an alien Government.

So, Kajoli, the most memorable character in "So Many Hungers" is in many ways the very soul of the novel. She is among those who are victimized by nature's failure and man's rapacity. Before she becomes the victim of dire circumstances, Kajoli is a nonchalant with all the qualities bearing the stamp of a rural persona. Respectful to elders, she is blessed with simplicity, chastity, purity, selflessness, generosity and is prepared to suffer for high ideals of Devata rather than to succumb to the temptation of a procuress. Facing the vicissitudes of life, she quivers momentarily but emerges as a luminary in the end. While spending her childhood within the secure premises of family and

village, she is an endearing girl having great fascination for vibrant colours. Such fondness reflects her gleeful view of life. Speaking of her Devata says to his grandson, Rahoul thus :

"She is a well-bred peasant girl. She has a legacy of manners as old as India. How could she give up her manners and proprieties to suit your new-fangled city ideas?"³

She is devoid of all the complexities. She is young, exuberant and quintessential girl and would have bloomed into a contented housewife but because of the onslaught of war and man-engineered scarcity this tender character becomes a victim of perpetual affliction and exploitation. But by exhibiting an extraordinary capacity for endurance and suffering wins our compassion as well as veneration. K.K. Sharma remarks: "Kajoli is also an incarnation of faith in the nobleness and fullness of life.

She has inherited the fundamental values and manners of India, unaffected and undefiled by modern attitudes and notions."⁴

The novelist depicts his women characters as true fighters, courageous and fearless beings. When the British government arrests Kajoli's father for participating in the freedom movement and the entire family is left unprotected and helpless, no one in the family cries or weeps. There is not even a single sign of fear on their face. Believing in life and in the nobility of their actions, they are unafraid of hardships and death like the dauntless soldiers on the battle field.

There are many other incidents in the novel which exemplify Bhabani Bhattacharya's conviction that his women characters are unique in many ways. In the absence of father and brother, Kajoli, who has never before done the farmer's work, merrily and vigorously reap the harvest under the scorching heat with young ones. Expressing his fathomless faith in life, the novelist observes :

"Dadu's grand daughter ! Those last words he had spoken before the 'Red Turbons' took him away

: "Do not betray yourselves. The supreme test has come. Be strong. Be true ! Be Deathless." And she listening, has felt a power in her : Kajoli, lifting her hand to her sun flushed face, jerked her chin in a gesture of decision. Be strong. Be true. Be deathless." (p. 78-79).

The last few words in the above extract express Kajoli's strikingly optimistic view of life. Even in their most starving days, when the agents of profiteers persuade her to sell the rice by giving them various kinds of temptations, she remains unaffected affirming that she would sell rice only to the homeless folk.

Kajoli has a brief spell of happiness after she is married to the young man, Kishore. The novelist suggests by a few deft touches how radiant the young couple were after the marriage. If, for instance, Kajoli heard a cuckoo singing when she and Kishore were out on the fields, she would immediately echo the bird's note, 'coo-oo-oo', with the spontaneity and joy of a child. But Kajoli's happiness is momentary. Kajoli's hope of a long, blissful married life remains an unrealized dream, with Kishore becoming the target of a police guard's bullet. Kajoli who, in happier days hid such joy in her heart that she could echo the 'Co-oo' of a Kokil and evoke the admiration of Kishore

-- "Like a 'Kokil' is thy soul, girl" (p.129).- is now down with sadness. "The 'Kokil' inside her had died " (p.191)

When it becomes impossible to survive in the village, Kajoli with her mother and brother finally decides to trek to Calcutta, where surely there is work and food. Raped along the way and giving birth to a dead child, Kajoli is taken to hospital by a convoy of soldiers. After getting released from

the hospital, she makes the grim decision of selling her body for money in order to keep her mother and younger brother alive. Now she upholds the high ideal of self sacrifice :

"She would sell the last thing she owned-Herself" (P. 200).

The light hearted, delicate girl gets replaced by a determined young woman of new-found strength. At this critical moment of her deepest degradation and shame, Kajoli recaptures the bravery and power she had felt long ago. She decides to sell the copies of the newspaper Hindustan to earn money.

As a result of this, she gives a powerful smack on the plump cheek of the betel - woman, who is persuading her to accompany her to a harlot-house. This last act is significant, as it suggests that she beats evil and moral death embodied in the betel-woman, and returns to healthy.

At the last moment, she runs from the brothel and goes to march with the patriots. Her new found courage-to-act arises from the depths of her womanly self. She emerges as Shakti, the dynamic female energy.

Not only Kajoli but the other women also become the victim of dire circumstances. Kajoli's mother

is the archetypal mother, the epitome of suffering Mother India. She is capable of heroic deeds. She decides to put an end to her own life when life becomes unbearable burden for her :

"She had become a heavy burden to her children. It was hard enough to feed oneself; what misery to have to provide for a decrepit mother who ailed without cease and could not walk down to the free Kitchen ? She must act before it was too late, before she lost her power to think and feel. She must act at once. Mother Ganges hailed her !" (p.193)

The old mother setting out on her last journey blesses the children. She is willing to carry the burden of their sins in lives to come :

"If they are guilty of wrongs in past lines, let the punishment be mine alone, let me alone work it off, let me drag suffering from life to life." (p.193)

Another women character who manifests this aspect of sacrificial and heroic deed is that nameless destitute maid, who makes the supreme sacrifice of showing herself naked to men for the sake of giving food to the helpless, famished people. She is called "the mother" by the suffering humanity for whom she is life and joy:

"Life stirred in the dim, dismal lane in the instant of her coming" (p. 194).

Bhabani Bhattacharya portrays his women character having high ideals and faith in ethical values. The feelings, thoughts convictions and actions of Kajoli's mother exemplifies this to a great extent. Though all the members in her house are almost starving, she does not sell the cow, Mangala, simply

because they love her dearly and are grateful to her, as they have been nourished on her milk. The starving old mother is an embodiment of compassion, unselfishness, strength and hope. When she meets a desperate, starving young woman with no milk in her breast for her dying baby, she gives her all possible encouragement, help and hope. She not only gives her Mangala to save her infant's life, but also tries to make her visualize the bright gay life in Calcutta without herself knowing much about Calcutta :

"why, girl, you can go to Calcutta city, you never thought of that ... Your fisherman is already there,

may be. You will get milk a plenty in the wonder city, and rice, and a new sari to put on. Calcutta city has money to spare. The people have kindness in their hearts to spare for poor folk. You will be looked after. You will find work, big wages ! Nothing to worry about--nothing. One day when your child has grown and he is employed in a jute mill-- think of that proud day!" (p.127).

This extract also points out old woman's affirmative vision of life which is possible only when man trusts in, and practices, universal ethical values.

Thus it is through his women characters that the novelist succeeds in projecting not merely the sufferings the nation had to undergo but also the innate strength with which the nation could assert itself. The women in the novel are portrayed in such a way that they seem to test their own strength, courage and ability to survive in the time of disaster and starvation. They have faith in resplendence & completeness of life. Each woman character has a symbolic value which in no manner trivializes her projection as an individual.

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PURSUIT OF PERFECTION IN HAYAVADANA: FEMININE PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract:

The objective of this paper is to focus on the pursuit of perfection from feminine perspective in Girish Karnad's mythological play 'Hayavadana'. In this play, as usual, Karnad uses elements of folklore and mythological interpretations to enrich thematic concern. The play has sought inspiration from the work of Thomas Mann titled "The Transposed Heads" which is based on "Kathasaritsagara", an old Sanskrit collection of stories.

In the play, Karnad deals with the innate quest for perfection among females. To achieve his purpose Girish Karnad enthralls the minds of his readers with his unique prose sense. We observe that all human passion is encapsulated through folktales. "Hayavadana" was published in 1972 and was seen as a piece of excellent story telling in the annals of Indian theatre. Like most of his other works Girish Karnad uses symbols of Kannada folktales & uses them in a manner that naturally leads to

steering of human emotions. The more interesting perspective of the play is that Karnad intends to write the play from feminine perspective and attempts to adhere to the idea that pursuit of perfection among females is a universal factor. Karnad combines two folktales to achieve the objective of bringing out the above said concern of the play.

Introduction:

The play 'Hayavadana' opens with the character of Bhagwata talking to the audience in a light mood. The musical setting punctuates the beginning of the play in a lucid manner. Bhagwata is giving instructions to the audience when a person comes running and talks about something extra ordinary he has just witnessed. Even Bhagwata is astonished to hear that the person has seen Hayavadana (a strange creature with the horse's head, man's body and human's voice). Bhagwata doesn't believe him initially but is convinced after sometime. As these two characters exit the stage, the audience is introduced to the main plot where two close friends Devadatta and Kapila are seen talking to each other. Devadatta, a poet and Philosophical Brahmin, is love bitten and melancholic. Kapila, a Khashtriya (a man of muscles) there to laugh him away by saying that the former's love kops on dwindling and fading away like a momentary crush, but Devadutta confess his love for Padmini where upon Kapila believes him ultimately. The entire beginning of the play has a dream like structure which is a peculiar feature of Karnad's plays.

With Padmini, Girish Karnad depicts the central idea of feminine perspective in a male dominated society. Padmini is shown as an incarnation of beauty and brain who believes in possessing

a perfect male counterpart. She is vulnerable entity who is swayed by Kapila's masculinity and vigour when he approaches her with a proposal on the behalf of Devadatta. Padmini has been depicted as a character so beautiful that Kapila too feels shaken by her femininity. After their conversation Kapila finally succeeds in convincing her to accept and marry Devadatta. Here we see the main conflict of pursuit of perfection. According to Chakravartee -

"....In 'Hayavadana', the theme of play is an old one.....man's yearning for completeness, for perfection. It is this yearning which makes people restless in their ordinary existence and makes them reach but for extra-ordinary things....."¹

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The review of literature has been done here before further touching upon this topic. The first paper has been reviewed under the title “Myth Revived in Hayavadana” by K. Mangaiyarkarasi. This paper sheds light on the art of narration through myths and folktales.

Another paper that has been consulted in review has been written by K. Prabha titled “Search for completeness in Hayavadana and Clash of egos in the Fire and the Rain”. The limelight of this paper is Padmini’s futile endeavour to search for perfection in her counterpart.

Mousumi Das’s ‘Hayavadana’ & A tale of Myth and Identity crisis with esemplastic imagination has also been useful in understanding Padmini’s presence and her unattainable desire for finding perfection in her opposite gender.

Objective of Research -

The chief objective of the present paper is to comprehend the element of imperfection in human being through mythological interpretations.

Another objective is to find out gender politics where conventionally patriarchal system exists.

Methodology –

The methodology used in this paper is content analysis and observation. The reason behind choosing this methodology is that it pertains to highly literal and socio-cultural spheres. The subject of research that includes human element can be understood best by discussing and analysing the content.

Data Interpretation and Analysis –

‘Hayavadana’ begins with the projection of the myth of lord Ganesha who himself being an embodiment of imperfection and incompleteness is being worshiped as the destroyer of incompleteness. Then Bhagwata introduces us to Devadatta, the man of intellect, and Kapila, the man of steal. Devadatta is subsequently married to Padmini in whom lies the greatest strength of the play. Through Padmini, Karnad is voicing an effort of fulfilment through body too, along with the intellect. Devadatta and Padmini share a relationship of mental affinity. Both are cultivated, knowledgeable and insightful. They possess a congruous bond. But the euphony is disturbed by the presence of Kapila as his presence makes Padmini aware of perfect body and she innerly mostly wants to undergo the experience of having a perfect body along with a perfect intellect. Padmini is well acquainted with her latent desire and knows that these desires cannot be justifiably gratified as the social norms would not allow this. She voices the feeling when she says in a telling aside-

“How long can one go on like this? How long? How long?”² (Hayavadana, p. 97.)

Devdatta is not indeed the man for her, at least in body. This forthright about her disappointment with his corporeal constraint. She says to Kapila:

“Where will he go? He has the tenderest feet on earth. They manage to get blisters, cocus, cuts, boils and wounds without any effort”. (Hayavadana, p. 99.)

She is provided the opportunity of having the best of two men, Devdatta's head in Kapila's body. A typical situation helps Padmini to violate social norms. Padmini pines for Devdatta's mind and Kapila's body whereas the social fabric demands her to seek these qualities in one man which apparently seems in complete in its own sense. She creates a perfect man by transposing the heads. Thus for a short while, she succeeds in having both brain and body, the spirit and flesh. She is overjoyed to attain seemingly unattainable perfection. Though she herself hasn't been depicted by Karnad as an ideal or perfect lady nor as a princess or Diety. She has got all the prudence and pretence in her character. To fulfil her deepest desires she pretentiously combines wrong bodies and heads. Goddess Kali understands Padmini's feeling but she warns her when she says: “(in a resigned tone) My dear daughter, there should be a limit even to honesty. Anyway, so be it!” (Hayavadana, p. 103.)

After bodies of Kapila and Devdatta start transforming, Padmini finds herself in a state of predicament. She gradually gets disappointed with her transposed husband. Obsess with the thought of Kapila's body she uses the purchase of new dolls for his son from Ujjain fair as an excuse and sends Devdatta to the fair so that she can go and meet Kapila in the forest. Kapila is quiet disturbed at the sight of Padmini. Padmini suggests him that he must accept her to have a complete experience and he is over taken by the old attraction. Then they proceed in their quest for completion. On discovering Padmini absence Devdatta guesses very rightly that she must have gone to Kapila. Expectedly he goes to the forest so as to resolve the issue of triangular identity. They can't stay together because two men love the same woman but because if they stay together their identities will be in conflict with each other. After they get their heads transposed, they share their lives not only the woman. Even Padmini's life is entangled between them. Devdutta and Kapila kill each other in a dual and Padmini enters the Pyre with them. Thus fire, the purifier, puts an end to the dilemma. They all have been living through.

Dhanavel opines that, “Karnad has plainly suggested that reconciliation with one's self and one's environment is the best course of action for incomplete and insatiable human beings for the attempts of person to achieve completeness and perfection usually and tragically and / comically”.³

Conclusion:

A close study of the above material manifest that quest for perfection among females is not a novel concept. Many Sanskrit based text and mythological writings have female characters who seek to achieve perfection in their male counter-parts. Though it seems unattainable yet pining for perfection in females cannot be ruled out. The beauty of Hayavadana's Padmini is not that she does

not come from a ruling class nor she is a goddess. She hales from an ordinary walk of life. She is so common place that her quest for perfection can easily be understood. She's not a negative character and has all the goodness of heart but she is not devoid of natural propensity for finding completion. When she first looks at Kapila, she's spell bound by his charm and attraction. She falls for his body but is convinced by him to accept the proposal of Devdutta as she feels touched by the lofty discussion of Kapila regarding Devdutta. Devdutta is shown to possess a tender heart and sharp mind. Padmini finds these attributes in Kapila missing. For some time after their marriage she is fully loyal to him but with time her new desires find their natural way and again and again she falls for Kapila. She gives in when the real opportunity present itself to lure her.

Hence it can be stated that this search for identity and completeness is eternal. The quest was, is, and will always be there. Girish Karnad himself says,

“Do Hayavadana and Nagamandala have nothing to say to our audiences about themselves? When has man ceased to be interested in the relationship between mind and body, in man's quest for completeness?”⁴

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The Knowledge and Practice of Menstrual Hygiene: A Study of Van-Gujjar Women residing at Rajaji National Park, Dehradun (Uttarakhand).

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Abstract-Menstruation is a natural process. Many cultures have beliefs, myths and taboos relating to menstruation. Almost always, there are social norms or unwritten rules and practices about managing menstruation and interacting with menstruating women. A study from UNICEF revealed that 1 out of 3 girls in South Asia knew nothing about menstruation prior to getting it while 48% of girls in Iran and 10% of girls in India believe that menstruation is a disease (Water Aid 2013, Menstrual Hygiene Matters). The present study was undertaken to assess the knowledge and practices related to menstruation among the van-gujjar women residing at Rajaji National Park, Dehradun. The samples for the study comprised of 227 van-gujjar women and a combination of snowball and purposive sampling method was used. The data was collected by interview schedule method and a face-to-face interaction was done with the Gujjar women. Most of the respondents were very interactive as this produced to be a common source of information about menstruation for the researcher. The results reveal that majority of the women lack awareness about the hygiene and health problems related to menstruation and the deep-rooted socio-cultural taboos related to menstruation. The level of personal hygiene and management of menstruation among the van-gujjar women was found to be quite unsatisfactory. Thus, it can be concluded that there is an immense need to educate the women related to menstruation as this is the major part for a girl to enter into womanhood.

Keywords: Cultural practices, Hygiene, Menstruation, Taboo, Van-Gujjar.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Menstruation (pronounced *men-stroo-EY-shuhn*) is defined as shedding of proliferated blood and tissue from the endometrial lining of uterus through the vagina which occurs as part of a woman's monthly menstrual cycle, Mihm, Gangooly and Muttukrishna (2011). Menstruation occurs between menarche around 8.5 years to 13 years, a girl's first period, and menopause, at around 51 years, when menstrual cycles end, Mihm, Gangooly and Muttukrishna (2011). Even though, menstruation is a normal physiological process in women body unfortunately, it comes with lot of taboos. The perception regarding menstruation is known to vary in different cultures and countries.

A study done among Italian and Swedish women showed that Italian women with less awareness regarding menstruation underwent more self-objectification when exposed to taboo commercials but no effect was seen in Swedish women, Spadaro, d'Elia, S & Mosso (2018). A qualitative study done in sub-Saharan African countries (Malawi, Zimbabwe, Uganda, and South Africa) reflected that menstruation is perceived as shameful, filthy and women didn't complaint to procedure to be done during menstrual cycles, Duby et al, (2019). A study done in Tanzania explained that people

believe that if a menstrual cloth is seen by others, the owner of the cloth may be cursed, Guya, Mayo, & Kimwag (2014). In far western zone of Nepal (rural area) menstruating women is pushed to continue harsh and harmful practices due to sociocultural norms prevailing in the society, Thapa, Bhattarai, & Aro (2019). There are various set of cultural norms and traditions which are related to menstruation and are generally considered impure and dirty in Indian society, Sharma, Singh, Tempe & Sharma (2018). Instead of providing proper rest and nutrition to their body, the treatment the women get and do to themselves make their body prone to harmful diseases and infections, Varghese et al (2015). A study done in Pindar Valley, Uttarakhand explained that women are restricted to their cowshed and are not allowed to talk to their family members during menstrual cycle, Joshy, Prakash & Ramdey (2019).

A study done in West Bengal, India highlighted hidden issues such as not entering the kitchen and prayer room during the menstrual cycle. According to this study adolescent girls are pushed to follow such ideologies without being given the reason behind it and the women in the family carry it along for generations, Banerjee (2019). Cultural norms and religious taboos on menstruation are often compounded by traditional associations with evil spirits; shame and embarrassment surrounding sexual reproduction, Banerjee (2019). Many studies have revealed that mothers, teachers, friends, relatives, television and books are the main source of providing information about menstruation to the adolescent girls. A study done in Uttarakhand showed that 64.5% girls were aware of menarche and 31.8% girls were the informant. Girls were unaware of the real reasons of bleeding during menstrual cycle. Sanitary napkins were used by 38.4% adolescent girls and 30% were using a new cloth rag every time, Juyal, Kandpal, Semwal, & Negi (2012). Many studies are conducted to know the knowledge and practice of women in Uttarakhand but no study has been done to explore the same in tribal women.

Tribal population is the most marginalized and vulnerable communities in India experiencing extreme level of health deprivation specially the women folk. The Van-Gujjars are a pastoral, semi-nomadic hill tribe who have practiced transhumance for centuries between two different eco-zones of the Himalayas. They inhabit the foothills of the Shivalik ranges (at an average height of 1,500 feet above sea level) during the winter months (from mid-September to mid-March) in winter encampments. As soon as winter recedes, they migrate to high altitude bugyals at an average height of 8,000 to 12,000 feet. The Van-Gujjars in and around the proposed Rajaji National Park are part of the larger society of Gujjar pastoral nomads, with representatives in Afghanistan and Pakistan through Kashmir, Jammu and Himachal Pradesh, to Garhwal and Uttarakhand, Benanav (2015). The joint family system is practiced and families are patrilocal and patrilineal. Being a Muslim community, Van-Gujjar society permits polygamy; however, it is not widely practiced. Van-gujjar communities are divided into several exogamous 'gotras' or clans and marriage can take place within the gotra. The status of women is quite good and widows and divorcees can remarry, but when the question arises about their health then the results are very distressing.

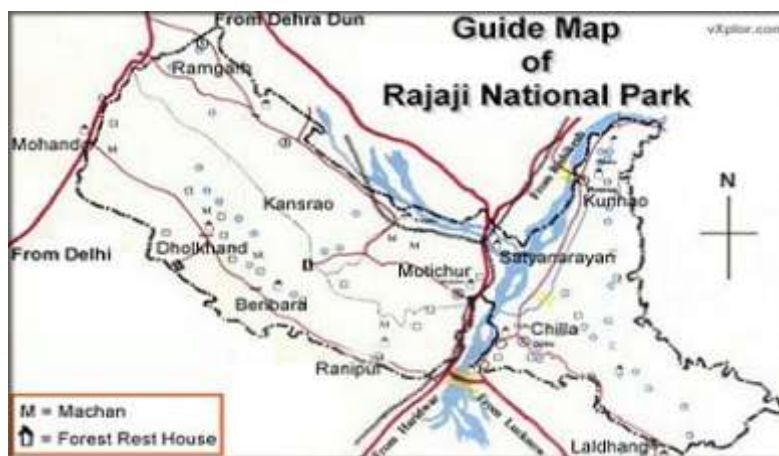
A study explored unheard voice of Van Gujjar women explaining role of such women as natural resource managers, coping through normalizing and acceptance, coping in social matters, and also assurance for moneylenders, Nusrat (2015). Unfortunately, no study has ever explored or assessed their health pattern involving the menstrual hygiene. Keeping Van-Gujjar's women health in view, the present study focuses on the practices and knowledge of the menstrual hygiene. This study aimed to provide an insight into the cultural and traditional set up of the community in regard to the most sensitive issue of women health i.e. menstruation.

2OBJECTIVE

- I- To assess the information or awareness regarding menstruation,
- II- To study their traditional and cultural taboos related to menstruation,
- III- To discuss the various health problems of the Van-Gujjar women related to menstruation.

3 RESEARCH METHODS

Study design and study site: The study was conducted as descriptive cross-sectional study. The site includes the nine ranges of Rajaji National Park in Dehradun district of Uttarakhand which included the Haridwar range and a Gujjar re-settlement place named Gaidikhatta. **Study population, approach and data collection:** Two hundred and twenty-seven Van-Gujjar women were selected for the present research by purposive and snowball sampling method which are in the age group of 13-70 years. The data was collected by interview schedule method which includes their detailed interviews with the Van-Gujjar women to obtain information regarding their knowledge and practices related to menstruation. Both individual and group interviews were conducted. Even the girls who are studying in the schools nearby after taking permission from the school authority, the class teachers of the respective classes were explained the objectives of the study. During the interviews, wherever necessary, important information and feedback was provided to the Van-Gujjar women. They were also informed about the confidentiality of the information collected so as to get more information from them and they can discuss their menstrual problems with the researcher without any hesitation. The present study is mainly qualitative in nature and the data obtained by using interview schedule.



Source: www.gmvnl.in

4 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The ethical clearance was taken from D.A.V (PG) College. The study participants were explained about the purpose of the study. They were informed about the process, risks and benefits. The confidentiality and anonymity was ensured. Participation in the study was voluntary and respondents were allowed to withdraw themselves from the study or any particular question at any time without any prejudice. Mostly gave verbal consent as they were afraid of signing any documents.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings of the present study as well as relevant discussions have been presented under following heads:

Age and Education Profile of the Respondents: In the table below, Out of total 227 Van-Gujjar women selected for the study, the maximum number i.e. 109(48.01%) of the respondents are in the age group of 13-20 years, 49(21.58%) belongs to the age-group of 21-30 years, 15(6.61%) belongs to the age group of 31-40 years, 25(11.01%) belongs to the age group of 41-50 years, 22(9.69%) belongs to the age-group of 51-60 years and 7(3.10%) belongs to the age-group of 61-70 years.

Table 1

Age of the Respondents

S.no.	Age of the respondents	Frequency	Percentage
1.	13-20	109	48.01%
2.	21-30	49	21.58%

3.	31-40	15	06.61%
4.	41-50	25	11.01%
5.	51-60	22	09.69%
6.	61-70	07	03.10%
	Total	227	100%

Source: Primary Data.

Table 2:

Educational Status of the Respondents:

S.no.	Educational Qualifications	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Below High School	102	44.93%
2.	High School	10	04.40%
3.	Intermediate	00	00
4.	Graduation	00	00
5.	Post-Graduation	00	00
6.	Illiterate	115	50.66%
	Total	227	100%

Source: Primary Data.

In the above table, 115(50.7%) of the respondents are not educated at all and the rest i.e. 112(49%) of the respondents are educated in which a handful of them has only qualified high school. During the interaction with the van gujjar women, the researcher found that women who only know to write her name call themselves as educated.

History of Menstruation among Van Gujjar women: The first menstruation (menarche) occurs between 11 and 15 years, with a mean of 13 years¹². Total 227 women studied age ranging from 13-70 years. Out of 227, 12.77% of women have already entered into their menopausal stage, whereas among the rest only 109 i.e. 48.01% of women have menstrual problems. 61.46% women mentioned that whatever menstruation problem they have they maintain secrecy, 34.86 women said they just ignore the menstrual issues, 3.66% women said they consult with a friend or any family member of them whereas out of this 4.58% of women have just entered into puberty i.e. they are experiencing their menstrual cycle for the first time. It was seen that almost all the women complaint about leucorrhoea i.e. a thick, whitish or yellowish vaginal discharge.

Practices during Menstruation: Menstruation plays a very vital role in a woman's life. This is the phase where a girl turns into womanhood. Personal hygiene is very important during menstruation. During the study, it was found that only 16% of women use sanitary pads during their menses whereas the rest 84% use cloth during their menses. These used clothes are not thrown away but they are being burnt or hidden or buried behind their deras i.e. huts during dawn or dusk so that nobody can see them while doing this. The cloth used during menses was first washed and then

buried by them as Sun drying of the cloth was not done. Whereas women who use sanitary pads, they dispose it by throwing them into forests or nearby rivers. As far as maintaining hygiene during their menstrual days, they do not brush their teeth and do not take bath for first three days of their menstruation, as they believe that taking bath would affect their menstrual cycle. Other cultural practices which were followed during their menstruation included that they do not serve food to others during their menstruation not even cook until and unless there is an emergency and restrictions were imposed to go to a place of worship, keeping fasts (Roza) and not to offer namaaz for first three days of their menstruation. They do not even comb their hair. As far as their dietary intake during menstruation was considered, most of them said they do not eat rice and any sweets during their menses, even the cold things are also avoided. Out of 227 women only 13.21% women said that they take more clear butter during their menses or they give to a woman who is going through menstruation in their family.

Perceptions towards Menstruation: Although menstruation is a natural process but it has many taboos related to it. 91% i.e. 206 women said that menstruation is dirty and untouchable, 4% i.e. 9 women said it is impure whereas the rest 5% i.e. 12 women only showed a positive attitude towards menstruation and said it is a natural phenomenon.

Table 3

Perceptions of the Respondents regarding menstruation

S.no.	Perceptions	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Impure	09	04%
2.	Dirty and Untouchable	206	91%
3.	Natural	12	05%
	Total	227	100%

Source: Primary Data.

Management of Menstruation: On the basis of the study, it could be concluded that the majority of the women have a very poor management during menstruation. Poor management includes use of dirty cloth, improper washing of used cloth and disposing methods of both the clothes and pads. It was found that majority of the women do not have proper information regarding menstruation and its health issues. On being questioned about Van-Gujjar women health issues regarding menstruation they said they face lot of complications during their menstrual cycle, majority of

them(48%) said they experience lower abdomen pain, leucorrhoea, (2.20%) have irregular menses, blood clots followed by nausea, pain in the thighs, legs and back and severe headache.

The figure below mentions the examples of the restrictions in several Asian Countries.

S. No.	Restrictions imposed	Country	Percentage
1.	I cannot eat certain foods	Afghanistan West Bengal Nepal	70% 50% 13%
2.	I do not attend school	Afghanistan West Bengal Nepal	29% 16% 3%
3.	I have to sleep separately from other members of my family	Nepal	28%
4.	I do not play/play sports	Nepal West Bengal Afghanistan Iran	10% 43% 70% 33%
5.	I do not wash my body/shower/ bathe	Afghanistan Gujarat Iran	70% 98% 52%
6.	I am not allowed to cook	Nepal	46%
7.	I cannot attend a religious function	Nepal West Bengal	67% 71%
8.	I do not have any restrictions placed on me	Nepal West Bengal Afghanistan	11% 15% 15%

The above table shows the restrictions on girls during their menstrual period in Afghanistan, India, Iran and Nepal. Source: House et al. (2012)¹

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

There are over 355 million menstruating women and girls in India, Dasgupta (2008) but millions of women across the country still face significant barriers to a comfortable and dignified experience with menstrual hygiene management (MHM). Women across India grow up remaining unaware of the real reasons for menstruation and the importance of menstrual hygiene. Moreover the traditional Indian society regards talks on such topics as taboo and discourages open discussions on these issues. This study has tried to assess the knowledge and practices related to menstruation among Van-Gujjars who are living inside the forests of Rajaji National Park. Van-gujjars are semi-nomadic pastoralists. They live in the forests since ages and not being associated with the outer world they somehow manage their living within the forests. When they do not have proper basic facilities for their own survival then how can they manage buying sanitary pads for themselves? But there is a hope for these van-gujjars as new generation are getting aware of the harmful effects of using cloth

while menstruating; some of them i.e. 16% of women are using sanitary pads. During the study, the information collected related to menstruation was not satisfactory, whether it is related to their menstrual awareness, menstrual hygiene or menstrual practices. During the study, the women as well the girls do not consistently have access to education on puberty and menstrual health. In India, 71% of girls report having no knowledge of menstruation before their first period^{14,15}. Girls often turn to their mothers for information and support, but 70% of mothers consider menstruation “dirty”, further perpetuating taboos⁶. 4% of the women during the study considered menses as “impure”, 5% considered as “natural” and 91% of the women considered menses as “dirty and untouchable”.

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India - Japan Relations : Changing Perspectives in the 21st century

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Abstract

The paper seems to explore the changing dimensions of India – Japan relations with change in time. The 21st century has witnessed an enormous growth in India – Japan relations. The relationship has grown from almost nothing to include annual meetings of the Prime Ministers, a free trade agreement, CEPA, maritime security cooperation, and annual military exercises. There are many

factors responsible for this pragmatic shift. One of the reasons is the change in power structure in Asia with decline in US presence in Asia and emergence of India as a future global power. These considerations are also influenced by the increasing activism of India and Japan in world affairs and the lack of historical controversies between the two states.

Introduction

The last two decades have witnessed several political changes. One such development has been the upgradation of low-key relations between Japan and India to a strategic partnership. They have been friends for long, but it is only recently that both of them have evolved into a strategic partnership. Indo-Japanese ties are at an all-time high with many speculating them to become a key driving force in shaping a new international order in Asia, which is based on democratic values and market principles. Many factors have been responsible for this. In this study the objective is to examine the changing dimensions in India – Japan relations by discussing their progress in various spheres after 21st century.

The 21st century marked new beginning for India – Japan relations. India's growing economic strength in recent years has seen it adapting its foreign policy to increase its global influence and status and to meet the challenges of the 21st century. In the past few years, New Delhi has expanded its strategic vision, most noticeably in Asia, and has broadened the definition of its security interests. While focusing on developing special relationships with the US, Russia, China and European countries, the overall thrust of Indian foreign policy has been to seek geopolitical partnerships in multiple directions to serve its national interests. In this context, India and Japan share a special relationship as fellow democracies without hegemonic interests and with a similar propensity to seek peaceful resolution of conflicts and greater economic engagement in the Asian continent.

Japanese Prime Minister Koizumi's tenure from 2001 to 2006 was known to mark a significant break from previous administrations and demonstrated the potential impact of the prime minister's office. His interest in India can be attributed to various factors and concerns. As their relations with China became sour by 2005, Japanese policymakers reassessed the policies and found India to be a suitable partner. In this context, Koizumi visited India in 2005. Japan's attention to India also suited US foreign policy at the time which was an important consideration for Koizumi.

The time period of 2005 – 2009 is considered to be the most productive for economic and defense matters. The 2006 Prime Minister visit to Japan upgraded their relations to that of Strategic and Global Partnership. This indeed provided a more comprehensive economic, strategic and political dimension to their relations. The visit also led to the start of Annual Prime Ministerial

Summits which have definitely helped in nurturing the relationship. Further, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's visit in 2007 led to the unveiling of a road map titled 'New Dimensions to the Strategic and Global Partnership.' This provided a new dimension to India – Japan Political, Security and Defense Cooperation. This period witnessed lots of visits between the two countries. During the 1990s, there were only four recorded visits by Japanese officials to China and India but between 2000 and 2008, there were twenty five visits to India, whereas only seven visits to China. Twenty-two Indian VIPs made reciprocal visits to Tokyo.^{xxxvii} Prime Minister Manmohan Singh paid a return visit to Japan, which further expanded their sphere of relations to include long term, strategic and policy coordination; Global and Regional affairs in Asia pacific region and ASEAN Regional Forum. It also led to enhancement of security cooperation between the two Defence Ministries. This cooperation got further pump with the visit of Prime Minister Hatoyama in 2009.

With the change in government in India and coming of BJP government, the relations continued to progress. Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit in 2014 led to agreement on 'Tokyo Declaration for India – Japan Special Strategic and Global Partnership.' Both the sides agreed to advance peace and stability in the Asia – Pacific Region, ensuring freedom of navigation in the region and safeguarding maritime security. A Memorandum of Cooperation and Exchange in Defense was also signed which provided for the transfer of defense equipment and technology. In 2014, Shinzo Abe was invited as the main guest for the Republic Day parade. Prime Minister Shinzo Abe visited India from 11-13 December 2015, for the 10th Annual Summit with Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. 16 Agreements and MoUs were signed and exchanged during the visit. In a special gesture, India also announced "visa on arrival" scheme for all Japanese travelers, including for business purposes, from March 1, 2016. Abe, accompanied by PM Modi also visited the city of Varanasi, who signed a partnership agreement with the city of Kyoto in August 2014. A 'Japan-India Make in India Special Finance Facility' of JPY 1.3 trillion was also established. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi visited Japan for the 11th Annual Summit from 10-12 November 2016. Following their meeting, the two Prime Ministers issued a Joint Statement and a Fact Sheet. 10 Agreements were signed in a wide range of areas, including cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, manufacturing skill transfer programme, marine, outer space, earth and atmospheric science and technology, agriculture and food related industry, transport and urban development, textiles, cultural exchange and sports. Modi travelled on the *shinkansen* or the bullet train, accompanied by PM Abe to Kobe, where a memorandum between the state of Gujarat and Hyogo Prefecture was signed.

The 21st century has also witnessed the Joint Naval Exercises between the two countries since 2001. Both have participated in the Malabar Naval exercises which earlier had only India and USA as participants. Cooperation between India and Japan on defence equipment and technology holds immense scope and potential for strengthening technological capability and industrial infrastructure through joint efforts between the public and private sectors. To this end, both leaders further reaffirmed to promote interaction between Indian and Japanese defence industries and

relevant authorities, and also welcomed the commencement of the cooperative research in the area of Unmanned Ground Vehicle (UGV) and Robotics. The two sides will continue to make efforts with regard to cooperation on US-2 amphibian aircraft.

Maritime security is the one of the most important element of Japan-India relations. Each country considers itself a maritime country and relies on traffic through the Indian Ocean and South China Sea. In case of India, 80–85 percent of international trade is conducted by sea, with over 50 percent traveling through the Straits of Malacca.^{xxxvii} 80 percent of Japan's oil and 20 percent of ships travelling to Japan sail through the same straits.^{xxxvii} These straits, along with other waters in Southeast Asia, have been a hotspot for piracy throughout history.^{xxxvii} The piracy in the South China Sea impacts both countries and may have helped jumpstart the India-Japan relationship. In 1999, The Indian Navy and Coast Guard recovered the Japanese hijacked merchant ship *MV Alondra Rainbow*, which had been in the Malacca Strait.^{xxxvii} The first anti-piracy exercise between Japan and India's Coast Guards took place just one year later, soon after Prime Minister Mori's visit to New Delhi. The Coast Guards of Japan and India have conducted bilateral exercises almost every year since then. Both are also involved in the Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia, which was started in 2006 based of Prime Minister Koizumi's 2001 anti-piracy proposal. While maintaining the SLOC and fighting piracy have been the primary focus, concerns over China appear beneath the surface. Japan and India are concerned over Chinese actions at sea, as are other nations in the area. In a secret memorandum, China stated that they were working to consolidate power in the Indian Ocean and South China Sea. Thus with China becoming increasingly aggressive in the South China Sea, many ASEAN states have begun to look up to the Indian navy as a potential counterweight to China. For example, in 2012, both Vietnam and the Philippines asked India for explicit support against China in their territorial dispute.^{xxxvii} Some of these same countries are believed to have encouraged Japan's antipiracy projects in the South China Sea "to engage Japan as a potential naval power in the region to counter China's influence."^{xxxvii} While China may not be the only factor in Japan, India, and some ASEAN member's maritime security calculations, it does appear that it is a major component for some of them.

Another dimension in their relations is the support for the UNSC reforms and gaining permanent seats. Along with Germany and Brazil, they have formed a coalition called the G-4 in an effort to strengthen their positions. All four countries are strong contenders for permanent seat. This has brought them together.

The economic dimensions of their relation are pretty strong. Before World War II, India accounted for 10-15 percent of Japan's foreign trade.^{xxxvii} After the war, Japan used Indian iron-ore to rebuild its economy and India was the first recipient of Japanese ODA in 1958. The divide of the

Cold War and India's pursuit of import substitution stunted this relationship, even as parties in each country wanted greater ties. At the end of the Cold War, India began to liberalize its economy and Look East but the numbers continued to drop off. In the early 1990s India accounted for less than one percent of Japan's foreign trade while Japan was India's second biggest trading partner at 9 percent of India's trade.^{xxxvii} For the Financial Year (FY) 2016-17, India-Japan trade was US\$ 13.61 billion, showing a decrease of 6.21% over FY 2015-16, when the total bilateral trade was US\$ 14.51 billion. India's export to Japan for 2016-17 was US \$ 3.86 billion; whereas India's import from Japan for 2016-17 was US\$ 9.76 billion. There are brighter points in the economic ties of Japan and India. The number of Japanese companies investing in India has been steadily rising from 248 in 2006 to 812 in 2011; moreover, these companies represent an increasingly diverse set of businesses, including pharmaceuticals and electronics.^{xxxviii} India has been a larger recipient of the Japanese International Development Assistance. The most visible evidence is the Japanese assistance to the Delhi – Mumbai Industrial Corridor, the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor and the Chennai – Bengaluru Industrial Corridor. Delhi Metro Project has also been realised with Japanese help. Similarly, the India-Japan collaboration on strengthening Tura-Dalu (NH-51) and Shillong - Dawki (NH-40) in Meghalaya has the potential to improve connectivity with Bangladesh. Further, Japanese assistance is also expected for the construction of Dhubri/ Phulbari bridge project, which once completed will be the longest bridge in India. Recently, Japan offered a soft loan of \$ 15 billion to finance India's first bullet train linking Mumbai and Ahmedabad. Also, the governments of India and Japan signed the CEPA in 2011. This agreement, only the third such agreement India has made, is also the most comprehensive economic agreement India has agreed to; through it tariffs on over 90 percent of goods traded between the two countries will be reduced or eliminated within 10 years of its signing. It also institutes changes that will open up the markets where the countries have previously been reluctant to do so, like generic medicines in Japan.^{xxxviii} It covers not only trade in goods but also Services, Movement of Natural Persons, Investments, Intellectual Property Rights, Custom Procedures and other trade related issues. While there have not been any large shifts in trade since the CEPA was signed, many of the provisions have yet to come into full effect and its full effect will come years in the future. India and Japan have further agreed on mutual advantage to both countries of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement to facilitate Trade and Goods Services. The two countries have several institutional dialogue mechanisms, which are held regularly, at senior official and functional levels to exchange views on bilateral issues as well as regional and international cooperation. There is Foreign Office Consultation at the level of Foreign Secretary / Vice Foreign Minister as well as a 2+2 Dialogue at the level of Foreign and Defense Secretaries. Similarly, there are dialogue mechanisms in diverse fields such as economy, commercial, financial services, health, road transport, shipping, education etc. to name a few sectors.

China may feel uncomfortable about the increasing defense cooperation between India and Japan, India and Australia, Japan and Australia and a stronger Japan-US security alliance. It also views with suspicion the growing Indo-US bonhomie in recent years. So far as India and Japan are concerned, both do acknowledge that in any new reconfiguration of a regional order, China's place will be integral to maintaining the peace and stability of Asia. The degree of economic interdependence that has developed and the integration process so widespread and strong that each country's stake would be high in case destabilization occurs. India and Japan can work together to maximize common goals that would consolidate this process of mutual prosperity.

Conclusion

Japan's relations with India have considerable potential. The relationship is far from mature and remains very much in the developmental stage but New Delhi and Tokyo are no longer the distant neighbors they were once considered. The structural reality of the Asia-Pacific region will in all likelihood continue to shape Japan's policy towards India as countries adjust to China's rise and China's own policy towards its neighbours becomes more apparent. Established alliances, in particular that between Japan and the US and the US and China will be the model through which Tokyo will have to mould its foreign policy with consideration for domestic political concerns and the preferences and perceptions of Japan's executive leadership. The primacy of external geo-strategic factors in Indo-Japanese relations thus far demonstrates the limitations of a purely bilateral agreement. Japan, India and the United States are now interdependent with China. Japan's relations with India should be part of a wider initiative to include China, ASEAN, the US, Australia and South Korea to tackle the shared concerns like those of energy, climate change and piracy. Japan should tread carefully in its pursuit of strengthening Indo-Japanese ties. Tokyo should consider how the partnership is perceived by China. The key areas in which both India and Japan can have constructive engagement in the near term is on more regional forums like the EAS with a view to redistribute power allowing India to play a politically balancing role in relation to China. Another area in which India and Japan can play important roles is in maritime security. Indeed, India-Japan relations are identified in some quarters in Japan as a maritime coalition as the Indian Navy can play a critical role in securing the safety of maritime commerce. India has the ability to provide maritime security to Japan in the Indian Ocean in combination with, or potentially, as a partial alternative to Japan's reliance on the US in that region. Japan does maintain some naval presence in the Indian Ocean, but it is a mere tokenism. As a major power in the region, India plays a key role in the security of the Indian Ocean. The National Institute for Defense Studies in its 2008 Review referred to India as "the sole dominant power" in the Indian Ocean. The Japan-India relationship is likely to grow in the future, as its principal catalyst is reaction to a rising China, which will presumably remain an important player in Asia and the world. With balancing China being the primary factor driving Japan and India closer together, both countries (as well as the United States

to the extent of its involvement) need to be careful not to unnecessarily antagonize China. This can be done by each country continuing its bilateral engagements with China. Establishing a trilateral relationship between Japan, India, and China, or a quadrilateral relationship including the United States, might also help to lubricate the shifting balances of power in Asia. In the recent past, there has been a remarkable transformation in the bilateral relationship and the two countries have emerged as genuine strategic partners in the Indo-Pacific. Both countries were successful in pushing the spatial constructs such as the 'Indo-Pacific' into the discourses on international politics. There may be quibbles on the boundaries of the Indo-Pacific, but it appears that geographic construct is here to stay. Tokyo and Delhi also share similar strategic objectives, which include the creation of a robust multipower Asian order and thriving open sea lanes of communication in the region. Consequently, the maritime cooperation between the two countries is gaining momentum. Collaboration between the two countries is increasingly acquiring a third country dimension. The recent Vision Statement issued after the summit meeting refers to the growing synergistic collaboration between the two countries in Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Bangladesh and Africa. This expanding India-Japan strategic partnership will have to navigate complex challenges carefully viz., China and under par defence industry cooperation. India – Japan relations are expected to grow with the coming times.

INVESTORS OUTLOOK ON THE ADVERTISEMENT 'MUTUAL FUNDS SAHI HAI'

Shaswati T

ABSTRACT

Investors always prefer to choose a particular category of investment option which will provide them a complete safety on their valuable money. Majority of people have a curiosity to know the returns that they may earn while employing their present savings in an investment alternative. Mutual fund is a choice that gives an investor, opportunity to invest their savings in a vibrant category of schemes which will be managed by a professional team. It is an extensive source that provides more convenience to investors who are risk averse. This paper analyses the viewpoint of investors towards the advertisement 'Mutual funds sahi hai' (Mutual funds is right) and studies the impact it creates in the minds of investors while opting mutual fund as an investment option.

INTRODUCTION

Indian financial system consists a wide spectrum of securities for investment. Financial system includes financial markets, financial institutions, financial instruments and financial services. Investors always want to select a particular instrument which gives them more income, convenience and ease in transactions. Financial market is a platform which gives investors large varieties of exceptionally well alternatives for investment. Mutual fund is one of the crucial sectors in financial market and shows a fast-paced growth in security market. Mutual fund is the prominent source which pools the small savings of many investors and divert it into sectors after construction of a portfolio. Investment in mutual fund provides more liquidity and investors can also reduce their cost of transactions. When moving on to the evolution of mutual fund scheme in India, Unit trust of India (UTI) can be considered as the pioneering institution which brought the first mutual fund scheme in India. Unit scheme 1964 (US-64) is first and the foremost open-ended mutual fund scheme introduced just after the establishment of UTI in the year 1963. Later on, many public and private sector institutions entered the mutual fund industry with large varieties of open-ended and close-ended scheme that is suitable to meet the investment objective of various categories of investors. The prominent mutual fund schemes are equity fund, debt fund, infrastructure fund, hybrid fund, retirement savings fund etc.

OBJECTIVES

- To analyze the view point of investors towards the tagline 'Mutual funds sahi hai'
- To measure the impact the advertisement of mutual funds creates on investment.

- To know the satisfaction level of mutual fund investors.

SCOPE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

Mutual fund industry is one of the fastest growing sectors of Indian economy and has generated a good number of investments in various schemes. Advertisement is a form of promotion done to attract new customers towards the company's products and this study is done to find out the influence that the advertisement of mutual fund brings in the minds of investors while they choose mutual fund as an investment option which gives safety as a notable feature. The scope of the study is limited to the investors in Calicut city.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study is descriptive in nature and was conducted among investors in Calicut city, Kerala. The sample size was limited up to 100 and convenience sampling were used for selecting respondents. Both primary and secondary data has been used in collection of data. Questionnaire was the tool applied in collecting primary data and the secondary data were taken from journal, books and internet.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table No.1- Benefits of Mutual funds

Benefits	Percentage
Safety	24%
Good income	16%
Liquidity	5%
Professional Management	55%
Total	100%

Table 1 shows that 55% of investors are with the opinion that professional management is the main benefit that they receive from mutual funds, 24% select safety, 16% good income and only 5% feels that mutual fund investment provides liquidity. Thus, the table depicts that the major benefit that mutual fund investors get through investment is the guidance of a professional team.

Table No.2 – Best Investment Option

Options	Percentage
Bank Deposits	6%
Mutual Funds	78%
Gold investment	5%
Real estate	11%
Total	100%

According to table 2 mutual funds is the best option for investment and 78% of investors have selected this option, real estate is the second best option, bank deposits and gold investment are ranked as last options.

Table No.3 – Impact of Mutual fund advertisement

Impact	Percentage
Excellent	45%
Poor	5%
Average	15%
Good	35%
Total	100%

Table 3, shows that 45% of investors agree that mutual fund advertisement is the reason behind their regular investment and they have ranked it as excellent. Only 5% of investors feels that advertisement is a misleading one.

Table No.4 – Satisfaction level of Investors

Level of satisfaction	Percentage
Highly satisfied	42%
Satisfied	28%
Dissatisfied	18%
Highly dissatisfied	12%
Total	100%

Table 4, reveals that 42% of investors are highly satisfied with their investments in mutual fund schemes, 28% are satisfied, 18% dissatisfied and only 12% are highly dissatisfied.

FINDINGS

- The advertising campaign 'Mutual funds sahi hai' brings in a positive vibe among the respondents.
- Majority of respondents agree to the comment that mutual fund is one of the best investment options and professional management of funds is the main benefit that investor gets from mutual fund investment.
- Most of the investors has selected mutual fund investment just because of the impact that the advertisement creates in their minds.

- Few respondents have the opinion that the tagline is a misleading one, because it takes years of trading to convert their savings into a profitable investment and the advertisement also conveys that mutual funds are subject to market risk.
- Majority of the respondents selected were investors of mutual funds and they are Highly satisfied with their present investment in mutual fund scheme.

CONCLUSION

Mutual fund schemes help the investors to fulfill their financial goal by reducing risk through diversification. The attractive factor of mutual fund investment is the help that the investor gets from professional management team who can guide the investor and constructs an efficient portfolio to

maximize the returns by measuring the risk appetite of each investor. Mutual funds sahi hai advertisement campaign was launched in the year 2017 after which there is a drastic increase in the number of mutual fund investors. The advertisement has created a very good impact among the minds of respondents, which has converted them to be a regular mutual fund investor. Mutual fund advertisement clearly mentions that mutual funds are subject to market risk so it shows the integrity that it has towards the investors. Investing directly in stock is relatively riskier compared to investing through Mutual funds. Thus the tagline 'Mutual fund sahi hai' (Mutual funds is right) depicts the fearless journey that the investor enjoys during their investment period.

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“A Study of Achievement Motivation of Secondary School Student in relation to their Learning Style”

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted to investigate A Study of Achievement Motivation of Secondary School Student in relation to their Learning Style. Achievement Motivation and Learning Style are interrelated. The aim of the study was to find out the relationship of Achievement Motivation of secondary school students with Learning Style. The investigator had taken 400 secondary school students by using stratified random sampling technique respectively. The students were assessed by using Achievement Motivation Scale (2011) developed by Deo and Mohan and Learning Style Inventory (2012) developed by Mishra. The outcome uncovered that Achievement Motivation significantly affects Learning Style among secondary school students. Secondary school female students was found to be more more motivated than secondary school male teachers.

KEYWORDS: Achievement Motivation, Learning Style and Secondary School Students.

INTRODUCTION:

The uneasiness Education may be a undefeated instrument to realize money, social and political changes in an exceedingly country's life, and to make sure in its all out advancement, healthy modification and vital revival of the national replica method. “Educator's job is to relinquish coaching and form the predetermination of the country within the study hall, to be impetus

throughout the time spent making useful future natives UN agency place stock in social equity and national incorporation and have values appropriate a vote based mostly, communist and thought society. Of the goodish range of parts that impact the instruction framework, the trainer possesses a vital job in structure the ultimate fate of a private, the overall public and also the country. Associate degree educator's reasoning, feeling and activities area unit radio-controlled by one's qualities towards the vocation, specifically, and towards life as a rule, to fill in as an honest example.

Training implies enlarging conditions that guarantee development and sufficiency of life despite age, it's associate degree origin into one thing useful, one thing tempting or vital in itself, each from individual and social views (Peters, 1976). It includes procedures or exercises that whereas being vital to the individual to boot facilitate 'Mingle'.

Be that because it might, the current day inclines in instruction within the nation with move in accentuation towards independence to the much total disregard of humanism do present difficulties to the strength of the overall public. The social situation these days is about apart by reminder malice like savagery, avarice, assault, burglaries, bank theft, chronic drug use, worry based mostly oppression so forth that, as it were, mirror the shortages of current instructive hypothesis and observe. Instruction these days can generally prepare simply individual specialists, not nice individuals. Taking knowing of such difficulties the National Education Policy (1986) accentuated that instruction to be vital should be esteem set to fortify the moral setting in coaching that has been contend out presumably thanks to the frantic race of rivalries, wherever in people drive greatest fulfillment in deserting others, in vanquishing them, wherever development is seen not as development of oneself however rather as developing versus others. Such a negative origination of development perhaps is that the real wellspring of man's anguish, disappointment and uneasiness”.

LEARNING STYLE

“It is often trusty that the overwhelming majority support some specific technique for connecting with, taking in, and handling enhancements or knowledge. seeable of this concept, personalized learning styles started within the 1970's and has picked up fame as recently. Learning designs area unit imperative since they're the instruction vital articulations of the distinctiveness of the person. Singular contrasts area unit to be prized on the grounds that they're the outflow of the distinctiveness of identities. It's been steered that instructors need to measure the educational types of their understudies and alter their study hall methods to best work each understudy's learning vogue.

A few understudies observe the hypothesis to be further clear et al. notice viable work all the extra intriguing and straightforward. Learning depends upon varied components i.e., condition, position at college, past learning so forth. The dynamic investment of understudies in their own

learning procedure makes them feel enabled, turn out feeling of accomplishment and improve the confidence/self-idea and provides the heading to forcing learning. fully completely different specialists have incontestable that employment material balanced with the tutorial vogue helps all understudies in higher learning. the info of learning styles helps the grownup in creating instructional organize. Encouraging people through their learning styles improves their tutorial action and confidence/self-idea.

JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY:

The barrier of an investigation adventure line in its duty to a social reason or to society for it welfare. "It is usually observed that standard systems for learning and educating have fail to make through perception of the substance to the understudies to consider understudies (how, when, what and where they understand best) is valuable know on their learning method. To consider understudy's school condition is valuable to improve indicating learning technique to the teacher.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

A Study of Achievement Motivation of Secondary School Student in relation to their Learning Style.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITATION OF THE KEY TERMS:

ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION:

Achievement Motivation is conceived as a latest disposition which is manifested in overt striving only when the individual perceives performs as an instrumental to as sense of personal accomplishment.

LEARNING STYLE:

Learning Style is an individual's, typical and perfected way of perceiving thinking and solving problems, drawing inferences and remembering.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The study is designed in the following objectives.

1. To Study and Compare Achievement Motivation of Male and Female Secondary School Students.
2. To study and Compare Achievement Motivation in relation to their Learning Style of Male and Female Secondary School Students.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY:

1. There is no significant difference in Achievement Motivation of male and female secondary school students

2. There is no significant difference in Achievement Motivation and Learning style of male and female secondary school students

METHODOLOGY:

Descriptive survey method of Research was used to conduct the present investigation.

POPULATOION:

Teachers working in private and government secondary schools students of Haryana state was the target population of this study.

SAMPLE:

A sample of 400 secondary school students of Rohtak, Gurgaon, Ambala and Hisar was selected. Stratified random sampling technique was used to draw out sample from the population.

TOOLS USED:

Achievement Motivation Scale developed by Deo and Mohan (2011) for collecting the data on Achievement Motivation of the secondary school students and Learning Style scale developed by Mishra (2012)

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE USED

Mean, S-D and t-Value and 'r' were used.

DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. The study was delimited to 400 secondary school teachers.
2. The study was delimited to the variables of Achievement Motivation, Learning Style, School Environment and Self Concept.
3. The study was delimited to four zone of Haryana State - Gurgaon, Rohtak, Ambala and Hisar district.
4. The study was delimited to 40 schools.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

OBJECTIVE: 1

To Study and Compare Achievement Motivation of Male and Female Secondary School Students.

HYPOTHESIS: 1

H₀: There is no significant difference in Achievement Motivation of male and female secondary school students

H1: There is significant difference in Achievement Motivation of male and female secondary school students.

Table 1

Sr. No.	Achievement Motivation	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value
1	Male	200	28.04	8.235	4.041*
2	Female	200	31.07	6.725	
*Significant at 0.01 Level					

The table 1 demonstrates that the 't' esteem between mean scores of male and female secondary students on Achievement Motivation is 4.041 which is significant at .01 level of significance. So the null hypothesis i.e. There is no significant difference in Achievement Motivation of male and female secondary school students is rejected. This table demonstrates that female students are altogether more achievement motivated than male students. The reason might be that their activity does not give chance to investigate their potential.

OBJECTIVE: 2

To study and Compare Achievement Motivation in relation to their Learning Style of Male and Female Secondary School Students.

HYPOTHESIS: 2

H0: There is no significant difference in Achievement Motivation and Learning style of male and female secondary school students.

H1: There is significant difference in Achievement Motivation and Learning style of male and female secondary school students.

Table 2

Sr. No.	Learning Style	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value
1	Male	200	125.58	29.424	.947
2	Female	200	172.42	697.78	
Not Significant at 0.01 Level					

The table 4 demonstrates that the 't' esteem between mean scores of Male and Female secondary students on Learning Style is .947 which is not significant at .01 level of significance. So the null hypothesis i.e. There is no significant difference in Achievement Motivation and Learning style

of male and female secondary school students is accepted. This table demonstrates that male and female secondary students learning style are same.

CONCLUSION

The primary research speculations looked to discover the degree of inspiration of auxiliary school understudies. The outcomes demonstrated that, female understudies were exceptionally energetic when contrasted with male understudies who had low inspiration. This outcome demonstrates that female understudies were profoundly energetic. The outcome same with the examination aftereffect of Sikhwari (2014), who found that, female secondary school understudies were exceptionally energetic contrasted with their male partners. This equivalent outcome might be because of same natural.

Effectiveness of Jurisprudential Inquiry Model of Teaching on Social Involvement of Secondary School Students

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to examine the effectiveness of Jurisprudential Inquiry Model of teaching on Social involvement among the Secondary school Students. A total 100 students, 50 were Control Group and 50 were Experimental Group. Out of 50 students in each Group 25 Boys and 25 Girls In two different schools in Shivamogga District, Karnataka were taken for the Experimental study. Purposive sampling was done for the collection of the data. Scales used were Social Involvement scale developed by investigators. Results revealed that Social Involvement in Experimental Group positively related at the high in the investigation. Indicating that effectiveness

of Jurisprudential Inquiry Model of teaching is higher than traditional method of teaching on the Social Involvement of Secondary School Students in Social Science.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Social Involvement, Jurisprudential Inquiry Model and Secondary School.

Introduction

Education is an activity that develops the personality and capabilities of the students. It socializes her/him to play an adult role by providing the essential skills, knowledge and thoughts required for a responsible citizen and member of the society. Education is the deliberately controlled process whereby changes in behaviour are produced in the person and through the person within the group. It has an implication that through educational activity the changes in the behaviour of a person are brought about not only by the internal forces, but also by those external forces that are latent in the society.

Education is a process in which and by which the knowledge, characters and behaviour of the human being are shaped and moulded. Education is a process which enables an individual to distinguish between the true and false, the good and bad, the right conduct and the evil doing. **Aristotle** said that education is process of creation of sound mind in a sound body. Pestalozzi considered education as a natural, progressive and systematic development of all the forces. It distinguishes human being from other creations. The process of education is not only self-realization of the individual but it is also to bring into action the potential in man.

Education aims at the reformation of social involvements wrongly developed by children already. For various reasons the child may have absorbed a host of attitudes, beliefs and disbeliefs, loyalties and prejudices, jealousy etc., which are to be reformed. It is the function of education to see that unfounded beliefs, illogical prejudices and unreasoned loyalties are removed from the child's mind, though the school has its own limitations in this regard, it is expected to continue its efforts in reforming the attitudes of the child.

In the present context education focuses on meaningful learning, discovery learning, problem solving, self motivated learning, these methods help the learners to become creative, innovative, productive citizen and dynamic citizen of the country which is the need of the our globalized world.

Besides being competent in school subjects it is very essential for a child to be aware of the social process, Mere bookish knowledge not be a successful accomplishment of a child to be a successful decision. There are many situations in his/her life which needs a prudent decision. This ability helps a child to become member of the society and a responsible citizen of a Nation. In this regard, the teaching of social sciences through Jurisprudential Inquiry Model is to help students to learn to think thoroughly and critically about contemporary issues it requires them to formulate these issues as public policy quotations and to analyse alternative positions about them. Essentially, it is a high level teaching model for citizenship education. As our society undergoes cultural and

social changes, the jurisprudential inquiry model is especially useful as it helps in the formulation of rules, by giving those tools for analysing and debating social problems, the jurisprudential approach helps students participate forcefully in the redefinition of social values. (Shaver, 1995)

It is important to note that the role of a teacher is not confined to academic achievement: school is not a place just to gain some information and fetch a job to lead a life. It is more than that the development of social involvement is also equally importance par with academic achievement. The methods and models used for teaching a subject should have the effectiveness in instructional and nurturant effects.

Need of the Study

The Jurisprudential Inquiry Model is to help students to learn to think thoroughly and critically about contemporary issues it requires them to formulate these issues as public policy quotations and to analyze alternative positions about them. Essentially, it is a high level teaching model for citizenship education. As our society undergoes cultural and social changes, the jurisprudential inquiry model is especially useful as it helps in the formulation of rules, by giving those tools for analyzing and debating social problems, the jurisprudential approach helps students participate forcefully in the redefinition of social values. (Shaver, 1995)

Jurisprudential Inquiry Model is basically designed to develop skills of jurisprudentiality. These skills can be developed among the students through the teaching of social science subject. It has been observed in most of the schools, that the teaching of social studies is more of content oriented than skill oriented, it is very essential to study social related skills such as social involvement among the secondary school students. Hence, there is a need to identify whether development of such skills

have gained importance through learning of social science. The present study is undertaken to identify the extent of development of social involvement along with the academic achievement in social science. There have been little studies focusing on these dimensions; many of the studies have catered to the identification of superficial effectiveness of Jurisprudential Inquiry Model. Thus the present

study has been taken up to bring into limelight the Effectiveness of Jurisprudential Inquiry Model of

Teaching on Social Involvement among Secondary School Students.

Statement of the Problem

“Effectiveness of Jurisprudential Inquiry Model of Teaching on Social Involvement of Secondary School Students”.

Operational Definitions of the Technical Terms

1. **Effectiveness:** - Producing the result that is wanted or intended producing a successful result. It mainly refers to find out how much effective are one method / technique over the other method /technique. The criterion used for finding out the effectiveness is the performance on the achievement test prepared by the investigation best self on which the jurisprudential inquiry model.
2. **Social Involvement:** Social engagement is related to participation in collective activities, which reinforces social capital and social norms and social welfare, social involvement include activity (doing something), and interaction. Social exchange (the activity involves giving or receiving something from others), and lack of compulsion there is no outside force forcing an individual to engage in the activity. For the most part, social involvement excludes activities for which one is getting paid or family of this role for the community depends on the existence of functional citizens. In this study, social involvement means the opinion of IX standard students' school involvement, family involvement, community involvement and peer group involvement as given in the social involvement scale.
3. **Jurisprudential Inquiry Model:** The Jurisprudential Inquiry Model offers a method for developing in students, abilities to take up a stand on the social issues that they confront in daily life situations, so while teaching social Science or even science. In this study researcher measuring effectiveness Jurisprudential Inquiry Model on Social Attitude of Secondary School Students.
4. **Secondary School:** Secondary school covers the classes VIII to X. Since a level of maturity associated with formal operations is needed for exploring Jurisprudential inquiry model, this level is most suitable. Since the episode chosen is a complex one the highest class is chosen - class IX.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the present study are as follows,

1. To examine the effectiveness of Jurisprudential Inquiry Model of teaching on the Social Involvement of Secondary school Students.
2. To compare the influence of Jurisprudential Inquiry Model of teaching on Social Involvement among the Boys and Girls of Secondary Schools.
3. To study the extent of effectiveness of Jurisprudential Inquiry Model on Social Involvement among the Secondary School Students.

Hypotheses of the Study

Based on the above objectives the following have been formulated.

1. There is no significant difference between the mean scores of Pre-Test in Social Involvement among the Experimental and Control Group.
2. There is no significant difference between the mean scores of Post-Test in Social

Involvement among the Experimental and Control Group.

3. There is no significant difference between the mean values of Pre and Post-Test in Social Involvement among the Control Group.
4. There is no significant difference between the mean scores of Pre and Post-Test in Social Involvement among the Experimental Group.
5. There is no significant difference between the mean scores of Social Involvement among the Boys and Girls of Secondary school of Experiment Group.
6. There is no significant difference between the mean values of Post and Delayed Post-Test in Social Involvement among the Experimental Group.

Methodology:

In the present study researcher used Experimental Method, in this method parallel group design used to find out the effectiveness of Jurisprudential Inquiry Model on Social Involvement among secondary school students.

Design of the study

In the present study researcher used two group Pre-Test, Post-Test and Delayed Post-test designs (Parallel group design)

	Pre-test	Treatment	Post test	Delayed Post-test
Experimental Group	√	X ₁	√	√
Control Group	√	X ₂	√	X

* X₁-Jurisprudential Inquiry Model

X₂- Traditional Method of Teaching

Variables

Independent variable: Jurisprudential Inquiry Model and Traditional Method of teaching (Conventional Text book Method).

Dependent Variable: Social Involvement.

Moderate Variable: Gender (Boys and Girls)

Sampling Design

The sample drawn for the present study consists of the students of IX standard in Shivamogga District. A purposive sample of 100 students was drawn from two schools. Out of 100 Students 50 were Control Group and 50 were Experimental Group. In each Group 25 were Boys and 25 were Girls.

Tools Used in this Study

The following tools were used in the present study for the purpose of collection the data.

a) Jurisprudential Inquiry Model Lesson Transcripts

Jurisprudential Inquiry Model of teaching social science to Experiment Group of secondary school student was measured with the help of Lesson transcripts on Jurisprudential Inquiry Model standardized by the researcher.

b) Social Involvement Scale

Constructed by the investigators.

Analysis of Data

All analysis was conducted using Statistical Software (SPSS) 20.0 version. The t tests were used to determine the association among the variables and the groups.

The data interpretation was done on the basis of Hypothesis.

Table 2: Hypotheses wise Mean, SD and t values

Hypotheses	GROUP	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	REMARKS
H1	CONTROL (Pre-Test)	50	193.94	12.52	0.31	Not Significant
	EXPERIMENTAL (Pre-Test)	50	194.58	7.26		
H2	CONTROL (Post-Test)	50	196.98	10.94	4.02	Significant at 0.01 level
	EXPERIMENTAL (Post-Test)	50	205.46	10.10		
H3	PRE	50	193.94	12.52	1.29	Not Significant
	POST	50	196.98	10.94		
H4	PRE	50	194.58	7.26	6.18	Significant at 0.01 level
	POST	50	205.46	10.10		
H5	BOYS	25	194.32	11.78	1.75	Not Significant
	GIRLS	25	199.64	9.53		
H6	DELAYED POST	50	208.76	8.03	1.80	Not Significant
	POST	50	205.46	10.10		

Results:

1. There is no significant difference between the mean values of pre-test in social involvement among the control and experimental group”.
2. There is a significant difference between the mean values of post-test in social involvement among the control and experimental group”. It means that, there exists a significant difference in the post-test mean values of control and experimental group.
3. There is no significant difference between the mean values of pre- and post-test in social involvement of the control group”.

4. There is a significant difference between the mean values of pre- and post-test in social involvement of the experimental group". It means that, there exists a significant difference in the pre- and post-test mean values of experimental group.
5. There is no significant difference between the mean values of social involvement among the Boys and Girls of experimental group".
6. There is no significant difference between the mean values of post-test and delayed post-test in social involvement among the experimental group".

Summary and Conclusion:

The results of the present study indicate that both the approaches (JIM and Conventional Methods) the Jurisprudential Inquiry Model was found more effective than the conventional method of teaching on social Involvement.

The results clearly show that the JIM is more effective than the conventional method in increasing the Social Involvement among Secondary school Students. Further, the delayed post test results confirm that there is no sustained effectiveness of the JIM in terms of Social Involvement. However this model (JIM) the results clearly show that the JIM has not differential effectiveness in the Girls and Boys Social Involvement.

Hence, the present study helps to the teachers to think of adapting JIM in teaching learning process especially in different Involvement Aspects and Social values. Jurisprudential Inquiry Model is successful in nurturing of different Teaching Learning environment. Helping students to improve the Social Involvements, Social values, Social adjustments, ideas, Social circumstances, decisions, Social responsibilities, Judgments, ways of thinking, and means of expressing themselves. It is further necessary to train the teachers in using this model for enhancing the effectiveness of their teaching which creates conducive learning environment to develop Social Involvement among the subjects.

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Researcher

Dr. Digvijay Singh

Assistant Professor

(Teaching of Life Science)

ITTR (Erst While UCEK, KUK)

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 - vki l Hkkoukvka dks ckVus ds fy, A
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 - okroj.k cnyuk] i fjr djuk] bR; kfn ds fy, djrs gš A bl dk mi ; ksx djus l s ik/; ki dka dks l h[kus dh i fØ; k ds nkj ku Åtkz feyrh gš A bl l s fo | kFFkz; ka dh l kekft d vko' ; drk dh i frz Hkh gsrh gš A
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- fu/kkZjr y{; dh ; kstuk cukuk
- i kFkfedrk r; djuk
- l eL; kvka dh Nā/uh djuk
- l eL; k dks i f'j Hkkf"kr djuk , oa dkj .k [kkstuk
- l eL; k ds l ek/kku dks l a d'kr djuk
- fdl h fu.kz ij l gefr iklr djuk

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 - tkudkj h dks mnñs' ; ; k l eL; k ds vuq i vk; kftr djuk
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i k/; ki d fo | kfkz; ka ds fy, foLr funz k rñ kj djrk gS A bl vH; kl ea Hkkx yus ds iñz
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 - fofHklu midj .kka ; k e'khuka ds dk; j tñ s Vka Qkeñ] dUMa j] ia[kk] dñ fl Vj] fLop
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 - dEl; wj dh fofHklu bdkb; ka ds chp l æ/k] tñ s gkMFLd] ekwVj] ekÅl] ekMæ] fiwVj
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 - fdl h e'khu] ; k l apjuk ; k iz kkyh ds vl Qy gkus dk dkj .ka
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 - fdl h i fof/k dh l apjuk djuk A
 - vl Qyrk dk fo'ysk .k A
 - fdl h mnñs' ; i kftr ds fy, i fn' ; rñ kj djuk bR; kfn A
- ^Mfy; k ea vH; kl dk vk; kstu

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tkrk gS A bl l eL; k ij ml s fopkj 0; Dr dñ graq dgk tkrk gS A ; fn og fopkj 0; Dr
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A vUr ea vuqfñr izuka dk mUkj i k/; ki d nrk gS A vxys ^Mfy; k ea fof/k ds nkñku
i k/; ki d l eL; k dh dfBukbz ds Lrj dks c<k nrk gS A Mfy; k ea fof/k ds nkñku i k/; ki d
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l e>uk i Mrk gS A bu l jksdkj l engka , oa 0; fDr; ka ds l kFk mUga l ā ā k.k] l e>ksrk , oa l gdk; Z djuk i Mrk gS rkfd mUga i Hkkfor fd; k tk l ds A in /kkj dka dks dbZ fu; ekā vkpkj l fgrkvka , oa eW; ka dk ikyu djuk i Mrk gS A ; fn in /kkj d ds ikl bl i xdkj dh fui qkrk, a gsrh gS rks l ā Fkk ea mudh vxy Nfo curh gS , oa dk; Z i Hkkoh : i l s l Ei lUu gsrk gS A

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 - nh xbZ i fjfLFkfr dh ekx ds vuq kj fu.kz y suk A
 - fdl h fo'k"k i fjfLFkfr ea gq erHkn dks nj djuk A
 - fo'k"k i fjfLFkfr ea mRiknu Vhe ds l nL; ka dks i Hkfor djuk rkfd fu/kkFjr y{; i klr fd; s tk l dA A
 - 0; fDr; ka ds l kFk l EcU/k cukuk A
 - fn, x, epnka ij l gefr i klr djuk A
 - dk; Z , oa 0; ogkj ea l qkkj ykus graq QhMcSd i nku djuk A
 - 0; ogkj ea l qkkj ykus graq i jke'kz nsuk A
 - 0; ogkj ea l qkkj ykus graq ekxh'kku nsuk A
 - viuh Hkkoukvka dks 0; Dr djuk A
 - vU; 0; fDr; ka ds dk; Z fu"i knu dk eW; kadu djuk A
 - fdl h nh xbZ i fjfLFkfr ea tkip djuk A
 - nh xbZ f'kdk; rka dk fui Vku djuk A
 - fdl h mnHs'; dh i kflr graq opuc) rk vftR djuk A
 - dk; Z l Ei knu djrs l e; fu; eka , oa vkpj . kka dk i kyu djuk A
 - fdl h iz; kstu dks i klr djus graq l ek>kSk djuk A
 - vf/kdkj dk l kku uk A
 - l eL; k i Shk djus okys deZpkfj; ka l s fui Vuk A
 - l LFkk dh l LFdr dks i fj"dr djuk A
 - l ka>k mnHs'; i klr djus ds fy, l gdk; Z djuk A
 - dk; Z l LFdr dk fuekZk djuk A
- i s'koj thou ea fofo/k i xdkj dh vfHkoFÜk dh vko'; drk gsrh gS rkfd dk; Z i s'koj , oa l g f{kr rjhds l s fd; k tk l ds A i s'koj thou l s l EcU/kr vfHkoFÜk; ka dk fodkl Hkfredk fuokg fof/k ds ek/; e l s fd; k tkrk gS A dN l pd vfHkoFÜk; k; fuEufyf[kr g& %

- tkip djus , oa tkudkjh i klr djus dh vfHkoFÜk A
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- iz; ksx djus dh vfhkofr A
- l øk Hkkouk dk in'kū djuk A
- l gdk; l djuk , oa l ønuk 0; Dr djuk A
- l ønu'khyrk dk in'kū djuk A

'kŝkf.kd [ksy

'kŝkf.kd [ksy ds ek/; e l s l fØ; , oa thør : i l s l h[kus dks feyrk gŝ A 'kŝkf.kd [ksy dk eq[; dñnz l h[kuk gkrk gŝ tcfđ 'kjhfd : i el s [ksys tkus okys [ksy dk dñnz LoLFk jguk gkrk gŝ fo|kFkZ; ka ds fy, nksuka gh [ksy egRoimkZ , oa vko'; d gkrs gŝ fo|kFkZ; ka ds fy, nksuka gh [ksy egRoimkZ , oa vko'; d gkrs gŝ A 'kŝkf.kd [ksy ds ek/; e l s l h[kus dh pøkf; k; Lohdkj djus , oa mudks ijk djus ds vol j mRiUu fd; s tkrk gŝ A 'kŝkf.kd [ksy [ksyrs l e; fo|kFkZ [ksy dk vkuln yrs gŝ , oa vl; ckrka dk [ksy ds nŝku Hkny tkrk gŝ A 'kŝkf.kd [ksy fof/k ds ek/; e l s l h[kus dh ifof/k ea cnyko Hkh vkrk gŝ okLro ea buds }kjk vkxs l h[kus gŝ mtkZ iklr gkrh gŝ buds ek/; e l s tks dñ l h[kk gŝ ml dk iz; ksx djus vH; kl djus , oa iñ l h[k dks ifj"dr djus dk vol j iklr gkrk gŝ A bl ds ek/; e l s fo|kFkZ , oa ik/; ki d fuiqkrk , oa iñh.krk ds Lrj dks c<krk gŝ A

'kŝkf.kd [ksy l h[kus gŝ ikdfrd okrkj.k dk fuekZk djrs gŝ A l Ø; ofLFkr <æ l s rŝ kj , oa l økfyrd; s x; s 'kŝkf.kd [ksy fo|kFkZ; ka dks ; kstuk cukuj iz; kl djuj vuHko djuj ekU; rk iklr djuj iz; ksx djuj vuHko djuj ijl dkj thrus , oa vkykøuk l øus ds vol j inku djrs gŝ rkfd fo|kFkZ l h[k dks iæ<+ cuk l ds A 'kŝkf.kd [ksy l h[kus gŝ vkulne; okrkj.k dk fuekZk djrs gŝ A buds ek/; e l s l h[kus dh tokcnkjh , oa Lo; a l h[kus dh vknr dks c<køk feyrk gŝ A

'kŝkf.kd [ksy l s l h[k

'kŝkf.kd [ksy ds ek/; e l s mPp Lrj ds fofo/k iædkj ds dŝky dk fodkl fd; k tkrk gŝ A if'kf{kr ik/; ki d 'kŝkf.kd [ksy dk mi; ksx fof'k"V dŝky dh xgjh l h[k fl) kŝ dks iæ<+cukuj fl) kŝ dh [kkst djus , oa l h[k dh eM; ka du djus gŝ gŝ A ; g fo|kFkZ; ka dks l h[kus dh ifØ; k ea l ghkxh cukus , oa mudh l h[kus dh {kerk dk nkgu djus dh vPNh fof/k gŝ A bl fof/k }kjk fodfl r fd; s tkus okys dŝky dh l øph fuEufyf[kr gŝ &

ekuf l d {ks= ds dŝky

- ifjLFkr ds ifjiŝ; ea l kpuK A
- nks ; k vf/kd ifØ; kvka dh ngyuk djuk A

- i wZ dh l h[k dk fofHkUu i fjfLFkfr; ka ea mi ; ks djuk A
 - i fjfLFkfr ; k j.kuhfr dk fo'y'sk.k djuk A
 - j.kuhfr dh l ġpuk djuk A
 - vuṗku yxkuk , oa Hkfo"; n"; r\$ kj djuk A
 - uohu fof/k; ka dk mi ; ks dj l eL; k gy djuk A
 - vfuf'prrk ea fu.kZ; yuuk A
 - vl Qyrk dk fo'y'sk.k djuk A
 - vfuf'prrk dk fo'y'sk.k djuk A
 - u; s mRi kn] e' khu] l k[Vosvj] i fØ; k] j.kuhfr dh l ġpuk djuk A
- 'kkj hfj d {ks= ds dks ky
- fd l h mRi knu ; k l øk dh 'kq) rk l fuf'pr djuk A
 - i fjfLFkfr ; k l kṣp dks i fjHkkf"kr djuk A
 - 'kkj hfj d dks ky dk l gt : i l s mi ; ks djuk A
- vfHkofÜk l s l Ecu) dks ky
- tkf[ke Hkj h i fjfLFkfr dk l keuk l gh i) fr l s djuk A
 - tkṣp djus dh vfHkofÜk dk i n'kū A
 - l kṣp , oa dk; Z ea rkyesy cBkuk A
 - l ġ {kk fu; eka dk i ky u djuk A
 - o\$ fDr d dks ky A
 - i Hkkoh l Ei s'k.k djuk A
 - nh xbZ i fjfLFkfr ea l e>k'sk djuk A
 - rky&eky djuk A
 - dk; Z l Ecu/k LFkkf i r djuk A
- i s' kṣoj dks ky
- pṣkfr; k; Lohdkj djuk A
 - i frLi /kkZ ea Hkkx yuuk A
 - i fjfLFkfr ds l kFk pyuk A
 - vfuf'prrk ea n{k : i l s dk; Z djuk A
 - mRi kn , oa l øk xq koÜkk c<kuk A
 - vi 0; ; dks jksduk A
 - j.kuhfr r\$ kj djuk A

I fØ; I h[k

bUVjuſ/ I fo/kk ds dkj.k fo |kfFkZ; ka dks dkbZ Hkh tkudkjH Rofjr : i l s iklr gks tkrh gſ vr% ikjEifjd : i l s v/; ki u dh fof/k; ka dk egRo de gkrk tk jgk gſ A I h[kus dh tkudkjH l s l Ec) Hkx dk egRo b&esy] fMftVy ykbcjH , oa I h[kus ds l d k/ku dlnz dh miyC/krk ds dkj.k egRo de gkrk tk jgk gſ A ; s l k/ku ik/; ki d dh Hkfredk dks ifrLFkkfir dj jgs gſ A bu I k/kuka ds dkj.k fo |kfFkZ; ka ds I h[kus l æU/kh 0; ogkj ea ifjorſu vk jgk gſ A os l puk i kſ] kſxdh dk mi ; kx dj I h[k jgs gſ vr% ik/; ki d ds fl [kkus l æd/kh 0; ogkj ea Hkh ifjorſu ykuk pkfg, ojuk ik/; ki d viuk egRo [kks l drk gſ A , d h ifjLFkfr ea fo |kFkhZ I h[kus vkuk gh cln dj nxs A

I h[kus gſrq fo |kfFkZ; ka dks i fjr j [kus ds fy, i k/; ki dka dks u; h , oa fhkUu fof/k; ka dk mi ; kx djuk pkfg, tks i s'koj thou , oa okLrfod dk; & l d kj ds djhc gks A

I fØ; I h[k fof/k ds ek/; e l s fo |kfFkZ; ka ea i s'koj dks ky dk fodkl fd; k tkrk gſ A bl ds ek/; e l s okLrfod dk; & l d kj dks l d Fkk ifj l j ea yk; k tkrk gſ A dN ifjLFkfr; ka ea vdknfed okrkoy.k okLrfod dk; & l d kj ea mi ; kx dj l eL; kvk] pukfr; ka , oa vol jka dks l e>us ea l gk; d gkrk gſ A tſ k fd fof/k ds uke l s Li "V gſ bl fof/k ea dk; & l d ds I h[kk tkrk gſ i jUrq ; g dk; & l d ds vuſko iklr djus dh fof/k ugha gſ A ; g fof/k jx jØU us nh Fkh A

I fØ; I h[k fof/k

jx jØU us I h[kus dh , d i Hkkoh fof/k dk vkfo"dkj dj bl dk i pkj izl kj fd; k A rRi'pkr~ bl fof/k ij dbZ 'kks/kdrkZvka us dk; & l fd; k A bu 'kks/kdrkZvka us I h[kus ds vyx&vyx vk; keka ij dk; & l fd; k A ; g I h[kus dh , d l kekftd i fØ; k gſ ftl ea 0; fDr , d nll js ds vuſkoka l s l h[krs gſ A bl ds dkj.k I h[kus , oa I h[kus dh i fØ; k ij cgqvk; keh i Hkko i Mſk gſ A I h[kus okyk l eng fdl h u; h ifjLFkfr ea l keſgd : i l s l h[krs gſ , oa I h[kus gſrq , d nll js dk l g; kx djrs gſ A l eng ds l nL; l kekU; r; k , d h ifjLFkfr ea I h[krs gſ ftl dk l ek/kku miyC/k ugha gkrk gſ ; k l ek/kku ds ifjiſ; ea , d s i z u fd; s tkrk gſ ftudk mRrj fdl h dks irk ugha A ; s i z u vutkuſ tkf[ke , oa 'kadk l s l EcſU/kr gkrs gſ A mUga ; g ekye ugha gkrk gſ fd vxks D; k djuk gſ A i z u dh xgjkBZ I h[kus dh ek=k , oa xgjkBZ fu/kkFjr djrh gſ A jx jØU ds vuſkj ifjLFkfr ij i nNk x; k rktk i z u I h[kus dh xgjkBZ fu/kkFjr djrk gſ A

fo |kFkhZ i z u i nNus , oa mÜkj [kkstus dh bPNk dh ifrZ i z uka ds ek/; e l s djrs gſ A I h[kus dh ifjLFkfr ftruh pukſhiwZ gkrh gſ mruk gh ml l s l h[kus dks feyrk gſ A fo |kFkhZ muds vuſkoka i nZ dh I h[k , oa l 'tu'khyrk dk mi ; kx ifjLFkfr ds ckgj fudyus ds fy, djrs gſ , oa I h[krs gſ A I h[kus dh i fØ; k ea l gdk; & l g; kx , oa vkykſuk djus gſrq fo |kfFkZ; ka dks l 'kDr cuk; k tkrk gſ A LFkkfir fu; ek] vkpj.kka , oa ijEijkvka dk ew; kadu

djus grq mlga Lora=rk gkrh gS A l h[kus dh ifjLFkr ea os tks dñ l h[krs gñ ml s okLrfod dk; Æl d kj ea mi; ksx fd; k tkrk gS A ekbd iMyj us l h[kus dh fLiæ ds ckjs ea crk; k gS ml ds vuq kj , d l eL; k gskuk pfg,] bl l eL; k dk dkbz ekfyd gskuk pkfg, A bl ifjLFkr ea l h[kus grq xfrfof/k; ka l s iklr gpz l h[k ra= dk fuekZk djus dh vko'; drk gkrh gS A ifjLFkr l s iklr gpz l h[k dk mi; ksx fo|kFkZ; ka ds fodkl grq fd; k tkrk gS fo|kFkZ; ka dks erHkn] ruko] , oa pñkñriwz ifjLFkr ea j[kk tkrk gS rkfd u; s fopkjka dh mRi fuk gks l ds A , d ifjLFkr ea l h[k ijh gkus ds i'pkr~nw jh ifjLFkr dh l h[kus grq l jpuk djuh iMrh gS A

l fØ; fof/k l h[kus dh vU; fof/k; kñ ts s v/; ; u ixdj.k] Hkfredk fuokZg] ifj; kstuk bR; kfn l s fHkUu gS A bl fof/k ea oræku Kku] ifof/k , oa iEijkvka dks pñkñr nh tkrh gS A ; g pñkñr l e; dh cpr] l d k/kuka dk mi; ksx] iz kl ka dh deh] de f'kd; ræ bR; kfn ekin. Mka ij dh tkrh gS A os l ek/kku dk fØ; kUo; u djrs gñ , oa bl dk eW; kadu djrs gñ A l h[kus ds

iR; æd in ij prsu: i l s l ko/kkuhiwz l h[kk tkrk gS A bl l h[k dk ijh{K.k , oa l R; ki u fd; k tkrk gS , oa l dñkj yk; k tkrk gS A bl fof/k ds ek/; e l s l h[kus grq l h[kus ds dks ky dk fodkl Hkh fd; k tkrk gS A ; g fof/k yphyh] viukus ; kX;] l 'tu'khy] l fØ; , oa l rr~: i l s l h[kus grq fo|kFkZ; ka dks l 'kDr cukrh gS A

l h[k , oa vH; kl

l h[k , oa vH; kl , d ubz tkudkjh iklr djus , oa dks ky fodkl djus dh iEijfd fof/k gS A bl fof/k ds ek/; e l s fo|kFkZ egRoiwz vkadMñ fu; e] l ko/kkf; kñ , oa dks ky ; kn j[krs gS egRoiwz dk; kñ dks djus ds fy, vko'; d dks ky bl h fo/k ds ek/; e l s l h[k tkrh gS A bl fof/k ds }kjk dks ky dks vknr ds : i ea ifjofnr fd; k tkrk gS rkfd fo|kFkZ fcuk fdl h nco , oa l gk; rk ds dk; Z dj l dñ A bl fof/k ds ek/; e l s l h[kus ds nkñku fo|kFkZ dks ky dk fodkl , d vknr ds : i ea djrs gS os bl ds i hNs Nñs dkj. kka ds ckjs ea ugha l kprs gS A bl fof/k ds ek/; e l s fo|kFkZ l h[k dks izæ<+ cukrs gS A l h[kus l s dks ky dk fodkl gkrk gS , oa vH; kl l s mudk ifj'kksku gkrk gS A ; g fof/k ^vH; kl l s ioh.krk* ds fl) kar ij vk/kkfjr gS A phu ea 'kkjhfd dks ky dk fodkl bl h fof/k dk mi; ksx dj fd; k tkrk gS A ; ks) kvka dks bl Lrj rd if'kfkr fd; k tkrk gS fd l krs gñ Hkh mudh bfUnz; kñ dk; Z dj l dñ A ; gka rd fd xgjh uhan ea Hkh os nñeu ds vkØe.k dks Hkka tkrh gS , oa vkØe.k dks vl Qy dj nrs gS A mPp , oa rduhdh f'k{kk ds Nk=ka ea dñ , d s dks ky fodkl r djus dh vko'; drk gS fd vpru voLFkk ea Hkh os l gh dks ky dk mi; ksx dk; Z djus grq dj l ds A

l h[k , oa vH; kl l s dks ky fodkl

l h[k , oa vH; kl fof/k }kjk l h[kus ds rhuka {ks=ka ea mPp Lrj ds dks ky dk fodkl gkrk gS A bl fof/k ds nkñku fo|kFkZ =ñV; kñ dj dñ Lo; a eW; kadu }kjk l dñkj ykus okLrfod dk; Z d kj dh ÅtkZ dh vuqkr dj dñ i k/; ki d , oa l kFk; ka l s OhMcñ iklr djds l h[krs gñ

A l h[k , oa vH; kl fof/k ds nkS ku fo|kFkhZ l h[kus dh l Hkh bfUnz; k dk mi ; kx dj dk; Z i w kZ
djrs gA A os l eiZk] bEkunkjh , oa yxu ds l kFk dk; Z djuk l h[krs gA A fuiqkrk , oa
iØh.krk dk fodkl djus ds fy, l h[k , oa vH; kl vfr vko'; d gA A bl fof/k l s iØh.krk
fodkl dh 'kq#vkr gkrh gA A dN gn rd iØh.krk fodkl djus ds i'pkr~fo|kFkhZ iz; kx dj
l drs gA A vH; kl ds nkS ku fo|kFkhZ fujh{k.k dS ky dk Hkh fodkl djrs gA A ik/; ki d
fo|kFkhZ; k dk fl [kkus ds fy, fofHkUu iØkj ds vH; kl rS kj dj mUg fofHkUu tokcnkfj; ki
l kA l drs gA rkfd fuEu fyf[kr dS ky dk fodkl fd; k tk l ds &

- Vhe dk usRo djus ds dS ky A
- fujh{k.k dS ky A
- l eL; k gy djus ds dS ky A
- erHkn nuj djus ds dS ky A
- , d vPNs vuq k; h cuus ds dS ky A
- i Hkkoh l a d'k.k dS ky A
- vUr% oS fDr d dS ky] bR; kfn A

ekuf l d dS ky

- y{; i kflr grq ; kstuk cukuk A
- dk; Z l Ecu/kh l eL; k gy djuk A
- fdl h iz; kstu grq l ipuk , d= djuk A
- i fof/k dk voykdu djuk A
- j.kuhfr; k dk iZrfrdj.k djuk A
- fodYi rS kj djuk A

HkkoukRed {ks=

- jksdFkke ds mi k; rS kj djuk A
- LoLFk l Ecu/k LFkkfi r djuk A
- Vhe Hkkouk l s dk; Z djuk A
- LoLFk okrkoi.k rS kj djuk A
- l kexh dks vk; kftr djuk A
- 0; fDr; k dk i Hkkfor djuk A

'kkj hfj d dS ky

- uD'kk rS kj djuk A
- mi dj . kka , oa e'khuka dk l gh mi ; kx djuk A
- l gh vkStkj k dk p; u djuk A
- e'khuka dk j [k&j [kko djuk A

- tfVy dk; l djus grq 'kjhj ds fofHklu vaxka dk iwl rkyesy ds l kfk mi ; ksx djuk A
- Vhe ea dk; l djuk A
- 'kq) rk dh tkp djuk A

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DEFLECTING CONSUMER BEHAVIOR TOWARDS SOCIAL MEDIA MARKETING

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INTRODUCTION

The 21st century is often referred to as the "e-generation" era. Internet technology has completely changed the manner in which the world communicates, and has transformed the world into a worldwide village. There were 2.1 billion internet users on the planet till 2011 as indicated by the report of Internet world insights. The internet has generated parcel of excitement due to its pervasiveness in electronic businesses and spreading over the entire spectrum of business, commerce and governance, extending from e-Commerce, e-Entertainment, e-Supply Chain, e-Learning, e-Payment, e-Customer Relationship Management, e-Marketplace, e-Business, e-Ticketing to e-Governance. Internet shopping has become the default method of purchasing different items and services, including travel items, computer items, books, investment items, music, dress, automobiles, flowers and home needs. This is the most lucrative and the best chance to market and promote items and services through the collectively constituted social medium in a personalized manner. The overall purpose and objective is to remain abreast of the latest development processes in the marketing fields, the social media role in the lives of people today is highlighted in a much brighter way, and create a careful effect and control on society. Hence, the power of social media is developing at a very quick pace, and the companies are empowering their businesses to kick-begin and reinvent new social media strategies. Several companies and their managements have already started the Masters Forums, picking up and exchanging knowledge, giving arrangements through the social media, uniting all the modern experts from around the globe of Marketing and Social Media for an elaborate and extensive online dialog, to concentrate on the Social Media future prospects for Business (Hajli, 2014).

Today, most of the people use different platforms of social media like those of the

- Facebook
- Twitter,
- YouTube,
- Instagram,
- LinkedIn, and those available in the search engine of Google to spend their time examining refreshing, and reviewing the different websites of social media.

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Before, acquiring deeper understanding into marketing related to social media platforms and requisite sites along with their effect on various social media marketing (SMM) and those of adolescent consumers' attitude (ACA) towards social media marketing (SMM) it is critical to initially know the foundation of the examination. To describe the foundation of the examination, an attempt has been made to talk about the social networking sites in the formative years, the rise of internet usage around the world, e-commerce and social media, development of social media

marketing far and wide and an overview of adolescence. A brief review of Information Technology (IT) industry indicates that more than 70 % of Internet users use Internet for sending and receiving emails (Eysenbach, 2011).

This usage is followed by accessing the internet for data search, texting, talk sessions, etc. India was ranked fourth (51 million) after the United States (198 million), China (120 million) and Japan (86 million) in the absolute number of internet users by Computer Industry Almanac in 2005.

RATIONALE

Starting at now Adolescents are the most multicultural, different gathering of customers. They have buying power and have expanding effect on family purchasing examples. A large portion of advertisers can achieve Adolescents they will have clients forever. Social media has turned out to be a champion among the most powerful places where items and services can exhibit to the clients. The market elements continue changing from one spot to other in all measurements. Presently, social media has replaced the market after advancement of the internet. The virtual markets pull in an ever increasing number of people towards new items and services. Likewise with most things in life there are sure and negative sides to social networking (Mergel, 2013).

OBJECTIVES AND AIMS

The effect of the influence that social media marketing cast on the attitude of the customers are examined in this form of conducted study. The objectives are as follows:

- It aims toward the understanding of the impact of social media marketing on the buying and purchasing pattern or consumer decision making of the customers.
- To contemplate and examine various different types of customer perception towards social media marketing performances and practices applied by marketers,
- To conceptualize and assess consumer perceptions and effect of marketing endorsements made on social media.
- To identify which specific marketing attributes in the social media that generate special effect on consumer attitude towards buying the items

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- What is the influence and power that the various social media platforms exercise in the shaping of customer's purchasing consumer decision making?
- What is the customer perception towards the marketing procedures based on the social media in terms of performances and practices applied by marketers?
- Which specific marketing attributes in the social media that generate special effect on consumer attitude towards acquiring the items?

HYPOTHESIS

H0: social media can cast a influence over the attention of the customers by attracting their fascination

H1: social media helps in advertising the items and services entailed by different companies

H2: The effect of social media is considered positive and influential in the shaping of the perception based on buying in terms of the consumers (Crowe, 2011).

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The development of the internet guided social media to make it feasible for each person to grant

everywhere all through the world about their or item and services, help advance them wherever they need. The Social Media enables each person to convey and connect, examine uninhibitedly and furthermore share any information for academic and expert enthusiasm concerning the exploration and study work using sound, video, multimedia blend with pictures and substance. In this manner, a large number of people far and wide effectively take an interest and exploit social media networking to get learning, acquire the essential data and information, store and exchange wherever they need. In any case, there is also mortifying information, and advancing through the social media and that has produced a tremendous composition hole and diminished its business esteem.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Tess (2013), the Social media have completely changed the procedure, technology and the specialty of internet publicizing techniques. It is very intriguing to watch this industry is quickly creating, and wrong to express that, publicizing on the web has lost its sheen and the power in social media. In the event that we take a gander at the Facebook, it was at first arranged unite people on one single stage and along these lines, for them to socially remain associated. In all honesty, today, above 7.4% worldwide populace is using the Facebook and has turned this stage perfect for using a superior advertising instrument. The review expresses that the online social media, marketing specialists are spending above \$4.5 billion to promote on Facebook, and it began just two years back.

In the year 2006, Facebook proclaimed the essential advertising game arrangement for J.P. Morgan Chase as they chose to advance their Visas. They made Chase an elite system to enable them to acquire compensate focuses. The item development and advancing exercises in the social media are to pull in open regard for their items and the association business, by reporting and broadcasting the item subtleties in the electronic media. Regardless, the way wherein the advancing exercises are formulated, no doubt they are essentially as prominent, yet neglect to get the legitimacy work. The majority of publicizing associations thinks about a huge assignment, and attempt to search for the most and the best of their chances to advance their items through the social media. Yet, the prizes of any sort of such publicizing are not guaranteed. The Internet has given enormous offices to the extraordinary development of advancing on the web.

As per Hajli (2014), the examination and composing review gauge that giving an Information System through the advancing in the conventional media similarly as on the Internet is customarily disregarded effectively by the internet clients and the general gathering of people and consequently, saw to create less esteem. Along these lines, even careful and intensive commercial procedures can cut down the estimation of publicizing because of a titanic measure of notices continue appearing and seeking an individual expansion and support. Likewise, this happens on a standard and regular

schedule. Heinonen (2011) stated that as a result of extremely restricted time and tremendous publicizing matters to watch, puts mental strain on the gathering of onlookers because of numerous assets and that makes it confounded for the internet clients and the gathering of people to invest enough energy and regard for essentially all advancements. Consequently, such solid method for advancing in the most aggressive social media condition in the midst of and rising challenge to get the group regard for develop and change their purchasing approach and demeanour make the issue increasingly concentrated.

METHODOLOGY

In this segment the main focus will be on the development and perseverance of a strategy based on the research based system. In this part there will be a revealing of the understanding through a discussion and developing a proper system that will be considered fit for the research work. This part will fuse research procedure, research rationale, research approach, the system for information collection, the strategy for examining, time plan and other fundamental components that are useful. Both primary and secondary forms of accumulating social media based data are to be taken into consideration (Aydin, 2012).

Research Philosophy

There are generally three types of research theory however the researcher will use positivism rationality for research reason.

Research Approach

The researcher will use the deductive technique for organizing this research as the research appears and past research examination is major for the further research process.

Research Strategy

Sensible strategy application assembles information for the research technique. The researcher will use an emotional procedure for social event productive and solid information. The researcher will consider organizing a meeting methodology with chairmen of different relationship for exploring the patterns and difficulties in the generation network and its effect on the advanced unrest and globalization. The researcher will in like manner direct an overview methodology with the agents of the unmistakable connection (Boulianne, 2015). Dissecting past research results will also be consolidated into the research strategy for a social undertaking a wide extent of information.

DATA COLLECTION METHODS

The researcher will use the secondary information collection process and will lead a meeting and overview process for social undertaking information from the current circumstance.

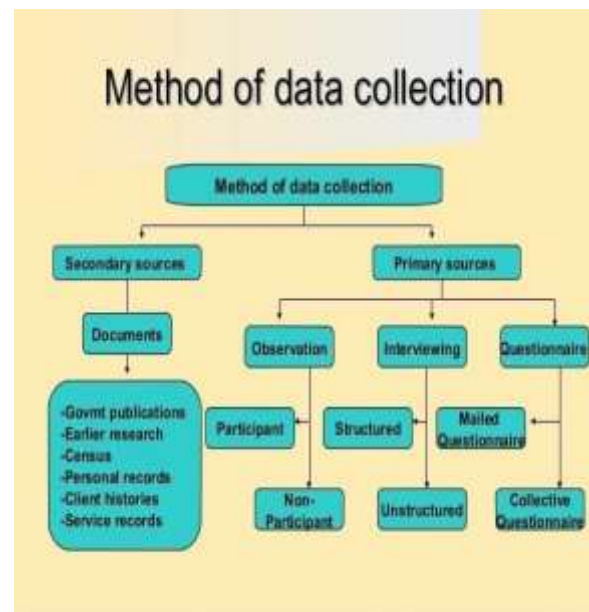


Figure: Data Collection Methods

SOURCES OF DATA

The required information for the research technique will be assembled from the meeting strategy with managers, the researcher will examine the patterns and difficulties in the store network and its effect on the advanced change and globalization and moreover will be accumulated.

SAMPLING METHODS

In order to get an outcome test taking from the accumulated information is essential. So as to dodge any outside or inside effect and for keeping up the legitimacy of the accumulated information the researcher will use unpredictable testing strategy by taking a gander at the subjective case. Likelihood inspecting will be used by the researcher (Dunne et al., 2010).

REREARCH INSTRUMENT DESIGNS

Three essential research structures are exploratory, illustrative and deductive. Among the three structures the researcher will use the exploratory structure for driving whole deal methodology of research. Research arrangement can explain the subject of research and can perceive a creative idea for the research method.

ANALYSIS METHODS

Subjective examination procedure will be used by the researcher for planning this research. Testing hypothesis and inspecting research model will in like manner be consolidated into the research examination.

ETHICS CONSIDERATION

The researcher has great codes for the research work and for social event data for the research. The researcher will keep up the security of the overseers who are invited for the meeting methodology. The researcher will in like manner center around giving a certification for the researchers for social event secondary data from the past researches.

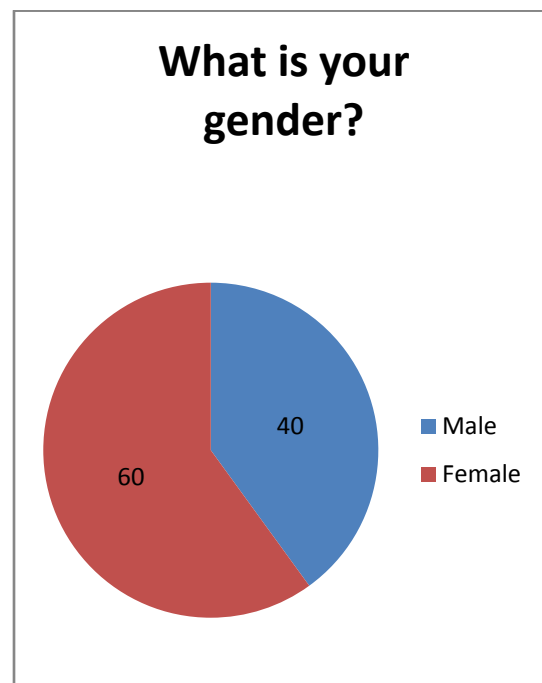
LIMITATIONS OF RESEARCH METHODS

The researcher has used the past research papers for the secondary information collection which confines the information run. The researcher will use essentially review and composed meeting process which just consolidates manager, beyond what many would consider possible the researcher will basically lead a meeting with an overseer which constrains the viewpoint of the other expert people.

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

1. What is your Gender?

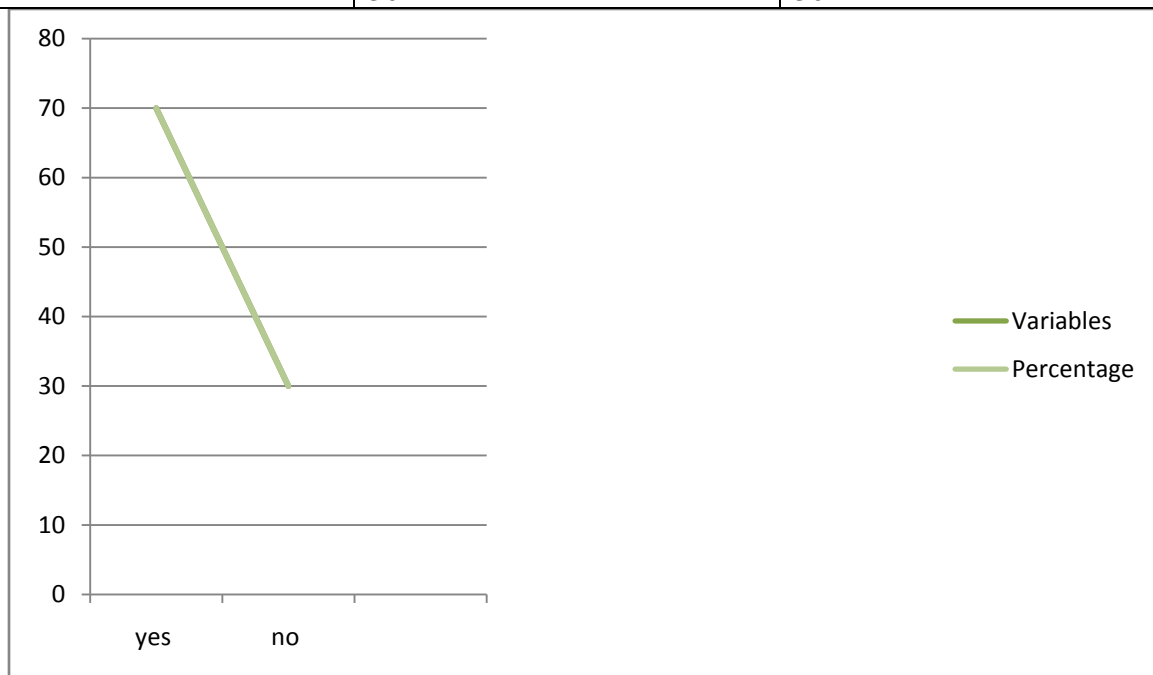
Respondents	Variables	Percentage
Male	40	40
Female	60	60



There are a total of 100 respondents. 60 are female respondents and 40 are male respondents. The percentage of female respondents is higher.

2. Do you prefer online shopping?

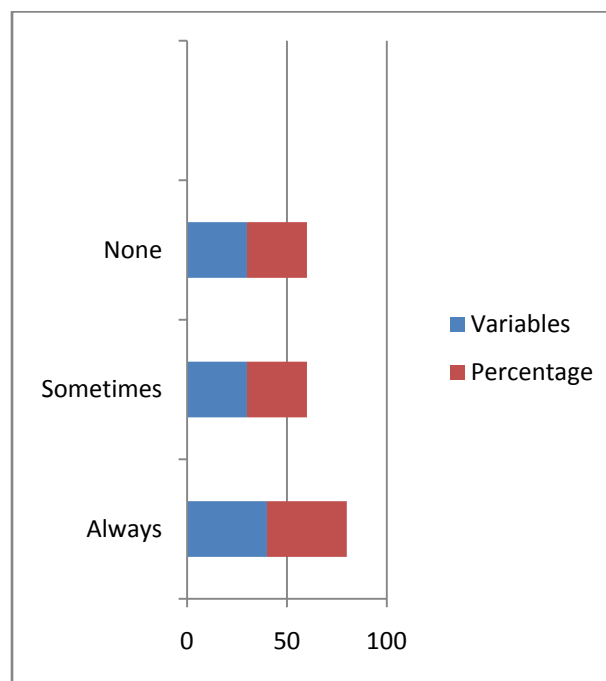
Respondents	Variables	Percentage
Yes	70	70
No	30	30



There were a total of 100 respondents among which it has been found out that 70 percent of the respondents prefer online shopping.

3. How often do you shop online?

Respondents	Variables	Percentage
Always	40	40
Sometimes	30	30
None	30	39



There is an all out number of 100 respondents, among which 40 percent of respondents shop dependably from online sites. 30 percent of respondents shop sometimes and 30 percent of respondents don't search in for online shopping by any means.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The creative and innovative universe of innovation, there is a ground-breaking weapons challenge among buyers and advertising specialists. The customers are directing advertisers, driving relationship to change their publicizing methods reliably. Regardless of the manner in which that PDAs and devices have gotten a high ground in the present business world, we can't leave aside progressing on the World Wide Web empowering notification to be seen all around expecting next to zero exertion. Right when the advertisers and distributors are finding hard to review what certainly is the casing of mind and the psychological condition of customers while picking the thing, they have darkened and hostile point of view on the future publicizing prospects in light of the way that the innovation is quick creating and changing, and they are endeavouring to find a scarcely conspicuous distinction among progressing and preoccupation or both. In the interim, what unquestionably the progressing and publicizing techniques ought to be on the distinctive social media arranges to change the edge of cerebrum of the customers in an incredible way is yet to be examined in light of the way that, the way of life, manner and the mind preoccupations change at various territory again and again.

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Comparing Subjective Well-Being among Government and Private Sector Doctors in Punjab

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Abstract: The purpose of the study is to compare subjective well-being of private and government sector allopathic doctors in the state of Punjab. A sample of 320 doctors across the state was used as a sample in the study. To find out the comparison, an independent sample t-test was applied to the data collected from respondents. It was found that life satisfaction of private sector doctors is better as compared to government sector doctors. Further it was observed that positive emotions equally effect private and government sector doctors whereas negative emotions have more impact on government doctors as compared to private sector doctors.

Keywords: Subjective well being, Life Satisfaction, Positive Affect, Negative Affect, Private sector, Government sector, Doctors

1. Introduction

Happiness is the essence of life. Everyone wants to be happy and satisfied with their lives. Subjective well being is a vital constituent of a happier and satisfied life, which encompasses a cognitive component and an affective component. Cognitive part of subjective well-being includes (life satisfaction) and affective part includes (positive affect and negative affect). Subjective well-being is generally conceptualized as multifaceted in nature, with both affective and cognitive components (Pavot & Diner, 2008). SWB as described by Diner is the extension of hedonistic theory of well being which describes that human expects happiness and satisfaction in their life while avoiding pain and dissatisfaction (Raju, 2013). According to (Seligman and Csikszentmihalyi, 2000) subjective well being is a scientific term for what ordinary people experience as happiness (Wei et al., 2011).

Today a lot of motivational speakers around the world teach different strategies to stay happy all the time and ignoring negative emotions. This positive psychology helps professionals in different fields to excel professionally and in their personal life. The Health and Family Welfare

Department is committed to provide preventive, promotive and curative Health Services to the people of the State through a good net-work of medical institutions such as sub-centers, subsidiary health centers (dispensaries/Clinics etc.), primary health centres, community health centers, Sub-Divisional and District hospitals, Government Medical & Dental Colleges,(Government of Punjab, 2019).

As the health sector has flourished at a rapid pace in Punjab with government sector facilitating new programmes of immunization (updated every year) , post natal care and much more to the general masses, private sector health services are recording new benchmarks with every passing day. These advancements tend to make doctors' job hectic and they have less time to spare for oneself, family and friends. Therefore, through this study it was intended to find out what emotions affect more to a doctor and how satisfied a doctor is in his life.

2. Literature Review

Tatyana et al (2003) conducted a study to measure cognitive and psychological predictors of subjective well-being. There are two dimensions of subjective well-being, Life satisfaction and Positive affect and Negative affect. Results reveal that cognitive aspects of well being are easier to deal with rather than emotional aspect.

Goetz et al.(2006)tried to find out social comparisons of subjective well-being. The scales used to measure subjective well being through satisfaction with life scale (SWLS) and positive affect and negative affect (PANAS). The study reveals that the differences between judgments of one's own subjective well being and the subjective well being of others were found independent of the language used (i.e., German vs. Italian). **Robinson (2006)**conducted a study to find relations between life satisfaction and affective priming. Individuals were asked to evaluate their emotional images, categorizing and evaluating the word stimuli and using the perceptual identification. The measures used for the study were satisfaction with life scale and valence priming task. The results suggest that there is a very close relationship between life satisfaction and the positive and negative concepts linked to memory.

Froh et al. (2007)studied Interpersonal relationships and irrationality as predictors of life satisfaction. The study was conducted to clarify the relationship among interpersonal relationships, irrationality and life satisfaction. Research instrument used was rational behaviour inventory (RBI) which is a self report measure of irrationality. The study suggests that the quality of social relationships in person's life is strongly associated with his/her life satisfaction. **Miles & Rossi (2007)** gave an insight on learning about one's relative position and subjective well-being. The study shows the evidences that an individual's relative position affects his subjective well-being. Results of the study suggested that life satisfaction is related to individual's position in the wage distribution and if one's wage is below his reference group then subjective well-being is negatively correlated to relative position. **Peterson et al. (2007)** studied Strengths of character, orientations to happiness, and life satisfaction. Results concluded that American respondents had higher scores on an orientation to meaning than Swiss respondents whereas orientations to engagement and pleasure were essentially similar.

Siedlecki et al. (2008) carried a study on Life satisfaction across adulthood with different determinants at different ages. The aim of the study was to identify personality, demographics and cognitive variables that have relationships with SWLS. Results suggest that the propensity to view life experiences is either positively or negatively driven by personality characteristics that remain stable across adult lifespan. Fluid ability is positively related to life satisfaction in group of younger and middle aged adults but not in older adults.

Abdel-Khalek (2013) studied the relationship between subjective well-being, health and religiosity among young adults from Qatar. The study was done to find out the association of factors of subjective well-being, health and religiosity among undergraduate students. The results concluded that religiosity is important to lives of most of the undergraduate students of Qatar. Students with

high religiosity had higher levels of subjective well-being and were healthier. **Mosquera & Imada (2013)** Studied perceived social image and life satisfaction across cultures. The study was examined to find out that how well-being is connected to perceived social image (which means an individual's perceptions of how others view the self). Results stated that Indian and Pakistani/Bangladeshi participants are more likely to value social image as compared to white British and European- American counterparts.

3. Objective of the Study

The objective of the research paper is to compare life satisfaction, positive affect and negative affect among doctors in private and government healthcare sector in Punjab.

HYPOTHESIS

3.1 Life satisfaction (LS): Contentment comes with achievement of goals and living the way one has thought of. This further leads to the feeling which could be called as satisfaction with life. Life satisfaction differs from person to person as it is a cognitive aspect of subjective well-being. People living in a similar environment either personally or professionally, behave and represent more or less in a similar way which could make them feel contented equally. So this is hypothesized:

H₁ LS of private and government sector doctors in Punjab differ significantly.

3.2 Positive Affect (PA): Positive affect is the affective part of SWB. Positive emotions always boosts a person's morale and leads to the achievement of goals perfectly and as desired. Positive affect also helps to handle unfavourable situations smoothly in professional life and manage interpersonal relationships perfectly. So this is hypothesized:

H₂ PA among private and government sector doctors in Punjab differ significantly.

3.3 Negative Affect (NA): With positive emotions playing its role in one's life, negative emotions also take over people's mind very often. These negative feelings hinder personal and

professional life of a person. Within Similar working conditions and a similar frame of home environment, everyone is prone to experience similar negative feelings. So this is hypothesized that:

H₃ NA of private and government sector doctors in Punjab differ significantly.

Hospital Profile

Table 1.1

District	Private Hospital	Government Hospital
Bathinda	Max Hospital (6*) Adesh hospital (5*) Delhi Heart Hospital (6*) Maheshwari Nursing Home (3*)	Civil Hospital Bathinda (10*) CHC Maur Mandi (2*) Civil Hospital Talwandi Sabo (5*) Civil Hospital Rampura Phull (3*)
Amritsar	Fortis Hospital (7*) Amandeep Hospital (5*) Apollo Hospital (4*) Ivy Hospital (4*)	Guru Nanak Dev Hospital (15*) Civil Hospital (5*)
Mohali	Fortis Hospital (6*) Max Hospital (7*) Ivy Hospital (7*)	Civil Hospital Mohali (9*) Kharar (3*) Zirakpur (8*)
Patiala	Prime Multispeciality Hospital (6*) Columbia Asia Hospital (14*)	Rajendra Hospital (13*) Mata kaushalya Hospital (7*)
Gurdaspur (2*)	R P Arora Medicity (3*) Deep Multispeciality Hospital (9*) Kaushal Hospital (1*) Arora Diagnostic Centre(1*)Sub Divisional Hospital Batala (4*) Raj Ultrasound Scan Centre (1*) Pannu Nursing Home (1*) Sandhu Multispeciality Hospital (1*) Narang Childern Hospital (1*) Nijjar Hospital (1*) Dasmesh Clinic (1*)	Civil Hospital Gurdaspur (14*) Community Health Center Dhariwal
Hoshiarpur	Ivy hospital (10*) Shivam Hospital (7*) Gupta Skin and Eye Care Hospital (1*) SPS Memorial Children Hospital (1*) Gulati Maternity Hospital (1*)	Civil Hospital Hoshiarpur (10*) Sub Divisional Hospital Dasuha (6*) ESI Hospital (4*)
Ludhiana	DMC Hospital (12*) CMC Hospital (5*) Fortis Hospital (3*)	Civil Hospital Ludhiana (13*) CHC Sidhwan Bet (5*) ESIH (2*)
Jalandhar	Tagore Hospital (11*) Patel Hospital (3*) Doaba hospital (4*) Oxford hospital (2*)	Civil Hospital Jalandhar (14*) Nakodar(3*) ESI Hospital (3*)
* in the parenthesis (Table 1.1) denotes number of doctors available in the particular hospital.		

4. Research Methodology

4.1 Data collection and sample selection

The data was collected from private and government sector allopathic doctors in Punjab. Data was collected through a structured Questionnaire. A sample of 320 doctors covering 3 regions of Punjab i.e Majha, Malwa and Doaba were selected for the study. The sample was selected on the basis of purposive sampling method. Questionnaires were given to the doctors who were present at the time of visit to the hospitals.

4.2 Selection of Scales

For measuring life satisfaction of doctors, Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) given by Ed Diner et al. (1985), was used. For measuring Positive & Negative Affect on doctors, Positive Affect Negative Affect Scale (PANAS) by Watson et al, (1988) was used.

4.3 Design of Questionnaire

Satisfaction with life scale (SWLS) was used as it is with 5 point likert scale. Positive and Negative affect scale (PANAS) was used which consisted of 20 positive and negative statements to which respondents had to respond on 5 point likert scale. In PANAS scale changes were made as the scale has 20 different positive and negative emotions in it, statements out of these terms were framed and then given to the respondents. Reliability analysis for scales was done by using cronbach's alpha. The study reported strong reliability with coefficient alpha value of 0.90 which demonstrated that scale shows a good reliability as it is more than the accepted value of 0.80.

5. Results and Discussion

The collected data was subjected to independent sample t-test to find out whether significant difference exists among government and private doctors.

5.1 Life satisfaction

Table 1.2

Life satisfaction	M	S.D	T value	P value
Private	4.32	0.756	5.141	0.001*
Government	3.84	0.924		

*denote significant at 5% level of significance.

The private sector doctors (N=160) were associated with a life satisfaction mean score of 4.32. By comparison, the government sector doctors (N=160) were associated with a numerically lower life satisfaction with mean score of 3.84. To test the hypothesis that life satisfaction among government and private sector doctors does not differ significantly, an independent sample t-test was performed. The private and government doctors distribution was significantly normal for the purposes of conducting a t-test. The independent samples t test revealed a statistically significant effect, t value =5.14, p=0.001. Thus, life satisfaction among private sector doctors is better than life satisfaction among doctors in government healthcare sector.

5.2 Positive Affect

Table 1.3

Positive Affect	M	S.D	T value	P value
Private	3.97	0.35	5.217	0.601*
Government	3.76	0.36		

*denote significant at 5% level of significance.

The private sector doctors (N=160) were associated with a positive affect mean score of 3.97. In comparison, the government sector doctors (N=160) were associated with a numerically smaller positive affect M=3.76. To test the hypothesis that Positive Affectivity of private and government sector doctors in Punjab does not differ significantly, an independent sample t-test was performed. The private and government doctors distribution were significantly normal for the purposes of conducting a t-test with values of t value 5.21 and p value 0.601. As the p value exceeds the significance level of 0.05, null hypothesis is accepted. Therefore the private and government sector doctors in Punjab were equally affected by positive affectivity.

5.3 Negative affect

Table 1.4

Negative affect	M	S.D	T value	P value
Private	2.57	0.327	-4.125	0.008*
Government	2.74	0.391		

*denote significant at 5% level of significance.

The private sector doctors (N=160) were associated with a negative affect mean score of 2.57. In comparison, the government sector doctors (N=160) were associated with a higher negative affect mean score of 2.74. In order to test the hypothesis that Negative Affectivity of private and government sector doctors in Punjab does not differ significantly, an independent sample t-test was performed. The private and government doctors distribution were significantly normal for the purposes of conducting a t-test. The independent samples t test was associated with a significant negative affect with t value 4.12 and p value is 0.008. The results reveals that government sector doctors were associated with a higher level of negative affectivity as compared to private sector doctors. Thus, there is significant difference among private and government sector doctors in Punjab.

6. Conclusion

Each one of us is struggling to achieve something in life and the last outcome we all want is satisfaction with one's life. From the results it is clear that the private sector doctors score higher than government sector doctors in two dimensions i.e life satisfaction and negative affectivity whereas both the sectors are equally affected by positive affectivity. Therefore, the present study reveals that private sector doctors are more satisfied with their lives, experience more positive emotions and less affected by negative emotions. The difference may lie due to many factors like personal factors, professional instability, unawareness of patients and changing government health programmes and policies, affects subjective well being of the doctors in private and government healthcare sector.

6.1 Implications of research

The purpose of the study was to compare the subjective well-being among allopathic doctors in

private and government healthcare sector. After interpreting the results I propose some useful suggestions which could be beneficial for the doctors to improve their life satisfaction and the effect of positive and negative emotions in their lives. From the study it is inferred that private sector doctors are more satisfied with their life due to more flexible working time, getting more time to relax and leisure as compare to doctors in government sector. Private sector doctors are also high on negative affectivity of emotions because they do not come under the direct regulation of any government body and the feeling of accomplishment and achievement is more as compare to government sector doctors. Positive emotions affects equally to the doctors in both the sectors as they hold a respectable position in the society and a feeling of contentment is present as they help people to get through their pain and sufferings. Therefore, it is suggested to government sector doctors to pull themselves more in the direction of a satisfied life and avoid unpleasant feelings professionally and personally so that their subjective well being may increase.

6.2 Limitation and future research

The present study has a number of limitations that could become an insight for future researchers. This study focuses particularly on respondents limited to few districts of Punjab only. Therefore,

future studies may be expanded for the measurement of subjective well-being in other states of India too. These findings will help researchers in identifying similarities and differences in life satisfaction, positive and negative affect amongst private and government sector doctors across various states. Respondents were made to answer by self-reported questionnaires, which can inflate observed results. Future studies can be done with open suggestions of respondents. Moreover the study concentrated only on life satisfaction and emotional affectivity of the respondents, future research may include personality and stress levels of doctors.

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bu dfo; k dk thou l ækh iæf.kd bfrgkl l fnX/k gš; k , s dga fd vk/kfud dky ds iæz ds fdl h Hkh dfo dk thou bfrgkl ds vkoj.k ea <d pçk gšA bu dfo; k dk 0; fDrRo Lor=r , oa LoPNUn iæfÜk dk gšA vfhk0; fDr l eFkrk] fuHkhZrk] ijki dkjh] l nkpjh] vutkoka l s vkr&i kr vkn'kz iæh vkfn buds 0; fDrRo ds dñ vk/kk : ih xqk gšA

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j h f r e D r d f o ; k a d s d k 0 ; e a j l & ; k s t u k v u B h g S A j l ' k C n d k v F k Z i g y s U k a k j d h l e > k t k r k F k k A v k p k ; Z H k D r d s u k V ; ' k k L = c u u s r d ; g h c k r F k h A b l h i d x e a H k j r d h m f D r ^ v " V k s u k V ; s j l k % L e r k % * b l d k v f h k i k ; ; g B h d c B r k g S f d u k V e e a v k B j l g k r s g S v l ; = p k g s , d g k s A b l f y , ? k u k a u n] v k y e] c k s k k o B k d j u s v i u & v i u s d k 0 ; e a j l k a d k m Y y s [k f d ; k g S A b u d k e d ; r % j l U k a k j j l g h j g k g S A D ; k f d ; s l H k h d f o i e h F k A u h f r d k j k a d h d k 0 ; ' k s y h i j v k s f o p k j v i f { k r g S A u h f r d k j k a d h v i f { k k l j l r k B k d j e a v f / k d g a m l d k d k j . k ; g g S f d b l u g k u s i e d s l a k e a u h f r d s i { k f y [k s g S A

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Critical Analysis of consumer satisfaction toward gold loan scheme by Muthoot Finance in Nagpur

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Abstract

The research is carried out to identify the awareness and satisfaction level of the gold loan regarding by muthoot finance bank. The research is based on primary data and secondary data. The study is focused on the awareness and satisfaction level of the customers. The study was done taking the Muthoot finance bank. The survey was restricted to the bank customers and general public in Nagpur city.

Keywords: consumer satisfaction, gold loan, Muthoot Finance

1. Introduction

The most prominent mode that monetizes gold is the gold jewellery loan segment. As Indians own huge quantities of gold jewellery, the loan against gold makes good business sense. The gold loan segment unlocks the hidden economic lying idle. It is a very useful concept of converting the physical savings into money. In India a large number of bank and NBFC'S are extending loans against the used gold jewels and ornaments at a specific loan to value ratio. There are several reasons for this sharp upward trend in gold loan in recent years. It is convenient flexibility of loan options, liberal loan to value ratio, easy to conform documentation led to expansion of gold loans and geographical expansion of gold loan companies also facilitated the loan delivery. The size of gold loans shows an upwards trend due price increase of the gold and limited availability of retail and

personal loans from banks. Business coincided with large imports of gold, large scale financing of NBFC'S by bank make apprehension that overall systemic stability is threatened.

Human being has an inherent aspiration to acquire and possess gold and silver. This esteem for gold profound as any of our most basic drives. All through history this awareness of the value of gold has basis society and cultures to maintain the gold standard. Unfortunately Kings, Rules and Politicians on numerous occasions, have abandoned the gold standard and either forced or swindle its citizens into an artificial monetary system. Their systems have never lasted because eternal laws are being broken. There has never been in the history of the world, single nation, which left the gold standard that did not end up with an economic collapse. The USE is currently breaking a record for the longest period of time that a nation has endured after breaking the Gold standard. Our system will crash It's just a matter of "When" Gold loans can be availed of at co-operative bank, public sector bank and others private lenders. Some banks, however offer it only in certain regions, the only disadvantages while private lenders process the loan in less than a couple of hours, some co-operative and public sector banks may take up to a personal loan. Loan to in any case, the time is much less

than the minimum three days of processing time for a personal loan. Loan to value to the maximum ratio of the loan size to the value of the assets for a gold loan is on par with that of the personal loan. In late 2007, the RBI had issued a notification which permitted bullet repayment (a lump sum payment of the principal at maturity) of gold loan. Subject to specific guidelines from the apex bank, each bank may fix its rate for gold, reflecting the market price at that point of time. Care should be exercised if you have defaulted or any other. Your gold might not be returned at the end of the loan tenure if you approach the same branch or bank in this case would be one solution as they would not have any record of your default history.

1.1. Advantages of Gold Loan

Gold loan doesn't demand any certificate to show your salary or income and even no credit card history is required. Thus even unemployed and non-working people can go for gold loan.

- Unlike any other unsecured loan, gold loan doesn't require many papers, only few documents such as ID proof and address proof is enough to avail for such loan.
- One of the main advantages of gold loan is its low interest rates. Usually loan over gold is provided at the interest of 12-16% per annum and this is quite low compared to personal loans available at interest rates of 15-26% per annum.
- In rural areas Agricultural loan against gold is also available for agriculturist at very nominal rate of Interest of 7%-8%, proof of agricultural document needs to be provided

- Gold loan is the most simple and convenient forms of loan because here all you need to do is pledge your gold with a bank or finance company and get upto 80% of the market value of the gold as a loan.

2. Objective

- a. To identify about awareness level of gold loan.
- b. To measure satisfaction level of existing customer of Muthoot Finance.

3. Research Methodology

Sampling desings: - A sample design is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from a given population. It refers to the technique or the procedure the searcher would adopt in selecting items for the sample. A sample is a part of a target population, which is carefully selected to represent the population. Actually, sampling frame is nothing but the correct list of population.

Sampling procedure: - The sampling procedure used in this study is simple Random sampling. A simple random sample is a subset of individuals chosen from a larger set. Each individual is chosen randomly and entirely by chance, such that each individual has the same probability of being chosen at any stage during the sampling process.

Sampling area: - Nagpur City

Sample size: - The sample size of the study is limited to 200 customers. 40 in Muthoot Finance bank and 160 others.

4. Results

- ☐ According to the survey most of the people are aware about the gold loan.
- ☐ According to the survey most of the people taking gold loan.
- ☐ Most of the customers of Muthoot Finance Bank are satisfied with the interest rate of gold loan.
- ☐ According to the survey most of the people are satisfied with the service provided by bank and the gold loan process.
- ☐ According to the survey the information provide about the gold loan scheme by referring news paper and magazine.
- ☐ The most of the people are sagest the Muthoot finance bank in aver friends and relatives because of the bank are provided good service and the batter communication.
- ☐ In that service it is find that the relationship between the customers and the bankers are good.
- ☐ According to the survey the most of the people are taking the gold loan for the reason of non avability of the fund.

- ☐ According of the survey the most of the people are taking the gold loan in a future.
- ☐ Very few people are not aware the gold loan, those people are don't take gold loan.

5. Conclusion

Gold loan market has be most rapidly in India. It has been found that Indian family is keeping gold with them. However in past this families were not taking gold loans frequently. Now the financial institutions have promoted gold loans aggressively. The result of the same is absorbed in current research were most of the coasters are taking gold loan and there also reeducated gold loan in future also. The scenario has change because now people are thinking that gold loan is one of the most accusable and comfortable loan.

The present research focuses on Muthoot Finance as a gold loan provider it is found that Muthoot Finance maintaining very good relationship with the coasters hence, its business is going on. At a same time Muthoot is making shore that it services can be which to masses.

Overall, this research can be concluded same the gold loan awareness among the customers are increasing and gold loan is becoming popular day by day.

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Status analysis of subsidy on seeds and fertilizer in India and its impact on marketing

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Abstract:

Agriculture sector is without doubt most vital sector of Indian economy because it provides employment to fifty four.6% of individuals and food security of Asian nation revolves around this sector. Its importance are often gauged by the actual fact that whenever there's concern of deficit monsoon, whole of the population starting from farmers, workers, businessmen, policy manufacturers and even foreign investors are caught into nervousness. Owing to dependence of disproportionate population on this sector, Indian economy are often still aforementioned to be associate rural economy. However, sector is basically state controlled that resulted in widespread inefficiencies and distortions.

The marketing strategies of the companies largely affected by the subsidies given by the the authorities. This paper analyses the status of the subsidy and also co-relate this with the marketing of seeds and fertilizers.

Keywords: status analysis, Seed and Fertilizer, Marketing

1. Introduction

Agriculture Sector has been growing appreciably a minimum of four-dimensional from previous few years (with some exceptions) and last year's growth was record four.7%. however this is often no reason for rejoice as our farmers and agricultural sector square measure still quite vulnerable and growth is on back of interventions that has given India a inclined agricultural basket. Primary reason for this growth is claimed to be sensible monsoons and growing crop incentives below schemes like Minimum damage (MSP). Share of agriculture in economy remains stagnant at thirteen.9%. this is often associate indicator that folks dependent upon agriculture square measure still unable to form an honest earning. From terribly starting agriculture has been at center of presidency policy, however sector was recognized as prime moving force solely in 2002. It truly started at the time of warfare two, once food shortages were severe. Later Public distribution System was developed throughout time of nice geographical region Famine that killed concerning two million individuals. Ultimately government management got reinforced by appointment 'Commission for Agriculture' and formation of 'Food Corporation of India' in 1960's. Former's role was to advocate costs for state acquisition of various crops and latter's perform ranged from acquisition, storage and issue of food grains.

During now Asian country was heavily dependent upon foreign food aid that compromised India's sovereignty over crucial matters. it had been at now accomplished that, excluding building structure for storage and distribution, self-direction in production of food grains is imperative. It resulted in large investments in agriculture productivity, through the means that of hybrid seeds, Chemical Fertilizers, Pesticides and irrigation infrastructure. This came to called revolution.

Green revolution, overtime, yielded spectacular results and in coming back decades Asian country was independent in foodstuff production and achieved physical food security. However, it didn't provide Indian individuals economic food security and food security continues to be an enormous challenge. Expensive inputs and MSP regimes often pushed up costs and rendered them unaffordable to the poor. It all culminated into a confusing scenario wherever on one hand there have been bumper productions and excessive food grains with FCI, on the opposite hand millions were living below starvation. This was primarily as a result of laws, laws, establishments that were brought into existence in face of insufficiency, mostly continuing even at the time of abundance.

Outcome is noncompetitive agriculture sector, reeling below debt that can't survive while not serious government support.

As always, this issue is once more a serious one for current government and there square measure some suggestions towards reforms and few steps were conjointly taken recently.

In this research, researcher will discuss issues involved and various steps government have taken to remedy for Agriculture production, procurement and storage.

2. Inputs of agriculture and subsidies thereon

Subsidies on inputs have their root in revolution. that point intensive subsidies got on Hybrid seeds, Fertilizers, pesticides etc. main aim of subsidies square measure 2 – one is to stay price of the food grains at minimum and avoiding food inflation, second is to confirm financial gain security of the farmer. whereas this policy has helped heaps to secure food sufficiency, however it's several uncaused negative impacts. It ends up in overuse of inputs as inputs prices doesn't represent adequate market prices, farmers square measure unable to reply to promote signals. They still use inclined mixture of inputs as prices square measure borne by government.

a. Seeds

Many schemes such Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna, Macro Management Agriculture, Integrated theme for oilseeds, pulses, feather palm and maize (ISOPOM); Technology missions for cotton, National food security Mission etc. offer for sponsored seeds. a number of them additionally offer incentives for investment in Seed producing infrastructure and upgradations.

New Policy on Seed Development (NPSD) includes allowing a hundred per cent foreign direct investment (FDI) beneath the automated route. The thrust is additionally on making a seed bank.

There square measure 3 stages in seed production cycle. Initially stage stock farmer seeds square measure developed by 'Indian Council of Agricultural Research' (ICAR), National Seeds Corporation or state farms firms. In second stage Foundation Seeds square measure developed by NSC, SFCs or State seeds firms and so finally Certified Seeds square measure made and distributed to any or all farmers.

Certification is finished by state agricultural universities or personal organizations licensed by 'Indian Council of Agricultural Research'

b. Hybrid Seeds

Hybrid seeds square measure obtained by cross fertilization of various sorts of connected plants. These seeds were instrumental in revolution. These seeds mix fascinating properties of 2 connected plants. Employing a technique of controlled crossing devised by natural scientist and Mendel within the mid-19th century, plant breeders will currently turn out seed that mixes the specified traits of 2 pure parent lines within the 1st generation itself.

One downside was that these seeds don't regenerate seeds of same quality. Thus each time farmers ought to get new seeds. Just in case of typical seeds, farmers might use reproduced seeds by current

crop. Therein sense hybrid seeds pushed up Input prices for the farmers and transnational corporations like Cargill opposition. Established their monopoly over the market.

Now there's growing clamor each for and against genetically changed form of seeds. Its supporters believe that it will get world obviate starvation, whereas opponents concern negative effects on setting, multifariousness and health.

c. Genetically changed Varieties

These sorts of seeds square measure developed in laboratories by recombinant DNA technology technologies. In these technologies genes of various species of organisms (like bacterium genes with plants) square measure integrated to change deoxyribonucleic acid to induce desired characteristic. Bacterium named eubacteria *Thuringiensis* provides a sequence that's incorporated into plant's deoxyribonucleic acid and that we get genetically changed Organisms like BT- corn, BT- cotton, Bt- herb etc. This plant are protected against pests and can offer raised yields. In India grime crops square measure allowed and contribute regarding eighty fifth of the consumption, whereas in Europe it's mostly prohibited as of currently. In India, it's allowed for industrial production of cotton and for food crops field trials square measure occurring.

In 2013 Supreme Court in response to a PIL appointed a Technical knowledgeable Committee for considering whether or not trials ought to be allowed or not. Policeman counseled that there ought to be moratorium on trials till correct restrictive and safety mechanisms square measure place in situ, and BT crops square measure approved for his or her future safety. Nevertheless this government allowed trials for a few crops, as SC didn't pass any order during this relation.

Main concern of the farmer community is that, corporations like Monsanto can exploit their monopolies as seeds square measure expensive and don't seem to be regenerative. Recently GMO cotton seeds provided by Mahyco, (a gramme seed company that has venture with Monsanto), resulted in an exceedingly failure that brought suffering to farmers.

D. National Seeds Corporation

It is Miniratna Company beneath Ministry of agriculture fashioned in 1963 to supply foundation seeds and undertake certification activities. It's central role in development of seed business in Republic of India. Varied schemes like ISOPOM, NFSM and National gardening Mission square measure enforced (partly or fully) beneath NSC. It's additionally concerned in export of seeds, particularly to SAARC nations and African countries.

It maintains a SAARC seed bank during which massive quantities of varied seeds square measure unbroken as inventory in order that shortage thanks to any natural misfortune or otherwise might be tackled.

3. Fertilizers and Manures

Fertilizers are any organic/inorganic, natural/synthetic material used in soil to supplement it with plant nutrients which are essential for plant's growth.

Fertilizers were another most important part of green revolution. Some points to be noted are –

- 1) In India per hectare Consumption around (around 146 Kg) is far lower than developed countries.
- 2) Indian Soils are deficient in Nitrogen and Phosphorus
- 3) Fertilizer can most effectively be used with ample water. So rainfed areas (deprived of irrigation) constitute 70 % of agricultural land and still they use only 20% of national Fertilizers consumption. On other hand Rabi crops are dominantly produced in Irrigated areas, so they consume about 66% of fertilizers while their share of total agri output is 33%
- 4) Due to rising prices of fertilizers government is promoting organic farming and organic manure.
- 5) India meets its 80 % requirement of Urea (N), while it is heavily dependent on Imports for its potassium (K) and phosphorus (P) fertilizer requirements.

Fertilizers Vs Manure

Fertilizers are made through industrial processes in which composition of nutrients is precise and deliberately fixed. In contrast Manure is derived animal waste such as cattle dung and urine. It enriches the soil generally. Further, presence of manure makes fertilizers even more effective.

Macronutrients and Micronutrients

Plants or crops needs about 17 essential elements to survive and grow. If any of these elements is deficient, then growth will be stalled or plant will die. Among these elements, N, P, Calcium, Magnesium and Sulfur are required in comparative large quantities and termed as macro nutrients. Other elements such as Boron, Chlorine, Copper, Iron, Manganese, Molybdenum, Zinc and Nickel are needed in smaller quantities hence termed as micronutrients. Macronutrient based fertilizers are dominant and its use enhances capability of plants to extract more micronutrients from soil.

Nitrogen – is responsible for green leafy growth and overall plant health. Its Necessary for Photosynthesis to take place. Deficiency will result in yellow leaves and weak plant.

Phosphorous – Is necessary for root, flower and fruit development.

Potassium – Plant health and vigour. It helps plant to fight diseases and pests. It also gives strong cell walls

Nutrient Based Subsidy

This was introduced in 2010 with objective to promote balanced use of fertilizers and to limit fertilizer subsidy of the government. Idea was to fix subsidy as per nutrients (in per Kg) in the fertilizer and leave the determination of price to suppliers. Presently Urea is not covered under the scheme due to political compulsions. Consequently subsidized price of Urea remained stagnant even when real costs of production have risen significantly. On the other hand Potassium and Phosphorous are covered under the scheme and a fixed subsidy as per content of nutrients is given to suppliers and they change Maximum Retail Price as per market signals. Secondary and Micronutrients are also covered under the scheme.

(In short urea is still controlled and P, K, are decontrolled)

As a result, actual use of NPK is in ratio of around 8:3:1 while recommended use is 4:2:1

This extra utilization of urea doesn't give any extra advantage to the rancher. Rather this can corrupt soil and mischief crop. Profitability and nature of a yield relies on utilization of broadened blend of full scale and micronutrients, which fluctuate from soil to soil.

Most recent Economic overview takes note of that while urea utilization has expanded from 59 percent to 66 percent of absolute utilization in 2012-13 more than 2010-11, per hectare utilization of manure has declined from 140 kg to 128 kg over a similar period.

Manure appropriation was '67,971 crore in 2013-14, an expansion of 11 percent more than 2009-10. Huge piece of this went to creation and utilization of urea that was not required by any means.

Additionally, because of over the top utilization of manures groundwater is likewise getting dirtied and compound bio aggregation issue is affecting wellbeing of individuals. In Punjab and Haryana, issue is widespread and ground water is seen as dirtied with arsenic, uranium, fluoride and so on.

4. Impact on Marketing:

The subsidy has become the essential part of the fertilizer and seed sector in India. The marketing of these products has been largely affected by this. The subsidy is affecting the decisions in following areas of the marketing i.e. product, price, place and promotion. The companies are manufacturing the products, putting the price of the product and promoting based on the subsidy.

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Attitude of Consumers in Buying Fast Moving Consumer Goods: A special Study on Plastic Disposal

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Abstract

Today's FMCG (Fast Moving Consumer Goods) packaging is being presented under functional, industrial, social and legal parameters proving with more and more innovative strategies every day. New concepts in packaging revolutionised the sales and businesses dramatically. But at the same time, packaging has given rise to environmental concerns and has been on the political conservational agenda for years, mainly due to the volume of leftovers coming from used packages. In developing countries like India, plastics, those are thrown ubiquitously and chaotically in a negligent manner, get consumed by grazing cattle thus becoming dangerous to the livestock and also to various other water and air pollutions. As huge numbers of plastics are disposed in the environment, this study has been carried out how frequency of FMCG purchases are related to the number of plastic covers cut open a day, ultimately leading to understand environmental pollution. This research study has taken reference from various studies representing packaging as a vital element in consumer buying decisions which lead to study the relationship between frequency of FMCG purchased in a month and the number of flexible plastic covers cut open a day to comprehend its hazards. Descriptive statistics has been used to analyse the frequency of purchase. Results show that there is positive and significant relationship between frequencies of food, beverages and home care products purchased in a month to the number of plastic covers cut open a day, and a negative relationship between frequency of personal and healthcare products purchased in a month to the number of plastic covers cut open a day.

Keywords: Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG), Frequency of purchase, Number of covers cut open.

INTRODUCTION

A novel flexible packaging allures the consumer with its attractive wrapping, wins them over with the easy-to-use features, pushing primary functions like security, product protection and of course, longer shelf life. Such novel innovative packaging revolutionising the consumer market is the concept of sachet which boosted the sales when food products such as masalas, pickles, health drinks, tea and coffee were made available in those tiny one time use only packets. It ruined all records as it perforated the rural market, boosting sales to a record high. Worldwide, it has established as the darling of the packaging industry. Matching the strides of a rapidly urbanizing

population, with higher disposable incomes, which is ushering a reign of consumerism, flexipacks are having a ball. The urban demand of departmental retailing and rural demand of unit packaging requirements are also the key drivers in growth of plastic flexibles sector. In the extreme competitive marketing situation (Gelici-Zeko et al. 2012), convenient small packages increased sales and consumption of packed products collectively. This small package called sachet culture has been the successful marketing strategy for multinationals to penetrate in to both rural and urban emerging markets of the underprivileged buyers of the economy.

In the past few years packaging waste has not only caused increasing environmental pollution, but also it wastes valuable resources (Xie et al. 2011). Millions of tons of packages are discarded as solid waste each year with a presence of plastics packages that make up 75 percent of the average household dustbin is of grave concern because of its potentials harm to the environment and the public health (Wokocha 2010). From the findings of Wokocha (2010), following conclusions were drawn regarding packaging on environment: 1. The attitude of consumers towards packaged products is not satisfactory, 2. Packaging materials has adverse impact on the natural environment and 3. Packaging materials affect human health. Packaging is a fundamental element of almost every food product and a vital source of environmental burden and waste. Moreover, during their breakdown in the soil, additives of the synthetic polymers release toxic elements which are harmful to the environment as they take years to disintegrate. Sachets made from plastic polymers have become a bigger part of the waste management problem which needs to be resolved by the FMCGs and government in no matter of time. Packaging waste has not only instigated increasing environmental pollution in the past few years but also involve in wasting the resources. Due to the relatively short life cycle of many consumer products, the volume of packaging on the market is almost closely identical to the quantity of packaging waste (Xie et al. 2011).

Originally watched as an aesthetic problem, littering is currently treated on an imperative ecofriendly priority. Litter not only lowers the aesthetic appeal of public places including streets, roads and waterways but can also destroy water quality, jeopardize and kill the wildlife, and result in flooding by blocking drainage systems (De Long et al. 1999; Porter 2002). A single packaging design or even a single physical package contributes both to the total ecoburden (related to the needs of the future generation) and to the fulfilment of the 'present needs' (Wever 2013). Also, the environmental humiliation they cause raises a big question mark and drives everyday research for an alternative.

Frequency of FMCG purchased in a month and number of FMCG plastic covers cut open a day helps in exploring the impact and integration of packaging in consumer buying.

Frequency of FMCG Purchased in a Month

Frequency of FMCG purchase has been associated with brand and sponsorship leveraged packaging by Woodside & Summer (2011) in order to capture the dimensions of experiencing branded

products. Purchase frequency had been the independent moderating variable in their conceptual model confirming that it has strong positive impact on consumer response towards sponsorship leverage packing. Some research studies use purchase frequency as criteria in order to understand certain aspects regarding purchase and packaging. One such study conducted by Gelici-zeko et al. (2012) chose participants for their study who showed a purchase frequency higher than once in a week in

order to study the influence of packaging design on consumer perceptions. However, this study does not restrict with only one frequency rather included weekdays, weekends, both weekdays and weekends and once in a month to understand purchase behaviour of the respondents. Frequency of purchasing FMCG had been used as one of the variable in the study in order to know and understand the purchase patterns and number of FMCG packs cut open a day by consumers.

A study done by Xu et al. (2012) analysed the positive indication of the independent variable 'frequency of purchase' in order to have the understanding among the Chinese consumers towards green and eco-labeling of seafoods, which induced this study to have purchase frequency as one of the determinants in order to compare the number of flexible plastic covers cut open a day.

Number of FMCG Plastic Covers Cut Open a Day

Research conducted by Lutters&Klooster (2008) indicated that an average person cut opens seven packages approximately a day for his everyday needs in Western-European countries. They also specified that Netherlands adds up 43 thousand million packages per year ranging packaging of fast moving consumer goods, pharmaceuticals, packaging for flowers and durables. This study took the outputs of Lutters&Klooster (2008) and hence desired to include number of plastic covers cut open a day. The concept is to understand whether the usage of plastics is more or less in the day to day life of the respondents with respect to the FMCG. Yang et al. (2005) in their study has tested usage frequency of shampoo and detergent on daily, weekly and monthly basis and therefore, this study refers to number of flexible packets cut open day in order to know the behaviour of people in FMCG purchase especially related to plastic covers.

HYPOTHESIS

H₁ : Frequency of food and beverage products purchased in a month is positively associated with number of food and beverage plastic covers cut open a day

H₂ : Frequency of personal and healthcare products purchased in a month is positively associated with number of personal and healthcare plastic covers cut open a day

H₃ : Frequency of home care products purchased in a month is positively associated with number of home care plastic covers cut open a day

DATA COLLECTION

Instrument used to collect data: Questionnaire survey method was used to collect the data. Data has been collected from upper middle class consumers of Chennai city by administering the Questionnaire designed using 5-point Likert scales (1 = Strongly Disagree; 2 = Disagree; 3 =

Neutral; 4 = Agree; 5 = Strongly Agree). Questionnaire was distributed to more than seven hundred people. Only 577 Questionnaire were received from the total questionnaire administered, out of which, 520 questionnaires were shortlisted considering for the analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Frequency of Food and Beverage Products Purchased in a Month and Number of Plastic Covers Cut Open a Day

Table 1: Frequency of food and beverage purchased and number of plastic covers cut open a day

Number of plastic covers cut open a day	Purchase frequency of food and beverages				Total	Chi-Square Value	df	Sig
	Weekdays	Weekends	Both weekdays and weekends	Once in a month				
One	23 (13.7)	52 (31.0)	56 (33.3)	37 (22.0)	168 (100)	36.615	15	.001
Two	16 (9.9)	37 (22.8)	75 (46.3)	34 (21.0)	162 (100)			
Three	30 (25.6)	25 (21.4)	41 (35.0)	21 (17.9)	117 (100)			
Four	8 (23.5)	10 (29.4)	14 (41.2)	2 (5.9)	34 (100)			
Five	0 (0.00)	4 (25.0)	5 (31.3)	7 (43.8)	16 (100)			
> Five	0 (0.00)	8 (34.8)	9 (39.1)	6 (26.1)	23 (100)			
Total	77 (14.8)	136 (26.2)	200 (38.5)	107 (20.6)	520 (100)			

The results conclude that out of one 168 single food and beverage covers cut open, the highest percent of 33.3 covers are cut open during both weekdays and weekends purchases followed by weekends, once in a month and weekdays with 31 percent, 22 percent and 13.7 percent respectively. Out of two single 162 covers cut open, the highest percent of 46.3 covers are cut open during both weekdays and weekends, another 22.8 and 21 percent are cut open during weekends and once in a month, and a least of 9.9 percent is cut open during weekdays. Out of three covers cut open a day, 35 percent of them are cut during both weekdays and weekends, 25.6 percent is cut open during weekdays, 21.4 percent is cut open during weekdays and 17.9 percent is cut open once in a month. Out of four food and beverage covers cut open a day, a maximum of 41.2 percent which counts 14 are cut open during both weekdays and weekends option, 29.4 percent counting 10 are cut open during weekends, 23.4 percent counting 8 are cut open during weekdays and a least of 5.9 percent

which counts 2 are cut once in a month. No five covers or more than 5 covers are cut open a day among food and beverages during weekdays, whereas among five covers a day during weekends, both weekdays and weekends and once in a month account for about 25.0 percent, 31.3 percent and 43.8 percent respectively and 34.8 percent, 39.1 percent and 26.1 percent account for more than 5 covers cut open a day correspondingly. It could be inferred that there is a statistical significant association at 5 percent level between frequency of food and beverage covers purchased in a month and number of covers cut open a day with the chi-square value of 36.615. Hence the null hypothesis of frequency of food and beverage products purchased in a month which is positively associated with number of plastic covers cut open a day is rejected.

Frequency of Personal and Healthcare Products Purchased and number of Plastic Covers Cut Open a Day

Table 2: Frequency of personal and health care products purchased and number of plastic covers cut open a day

Number of plastic covers cut open a day	Purchase frequency of personal and health care products				Total	Chi-Square Value	df	Sig
	Weekdays	Weekends	Both weekdays and weekends	Once in a month				
One	10 (2.8)	32 (9.1)	55 (15.6)	255 (72.4)	352 (100)	15.111	15	.443
Two	4 (3.7)	13 (11.9)	10 (9.2)	82 (75.2)	109 (100)			
Three	2 (5.4)	3 (8.1)	2 (5.4)	30 (81.1)	37 (100)			
Four	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	5 (33.3)	10 (66.7)	15 (100)			
Five	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (100)	3 (100)			
> Five	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	4 (100)	4 (100)			
Total	16 (3.1)	48 (9.2)	72 (13.8)	384 (73.8)	520 (100)			

None of the respondents cut open four personal and healthcare covers on a single day during weekdays or weekends separately but it happens during both weekdays and weekends and once in a month only among 15 members in the entire sample size. Similarly, none of the respondents cut open five or more than five personal and healthcare covers during weekdays, weekends separately and both weekdays and weekends. Only three respondents and 4 respondents cut five and more than five covers a day that to only once in a month. The chisquare value 15.111 with significant value

0.443 accepts the null hypothesis of frequency of personal and healthcare products purchased in a month is positively associated with number of plastic covers cut open a day.

Frequency of Home Care Products Purchased in a Month and Number of Plastic Covers Cut open a Day

Table 3: Frequency of home care products purchased and number of plastic covers cut open a day

Number of plastic covers cut open a day	Purchase frequency of personal and health care products				Total	Chi-Square Value	df	Sig
	Weekdays	Weekends	Both week days and weekends	Once in a month				
One	6 (1.8)	28 (8.2)	38 (11.1)	270 (78.9)	342 (100)	28.942	15	.016
Two	0 (0.00)	10 (11.9)	14 (16.7)	60 (71.4)	84 (100)			
Three	2 (3.2)	8 (12.7)	9 (14.3)	44 (69.8)	63 (100)			
Four	0 (0.00)	3 (25)	4 (33.3)	5 (41.7)	12 (100)			
Five	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	16 (100)	16 (100)			
> Five	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (66.7)	1 (33.3)	3 (100)			
Total	8 (1.50)	49 (9.4)	67 (12.9)	396 (76.2)	520 (100)			

Home care products availability in flexible plastic packaging is lesser than food and beverages or personal and healthcare products. Only three people cut open a home care product out of 520 and a majority of 342 people cut open only one packet of a home care product a day. The chi-square value 28.942 having significant value 0.016 ($p=0.016$) which is below 0.05 and hence is acceptable at 5 % significant level hence rejecting the null hypothesis of frequency of home care products purchased in a month is positively associated with number of plastic covers cut open a day.

CONCLUSION

There is positive and significant relationship between frequency of food and beverage products purchased in a month and number of plastic covers cut open a day. There is a negative relationship between frequency of personal and healthcare products purchased in a month and number of plastic

covers cut open a day. A positive relationship exists between frequency of home care products purchased in a month and number of plastic covers cut open a day.

Therefore, the observation leads to the conclusion that H_1 and H_3 are supported and H_2 is not supported.

SUGGESTION

It becomes necessary that the packaging development, as well as future regulations, results in a reduction of the environmental impact of the entire consumption chain. Aarnio&Hamalainen (2008), in his study stated that the packaging industry should also offer packaging made from alternative materials and with improved functionality. As the package qualities are fixed early in the development process, the environmental demands must be made clear at the outset to achieve packs with high environmental performance.

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elluw }kj gh jfpr dgkuh 'L=h l pks/kuh* ea iæ dh i jkdK"Bk , oa fQj vucm fu" Nyrk dk n. M Hkksus okyh L=h ds vuttko dks , d ifjgk l , oa gkL; kLin l Lnr djrh 0; X; j puk dk : i feyrk gA "ejk vius ckl l s iæ gks x; kA vki ds pgj ka ij rks ped vk x; hA vki Hkh D; k djA iæ dEc[r gS gh , d h phtA** fookgkukj l Ecl/kka dk inkz mBkrs gq ऐसा अनुभव करती है मानो वह स्वयं शोषित नहीं बल्कि कोई ओर है। इस तरह से पाते गS fd ; g dN vkj ugha cfYd L=h ds शोषण एवं चिक्कार का लेखा प्रस्तुत करती 'यही सच है' की पुनरावृत्ति एवं पुनर्लेखन है। यहाँ भी नायिका प्रेम की सत्यता एवं 0; ogkfjdrk dh f'k{kk inku djrh l h i Lnr gkrh gS yfdu iæ ds vVW cl/ku dks Lohdkj djrh l h tku i Mrh gA

"f= 'koll vkj ^rhl jk fgl l k" dgkfu; k; ts h dgkfu; k; Hkh 'L=h l pks/kuh* vkj ^; gh l p gS dh Hkfr muds 0; fDr दृष्टि' शैली पर केन्द्रित जान पड़ता है वरना तो उनकी कहानियों में दायित्वों का लेखा और विशेषतः पारिवारिक जिम्मेदारियों एवा drd; ka dk [kkdk gkrh gA gk ; s t: j gS fd L=h&l pks/kuh ea tgk yhd l s gVdj pyus okys i k=ka ds ew; &cksk l Unyu , oa Lo; a ds ifr l txrk dh dFkk; gS ogha ^rhl jk fgl l k" ds i k= i kphu ifj i kVh l s gVdj dN uohu l kpu; l e>us , oa

djus dk glk yk tdkrs yxrs g⁸tehu ij jgkxrs rks tehu dh ftlunxh ftvksxA vius fnekxh fQrj NkMks vls vius otin dk rhl jk fglL k tehu ds uke fy[k nkA** Hkys gh os dgha dgha glL; kLin yxrs gka yfdu mudh HkkoukRedrk bl rjg dh

tku ugha iMfh] gk bruk t: j dguk l elphu gkxk fd os nqV dnkfi ugha gks l drA

“{k; * dh dph viuh isd yhd dk fuokg djrh l h tku iMfh gA fir k }kjk nh xbz l h[kk] fo'okl ka ,oa drd; fu"Bk ds fl) klrka dh ifrefir yxrh gA Hkys gh ml ds ; s fl) klr thou dh 0; ogkfjdrk dh dl ksh ij l Qyrk i krs utj ugha vkrs yfdu fQj Hkh og mlga clnfj; k ds cPps dh Hkfr mlga ejs gq gkus ij Hkh xys ea fpidk, jgrh gA पिता के 'क्षय' रोग के सामने उसकी सारी संघर्ष शक्ति हारती सी दृष्टिगोचर होती है। लेकिन भाई के विश्वास और कर्तव्यनिष्ठा l s u fgyus okyh dph vc V; lku okyh f'ksha की खातिर समझौता करती दिखाई पड़ती है और उसकी संघर्ष शक्ति हारती l h tku iMfh gA ^, dk, d dph dks yxk fd ml dh ; g [kk h] ; g [kks[kyh&[kks[kyh vkokt] i k k dh [kk h l s fdruh feyrh&tayrh g⁸ g&c&g⁸ h gh rks gA** fir k dk {k; ekula fir k ds QQMk l s ckj vk dj dph ds pkjka rjQ okrkj . k ea Qsy dj viuh nqV/k Qsykus yxk gA

“l tk* dgkuh dk ik= fd l h vl; }kjk fd, x, iki&del dh l tk Hkxus okyk funk⁸ ik= fnu⁸ k th l elr vieku , oa ekuf l d irkMuk ds mijklr , d pedhys fl rkjs dh Hkfr pklus ds ckn Hkh t⁸ s vius drd; dk ikyu djrk utj vkrk gA “iilik vki cjh gks x; A l qrs g⁸ vki dks l tk ugha glZ ----- l tk ugha glZ vki dka** fir k dh vl kef; d eR; qus vls Hkkb&cguka ds fy, vius drd; ikyu Hkkouk us Lo; a dks t⁸ s Hkay gh fn; k gA

“kk; n* dk ik= jk[kky , d tgkt ij dke djus okyk 0; fDr g⁸ ftl s ge /khj&/khjs ifjokj ds fy, d⁸oy ^dekus okyh e'khu* ds : i ea nskrs gA NqV; k fcrkdj ?kj l s oki l tgkt ij vkdj yxus yxrk g⁸ t⁸ s “?kj&?kj dk [ksy] tks cPps cpiu ea [ksy djs g⁸ [ksy dj vk; k gk⁸ yfdu ; g Hkh l p g⁸ fd bl rjg l s ^de* vls ^vi; klr&HkkoukRed* bku ds l gkjs thou dk tgkt ugha py l drkA

“e'kku* dgkuh “i#“k L=h l s dN vf/kd euf; gkrk g⁸ & rF; dh l keftd l R; rk ij vk/kfjr tku iMfh gA dgkuh dk ik= , d ds ckn , d rhu i fRu; ka dh ^eR; vki ij “ne ugha rks ejs thou dk dkbZ vfkZ ugha dkbZ l kj ugha dkbZ j l ugha ----- e⁸ps vius ikl cyk yka e⁸ nqVgkjs fcuk ugha jg l drk fd l h rjg Hkh ugha jg l drkA** vius thou dh Hkh ^eR; q eku yrk g⁸ vls fu“d“k% yxrk g⁸ fd euf; t⁸ s Lo; a gh l okZ/kd i⁸ e djus okyk LokFkhZ g⁸ tks vius fiz dh ekr ij Hkh vki d⁸oy viuh {kfr ds fy, gh cgkrk n⁸Vxkpj gkrk gA

“ubZ ukdjh* dh L=h ik=k ifr dh ubZ ukdjh , oa #rcs dks vius fy, Hkqokrh utj vkrh g⁸ og u fl QZ viuh ukdjh NkMuk pgrh g⁸ cfYd viuh fnup; kZ ea Hkh dN vkem&py ifjorZka dh vi\$kk j [kus yxrh gA ^dke dh , d fyLV ml ds ikl gkrh ftlga ml s ijk djuk gkrk ekdV ds nk&, d pDdj yxkus gkrs ----- vls ; s l c djs&djs gh शाम हो जाती है।” यह कहानी स्त्री की उस सहज प्रत्याशा अक्षि fufogk Lohdfr dks pfp=r djrh n⁸Vxkpj gkrh g⁸ tks L=h ds Lo; a ds opLo dks pij&pij djrh gA

Hkjr; l ekt fir l UKRed g⁸ bl h dh >y d gea feyrh gA elu dh dgkuh ^Nr cukus oky⁸ ea bl dgkuh ds ik= fo'kkr% i#“k ik= vius opLo ds fy, Lo; a dh os fDrdrk dh gh ugha i k⁸“k&LQV.k rd dks frykaty⁸ nus ds fy, r⁸ kj fn[kkbZ nrs gA L=h ik=k dh ckr dja rks mlga ukefogu pfj= ds : i ea iLnr dj iEijxk L=h pfj= ds ykns l s ckj ugha fd; k gA ^vdsy* dh ifjrd; k l eek cyk fcu cyk, vkl & iMk ea Lo; a gh vius vLrRo dks thou nrh utj vkrh gA “ij l kr d⁸ s ct l drs egrZ rks i qp cts dk FkA** ^, d detkj yMedh dh dgkuh* dh ukf; dk vupkgs vutkus gh l ekt dh cuh cukbZ ifjivh ds vuq i Lo; a dks <ks yrh g⁸ ^dk⁸ : i csh vjs cgq cMh l e>nkj yMedhA ejk dguk og dhHk Vky l drh g⁸ HkyA vkt ds tekus ea , d h yMedh HkX; l s feyrh gA** ml dk viuk vLrRo rjyrk i kZ , oa vkdkjghu n⁸Vxkpj gkrk gA iy ifriy ifjofr⁸ gkrk ml dk pfj= n⁸ jka dh vi\$kkvka ij [kjk mrkjus

dk iz kl djrk vius vflrRo , oa vnrjæ dh vko'; drk rFkk eyHlur cukoV dk ifr: i gA

elluw dh l kfgR; d nfu; k ea ikBd&eS=h dk vfrfjDr vxg ml ds l'tukRed , oa ikjn'khz ys[ku dks l oZkgh
cuk nrk gA ikBd ds xgu eu ea cBdj ml dh vuHkkr dh n0; rk dks Lo; a vuHkkr dj vpid , oa jftr ys[ku&rfydk
l s jæk; u dj nrh gA fcuk [kyuk; d ; k [kyukf; dk ds mudh ; s dgkfu; k; i k=k rFkk i k=kva dks d0y vkj d0y
ifjflFkr; ka

; k 0; oLFkkvka l s tærs gq ikBd ds eu dks ckrkdj , oa dF; ikBd ds l Fk vkRel kr fd, fcuk ugha jgrkA dF; viuh
dl kS/h ij [kjk mrjrk gS rFkk dFkkud fo'ksk; &foi; Z , oa lFkr foi; Z ds l = dk fuokg djrk l k tku i Mrk gA

mDr l Hkh dgkfu; ka ea elluw Hk. Mkjh dk jpukRed ckrk , oa dfrRo fu[kjk , oa l ekt ds vkbus dh Hkkr Li "V
vuHkkr gsrk gA bu l Hkh dgkfu; ka ea mudh jpukRed ds dkj.k ; s dgkfu; ka l ekt ds l Fk l Ugyu cukrh ml dh ifjivh
dk eW; &HkkouRed : i iLnr djrh gpz i wkd-% ifjiDo , oa vf/kd i kS+ tku i Mrh gA L=h ds ifr vU; k; dks l kQ] l h/kk
तथा लक्षित किया है तथा स्त्री मन की इस शक्ति का भी चित्रण है जो इन सभी दबावों को समेटने, >ys o vkRel kr djus ea
dkbz dl j NkMrh utj ugha vkrhA

l nHkZ

- 1- elluw HkMkj h] ; gh l p g\$ i 0 143
- 2- elluw HkMkj h] f='kcdq i 0 66
- 3- ogh] i 0 150
- 4- elluw HkMkj h] ; gh l p g\$ i 0 25
- 5- ogh] i 0 72
- 6- elluw HkMkj h] f='kcdq i 0 81
- 7- elluw HkMkj h] e\$gkj xbj i 0 87
- 8- elluw HkMkj h] , d l ysl \$yk i 0 10
- 9- elluw HkMkj h] rhu fuxkgka dh , d rLohj i 0
- 10- elluw HkMkj h] e\$gkj xbj i 0 44

HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF NARCO ANALYSIS TEST

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Abstract: The term narco-analysis is used to describe a diagnostic and psychotherapeutic technique. This test involves the intravenous administration of a drug that causes the subject to enter into various stages of anesthesia. In this paper will be give the meaning, first test, CIA, U.S.A Court, Forensic psychology, psycho-analysis, Narco Analysis in India, brief history of Narco Analysis test and case laws.

Keywords: *Narco-analysis Test, History.*

Introduction

The term narco-analysis is used to describe modern scientific technique that uses psychotropic drugs, particularly barbiturates, that causes the subject to enter into various stages of anesthesia. In this stage, the subject becomes less inhibited and is more likely to divulge information, which would usually not be revealed in the conscious state. The process involved is known as 'narco-analysis test.' the drugs have a common name called 'truth serum'. The search for effective aids to interrogation is probably as old as man's need to obtain information from an uncooperative sources and as persistent as his impatience to shortcut ant tortuous path. Legal questions are raised about their validity with some upholding its validity in the light of legal principles and others rejecting it as a blatant violation of constitutional provisions.^{xxxvii}

First Test Narco-analysis

The use of these drugs was originally propounded by Sir Arthur S. Lovenhart^{xxxvii} and his associates at the University of Wisconsin in 1916, as one which could facilitate communication with emotionally disturbed patients. Dr. Robert House arrived to hasty conclusion that a patient under the influence of scopolamine "cannot create a lie and there is no power to think or reason." The story goes further and Sir Robert House is even professed to be the 'Father of Truth Serum.' These efforts were continued by Clarence W. Muehlberger, head of the Michigan Crime Detection Laboratory at East Lansing. Narcosis can be achieved by using drug like cocaine, ether, alcohol, scopolamine, Barbiturates, hallucinogens etc. 1980 Sheer Chance used sodium cyanide for narcosis.^{xxxvii}

Figure 2: Sodium Amytal^{xxxvii}



Figure 3: Sodium Amytal^{xxxvii}



In 1903, Barbiturates were first synthesized, followed by use of the drug on hesitant suspects, by Clarence W. Muelberger, Head of Michigan Crime Detection Laboratory of East Lansing. Sodium Amytal (Anobarbital), Pentothal Sodium (Thiopental) and Seconal (Seconbarbital) are the derivatives of Barbiturates used in the process of narco-analysis.^{xxxvii} This general technique of delving into a subject's inner consciousness through the instrumentality of narcotic drugs was widely used in the treatment of war neuroses (sometimes called 'battle shock' or 'shell shock'). Thus the use of sedative drugs, first to analyze the source of disturbance (narco-analysis) and later to obtain the proper frame of mind in which the patient could and would 'talk out' his difficulties, and as they say 'get them off his chest' and thus relieve himself (narco-synthesis or narco-therapy) was employed with signal success.^{xxxvii}

Sodium Pentothal

Currently, the drug used for narco-analysis is called Sodium Pentothal. Its real name is Thiopental Sodium, which is a thio barbiturate, a part of the barbiturate group of drugs. Sodium pentothal^{xxxvii} is given intravenously and is an ultra-fast-acting anesthetic. It acts within 45 seconds of being introduced into the bloodstream. Almost 60% of it concentrates in the brain and the person immediately starts losing consciousness. There are four different stages of anesthesia. The first stage is called induction, which is when a person is actually given the anesthetic substance and its effect start. The second stage of anesthesia is a phase of excitement and the beginning of the loss of consciousness, when the person is partly conscious or semi-conscious, or is in a trance-like state. As one continues to give the anesthetic substance, the person goes into the third stage of anesthesia, which is called the surgical plane, when a person loses sensation and is totally unconscious. It is called the surgical plan because, in order to undertake surgery, the anesthesia needs to maintain at this^{xxxvii} stage by maintaining an appropriate dose level of concentration of the anesthetic agent. The

loss of consciousness in this stage is reversible. However, if more anesthetic substance is given than the dose required for achieving and maintaining the surgical plane, then it leads to coma. This fourth stage of anesthesia is called coma or overdose, and is often irreversible. In the fourth stage, there is depression of the brain stem and medullary regions, and it can lead to death.

CIA

The use of LSD^{xxxvii} by the CIA^{xxxvii} as part of an undercover, covert research project was completely unethical because the participants did not know that they are being researched, that a drug was being given to them to study its mind-altering properties. One person died in this experiment-unfortunate for the CIA, but fatal for the dead one. This CIA project is well-known as project MKULTRA, and some of the documents of the senate hearing are available on the Internet.^{xxxvii} CIA had admitted absence of magic brew on the 'truth' drugs, contrary to popular notion of existence of 'truth serum', at the hearing on 'the secret mid-control project' of America in the year 1977.^{xxxvii} In 1985 the US Supreme Court rejected an appeal by two people convicted of murder that their 'narco-analysis police interview' made their conviction unsafe.^{xxxvii} In USA, in the case of *Townsend v. Sain*^{xxxvii}, it was held that the petitioner's confession was constitutionally inadmissible if it was adduced by the police questioning, during a period when the petitioner's will was overborne by a drug having the property of a truth serum. In *Orange v. Commonwealth of Virginia*^{xxxvii}, Supreme Court of Virginia refused to admit the defendant's evidence which was based on truth serum test.^{xxxvii}

Narco-Analysis in India

The term narco-analysis was first introduced in India in the year 1936. Although there are reports of narco-analysis being conducted in India since 1988 and there is a drastic increase in the number of subjects being taken up for the test, there is an absolute lack of literature on the scientific properties of the test. However, narco-analysis came into lime light after Godhra Carnage in 2000 where the suspects were subjected to narco-analysis. The first narco-analysis was done in the Forensic Science Laboratory, Bangalore in 2001 on an individual associated with offences committed by Veerappan.^{xxxvii} For conducting the test, NHRC has laid down certain guidelines to the effect that the test should only be administered if the consent of the subject is obtained before a Magistrate and therefore, the police cannot by themselves conduct the test whenever they deem appropriate.^{xxxvii} In *Selvi v. State of Karnataka*,^{xxxvii} after conducting an elaborate analysis on the basis of authorities and cases decided in other jurisdictions, court concluded that the "precedents indicates that the statements made during narco-analysis interviews as well as expert testimony relating to the same not been given weightage in criminal cases."

Forensic Psychology & Forensic Psychology in India

Forensic psychology is the interface between psychology and law. The forensic psychology definition is, "Forensic Psychology is the professional practice by psychologists within the areas of clinical

psychology, counseling psychology, neuropsychology, and school psychology, when they are engaged regularly as experts and represent themselves as such, in an activity primarily intended to provide professional psychological expertise to the judicial system."^{xxxvii} Historically as one looks at the growth and development of forensic psychology in India, it is interesting to find that as far back as 1917 there is a treatise by Prof. Profulla Chandra Bose^{xxxvii} on how psychology has to be used in understanding the criminals and criminal on behavior. Forensic Psychology technique like lie detector is well in use globally since last decade. The other techniques like Narco-analysis, Brain Finger printing, Brain Signature profiles etc. are the recent ones more practice in India.^{xxxvii} This is of course a very real possibility that information extracted through such technique can lead to the uncovering of independent evidence which may be relevant. Hence, we must consider the implications of such derivative use of the drug induced revelations, even if such revelations are not admissible as evidence.^{xxxvii}

Conclusion

Development of new tools of investigation has led to the emergence of scientific tools of interrogation like the narco-analysis test. Such tests are a result of advances in science but they often raise doubts regarding basic human rights and also about their reliability. Legal questions are raised about their validity with some upholding its validity in the light of legal principles and others rejecting it as a blatant violation of constitutional provisions.^{xxxvii} Narco-analysis for criminal interrogation has proved to be valuable technique, which intensely affects both the blameless and the blameworthy and by this means accelerate the cause of justice which has seen in various cases like the well-known Arushi murder case, Nithari Killings, Telgi scam etc.

oſk xq#nùk ds mi U; kl ka dk I kLdfnd I UnHkZ ea

I kjxHkr, d fooøpu

'khry fnykj]

'kks'kkFkh]

i h, p- Mh] ¼fgUnh foHkkx½

dfyæk fo'ofu | ky;] jk; i g ¼NÜkh x<½

Lkkj kd k

I Ldfr thou dh fof/k gS tks Hkxstu ge [kkrs gS tks diMg igurs gS tks Hkx"kk cksyrs gS ftI Hkxoku dh iwtk djrs gS ; s I Hkh I H; rk dgykrh gS rFkffi bul s I Ldfr Hkh I fpr gksh gA I jy 'kCnka ea ge dg I drs gS fd I Ldfr ml fof/k dk irhd gS ftI ds vk/kkj ij ge I kprs gS vkSj dk; Z djrs gA bl es os ver@vHkksrd Hkko vkSj fopkj Hkh I fEefyr gS tks geus , d ifjokj vkSj I ekt ds I nL; gkus ds ukrs mUkj kf/kdkj ea iktR djrs gA , d I ekt oxL ds I nL; ds : lk ea ekuoka dh I Hkh mi yfC/k; k; ml dh I Ldfr I s ifjR dgh tk I drh gS dyk] I æhr] I kfgR;] okLrfoKku] f'kYi dyk] n'kZ] /keZ vkSj foKku I Hkh I Ldfr ds iadV i{k gS rFkffi I Ldfr ea jhfRfjokt] ijEijk,] i o] thus ds rjhds vkSj thou ds fofHkUu i{kka ij 0; fDr fo'kSk dk viuk nF"Vdks k Hkh I fEefyr gA

bl iadkj I Ldfr ekuo tfur ekufl d lk; kbj.k I s I Ecu/k j [krh gS ftI ea I Hkh vHkksrd mRikn , d i h<h I s nI jh i h<h dks inku fd, tkrsgs I ekt oSKkfudka ea , d I keku; I gefr gS fd I Ldfr ea euq; }kjk iktR I Hkh vkUrfd vkSj cká 0; ogjka ds rjhds I ekfgr gA ; s fpgeka }kjk Hkh LFkkukUrfd fd, tk I drs gS ftuea ekuol egka dh fof"V mi yfC/k Hkh I ekfgr gA bluga f'kYi dykdfr; ka }kjk enZ : lk inku fd; k tkrk gA okLrF" I Ldfr dk eny dñfclnq mu I fEefopjka ea fufgr gS tks , d I eg ea , frgkfl d : lk I s mul s I Ecu) en; ka I fgr foofpr gkrs jgs gA I Ldfr fdI h I ekt ds os I fEef I Ldkj gS ftuds ek; e I s ykx ijLi j I Ei k.k djrs gS fopkj djrs gS vkSj thou ds fo"K; ea viuh vfHkofÜk; ka vkSj Kku dks fn'kk nrs gA

mí's ;

oſk xq#nùk ds mi U; kl ka dk I kLdfnd I UnHkZ ea fodfl r nF"Vdks k dks iLrq djuk bl ys[k dk mí's ; gA

I Ldfr dk egRo

I Ldfr thou ds fudV I s tMh gA ; g dkbZ cká oLrq ugha gS vkSj u gh dkbZ vkHkHk.k gS ftI s euq; iZ kx dj I dA ; s dpy jækadk Li 'kZ ek= Hkh ugha gA ; g og xqk gS tks gea euq; cukrk gA

I 1dfr ds fcuk euq; gh ugha jgxa I 1dfr ijEijkvka I 3 fo'okl ka I 3 thou dh 'ksyh I 3 vk/; kfred i {k I 3 Hkkrd i {k I s fujUrj tMh gA ; g gea thou dk vFkz thou thus dk rjhdk fl [kkrh gA ekuo gh I 1dfr dk fuekzrk gS vkSj I kFk gh I 1dfr ekuo dks ekuo cukrh gA

I 1dfr dk vFkz gA I 1dkj vkSj ; s I 1dkj iR; d euq; dks vius ifjokj I s feyrs gA ifjokj feydj I ekt dk fuekzrk djrs gA ifjokj ea I 1dkjka dks xg.k djdsekuo tkfr dk fuekzrk fd; k tkrk gA fdh h 0; fDr dk taxy ea fuokl vkSj FkkM+ le; ckn taxy dh I 1dfr ds vuq kj ml dk vkpj.k ml taxy dk iHko gS I 1dfr gSfjokt gS ijEijk gS vr% I ekt I s gh I 1dfr gA I ekt I 1dfr dk tlenkrk gS vkSj I ekt euq; ka nekjk fufeR gA

I 1dfr dk Lo: i

I 1dfr ds Lo: i dh foopuk ds fy, tc Hkkjrh; ik"pkr; fo}kuka ds foHkku erka dh vkSj दृष्टिपात करते है तो किसी बँधी हुई परिभाषा के अन्तर्गत संस्कृति के स्पष्ट कथ्य अत्यंत कठिन हो जाता है। संस्कृति की व्यापकता, गहनता, अविच्छिन्नता तथा परिष्कार पूर्व प्रवृत्तियों ने इसे और भी दुरुह cuk fn; k gA सामान्य रूप से हम मानव विकास के साथ उसकी श्रेष्ठतम उपलब्धियों को संस्कृति मानते हैं।¹

I 1dfr dh ijHkk"kk

कुछ लोग संस्कृत शब्द का संबंध 'कृति' से न जोड़कर संस्कार से जोड़ते है। इसलिए कोषों में 'I 1dfr* 'kcn dk vFkz I 1dkj Hkh dj fn; k x; k gA I 1dkj 'kcn dk vFkz 'kq) djuk] i fo=hdj.k djuk vkfn I syxk; k x; k gA

ik'pkr; fo}ku eSyukDLdh us I ekt'kkL= ds fo'odksk ea 'I 1dfr* dks 0; ki d : lk ea ifjHkkf"kr fd; k gA bl es iS'd fuiqkrk; J\$Brk; dykxr if0; k] fopkj] vknra vkSj fo'kskrk; I ffeFyr jgrh gA vr% I 1dfr dk I Ecu/k n'kZ vkSj /keZ I sydj I kekftd I LFkkvk jhfr&fjoktka rd ekuo thou dh I eLr ik.kkfy; ka I s gA bfy; V us viuh I eLr eku; rkvka dks I 1dfr dh ijHkk"kk ea I ekfo"V djrs gq fy[kk gA I 1dfr foHkku f0; kvka dk ; kxek= ugh gA²

i0 tokgyky ug: ds vuq kj& I 1dfr dk vFkz euq; dk Hkhrjh fodkl vkSj ml dh uSrdrk dh mlUfr gS , d ml js ds I kFk I n0; ogkj vkSj ml jka dks I e>us dh 'kfr gA Hkxor 'kj.k mik/; k; I 1dfr dks I kekftd I UnHkz ds I kFk tkM+s gq fy[krs gS I 1dfr dk I Ecu/k I kekftd thou I s vf/kd gA tc vknfe; ka dk I eng ; k I Eeku , d gh jhfr I s dN djrk gS , d gh fo'okl j[krk gS , d gh i0kj ds vkn'kZ I keus j[krk gA

iLrkouk

ys[kd Jh xq nr th Hkkjrh; I 1dfr ds prj fprjs gA Hkkjrh; I H; rk , oa I 1dfr ds ije izkd d gA muds ys[ku ea deZ ej fplru euu ea Hkkjrh; I 1dfrd nF"V , oa Hkkjrh; thou n'kZ dk

xgjk i Hkko gA mudk fo'okl gSfd ; fn ; s dkj.k /kfVr u gq gkrs rks oržku ; q fcu] ekp] fcu [kksts jke jkT; gh gkrkA i jUrq nHkX; o'k fi Nys rhu gtkj o''ka ea Hkkjr dks , dkf/kd nQkuka dk l kekuk djuk i Mk gA jk''V^a dh /kkfbd fopkj/kkj rFkk ml ds vLrxr vkus okys Hk''Vkpj dh i frfd; k : i ea vkus okys er erkUrjka vjg l kldfrd nQkuka dks ys[kd us dFkk l qka ea ck/kk gA os gh mPp oxZ ds miU; kl ka dh l eL; k, j gA vxstH Hkk''kk vjg eflYe l l dfr us Hkkjrh; tu ekul ea , d dkfr&l h yk nh gA ftl l s og i jkru ds i fr vLFkkghu gks x; k gA³

os] xq nr th us vius miU; kl 'fnfXot; * ea l ekt dh /kkfbd , oa l kldfrd voLFkk ij ; g miU; kl dh jpuk dh gAos.ko /keZ ea vl jka dh fyax iwtj tSu; ka dh efrZ iwtj rFkk eka kfn dk fu''k/k ckS) ka dh l gu'khyrk mi fu''knka dh vkRek&ijekRek dh fopuk vjg onka dk uke l c dN fo|eku FkA ml l e; ns'k ea , d jk''V^a dh uho Mkyus dk iz kl fd; k x; k FkA i qztUe ea fo'okl dh tM+ Hkkjrh; l l dfr ea xgjbZ rd viuk vLrRo cuk; s gq gA Hkkjrh; l l dfr , oa /keZ ea i qztUe ds fl) kar l s vud l kekftd&/kkfbd l eL; kvka dk l ek/kku ykx i kphu dky l s djs vk; s gA

'ykod&ijykod' miU; kl l s ys[kd us i qztUe ds fopkj dks cM+ gh l Vhd <ax l s mBk; k gA vkRek dks Lo; a nks Hkxka ea c<us dks gh bl l d kj dh mRi fr dk dkj.k ekuk gA

xq nr th vius miU; kl fnfXot; ea crks gSfd bl l dfr ea /keZ ns'k] i Fkk vjg i jEijk l c l fEefyr gA muds /keZ dk fojkV Lo: i ekua ek= dh l ok ekuk gA

Hkkjr i f'peka l H; rk ds vxue l s igys ns'k ea eq yekuka dk jkt FkA ns'k dh l H; rk vjg l l dfr dk akl gsjgk FkA eflYe vkde.kdkfj; ka us bLyke /keZ ds ipkj&i d kj o /ku yM+us ea viuk l kj l e; yxk fn; ka ns'k ds i fr u mlg dN i e Fkk vjg u gh mudks mlufr dh fplrk FkA, d ubZ l H; rk dk tUe gYkA tc vxst Hkkjr ea 0; ki kj djus ds fy, vk; s rks oks vi us l kFk , d ubZ l H; rk dks yk, tks i f'pe l H; rk dsuke l s tkuh tkrh gA

xq nr th vk/kfud Hkkjr ds i ru ds fy, f'k{kk dk vHko Hkh ekurs gA on] 'kkL=] mi fu''kn] i jk.k] xhrk] jkek; .k vjg egkHkkjr , d s i kphu fgluW l H; rk ds ufrd egki n.Mka ds vuq kj xBFk gS tks Hkkjr us bfrgk l l l dfr vjg l H; rk ds vkfn ds : i ea fopfjr gA⁴

i nKzg miU; kl es l B djkmhey dk yMdk dkyst ea f'k{kk yd] tc og ?kj vkrk gS rks og i k'pkr; f'k{kk ea <y pprk gkrk gS tcfD l B vi uh nkuks yMfd; ka dks xhrk vjg jkek; .k ds vk/kkj ij f'k{kk nrk gA ys[kd us nkuks ds fopjka ea fnu&jkr dk vlrj fn[kkbZ nrk gA yMfd; k; ns'k i e] vkpj&fopkj l s Hkkjrh; gA tcfD yMdk y{e.k i wZ : i l s xyr ekxZ ij pyk tk jgk gA fujatu dh i Ruh e/kq Hkh i kphu Hkkjrh; rk dh f'k{kk l s vius i fr dks l UekxZ ij ykus ea l Qy gkrh gA miU; kl fnfXot; ea Lokh 'kad jkp; Z }kj k mi fund f'k{kk dks Hkh miU; kl dkj us egRo i wZ crkdj 'kkL= vjg onka dh i <kbZ dks gh okLro ea l l dfr dh i fjp; d crkbZ gA⁵

miU; kl 'rc vkj vc* ea dklg dk yMdk fcl Ecj viuh rk; k dh yMdh 'kkkkk l s iæ djrk gs vkj tks ml dks irk pyrk gsfd cgu dk fj'rk cMk l npfj = o ued ekuk tkrk gs rks og ml l s nj gks tkrk gA yfdu 'kkkkk ml ds l kFk tcjnLrh rd djus dks r\$ kj gA ; gh vu\$rdrk gA⁶

miU; kl 'rc vkj vc* ea vkt dh ; pk ih<h dk n'ku dj; k gA tks ik'pkR; l H; rk o l l dfr dh'N=Nk; k* ea Lo; a dk vkj vius i nztka dks l fpr eku&l Eeku vkj cgeW; /kjkoj dks feVvH ea feyk jgh gA vkt dh ih<h ml ex&r".kk ea HkVd jgh gs rFkk l Uryu [kks cBh gA vkt ds l ekt dk ; FkkFkZ fp=.k ys[kd us cMh dkyrk l s vius miU; kl eafd; k gA bl miU; kl ea l keftd eW; ka dh vogsyuk djrh ubz ih<h xkjh ds eq[k l s dgykuk fd Hkkk.k rks ml feF; k f'k{kk dk f'kdj gks jgk gs tks Ldnyka , oa dkystka ea nh tk jgh g⁷ rks l cds l c i <&fy[ksyk ukfLrd] vukpkjh vkj dij gks tkr\$ gA ugha ; g ckr ugha f'k{kk , d 'kFDr gs tks euq; dks , d fn'kk ea ys tkus okyh gA

ex r".kk* 1970 ea fy[kk x; k miU; kl if'pe l H; rk dk fp=.k bl miU; kl eafd; k x; k gA ftl i xdkj l wZ dh fdj.kka l s pdrh gPZ jr ds ex ikuh l e> dj jfxLrku ea nMrk jgrk gA⁸ vkj vUr ea l; kl l s gh ne rkm nrk gA ml h i xdkj vkt dk ekuo r".kkvka ds l gkjs rkmez HkVdrk jgrk gAbl miU; kl ea ys[kd us vk/kfud f'k{kk iz kkyh ij djjk 0; x fd; k gA⁹

fu"d"kl

mi ; Dr foopu ds vkykd ea ge dg l drs gsfd x#nUk vius miU; kl ka ea l kldfrd ds fofo/k : i ka dks fn[kk; k gs o\$ x#nUk dk er gsfd l l dfr gh ekuo thou ds fy, egRo i wZ gA bl ds fcuk thou uhj l gA x#nUk th us vius miU; kl ka ds ek/; e l s thou dh dyk dks n'kkz k gA

l UnHkZ&xJFk l ph

- 1- MkD jke 'kDy i k.Ms l kfgR; i fjp;] f'k{kk vkj Hkkjrh; l l dfr] i 0 17
- 2- e\$yukDLdh l ekt'kkL= fo'odk\$] i 0 32
- 3- x#nUk] i fFkd] i 0 297
- 4- x#nUk] i nkkxg] i 0 22
- 5- x#nUk] fprj} i 0 72
- 6- x#nUk] rc vkj vc] i 0 111
- 7- x#nUk] miU; kl rc vkj vc] i 0 118
- 8- x#nUk] ex&r".kk] i 0 28
- 9- x#nUk] ex&r".kk] i 0 29

nf{k.kh gfj; k.kk ea tsu /kel

i wt k

'kks'kkFkhZ

bfrgkl foHkx

ckck eLrukFk fo' ofo | ky; | jkgrd

I kj

tsu /kel dh mRi fUk ckS /kel dh vi\$kk cgr igys gks pph Fkh bl ds vLrRo ds iek.k Hkkjr ds yxHkx I Hkh jkT; ka I s iklr gq gA

gfj; k.kk Hkh tsu /kel dk , d egRoiwZ dnz FkA gfj; k.kk I s cMh I a; k ea tsu efrZ ka vk\$ vU; igkrurk, i fofHkUu igkrkRod LFkyka I s [knkbl ds nk\$ku [ksth xbl gA tsu I kfgR; ea dbZ egRoiwZ tsu LFkyka ts s vxkgk gka h jkgrd dk Hkh mYys[k gA cgr I s , d s LFkku igpkuus ds fy, gs tks ftudk tsu I kfgR; ea o.ku fd; k x; k gs i jUrq gfj; k.kk ea I exz ifji; es tsu vo'kska dk v/; ; u djus dk dkbZ iz kl ugha fd; k x; k gA

Keyword:nf{k.kh gfj; k.kk ea tsu eflUnj.

i fjp;

Hkkjr dh nfu; k ds , d cgr gh vk/; kRed vk\$ /kfeZd ns'k ds : lk ea tkuk tkrk gA Hkkjr; /kel v/; ; u dk {ks= gs tks I Hkh Hkkjr; i j jkvka dk , d vfHkUu vx gA

gfj; k.kk jkT; Hkkjr dk , d Nk\$ k I k ins'k g\$ igys bl ds ins'kd uke caorZ FkA euqefr ea I jLorh o n"norh ufn; ka ds chp ds {ks= dks caorZ dgk x; k gA egkHkkjr dky ea jkTk dq ds uke ij dq {ks= dgk tkus yxka egki jk.k ds jfp; rk i di nUk us 10oha 'krkCnh ea bl ins'k ds fy, ^gfj; k.m* 'kCn dk iz kx fd; kA Jh/kj }kj jfpr vi Hk\$ k Hk\$kk ds dko; i kl k.kkm pfjr ea bl s ^gfj; k.kk, s ns'ks vl a; xke in ea gfj; k.kk 'kCn dk iz kx fd; k gA

ikphu dky ea gh gfj; k.kk jkT; ea tsu /kel dk i d kj gqkA vkpk; Z Hknzkgq ds I e; ea vxkgk {ks= tsu /kel ds i Hkko ea vk; kA cknyh fHkokuh yjkuhyk pj [kh&knjh] xMxkp %fQjks i j f>j [kk% gkl h]

fgl kj ¼vxkgk¼ dkl u] ukgm+vkfn LFkkuka ij i gkrkRod vfhk; kuka ea tsu rhFkdj dh dkl; vkj i RFkj dh cuh i kphu tsu efrz ka iklr gpA

gfj; k.kk ea ukjusk] fi gkok] jokMh jkgn] jkgrd ¼vLFky ckj¼ I kuhi r vkfn I s Hkh tsu efrz ka iklr gpz gA

nf{k.kh gfj; k.kk ea tsu /keZ dlnz

Ø- I a	ftyk	xkp
1-	xMxkp	, Vh
2-	>Ttj	cknyh
3-	ug	HkM
4-	Ukg	fcukok
5-	xMxkp	dkl u
6-	>Ttj	ekguckMh
7-	jokMh	I jgsyh

, Vh

, Vh xkp gfj; k.k ds xMxkp ftys ea fLFkr gA I u-1975 ea ubZ I Med ds fuekZk ds nksku bl {k= ea tsu rhFkdj dh dbZ efrz ka dh mi fLFkr dk i rk pyka muea I s oks efrz ka dks , d LFkkuh; efinj ea j [kk x; k gs vkj ckdh dks i gkrRo vkj I ægky; foHkx gfj; k.kk I jdkj }kjk j [kk x; k gs %gkMk 2006 % 5½

Cknyh

cknyh xkp >Ttj ftys I s 15 fdykeVj inZ ea fLFkr gA ; gk pkj i kphu LFky gs xko dh jktLo I hek %jktSk 2015 % 41½ vkj I kbV cknyh&3 }kjk bl s doj fd; k x; k gA orZeku xkp cLrh ea , frgfl d vkj i k jHkd e/; ; qhu vo'kSk feys gA I kbV I s fl jfed ea gLrfufeZr phuh feVh ds dVkj} /kkj okys pkdw iklr gq gA

, d uho dh [knkbZ ds nksku dbZ efrz k; cjken gpZftl ea , d tsu rhFkdj dh efrz 'kkfey gA orZeku ea I Hkh efr; k; xkp ds , d fglw efinj ea LFkkfir gA bl I æg ea , d vf}rh; vkj egRo iWZ efrZdyk gA ; {k /kenz dks vk/ks ekuo vkj vk/ks I ka ds : Ik ea n'kZ k x; k gA ; {k ds ck; a gkFk ea Qynku gs vkj nkfguk gkFk Åij vkj xk; c gks tkrk gA /kjaKjk dh i Ruh inekorh dks vftyenka ea fn[kk; k x; k gs vkj ml ij nkfguh vkj vk/kk I ka vkj vk/ks ekuo dh vkdfR [knh gpZ gA ckbZ rjQ

, d vks l djs vkdkj es edmk gvk gkfk fn[kk; k x; k gA nkuka Lrjka ij mi dj .k [kps gq gA daks ds Lrj
ij nkuka vks nks Nks/s l xhr ds l k/ku i dMg gq fn[kk; k x; k gA 'kh'kz dkuka ij fo | k/kjk ds , d tkm
dks ekyk ds l kfk fn[kk; k x; k gA

ijajk dks , d rhfkz dh i hB ij uks Qu okys dkckj dh N=Nk; k ea cBk fn[kk; k x; k gA
HkkaM

ug ftys ds xko fQjstij f>jdk l syxHkx 3 fdykehVj if'pe ea HkkaM xko fLFkr gA yxHkx
700 ehVj if'pe ea pki v/h ij , d e/; dkyhu efj fLFkr gA ; gk rhfkzj Hkxoku ik' oZukFk dh , d
efrL dks efj ea j [k x; k gS tks yxHkx 9oha & 10oha 'krkCnh dh gA LFkkuh; xkeh. kka us vuqBku ea bl dk
iz kx djus ds fy, bl s , d LFkkuh; efj ea LFkfi r dj fn; ka
fcuok

ug ftyk e[; ky; l syxHkx 4 fdykehVj mUkj & i nZ ea fcuok xko fLFkr gA ; gk l s tsu
rhfkzj dh cyvk i RFkj dh efrL dks cken fd; k x; k gS i nZ; k 1976 % 207 & 208% A bl ea rhfkzj dks
[kMxkl u ea [kMg gq fn[kk; k x; k gS bl ds fl j vks gkfk xk; c gA Nkrh ij JhoRl fpUg- dh uDdk' kh
dh xbz gA i kVQ i j ds chip fxjus okys ; kstuc) fl yoVka ds l kfk dj/kuh l s t dMk gvk gA

l Kku ea cSy dks djl h ij cBk gvk fn[kk; k x; k gA dnh; vkdfR ds vykok rbl tsu
rhfkzj pkjka vks [kps gq gA gkykld dN vkdfR; k xk; c gks xba bl i dkj ; g vkfnukFk dh , d
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dkl u

gfj; k.kk ds xMxko ftys ea dkl u xko fLFkr gA ; g , d i kphu LFky gA xko ea [kpkbz ds
nks ku 26 vxLr] 1997 vkB dkl; tsu rhfkzj efrL k; i kbl xbz ftues efYyukFk] eful pr] vfHkuUnuukFk]
vurukFk] vkfnukFk vks ik' oZukFk dh rhu efrL k; gA ; s l Hkh efrL k; Jh 1008 egkohj Lokeh fnxaj tsu
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dkl u ea iklr dkl; i frek, a

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gfj; k.kk ds ung ftys ea dhjk xkp fLFkr gA ; gk; l s Ng cQ cyvk i RFkj dh tMh efrz ka cjen
 gbl gA xMxko i fyl }kjk fgnv vkj ts /keZ dh efrz ka dks cjen fd; k x; kA rLdjka }kjk xkp dhjk
 {ks= l s bu efrz ka dks gVkus dk iz kl fd; k x; k %gkMk 2006 % 267% bu fu"d"kk ds ckjs ea vll; foj.k
 mi yC/k ugha gA

ekguckMh

>Ttj ftys l s yxHkx 34 fdykehVj nf{k.k&i'pe ea ekguckMh xkp fLFkr gA , d miekxZ tks
 nf{k.k&i'pe ea fLFkr xkp >kmYh l s gkrk gvk xkp dh vkj tkrk gA , d vkj jkLrk xkp v[kMh enuig
 l s >kl ok xko l s gkrs gq ekguckMh dh vkj tkrk gA ogk; ij xkp ds i'pe ea ikphu LFky 200 ehVj
 njh ij fLFkr gA ; g LFky vkf'kd : lk l s Jh prn fl g l i f Jh Vdpln ds [krka ea catj] tehu ij
 fLFkr gA bl s LFkkuh; rkj ij ^[kMk* ds uke l s tkuk tkrk gA ; gk; ij efr; kj bW ds iSuy feVvh ds
 crZu vkj ij ko'kK fc[kjs gq ik, x, gA ; g yxHkx 50 , dM+dk {ks= vkj Vhyk tehu Lrj l s yxHkx
 5 ehVj ds vkl ikl Åpk gA l kbV l s i k j fEHkd , frgkfl d vkj i k j fEHkd e/; ; qhu dky ds vo'kK feya
 gS %l ydjke 1972 % 42% l kbV ij rhu gtkj l s vf/kd [kMh efrz ka ds VdMh vkj okLrq ds l nL;
 iklr gq gA

lkk' oZukFk dh VMh gpZ efrZ 123 x 79 x48 I d eh0 I kbV I scjken gpZ gSorZeku eabls >Ttj ds xq dgy I xkg; eaj [kk x; k gA LFkk; h Nfo vPNh rjg I s uDdk' khnkj gA dVko ds dkj.k I fo/kk, j Li "V ugha gA efrZ dk I ka ds Qy I fgr Ajih fgLI k VMk gvk gA jktsk 2015 % 347 % 347% lyv 25&3/4 bl s 7oha 'krkCnh xqtj & ifrgl dky eacuk; k x; k Fkka

I j gsyh

I j gsyh xko dkd yh I syxHkx 5 fdykehVj nf{k.k ea dkd yh & jokMh jkm+ij fLFkr gA ikphu LFky xko vkj dkd yh ds 100 ehVj nf{k.k ea fLFkr gA I kbV I s , d tsu rhFkZj dk [kfmr cyvk iRFkj cjken gvk gA efrZ dks fl j ij ?kjkys ckyka ds I kFk fn[kk; k x; k gScn vkj[ks rFk VMh gpZ ukd ds I kFk efrZ ikr gpZ gA

'kSyhr ; g I kbV yxHkx 10oha 'krkCnh ds vkl & ikl dh gA

I nhkZ xJFk

- 1- ; kno] d0 I h0 1/992 1/4 gfj; k.k dk bfrgl
- 2- gkMk] notnz 1/2006 1/4 Ldyipj YkE gfj; k.k] ubZ fnYyh] vk; Lu cpl bWjuskuy
- 3- dekj] jktsk 1/2015 1/4 vkjD; ksklt dy I sYedV i s uZ vkD n ykoj I kfgch cl hu& YkE vjfy; LV Vkke VM yv efmfo; y fi fj; M] vui fcyI M ih, p- Mh- fFkfl I] egf"Kz n; kuln ; fuofl Mh] jkgrd] gfj; k.k
- 4- i fu; k] Mh- ih- , I - 1/1976 1/4 vkjD; ksklt h vkD xMxkp , M egtnx<+ fMFLVDV 1/4gfj; k.k] vui fcyI M ih, p- Mh- fFkfl I] dq {ks= ; fuofl Mh] dq {ks=A
- 5- jkgj] txnh'k fl g] vkjD; ksklt dy I sYedV i s uZ vkD egtnx<+ , M jokMh fMFLVDV 1/4gfj; k.k] vui fcyI M ih, p- Mh- fFkfl I] egf"Kz n; kuln ; fuofl Mh] jkgrd] gfj; k.k 2001
- 6- dekj] inhi tu 1/2015 1/4 tsu rhFkZ LFky vkj gfj; k.k lk; Mu eamudh {kerk
- 7- nkxh food 1/2017 1/4 gfj; k.k ea tsu /keZ% , d i jkrkRod ifji;

I Ld'r I kfgR; dk ; kxnu % ; K }kjk ri fnd jkx fuokj.k



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on nook.kh I Ld'r dh veR; /kjkgj gA on Kku dh ikphure , oa i fo= xBFkka dk I eflor uke
gA ekuo ek= dh gh ugha vfiRq tho ek= dh dY; k.ki kl uk onka ea fufgr gA on gh ckā.k xBFkka
xgl =ka o deBdk.Mh; xBFkka ds tlenrk gA bu I Hkh I Ld'r xBFkka ea ykdY; k.k dh xw+oKkfudrk
fufgr gA onBku deBdk.M ea dN LFkkuh; o ykdd iwtk fof/k; ka dks NkMedj 'kSk iwtk fo/kku vkt Hkh
oBnd : lk I s I Eikfnr fd; s tkr gA ; s iwtk o ; K fo/kku i ; kbj.k dh 'kq' rk o ekuo LokLF; rFkk
jkxfuokj.k ds oKkfud igyAka dks /; ku ea j[krs gq fu/kfjR fd; s x; s gA onka ea ; Kka dk fo'kn-
foopu feyrk gA vuad gkfudkj d jkxka dk ; K }kjk fuokj.k fd; k tkuk onka ea of.kR gS bua I s
ri fnd jkx dk ; K }kjk fuokj.k fo'kSk gA

onka ea of.kR ; K }kjk ri fnd fuokj.k dh foopuk I s Kkr gkrk gS fd ekuo vkfn dky I s gh
ri fnd jkx I s ifjfr jgk gS , oa I e; & I e; ij bl ds vkØkUR Hkh jgk gA ; gh dkj.k gS fd vFkokn ea
{k; jkx I ECU/kh 24 rFkk ; {ek jkx I ECU/kh 26 ea of.kR gA vFkokn ea 7@80@4 ea {k; jkx thok.kq dk
gok ea mMedj iH"K ng rd tkuk rFkk ml s iHkfor djuk of.kR gA ikphu HkjrR; I kfgR; ea ; g jkx
{k;] ; {ek o jkt; {ek vkfn uke I s tkuk tkrk gA

tku Ldkfuy %1836½ }kjk bl chekjH dks V;wjdykfl I dk uke fn; k x; ka teZu MkDVj jkVZ
dkp }kjk 24 ekpZ 1992 ea bl jkx dk dkj d thok.kq V;wjdy cfl ykbZ crk; s tkus ds i'pkr-bl jkx
dks I ofofnr , oa I fklr uke VhO chO I s tkus tkus yxka V;wjdy cfl yI dk gh uohure uke
ekbdkcDVhfj; e V;wjdykfl I gA ri fnd tS s ?krd o I Øked jkx ds thok.kq ds [kkst ds ckn]
bl ds mi pkj ij I eLr fpdRI k foKku dk /; ku dflnr gyA yfdu , d 'krkCnh I s Hkh vf/kd I e;
chr tkus ds ckn Hkh jI k; u fpdRI k ds }kjk bl jkx ij iwZ : isk fot; iklr ugha dh tk I dHA
dkj.k fd] ; Fkk LFkku , oa ; Fkk I e; fpdRI k mi yC/k u gkuk] jkfx; ka }kjk fujUrj yEcs I e; rd nok

u yu[k] jkx ds i w k z : i s k l e k r g k u s l s i g y s g h n o k d l n d j n u k , o a n o k b ; k a d k i f r d n y i H k k o v k f n d s d k j . k b l j k x d s m l e n y u e a v k f ' k d l Q y r k g h f e y i k ; h A

H k k j r e a i k p h u d k y l s g h r i f n d j k x d s m l e n y u k F k z ; K f p f d R l k d k s , d v k / k j e k u k x ; k g A v F k o b n e a 7 @ 8 1 @ 1 d s v u d k j o f . k r g s f d v l a f e r t h o u t h u s l s m R i l u u g s { k ; j k x g e r j h m R i f u k d k s t k u r s g A f t l d s ? k j e a g o u g k r k g s m l d s ? k j e a r w d s s i g p l d r k g A b l h i d k j v F k o b n 1 / 3 1 @ 1 @ 0 1 1 / 2 e s g o u } k j k j k x e f D r d k o . k z v k ; k g A &

e p k f e R o k g f o " k k t h o u k ; d e K k r ; { e k n r j k t ; { e k r A

x k f g t x k g x k g ; | r n u a r L ; k b l n X u h i e D r e u e A A

v F k k z ~ 1 / 4 r p s l q k e ; n h ? k z v k ; q ; i k l r g k j b l f y , r p s K k r o v K k r j k x k a l s g o u d s } k j k N M k r k g j t d M e u s o k y s j k x k a u s ; | f i r p s i d M + j [k k g s r F k k f i b l n z v k j v f x u d h l g k ; r k l s r e d " V k a l s e D r g k s l d r s g k s 1 / 4 v F k o b n 3 1 @ 1 @ 0 1 1 / 2 A

g e k j h / k k f e d i j E i j k v k a e a g o u d k v R ; k f / k d e g R o i k p h u d k y l s g h j g k g A ; K l k e x h d s : l k e a l p f u / k r i k n i j ? k V d k a o l k ; D r v u k t k a ; k l u [k s Q y k a r F k k ? k r d k i z k x v f u o k ; Z : l k l s f d ; k t k r k g A / k k f e d i n t k e a / k i t y k u s d k i p y u H k h i k p h u d k y l s g h j g k g A b u / k i c f u k ; k a d s f o f o / k i d k j d e d k . M e a f u f r f d ; s x ; s g s ; F k k n ' k k a x / k i c u k u s d s f y , f u E u l k e x h i z k x d h t k r h g A

" k M H k k x d q B a n q q k k s x M ' p j y k { k k = ; a i p u [k L ; H k k x k % A

g j h r d h l t j l a l e k a k a H k k x S d e n d a f = y o a f " k y k t e A

? k u L ; p R o k f j i p u L ; p s d k s / k i k s n ' k k a x d f f k r k s e q u h n % A A

v F k k z ~ N % H k k x d B j n k s H k k x x M j r h u H k k x y k { k k u [k h u k e d x a / k n d ; i k p H k k x g j h r d h , d H k k x j k y , d H k k x t k f o = h j t k ; Q y o f ' k y k t h r , d & , d H k k x u k x j e k F k k p k j H k k x x i x y , d H k k x b u n ' k k a d k s d n / d j n ' k k a x / k i c u k ; h t k r h g A ; g e f u J S B k a d k e r g A

b u l H k h r F ; k a l s l i " V g s f d H k k j r h ; o f n d i j E i j k } k j k i d r ; s d e d k . M f o f / k ; k a e n y r % o K k f u d r F ; k a i j v k / k k f j r g A b u e a i ; k b j . k d h j { k k o e k u o L o k L F ; n k u k a d k s g h m f p r e g R o f n ; k x ; k g A

; K l k e x h l k j . k h , d e a o f . k r i k n i k a e a L F k k u h ; d e k . M h ; f o f / k l s f u f e r ; K l k e x h o n ' k k a x / k i e a i z D r i k n i ? k V d k a o k y s i k n i k a e a l s e d ; i k n i k a d k o K k f u d f o o p u f d ; k t k j g k g A

v x j

o k u L i f r d f o o j . k & , D ; n y f j ; k e s y s f u l l o k u L i f r d u k e o k y k ; g l n k c g k j A p k o { k d y F k k b e f y , l h d k l n L ; g A

dk.MRod dkxt ds l eku i ruh] Hksti = ds l eku] dk"B 'or ; k i hrkHk o vUr% dk"B d".ko.k] xkn l n'k vkfyjftu l svxj iklr gkrh gA

vk; pnd mi ; kx& pejkx , oa onuk ; Dr fodkja ea vx# dk ys djrs gA eq'k dh nqU/k] 'okl jkx rFk vfXueka] dks nj djus ds fy, bl dk iz kx djrs gA

jkl ; fud foopu& dy 48 ifr'kr , Ydkgkly foyS inkFkz gA l LD; Wjfiu , Ydkgkly , xkjLVj kly] eyk] ; ju o vxjkly eq ; : lk l sik ; s tkrS gA
vkoyk

okuLifrd fooj.k& bfEcfydk vkfQf ufyl okuLifrd uke okyk ; g o{k dy ; Qkjc, l h dk l nL; gA dk.MRod- /kl j iryh] i[kor 0; ofLFkr i =] iqlk xhr o.kZ xPNka eq i hrkHk gfjr Qy o "kVels kh; chat

vk; pnd mi ; kx& f=nk'skuk'kd] eq ; : i s k fi Uk'k'ked] nkg] 'kny o e=koj/k uk'kdA xHkz k; nkEY; o e= jkx ea vkoyk Lojl nrs gA [kkfyR; i kfyR; o d's k jkxka ea mi ; kxh gA f=Qyk ds ; kx ea i vfodkja o u= fodkja dh mUke vkSkf/k gA

jkl k; fud l aKVu& xfyd , fl M] Vfud , fl M] , YMq fieu] l Y; gkst] byftd , fl M] Y; fi vky] fyukybd , fl M bl ds eq ; jkl ; fud l aKVu gA
di j

okuLifrd fooj.k& fl uakee dEQjk okuLifrd uke okyk ; g l nkgkj mPp o{k dy ykmjS h dk l nL; gA dk.MRod-ekv h i fUk; ka , dKUrj] pebr] yEci .kblur Aijh l rg pedhyh] vk/kj ij rhu f'kjk; i i i Øe d{kLFk i fydyl i fUk; ka l s NkV/k] i qlk NkV's gfjr i hy] cjh Qy] idus ij dkyA

vk; pnd mi ; kx& di j dk iz kx fi Uk 'k'ked] nkg o nqZU/kuk'kd ekuk tkrk gA dke 'kkfUrdkjd o onukuk'kd ds : lk ea Hkh di j dk iz kx fd; k tkrk gA di j dk iz kx nnZuokjd nokvka ea Hkh fd; k tkrk gA dBjkx] tpeke o BM l s gkus okys jkxka ea di j ykHknk; h gA c[kkj o QQM s l Ecu/kh jkxka ea di j dk iz kx gkrk gA

jkl k; fud l aKVu& rus ds dk"B o i fUk; ka es a k; s tkus okys l pflu/kr rny ea i knfuU] fl usvKly] Vfifuvky] dSjvkOfyu] l QkSy] fyekusu] dEQkju] , tyhu] l ldl vfiZu] dQkjuu] dEQksukly vkfn rRo ik; s tkrS gA

xqxy ¼xxy½

okuLifrd fooj.k& cykLekMMMKUK epy okuLifrd uke okyk o{k ; k xye] dy c] jS h dk l nL; gA Apek] 'kk[kk; a dka/nkj] i = uhe ds l eku l a Dr] i qlk jDr o.kZ o ipny] Qy eka y] yEc xksy] fu; k] xk<k] jDr&o.kA

vk; pīnd mi ; ks& l f/kokr] vkeokr] x. Mekyk] pejks vkfn ea bl dk yi djrs gā okr
0; kf/k ds fy, xīxy egkskf/k gā dQ?u gkus l s th. kZ dkl] 'okl , oa {k; dh voLFkk ea bl dk iz ks
djrs gā vFkobn ea xīxy dk /kkfed egRo ds l kFk gh vksk/kh; xq kka dk Hkh o. kZ i klr gkrk gā u ra
; {ek v: U/krs uSua 'ki Fks v"uqA ; a HksktL; xīxyks l g fHk xU/kks v' uqA vFkkz~ml euq; dks dkbZ jks
i hfMf ugha djrk ; gk rd fd nl js l s i klr l Øe.k Hkh ftl ds ikl vkskf/k : lk xīxy dh l qnj
l qfU/kr 0; klr gS %vFkobn] 16@38@1%A

fo"o"opLekn~; {ek exk v'ok bojra

; n~xīxyq l Ø/koa ; n'okl; kfl l efnz ea

vFkkz~bl xīxy dh l qfU/k l s ; {ek vkfn jks ml h idkj iyk; u dj tkrsg ftl idkj dh
'kh?kxkeh v'o o ex nksMfsg gā ; g vkskf/k unh ; k l efnz ds rVh; Hkxka ea mRiUu gkrh gā %vFkobn]
16@38@2%A

jkl k; fud foopu& xīxy ea eq; jkl; uka ea vkbl kfyukfyy , l %v/ 3&Y; q fuy , l %v/
Y; q %v/ bekbuj] , YQk, ekbjku] chVk ; M; MLeQy , l %v/ dksEOfju] chVk l kbVklVjkn] l Msyku]
l kbMfju] xīxy l Vjkn] vkfn ik; s tkrsg

xMph %fxyks %

okuLi frd fooj .k& fVukLi kj l kbusl l okuLi frd uke okyh i . kZ krh Åph >kmankj yrk gā
tks o{kka ij dqMfyuh : lk ea p<rh gā dgy euhLijed h dh l nL; gā dk. M eka y] 'kk[kk; Ør] 'KYdh;]
Ropk /kl j o. kZ ; k i hrkHk 'or] i = ān; kdkj& vfHkpØdkj] vk/kk ij oy; kdkj rFkk ukdnkj rh{. kxZ
f'kj k] L; Mks ECokBM i qi Øe] vf"By QyA

vk; pīnd mi ; ks& fxyks ds pīkZ dks ?kr ds l kFk okr] 'kdj k ds l kFk fi ūk] rFkk e/kq ds l kFk
dQ fodkjka ea fn; k tkrk gā d"B] okr] fi ūk vkfn ea xMph l s fl) rSy yxkrs gā r".kk] Nfn]
vfXueka]] 'kny o ; d'r fodkl ea bl snrs gā

jkl k; fud foopu& fxyks ea ccfju] fVukLi kj kfmU] chVk] l kbVklVjkn] dkfMZkn]
gSVkdki kukn] vkVkdod kukn] fVukLi kj kbV vkfn rUo ik; s tkrsg

xg/kc % kri =h%

okuLi frd fooj .k& jkst k Mked l suk okuLi frd uke okyk ; g xīye dgy jkst h dk l nL; gā
cgp"khZ xīye 1&1-5 eh0 rd Åpk] 'kk[kkva ij gpd ds vkdkj ds dā/d] i = l a Ør i {kor] i f=dk i kp]
i qik l qfU/kr] fofo/k o. khZ o vusd i a kfm+ ka ; ØrA

vk; pīnd mi ; ks& okri Sūkd fodkjka ea iz Ør gkrk gā o. kfodkjka rFkk i Sūkd o. kZ 'kkFk ea
bl dk yi djrs gā Lon nqfU/k ea Ropk ij bl dk yi fd; k tkrk gā nūrdfe o eq knqfU/k grq bl ds
DokFk dk dgyk djrs gā ekuf d 'kSFY;] izyki] f'kj % 'kny , oa vkeokr ea ykHkdj gā

jkl ; fud l 2kVu& xyc ds jkl ; fud l 2kVuka ea Dojl fVu] dhekQj kly] l k, fufMu] : fctSUFku] ft; ktSUFku] Vj kltSUFku rFkk tSUFkkQy vkfn rRo eq; gA
plnu

okuLifrd fooj.k& l SVye ,yce okuLifrd uke okyk ; g fpjfgjr] v/kj jkU; h o{k] dy l SVys] h dk l nL; gA Nky ckgj l s/kj j o vlnj l syky] ckgj h dk"B 'or fuxD/k] Hkhrjh /kj j rFkk vfr'k; l xfu/k] v.Mkdj i= fpdus yEcs o iry] i qik i hrkHk c&uh] d{kLFk l l hek{k] Qy fpdus vf"By] 1- 2 l eh yEcs rFkk c&uh dky] i qidky tu l sfl rEcj rFkk Qydky uoEcj l sQjojha

vk; pfnd mi ; kx& plnu dk mi ; kx yj ds : lk ea sRrd f'kj 'kny] nkg] pej j kxk] vfr on tU; nqD/k dks u"V djus ds fy, djrs gA th.k dkl] ekuf d 0; xrk o nqzrk] pej j kxka ea bl dk iz kx djrs gA

jkl k; fud l 2kVu& dk.Ml kj ea l xfu/k] rsy ik; k tkrk gS rFkk ey ea Hkh nl ifr'kr rd rsy ik; k tkrk gS plnu rsy ea l SVkyky uked j; kl u 60 ifr'kr rd gkrk gA

pkoy %/kku%

okuLifrd fooj.k& vkjkbtk l Vkbok okuLifrd uke okyk ; g , do"khz] /kku; ikni dy i k l h dk l nL; gA mPp rFkk ufydkdkj] i o l f/k; ka xky] i fUk; k; pkMh rh{k.kx] i qj oUr %Li kbd% 'kdh] l ?ku] vuqkdh %Li kbdy% i hrkHkA

vk; pfnd mi ; kx& /kku dks , d egRo i k l [kk] klu ds : lk ea iz kx fd; k tkrk gA nqzrk] d'krk vkfn ea pkoy nuk i l Lr gA ykbfl u dh vR; f/kd ek=k pkoyka ea ik; h tkrh gA

jkl k; fud l 2kVu& pkoyka ea eq; : lk l sLVkpZ ik; k tkrk gA bl ds vykok dckgkbM] ol k o vU; i kS"Vd rRoka dh vko'; d ek=k Hkh pkoyka ea ik; h tkrh gA pkoyka ea ik; k tkus okyk eq; , Utkbe Mkbfi l uDVku] efeyDVku , rFkk efeyDVku ch gA

tVked h %ked h%

okuLifr fooj.k& tVked h l jy cgp"kkz q {k} gS ftl dk okuLifrd uke ukMkLVfdl xBMh] ykj k gS tks dy oSyfj, ud h dk l nL; gA eyh; o dk.Mh; i= tkMk eq volr o vk; rkdj] eqMdi qk Oe] xych ; k uhys i qj] yEck o l On jkeal svkor QyA

vk; pfnd mi ; kx& 'kkFk] 'kny , o nkg ea bl dk iz yj djrs gA oz k'kkFk ij yj djus l syHk gkrk gA o.kfodj ea bl dk yj djrs gA Lefrgkl] efLrdnkS;] vi Lekj o eNkz ea bl dk iz kx fd; k tkrk gA

jkl k; fud l 2kVu& tVked h ea ik; s tkus oys eq; j l k; uka ea ukMkLVdklu] tVkedf d , fl M] l pYyu] l ppyku] uk l pYyu] i Vpkvfy , Ydkgk] , YQk rFkk chVk i VpkmyUl] , DVVhfufMu vkfn gA

tk; Qy

okuLifrd fooj.k& fejfLVdk Y&sjl okuLifrd uke okyk ; g dkey 'kk[kk ; Qr] l xfu/kr o{k dgy fejfLVd h dk l nL; gA dk.M Hkjk i= pebr] vMkdj] vk; rkdj gYds ihys Hkjs j& d\$ i qik i hr] NkV\$, dfyxh] N=kdkj eatfj; ka e] Qy xky] cht v.Mkdj] dop; Qr cht ds Aij jDrkHk ihys j& dk ekl y dop ¼, fyy½ gkrk g\$ tks l i[kus ij tkfri=h ; k tfo=h dgykrh gA Qy idus ds i'pkr-Lo; aQV tkrk g\$ vk\$ tkfo=h rFkk tk; Qy ckj fudy tkrk gA

vk; pñnd mi ; kx& okr0; kf/k] 'koy] tkæ fo"kk] th.kz dkl] 'okl o fgDdk ea ykHknk; h gkrk gA vfrl kj] fol ipdk o dfe jkxka ea bl s fo'k\$: lk l s iz kx djrs gA fol ipdk ds vfrl kj dks jkdus ea ; g l okUke vkskf/k fl) gpz gA bl l s fol ipdk ds thok.kvka dh of) nj : d tkrh gA

jkl k; fud l ækVu& tk; Qy ea mMeu'khy rsy 6&16 ifr'kr] ,d lFkj rsy 18&43 ifr'kr rd gkrk gA mMeu 'khy rsy ea , ekbykMFDI Vu] fejfLVI hu] fejfLVd vEy Mh&ikbuhu] Mh&dEQuh] ftjfuvkly] l Yky] ; ftukly vkfn inkFkz gkrk gA

tk\$ ¼; o½

okuLifrd fooj.k& gkMz e oYxs j okuLifrd uke okyk ; g ,d o"khz /kkU; dgy i ks l h dk [kks[kyk l h/kk ruk ; k dk.Muky] 6 l s 10 l eh0 mPp] l i=] i o] f/k; ka fpduh] vkPNn Lrj fpduk] okyk /kkU; i kni gA LikbdyVt ¼vuqkch½ , dy i qih;] vukt Qy l k/kj.k ; k y& l s fpi dk gvk o l kFk ea yEck dV/d ; Qr gkrk gA

vk; pñnd mi ; kx& ; o dks vrho i k\$Vd ekuk x; k gA bl s cf) o/kz] vfxuo/kz o 'kjhj dks 'kq] djus okyk crk; k x; k gA fi Uk] 'okl] [kk h ea bl s mi ; kxh ekuk tkrk gA tok[kkj iV ds fy, o i s kkc ds jkxka ea cgr mUke vkskf/k ekuh tkrh gA

jkl k; fud l ækVu& tk\$ ea ik; s tkus okys e[; j l k; uka ea ol k] ek.M] i kv/hu] , YdYokBM gkfMfuu] i kbjkfyfMu] l kb, ukstud Xyndk kbM] Y; qVvkfyu Xyndk kbM] vkfj, UVkd kbM] vkfj, fUVu rFkk efFky bFkj ik; k tkrk gA

rxj ¼l e; k½

okuLifrd fooj.k& okyfvuk tVked h cgp"khz 'kkdh; jke'k ikni dgy oYfj, ud h dk l nL; gA bl NkV\$ i k\$ks dk emy LrEHk xkbnkj] l xfu/kr] tMa iryh] dbz l a[; k e] xPNnkj i .k&eyknHko] i= ân; kdkj & vk; rkdj] i= nUrj] i q i xgkch Hkor o.kA

vk; pñnd mi ; kx& dQokrtU; fodkja ea bl dk iz kx djrs gA i {kk?kk} l fu/kokr o vkeokr ea bl dk iz kx fd; k tkrk gA okr jDr] mnj Hkky] tyknj o lyhgkof) ea bl dk iz kx fd; k tkrk gA

jkl k; fud l 2kVu& vkbjMvkbM Xypdk kbM] , d l 1D; Wjfi u , YQk&Qudu& l 1D; Qldu
ey l siklr sy ea ik; s tkrsga bl ds vykok okyjd kbMve] fMMkoyVve] vkufju rFkk vkbl kosyjs
, LVI Zvkfn rRo bl ea ik; s tkrsga

fry

okuLifrd fooj.k& fl d ee vfj,lvvy okuLifrd uke okyk ; g i Mfy, l h dk , do"khz
mPNh"q] xfu/ke;] jke'k 'kkd ga mPp] ruk dN prdkskh;] i = fofo/k] fupys foijhr] f=kfoHkDr Ajh
vYi olr; pr] , dkurj] i qik Hkor ; k xykch rFkk i hrkHk ckuh pdr pr] l i fVdk Qy 1dSI ny/A chp
'or ; k ' ; keA

vk; pnd mi ; kx& Ropk ea : {krk vf/kd gkus ij fry sy dk vH; x djrs ga i {kk?kkr]
vfnr vkfn okrfodkj] f'kj vkfn vaka ea i hMk gkus ij bl dh ekfy'k djrs ga d's kka dks c<kus rFkk
dkyk djus ds fy, fry ds i = , oa tM+ds DokFk l s cky /kkrsga ml ds sy dk f'kj ea vH; x djrs ga
nkrka dh ncyrk ea fry ds cht pckrs gftl l s nkr etar gkrsga ncyrk ea fry o ml l s cus [kk]
izklr ga

jkl k; fud l 2kVu& fry ea ik; s tkus okys ed; j l k; uka ea fl l feu , os fl l ekfyu ed; : lk
l s ik; s tkrsga bl ea , d fOukly ; kfxd fl l ekly ik; k tkrk ga

nyl h

okuLifrd fooj.k& vkll ee Vlohnlykje okuLifrd uke okyk ; g fpjifjpr 'kkdh; i kni
dy yfe, l h dk l nL; ga mPNh"q] 'kkf[kr] ?kuh] jke uk'kkd] dk"Bh;] i fUk; ka o'rt Hkkydkj] i qik ckuh
; k 'or i hrkHk] pOor vl hek[k] Qy ukfVdk 1n<+Qfydkz xgjh Hkj hA

vk; pnd mi ; kx& peZ jkxka ea nyl h dh i fUk; k; i hl dj yxkrs ga d.kz 'kay ea i = Loj l
dkuka ea Mkyrs ga nyl h ePNj o vU; dhVka ds fy, dfe?kkrd dk dk; Z djrh ga okr 'yskfed Toj]
ifr' ; k;] tpdke] l nh] dkl] 'okl] ik'oz 'kay ; {ek vkfn nyl h , d vksk/k ds : lk ea iz pr dh tkrh
ga bl ds vykok ds fy, nyl h dks vrho ykhkdj ekuk tkrk ga

jkl k; fud l 2kVu& nyl h i =ka rFkk i qika ea , d l xfu/kr sy ik; k tkrk gftl ea ed; : lk
l s Oukly] ; wukly] efFky bFkj] dkjokDjky] efFky Dyfodky] fl udvly] fyukly i Fkd fd; s x; s ga
cht sy ea vk; kMhu] l kbVklVjky rFkk ikfefVd] LVfjd] fyukybd o vkbukybd , fl M ik; s tkrsga

yoax

okuLifrd fooj.k& l kbthfx; e , jkefVde okuLifrd uke okyk ; g l nkgkj o'k dy
fejVd h dk l nL; ga dk.M dh pkja vkj dkey vks vuojr 'kk[kk; a gkrh ga i Uks gfjr o.kz 8&18
l ehO v.Mkd'r gkrsga i qik l xfu/kr ckuh jax ds gkr ga i qik dfy; ka dks l qkkdj gh cktkj ea yoax
uke l scpk tkrk ga

vk; pīnd mi ; kx & f'kj% 'kny o ifr' ; k; ea yykV ea yoax dk yi djrs gA ef'kjkska o d.B jkska ea yoax pī rs gA yoax dk yi pe'jkska ea Hkh djrs gA yoax dk sy vkeokr] dfV' kny] nr 'kny] dkl] 'okl] fgDdk o vU; okrkfodkja ea ykHkdj gA

jkl k; fud l ākVu& yoax ds l fū/kr sy ea ; f'tukly] ; f'tukly , l vV] dSj; kQkbfyu] jkbocklyfou] fudkVfud , fl M vkfn ik; s tkrsgA

'kdj kZ ¼xUuk½

okuLifrd fooj.k& l Sdje vkfQfl uje okuLifrd uke okyk ; g r'k tkfrh; fpjifjpr i kni] dy i ks l h dk l nL; gA l xflUk ioZ l f/k; k; ioZ gfjr&ihrkHk ; k c&uh&ihrkHk] i fūk; ka 1 eh0 yEch 1 eh0 rd mPp i fudyA

vk; pīnd mi ; kx& HkQnkS; o LrU; o/kukFkZ xUus dk jkl nrs gA ; g jDr fi ūk rFkk i hfy; k ea fo'kSk ykHkdj gA e=dPN^a rFkk oDd jkska ea Hkh ; g ykHkdj gkrk gA

jkl k; fud foopu& dk.M ea 'kdj k] jky] ol k] vYcfu] dSY'k; e vkDtsyV vkfn rRo lkk; s tkrsgA

'krkojh ¼'kreifdydk½

okuLifrd fooj.k& , Li kx l j d ekd l dy , Li kx l h dk l nL; gA yck] cgdkf[kr] [kMk ; k dN vkjkg h {k} ekd y tM; ruk dVd ; [r] dVd dN eM+gq] ifjny i kfy Qsyh gp] i jkxdk k NksV} v.Mi vud] Qy l j l cjhA

vkSk/kh; mi ; kx& 'krkojh l s fl) syka dk iz ks okr 0; kf/k o fl jkks ea djrs gA efLr"d nkS; ;] okr 0; kf/k] viLekj] eNkZ vkfn ea ; g iz [r gkrk gA vEfyfi ūk] 'kny] v'kZ ān; jksx] jDrfi ūk] jDrpki] 'kQ{k;} xHk ko] jDrinj] LrU; {k; e=dPN] {k; jksx o nkS; ; vkfn ea bl dk iz ks gkrk gA

jkl k; fud l ākVu& rkth i fūk; ka ea Mkbvkl tūu ik; k tkrk gA ikni ea 'krkofju 1 l s 'krkofju 4 rd ik; k tkrk gA Dojl fVU] : fVU] l kbVLvj kny] fLVXekLVj kny o muds Xynckl kM ik; s tkrsgA

gjhrdh ¼gjM½

okuLifr fooj.k& dy dkEcV h dk ; g ir>M+o{k VfeLsy; k pcyk okuLifrd uke l s tkuk tkrk gA ruk dh Nky ekVh xgjh Hkj h] fpduh i fūk; ka v/fiojhr] vk; rkdj& v.Mkdj] i fūk i hrkHk 'or] l fū/k ; [r] v.M&yEcor v"By QyA

vkSk/kh; mi ; kx& okr 0; kf/k dh vprd vkSkf/k gA fo'kSk : lk l s yo.k ds l kFk dQt ea 'kdj k ds l kFk fi ūkt ea /kr ds l kFk okrt ea rFkk xM+ ds l kFk f=nkSk t fodkja ea nrs gA ukMk nkS; ;] efLrd nkS; ; i fr' ; k;] dkl] LojHkn rFkk eq; : lk l s ikpu l fFku l s l Ecfl/kr fodkja ; Fkk 'kny] x[e] focU/k] mnjjks] v'kZ dkeyk] ; dRlyhgk rFkk dfe ea bl dk iz ks vrho ykHkdj gA

jkl k; fud l ækVu& Qy ea eq; ; lk l s Vfuu ik; k tkrk gA Vfuu ds eq; ?kVdka ea pæfyd , fl M] pæfyd , fl M] dkfjyftuu] fofok vehuka , fl M+ rFkk vYi ek=k ea QkLQkfjd] l DI hfud rFkk fl dfed vEy ik; k tkrk gA

; g l kexh o /kni rFkk vxj cfUk; k; tks fd 'okl] dkl o ri fnd fuokj.k ds ofnd fo/kku ds vk/kj ij fufæ dh tkrh gA muds bu ikne l ækVuka ds oSkkfud foopu l s Li"V gS fd bl ea vud ykHknk; d j l k; u ik; s tkrk gA ; s l Hkh ikni j l k; u ri fnd o vU; 'okl & dkl kfn jkska ea vk; ofnd n"V l s vrho ykHknk; d o i Hkkoh ekus tkrk gA ofnd _f"k; ka us bl h ykdk d j o oSkkfud l kp ds rjg egUoiwZ /kkfæd vuqBkka ds rgr ; Kka ea gou dk fo/kku l fuf'pr fd; k gA vfrl æfU/kr] dhVk.kuk'kh o euekgd bl ikni l ækVu ; K l kexh l s vfXugks= }kjk tgk; , d vkj xEHkj jkska ds l æe.k dks jkdus ea Hkfædk egRoiwZ Hkfædk fuHk; h] ogha nll jh vkj ekuo }kjk bu fno; vkSk/kh; o{kka dks norf; l Eeku nus l s ikni l j {k.k dk l æe ekxZ Hkh izkLr gA tks vkt ds ; æ dh egrh vko' ; drk gA

/kkfæd vuqBkka ea iknika dk iz ks vud l ædkj ; Kka vkfn ea dezk.Mh; l s gou ds : lk ea ipfyr gA cks) o fglw yks næzka jkskæ ds fuokj.kkFZ ; K o gke vk; kstr djrs gA bu vfXugks=ka ea l æfU/kr o vkSk/kh; 'jksuk'kh½ nð; ka ds vykok fe"B o i f"Vdkjh nð; ka dk Hkh gke fd; k tkrk gA l æfU/kr vkSk/kh; nð; ka ea l Hkh vkSk/kh; o l xU/k iknika dk iz ks fd; k tkrk gA i f"Vdkjh nð; ka ea ?kh o 'kgn rFkk fe"B nð; ka ea 'kDdj] puh rFkk l keU; o l u[ks Qy eq; gA iknika ds foopu l s Li"V gS fd vud ikni j l k; u rFkk vikexz ea ik; k tkus okyk çvfuu] jDrpi o ân; jkska ds fy, i Hkkoh gA bl h idkj xxy] yoæ] tk; Qy] dijj vxj rxj vkfn ikni væka ea ; wtsukly rFkk vud Quksyd dfe/kkrd ; kfxdka dh mifLFkr ds dkj.k ; K /æez , d rhoz dfeuk'kh dh Hkkr dk; Z djsk , oa ekuo LokLF; ij ykHknk; d i Hkko Mkyrk gA fry o ?kh vkfn ol k ; Dr gke ; K nð; /æez dks ?kuHkr dk T; knk i Hkkoh cukus ea l gk; d gA rFkk QkeMgkbM o , fl fVyhu tS h xS a mRl ftir dj okrkj.k 'kkskd dk dk; Z Hkh djrs gA dezk.M ds ofnd ; K fo/kku ea ?kh dk vkt; dgk tkrk gA vkt; vFkkir~Bvk l elrkr~ykdku~ t; rs vuu bfr vkt; P vr% ftl ds }kjk n"kr rFoka ij fot; iklr gkrh gA ; K djuk onuka ea okrkj.k 'kkskd o jksuk'kd ekuk x; k gA

; K fpfdRI k dk l cl s cMk ykHk ; g gS fd tgk; , d vkj l ofæ 0; fDr LokLF; ykHk iklr dj jksæDr gkrk gS ogha nll jh vkj vkSk/kh; ; K /æez }kjk okrkj.k l s Hkh jks dfe dkQh gn rd u"V gks tkrk gA bl idkj ofnd dky l sydj vkt rd ; Kka ds l Eiknu ds i hNs jksxfuokj.k o i nll.k fuokj.k dh Hkkouk gh fufgr gS LokHkkfod gh gS fd] jksuk'kh ; K /æez l s i fndy n'kk : i h jks ck/kk, a Lo; a gh nij gks tkrh gA

bl idkj fpjdky l s pyk vk jgk ; g jksxfuokj.k] i ; kbj.k l j {k.k o ikni l j {k.k dk l a Dr i æe Hkfo"; ea Hkh fuokZk tkjh jg] bl ds fy, l ædr l kfgR; dk v/; ; u vfr vko' ; d gS D; kfd

I eLr I l d'r ok³xe; eā oīnd __f" k; k d k ; gh oKkfud fplru fNik gA bl i d k j vk/kfud ; x dh
vud foHkhf"kd kvk d k I gt fuokj .k I l d'r ds oīnd I kfgr; eā I ekfgr gA

I UnHkZ

- vKkr] __Xon Hkk"; ¼l 0 1938¼ n; kun I l Fkku] ubZ fnYyh
- vKkr] ; tōh Hkk"; ¼l 0 1931¼ n; kun I l Fkku] ubZ fnYyh
- vKkr] vFkōn Hkk"; ¼l 0 1938¼ n; kun I l Fkku] ubZ fnYyh
- vKkr] I keon Hkk"; ¼l 0 1931¼ n; kun I l Fkku] ubZ fnYyh
- 'keZ fi z or vkpk; ¼ ¼1984¼ n0; xqk foKku] pkS kEHkk Hkkj rh vdkneh] okj.k.kl hA
- oS]] vUuHkkbz i d kn] Bvpyt] ¼2001¼ vxnr=k ¼vk; pñ fo" k foKku¼ pkS kEHkk I g Hkkj rh i d k' ku] okj.k.kl hA
- fo | ky d k j c d n o h] ¼1992¼ 'kri Fk ckā .k Hkk";] I ei Z k 'kks k I l Fkku] xkft; kckn mUk j i n s' kA
- 'kkL=h gfjnUk ¼1973¼ i k j L d j x ā l w k ¼gfjgj Hkk"; ½ Hkkj rh; fo | k i d k' ku okj.k.kl hA

MkND gjf' plnz oekz ds dk0; ea l kekftd eW;

i xhu

'kkk'k Nk=k] ekufodh l xdk;]

ckck eLrukFk fo'ofok ky;]

vLFky ckj vjkgd%

l xkfi dk

MkND gjf' plnz oekz dk l Ei wKz dk0; l el kef; d pruk o ekuoh; l kekftd eW; ka dk /k/kdrk nLrkost gA mudk eu l ekt ea 0; klr cjk b; ka tS s ngst i Fkk] Hk'Vkp kj] fj'or [kkj h] cdkj h] 'kkk'k.k] oxz o tkfrxr HkHkko vkfn l s vkgr jgk gA dgh&dgha mudh epk vkØks kHkj h o vkØked gks mBrh gS rks dgha os l R;] bZkunkjh] i jk d kj] /kS l o i æ vkfn eW; ka dks LFkki r djus dk l Un's k nrs gA mudk l Ei wKz dk0; fodfUk; ka dk fojks'k rFkk l l dfr dh LFkki uk dk LrR; iz kl gA MkND gjf' plnz oekz ds i l l kfgR; ea u; h i h<h u; s Loj*] 'l dYika ds Loj*] 'l j t ugha cpxk*] 'bDds ij NDdS] l l dfr ds vkykd f'k[kj dfork l xg l fEefyr gA

muds i l l kfgR; ea l ekt ea 0; klr fol æfr; ka dks nij djus dh i j.kk ndj vkRexkS o o pfj=&fuekz k djds l kekftd eW; ka dh LFkki uk ij cy fn; k x; k gA 'l j t* dks mnkUk eW; ka dk i rhd ekudj l ekt ea 0; klr t?kU; vijk/kka dh i jkd k"Bk dk thUr fp=.k djrs gq mudk vUreZu fo{kq/k vkS vkUnkfyr n'; eku gvk gA mUgkaus vius eu dh i hMk dks 0; x; kRed : lk l s i LrR djds l l dfr dh j {kk djus dk chMk mBk; k gA cPpka dks mRFkku dh fn'kk dh vkS c<us dh i j.kk rFkk ; pk i h<h dks l l dfr l Eer djus vkS l et dh /kefu; ka ea u; h ÅtkZ dk l pkj djus dk l Qy iz kl fd; k gA

vr% MkND gjf' plnz oekz l ekt ea 0; klr fo"kerkvk vkMEcjka o vufr; ka ds ; x0; ki h i Hkko ds n'Vk o ekuo&eW; ka ds l j {kd jgs gA muds dfo ân; us l Ei wKz dk0; ea i fjos k dh fodfUk; ka dks fNUu&fHkUu djds vU/kdkj i wKz jkLrka ea u; h jkg dk vUošk.k fd; k gA os l nHkko vkS fu"Bk ds l kFk u; h pruk o tkfr dk l pkj djds l kekftd eW; ka dh LFkki uk djus ea l Qy gq gA

MkND gjf' plnz oekz dk l f{klr i fjp; %

MkND gjf' plnz oekz vk/kfud ; x ds cgeq kh i frHk l Ei Uu] l kfgR; vkS l l dfr ds xgu v/; r k FkA os egf"Kz n; kuln fo'ofok ky;] jkgd ds fgluh foHkx ea vi s] 1976 l s tuojh] 1994 rd i kQj o v/; {k in ij dk; jr jgA mUgkaus dfork] ukV; dk0;] gkL; &0; x;] fucU/k] miU; kl] dgkuh vkS l l ej.k l kfgR; bR; kfn vud fo/kkvka dh jpuk djds viuh i frHk dk ykgk euok; ka eW;

eW; , d l kekftd rFkk oSpkfjd nF"Vdksk g\$ ftl ds }kjk gekjk ekufi d l ECU/k
l q<+gkrk g\$ v\$ gekjk thou l kFkd curk gA eW; euq; ds vkfRed fpluru ds }kjk
l dkjRed l kp mRilu dj ml dh pruk v\$ food 'kfDr dks tkxr djrk gA ftl ds
dkj.k og l qk&nq[k] l qnj&vl qnj] vPNkb&cgkbZ rFkk l gh&xyr dk fu.kZ yus ea l {ke
gkrk gA ekuo fgluh dksk ea eW; dk vFkZ bl izdkj l e>k; k x; k g\$ Bog xqk ; k rRo
ftl ds vk/kkj ij fdl h dk eglo ; k eku gkrk gA¹ MKD uxUnz us eW; dks fdl h dfr dk
, s k xqk ekuk g\$ ftl ds l nHkko l s eW; dfroku curh g\$ rFkk ftl l s ml s mRd"KZ i klr
gkrk gA²
l kekftd eW;

l ekt }kjk cuk, x, fu; eka o vkn'kZ dk ikyu djuk gh l kekftd eW; dgykrk
gA eW; ka dk dk; Z l kekftd thou dks vkn'kZ : lk ea i Lr djuk gkrk gA
MKD gfj'pUnz oekZ ds dk0; ea l kekftd eW;

MKD gfj'pUnz oekZ dk l Ei wZ l kfgR; l dkjRed o udkjRed nksuka : i ka ea l dfr
ie o eW; cksk l s vuq kf.kr gA ftruk iz Ru mUgkaus thou&eW; ka dh LFkki uk ea fd; k g\$
mrak gh iz Ru l ekt ea 0; klr fol æfr; ka v\$ fodfr; ka ds i fr vl Urk'sk dh Hkkouk 0; Dr
djus ea fd; k gA

MKD gfj'pUnz oekZ us dk0; ea , d v\$ rks l ekt ea 0; klr i kf'odofUk; ka v\$: f<+ ka
ij xgjk dPjk?kkr fd; k rFkk n j h v\$ Hkkoh i h<+ dks iæ] n; k] eerK] {kek] d: .kk]
vkReh; rk] l fg".k'k o CU/kRo tS s ekuoh; eW; ka l s vkykdr djds l dfr dh LFkki uk
djus dk l Ri z kl fd; k gA dy feykaj mudk l Ei wZ dk0; fodfUk; ka dk fojks'k o l dfr
dh LFkki uk djrk gvk utj vkrk gA

MKD gfj'pUnz oekZ ds i l kfgR; ea 'u; h i h<+ u, Loj*] 'l dYi ka ds Loj*] 'l j t
ugha cP>sk*] 'NDds ij NDds] 'l dfr ds vkykd f'k[kj* o l æfu/k ds Loj* dfork&l æg
l fEefyr gA mUgkaus cMh vkØs'k Hkj h o vkØked epk ea vius ; æ dh ifjLFkr; ka dks
i R; {k o i jks'k : lk l s vius dk0; ea /ofur djds ekuoh; l kekftd eW; ka dks xgjh fu"Bk
ds l kFk i Lr fd; k gA

mudk dfork l æg 'l j t ugh cP>sk* dh dforkvka ea l j t dks mnkUk eW; ka o
mnkUk l dYi ka dk i rhd ekudj l ekt ea 0; klr n d fUk; ka dk fojks'k djds mul s yMus dh
i j .kk nh gA mUgkaus 'l j t ugha cP>sk* dfork&l æg ea vi uk elr0; nrs gq Lo; a fy[kk g\$
Bdfo dk ; g ; æ /keZ g\$ fd og ifjos'k ea 0; klr fodfr ds fofo/k : i kUrjka& fj'or[kksj h]
'kks'k.k] mRi hM] ngst] mxokn] l kEi nkf; drk] vyxkookn] tkfri Fkk] i jthokn rFkk i k'okn
vkfn ds ewy L=k'ka ij tedj igkj dja v\$ l nkpkj ds fnu&ifrnu {kh.k i M's gq fojy
rUrka dks vkLFkk vkLrdk v\$ vk'kk ds xæk ty ea l hpdj ekuo&idfr ea l dfr dh
Ql y mxk, Ap³

MkD oekz us vi us dk0; l ægka ea fodfr ds fofo/k : i kUrjka tS s cġkstxkj h Hk'Vkp kj
fj'or] 'kk'sk.k] ngst] o.k&0; oLFkk o tkfriFkk rFkk vkardokn vkfn dk fuHkhZdrk i nD
i nkQk'k dġds l kekftd eW; ka dh LFkki uk dh gA

cġkstxkj h

MkD gfj' plnz oekz vi us ; æ dk fo"kerkvka vġ vkMEcjka ds Lo; a n'Vk jgs gA mġgkaus
l ekt ea 0; klr cœkj h rFkk cġkstxkj h dh l eL; k dks mtkxj fd; k gA yEcs l e; rd
jkstxkj dh ryk'k ea yxk 0; fDr tc vl Qy gkrk gS rks ml ea fujk'kk o dqBk ?kj dj
yrh gA ftl l s ml ea vkØks k] vuq kkl ughurk rFkk vufrdrk dk l eko'sk gkrk gA n'sk Hkj
ea c<rh fgd k] pkj h] Md'sh] rLdj h] vi gġ.k o cykRdkj bR; kfn ds fy, cġkstxkj h gh i R; {k
o i jk'sk : lk l s mġjnk; h gA bl l s l ekt ea vfgd k] bœkunkj h vkfn thou eW; ka dk guu
gks jgk gA mġgkaus l edkyhu f?kuk'sus i fjo'sk dks vi uh dfork ea cœkj h cktka vġ Hk'Vkp kj h
cktkai j dġkj k 0; æ; dġrs gġ fy[kk gS

Bœkj h ds cktka dh fgd d pk'ska uġ

QkM+fn; s gA budh vk'kk ds y?kykpuAp⁴

Hk'Vkp kj

Hk'Vkp kj , d chekj h dh rġg gA bl dh tM+ rsth l s Qs y jgh gA bl dk i Hkko
vR; Ur 0; ki d gA thou dk dkbZ Hkh {ks= bl ds i Hkko l s eDr ugha gA Hk'Vkp kj l s tM+ yxs
LokFkZ ea vaks gkdj jk"V" dk uke cnuke dġrs gA MkD gfj' plnz oekz us ũ; h i h<h u; s Loj*
dk0; &l æg ea l kekftd cġkbZ Hk'Vkp kj dk Hk.MkQkM+ dġrs gġ LokFkZ o Hk'Vkp kj h vQl j
ij dkfy[k i krus dh ckr dġdj mudks l cd fl [kkus ds vkØks k dks 0; Dr fd; k gS

Btc rd eW/Bh xel u gkrh] myVh dye ?kl hVh dġrA

ns[k&ns[k budk e[k&e.My] nġ[k; k turk dks vkrk TojAA

buds e[k i kfy'k i krkġ ; s gS Hk'Vkp kj h vQl jAAp⁵

Hk'Vkp kj gekjs l kekftd thou eW; ka ij l cl s cMk i gġj gA vi us 0; æ; kRed eDr d
dk0; l æg 'NDds ij NDd's ea dfo us xhrk ds Kku dks NkMdj Hk'Vkp kj : i h Hkxox dks
i <us rFkk Hk'Vkp kj ds vijk/khdj.k dh bl i dFŨk ij 0; æ; dġrs gġ fy[kk gA

B/; ku yxk mi n'sk l ũ] Hkt ys Hk'Vkp kj A

xq Mka dks nŵeku yġ dfy; æ ds vorkj AA

l nkp kj ds i rŵys ea nŵyxk i yhrkA

Hk'Vkp kj &Hkxox i <ġ jgus ns xhrkAAp⁶

Hk'Vkp kj ea ?kŵ ; kfu fj'or] puko ea /kka/kyh] cydesy djuk] VDI pkj h] ij h{kk ea
udy] ij h{kkFkZ dk xyr eW; kœdu] U; k; /kh'kka }kjk i {ki kriw kZ fu.kZ oks/ ds fy, i s k o
'kjk ckvuk] vi us dk; kœ dks djokus ds fy, udn jkf'k nŵk] u tkus fdrus gh dkj.kka l s
gekjs l kekftd] ufrd eW; ka dk i ru gks jgk gS MkD oekz us bu l c dkj.kka l s Qs y

Hk'Vkpj] tks dh n's k fd [kq kyh o rjDdh ea ck/kd g\$ ml dk l eny uk'k djds b'ekunkjh
ds exl ij pyus dh ij .kk nh gA

Bejg ogh n'ork l Ppk] tks iDdk b'eku dka
e' rks l nk iqtjh l Pp] l jyj] usd bul ku dkaA⁷

fj'or

Hk'Vkpj dh c'v h fj'or jkuh us vius i k p i l k j fy, g\$ vius LokFkZ dh i frl ds fy,
Hk'V vkpj .k djus okys vQl jka us l ekt ea fj'or dks jkuh cuk fn; k g\$ MkD gfj' plnz oekZ
us bl h l UnHkZ ea cMh fuHkhZrk i n d vius dk0; & l xg ea fy [kk gA

Br'us Fkk vQl j Hkjek; k] n'us n' rj dks xekZ ka
[kkyh t'cka dks Hkj & Hkj dj] pi kl h dks ^phQ* cuk; ka
Rk' gks l c i ki ka dhukuh] Hkxks & Hkxks fj' Dr jkuhA⁸

vkt eu=h l s ydj l rjh rd l c bl Hk'Vkpj ds jks l s i hfMf gA l d'ked jks
dh Hk'fr Qs jgh bl fj'or yus dh chekj dh l eny uk'k djus rFkk , d h chekj] tks
nhed dh rjg Hkjr dh l Ei fUk rFkk l ekt d e'w; ka dks xgydUn l e>dj pkV jgh g\$
bl ds f[kykQ tkx: d jgus ij cy nrs gq vius , d e'rd dk0; ea fj'or dk j l
xVdus oky ka ij rh[kk i gkj djrs gq fy[krs g\$ fd , d s ykx vUr ea fu/kZ gh jgrs g\$
mudks fj'or dk i s k i prk ugha g\$ i fDr; ka nf[k, &

Bxid jga g\$ eky dks feydj e' yplnA
Hkjr dh l Ei fr dks l e> fy; k xgydUnAA
l Vd jgs g\$ C; kt] gTe dj pds eny/kuA
eu fQj Hk dh Hk j] jgs fu/kZ ds fu/kZ A⁹

bl i d kj dfoj MkD gfj' plnz oekZ us 'fj'or yus t s h ykyph i n fUk l s n j jgdj
l ekt ea b'ekunkjh] n; k os i j ki dkj t s s thou & e'w; dh LFkki uk ij cy fn; k gA
'kks'k. k

l ekt ea 0; klr 'kks'kd o fgd d i n fUk; ka us vkt ekuo dks bruk n'z o fu l l gk;
cuk fn; k g\$ fd ml ds eu ea u; h dYi uk, j o l i us l atkus dk l kgl rd ugha gA dfo us
'kks'k. k dh foHkhf"kd dks fuEu i fDr; ka ea 0; ftr fd; k g\$

Bl dYi ka dh Vks] vc Mxexk jgh g\$
'k'kdvka ds muea xgjs n'k xM+ jgs gA¹⁰

dfo l ekt ea 0; klr fgd d i n f' dh i jkd k" Bk dk fp=.k djrs gq fy[krs gA
BvUr fb; ka ds vUrj x rd xMh g'z g\$
i fjo's kka ea cl s gq xh/kka dh p'pA¹⁰

MkD gfj' plnz oekZ us viuh d'forkvka ds ek/; e l s l ekt ea 'kks'k. k ds fo#) vkokt
mBkus rFkk 'kks'krka ij gkus okys vR; kpkjka dk dPPkk fpVBk [kksyk gA > xh > ki fM+ ka ea
vLFkk; h rks ij fuokl djus okys fu/kZka dk i rthi fr oxl fnu & i frfnu 'kks'k. k djrk jgrk

gS vkj Lo; a cMh&cMh bekjrka ea thou ; ki u djrk gA mlgkaus 'fnu* dfork ds ek/; e l s
thou eW; ka ds fo?kVuij fpurk n'kkrs gq fy[kk gS

Bthou eW; tys tkrS gS rirh gpZ d<kgH eA

; &HkVBh ij rSy&l jh[kj dS smcy jgs gS fnuAAP¹¹

fu/kZ dk gd Nhudj 'kksk.k dh foHkhf"kdK ij mudh cMh gh vkØksk HkjH epk dk
mnkgj.k nf[k, &

Bftl ds vUnj vkga Hkjrh fu/kZur% cMh cne

ml >Xh ea vx xkdj vk[kS el y jgs gS fnuAAP¹¹

'kksk.k dh ijkdk"Bk dk , d vkj mnkgj.k nf[k, &

Bl nk l gyxus nuk ne 'kksk.k dh HkVhA

vkj >ksuk ml ea viuh >ki M+i VhAAP¹²

MkD oekZ us 'kks"krka dh iHmL dks l e>dj mu ij gkus okys vR; kpjka dk fp= [khpK
gS rFkk euq; dks ijiHmL dks l e>dj ekuork dk xqk viukus ds fy, i fjr fd; k gS

Bij iHmL ea tksj l yrk&ml uj dks f/kDdkj gA

ekuork dk /keZ/kjs rkj ekuo gh Hkxoku gAp¹³

ngst

MkD gfj'pUnz oekZ dk eu l ekt ea ngst tS h {k; kled[kh iDfUk dks ns[kdj fo{kq/k gks
mBrk gS bl fy, mlgkaus ngst dks HkLeKl j dh l Kk nrs gq fy[kk gS &

B; g ngst dk nR; uke bl dk HkLeKl j]

ekuo dh nqkZr ykyl k dk ; g i rya

ftl dh yEi V ftgok dh ykfgR yiVka l j

HkLe gks x; h miou dh fdruh gh dfy; kAAP¹⁴

ngst : ih egkdKy ds goudqM ea vuD dfy; ki tydJ ej jgh gS

dfo us ngst iFkk : ih l kekftd cjkBZ ds nqifj.kkeka dh vkj /; ku bfixr djrs gq
crk; k gS fd ngst ds dkj.k fdruh gh dfy; ka ds l gkx ea vx x tkrh gA txg&txg
ij fprk, l gyx jgh gA miou dk dkbZ HkH dkuk , d k ugha gS tgi l s fl Unjh jax dk /kq/k
u fudy jgk gA

Bl gyx jgh gS txg&txg ij ; gk fprk, l

cpk ugha gS mi Du dk dkbZ HkH dkuk

?kq/k gq/k gS /kq/k ; gk fl Unjh jax dk]

dfy; ka ds l gkx ea dS h vkxyxh gAAP¹⁴

dfooj MkD gfj'pUnz oekZ us viuh , d dfork ea ngst tS h fodfr dk l gkj dJus
o ngst yus dh ykyph iDfUk dks R; kxdj Lo; a ds /ku l s l arksh iDfUk ds eW; dh lFkki uk
ds fy, n<+l dYi n'kkz k gS %&

Btc HkH ejh 'kknH gkxh] es ugha ynk nku ngstA

ep>syw dh ek; k l } Hkkjh uQjr vkj ijgstAAP¹⁵
o.kz 0; oLFkk o tkfr i Fkk

MkD gjf'plnz oekZ ew; ka ds vluu d FkA mlgkus ifjos k ea 0; klr l kekftd cjk; ka i j
igkj djrs gq o.k&0; oLFkk o tkfri Fkk dh l dh.krk l s mRi l u Apk&uhp dh Hkkouk vkj
mPp oxZ ds yxka ds }kjk fuEu oxZ dks ?k.kk o gs nF"V l s ns[kus ij viuh vfHk0; fDr nh
gA o.kz o tkfri Fkk us l kekftd 0; oLFkk ds i j l i f d l nHkko : ih thou ew; dks l ekr
djds l ekt dks ncy cuk fn; k gA vkt okv&c d dh jktuhfr ds dkj.k dN urk vius
LokFkZ dh i frZ ds fy, yxka dk o.kz tkfr ds uke ij cVokjk djus dh fQjkd ea jgdj
viuk mYywl h/kk djus ea yxs jgrs gA mPp oxZ }kjk fuEu oxZ dks ?k.kk dh nF"V l s ns[kus
dk Hkko fuEu i fDr; ka ea nf[k, &

B'kCn vius vkpj.k l s fxj x; s g\$
ftUnxh dk vFkZ vU/kk gks x; k gA
gks x; h tc l s gok, j cnpyu
xU/k dk vgl kl xUnk gks x; k gA¹⁶

dfooj MkD gjf'plnz oekZ us tkfr&ikfr ds HknHkko dks Hkykdj] etgc dh >Bh
nhokj ka dks fxjxj l c eu; ftUgkus bl ikou /kjr ij tle fy; k gs l c dks , d l eku
ekuk gs rFkk l erk o l kgnZ : ih l kekftd ew; dh LFkkiuk ij cy fn; k gA bl h l UnHkZ
ea , d mnkgj.k nf[k, &

BHknHkko l c Hkkyk l pekuk /kjr dk bl ku , d gA
l c /kek&dk eel , d g\$ tu&tu dk bZku , d gA¹⁷

l kekftd thou ea 0; klr Apuhp ds >Bs HknHkko ts h djhfr ij dV{k dkjrs gq
rFkk o j l ekr djds l erk dk 0; ogkj djus dk l Un's k fuEufyf[kr i fDr; ka ds ek; e l s
fn; k x; k g&

BApuhp dk Hkn >B g\$ dkbZ ugh vNir gA
l pekuka gj i k.kh tx e j ijes oj dk nir gA
yMuk&fHkMuk c j Hkko l c] ukel >h dk [ksy gA
l Hkh e j kfQj pys tk jgs ; g nfu; k rks j sy gA¹⁸

vkardokn

Hkjr cgr l e; l s vkardokn dk f'kdj gkr vk jgk gA fo?kVudkj 'kfDr; k; ns k
dks fo[kf.Mr djus dh l kft'k jprh vk jgh gA cjkstxkj ds dkj.k gekj ; pk oxZ ftl ds
i kl dke ugha g\$ os pln i s ka ds ykyp ea vkardokn xfrfof/k; ka l s tMedj muds xV/ka ea
'kkfey gks tkrs gA os i Fk fo"K; Hk'V gkdj vekufk cudj ekl e yxka ds gR; kjs cu tkrs gA
bl h i k'od ofUk dk fp=.k djrs gq dfo dgrk g&

BLokFkZ ds fl i kgh cu ?kne jgs eul u j
vf/k; kjs y{; ka i j] nkx jgs xkfy; kA

eu ds fc; kckuka ea ?kkfV; k; pEcy dh]
cl h nHkkBka ds nL; qvka dh Vksy; kAAP¹⁹
mlgkaus ns kokfl ; ka dks mxokn ds ifr l pr djrs gq fy[kk gs &
Bmxokn i y jgk ; gk; ij] ns kh vksj fons'khA
ckgj&Hkhrj fØ; k'khy g\$ muds i je fgr\$ khAAP²⁰
mlgkaus e; kzk i # "kkBke jke ds egku- thou&eW; ka dk mYys[k djrs gq fy[kk gs &
Bl R;] vfgd k] iæ] U; k; bl ds ifg; }
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Tku deZ ds v'o] i rkd k i q; ka dh]
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vr% l ekt ea 0; klr cdkjh vFkok cjkstxkj ds dkj .k gh mxokn us fodir : lk /kkj .k
fd; kA ; fn ; pk ih<h dks l e; i nD jkstxkj fey tk, rks og bl xyr exl dh vksj
vxd j gkaus l s cp tk, xA bl ds LFkku ij Hkxoku jke ds thou l s i j .kk ydj l R;]
vfgl k] iæ vksj U; k; vkfn xq kka dks viukus ij cy fn; k tk, A
vr% MkD gfj'plnz oekZ us l ekt ea 0; klr fodfÜk; ka ij i gkj vksj l dfr dk l d) Zu
djuk viuh dforkvka dk y{; j [kk rkfd og l ekt dk l eFkku djus ea l Qy gks l dA
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ds fo#) fong djus ea iz[kj fn[kkbZ nrs gA os vi us thou ea i R; d {ks= dk cMh xgurk
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gq g\$ vksj os u rks dHkh l ekt ea 0; klr d q d fÜk; ka ds l keus ureLrd gq vksj u gh
fopfyra mlgkaus viuh l q<+0; & kRed dk0; &'ksh ea l keftd thou dks d q Fk l s gVkdj
l q Fk ij vxd j fd; k rFkk iru l s gVkdj mRFkku dh vksj i fjr fd; kA
l UnHkZ x d f k

- 1- l d jkeplnz oekZ ekud fglnh dks k] i 0 404
- 2- MkD uxlnj ekufodh i f j Hkkf"kd dks k] i 0 226
- 3- MkD gfj'plnz oekZ l j t ugh c p x k] elr0; j i 0 9
- 4- MkD gfj'plnz oekZ l j t ugh c p x k] i 0 33
- 5- MkD gfj'plnz oekZ u; h i h<h u; s Loj] i 0 2
- 6- MkD gfj'plnz oekZ NDds ij NDd} i 0 38
- 7- MkD gfj'plnz oekZ l q f l /k ds Loj] i 0 5
- 8- MkD gfj'plnz oekZ u; h i h<h u; s Loj] i 0 12
- 9- MkD gfj'plnz oekZ NDds ij NDd} i 0 41
- 10- MkD gfj'plnz oekZ l j t ugh M c x k] i 0 21
- 11- MkD gfj'plnz oekZ l j t ugh M c x k] i 0 40
- 12- MkD gfj'plnz oekZ NDds ij NDd} i 0 49

- 13- MkD gfj' plnz oek] u; h i h<h u, Loj] i0 10
- 14- MkD gfj' plnz oek] l j t ugh c p x k] i0 27
- 15- MkD gfj' plnz oek] u; h i h<h u, Loj] i0 26
- 16- MkD gfj' plnz oek] l j t ugh c p x k] i0 19
- 17- MkD gfj' plnz oek] l d Y i k a d s Loj] i0 6
- 18- MkD gfj' plnz oek] u; h i h<h u; s Loj] i0 11
- 19- MkD gfj' plnz oek] l j t ugh c p x k] i0 44
- 20- MkD gfj' plnz oek] f g l n w f g l n h f g l n h r k u] i0 26
- 21- MkD gfj' plnz oek] f g l n w f g l n h f g l n h r k u] i0 68

A geographical study of deserts Numerous Categories of Mountains

Poonam M.sc (geography)-2007-2009

Abstract:- Deserts alone covers about seventh of the land surface. We normally call deserts as "sand seas or oceans of sands". The vast majority of the major desert areas like as the Sahara, the Arabian, the Kalahari, and the Deserts of Australia all lie somewhere in the range of 10 and 30 degrees north or south of the equator. Deserts are dry environments involving a substantial part of the globe. Deserts are to be completely comprehended in earth science contemplates. This report is about the Deserts as special landforms. This chapter presents the major abiotic constraints that species face in hot deserts and talk about how organisms, primarily from the plant realm, have adapted to go around these constraints. The chapter also reveals insight into a portion of the biotic interactions that take place in desert situations. The biological systems of Indian deserts are administered by location, temperature and climatic conditions where landforms have their particular job. The main issues of desert areas are large scale deforestation and uncontrolled utilization of ground water. Desert areas have generally degraded lands where vegetative land spread has been constantly cleared for cultivation necessities and aridity has increased. Natural richness has vanished because of over the top utilization of chemical manures and chemical pesticides. Ground water level has gone down to a genuine critical level where further over-exploitation may cause genuine implications. Salinity and alkalinity are the resultant impacts of human interface. A large portion of the desert locales have no perennial water assets. The availability of surface water in some desert areas has created water logging issues.

Keywords:- Precipitation, evaporation, humidity, cold desert, hot desert, landform, peneplains, sand dunes, topography, sand plains, inter-dunal, marshy, playas, ranns, genesis, wasteland, fallow land, deforestation, gully, saline, alkaline, encroachment, agro-ecology, gypsyferros,

Introduction: - While studying the physical features and geomorphology of landforms, a one of a kind nature of landmass comes into our brain. It is interesting in various aspects. That is the dry landmass called as the Desert. Earth has various land areas secured by deserts. Among all the terrestrial biological systems, deserts are exceptionally typical landforms because of their one of a kind ecological conditions. Betray and near-desert areas spread nearly 33% of the land surface of the globe . Deserts alone covers about seventh of the land surface. We normally call deserts as "sand seas or oceans of sands". The majority of the major desert areas like as the Sahara, the Arabian, the Kalahari, and the Deserts of Australia all lie somewhere in the range of 10 and 30 degrees north or south of the equator. Deserts are dry environments containing a substantial part of

the globe. Deserts are to be completely comprehended in earth science considers. This report is about the Deserts as one of a kind landforms.

Hot deserts spread somewhere in the range of 14 and 20% of the Earth's surface, approximately 19-25 million km² (see Middleton and Thomas, 1997; Peel et al., 2007 for appropriation of deserts). Most hot deserts, for example, the Sahara of North Africa and the deserts of the south-western USA, Mexico and Australia, happen along the tropics in both the northern and southern hemispheres (between approximately 10° and 30-40° latitude). They are created subsequently of global Hadley air circulation (Warner, 2004). The sun's radiation causes air to rise and the accumulation of moisture around the equator. As the air moves away it cools, starts to slip and at this point all of the dampness is lost as rainfall in the tropics. As the air dies down and becomes compressed it also becomes warmer and, consequently, the relative dampness in desert air decreases, despite the fact that the absolute amount of water vapor held may be substantial, as proved by dew-fall in the cold hours before dawn (Parsons and Abrahams, 2009).

India is situated between 8°4' N to 37°6' N and 68°7' E to 97°25' E and spread over 3.29 million sq km of area. Geologically, the nation speaks to monumental assemblage of land pieces varying in age from pre-Cambrian to late inception. The peninsular massif is part of the excessively landmass Gondwana land till its crack and float once in a while in the mid-Mesozoic era, lay some place near the South Pole along with Australia, South Africa and South America, as has been seen in Palaeontological, Palaeobotanical, Palaeomagnetic and glaciological formations, at present lying distantly apart. Flat summits, settled in valleys, dykes, overlap and faults all speak of alternating times of disturbances and inactivities liable for the present landform configurations. Deserts shaped in various locales are situated on the western side over a significant lot from the north-west including coastal locales, which is a general marvel with the world desert locales. Deserts arise because of an extremely moderate procedure of land degradation yet human activities lead to environmental degradation and asset consumption. Indiscriminate utilization of natural assets leads to increasing troubles in maintenance of these assets in a sustainable manner. The greater part of the desert locales had been thick woods and fruitful cultivated lands and their present set up is a combination of natural and human interfaces. Be that as it may, it is hard to bear the obligation, as the total degradation process was because of the impact of between related factors. For the past thousand years, Indian deserts remained one of a kind human environments as all life-structures human, animal and vegetation made due by advancing delicate and precarious relationship with the fragile environments with representative relationship among man and condition. Most marvelous inheritance of this desert civilization is its great physiocultural organizations and biotechnological capacities to sustain variety of living things. These locales have high biotic concentration of human and animals population. After some time, a novel socio-ecological organism, multi-ethnic, multi-caste hierarchical society was conceived, interlaced in emblematic relationship.

Literature review:- Renu and Christie (2018) conducted a theoretical study on "A Behavioral Finance Perspective of the Stock Market Anomalies". The paper mainly explained the idea of behavioral finance, prospect hypothesis, and classical financial hypothesis and the inconsistency in the stock market from the behavioral finance aspect. Only secondary data was gathered for this study. The paper summarized various issues like biases that lead to the abnormal behavior of the stock market that was left unexplained by scholastic financial speculations. Shunmuga (2017) conducted a study on "Behavioral finance a study with reference to the small individual investors in Tirunelveli city". The primary goal of the study was to recognize the impact level of behavioral factors on the investment decisions and performance of the workers of construction companies. The study was a sample overview. Sample size for the study was 384 out of total population of the Tirunelveli city. The sampling method utilized was probability sampling. The statistical tool utilized for the analysis was chi square test analysis. The finding of the study was that there was a high impact of behavioral aspect on the investment decisions and performance of the workers of construction companies. Yamini (2016) conducted a study on "Behavioral finance a study on investors behavior towards equity market investments with reference to investors of Delhi". The main goal of the study was to recognize the various behavioral biases affecting the decision making procedure of investors and to analyze investors attitude towards various equity market investment. The study was a sample review. The sample size was 5000. 10% of 5000 samples, for example 500 samples were picked randomly and after disregarding the deficient questionnaires, 380 samples were utilized for the analysis. The sampling method utilized was random sampling. The statistical tool utilized for the study was discriminant function analysis and weighted scoring strategy. The finding of the study was that the investors are not familiar with the concept of behavioral finance and the investors are very little familiar with the equity market instrument to make investment decisions.

Types of hot deserts:- A characterizing characteristic of a hot desert is aridity. According to the Koppen-Geiger climate classification, deserts are regions with an annual precipitation of less than 250 mm (Peel et al., 2007). Be that as it may, annual precipitation can be misleading because water misfortune is similarly as important a component of the water spending plan. Along these lines, the United Nations Environmental Program's definition of desert is an annual dampness deficit under normal climatic conditions, where the potential evapotranspiration (PET) is over multiple times higher than actual precipitation (Middleton and Thomas, 1997). The high PET prevails because, attributable to the lack of overcast spread, approaching solar energy approaches a maximum in arid regions. Deserts can be separated into two types according to their degree of aridity: hyper-arid deserts have an aridity index (P/PET) of <0.05 and arid deserts have P/PET between 0.05 and 0.2. As such, deserts are distinguished from semi-arid drylands (P/PET 0.2-0.5) and dry sub-humid drylands (P/PET 0.5-0.65). The diurnal temperature variation in deserts is

articulated, with highday time and low evening time temperatures(Woodward, 2003). Because of the high surfacetemperature and temperature differencesmost deserts are also high wind vitality envi-ronments (Parsons and Abrahams, 2009).

Radiation and temperature:- The broad hand broadening across the Sahara and the Arabian deserts is the largest area to get radiation of this magnitude. Deserts are eminent for their large diurnal temperature fluctuations; low vegetation spread inside deserts means that the sun heats up the area rapidly, yet at night heat radiates rapidly away. While the temperature of winter evenings in blistering deserts may fall beneath 0°C, daytime air temperatures may remain as high as 40°C. The most elevated air temperature ever recorded was 57°C in the Libyan part of the Sahara. In any case, the temperature on the dirt surface can be considerably higher than the air temperature; as high as 75-80°C (Ward, 2009). Both high radiation and high temperature significantly affect the physiology of organisms, especially if water is scarce. In plants and some cyanobacteria, the visible part of the radiation range (photosynthetically active radiation - PAR-wavelength 400-700nm) is captured by shades (chlorophylls and carotenoids) and they convert its vitality, via photochemical processes, into reductive chemical items. The products are mainly used to create sugar in a process named the Calvin Cycle. In hot deserts, the significant level of irradiance is usually joined with high temperature and shortage of water, which confines the activity of the Calvin Cycle. In this manner, high irradiance may create a flood of excess reductive force in the chemical structure of reactive oxygen species (ROS). These molecules can react and cause damage to DNA, proteins and lipid membranes, which are crucial to plant survival (Akashi et al., 2008). In higher plants, one approach to dealing with ROS abundance is to lessen light absorbance by the leaf. Light absorbance is strongly affected by leaf orientation and reflectance, accordingly, although sun-tracking leaves are advantageous in maximizing photon absorbance, leaves that are not arranged perpendicular to the sun's rays may be increasingly advantageous to forsake plants by decreasing irradiance and heat accumulation (Gibson, 1996). Plants with fixed vertical and steeply angled leaves, and with azimuth east-west orientation of leaves and branches, have been seen in deserts (Nobel et al., 1993). These leaves receive most light in early morning and late after-early afternoon while avoiding capturing excess levels of radiation during midday.

Geomorphology of Deserts:- Deserts are created by changes in climate and accumulation of sands and other rough wastes. A high extent of the desert floor is a disintegration surface of a bedrock. Sand covers about 10 to 20 percent of the deserts. The remainder of the land comprises generally of gravels, stones, mountains, and various kinds of soils. A desert landscape incorporates various landforms created by wind disintegration. In the heart of the desert the breeze has a free play. Wind disintegration creates hills of sand rises and flat-beat slopes known as mesas and buttes. The sand assortments of deserts are always on moving movement because of the prevailing action of wind. Sand floats, Crescentic Dunes or Barchans, Loess and Longitudinal ridges and sand sheets are the

notable breeze borne geomorphic features. One of the most remarkable features of desert ridges is their capacity of gathering all the sand from their neighborhood. Rises are large heaps of wind-borne sands reaching a maximum stature of 250 meters above the surface. Hills show many shapes and patterns that change continually because of the profoundly active breezes. Deserts are viewed as profoundly dynamic geomorphic features. Ridges are characterized by two-sided inclines one along the windward heading and the other along the leeward side.

Climatologically, deserts are the most sweltering places on the planet because they absorb more heat from the Sun than any other land in damp climates. Deserts are for the most part under arid to semi-arid climates. The temperature varies during day and evenings. In summer, desert temperatures often reach upto 38 °C during the day. They drop upto 25 degrees Celsius or more at evenings. Throughout the winter, temperatures in the desert range from 10 to 21 °C. Mists would reflect a significant part of the sun's extraordinary radiation during the day, easing back the rate of heating of the air near the surface. Around evening time, mists and water vapor would absorb a great part of the earth's radiation- - the majority of which comprises of infrared rays- - easing back the rate of cooling. Winters are a lot colder in center latitude semiarid areas and deserts.

Water availability in Deserts :- Another controlling factor of desert is the nearness of water. Because of scanty rainfall and sandy soil, deserts have no or next to no probability of holding water. Just in certain dejections next to no water may exists. Soil dampness is a rare feature in deserts. Regardless of whether little soil dampness is available, because of hot climate and prevailing breezes, it will be evaporated rapidly. The drainage framework is made up of dried streams called arroyos. After a rainfall, water fills the arroyos. They run down the mountains and remove the land, carrying stores of gravel, rock, and sand to the base. Oasis is a wet and prolific zone in a desert with vegetation. Underground water comes nearer to the ground surface. Open wells and springs do exist in such spots. Water that happens inside an oasis has been drawn through groundwater base stream from distant catchments like mountains or slopes. Because oases have some water, farming and settlement are relied upon to be more. A few oases may be small and can bolster just a couple of individuals, however others are sufficiently large to help a huge number of individuals. Desert Topography The typical desert topography incorporates playas, alluvial plains, Pediments, inselbergs, mesas, buttes and badlands. Playa are dry lake beds shaped by evaporation from temporary (not many hours to several months), shallow accumulations of overabundance water (playa lake) following rare and exceptional rainstorms. Playas are characterized by mudcracks and precipitated salt crystals, shaping salt pans. Alluvial fans are dregs saved downslope of the land, typically as aprons at the mouth of canyons or as a piedmont plain. Alluvial fans coalesce to shape a bajada, a broad alluvial apron with an undulating surface. Pediments are the inclining low-help surfaces adjacent to mountains coming about because of disintegration and retreat of the mountain front. Generally secured by flimsy facade of trash, alluvial fans, or bajadas.

CONCLUSION:- Moving sand rises speak to a natural marvel in generally arid and hyper-arid sand deserts, for example, the Sahara, Namib, Taklamakan and Rub'al Khali. The preconditions for large sand ridges or even broad "sand seas" are, from one perspective, the geological situation with a large wellspring of sand gave by the weathering of parent rocks and, then again, the climate, which is normally arid and showing typically solid breeze frameworks. These rise frameworks – for example in the Gobi, the Rub-al-Khali and the Namib – are typical sand deserts. The water system of these sand deserts is rather favorable in comparison with that of adjacent stone, gravel or clay deserts. The biomass coming about because of 1 mm of rainfall on sandy soils is 2.5 occasions higher than that created on fine-surface soils (Le Houérou 1986). This can always be found in some particular stands of plants, for the most part in the stable hill valleys where eventually once in a while even water can be found. The versatility of these rise frameworks is constrained by the particular breeze system, which may cause various kinds of rise morphology and ridge types (Bagnold 1941; Besler 1980; Lancaster 1982; Tsoar 1984; Tsoar and Møller 1986; Cooke et al. 1993). There are also less arid deserts. These are found along desert margins or as semi-deserts, where fixed sand hill frameworks start to get versatile for various reasons (Wang et al. 2006), mainly by overgrazing and trampling, together with kindling assortment. In geological timescales, climate change can be a trigger for the reactivation of stable sand rises (Lancaster 1987; Littmann 1988).

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