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***Dr. R. V. Bhole***



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## Waves of Happiness-A Positive Revolution

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### Abstract-

The present Article “Waves of Happiness- A Positive Revolution” is a research on application of Happiness Curriculum in Schools of D.O.E. (Directorate of Education), Delhi. The curriculum has brought a positive revolution not only in the behavioral issues of the school going children but in the adults as well .

As we know that happiness is the ultimate goal of every individual. Everyone wants to lead a stress free and happy life but nobody knows How? To reduce that pressure, overcoming all the hurdles and still remain calm and composed is a big challenge. The article focuses on how happiness curriculum is the route to keep the mind calm and compose in all the walks of life.

Students across the schools of Delhi have been practicing mindfulness and learning compassion, love and affection through stories, exercises and expression. The process has changed the total behavior of the students and teachers. They have got elevated mentally, emotionally physically and socially paving the way to their success.

Thus the main objective of present article is to highlight the change in the behavior of the students thereby creating good citizens and humans above all.

**Key words:** Resilient, Optimism, Receptive, Rumination, Foster, Holistic, Stress, Anxiety, Contentment.



“Happiness is a journey, not a destination. Enjoy the ride.”



Happiness is the final journey of life. It is the ultimate goal of every individual. It is the feeling of contentment and joy that comes from within. It is the feeling of satisfaction and fulfillment that comes from achieving one’s goals and dreams. It is the feeling of being at peace with oneself and the world around us.

School life is a time is very stressful for children as they have to deal with a variety of pressures. In our school through happiness curriculum students are learning compassion, to be patient, understanding, to be grateful for the good things in their lives. They are also learning to be

grateful for the blessings they have received. It makes them humble and enables them to be resilient and to keep going even when things get tough with optimism. It is helping them to manage their emotions and reactions in a better way overcoming the pangs of stress and anxiety.

Many of our children shared their experiences after attending happiness classes in the school. Sakshi Yadav of 8-A shared that she never used to take advice from anyone but now she is receptive to all suggestions and never feels irritated. This has improved her performance in studies she is happy

and satisfied now.

Tammana of class 7-A also feels good when she empathizes with her grandparents, spends time with them and helps them in daily routine activities.

When our mind is calm, peaceful and happy we start appreciating beauty opening all doors of our mind to all that which lies beyond our inner fortress such as rumination, reflection, certainty and expectation. It helps the students to become aware of the values and goals which in turn guide them to take decisions in life. The mindset takes the students to the stream where every action is effortless and life becomes a miracle, full of possibilities. It also takes them to a point where the mind looks neither forward nor backward.

Regular mindful exercises help the children in fostering a sense of community where they feel accepted regardless of differences. These activities strengthen social ties. Overall introducing mindfulness in schools seems like a powerful tool for promoting holistic wellbeing amongst children and young people.

Yuvika of 8- A learnt from one of the happiness stories that we must amend ourselves first. As she learnt from the story of pandit who left eating sweets first himself before directing the boy. Mindfulness in happiness classes sets the mind of the students by intensifying the presence to the moment, stilling them to absorb it instead of escaping it and trying to alter it through thought reactions. Their mindset creates awareness about the surroundings and environment.

Khushi Shukla of 8-A admitted that she used to watch tv while eating but now she has learnt mindful eating and is able to concentrate in studies and sports much better than earlier.

Diya of 7-B is doing good in studies and she feels immensely happy when her work is praised, her drawings are displayed in the class. She is selected in dance and singing competitions and she scores 20/20 in her class test.

Afsha Khan of 6-A used to feel heaviness in her shoulders which has gradually subsided after mindful breathing and other activities.

Sakeena bright student of 8-A used to lack confidence and gets nervous easily before others such as during assembly etc. But now she feels bold and confident and can face the public. She happily participates in various activities conducted at school and zonal level.

Our Happiness teachers are confronting such live examples frequently.

We teachers have witnessed after keeping a close watch on the students that mindfulness has lowered their aggression, stress and anxiety and they have improved in their academics and working potential.

Aisha - a student of class 8- A was a very short-tempered and aggressive child. She herself admits and accepts that she used to fight with her classmates and family members and used to create fuss over trifling issues. She remains disturbed and academic performance was going down gradually. But mindfulness brought a drastic change in her behavior and temperament. She is now a very positive, cool, calm and cooperative student. She remains happy.

And smiling and cooperates with other children. Her performance in studies is also improving.

Kajal of 6-A was a child who was noticed to be quiet, and depressed as she was under medication of severe headache.

Mindfulness breathing in the class was very effective for her as her headache vanished within few days. At present she is not taking any medicine, her grades have got improved and she is now a happy and cheerful child excelling in every school activities.

Students feel good about themselves this promotes positivity in them.

Parents complaining of eating disorder of their children are now happy to share that the whole family practices mindfulness every day and enjoys their meal together. Teaching mindfulness helps them to develop positive coping strategies for dealing with stressors such as class tests and bullying by other children. It leads to better academic performance as students are able to focus on their studies rather than getting distracted by negative thoughts and emotions. It also improves relationship between teachers and students.

These activities have been linked with increasing physical activities instead of focusing solely on desk work. Application of happiness curriculum in schools has brought a positive revolution in the behavioral issues of the children. It is not merely sitting in silence which is difficult for the children but it is something which can be incorporated into their breathing, eating, walking, studying and thinking.

Concluding we can say that Happiness curriculum has fulfilled the

major responsibilities of creating a disciplined, successful, mentally and emotionally strong and happy generation paving way for safe future and quality life.

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## **United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea at 40: Need to Revisit**

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### **Abstract:**

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) is an essential treaty that governs the use and management of the world's oceans. Since its adoption in 1982 and enforcement in 1994, UNCLOS has played a pivotal role in promoting peace, security, cooperation, and sustainable development in the maritime domain. This review paper explores UNCLOS's accomplishments and challenges over the past 40 years, with a focus on its contribution to the aforementioned goals. Additionally, it analyzes current and emerging issues that pose both threats and opportunities to UNCLOS's implementation and development. These include climate change, marine biodiversity, piracy, maritime disputes, and new technologies. Finally, the paper provides recommendations for improving UNCLOS's effectiveness and relevance in the 21st century.

**Keywords:** UNCLOS, oceans, peace, security, sustainability, challenges.

### **Introduction**

An important pillar of global maritime governance is the "United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea" (UNCLOS), which offers a thorough framework for state obligations in oceans and seas. [1] UNCLOS's 40th anniversary is an excellent occasion to reflect on its history, achievements, challenges, and chances for adaptation in a fast-changing global context.

UNCLOS was passed in 1982 and implemented in 1994. It was created to solve complex ocean and sea issues. Since then, this international agreement has set legal norms for maritime boundaries, navigation, marine resource extraction, environmental protection, and marine ecosystem sustainability. UNCLOS sought to encourage international cooperation and avert wars by balancing high seas freedoms with coastal government sovereignty. [2]

EEZs give coastal states authority over 200 nautical miles from their shorelines. This was a major UNCLOS achievement. This notion has revolutionised marine resource management by allowing states to control vast maritime areas while encouraging conservation and sustainable use. UNCLOS has made maritime boundary conflicts simpler to resolve peacefully to support regional stability and world peace.

Ocean and water problems have altered over the past 40 years as the world has developed. Climate change has major implications, including sea level rise, ocean acidification, and marine ecological alterations. Given these environmental changes, UNCLOS must be reviewed and its upgraded provisions considered to better handle a changing climate and assist adaptive governance. [3]

Sustainable marine biodiversity management is another pressing issue. The UNCLOS has created a legal framework to safeguard living marine resources, but species loss and habitat degradation require stronger and more

effective solutions. On the 40th anniversary of the Convention, present safeguards can be assessed and new ideas for marine ecosystem resilience and health can be proposed. Regional stability and international trade are threatened by piracy, illegal fishing, and transnational organised crime. [4] Maritime security is still a problem. Although the articles of UNCLOS regarding piracy and freedom of passage have helped to improve maritime security, these issues still exist. An assessment Strengthening the rule of law at sea and preserving the security of maritime activities need a re-evaluation of UNCLOS provisions in light of current security concerns. As technology develops, new problems like deep-sea mining and bioprospecting must be addressed under UNCLOS. These activities have the potential to open up new sources of income and scientific knowledge, but they also raise concerns about their potential to cause international conflicts and have an adverse effect on the environment. [5] Exploring novel regulatory strategies that strike a compromise between the needs of exploration and exploitation and the protection of the marine environment is an opportunity presented by the 40th anniversary of UNCLOS.

Over the past 40 years, international marine governance has unquestionably changed due to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. Its guiding ideas and rules have promoted harmony, settled conflicts, and promoted the wise use of the oceans and seas. The 40th anniversary of UNCLOS is an ideal opportunity to review its provisions, participate in constructive discussion, and set a course for its sustained relevance and efficacy in the ensuing decades as the globe faces enormous challenges and opportunities. [6] By utilising the collective knowledge of nations, UNCLOS may continue to be a symbol of global collaboration, ensuring the equitable and sustainable management of the priceless maritime domain on our planet.



## **Marine Biodiversity and Conservation**

The astounding variety of life forms that live in the world's oceans and seas, known as marine biodiversity, is a vital part of the ecological and biological diversity of our planet. As it celebrates its 40th anniversary, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) provides an essential framework for tackling the pressing issues and opportunities relating to marine biodiversity and conservation. [7] This complex and varied subject is essential for maintaining human livelihoods, ensuring food security, and protecting cultural legacy in addition to being critical to ecological stability.

Astonishingly diverse creatures make up marine biodiversity, from minute plankton to majestic marine mammals, and from colourful coral reefs to the enigmatic depths of the abyssal plains. [8] This biological diversity is the basis of marine ecosystems, supporting nutrient cycling, oxygen production, carbon sequestration, and a variety of other ecological functions vital to the sustainability of our world. However, a number of interrelated problems, like overfishing, invasive species, pollution, climate change, and habitat destruction, pose a threat to this delicate balance.

Marine biodiversity is significantly impacted by climate change, which is mostly caused by human activity. Changes in the distribution and behaviour of marine organisms are being brought on by rising sea temperatures, ocean acidification, and changed currents. [9] Warmer waters cause coral bleaching episodes that threaten entire reef ecosystems while threatening the extinction of species that require a certain temperature range. The UNCLOS provides an excellent forum for discussing cooperative measures that lessen the effects of climate change on marine life since it has the ability to handle transboundary environmental challenges.

Marine biodiversity is seriously threatened by habitat deterioration. Vital habitats including mangroves, seagrass beds, and estuaries are being lost due to coastal development, harmful fishing methods, and pollution from land-based sources. [10] These places frequently act as vital modifiers and breeding habitats for a variety of species. The development and administration of marine protected areas (MPAs), which act as havens for marine species to flourish and ecosystems to recover, can be greatly aided by UNCLOS.

Fish populations have been depleted and marine food webs have been disrupted as a result of overfishing, which is being caused by an increase in worldwide demand for seafood. Through actions like the creation of Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) and the acceptance of precautionary principles, UNCLOS provides a framework for ethical and sustainable fisheries management. States

can examine the efficacy of current provisions and investigate novel measures to address overfishing by reviewing UNCLOS during its 40th anniversary, such as encouraging ecosystem-based management and combating illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU fishing).

Invasive species can cause havoc on native ecosystems by outcompeting indigenous species and changing entire habitats. They are frequently mistakenly introduced through international shipping and maritime activities. By encouraging actions to stop the transmission of dangerous aquatic organisms and illnesses, UNCLOS fosters international collaboration in managing invasive species. [11] The 40th anniversary of the Convention is a perfect opportunity to review and improve these clauses, acknowledging the interconnectivity of marine ecosystems and the demand for group action to thwart biological invasions.

The scope of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, marine biodiversity and conservation are major subjects that strike a chord with people deeply. [12] As UNCLOS marks its 40th anniversary, it is prepared to handle the complicated and linked issues affecting maritime ecosystems and life. UNCLOS can continue to be a symbol of international cooperation by reviewing and strengthening its clauses on climate change, habitat preservation, sustainable fisheries, invasive species, and cultural heritage. This will help to ensure a sustainable and resilient future for the complex web of life that exists beneath the waves.

## **Maritime Security and Navigation**

The secure and unhindered movement of ships and cargo across the oceans is made possible by maritime security and navigation, which are essential elements of the global maritime domain. In light of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), it is crucial to review the complex interactions between maritime security and navigation.

Piracy and armed robbery are just two of the many problems that fall under the umbrella of maritime security, along with smuggling, terrorism, and environmental crimes. [13] By creating rules and principles that control governments' rights and obligations in marine regions, UNCLOS, a comprehensive framework for regulating the use and protection of oceans and seas, plays a critical role in tackling these concerns.

The regulations of UNCLOS pertaining to piracy and armed robbery make a substantial contribution to maritime security. UNCLOS has enhanced coordinated efforts to defend commercial lanes and safeguard vessels and personnel from violent crimes and extortion by defining the legal foundation for governments to combat piracy on the high seas and within their territorial waters. In

response to evolving strategies and technologies, maritime piracy has continued to the 40th anniversary of UNCLOS presents a chance to evaluate the efficacy of current defences and think of fresh tactics to thwart this enduring menace.

The UNCLOS's essential concept of freedom of navigation serves as the foundation for the unhindered passage of ships and aircraft through international waterways. [14] By guaranteeing access to important sea routes, this principle enables the unhindered flow of products, energy, and information on a global scale. States can promote international collaboration and avert unilateral acts that might obstruct marine trade and navigation by reiterating and strengthening the principle of freedom of navigation. The precise definition of maritime boundaries and the creation of Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) are essential for maritime navigation. The UNCLOS has been essential in resolving maritime boundary disputes, improving regional stability and reducing the likelihood of war. However, given the persistence of conflicting territorial claims in certain areas, the 40th anniversary of UNCLOS offers an opportunity to encourage states to use constructive communication and collaborative processes to settle such conflicts. [15]

Maritime security and navigation have changed as a result of technological improvements, creating both benefits and challenges. Satellite technology, digital navigation systems, and unmanned maritime vehicles have changed maritime operations, but they have also sparked concerns about cybersecurity and potential weaknesses. The UNCLOS anniversary provides a venue for nations to think about integrating these modern technologies while assuring their appropriate and secure usage into the convention's framework.

Another element that is strongly related to maritime navigation is environmental security. Risks to marine ecosystems and human health are posed by the shipping of hazardous materials, oil spills, and marine pollution. [16] By requiring governments to take action to avoid, manage, and mitigate marine pollution, UNCLOS allays these worries. Reassessing UNCLOS may be a chance to enhance policies intended to protect the marine environment from potential dangers brought on by maritime operations, given the increased emphasis on environmental preservation and sustainable development.

The international order of the oceans and seas is shaped by maritime security and navigation, which are essential elements of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. It is crucial to consider the successes and difficulties associated with these topics as UNCLOS approaches its 40th anniversary. UNCLOS can continue to be a pillar of maritime governance by fostering global

cooperation, advancing freedom of navigation, and addressing new threats and opportunities, ensuring the safe, secure, and sustainable use of the world's interconnected maritime spaces for future generations.

### **Climate Change and Ocean Governance**

As mankind deals with the complicated and wide-ranging effects of a warming planet, climate change and ocean governance have come to be inseparably interwoven. The nexus between climate change and ocean governance infrastructure, global economies, and the 40th anniversary of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), must be revisited. [17]

The UNCLOS serves as the cornerstone of international ocean governance and offers a framework through which countries can work together to address the problems caused by climate change. The Convention's provisions on marine scientific research, technology transfer, and capacity building enable nations to work together to analyse the climate change affecting oceans and come up with creative solutions. [18] Additionally, UNCLOS provides a forum for discussion and collaboration when it comes to deciding on actions to lessen and prepare for the consequences of climate change on marine habitats and coastal areas.

The protection of marine biodiversity is one of the main ways that climate change and ocean governance interact. Species are compelled to migrate in search of acceptable environmental conditions when ocean temperatures rise and ecosystems change. [19] Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and transboundary conservation projects that boost ecosystem resilience and aid to safeguard biodiversity hotspots can be established with the help of UNCLOS. States can examine how to improve international cooperation in protecting threatened marine species and ecosystems in the face of climatic challenges by revisiting the Convention at its 40th anniversary.

The UNCLOS's principle of the transfer of environmentally sound technologies provides promise for reducing and preparing for the effects of climate change on oceans. Offshore wind and marine solar farms are two examples of renewable energy technologies that have the ability to cut carbon emissions while utilising the immense energy reserves of the oceans. UNCLOS can aid in the reduction of climate change and the wise use of ocean resources by stimulating technological transfer and innovation in sustainable ocean-based energy solutions. [20] In tackling migration and displacement brought on by the effects of climate change, UNCLOS is crucial. Especially in susceptible coastal locations, sea level rise and extreme weather can cause population changes. The articles of the Convention on the Rights and Duties

of Coastal States might direct the development of laws that ensure.

Additionally, UNCLOS is a tool for advancing climate change-aware sustainable fisheries management. Responsible fishing techniques are becoming more and more important as ocean temperatures alter the distribution and availability of fish species. [21] In order to preserve the long-term viability of marine ecosystems and the lives of those who depend on them, governments can work together to adapt their fisheries policies on the basis of the Convention's provisions on conservation and management of living marine resources.

Ocean governance and climate change are related issues that necessitate a thorough and cooperative approach. As it celebrates its 40th anniversary, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea continues to serve as a model for global collaboration and a cornerstone for addressing the effects of climate change on the oceans. By re-examining UNCLOS in light of climate change, nations may reaffirm their dedication to responsible and sustainable ocean governance, establishing the groundwork for a future that is more resilient, equitable, and interdependent for both human societies and marine as well.

### **Resources Management and Exploitation**

Resource management and exploitation in the context of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) represent a key junction of economic progress, environmental stewardship, and global collaboration. The delicate balancing act between using ocean resources to their full potential while guaranteeing their sustainable usage and conservation remains a serious issue as UNCLOS celebrates its 40th anniversary. [22]

The delicate balance needed for resource management is best shown by the fishing industry. Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) were a concept adopted by UNCLOS, which granted coastal governments sovereign rights over maritime resources within a 200-nautical-mile zone. On the other hand, unsustainable fishing methods, overfishing, and illicit, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing have caused falling fish populations and ecological imbalances. The occasion of the UNCLOS' 40th anniversary is a good opportunity to reexamine the efficacy of policies intended to protect fisheries, encourage ethical fishing, and discourage IUU fishing. [23] UNCLOS can aid in the recovery of fish populations and the protection of coastal communities' livelihoods through promoting international collaboration.

Technology improvements and rising demand have drawn more attention to the deep seabed's mineral potential. The International Seabed Authority (ISA) was established by UNCLOS to

control deep-sea mining operations and guarantee the fair distribution of profits. [24] As interest in deep-sea minerals rises, resource extraction and environmental conservation must be balanced. UNCLOS can help create a solid regulatory framework to preserve fragile ecosystems and allow ethical and sustainable mineral exploitation.

Hydrocarbons like oil and natural gas are vital to global energy. UNCLOS grants coastal states the right to explore and use hydrocarbon resources in their EEZs. Offshore oil drilling poses environmental risks, as shown by the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. The 40th anniversary of UNCLOS is a chance to evaluate and strengthen environmental impact study, emergency response, and responsibility mechanisms to ensure responsible hydrocarbon production and avoid catastrophic accidents. [25]

Marine animals' genetic resources are promising for biotechnology, medicines, and science. UNCLOS recommends sharing natural resource benefits, especially for poorer nations. As bioprospecting grows, UNCLOS can assist ensure equitable benefit sharing while maintaining biodiversity and traditional knowledge. The 40th anniversary provides a forum to discuss intellectual property rights, technology transfer, and capacity-building measures for ethical and sustainable marine genetic resource usage. [26]

Climate change and environmental deterioration make resource management and exploitation more crucial. UNCLOS can aid climate change efforts by promoting renewable energy in marine operations. Offshore wind farms and marine solar projects can reduce carbon emissions while harnessing the seas' energy. UNCLOS can promote renewable energy research, development, and investment to help the low-carbon economy. [27]

In a world where interdependent ecosystems span international borders, collaborative resource management strategies are crucial. States can negotiate and create regional agreements for the sustainable exploitation of common resources on the UNCLOS platform. The Convention can make it easier to create joint management plans that guarantee an equitable distribution of benefits and reduce environmental consequences by encouraging multilateral collaboration and fostering communication. [28] A complicated and varied challenge that necessitates serious study is resource management and exploitation within the framework of UNCLOS. As UNCLOS approaches its 40th anniversary, it continues to serve as a crucial tool for establishing guidelines for the responsible and sustainable use of ocean resources. States can work together to address the urgent problems of fisheries management, deep-sea mining, hydrocarbon extraction, bioprospecting, renewable energy, and transboundary cooperation by reviewing and

amending the treaty's provisions. UNCLOS can keep playing a key role in ensuring the equitable and sustainable use of the world's oceans for the benefit of both the present and future generations. [29] This can be done through international cooperation, competent scientific research, and adaptive governance.

### **Conclusion**

As the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) celebrates its 40th anniversary, a look at its history, achievements, and ongoing issues shows how important it is in ocean and sea governance. The Convention is an example of global collaboration since it establishes a framework for responsible marine resource use and peaceful maritime conflict resolution. [30] The UNCLOS website It's apparent that the world's waters still have great promise and serious concerns that require our collective attention and action. UNCLOS has supported stability and international collaboration for 40 years with great outcomes. EEZs, maritime borders, and freedom of navigation were established. These initiatives facilitated marine trade, protected coastal governments' sovereignty, and prevented disputes. The Convention's ability to deter piracy, enforce resource exploitation constraints, and safeguard the environment shows its toughness and adaptability. [31]

As the world battles with complex and interconnected issues including climate change, marine biodiversity loss, maritime security, and sustainable resource management, UNCLOS' concepts and methodologies need further examination and reinforcement. The 40th anniversary is an opportunity to examine and strengthen UNCLOS to ensure its continued use in solving complex 21st-century concerns. Climate change, which affects oceans and seas, is a major global issue. Global efforts are needed to adapt to changing marine ecosystems, rising sea levels, and ocean acidity. [32] UNCLOS's marine scientific research, environmental protection, and technology transfer clauses strengthen our understanding.

Marine biodiversity is essential for healthy ecosystems and human well-being, hence UNCLOS must prioritise it. As species extinction and habitats worsen, UNCLOS can lead efforts to improve marine protected areas, prevent overfishing, and address marine plastic pollution. Reviewing UNCLOS can reinforce states' commitment to marine life diversity for future generations. [33] Piracy, terrorism, and cyber threats continue to threaten maritime security and navigation, which are crucial. UNCLOS' freedom of navigation, law enforcement collaboration, and dispute settlement can be reinforced to protect seafarers and maritime commerce routes in a shifting security environment.

Fisheries, deep-sea mining, and other resource management require a difficult balance

between economic expansion and environmental stewardship. UNCLOS's role in supporting sustainable fishing, limiting mineral extraction, and ensuring fair genetic resource benefit-sharing must be carefully reevaluated to meet modern sustainability imperatives. [34]

UNCLOS, at 40 years old, might foster creativity, teamwork, and inclusive governance. Technology is enabling deep-sea exploration, renewable energy production, and marine genetic resource extraction. [35] UNCLOS can guide appropriate use of these opportunities while protecting the environment and ensuring access.

At 40 years old, the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea remains a model of international collaboration and ocean and sea administration. [36] The Convention's principles and provisions must be examined, revitalised, and updated to meet today's opportunities and challenges. We can ensure that oceans provide vitality, resilience, and shared prosperity for all states and generations by strengthening UNCLOS's capacity to address climate change, marine biodiversity loss, maritime security, and resource management. The UNCLOS legacy must be protected and improved for the planet and its inhabitants as we approach its 40th anniversary. [37]

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## **Emergence of Human Resource Development in India: An Overview**

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**Abstract:** Human resource development is the integrated use of training of set of individuals of an organization, business sector or an economy, taking place within organization for the expansion of human capital through the development of both organization and individual to increase the effectiveness in performance and to initiate and manage the change. Human resource development is the integrated use of training, organization, and career development efforts to improve individual, group, and organizational effectiveness. HRD develops the key competencies that enable individuals in organizations to perform current and future jobs through planned learning activities. Groups within organizations use HRD to initiate and manage change. Also, HRD ensures a match between individual and organizational needs.

### **Meaning of Human Resource Development**

The UNESCO states that Human resource development is the framework for helping employees to develop personal and organizational skills, knowledge and abilities through employees training, career development, performance management and development, coaching, mentoring, and organization development.

Soumya C says that HRD is a continuous and planned process helping the employees to acquire competencies such as, performance related capabilities, discover and exploit inner potential for future roles and strong professional wellbeing through performance planning, feedback, training, periodic review and creation of development.

### **Importance of Human Resource Development**

Out of production resources human resource is a live and generating resource. It is required to be developed with the development of technology. For effective working it is needed to develop their competencies to improve overall effectiveness of the organisation. In the modern times, management has grown very complex and it has acquired new dimensions. So to tackle the new challenges management has recognized the development of competency of people, coordination between people at different levels, minimizing production cost and improving productivity. The priority in personnel management has changed vastly. Now the tasks of framing rules, regulations and standing orders have been changed to promote the motivation generating factors and minimize the de-motivating factors for maximum capacity utilization. According to Ragini P The importance of HRD can be judged by observing the following points

#### **1. HRD and Restructuring of Organisations:**

In past in most of the companies the organizational structure was very complicated. There were many hierarchy levels from top to bottom. The authority used to flow from boss to the person at lower levels in more time. It used to

reduce the effectiveness of the structure. Now due to development of managerial skills the focus is on flat organization. Management is interested to increase the span of control and make organization flat and wide by reducing the number of layers of subordinates. This has proved successful in present time. Further, the departments are formed not on the basis of functional specialization but on the basis of products and services. HRD has made these structural changes possible.

#### **2. HRD and Global Competition:**

Due to liberalization of world economies many multinational corporations have entered in different countries through export, licensing, consultancy, collaboration, joint venture, merger and acquisition and foreign direct investment. These have increased the level of competition in almost every country. It has become difficult to carry-out the business effectively. It has become a question of bread and butter for everybody in business. Now focus has been shifted towards development of competencies of employees. Organizations with competent and motivated manpower have proved themselves by giving better performance in quantity, quality for products and services. They are enjoying leader position in the market. Now importance of competent human resource has been realized to a great importance.

#### **3. Technological Changes and HRD:**

Due to development of science and technology industrialization started. Further improvement in these brought better machines and techniques. Due to globalization pressure the focus is on cost reduction, short production time, quality of products and services. In this situation unskilled person cannot deliver the goods as per expectations. They will be facing a lot of difficulties to work on the latest technology. Unless a person is trained the quality and quantity of performance cannot be improved even the organization may have machines and equipment of latest technology. With the latest

technologies people can work at distance or at home also.

#### **HRD and Employee Empowerment:**

In present global markets the MNCs are operating a number of foreign subsidiaries located in different countries. For example, a company based in USA, having its foreign subsidiaries in China, India, Brazil and Australia and involves a long distance. It has become very difficult to manage these units from its corporate office located in New York. It has been felt that such type of business can be managed if company is having motivated, talented and dedicated manpower. This is not possible to get such type of manpower. For this management has to put sincere efforts to procure, develop and motivate employees. This dream can be converted into reality through human resource development process only. After this only the company can vest its employees with more authority, increase their accountability. This leads to empowerment of employees only through HRD.

#### **5. HRD and Outsourcing:**

In present time it has become a need of the business to provide goods and services with lower cost. This compelled many companies to outsource their non-core activities. This helped to develop the concepts of tele-working and flexible timing. Now focus has been shifted to physically handicapped workers, women and workers from rural and backward areas.

They are forming a larger portion of working force and they can work at distance with flexible time. This contributes to cut down in house costs. Hence the need for training and development of such workers has been felt at micro and macro levels. Through proper training and development activities these workers can contribute to a good extent in cost reduction in operations.

#### **6. Compensation to Top Management:**

Top management compensation in US firms is fixed as per shareholder value. If the value of shares of the firms increases then the compensation packages of top management will be increased. This keeps the managers motivated and triggers them for good performance. To achieve good performance from employees and of organization as a whole the importance of higher level of skills and competencies is realized. Human resource development process contributes to achieve good performance from employees and of organization as a whole and helps to increase value of share of shareholders. This approach has not been adopted in India until now but in future it may be accepted.

#### **7. HRD Job Satisfaction:**

Organization where favorable climate for learning is created and facilities for training and development, career development and proper

guidance are provided the employees take initiative to learn more. This way they attempt to improve their skills, knowledge, aptitude and competencies. With higher degree of talents they are in position to perform their tasks without any difficulty. They get higher degree of job satisfaction. This provides solution to many labor problems and helps to maintain good industrial relations in that organization.

#### **8. HRD and Employee Turnover:**

Through HRD efforts the employees become competent and motivated. They work in a good organizational climate. They are satisfied at their work and facilities provided to them. They know their career path and try to achieve through sincere efforts. They would like to stay with the organization for a longer period. In the present competitive environment it is difficult to procure good employees but it is more difficult to retain them. Through HRD process the firms retaining their employees get competitive advantage by cutting labor costs. Further the firms get rid of hardly working employees by motivating through HRD process. The level of commitment and sense of responsibility in employees develop. This gives long-term positive impact on the business of the firm.

#### **9. Bright Future of HRD Research:**

To manage the business more effective and better than their competitors the management of the firms has realized that HRD process can help them a lot. Further to find out more and better HRD methods and intervention, research in HRD areas is needed. It is possible when the top level management is having HRD-oriented approach. From the analysis of the above mentioned point it has been accepted that the HRD process is very important. In future its importance will increase further. It is very difficult to ignore HRD function in a multinational corporation operating in different foreign subsidiaries.

#### **Conclusion:**

Human resource development is a systematic and planned activities designed by an organization to provide its members with the opportunities and facilities to learn necessary skills and develop competencies to perform the current jobs and prepare them for further jobs also. Human resource development process is facilitated by mechanisms or sub-systems like performance appraisal, training, organizational development, potential development, job rotation, welfare and reward. People are helped to acquire new competencies through various systems continuously. This has been realized and accepted at macro, micro and individual levels. Under different universities and institutions degree and diploma courses in HRD



were introduced at graduation and post-graduation levels in different countries including India also.

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## **A Geographical Analysis of the Literacy Pattern in Maharashtra's Parbhani District**

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### **Introduction:**

Literacy is essential for eradicating poverty and mental isolation for cultivating peaceful and friendly international relations and for permitting the free play of demographic process (Chandna and Singh, 1980. P.98). The variation in literacy many times indicates the place of which a society is getting transform. A level of literacy influences to a significant extent the socio- economic development of a region. Literacy also influences fertility mortality and economic composition of the population of a region levels of literacy vary enormously from one country to other. Even with the same country the level of literacy vary between urban and rural areas among male and females and also different occupational and social groups a large numbers of socio- economic factors such as nature of economy level of urbanization, standard of living place of female in society, education opportunities and levels of technological development influences the literacy pattern. The trends in literacy are considered an index of the pace at which the socio-economic transformation of a society is taking place.

The Indian census considers a person literate if one can both read and write with understanding in any language. The literacy rate of the state as whole was 76.90 percent in 2001. About 67 percent population of the study region was literate in 2001. It is 9.90 percent less than the state average.

### **Objectives:**

The major object of this paper is to study the population literacy on spatial- Temporal – variation in literacy of Parbhani district of Maharashtra.

### **Study Region:**

Parbhani district is situated in the central of Maharashtra and lies between 18 45'North to 20 01' North latitudes and 76 13'East to 77 26' East Longitudes. The boundaries attached to the neighboring districts on north by Buldhana and Akola, on east by Hingoli and Nanded, on south Latur and Beed and on west Jalna district. The river Purna runs on the boundaries of Hingoli and Parbhani district and work as attach these two regions. The other River Godavari which runs on the

boundaries of Beed and Parbhani forms a part of study region. It runs through Pathri, Sonpeth, Manwat, Gangakhed, Palam and Purna tahsils. The area of study region is 6511 sq. kms, which is 2.11 percent of the total area of the state. The population of the study region is 1491109 (2001 census) which is 2.76 percent of the total population is 229 persons per sq.km. Among the thirty five districts of the state, the district ranks 26th in terms of population and 18th in terms of density. The region includes 830 inhabited villages and eight urban centers. The study region is administratively subdivided into nine tahsils namely Parbhani, Gangakhed, Palam, Sonpeth, Purna, Pathri, Manwat, Sailu, and Jintur. (Fig no.1)



Fig no.1

### **Date Base and Methodology:**

The present paper is based on secondary sources. i.e. district census handbook, socio-

economic abstract, etc. suitable statistical techniques are used in the present paper. The period from 1991 to 2011 is selected for observation. The result has

been shown with the help of different graphs, tables, and maps.

**Explanation :** Literacy of Parbhani district studied by two patterns i.e.- temporal literacy change and spatial literacy pattern.

**Table 1-Percentage of literates to total population in Parbhani District 1991-2011**

Sr. No.	Tahsil	1991	2001	2011	Change in 1991 to 2011
1	Parbhani	59.83	70.09	79.19	19.36
2	Gangakhed	59.78	62.71	74.22	14.44
3	Palam	61.53	61.53	73.72	12.19
4	Sonpeth	56.45	58.38	71.42	14.97
5	Purna	60.55	63.66	75.09	14.54
6	Pathri	57.33	61.39	72.62	15.29
7	Manwat	58.78	62.10	73.71	14.93
8	Sailu	57.48	61.27	72.86	15.38
9	Jintur	59.26	61.70	73.54	14.28
	<b>Total</b>	<b>59.25</b>	<b>64.27</b>	<b>75.22</b>	<b>15.04</b>

**Literacy pattern in Parbhani District:**

The percentage of literate to the total population for 1991, 2001, and 2011 have been calculated for temporal variation in tahsil wise literacy pattern of the Parbhani district.

**Literacy Pattern in 1991 Year:**

The average literacy for the region was 59.25% in 1991 being the highest for the Palam tahsil while the lowest was for Sonpeth tahsil. There are only five tahsils that show a higher percentage of literates than the region average these are Parbhani, Gangakhed, Palam, Purna, and Jintur. The rest of the other tahsil represents a low percentage of literates than the region average in the year 1991.

**Literacy Pattern in 2001 Year:**

For the year 2001, the total literacy for the district was 64.27% Parbhani tahsil again retained the first position as regards the population of literates while lowest again for the Sonpeth tahsil. In this year there was only one tahsil i.e.Parbhani which was above the regional average for literacy while the rest of other tahsils represent a lower percentage of literates below the area for the region

**Literacy Pattern in 2011 Year:**

In most decades 2011 due to social awareness among the people remarkable

percentages of literate were recorded in the year 2011. For the district as a whole, the percentage of the literates was observed at 75.22 percent, In this year there was the highest literacy in Parbhani tahsil while the lowest was for the Sonpeth tahsil. In this decade due to social awareness among the people most of the tahsils of Parbhani district have recorded a very high percentage of literate in most of the tahsil and as a result of this, there are not so wide variations in the literacy rate within the different tahsil of the Parbhani. It may be stated that primary education facilities are being made compulsory by the Government in order to improve the standard of living of the people. This has been also observed that now day present living in rural areas is taking an increasing interest. To teach their children without making a distinction between male and female children.

**Overall change in literacy pattern of Parbhani:**

The literacy of the Parbhani district tremendously increasing in the last decades the rate of growth varies from tahsil to tahsil in the study region. It is also influenced by many environmental as well as socio-economic and cultural factors.

**Overall change in literacy pattern of Parbhani District 1991-2011**

Sr. No.		No. Of Tahsil	Name of the Tahsil
01	High (Above 25%)	02	Parbhani
02	Moderate (15% to 20%)	03	Pathri, Sailu, Sonpeth, Manwat, Gangakhed, Purna, Jintur
03	Low (below 15%)	01	Palam

The table clearly shows that the high literacy is Parbhani tahsil of Parbhani district. Increasing the educational facilities increasing economic states connectivity of village to town and people's attitude towards life is responsible for high increasing literacy rule moderate literacy observed in Pathri, Sailu, Sonpeth, Manwat, Gangakhed, Purna, Jintur in the study region. In this region lack of transport necessary for low economic states does

not good tendency toward female literacy. The low increasing rate is observed in the Palam tahsil of the district but the total literacy of this region is actually high in this tahsil. These tahsils are well developed and major cities are located in this region.

**Conclusion:**

This paper studies the spatial-temporal variation in the literacy pattern of the Parbhani district. These variations can be attributed to social

cultural and economic factors that severely impact on literacy of the district high literacy is observed in Parbhani and low in Sonpeth tahsil of the district. The comparative study is four decades shows an increase in literacy slightly. The rate of literacy varies from tahsil to tahsil in the Parbhani district for increasing literacy, especially in the rural area need to provide transport facilities, totally free education, and strong protection.

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## **Conditions of Peasantry during Dogra Rule in Kashmir**

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### **Abstract:**

In an agricultural society, the vast majority of people worked as peasants. A peasant is an individual of a very uniform and homogeneous group of families that work together to run a small farm or ranch. Irfan Habib defines a peasant as one who engages in agriculture independently, using his own tools and the labor of his family. In Kashmir, where farming and allied industries were vital to the economy, farmers were seen as productive machines whose goods supported a huge urban population, government employees, and artisans. In Kashmir, the general name zamindar (Gruce) for peasant persists to this day. A large majority of Jammu and Kashmir's population (over 80%) resided in rural areas that were involved in agriculture in some way during the time period under review. The presence and interaction of several social groupings within each village made such self-sufficiency feasible. Kashmir's peasantry played a crucial role in shaping the region's traditional village society. Each the village had a dominant zamindar caste, but it's Muslim and non-Muslim residents came from a variety of other castes. In this study, we shall examine the conditions of peasants in Kashmir during Dogra administration.

**Keywords:** Peasantry, Dogra, Jammu and Kashmir, Rights, Conditions.

### **Introduction:**

Shanin's words provide a full picture of the rural population. The peasantry is made up of people who are involved in subsistence farming. To provide for their fundamental necessities and to carry out their obligations to those in positions of political and economic control, they mostly use simple tools and the labor of their families.<sup>1</sup> A special affinity for the land, the peasant family farm and the peasant village community as basic units of social interaction, a distinct occupational structure, and the effect of historical background and patterns of growth are only some of the seven pillars that make up this notion.

Peasants made about 90% of Kashmir's population and were the main source of tax income for the government. However, they lived in abject poverty and hopelessness during this time period. This phenomenon may be traced back to the feudal structure of the agricultural economy. In this setting, Lawrence paints a picture of life for the peasantry as follows: The peasant's endured excessive labor, insufficient nourishment, verbal and physical abuse, incessant demands, and various forms of minor oppression. As a result, agricultural productivity was pitiful, tax payments were ignored, and peasants resorted to migrating from one village to another in search of rest and break from oppression.<sup>2</sup>

Jammu and Kashmir's historical story hinges heavily on the years between 1885 and 1953. The agricultural industry, which made up a large share of the state's workforce, is partly responsible for the site's landmark classification because of its historical importance in connection to key institutional shifts within the sector. Therefore, the Dogra Maharajas were tasked with making

economic development a top priority.<sup>3</sup> A major agricultural crisis, on the other hand, had far-reaching effects on both urban workers and rural peasants. Despite the best efforts of the British provincial government to modernize agriculture in the 20th century, the agricultural industry continued to be plagued by high taxes, incidents of corruption in government, and administrative negligence. Multiple changes were made to the agricultural policy of the Dogra Maharajas with the primary aim of increasing tax revenue to the government. Given this background, Lieutenant Colonel Torrens Henry D' Oyley made the following insightful observation:

Gulab Singh went farther than his predecessors in establishing excessive taxes and extortion, worsening the country's final situation compared to its starting one. The claim that they levied steep taxes is, in fact, true. One may argue, though, that this particular monarch took advantage of his people much too often. They did not only steal a lot of money from farms, the textile industry, and people's hard work; they also went to tremendous measures to steal money from everywhere they could.<sup>4</sup>

The British Residency was established in the area in 1885, and, with the help of Kashmiri nationalists, likely helped a series of land reforms near the century's close. As a consequence of Dogra's feudal practices, however, agricultural development in Kashmir has lagged well behind that of adjacent Punjab. The British government of India has taken several steps to modernize agriculture in the province of Punjab.<sup>5</sup>

After Dogra authority was established in Kashmir, the local peasants suffered a violation of their Haqi Malikana, or legal property rights.<sup>6</sup> The

Dogra regime's strategy to protect itself from the potentially hostile but powerless masses involved redistributing the wealth generated by large landholdings among a select group of landlords, including "Jagirdars," "Chakdars," and "maufdars," with "Zanindars" occupying a lower position. Unlike in other parts of the Indian Subcontinent, the word "Zamindar" has a specific meaning in Kashmir. The term "Zamindar" in Kashmiri context refers to farmers who do not pay taxes for the government and may include both landowners and those without land.<sup>7</sup>

Specifically, Lawrence concludes that Muslims farmers have no choice but to grow shali. In addition, the current taxation system is designed in a way that makes their efforts, notwithstanding how hard they work, inadequate to feed themselves till harvest. Not only do these farmers not have legitimate property rights to their land or crops, but they also have no way to really profit from them. Instead, they are seen as little more than the machines that produce shali for a region's mostly idle people.<sup>8</sup> As a result, the state's need exceeds the farmers' excess output. The trend of rural residents moving from one village to another in quest of better economic prospects is, thus, to be anticipated in a highly productive area.<sup>9</sup>

Inside Kashmir author Prem Nath Bazaz lamented, "The poverty of the Muslim masses is awful." while discussing the plight of Muslim farmers. Rather of looking like someone who is contributing to the riches of the state, a Muslim peasant who is clad in rags that can barely cover his body and is barefoot seems like a hungry beggar. The Muslim farmer spends the whole summer working in the fields to earn enough money to cover state taxes, the official's rasum, and the interest owed to moneylenders. During harvest season, sepoy's were sent to the villages in advance to collect the tax in kind. The process of collecting rent was a heist and a nightmare for everyone involved. Most of them are serfs who are landless labourers for absentee landowners. The money they get from their share of the harvest seldom lasts more than three months. During the colder months, many fled the state to find employment as day laborers in British India's urban centers. The peasant's plight is dire, and many of them die each year without anyone paying attention or singing their praises. "Nobody feels any sympathy with this distressing picture of poverty. The channels through which human compassion and charity can be expressed have been depleted."<sup>10</sup>

It cannot be said with any certainty that the rural population of Kashmir lacked social consciousness, as they voiced their discontent with the status quo in their own unique ways and through their own channels, such as when, during the severe

famine in 1877, an anonymous Kashmiri forwarded a memorandum to the viceroy of India in Delhi, containing grave allegations of mismanagement.<sup>4</sup>

During Maharaja Ranbir Singh's 1877 visit to the Achabal hamlet in Kashmir, agrarian resentment became increasingly apparent as peasants for the first time lodged appeals against instances of official highhandedness and corruption. This is evidenced by the fact that revenue agents were forced to reimburse the bribes they had obtained from the peasants.<sup>4</sup>

Farmers in the Kashmir valley at the end of the 19th century reacted negatively to British rule in a number of ways. These included giving up farming, moving to other parts of British India, hiding their harvest, changing careers, holding public demonstrations and processions to various Sufi shrines, and submitting petitions to the British government.<sup>9</sup>

Between 1895 and 1933, the agrarian system in Kashmir underwent significant change, largely due to the appointment of Mr. Plowden as the British Resident in Srinagar and the influence exerted by sympathizers of Kashmiri Muslims from external regions. This change prompted the Dogra Maharaja to enact a number of reforms in the agrarian sector.<sup>2</sup>

The recommendations put forth by the two settlement officers resulted in significant modifications to the land revenue system in Kashmir. In 1895-1896, peasants were granted the right of occupancy, known as "assami rights," which allowed them to occupy the land as long as they fulfilled their obligation of paying the estimated revenue. However, it was strictly prohibited for them to engage in the sale or mortgage of the property. Evaluating the advantages and disadvantages of granting occupancy rights, it became evident that this measure enhanced the sense of security and belonging among the oppressed peasants, as it minimized the risk of eviction. Consequently, they became more focused on optimizing the utilization of their land. Furthermore, this policy led to the settlement of peasants, fostering the development of communal awareness.<sup>2</sup> it is crucial to acknowledge that these rights were exclusively granted to Khalsa lands, while peasants working on estates owned by privileged landholders remained precarious tenants, susceptible to expulsion at any time. During this particular phase, the collection of income was conducted in the form of cash rather than in kind, and the rates were duly established, minimizing the likelihood of corrupt practices among the ranks of tax officers. The traditional practice of Gilgit Begar, which had a detrimental impact on the Kashmiri peasantry, underwent transformation following the

construction of the Gilgit Cart Road during the latter half of the 19th century.<sup>10</sup>

Despite these positive developments, the most disagreeable and detrimental aspect of this time period was the bestowal of assami rights upon landowners during and after the year 1900 A.D., which solidified their social standing and provided them with increased opportunities for land acquisition, leading to an increase in evictions. The government therefore established the Tenancy Act in 1923 to provide tenants with assured housing.<sup>11</sup>

Since land revenue was collected in cash, those who did not have a steady source of income, such as peasants, turned to moneylenders, most of whom were Pandits, for loans at extremely high interest rates. The debtor has been making annual partial payments using both monetary currency and non-monetary means, but after a lifetime of such efforts, the modest debt of 30 to 40 rupees remains unpaid.<sup>7</sup> In addition, because of the deplorable state of the peasantry, landowners were continually on the lookout for a window of opportunity in which the assamis may be granted property rights, which would allow them the right to sale and mortgage.<sup>4</sup>

When Lord Reading, Viceroy of India, arrived in Kashmir in 1924, he was presented with a paper detailing the plight of tenants who had been wrongfully deprived of their land rights.<sup>8</sup>

Peasant movements, such as the All India Congress, the Muslim League, and most notably the Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference (renamed the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference in 1939), fought for the rights of Kashmiri peasants and demanded an end to their hardships during the later period (1934–1953), putting the Maharaja under significant pressure to improve their conditions.<sup>10</sup>

The Land Alienation Act of 1933 constituted a significant triumph for impoverished farmers, building upon the recommendations put forth by the Glancy Commission in 1932. This legislation imposed limitations on landowners, preventing them from selling more than one-fourth (25%) of their holdings during the initial ten-year period. The primary objective of this measure was to curtail the propensity of peasants to sell off all their land to affluent individuals. The rationale behind this restriction stemmed from concerns that the absence of such safeguards could potentially exacerbate the precarious circumstances faced by peasants.<sup>11</sup> Furthermore; the Act reinforced the 1925 State Subject Ordinance, which was subsequently enacted as law in 1927. Consequently, the acquisition of land within the State by non-state subjects became illegal, thereby contributing to the welfare of the disadvantaged peasantry.<sup>8</sup> In this manner, the Act served to safeguard the rights and interests of the peasants on a broad scale.

The Maharaja implemented the Right of Prior Purchase and Pre-emption Act and the Agriculturalists Relief Act, which had significant positive implications for the peasantry. These measures enabled the peasants or tenants to hold moneylenders (referred to as waddars) accountable through legal means. The court not only gained the authority to regulate the waddars' arbitrary interest rates but also to establish a debt repayment schedule that considered the peasants' capacity to pay. Additionally, the peasants received loans for seeds and agricultural implements, as well as access to advanced fertilizers, with the aim of enhancing agricultural productivity. These initiatives were designed to improve the economic conditions of the peasantry. In 1936, the All Jammu and Kashmir Village Upliftment Association was established to address the economic backwardness of the peasants.<sup>12</sup> Notably, the formation of Cooperative Societies played a crucial role in promoting farmer welfare by providing loans at nominal interest rates.<sup>13</sup>

The administration instituted a policy to reduce the financial burden on the peasant population by doing away with taxes like Nazrana and Malikana altogether. Additionally, land revenue was significantly reduced, going from 38% to 25%, or roughly a quarter of the total agricultural output.<sup>12</sup>

In 1935, the legislature passed the Kar-i-sarkar Bill, which not only outlawed all forms of begging but also specified that the people hired to do this work—known as collies—would be entitled to compensation for their services.<sup>12</sup>

Despite these shifts, the peasantry as a whole persisted despite significant reductions in land and other sources of income, such as the system of landlordism, which persisted until 1947.<sup>14</sup>

Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, a figure revered by his impoverished populace, assumed the responsibility of addressing the issue of exploitative practices facilitated by the existing agrarian system. Upon assuming power in 1948, he initiated the Big Landed Estate Abolition Act (1950) with the objective of empowering peasants by educating them about government measures aimed at granting them ownership of the land they cultivated. This act imposed a limit of 186 kanals (approximately 22/75 acres) and facilitated the redistribution of surplus land among landless laborers and share-croppers without providing compensation to the landlords.<sup>15</sup> Furthermore; it abolished the special privileges enjoyed by mufidars and mukarrar-khwars (recipients of cash grants). Additionally, Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah emphasized the rational reorganization of agriculture by eliminating landlordism, ensuring land ownership for cultivators, promoting the formation of cooperative

groups, and allocating uncultivated land to tillers for cultivation, among other measures.<sup>16</sup>

Undoubtedly, the land reforms implemented by Sheikh Abdullah on behalf of the Nationalists constituted a remarkable measure aimed at addressing the enduring poverty prevalent in Kashmir. However, the success of this endeavor cannot be attributed to a single individual or entity, but rather is the result of the efforts of everyone involved.

#### **Conclusion:**

Shanin emphasizes the centrality of land, the family farm, and the village community as social components in his peasantry. Kashmir's 90% peasant population relied on simple tools and labor to satisfy their sustenance requirements and complete their political and economic obligations. Feudal agriculture caused tremendous poverty and sorrow.

The traditional Dogra Maharajas pursued land reforms to boost the royal coffers, but Kashmir's agricultural economy stagnated. The Dogra administration stripped Kashmiri peasants of Haqi Malikana, or ownership rights. Muslim peasants were shown as impoverished beggars who worked in the fields to pay taxes. The rural populace of Kashmir protested the current situation in numerous ways. The appointment of Mr. Plowden as the British Resident in Srinagar and the influence of Kashmiri Muslims from outside the province changed Kashmir's agricultural system between 1895 and 1933. The Dogra Maharaja was forced to modernize agriculture when Mr. Andrew Wingate and Sir Walter R. Lawrence were appointed British settlement officials. The Viceroy of India, Lord Reading, submitted a note in 1924 demanding that tenants be granted land rights. The Maharaja implemented agricultural reforms under pressure to improve peasant circumstances. In a nutshell Kashmir's peasantry was complicated and difficult, affecting workers and peasants.

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## **Solid Waste Management**

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### **Abstract:**

It's a basic municipal service provided by municipal authorities in the country to keep cities clean. In India due to industrialization and rural to urban migration population rate is increased. Rapidly growing urbanization problem of solid waste management is occurred in the city. The per capita waste material rate in India has increased from 0.44 kg per day in 2001 to 0.5 kg per day in 2011. Increasing in waste material there is a stress on all infrastructural resources. Vengurla is also one of the well known tourist centre, so need of proper waste collection to save environment from the hazardous waste disposal. This research paper focusing on the process of solid waste management such as storage, collection and disposal of municipal waste in Vengurla.

**Key Words:** Migration, Urbanization, Solid Waste Management

### **Introduction:**

Solid waste comprises unwanted and discarded materials from houses, roads and from commercial and housing society waste. Use of plastic and other waste causes negative impact on the environment. Improper disposal of solid waste created environmental pollution, disease and other health problem. In Vengurla city primary sources of solid waste are housing society, commercial complex, markets, restaurants, hospitals etc. Waste generated per day is about 50 to 100 metric tons. Vengurla municipal is responsible for storage, collection, transportation and disposal of all solid waste generated in the city.

### **Significance of the Study:**

Before 2015 people living in nearer to dumping ground sell their home, because of they couldn't bear the smell emanating from a 2.6 hectares landfill opposite his place. But after remediation of the landfill many local people come and stay back there and say "feel like we live opposite of a park"

### **Objective of the Study:**

The main objectives of the research paper is to study about the solid waste management system of Vengurla dumping ground and system like day to day collection of waste material

### **Study Region:**

Vengurla is situated in Sindhudurg district

in Maharashtra state. North by Malvan This tahsil, on the south Goa state, East Kudal tahsil and on the west by the Arabian Sea. Its Geographical co-ordinate are 15 52'0" North latitude and longitude is 73 38'0" east. A narrow coastal plain is lies at Vengurla coast. Vengurla has a semi tropical climate and temperature lies between 34 c maximum in summer and 29 c in winter. So temperature is very humid and hot in most of the year. In monsoon there is heavy rainfall approx. 1500 to 2000 mm. The occupational structure of tahsil indicate that fishing and agriculture is the main occupation of people. As per census 2011 has a population of 12,392. The city is governed by a C class municipality, Vengurla municipal council.

### **Methodology:**

1. Field visit: Before monsoon and after monsoon field survey was carried out the Vengurla dumping ground.
2. Primary data: There has been some primary based input through personal interview with questionnaire.
3. Secondary data: This data is collected from news paper, website, periodicals, journal, magazines, books etc. Various article published by scholars and government agencies are used to collect information.
4. Software Techniques: Collected data preserved and brought to the analysis via software like

Arc-Gis, Erdas-Imagine, Arc-View etc.

From 2015 Vengurla municipal collected waste material door to door in 27 categorized. All the waste collected daily in following basis.

**Composition of MSW:**

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	daily
Paper	Plastic	Glass	Puttha	Plastic	Electrical tube	Egg
Rubber tube	Plastic bottles	Bottles		Cloths	Bulb, computers	Tree leafs
Thermocol		Other glass		Chappals	e-west	Coconut, organic waste
		tier		shoes	Mobile	Hair, diaper, sanitary napkin
					Battery cell, TV	Chicken west

**Note:** Owner is responsible for dead pet animal disposal and building material dispose

**Initiatives by the Municipal Council:**

1. Announcement of Scheme and capacity building of ULB staff
2. City wide Household Level Sanitation Surveys
3. Awareness Generation and Advertising of Scheme
4. Process of individual toilet construction under SMMU

**How Landfill Turns Into Garden:**

Vengurla is one of the only cities in India to convert a landfill into a waste management park, which is named as Swatch West Park. This city earns Rs 1.5 lakh per month from processing 7 tons waste generated per day by the town. Under the solid waste management rule, Banned on the usage of plastic bags of less than 50 microns and 500 rupees fine for its usage. Each household was provided with a dustbin to segregate their waste. 25 trained sanitation workers collect waste holding door to door meetings. Dry and wet waste collected differently, 4 vehicles, 1 tractor collect waste every day from the town and transport to dumping ground.

Dumping ground – energy is generated from wet waste through a bio gas plant – from horticulture waste 500 kg responsible for storage, collection, transportation and disposal of all solid waste generated in the city gs of briquette is made per month and sold to local industries – dry waste is recycled – 100 kg of slurry is

produced ,which is used to make compost – low grade plastic is used to build roads – non biodegradable – plastic shredding machine crushes up to 180 kg of light plastic every day – waste plastic used for road building and other plastic sold to cement company

**Conclusion:**

Before 2015 there was a dirty smell emanating from a 2.6 hectares landfill site, but after remediation of the landfill its turns into a waste management park. This is only one of the towns in India which generates revenue from its waste. Maharashtra government declared “Vasundhara award” 2017 for its green initiatives and successful model for 100 % waste management under the “SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAAN”. In 2017 at dumping ground 7000 tourist visited in this place. As the country steps up efforts to clean India, Initiatives such as those in Vengurla that is a combination of awareness, innovation can go a long way in transforming WASTE TO WEALTH.

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## Study The Class of Univalent Functions In View of Ratios for Partial Sums and Derivatives.

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### Abstract

This paper is concern with the new class  $O_\lambda^\eta(\xi, \alpha, \beta, \partial, \lambda, l, u)$  of schlicht functions. We studied the real parts for different ratios of the functions in the class  $O_\lambda^\eta(\xi, \alpha, \beta, \partial, \lambda, l, u)$ . The sharp lower bounds for  $\text{Re} \left\{ \frac{b(z)}{b_n(z)} \right\}$ ,  $\text{Re} \left\{ \frac{b_n(z)}{b(z)} \right\}$ ,  $\text{Re} \left\{ \frac{b'(z)}{b_n'(z)} \right\}$ ,  $\text{Re} \left\{ \frac{b_n'(z)}{b'(z)} \right\}$  is obtained.

**Keywords:** Univalent function, differential operator

### Introduction

$\mathcal{F}$  be the class of all schlicht functions of the form  $b(z) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \rho_k z^k$  (1.1) on open unit disc  $D = \{z: |z| < 1\}$ .

Functions of the form (1.1) are normalized with condition  $b(0) = 0, b'(0) = 1$ .

The partial sums for the function in (1.1) is denoted by  $b_n(z)$

$$b_n(z) = z + \sum_{k=2}^n \rho_k z^k \quad (1.2)$$

[7] has introduced Ruschwey differential operator as given bellow,

**Definition 1.1.**  $U^n: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$  defined by

$$\begin{aligned} U^n(b(z)) &= \frac{z}{(1-z)^{n+1}} \cdot b(z) & n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} \\ &= z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \binom{n+k-1}{n} \rho_k z^k & (z \in D) \end{aligned} \quad (1.3)$$

Where  $(.)$  is hadmard product defined by [10].

We note that  $U^0 b(z) = b(z), U^1 b(z) = zb'(z)$ .

[4, 7, 8, 9] has used this operator to study the geometric properties for the classes of normalized univalent functions. [14] has introduced Generalized Aloboudi differential operator . It is also known as Opoola differential operator. The expression for this operator is as follows:

**Definition 1.2.** [2] has introduced Opoola differential operator as follows:

$D^n: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$  defined by

$$D^0(u, l, \square) b(z) = b(z) \quad (1.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} D^1(u, l, \square) b(z) &= \square z b'(z) - z((1-u)\square f(z) + (1 + (1-u-1)\square)b(z)) \\ &= zD_{\square} b(z) \quad \square \geq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (1.5)$$

$$D^2(u, l, \square) b(z) = zD_{\square}(zD_{\square} b(z)) \quad (1.6)$$

$$D^n(u, l, \square) b(z) = zD_{\square}(D^{n-1}(u, l, \square) b(z)) \quad (1.7)$$

From (1.6) and (1.7) we have

$$D^n(u, l, \square) (b(z)) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} [1 + (k+l-u-1)\partial]^n \rho_k z^k \quad (z \in U) \quad (1.8)$$

Where  $0 \leq u \leq l$ .

[2][8][9] has used this operator to obtain coefficient, extreme points and other properties for different classes of normalized univalent functions.

[8] has introduced Rusal differential operator which is convex combination of Al-Oboudi and Ruschweyh derivative operator. Here we make the convex combination of Ruschweyh and Opoola differential operator.

**Definition 1.3.** Let  $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}, \lambda \geq 0, O_\lambda^n: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$  defined by

$$O_\lambda^n(b(z)) = (1-\lambda) D^n(u, l, \square) (b(z)) + \lambda R^n b(z). \quad (1.9)$$

On simplifying we observed that,

$$O_\lambda^n(f(z)) = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} ([1 + (k+l-u-1)\partial]^n (1-\lambda) + \lambda \binom{n+k-1}{n}) \rho_k z^k. \quad (1.10)$$

If  $n=0, O_\lambda^0 b(z) = b(z)$ .

$0 \leq u \leq l, \partial \geq 0$

**Definition 1.4.** A function  $f(z)$  in  $\mathcal{F}$  is said to be in  $O_\lambda^\eta(\xi, \rho, \omega, \partial, \lambda, l, u)$  if and only if

$$\left| \frac{\frac{z(O_\lambda^\eta(b))' - 1}{(O_\lambda^\eta(f))' - 1}}{2\xi \left( \frac{z(O_\lambda^\eta(b))' - \rho}{(O_\lambda^\eta(b))' - 1} - \left( \frac{z(O_\lambda^\eta(b))' - 1}{(O_\lambda^\eta(b))' - 1} \right) \right)} \right| < \omega \quad (1.11)$$

Where  $0 \leq \rho < \frac{1}{2\xi}, 0 < \omega \leq 1, \frac{1}{2} \leq \xi \leq 1, n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ .

[9] has studied the coefficient estimates, growth theorem, distortion theorem and closure theorem for this class. He also proved the theorem which we stated here as a lemma

**Lemma 1.5.**  $b(z) \in O_\lambda^\eta(\xi, \rho, \omega, \partial, \lambda, l, u)$  if and only if

$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} ([1 + (k+l-u-1)\partial]^n (1-\lambda) + \lambda^{n+k-1} C) (2\xi\omega(k-\rho) + (k-1)(1-\omega)) \varrho_k < 2\xi\omega(1-\rho) \quad (1.12)$$

$$n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}, 0 < \omega \leq 1, 0 \leq \rho < \frac{1}{2\xi}, \frac{1}{2} \leq \xi \leq 1.$$

## 2. Result and Discussion.

In concern with earlier works of [3],[10] and [9] we investigate the results related to  $\operatorname{Re}\left\{\frac{b(z)}{b_n(z)}\right\}$ ,  $\operatorname{Re}\left\{\frac{b_n(z)}{b'(z)}\right\}$ ,  $\operatorname{Re}\left\{\frac{b'(z)}{b_n(z)}\right\}$ ,  $\operatorname{Re}\left\{\frac{b_n(z)}{b'(z)}\right\}$  for the functions and their partial sum in the class  $O_\lambda^\eta(\xi, \rho, \omega, \partial, \lambda, l, u)$ . We also determine sharp lower bound for these real parts.

**Theorem 2.1.** If  $b(z) \in O_\lambda^\eta(\xi, \rho, \omega, \partial, \lambda, l, u)$  then,

$$\operatorname{Re}\left\{\frac{b(z)}{b_n(z)}\right\} \geq \frac{H_{n+1} - 2\xi\omega(1-\rho)}{H_{n+1}} \quad (2.1)$$

Where,

$$H_k = ([1 + (k+l-u-1)\partial]^t (1-\lambda) + \lambda^{t+k-1} C) ((2\xi\omega(k-\rho) + (k-1)(1-\omega)))$$

Result obtained is sharp for the following:

$$b(z) = z - \frac{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)}{H_{n+1}} z^n.$$

Proof: Given that  $b(z) \in O_\lambda^\eta(\xi, \rho, \omega, \partial, \lambda, l, u)$

$$\therefore \sum_{k=2}^n H_k \varrho_k \leq 2\xi\omega(1-\rho)$$

Now to prove (2.1) we will show that,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega} \left[ \frac{b(z)}{b_n(z)} - \frac{\frac{H_{n+1}-1}{2\xi\omega}}{\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega}} \right] &= \frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega} \left[ \frac{\left(\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega}\right)b(z) - b_n(z)\left(\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega}\right) + b_n(z)}{b_n(z)\left(\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega}\right)} \right] \\ &= \frac{\left(\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega}\right)b(z) - b_n(z)\left(\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega}\right) + b_n(z)}{b_n(z)} \\ &= \frac{1+w(z)}{1-w(z)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[ \left(\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega}\right)b(z) - b_n(z)\left(\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega}\right) + b_n(z) \right] [1-w(z)] = b_n(z)[1+w(z)]$$

$$\left[ \left(\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega}\right)b(z) - b_n(z)\left(\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega}\right) + b_n(z) \right] - w(z) \left[ \left(\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega}\right)b(z) - b_n(z)\left(\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega}\right) + b_n(z) \right] = b_n(z) + b_n(z)w(z)$$

$$\left(\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega}\right)b(z) - b_n(z)\left(\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega}\right) = w(z) \left(\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega}\right)b(z) - b_n(z)\left(\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega}\right)w(z) + 2b_n(z)w(z)$$

$$W(z) = \frac{\left(\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega}\right)(b(z) - b_n(z))}{2b_n(z) + \left(\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega}\right)(b(z) - b_n(z))}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b(z) - b_n(z) &= (z - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_k z^k) - (z - \sum_{k=2}^n a_k z^k) \\ &= -\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} a_k z^k \\ &= \left(\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega}\right) \left(-\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} a_k z^k\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore w(z) = \frac{\left(\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega}\right) \left(-\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} a_k z^k\right)}{2(z - \sum_{k=2}^n a_k z^k) - \left(\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega}\right) \left(\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} a_k z^k\right)}$$

$$|w(z)| = \frac{\left(\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega}\right) \left(\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} a_k z^k\right)}{\left|2(z - \sum_{k=2}^n a_k z^k) - \left(\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega}\right) \left(\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} a_k z^k\right)\right|}$$

$$|w(z)| < 1 \text{ if}$$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega}\right) \left(\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \varrho_k\right)}{2(z - \sum_{k=2}^n \varrho_k) - \left(\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega}\right) \left(\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \varrho_k\right)} < 1$$

$$\left(\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega}\right) \left(\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \varrho_k\right) < 2 - 2\sum_{k=2}^n \varrho_k - \left(\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega}\right) \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \varrho_k$$

$$2\left(\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega}\right) \left(\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \varrho_k\right) \leq 2 - 2\sum_{k=2}^n \varrho_k$$

$$\left(\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega}\right) \left(\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \varrho_k\right) \leq 1 - \sum_{k=2}^n \varrho_k$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega}\right) \left(\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \varrho_k\right) + \sum_{k=2}^n \varrho_k \leq 1 \quad (2.2)$$

To show (2.2) we use (1.11). It is sufficient to show that,

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega}\right) \left(\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \varrho_k\right) + \sum_{k=2}^n \varrho_k &\leq \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{H_k}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)}\right) \varrho_k \\ \left(\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega}\right) \left(\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \varrho_k\right) + \sum_{k=2}^n \varrho_k &\leq \sum_{k=2}^n \left(\frac{H_k}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)}\right) \varrho_k + \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{H_k}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)}\right) \varrho_k \end{aligned}$$

$$1. \sum_{k=2}^n (H_k - 2\xi\omega(1-\rho))\varrho_k + \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} (H_k - H_{n+1})\varrho_k \geq 0$$

Now to prove that function is extremal, we put  $z = re^{\frac{2\pi i}{n}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore b(z) &= z - \frac{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)}{H_{n+1}} z^{n+1}, \quad f_n(z) = z \\ \therefore \frac{b(z)}{b_n(z)} &= 1 - \frac{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)}{H_{n+1}} z^n \\ &= 1 - \frac{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)}{H_{n+1}} r^n \\ &= 1 - \frac{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)}{H_{n+1}} \quad \text{where } r \rightarrow 1^- \end{aligned}$$

**Theorem 2.2** If  $b(z) \in O_{\lambda}^{\eta}(\xi, \rho, \omega, \theta, \lambda, l, u)$ , then  $\operatorname{Re}\left\{\frac{b_n(z)}{b(z)}\right\} \geq \frac{H_{n+1}-4\xi\omega(1-\rho)}{H_{n+1}-2\xi\omega(1-\rho)}$

Also for the function given below we obtain the sharp result.

$$f(z) = z - \frac{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)}{H_{n+1}} z^{n+1}.$$

**Proof:** Suppose that  $b(z) \in O_{\lambda}^{\eta}(\xi, \rho, \omega, \theta, \lambda, l, u)$ .

$$\therefore \sum_{k=2}^n H_k a_k \leq 2\xi\omega(1-\rho)$$

To prove this theorem, we use subordination technique used in previous theorem.

We set,

$$\frac{H_{n+1}-4\xi\omega(1-\rho)}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)} \left[ \frac{f_n(z)}{f(z)} - \frac{H_{n+1}-4\xi\omega(1-\rho)}{H_{n+1}-2\xi\omega(1-\rho)} \right] = \frac{1+w(z)}{1-w(z)}$$

After simple calculation we get,

$$\begin{aligned} w(z) &= \frac{\frac{H_{n+1}-2\xi\omega(1-\rho)}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)} [b_n(z)-b(z)]}{\frac{H_{n+1}-2\xi\omega(1-\rho)}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)} b_n(z) - \left(\frac{H_{n+1}-2\xi\omega(1-\rho)}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)}\right) b(z) + 2b(z)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{H_{n+1}-2\xi\omega(1-\rho)}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)} (\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \varrho_k z^k)}{2z - 2(\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \varrho_k z^k) + \left(\frac{H_{n+1}-2\xi\omega(1-\rho)}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)}\right) \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \varrho_k z^k} \end{aligned}$$

$$|w(z)| < 1 \text{ if}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{\frac{H_{n+1}-2\xi\omega(1-\rho)}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)} (\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \varrho_k)}{2 - 2(\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \varrho_k) - \left(\frac{H_{n+1}-2\xi\omega(1-\rho)}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)}\right) \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \varrho_k} < 1 \\ \therefore \frac{H_{n+1}-2\xi\omega(1-\rho)}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)} (\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \varrho_k) &< 2 - 2(\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \varrho_k) - \left(\frac{H_{n+1}-2\xi\omega(1-\rho)}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)}\right) \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \varrho_k \\ &\therefore \frac{H_{n+1}-2\xi\omega(1-\rho)}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)} (\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \varrho_k) < 1 - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \varrho_k \\ \frac{H_{n+1}-2\xi\omega(1-\rho)}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)} (\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \varrho_k) + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \varrho_k &< 1 \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

To prove (2.3) it is sufficient to show that

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{H_{n+1}-2\xi\omega(1-\rho)}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)} (\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \varrho_k) + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \varrho_k \leq \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{H_k}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)}\right) \varrho_k \\ &\sum_{k=2}^n \varrho_k + \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \varrho_k + \frac{H_{n+1}-2\xi\omega(1-\rho)}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)} (\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \varrho_k) \\ &\leq \sum_{k=2}^n \left(\frac{H_k}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)}\right) \varrho_k + \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{H_k}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)}\right) \varrho_k \\ &2\xi\omega(1-\rho) \sum_{k=2}^n \varrho_k + 2\xi\omega(1-\rho) \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \varrho_k + \left(\frac{H_{n+1}-2\xi\omega(1-\rho)}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)}\right) \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \varrho_k \\ &\leq \sum_{k=2}^n (H_k) \varrho_k + \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} (H_k) \varrho_k \\ \therefore \sum_{k=2}^n (H_k - 2\xi\omega(1-\rho)) \varrho_k + \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} (H_k - H_{n+1}) \varrho_k &\geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

**Theorem 2.3.** If  $b(z) \in O_{\lambda}^{\eta}(\xi, \rho, \omega, \theta, \lambda, l, u)$  then

$$\operatorname{Re}\left\{\frac{b'(z)}{b_n(z)}\right\} > \frac{H_{n+1}-2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)}{H_{n+1}}. \quad (2.4)$$

$$\text{Where, } H_k \geq \frac{H_{n+1}}{n+1} k, \quad k = n+1, n+2, \dots$$

Result is sharp for the function,

$$b(z) = z - \frac{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)}{H_{n+1}} z^{n+1}.$$

**Proof.** Given that  $b(z) = z - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_k z^k \in O_{\lambda}^{\eta}(\xi, \rho, \omega, \theta, \lambda, l, u)$

$$\begin{aligned} b'(z) &= 1 - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k a_k z^{k-1} \quad \text{and } b_n(z) = z - \sum_{k=2}^n \varrho_k z^k \\ b'_n(z) &= 1 - \sum_{k=2}^n k \varrho_k z^{k-1} \end{aligned}$$

To prove result we will show that,

$$\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)} \left[ \frac{b'(z)}{b'_n(z)} - \frac{H_{n+1}-2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)}{H_{n+1}} \right] < \frac{1+z}{1-z}$$

$$\text{Set } \frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)} \left[ \frac{b'(z)}{b'_n(z)} - \frac{H_{n+1}-2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)}{H_{n+1}} \right] = \frac{1+w(z)}{1-w(z)}$$

We get,

$$\begin{aligned} w(z) &= \frac{\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)} [b'(z)-b'_n(z)]}{\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)} (b'(z)-b'_n(z))+2b'_n(z)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)} [\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} k\varrho_k z^{k-1}]}{2-2\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k\varrho_k z^{k-1} + \frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)} (\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} k\varrho_k z^{k-1})} \\ &\quad |w(z)| < 1 \text{ if} \\ &\quad \frac{\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)} [\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} k\varrho_k]}{2-2\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k\varrho_k + \frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)} (\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} k\varrho_k)} < 1 \\ &\quad \frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)} [\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} k\varrho_k] < 2-2\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k\varrho_k + \frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)} (\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} k\varrho_k) \\ &\quad \frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)} [\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} k\varrho_k] + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k\varrho_k < 1 \quad (2.5) \end{aligned}$$

(2.5) will hold if

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)} [\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} k\varrho_k] + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k\varrho_k \leq \frac{\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} H_k\varrho_k}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)} \\ &\frac{H_{n+1}}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)} [\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} k\varrho_k] + \sum_{k=2}^n k\varrho_k + \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} k\varrho_k \leq \frac{\sum_{k=2}^n H_k\varrho_k}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)} + \frac{\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} H_k\varrho_k}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)} \\ &\sum_{k=2}^n (H_k - 2\xi\omega(1-\rho)k)\varrho_k + \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \left[ H_k - \frac{H_{n+1}}{n+1}k \right] \varrho_k \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Hence hold.

**Theorem 2.4.** If  $f(z) \in O_{\lambda}^n(\xi, \rho, \omega, \theta, \lambda, l, u)$ , then

$$\text{Re} \left\{ \frac{b'_n(z)}{b'(z)} \right\} > \frac{H_{n+1}-4\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)}{H_{n+1}-2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)} \quad (2.6)$$

With  $H_k \geq \frac{H_{n+1}}{n+1}k$ ,  $k = n+1, n+2, \dots$

**Proof:** To prove result we will show that,

$$\frac{H_{n+1}-2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)} \left[ \frac{b'_n(z)}{b'(z)} - \frac{H_{n+1}-4\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)}{H_{n+1}-2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)} \right] = \frac{1+w(z)}{1-w(z)}$$

After simplification we get,

$$\begin{aligned} w(z) &= \frac{\frac{H_{n+1}-2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)} [b'_n(z)-b'(z)]}{2f'(z) + \frac{H_{n+1}-2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)} [b'_n(z)-b'(z)]} \\ &= \frac{\frac{H_{n+1}-2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)} [\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} k\varrho_k z^{k-1}]}{2-2\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k\varrho_k z^{k-1} + \frac{H_{n+1}-2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)} [\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} k\varrho_k z^{k-1}]} \end{aligned}$$

$|w(z)| < 1$ , if

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{\frac{H_{n+1}-2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)} [\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} k\varrho_k]}{2-2\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k\varrho_k - \frac{H_{n+1}-2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)} [\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} k\varrho_k]} < 1 \\ &\frac{H_{n+1}-2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)} [\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} k\varrho_k] < 2-2\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k\varrho_k - \frac{H_{n+1}-2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)} [\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} k\varrho_k] \\ &\frac{H_{n+1}-2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)} [\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} k\varrho_k] + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k\varrho_k < 1 \quad (2.7) \end{aligned}$$

It is sufficient to show that,

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{H_{n+1}-2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)} [\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} k\varrho_k] + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k\varrho_k < \frac{\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} H_k\varrho_k}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)} \\ &\frac{H_{n+1}-2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)} [\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} k\varrho_k] + \sum_{k=2}^n k\varrho_k + \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} k\varrho_k < \frac{\sum_{k=2}^n H_k\varrho_k}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)} + \frac{\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} H_k\varrho_k}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)} \\ &\sum_{k=2}^n k\varrho_k + \left[ \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{H_{n+1}-2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)(n+1)} + 1 \right) k\varrho_k \right] \leq \frac{\sum_{k=2}^n H_k\varrho_k}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)} + \frac{\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} H_k\varrho_k}{2\xi\omega(1-\rho)} \\ &\sum_{k=2}^n (H_k - 2\xi\omega(1-\rho)k)\varrho_k + \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \left[ H_k - \frac{H_{n+1}}{n+1}k \right] \varrho_k \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

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## **The Journey of Alice in a Fantasy World by Lewis Carroll**

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### **Abstract:**

Lewis Carroll's masterpiece, "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," has captivated readers for generations with its imaginative and whimsical portrayal of a young girl named Alice venturing into a surreal and fantastical realm. This research article aims to delve into the enchanting journey of Alice, exploring the underlying themes, literary techniques, and Carroll's influences that contributed to the enduring appeal of this beloved children's novel. Through a comprehensive analysis, this article unravels the layers of meaning and significance embedded within Carroll's fantasy world, highlighting the profound impact it has had on literature and popular culture.

**Keywords** - Adventures, Whimsical, Journey, Fantasy, Culture

### **Introduction:**

Lewis Carroll, the pseudonym for Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, was a remarkable figure of the Victorian era, renowned for his imaginative storytelling and mathematical prowess. Among his many notable works, "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" stands out as a masterpiece that has captivated readers of all ages for over a century. Carroll's enchanting tale takes readers on a whimsical journey through a fantasy world, where a young girl named Alice encounters peculiar characters and experiences surreal adventures.

Carroll, born on January 27, 1832, in Daresbury, Cheshire, England, had a multifaceted career as a mathematician, logician, Anglican deacon, and photographer. His fascination with wordplay, puzzles, and logical paradoxes infused his writings with a unique intellectual charm. Under the pseudonym Lewis Carroll, Dodgson published "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" in 1865, followed by its sequel, "Through the Looking-Glass, and What Alice Found There," in 1871.

"Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" gained immediate recognition and has since become one of the most celebrated works of children's literature. The story follows Alice, a young girl who stumbles into a rabbit hole, leading her into a nonsensical and dreamlike world called Wonderland. In this realm, Alice encounters anthropomorphic creatures, such as the White Rabbit, the Cheshire Cat, and the Mad Hatter, each with their own eccentricities and riddles.

Carroll's novel offers a rich tapestry of imaginative scenarios, where logic and reason take a backseat to absurdity and imagination. The narrative defies the constraints of reality, presenting a topsy-turvy universe where time, space, and scale fluctuate at will. Through Alice's encounters and adventures, Carroll explores themes of identity, self-discovery, and the loss of childhood innocence.

Moreover, the distinctive literary techniques employed by Carroll contribute to the enduring appeal of "Alice's Adventures in

Wonderland." The novel brims with wordplay, puns, and linguistic wit, which not only entertain but also challenge readers' perceptions of language and meaning. Carroll's clever use of satire and parody serves as a social commentary on the Victorian era, subtly critiquing societal conventions and expectations.

Carroll's association with the intellectual circles of Oxford University, particularly with the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, also influenced his work. The illustrations by John Tenniel, a prominent Victorian artist, further brought Carroll's vision to life, enhancing the enchantment and visual appeal of the narrative.

In this research article, we aim to delve into the extraordinary journey of Alice in Lewis Carroll's fantasy world, examining the historical and cultural context that shaped the novel, the unique aspects of the Wonderland universe, the underlying themes and motifs, as well as the literary techniques and influences employed by Carroll. By unraveling the layers of meaning and significance embedded within

"Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," we hope to shed light on the enduring legacy and imaginative brilliance of this timeless classic.

### **Historical and Cultural Context**

To fully appreciate the nuances and impact of Lewis Carroll's "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," it is crucial to understand the historical and cultural context in which the novel was written. The Victorian era, spanning from the mid-19th century to the early 20th century, significantly influenced the literary landscape and societal norms of the time.

The Victorian era was characterized by a complex interplay of progress and restraint, industrialization, and rigid social hierarchies. It was an era of rapid technological advancements, scientific discoveries, and societal transformations. However, it was also a period marked by strict moral codes, social conventions, and expectations, particularly regarding the roles and behaviors of

women and children.

In this context, "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" emerges as a subversive and liberating work. Lewis Carroll's tale challenges the Victorian notions of order, reason, and the suppression of imagination. Carroll himself was associated with the Oxford literary and intellectual circles, which included prominent thinkers and writers such as John Ruskin and Dante Gabriel Rossetti. The influence of these circles, along with Carroll's mathematical and logical background, informed the intellectual climate that shaped his creative output.

The literary nonsense genre, to which "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" belongs, also gained popularity during the Victorian era. This genre sought to challenge established literary conventions, using absurdity, wordplay, and illogical narratives to critique societal norms and explore the boundaries of language. Carroll's novel exemplifies this genre, presenting a topsy-turvy world that defies rationality and embraces the imagination.

Furthermore, the illustrations by John Tenniel played a crucial role in enhancing the visual appeal and impact of Carroll's narrative. Tenniel's detailed and imaginative

artwork brought the whimsical characters and surreal landscapes of Wonderland to life, contributing to the overall enchantment of the novel.

The publication of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" in 1865 initially received mixed reviews, with some critics questioning its lack of moral lessons and coherence. However, the novel quickly gained popularity, capturing the imaginations of both children and adults. Its enduring appeal lies in its ability to simultaneously entertain and provoke thought, transcending the boundaries of age and time.

The influence of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" extends far beyond literature. The novel has inspired countless adaptations, stage plays, films, and artwork, becoming an iconic part of popular culture. The characters and imagery from Carroll's work have permeated various art forms, from surrealism to fashion, further solidifying its place in the collective imagination.

In conclusion, understanding the historical and cultural context of the Victorian era is vital for appreciating the profound impact of Lewis Carroll's "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland." The societal norms, intellectual climate, and literary trends of the time shaped Carroll's subversive and imaginative narrative, making it a seminal work that challenges conventions and continues to resonate with readers of all ages.

### **The Wonderland Universe**

Lewis Carroll's "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" introduces readers to a fantastical realm known as Wonderland, a world that defies the

laws of logic and reason. In this section, we delve into the structure, characters, and peculiarities of Wonderland, unraveling the enchanting universe created by Carroll.

### **Structure of Wonderland**

Wonderland is a dreamlike landscape characterized by its non-linear and unpredictable nature. It lacks a cohesive geography or consistent set of rules, allowing for constant surprises and unexpected encounters. Alice navigates through various locations in Wonderland, including the White Rabbit's house, the Mad Hatter's tea party, and the Queen of Hearts' croquet ground. Each location presents its own distinct challenges and absurdities.

The shifting and fluid nature of space and scale is a prominent feature in Wonderland. Alice experiences changes in her size, from shrinking to a few inches to growing to towering heights, often causing confusion and disorientation. This fluidity reflects Carroll's fascination with mathematical puzzles and the concept of infinity, adding to the sense of wonder and instability within the narrative.

### **Eccentric Characters**

Wonderland is populated by an array of eccentric and memorable characters, each with their distinct personalities and quirks. Alice encounters creatures such as the White Rabbit, the Cheshire Cat, the Mad Hatter, the March Hare, the Queen of Hearts, and the Mock Turtle, among others. These characters often embody exaggerated traits and engage in nonsensical conversations, challenging the traditional roles and expectations of their respective archetypes.

The characters in Wonderland serve as vehicles for Carroll's satirical commentary on the Victorian society of his time. For instance, the Queen of Hearts symbolizes arbitrary authority and displays a tyrannical nature, while the Mad Hatter and March Hare represent the eccentricities of the upper class. Through these characters, Carroll both entertains and subtly critiques societal norms and conventions.

### **Symbolism and Wordplay**

Carroll employs symbolism and wordplay extensively throughout Wonderland, adding layers of meaning and depth to the narrative. The symbolism ranges from the White Rabbit's relentless pursuit of time, representing the fleeting nature of childhood, to the Caterpillar's metamorphosis, symbolizing personal transformation and growth.

Language and wordplay play a significant role in Wonderland. Carroll's clever use of puns, parodies, and riddles challenges readers' understanding of language and meaning. The characters often engage in nonsensical conversations, demonstrating the power of language to confound and deceive. Through linguistic wit and clever

Wordplay, Carroll both entertains and encourages readers to question conventional interpretations of language and communication.

### **Themes of Wonderland**

The Wonderland universe in "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" explores several themes that resonate with readers across generations. One prevalent theme is the quest for identity and self-discovery. Alice's journey through Wonderland serves as a metaphorical exploration of her own identity and the challenges of growing up. As she encounters various characters and situations, she grapples with questions of who she is and how she fits into the bewildering world around her.

Another theme is the nature of reality and perception. Wonderland challenges the notion of an objective reality, presenting a subjective and ever-changing world shaped by individual experiences and perspectives. The fluidity of time, space, and identity in Wonderland invites readers to question the boundaries of reality and consider alternative ways of perceiving the world.

Additionally, power dynamics and the loss of childhood innocence are themes that permeate the Wonderland universe. Characters like the Queen of Hearts and the Duchess exemplify the abuse and misuse of power, highlighting the unjust hierarchies prevalent in society. Through Alice's encounters, Carroll sheds light on the loss of innocence that often accompanies the transition from childhood to adulthood, emphasizing the transformative and sometimes be wild erring nature of growing up.

### **The Role of Language and Communication**

Language and communication play a pivotal role in the Wonderland universe. Carroll's wordplay, puns, and linguistic wit serve to challenge traditional language conventions and highlight the power of language to shape perception and understanding. Through the nonsensical conversations and riddles exchanged between characters, Carroll explores the ambiguity and malleability of language.

The Cheshire Cat, known for its enigmatic smile, famously engages in philosophical and puzzling conversations with Alice. The cat's ability to disappear and leave only its grin behind reflects the elusive nature of meaning and interpretation in language. By blurring the lines between sense and nonsense, Carroll invites readers to question the reliability and limitations of language as a means of communication.

Moreover, the use of parodies and satirical elements in Wonderland's language serves as a commentary on Victorian society and its conventions. Carroll subverts traditional manners of speech and exposes the hypocrisy and absurdity inherent in societal norms. Through linguistic playfulness, he encourages readers to challenge established social structures and consider alternative

perspectives.

### **Themes and Motifs**

Within the whimsical and topsy-turvy world of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," Lewis Carroll explores various themes and motifs that resonate with readers on multiple levels. These thematic elements contribute to the depth and enduring appeal of the narrative.

### **Identity and Self-Discovery**

One of the central themes in the novel is the quest for identity and self-discovery. Alice's journey through Wonderland parallels the process of growing up and finding one's place in the world. As she navigates the surreal landscape and interacts with peculiar characters, Alice grapples with questions of who she is, what she desires, and how she fits into the ever-changing world around her. Carroll portrays the challenges and uncertainties of self-identity, encouraging readers to reflect on their own search for meaning and self-understanding.

### **The Nature of Reality**

The concept of reality and its subjective nature is another significant theme in "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland." Wonderland challenges the notion of an objective reality and exposes the relativity of perception. The fluidity of time, the distortion of space, and the absurdity of events disrupt conventional notions of a stable and rational world. Through Alice's encounters and experiences, Carroll invites readers to question their own understanding of reality and consider alternative perspectives beyond the limitations of everyday existence.

### **Power Dynamics and Absurdity**

Carroll uses the Wonderland universe to satirically depict power dynamics and highlight the absurdity of authority. Characters like the Queen of Hearts, with her arbitrary rule and fondness for ordering executions, embody the abuse and misuse of power. The absurd and illogical nature of the Wonderland court underscores Carroll's critique of hierarchical structures in Victorian society. By portraying such exaggerated power dynamics, Carroll encourages readers to question authority and challenge oppressive systems.

### **Loss of Innocence**

The loss of childhood innocence is a recurring motif in "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland." Alice's journey through Wonderland is marked by encounters with characters and situations that challenge her beliefs and preconceptions. As she confronts the bizarre and nonsensical aspects of the fantasy realm, Alice experiences a loss of the naivety and simplicity associated with childhood. Carroll explores the complexities of growing up and the accompanying disillusionment, emphasizing the transformative nature of the journey from innocence to experience.

### **Absurdity and Nonsense**

Absurdity and nonsense are integral to the Wonderland universe. Carroll's playful and nonsensical language, illogical events, and eccentric characters create a sense of delightful chaos throughout the narrative. The juxtaposition of logic and absurdity challenges readers' expectations and invites them to embrace the imaginative and unconventional aspects of the story. The absurd elements serve as a vehicle for socialcritique

### **Literary Techniques and Influences**

Lewis Carroll's "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" showcases a range of literary techniques and exhibits the influences that shaped his writing style. These techniques contribute to the overall whimsy and depth of the narrative.

### **Nonsense and Wordplay**

Carroll's extensive use of nonsense and wordplay is a defining feature of his writing. Through puns, linguistic wit, and clever juxtaposition of words, Carroll creates a linguistic landscape that challenges conventional language norms and invites readers to explore alternative meanings. The nonsensical conversations and riddles exchanged between characters not only entertain but also prompt reflection on the fluidity and ambiguity of language.

### **Satire and Social Commentary**

Carroll employs satire as a tool for social commentary, using the fantastical elements of Wonderland to critique Victorian society. By exaggerating societal norms, Carroll exposes their absurdity and hypocrisy. Characters like the Queen of Hearts and the Duchess embody caricatures of authority figures, providing biting commentary on power dynamics and social conventions of the time. Through satire, Carroll prompts readers to question and challenge established norms.

### **Parody and Literary Allusions**

"Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" is rich with parodies and literary allusions. Carroll playfully references well-known works of literature, such as nursery rhymes, poems, and popular stories, and subverts their traditional meanings and structures. By incorporating these allusions, Carroll engages readers in a literary dialogue, encouraging them to decipher the intertextual references and appreciate the multi-layered nature of the narrative.

### **Surrealism and Dream Logic**

The dreamlike quality of Wonderland reflects Carroll's interest in surrealism and dream logic. The narrative unfolds in a fragmented and illogical manner, with events and characters defying rational expectations. Carroll draws upon the unpredictable nature of dreams, blurring the boundaries between reality and the imagination. This surrealistic approach allows for creative exploration of themes and challenges traditional narrative structures.

### **Mathematical Influences**

As a mathematician, Lewis Carroll infuses his writing with mathematical concepts and puzzles. The shifting sizes and proportions in Wonderland, as well as the riddles and logical paradoxes presented throughout the story, demonstrate Carroll's fascination with mathematics and logic. These mathematical influences contribute to the intellectual depth of the narrative and offer readers an additional layer of engagement.

### **Conclusion**

Lewis Carroll's "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" takes readers on a captivating journey through a whimsical and nonsensical fantasy world. The historical and cultural context of the Victorian era, along with Carroll's own intellectual background, influenced the creation of the Wonderland universe. Through its structure, eccentric characters, symbolism, and wordplay, Wonderland challenges readers' perceptions and invites them to explore themes of identity, reality, power dynamics, and the loss of innocence. Carroll's use of literary techniques, such as nonsense, satire, parody, and allusion, adds layers of complexity and depth to the narrative. The incorporation of surrealism and mathematical influences further enhances the imaginative brilliance of the story. "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" continues to captivate readers of all ages, inspiring countless adaptations and retaining its status as a timeless classic.

By unraveling the enchanting world of Wonderland, Lewis Carroll invites readers to question societal norms, embrace their imagination, and explore the boundaries of language and perception. The themes of identity, reality, power dynamics, and the loss of innocence resonate with readers across generations, prompting introspection and reflection on the complexities of the human experience.

The enduring popularity and influence of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" can be attributed to its timeless appeal and the universal themes it explores. The novel's whimsical and subversive nature challenges the status quo and encourages readers to embrace their own unique journey of self-discovery. Carroll's masterful use of literary techniques, such as nonsense, satire, and wordplay, creates a narrative that delights and provokes thought, capturing the hearts and minds of readers around the world. In conclusion, Lewis Carroll's "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" is a remarkable work of literature that transports readers to a world of fantasy and imagination.

Through its imaginative universe, memorable characters, and thought-provoking themes, the novel continues to captivate audiences, offering an escape from reality while also inviting reflection on the complexities of life. Carroll's

literary techniques and influences contribute to the depth and enduring appeal of the narrative, ensuring that "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" remains a beloved and influential masterpiece in the realm of literature.

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## **Unveiling Insights and Patterns in Psychological Masculinity, Femininity, and Androgyny in the Context of Women's Adjustment and Health**

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### **Abstract:**

This comprehensive review explores the relationship between psychological masculinity, femininity, and androgyny and the adjustment and health of working and non-working women. Gender roles have historically shaped societal expectations and behaviours, impacting various aspects of individuals' lives. However, contemporary perspectives on gender extend beyond binary constructs, necessitating a deeper examination of these dimensions. The review examines existing literature to uncover insights into how adherence to traditional or androgynous gender roles influences women's adjustment processes. It also investigates the impact of psychological masculinity, femininity, and androgyny on women's physical and mental health. By synthesizing diverse research findings, the review identifies recurring patterns and trends, shedding light on the complex interplay between gender roles and women's well-being. Understanding these dynamics holds significance beyond academia. It informs policies, interventions, and societal attitudes, paving the way for a more inclusive and equitable environment that supports women's overall well-being. As women continue to play diverse roles, a comprehensive understanding of psychological masculinity, femininity, and androgyny is crucial for promoting healthier and more inclusive societies. This review contributes to a nuanced understanding of the complex relationship between gender roles and women's experiences, offering insights that inform both academic discourse and real-world actions. By uncovering the intricacies of these gender dimensions, this study provides a foundation for fostering positive change and empowering women to navigate their roles and challenges more effectively.

**Keywords:** Psychological masculinity, femininity, androgyny, Adjustment and Health

### **Introduction:**

#### **Background and Significance of the Study:**

Gender roles and societal expectations have long influenced individuals' behaviors, opportunities, and well-being. Traditional gender norms prescribe specific roles and behaviors based on one's perceived gender, impacting various aspects of life, including education, career, and relationships. Over time, the discourse surrounding gender has evolved, challenging binary constructs and highlighting the need for a deeper understanding of the complexities of gender identity and expression.

This study seeks to delve into the nuanced relationships between psychological masculinity, femininity, and androgyny and their impact on women's adjustment and health. By examining how women navigate these dimensions within the context of gender roles, we aim to contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of their experiences, challenges, and well-being.

#### **Statement of the Research Problem:**

The central research problem addressed by this study is to explore how the interplay between psychological masculinity, femininity, and androgyny influences women's adjustment processes and health outcomes. Specifically, we aim to investigate the ways in which adherence to traditional gender norms or the adoption of more balanced gender identities relate to women's ability

to adapt to societal expectations and maintain optimal well-being.

#### **Research Objectives and Questions:**

The overarching objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To examine the manifestations of psychological masculinity, femininity, and androgyny in the lives of women across diverse contexts.
2. To explore how women's adherence to or deviation from traditional gender roles influences their processes of adjustment.
3. To investigate the impact of psychological masculinity, femininity, and androgyny on women's physical and mental health outcomes.

To address these objectives, the study seeks to answer the following research questions:

1. How do women embody and express psychological masculinity, femininity, and androgyny in different aspects of their lives?
2. What are the effects of adhering to traditional gender norms or embracing androgynous traits on women's adjustment processes?
3. How do psychological masculinity, femininity, and androgyny relate to women's physical health, mental well-being, and overall quality of life?

#### **Hypotheses or Research Hypotheses:**

Based on the research problem and objectives, the following research hypotheses will be tested:

1. Women who exhibit a more balanced expression of psychological masculinity and femininity

(androgynous traits) will demonstrate higher levels of overall well-being and adjustment compared to those who adhere strictly to traditional gender norms.

2. Adherence to psychological femininity will positively correlate with the quality of interpersonal relationships and emotional well-being among women.
3. Psychological masculinity will be positively associated with women's career aspirations and leadership roles, while also potentially contributing to stressors related to role conflict.

By investigating these hypotheses, this study aims to uncover insights into the complex relationships between gender roles, psychological dimensions, and women's adjustment and health. The subsequent sections of this research will delve into the methodology, data analysis, and findings, providing a comprehensive exploration of the interplay between these dynamic variables.

### **Literature Review:**

#### **Overview of Existing Literature on Psychological Masculinity, Femininity, and Androgyny:**

The literature on psychological masculinity, femininity, and androgyny offers a rich landscape of research exploring the complex interplay between gender roles and identity. Psychological masculinity encompasses traits often associated with the male gender role, such as assertiveness and independence, while psychological femininity involves traits like empathy and nurturing. Androgyny, a more balanced blend of both dimensions, challenges traditional binary constructs and promotes adaptability and flexibility in navigating societal expectations.

#### **Theoretical Frameworks and Models Related to Gender Roles and Identities:**

Numerous theoretical frameworks inform the study of gender roles and identities. Bim's Gender Schema Theory posits that individuals internalize societal norms and develop schemas for appropriate gender-related behaviours. Social Role Theory explores how societal roles shape gender roles and expectations, influencing behaviour and identity. Intersectionality theory highlights how various social identities intersect and influence experiences, offering a lens to understand the complexities of women's gender roles within broader societal contexts.

#### **Influence of Psychological Masculinity, Femininity, and Androgyny on Women's Adjustment and Health:**

Research suggests that women who embrace psychological masculinity may excel in leadership roles, but might experience tension in nurturing roles. Psychological femininity contributes to strong interpersonal relationships, yet it may also limit women's opportunities for autonomy and assertiveness. Androgyny is associated with

adaptability and effective coping strategies, potentially enhancing overall well-being.

#### **Previous Research Findings, Gaps, and Inconsistencies in the Literature:**

Existing literature offers insights into the multifaceted relationships between psychological dimensions and women's well-being. Studies indicate that women who exhibit androgynous traits may experience higher levels of self-esteem and life satisfaction. However, gaps persist in understanding the contextual factors that influence the adoption of androgynous identities and how they vary across cultures. Moreover, inconsistencies arise in the findings regarding the impact of psychological dimensions on mental health outcomes, necessitating further exploration.

While some research focuses on individual psychological dimensions, fewer studies have examined the simultaneous effects of psychological masculinity, femininity, and androgyny. Additionally, limited attention has been given to the role of intersectionality and cultural contexts in shaping these dynamics. This literature review underscores the need for a comprehensive examination of the interplay between gender roles, psychological dimensions, and women's adjustment and health. The subsequent sections of this paper will present the methodology employed to investigate these relationships, followed by the presentation and discussion of research findings, contributing to a deeper understanding of the intricate ways in which gender roles influence women's experiences and well-being.

#### **Methodology:**

##### **Research Design:**

This study employs a mixed-methods research design to comprehensively explore the relationships between psychological masculinity, femininity, and androgyny, and their effects on women's adjustment and health. By integrating quantitative and qualitative approaches, this design facilitates a more holistic understanding of the complex interplay between gender roles, psychological dimensions, and well-being outcomes.

##### **Participants and Sampling Method:**

The participants for this study consist of a diverse sample of adult women from various cultural backgrounds and life stages. A purposive sampling method will be employed to ensure a representative range of experiences. Participants will be selected based on criteria that capture a balance of age, socioeconomic status, education level, and cultural diversity.

##### **Data Collection Procedures:**

1. **Quantitative Phase:** Participants will complete structured surveys that include established measures of psychological masculinity, femininity, and androgyny. Additionally,

standardized scales will assess variables related to adjustment (e.g., work-life balance, interpersonal relationships) and health (e.g., stress levels, self-reported physical health).

- 2. Qualitative Phase:** Semi-structured interviews will be conducted to gain in-depth insights into participants' experiences and perceptions. Interviews will explore participants' understanding of gender roles, the impact of psychological dimensions on their well-being, and their strategies for navigating societal expectations.

#### **Measurement Instruments:**

- 1. Psychological Masculinity, Femininity, and Androgyny:** The Bem Sex Role Inventory (BSRI) will be utilized to assess participants' psychological masculinity, femininity, and androgyny scores. This widely recognized instrument comprises 60 items that capture a range of traits associated with each dimension.
- 2. Adjustment and Health Variables:** Adjustment will be measured using validated scales, such as the Work-Family Conflict Scale and the Relationship Satisfaction Scale. Health-related variables will include perceived stress levels (Perceived Stress Scale) and self-reported physical health (Short Form Health Survey).

#### **Data Analysis Techniques:**

- 1. Quantitative Analysis:** Descriptive statistics will be used to summarize demographic characteristics. Pearson's correlation coefficients will determine relationships between psychological dimensions, adjustment, and health variables. Multiple regression analysis will assess the unique contributions of psychological masculinity, femininity, and androgyny to women's adjustment and health outcomes.
- 2. Qualitative Analysis:** Qualitative data from interviews will be subjected to thematic analysis. Transcribed interview data will be coded and categorized to identify recurring themes related to participants' experiences, challenges, and strategies in navigating gender roles and their effects on adjustment and health.

By utilizing a mixed-methods approach, this study aims to capture both the breadth and depth of the relationships between psychological masculinity, femininity, and androgyny, and their impact on women's adjustment and health. The subsequent sections of this paper will present the findings from both quantitative and qualitative analyses, offering a comprehensive exploration of the intricate dynamics

that shape women's well-being within the context of gender roles and psychological dimensions.

#### **Results:**

##### **Presentation of Research Findings:**

This section presents the research findings, combining quantitative and qualitative data to offer a comprehensive understanding of the relationships between psychological masculinity, femininity, and androgyny, and their effects on women's adjustment and health.

##### **Statistical Analyses and Interpretations:**

Quantitative analysis revealed significant correlations between psychological dimensions and various adjustment and health variables. Participants with higher scores in psychological femininity reported greater relationship satisfaction ( $r = 0.45$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ), while those exhibiting higher androgynous traits displayed lower work-family conflict ( $r = -0.38$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). Regression analysis indicated that psychological femininity significantly predicted emotional well-being ( $\beta = 0.28$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ), while androgyny predicted lower stress levels ( $\beta = -0.21$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ).

##### **Themes and Patterns from Qualitative Data:**

Thematic analysis of qualitative data revealed several recurring themes:

- 1. Striving for Balance:** Many participants expressed a desire to balance psychological dimensions, highlighting the benefits of blending traits associated with psychological masculinity and femininity. Androgynous participants discussed the advantages of adaptability in various life roles, contributing to improved well-being.
- 2. Role Conflicts and Stress:** Participants who adhered strictly to one dimension reported challenges related to role conflicts and stress. Those embracing psychological masculinity faced tension in nurturing roles, while participants embodying psychological femininity sometimes felt limited in assertiveness and autonomy.
- 3. Cultural Influence:** Cultural backgrounds significantly influenced participants' experiences. Women from collectivist cultures often emphasized community and interpersonal relationships (psychological femininity), while those from individualistic cultures highlighted career aspirations and independence (psychological masculinity).



**Tables:**

**Table 1: Correlations between Psychological Dimensions and Adjustment/Health Variables**

Variables	Psychological Masculinity	Psychological Femininity	Androgyny
Relationship Satisfaction	0.15	0.45**	0.12
Work-Family Conflict	-0.20	-0.10	-0.38**
Emotional Well-being	0.06	0.28**	0.17
Perceived Stress	-0.14	-0.03	-0.21*

\*p < 0.05; \*\*p < 0.01

**Discussion of Findings:**

The integration of quantitative and qualitative findings offers a nuanced perspective on the relationships between psychological masculinity, femininity, and androgyny, and women's adjustment and health. The statistical results highlight significant associations between psychological dimensions and adjustment/health variables, underscoring the importance of considering gender identity in understanding well-being outcomes. Qualitative insights shed light on the intricate ways in which women navigate gender roles, emphasizing the role of balance, role conflicts, and cultural contexts.

The subsequent section of this paper will interpret the findings within the context of existing literature, discussing their implications for theory, practice, and future research. By synthesizing quantitative and qualitative results, we aim to provide a comprehensive exploration of the complex interplay between gender roles, psychological dimensions, and women's well-being.

**Discussion:**

**Interpretation of Findings in the Context of Research Objectives and Literature:**

The interpretation of our findings within the context of our research objectives and the existing literature underscores the intricate relationships between psychological masculinity, femininity, and androgyny, and their influence on women's adjustment and health. Our study reveals that women who embrace psychological femininity tend to experience higher relationship satisfaction, supporting the notion that traits associated with empathy and nurturing contribute to positive interpersonal dynamics. Moreover, the significance of androgyny in predicting lower work-family conflict and reduced stress levels suggests that a balanced blend of psychological dimensions may facilitate effective coping strategies and adaptive role management.

**Comparison of Results with Previous Studies:**

Our findings align with prior research that emphasizes the benefits of androgyny in promoting well-being and adaptability. The positive association between psychological femininity and relationship satisfaction is consistent with previous studies highlighting the importance of emotional expression

in nurturing close connections. However, our study contributes by offering insights into the nuanced ways in which these dimensions interact within the context of women's lives.

**Implications for Theory and Practice:**

Our study has theoretical implications for gender role theories, highlighting the relevance of androgyny in promoting adaptive strategies and well-being. It challenges the binary constructs of masculinity and femininity, suggesting that a more balanced approach may offer women a toolkit for negotiating diverse roles and expectations. Practically, our findings emphasize the importance of considering gender identity in interventions aimed at enhancing women's adjustment and health, advocating for approaches that celebrate a holistic and flexible sense of self.

**Limitations of the Study and Potential Sources of Bias:**

While our study provides valuable insights, it is not without limitations. First, the sample was drawn from a specific demographic, potentially limiting the generalizability of our findings. Additionally, self-report measures might introduce social desirability bias, impacting the accuracy of responses. The qualitative phase also relied on participants' subjective experiences, which may introduce interpretative bias during analysis. Cultural and social influences might have affected participants' willingness to express certain gender-related traits.

**Recommendations for Future Research:**

To address these limitations, future research could adopt a longitudinal design to explore the long-term effects of psychological dimensions on women's well-being across diverse life stages. Including a more diverse and representative sample, particularly across cultural contexts, would provide a more comprehensive understanding of the relationship between gender roles and well-being. Combining quantitative and qualitative methods in a more integrated manner could further elucidate the complex interplay of psychological dimensions and their effects.

In conclusion, our study contributes to the evolving discourse on gender roles, psychological dimensions, and women's adjustment and health. By highlighting the significance of androgyny and its implications for women's well-being, we offer a

multifaceted perspective that contributes to a more inclusive understanding of gender identity. Our findings underscore the need for continued research that considers the dynamic interplay between gender roles and psychological dimensions, ultimately promoting more holistic and adaptive approaches to well-being for women across diverse contexts.

#### **Conclusion:**

#### **Summary of the Study's Main Findings:**

This study sought to unravel the intricate relationships between psychological masculinity, femininity, and androgyny, and their effects on women's adjustment and health. Through a mixed-methods approach, we combined quantitative and qualitative insights to provide a comprehensive understanding of how gender roles and psychological dimensions intersect to shape women's well-being.

Our findings reveal that a balanced expression of psychological dimensions, characterized by androgyny, contributes to adaptive strategies and positive well-being outcomes. Psychological femininity is associated with greater relationship satisfaction, while androgynous traits predict reduced work-family conflict and stress levels. The qualitative phase highlighted the significance of striving for balance and the influence of cultural contexts in shaping women's experiences.

#### **Reiteration of the Study's Significance:**

This study contributes to the existing literature by expanding our understanding of gender roles and psychological dimensions, emphasizing the importance of androgyny in promoting adaptability and well-being. By considering the complexities of how women embody masculinity, femininity, and androgyny, we underscore the need for a more inclusive and flexible understanding of gender identity.

#### **Concluding Remarks on Implications for Understanding Women's Psychological Well-Being and Health:**

The implications of this study extend beyond academic discourse, offering insights that have practical implications for both theory and practice. Our findings highlight the potential benefits of embracing a more balanced gender identity, transcending narrow stereotypes and fostering adaptive coping strategies. By recognizing the dynamic interplay of psychological dimensions, we open avenues for interventions that empower women to navigate diverse roles and challenges with authenticity and resilience.

Understanding the complexities of psychological masculinity, femininity, and androgyny in the context of gender roles deepens our comprehension of women's psychological well-being and health. It encourages a departure from rigid gender norms, advocating for a more holistic

and DD approach that respects individual agency and embraces diverse expressions of gender identity. Ultimately, this study contributes to a more nuanced narrative surrounding women's experiences, promoting empowerment and well-being for women across diverse cultural and societal contexts.

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## **The Educational Philosophy Of Rabindranath Tagore And Dr. Radhakrishnan.**

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### **Abstract**

This paper deals with the multifaceted personalities of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore and Dr Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, the great President of India. The writer tried to throw light on the vision, mission and contributions of both of these great men. Tagore's contribution as a poet and as a philosopher and thinker is described. Similarly, Dr Radhakrishnan's role as a great thinker, a philosopher and an educationist is dealt with. It is an effort to compare the views of both these men and to analyze what is common in the thoughts underlying their philosophy. Though both hailed from different streams their thought on education had benefitted mankind immensely.

**Keywords:** Peculiar, Wizard, Doyen, Philosophical Analysis, Educational Scenario, Visionary, Genius.

### **Introduction**

A Journey into the realms of the history and civilization of India brings forth the pictures of many brilliant gems dazzling bright on account of their great and unforgettable contribution to the peculiar fields they belonged to. This paper is an attempt to depict two such shining gems and their vision, mission and contribution to the field of education in particular and to society in general.

They can be described as great poets, writers, thinkers, philosophers, ideologists etc. One is Rabindranath Tagore, the poet par excellence and the other is Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, the ex-president of India. Though they had performed their roles as a poet and as a president very efficiently, a deeper look into their lives reveals that they had been blessed with manifold hues of talents to their versatile personalities. Not only were they considered great and successful during their lifetime, but the greatest part is that their ideas, ideals and exemplary service they have rendered to humanity had inspired numerous persons and still inspire and motivate many and the same will go on for many more years to come. The name fame and the fragrance of their inimitable personalities had spread not only to the nearby areas or countries but throughout the Universe. Hence they can be rightly described as truly ignited souls. Tagore can undoubtedly be called the wizard of poetic excellence and Dr Radhakrishnan the doyen of philosophic excellence. The former had delineated the beauty and depth of Indian art and literature to the entire world and the latter could popularize the Indian means, methods and approaches of life through the entire universe. These two great men are brought on the same platform here an account of their unique potential to inspire and motivate millions of people irrespective of their age, nationality, caste, creed or colour. The contributions of these two persons fall in two different fields though the outcome can be categorized as the same. Their thought on education, and philosophical

analysis of the same put forth by both of them, showcase quite modern and innovative approaches to transform the entire educational scenario of India. The philosophy and perspectives they held on education are quite relevant and applicable now, even in the modern Indian context also, on account of its being pertinent even now, irrespective of all the sea changes and advancements that science and technology had undergone, it is very essential to comprehend the importance and great value of the educational ideas and philosophy put forward by these two. Hence the educational philosophy of both of the great men is analyzed in detail. First of all, let it be that of the great poetic philosopher Rabindranath Tagore. To gain insight into this great man's vision and philosophy on education, a look at his background and personality is necessary.

### **Rabindranath Tagore**

The great poet Tagore is well known as Gurudev. From his childhood itself, he had manifested all the signs of a great personality in the making. W.B. Yeats and all the poets and writers had very high esteem for Tagore. To quote W.B. Yeats, "No poet seems to me as famous in Europe as he is among us. He is as great in music as in poetry, and his songs are sung from the west of India into Burma wherever Bengali is spoken." Yeats has narrated the reality regarding Tagore. In his youth, Tagore wrote much of natural objects. His writing is both religious and philosophical. Even the most simple objects of nature become so beautiful and melodious in the hands of this master craftsman. He had spoken of life itself, used to contemplate on life, its beauty and then to give expression to his thoughts. Not only Rabindranath, but his family has the legacy of producing great men out of its cradle for generations. When Rabindranath was a boy, he had all around him in his home literature and music. Tagore writes music for his words, and at every moment he is full of spontaneity, daring and surprise because he was writing quite naturally and from his heart. In almost all his poems images are turning to

God. Not only his poems but all his writings and even his life itself seemed very lucid and simple, which strove to glorify the mystery of God.

### **Tagore's Philosophy of Education**

While going deeper and deeper into the life and works of Tagore, the fact that comes vividly to the fore is that the educational philosophy of Tagore was mainly the philosophy of his life itself. In this philosophy, there is a total of the four fundamental philosophies of naturalism, humanism, internationalism and idealism. His philosophy is a depiction of fulfilment through harmony with all things. There was no special treatise of his on education save a few. Hence his ideas of education are manifested through his literary creation-be poetry, drama, novels, short stories, essays and letters. As Tagore found the education of his times inadequate, he wished that education should facilitate an individual's all-around development and result in the perfection of the individual and society at large. His poem "Where the Mind is without Fear" portrays this. He advocated an education where the learners are free from all fear, feelings of guilt, jealousy etc. And he prefers an education that nurtures the spirit of open-mindedness, self-reliance and a spirit of inquiry in the learner's mind. Education must be closely associated with nature, social life, and the culture and traditions of the learner. He desired that education should help one to achieve perfection in life.

It is to materialize his philosophy and ideas of education that he established Shantiniketan, the Gurukul of his dreams, in West Bengal in the year 1901. Later, it had become the well-known Vishva Bharati University. The curriculum of this university was designed entirely to fulfil the dreams and vision of Tagore on education. Like the contribution of Mahatma Jyotirao Fule in Maharashtra towards the education of women and empowering them, Tagore too had his share on women's education. He paved the way for establishing equal rights in education for both men and women. Tagore was bent on nurturing the cultural and aesthetic sides of a student, thus he promoted the role of extracurricular activities in education from then onwards. Thus he insisted on realizing the all-round development of the individual from his school days. He wanted to mould a student into a universal man.

Quite rightly, Rabindranath Tagore can be considered as the prophet of educational renaissance in modern India. He advocated through his work and envisioned through his own life, a living example of universal brotherhood. He upheld and supported the philosophy of satisfaction in one's life arising out of the harmonious existence of everything in nature. R.V. Jalan in his book, Tagore- His Educational Theory and Practice and Its Impact on Indian

Education opines that Tagore's educational ideas expressed through his various writing and his institution of Shantiniketan "Present the best educational thoughts of the world, past and present." These words of Jalan give witness to and testify to the great work of Tagore rendered to uplift society from the bondage of illiteracy and ignorance to the freedom of knowledge and enlightenment thereafter. As he was well aware of the fact that the useful and beautiful are interconnected he expected that the students should undergo the creative thrill of transforming the useful into the beautiful. As all the major aspects of Tagore's thoughts and philosophy on education are dealt with now let us have a look at Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan.

### **Dr. Radhakrishnan's Educational Philosophy**

While looking at the contribution of Dr. Radhakrishnan as an educationist, it is seen that undoubtedly, he had contributed immensely in this realm. In his opinion, education has to be imparted to promote the spiritual resources of humanity. He believed that by providing the right type of education, all the bad habits and vices can be removed from the human mind. It can be rightly seen that the educational philosophy of this great philosopher was rooted in the ancient Indian traditions and it had its base on the philosophy of idealism. Just like the vision and ideals of Rabindranath Tagore regarding education, Dr Radhakrishnan too trussed on the need for awakening that inner light.....Both of them believed that education should dispel the darkness that dwells in the mind of an individual and replace it with the light of divine wisdom. The best proof of this is Tagore's works advocating the need for possessing a fearless mind through education. Thus the essence of education was almost the same as far as these two thinkers are concerned.

Dr Radhakrishnan held the view that education is a lifelong process. He visualized that education should ensure a society free from caste, creed, and colour, and establish equality among all sections of society. As he wanted that it must be associated with the realities of life he advocated the training of democracy, providing vocational and professional education to the students. He had envisioned a step-by-step process of education. At the primary level, he proposed basic education, that also both humanities and science subjects along with languages. He recommended physical education for young learners to ensure the training of their senses. According to him, secondary education is the next step to primary education and it should comprise a curriculum of science, humanities and languages to cater to the diverse needs of the pupils. He upheld the view that the curriculum has to be modified from time to time as per the needs of society. In his opinion, the main purpose of education is to cater to

the needs of the nation and to ensure national unity through the spread of education.

Dr. Radhakrishnan was a traditional Indian and he had little Western education, he was wholly modern in his educational thoughts. He was against imitating the Western system of education and insisted on imparting practical training to students to prepare them as skilled professionals in their selected domain. He thought that agriculture must be studied in a rural setting to promote national economic planning. To facilitate the professional development of learners, he proposed the study of branches of modern education such as commerce, law, medicine, engineering, and technology. He supported the cause of equal rights and chances for both men and women to gain education. He was very modern and held liberal views regarding the education of women. He was aware of the power of women to mould their children as the best teacher and thereby ensuring the progress of the entire society. Radhakrishnan, himself a great teacher had upheld the view that teachers should maintain high standards for themselves. Other than being an expert in his respective subject a teacher has to inspire his students too. Hence he visualized that a high standard of teaching and examination would result in great academic outcomes and produce quality research. Dr Radhakrishnan had regarded education as a tool that would free the world from ignorance and racial conflicts. For him, every individual is holy and is born to love one another. He insisted on students' acquiring the ability of discernment, independent analysis and judgment through education. In his opinion education should bring about mental detachment and objectivity in the learner to help him achieve a balanced personality

#### **Similarities of Thoughts in Rabindranath Tagore and Dr Radhakrishnan**

While going through the educational thoughts of Rabindranath Tagore and Dr Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, many similarities in their opinions had come to the fore. The major reason for this can be seen in the fact that Dr Radhakrishnan had immensely been influenced by the philosophy of Tagore. It is not at all surprising to see that both of these great thinkers followed the ancient Indian tradition of Vedanta and Upanishad. On account of this great influence, both of them were able to execute this in their respective fields in the form of flesh and blood. This enabled Tagore to bring his Shantiniketan into full bloom and Dr. Radhakrishnan utilized this for his recommendations of the University Education Commission. For both Tagore and Radhakrishnan, education is a lifelong process which nourishes all the physical, mental, social, moral and spiritual faculties of the individual. Similarly, both of them were in favour of imparting vocational and professional training to students to

turn them into useful members of society. More than everything else, both these great men aspired to gain international cooperation and mental tolerance on account of education to ensure a feeling of harmony and universal brotherhood. Both of them strove hard to broaden the scope of education and provided students with more choices of subjects at their disposal. Other than this, they also encouraged the study of agriculture, commerce, arts, craft, engineering and technology to cater to the practical needs of the learners.

When Tagore concentrated on developing the student as a complete human being Radhakrishnan tried his best to sow and harvest the universal and enduring values in the human heart. Hence it is clear that both of them stressed the need to provide the right sort of education for the all-round development of the learner. They promoted the development of a spirit of enquiry and a scientific bend of mind in the learner to nurture their originality and individual abilities to the full extent. For this purpose, they encouraged and included methods like debates, discussions, and question-answer in education. Both of them were well aware of the great importance of women's education and had advocated equal rights and opportunities for women also. They did their best to see the women of India educated along with men. Their efforts had blossomed today, when Indian women are at par with men in all fields due to education.

#### **Relevance of the Educational Philosophy of Tagore and Radhakrishnan in The Present Scenario**

While looking at the existing scenario of Indian education, the picture that comes to the fore is a dismal one. It is not that everywhere it is corrupted or full of scams. Education has become commercialized in the hands of a few profit-making entrepreneurs and the wealthy people are hankering after that. Ancient times also witnessed this in another fashion. Then the rich and influential were educated in the foreign country and the poor and ordinary had to be satisfied with whatever was available in India. Now also the poor have no option other than the government-run institutions. Here comes the relevance for the educational thoughts of Tagore and Radhakrishnan who stressed compulsory free education for all Indian children disregarding their caste, creed and socio-economic status. Surely, the educational ideals of these great thinkers have paved the way for the general education policies and practices in the country. The models of education they have put forward were quite apt for the multi-cultural background of India. Their insistence on developing the problem-solving skills of students will help modern learners to meet the challenges of the present. In the materialistic world of today, their desire for acquiring aesthetic and intuitive

knowledge is very relevant. In this era of globalization and cutthroat competition, the educational philosophies of these luminaries are a real blessing which will enable the new generation to proceed on the proper path.

### **Conclusion**

After an in-depth study and analysis of the educational philosophies of both Rabindranath Tagore and Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, it is observed that, both these great educationists had regarded education as the best and most effective weapon for the modernization of our society. Though they hailed from different spheres of life, they envisioned the upliftment of human civilization through education and supported the incorporation of different ideals of democracy into education. Their educational thoughts and philosophy still belong to the 21st century and can be considered quite relevant because whatever they advocated still found a place in the hearts and minds of countless modern minds. Quite aptly these two giants of education can be considered as the exponents of modern Indian education. Their contribution to making our education system, what it is today, is unparallel and unforgettable.

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## **Assessment of spatial-temporal changes in Wetlands (2013-2022): A case study of Madhubani district**

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### **Abstract:**

Wetlands are one of the richest ecosystems on the Earth. It is rich in many species of amphibians, small mammals, fishes, birds and aquatic plants. According to the Ramsar Convention, "Wetlands are areas of marsh, fen, peatland, or water whether formed naturally or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish, or salt, including areas of marine water which at low tide does not exceed 6m." They provide important services such as water supply, recreational opportunities, flood control and climate regulation. These are more likely to be eroded due to climate change processes. This study is to evaluate the impact of climate change on the wetlands of Madhubani district. The study area is characterized by high environmental and agricultural pressure. In this paper, two important indices NDVI and NDWI have been used to assess the current status of wetlands. Also, the Mann-Kendall test and Sen's slope estimator have been used to assess the main component of climate, namely rainfall. Using both these methods, an attempt has been made to explain the status of wetlands and the trend of average annual rainfall in this region during the last decade (2013-2022). Through this paper, it can be understood that what is the impact of climate change and human activities on wetlands. Based on the importance of wetlands and their characteristics, it is essential for their future to have a quick assessment and adopt remedial measures without any delay.

**Keywords:** Wetlands, NDVI, NDWI, Mann-Kendall test, characteristics

### **1. Introduction:**

A wetland is a land where a large part of the ecosystem is permanently or temporarily saturated with water. It is very sensitive for the view of biodiversity because only special types of vegetation and other organisms are adapted to grow and flourish in wetlands (Shaw and Fredine 1971, Cavallo et al. 2021). Wetlands are very important to humans and nature because they purify water, reduce flooding, store water, prevent soil erosion, and support a variety of biodiversity (Moore et al. 2000, Pradeeppraju N, Nagaraja D, and Sudeep SR 2022). Although wetlands have many benefits, they are commonly understood as breeding grounds for mosquitoes that transmit diseases to humans (Kathoresan and Rajendran 2005).

The Ramsar site is of great importance for the conservation and management of wetlands. The Ramsar Convention is held every year on 2 February in some part of the world. According to the Ramsar Convention, there are a total of 2493 wetlands of international importance in the world. The number of wetlands included in the list of Ramsar Convention in India is 75 in 2022. Of these, only one Kabartal located in Begusarai has been included in the Ramsar list. According to the National Wetland Conservation Program (NWCP), three wetlands in Bihar are Kabartal (Begusarai); Barailatal (Vaishali) and Kusheshwarsthan (Darbhanga) have been identified. From environmental point of view hundreds of small and big wetlands are located in Madhubani district, out of which Rajwa, Karamoli Chaur, Rajokhar,

Madhepur Chaur are the main ones. The total area of wetlands in Madhubani district is 5367 hectares, which is spread over 25% of the total area. (National Wetland Atlas of Bihar, 2010).

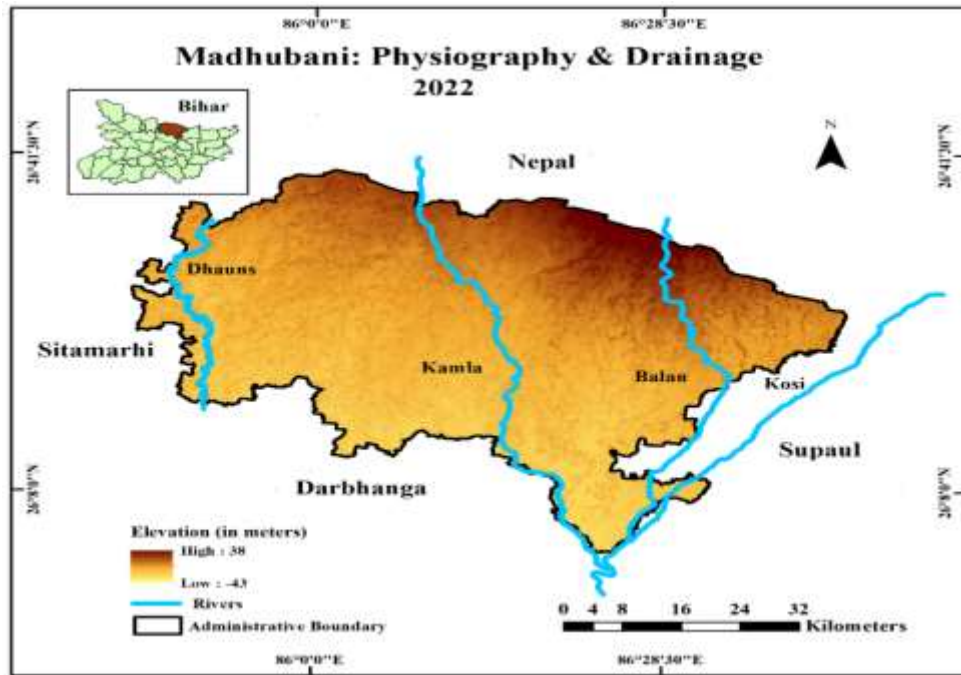
NDWI and NDVI two important indicators have been used to assess the change in the size and area of wetlands in Madhubani district (McFeeters 1996; Rouse et al. 1973; Szabó, Gácsi, and Balázs 2016; Cavallo et al., 2021; Pradeeppraju N et al., 2022). MK test has been done for the average annual rainfall of the last 30 years to assess climate change. Climate change has an indirect effect on the wetland ecosystem as compared to human activities, but the special types of vegetation found in it such as Makhana, Water Hyacinth, Singhara, Kamal, Lily etc. (Anamika K 2019) are directly affected by extreme temperature and reduction in rainfall is profoundly affected (Jana et al. 2018). The present paper attempts to map and monitor wetlands in Madhubani district of North Bihar through geospatial techniques.

### **2. Study Area:**

Madhubani is one of the 38 districts of northern Bihar. It forms the international boundary with Nepal in the north while Supaul in the east, Darbhanga in the south and Sitamarhi district in the west. Its latitudinal extent is 25°59' north to 26°39' north and longitudinal extent is 85°43' east to 86°42' east (Map-1). The total geographical area of the study area is 3501 square kilometres. According to the census 2011, its total population is 4487379 and the population density is 1282 persons per square kilometres, more than Bihar. While its

literacy rate is 58.62%, even lower than Bihar (61.8%) (District Census Handbook 2011).

**Map 1.**



*Source: Prepared by the author*

Madhubani district is a Terai region formed by rivers originating from the Himalayas. New Khadar soil is found here. The main rivers flowing through the study area are Kosi, Balan, Kamla and Dhauns from east to west. The slope of this region is roughly from north to south. It receives rainfall mainly from the Bay of Bengal branch of the south-west monsoon. Madhubani district is the rainiest district of Bihar. It receives an average annual rainfall of 1100–1200 mm.

### 3. Objective:

Two main objectives have been selected in the present study-

1. To identify and mapping of wetlands in Madhubani district during 2013 to 2022.
2. To assess the impact of climate change on the size and area of wetlands.

### 4. Data Sources and Methodology:

In the present paper, Landsat-7 and Landsat-9 data for 2013 and 2022 respectively have been used for mapping wetlands from USGS Earth Explorer website in ArcMap 10.8.2. NDWI (McFeetes 1996; Kaplan and Avdan 2017) and NDVI (Rousse et al. 1973, Shyamani et al. 2021) are two important indices used to analyse these data. The annual rainfall of the last 30 years has been downloaded from the website of the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD). Mann-Kendall test (MK-test) and Sen's slope test were used to analyse these annual rainfall data of Madhubani district.

#### 4.1. Mann-Kendall Test & Sen Slope:

MK test is best suited to study the trend of annual rainfall. It is easy to understand the change in rainfall through this test. Sen's slope estiiis suitable

to explain the change in time series data of rainfall. It is easy to understand whether the rainfall is decreasing or increasing significantly or not (Theil 1950; Sen 1968; Kendall 1975; Sharma et al. 2022). MK test is a non-parametric test based on the null hypothesis that it shows the trend. (Kaudahe et al. 2018). Sen's Slope Estimator is suitable for accurate prediction of slope per unit time (Sen 1968).

#### 4.2. Normalized Difference Wetness Index (NDWI):

NDWI is the most suitable index to identify wetlands from satellite images. This index is used from the following equation-

$$NDWI = \frac{Green-NIR}{Green+NIR}$$

(NIR=Near Infrared band; Green= Green band)

The value of NDWI ranges from -1 to +1. Positive value of NDWI indicates wet area whereas, negative value indicates dry area of the study area.

#### 4.3. Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI):

NDVI is the most suitable index to characterize vegetation from satellite images. This index is used from the following equation-

$$NDVI = \frac{NIR-Red}{NIR+Red}$$

(NIR= Near Infrared band; Red= Red band)

The value of NDVI ranges from -1 to +1. Positive value of NDVI indicates vegetation area whereas, negative value indicates non-vegetative area of the study area.

### 5. Results and Discussion:

In the present paper, the use of Topographical



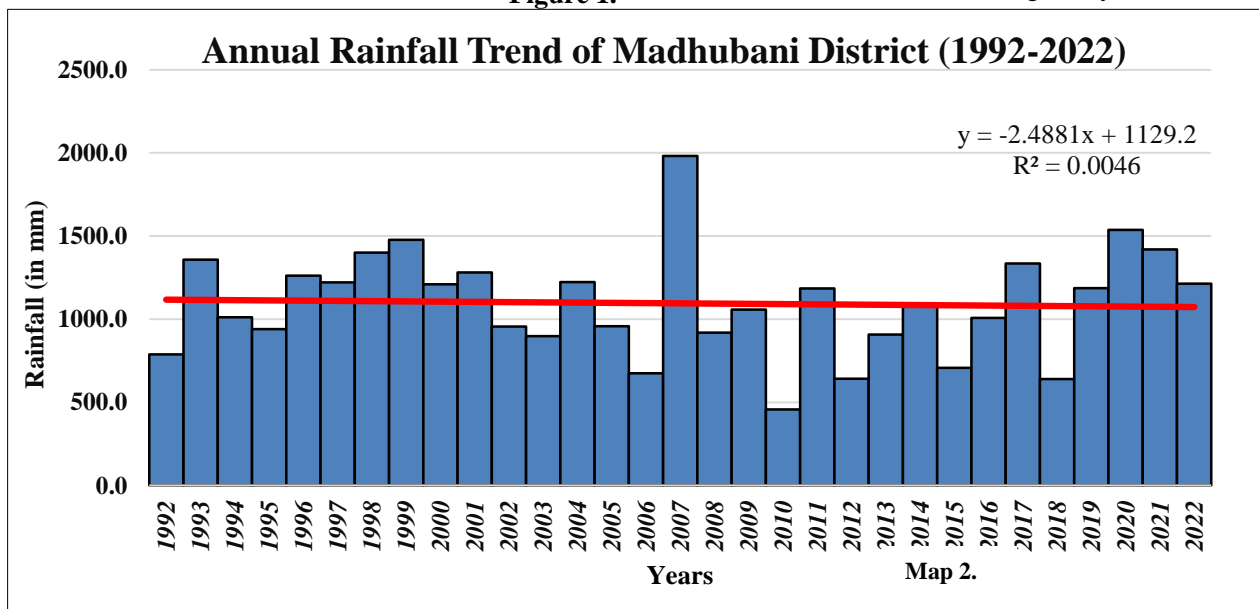
Wetness Index (TWI) is appropriate in studying the water characteristics of Madhubani. The run off pattern can also be understood from this index. NDWI (McFeeters 1996) and NDVI (Rousse et al. 1973) are the most suitable indices for wetness and vegetation clarity respectively in Madhubani district. Sen's slope and MK test (Sen 1968; Kendall 1975; Sharma et al. 2022) are suitable for clarifying the trend of annual rainfall and the reality of slope per unit time.

**5.1. Annual rainfall trends (1992-2022):**

Climate change refers to spatial and temporal changes in rainfall temperature and humidity. In this study the effect of climate change has been evaluated considering only rainfall as the basis. MK test and Sen's slope estimators are used in to analyse the time series data of annual rainfall trend increasing or decreasing (figure-1).

It is clear from Figure-1 that the average annual rainfall of Madhubani in the year 1992 was 788.4 mm while in 2002 it was 954.8 mm. The trend of average annual rainfall in these ten years has been almost same but during 2002 to 2012 there has been negative change in the year as it decreased to 641.8 mm in 2012. During 2012 to 2022 also a change in the trend of rainfall has been found. Till the year 2018, the trend of rainfall has been negative whereas from 2019 to 2022, the change in the trend of annual rainfall is being seen due to the change in monsoon. The trend of annual rainfall during 1992 to 2022 is clear from Figure-2 that there is a negative trend. The decrease in the rate of this rainfall and the seasonal change of rainfall is the result of climate change. It has a direct effect on the wetlands. Changes have been observed in both the size and area of wetlands due to this irregularity of rainfall.

**Figure 1.**



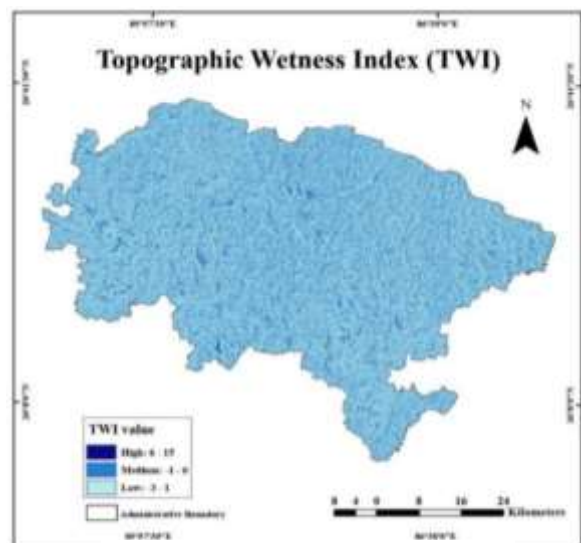
Source: Prepared by the author

**Hydrological Profile of Wetlands:**

The topographical wetness index is shown in Map-2. The value of TWI ranges from -3 to +15. High value of TWI indicates high wetness whereas low value of TWI indicates dryness. It is clear from Map-2 that high wetness is in the north-central part of Madhubani. In its western part, the slope of the drainage is from north-east to south-west direction while in the central part it is from north to south-east. There is low wetness but in all parts of Madhubani as it is a Terai region.

The use of TWI is clear in the following steps.

DEM → Fill DEM → Flow direction → Flow accumulation Slope in degree → Radians of slope → Tan slope → Flow accumulation Scaled → TWI



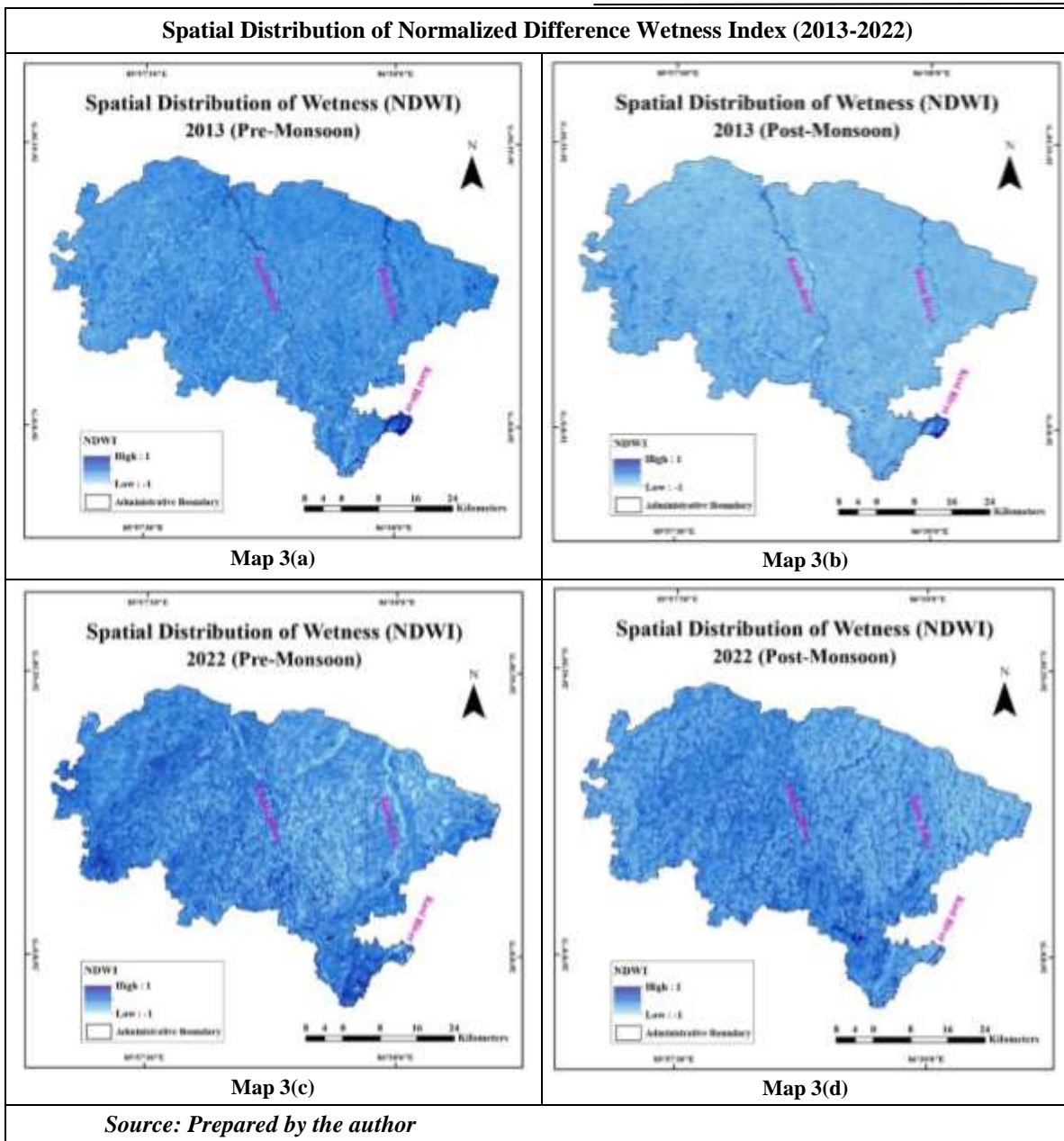
Source: Prepared by the author

**5.2. Hydrological Changes in Wetlands:**

In this section, mapping has been prepared using pre- monsoon and post-monsoon NDWI index to analyse the hydrological changes in wetlands during 2013 to 2022 (Map-3a to 3d). Two maps of 2013 3a. and 3b. and two maps of 2022 3c. and 3d. Changes in the wetland of Madhubani have been understood since. Most of the wetness in pre-monsoon of 2013 is evident in upper Kamala-Balan Doab and Balan-Kosi Doab whereas low wetness is observed in western and southern parts of Madhubani (Map- 3a.). In the post-monsoon of 2013, the Kamla, Balan and Kosi rivers have observed excess wetness whereas, southern parts of Madhubani have observed low wetness (Map-3b). In the pre- monsoon season of 2022, there is most of the wetness in the south-west

parts of the Kamla, whereas there is a deficiency in wetness in its eastern part (Map-3c.). In the post-monsoon of 2022, there is the most wetness in the central southern parts and western parts of Madhubani, whereas there is an extreme lack of wetness in the east and western parts of the Kamla (Map- 3d).

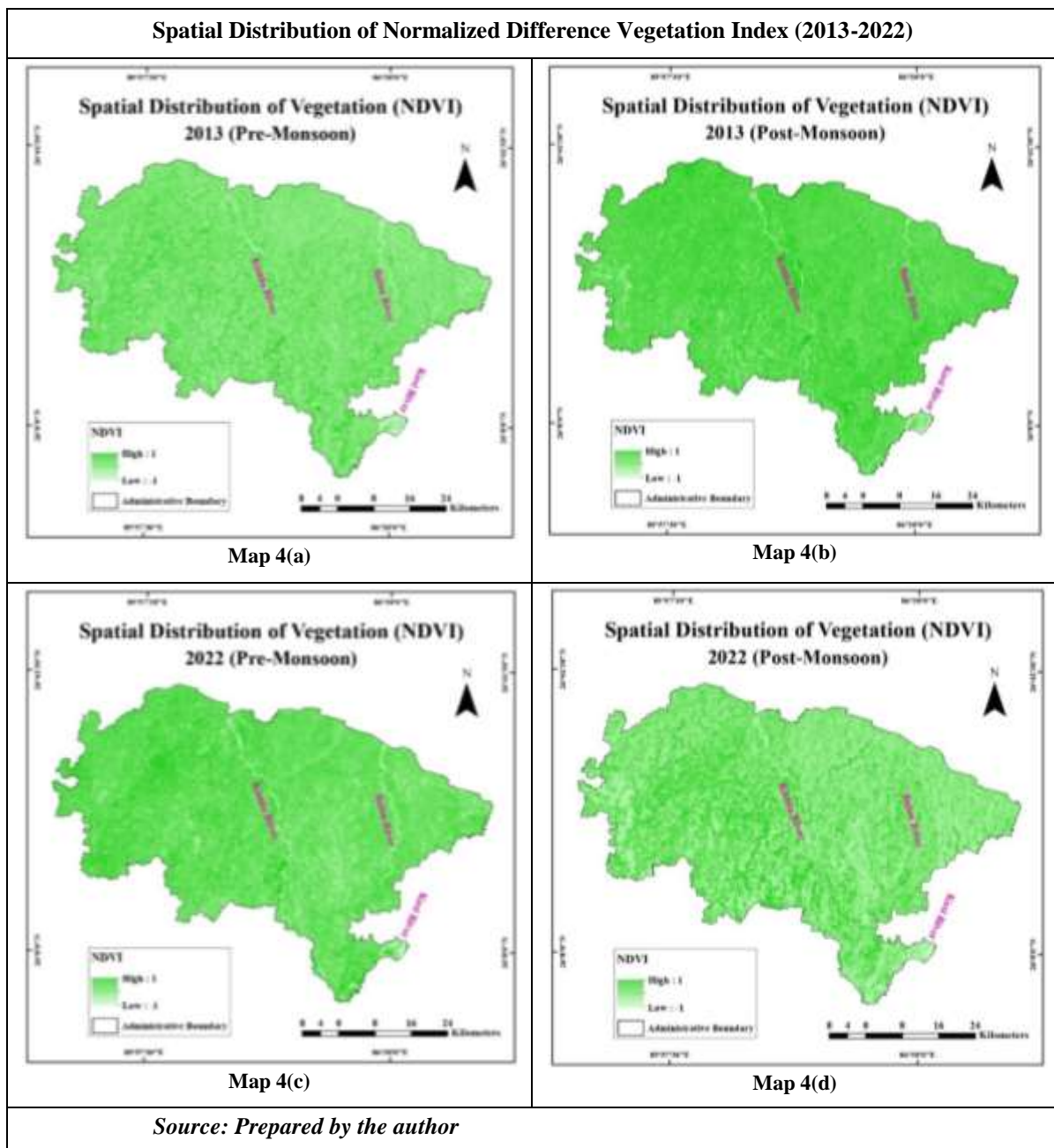
From the NDWI calculation, it is known that the change in wetness during pre-monsoon from 2013 to 2022 is observed. The wetness in 2013 was east of the Kamla whereas, the wetness in 2022 is seen west of the Kamla. The post-monsoon wetness in 2013 was normal all parts of Madhubani district whereas, in 2022 it was found to be very low wetness in the eastern parts of Kamla.



**5.3. Vegetative changes in wetlands:**

In this section, pre-monsoon and post-monsoon mapping using NDVI index has been prepared to analyse the vegetation change in wetlands during 2013 to 2022 (Map-4a to 4d). Two maps each to understand the vegetation change in 2013 and 2022 respectively (Map 4a & 4b) and (Map 4c & 4d) have been prepared. In the pre-monsoon of 2013, there is an excess of vegetation in the west of the Kamla whereas, in all other parts there is a lack of vegetation (Map-4a). In the post-monsoon of 2013, vegetation cover has been observed in all other parts of Madhubani district except the southern parts (Map -4b). The distribution of vegetation in the pre-monsoon of 2022 is more in the west-northern parts of the Kamla whereas, it

is much less in the middle doab of Kamla-Balan (Map - 4c). The distribution of vegetation in the post-monsoon of 2022 is less than normal in Madhubani district. Vegetation is sparse in the lower doab of Kamla-Kosi and western parts of Madhubani. It has a normal distribution in the west-central parts of the Kamla (Map 4d). It is clear from the NDVI calculation that there was a change in the distribution of vegetation during both pre-monsoon and post-monsoon periods from 2013 to 2022. The maximum change of vegetation in the study area was observed during post-monsoon whereas, the distribution of vegetation in 2013 was more than normal, in 2022 the distribution of vegetation was found to be less than normal.



## 6. Conclusion:

In the present study, two important indices NDWI and NDVI were used to achieve the objectives. Also, annual rainfall trend was analysed using Mann-Kendal test and Sen's slope estimator. From the analysis of the trend of annual rainfall for the last 30 years during 1992 to 2022, it is clear that the annual trend of rainfall is decreasing. Apart from this, the distribution of rainfall is also unusual and the monsoon comes late and leaves early. The effect of this climate change on the size and area of wetlands have been clearly seen using NDWI and NDVI indexes. This can be understood from the following table- Wetlands include various types of features, such as flood control, prevention of soil erosion, ground water supply, etc. Madhubani district is a Terai region and is the district receives maximum rainfall. Despite this, human activities have contributed to the degradation of wetlands.

Year	Wetland area (%)	
	Pre-monsoon	Post-monsoon
2013	2.8%	6.9%
2022	2.1%	6.4%
<b>Total change</b>	0.7%	0.5%

Therefore, humans should be sensitive to it and save it from decay. On the basis of this study, both local people and governments should understand the importance of wetlands and pay attention to its conservation and management. This conclusion will prove helpful to the local administration, government and private organizations in making plans related to wetlands.

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## **A Study on Impact of Disaster Management on Indian Economy**

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### **Abstract**

The role of emergency management falls under the jurisdiction of the National Disaster Management Authority of India, which is doing major work in mitigating the adverse effects of disasters and working through decentralized communities with a government-centric approach. Participation But when it comes to mitigating the large-scale damage caused by a disaster, it is necessary to consider strategic strategies and mitigation efforts. We have not been able to put in adequate rescue and rehabilitation efforts to deal effectively with the situation. A disaster is a severe disruption in the functioning of a population and society as a result of population or environmental damage that increases the ability of the affected population to be able to cope with their own resources.

**Key words:** Disaster management, Indian Economy, population, poverty, planning, decision making etc.

### **Introduction:**

A disaster is a catastrophic situation that disrupts the normal way of life or ecosystem and requires extraordinary emergency interventions to preserve and protect life or the environment. India is the most disaster-prone zone in the world due to its unique geographic features and socio-economic conditions that expose people to frequent destruction due to hazards. Major hazards for India include major earthquakes, earthquakes, droughts, cyclones, floods, forest fires, fires, etc. Rapid growth in population has certainly increased the incidence of disasters. Natural disasters can be reduced but man-made disasters can be prevented to a certain extent. India has taken several steps and set up several institutions to reduce and mitigate the risks of disasters.

### **Problems of the Study:**

Man-made disasters are also known as narrow emergencies such as disasters caused by major accidents such as fire, assault, looting and attacks, conflict situations and war. Disaster management is an ongoing process of reducing the impact of disasters. Disaster management strives for collective and coordinated efforts. In the event of a disaster, several activities must be undertaken. These include coordination, command and control, rapid damage assessment, power restoration, tele-communication and surface transportation, deployment of search and rescue operations, medical and para-medical teams, provision of drinking water and food items. Provision of temporary shelters, sanitation and hygiene identification and planning of resources, last but not least, maintenance of law and order are equally important.

### **Objectives of the Study:**

Disaster management is a major problem in developing and agricultural nations like India. The main objective of this research is to study disaster management and environmental degradation

in India and some specific objectives are given below.

1. To Study the factors affecting on Disaster management.
2. To Study the environmental change and Disaster management.
3. To Study the various types of hazards and Disaster management.
4. To Study the Risk management and Disaster.

### **Significance of the Study:**

India is a country prone to natural as well as man-made disasters due to geographical location, climate and social and economic conditions. About six percent of the total population is affected by various disasters every year. Whether a developed nation or a developing nation; When a natural calamity hits that nation, the nation suffers immeasurable losses. It affects the economy of that country. According to the different geographical conditions of the earth as well as climatic changes, different natural disasters such as floods, droughts, earthquakes, cyclones, landslides etc. occur in those regions. India is considered to be the most natural disaster prone country in the world.

### **Scope of the Study:**

Precautions taken before an accident occurs are always beneficial. First aid is the first thing that comes to mind when you say accident. We all know that first aid is the simple measures taken to reduce the possible consequences of the injury or the risks arising from it before getting medical help in the event of an accident or accident. Like holding the injured body part under cold water to relieve the pain or using turmeric to stop the blood flow etc... In short, disaster management means reducing the damage as much as possible by studying the side effects of disasters at all levels such as loss of life, financial loss, and social loss. Various measures and measures planned to be taken.

### **Period of the Study:**

While studying the disaster management in India and the factors that cause disasters and threats to human beings, the researcher has conducted member research by reviewing the information from 2022-23.

### **Limitation of the Study:**

The key elements in the emergency planning cycle are prevention, relief, preparedness, disaster shock, response, recovery and recovery. All actions in the prevention component are directed towards avoiding these disasters. Also planning is done in the direction of how to minimize the consequences of a disaster. In a disaster, you risk death or bodily injury. You may also lose your home, property and community. Such stress puts you at risk of emotional and physical health problems. Post-disaster stress reactions resemble normal reactions seen after any type of trauma.

### **Research Methodology:**

While studying the impact of disaster management on the natural environment and the various causes of disruption of human life, the researcher has used many secondary research methods. In this, member research has been completed analytically using a number of secondary researches such as research papers, articles, journals, newspapers, magazine, audio, videos, reference books, serial books, annual reports and library.

### **Research Method:**

While studying disaster management and natural resources, researchers have used many secondary sources as well as conducted participant research using descriptive analysis method.

### **Results and Discussion:**

Our country India is considered to be the largest natural disaster prone country in the world. Approximately 50% of India experiences earthquakes, 30% of droughts, and 10% of floods. Also, various types of communal riots, terrorism, fires are also seen happening frequently. Today we all feel blessed to blame the government when any kind of calamity happens. But if we start realizing our responsibility as citizens, things can change a lot. Natural disasters are usually a state of emergency because they require immediate intervention due to their high impact on human health and safety; they affect the normal functioning of operational infrastructure, disrupt normal day-to-day activities and pose a risk to residents and workers in the affected areas.

### **Disaster Management and International Approach:**

Over the past two decades it has been recognized that natural disasters cannot achieve our sustainable development efforts. Hence, huge expenditure is required for disaster management all over the world. In the last twenty years, 1.35 million

people have died in natural disasters and 50 percent of them have died due to earthquakes. The rest of the deaths were due to natural calamities in the weather. Most of these deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries. Poor countries have paid a heavy price in human deaths. Even in developed countries the impact of natural calamities is not less. The reality of climate change is different and if we look at the calamities of the last fifty years, natural calamities have been created on a large scale, including earthquakes and storms.

### **Major three phases of Disaster Management:**

#### **1. Pre-Disaster Management:**

This includes training, public awareness activities, practice and demonstration of systems, preparation of disaster management plan and maintenance of systems, liaison and coordination with various disaster response forces.

#### **2. Disaster Management:**

Planning and coordinating relief efforts in the event of an actual emergency.

#### **3. Post-Disaster Management:**

Controlling the post-disaster relief work, proper implementation of relief and rehabilitation plan etc.

### **Natural Disaster:**

Natural calamities such as earthquakes, volcanoes, storms, floods, cloudbursts make people weak enough. You have to be constantly alert for that. Specially trained people have to be prepared to deal with these disasters. Internationally, the second Wednesday of October is reserved for this and the activities to be done to curb these disasters are reviewed. Many people around the world have lost their homes due to natural disasters. Lives are lost. Due to some disasters, the economic backbone of the countries has been broken. For this, the United Nations strongly realized that people should be educated about this disaster, information should be exchanged, and training should be given to face these situations. For this purpose, the emblem created by the Commonwealth shows the disaster-stricken countries of the earth and the branches of the olive tree surrounding them as symbols of peace. The purpose of this day is to instill a sense of security among the common people, to get immediate financial and medical help to the disaster victims, and to manage properly during the disaster.

### **Poverty and Disaster:**

Unfortunately, the poor people of the world are the sure victims of this natural disaster. Recent tsunamis, volcanoes, earthquakes are recent examples of this. In order to create awareness about this day, the governments of the country and the country hold the hands of the media and issue an announcement and explain the rationale to the public.

### **Disaster Management and Public Participation:**

There are two types of disaster which are manmade and natural disaster. Especially when natural disasters occur suddenly due to climate change. Therefore, the possibility of loss of life and money in such a natural disaster cannot be ruled out. We also see in daily life if a vehicle meets with a major accident or a person is injured in an accident, many people in the society rush to treat them and save their lives. Overall, this positive action is done by the society itself due to human sensibility and proper attention is also taken by the administration that is why the relationship between disaster management and people's participation is very close.

### **Development and Disaster Management:**

Local level is also important in disaster management. Therefore, it becomes necessary to form various groups. On behalf of the District Disaster Management Authority, activities such as preparing the District Disaster Plan, updating it, organizing various workshops and color rehearsals are implemented in the district level program. Training of members of village disaster management committee, training of office staff, staff of voluntary organizations and public awareness through street plays, graffiti, billboards, poster competition, etc. programs to increase public participation.

### **Need for disaster management at local level:**

Initially, the villagers have to be bravely prepared to face the flood or other natural calamities coming to the village. There is a need for management at the local level to increase the morale of the citizens. In order to deal with regular disasters every year, to deal with sudden disasters, to prevent damage due to ignorance and lack of information, to ensure minimum loss of lives and finances, to protect the vulnerable sections, to ensure that daily life is not destroyed after a disaster. Water supply, animal fodder, catering system, medical services, medical supplies, sewage system etc. will be run smoothly during the disaster period as well as after the disaster, especially minor children, old people, women and the disabled. Disaster management at the local level is necessary to ensure this. For that, it is necessary to get people's participation equally spontaneously.

### **Remedial plan:**

The administration is ready to handle any possible situation that may arise. Apart from this, necessary instructions have been given to the health system to control the epidemics due to flood situation, the Mahadistribution Company to maintain the electricity supply, the telecommunications department to maintain the telephone service in good condition, the public works department, the state transport corporation, the irrigation department and other related

departments to ensure that the roads are connected to the traffic. Disaster Management means Disaster Management. This is a very big and broad topic. If you search the internet on this subject, you will find numerous books, articles and websites. It is impossible to take a comprehensive review of all this. However, we can definitely try to get the necessary information in practice so that we can try to save our lives by taking a path in a dire situation like a disaster.

### **Conclusion:**

Disaster management has gained importance in recent times. To effectively handle any unexpected situation, we must be equipped with the latest technology. It cannot prevent the outbreak of disaster, but it can greatly reduce its impact. Earthquakes, floods, cyclones and heavy rains are all natural disasters. Disaster Management Authority has been established at divisional and district level under Maharashtra Disaster Risk Management to prevent loss of life and financial loss in such disasters. Not only this, the central government has passed the Disaster Management Act in 2005. Its basic purpose is to prevent losses in natural calamities and provide safety to all. Although this program is implemented by the administrative machinery, public participation is equally important to combat the crisis situation. The Departmental Disaster Management Authority is coordinating with the District Disaster Management Authority under the guidance of Divisional Commissioner Ganesh Thakur and what measures are being taken as per the plan from the district level to the village level in order to maintain a security system in the pre-monsoon as well as the monsoon season.

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## **Contribution of Temple in Cultural Development of Mohol Taluka**

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### **Introduction**

Mohol is a taluka in Solapur district. Temples in Mohol taluka are playing an important role in social and cultural development. As gods and goddesses are important in human life , every village has temples of different gods and goddesses. People from different castes and Classes come together and participate happily in the festival of these gods and goddesses . At this place they come together and mingle with each other with devotion. Various programs are organized through Yatra and festival. People participate in it and show their culture. It adds to the cultural development of the taluk. In that sense, this research paper has studied the contribution of the temple in the cultural development of the taluk. Throwing light on the cultural life of the taluk Some of the talukas The temple has been studied.

### **Nagnath Temple at Vadaval**

It is not seen that Mahanubhava and Nagesh sect spread in the same way as Warkari sect spread in Solapur district. There could be various reasons for this. Of these As the Nagesh Sampradaya is associated with the village of Vadval in Mohol taluka. This sect is known as Vadval Siddha Nagesh Sampradaya. In that regard, Nagnath Devasthan at Vadwal is a very important place.<sup>1</sup> In this sect, Nagnath, the Siddha Purusha, is considered as Gurusthani. The literary production of the Nagesh sect begins with the unknown Siddha. He is known as Adya Acharya of Nagesh sect. Later they settled at Vadaval in Mohol taluka. Although the spread of this sect is less , the Nagnath temple at Vadaval in the taluk is considered as a very important religious place of the Nagesh sect.<sup>2</sup> The Nagnath temple at Vadwal was built by a wealthy merchant named Ghogare from Vairag. It is mentioned that it was built in 1730 A.D.<sup>3</sup> This temple was built during the reign of Bajirao the Elder and is regarded as a masterpiece of Maratha temple architecture. Nagnath Yatra festival is held every Amavasya of the year and thousands of people from Solapur and surrounding areas come to Vadwal to see Nagnath. A major pilgrimage to this shrine is held on Chaitra Shuddha Poornima, which comes after Gudi Padva. People of all castes and religions participate in this annual yatra festival. The form of Yatra is generally on Chaitra Poornima, oil is poured to the deity , kalas is offered. On Chaturthi, the palanquin of Mohol Nagnath God comes to Vadaval and both the Gods meet. After that, garlands are brought from Mohol before departure of Saptamis Gana. After that the worship of God is performed. People keep those garlands in their grains with great faith. Predictions are made on the same day. Also at Khargatirtha both Gods reunite. After that, Ashtamis Mohol's palanquin leaves for return. On Akshaya Tritiya, the Mohol Nagnath Yatra of Chaitra Amvasyas begins after the Vadval God's chhatri moves to Mohol. From historical point of view,

Khargatirtha is Pushkarani of Nagnath temple. Such Pushkaranis are seen around Hindu temples for performing religious rituals. Kharga Tirtha Pushkaranis are made of cut stones and the other part of Pushkarani is carved with images of various gods and goddesses. Ovaras can also be seen in Khargatirtha. There is an arrangement to sit in this overa and worship after bathing.<sup>4</sup> Thus the temple of Nagnath of Vadval can be seen adding to the cultural splendor of the various Angani Mohol talukas.

### **Sri Krishna Temple , Vadaval**

Like the Nagnath temple, the Lord Krishna temple at Vadawal is important. In this regard , a story is told among the people that while a Nagnath devotee was staying at Hegarus Vadwal and serving Nagnath, his kula deity was attracted to the deity of Shri Krishna temple of Gopalpur. Seeing his devotion to Krishna for his disciple, Nagnath brought the Shri Krishna temple of Gopalpur along with the idol to Vadaval. This temple is of the Yadav period and two parts of the temple namely assembly hall and sanctum sanctorum can be seen. The Sabha Mandapa has twelve pillars and in the sanctum sanctorum there is a black stone idol of Shri Krishna , which is quadrangular. One can also see Shri Krishna holding a flute and a cap on his head.<sup>5</sup> Nagnath Temple , Mohol

Nagnath temple at Mohol is famous like Nagnath temple at Vadwal and it is an important place of Nagesh sect. This temple belongs to the Yadav period and there are lamp posts near the entrance of the temple. The entrance of the temple is built in black stone and inside the cave can be seen. These two temples of Nagnath divided into sections , there is a meeting hall on sixteen pillars , while in the sanctum sanctorum there is a brass Makhar , a five-faced Shivlinga, and a human brass mook of Nagnath is mounted on it. The gabhara of this temple is octagonal and lotus shaped.<sup>6</sup>

### **Bhaneshwar Temple , Mohol**

The Bhaneshwar temple at Mohol is a Shiva temple and the entrance to the temple is on the east side. Also this temple is the Hemadpanti style.<sup>7</sup> Stone steps have to be crossed while entering inside the temple. There are many scattered around the stone steps. There is an idol of a Hindu deity near the stairs leading to the temple. The woman appears to be heroic.<sup>8</sup> A stone semicircle surrounds this Shiva temple. And Kamashil and Mithunshil are engraved on it. At the bottom of the entrance gate, the gatekeepers, Yaksha-Yakshini are carved. The pillars of the temple appear to be of the Chalukya period. Much of the temple was destroyed during the Muslim era. But during the Yadav period, an attempt has been made to save this temple by reviving the temple. A pillar near the entrance to the temple is carved with hawthorn sculptures, an important feature of the Yadav period.

### **Bhairavnath Temple , Ankoli.**

Sri Kshetra Ankoli is famous for Bhairavnath Temple. Bhairavnath is one of the Kal Bhairavnaths and his form is mild. A small gabhara is built on the place where Bhairavnath's pind is located and in the next part of the gabhara, the assembly hall and 64 overs have been built by Ghogare, a Vairag merchant. The top of the temple is domed and has four minarets on all four sides. Overhang in the temple. It is used for the shelter of devotees and for religious work. At the front of the temple is the darshan mandap which is 45x33x18. The temple has a 25 feet tall lamp and today devotees light the lamp and witness the supernatural appearance of the temple.<sup>9</sup> The Yatra of Bhairavnath Temple at Ankoli is famous and thousands of devotees come from outside for the Yatra. On the occasion of the Yatra, cultural programs and spectacular wrestling of wrestlers are also organized. On Chaitra Vaidya 30 the temple is washed clean with water. On that day at four o'clock in the afternoon, a feast is organized by carrying gulal, camphor, coconut, and incense to the deity. The yatra concludes with the meal with all devotees.<sup>10</sup>

### **Parameshwara Devasthan , Parameshwar Pimpri.**

This is a famous roadside shrine in Kurul village, Kamti on the Solapur-Pandharpur road in Mohol taluka. Sadguru Budharam Maharaj has contributed a lot for the development of this temple. This temple is of ancient times and it is Jagurt Devotion<sup>11</sup>. Even from Mahabharata period this temple is famous and there is an idol of Swayambhu Shankar. This temple, which was small earlier, was developed from the year 1952 with the cooperation of Budharam Maharaj and public participation. The Yatra to the Lord's temple is celebrated on Mahashivratri. Same as the daily program Ashadhi

Poornima here Chaturmas begins and ends on Kartik Poornimas. Budharam Maharaj's death anniversary is celebrated by the temple committee. An important contribution is also made in the social work on behalf of Panch Committee of Parameshwara-Pimpri Devasthan. The marriages of the poor from the new by villages are conducted at a moderate cost and on occasion for free.<sup>12</sup>

### **Temples at Korvali**

Korvali village is situated on the border of Maharashtra and Karnataka. In this village, there are numerous monuments of history, temples with fallen idols, come on. The village also has an inscription of the Yadava period. Korvali village also has a beautifully destroyed Shiva temple of the Northern Chalukya period. Most of this temple has been destroyed but the sanctum sanctorum is in good condition. There are many beautiful works of art on the outer wall of the sanctum sanctorum. Hence this village is known as Sursundari's village Korvali.<sup>13</sup> On the outskirts of Korvali village on the road to Bijapur is a ruined Narasimha temple. An inscription is placed in this temple. As this handwriting is broken, the text is not clearly mentioned. However, it must be an inscription of the time of the Yadava king Ramachandradeva. From this it can be seen that during the period of Ramchandra Dev Yadav, his officers reached Korvali village. Another famous temple in Korvali village is the temple of Amogasiddha. This temple is called Amogasiddha Shankar temple. These are also images of Sursundarari on the temple.<sup>14</sup> Palkhas from Maharashtra and Karnataka visit this deity on the occasion of pilgrimage to this temple. Also, in Korvali villages, along with this temple, Vitthal temple, Ganesha temple, Ambabai temple and Bodhle Maharaj Math can be seen. On the occasion of Guru Nanak Jayanti, Kartik Poornima is celebrated as a grand celebration of Bodhle Maharaj. This festival lasts for five days. During this time there is a big program of Dahi Handi. Other cultural programs are organized during the celebration of Bodhle Maharaj. In this way, Korvali village is doing an important job of adding to the cultural sector of Mohol taluka. It is preserving the cultural history of Mohol taluka.

### **Other temples in Mohol taluk**

In Mohol taluka there are many famous temples in other villages along with the above temples. Every village has a temple of Maruti. Apart from this, there are of temples of various gods and goddesses in villages in Mohol taluka. These temples are playing an important role in the cultural development of the taluka. In this Chandramouli Ganesha Temple, Mahadev Temple at Papri, Hanuman Temple at Yevati, Ram Temple at Aundhi, Vitthal-Rukmini Temple, Sri Siddheshwar Devasthan Shetphal, Angarsiddh Devasthan Angar,

Kunti Mata Temple at Kothale, Sri Siddheshwar Devasthan at Sohale, Khandoba Devasthan and Chenneshwar Temple of Patkul, Siddheshwar Temple Narkhed, Sri Nagnath Devasthan at Degav (Waluj) , Many temples include Sri Zakaraya Devasthan at Yenki, Yallama Devi Temple at Dhok Babbulga , Ambabai Temple at Bhoyre, Bhairavanath Temple at Ekurke etc. Like this temple, many villages have Mahadev temples. Most of the temples are Hemadpanthi style. As Mohol taluka is close to Pandharpur taluka, Warkari sect has a great influence on the taluka. Therefore, one can see Vitthal-Rukmini temples in some villages of the taluka. Like this Hindu temple, there are also Jain temples in Mohol , Penur , Patkul , Angar, Ashti villages of the taluka. These various temples and shrines are adding to the cultural glory of Mohol taluka.

Such different shrine yatras , festivals in Mohol taluka are celebrated by the people of the village with great joy and thereby expressing their faith in God. The yatras that follow these religious places visit many religious places in the taluk and outside the taluk during festivals. Since each village has a village deity, the villagers who are out of the village for work come to the village on the occasion of the Yatra of their clan deity and village deity to participate in the festival of this village deity and participate enthusiastically in the Yatra festival. Cultural programs such as pageants , plays , dances , bhediks , goddess songs , folk songs and wrestling bouts are organized in the villages in accordance with this religious festival. At the same time , an attempt is made to enlighten the people through intellectual lectures , Shahiri programs of Shahirs. Through this, efforts are being made to preserve Indian culture in the taluka. come on Stalls and shops that fill up during the yatra and festival also generate huge financial turnover. It also benefits them financially. Thus the village temples are adding to the cultural glory of the taluk along with economic benefits.

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## Psychological Aspects of Music Therapy

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### Abstract

Music is a fascinating human activity and psychology is the study of that phenomenon. Music has the potential to provide valuable insights into the human mind and behavior. To comprehend the psychology of music, it is necessary to grasp the various methods through which we engage in listening. The study of psychology furthers our knowledge of the human mind and its many facets, including perception, cognition, emotion, learning, and the development of honed behavioral skills. As the field of behavioral psychology advances, researchers are discovering that music has a significant influence on the psychological growth of individuals. Individuals tend to underestimate the threat posed by the fact that music has a favorable influence on the psychological behavior of individuals because of this good impact's tendency to cause people to underestimate the risk posed by the fact that music might hinder us from improving our focus. There have been a few studies that have been done to demonstrate the association between music and the growth of a person's mind. From babies to the elderly, music therapy may help. A pleasant setting may help mental health patients with social, developmental, or learning difficulties. Music therapy is unique in addressing mental health issues because it lets individuals rehabilitate and express themselves via music. Music therapists assess a patient's physical, emotional, social, and mental health by responding to their musical preferences. There are numerous therapeutic approaches.

**Keywords:** Cognition, Underestimate, Influence, Developmental and Skills.

### Introduction

Music serves as a highly inclusive and widespread form of human expression and communication, permeating the lives of individuals from diverse age groups and cultural backgrounds worldwide (Váradí, 2022). The term psychology of music intervention and inclination refers to the study of the cognitive elements that have an effect on the varied musical tastes of individuals. People who listen to music on a regular basis, as well as those who listen to a diverse range of music from different parts of the globe, are subject to a vast range of influences. The ability to experience a sense of spirituality and intellectual stimulation, as well as the discovery of a method of self-expression, is all examples of these impacts. The use of music therapy has been demonstrated to have positive effects on academic growth as well as cognitive capacities, according to research. However, there is presently no data addressing the influence it has on the capacity to regulate emotions or emotional capacities.

Numerous studies, with a special emphasis on personality characteristics, have been carried out in order to investigate the relationship between individual characteristics and musical tastes. A more recent meta-analysis, on the other hand, found that personality alone explains just a small portion of the diversity in musical preferences. Research in music sciences suggests that effective musical engagement can positively affect many aspects of human life, including physical, social, educational, and psychological (cognitive and emotional)

dimensions. There is a growing body of empirical and experimental research on the broader benefits of musical activity (McConkey and Kuebel, 2021).

In addition to eliciting emotions of happiness and contentment, music has numerous beneficial psychological effects. Research has demonstrated that music can have various effects on the human body and mind, including inducing a sense of calmness, providing a boost of energy, and potentially helping to manage pain. It is not surprising that the notion of music influencing an individual's mood, attitude, and behavior is widely accepted.

### Objectives

1. To comprehend music therapy.
2. To ascertain the correlation between music therapy and mental wellness.
3. To explore the positive aspects of therapy.

### Music Therapy

Music therapy, when administered by a qualified professional, has the potential to greatly improve mood and alleviate symptoms of stress and depression. It may also be beneficial in reducing blood pressure and managing physical discomfort for specific individuals. Furthermore, participants in music therapy can gain valuable insights about themselves through self-reflection. Additionally, they may be guided to explore and process painful experiences through the medium of music. Music therapy is a specific type of expressive art therapy. Music therapy is a widely recognized profession that utilizes music as a therapeutic tool to address the physical, emotional, cognitive, and social needs of

diverse individuals. The user is asking about the preference between music and sound. Music therapy is a field where a single approach or method cannot be universally applied to all individuals. Music therapy is a targeted technique that is designed to address the specific needs of the patient. The subjective nature of music therapy goals is worth considering. Music therapy is a collaborative relationship between a client and a psychologist, where a safe and supportive environment is established. This therapeutic approach takes into account the ethical principles and guidelines of psychology.

Music can be considered a scientific discipline due to its inherent structure and synthesis. It possesses the ability to adapt and is readily accessible to individuals of all backgrounds. When used by a qualified expert, music therapy may have a significant positive impact on one's mood and help with stress and depressive symptoms. Additionally, it could aid certain individuals in reducing their blood pressure and managing physical discomfort. Through self-reflection, individuals in music therapy may learn more about themselves. Additionally, they could be encouraged to process painful events through music. Therapy serves as a valuable tool for individuals who struggle to effectively communicate their emotions, providing a bridge that aids in overcoming these challenges. The clients' ability is strengthened and applied to different aspects of their lives. There is a substantial body of research in the field of music and sound therapy that supports its efficacy as an adjunctive intervention in several domains of psychology, including but not limited to physical and mental rehabilitation. Examples of activities in music therapy include listening to music, singing, playing musical instruments, and producing music. One notable advantage of music therapy is that individuals can engage in and derive benefits from this therapeutic approach without requiring any musical skills or talents. The unique level of accessibility is made possible by this. Music therapy mental health sessions are typically led by a music therapist who is certified by a board.

These sessions can take place individually or in a group setting. Music therapy can be utilized alongside other treatments as needed, taking into consideration the individual needs of each person. Music has been shown to serve as a motivating element in treatment results and may provide additional benefits. The provision of emotional support to clients and their families is a crucial aspect of care, since it allows for the expression of a wide range of emotions, both good and negative. Music psychology is a scientific discipline that follows a structured methodology. On the other hand, music as an art form is characterized by its

adaptability and openness to interpretation. Music contains significant components that have the ability to evoke emotions within us. Music has been used as a helpful tool for a large amount of time, and it has been proved to effect numerous regions of the brain, including those sections that are involved in movement, feeling, understanding, and emotion. The fact that music may be physically experienced and that it incorporates a broad variety of structural elements both contribute to the fact that it is very successful in treating a wide variety of physical and mental conditions. Disorders such as depression, anxiety, and high blood pressure are examples of these types of disorders.

### **Music Therapy and Mental Health**

Especially among young individuals, the links between music therapy and psychological well-being cannot be denied. The pace and tone of music can be heard by the person listening to it. As we listen to sounds, our hearts beat in time with the music. When the pace is slow and the tone is sad, our hearts tell our brains that we are sad or depressed. This shows how important it is to know the field. How music can change the mood of a place. Since the human body is so sensitive, it makes sense to use music every day to improve happiness. We at save the music think that music education is important since it may have a positive impact on a kid's grades, social life, and overall personality. Numerous studies have shown that music may have an affect on several brain areas associated with emotions, cognition, perception, and motor functions. Indeed, the use of music therapy as a means to enhance mental well-being has been documented throughout ages. Music therapy has been shown to be effective in treating several diseases, including but not limited to depression, anxiety, and high blood pressure. The significant impact of music on an individual's mind is indisputable.

The act of listening to music has the potential to significantly modify an individual's disposition, leading to a facilitation of emotional expression and processing across a wide range of moods. Physical and mental benefits of music's influence on health and happiness have been shown throughout the course of research spanning many decades. Positive musical engagement has been shown to increase feelings of belonging and community among its participants (Welch et al., 2020), and it has been shown to have positive effects on students' academic performance as well. Music not only has a profound emotional impact on individuals, but it also possesses a solid scientific foundation to support this phenomenon. The medical community began to recognize the profound impact of music on the healing process when touring musical ensembles performed for

injured military personnel during and after both World Wars. The proponents argued for the employment of musicians on a full-time basis inside healthcare facilities, a development that finally resulted in the inception of music therapy and mental health initiatives, as well as the implementation of specialized educational programs in this domain. This analysis aims to examine the present condition of music therapy in relation to mental health and explore the potential advantages that young people may get from engaging with music.

### **The Advantages of Music Therapy**

Using background music while studying or practicing might increase concentration and productivity. According to studies, the possible advantages of music depend on the particular genre or style that is being studied. The degree of interest and musical ability of the student also significantly influences how music affects their academic achievement. When people with musical expertise include neutral music in their study regimen, there may be a link between enhanced performance and exam outcomes. The fact that the music is not distracting and is readily ignored is probably the cause of this. Without our conscious knowledge, the usage of this technology fosters increased involvement. Even those without musical skill might benefit from listening to uplifting music. It may efficiently increase good feelings without interfering with memory development. For people in both categories, music has the power to increase motivation and focus, which might lead to better results. Having a poor mental health outlook may be detrimental to one's self-esteem. A person's sense of self-worth and their ability to reflect on their actions may both benefit from music therapy. It's hard to treat one self gently when you're feeling down and out. A music therapist may assist a patient remember the good qualities they once had but have since forgotten (or, tragically, never recognized).

The act of making music or interacting with people, in and of itself, may boost confidence. Tolerance for frustration may be trained in a safe, creative setting via music therapy. For example, a music therapist may have the patient take part in a guided improvisation session focused on mental health issues (such as recognizing and avoiding triggers, dealing with dissatisfaction, or weathering an emotional assault during a panic attack). Learning to control these feelings is an important step in learning to cope with irritation and keeping from going "over the edge." In addition to helping patients learn to manage difficult feelings like anger, music therapy may teach them techniques for calming down before, during, and after stressful circumstances. Though we tend to keep our mental health a secret, it has profound effects on our

relationships with others. Signs of a mental health problem might include withdrawing from others or acting violently. Such exchanges may occur with anybody from a close relative or close friend to a romantic partner, coworker, or complete stranger. People with mental illness may benefit from music therapy because it provides an opportunity to practice social skills that can be carried over into daily life.

In music therapy, these sessions are often conducted in a group setting; however individual sessions are sometimes possible. Music therapy can provide a safe and creative environment to develop and enhance tolerance for frustration. An instance of how a music therapist can assist a patient is by facilitating a guided improvisation session that specifically addresses mental health concerns. This session may involve activities like identifying and managing triggers, coping with feelings of dissatisfaction, or navigating emotional distress during a panic attack. Developing the ability to manage and regulate one's emotions is a crucial aspect of effectively dealing with irritation and preventing oneself from reaching a tipping point. Music therapy not only assists patients in developing skills to cope with challenging emotions such as anger, but it also provides them with techniques to effectively reduce stress levels before, during, and after demanding situations. Music therapy has the potential to assist individuals in recognizing and labeling their emotions within a supportive setting. Emotional conduct encompasses both the understanding of emotions and their nonverbal expressions. Music therapy has the potential to improve emotional control by instructing individuals on how to safely express themselves both verbally and nonverbally. Music therapy can teach various coping mechanisms, such as deep breathing techniques, rhythmic and auditory grounding, musical relaxation, and distraction. The primary objective of music therapy is to assist patients in the development of coping mechanisms, enabling them to effectively utilize these strategies during moments of crisis.

### **Who Benefits from Music Therapy**

It is possible that people of all ages, from infants to seniors, might benefit from music therapy. People with special mental health care requirements, such as those with social, developmental, or learning challenges, might benefit from a supportive atmosphere. When it comes to treating mental health issues, music therapy is one of a kind, offering patients the chance to heal and express themselves in ways not possible via other methods. People of all ages may benefit from music therapy since it can help them improve their communication, social, emotional, and cognitive abilities. But starting music therapy early may have profound effects on

kids' growth and development. Young people may be better prepared for the physical, social, and emotional changes they may face in the future if they participate in activities that encourage autonomy.

Don't let the word therapy scare you away; music therapy can help more than simply pupils with disabilities. The interactive educational experience provided by music therapy has the ability to assist all maturing kids by providing them with structure and purpose in their life. Music has the power to attract its audience and keep their attention since it activates and engages several brain areas. A person's musical aptitudes are reflected in the music they create. Music's ability to organize time in a manner that humans can understand makes it an effective memory aid. There is substantial evidence that musical education improves brain function. The brain's neural pathways may be significantly reshaped by musical instruction. According to recent studies, learning an instrument is a great way to sharpen your mind, especially in terms of your IQ (Kraus & Chandrasekaran, 2010).

### **Conclusion**

To evaluate the whole well-being of a patient, music therapists engage in the practice of attending to the musical preferences expressed by the patient, therefore including their physical, emotional, social, and mental health. There are several methods within the therapy. Psychology involves the examination of the intricate workings of the human mind, while music encompasses a range of captivating behaviors exhibited by individuals. Psychology facilitates the comprehension of individuals, encompassing their perception and cognitive processing of the surrounding environment, emotional experiences, learning capabilities, and adeptness in performing various behaviors. These are just a few examples of the wide range of topics that psychology explores. As the discipline of behavioral psychology continues to develop, scholars have seen that music has a substantial impact on the psychological development of people.

The extensive psychological benefits of music are so widespread that we often overlook the potential challenge it presents to our capacity to concentrate and develop the skill of disregarding it. Several studies have shown a correlation between musical instruction and cognitive development. The impact of music education on mental health is of great importance for kids (Faulkner, 2022). Music education can take place in diverse environments, encompassing both formal settings, such as structured lessons within educational institutions, and informal settings, such as learning at home with family and friends. This learning process often lacks a specific sequence and may not be intentionally

pursued. Additionally, participation in music education is typically voluntary rather than obligatory, as observed in community-based settings. These benefits are seen throughout several stages of life, including early infancy, adolescence, and older maturity.

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## **Applications of Psychology in Education**

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### **Abstract**

Psychology as a science of human and animal behaviour and cognitive processes has both research and applied orientations. The article discusses applications of Psychology in Education and the contribution of the Psychologists to the field of education. Briefly focusing the work of William James, John Dewey and Edward Thorndike, the psychologists that laid the foundations of Educational Psychology; the article also discusses some of the applications of Psychology in education extending from learning, assessment, motivation to the development, classroom management, special education, and social and emotional learning.

**Key Words:** Principles of Psychology, Applications of Psychology, Educational Psychology

### **Introduction**

Psychology as a science of human and animal behaviour and cognitive processes has both research and applied orientations. This diverse scientific discipline embraces numerous branches of research like Experimental Psychology, Biological Psychology, Cognitive Psychology, Lifespan Developmental, Personality, Social Psychology), along with the applications of this research in physical as well as mental health and therapies, adjustment issues, industries and organizations, family and relationships, social issues, crime and investigation, education etc. This article focuses on the applications of Psychology in Education.

### **Rationale**

Given to the fact that humans are on the top ladder of evolution, education can transform them in more matured individuals. So, education is an important component and contributing factor the development of an individual. The goal of development is to make the individual more capable and it is also a main goal of education too. Educational psychologists try to make this developmental process as effective as possible by applying psychological principles in imparting education.

### **Objectives**

1. To understand how the principles of Psychology can be applied in the field of education
2. To understand the contributions of some of the leading psychologists to the field of education

### **Methodology**

It is an archival study that discusses applications of Psychology in Education and the contribution of the Psychologists to the field of education.

### **Discussion**

William James, John Dewey and Edward Thorndike laid the foundation of Educational Psychology. In a lecture series "Talks to Teachers",

William James discussed the finest methods of teaching and the use psychological principles for the purpose (James, W.,1958).

John Dewey established the first laboratory of educational psychology in Chicago, USA in 1894 and continued his innovative work at Columbia University. He stalwartly felt that it was an accountability of people to make this world a better place with the help of edification and social transformations. (Williams, M. K. 2017). For him, schools are not only meant for knowledge, but they shall be considered as social institutions that provide necessary opportunities for social interactions; these social exchanges play a prime role in effective education (Flinders & Thornton, 2013). He emphasized students' active participation in learning process. At the same time, he also emphasized the overall development of the students. He envisioned that children should be able to adapt to the world outside school and solve their own problems. Theobald (2009) thinks of Dewey as the most renowned and influential philosopher to influence edification.

Thorndike emphasized assessment and maximizing the intellectual skills of students along with teaching. He initiated scientific research on teaching and learning process and added value to it by proposing three laws of learning. The law of readiness emphasizes learners' readiness and condition to learn (Islam, M. H.,2015). The law of exercise states that teacher can elicit a desirable response by providing multiple opportunities. According to him, the fundamental law of teaching and learning is the law of effect that emphasizes the reinforcement of expected and desirable responses and elimination of unexpected and undesirable responses. Thorndike thought that it was very important on the part of teachers to make the learning activities satisfying so students would give desirable response to learning. (Sears, L.,2007).



According to him, making students interested in learning is also important and it can be done by contiguity, suggestion, imitation, conditioning and selection through rewards and penalties. (Sears, L.,2007).

Psychology has several important applications in the field of education. Understanding how individuals learn, develop, and behave can greatly enhance teaching strategies, classroom management, and student outcomes. Here are some key applications of psychology in education:

**Learning and cognition:** Psychology helps educators understand how students acquire knowledge, process information, and make connections between different concepts. By applying principles of cognitive psychology, educators can design instructional methods and materials that optimize learning, such as using active learning strategies, incorporating visual aids, and promoting critical thinking skills.

**Educational assessment:** Psychology plays a crucial role in designing and implementing effective assessment methods. Psychometric principles help educators develop reliable and valid tests and measurements to assess students' knowledge, skills, and abilities. Additionally, understanding concepts like formative and summative assessments can help teachers monitor student progress and adjust instructional approaches accordingly.

**Child development:** Knowledge of developmental psychology is essential for educators to create appropriate learning environments and tailor instruction to students' developmental stages. Understanding the physical, cognitive, social, and emotional changes that occur during different life stages helps teachers design age-appropriate activities, address individual differences, and support students' holistic development.

**Motivation and engagement:** Psychology provides insights into the factors that motivate and engage students in the learning process. By understanding theories of motivation, educators can create a supportive and stimulating classroom environment, set meaningful goals, provide timely feedback, and use strategies that foster intrinsic motivation and a growth mindset.

**Classroom management:** Applying principles from behavioural psychology can assist educators in establishing effective classroom management strategies. Techniques such as positive reinforcement, behaviour modification, and clear expectations help create a positive and structured learning environment, promoting student engagement and reducing disruptive behaviours.

**Special education and inclusion:** Psychology informs the understanding of diverse learning needs and supports the development of inclusive educational practices. By understanding different

learning styles, cognitive abilities, and exceptionalities, educators can tailor instruction, adapt teaching methods, and provide appropriate support to students with special educational needs.

**Social and emotional learning:** Psychology highlights the importance of social and emotional factors in the educational setting. Educators can use principles from social psychology to foster positive peer relationships, empathy, and prosocial behavior among students. Additionally, incorporating social-emotional learning (SEL) programs can enhance students' emotional well-being, self-awareness, self-regulation, and interpersonal skills.

**Educational psychology research:** educational psychologists conduct research to identify effective teaching methods, investigate factors that influence learning outcomes, and explore the impact of educational policies and interventions. Educators can benefit from staying updated on research findings to inform their instructional practices and decision-making.

By applying psychological principles in education, educators can create more engaging and effective learning experiences, promote positive student outcomes, and support the holistic development of learners.

### **Conclusion**

Principles of Psychology and the work of various psychologists have contributed effectively in the field of education. The application ranges from learning, assessment, motivation to the development, classroom management, special education, and social and emotional learning.

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## **A Geographical Study of Changes in Literacy in Nizamabad District of Telangana**

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### **Abstract:**

Nizamabad district is known as a backward district of Telangana state. Literacy rate in Nizamabad district is 61.25% in 2011. As per the 2001 data the same rate was 52.00%. It shows an increase of 33.02 % in the last ten years. Nizamabad mandal has the highest literacy growth rate in Nizamabad district and Gandhari mandal has the lowest literacy growth rate. According to 2001 census Gandhari mandal has the lowest literacy rate of 34.7 % in Nizamabad district while Nizamabad mandal has the highest literacy rate of 66.6 %. After studying literacy in Nizamabad district it is observed that the change witnessed between 2001 and 2011 varies from mandal to mandal between 2001 and 2011, the highest change in literacy in Gandhari mandal is 75.8 percent while the lowest change in Bhiknoor mandal is only 14.9 %. Nizamabad district's literacy has changed by 33.02 % in the last decade while Telangana state's literacy has changed by 26.60 %.

**Key words: Population, literacy, Change, Development.**

### **Introduction:**

The economic development of any country depends on the literacy of that country. The economic, social and educational development of that country or district can be estimated from the level of literacy in that country or district. The countries in the world which have the highest literacy rate are known as developed countries while the countries with the lowest literacy rate are known as underdeveloped countries. Nizamabad district is known as a backward district of Telangana state. It is a district located in the north-eastern part of the state and is bordered by Telangana, The District derived its name as Nizamabad (Nizam-a-abadi) from the Nizam of Hyderabad Asaf Jahi, VI who had ruled Deccan during the 18th century A.D. Originally the District was called Indur known to have originated in the name of king Indradatta who had ruled this region during the 5th century A.D. Some of the major ancient dynasties which extended their rule to the district are Mauryas, Satavahanas, Rastrakutas, Chalukyas and Kakatiyas and in the medieval Bahamani Sultans, Qutub Shahis and Barid Shahis and in the modern period Mughals and Asaf Jahis. Nizamabad district has total 36 mandals and total population of Nizamabad district is 2551335 as per 2011 census. According to 2011 statistics, the literacy rate is 61.25 %.

### **Importance of Research Topic:**

Education is the means of knowledge, and literacy is the means of learning. Because of this foundation of the concept tree of development. Literacy is the only highway to achieve the multifaceted goal of overall social development. Literacy rate is 100% in all the developed countries

of the world. Of course, development is seen in countries where literacy is high. That is why Indian states like Telangana, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Kerala are known as developed countries while states like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan are known as underdeveloped. Therefore, in the present research essay, the topic of literacy in Nizamabad district has been chosen to study to review the extent of literacy in Nizamabad district.

### **Hypothesis:**

1. Nizamabad district is educationally backward in the state of Telangana.
2. Literacy is lower in rural areas than urban areas in Nizamabad district.

### **Objectives:**

1. To study literacy in Nizamabad district
2. To review the literacy in different mandals of the research area.
3. To study the educationally backward mandals of the study area.
4. To make a comparative study of the literacy rate of the study area and the literacy rate of Telangana state.

### **Data Collection and Research Methods:**

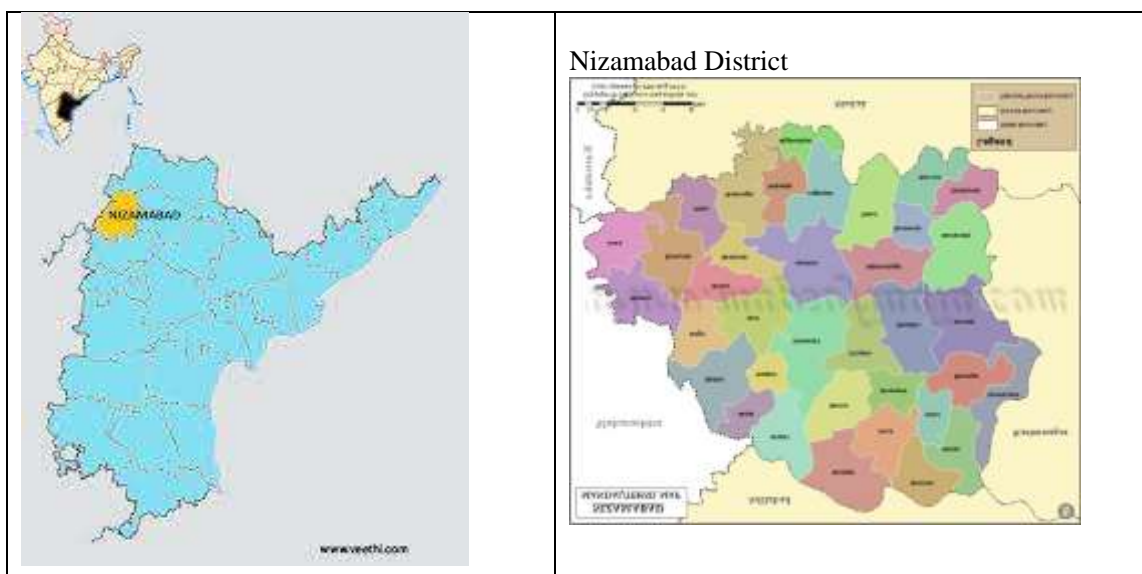
Secondary sources were reviewed to study literacy in the research field. The information was collected by going directly to the District Collector's Office and District Statistical Centre of Nizamabad District. Similarly, the census of 2001 and 2011 was studied. The said research paper is based on literacy in Nizamabad district and this research paper is limited to the context of literacy and for that the period of 2001 to 2011 has been selected for this research.

$$\text{Literacy Rate} = \frac{\text{Total Literate Population}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

**Study Area:**

Nizamabad district is situated on the border of Karnataka and Telangana states and Telangana is on the south-west of Nizamabad district and Telangana state is on the south. Latitudinal extension of Nizamabad district is 18<sup>0</sup> 05' N. to 19<sup>0</sup>00' and its longitudinal extension is 74<sup>0</sup>40' east. Longitude to 78<sup>0</sup>37' East. Nizamabad district is known as one of the backward districts. The total

area of Nizamabad district is 7956 sq. km. It is 2.89 % of the total area of the state. Average 900 to 1100 mm in Nizamabad district. It rained. Most of the people in Nizamabad district are engaged in agriculture business. The presented topic has been selected to study how literacy has affected economic and social development in Nizamabad district



**Literacy in Nizamabad District:**

Nizamabad district has total sixteen mandals out of which Nizamabad district is the most populous taluka. According to the census of 2001

and 2011 in sixteen mandals of Nizamabad district, after studying literacy, the following results have been observed.

**Table 01 - Literate Population of Nizamabad District in Percentage.**

Sr.no.	Mandal	2001	2011	Sr.no.	Mandal	2001	2011
01	Ranjal	46.8	59.73	19	Birkoor	42.4	52.28
02	Navipet	51.6	59.38	20	Varni	47.2	56.58
03	Nandipet	48.0	57.21	21	Dichpalle	50.3	60.29
04	Armur	58.1	67.87	22	Dharpalle	44.9	56.4
05	Balkonda	53.6	61.61	23	Sirkonda	44.0	54.27
06	Mortad	49.7	58.91	24	Machareddy	39.8	51.88
07	Kammarpalle	46.2	56.29	25	Sadasivanagar	45.4	56.3
08	Bheemgal	51.2	61.14	26	Gandhari	34.7	48.66
09	Velpur	50.4	60.93	27	Banswada	51.5	61.42
10	Jakranpalle	47.3	60.49	28	Pitlam	40.8	50.09
11	Makloor	48.0	59.31	29	Nizamsagar	43.5	50.89
12	Nizamabad	66.6	73.81	30	Yellareddy	48.8	57.1
13	Yedpalle	55.4	60.91	31	Nagareddipet	41.5	50.16

14	Bodhan	58.9	67.21	32	Lingampet	37.0	48.68
15	Kotgiri	49.5	57.1	33	Tadwai	43.1	52.58
16	Madnoor	45.0	56.85	34	Kamareddy	65.2	72.56
17	Jukkal	40.8	50.4	35	Bhiknoor	53.0	58.47
18	Bichkunda	41.5	53.36	36	Domakonda	50.9	59.74
Nizamabad District						52.00	61.25
Telangana state						60.50	67.02

Source: Nizamabad District Social and Economic Survey 2001-11

According to 2011 census in Nizamabad district Ranjal Navipet Nandipet Mortad, Kamarpalle, Makloor, Kotgiri, Madnoor, Jukkal, Bichkunda, Birkur, Varni, Dharpalle, Sirkonda, Machareddy, Sadashivnagar, Gandhari, Pitlam, NizamSagar, YellaReddy NagaReddipet, Lingampet,, Bhiknoor,

Domakoda mandals of Nizamabad district have less than 60 percent literacy rate and Armoor, Balkonda, Bhimgal, Jakranpalle, Nizamabad, Yedpalle, Bodhan, Banswada and Kamareddy mandals have more than 60 percent literacy rate.

**Table 02 Change in literate population of Nizamabad district.**

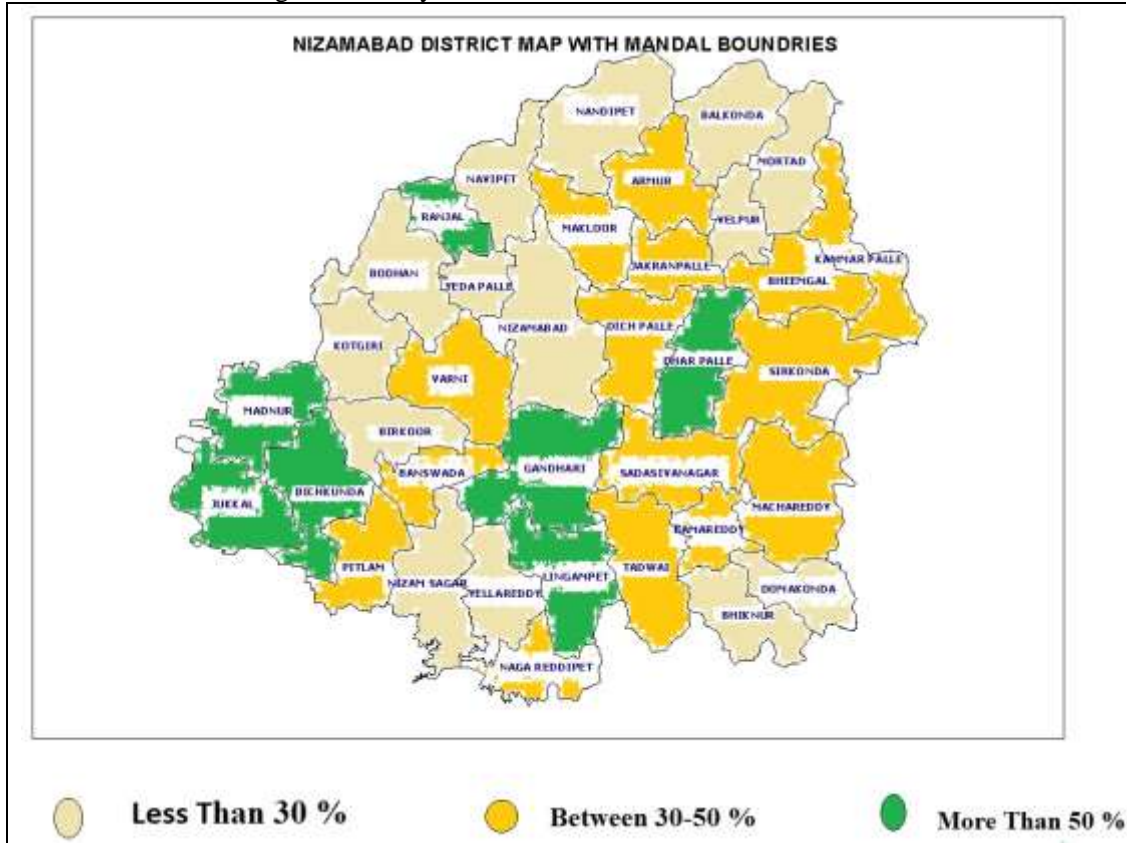
Sr. no.	Mandal	2001	2011	Change %	Sr.no.		2001	2011	Change %
01	Ranjal	13509	20578	52.32	19	Birkoor	17132	23236	35.62
02	Navipet	22943	29372	28.02	20	Varni	27214	36402	33.76
03	Nandipet	29393	36375	23.75	21	Dichpalle	30734	41235	34.16
04	Armoor	56963	74384	30.58	22	Dharpalle	16925	24054	42.12
05	Balkonda	35702	44764	25.38	23	Sirkonda	17480	24764	41.67
06	Mortad	24195	30043	24.17	24	Machareddy	18334	27038	47.47
07	Kammarpalle	15878	21568	35.83	25	Sadasivanaga	21269	28542	34.19
08	Bheemgal	24793	34166	37.80	26	Gandhari	14111	24808	75.8
09	Velpur	18843	23562	25.04	27	Banswada	25389	37303	46.92
10	Jakranpalle	17669	24764	40.15	28	Pitlam	14504	20764	43.16
11	Makloor	22884	30977	35.36	29	Nizamsagar	13018	16607	27.56
12	Nizamabad	213563	269126	26.01	30	Yellareddy	18728	23225	24.01
13	Yedpalle	17295	21658	25.22	31	Nagareddipet	11483	15299	33.23
14	Bodhan	66831	86176	28.94	32	Lingampet	13616	20484	50.44
15	Kotgiri	22842	28796	26.06	33	Tadwai	16595	22919	38.1
16	Madnoor	18810	29345	56.00	34	Kamareddy	59833	81890	36.86
17	Jukkal	15359	23526	53.17	35	Bhiknoor	27374	31455	14.9
18	Bichkunda	19337	29854	54.38	36	Domakonda	24220	30751	26.96
Nizamabad District							1,044,788	13,89,810	<b>33.02</b>
Telangana state							39,934,323	5,05,56,760	<b>26.60</b>

Source: Nizamabad District Social and Economic Survey 2001-11

Studying the literacy rate from 001 to 2011 shows the following results. To understand the change in literacy rate in India in detail, it is divided into three groups. In Navipet, Nandipet Balkonda, Mortad, Velpur, Nizamabad, Yedpalle, Bodhan, Kotgiri, NizamSagar, YellaReddy Birkur, Domkonda mandal of Nizamabad district, the literacy rate has changed to less than 30 percent. Armoor, Kammarpalle, Bhimgal, Jakaranpalle,

Makloor, Birkur, Varni, Dichpalle, Dharpalle, Sirkonda, MachaReddy, Sadashivanagar, Banswada and Pitalam mandals have seen a change of 30 to 50 percent literacy. Ranjal, Jukkal, Bichkunda, Madnoor Dharpalle and Lingampet mandals of Nizamabad district have seen the highest change in literacy more than 50 percent. In terms of change in literacy in Nizamabad district, Gandhri has seen the most change and Bhiknoor mandal has seen the least change.

Changes of literacy rate in Nizamabad District 2001-2011



**Conclusion**

A study of literacy in Nizamabad district as per the above table shows that the change in literacy in Navipet, Nandipet Balkonda, Mortad, Velpur, Nizamabad, Yedpalle, Bodhan, Kotgiri, NizamSagar, YellaReddy Birkur, Domkonda mandals is minimal. The reason for the low literacy rate in the mandal is that economic development and educational development in this mandal has not been as compared to other mandals. Ranjal, Jukkhal, Bichkunda, Madnoor Dharpalle and Lingampet mandals have the highest literacy rates because of the educational and economic development in these mandals compared to other mandals. If we compare Telangana state and Nizamabad district, it is found that the increase in literacy rate of Nizamabad district is higher than that of Telangana state. Bhiknoor mandal of Nizamabad district has the lowest literacy rate of the state of Telangana, so it is necessary to pay special attention to this mandal to increase the literacy rate.

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# The Impact of Self-Efficacy Beliefs on Student Performance: A Comprehensive Analysis across Educational Levels and Disciplines

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## **Abstract:**

This research explores the intricate relationship between self-efficacy beliefs and student academic performance across diverse educational levels and disciplinary contexts. Employing a mixed-methods approach involving quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews, we delve into the impact of self-efficacy on students' educational achievements. Our quantitative analysis establishes a consistent positive correlation between self-efficacy and academic performance. This connection is further illuminated by qualitative insights, which highlight how self-efficacy fosters motivation, perseverance, and effective study habits. Recognizing the contextual variations, we advocate for tailored educational strategies that capitalize on self-efficacy to enhance student outcomes. This study underscores the significance of nurturing positive self-efficacy beliefs to optimize educational experiences.

**Keywords:** self-efficacy beliefs, student performance, educational levels, mixed-methods, motivation, study habits, tailored interventions, academic achievements.

## **Introduction**

In the field of education, understanding the psychological factors that influence student performance is essential for designing effective teaching strategies, interventions, and educational policies. One such psychological factor that has gained considerable attention is self-efficacy beliefs. Self-efficacy, a concept introduced by Albert Bandura in his social cognitive theory, refers to an individual's belief in their own capacity to accomplish tasks and achieve desired outcomes. These beliefs play a fundamental role in shaping human motivation, behaviour, and achievements across various domains, including academics.

Students' self-efficacy beliefs about their academic abilities can profoundly impact their learning experiences and ultimately influence their educational achievements. A student with high self-efficacy in a specific subject or task is more likely to approach it with enthusiasm, invest greater effort, and persevere through challenges. On the contrary, a student with low self-efficacy might doubt their capabilities, leading to reduced effort, avoidance of challenging tasks, and even feelings of helplessness in the face of academic demands.

Given the substantial influence of self-efficacy beliefs on student outcomes, this research paper embarks on an exploration of the intricate relationship between self-efficacy and student performance. However, recognizing the complexity of this relationship, the study takes a multifaceted approach by considering not only different educational levels but also potential variations across diverse disciplines.

The primary objectives of this study are twofold: Firstly, to quantitatively examine the extent

and nature of the relationship between self-efficacy beliefs and student academic performance. This will involve collecting data through surveys that gauge students' self-efficacy perceptions and their actual academic achievements. The analysis will delve into the correlations and potential predictive nature of self-efficacy beliefs on academic performance.

Secondly, this research aims to qualitatively explore the underlying mechanisms through which self-efficacy beliefs influence students' learning experiences. To achieve this, a subset of participants will be selected for in-depth interviews. These qualitative insights will provide a deeper understanding of how self-efficacy beliefs impact motivation, study habits, goal-setting, and the overall approach to learning.

By combining quantitative and qualitative methods, this research intends to provide a comprehensive understanding of how self-efficacy beliefs interact with student performance across various educational contexts. The insights gained from this study could have valuable implications for educators, curriculum designers, and policymakers. Understanding the factors that contribute to the development of self-efficacy beliefs and how they interact with different educational levels and disciplines can aid in the creation of targeted interventions to enhance students' self-efficacy beliefs. Ultimately, these interventions could positively influence students' academic engagement, persistence, and overall performance.

In conclusion, this research contributes to the broader discourse on optimizing student learning experiences and outcomes by shedding light on the pivotal role of self-efficacy beliefs. As education continues to evolve, gaining a deeper understanding

of the psychological factors that influence student performance remains crucial for fostering effective educational practices.

### **Methodology**

To investigate the complex relationship between self-efficacy beliefs and student performance, a mixed-methods approach was employed, encompassing both quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews. This methodology allowed for a comprehensive exploration of the phenomenon across diverse educational levels and disciplinary contexts.

### **Quantitative Phase:**

The quantitative phase aimed to assess the statistical relationship between self-efficacy beliefs and student academic performance. A structured survey instrument was designed to gather data from a representative sample of students across different educational levels and disciplines. The survey comprised validated scales to measure self-efficacy beliefs, academic motivation, study habits, and self-reported academic achievements.

Sampling techniques were applied to ensure diversity in terms of grade levels, educational institutions, and disciplines. Participants' demographic information, such as age, gender, and academic history, was also collected to control for potential confounding variables.

Quantitative data analysis involved various statistical methods. Correlation analyses were conducted to determine the strength and direction of relationships between self-efficacy, academic motivation, study habits, and actual academic performance. Additionally, regression analyses were performed to ascertain whether self-efficacy beliefs could predict variations in academic achievement while considering the influence of other variables.

### **Qualitative Phase:**

Complementing the quantitative phase, a subset of participants was selected for qualitative interviews to gain deeper insights into the underlying mechanisms through which self-efficacy beliefs impact student performance. Participants were purposefully chosen to represent a diverse range of self-efficacy levels and academic achievements.

Semi-structured interviews were conducted, allowing participants to share their experiences, challenges, and strategies related to self-efficacy beliefs and academic pursuits. The interviews explored how self-efficacy influenced participants' motivation, study routines, attitudes towards challenges, and overall academic approach.

Qualitative data analysis followed a thematic approach. Transcribed interview data were coded to identify recurring themes and patterns related to the impact of self-efficacy on academic performance. These themes were further analysed to provide a

nuanced understanding of the qualitative dimensions of the self-efficacy-performance relationship.

### **Integration:**

The quantitative and qualitative findings were integrated to provide a holistic understanding of the complex relationship between self-efficacy beliefs and student performance. Triangulation of the results allowed for a more comprehensive exploration of the phenomenon, enhancing the validity and reliability of the study's conclusions.

By employing a mixed-methods approach, this research aimed to capture both quantitative trends and qualitative nuances, providing a robust foundation for comprehending the multifaceted nature of self-efficacy's influence on student academic performance. This approach facilitated a deeper exploration of the mechanisms underlying the relationship, enabling a richer understanding of the phenomenon.

### **Results**

The results of the study reveal a multifaceted relationship between self-efficacy beliefs and student academic performance, as explored through both quantitative analyses and qualitative insights.

### **Quantitative Findings:**

The quantitative analysis unveiled a consistent positive correlation between self-efficacy beliefs and student academic performance across various educational levels and disciplines. Higher self-efficacy scores were significantly associated with increased levels of academic motivation, better study habits, and improved self-reported academic achievements.

Correlation analyses indicated moderate to strong positive relationships between self-efficacy and academic motivation ( $r = 0.65$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ) as well as between self-efficacy and study habits ( $r = 0.58$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). Regression analyses further demonstrated that self-efficacy beliefs had a statistically significant predictive value for academic performance ( $\beta = 0.37$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ) even when accounting for other relevant variables.

### **Qualitative Insights:**

The qualitative interviews provided nuanced insights into the ways self-efficacy beliefs influenced students' academic experiences. Participants consistently reported that higher self-efficacy levels led to increased motivation to excel academically. They described feeling more confident in tackling challenging tasks, setting higher goals, and persisting in the face of setbacks. Moreover, participants with strong self-efficacy beliefs demonstrated a proactive approach to studying. They engaged in effective time management, utilized diverse study strategies, and sought out additional learning resources. This proactive behaviour was attributed to their

confidence in their ability to master the subject matter.

Conversely, participants with lower self-efficacy often described feelings of anxiety and self-doubt. These individuals were more likely to avoid challenging tasks and exhibit procrastination tendencies. Such students reported seeking constant reassurance from peers and instructors, highlighting the potential negative impact of low self-efficacy on their academic engagement.

#### **Integration:**

The integration of quantitative and qualitative findings provided a comprehensive picture of how self-efficacy beliefs shape student academic performance. The quantitative data established statistical relationships, while the qualitative insights deepened the understanding of the underlying mechanisms and personal experiences that drive these relationships.

#### **Discussion**

The findings of this study contribute to a deeper understanding of the complex relationship between self-efficacy beliefs and student academic performance, as well as the implications for educational practices. The discussion highlights key insights derived from both quantitative and qualitative data, contextualizes the results within existing literature, and outlines the practical implications for educators, policymakers, and researchers.

#### **Impact of Self-Efficacy on Student Performance:**

The consistent positive correlation between self-efficacy beliefs and academic performance reaffirms the significance of self-efficacy in educational settings. The quantitative analysis demonstrated that higher self-efficacy scores were associated with improved academic motivation, better study habits, and enhanced self-reported academic achievements. This aligns with Bandura's social cognitive theory, which posits that individuals with greater self-efficacy are more likely to engage in tasks with determination and perseverance, leading to better outcomes.

#### **Mechanisms Driving the Relationship:**

The qualitative insights provided depth and nuance to the quantitative findings. Participants' narratives revealed that students with strong self-efficacy beliefs exhibited proactive study behaviours, effective time management, and a willingness to confront challenges. These behaviours stem from their confidence in their abilities, which influences their goal-setting and learning strategies. Conversely, participants with lower self-efficacy reported feelings of anxiety and avoidance of challenging tasks, reflecting the detrimental impact of self-doubt on academic engagement.

#### **Contextual Variations and Tailored Interventions:**

The discussion also acknowledges the potential variations in the self-efficacy-performance relationship across different educational levels and disciplines. This echoes previous research suggesting that the influence of self-efficacy can be moderated by contextual factors. Such variations underscore the need for tailored educational interventions that address the specific challenges students face in diverse settings. For instance, strategies that enhance self-efficacy could be customized to suit primary school students' needs differently than those of university students.

#### **Comparison with Existing Literature:**

The study's findings align with prior research indicating the positive impact of self-efficacy on academic performance. The discussion places the study's results in conversation with existing literature, highlighting areas of agreement and potential areas of divergence. This comparative analysis enhances the robustness of the study's contributions to the field.

#### **Practical Implications:**

The implications of this research extend to educational practitioners, policymakers, and researchers. Educators can design interventions that foster positive self-efficacy beliefs, incorporating strategies to enhance motivation, study habits, and perseverance. Recognizing the potential challenges posed by low self-efficacy, educators can implement targeted support systems to address self-doubt and encourage proactive learning behaviours.

#### **Limitations and Future Research:**

It's important to acknowledge the limitations of this study. The cross-sectional nature of the data restricts our ability to establish causality definitively. Additionally, the study's focus on self-efficacy might not capture the entirety of factors influencing student performance. Future research could consider longitudinal designs and explore other psychological constructs that interact with self-efficacy.

#### **Conclusion**

This research illuminates the pivotal role of self-efficacy beliefs in shaping student academic performance across diverse educational levels and disciplinary contexts. Through an integrated analysis of quantitative and qualitative data, this study provides a comprehensive understanding of the intricate relationship between self-efficacy and student outcomes.

#### **Key Findings and Contributions:**

The findings consistently demonstrate a positive correlation between self-efficacy beliefs and academic performance. Higher self-efficacy is associated with increased motivation, adaptive study habits, and improved academic achievements. The



qualitative insights reveal the underlying mechanisms through which self-efficacy fosters proactive learning behaviours and resilience in the face of challenges. This study thus contributes to the growing body of evidence highlighting the central role of self-efficacy in shaping educational experiences.

#### **Implications for Educational Practices:**

The implications of this study extend to educational practitioners and policymakers. Recognizing the significance of self-efficacy, educators can design interventions that cultivate positive self-efficacy beliefs among students. Strategies aimed at boosting self-efficacy can include providing constructive feedback, encouraging goal-setting, and offering mentorship. Furthermore, considering the contextual variations observed in this study, tailoring these interventions to different educational levels and disciplines holds promise for enhancing their effectiveness.

#### **Future Directions:**

While this study offers valuable insights, certain avenues for further research remain. Longitudinal studies could explore the developmental trajectories of self-efficacy beliefs and their enduring impact on academic trajectories. Additionally, investigating the role of cultural and social factors in shaping self-efficacy could contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of its dynamics.

#### **Advancing Educational Outcomes:**

In an era of evolving educational practices, understanding the psychological factors that influence student success is crucial. This research underscores the importance of fostering positive self-efficacy beliefs as a means to empower students, enhance their engagement, and improve academic performance. By equipping students with the confidence to navigate challenges and pursue their goals, educators and policymakers can contribute to a more enriched and effective learning environment. In essence, this study underscores the transformative potential of self-efficacy beliefs in promoting educational excellence. As the education landscape continues to evolve, the insights garnered from this research can serve as a guiding light for optimizing teaching strategies, supporting student growth, and ultimately cultivating a generation of empowered learners.

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## Profitability Analysis of ESAF Micro Finance Bank

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### Abstract:

This study focuses on investigation of the profitability and liquidity position of ESAF MICROFINANCE BANK. This analysis is done using various ratios such as Cash Position Ratio, Current Ratio, Debt Equity Ratio. Also used trend analysis on Net profit & Interest Spread. Official website of the said bank was the source of data for the last five years' annual reports. The analysis helps to evaluate the performance of the bank.

**Key Words:** Cash Position Ratio, Current Ratio, Debt Equity Ratio, Trend Analysis

**Introduction:** Economic development of a nation is in part dependent on the performance of private sector banks. Micro finance banks play crucial role in the economic growth. Small Finance Banks helps the growth of nation. They're known as niche banks. Financial inclusion of different sectors of the economy, especially those not covered by other banks, which includes but not limited to small businesses operating regionally and small and verging farmers in the rural areas and unorganized sector entities is the primary objective of small finance banks.

ESAF aims to severe the sectors not covered by the other banks. Over last few years growth of ESAF small finance bank is exceptional. In 1995 it started operations as a Micro Enterprises Developmental service. On October 2015, Reserve Bank of India issued principle license to ESAF to setup a small finance bank. ESAF small finance bank is operating with 550 banking outlets which are diversified across 19 states and 2 Union Territories as on March 31, 2021. Ratio analysis means analysis and interpretation of the figures appearing in the financial statement. Trend analysis is used to analyses (Net Profit, Interest Spread) whether increasing trend or decreasing trend over the last five years. Ratio analysis is most appropriate tool used for measuring the performance of any organization. Profitability and liquidity position of ESAF micro finance bank can be estimated by using ratio analysis.

### Literature Review

*Gupta (2014)* in his article titled "An empirical study of financial performance of ICICI bank - a comparative analysis focused on operational control profitability and solvency etc.," has examined and compared the performance of ICICI bank in matters pertaining to financial aspects. He has also suggested certain modifications through which the bank can improve upon its efficiency.

*Jaiswal and Jain (2016)* have authored an article titled "A comparative study of financial performance of SBI and ICICI Bank in India". In

this article the authors have tried to assess the financial performance of two of the most reputed Indian banks with the help of CAMEL Model. This financial performance of SBI and ICICI are compared from the financial years 2010-11 to 2014-15.

*Mukhopadhyay k (2000)* has tried to analyse the challenges being faced by public sector banks on the initiation of reform measures. The paper observed that Public Sector Banks are already being marginalised by the private counterparts and the challenges are forecasted to only increase further.

*Tirkeyi and Salem (2013)* have investigated the financial positions of ICICI and HDFC banks by making use of their financial statements and incorporating the technique of ratio analysis by adapting different ratios. Based on their study, they were able to concluded that ICICI bank faired higher than HDFC bank in terms of financial position.

*Uppal and Kaur (2007)* found that banks of foreign origin are in tussle with private sector banks that are recently established by adapting improved technologies for betterment of their performance.

*Vinod Kumar and Bhawna Malhotra (2017)* have attempted for performance evaluation & financial levelheadedness of few of the top private sector banks in India using CAMEL approach. The study looked into the data available between FY 2007 to 2017. The authors ranked Axis Bank at the top and ICICI bank stood second. The list was followed by Kotak Mahindra Bank and HDFC Bank which stood third and fourth respectively. However, IndusInd bank bottomed the list amongst the banks that the authors had considered for the purpose of this study.

**Research Design:** Our current work chiefly relies on secondary data and is primarily expository in nature. Annual reports over the last five years of the bank selected are the primary source of reference for our study. The data is analyzed to measure the liquidity position as well as profitability position of ESAF micro finance bank. The variable used for the study are the following

### 3.1 Cash Position Ratio (CPR)

“Absolute Liquidity Ratio” is the measure of the liquidity of cash and near cash items appearing in the balance sheet.

### 3.2 Current Ratio (CR)

Current Ratio depicts the pertinence between current assets and current liabilities. The assets that can be liquefied into cash within 1 year are referred to as current assets. The arrearage which is supposed to be cleared within 1 year are known as current liabilities.

### 3.3 Debt-Equity Ratio (DER)

Debt-Equity Ratio is also known as the gearing ratio. It assesses the relationship between shareholders fund and debt. It indicates proportion of the shareholder’s equity and the debt used to finance the assets. High debt equity ratio means creditors claim over the assets and which is unfavorable. Low debt equity ratio means lesser claim on assets by the creditors.

### 3.4 Net Interest Rate Spread (NIRS)

The disparity between the interest rate that a financial institution is offering as interest on

deposits and the rate of interest that it charges the borrowers is known as net interest rate spread. It is used to measure profitability of the financial institution. The favorable position means interest received from customers should be always higher than the interest rate given to the depositors.

### 3.5 Net Profit (NP)

Net Profit simply means a firm’s total earnings after deducting total expenses. Net profit is the determination of profit of a firm by subtracting all revenue expenses from the revenue earnings. In case of a financial institution, it is equal to a total interest income minus total interest expenses.

## Results and Discussion:

### 4.1 Cash position Ratio

Cash position Ratio can be obtained using the formula

$$\text{Cash Position Ratio} = \frac{\text{Cash and Bank Balances} + \text{Marketable Securities}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

Ideally the cash position ratio should be 0.75:1

**Table 1: Cash Position Ratio of ESAF Small Finance Bank**

Year	CPR
2016	0.33
2017	2.64
2018	0.93
2019	1.76
2020	2.36

Table 1, explains the ability to the financial obligations of the bank. The CPR was .033 on 2016 and it shows an upward growth in other years except in 2018. The CPR was high in 2017 with 2.64% which decreased by 1.71% in 2018. But it increased

in the coming years, which is a positive sign. Since the ideal ratio is 0.75:1.

### 4.2 Current Ratio

Current Ratio can be obtained using the formula

$$\text{Current Ratio} = \frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

Ideal Ratio is 2:1

**Table 2: Current Ratio of ESAF Small Finance Bank**

Year	CR
2016	1.64
2017	1.69
2018	0.47
2019	0.88
2020	1.56

Table 2, shows the current ratio of 2016 is 1.64% and increased a little in 2017. But in 2017 it decreased to 0.47% in 2018. It shows increasing trend in 2019 & 2020 but still less than the ideal ratio. It needs more focus.

Ideal Ratio is = Less than 1

### 4.3 Debt-Equity Ratio (DER)

Debt-Equity Ratio can be obtained using the formula

$$\text{Debt-Equity Ratio} = \frac{\text{Shareholders Funds}}{\text{Total Long-Term Funds}}$$

**Table 3: Debt-Equity Ratio of ESAF Small Finance Bank**

Year	DER
2016	0.43
2017	0.14
2018	0.20
2019	0.52
2020	0.90

Table 3, shows the debt equity ratio. In 2016 is 0.43% which is good for the bank. In 2017 it very low indicate low dependence on long term funds. In 2018 & 2019 it is lower than 1. So, it is favorable to the bank. In 2020 Debt-Equity Ratio reached 0.90 which is close to 1 and the bank needs to control

long term funds to maintain good financial position for future growth.

#### 4.4 Net Interest Rate Spread (NIRS)

*Net Interest Rate Spread can be obtained using the formula*

$$NET\ INTEREST\ RATE\ SPREAD = INTEREST\ RECEIVED - INTEREST\ EXPENDED$$

**Table 4: Net Interest Rate Spread of ESAF Small Finance Bank**

<i>Year</i>	<i>NIRS</i>
<b>2016</b>	<b>154962136</b>
<b>2017</b>	<b>132823933</b>
<b>2018</b>	<b>2820194843</b>
<b>2019</b>	<b>5733568075</b>
<b>2020</b>	<b>7921881</b>

The table 4, shows net interest rate spread. In 2016 interest rate received is higher than interest rate expended. Every year it shows positive sign and indicate profitability of ESAF micro finance bank.

Though the net interest rate spread in 2020 is lower than 2019 still favorable to the firm. The

positive growth rate is indicating good profitability position of the firm.

#### 4.5 Net Profit (NP)

Net Profit can be obtained using the formula

$$NET\ PROFIT = TOTL\ INCOME - TOTAL\ EXPENSES$$

**Table 5: Net Profit of ESAF Small Finance Bank**

<i>Year</i>	<i>NP</i>
<b>2016</b>	<b>340074319</b>
<b>2017</b>	<b>7629557</b>
<b>2018</b>	<b>269948648</b>
<b>2019</b>	<b>902838321</b>
<b>2020</b>	<b>1903898000</b>

Table 5, shows steady and healthy net profit over last five years. In 2017 net profit decreased than in 2016. But in coming years net profit increased every year. High net profit indicates the bank is able to control its overall and expenses at the same was able to increase its earnings, which shows a positive sign for the growth of the bank.

**Conclusion:** ESAF Small Finance Bank is lending loans lower and middle income groups and is offering associated services within the territorial regions of India. Its headquarters is in Thrissur. It offers all kinds of banking services including modern services like ATMs, Debit Card, Safe Deposit Lockers, Internet Banking, Mobile Banking, Agent banking, SMS Banking, RTGS, NEFT, CTS etc. This study aims to find out the financial position of ESAF Small Finance Bank from the annual reports published on its website. Tools used for the analysis are Cash Position Ratio, Current Ratio, Debt- Equity Ratio, Net Interest Rate Spread, Net Profit. Cash Position Ratio shows fluctuations in the beginning and later shows good results. Current Ratio doesn't seem to meet the ideal standard. The bank needs to focus on its current assts to meet the liquidity position for future growth. Debt-Equity Ratio shows good financial position of the bank. Net Interest Rate Spread during the period of study shows steady and positive sign which indicate the profitability of the bank. Net Profit also shows good results over the last five years. The ESAF Small Finance Bank needs more attention on its current assets. The ratio between current assets and liabilities

indicates low liquidity position during the period of study. The bank should invest more on its current assets to maintain good liquidity position.

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## The Evolution and Functioning Of Panchayats in Karnataka: Ancient, Medieval, and British Periods

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### Abstract

Panchayats have played a pivotal role in the governance and administration of Indian societies for centuries. This article delves into the historical evolution and functioning of panchayats in the Karnataka region during the ancient, medieval, and British periods. By tracing their development, roles, and functions, we gain a comprehensive understanding of the socio-political landscape of Karnataka across these eras. The abstract explores the historical trajectory and operational dynamics of panchayats in Karnataka across three distinct periods: ancient, medieval, and British. This investigation delves into the evolutionary journey of these local governance institutions, tracing their roles and functions through shifting socio-political landscapes. In the ancient period, panchayats emerged as vital community assemblies, comprising revered elders who governed through consensus-based decisions, focusing on dispute resolution and resource management. Transitioning to the medieval era, panchayats diversified their responsibilities under the Vijayanagara Empire's reign, engaging in revenue collection, infrastructure maintenance, and agrarian oversight within a structured hierarchical framework. The British colonial period marks a significant transformation, witnessing the erosion of traditional panchayats as colonial administrators introduced centralized governance mechanisms, redefining local authority structures. Through these stages, panchayats consistently undertook roles like dispute resolution, infrastructure development, social welfare, and law enforcement, fostering community participation and preserving customary laws. This abstract encapsulates the multifaceted evolution of panchayats in Karnataka, highlighting their enduring contributions to governance, community welfare, and the complex interplay of historical influences on local governance systems.

**Key Words:** *Panchayats, Ancient, Medieval, British Periods, Act.*

### Introduction:

The institution of panchayats, deeply rooted in traditional Indian governance, has been a cornerstone of local self-governance for ages. In Karnataka, a state with a rich historical legacy, panchayats have experienced significant shifts in their roles and functions throughout different historical periods. This article aims to explore the evaluation and functioning of panchayats in Karnataka during the ancient, medieval, and British periods, shedding light on their evolution and contribution to governance.

### Methodology

The research paper is based on secondary data. The data is taken from different research reports, journals, websites and research papers, Magazine and daily Newspapers, and other educational text books

### Objectives of the Study

1. To understand the concept Panchayats
2. To understand the Evolution and Functioning of Panchayats in Karnataka

### What is Panchayats?

A panchayat is a traditional form of local self-governance in India. The term "panchayat" is derived from two Sanskrit words: "panch," which means five, and "ayat," which means assembly. It refers to a council or assembly of five individuals who come together to make decisions and govern a local community. Panchayats have been an integral part of Indian society for centuries and serve as grassroots institutions for rural governance and administration.

Panchayats typically consist of elected representatives from the local community who take on various responsibilities related to local development, resource management, dispute resolution, and social welfare. They operate at the village, intermediate (block or taluka), and district levels, forming a three-tier structure known as the Panchayati Raj System. This system aims to decentralize governance and bring decision-making closer to the people, allowing them to actively participate in the development and management of their communities.

### **The roles and functions of panchayats include:**

- 1. Local Governance:** Panchayats are responsible for making decisions related to local development projects, infrastructure, and services such as water supply, sanitation, roads, and education.
- 2. Resource Management:** They manage local resources such as land, water, and forests, ensuring sustainable use and equitable distribution.
- 3. Social Welfare:** Panchayats play a role in implementing government welfare schemes and programs, especially those targeted at rural and marginalized communities.
- 4. Dispute Resolution:** Panchayats serve as forums for resolving disputes within the community, often relying on traditional norms and practices to ensure justice and harmony.
- 5. Promotion of Local Culture:** Panchayats help preserve and promote local customs, traditions, and cultural practices, contributing to the preservation of cultural heritage.
- 6. Community Participation:** Panchayats encourage active participation of community members in decision-making processes, fostering a sense of ownership and empowerment.

### **The Evolution and Functioning of Panchayats in Karnataka: Ancient, Medieval, and British Periods**

The significance of panchayats lies in their ability to address local issues promptly, involve the community in governance, and promote accountable and transparent administration at the grassroots level. They have also been recognized by the Indian Constitution, which grants constitutional status to panchayats and mandates their establishment and functioning as part of the Panchayati Raj System.

While the traditional concept of panchayats has evolved over time and faced challenges such as political interference and limited resources, efforts have been made to strengthen and empower them. Various legislative reforms and government initiatives have aimed to enhance the role of panchayats in local development and governance, recognizing their importance in fostering inclusive and sustainable development in rural India.

#### **Ancient Period:**

During the ancient period, Karnataka was home to various dynasties such as the Satavahanas, Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, and Kadambas. Panchayats in this era were essential units of local governance and justice administration. These assemblies were composed of wise elders from the community who discussed and decided on matters ranging from dispute resolution to resource management. The main features of ancient panchayats in Karnataka were their focus on

consensus-based decision-making, close-knit community involvement, and adherence to customary laws.

#### **Medieval Period:**

As Karnataka transitioned into the medieval period, Islamic sultanates and empires like the Bahmanis and Vijayanagara rose to power. During this time, panchayats' roles expanded to encompass not only local governance but also the collection of taxes, maintenance of infrastructure, and defense. The Vijayanagara Empire, in particular, established a complex administrative structure where panchayats played an integral role in revenue collection and agrarian management. These panchayats were hierarchical, with tiers of administration ranging from village-level assemblies to district-level councils.

#### **British Period:**

The arrival of the British in India marked a significant turning point in the governance structure of Karnataka. The British East India Company introduced their own administrative framework, which had a profound impact on the functioning of panchayats. The traditional panchayat system was gradually replaced by colonial administrative bodies, leading to a decline in the traditional forms of local self-governance. The British favored centralized governance and introduced laws that undermined the autonomy of panchayats.

#### **Histroy of Panchayati Raj**

The realisation that Grama Swaraj can only be realised via the establishment of Grama Panchayats bolstered the movement to establish local governments. In our country's power-sharing system, the responsibility for establishing Grama Panchayats and implementing Panchayat-related structures and mechanisms falls entirely on the shoulders of the State. The central government has no role to play in any state-level legislation. With this in mind, and with the goal of implementing Panchayat Raj systems throughout the country, the Centre has started establishing relevant Committees. The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee is the first that springs to mind. This Committee issued suggestions to various states. Several states, including Karnataka, established several committees to implement Panchayat Raj systems that are relevant to local circumstances and realities. Following the suggestions of these Committees, the Panchayati Raj system was established in various States. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments went into effect in 1993. Until then, the creation and accountability for local governments was solely the duty of state governments, and local governments were reliant on administrative resolutions and obligations.

With this history in mind, Karnataka passed the Grama Panchayat and Local Government Act

(Panchayat and Local Board Act) for the first time in 1959. Following that, in 1960, laws for Grama and Taluk Panchayats were passed, as well as guidelines for Zilla Panchayat membership. This scenario lasted until 1983. Elections were not held on a regular basis at the time, and administrators led the Grama Panchayats. At the national level, there are numerous instances of states, such as Gujarat, Maharashtra, and West Bengal. In West Bengal, the ruling party altered the previous Panchayat Raj Act in 1988, ushering in a new three-tiered government system. An interesting item to notice is that, even without the Constitutional Amendment, West Bengal has held Panchayat elections every five years since 1978, without missing a single day. D. Abdul Nazir Sab's dream child was the Karnataka Panchayati Raj system. The esteemed Ramakrishna Hegde believed in this concept and provided it support, allowing it to be adopted in 1983. However, in order to become formal, it needed the permission and

As a result of its adoption by the Centre and the Prime Minister, it was only declared legislation in 1985. For the first time, elections for Zilla and Mandal Panchayats were held in 1987. The 1985 law defined the roles and responsibilities of Zilla Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats, and legal committees. However, due to the debates of numerous Committees formed in relation to the Constitutional Amendment, primarily the Ashok Mehta Committee, the implementation of this statute was brought to a close soon after it was enacted. These committees presented suggestions for the establishment of Panchayat Raj institutions based on a constitutional amendment, claiming that only in this manner will the Panchayat system be effective. This Amendment received a majority vote in the Lok Sabha but fell short by one vote in the Rajya Sabha. As a result, the then-prime minister, Hon. V.P Singh, proposed a draught bill, but before it could be debated, he had to quit power. Later, in 1991, under the Prime Ministership of Hon. P.V Narasimha Rao, the ruling party at the Centre proposed another draught bill dealing to rural areas. Hon. Ram Nivas Mirza, the senior ex-Minister, presented to the entire House a detailed study of the aspects of this measure dealing to Grama Panchayats. He planned a huge convention with representatives from all major parties and provided documentation. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment proposals were passed on the basis of this submission. The 73rd dealt solely with the Gramme Panchayat system. It ordered that any state with a population of more than 20 lakhs implement a three-tier Panchayat Raj structure. As a result of this mandate, Karnataka's existing two-tier Panchayati Raj structure could not be implemented. The 74th Constitutional Amendment addressed only

city local administrations. The 74th Amendment captures the component that is similar to both, and it is because of this that the notion of District Planning Committee (DPC) was inserted in the Indian Constitution. We pay little attention to the District Planning Committees. The 74th CAA emphasised the importance of realising the DPC. It required that every district in the country execute this within one year of the CAA going into effect. If a Constitutional Amendment is related to a State matter, it must be approved by a two-thirds majority in both Houses of Parliament. Furthermore, it must be approved by more than half of the state legislatures. All of the state legislatures unanimously approved and signed these amendments. This is significant because it shows that all political parties in all states are bound by these Amendments. Karnataka was the first state in the country to implement the three-tier Panchayati Raj system after the Constitutional Amendments. Despite multiple revisions, the Karnataka Panchayati Raj Act is still in effect today, and elections to Grama Panchayats were held under this Act in December 1993. The Constitutional Amendments are subject to many interpretations. The State Election Commissions (SEC) are responsible for holding elections to the State Assemblies and Legislative Houses, and the SEC is also responsible for elections to Grama Panchayats. However, this is a constitutional system that should be the same at the federal and state levels. The one is not superior than the other. The Finance Commission is another structure. A Central Finance Commission investigates how money and resources are shared between the Centre and the States. Previously, the Central Finance Commission's proposals did not address local government difficulties, and this was only addressed after the CAA. Importantly, whatever suggestions the CFC makes, both the Centre and the States are required to follow through on them. Despite the fact that the State Finance Commissions are mentioned in the Constitution, their recommendations are not binding on the states. State Finance Commission proposals are not always accepted by the states. The proposals have been approved by the state government, according to the administration. However, we have not seen these recommendations incorporated in either the annual or five-year plans. Karnataka is also a member of the same organisation.

The District Planning Committee is crucial. When we hear the term "decentralisation," we usually refer to administrative decentralisation. However, in order for actual development to occur, planning must be decentralised. The government makes several statements at various levels about the programmes that should take place each year. Following that, local organisations such as the



Grama Sabha, Grama Panchayat, Zilla Panchayat, and so on should discuss it and formulate recommendations and plans to present to the District Planning Committee. The President of the District Planning Committee is the President of the Zilla Panchayat. Local institution suggestions should be reviewed in the District Planning Committee, and once forwarded to the State Government, the State does not have the legal right to amend the plan. If there are any State or Central preferences for programmes, they should be brought to the District Planning Committee's attention as ideas and recommendations, and the Committee should seek grants to implement them.

However, other states, including Karnataka, have yet to establish District Planning Committees in accordance with the description provided above. Aside from stating that the District Planning Committees have been formed, no work has begun. The State has yet to provide us with a clear picture of if and how it is operating. It is unclear if the District plans that have been released are the work of the District Planning Committee or not. Under decentralisation, the Committee has yet to find its true significance. It is very regrettable that the Committees do not function in Karnataka.

Second, our state statutes require the formation of a State Panchayat Council. The President of this shall be the Hon Chief Minister, while the Vice-President will be the Minister for Rural Development and Panchayati Raj. The Council would also include Panchayat delegates from various levels. Previously, we had District Councils, with the Chief Minister coordinating the proceedings. The objective for this was to provide a forum for the Chief Minister to comprehend our feelings and issues, as well as to discuss and find answers. However, the administration is now paying no attention to this.

There is absolutely no mention of State-level Minister representatives playing key roles in Panchayati Raj institutions in the Constitution. On the other hand, there are definite reservations for SC, ST, and women in Panchayat Raj institutions, but no reservations for other marginalised groups. The decision on these further reservations has been delegated to the state legislatures. The Panchayati Raj Constitutional Amendment was passed in 1993. There have been numerous changes in our country and in the United States since that period. There is now a necessity to alter the Constitutional Amendment itself. Karnataka needs to offer a recommendation in this area as well.

#### **Functioning of Panchayats:**

Across these historical periods, the functioning of panchayats in Karnataka shared common themes while also experiencing changes influenced by the prevailing political and social contexts. The primary

functions of panchayats included dispute resolution, resource management, infrastructure development, social welfare, and maintaining law and order. Panchayats held regular meetings, where decisions were made through discussions, consensus-building, and adherence to customary laws. The leaders of these assemblies were usually elders respected for their wisdom and experience.

#### **Evolution of Panchayats:**

The evolution of panchayats in Karnataka was marked by a gradual shift from consensus-based decision-making to more structured administrative hierarchies. In the ancient period, panchayats were decentralized and community-centric. During the medieval era, the introduction of formal administrative tiers brought about greater organization and specialization. However, the British colonial period witnessed the erosion of traditional panchayats in favor of centralized control.

#### **Impact on Society:**

Panchayats in Karnataka left a lasting impact on society. They facilitated community participation, promoted local leadership, and ensured the preservation of traditional customs and norms. Panchayats played a crucial role in maintaining social harmony, resolving disputes, and addressing the welfare needs of the community. The decline of traditional panchayats during British rule had repercussions on local governance, weakening community participation and diluting the effectiveness of decision-making processes.

#### **Conclusion:**

The evolution and functioning of panchayats in Karnataka throughout ancient, medieval, and British periods provide valuable insights into the socio-political dynamics of the region. While these institutions played vital roles in local governance, the influence of external forces, especially during the British colonial era, led to a decline in their autonomy and authority. Recognizing the historical significance of panchayats in Karnataka allows us to appreciate their contributions to community welfare and governance, while also prompting us to consider the importance of empowering local self-governance in contemporary times.

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## **Impact of Online Games on Youth -A Study With Reference To Coastal Karnataka**

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### **Abstract**

In this modern era Technology plays an important role in every walk of human life. The rise in the use of the internet has led to many changes in our daily life. People are using the latest technologies for information and entertainment which are providing wide ranges of benefits to human community. For infotainment people are depending on social media and online gaming in advanced model. In this virtual world online gaming touches its highest level. Today's youth are using technology in a variety of ways, from texting and tweeting to chatting, online gaming, and posting through a variety of Internet portals. It can often seem like youth are using technology and the internet for a large part of the day. Understanding youngsters and technology can seem a little overwhelming. It sometimes seems like young people's lives revolve around their phones and technology. From the internet and social media, to phones, apps, games, television and other types of technology, technology is increasingly becoming an essential part of our lives. Many young people – often referred to as 'digital natives' – haven't known it any other way. Gaming is a powerful and immersive medium that attracts children, young people and adults of all ages. This study focuses on the various opinion and impacts of online games on youth. The collection of primary data for the present study is from different places of coastal Karnataka (which includes the Districts such as Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttara Kannada using a structured questionnaire, in addition to the secondary data. The study will show whether playing online games has impact on their study as well as on the physical and mental health

**Key words:** Coastal Karnataka, Youths, Technology, Online Games, Mental Health.

### **Introduction**

In this modern era Technology plays an important role in every human life. The rise in the use of the internet has led to many changes in our daily life. People are using the latest technologies for information and entertainment which are providing wide ranges of benefits to human community. For infotainment people are depending on social media and online gaming in advanced model. In this virtual world online gaming touches its highest level.

Today's youth are using technology in a variety of ways, from texting and tweeting to chatting, online gaming, and posting through a variety of Internet portals. It can often seem like youth are using technology and the internet for a large part of the day. Understanding youngsters and technology can seem a little overwhelming. It sometimes seems like young people's lives revolve around their phones and technology. From the internet and social media, to phones, apps, games, television and other types of technology, technology is increasingly becoming an essential part of our lives. Many young people – often referred to as 'digital natives' – haven't known it any other way. Gaming is a powerful and immersive medium that attracts children, young people and adults of all ages.

### **Objectives Of The Study:**

The objective of the study is as follows:

1. To analyze the impact of online gaming on physical, psychological and social wellbeing of young people.
2. Evaluate the potential benefits and drawbacks of online games.
3. Investigate the reasons why some players prefer online games over traditional games and vice versa

### **Research Design and Methodology**

The study has been conducted using primary data as well as secondary data. Secondary data was collected from different published sources. Primary data was collected by using structured survey. 100 respondents were randomly selected from Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Uttara Kannada districts of Karnataka state. Spot observations and discussions were also used. Data has been represented in tabular form.

### **Limitations of The Study:**

1. The sample size is limited to selected places of Coastal Karnataka only
2. It indicates the number of people to be surveyed, though large number of sample give more reliable results than small samples but due to time constraint the data was restricted to 100 respondents.

**Data Analysis and Interpretation**

**. Gender Wise Classification of The Respondents**

The data has been collected regarding the gender wise classification of the respondents. The

respondents have been classified into male and female. The collected data have been provided both through the table 1.

**Table .1 Gender Wise Classification Of The Respondents**

Gender	No. Of Respondents	Percentage
Male	60	60
Female	40	40
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Survey data N=100**

**Analysis and Interpretation**

Tha above table 1 shows the gender wise classification of respondents. Out of 100 respondents, 60 respondents are male accounting for 60% and remaining 40 respondents are female accounting for 40%. Based on the above analysis it has been interpreted that majority of the respondents i.e.60% are male.

**2. Age Wise Classification of The Respondents**

The data has been collected regarding the age wise classification of the respondents. The respondents have been classified into 11 to 15 years, 16 to 18 years, 19 to 21 years, and 22 to 26 years old. The collected data has been provided both through the table 2.

**Table 2. Age Wise Classification Of The Respondents**

Age	No. Of Respondents	Percentage
11-15	8	8
16-18	12	12
19-21	21	21
22-26	59	59
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Survey data N=100**

**Analysis and Interpretation**

Above Table.2 shows the distribution of the respondents according to age. 59 percentage of the respondents fall in the age group 22-26 years, 21 percentage of the respondents fall in the age group 19-21 years, 12 percentage of the respondents fall in

the age group of 16-18 years, and remaining 8 percentage of respondents are fall in the age group of 11-15 years. Based on the above analysis it has been interpreted that majority (59%) of the respondents fall in the age group of 22-26 years old.

**Table 3 Educational Qualification Of The Respondents**

Qualification	No. Of Respondents	Percentage
School	10	10
PUC	11	11
Graduation	32	32
Post-Graduation	40	40
Other	7	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Survey data N=100**

**Analysis And Interpretation**

Above Table 3 shows the distribution of the respondents according to the Education. Out of 100 respondents 40% of the respondents are post-graduates, 32% of the respondents are graduates, 11% respondents are PUC passed, 10% of the respondents are school going children, and the remaining 7% of the respondents are learnt other courses. Based on the above analysis it has been

interpreted that majority ( 40%) of the respondents are Post-Graduates.

**4. Occupation Wise Classification Of The Respondents**

The data has been collected regarding the occupation wise classification of the respondents. The respondents have been classified into Students, Employees, Professionals, Business persons, Not employed, and other. The collected data has been provided both through the table 4.

**Table 4 Occupation Wise Classification of the Respondents**

OCCUPATION	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Student	63	63
Employee	30	30
Professionals	1	1
Business	1	1
Not Employed	5	5
Other	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Survey data N=100**

**Analysis and Interpretation**

Above Table 4 shows the distribution of the respondents according to the Occupation. Out of 100 respondents 63% of the respondents are Students, 30% of the respondents are employees, 5% of the respondents are Not employed, 1% of respondent is Professional and 1% is Business person. Based on the above analysis it has been

interpreted that majority (63%) of the respondents are Students.

**5.Effect Of Online Games On Physical Health**

The data has been collected from the respondents regarding effect of online games on physical health of the player. The collected data has been provided both through the table 5.

**Table 5. Effect Of Online Games On Physical Health**

Effects	No.Of Responses	Percentage
Tiredness	20	10.86
Less sleep	24	13.04
Eye strain	48	26.08
Headache	35	19.02
Neck pain	22	11.95
Not affected	35	19.02
Others	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>100</b>

**Source: Survey data**

**M.R.R= 1.84**

Note: 1. Responses are not equal to 100 because of multiple responses.

2. Multiple Response Rate is equal to total number of responses divided by the number of respondents.

**Analysis And Interpretation**

Above Table 5.shows the opinion of the respondents regarding the effect of online games on their physical health. Out of 100 respondents for 26.08% of respondents online gaming have caused eye strain, 19.02% of respondents have experienced headache, 19.02% of respondents are not affected

**N=100**

by any physical health problem, for 13.04% of respondents it has caused less sleep, 11.95% have experienced neck pain, and for 10.86% of respondents online gaming has caused tiredness. Based on the above analysis it has been interpreted that majority (26.08%) of respondents have experienced eyestrain after playing online games.

**6. Effect Of Online Games On Mental Health**

The data has been collected from the respondents regarding effect of online games on mental health of the player. The collected data has been provided both through the table 6.

**Table 6. Effect Of Online Games On Mental Health**

EFFECTS	NO.OF RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Causes aggression	12	9.23
Leads to anxiety	15	11.53
Stress	25	19.23
Not affected	49	37.69
Not sure	29	22.30
Other	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>100</b>

**Source: Survey data  
N=100**

**M.R.R=1.3**

Note: 1. Responses are not equal to 100 because of multiple responses.

2. Multiple Response Rate is equal to total number of responses divided by the number of respondents.

**Analysis And Interpretation**

Above Table 6.shows the opinion of the respondents regarding the effect of online games on their mental health. Out of 100 respondents 37.69% of respondents says that online gaming have not affected their mental health, 22.30% of respondents are not sure whether online gaming have impacted on their mental health or not, for 19.23% of

respondents it has caused stress, 11.53% have experienced anxiety, and for 9.23% of respondents online gaming has caused aggression. Based on the above analysis it has been interpreted that majority (37.69%) of respondents are not affected by online games mentally.

**7. Online Gaming Helps In Quick Thinking, Fast Analysis and And Problem Solving Skills**

The data has been collected to know the opinion of the respondents if online gaming helps them in quick thinking, fast analysis and improves problem solving skills. The collected data has been provided both through the table 7.

**Table 7 Online Gaming Helps In Quick Thinking, Fast Analysis And And Problem Solving Skills**

Responses	No. Of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	64	64
No	36	36
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Survey data**

**N=100**

**Analysis And Interpretation**

Above Table 7.shows the opinion of the respondents regarding whether online gaming helps them in quick thinking fast analysis and problem solving skills. Out of 100 respondents 64 people answered yes accounting for 64%, 36 people answered no accounting for 36%. Based on the above analysis it has been interpreted that majority (64%) of

respondents says online gaming helped them in quick thinking fast analysis and problem solving.

**8.Advantages Of Online Games Over Traditional Games**

The data has been collected to know the opinion of the respondents about the advantages of online games over traditional games. The collected data has been provided both through the table 8.

**Table 8. Advantages Of Online Games Over Traditional Games**

Advantages	No. Of Responses	Percentage
Convenience & accessibility	44	20.09
Wide variety of game options	58	26.48
Multiplayer & online community features	37	16.89
Realistic graphics & immersive experience	35	15.98
Ability to play with friends remotely	45	20.54

**Source: Survey data**

**M.R.R=2.19**

**N=100**

Note: 1. Responses are is not equal to 100 because of multiple responses.

2. Multiple Response Rate is equal to total number of responses divided by the number of respondents.

**Analysis And Interpretation**

Above Table 8.shows the opinion of the respondents regarding the advantages of online games over traditional games. Out of 100 respondents 26.48% of respondents says that online games gives wide variety of game options, 20.54% of respondents says that it gives the ability to play with friends remotely, 20.09% of respondents says that it is convenient and easy to access, 16.89% of respondents says that it provides multiplayer and online community features, and remaining 15.98%

of respondents says that it has realistic graphics and provides immersive experience. Based on the above analysis it has been interpreted that majority (26.48%) of respondents says that online games have wide variety of game options compared to traditional games.

**Findings**

Based on the analysis and interpretation some of the major findings have been listed below:

1. From the study it is found that majority of the respondents are male (60%)
2. From the study it is found that majority (59%) of the respondents fall in the age group of 22-26 years old.
3. The study depicts that most of the respondents were post graduates i.e, 40%

4. From the study it is found that majority (63%) of the respondents are students
5. The study reveals that majority (26.08%) of respondents have experienced eyestrain after playing online games.
6. From the study it was found that majority (26.48%) of respondents thinks that online games have wide variety of game options than traditional games.

#### **Suggestions**

1. Online gaming has both positive and negative impacts on children, youth and adults so one must use it appropriately and make use of technology in a wise way.
2. For those players who have had a negative impact on their eyesight they should reduce the number of hours they play online games.
3. For those gamers whose sleeping pattern is affected negatively, should try to maintain balance between their gaming hours and sleeping hours.
4. Try to maintain balance between studies or work and playing video games. This can help students to improve grades or helps in doing their work better.
5. All online gaming platforms must have maximum time limit of playing per day to protect the uncontrollable human mind from addiction.
6. Even though there are less number of people faced impact on their mental health, it can be advised that violent games can be played as less as possible because it can impact the mind of the gamer sometimes.

#### **Conclusion:**

Online gaming has emerged as a popular and successful source of entertainment and played by people of all ages especially by youth. Its main aim is to entertain people and also indirectly to make them addictive to improve gaming industry. The Study reveals that there is positive online gaming effect on youth of Mangalore. Boys spend

more time playing online games compared to girls. Through this study we analyzed that playing online games have caused negative effects to youth to the certain extent. Generation z are not likely to be addictive towards online games. On the positive side online games help in enhancing mental development, critical and quick thinking, improving various skills, making fast analysis and in stress relief also. Real life skills like coordination and team management also get improved by playing online games like PUBG because it requires in game communication.

They prefer both traditional and online games equally. Online games have wide varieties of game options, and more convenient compared to traditional games but still people prefer both because both the games are best in their own way. Online games are just the substitutes for traditional games not the replacement. As an outcome of the study it can be concluded that the online gaming has its positive and negative impacts in the real world. Online games can be a boon or curse to the gamer depending upon the game he plays and the number of hours the gamer spends on playing video games. In short , online games can help the youth in their real life skills if they can learn to play it wisely and if not it can cause problems for the player in the future.

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## **Major Tourist Attraction in Parbhani District - A Geographical Analysis (MS)**

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### **Abstract:**

In this paper studied of Major Tourism in Parbhani District. The natural and cultural resources, God temples, Man med tourist stations, waterfalls, temples, historical Please, Natural wild-life, hill ranges and amenable climate are very important resources of tourist attraction in this district. The various facilities available to the domestic and foreign tourists in Parbhani district, these include natural resources, transportation, infrastructure, hospitality resources and major tourist attractions. For the research work Parbhani District is selected. This district has at Parbhani its Beed district at West, Jalna and Buldhana District at North, Hingoli and Nanded district East, Latur district south. The object of study region is, to highlight the attractive tourist destinations and religious places, Natural, Historical and Cultural Place etc. This study based on primary and secondary data. Tourist attractions in the district as is, natural beauty, southern Palum Gangakhed and Sonpeth tahsils of Balaghat range and Northan tahsils as a Selu and Jintur Ajantha-verul range of Sayhydri mountain, temples, mini garden, tracking, rock climbing, wild life, festival's fairs, Dames etc. places. To the stay of tourist which requires natural sources, infrastructural and transportation facilities, accommodation, food, recreation, sightseeing, shopping and variety of facilities and services for use and enjoyments. The source of tourism depends on all these facilities available in this study region.

**Keywords:** Tourism, Transportation, Cultural, Parbhani District, Recourses

### **Introduction:**

The study region consists of multiple layers of solidified fluid basalt and is more than 2,000 meters thick and formed between 60 to 68 million years ago during the Cretaceous period, No systematic geological mapping of the district has yet been taken up by the geological survey of India, Information available is only through the reports submitted by the officers of the geological survey of India in connection with their visits for studying groundwater position of certain areas engineering geological aspects of some dam-sites lieutenant - colonel Sykes (1839) in this contribution to the geology of western area makes brief mention of the general geology of Parbhani district. The entire district is occupied by basaltic lava-flows erupted in the Cretaceous-Eocene age which are popularly as know as Deccan traps. Intrusive basic dykes, basalt lava, flows belonging to Deccan trap volcanic episode, associated with intertrapean beds, red bole beds, porous ash and cretaceous matter etc. Basaltic rock is found in some part of the Parbhani districts for want of geological mapping in the area flow pattern and fabric of basaltic exposed in the district are not known. Parbhani district covers 6511 square kilometers area. Physiography is one of the dominant parameter of physical environment. The relief of the district has an immense variety not to be witnessed to the some extent in many other districts of the state. The Jintur range is the more prominent portion in the heights of the district. It is a remnant plateau with a general trend from west north-west to south south-east and forms a part of the Ajanta ranges emanating from the Sahydri. The

crest line consists of flat tops at an average elevation of 533.75 m. above sea level but here and there rounded peaks record heights up to 549 meters and 579.70 m. above sea.

The scarp-lands lying to the north of the Purna area are counterparts of the Jintur hills, but they are more continuous and have an undulating plateau extension towards the north. Both the Jintur hills and these northern counterparts have several gaps or pass which allow communications and favor the growth of Gap towns. The district as a whole belongs to the Godavari peninsular drainage, but the area of the district mainly belongs to two river systems, one in the north and north-east the Penganga, and the other the Marathwada Purna and other immediate tributaries of the Godavari flowing in this district. In this paper studied of Major Tourism in Parbhani District. The natural and cultural resources, God temples, Man med tourist stations, waterfalls, temples, historical Please, Natural wild-life, hill ranges and amenable climate are very important resources of tourist attraction in this district. The various facilities available to the domestic and foreign tourists in Parbhani district, these include natural resources, transportation, infrastructure, hospitality resources and major tourist attractions. For the research work Parbhani District is selected.

### **Objective of the Study:**

The present research Paper has been undertaken to make on in-depth study of major tourism place in Parbhani district. The main objectives of the study were as follows-

1. To study the profile of Parbhani district.



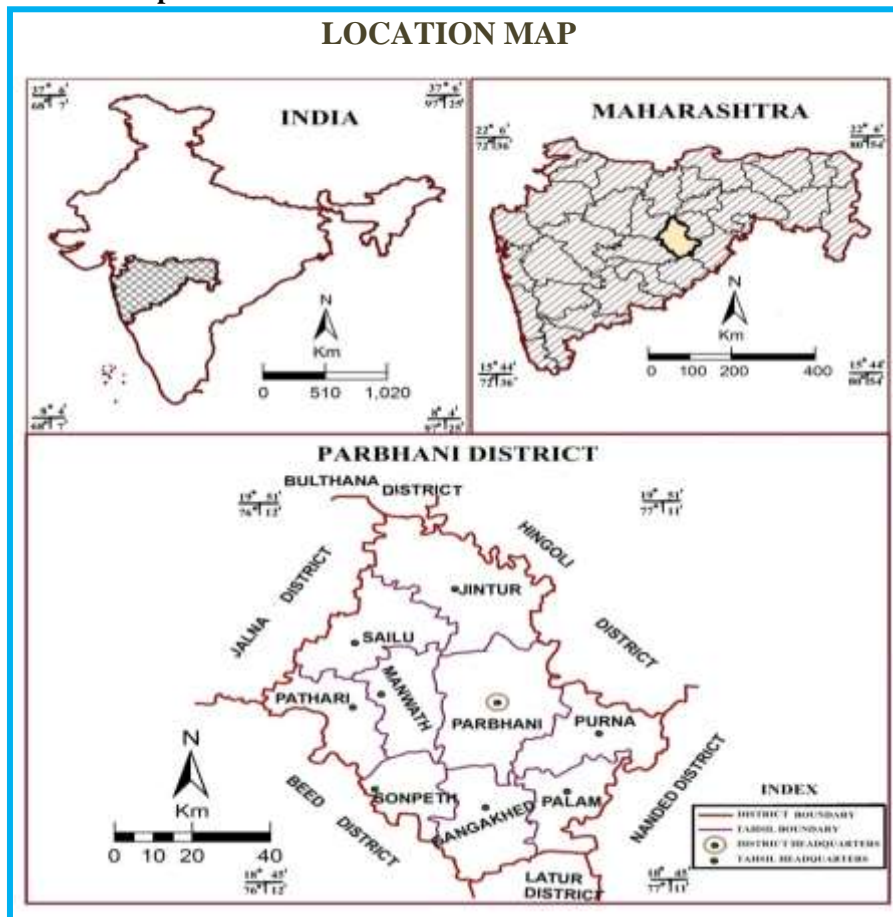
2. To highlight places in study area.
3. To review the progress of tourism in Parbhani district.

#### **Study Area:**

Parbhani district is selected for present study. The choice of topic under investigation is influenced by many considerations. Firstly Parbhani district comprising the nine tahsil of Maharashtra state has a significant location on south-east of Maharashtra plateau. Nine tahsil are considered for the study region in Parbhani district is covered by rough topography and the remaining part have flat surface. Balaghat range is southern part in Gangakhed and

Palam tahsil. Purna and Godavari rivers basin are useful for agricultural activities and Ajanta range in northern part in Jintur tahsil. All these consideration motivated the author turn his attention this region and its agricultural geography. Parbhani district located between 18°45' north to 20°01' North latitudes and 76°13' east to 77°29' East longitude (Map No.1). The area of study region is 6511 km<sup>2</sup>, which is 2.11 percent of the whole area of the state. The population in the study region is 1836086 population in (2012 census) which is 1.63 percent of total population in Maharashtra.

**Map No 1. Location and Boundaries of Parbhani District**



#### **Hypothesis:**

Tourism can generate employment opportunities especially in the overall of the Parbhani district.

#### **Data Base and Methodology:**

The Primary data was collected from two visits the various tourist centers taken photographs and sample tourists. Secondary data was collected from reference books review, magazines, research report, internet, thesis etc. Tourist Attractions in the District some important tourist centers in the Parbhani. The present research paper work author has been used the following method to calculate different aspects.

#### **Explanation:**

##### **A. Nature and Cultural Place**

1. **Yeldari Dam:** Jintur Tahsil Yeldari Dam is located at a distance of about 15 km. at a distance of about 55 km. from Parbhani. The dam was built between 1958 and 1968, It has a hydroelectric power station consisting of three units of 7.5MV capacity each for 22.5 MW total capacity. Water from the dam is used for irrigation as well as for producing electricity operated by Government pondered Power Company. The area is a perfect spot for picnic, with scenic surrounding, unexploited Ajantha verul east-west Sahyadri hilly terrains, Dam

is renovated and developed as a reservoir and also tourist attraction spot in Parbhani district.

**2. Masuli Dam:** Gangakhed tahsil Masuli Dam is very beautiful view point. There is a calava on this Dam and it's on mauli river, this is look like a fish there fore called Masuli Dam. Dam is 15 to 20 km from Gangakhed, we can go from two side at this view point. One from Akoli and another way from Isad we can go from Khoklewadi as well . Turist are private vehicle bike or four -wheeler and it is about 5.20 km. away from the Gangakhed railway station. This is very beautiful place. We can see their peacocks, heron, Fish. It's nice place for one day trip. It's only in rainy season.

**3. Karpara Dam :** Karpara dam is an earth fill dam on Karpara river near Jintur tahsil. The height of the dam above lowest foundation is 54.7 ft. while the length is 1,046 m. The volume content is 344 km<sup>3</sup> and gross storage capacity is 27,320.00 km<sup>3</sup> and also tourist attraction spot in Parbhani district.

**4. Indrayani Hill:** Indrayani Hill is great places to go near Parbhani city. This is the femus of indrayani male of balaghat mount ion range. This hill station was a natural beautiful place in the Parbhani tahsil and it is dome size sheep of mount ion. The surrounding the agricultural field and water conservation projects as a pani adwa pani jirava projects. Many local tourists are visited on this natural tourist place.

**5. Nemgiri Hill:** Nemgiri is located Jintur tahsil it is nearby Jintur city from northern direction from 2 km. This is natural tourism place. Nemgiri is named Neminatha is for Nemi while giri means mountain. However, there is some historical knowledge available about the caves. Many tourists are visited come from Aurangabad, Jalna, Parbhani and Nanded district. This is actually two hills on Nemgiri hill station.

**6. Jambhul Bet:** The Jamghul Island is a scenic place situated in the middle of Godvari river basin and has water on all sides. This is only one island in Marathwada , Truly the alchemy of nature is heavy. To reach Jambhul Island, you have to go by boat. It is a scenic place Palum tahsil in Parbhani district. There is an inexhaustible rush of tourists from all over the state to experience the wonderful creations of nature on this island and Vehicles available from Palam. This island has an ancient temple of Maruti right in the center surrounded by purple trees and flocks of peacocks and other birds. The trees on the island have not been planted by anyone before but they have come naturally through the spread of seeds by animals and birds. This island is also important in terms of biodiversity.

**7. Charthana:** The Charthana tourist place is a Village in nearby Jintur Taluka in Parbhani District of Maharashtra. It belongs to Marathwada region. It is located 55 km towards North from District head

quarters Parbhani and 18 km from Jintur. The Charthana tourist place is a natural Visitation and animals, birds are available on the observation of natural beauty.

#### **B. Historical Place and Religious Places:**

**1. Pardeshwar Temple:** The Pardeshwar Temple as a Mercury Shivlinga in Parbhani city. This temple is built of marble by Sri Swami Sachchidandji Saraswati. The huge temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva with Eighty foot of height. The uniqueness of the temple is that main shrine Shivlinga is made of two fifty kg of Para mines Mercury and one of the largest Shivlinga of India. This Shivlinga made of Para is called as Tejoling and has equal religious importance of Twelve Jyotirlinga in the India.

**2. Hazrat Turabul Haq Dargah Parbhani:** The Hazrat Turabul Haq Dargah is best known for its annual fair which has history of 108 years. The thousands of followers of all religions and faiths gather between two February to fifteen February every each year. In Parbhani this dargah is the symbol of unity between all religions. People from across the state visits the dargah. Because of huge popularity of dargah in Maharashtra state, it is often called as "Ajmer Sharif of Maharashtra". Thousands of diseased persons visit this dargah in the hope of healthy life.

**3. Shri Saibaba Temple:** The Sai Baba was born in Pathri tahsil city in Parbhani District. In 1970s, a field research established that Shri Saibaba Temple, Sri Sai Smarak Samiti was then formed in Pathri. A committee purchased land for temple on site of Sai Baba's house and construction of the temple was started in 1994. In 1999 the temple was inaugurated to the public

**4. Mudgaleshwar Temple:** The one of the religious place to visit in Parbhani district is the famous temple of lord Mudgaleshwar this is one of the historical temple in the Parbhani. This temple is situated on the bank of the Godavari River. Peoples make a holy bath in the Godavari River. Every Mahashivratri lots of devotees come there for Mudgaleshwar Darshan. The make a spiritual atmosphere in and around of the surrounding.

**5. Shri Narsimha Mandir:** The Pokharni is situated about 18 km. from Parbhani. The Narasimhadeva temple draws throngs of pilgrims from Andhra Pradesh and other surrounding states, which can travel easily by car or rail to this holy site. While the temple compound is quite large, the gabhara is very small a three foot by four foot room. The entrance is equally small, and devotees must squat to see the Lord through a three foot high entrance. His darshan here at Pokharni is also somewhat difficult.

**6. Neminath Digambar Jain Mandir:** Shri Neminath Digambar Jain Temple Nawagaad is famous for the ancient and artistic architecture of Lord Neminath. Earlier it was situated in the village

of Ukhalad, which is about two km from the banks of Purna River. The inner part of the temple is covered with a mirror and it is very beautiful

**7. Shri Digambar Jain Atishaya Kshetra Nemgiri:** There are two hills named Nemgiri & Chandragiri are famous in the world for their ancient artistic and miraculous Jain Cave Temples & Chaityalayas. In ancient times this area was famous as Jainpur, this was developed in the time of Emperor; today two temples out of them only are present. The surrounding the agricultural field and water conservation projects as a pani adwa pani jirava projects. Many local tourists are visited on this natural tourist place.

**Conclusion:**

Parbhani district many Natural and cultural, Historical, Religious tourist Places are available of the tourism Occupation. To the stay of tourist for several days, which requires natural re-sources, infrastructural and transportation facilities, accommodation, sightseeing, shopping and variety of facilities and services for use and enjoyments? The success of tourism depends on all these facilities. District wise various tourist attractions in the district consisting of temples, festivals, fairs, art and dams, caves, creeks, lakes, hill-stations etc. Week-long dream journey of Deccan odyssey and royal facilities provided to tourist. Eco tourism is environmentally responsible tourism, which must incorporate the Nature based and ecologically, socially, culturally and economically sustainable. The various promotional activities were conducted to encourage ecotourism. The lastly about overall explained tourist attractions and the tourism activity generates employment opportunities in various part of study area in Parbhani District.

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## **“Viewers’ Perception and Preference towards Ott Platforms – A Study With Reference To Mangaluru City”**

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### **Abstract**

Over the past two decades, there has been a drastic change in the way people access and use video content. The age-old experience of watching TV is no longer limited to real-time or TV screen in the living room. Content is now used on laptops, tablets, etc- anytime and anywhere people want. Although not a household name in itself, OTT is the precise technology that has made the transition to broadcasting possible. The advent of online streaming platform such as Netflix, Amazon Prime Video, etc, means children and teenagers now have access to uncensored content, since there is no law or autonomous body to monitor and manage the digital contents provided on these OTT platforms and it is made available to the public at large without any filter or screening. As it is the case, OTT platforms should be responsible to create digital awareness i.e., viewers’ should be made aware of the impacts of their streaming and realise if there is really a need for watching those videos. Therefore, this study has been conducted to know the perception and preference of viewers’ towards OTT platforms and also to identify the factors influencing customers to use OTT.

**Keywords:** OTT platforms, traditional television experience

### **Introduction**

Over the past two decades, there has been a drastic change in the way people access and use video content. The age-old experience of watching TV is no longer limited to real-time or TV screen in the living room. Traditional TV lacked the choices that consumers want, making them have to pay dearly for channels that they never watch. Content is now used on laptops, tablets, etc- anytime and anywhere people want. As the whole world has got access to broadband internet, many media platforms such as YouTube, Netflix, HBO, Disney+Hotstar and Amazon Prime emerged and gradually grew rapidly. These forums were a success by providing a media-hungry audience and keeping up with their increasingly busy lives. With the entry of OTT, consumers can access the content in a format that best fits their needs at any time, and from any place. In today’s world, we observe constant technological advancements in the mainstream media. As technology advances and consumer preferences shift, it is important for multiplexes and OTT platforms to differentiate themselves. With the emergence of OTT platforms, the viewing experience has been a drastic change. People are flocking to new and original content which the current multiplexes are finding hard to replicate. OTT has broken the order, and it is the multiplexes that are left to reel to counter this turbulent change.

### **Review of Literature**

**Rahul Ahuja (2020)**, in his research "A study on the effects of web series and streaming content on Indian youth," stated that the content being produced

and showcased on the online platforms is grabbing youth’s attention and moving them away from the traditional television soap operas. The study had been conducted to know the perception of youth regarding web series and online streaming content that is available on online platforms and also to examine the psychological effects and behavioral changes amongst the youth because of web shows. The study found that the content showcased on OTT platforms, filled with sexual, abusive, and violent content, together with alcohol and drugs, has caused psychological effects on Indian youth, who have suffered from insomnia, depression, and insecurities in their lives.

**Bhavyarajsinh D (2021)** in his research “A study on consumer behavior towards OTT platforms in India during covid era” stated that COVID-19 is an unpredictable global pandemic that changed the way audience consume media. This study specifies a trend surfaced in this period: the adoption of OTTs. Over the top media platform is a streaming media service offered directly to viewers via the internet. In India, there has been unprecedented growth in the number of consumers adapting to it. The study concluded that services like Hotstar and Jio Cinema has gained a stronger foot hold, global players like Netflix and Amazon Prime has grown tremendously in India.

**Ponnumai K. (2022)**, in his research on "viewers satisfaction towards OTT platforms," opined that presently numerous OTT video platforms are available for consumers to encourage them. These OTT video platforms are developed to reach

customers easily through advanced provisions and technology. The main purpose of this study is to find out the perception and satisfaction of consumers or users of OTT video platforms. The study found that many consumers have subscribed to OTT video platform services to receive high-quality content in large quantities and without commercials. The study concluded that OTT platforms serve as a way for people to spend quality time with their friends and family. Even professionals who work from home have a flexible schedule and can spend time on OTT platforms.

**Statement of the Problem**

The advent of online streaming platform such as Netflix, Amazon Prime Video, etc, now have access to uncensored content, since there is no law or autonomous body to monitor and manage the digital contents provided on these OTT platforms and it is made available to the public at large without any filter or screening. As it is the case, OTT platforms should be responsible to create digital awareness i.e., consumers should be made aware of the impacts of their streaming and realize if there is really a need to watch those videos. And it's also viewer's responsibility to ensure that kids in our home do not access to such contents. This study deals with over-the-top platforms, and how these have brought a change in traditional television experience.

**Objectives of the Study**

1. To know the perception and preference of viewers towards OTT platforms.
2. To know the factors influencing viewers to

**Data Analysis And Interpretation**

**Table 4.1 Preference of Ott Platform For Watching Movies And Tv Shows**

Ott Platforms	No. Of Responses	Percentage
Netflix	61	31.94
Amazon prime	45	23.56
Disney+Hotstar	46	24.08
Zee5	26	13.61
Other	13	6.81
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Survey data

M.R.R=1.91

N=100

**Note:**

1. **Total number of respondents is not equal to total number of responses, N=100, multiple response=191.**
2. **Multiple Response Rate is equal to the total number of responses divided by the Number of respondents.**

**Analysis And Interpretation**

There are multiple responses from the respondents about their preference for OTT platforms for watching movies and TV shows. From the above table 4.1, it is depicted that out of 100 respondents, 31.94% of the respondents prefer

use OTT platforms.

3. To know the satisfaction level of the viewers towards the OTT platforms.

**Research Methodology**

The study has been conducted to know the perception and preference of viewers towards OTT platforms. For the purpose of the study, both primary and secondary data have been collected. secondary data is collected from journals and the internet. Based on the requirements convenience samples have been selected and with the help of a structured questionnaire method and interview the information have been gathered from the viewers of OTT in Mangaluru City of Dakshina Kannada district who are from different areas. The data collected from various respondents have been analysed, has been organized in tabular form, and has been analysed with the help of different statistical tools such as average, and percentage to draw a meaningful conclusion. The sample size is 100. Samples were selected using convenience sampling method.

**Limitations of The Study**

The constraints to the study mainly were as follows:

1. An interpretation of this study is based on the assumption that respondents have given all correct answer.
2. Lack of willingness on part of the respondents has made the study difficult.
3. Time constraints has made the study difficult.
4. The findings of the study cannot be generalized.

Netflix, 24.08% of the respondents prefer Disney + Hotstar, 23.56% of the respondents prefer Amazon prime, 13.61% of the respondents prefer zee5, and only 6.81% of the respondents prefer other OTT platforms such as sony, voot, jio cinema etc. to watch movies and TV shows.

Based on the above analysis, it has been interpreted that the majority of the respondents, i.e., 31.94% prefer Netflix for watching movies and TV shows.

**Table 4.2 Most Preferred Shows On Ott**

SHOWS	NO. OF RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Movies	78	43.82
Series	64	35.96
Originals	16	8.99
Comedy exclusive	18	10.11
Other	2	1.12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Survey data M.R.R=1.78 N=100

**Note:**

1. **Number of respondents is not equal to Number of responses, N=100, multiple response=178.**
2. **Multiple Response Rate is equal to the total number of responses divided by the Number of respondents.**

**Analysis And Interpretation**

There are multiple responses relating to the most preferred shows on OTT platforms. From the above table 4.2, it is clear that out of 100

respondents, 43.82% of the respondents watch movies on OTT platforms, 35.96% of the respondents watch series on OTT platforms, 10.11% of the respondents watch comedy exclusives on OTT platforms, 8.99% of the respondents watch originals and 1.12% of the respondents watch other contents like reality shows, clips etc.

Based on the above analysis, it has been interpreted that majority of the respondents, i.e., 43.82% prefer movies as the most preferred shows on OTT platform.

**Table 4.3 Factors Influencing The Subscription Of Ottplatforms**

Factors	No. Of Responses	Percentage
Convenience	50	32.05
Variety of content	70	44.87
Cost-friendly	23	14.74
OTT live streaming	12	7.70
Other	1	0.64
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Survey data

M.R.R=1.56

N=100

**Note:**

1. **Number of respondents is not equal to number of responses, N=100, multiple response=156**
2. **Multiple Response Rate is equal to the total number of responses divided by the Number of respondents.**

**Analysis And Interpretation**

There are multiple responses relating to the factors influencing the subscription to OTT platforms. From the above table 4.3, it is clear that out of 100 respondents, 44.87% of the respondents

are influenced by the variety of content that drives them towards OTT platforms, 32.05% of the respondents are influenced by the convenience factor, 14.74% of the respondents are influenced the by cost- friendly factor, 7.70% of the respondents are influenced by the OTT live streaming and the 0.64% of the respondents are influenced by other factors.

Based on the above analysis, it has been interpreted that the majority of the respondents, i.e., 44.87% are influenced by a variety of content.

**Table 4.4 Ott Platforms Changed The Way Of Watching Television**

Opinion	No. Of Responses	Percentage
Yes	90	90
No	10	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Survey dataN=100

**Analysis and Interpretation**

From the above table 4.4, it is clear that out of 100 respondents, 90% of the respondents stated that OTT platforms have changed the way of watching television and 10% of the respondents stated that OTT platforms have not changed the way

of watching television.

Based on the above analysis it has been interpreted that majority of the respondents, i.e., 90% stated that–“OTT platforms have changed the way of watching television”.

**Table 4.4.1 Reasons For Change In The Way Of Watching Television**

REASONS	NO. OF RESPONSES	PERCENTAGE
Ability to binge-watch the Entire season	48	27.58
More options to watch content On demand	44	25.29
Greater control over what to Watch and when	44	25.29
More options to customize Viewing experience	36	20.69
Other	2	1.15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Survey data

M.R.R= 1.93

N=90

**Note:**

1. **Number of respondents is not equal to number of responses, N=90, multiple response=174.**
2. **Multiple Response Rate is equal to the total number of responses divided by the Number of respondents.**

**Analysis And Interpretation**

There are multiple responses relating to the reason for the change in the way of watching television. From the above table 4.4.1, Out of 90 respondents, 27.58% of the respondents feel the reason for change in the way of watching television due to OTT platform is ability to binge-watch the entire season, 25.29% of the respondents feel the reason for change in the way of watching television

due to OTT platform is more option to watch content on demand, and the otherb 25.29% of the respondents stated that greater control over what to watch and when is thebreason for change in the way of watching television, 20.69% of the respondents feel the reason for change in the way of watching television due to OTT platform is more options to customize the viewing experience and 1.15% of the respondents have other reasons.

Based on the above analysis, it has been interpreted that the majority of the respondents, i.e., 27.58% stated that ability to binge-watch the entire season is the reason for change in the way of watching television due to OTT platform.

**Table 4.5 Level Of Satisfaction With Regard To The Usage Of Ott Platforms**

Level Of Satisfaction	No. Of Responses	Percentage
Highly Satisfied	19	19
Satisfied	66	66
Neutral	14	14
Dissatisfied	1	1
Highly dissatisfied	0	0
TOTAL	100	100

Source:Survey data

N=100

**Analysis And Interpretation**

From the above table 4.5, it is clear that out of 100 respondents, 66% of the respondents are satisfied with the usage of OTT platforms, 19% of the respondents are highly satisfied, 14% of the respondents are neutral, 1% of the respondents are dissatisfied and none of the respondents are highly dissatisfied with the usage of OTT platforms. Based on the above analysis, it has been interpreted that majority of the respondents, i.e., 66% are satisfied with the usage of OTT platforms.

**Findings Of The Study**

1. Majority of the respondents i.e., 31.94% of them

prefer Netflix for watching movies and TV shows.

2. This study found that majority of the respondents i.e., 43.82% of them prefer movies as the most preferred content in OTT platform.
3. Most of the respondents i.e., 44.87% of them are influenced by variety of content available on OTT platforms.
4. This study reveals that majority of the respondents i.e., 90% of them stated “OTT platforms have changed the way of watching television”.
5. This study reveals that majority of the

respondents i.e., 27.58 % of them feel that ability to binge-watch the entire season is the reason for change in the way of watching television due to OTT platform.

6. This study reveals that majority of the respondents i.e., 66% of them are satisfied with the usage of OTT platform.

#### **Suggestions**

1. The OTT platforms should recommend its users with new and featured content.
2. Better and effective subscription plans are to be introduced to cope up with the need for a majority of users who are occasionally consuming OTT platforms.
3. The relationship between the streaming platform and the consumers are to be strengthened through collection of critical user feedback which would help to maintain service excellence and retain the subscribers.
4. More attractive offers and promotions are to be made on the referral policy of the OTT platforms which would help in more new user acquisition.
5. The consumers should be made aware about the negative impact of sharing login details with others and also implement steps for resisting the same.
6. There should be more broadcasting of regional movies and programs which would give rise to an increased number of OTT consumers.

#### **Conclusion**

As India is the world's largest growing OTT industry, this momentum is utilized by the significant increase in the introduction of new OTT players in the market and rapid changes in providing of personalized content. Even the smaller OTT platforms are raising capital from international investors and making a significant impact on the market. It is quite evident that the arrival of COVID-19 pandemic has aided the OTT platforms with the increased consumption becoming the most preferred medium. The major benefits incurred from the OTT platforms are the flexibility of usage, availability of cross-cultural & worldwide entertainment and subscription to the user-friendly unlimited content. Also vital are factors like increasing penetration of Smart phones and availability of internet data at competitive prices in India. Movies and web series are the most preferred content on OTT platform Netflix, Amazon Prime Video and Disney+hotstar are the highest consumed OTT platforms as they satisfy their consumers with the best quality contents and user friendliness. There is also a huge rise in the arrival of regional OTT players in the market. Most of the current users of the OTT platforms are quite satisfied with their experience and majority of the consumers tend to increase their consumption of OTT in future. This trend can be

successfully explored by the different OTT platforms.

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## **An Interpretation on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and its Relationship with Craft Based SHGs Activities in India**

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### **Abstract**

Craft is an art, trade, or occupation required special skills, especially manual skills that can be reproduced in a skilful way at a mass scale which is conducive to make women economically empowered. The concept of empowerment is involved within three closely interrelated areas like agency, resources and performance. Gender equality, rural development with expansion of education through various Craft based Self Help Groups (SHGs) activities and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are important techniques to reduce poverty and create income and employment opportunities taking into consideration of maintaining livelihood. Statistical data focus that a large number of women in India are mainly involved in subsistence agriculture and small scale enterprises. SHGs attempt to make them self-reliant and self-confident from the point of view of income generating activities. So, the present study has attempted to undertake 'An Interpretation on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and its Relationship with Craft Based SHGs Activities in India'. The study represents that MSMEs and Craft based activities play a pivotal role in order to attain women economically empowered.

**Key Words:** Craft, SHGs, MSMEs, Livelihood, Women Empowerment, Poverty, Income, Rural Development and Education.

### **Introduction:**

Craft is an art, trade, or occupation required special skills, especially manual skills that can be reproduced in a skilful way at a mass scale which is conducive to make women economically empowered. The concept of empowerment is involved within three closely interrelated areas like agency, resources and performance. Gender equality, rural development with expansion of education through various Craft based SHG activities and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are important techniques to reduce poverty and create income and employment opportunities largely. A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural base. A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (Natural, Physical, Human, Financial, and social Capital) and activities required for the means of living (Chambers and Conway, 1992). Rural development activities focus on infrastructure development, education and health service, investment in agriculture and boosting of rural non-farm activities. Statistical data focus that a large number of women in India are mainly involved in subsistence agriculture and small scale enterprise. One of the major constraints women face as entrepreneurs is the unequal access to productive resources and services taking into consideration of finance and skill upgrading opportunities. Over the years, NABARD, Govt. agencies and the non-

government organizations have been undertaking various skilful training and livelihood related activities providing credit and motivation for stakeholders. SHGs attempted to make them self-reliant and self-confident from the point of view of income generating activities. NABARD(SHGs,2019) reported some income generating craft based activities like Kadhi weaving, decorative items from coconut coir,Diary,Terracotta , manufacture of jute bags ,Tailoring, organic farming, dress materials, food processing , detergent etc. So, the present study has attempted to undertake 'An Interpretation on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and its Relationship with Craft Based SHGs Activities in India'.

### **Objectives of the Study:**

- To find out various Craft Based SHGs Activities taking into consideration of women empowerment in study areas and India.
- To estimate the scope of employment and income generation opportunities under craft based activities and Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the study areas and India.

### **Methodology:**

The study is based on some field survey observation from district of Birbhum, West Bengal and secondary data have been purposively collected from published reports like NABARD (2019), Journals, Report on Informal Sector (GOI) and Annual Report, 2020-21, Ministry of Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises, GOI etc. The collected data have analysed on the basis of tabular form and

figures following nature of activities, socio-economic impact and scope of employment and income creation etc.

**Results and discussion:**

**Importance and Functions of Women Enterprise:**

- A good share of population.
- Traditionally outside the domain of economic activities.
- They must be made part of the economic development because it will ensure the economic and social development of the women along with providing more human resources to strengthen the economy of the country.
- The economic status of women is now accepted as indicators of a society's stage of development.
- Functions of Women Entrepreneur may be stated as
  - (i) Motivation, (ii) Leadership, (iii) Directing, (iv) Staffing, (v)Organizing, (vi)Planning, (vii)Coordination, (viii)Supervision:

**Socio-economic Activities of SHG:**

A small economically homogeneous and affinity group of rural poor who have come together voluntarily. SHGs attempt to carry out the following activities.

- (i) To save small amounts regularly , (ii) to mutually agree to contribute to a common fund,(iii) conflict solving through collective leadership and mutual discussion, (iv) to meet their emerging needs, (v) have simple and responsive Rules, (vi) collated free loans with term decided by the group, (vii)market driven Rates of Interest, (viii) collective decision making

**Socio-economic Significance of SHGs in India:**

Socio-economic significance of SHGs may be focused in the following aspects

- (i) Improve efficiency of the credit system, (ii) Channel of financial conclusion, (iii) Resource mobilization, (iv) Promote savings and banking habit, (v) Improve the living condition of the poor, (vi) Empowerment of women, (vii) Promote social and economic justice, (viii) Community actions, (ix) Develop individual skills, (x) Livelihood finance and employment generation, (xi) Reduce influence of unorganized sector, Xii) Beneficial to the financial sector.

**Some obstacles of Women Entrepreneurship in India and its measures:**

- Lack of self -confidence
- Will-power
- Strong mental outlook
- Optimistic attitude
- Women India lead a protected life,
- The old and outdated social outlook to resist women from entering in the field of entrepreneurship.
- The educational level and family background of husbands also influences women participation in the field of enterprise.
- Absence of proper support, cooperation and back-up for women by their own family members.
- Lack of awareness about the financial assistance in the form of incentives, training, loans, schemes tec.
- Lack of women mobility
- Some steps by India Government: IRDP, KVIC, TRYSEM, PMRY, EDPs, WDCs, ARWIND,
- TREAD, MAHIMA, MSE-CDP, Mahila Samiti Yojana, Micro Credit Scheme

**Table- 1: Comparative distribution of top ten states**

Sl. No	State/UT	NSS 73 <sup>rd</sup> round*		Fourth All India Census of MSME and Fifth Economic Census*	
		Number(in lakh)	Share (%)	Number(in lakh)	Share (%)
1.	Uttar Pradesh	89.99	14	44.03	12
2.	West Bengal	88.67	14	34.64	10
3.	Tamil Nadu	49.48	8	33.13	9
4.	Maharashtra	47.78	8	30.63	8
5.	Karnataka	38.34	6	20.19	6
6.	Bihar	34.46	5	14.70	4
7.	Andra Pradesh***	33.87	5	25.96	7
8.	Gujarat	33.16	5	21.78	6
9.	Rajasthan	26.87	4	16.64	5
10	Madhya Pradesh	26.74	4	19.33	5
11.	Total of above ten States	469.4	74	261.04	72
12.	Other State/ UTs	164.5	26	100.72	28
13.	All	633.9	100	361.76	10

Source: \*NSS Round, 2015-16, \*\* Fourth All India Census of MSME, 2006-07(Unregistered Sector) and Fifth

Economic Census, \*\*\* Including Telagana in Fourth All India Census of MSME

Table-1 brings out about state-wise distribution of estimated MSMEs and share(%) according to NSS 73<sup>rd</sup> round taking into account of higher estimated number of MSMEs 88.99 lakh (14 %) in Uttar Pradesh, followed by 88.67 lakh(14 %) in West Bengal, 49.48 lakh( 8 %) in Tamil Nadu 38.34 lakh( 6 %) in Karnata, 34.46 Lakh( 5 %) in Bihar,

33.87 lakh(5 %) in Andhra Pradesh, 33.16 lakh (5 %) in Gujarat, 26.87 lakh (4 %) in Madhya Pradesh, 164.52 lakh (26 %) in others . The secondary data in table-2 show that top ten states in India play a pivotal role in creation of employment generation(72%) as compared to other states/UTs(28%) and making good economic health of the country.

**Table-2: Percentage Distribution of Enterprises in Rural and Urban areas (Male/Female ownership)**

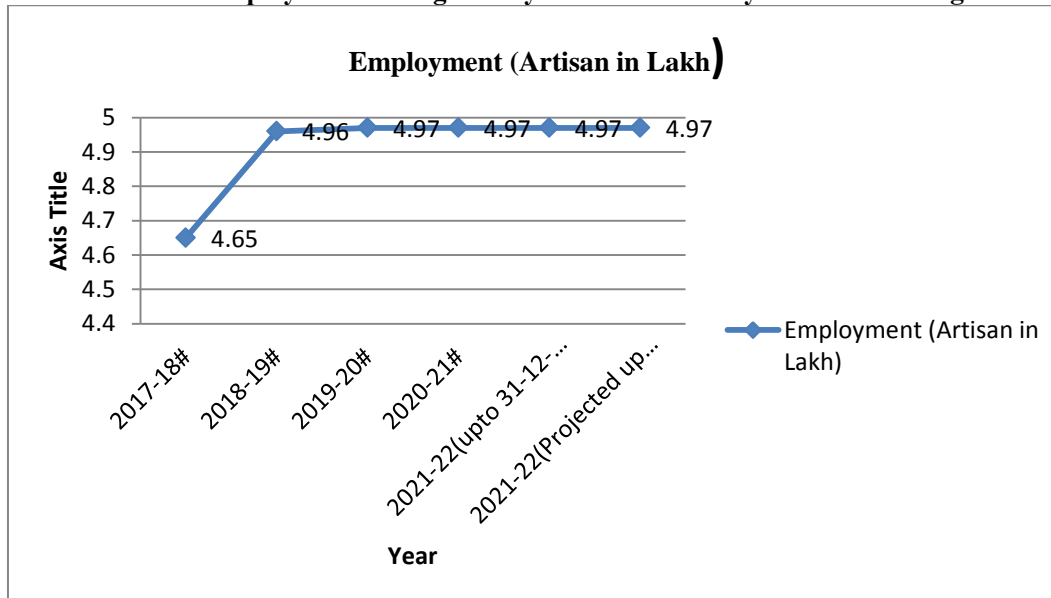
Sector	Male	Female	All
Rural	77.76	22.24	100
Urban	81.58	18.42	100
All	79.63	20.37	100

(Source:Annual Report 2021-22, Annual Report, 2020-21, Ministry of Micro, Small and medium Enterprises, GOI GOI)

Table-2 exhibits % distribution of enterprises in rural and urban areas (male/female ownership) and estimate higher % of urban enterprises owned by male (81.58 %) as compared to rural enterprises owned by male. % distribution of enterprises owned by male in both rural(77.76 %) and urban(81.58 %)

measures more higher as compared to that of female in rural(22.24 %) and urban(18.42 %). For all India, % distribution of enterprises owned by male shows more higher (79.63 %) as compared to the of female (20.37 %).

**Figure--1: Khadi Sector's employment during last 4 years and current year 2021-22 are given below.**

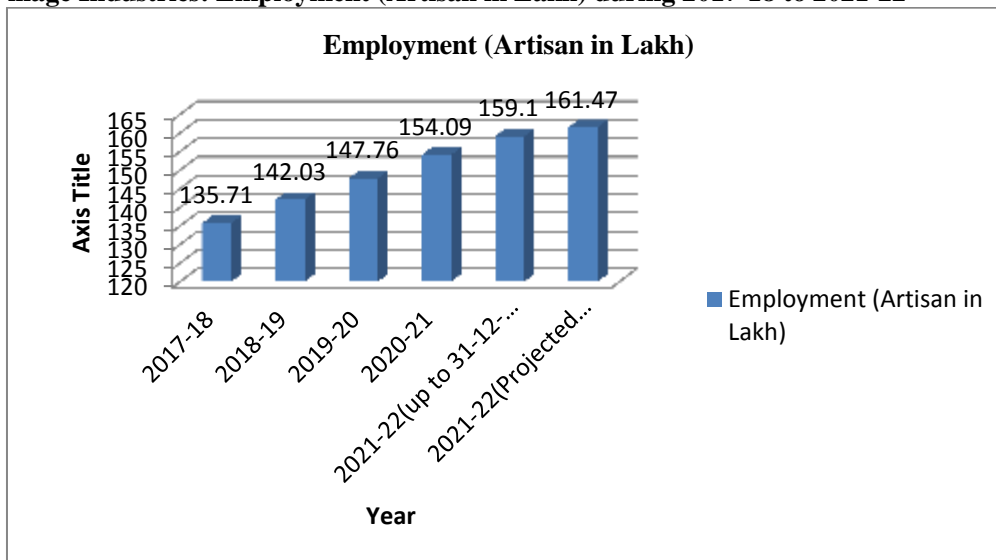


(Source: Annual Report 2021-22, Annual Report, 2020-21, Ministry of Micro, Small and medium Enterprises, GOI GOI)

Figure-1 delineates khadi sector's employment(artisan in Lakh) during last 4 year and current year 2021-22 and give an account of employment generation as 4.65 lakh in 2017-18 , followed by 4.96 lakh in 4.96 in 2018-19, 4.97 lakh

in 2019-20, 4.97 lakh in 2020-21, 4.97 lakh in 2021-22 and 4.97 lakh (Projected up to 31-03-2022). So, Kadhi Sector attempts to create a gainful employment generation during last 4 years and current year 2021-22.

**Figure-2: Village Industries: Employment (Artisan in Lakh) during 2017-18 to 2021-22**



(Source: Annual Report 2021-22, GOI)

Figure-2 reveals village industry indicating any industry of village industry which is located in the rural area and attempts to produce any good or render any service with or without using electricity and which creates employment to one artisan or labour by investment of fixed capital amount of Rs 50, 000. It is found from the table that village industries create higher employment (artisan in **Some Employment and Income Generation Activities conducted by SHGs;**

**(1) Weaving Activity:** Weaving by SHG members at Maharipara, Baksa District, Assam.

**Nature of Activity:** Under NABARD's Micro Enterprise Development programme (MED) involving a grant assistance of Rs. 0.50 lakh, 24 beneficiaries from different SHGs were provided 13 days' skill development and skill upgradation training in weaving.

**Impact:** Income Rs 3,000/ weaver /month.

Earlier, a weaver would earn Rs 1800/ - 3000/ a month from selling traditional garments, shawls and clothes used by womenfolk. Since they have upgraded their skills, they are able to produce products in vogue using new designs and superior quality. Their income has now increased by more than 30 %.( Source: SHGs- Creating Likelihoods, Changing Lives, NABARD, 2019).

**(2). Nai Roshni** is an SHG supported by NABARD and promote by Abhivakti Foundation in Banchari Village, Palwal District, Haryana.

**Activity:** Terracotta ware, viz , designers plates, lamps, flower pots, water bottles , cups, utensils.

**Nature of Activity:** The members were adept potters and with proper training they were producing artisanal quality products but they confined to their own village and few regulars in and around their district.

Lakh) taking into account 159.10 in 2021-22(up to 31-12-2021), followed by 154.09 in 2020-21, 147.76 in 2019-20, 142.03 in 2018-19, 135.71 in 2017-18 and 161.47 employment(artisan in Lakh) in 2021-22(Projected up to 31-03-2022).So, village industries create a gainful employment(Artisan in Lakh) during 2017-18 to 2021-22.

**Impact:** The monthly turnover of the group is approximately Rs 1.0 lakh by rendering to the demands of domestic and foreign clients (Source: SHGs- Creating Likelihoods, Changing Lives, NABARD, 2019).

**(3) Activity: Candle Making**

**Nature of activity:** Candle making by Pragati SHG, Chaproli Baghpat district, Uttar Pradesh. 11 women members of Pragati SHG were trained in Candle making by Arpit Gramudyog Sansthan with a grant assistance of Rs. 1 lakh from NABARD for the group.

**Economic Impact:** Income: Rs 10,000- 30,000/ per member/month (Source: SHGs- Creating Likelihoods, Changing Lives, NABARD, 2019).

**(4) Activity: Making Coconut Broom** (Coconut broom is made by extracting the stems of the leaves from a coconut palm tree.

**Location:** Annapurnapalli, Bolpur, Birbhum, West Bengal, India

**Nature of Activity:** It is family based enterprise started about 50 years ago by Late Paban Patra. Raw materials come from Hooghly, Burdwan and Midnapur. The market demand for Coconut broom is good and it is supplied to local market. It is produced all year round, but more for four month (July, August, Sept, Octo). No Bank Loan is taken.

**Impact:** This enterprise helps to sustain livelihood. Five members are involved in the activity and out of five, three are contract basis workers.

**Income** – Rs 4000/-5000/ per month/ worker.

**Family Income:** Rs 30,000/ month (Source: Field Survey)



Fig-3: Making Coconut Broom

### (5) Activity: Full Broom Making

**Nature of Activity:** Material comes from Assam, Nepal. It is made through the year. Its market demand is very good.

**Name of Owner:** Susanta Kundu. Family based business. No bank loan is taken.

**Impact:** Three workers are engaged in making full broom.

**Family Income:** Rs 25,000/per month. (Source: Field Survey)



Fig-4: Full Broom Making

### Conclusion:

Craft is tangible object produced by the craftsman manually with a well defined goal using his creative abilities. Craft is an art, trade, or occupation requiring special skills, especially manual skills that can be reproduced, in skillful way at a mass scale. The concept of empowerment is involved within three closely interrelated areas like agency, resources and performance. Gender equality and rural development through various Craft based SHG social activities are important techniques to reduce poverty and create income and employment opportunities. Statistical data focus that a large number of women are mainly involved in subsistence agriculture and small scale enterprise (MSE). SHGs do have a potential to create an empowered and competitive position in the market through its services and dispel poverty and derivation. One of the major constraints women

face as entrepreneur is the unequal access to productive resources and services taking into consideration of finance and skill upgrading opportunities. SHGs attempted to make them self-reliant and self-confident from the point of view of income generating activities. The Sixth Five –Year Plan (1980-85) saw a definite shift from welfare to development. It recognized women's lack of access to resources as a critical factor impeding their growth. Women Entrepreneur is a person who accepts challenges role to meet her personal need and become economically independent. Major findings of the study may stated as follows:

- Top ten states in India play a pivotal role in creation of employment generation(72 %) as compared to other states/ UTs(28%) and attempt in making good economic health of the country

- Women's family and personal obligations are sometimes a great barrier for succeeding in business carrier.
  - The activities conducted by MSMEs were labour intensive.
  - % distribution of enterprises owned by male in both rural(77.76 %) and urban(81.58 %) measures more higher as compared to that of female in rural(22.24 %) and urban(18.42 %).
  - For all India, % distribution of enterprises owned by male shows more higher ( 79.63 %) as compared to the of female (20.37 %).
  - SHG activities are associated with skill training at local level following training on scientific methods
  - Members of SHGs are oriented maintaining quality of the products and development of better entrepreneurship skills.
  - The Members of various SHGs have been completely changed their lives through activities by enhancing family income and education of their children.
  - It is imperative to provide sustainable interventions from Government required for better designs, skills and technology up gradation and market development.
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## **A Study of Multiple Intelligence on Students' Achievements of Students Studying at Secondary Level**

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### **Abstract**

In India, secondary school students' academic success is significantly influenced by the theory of multiple intelligences. Their success may be significantly impacted by the identification and development of diverse intelligences that go beyond academics. Recognising multiple intelligences such as linguistic, logical-mathematical, musical, interpersonal, intrapersonal, and more can cater to a wider range of students in India's competitive educational environment, where rote learning frequently predominates. Teachers can more effectively engage pupils, encourage holistic development, and boost performance by adapting their teaching strategies to these different intelligences. Students are encouraged to pursue their individual abilities and interests when various intelligences are acknowledged and nurtured, which improves motivation and self-esteem. By offering secondary-level students in India a more inclusive and diverse educational experience that takes into account their unique talents and potential, embracing the idea of multiple intelligences can improve their academic performance. The researcher had conducted the study survey with the help of a structured questionnaire on 216 respondents from education sector to know the role and effect of Multiple Intelligence on Students' Achievements of Students Studying at Secondary Level and concludes that there is significant effect of Multiple Intelligence on Students' Achievements.

**Keywords:** Multiple Intelligences (MI), Secondary School Students, Academic Success, Educational Environment, Teaching Strategies, Holistic Development, Motivation and Self-Esteem.

### **Introduction**

Knowledge of the intricate structure of intelligence is now crucial for fostering students' success in education, which is a dynamic journey. In this regard, Howard Gardner's work on multiple intelligences (MI) has fundamentally altered how individuals view and approach learning. Instead than following a one-size-fits-all paradigm, MI acknowledges that people have a wide variety of intelligences, each of which influences their own learning methods, talents, and abilities. It acknowledges that secondary education is a crucial stage in students' academic development and, more crucially, in their preparation for life after school. In this vital stage, recognising the existence and importance of different intelligences can significantly impact students' educational experiences. Sener and Cokcaliskan (2018) looked at the relationship between Multiple Intelligences (MI) and learning preferences among Indian secondary school students. Students displayed a range of MI profiles, including linguistic, logical-mathematical, bodily-kinaesthetic, and other types. Their learning styles were consequently influenced by these various intelligences. For instance, pupils with high linguistic intelligence tended to favour text-based instruction, whereas those with high bodily-kinaesthetic intelligence favoured hands-on, experiential learning methods. The necessity for Indian educators to acknowledge these personal variations and modify their teaching strategies was brought home by this. By doing this, teachers could

increase student engagement and help them have a more thorough learning experience that takes into consideration their individual MI profiles.

Julius and Evans (2015) addressed the relationship between knowledge practises and academic accomplishment in the setting of Higher Secondary School in India, building on this basis. They emphasized the link between better academic achievement and efficient study methods. In a way, adding the Multiple Intelligences theory to this highlighted how a student's particular intelligences can influence their preferred study techniques. Students with strong logical and mathematical aptitude, for instance, might do well in structured problem-solving situations, but those with great interpersonal aptitude might do well in group study situations. The success of students can be greatly impacted by identifying these intelligences and combining them with specialized study techniques.

Furthermore, Nayak (2018) examined how Smartphone use, addiction, and academic performance interact in complex ways among Indian students enrolled in higher education. Gender's moderating influence was investigated in this situation. The MI framework makes it clear that various intelligences may affect students' propensity for Smartphone addiction and their capacity to handle academic duties. The negative impacts of Smartphone addiction on students' academic performance may be lessened in people with high intrapersonal intelligence due to their ability for better self-regulation. In order to create effective

learning settings that meet both the problems given by contemporary technology and MI diversity, it is imperative for educators and policymakers to be aware of these differences in the secondary school scene in India.

### **Literature Review**

The idea of "Multiple Intelligence" (MI), popularized by Howard Gardner, has irrevocably changed practice and education. It asserts that there is a spectrum of intelligences that people can have, including linguistic, logical-mathematical, interpersonal, and intrapersonal intelligences. Investigating MI's complex dynamics is necessary to comprehend how it influences the accomplishments of secondary-level pupils in India. According to MacCann et al. (2020), emotional intelligence has a considerable influence on academic performance and is closely related to interpersonal intelligence. The ability to navigate social complexities, control stress, and channel emotions for productive learning is provided to pupils through emotional intelligence. This emphasized the value of cultivating interpersonal intelligence in secondary-level Indian kids, not just to support academic ability but also to foster resilience for surviving in a globally interconnected environment.

Kpolovie et al. (2014) emphasized the holistic aspect of academic performance by focusing on the predictive influence of enthusiasm in learning and attitudes towards school. While MI highlights the variety of intelligences, it's also important to understand how students' attitudes and interests interact with their cognitive abilities. Although a student with a strong musical intelligence may do well in music-related disciplines, their overall success depends on how they approach other subjects. Teachers can customize their pedagogical techniques and create more welcoming learning environments for secondary-level students across India by acknowledging these intersections between MI, interests, and attitudes. In India, socioeconomic conditions and educational environments also shape students' performance at the secondary level. It's critical to understand how outside influences, such as students' school preferences, shape their educational experiences.

Singh (2015) focused on private schools in urban and rural settings, while MI focuses on individual cognitive aptitudes. Private schools may better suit pupils' varied intelligences because they frequently have more resources and cutting-edge teaching techniques. However, the accessibility of such institutions differs between geographical areas and socioeconomic levels, having an impact on secondary students' academic progress. In order to properly evaluate student accomplishment in the Indian context, it is crucial to place MI within the

larger framework of educational inequities and opportunities.

Roth et al. (2015) looked at the relationship between "intelligence" and academic performance. Their meta-analysis revealed that "intelligence," while unquestionably influential, is not the only factor that determines academic performance. In India, it becomes crucial to recognise and foster the many "intelligences" of secondary-level students. Recognising a student's strong "interpersonal intelligence" could encourage collaborative learning opportunities and possibly boost their overall achievement. A thorough path to student success is thus provided by incorporating the MI tenets into educational practices. Beyond "intelligence," the involvement of secondary-level pupils in their academic endeavours appears as a critical factor in their success. In his research, Lee (2014) assessed the complex relationship between student engagement and academic success. The importance of students' active involvement in the learning process is highlighted in this perspective, which complements the MI. While students' degrees of engagement have a significant impact on how well they use these cognitive abilities, while they may have various "intelligences," they do. For example, a motivated student who exhibits strong "linguistic intelligence" and excels in writing and communication, realizing their potential and achieving real academic success. This emphasized how crucial it is to design engaging and dynamic learning environments that take into account the various skills and requirements of students within India's secondary education system.

Interventions going beyond traditional educational approaches have gained appeal in India's quest to improve student achievement at the secondary level. Maynard et al. (2017) assessed how "mindfulness-based interventions" can improve students' cognition, academic performance, behaviour, and socio-emotional functioning. By offering "mindfulness" as a comprehensive path for student growth, this complemented the MI framework. By improving focus, emotional control, and self-awareness, "mindfulness" techniques assist pupils in efficiently using their "intelligences." By incorporating such interventions into the educational system, teachers in India have the chance to give pupils the means to maximise their variety of "intelligences," fostering both academic excellence and personal development.

According to Alam (2020), the introduction of "Artificial Intelligence" (AI) into India's educational system in recent years has created new "possibilities and challenges" for improving student achievement, particularly at the secondary level. The way we support "Multiple Intelligences" (MI) could undergo a revolution as a result of the junction



of AI and education. As to the primary concept of the MI, educational content may be tailored to each student's strengths and shortcomings using AI-driven adaptive learning platforms. The effects of "learning strategy instruction," which focuses on how students' learning styles can affect their academic performance, was looked at extensively by Donker et al. (2014). They emphasized the significance of understanding that "intelligence is not a fixed trait" but rather a flexible quality. Recognising and fostering these different intelligences through specialized "learning strategies" might greatly improve academic achievement in the setting of secondary-level pupils in India.

In India, where educational systems have historically placed a strong emphasis on "linguistic and logical-mathematical intelligences," Stump et al. (2014) emphasized on how students' opinions of their own cognitive abilities can impact their academic journeys. Recognising and encouraging other intelligences, such as spatial or intrapersonal, can be helpful in enhancing and diversifying students' learning experiences at the secondary level. A more holistic approach to education can help students in India's secondary schools achieve well-rounded success by placing an emphasis on the development of these intelligences in addition to traditional academics. The significance of anticipating academic success in higher education was highlighted by Alyahyan and Dustegor (2020). This calls for acknowledging the various intelligences that students in India bring to the table. As to the MI, people have a variety of intelligences, including linguistic, logical-mathematical, and interpersonal ones. The academic success of kids can be greatly impacted by effectively utilizing these intelligences.

Masino and Nino-Zarazua (2016) focussed on methods for raising student learning standards, especially in developing nations. Understanding how treatments mesh with Multiple Intelligences will be helpful for India's broad and diversified educational system. It is important to take into account the wider spectrum, even if conventional techniques have frequently concentrated on language and logical-mathematical intelligences. Interactive learning techniques, for instance, can improve comprehension and retention by incorporating visual and spatial intelligences. In

addition, emphasizing the value of interpersonal and intrapersonal intelligences helps promote cooperative and emotionally supportive learning settings, raising student accomplishment levels even further. According to O'Malley et al. (2015), home structure and school atmosphere are just two of the many variables that affect students' academic performance. Understanding how these elements interact with Multiple Intelligences is essential in the context of secondary education in India. An environment that is conducive to learning can be fostered by a welcoming school culture that acknowledges and supports different intelligences. Also important comprehends how a student's household environment affects their ability to acquire intelligence. For example, a child's academic journey may be greatly aided by parental support and encouragement of their special intellect. For educators and policymakers aiming to maximize the accomplishments of secondary-level students, taking into account their unique abilities and circumstances, it is imperative that they recognise these moderating impacts within India's educational landscape.

**Objective**

1. To know the role of Multiple Intelligence on Students' Achievements of Students Studying at Secondary Level.
2. To know the effect of Multiple Intelligence on Students' Achievements.

**Methodology**

The researcher had conducted the study survey with the help of a structured questionnaire on 216 respondents from education sector to know the role and effect of Multiple Intelligence on Students' Achievements of Students Studying at Secondary Level. The primary data is collected through "random sampling method" and data was analyzed by "mean and t-test."

**Findings**

Respondent's general details are shared in the table below where in 216 respondents, males are 64.4% and females are 35.6%. 34.7% are below 40 years of age, 43.1% comes in the category of 40-45 years of age group and 22.2% are above 45 years of age. 37.5% of them are working from less than 5 years, 34.7% are there in their field from last 5-8 years and rest 27.8% are working from more than 8 years.

**Table 1 General Details**

Variable	Respondent	Percentage
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	139	64.4
Female	77	35.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Age (years)</b>		

Below 40	75	34.7
40-45	93	43.1
Above 45	48	22.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Work experience</b>		
Less than 5	81	37.5
5-8	75	34.7
More than 8	60	27.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 2 Role and effect of Multiple Intelligence on Students' Achievements**

S. No.	Statements	Mean Value	t value	Sig.
1.	MI direct social complexities, control stress, and channel emotions for productive learning	3.21	3.141	0.001
2.	Nurture interpersonal intelligence in secondary-level	3.18	2.709	0.004
3.	Foster flexibility for surviving in a globally interconnected environment	3.12	1.835	0.034
4.	Help to focus on the predictive influence of enthusiasm in learning and attitudes	3.19	2.846	0.002
5.	MI focuses on individual cognitive aptitudes	3.16	2.436	0.008
6.	Encourage mindfulness as a comprehensive path for student growth	3.15	2.246	0.013
7.	Fosters greater understanding of diversity and individuality within the educational environment	3.14	2.116	0.018
8.	Multiple Intelligences lead to a more diverse range of assessment methods	3.13	1.973	0.025
9.	Multiple Intelligences acknowledges the importance of a well-rounded education	3.20	2.999	0.002
10.	Educators can design more personalized and effective learning experiences	3.11	2.289	0.047

Table above is showing different role and effect of Multiple Intelligence on Students' Achievements. The respondent says that MI direct social complexities, control stress, and channel emotions for productive learning with mean value 3.21, Multiple Intelligences acknowledges the importance of a well-rounded education with mean value 3.20, Help to focus on the predictive influence of enthusiasm in learning and attitudes with mean value 3.19 and Nurture interpersonal intelligence in secondary-level with mean value 3.18. The respondent shares that MI focuses on individual cognitive aptitudes with mean value 3.16, Encourage mindfulness as a comprehensive path for student growth with mean value 3.15 and fosters greater understanding of diversity and individuality within the educational environment with mean value 3.14. The respondent also says that Multiple Intelligences lead to a more diverse range of assessment methods with mean value 3.13. Foster flexibility for surviving in a globally interconnected environment with mean value 3.12 and Educators can design more personalized and effective learning experiences with mean value 3.11. The value under significant column for all the statements related to economic analysis is significant with value below 0.05 after applying t test.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, the idea of different intelligences significantly affects the academic success of students in India who are enrolled in secondary school. As suggested by Howard Gardner, recognising and addressing the variety of intelligences can promote a more inclusive and successful educational system. Teachers can improve students' learning experiences and overall academic achievement by adapting teaching strategies to account for the variances that pupils demonstrate across multiple intelligences. This strategy promotes a more holistic and individualized approach to education by acknowledging that conventional standardized testing cannot capture the whole spectrum of human potential. A more well-rounded and fruitful educational journey can be achieved by empowering pupils to flourish in the subjects in which they naturally excel. Additionally, it fosters a greater understanding of diversity and individuality within the educational environment, which is essential for raising a generation of students who are not only academically gifted but also emotionally intelligent, adaptable, and able to make meaningful contributions to society. Adopting the concepts of multiple intelligences can play a

significant role in helping India's children have a brighter future as the country's educational system continues to change and face new difficulties? Teachers can enhance the learning process and improve overall academic achievement by adjusting their teaching strategies to accommodate for students' unique abilities and preferences. This strategy encourages a more comprehensive and individualized educational system while simultaneously acknowledging that standardized testing may not fully reflect human potential. Embracing different intelligences produces students who are adaptive, socially conscious, and academically accomplished, positively impacting India's educational system and society at large.

The study was conducted to know the role and effect of Multiple Intelligence on Students' Achievements of Students Studying at Secondary Loveland found that MI direct social complexities, control stress, and channel emotions for productive learning, acknowledges the importance of a well-rounded education, help to focus on the predictive influence of enthusiasm in learning and attitudes, Nurture interpersonal intelligence in secondary-level and MI focuses on individual cognitive aptitudes. The study concludes that there is significant effect of Multiple Intelligence on Students' Achievements.

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## Enhancing Courtyard Spaces in Architecture Student Housing: Analysing the Factors Influencing Usage Efficiency

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### Abstract

In today's technology-driven world, college students often find themselves immersed in redundant distractions, neglecting the potential benefits of spending time with nature. This paper proposes a solution to this issue by investigating of underutilized courtyard spaces in student housing which can be a versatile area for recreational activities. Specifically focusing on architecture student housing, this study investigates the efficiency of courtyards and the perceptual factors that influence their usage. Through the benchmarking method, the existing courtyards of student housing are analyzed to understand their current usage patterns. Furthermore, individual interviews are conducted with students who are residents of a National level architecture school in Vijayawada to gain insights into their perspectives on the existing courtyard and their views on efficient usage.

The findings reveal that local students highly value functional and aesthetic courtyard elements, emphasizing the significance of privacy and comfort for promoting efficient usage. By identifying these influencing factors, this study contributes to the development of a more student-centric approach to courtyard design in architecture student housing, fostering a greater connection between students and nature for enhanced well-being and academic performance.

**Keywords:** Courtyard; Efficient usage; Social interaction; Student housing; Utilization

### Introduction

A courtyard of student housing serves as a flexible space that meets the inhabitants' functional and recreational needs. This versatile space, with natural elements such as lush foliage, trees, and water features, along with sunlight, transcends everyday aesthetics; it is a place of refuge. However, as a result of the changing dynamics of contemporary education and lifestyle, the optimal use of these courtyards is gradually diminishing. The once-vibrant courtyard is vanishing from the daily lives of students, potentially depriving them of its numerous benefits. Intriguingly, a courtyard can be referred to as a microcosm, as it encompasses the various lifestyles and preferences of its users. Classified into variants such as the single-line type, double-line type, L-type, and U-type courtyard (Lee & Park, 2015), A courtyard of student housing serves as a resilient space that meets the inhabitants' functional and recreational needs. As children mature into adults, they cultivate pastimes and routines that are shaped and molded by their values, beliefs, and perceptions. These behaviors are the result

of the user's desires, and when that passion is directed towards outdoor recreation, these pursuits provide the participant with potential benefits that may become apparent over time. (Mehlhaf, J. 2019)

Creating a nurturing environment near a student's living quarters can

have a significant impact on their way of life. As an extension of their personal space, the courtyard must be meticulously designed to entice its inhabitants. It must emanate a quality that entices students and effortlessly draws them into its embrace. It should reflect the preferences of the students by providing spaces for recreation, sports, and leisurely conversations. Courtyards with elements that promote happiness, nurture sportsmanship, and foster sociability. The combination of aesthetic appeal and the promise of enjoyment transforms the courtyard into a symphony of form and function. However, the aesthetic appeal is only the beginning of an evaluation that goes beyond the visual domain. The efficient use of courtyards in student accommodation involves considerably more than the physical arrangement of spaces. It encompasses the holistic well-being of young minds contending with newly acquired independence and academic challenges. These spaces, which can foster physical, social, and emotional development, must be fostered in kind. By harmonizing design with the changing preferences of the student population, we can not only reverse the trend of declining courtyard usage but also foster a renaissance of outdoor engagement. The courtyard, once restored to its central role, has the potential to rekindle connections – not only with the environment but also among students – reshaping the college experience and beyond. The

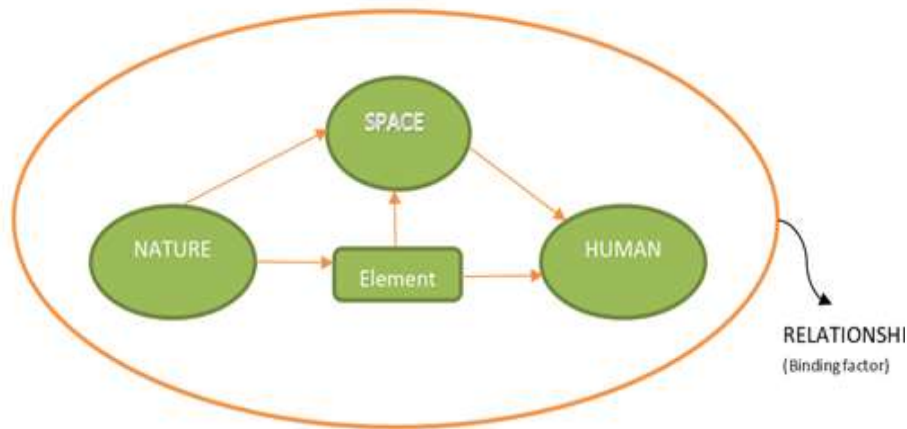
factors that contribute to the efficient usage of the

### 1. Literature Review

The incorporation and efficient utilization of open spaces, particularly courtyards, within student housing complexes is a crucial study for this rapidly urbanizing world. In an open space, the user needs physical and spatial aspects including maintenance, accessibility, safety, functionality, and availability of amenities (Abbasi, A., Alalouch, C., & Bramley, G. 2016). The courtyard spaces have the potential to cultivate social interactions, well-being, and a sense of connection with nature among university students, in addition to enhancing the physical environment. By delving into existing literature and combining it with germane insights, it is possible to identify the numerous benefits of incorporating open spaces into student housing designs. The study conducted on private housing developments constitutes an important investigation into the utilization of open

courtyard are further assessed.

spaces in the context of student housing. The motivation behind developers' provision of open spaces is frequently to facilitate social activities and interactions between residents. This study reveals, however, that maintenance plays a crucial role in sustaining residents' interest in utilizing these spaces (Anggiani, M., & Jamila, R. F. 2019). This highlights the significance of not only designing open spaces but also assuring their ongoing maintenance, to produce environments that are not only aesthetically pleasing but also functional and inviting. Open spaces within student housing complexes can have a significant impact on the well-being and quality of life of university students. The presence of well-designed and well-maintained open spaces in a student's living environment can provide a sanctuary where they can relax, recharge, and seek solace during their academic voyage.



*Fig.1: Understanding the connection through the above diagram*

Furthermore, the biophilia theory, which asserts that humans have an inherent affinity for nature, emphasizes the significance of incorporating natural elements into built environments (W.Browning, C. J. 2014) As a form of open space, courtyards can facilitate this essential connection with nature. Even within the confines of an urban campus, these courtyards can serve as tranquil retreats where students can immerse themselves in a natural environment. Including vegetation, water features, and elements that invoke a sense of nature can elicit positive emotional responses and contribute to the well-being of students as a whole. A study elaborate that students prefer more softscape than hardscape with more openness. Waterscapes and vegetative courtyards acts as a restorative factor than other landscapes. (Lu, M., & Fu, J. 2019)

In addition, these spaces can promote outdoor activities, exercise, and socialization, thereby fostering a holistic living experience that nourishes the mind and body. The importance of open spaces in nurturing social cohesion cannot be

overstated in a broader societal context. Student housing environments are microcosms of disparate cultures and backgrounds, making the design of spaces that promote interaction and comprehension of the utmost importance. Students can engage in impromptu interactions, collaborative study sessions, and cultural exchanges in courtyards due to their inherent potential as gathering locations. These interactions not only enhance the social lives of the students but also contribute to their personal development and global perspectives. Student housing open space utilization efficiency necessitates a comprehensive strategy addressing design, functionality, maintenance, and adaptability. To optimize the user experience, seating areas, pathways, and vegetation should be strategically placed. Moreover, design flexibility can accommodate the changing requirements of students, allowing the space to adapt to a variety of activities, from group gatherings to solitary reflection. The strategic utilization of open spaces, especially courtyards, in student accommodation has the

potential to significantly improve the lives of university students on multiple fronts. From fostering social interactions to promoting well-being and facilitating a connection with nature, these spaces transcend their tangible characteristics to become integral components of the student experience. The interaction between design, maintenance, and the intrinsic human affinity for nature renders these spaces not only architectural

elements but also catalysts for holistic community growth. As institutions continue to prioritize the success and well-being of their students, the incorporation of efficient open spaces exemplifies their dedication to creating hospitable and vibrant living environments. Factors that encourage the user to use an outdoor space are aesthetics, comfort, accessibility, connection with nature, activities, and privacy.

No.	Perceptual factors	Definitions
1	Aesthetic	The feeling of joy and pleasure experienced while viewing scenes of nature
2	Comfort	A peaceful and comfortable setting with well-kept landscaping, including paving, lighting, etc.
3	Accessibility	Easy to reach from the dwelling area, no barriers in time or space
4	Connection with nature	The environment is close to nature with pleasant view and sounds
5	Functional	The shared space that is utilized by the inhabitants for the purpose of recreation and social interaction
6	Privacy	A open to sky space which maintenance the privacy through good landscape
Table no.1: Factors that entice a user to utilize an outdoor space		

## 2. Materials And Methods

### a. Data collection

The research for efficient usage of the courtyard and its factors is analyzed through Quantitative (benchmarking methodology) and qualitative (perceptual factors) Analysis. Initially, the primary and secondary data are collected. The primary data includes the documentation of the courtyards in the Girl's hostel of the National Institute, School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada. Due to time constraints, female students tend to spend leisure time within the student housing, as a result, the research was conducted there, followed by calculating the number and area of all the courtyards, their frequency of usage, factors that make the user to use the courtyard. Furthermore, a survey of users' perceptions was conducted and suggestions for efficient usage of the courtyards were collected from the inmates of the girls hostel. The secondary data includes studying various parameters, those that affect and influence the usage of an open space which includes functionality, aesthetics, comfort, accessibility, privacy, and connection with nature. These parameters are further studied in context with the student housing of the national institute.

### b. Quantitative analysis

The rate of utilization is to be bench-marked, it is further calculated through the Space utilization rate formula in which Frequency is obtained based on the hours the students use the courtyard by the hours available and the Occupancy is the total number of students allocated to each courtyard by function of the total capacity of the particular courtyard and

hours used., and the Utilization is a function of frequency and occupancy.

$$\text{Frequency}(F) = (\text{Hours used} / \text{Hours available}) \times 100$$

$$\text{Occupancy}(O) = (\text{Total students} / \text{Capacity} \times \text{Hours used}) \times 100$$

*\*(total students = total students inhabit around the courtyard)*

$$\text{Utilization}(U) = (\text{Frequency} \times \text{Occupancy}) / 100$$

### c. Qualitative analysis:

The perceptual factors for the efficient usage of the courtyard are derived from the secondary data. An outdoor space in student housing is used for restoration, socialization, and other functional purposes. The factors taken into account for analyzing the utilization are aesthetics, Comfort, accessibility, connection with nature, functionality, privacy.

### d. Questionnaires design

The questionnaire was prepared to understand (1) students' perceptions of the existing courtyard, (2) features in the courtyard they perceive would make them go out more often, (3) the Preferred size and shape of the courtyard (4) frequency and hours of usage.

The target population was the female students of Architecture college who were dwelling around the courtyards. Before conducting the questionnaire survey, a pilot survey is done with a small sample of the target population.

The survey is done separately for the three categories of courtyard Small courtyard(Sc), Medium courtyard(MC), and Large courtyard(LC) to understand its effect on the utilization. The image and numbers of courtyard are given below:



**Fig.2:** Small courtyards in female student housing, SPAV



**Fig.3:** Medium courtyards in female student housing, SPAV



**Fig.4:** Large courtyards in female student housing, SPAV



**Fig.5:** Plan of Student housing for girls SPA, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh

**Findings and Discussions**

**Data collection:**

The housing units at the National Institute School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada have interconnected courtyards. The housing unit taken for study has 13 courtyards with varying sizes as a

Based on the survey it was found that the female students of the housing unit primarily preferred using the smaller and medium-sized courtyards for easy accessibility and functionality. The percentage of hardscape and softscape used for accessibility are as follows: 1) Small courtyard - 90% softscape & 10% hardscape 2) Medium courtyard - 45% softscape & 55% hardscape 3) Large courtyard - 80% softscape & 20% hardscape Among the total 363 users in the

result they were categorized into small, medium, and large size courtyards for further study. Small courtyards (Sc) were numbered 4, 7, 10 & 11 (20.25 sqm. to 29 sqm.); Medium courtyards (MC) were numbered as 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 13 (30sqm. to 50sqm.); Large courtyard(LC) were numbered as 2, 9, 12 (51sqm. to 72 sqm.)

student housing units, around 25- 30 users are inhabiting each courtyard. The capacity of the courtyard is derived based on the total number of rooms around the courtyard. Taking into consideration the college hours and the time required for other basic needs, the average duration that the female students used the courtyards was around 8 hours a day (available hours).

sr.no	Courtyard type	Size no.(sq.m)	Courtyards	Landscape elements
1	Large courtyard (LC)	20.25 - 29	4,7,10,11	Small courtyard - 90% softscape & 10% hardscape
2	Medium courtyard (MC)	30 - 50	1.3.5.6.8.13	Medium courtyard - 45% softscape & 55% hardscape
3	Small courtyard (SC)	51 - 72	2,9,12	Large courtyard - 80% softscape & 20% hardscape

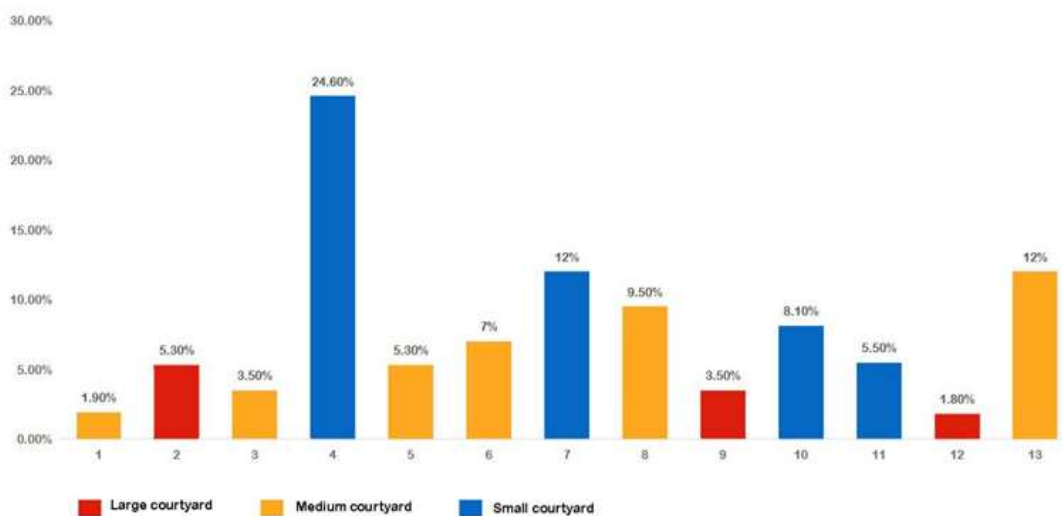
Table no.2: Types and specifications of courtyards in SPAV

**a. Quantitative analysis:**

The survey was conducted in a female housing unit of the national institute (sample number=130). According to the survey conducted the period of usage of the courtyard per student per day is a aximum of 45mins (0.75 hr) in the case of a small courtyard; 40mins (0.67 hr) in the case of medium size courtyard; 15mins (0.25 hr) in the case of large size courtyard. .Based on the results of the survey it was seen that the female students preferred smaller

courtyard number 4 the most, followed by courtyard number 7 and 13.

Courtyard numbers 4 and 7 are SC and the privacy it provides proved to be a decisive factor for the preference by the female students. Whereas courtyard number 13 is a MC due to the presence of medium dense vegetation, the degree of enclosure is increased hence providing privacy.



**Fig.6:** Graph showing the Courtyard of user preference



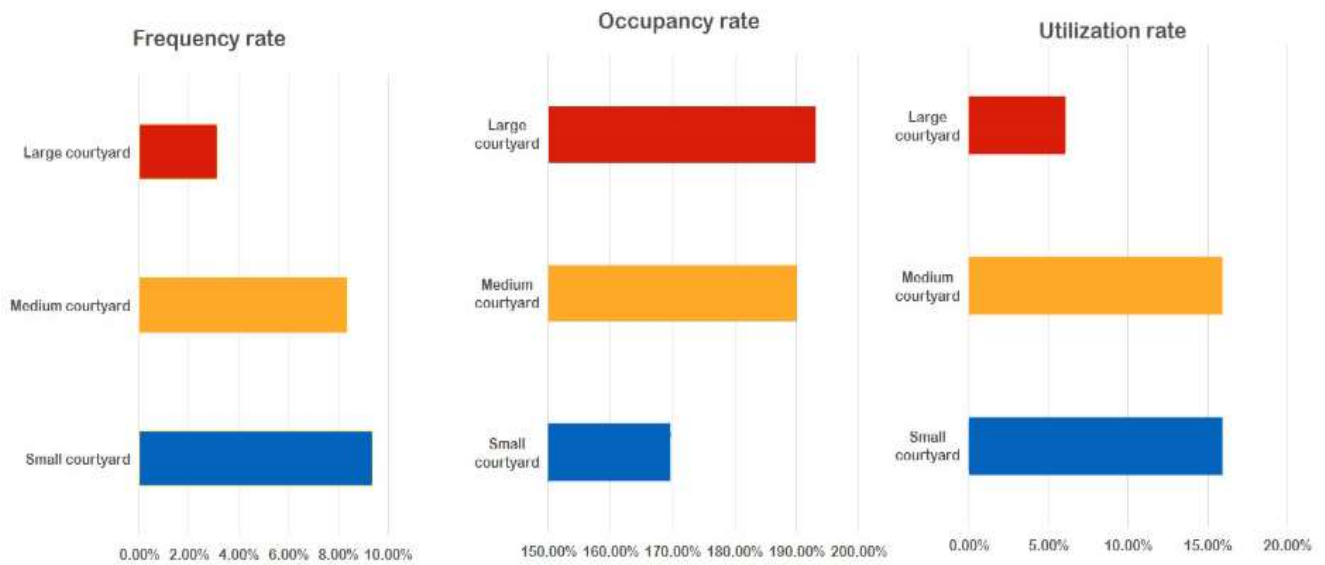


Fig.7: Graph showing the F,O & U of each courtyard

### Qualitative analysis:

The courtyard students prefer has Shade(comfort), privacy, functionality, accessibility, and aesthetics and is more connected with nature. The major factor that influences efficient usage from the user's perception is accessibility, functionality, and connection with nature. Seaters and Socializing space is most needed in the courtyard from the user's perspective. Seating space for social interactions can be given as individual as well as combined space as 35.1% of users like spending time with others and 49.1% like spending some time alone with nature.

### Conclusion

The primary objective of this research was to assess the effective utilization of courtyards within a residential complex designed for architectural students. Additionally, the study aimed to highlight the key determinants influencing the utilization patterns. By promoting outdoor engagement among students, the study sought to enhance their overall living experience. The methodology employed for this investigation centered around a benchmarking approach, enabling a thorough evaluation of usage efficiency. By aligning existing research outcomes with user perceptions, the study aimed to discern the pivotal factors influencing courtyard utilization. To gain valuable insights into the most influential factors driving efficient usage, a survey coupled with observational analysis was conducted. Pre-existing literature and past research indicated that larger courtyards with extensive open spaces would encourage user engagement and well-being. However, the outcomes of the survey presented a contrasting viewpoint. Contrary to expectations,

respondents exhibited a preference for courtyards with a smaller footprint. This preference was primarily attributed to a blend of privacy and functionality, with participants valuing these aspects over others. This research underscores the dynamic interplay between landscape design, user preferences, and practical considerations. It elucidates the user-driven inclination toward smaller courtyards that offer a harmonious blend of personal space and functional utility. This stands in contrast to the conventional notion that larger, more expansive layouts are inherently superior. These findings hold implications, particularly in the context of housing for female architecture students. Furthermore, it's important to note that these results could vary based on gender and specific requirements, which could be explored in more depth in future research.

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## **A Study on Cooperative Banking Lending Process**

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### **Abstract:**

The banking industry has greatly benefited the global economy. Banking activity, which appears to be as easy as taking deposits from savers and then lending the same money to borrowers, promotes the flow of money to investments and productive uses. This then enables the economy to expand. Without the banking industry, our savings would lay dormant in our homes, entrepreneurs would be unable to raise the funds, and regular individuals who had been dreaming of buying a new car or home would not be able to do so. As a result, the government chose to create cooperatives as the institutional agency to address the issue of usury and rural debt, which has turned into a scourge for the populace. Cooperative banks function as a balancing center in such a scenario. Several cooperative banks are currently engaged in multifaceted activities such as financial, administrative, supervisory, and development in order to grow and improve the cooperative credit system. In a nutshell, the cooperative banks must serve as a friend, mentor, and advisor to the entire cooperative system. The analysis is based on a few profitable cooperative banks in Delhi, India. Here, a study of the bank's operation and the lending policies it uses for its clients is started. The client has taken multiple types of loan.

**Key words:** Cooperative banking, Lending, Money, Investment.

### **Introduction:**

Cooperative banks are tiny organizations operating in both urban and rural areas that are formed in the cooperative sector. These banks mostly lend to small borrowers and enterprises since they have historically been focused on communities, localities, and workplace organizations. Despite not having a legal definition, the term "Urban Co-operative Banks" (UCBs) refers to main cooperative banks that are situated in urban and semi-urban areas. Before 1996, these banks were limited to lending for non-agricultural uses. There were 1,645 UCBs functioning in the nation as of the end of March 2011, the bulk of which were unscheduled UCBs. Furthermore, 42 UCBs were operating in more than one State, despite the fact that the majority of UCBs were only functioning in a

single State. This constraint, however, is no longer prominent today. While rural cooperative banks primarily finance agricultural activities such as farming, cattle, milk, hatchery, personal finance, and so on, as well as some small scale industries and self-employment driven activities, urban cooperative banks primarily finance various categories of people for self-employment, industries, small scale units, and home finance. These banks offer most services to private and business customers, such as savings and current accounts, safe deposit boxes, and loans or mortgages. Internet banking and phone banking are not very crucial to middle-class customers who utilize a bank to save their money. Although they do not give as many services as private banks, their interest rates are significantly lower.



**Objectives:**

1. To aware about Indian cooperative banks' lending policies.
2. To assess and contrast the effectiveness of Indian cooperative banks.
3. To investigate the influence of "size" on the effectiveness of cooperative banks.
4. To make recommendations for the best ways to boost cooperative banks' productivity.
5. To understand the various loan types that various client groups choose.
6. To learn how satisfied consumers are with the lending practices of the bank.

**Literature Survey:**

Various studies were done, and various recommendations were made in an effort to improve the efficiency of financial institution operations. The Narsimham Committee (1991) placed a strong emphasis on capital adequacy and liquidity; the Padamanabhan Committee (1995) recommended CAMEL rating (in the form of ratios) to assess financial and operational efficiency; the Tarapore Committee (1997) discussed non-performing assets and asset quality; the Kannan Committee (1998) offered its opinion on working capital and lending techniques; and the Basel Committee (1998 and revised in 2001) recommended capital adequacy norms and risk management. A management strategy. Numerous other committees were established by the Reserve Bank of India to bring about reforms in the banking sector with an emphasis on the strengthening of the financial health of the banks. The Kapoor Committee (1998) recommended a credit delivery system and credit guarantee, and the Verma Committee (1999) recommended seven parameters (ratios) to judge financial performance. For the effective analysis and interpretation of the financial and operational elements of financial institutions, notably banks, experts offered a variety of

**Data Analysis:**

tools and methodologies. In order to forecast business failures and the impending incidence of bankruptcy among these institutions, they have focused on the examination of the financial viability and credit worthiness of money lending organizations. Bhaskaran and Josh (2000) came to the conclusion that despite the adoption of prudential laws, the recovery performance of co-operative credit institutions remained unsatisfactory and contributed to the rise of NPA. To make cooperative credit institutions more effective, profitable, and in line with competitive commercial banking, they proposed legislative and regulatory recommendations. Jain (2001) conducted a comparative performance analysis of the District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) in Western India, namely Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Rajasthan, and discovered that Rajasthan's DCCBs had outperformed Gujarat and Maharashtra's in terms of profitability and liquidity. With particular reference to the examination of financial margin, Singh and Singh (2006) analyzed the finances management in the District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) of Punjab.

**Methodology of research:**

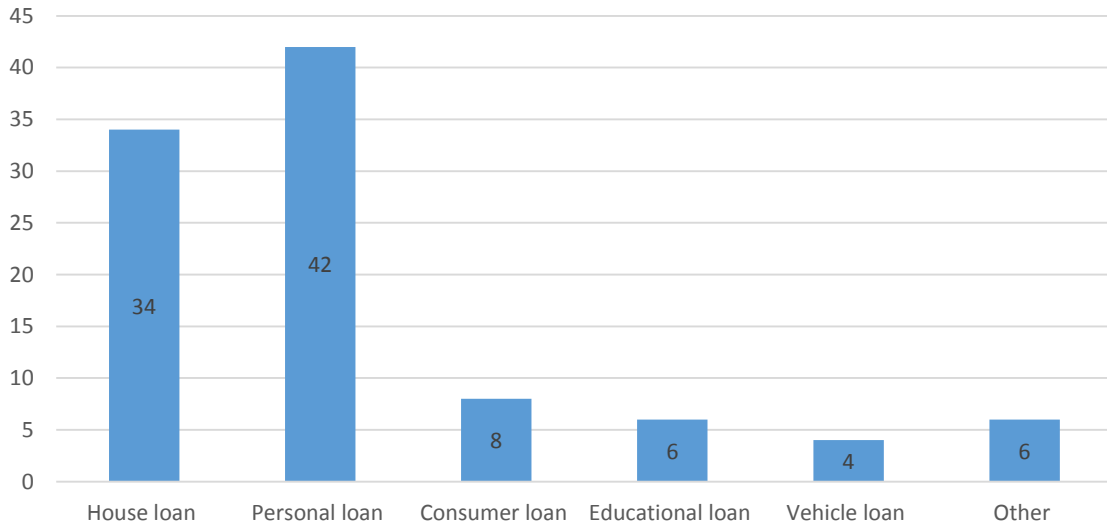
This study uses descriptive research to identify the lending procedures of the bank and gauge client satisfaction. The approach employed involved a questionnaire and an interview with seasoned loan officers. Primary Data collected through Observation and structured Questionnaire. Secondary Data was collected through Bank annual reports, Loan and advance manuals, Books, Articles and research papers and Internet etc. The population of the study comprised bank customers, and the study's sampling unit was the individual customer. 50 respondents made up the sample size Nashik city.

**Table: 1 Customers Preferences for the loans**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Respondents	Percentage
1	House loan	17	34.00
2	Personal loan	21	42.00
3	Consumer loan	4	8.00
4	Educational loan	3	6.00
5	Vehicle loan	2	4.00
6	Other	3	6.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>

(Source: Field Survey, 2022)

**Graph: 1 Customers Preferences for the loans**



(Source: Field Survey,2022)

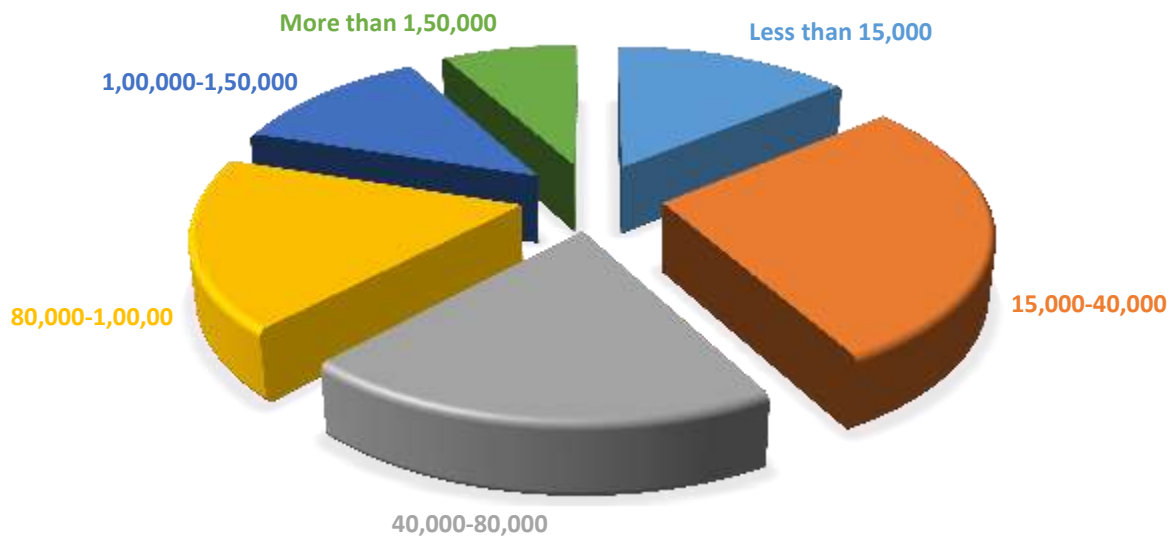
The results of the current study show that the majority of respondents have taken personal and home loans, while fewer respondents favor consumer, student, and auto loans.

**Table: 2 Range of amount of loans**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Respondents	Percentage
1	Less than 15,000	7	14.00
2	15,000-40,000	14	28.00
3	40,000-80,000	10	20.00
4	80,000-1,00,00	9	18.00
5	1,00,000-1,50,000	6	12.00
6	More than 1,50,000	4	8.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>

(Source: Field Survey, 2022)

**Graph: 2 Range of amount of loans**



(Source: Field Survey, 2022)

According to the current study, 14% of respondents prefer loans of less than Rs. 15,000, 28% prefer loans of Rs. 15000-40000, 20% prefer loans of Rs. 40000-80000, 18% prefer loans of Rs.

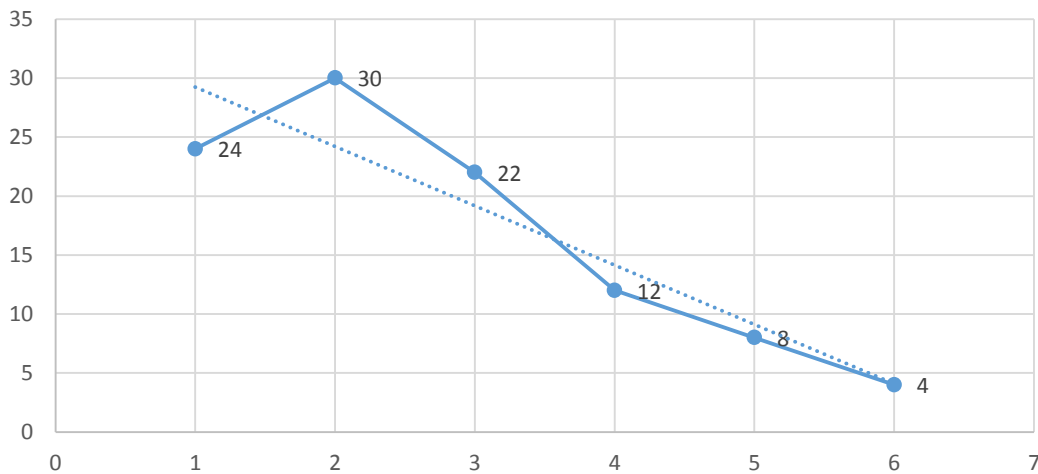
80000- 1,00,000. At last 12% prefer loans between 1000000-150000 and more than 150000 loan was preferred by the 8% respondents.

**Table: 3 Term of loans**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Respondents	Percentage
1	Less than 6 Months	12	24.00
2	6 Months	15	30.00
3	6-12 Months	11	22.00
4	1-2 Year	6	12.00
5	2-3 Year	4	8.00
6	More than 3 Years	2	4.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>

(Source: Field Survey, 2022)

**Graph: 3 Term of loans**



(Source: Field Survey, 2022)

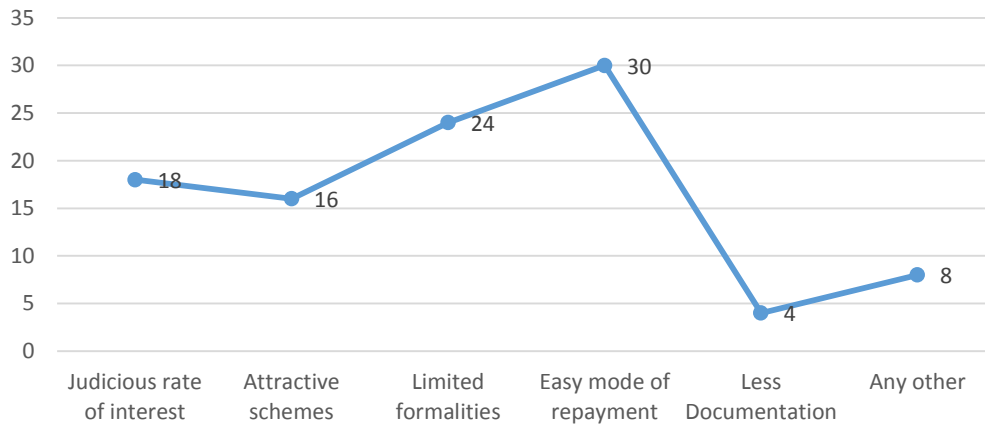
According to the study, 24% of respondents take out loans for a term of less than 6 months, 30% respondents taken loan for up to 6 months, 22% between 6-12 Months, 12% between 1-2 year, 8% 2-3 year and 4% more than 3 years.

**Table: 4 Reason for preferring Cooperative banks**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Respondents	Percentage
1	Judicious rate of interest	9	18.00
2	Attractive schemes	8	16.00
3	Limited formalities	12	24.00
4	Easy mode of repayment	15	30.00
5	Less Documentation	2	4.00
6	Any other	4	8.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>

(Source: Field Survey, 2022)

**Graph: 4 Reason for preferring Cooperative banks**



(Source: Field Survey, 2022)

According to the study, 18% of respondents take loans because banks have Judicious rate of interest, 16% of respondents take loans because banks have Attractive schemes, 24% of respondents take loans because banks have Limited formalities. Whereas, 30% of respondents take loans because banks have Easy mode of repayment, 4% of respondents take loans because banks have Less Documentation and 8% given any other reason.

**Result of the Study:**

1. According to the report, Majority of the respondents had mortgage loans from this bank.
2. According to the report, the majority of consumers choose to take out long-term loans lasting more than three years.
3. The bank follows a relatively straightforward process when granting loans.
4. Simple repayment and less hassles are the key variables influencing the loans chosen by customers.
5. The staff's quality of services is acceptable because the bank only serves a tiny portion of the population and takes good care of its clients.
6. The method of installment payback is acceptable to the customers.
7. The processing of loans takes less time on average

Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) had an improvement in their financial performance in 2010–2011, however several of the UCBs that reported negative CRAR have raised some questions. State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) and District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) in the

rural cooperative sector reported profits, but the lower-level institutions, namely Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), continued to suffer significant losses. It was discovered that long-term cooperatives' financial performance was significantly worse than that of its short-term counterparts. Additionally, it was noted that although being extensive across the nation, the cooperative branch network remained concentrated in a few areas. Additionally, the cooperative network in the country's northeastern part was not very extensive. System (RTGS) starting in November 2010. Additionally, the Reserve Bank's annual policy statement for 2010–11 calls for the introduction of an internet banking channel for UCBs that meet specific requirements and the inclusion of financially stable UCBs in the Negotiated Dealing System (NDS). Banking business was primarily concentrated in favor of larger UCBs, according to an analysis of deposits and advances base wise distribution of UCBs.

**Problems before Cooperative Banks:**

1. The cooperative financial organization is dealing with serious issues that are limiting their ability to ensure credit flows smoothly.
2. A limited capacity for resource mobilization.
3. Low Recovery Level.
4. Expensive transaction costs.
5. Long-term administration of the interest rate structure.

As a result of cooperative legislation and administration, government intrusion is now a common occurrence in the cooperative institution's daily operations. The following are some of the issue areas that result from

the application of the cooperatives legislation: Governmental control of cooperatives on purpose; Governmental nomination of the board of directors; Participation of the nominated director; Deputation of government officials to cooperative institutions, etc.

**Suggestions**

1. The banks should use cutting-edge banking techniques including online banking, credit cards, ATMs, etc.
2. The banks should prepare to launch fresh initiatives aimed at luring in new clients and retaining existing ones.
3. The banks should prepare for branch expansion.
4. Banks need to do a better job of enhancing their customer services.

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## **Rural Development and Sustainable Livelihood: A Case Study of Village Gandyal of J&K UT**

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### **Abstract:**

Development is the continuous and never ending process which has the positive impact on growth and evolution of a particular area. Rural Development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in rural areas often relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. It is the strategy designed to improve the socio economic life of rural masses. Its objective is providing opportunities for earning a respectful livelihood. The sustainable livelihood approach provides a structure for poverty alleviation action. It focuses on the resolution to the problems of vulnerable communities by creating human-centered, participatory, and dynamic development opportunities. The present study deals with Rural Development and Sustainable Livelihood a case study of Gandyal village in JK UT. During the study, different indicators of development, policies and programmes for the development of Gandyal village were analyzed and different factors which constraints the rural development in making the livelihood of Gandyal village sustainable is also analyzed. The whole study is depending upon the information collected from primary as well as secondary data. The simple statistical techniques are used to analyze the data and graphic representation of data has been made with the help of bar graphs and pie diagrams etc.

**Key Words:** Development, Well-being, Rural, Sustainable livelihood, Policies, Constraints

### **Introduction:**

Rural area is the area where people are directly engaged in the primary activities. This is the area which is far away from the concept of 'development' due the many factors like lack of political interest, low knowledge among rural people, their orthodox ideology, awareness among rural masses, and many other different factors. These are the periphery areas which need immediate attention for the growth and development which ultimately leads to the development of entire nation. Development is the continuous and never ending process which have positive impact in growth and evolution. Rural Development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in rural areas relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas **Moseley, Malcolm J. (2003)**. Rural development still remains the core of the overall development of the country. This is because, more than two-thirds of the country's population are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood and one-third of rural India is still below the poverty line. Therefore, it is important for the government to be productive and provide enough facility to upgrade their standard of living. Rural development is also helpful for achieving the target of sustainable livelihood which is the core interest of modern world. The term sustainable refers to an individual's ability to provide for themselves in a viably long manner. "Sustainability" also refers to the ability to undergo external shocks or stresses and recover from such traumas by maintaining or improving

one's livelihood **Serrat Olivier (2017)**. It concerned with the people capacities to generate and maintain their means of living, enhance their well being and that of future generations. The sustainable livelihood framework provides a structure for holistic poverty alleviation action **Holland, Jeremy and James Blackburn (1998)**. The sustainable livelihood approach focuses on finding resolutions to the problems of vulnerable communities by creating human-centered, participatory, and dynamic development opportunities. It is a bridge connecting the environment and humans to live in harmony. The present study is an effort to analyzing the indicators of rural development which help in achieving the target of sustainable rural livelihood of the study area.

### **Study Area:**

The area under study lies in the South East direction of Kathua town in Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir at the foothills of Shiwaliks. It is situated on the left bank of river Ravi. It touches the border of Punjab in the east while river Ravi in the West towards Kathua. Where as it is bounded by foot hills of kandi Shiwaliks belt in north and village Kerrian of Punjab state in the south. It is situated 8 km away from Kathua, which is also district headquarter of the village. The area extends between 32°N to 32°18' latitude and 75°31'07"E to 75°31'40"E longitude. Total geographical area of this village is about 671 Hectares. The average elevation of Gandyal village is about 391 meters above the mean sea level.

**Location Map of Study Area:**



1.

**Aims and Objectives**

The main aims and objectives of the study are as under:

1. To analyze various indicators of rural development in study area for making the livelihood sustainable.
2. To study the impact of rural development programmes in achieving the goal of sustainable livelihood.
3. To find out major factors which acts as hindrance in the sustainable livelihood development in study area?

**Methodology and Database:**

Philosophy behind the basic methodology of this study is to assess how human welfare is determined by economic and social development of the area which leads to rural development and sustainable livelihood. To make the study more precise certain quantitative techniques, graphs, tables and simple statistical techniques are to be processed.

As for as the data collection of the present study is concerned it is from Primary and secondary sources. Primary data is collected by conducting personal investigation survey based on questionnaires and secondary data is gathered from revenue department, BDO office, agricultural department etc.

**Result and Discussion:**

To find out the factors and indicators of rural development and sustainable livelihood in village Gandyal a primary survey of 153 households has been conducted. During the field survey certain field observation were also taken into consideration to assess the process of development in the study area. In the present study various indicators of rural development is analysed which help in making the livelihood of Gandyal village as sustainable.

**Indicators of Rural Development And Sustainable Livelihood**

Rural Development is the broad concept which aims at providing basic facilities in rural area and to improve the livelihood of rural masses. This development can be seen and measured from the various indicators or determinants, and, these are the factors which helps in making the livelihood of any area as sustainable. Various indicators of rural development are analyzed which help in making the livelihood of Gandyal village as sustainable. These indicators are taken from the reference of SDG(2015-30) i.e. from the Sustainable Development Goals (2015-30). These indicators are both social as well as economic in nature.

Table showing the “reference” from which the indicators of rural development and sustainable livelihood are taken.

S.N o.	Indicator	Reference from: Sustainable Development Goal i.e. SDG-
1	Household Income	SDG1 – No Poverty
2	Food Security and Nutrition	SDG2 – Zero Hunger
3	Health Status	SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being
4	Well-Being	SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being
5	Educational Status	SDG4- Quality Education and SDG5- Gender Equality
6	Water Facilities	SDG6- Clean Water and Sanitation

7	Sanitation Facilities	SDG6- Clean Water and Sanitation
8	Source of Fuel	SDG7- Affordable and Clean Energy
9	Electricity	SDG9- Affordable and Clean Energy
10	Occupational Structure	SDG8- Decent Work and Economic Growth
11	Transport and Connectivity	SDG9- Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
12	Status of House	SDG9- Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
13	Status of Women	SDG10- Reduced Inequalities
14	Social Status of Gandyal	SDG10- Reduced Inequalities
15	Environmental Status	SDG13- Climate Action and SDG15- Life on Land
16	Agriculture Scenario	SDG12- Responsible Consumption and Production

**Household Income (Reference from: SDG1 -No Poverty):** Income is the revenue a business earns from selling its goods and services or the money an individual receives in compensation for his or her labour, services, or investments. It is very important indicator of development. The income of the people determines that if the person is poor or rich. It is the

major factor which helps in the poverty alleviation which is the main component of sustainable livelihood. This is also the main thing around which all the indicators revolve.

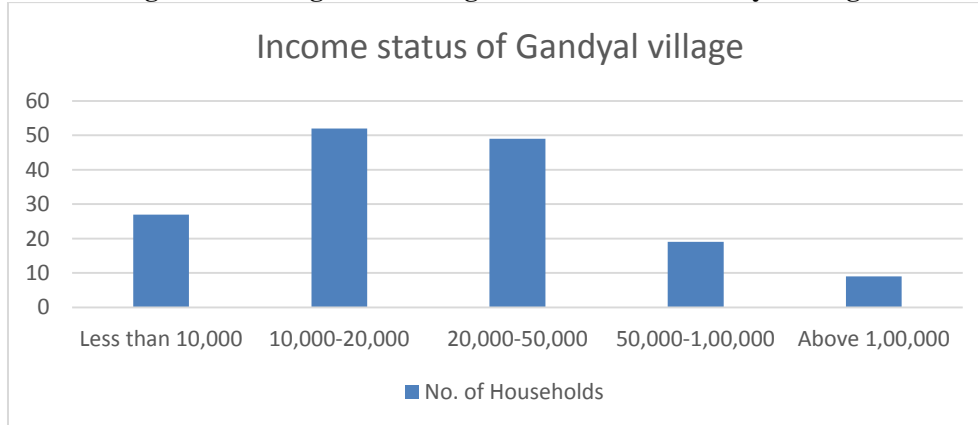
**Household Income status of Gandyal village:**

Classification of income groups of Gandyal village on the basis of income per month.

Income (in Rupees per month)	No. of Households	%age of Households
Less than 10,000	27	17.6
10,000-20,000	52	33.9
20,000-50,000	49	32
50,000-1,00,000	19	12.41
Above 1,00,000	4	2.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey conducted in (2023).

Figure: Bar Diagram showing income status of Gandyal village.



It is to be revealed from the above table and figure that the income level of 33.9% of total household of the study area ranges between 10,000-20,000, 32% household ranges between 20,000-50,000, the income of 17.6% household is below 10,000 and 12.41% of household have income range between 50,000-100000. This means that the living standard and household income of the people of the study area is very well as majority of the population of the area having income more than 10,000 per month. The reason behind the high income level in the area is that the agricultural land is well fertile and well drained by the means of canal. Apart from agriculture the majority of population is engaged in services sectors. This shows that the SDG-1&2 is achieved in the area.

**Well Being**

**(Reference from: SDG3- Good Health and Well-Being)**

Well-being has been defined as the combination of feeling good and functioning well. It is a sustainable condition that allows the individual or population to develop. The term subjective well-being is synonymous with positive mental health. The World Health Organization defines positive mental health as “a state of well-being in which the individual realizes his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to his or her community. Well-being is in different forms like physical well-being (transport, basic facilities,

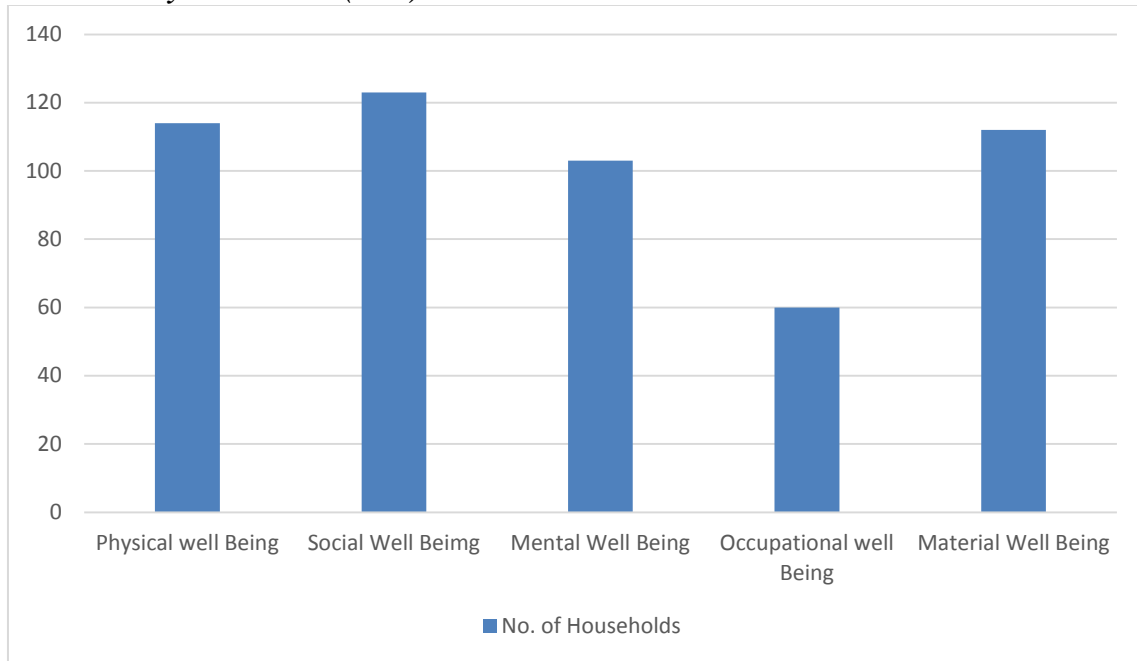
energy, good health etc.); Social (social relations, networks, membership in group etc.); Occupational; Material (including household assets) and Mental well-being.

**Well Being in Gandyal:**

Number of households having the particular type of wellbeing.

Well being	No. of Households	%age of Households
Physical	114	74.5
Social	123	80.3
Mental	103	67.3
Occupational	60	39.2
Material	112	73.2

Source: Field Survey conducted in (2023).



**Figure:** Bar Diagram showing the wellbeing in study area.

The above table and graph shows that out of 153 households; 114 are physically well, 103 are mentally well, 123 socially well, 60 are occupational well and 112 are materially well. It is evident that the population of the village is physically, socially, mentally and Occupationally well-being. They enjoying the state of good health and well-being.

Education is the most important weapon, and an educated person not only improve his/her lifestyle, but also improve the lifestyle of other people around him/her. The education can change the entire scenario of the existing environment. It is the education which can make the development as sustainable. It is the education which helps in the socio-economic development of any region and as well in the development of human resource.

**Educational Status**

(Reference from: SDG4- Quality Education and SGD5- Gender Equality)

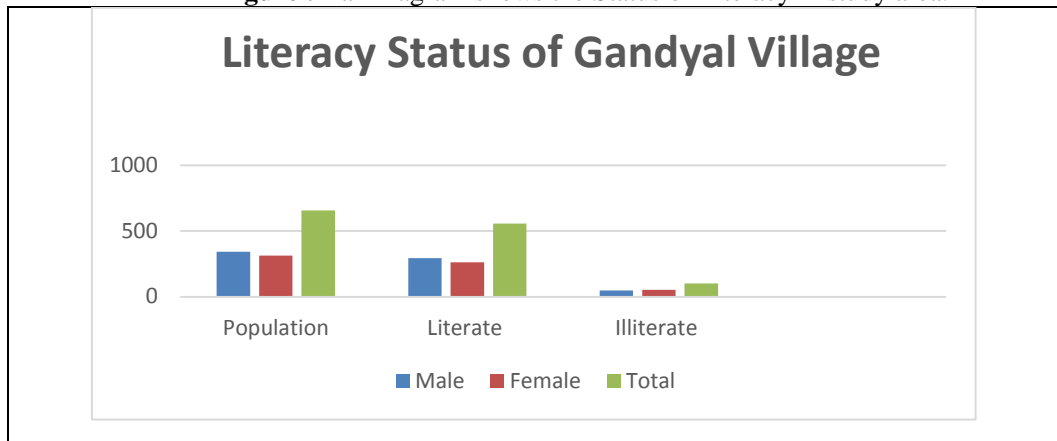
**Literacy status of Gandyal Village Gandyal:**

Gender wise education status of Gandyal village.

Category	Population	Literate	Percentage	Illiterate	Percentage
Male	343	294	85.71%	49	14.28%
Female	314	262	83.43%	52	19.84%
Total	657	556	84.62%	101	15.37%

Source: Field Survey conducted in (2023).

**Figure :** Bar Diagram shows the Status of Literacy in study area.



Above data reveals that in study area, the total literate population is 84.62%. The data also reveals that the female literacy rate is also very good i.e. more than 83% of the female population is literate which shows that there is gender equality in the study area. There is well knitted network of Educational Institution Govt. as well as Private in the area. Govt. is also taking initiative towards education of the females in the study area.

#### **Social Status of Gandyal**

**(Reference from: SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities and SDG16- Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions)**

Social status is also one of the important factor which shows the development of an area especially in rural area. It means the change in social structure, taboos, culture, and social laws. An area having positive change in these factors, considered as the developed area which bring the change in the livelihood of rural population and make it sustainable.

It is empirically observed that the study area is not purely urban and not purely rural. It is the area comes under the jurisdiction of Panchayat but are having very much influence of urban people. So it can be Rurban in nature. The lifestyle and the mentality of the people of Gandyal village is neither totally like the people of rural area nor like the people of urban area, and it can be seen in many ways such as-

1. Intercaste marriage are done there.
2. More than 95% of the population do not believe in untouchability.
3. Menses are considered as impure. But some educated persons of the village consider it as the part of biological process of female body.
4. There are mixed reviews of people regarding the matter of women employment.
5. There still believe that women should be restricted from various activities during the solar and lunar eclipse.
6. All the people believe in women education.

7. People prefer both girl and boy child.
8. All the people are satisfied with the women political participation.
9. People still believe in casteism.
10. Inter religious marriage are still not preferred in study area.

#### **Environment Status of Gandyal**

**(Reference from: SDG13- Climate Action, SDG15- Life on Land)**

The environment is the interaction of all living species, climate, weather and natural resources that affect human survival and economic activity. It is the surroundings of a physical system that may interact with the system by exchanging mass, energy, or other properties.

With the change that leading to the development of any area, the environment also changes and, this process leads to the negative impact on environment. Then the word 'Sustainable Development ' gains importance. These changes become an indicator for development. Although, these changes is done for the sustainability of livelihoods but these now these leads to degradation of environment, which give rise to the concept of Sustainable Development.

With the developmental process for making the livelihood sustainable, there are many environmental changes that occurs in Gandyal village, some of them are as under-

1. Lowering of water table due to the excessive mining by the crunchers, that leads to the low availability of water in summer season despite of its location in sirowal belt.
2. Deforestation for development purpose leads to the soil degradation and make the village prone to floods and droughts.
3. Inorganic farming for commercial purpose leads to soil degradation.
4. Forest area is continuously declining.

#### **Challenges and Problems In Facilitating The Sustainable Livelihood In Gandyal Village**

Although, various schemes are implemented in Gandyal village for making the sustainable livelihood, still, this village suffer from many problems and uncertainties which acts as the hindrance for making the sustainable livelihood. These factors negatively between the process of rural development, so leads to the failure to the target of sustainable livelihood for the people of Gandyal village.

During the survey, these factors or problems are empirically observed while surveying about the result and impact of rural development in the Gandyal village. These challenges and problems are very much in number, and, some of them are incorporated in this paper, which are as under:

- 1. Lack of awareness among rural masses:** The people of Gandyal village have very little knowledge about the developmental schemes and programs. Due to which, they do not apply for the benefits, which acts as the hindrance in making their livelihood sustainable.  
For example, there is only few households who are aware of the schemes like PM Jan Dhan Yojna, PM Aawas Yojna, MGNREGA etc.
- 2. Inadequacy in financial assistance:** Every development process needs the finance, so, the lack of finance causes the unsuccessfulness of the programs.
- 3. Over utilization of land:** It causes negative impact to the environment. The masses of study area are very much dependent on agriculture either for subsistence or for commercial purposes, due to which they over utilize the land, and the land degradation.
- 4. Disposal of garbage at open streets and field:** There is improper facility of garbage disposal at study area, which leads to the soil pollution and land degradation.
- 5. Poor field level monitoring:** Monitoring the schemes at field from time to time makes the way to the sustainability of livelihoods. But lack of this causes the unsustainability in the study area.
- 6. Lack of interest of authority:** The lack of interest of authority regarding the matters of development causes hindrance in the growth and development of village.
- 7. Lack of public transport facility:** Although, the Gandyal village have good in terms of connectivity, especially after the construction of bridge between Kathua and Gandyal over the marshy terai belt of river Ravi, still the public transport facility is very less. There is only one public bus which moves once in a day. Auto Rickshaw is the main medium of transport in the study area.
- 8. Lack of access to higher education:** Students of Gandyal village have to migrate towards the

Kathua or Pathankot because of lack of the access to higher education in the study area.

- 9. Low health care facilities:** The area only have one Primary Health and Wellness Centre, so the people of area have to move in Pathankot or Kathua for medical care facilities.
- 10. Exploitation of raw material:** Excessive extraction of sand, leads to the lowering of water table, due to which the people face shortage of water during summers from the hand pumps and tube wells.
- 11. Construction of Ranjit Sagar Dam:** This leads to the lowering of water table, so impact negatively on the productivity of grains, and also leads to water shortage. So, ultimately, effects negatively on the sustainability of livelihoods.

#### **Conclusion:**

- The concept of Sustainable Livelihood is one of the most important subject of sustainable rural development, and is an important long term goal for poverty alleviation. It not only focuses on the theoretical research on the topic but also comprises the ecosystem conservation, poverty reduction, impact of climate change on livelihood and also the sustainable livelihood related policies. The study area lies in the Gandyal village of Tehsil and District Kathua, Jammu and Kashmir. It lies in the outer plains of Shiwaliks hills in Sirowal belt.
- Majority of the households of study area have income of 10,000-20,00,000 per month and having the state of food security. Health sector is not very much developed in study area. There is only one Primary Health center and some medical shops, so people have to move in Kathua and Pathankot for the treatment. The study area has the facilities of both private and government school, but for higher studies students have to migrate in other area especially in Pathankot and Kathua. There is gender equality in study area in terms of economic, social, education as well as in political structure also.
- Toilet facility is very good, but the garbage disposal is in the open fields, roads, streets etc. There is no proper facility for garbage disposal.
- The study area is benefitted from various developmental programs like PMJDY, MGNREGA, PMAY-G, PDS System etc. for making the livelihood as sustainable. Despite of implementation of various developmental schemes in study area, still there are many problems or factors which acts as hindrance in making the livelihood as sustainable such as lack of awareness among them, lack of finance, lack of monitoring, orthodox society etc.

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## Morphological Analysis of Osmanabad Town: A Geographical Study

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### Abstract

The main objectives of the study are to find out the morphological analysis of Osmanabad town. It also includes table & figure analysis of town in Osmanabad district. For preparing a plan for any city for its future growth, it is necessary to know the existing land use pattern, social facilities and infrastructural facilities. The kind of survey is able to bring on the foreground of the existing condition and also to decide future line of action. Data will be collected from primary and secondary sources.

**Keywords:** Morphology, Land use Planning

### Introduction

For preparing a plan for any city for its future growth, it is necessary to know the existing land use pattern, functional arrangement and condition of existing civic amenities, social facilities, and infrastructural facilities and also inter relationship between the above components in the physical planning. The kind of survey is able to bring on the foreground of the existing condition and also to decide future line of action.

### Objectives

- 1) The main objective of the study is to Table and figure analysis of town in Osmanabad District
- 2) Find out the morphological analysis of Osmanabad Town.

### Methodology

- 1) Data will be collected from primary and secondary sources.
- 2) Use the Socio-Economic Abstract & District census handbook of Osmanabad district 1961-2001.
- 3) Chose the random sample of eight town level places.
- 4) Spatial characteristic of morphology of town on the basic of data available

### Study Area

The district of Osmanabad southern most districts in Aurangabad division of Maharashtra State situated between 17° 37' to 18° 42' North Latitudes and 75° 17' to 76° 47' East Longitudes. The district has an area of 7484 Sq KM. About 7271 Sq KM. area (96.79%) is known as rural area where as only 241.4 Sq KM (3.21%) area comes under urban categories.

Osmanabad is district headquarter and Class II town of the study area. The latitudinal extension of the town is 17° 35' to 18° 40' north and longitudinal extension is 75° 16' to 76° 40' east. The municipal area of the town is 1206.00 hectares and population according to 2001 census is 80,625 persons.

### Existing and Proposed Land use

The total area within the Osmanabad Municipal limit is 1206.00 hectares. Out of which

55.65 percent is developed area in existing landuse and in proposed landuse it is 88.13 percent. (Table No. 1.1 & Fig. No. 1.1, 1.2) The breakup of existing land use shows that 33.18 percent area is under residential use, 1.49 percent area is under industrial use, 9.90 percent area is under public and semi public amenities use, 1.72 percent area is under commercial use, 1.39 percent area is under open spaces, 7.07 percent area is under transport and communication use and is 0.87 percent area is under public utility use of the total municipal area.

### Functional Zones of Osmanabad Town

**1) Residential Area:** The residential area is existing in all sectors. In the existing landuse, area under residential use in the town is 400.17 hectares i.e. 33.18 percent of the total municipal area. By considering the future growth of the town, in proposed landuse 666.00 hectares area is allocated to residential use which is 55.22 percent to total municipal area.

As per 2001 census, there were near about 14587 houses existing in Osmanabad city. These are categorized according to the future life of the structures into four categories i.e. A.B.C.D.

A. Future life of structure above 60 year = 5% of the total structures.

B. Future life of structure between 40-60 year = 30% of the total structures

C. Future life of structure between 15-40 year -30% of the total structures

D. Future life of structure below 15 years 35% of the total structures.

The most of the structures in gaathan & congested area of the city are old.

The slums are in the form of hutments, where there is no proper light, ventilation and other sanitary condition etc. It is generally observed that the land owner converts the plots irregular shape and of substandard area and sale them out to the needy person without having proper planning for their land.



**Table No.1.1 Osmanabad Town: Existing and Proposed Landuse**

Sr.No.	Landuse	Existing Landuse		Proposed Landuse	
		Area in Hectares	Percentage to total Municipal area	Area in Hectares	Percentage to total Municipal area
1	Residential	400.17	33.18	666	55.22
2	Commercial	20.84	1.73	22.34	1.85
3	Industries	18	1.49	1.28	0.11
4	Transport & Communication	85.33	7.08	91.96	7.62
5	Public Utility	10.55	0.87	13.38	1.11
6	Public & Semi Public amenities	119.49	9.91	181.18	15
7	Open spaces	16.81	1.39	86.77	7.22
	Total Developed Area	671.19	55.65	1062.91	88.13
8	Area under Water spread	14.96	1.24	15.89	1.32
9	Area under agricultural & open use.	470.64	39.02	127.2	10.5
10	Vacant and barren land	49.21	4.08	.....	.....
	Total undeveloped area	534.81	44.52	143.09	11.82
	Total Municipal Area	1206	100	1206	100

Source: District Town Planning office, Osmanabad District.

This has resulted in unplanned development having no public amenities, no proper roads and sanitation for healthy development of the town. To checkup and improvements of such development a timely control is very necessary. Municipal council, Fig. No. 1.1 Osmanabad Town: Existing Landuse

Osmanabad has provided a list and map of notified slums. There are 18 notified slums declared in Osmanabad district, which includes an area in km. about 13.8 kilometers and shows 11474 of the population of Osmanabad city is living.

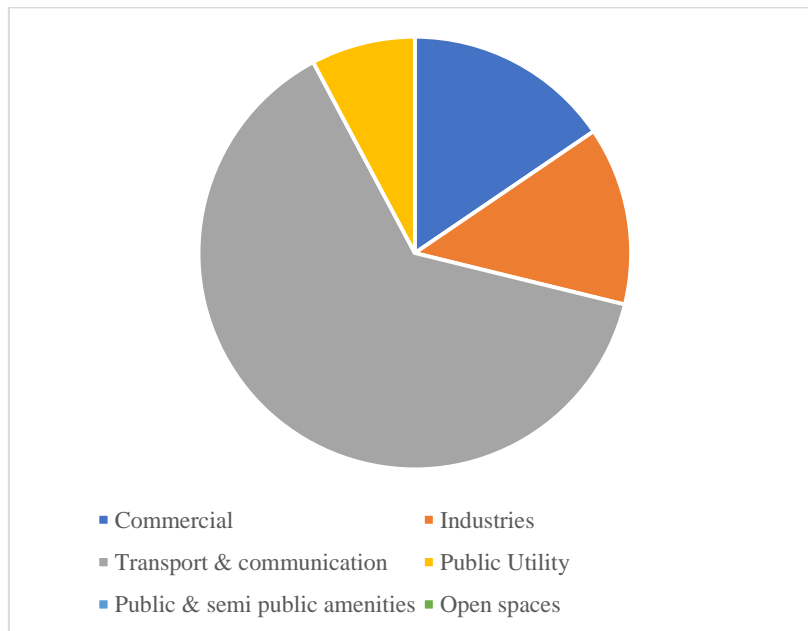
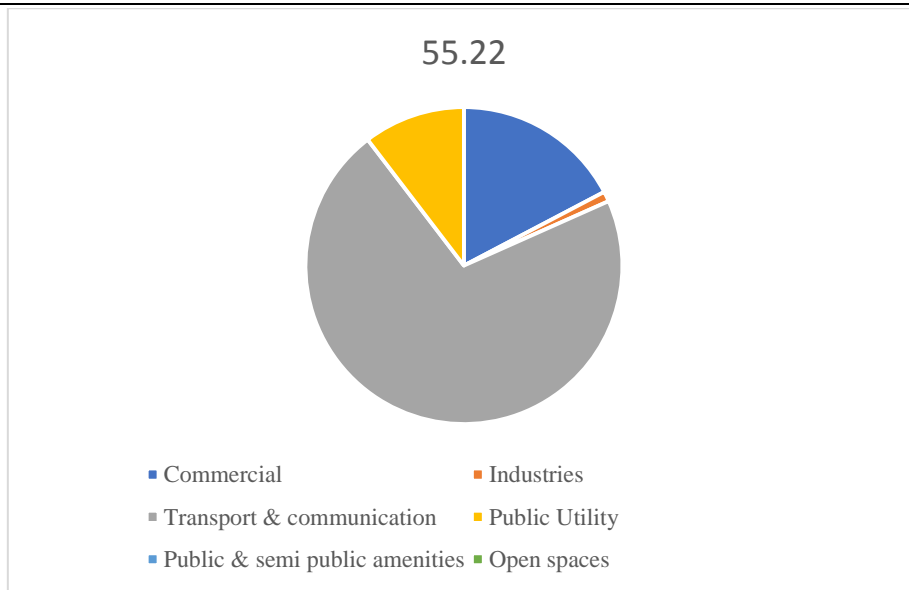


Fig. No.1.2 Osmanabad Town: Proposed Landuse



**II)**

**Commercial Area:** In the existing landuse, area under commercial use is 20.84 hectares i.e. 1.73 percent of the total municipal area. By considering the future growth of the town, in proposed landuse 22.34 hectares area is allocated to commercial use which is 1.85 percent to total municipal area.

Kala Maruti is the core area of commercial activity. (Fig. No. 6.5) Market yard is also a big commercial center for agriculture produce commodities. Other than this, shopping centers are developed on the rim of Bus stop, near Govt. Hospital, Shivaji chowk, & along Latur, Tuljapur, Beed and Barshi roads.

Osmanabad city has the famous 'Bus Stop' as the central place of the city. The main centre of the Bus Stop is a huge two-storied structure. In the middle of the circular structure is the temple of Goddess Maruti. There are 04 roads connecting to this Bus Stop and along these roads are separate markets selling all kinds of traditional local wares such as gold ornaments to footwear and food items from chilli to jaggery. Thus, the 'Bus Stop' has become C.B.D. (Central Business District) area of the town.

**III) Industrial Area:** In the existing landuse, area under industrial use is 18.00 hectares i.e. 1.49 percent of the total municipal area. By considering the future growth of the town, in proposed landuse 1.28 hectares area is allocated to industrial use which is 0.11 percent to total municipal area. A total industrial area about 18.00 hectares is provided in the revised draft development plan of Osmanabad.

At present industrial area is MIDC area. There are dal mills, oil mills, hosiery units, building material units, etc. in MIDC area. There are some saw mills existing in the eastern part of the town on Latur road.

**IV) Transport and Communication Area:** In the existing landuse, area under transport & communication use is 85.33 hectares i.e. 7.07 percent of the total municipal area. By considering the future growth of the town, in proposed landuse 91.96 hectares area is allocated to Transport & Communication use which is 7.62 percent to total municipal area.

The city is connected with trade routes to important commercial centres such as Solapur, Kolhapur, Pune, Beed, Ahmadnagar, Aurangabad and Kurudwadi by way of National highways namely the Dhule-Solapur (NH-211) and Mumbai-Hydrabad highways respectively.

The commercial activities of the city are mostly concentrated at the Kala Maruti, the Shivaji Chowk, and the Ambedkar chowk. The Bus stop is the major shopping and trading centre and is located in the heart of the city and also is considered the central part of the city. Heavy congestion of vehicular traffic is generally observed near the ST stand, old Railway station, Samta chowk, Gandhi Nagar, Central Bulding and Barshi naka.

The new broad gauge railway line from Kurudwadi-Osmanabad junction is being converted to Mumbai-Pune-Osmanabad a broad gauge line, this line further connects Osmanabad road station.

**V) Public Utility Area:** In the existing landuse, area under public utility use is 10.55 hectares i.e. 0.87 percent of the total municipal area. By considering the future growth of the town, in proposed landuse 13.38 hectares area is allocated to public utility use which is 1.11 percent to total municipal area.

Existing burial grounds are situated in old gaathan area. Cremation ground is situated near the Khaja Shamshoddin gazi temple and Chambar leni and Raje Bag near Ambedkar Chowk. The existing cremation grounds are small in area therefore

extension to these have been proposed in the revised development plan.

There are only one municipal gardens, the Raje Bag. Newly developed Hatla Devi temple is near about 5 km. of Osmanabad District.

**VI) Public and Semipublic Area:** In the existing landuse, area under public & semi public use is 119.49 hectares i.e. 9.90 percent of the total municipal area. By considering the future growth of the town, in proposed landuse 181.18 hectares area is allocated to public & semi public use which is 15.00 percent to total municipal area.

Osmanabad is a leading educational center in Marathwada region. Osmanabad city has development "Osmanabad pattern" in educational fields, 24 primary schools & 05 high schools, three Arts, commerce and science degree colleges, engineering college, medical college, Boys & Girls Govt. polytechnic, Boys & Girls I.T.I., B.Ed. college, Law college are existing in the city and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar University sub centre of Osmanabad District.

It is observed that most of the primary schools and High schools are located in rental premises, having no sufficient playground. Hence the existing primary schools and High schools are not sufficient to meet the demands of the educational facilities as per the norms. There are 3 cinema theaters, one town hall of municipal council, recreational halls like Shubh Mangal Karyalay, Akshata Mangal Karyalaya, Pushpak Mangal Karyalaya, Yeshraj Mangal Karyalaya and Hatlai Mangal Karyalaya etc. are existing within the city. At present water is supplied to the city with tap from sai water jack well and through Terna project and also supplied through 712 tube wells. The scheme is designated for population of 1.00 lakhs and the water is supplied at the rate of 80 lit/capita/day The required rate of water supply as per norms is 135 lit/capita /day.

The power supply to the city is made from Girvali 220 sub-station (Parli dermal grid). The help of 5535 mercury lights, 6596 sodium vapour lamps, Industrial ligh 4879, Agriculture lights 49254 and 3385 tube lights illuminates the city. There are 28327 electric consumers of all types consuming electric load of 74.99 Million kilowatt Ms.

## Conclusions

In the existing landuse, area under commercial use is 20,84 hectares is. 1.73. percent of the total municipal area. By considering the future growth of the town, in proposed landuse 22,34 hectares area is allocated to commercial use which is 125 percent to total municipal area. In the existing landuse, area under industrial use is 18.00 hectares i.e. 1.49 percent of the total municipal area. By considering the future growth of the town, in proposed landuse 1.28 hectares area is allocated to industrial use which is 0.11 percent to total municipal area. In the existing landuse, area under transport & communication use is 85.33 hectares i.e. 7.07 percent of the total municipal area. By considering the future growth of the town, in proposed landuse 91.96 hectares area is allocated to Transport & Communication use which is 7.62 percent to total municipal are In the existing landuse, area under public utility use is 10.55 hectares ie. 0.27 percent of the total municipal area. By considering the future growth of the town, in proposed landuse 13.38 hectares area is allocated to public utility use which is 1.11 percent to total municipal area. In the existing landuse, area under public & semi public use is 119.49 hectares i.c. 9.90 percent of the total municipal area. By considering the future growth of the town, in proposed landuse 181.18 hectares area is allocated to public & semi public use which is 15.00 percent to total municipal area.

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## **The Ethics of Wealth Creation: How Philosophy Shapes Economic Success**

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### **Abstract:**

This research paper explores the intersection of philosophy and wealth creation, investigating the ethical considerations underpinning economic success. It focuses on various philosophical perspectives and their influence on the principles and practices which guide individuals and society.

They pursue wealth by delving into philosophical and economic theories of wealth creation. It highlights the philosophical framework that shapes economic behaviour, various policies and their outcomes. The paper argues that understanding and incorporating ethical principles into economic decisions can lead to a more just and sustainable society. The creation of wealth is a fundamental aspect of modern society, and the pursuit of economic success is a driving force for many individuals and businesses. However, the ethics of wealth creation have become significantly important in recent years, as concerns about income inequality, social justice, and environmental sustainability have come to the forefront of public discourse. This paper explores the role of philosophy in shaping the ethics of wealth creation and its impact on economic success. Philosophical principles can be applied in practice using business and public policy examples. Incorporating ethical considerations into economic decision-making can lead to a just and virtuous society, and businesses prioritising social responsibility are more likely to succeed in the long term. Considering the ethical implications significant for wealth creation and the role of philosophy in shaping economic success is essential. Understanding ethical principles can help individuals and businesses make informed choices and contribute to a more equitable and sustainable society.

### **Introduction:**

In today's world, wealth creation is critical in shaping the economic society, where economic success and wealth accumulation are fundamental drivers of individual and collective prosperity. Economic activity has a tremendous impact on human life, taking into consideration social justice, environmental sustainability and individual well-being. Throughout history, different philosophical perspectives have influenced economic theories. We take into account Utilitarianism which makes an evaluation based on utility that is derived by the number of people; where this perspective has helped in influencing various economic policies which look into maximising the social welfare of the people. Ethical dimensions of wealth creation have gained significant limelight in recent years as it is concerned with economic inequality, corporate social responsibility and environmental impact, which is caused by economic activity and has brought great concern ethics for individuals, business entities and the

Government in the process of wealth creation. It will help us understand how ethics can guide us

and help us make informed economic decisions that will help develop a more equitable and responsible economic system. Wealth creation is often seen as the ultimate goal of economic activity. However, how wealth is created can have significant ethical implications. Pursuing profit can sometimes lead to unethical behaviour, such as the exploitation of workers or damage to the environment. Here arrives the role of philosophy. Philosophical principles can shape economic systems and guide individuals in pursuing wealth creation. This paper will explore the relationship between ethics and wealth creation, the role of philosophy in economics, and the significance of ethical principles in business and capitalism. By examining these topics, we can better understand how philosophy shapes economic success and the importance of ethical behaviour in pursuing wealth.

**Meaning of wealth creation:**

“In classical Indian philosophy, there are four Purusharthas, or goals of human life. These Purusharthas are Dharma, Artha, Kama, and Moksha. Artha is one of the four Purusharthas and is often translated as wealth, prosperity, or material success” (Mesquita & Naik Salgaonkar, 2023, p. 165). Wealth creation refers to generating and accumulating resources, assets and financial value over time. It involves the creation of economic value through various means, such as entrepreneurship, investment, innovation and productive activities, where wealth creation encompasses the generation of income, accumulation of assets and enhancement of the overall financial well-being. *Wealth creation* is a process which occurs at a personal level as well as a social level. At a personal level, it involves accumulating personal financial assets such as savings, investments and ownership of assets contributing to an individual's net worth. At the same time, societal wealth creation is the collective growth of the nation's economy. Wealth creation should be carried out ethically as governed by the principles of fairness, justice, and sustainability, where it should sustainably use the resources. “An ethical approach to wealth creation would consider the interests of multiple stakeholders, such as employees, customers, suppliers and society” (Reiners, 2021).

#### **Importance of ethics in wealth creation:**

Ethics play a crucial role in wealth creation because how wealth is created can have significant ethical implications. Pursuing profit can sometimes lead to unethical behaviour, such as exploitation of workers or damage to the environment. In addition, unethical behaviour can lead to legal and reputational risks, ultimately harming a business's success. Moreover, “ethical behaviour is essential for building trust and maintaining relationships with customers, employees, and other stakeholders” (*8 Key Leadership Skills Every Entrepreneur Should Have*, 2023). Businesses prioritising ethical behaviour are more likely to bring and retain customers and attract and retain talented employees. Ethical behaviour is necessary for the long-term sustainability of a business. A company prioritising short-term profits over ethical behaviour will likely face negative consequences in the long run, such as legal and reputational risks, decreased employee morale and productivity, and decreased customer loyalty. Ethics are essential in wealth creation because they

guide individuals and businesses in making profitable, ethical, and sustainable decisions in the long run. By prioritising ethical behaviour, businesses can build trust, maintain relationships, and ensure long-term success.

#### **Role of Philosophy in Economics:**

Philosophy plays a crucial role in economics by providing a framework for understanding the fundamental principles and concepts that underlie economic theory and practice. Philosophy and economics are two disciplines that are closely related and have a tremendous impact on each other. Philosophy provides the theoretical foundation for economics, while economics provides the practical application of philosophy. Some of how philosophy contributes to economics include:

#### **Epistemology:**

Philosophy helps to clarify the nature of knowledge and how it is acquired. This is particularly relevant in economics, where theories and models are used to make predictions and inform policy decisions. Epistemology is the essential branch of philosophy that deals with the nature of knowledge. In economics, epistemology concerns the methods used to acquire knowledge about economic phenomena. Philosophical debates about the nature of knowledge and the validity of different methods of inquiry have influenced the development of economic theory and methodology.

**Ethics:** Philosophy provides a foundation for ethical reasoning and helps identify economic decisions' moral implications. "Ethics is the branch of philosophy that deals with moral principles and values" (*Ethics | List of High Impact Articles | 238*, n.d.). Ethics concerns the moral implications of economic policies and practices in economics. Philosophical debates about the nature of justice, fairness, and the state's role in economic affairs have influenced economic policy and practice. Philosophy also plays a role in the ethical considerations of economics. For example, philosophers have explored the ethical implications of economic inequality, exploitation, and environmental degradation.

#### **Metaphysics:**

Philosophy helps clarify reality's nature and how it relates to economic phenomena. "Metaphysics is the branch of philosophy that deals with the nature of reality" (*School Of Metaphysics*, n.d.). In economics, metaphysics is concerned with the assumptions underlying

economic theory. Philosophical debates about the nature of causation, determinism, and free will have influenced economic theory and methodology. For example, philosophers have explored the nature of value and how it is determined in economic transactions.

**Political philosophy:**

Ethics helps understand the state's role in economic affairs. "Political philosophy deals with the nature of the state and its relationship to individuals and society" (*Political Philosophy - Citizendum*, n.d.). In economics, political philosophy concerns the state's role in economic affairs. Philosophy also influences the political philosophy of economics. "Political philosophy concerns the state's nature and its relationship to individuals and society" (*Mshari-Al-Zaydi*, n.d.). Philosophical debates about the nature of property rights, the legitimacy of taxation, and the role of Government in regulating markets have influenced economic policy and practice. For example, philosophers have explored the nature of property rights, the legitimacy of taxation, and the role of Government in regulating markets.

**Ontology:**

Ontology in philosophy deals with the nature of existence. In economics, ontology concerns the nature of economic entities and their relationships. Philosophical debates about the nature of money, the existence of markets, and the relationship between individuals and society have influenced economic theory and methodology.

**Theoretical foundation:**

Philosophy provides the theoretical foundation for economics. Economic theories are based on philosophical assumptions about the nature of reality, knowledge, and human behaviour. For example, the classical economic theory of Adam Smith is based on the philosophical assumption of individualism, which holds that individuals act in their self-interest.

**Methodology:**

Philosophy also influences the methodology of economics. Philosophical debates about the nature of knowledge and the validity of different methods of inquiry have influenced the development of economic theory and methodology. For example, the debate between positivism and hermeneutics in philosophy has influenced the development of quantitative and qualitative methods in economics. Philosophy helps to clarify the methods and assumptions that underlie economic analysis. For example,

philosophers have explored the nature of causality, the role of models in economic analysis, and the use of mathematical and statistical methods in economics. Philosophy plays a critical role in economics by providing a foundation for understanding the fundamental principles and concepts that underlie economic theory and practice.

Philosophy and economics are closely related and significantly impact each other. Philosophy provides the theoretical foundation for economics, influences the methodology of economics, plays a role in the ethical considerations of economics, influences the political philosophy of economics, and influences the ontology of economics. By exploring the ethical, metaphysical, political, and ontological dimensions of economic phenomena, philosophers can help to clarify and improve economic analysis and policy.

This paper focuses on the relationship between philosophy and economic success. It discusses how philosophical principles can shape economic success and the ethical implications of wealth creation. Ethical values can impact the economic success and the need to balance individual interests with the common good. Ethical obligations of businesses and individuals in creating wealth discuss social responsibility's importance and how it can impact economic success. Philosophical analysis of the ethical implications of capitalism explores the ethical implications of capitalism on wealth creation. It discusses the role of capitalism in creating wealth and the ethical concerns associated with it. The ethical implications of globalisation on wealth creation are also a concern of philosophy. It discusses the impact of globalisation on economic success and its ethical concerns. A philosophical examination of the ethical implications of entrepreneurship on wealth creation focuses on the ethical implications of entrepreneurship on wealth creation. It discusses the role of entrepreneurship in creating wealth and the ethical concerns associated with it. Analysis of the relationship between culture and economic success explores the relationship between culture and wealth creation. It discusses how cultural values impact economic success and the ethical implications of prioritising cultural interests over the common good. A philosophical examination of the ethical implications of education on economic success focuses on the role of education in wealth creation. It discusses the ethical implications of education on economic success, the need to

balance education with ethical considerations, and the analysis of the ethical implications of wealth redistribution for economic success is a concern of philosophy. It discusses the role of wealth redistribution in creating a more equitable society and the ethical concerns associated with it. Philosophical principles can shape economic success. It highlights the need to understand the ethical implications of wealth creation and how it can impact society. It explores the relationship between individualism and wealth creation. It discusses how individualistic values can impact economic success and the ethical implications of prioritising individual interests over the common good. It focuses on the ethical obligations of businesses and individuals in creating wealth. It discusses the importance of social responsibility and how it can impact economic success. It discusses the ethical implications of innovation on economic success and the need to balance innovation with ethical considerations.

#### **The Relationship between Ethics and Wealth Creation:**

The relationship between ethics and wealth creation is a complex and multifaceted one. On the one hand, creating wealth is a positive and ethical endeavour, as it can lead to economic growth, jobs, and improved living standards for individuals and communities. However, pursuing wealth can also lead to unethical behaviour, such as exploitation, corruption, and environmental degradation. Ethics play a crucial role in shaping how wealth is created and distributed. “Ethical principles such as fairness, justice, and responsibility” (Agrawal, 2023) can guide individuals and businesses in creating wealth to benefit society rather than just a select few. For example, businesses can prioritise social responsibility by investing in sustainable practices, supporting local communities, and treating their employees fairly. Ethical considerations can also influence the way wealth is distributed. Collecting immense wealth in the hands of a few individuals or corporations can lead to social and economic inequality, which can have negative consequences for society. Ethical principles such as distributive justice can guide policymakers in creating policies promoting a more equitable wealth distribution.

The relationship between ethics and wealth creation is complex and dynamic. While creating wealth can be a positive and ethical endeavour, it is crucial to consider the ethical implications of wealth creation and distribution. By prioritising

ethical principles such as fairness, justice, and responsibility, individuals and businesses can create wealth that benefits society.

#### **Concept of Wealth Creation:**

Wealth creation is the process of generating economic value by creating or acquiring assets that can be used to generate income or increase in value over time. It involves the creation of goods and services that are in demand and accumulating assets that can be used to generate income or capital gains. Wealth creation can take many forms, including entrepreneurship, investment, and innovation. Entrepreneurs create wealth by identifying opportunities in the market and developing new products or services to meet those needs. “Investors create wealth by investing in assets that appreciate over time, such as stocks, real estate, or commodities” (. & Schultz, n.d.). Innovators create wealth by developing new technologies or processes that increase productivity and efficiency. Wealth creation is vital for economic growth and development. “It creates jobs, increases productivity, and generates more tax revenue that can be used to fund public services” (*Reasons Why Sports Betting Should Be Legalized*, n.d.). Moreover, wealth creation can increase living standards, as individuals and communities benefit from increased economic activity and improved access to goods and services. However, it is essential to note that wealth creation can have negative consequences, such as environmental degradation, social inequality, and exploitation. Therefore, it is crucial to consider the ethical implications of wealth creation and to guarantee that it is completed in a way that benefits society.

#### **Ethical Principles that Underpin Wealth Creation:**

It carries significant ethical dimensions that impact individuals, societies, and the broader world. Understanding and addressing these ethical dimensions is crucial for ensuring a just, sustainable, and equitable approach to wealth creation. The ethical considerations of wealth creation can be examined through the following dimensions:

**Fairness and Justice:** Wealth creation raises questions of fairness and justice, particularly concerning the distribution of resources and opportunities. It requires careful examination of whether wealth accumulation is the result of merit, hard work, and fair competition or if it perpetuates systems of privilege, exploitation, or unfair

advantages. Ethical considerations call for ensuring that wealth-creation processes provide equal opportunities for all individuals, minimise social inequalities, and promote inclusive economic systems.

**Social Impact:** Wealth creation has far-reaching social consequences. Ethical considerations involve evaluating how wealth creation affects the well-being of individuals and communities. It addresses economic inequality, poverty alleviation, social mobility, access to basic needs, healthcare, education, and housing. Ethical wealth creation strives to uplift marginalised communities, reduce social disparities, and enhance the overall welfare of society.

**Environmental Sustainability:** Wealth creation must be pursued in an environmentally sustainable manner. Ethical concerns arise from the impact of economic activities on natural resources, biodiversity, and climate change. Promoting sustainable wealth creation involves minimising environmental harm, adopting renewable and clean energy sources, and integrating principles of ecological responsibility into business practices. Ethical wealth creation recognises the interdependence between economic prosperity and environmental stewardship.

**Corporate Responsibility:** Wealth creation is often associated with businesses and corporations. Ethical considerations extend to the responsibilities of corporations towards stakeholders, including employees, customers, suppliers, and local communities. Ethical wealth creation promotes responsible business practices, transparency, fair wages, safe working conditions, and adherence to labour and human rights standards. It also entails addressing corporate social responsibility, philanthropy, and corporations' ethical use of power and influence.

**Long-Term Perspective:** Ethical wealth creation requires a long-term perspective rather than focusing solely on short-term gains. It involves considering the impact of wealth creation on future generations, ensuring intergenerational equity, and sustainable resource management. Ethical considerations encourage investments in education, innovation, and infrastructure that foster long-term economic growth and societal progress rather than promoting short-term speculative practices that may lead to instability or inequality.

**Human Flourishing:** Wealth creation should ultimately serve the goal of human flourishing. Ethical considerations encompass the well-being

and fulfilment of individuals, recognising that wealth alone does not guarantee happiness or a meaningful life. Ethical wealth creation promotes the development of individuals' capabilities, their access to education, healthcare, and cultural opportunities, and the fostering of social connections and a sense of community. It prioritises holistic measures of well-being beyond material wealth.

Several ethical principles underpin wealth creation. These principles are essential to ensure wealth creation benefits society and does not lead to negative consequences such as exploitation or environmental degradation. Some of the fundamental ethical principles that underpin wealth creation are:

**Fairness and Justice:** Wealth creation should be done fairly and justly, where everyone can participate and benefit equally. This means wealth creation should not be based on unfair advantages such as nepotism, corruption, or discrimination.

**Responsibility:** Wealth creation should be done responsibly, where individuals and organisations take responsibility for the impact of their actions on society and the environment (*Social-Responsibility-Theory*, n.d.). This means that wealth creation should not be pursued at the expense of others or the planet.

**Sustainability:** Wealth creation should be done sustainably, "where resources are used in a manner that does not deplete them for future generations" (B, 2000). This means that wealth creation should not be based on short-term gains that come at the expense of long-term.

**Respect for Human Dignity:** Wealth creation should be done in a manner that respects the dignity of all human beings. This means that wealth creation should not be based on exploitation or the violation of human rights.

**Collaboration and Cooperation:** Wealth creation should be done collaboratively and cooperatively, where individuals and organisations work together to create value for society. This means that wealth creation should not be pursued in isolation or at the expense of others.

Ethical principles such as fairness, responsibility, sustainability, respect for human dignity, and collaboration are essential to ensure that wealth creation is done in a way that benefits society and does not lead to negative consequences.

**Ethical behaviour leads to financial success:**

Ethical behaviour can lead to financial success in several ways. Here are some examples:



**Building Trust and Reputation:** Ethical behaviour can help build trust and reputation with customers, suppliers, and other stakeholders. A company's reputation is built on ethical behaviour. Businesses that behave ethically are more likely to be trusted by customers, employees, and stakeholders, leading to increased loyalty and profitability. This can lead to increased loyalty, repeat business, and positive word-of-mouth referrals, ultimately leading to financial success.

**Attracting and Retaining Talent:** Ethical behaviour can also help attract and retain talented employees who value working for an organisation with integrity. Ethical principles create a positive work environment that promotes employee morale and engagement. "Employees who feel their company is committed to ethical behaviour are more likely to feel valued and motivated to work hard" (Bongiovanni, 2022). This can lead to increased productivity, innovation, and financial success.

**Avoiding Legal and Reputational Risks:** Ethical behaviour can help organisations avoid legal and reputational risks that can be costly to the bottom line. Ethical principles help businesses comply with legal requirements and avoid legal issues. Companies prioritising ethical behaviour are less likely to engage in illegal activities, such as fraud or bribery, which can result in legal consequences and damage their reputation. For example, avoiding unethical practices such as fraud, corruption, or environmental violations can help avoid fines, legal fees, and damage to the company's reputation.

**Creating Long-Term Value:** Ethical behaviour can also help organisations create long-term value by focusing on sustainable practices that benefit society and the environment. Ethical principles can help businesses build customer loyalty. "Customers are more likely to support companies that behave ethically and are less likely to support companies that engage in unethical behaviour" (Oppelt, 2020). This can increase customer loyalty, brand reputation, and financial success.

**Improving Stakeholder Relationships:** Ethical behaviour can help organisations build positive relationships with investors, regulators, and communities. Ethical principles promote social responsibility, which is becoming increasingly important to consumers. Companies prioritising ethical behaviour are more likely to engage in socially responsible practices, such as environmental sustainability and community

involvement. This can lead to Ethical behaviour can lead to financial success by building trust and reputation, attracting and retaining talent, avoiding legal and reputational risks, creating long-term value, and improving stakeholder relationships.

**Consequences of unethical behaviour in business:** Unethical behaviour in business can have severe consequences for companies, employees, customers, and other stakeholders. Here are some of the critical consequences of unethical behaviour in business:

**Damage to Reputation:** Unethical behaviour can damage a company's reputation. Negative publicity can lead to customer trust and credibility loss, resulting in declining sales and profitability.

**Legal Consequences:** Unethical behaviour can lead to legal consequences, such as fines, lawsuits, and criminal charges. These legal consequences can be costly and damaging to a company's reputation.

**Loss of Customers:** Unethical behaviour can lead to a loss of customers. Customers who feel that a company is engaging in unethical behaviour may choose to take their business elsewhere, which can result in a decline in sales and revenue.

**Employee Turnover:** Unethical behaviour can lead to employee turnover. Employees happy with a company's ethical practices may choose to leave, which can result in losing talent and expertise.

**Decreased Morale:** Unethical behaviour can decrease employee morale. Employees who feel that their company is engaging in unethical behaviour may become demotivated and disengaged, resulting in decreased productivity and performance.

**Damage to Society:** Unethical behaviour can harm society. Companies that engage in unethical practices, such as environmental pollution or labour exploitation, can harm the environment and contribute to social inequality.

Unethical behaviour in business can have severe consequences for companies, employees, customers, and society as a whole. By prioritising ethical behaviour, companies can create a sustainable and prosperous future while avoiding the negative consequences of unethical behaviour.

**Companies that have succeeded by prioritising ethics:**

"Several companies have succeeded by prioritising ethics" (Almström, n.d.). Here are a few notable examples:

**Ben & Jerry's:** Ben & Jerry's is an ice cream company firmly committed to social and

environmental responsibility. The company has implemented many initiatives to reduce its environmental impact and promoted social justice causes. Ben & Jerry's commitment to ethical practices has helped it to build a strong brand and has contributed to its success. The company has prioritised social responsibility since its founding in 1978. The company has implemented initiatives such as using fair trade ingredients, supporting environmental causes, and advocating for social justice issues. Despite being acquired by a giant corporation, the company has maintained its commitment to social responsibility and has seen continued financial success.

**Infosys:** Infosys is a worldwide leader in technology consulting and outsourcing services. The company is firmly committed to ethical principles and has implemented several initiatives to ensure its business practices are sustainable and socially responsible. Infosys has a code of conduct that outlines its commitment to ethical behaviour, and it has established a Corporate Sustainability and Responsibility (CSR) function to oversee its social and environmental initiatives. The company has implemented several programs to promote education, healthcare, and community development, and it has set ambitious sustainability goals to reduce its environmental impact. Infosys has also implemented several initiatives to promote diversity and inclusion, and it has been recognised as one of the world's most ethical companies by the Ethisphere Institute.

**Patagonia:** Patagonia is a large clothing company that has made sustainability and ethical practices a core part of its business model. The company has practically implemented several initiatives to reduce its environmental impact, such as using recycled materials and reducing water usage. Patagonia's commitment to ethical practices has helped it to build a more loyal customer base and has contributed to its success (*Top 10 Greenest Companies*, n.d.). The company has implemented initiatives such as using recycled materials in its products, reducing its carbon footprint, and supporting environmental causes. Despite these efforts, the company has seen substantial financial success, with revenues of over \$1 billion in 2019.

**Mahindra:** Mahindra is another Indian multinational conglomerate firmly committed to ethical principles. The company's code of conduct outlines its commitment to ethical behaviour, and it has established a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) function to oversee its social and

environmental initiatives. Mahindra has implemented several programs to promote education, healthcare, and community development, and it has set ambitious sustainability goals to reduce its environmental impact. To promote diversity and inclusion, they brought new initiatives, and it has also been recognised as one of the world's most ethical companies by the Ethisphere Institute.

**The Body Shop:** "The Body Shop is a cosmetics company" (Shop, n.d.) firmly committed to ethical practices. The company sources its ingredients from sustainable sources and is genuinely committed to reducing its environmental impact. The Body Shop's commitment to ethical practices has contributed to its success.

**Tata:** Tata is a renowned Indian multinational conglomerate in business for over 150 years. The company is firmly committed to ethical principles and has implemented several initiatives to ensure its business practices are sustainable and socially responsible. Tata has a code of conduct that outlines its commitment to ethical behaviour, and it has established a Corporate Sustainability and Responsibility (CSR) function to oversee its social and environmental initiatives. The company has also implemented several programs to promote education, healthcare, and community development, and it has set ambitious sustainability goals to reduce its environmental impact.

**TOMS:** TOMS is a shoe company that has a unique business model. "For each pair of shoes that the company sells, it donates them to a child in need" (Marca, n.d.). TOMS' commitment to social responsibility has helped it to build a strong brand and has contributed to its success.

**The Co-operative Group:** The Co-operative Group is a UK-based consumer co-operative that operates various businesses, including supermarkets, funeral homes, and insurance services. "The company is owned and democratically controlled by its members, who share in the profits" (University, n.d.) and have a say in the company's direction. The Co-operative Group has implemented initiatives such as fair-trade sourcing, environmental sustainability, and support for community causes. Despite facing financial challenges in recent years, the company has maintained its commitment to ethical values.

**Warby Parker:** Warby Parker is an eyewear company that has made social responsibility a core part of its business model. "The company has

implemented initiatives such as donating glasses to someone in need for each pair sold” (Olson, 2017), using sustainable materials in its products, and supporting education initiatives. Despite being relatively young, Warby Parker has seen financial success, with a valuation of over \$3 billion in 2020.

These companies have succeeded by prioritising ethics and incorporating ethical practices into their business models. By doing so, they have built strong brands and loyal customer bases and have contributed to a more sustainable and just world.

### **Philosophical approaches to economics:**

There are several philosophical approaches to economics, each with its assumptions and implications for economic theory and practice. Here are some of the main philosophical approaches to economics:

**Classical Liberalism:** Classical liberalism is a philosophical approach to economics that emphasises individual freedom, limited government intervention in the economy, and the free market. This perspective depends on the idea that individuals are rational and self-interested and that pursuing self-interest leads to the most significant overall benefit for society.

**Classical Economics:** Classical economics, pioneered by economists like Adam Smith and David Ricardo, emphasises the role of free markets, competition, and the division of labour in generating wealth. The theory argues that individuals pursuing their self-interest in free markets lead to economic growth and prosperity. It underscores the importance of factors of production (land, labour, and capital) and the efficient allocation of resources to drive wealth creation.

**Karl Marx's Marxism:** Marxism is a philosophical approach to economics that emphasises the role of class struggle and the need for collective ownership of the means of production. This perspective depends on the view that capitalism is inherently exploitative and that workers should control the means of production.

**Keynesianism:** Keynesianism is a philosophical approach to economics that emphasises government intervention's role in stabilising economic fluctuations. “Keynesian economics, developed by John Maynard Keynes, emphasises the role of aggregate demand and the importance of government intervention in managing economic fluctuations” (Norman, n.d.). The Keynesian

theory argues that government spending and fiscal policies can stimulate demand during economic downturns, increasing production, employment, and wealth creation. It advocates for active government involvement in stabilising the economy and addressing unemployment and recessions. This perspective stands on the idea that markets are only sometimes efficient and that government intervention can help to stabilise the economy.

**Austrian School:** The Austrian School is a philosophical approach to economics that emphasises individualism, free markets, and the role of entrepreneurship. This perspective supports the idea that markets are inherently efficient and that government intervention in the economy is often counterproductive.

**Neoclassical Economics:** Neoclassical economics builds upon classical economics but incorporates mathematical models and emphasises the concept of utility maximisation. It posits that individuals make rational decisions based on their preferences and constraints, intending to maximise their well-being. The neoclassical theory focuses on factors such as supply and demand, prices, and market equilibrium as drivers of wealth creation.

**Innovation and Entrepreneurship Theory:** Innovation and entrepreneurship theories emphasise the role of innovation, technological advancements, and entrepreneurial activities in wealth creation. These theories argue that new ideas, inventions, and entrepreneurial endeavours drive economic growth and create new industries, products, and jobs. Scholars like Joseph Schumpeter have explored the concept of “creative destruction,” whereby innovations and entrepreneurial activities disrupt existing industries and lead to wealth creation.

**Human Capital Theory:** Human capital theory, developed by economists like Gary Becker, focuses on education, skills, and knowledge as forms of capital that contribute to wealth creation. This theory argues that investments in human capital, such as education and training, enhance individuals' productivity and earning potential, leading to wealth accumulation and economic growth. The human capital theory emphasises the importance of education and lifelong learning as drivers of individual and societal wealth creation.

**Institutionalism:** Institutionalism is a philosophical approach to economics that emphasises the role of institutions, such as laws, norms, and social structures, in shaping economic

behaviour. This perspective depends on the idea that economic behaviour is not solely determined by individual rationality but is also influenced by social and institutional factors.

**Feminist Economics:** Feminist economics is a philosophical approach to economics that emphasises the role of gender in shaping economic behaviour and outcomes. This perspective supports the idea that economic analysis should consider how gender roles and norms shape economic behaviour and outcomes.

There are several philosophical approaches to economics, each with its assumptions and implications for economic theory and practice. These approaches include classical liberalism, Marxism, Keynesianism, the Austrian School, institutionalism, and feminist economics.

**Examples of how philosophy has shaped economic systems:**

Philosophy has played a significant role in shaping economic systems throughout history. Here are some examples:

**Capitalism:** The philosophy of individualism, which emphasises personal freedom and self-interest, has influenced the development of capitalism. The idea that every individual should be free to pursue their economic interests without interference from the state is a central tenet of capitalism.

**Marxism:** The philosophy of Marxism, “which emphasises the importance of collective ownership of the means of production” (*Real Socialism*, n.d.) and the elimination of class distinctions, has influenced the development of socialist and communist economic systems.

**Utilitarianism:** “The philosophy of Utilitarianism, which emphasises the greatest good for the most significant number of people” (*Theory of Justice: Jurisprudence*, n.d.), has influenced the development of welfare states and social safety nets. The view that the Government should provide for the basic needs of its citizens is a central tenet of Utilitarianism.

**Libertarianism:** The philosophy of libertarianism, which emphasises individual freedom and limited government intervention, has influenced the development of free market economic systems. The idea that the Government should have minimal economic involvement is a central tenet of libertarianism.

**Environmentalism:** The philosophy of environmentalism, which emphasises the importance of protecting the natural world, has

influenced the development of sustainable economic systems. “The idea that economic growth should not come at the cost of the environment is a central tenet of environmentalism” (*Trade Is Not the Answer to Global Poverty – ContentedLife*, 2005).

Philosophy has played a crucial role in shaping economic systems by providing the underlying principles and values that guide economic decision-making.

**The Ethics of Capitalism:**

“*Capitalism* is an economic system based on private ownership of the means of production and the creation of goods and services for profit” (O, n.d.). While capitalism has been praised for its ability to create wealth and promote innovation, it has also been criticised for its ethical implications. One of the main criticisms of capitalism is that it can lead to inequality and exploitation. In a capitalist system, those who own the means of production can accumulate wealth and power, while those who do not may struggle to make ends meet. This can lead to a widening gap between the rich and poor and create a system where the wealthy have more influence over political and social institutions. Another ethical concern with capitalism is the emphasis on profit over other values. In a capitalist system, businesses are driven by the need to make a profit, often at the expense of other considerations such as environmental sustainability, worker safety, and social responsibility. This can lead to companies prioritising short-term gains over long-term benefits for society.

However, defenders of capitalism argue that it is the most efficient and effective economic system and has brought millions of working people out of poverty. They also point out that capitalism can promote innovation and competition, leading to better consumer products and services. The ethics of capitalism are complex and multifaceted. While it has the potential to create wealth and promote innovation, it can also lead to inequality and exploitation. Therefore ethical implications of capitalism work to mitigate its adverse effects while promoting its positive aspects.

**Ethical Principles that Underpin Capitalism:**

*Capitalism* is an economical way of life-based on several ethical principles. These principles include:

**Individualism:** Capitalism is based on the idea that everyone should be free to follow their self-interest. This means that individuals are free to own property, start businesses, and make economic

decisions without interference from the Government or other individuals.

**Freedom:** Capitalism is also based on the principle of freedom. This means that individuals can choose their careers, make economic decisions, and enter into voluntary contracts with others.

**Competition:** Capitalism is characterised by competition between businesses. This competition is based on the principle that each business should be free to compete to create the best products and services for consumers.

**Private property:** Capitalism is based on the principle of private property. This means that individuals and businesses have the right to own and control property, including land, buildings, and other assets.

**Profit motive:** Capitalism is driven by the profit motive. This means businesses are motivated to generate a profit, stay in business and grow.

**Efficiency:** Capitalism is based on the principle of efficiency. This means businesses are motivated to be efficient to maximise profits and minimise costs.

While these ethical principles are central to capitalism, they are not without controversy. Critics argue that capitalism can lead to inequality and exploitation and that it can prioritise profit over other values, such as social responsibility and environmental sustainability. However, defenders of capitalism argue that it is the most efficient and effective economic system.

#### **Criticisms of Capitalism from an ethical perspective:**

Capitalism has been criticised from an ethical perspective on several grounds. Some of the main criticisms are:

**Inequality:** One of the main criticisms of capitalism is that it can lead to significant income and wealth inequality. Critics argue that capitalism allows the rich to gather wealth and power at the expense of the poor, leading to a concentration of wealth in the hands of a few.

**Exploitation:** Another criticism of capitalism is that it leads to the exploitation of workers and consumers. Critics argue that businesses are motivated by profit and may exploit workers by paying low wages or subjecting them to poor working conditions. Similarly, businesses may exploit consumers by charging high prices or engaging in deceptive marketing practices.

**Environmental degradation:** Capitalism has also been criticised for its environmental impact.

Critics argue that capitalism prioritises economic growth over environmental sustainability, leading to environmental degradation and climate change.

**Lack of social responsibility:** Critics argue that capitalism prioritises profit over social responsibility. Businesses may prioritise profit over the well-being of their employees, customers, or the broader community.

**Short-term thinking:** Capitalism has been criticised for focusing on short-term gains rather than long-term sustainability. Businesses may prioritise short-term profits over long-term investments in research and development or environmental sustainability.

Critics of capitalism argue that these ethical concerns cannot be ignored and that a more ethical economic system is needed. Some propose alternative economic systems, such as socialism or a mixed economy, prioritising social responsibility and environmental sustainability over profit. Others argue that capitalism can be reformed to address these ethical concerns through policies such as progressive taxation, labour protections, and environmental regulations.

#### **Conclusion:**

In conclusion, the ethics of wealth creation is a complex and multifaceted topic that requires a deep understanding of philosophy and economics. Our beliefs, values, and principles shape how we approach wealth creation and economic success. Philosophical ideas such as Utilitarianism, deontology, and virtue ethics can help us navigate the ethical dilemmas in pursuing wealth. "Entrepreneurship is a challenging journey that requires hard work, dedication, and perseverance" (Naik Salgaonkar, 2023, p. 41). Ultimately, it is the choice of the individuals to decide what kind of economic success they want and how they want it. By incorporating ethical considerations into economic decisions, one can generate a just and equitable society that benefits everyone.

Ethical principles have become increasingly important in business and capitalism. The traditional view of business as a purely profit-driven enterprise has given way to a more nuanced understanding of the role of business in society. Ethical principles such as honesty, integrity, fairness, and responsibility are now essential to successful and sustainable business practices. Moreover, capitalism has come under scrutiny in recent years, with many questioning its ability to create a fair and just society. Incorporating ethical

principles into capitalism can help address some of these concerns and create a more equitable economic system.

Ultimately, the significance of ethical principles in business and capitalism lies in their ability to create a more just and sustainable society. The ethics of wealth creation is a topic of great importance in today's society. It is a subject shaped by philosophy and significantly impacts economic success. How we view wealth creation and the principles we follow in pursuing wealth, affect the lives of those around us.

One of the critical philosophical principles that shape the ethics of wealth creation is the idea of individualism. This principle holds that individuals have the right to pursue their self-interest, which is essential to economic success. The view is that when individuals are free to pursue their interests, they will create wealth and prosperity for themselves and society.

Another essential philosophical principle that shapes the ethics of wealth creation is the idea of

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Utilitarianism. This principle holds that the goal of economic activity should be to maximise society's overall happiness and well-being. This means that wealth creation should not be pursued at the expense of others and that the benefits of economic activity should be distributed fairly.

A third philosophical principle that shapes the ethics of wealth creation is the idea of social responsibility. This principle holds that businesses and individuals are responsible for contributing to society's well-being. This means that wealth creation should be pursued sustainably to benefit society.

In conclusion, the ethics of wealth creation is a complex and multifaceted topic shaped by various philosophical principles, how views of wealth creation and the principles followed in pursuing wealth can significantly impact lives and those around. Understanding and incorporating these ethical principles into our economic decisions can create a more just and sustainable society.

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## **Optimism in stress & coping among Adolescents (correlational study)**

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### **Abstract**

This study is outlined to find out the connection between optimism, stress and coping among adolescents (boys & girls) of Srinagar Jammu and Kashmir. Current study comprised of a large sample of 250 Adolescent students belonging to different degree colleges of Srinagar. Psychological tools like the perceived stress scale by Cohen, Kamarck, & Mermelstein (1983) the "COPE" inventory by Caver, Scheier, and Weintraub (1989) & Life orientation test Revised by Scheier and Carver, (1994) were administered among participants. The research findings show that there is a slightly negative correlation between optimism and stress. Overall, the negative correlation between optimism and stress implies that individuals who are more optimistic generally tend to experience less stress, although the strength of this relationship may be weak and influenced by various other factors. Use of instrumental social support, acceptance, active coping, positive reinterpretation, planning and suppression of competing activities were found to be positively related to optimism. Mental disengagement, behavioural disengagement, denial, emotions and religious coping were found to be negatively related to optimism.

**Key words:** Optimism, Stress, Coping .

### **Introduction**

Optimism plays an important role in stress and coping among adolescents in Srinagar, Kashmir. Adolescence is a period of immense changes and challenges, and the unique socio-political context of Srinagar, Kashmir adds additional stressors to the lives of adolescents living there. However, optimism can act as a protective factor, influencing their coping strategies and overall well-being.

**Resilience and Adaptability:** Optimistic adolescents are more likely to exhibit resilience and adaptability when faced with stressors. They tend to view challenges as temporary setbacks and believe in their ability to overcome them. This positive outlook helps them bounce back from adversity and navigate difficult situations more effectively.

**Positive Appraisal:** Optimistic adolescents in Srinagar, Kashmir tend to interpret stressful events and situations in a more positive light. They focus on potential opportunities for growth, rather than dwelling on the negative aspects. This positive appraisal allows them to maintain a hopeful outlook and reduces the impact of stress on their mental well-being.

**Problem-Solving Skills:** Optimism is often associated with proactive problem-solving skills. Adolescents with an optimistic mindset are more likely to actively seek solutions to the challenges they face. They approach problems with a belief that they can find viable solutions,

which enhances their ability to cope effectively with stressors in Srinagar, Kashmir.

**Social Support:** Optimistic adolescents are more likely to seek and receive social support from friends, family, and other individuals in their community. They believe in the availability of support networks and have confidence in the positive influence of interpersonal relationships. This social support system acts as a buffer against stress and provides additional coping resources.

**Emotional Well-being:** Optimistic adolescents generally experience better emotional well-being compared to their pessimistic counterparts. Their positive mindset helps regulate negative emotions and reduces the likelihood of developing symptoms of anxiety and depression. This emotional resilience enables them to handle stressors in a healthier and more constructive manner.

**Future Orientation:** Optimism is closely linked to having a positive future orientation. Adolescents who are optimistic in Srinagar, Kashmir are more likely to have goals, aspirations, and a sense of purpose for their lives. This future focus provides them with motivation and direction, helping them cope with present challenges while keeping their eyes on a brighter future.

It is important to note that while optimism can be a valuable asset in stress and coping, it is not a magical solution to all challenges.

Adolescents in Srinagar, Kashmir still require comprehensive support systems, access to mental health services, and a nurturing environment to effectively manage stress and enhance their well-being.

Students enrolled in the colleges experience life as a complex and mixed bag of feelings, emotions & life challenges. Although it gives them many new chances to grow personally and explore different stages of life. They are exposed to different new challenges during their college life. This brings a lot of stress in their life, sometimes they know how to cope up with different stressors but some times they are totally un aware as stressors vary from person to person. Their expectations for the future( expecting to get succeed or anticipate failures) in their lives & their life cognitions depend upon two determinants. The former is known as "Optimism" where as the later is known as "Pessimism".

Optimism is considered a positive psychological trait that influences an individual's perception of stressful events and their ability to cope effectively. The study explores how optimistic tendencies may impact stress levels and the choice of coping strategies in adolescents.

Adolescence is a period characterized by numerous stressors, including academic pressure, social challenges, and identity development. These stressors can have a significant impact on adolescents' mental health and well-being. Coping strategies play a crucial role in how individuals respond to stress, influencing their ability to adapt and maintain emotional balance. Optimism, defined as a general expectation that good outcomes will occur, has been linked to positive health outcomes and effective coping in various populations. However, limited research has explored the specific relationship between optimism, stress, and coping among adolescents. This study aims to fill this gap by examining the correlation between optimism, stress levels, and coping strategies among adolescents.

### **Optimism**

Finding the positive and good in every situation is the essence of optimism. If you believe that future will always give u bright outcome, it will be positive, pleasant and full of happiness despite the fact that your current

situation is not good then you are definitely an optimistic person .

Expecting the best from future no matter what the current circumstances are is defined as optimism. While Pessimism is an opposite term that believes that everything will go wrong or negative and things will never turn good or positive.

The premise underlying expectation- value theories of motivation believe that behaviour is structured around the pursuit of objectives ( Austin & Vancouver 1996; Carver & Scheier, 1998).These objectives are some behavioural reactions that individuals consider either undesirable or desirable.

According to expectancy based theories, behaviour can be predicted more accurately when expectations and behaviour are at the same level. Optimism typically adopt the way full of confidence & conviction while facing a challenge, even if progress seems to be slow, impossible & challenging. Pessimists are more likely to suffer from hesitation. In extreme threats and violence this gap might even become more pronounced. Optimists are more prone to believe that in one way or other way difficulty can be overcome .Pessimist people tend to see the negative outcome of every future aspect . These variations in how people respond to adversity have significant ramification for how people manage stress (Scheier & Carver,1992).

There are two basic methods for measuring optimism, and each one is based on a different concept of optimism( Peterson, 2000).Optimism has been conceptualised in one extreme as a broad personality trait characterised generally by optimistic expectations that is referred to as "explanatory style" by Seligman (1998), although Scheier & Carver (1985) refer this as dispositional optimism."

Dispositional optimism approach asks people to rate how can they anticipate the future outcomes either positive or negative for the future (Scheier & Carver,1992).Generalized expectations or expectations that roughly cover a person's entire life space, are referred to as pessimism and optimism. The majority of people actually lie some where in the middle, ranging from extremely pessimistic. This method refers optimism as a dispositional optimism. According to Scheier and Carver,

optimism is the belief that only positive will happen in the future rather than negative.

One another perspective based on optimism is that expectation of people for their future are influenced by how they perceive the reasons behind past events( Peterson & Seligman 1984;Seligman 1991).Optimism and pessimism were conceptualised by Seligman and his colleagues in terms of explanatory style, or the distinctive approach of understanding unfavourable situation is described as such by Peterson(2000),

Reivich & Gillham(2003), Seligman (1990).The person's expectations for the future in the same domain will be for negative outcomes if explanations for past failures focus on causes that are (global) rather than (specific), (internal) rather than ( external) & (stable) rather than (unstable).This happens because one views his past bad experiences relatively permanent that impact his or her every aspect of life bringing no change. This basically originates from person's beliefs and genetic traits.

### **Stress**

Everyone experiences stress, which is a typical human reaction .Every human can experience stress in his or her life and response to it naturally. Our body responds physically and psychologically to all these changes, stressors, and challenges itself. Human body adjusts to new surroundings with the aid of stress reactions. Stress can be positive and negative. It can help us to stay motivated, awake and prepared to avoid upcoming dangerous situations in life. But when stressors are prolonged without any relief or relaxation these can cause problems that become difficult to cope up .Stress is a by product of ineffective or subpar coping frustrations, conflicts, & pressures .These types of situations give rise to many adjusting demands or stressors. Frustrations can result from a variety of challenges ,both internal and external. A person may find it particularly challenging to deal with frustrations since they frequently result in self-devaluation, making the person feel as he or she has failed in some way or is not having or showing the necessary skills to do something successfully. Stress frequently comes from the occurrence of two or more motives or conflicting demands at once, where the needs of one prevent the fulfilment of the others. Due to

pressures or stressors our coping mechanism extremely gets low or even results in maladaptive behaviours.( Carson, Butcher, Mineka & Hooley,2008).

### **Stress and coping**

The main determinants of a persons coping mechanism are internal, such as their frame of reference, motivation ,skills and stress tolerance capacity. A transactional theory of stress and coping (TTSC) was created by Richard Lazarus and tested (Lazarus 1966; Lazarus & Folk man ) .1984).According to Lazarus (1966) "Stress is a product of a relationship between an individual and their surroundings rather than something that existed in the event itself). As a result stress is made up of a variety of emotional, cognitive and coping mechanism. Direct action and palliative coping are the two types of coping described by( Lazarus in 1966). These two types of coping were later on renamed by as problem focused and emotion focused, respectively by Lazarus and Folk man in (1984). Problem focused coping techniques and problem solving techniques are same. These strategies include efforts to identify the issues, that mostly come up with the potential solutions, compare the pros and cones of different options, act to change what is changeable, and if needed acquire new abilities. Emotion focused coping techniques work to lessen down all the emotional distress. As per the previous research work conducted by ( Carver & Scheier 1981) Scheier and Weintraub (1989) set out to develop a measure of coping based on the previous models of stress (Carver & Scheier,1981).''COPE'' inventory is made up of following scales.

(1) Planning: contemplating how to deal with the stressor ,and organising pro- active coping strategies.(2) Active coping: is an attempt to get rid of a stressor or stress like condition.(3) Social support: looking for help,guidance,information.(4)Suppression of competing Activities : Refraining from engaging in other potential activities so that one can focus entirely on handling the stressors.(5) Seeking emotional social support; seeking for emotional help and sympathy from others. (6)Religion; More practicing of religious activities.(7) Restraint Coping: Passively coping by delaying coping actions until they become.(8) Positive Reinterpretation &

development; making best of the situations by growing or learning from it in a favourable way. (9) Concentration and venting of Emotions: A tendency to vent or release one's emotions together with a heightened awareness of their suffering. (10) Acceptance; Realising that the stressful incident has actually happened & is real in natural. (11) Denial : To reject the reality of the event that is stressful. (12) Mental Disengagement : Often known as self distraction, sleep or day dreaming ,is the psychological act of disengaging from the objective that the stressor is interfering with. (13) Drug/Alcohol use: Starting use of Alcohol and drugs in a way to Disengage from the stressor. (14) Behavioural Disengagement; Stopping to make any real effort to achieve the success or aim. 15) Humour; Making fun about the stressors. The purpose of this study was to determine whether similar situation rely in srinagar kashmir of India, specifically among the Adolescents of various colleges of srinagar. This study sought to ascertain the relationship between optimism, stress and coping. Whether the optimism makes coping easier, whether the coping strategies help in reducing the stress levels. Many studies done previously have focused on the correlation between these variables among people who are going through different crises or difficulties in their life (common) in every day life. Hence this research was intended to discover whether these relationships also exist in college going students of srinagar when youth are already facing a lot of family stress and academic stress.

**Research Methodology.** A correlation research design was used to find out the connection between optimism, stress and coping. The sample of 500 students was selected on the basis of random sampling method. Age group(18-19) years. Study sample comprises of Male: 246 and female: 254 .All the students were informed regarding the study prior the participation. Three measures employed by the researcher were,

(1) "Perceived stress scale" by Cohen, Kamarck, & Mermelstein (1983) as a measure of stress. The past month psychological stress faced by students was measured by PSS. Students rate each of 10 items on a 5- point response scale ranging from 1( never) to 5(very often) .(2)"LOT"-

Revised or life orientation test- Revised by " Scheier; Carver & Bridges."(1994) . This inventory contained of 10 item scale with four filler items and six scale items.

(2) "COPE" by Carver, Scheier, & Weintraub (1989). This is a 60-item multidimensional coping instrument constructed to assess 15 coping methods. Students were instructed to rate how often they were engaged in the strategy by each item when they faced difficulties on a 4-point Likert scale. The results were obtained using SPSS 22.

**Result:** According to the analysis done through the spss(statistical package for social sciences) there is moderately significant negative correlation between optimism & stress( $r=-.480, P < 0.01$ ). According to these findings students who reported higher levels of optimism are having lower levels of stress and vice versa. The variables of positive Reinterpretation & Growth ( $r=.278, P < 0.01$ ). utilisation of instrument special support. ( $r=.110, P < 0.05$ ). Active coping ( $r=.217, P < 0.01$ ), and optimism. When coping with stress is concerned ,optimism showed a weak positive relationship. Mental Disengagement ( $r=-.212, P < 0.01$ ), Negative weak relationship was found between optimism & Dimensions of Mental disengagement . Focus on and venting of Emotions ( $r=-.108, P < 0.05$ ), Denial ( $r=-.234, P < 0.01$ ), Religious coping ( $r=-.121, P < 0.12$ ). Behavioural Disengagement ( $r=-.278, P < 0.01$ ). There was no statistically any significant relationships found between Optimism, Humour, Restraint coping, seeking emotional social support, & Substance or Drug abuse.

#### **Discussion:**

prior research ,on optimism has shown that optimism is associated with reduced levels of stress because optimistic people typically expect good things from future .On the other side, pessimists, who always expect failure or negative outcome, typically endure higher levels of stress. According to this study there is a negative correlation between optimism and stress. Students with higher levels of optimism show lower levels of stress. The impact of optimism on stress was found in many previous research studies. (Scheier, Weintraub, & Carver, 1986; Aspinwall & Taylor, 1992; Fontaine, Manstead and Wagner, 1993) has shown that with the help of coping strategies or

stress- reduction techniques used by optimists help to deal with stress. This study, revealed that optimism has weak positive relationships with the variables of positive reinterpretation & growth, use of instrumental social support, active coping, acceptance, Suppression of competing activities & planning. Some of the current findings are associated with past research work. Scheier, Carver, Weintraub (1986) has also shown a positive correlation between optimism and acceptance. Taylor & Aspinwall (1992) has shown that optimism is showing an effective relationship with active coping. Manstead & Wagner (1993) after studying a sample from undergraduate students have found that optimism was positively correlated with active coping & reinterpretation. According to Harju & Bolen (1998) have reported that people with less optimism were found to consume Alcohol and drugs. Thus we found that more positive attitude towards life that optimists have may contribute to show the more effective stress coping. In addition there is an evidence to support the idea that optimism helps people to pay attention towards negative things, and there by play an active role in coping with all the stressors. As per the studies of Aspinwall & Burnhart (2000) based on their three study analysis processing of health-risk information suggest that people with positive mind set have an ability to attend & elaborate self- relevant negative information in relation with their more active coping efforts. This may thus explain how the wide range of optimistic beliefs help in coping with wide range of stressors or stress releasing factors.

### **Conclusion;**

This study supports the previous findings, that show that optimism has a similar association with stress & coping in the Indian context especially in srinagar kashmir. According to this research optimism is associated with lower levels of stress & more effective coping mechanism or strategies . Thus optimism plays the key role of a mediator to effectively manage the stress or stress full conditions in the life of college going students who are facing academic stress, family related issues and peer group pressures.

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## **Impact of Globalization on Indian Rural Communities**

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### **Abstract:**

This paper delves into the multifaceted impact of globalization on Indian rural communities. Globalization, characterized by increased interconnectedness, has transformed rural life in India across economic, social, cultural, and environmental dimensions. The research assesses the economic changes brought by globalization, such as agricultural modernization and shifts in employment patterns. It examines the social dynamics, including improved access to education and healthcare but also evolving gender roles. Furthermore, it explores the cultural consequences of global influences and efforts for cultural preservation. Lastly, the paper investigates environmental implications, emphasizing sustainable practices and policy interventions. In conclusion, this research sheds light on the complexities of globalization's influence on Indian rural communities, highlighting the need for balanced policies and community initiatives to harness its benefits while addressing its challenges.

**Keywords:** Globalization, Indian rural communities, economic impact, social impact, cultural impact, environmental impact, sustainable development, policy interventions.

### **Introduction:**

Globalization, as a transformative force, has left an indelible mark on the world's socio-economic landscape. India, a nation renowned for its diverse and extensive rural communities, has not remained untouched by the far-reaching effects of globalization. The interaction of India's vast and intricate rural populace with the globalized world has brought about sweeping changes across various facets of rural life. This research paper endeavors to dissect the profound implications of globalization on Indian rural communities, encapsulating the intricate interplay of economic, social, cultural, and environmental factors.

India's rural communities have historically formed the cornerstone of its agrarian economy, fostering traditions, customs, and ways of life that span centuries. These communities are now being confronted with a rapidly changing world, characterized by increased international trade, technological advancements, and cultural intermingling. It is within this context that the examination of globalization's impact on rural India becomes imperative.

The objective of this research is to provide a comprehensive understanding of how globalization has shaped the lives and livelihoods of India's rural populace. In doing so, we aim to scrutinize the various dimensions of this impact, which extend far beyond the economic realm. While globalization has undeniably opened doors to economic growth and development opportunities, it has also posed numerous challenges related to social structures, cultural identities, and environmental sustainability.

This paper adopts a multidisciplinary approach, navigating through the intricate web of globalization's effects on Indian rural communities. We will explore the transformation of the agricultural sector, shifts in employment patterns, improved access to education and healthcare services, evolving gender dynamics, cultural homogenization, environmental degradation, and the concurrent efforts toward cultural preservation and sustainable practices.

Ultimately, this research aims to shed light on the complex and multifaceted nature of globalization's impact on Indian rural communities. By doing so, it seeks to provide a foundation for informed policy decisions and community initiatives that can help rural India harness the opportunities globalization presents while mitigating its adverse effects. As India's rural communities continue to adapt and evolve in the face of globalization, understanding these dynamics becomes crucial for shaping a sustainable and equitable future for all its citizens.

### **Economic Impact of Globalization on Indian Rural Communities:**

Globalization has ushered in a new era of economic integration and interdependence, affecting Indian rural communities in profound ways. This section delves into the economic dimensions of globalization's impact, analyzing changes in the agricultural sector, shifts in employment patterns, and the broader implications for rural livelihoods.

#### **1. Transformation of the Agricultural Sector**

Globalization has had a significant impact on India's agriculture, which forms the backbone of rural

economies. Key aspects of this transformation include:

- **Mechanization and Modernization:** Globalization has led to the adoption of modern agricultural practices and technology. The introduction of machinery and improved techniques has increased productivity and efficiency. However, it has also raised concerns about displacement of traditional labor.
- **Access to Global Markets:** Rural Indian farmers now have access to global markets. This has both advantages and challenges. On one hand, it offers the potential for higher prices and export opportunities. On the other hand, it exposes farmers to global price fluctuations and increased competition.
- **Fluctuations in Agricultural Prices:** Globalization has made agricultural prices more susceptible to international market forces. Rural communities often face uncertainty and income instability due to volatile commodity prices.

## 2. Shifts in Employment Patterns

Rural-to-urban migration has been a prominent feature of globalization in India, driven by the pursuit of better economic opportunities. This has led to significant changes in employment patterns within rural areas:

- **Rural-to-Urban Migration:** Many rural inhabitants migrate to urban centers in search of employment in manufacturing, services, and the informal sector. This phenomenon contributes to the growth of urban areas while leaving behind a dwindling rural workforce.
- **Growth of Non-Farm Rural Employment:** As agriculture alone cannot absorb the growing rural population, non-farm employment opportunities have emerged. This includes jobs in construction, small-scale industries, and services, often in informal settings.
- **Informal Labor Markets:** The globalization-induced informal labor market presents challenges in terms of job security, social protection, and exploitation. Many rural laborers work in low-paying, unstable conditions.

## 3. Access to Financial Services

Globalization has facilitated the expansion of financial services in rural India, which can be both beneficial and problematic:

- **Microfinance and Banking:** Increased connectivity and financial inclusion efforts have brought banking and microfinance services to rural communities. This has enabled access to credit, savings, and insurance products.

- **Debt Burden:** However, there are concerns about over-indebtedness among rural households, as easy access to credit can lead to debt traps, particularly among marginalized communities.

## 4. Income Disparities

Globalization has not uniformly raised incomes across rural India, leading to growing income disparities:

- **Regional Disparities:** The benefits of globalization have not been evenly distributed among regions. Some areas have prospered, while others continue to lag behind, exacerbating regional disparities.
- **Income Inequality:** The economic transformations brought about by globalization have resulted in varying income levels within rural communities, leading to increased income inequality.

In conclusion, the economic impact of globalization on Indian rural communities is complex, characterized by a mix of opportunities and challenges. While globalization has ushered in modernization and access to global markets, it has also raised concerns about income instability, job security, and disparities. Policymakers and stakeholders must carefully address these economic dimensions to ensure that the benefits of globalization are shared equitably and that rural communities are prepared to navigate the evolving economic landscape.

## Cultural Impact of Globalization on Indian Rural Communities:

Globalization has brought about significant cultural changes in Indian rural communities, influencing traditions, identities, and ways of life. This section explores the cultural impact of globalization, including both the challenges of cultural homogenization and efforts to preserve and adapt cultural practices.

### 1. Cultural Homogenization vs. Preservation

Globalization has led to a complex interplay between the global and the local, resulting in both cultural homogenization and preservation:

- **Influence of Global Media and Consumer Culture:** Access to global media, including television, movies, and the internet, has exposed rural communities to new lifestyles, values, and consumer culture. Westernization and urbanization trends have permeated rural areas.
- **Loss of Traditional Practices and Languages:** The adoption of global norms and consumerism has sometimes resulted in the erosion of



traditional customs, languages, and practices. Younger generations may prioritize global trends over local traditions.

- **Efforts for Cultural Preservation and Revival:** Simultaneously, there is a growing awareness and efforts to preserve and revive traditional cultures. Cultural festivals, community initiatives, and educational programs aim to protect and celebrate local heritage.

## 2. Social Cohesion and Identity

The cultural impact of globalization extends to social structures and individual identities within rural communities:

- **Shifts in Community Values:** Traditional values and norms may evolve or be challenged in the face of globalization. Changes in community values can impact social cohesion and intergenerational relationships.
- **Impact on Interactions:** Globalization has introduced new forms of social interaction. Rural youth, in particular, may engage in global social networks, influencing their worldview and identities.
- **Emerging Hybrid Identities:** Many individuals in rural communities develop hybrid identities that blend local and global elements. These identities are dynamic and evolving, reflecting the complexity of cultural adaptation.

## 3. Education and Cultural Awareness

Education plays a pivotal role in shaping cultural awareness and preserving local traditions:

- **Access to Education:** Globalization has expanded access to education in rural areas, providing opportunities for youth to learn about their own culture as well as global perspectives.
- **Challenges in Curriculum:** The curriculum in rural schools often balances local and global content. Striking the right balance is essential to promote cultural awareness without stifling broader educational opportunities.

## 4. Art, Music, and Literature

Cultural expressions such as art, music, and literature have been influenced by globalization:

- **Fusion of Styles:** Artists and musicians in rural areas often blend traditional forms with contemporary influences, creating new and unique expressions.
- **Global Recognition:** The globalization of cultural products has enabled some rural artists to gain global recognition and audiences, which can bring economic opportunities to these communities.

In conclusion, globalization has introduced a complex interplay of cultural influences in Indian rural communities. While it has led to cultural homogenization and challenges to traditional practices, it has also spurred efforts to preserve and adapt local cultures. The evolving cultural landscape in rural India highlights the need for cultural education, dialogue, and inclusive policies that promote cultural diversity and ensure that the rich tapestry of India's rural traditions continues to thrive alongside global influences.

## Environmental Impact of Globalization on Indian Rural Communities:

Globalization has not only transformed the economic and cultural aspects of Indian rural communities but has also had a substantial impact on the environment. This section explores how globalization has affected the natural world in rural India, including changes in land use, resource exploitation, biodiversity, and sustainability.

### 1. Natural Resource Exploitation

Globalization has led to increased demand for natural resources, affecting rural areas in the following ways:

- **Intensified Land Use:** To meet the demands of a globalized market, rural communities often intensify land use, leading to deforestation, land degradation, and the conversion of forests into agricultural or industrial areas.
- **Resource Depletion:** The extraction of minerals, water resources, and non-renewable energy sources has escalated in response to globalization, impacting local ecosystems and water availability.

### 2. Impact on Biodiversity and Ecosystems

Globalization's environmental impact extends to biodiversity and ecosystems:

- **Habitat Destruction:** The expansion of agriculture and industrial activities can lead to habitat destruction and fragmentation, threatening local flora and fauna, including endangered species.
- **Introduction of Invasive Species:** The global movement of goods and people can inadvertently introduce invasive species to rural areas, disrupting native ecosystems.
- **Climate Change Implications:** Globalization contributes to increased greenhouse gas emissions, which, in turn, exacerbate climate change impacts on rural communities, including altered rainfall patterns and extreme weather events.

### 3. Sustainable Practices

While globalization has presented environmental challenges, it has also fostered awareness and initiatives toward sustainable practices:

- **Awareness of Sustainable Agriculture:** Rural communities are increasingly aware of sustainable agricultural practices, such as organic farming and crop diversification, which can improve soil health and reduce environmental impacts.
- **Challenges in Adoption:** Despite awareness, adopting sustainable practices can be challenging due to factors like limited access to resources, lack of knowledge, and market demands for non-sustainable products.

#### 4. Environmental Education and Awareness

Globalization has facilitated the dissemination of information and knowledge about environmental issues:

- **Environmental Education:** Rural schools and communities have access to global information about environmental conservation and sustainability, which can empower individuals to make informed decisions.
- **Role of NGOs and Civil Society:** Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society groups often play a crucial role in promoting environmental awareness and sustainable practices in rural areas.
- **Community Initiatives:** Many rural communities have initiated projects and conservation efforts to protect local ecosystems and biodiversity.

In conclusion, globalization has both positive and negative environmental impacts on Indian rural communities. While it has contributed to resource exploitation and environmental degradation, it has also fostered awareness of sustainable practices and conservation efforts. Balancing economic development with environmental protection remains a critical challenge for rural India in the context of globalization. Policymakers, NGOs, and local communities must collaborate to promote sustainable practices and mitigate the negative environmental consequences of globalization in rural areas.

#### Policy and Interventions to Address the Impact of Globalization on Indian Rural Communities:

Recognizing the multifaceted consequences of globalization on Indian rural communities, policymakers, governments, and civil society organizations have implemented a range of policies and interventions aimed at harnessing its benefits and mitigating its challenges. This section explores key policy areas and interventions:

#### 1. Rural Development Programs and Policies:

- **National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA):** This flagship program guarantees 100 days of wage employment per year to rural households, providing a safety net and boosting rural income.
- **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):** An infrastructure development program that aims to provide all-weather road connectivity to rural areas, enhancing access to markets and services.
- **Integrated Watershed Management Programs:** These initiatives focus on sustainable land and water resource management, reducing soil erosion and improving agricultural productivity.

#### 2. Promoting Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Industries:

- **National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA):** This program promotes sustainable farming practices, organic farming, and soil health management, thereby reducing environmental impact.
- **Promotion of Rural Handicrafts and Cottage Industries:** Encouraging rural artisans and cottage industries helps generate employment and preserves traditional skills and cultural heritage.

#### 3. Skill Development and Education Initiatives:

- **Digital Literacy Programs:** Equipping rural communities with digital skills enhances their access to information, markets, and educational resources.
- **Scholarship Programs:** Scholarships for rural students encourage access to higher education, empowering youth and fostering socio-economic development.

#### 4. Empowerment of Marginalized Rural Groups:

- **Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Welfare Programs:** These programs focus on improving the socio-economic status of marginalized communities through targeted initiatives in education, healthcare, and employment.
- **Women's Empowerment:** Schemes like the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana and Mahila Shakti Kendra aim to enhance the status and well-being of rural women through financial support, skill development, and awareness campaigns.

#### 5. Sustainable Development Projects:

- **Rural Electrification:** Expanding rural electrification not only improves living standards but also supports the growth of small-scale industries and agricultural productivity.
  - **Renewable Energy Initiatives:** The adoption of solar and other renewable energy sources reduces rural dependence on fossil fuels and mitigates environmental impact.
6. **Community-Based Initiatives:**
- **Self-Help Groups (SHGs):** SHGs empower rural women to collectively save, borrow, and undertake income-generating activities, promoting financial independence and social cohesion.
  - **Conservation and Environmental Initiatives:** Local communities often lead initiatives to protect and conserve natural resources, including reforestation and biodiversity preservation.
7. **Global Partnerships and Agreements:**
- **International Agreements:** India's participation in international agreements related to climate change and environmental conservation reflects its commitment to addressing global challenges that affect rural communities.
8. **Information Dissemination and Awareness:**
- **Community Radio and Mobile Apps:** These tools are used to disseminate information on agriculture, health, and government programs to rural communities, bridging information gaps.
9. **Technology Adoption:**
- **Digital Platforms for Agriculture:** Apps and websites provide farmers with information on crop management, weather forecasts, and market prices, enhancing agricultural practices.
10. **Access to Microfinance and Banking Services:**
- **Financial Inclusion:** Expanding access to banking and microfinance services in rural areas empowers individuals and communities by providing financial tools and resources.

In conclusion, a combination of government policies, grassroots initiatives, and international partnerships plays a pivotal role in addressing the impact of globalization on Indian rural communities. These policies and interventions strive to strike a balance between harnessing the benefits of globalization and addressing the challenges it poses, ensuring that rural India can thrive in an interconnected world while preserving its unique identity and sustainability. Continued efforts and adaptability in policy and intervention design are essential as globalization continues to evolve.

### **Conclusion:**

The impact of globalization on Indian rural communities is a multifaceted and ongoing transformation that has touched every aspect of rural life. This research paper has examined the economic, social, cultural, and environmental dimensions of this impact, shedding light on the complexities and challenges that rural communities face in an increasingly interconnected world.

Economically, globalization has brought both opportunities and challenges. The agricultural sector has seen mechanization, modernization, and access to global markets, but also income instability and price fluctuations. Rural-to-urban migration and the growth of non-farm employment have reshaped employment patterns, presenting issues of job security and social protection.

Socially, access to education and healthcare services has improved, leading to increased awareness and aspirations among rural youth. However, gender dynamics are shifting, family structures are evolving, and income disparities persist.

Culturally, globalization has led to both cultural homogenization and preservation efforts. Global media and consumer culture influence rural communities, but there are also endeavors to protect and revive traditional practices and identities.

Environmentally, globalization has posed challenges such as resource exploitation, habitat destruction, and climate change implications. However, it has also promoted awareness of sustainable practices and conservation efforts.

Policy interventions and community initiatives play a crucial role in addressing these challenges. Government programs focus on rural development, sustainable agriculture, skill development, and empowerment of marginalized groups. Grassroots movements and global partnerships contribute to environmental conservation and cultural preservation.

In conclusion, as India's rural communities navigate the complex web of globalization, there is a need for balanced policies that harness its benefits while mitigating its adverse effects. Sustainable development, cultural preservation, and environmental protection must go hand in hand to ensure that rural India continues to thrive in an interconnected world. As globalization evolves, ongoing research, adaptability in policy, and community engagement will be essential in shaping a brighter and more equitable future for Indian rural communities.

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## **Rural Credit and Rural Development**

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### **Abstract**

Agriculture credit plays a crucial role in shaping agricultural economy of any country. Agriculture credit helps the farmers to commercialise their farming. As the small and the marginal farmers produce only for their subsistence, they fail to generate sufficient surplus to reinvest on their lands, to increase their produce, make additional income and improve their standard of living. So agriculture credit plays an important role in rural development.

Rural development is the process of improving the quality of life, and economic well being of people living in rural areas, often relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. Traditionally rural development means exploitation of land intensive natural resources, such as agriculture and forestry. However changes in global networks and increased urbanisation have changed the character of rural areas like rural tourism, niche manufacturers and recreation have replaced the dominant economic drivers

This study will highlight about the different sources of credit available in rural areas, and its importance. It will also study about the effect on overall development of rural economy. The study suggests that by accelerating agricultural credit prosperity can be achieved, which in turn leads to growth in economy. It will also study about the other activities (education, enterprises, and infrastructure) which help in rural development. With rapid technological adoption and the need to improve farming operations, role of credit in agriculture has become more crucial. Studies have also established that credit market in developing countries infuse growth in the economic system in several ways.

### **Introduction**

With the rapid technological adoption and the need to improve farming operation, role of credit in agricultural has become more crucial. Various studies have proved that agriculture credit and development in agriculture credit and development in agriculture sector is positive. Empirical studies have established that credit market in developing countries infuses growth in the economic in several ways.

Role of agriculture credit in rural economy is not only limited to agriculture growth, but helps in improvement of standards of living, health, food consumption, education, etc. Recognizing, the importance of agriculture credit, Indian policymakers have time and again introduced several measures for easy access of agricultural credit to farm households. So it is right that over the period of time discussion on rural credit has evolved to incorporate various dimensions like accessibility, productivity and disparity in credit distribution. Credit is a critical facilitator that enables adoption of technology, and higher input use in agriculture as well as an effective means of rural development. Credit is a critical facilitator that enables adoption of technology, and higher input use in agriculture as well as an effective means of rural development. Various agencies, including commercial bank, regional rural bank (RRBs), co-operatives, small finance banks (SFBs), NBFCs, micro-finance institutions (MFIs) and indigenous bankers together form the rural credit delivery system in India.

### **Objectives of the study:**

1. To study about the different sources of rural credit.

2. To discuss about the role of NABARD in rural development

**Methodology:**

This study is based on secondary data. Data is collected from various journals, articles, NABARD reports and from internet.

**What is Rural Credit**

Agriculture is the primary source of income for people living in India's rural areas. Farmers and peasants have to invest a significant amount of funds each year to guarantee a healthy crop. As a result, they frequently borrow money from moneylenders and financial institutions to meet their basic requirements before harvest season so they can make money by selling their crops. Thus, **Agricultural Rural Credit** refers to any loan taken for agricultural reasons or small home enterprises in India's rural regions.

**Purpose of credit requirement**

The rural economy's growth is primarily dependent on capital infusions from time to time to achieve better productivity in agriculture and non-agriculture sectors. Farmers borrow from various sources to meet their initial investment in seeds, fertilisers, tools, and other family costs such as marriage, funerals, religious rituals, and so on, because the time gap between crop sowing and realisation of income after production is quite long.

Moneylenders and merchants abused small and marginal farmers and landless labourers during the freedom period by lending them at high interest rates and manipulating their accounts to keep them in debt. After 1969, India implemented social banking and a multiagency strategy to properly satisfy the requirements of Agricultural Rural Credit.

Rural areas frequently suffer from poor income, which leads to a low rate of savings. Farmers have a tough time increasing their productivity by spending on farmland. Credit in many ways helps farmers to commercialize their farming. Even though small and marginal farmers produce only for subsistence, they do not generate enough surpluses to reinvest in their lands, resulting in land deterioration. Agriculture has always been dependent on the weather. Farmers suffer the most when there is no rainfall or harvest failure. Crop insurance and agricultural rural credit are thus critical in saving them from such disasters.

**Need for Rural Credit**

There are two angles through which the credit needs of the farmers can be examined. These are:

- On the Basis of Time
- On the Basis of Purpose

**1. On the Basis of Time:** Based on time, there are three categories under which the credit needs can be classified:

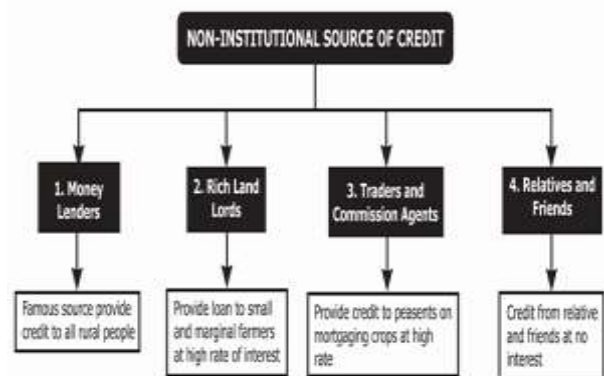
- **Short-term Credit:** The credit taken by the farmers for a period of less than 15 months in order to meet their short-term needs is known as Short-term Credit. The purpose of short-term credit is to purchase seeds, pay wages to the hired workers, buy fertilisers, etc. The repayment of such credit can be made out of the farmer's current income.
- **Medium-term Credit:** The credit taken by the farmers for a medium period between 15 months and 5 years is known as Medium-term Credit. The purpose of medium-term credit is for productive activities (purchase of agricultural implements, cattle, etc.) and unproductive activities (expense on social functions, marriage, etc.).
- **Long-term Credit:** The credit taken by the farmers for a long period of more than 5 years, which can even extend to 15 to 20 years in order to meet long-term needs is known as Long-term Credit. The repayment of such loans is done over a long time period. The purpose of Long-term Credit is to dig tubewell, repay old debts, purchase of large agricultural implements, etc.

**2. On the Basis of Purpose:** Based on purpose, there are two categories under which the credit needs can be classified:

- **Productive Loans:** The loans which help the farmers raise agricultural productivity and production are known as Productive Loans. **For example**, loans taken by the farmers to buy seeds, farm implements, fertilizers, or to make permanent improvements on their land.
- **Unproductive Loans:** The loans which do not help the farmers raise agricultural productivity and production are known as Unproductive Loans. **For example**, loans taken for marriage, religious functions, social functions, etc.

**Sources of Rural Credit in India**

The two sources of rural credit from which the farmers can raise loans are as follows:



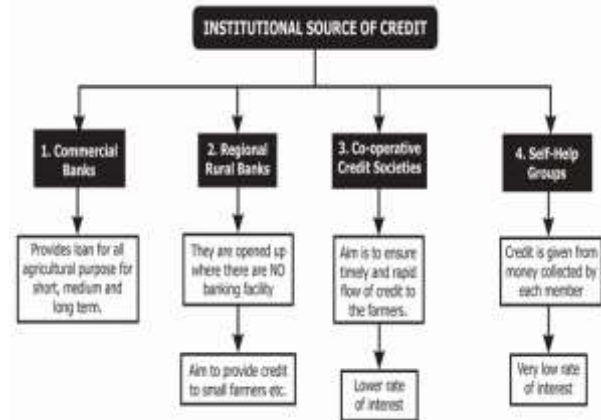
### Non-institutional Sources (Informal):

It constitutes of cash lenders, free agents, landlords, relatives, and friends. Historically, non-institutional sources satisfied or fulfilled the majority of farmers' credit requirements due to their simpler loan procedures and willingness to give even for unproductive purposes. However, due to restricted resources, they were unable to satisfy their medium and long-term needs/requirements. These sources accounted for roughly 93% of the full credit score requirement of the agricultural people in 1950-51 and at present account for 34% of the most effective credit score requirement. They used to take advantage of small and marginal farmers by asking high rates of interest and manipulating accounts to keep them in debt.

The major non-institutional sources of rural credit are:

1. **Moneylenders:** Moneylenders have long been a source of credit for many agricultural households in India's rural credit environment. However, they exploit peasants through high rates of interest and even manipulate their accounts to keep them in debt.
2. **Traders and Commission Agents:** Traders and commission agents give loans to agriculturists for productive reasons before crop maturity and then compel farmers to sell their harvests at very low rates to them while charging a high fee. This form of loan is typically used for cash crops.
3. **Relatives:** In times of crisis, cultivators frequently borrow funds from their own relatives, either in cash or in kind. These are informal debts that have no interest and are usually repaid after harvest.
4. **Rich Landlords:** In India, small and marginal cultivators and tenants are also accepting loans from landowners to satisfy their financial requirements. This source has been following all of the bad practices of moneylenders, merchants, and so on. Landless workers are sometimes forced to work as bonded laborers.

### 2. Institutional Sources (Formal):



It is mainly composed of the government, cooperative societies, rural municipal financial institutions, industrial financial institutions, and other entities. It accounted for the most efficient 7% of the general credit score requirement at the start of the main five years plan (in 1950-51), but it is now due for approximately 66%. Some of the Institutional sources of rural credit are as follows:

1. **Co-operative Credit:** The main goal of co-operatives is to free Indian peasants from the clutches of moneylenders and provide them with credit at low interest rates. This is the most cost-effective and essential source of rural financing. It was established with the goal of facilitating small and medium-sized farmers' complete financing requirements.
2. **Land Development Banks:** These institutions lend money to farmers in exchange for a lien on their property. Loans are available for permanent property improvement, the purchase of farming tools, and the repayment of past obligations.
3. **Commercial Bank Credit:** Commercial banks initially played a minor part in promoting rural credit. However, after nationalization in 1969, they extended their rural branches and began directly financing farmers.
4. **Regional Rural Banks:** India is an agriculturally oriented nation with a large population engaged in the agricultural sector. Thus, in order to utilize this sector and connect Indian farmers with banks in order to facilitate financial transactions, the Government of India established

Regional Rural Banks. (RRB). Regional rural banks in India play a key role in providing banking facilities to farmers living in remote areas.

**5. National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development**

**(NABARD):** National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is the Apex Bank which has to coordinate the functioning of various financial institutions that are working for the expansion of rural credit. The basic objective of NABARD is to promote the health and strength of credit institutions including commercial banks, cooperatives, and regional rural banks. It also provides assistance to the non-farm sectors for the promotion of integrated rural development and prosperity of backward rural areas.

**6. Self-Help Group (SHG) Bank Linkages Programme for Micro Finance:**

The primary emphasis of SHGs is on the rural poor, who lack long-term access to the formal banking system. Therefore, the targeted customers of SHGs include small and marginal farms, agricultural and nonagricultural workers, artisans, and so on. SHGs encourage thrift in small portions by asking for a minimal contribution from each member. Credit is granted to needy members at fair interest rates, to be returned in small instalments from the pooled funds.

**7. The Government-** The Government provides short and long term goals to farmers if there is an emergency like famine and flood. These type of loans are also known as Taccavo loans.

As the banking system expanded rapidly, it affected the rural farm and non-farm output, income, and employment positively. After the green revolution, farmers could use credit facilities to avail of different loans in order to meet their production needs. Besides, famines have become an event of the past with the rise in buffer stock.

**Role of Rural Banking in Rural Development**

Rural Development in India is the overall progress in the economic and social

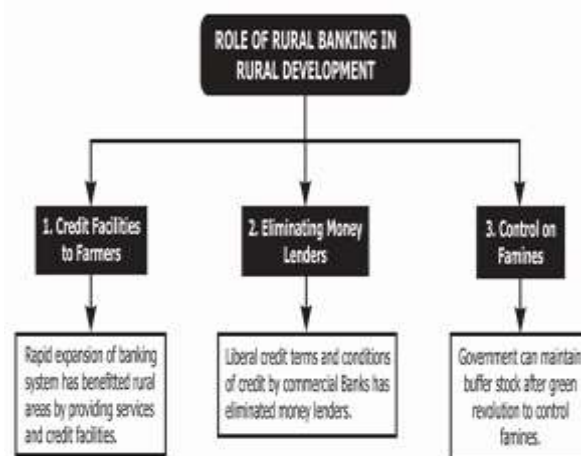
conditions of Indians residing in rural areas. Rural development is possible by developing Agriculture sector and also non agriculture sector.

**Need of study:**

The rural economy is an agrarian economy. One of the most important activities is agriculture. About two thirds India's population depends on agriculture, but its share in GDP is constantly decreasing. As a result the productivity is not up to mark with conditions only getting worse.

Moreover the public investment is declining since 1991 coupled with lack of infrastructure, credit transport etc. therefore there is a need to focus on rural development.

Various pressing issues of village economics that hinder growth are public health and sanitation, literacy female empowerment, enforcement of law and order, land reform and availability of credit. Rural development can be improved by the implementing the following:



**Credit System in Rural Areas:**

**Credit plays an important role in rural development. Due to lack of capital, most of farmers are still using outdated techniques which result in low production.**

To increase production, a capital infusion in reference to agricultural and non- agricultural activities can be achieved by reforming credit and banking system.

The Post – independence period saw exploitation of rural poor in need of credit by the hands of moneylenders and traders loans were granted at high rate of interest rates which ultimately puts them into debt trap. NABARD was established in 1982 by RBI to stop their exploitation. NABARD has been given, powers that establish it as the apex banking body in



rural India which regulates all the credit and banking activities of rural India.

#### ROLE OF NABARD

Mainly there are five functions of NABARD

- Credit functions
- Development and promotional functions
- Supervisory functions
- Institutional and capacity building
- Role of training

#### ***NABARD plays its important role by:***

- Framing policy and guidelines for rural finance institutions
- Providing credit facilities to issuing organization
- Preparation of potential-linked credit plans annually
- Monitoring the flow of ground level rural credit
- NABARD has been undertaking a number of developmental and promotional activities such as, to help cooperatives bank, RRBs in preparing development actions plans, helping in entering MoUs and Supervising actions plan
- It also provides financial assistance to cooperative, RRBs for established to technical monitoring, and evaluations cells.
- It also provides financial support for training institutions.
- It creates awareness among borrower on ethics of repayment through farmer's club
- Provides recommendations to RBI on opening of new branches by SCBs and RRBs.

#### **Scope for improving rural development:**

- Employment opportunities have to be increased in rural areas by improving the productivity of agriculture sector.
- Infrastructure development will remove the gaps that exist between rural and urban.
- Quality education can help us in achieving the goal of social evils.
- Women empowerment through SHGs and agri - enterprises can change the scenario of rural areas.
- Modern technology like organic farming should be incorporated to improve outputs and profits.
- Lastly it is easy access to institutional credit by improving the banking system in rural areas will pave way for rural development.

#### **Conclusion:**

NABARD has paved a way for rural development through various development activities and various investment projects taking place in rural areas. Not only that it is also concentrating on developing other sectors like small scale industries, cottage and village industries, handicrafts and allied economic activities with agriculture sector to promote prosperity of rural areas. It is successful in diverting the farmers from informal sector to

formal sector. . So it can be concluded that the banks in rural areas are playing an important role in rural development.

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1. Rural Development And NABARD
2. Diversification Into Productive Activities
3. Sustainable Development And Organic Farming
4. Agricultural Market System
5. Credit And Banking In Rural Areas
6. Ruraldevelopment In India

## “मराठवाडा या विभागातील जिल्हावार निवडक आधारभूत संरचना : एक अभ्यास”

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### प्रस्तावना:

कोणत्याही राष्ट्रातील अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या विकासात त्या अर्थव्यवस्थेतील औद्योगीकरण महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावत असते. औद्योगीकरणामुळे राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नात वेगाने वाढ होते. रोजगार निर्मिती होते निर्यात विविधीकरण्याचा माध्यमातून विदेशी चलन साठा वाढविता येतो आणि स्थानिक कच्च्या मालाची बाजारपेठनिर्माण होते, म्हणून औद्योगीकरण ही संज्ञा आर्थिक विकासाला पूरक मानली जाते. परंतु एवढे मात्र खरे की कोणत्याही राष्ट्राचा औद्योगिक विकास हा त्या राष्ट्रातील आधारभूत संरचनेच्या उपलब्धतेवर अवलंबून असतो, ज्याप्रमाणे एखादी इमारत उभी करताना तिच्या पायाच्या मजबुतीवर अधिक भर दिला जातो कारण पाया जितका मजबूत तितकी इमारत भक्कम व दीर्घकाळ टिकणारी असते, त्याचप्रमाणे अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या विकासाचा पाया मजबूत करण्यासाठी त्या अर्थव्यवस्थेत आधारभूत संरचनाची निर्मिती होणे, हे नितांत आवश्यक असते. आर्थिक विकास आणि आधारभूत संरचना यांच्यात धनात्मक स्वरूपाचा कार्यकारणसंबंध असतो. म्हणून आजवर ज्या-ज्या देशांचा आर्थिक विकास साध्य झाला आहे त्या विकासात आधारभूत रचनांचे स्थान महत्त्वाचे ठरले आहे.

अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या विकासात आधारभूत संरचनाची भूमिका अनन्यसाधारण महत्त्वाची असते, हे स्वतंत्र भारताचे पहिले पंतप्रधान पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ओळखून होते. त्यामुळे त्यांनी अगदी पहिल्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेपासून भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेत आधारभूत संरचनाची निर्मिती व विस्तार यावर भर देण्याचे धोरण स्वीकारले. याचाच परिणाम म्हणून आज भारतीय औद्योगिक क्षेत्राचा मोठ्या प्रमाणावर विस्तार आणि विकास घडवून आलेला दिसतो. विशेषतः देशातील आधारभूत संरचना आणि औद्योगिक प्रगतीच्या बाबतीत महाराष्ट्र हे राज्य प्रथम क्रमांकाचे ठरत असले तरी राज्यात आधारभूत संरचना आणि औद्योगिक विकास याबाबतीत प्रादेशिक असमतोल दिसून येतो. त्यामध्ये मुंबई, ठाणे, बेलापूर, पुणे आणि नाशिक या भागातच विकास झालेला दिसून येतो.

मराठवाडा या विभागाच्या बाबतीत आशिया खंडात सर्वाधिक झपाट्याने आधारभूत संरचना व औद्योगिक प्रगती करणारे शहर म्हणून औरंगाबाद शहराचा उल्लेख केला जातो. असे असले तरी मराठवाड्यातील उर्वरित जिल्ह्यांचा भाग फारसा विकास न झाल्यामुळे मराठवाडा विभाग महाराष्ट्रातील इतर विभागाच्या तुलनेत आधारभूत संरचना व औद्योगिक विकासाबाबतीत इतर विभागाच्या तुलनेत मागासलेला आहे. त्यामुळे प्रस्तुत संशोधन लेखात मराठवाड्यातील पायाभूत संरचनेच्या बाबतीत जिल्हावार असमान समतोलांवर दृष्टीक्षेप टाकण्याचा प्रयत्न करण्यात आला आहे.

### उद्दिष्ट्ये :

- 1) मराठवाड्याच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेची वैशिष्ट्ये अभ्यासणे.
- 2) मराठवाड्यातील आधारभूत संरचनेचे जिल्हावार स्थिती अभ्यासणे.
- 3) मराठवाड्यातील आधारभूत संरचनेचा जिल्हावार असहमतोल शोधणे

### संशोधनाची गृहितके:

- 1) मराठवाडा विभागात आधारभूत संरचनेच्या बाबतीत जिल्हावार असहमतोल आहे.
- 2) मराठवाड्यातील औद्योगिक विकासात जिल्हावार असमतोल आहे.

### संशोधन पद्धती :

प्रस्तुत संशोधनात परिणामात्मक, वर्णनात्मक व विश्लेषणात्मक संशोधन पद्धतीचा अवलंब करण्यात आला.

### तथ्य संकलन:

प्रस्तुत संशोधन हे संपूर्णतः दुय्यम आधार सामग्रीवर अवलंबून आहे, यामध्ये शासनाच्या अर्थ व सांख्यिकी संचलनाद्वारे 2021-22 वर्षासाठी प्रकाशित करण्यात आलेला आधारभूत संरचना विषयीचा अहवाल, मराठवाड्यातील जिल्ह्यांची निवडक निर्देशक, महाराष्ट्राच्या सांख्यिकीय घोषवारा आणि महाजालावरील (Internet) संशोधन पर साहित्य इत्यादीद्वारे तथ्य संकलन करण्यात आले आहे.

**अभ्यास क्षेत्र :**

या अभ्यासासाठी मराठवाड्यातील आठही जिल्ह्यांची निवड करण्यात आली आहे. प्रत्येक जिल्ह्याची व मराठवाडा विभागाची महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या सरासरीशी पुढील प्रमाणे तुलना करण्यात आली आहे

**१) मराठवाडा विभागाची महाराष्ट्र राज्याशी तुलना :**

मराठवाडा विभाग महाराष्ट्र राज्यातील पाचही विभागात आर्थिक दृष्ट्या सर्वात अधिक मागासलेल्या असल्याचे विविध अभ्यासातून निष्पन्न झाले आहे. याचे मूलभूत कारण भौतिक, सामाजिक व संख्यात्मक सुविधांचा अपुऱ्या उपलब्धतेत सापडणे या अभ्यासासाठी निवडलेल्या 20 निर्देशकांचे निर्देशांक महाराष्ट्र सरासरी 100 म्हणून प्राप्त केले असता, यापैकी केवळ चार निर्देशकांचा मराठवाडा विभाग व राज्य सरासरीपेक्षा अधिक निर्देशांक दर्शवतो हे चार निर्देशांक पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत.

1. निव्वळ पेरलेल्या क्षेत्राची निवड बागायत क्षेत्राचे शेकडा प्रमाण. (निर्देशांक -110.4 )
2. दर लक्ष लोकसंख्येमागे पोस्ट कार्यालयाची संख्या (निर्देशांक- 110.8 )

3. दर लक्ष लोकसंख्येमागे प्राथमिक शाळांची संख्या (निर्देशांक -106.7)

4. दर लक्ष लोकसंख्येमागे माध्यमिक शाळांची संख्या (निर्देशांक -111.1)

मराठवाडा विभागाचा सरासरी संयुक्त निर्देशांक 81.3 इतका आहे.

**2) पायाभूत सुविधांच्या उपलब्धतेवर जिल्ह्यावर विश्लेषण :**

मराठवाडा विभागाच्या मागासलेपणाचे कारण पायाभूत सुविधांचा अपुऱ्या उपलब्धतेत तर आहेच परंतु याच बरोबर मराठवाड्यातील विविध जिल्ह्यात या उपलब्धतेत आढळणारा असमतोलाचा प्रश्न तितकाच गंभीर आहे. या संदर्भात जिल्हा निहाय विश्लेषण मराठवाड्यातील परिस्थितीचे चित्रण अधिक चांगल्या प्रकारे कळू शकते. मराठवाडा विभागाचा सरासरी संयुक्त विस्तार गुणांक 0.71 इतका आहे. परंतु महाराष्ट्रशी तुलना केली असता संयुक्त निर्देशांक राज्य सरासरी इतका किंवा त्याहून अधिक निर्देशांक दर्शवणारा एकही जिल्हा मराठवाडा विभागात आढळत नाही, हा महत्त्वाचा निष्कर्ष ठरतो. विभागांतर्गत असमतोल हा मुद्दा जिल्हा निहाय विश्लेषणातून अधिक स्पष्ट होतो. मराठवाड्यातील निवडक जिल्ह्यांवर आधारभूत संरचनेचे प्रमाण पुढील प्रमाणे दर्शविण्यात आले आहे.

**मराठवाड्यातील निवडक आधारभूत संरचनेची जिल्हावार स्थिती (2020-21)**

अ. क्र.	जिल्हा	एकूण रस्ते मार्ग (किमी)	एकूण रेल्वे मार्ग (किमी)	विजेचा वापर (मेगावॉट)	सिंचन (हजार हेक्टर)	शिक्षण (शाळांची संख्या)	सार्वजनिक आरोग्य (रुग्णालय संख्या)
1	छ. संभाजीनगर	10302	107.3	4338.8	39.8	4602	67
2	जालना	7491	88.3	3291.3	45.8	2442	44
3	परभणी	5409	262.4	1210.2	44.3	2106	11
4	हिंगोली	3993	00	957.1	102.5	1327	09
5	बीड	12012	47.1	1916.4	44.4	3685	25
6	नांदेड	12434	225.6	1917.4	59.3	3739	26
7	उस्मानाबाद	7531	53.6	1620.4	41.8	1839	15
8	लातूर	7914	139.3	1798.4	42.6	2721	21
9	<b>एकूण विभागीय</b>	<b>67086</b>	<b>923.3</b>	<b>17050.0</b>	<b>49.00</b>	<b>22461</b>	<b>218</b>

Ref.: Infrastructure Statistics of Maharashtra State 2019-20 & 2020-21  
Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra

अशाप्रकारे वरील प्रमाणे मराठवाडा विभागातील एकूण रस्ते, रेल्वे मार्ग, विजेची उपलब्धता, सिंचन क्षमता, एकूण शाळांची संख्या आणि रुग्णालय अशा निवडक आधारभूत संरचनेचा जिल्हा निहाय आढावा घेतला असता असे निर्देशनास येते, की या आधारभूत संरचनेच्या उपलब्धतेत औरंगाबाद, बीड, उस्मानाबाद आणि लातूर हे जिल्हे इतर जिल्ह्यांच्या तुलनेत प्रगत आढळून येतात थोडक्यात उर्वरित मराठवाड्यातील परभणी, जालना, नांदेड आणि हिंगोली

उपरोक्त आधारभूत संरचनेच्या उपलब्धते संदर्भात मोठ्या प्रमाणात जिल्हा निहाय असमतोल निदर्शनास येतो.

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## बाल अपराध : कारण एवं निवारण (भारत के संदर्भ में)

डॉ. उमा कान्त सिंह<sup>१</sup>, दिलीप कुमार<sup>२</sup>

<sup>१</sup>शोध-निर्देशक

असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर व विभागाध्यक्ष, भूगोल विभाग

श्री बलदेव स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय

बड़ागाँव, वरारणसी

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### सारांश

अपराध का भौगोलिक विश्लेषण १९वीं शताब्दी में शुरू हुआ और इस मान्यता से उत्पन्न हुआ कि अपराध के प्रतिरूप शहरों और क्षेत्रों में असमान रूप से फैले हुए थे। कुछ अध्ययनों ने अपराध और न्याय में क्षेत्रीय विविधताओं पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया, जबकि अन्य ने शहरी आपराधिकता और सामाजिक संकेतकों और आपराधिकता के बीच संबंध पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया। १९८० के दशक में अनुसंधान ने आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली की भूमिका और स्थान की व्यक्तिपरक अवधारणा पर तेजी से ध्यान केंद्रित किया है।

**की-वर्ड-** बाल अपराध, मानसिक विघटन, निर्धनता, नगरीकरण, बाल न्यायालय

### प्रस्तावना :

आज भारत ही नहीं अपितु विश्व के समस्त देश 'बाल अपराध' से ग्रसित है। बाल अपराधी हर काल एवं हर प्रकार के समाजों में रहे हैं। समाज के सुख-शान्ति एवं समृद्धि के लिए बाल अपराध खतरे की घंटी के समान है, जो अन्ततोगत्वा देश के विकास की गति को अवरुद्ध करती है। बदलते समय के साथ बाल अपराध की प्रकृति में तीव्र गति से बदलाव आया है। आधुनिक सूचना तकनीकों का फैला जाल जैसे- मोबाइल, इंटरनेट, कम्प्यूटर, टी.वी., मिडिया, समाचार पत्र, मोबाइल गेम आदि के द्वारा बाल अपराधियों की बढ़ती संख्या चिंता का विषय है। क्योंकि बच्चे भविष्य की धरोहर हैं उन्हें बाल अपराध जैसे सामाजिक कलंक से बचाने के लिए समाज, सरकार एवं गैर सरकारी संगठनों द्वारा बच्चों के प्राथमिक आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखकर उचित कदम उठाना चाहिए जिससे बाल अपराध में सुधार हो सके।

जब किसी नाबालिक द्वारा कानून विरोधी या समाज विरोधी कार्य किया जाता है तो उसे बाल अपराध कहते हैं। भारतीय दण्ड संहिता द्वारा बाल अपराध की अधिकतम आयु बाल न्याय अधिनियम १९८६, के अनुसार ७ से १६ वर्ष तक की आयु के बालक एवं ७ से १८ वर्ष तक की बालिकाओं द्वारा किए गए कानून विरोधी कार्यों को बाल अपराध की श्रेणी में रखा गया। बाल न्याय अधिनियम २०००, में संशोधन करते हुए लड़के और लड़कियों दोनों के लिए यह उम्र

सीमा १८ वर्ष कर दिया गया है। मानव समाज में बाल अपराध एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या बन गई है।

### उद्देश्य (Objectives)

१. बाल अपराध के प्रमुख कारणों का अध्ययन करना।
२. बाल अपराध के स्वरूपों का विश्लेषण करना।
३. बाल अपराध निवारण के लिए सुझाव देना।

### साहित्य समीक्षा (Review of Literature)

Cater, John and Trevor Jones (1989) — अपराध सामाजिक भूगोल का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है। अपराध भूगोल एक आलोचनात्मक अवलोकन प्रदान करता है, यह मानचित्रण से आगे बढ़कर आलोचनात्मक व्याख्याओं की ओर बढ़ रहा है।

Arman Sukma Negara (2021)

& बाल अपराधियों के अपराधिक समाधान के रूप में बच्चों के सर्वोत्तम हित का सिद्धांत, मौलिक डायवर्जन बच्चों के सर्वोत्तम मित्रों को साकार करने के ऊपर लोगों में से एक है। ऐसा इसलिए है, क्योंकि बच्चों के डायवर्जन उपकरण अपराधी की छवि से बच्चे की छवि को बेहतर बना सकता है।

Pandey, Sadhana (2020) &

बाल अपराध में विद्यालय की भूमिका अधिक होती है विद्यालय ऐसी संस्था है, जहां बालक को सही और गलत से अवगत कराया जाता है। बालक के व्यक्तित्व एवं उसके चरित्र का निर्माण

किया जाता है। इस कारण विद्यालय को बाल अपराध का एक प्रभावी कारक माना गया है।

Mishra, Virendra (1997) & ने माना, माता पिता के अंदर विद्यमान बुराइयां बच्चों के सामने उजागर करने से बच्चे भी उसी बुराइयों में लिप्त हो जाते हैं। माता—पिता को भी बुराइयों से बचना चाहिए। बच्चों को ज्यादा लाड़—प्यार नहीं करना चाहिए। साथ ही बच्चों को मारना—पीटना, भला—बुरा कहना बुद्धिमत्ता नहीं, बच्चा कोई अपराध करता है, तो उसे समझाने का प्रयास किया जाए।

Jha. Mihir Kumar (2019) – अपराध एक जटिल व्यवहार है जो उनके कारणों की उपज है। अपराधी व्यवहार में अनुवांशिक भौगोलिक एवं सांस्कृतिक आर्थिक शारीरिक कारणों की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण होती है। जन्म के समय हर प्राणी कोरे कागज की तरह होता है, सामाजिक एवं भौगोलिक परिस्थितियां अपराध की ओर ले जाते हैं।

बाल अपराध के प्रकार ; (Types of Juvenile Delinquency)

बाल अपराध बालक के आचरण या व्यवहार को प्रदर्शित करता है।

हॉवर्ड बेकर (१९६६) ने चार प्रकार के बाल अपराध का उल्लेख किया है—

१. व्यक्तिगत बाल अपराध

सारणी—१

हंसा सेठ ने माना है कि बाल अपराध दो कारकों के अंतर्किया से उत्पन्न होता है—

२. समूह—समर्थित बाल अपराध
३. संगठित बाल अपराध
४. स्थितिजन्य बाल अपराध

हिरश (Hirsh) ने किये गये अपराध के आधार पर छः प्रकार के बाल अपराध का उल्लेख किया है—

१. अशोध्यता (Incorrigibility) उदाहरण के लिए— देर रात तक घर से बाहर रहना।
२. चोरी (Theft) छोटी—मोटी चोरी से लेकर सशस्त्र डकैती तक।
३. सम्पत्ति की क्षति (Distraction of Property) सार्वजनिक एवं निजी दोनों सम्पत्ति इसमें शामिल है।
- 4- विद्यालय से भागना (Traucny)
५. हिंसा (Violence) – व्यक्ति या समुदाय के विरुद्ध सशस्त्र हिंसा।
६. यौन—अपराध (Sex offences) –समलैंगिकता से लेकर बलात्कार तक।

बाल—अपराध के कारण ;बैमे वी श्रनअमदपसम कमसपदुनमदबलद्धरू.

बाल—अपराध के लिये कोई एक कारण नहीं बल्कि अनेक कारण उत्तरदायी हैं। विद्वानों ने बाल—अपराध के लिये अलग—अलग कारणों को उत्तरदायी माना है।



बाल अपराध एक सामाजिक समस्या है, अतः इसके अधिकांश कारण भी समाज में ही विद्यमान हैं। इसके कारणों को सामान्यतः निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों में विभाजित किया जा सकता है :-

१. **सामाजिक कारण (बचपन से) :-** बच्चा परिवार के बाद सबसे ज्यादा अपने आस-पास के सामाजिक वातावरण से प्रभावित होता है। बच्चे की स्कूली-शिक्षा, उसकी मित्र-मण्डली, पड़ोस और परिवेश, मनोरंजन के साधन, अपराधी-क्षेत्र, आवारागर्दी, आर्थिक-मन्दी, युद्ध, प्राकृतिक-आपदा सबका बच्चे के व्यक्तित्व पर गहरा असर पड़ता है।
२. **मनोवैज्ञानिक कारण (चेल्बीवसवहपबंस बनेमे):** मनोवैज्ञानिकों ने मानसिक असामनाताओं को भी बाल-अपराध का एक महत्वपूर्ण कारण माना है। गोडार्ड, डीली, ब्रोनर आदि विद्वानों ने मानसिक-पिछड़ेपन को बाल-अपराध का प्रमुख कारण माना है। हीली और ब्रोनर ने शिकागो के अपने अध्ययन में ६३ प्रतिशत बाल-अपराधियों को ही स्वस्थ मस्तिष्क का पाया, शेष ३७ प्रतिशत मानसिक कमजोरी एवं बीमारी आदि से ग्रसित थे।
३. **शारीरिक कारण (चैलेपवसवहपबंस बनेमेद्ध) :** जब बालक किसी प्रकार की शारीरिक अक्षमता का शिकार होता है तो उसमें हीनता की भावना विकसित हो जाती है। कमजोर, बीमार और अस्वस्थ बच्चे अपराध की ओर आसानी से प्रवृत्त होते हैं।
४. **आर्थिक कारण (बचपन से) बनेमेद्ध रू** निर्धनता बाल अपराध का एक प्रमुख कारण भी है निर्धनता के कारण माता-पिता अपने

बच्चों की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति नहीं कर पाते, जिससे बच्चे चोरी, पाकेटमारी, हेरा-फेरी, व रहजनी आदि असामाजिक या अमानवीय कार्य करने लगते हैं। गरीबी के कारण छोटे बच्चे बाहर काम करने जाते हैं बुरी संगत के शिकार बनते हैं और अंत में बाल अपराधी बन जाते हैं।

५. **भौगोलिक कारण (बचपन से) बनेमेद्ध रू** भौगोलिक स्थिति अपराध के मानचित्रण पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है। प्रारंभिक अध्ययन शिकागो स्कूल ने अपराध को संदर्भ सहित समझाने के लिए मानव पारिस्थितिकी के सिद्धांतों का सहारा लिया। अपराध की उच्च दर स्थानीय आवास की कार्यप्रणाली को दर्शाती है

#### भारत में बाल-अपराध

भारतीय समाज में बाल अपराध दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ता जा रही है। वर्तमान समय में नगरीकरण तथा औद्योगीकरण के कारण अधिकांश परिवार बच्चों पर नियंत्रण रखने में असफल सिद्ध हो रहे हैं। परिवार में माता-पिता दोनों की नौकरी से बच्चे को स्नेह-प्रेम न मिलने के कारण अवसाद से ग्रस्त होकर अपराध में लिप्त हो रहे हैं। बाल अपराध की दर में विभिन्न वर्षों में उतार-चढ़ाव देखने को मिलता है २०१९ ई. में अपराध दर ७.२ प्रतिशत थी, जो २०२० ई. में घटकर ६.७ प्रतिशत हो गई तथा वर्ष २०२१ में बढ़कर ७.० प्रतिशत हो गई। वर्ष २०१९ में ३२२६९ व २०२० में २९७६८ मामले पंजीकृत हुए जो २०१९ की तुलना में ७.८ प्रतिशत कम रहे। २०२१ में कुल ३११७० पंजीकृत जो २०२० की तुलना में ४.७ प्रतिशत अधिक है।

#### (सारणी-२) सारणी-२ भारत में कुल अपराध, बाल-अपराध (संख्या एवं प्रतिशत)

वर्ष	कुल अपराध	बाल-अपराध	कुल अपराधों में बाल-अपराध प्रतिशत
२०१९	३२२५५९७	३२२६९	९.९
२०२०	४२५४३५६	२९७६८	१४.३
२०२१	३६६३३६०	३११७०	११.७

**स्रोत:-** नेशनल क्राइम रिकार्ड ब्यूरो २०१९, २०२० व २०२१ अपराध के अंतर्गत प्रमुख रूप से हत्या, बलात्कार, अपहरण, आहत, दंगा, चोरी, संधमारी आदि को सम्मिलित किया गया है, इनमें बाल अपराध का प्रतिशत बढ़ता जा रहा है। जिसमें हत्या ८२९ (२०१९), ८१२ (२०२०) व ८९९ (२०२१) में पंजीकृत हुए, २०१९ की अपेक्षा २०२० में हत्या कम हुआ लेकिन २०२० में

बढ़कर ८९९ हो गया। बलात्कार १२४९ (२०१९), ७७५ (२०२०) कम हुआ लेकिन २०२१ में बढ़कर १२१८ हो गया। अपहरण एवं व्यवहरण ९६३ (२०१९), ६४९ (२०२०) व ८६६ (२०२१) है। आहत ४०५५ (२०१९), ५१६५ (२०२०) व ५८९९ (२०२१), दंगा १०५३ (२०१९), ९७३ (२०२०) व ७४६ (२०२१), चोरी ८६९७ (२०१९), ५७७८ (२०२०) व ६५६३ (२०२१), संधमारी २१२८

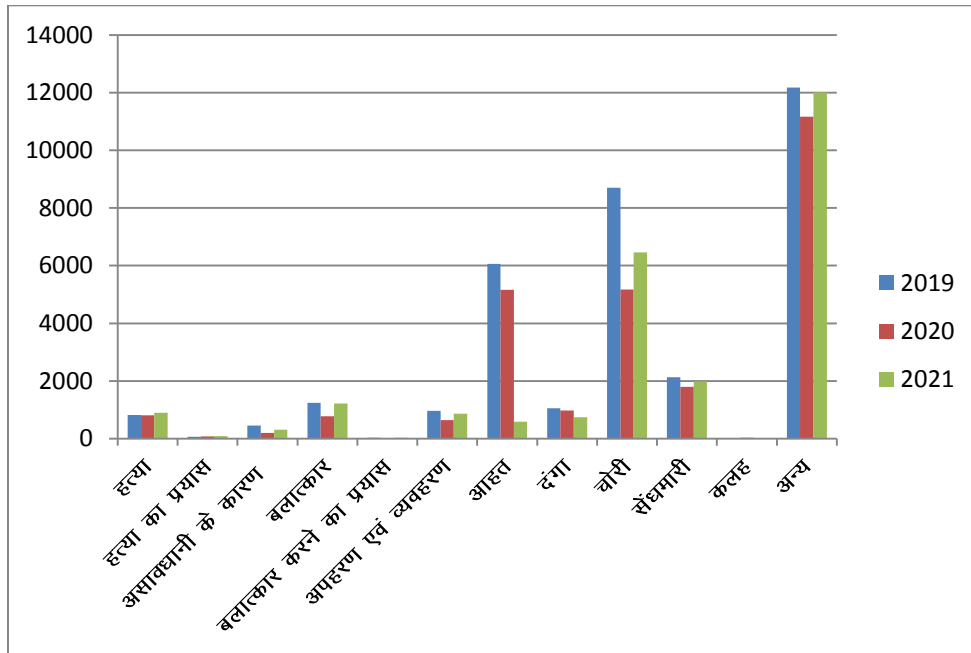
(२०१९), १७९९ (२०२०) व १९८३ (२०२१), अन्य में १२१७३ (२०१९), १११६४ (२०२०) व १२००३ (२०२१) है। २०१९ का अपेक्षा २०२० में सभी अपराधों में कमी देखा जा सकता है, २०२० में कोविड-१९ का प्रभाव बाल अपराध

पर पड़ा जो २०१९ के अपेक्षा कम दर्शाता है लेकिन २०२१ में पुनः बाल अपराध में वृद्धि देखा जा सकता है जैसा कि सारणी-३ व चित्र-१ से स्पष्ट है।

**सारणी-३ विभिन्न शीर्षकों में बाल-अपराध २०१९-२०२१**

बाल-अपराध	२०१९	२०२०	२०२१
हत्या	८२७	८१२	८९९
हत्या का प्रयास	७१	८१	८७
असावधानी के कारण	४५३	१९६	३०८
बलात्कार	१२४९	७७५	१२१८
बलात्कार करने का प्रयास	३९	२४	२९
अपहरण एवं व्यवहरण	९६३	६४९	८६६
आहत	६०५५	५१६५	५८९
दंगा	१०५३	९७३	७४६
चोरी	८६९७	५१७८	६४६३
सैंधमारी	२१२८	१७९९	१९८३
कलह	२२	३४	१२
अन्य	१२१७३	१११६४	१२००३

स्रोत:— नेशनल क्राइम रिकार्ड ब्यूरो २०१९, २०२० व २०२१



चित्र-१

**सारणी-४ Crime Committed by Juveniles (IPC+SLL) 2019-2021**

स्रोत:— नेशनल क्राइम रिकार्ड ब्यूरो २०१९, २०२० व २०२१

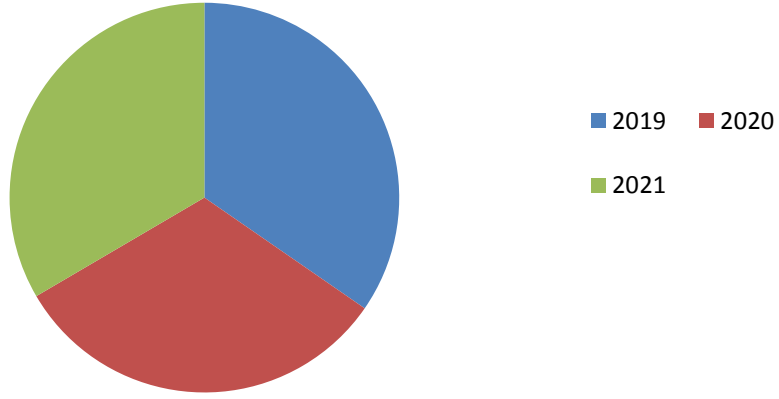


SL	State/UT	2019	2020	2021	Actual Children Population (in Lakhs) (2011)	Rate of Total Crime by Juveniles (2021)
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]
<b>STATES:</b>						
1	Andhra Pradesh	820	789	954	161.1	6.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	24	16	8	6.9	1.4
3	Assam	129	247	206	120.8	1.7
4	Bihar	1660	827	752	475.0	1.5
5	Chhattisgarh	1647	2090	2004	97.5	20.6
6	Goa	27	25	9	3.8	2.4
7	Gujarat	2025	1812	1804	209.2	8.6
8	Haryana	1519	1042	1172	91.2	12.9
9	Himachal Pradesh	181	202	187	21.5	8.7
10	Jharkhand	76	59	51	138.4	0.4
11	Karnataka	453	438	527	195.3	2.7
12	Kerala	451	551	528	94.1	5.5
13	Madhya Pradesh	5522	4819	5684	287.6	19.8
14	Maharashtra	5189	4079	4554	561.1	12.6
15	Manipur	2	20	11	10.5	1.1
16	Meghalaya	75	59	60	15.8	4.5
17	Mizoram	23	21	33	4.2	7.8
18	Nagaland	6	5	7	8.2	0.9
19	Odisha	1162	1095	1354	144.1	9.5
20	Punjab	246	267	511	87.4	5.6
21	Rajasthan	2397	2338	2787	281.4	9.8
22	Sikkim	4	12	7	2.1	3.4
23	Tamil Nadu	2686	3394	2212	206.6	10.7
24	Telangana	1562	1015	1152	115.8	10.1
25	Tripura	39	28	16	12.3	1.5
26	Uttar Pradesh	976	1382	1350	355.3	1.6
27	Uttarakhand	94	77	60	58.0	1.6
28	West Bengal	537	586	551	300.0	1.8
<b>TOTAL STATE(S)</b>		<b>29023</b>	<b>26988</b>	<b>28041</b>	<b>4826.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>
<b>UNION TERRITORIES:</b>						
29	A&N Islands	19	20	11	1.1	9.8
30	Chandigarh	117	60	64	3.2	16.7
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu*	28	24	18	1.9	9.4
32	Delhi	2785	2455	2645	55.4	47.7
33	Jammu & Kashmir*	299	171	323	49.1	6.6
34	Ladakh*	-	0	0	0.8	0.0
35	Lakshadweep	0	2	0	0.2	0.0
36	Puducherry	1	58	60	5.6	22.5
<b>TOTAL UT(S)</b>		<b>3247</b>	<b>3786</b>	<b>3129</b>	<b>115.4</b>	<b>37.1</b>
<b>TOTAL ALL INDIA</b>		<b>32269</b>	<b>29768</b>	<b>31170</b>	<b>4441.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>

भारत के ग्रामीण व शहर के विभिन्न स्कूलों, कॉलेजों, कोचिंग संस्थाओं में लाखों की संख्या में किशोर वर्ग के छात्र-छात्रायें अध्ययनरत हैं। सूचना-तकनीक, मोबाइल, इंटरनेट, वैश्वीकरण यातायात की सुविधाओं में वृद्धि और भौतिक सुख-संसाधनों की सुविधाओं ने ग्रामीण व शहर का परिदृश्य में बहुत अधिक बदलाव हुआ है। ऐसे में बाल-अपराध जैसी समस्या भी नये रूप धारण कर ली है। भारत में बाल-अपराध २०१९ में ३२२६९, २०२० में २९६७८ व २०२१ में ३११७० पंजीकृत हुए, जिनमें २०२१

में मध्यप्रदेश १९.८ (५६८४) व महाराष्ट्र १२.६ (४५५४) उच्चतम दर दर्शाता है। राजस्थान ९.८ (२५५७), तमिलनाडु १०.७ (२२१२), छत्तीसगढ़ २०.६ (२००४), गुजरात ८.६ (१८०४), मध्यम दर दर्शाता है। सिक्किम ३.४ (७), नागालैण्ड ०.९ (७), गोवा २.४ (९), मणिपुर १.१ (११), निम्नतम दर दर्शाता है। केन्द्रशासित प्रदेशों में दिल्ली में ४७.७ (२६४३) उच्चतम दर व जम्मू और कश्मीर में ६.६ (३२३) निम्नतम दर दर्शाता है। (जैसा कि सारणी-४ व चित्र-२ से स्पष्ट है।) चित्र-२

### Crime Committed by Juveniles (IPC+SLL) 2019-2021



स्रोत:— नेशनल क्राइम रिकार्ड ब्यूरो २०१९, २०२० व २०२१

बाल अपराध रोकने के उपाय एवं उपचार की विधियाँ

- बाल अपराध रोकने के उपाय :—
  - कानूनी उपाय :— बाल न्यायालय,
  - सुधारात्मक संस्थान :— रिमांड होम, बोस्टल स्कूल, बाल बन्दीगृह, प्रमाणित स्कूल
- बाल अपराधियों के उपचार की विधियाँ :— मनोचिकित्सा, यथार्थ चिकित्सा, व्यवहार चिकित्सा, क्रिया चिकित्सा, परिवेश चिकित्सा पद्धति

कानूनी उपाय :— बाल न्यायालय (Juvenile Courts)

किशोर बाल न्याय (बालकों की देख-रेख और संरक्षण) अधिनियम :— भारत का सर्वप्रथम किशोर बाल न्याय अधिनियम १९८६ में आया, इसे देशभर में सन् २००० से लागू किया गया, बाल न्याय अधिनियम २००० के अनुसार लड़के और लड़कियों दोनों के लिए उम्र सीमा १८ वर्ष कर दिया गया था। इनमें सन २००६ व २०११ में कुछ संशोधन किए गए सन् २०१५ में इस कानून में व्यापक परिवर्तन किए गए और यह एक नए स्वरूप में लागू किया गया इस कानून में ११२ धाराएं एवं १० अध्यायों में विभाजित किया गया है। इस कानून के संशोधन के पीछे कई कारण थे जिनमें प्रमुख रूप से संस्थाओं में बच्चों के साथ बढ़ती घटनाएं और पर्याप्त सुविधाएं, देख-रेख एवं पुनर्वास की गुणवत्ता, अधिक संख्या में मामलों का लंबित रहना तथा १६ वर्ष से १८ वर्ष के बच्चों द्वारा किए जाने वाला जघन्य अपराध में वृद्धि थी। दिल्ली के निर्भया कांड के बाद कानून में संशोधन कर लड़कों के लिए १८

वर्ष की जगह १६ वर्ष का उम्र निर्धारित किया किया गया है।

भारत का पहला बाल-न्यायालय १९२२ में कलकत्ता में स्थापित किया गया, इसके बाद १९२७ में मुम्बई और १९३० में मद्रास में स्थापित किया गया था। वर्तमान में, भारत के सभी राज्यों में बाल न्यायालय हैं। बाल न्यायालय में प्रथम श्रेणी के दंडाधिकारी, अपराधी बालक, माता-पिता, परिवीक्षाधीन अधिकारी, साधारण पोशाक में पुलिस, कभी-कभी वकील भी उपस्थित होते हैं, बाल न्यायालय का वातावरण ऐसा होता है कि बालक के मन से न्यायालय का भय दूर हो जाता है, जैसे ही कोई बच्चा अपराध करता है, उसे पहले रिमांड क्षेत्र में भेज दिया जाता है और २४ घंटे के भीतर उसे बाल न्यायालय के समक्ष पेश किया जाता है।

#### सुधारात्मक संस्थान

बाल अपराधियों को रोकने का दूसरा प्रयास सुधारात्मक संस्थानों और सुधारात्मक विद्यालयों की स्थापना करना रहा है जिनमें कुछ समय के लिए बाल अपराधियों को प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है, कुछ ऐसे संस्थान हैं जो इस क्षेत्र में उल्लेखनीय कर रहे हैं।

रिमांड होम ;त्मउंदक भ्वउमद्ध

भारत में कुछ सदन खोले गये हैं जिनको “रिमाण्ड होम” कहा जाता है। यह रिमाण्ड-गृह, बच्चों के नजरबन्द अथवा हिरासत के स्थान नहीं होते बल्कि उनके व्यवहार के निरीक्षण के स्थान होते हैं।

#### बोस्टल स्कूल (Bosterl School)

इस संस्था का आविष्कार सबसे पहले इंग्लैंड में हुआ था। जिसमें १५ वर्ष से २१ वर्ष तक के बच्चों को रखा जाता है। इन स्कूलों में शिक्षक भी दक्ष हैं। बच्चों को नैतिक शिक्षा भी दी

जाती है। इन स्कूलों में इस बात पर ज्यादा जोर दिया जाता है कि यहां से जाने पर बच्चा समाज में अच्छा व्यवहार कर सके।

**बाल बन्दीगृह (Children's Prison)**

बच्चों की जेलों को भी सुधारात्मक संस्थानों के रूप में विकसित किया गया है और ये बोस्टल स्कूल के सिद्धांतों पर निर्भर हैं।

**प्रमाणित स्कूल (Certified School)**

ये स्कूल सामान्य शिक्षा के साथ-साथ औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण (जैसे बढ़ईगीरी, कालीन बुनना, कढ़ाई, कताई, जिल्दसाजी, कपड़े धोना, शहद बनाना, संगीत, राजमिस्त्री और कृषि प्रशिक्षण) भी प्रदान करते हैं।

**सुझाव**

बालक, ज्ञान और समझदारी की कमी के कारण बाल-अपराध की ओर अग्रसर होते हैं। अतः उनके माता-पिता को शिक्षा, मोबाइल, कम्प्यूटर, इंटरनेट, चलचित्रों, मनोरंजन आदि के सम्बन्ध में समय-समय पर उन्हें निर्देशन करना चाहिए। इस प्रकार निर्देशन प्राप्त करने वाले बालकों से बाल अपराध की आशा नहीं की जाती है। गंदी बस्तियां बाल अपराधों के जन्म और विकास के लिए कुख्यात हैं। अतः इन बस्तियों को यथाशीघ्र समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए। चलचित्र बालकों की अपराध समिति को प्रसारित करने विशेष योग देते हैं अंतर राज्य द्वारा अपराधी और अनैतिक कार्यों का प्रदर्शन करने वाले चलचित्रों पर कड़ा कानून बनाना चाहिए। राजनीतिक दल बालकों को अनुचित कार्यों के लिए प्रयोग करके अपराध की ओर ले जाते हैं। अतः राज्य को कानून बनाकर १८ वर्ष तक की आयु के बालकों पर राजनैतिक कार्यों में भाग लेने पर प्रतिबंध लगा कर बाल अपराध रोका जा सकता है।

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## भारत में महिलाओं का सामाजिक बहिष्करण एवं समावेशन एक समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन

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संकाय: समाज विज्ञान, दयालबाग एजुकेशनल इन्स्टीट्यूट(डीम्ड विश्वविद्यालय) आगरा

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सार –

स्त्री किसी भी समाज का वह अंग है जिसके बिना समाज के विकास की परिकल्पना कर सकते हैं। लेकिन दुर्भाग्यवश आज भी महिलाओं को पुरुषवादी सत्ता के अधीन ही रहना पड़ता है। वे चाहे कितनी भी शिक्षित क्यों न हो लेकिन समाज के नियमों के विरुद्ध उन्हें आवाज उठाने पर उन्हें सदैव विरोध का सामना करना पड़ता है। आखिर महिलाओं की इस निम्न स्थिति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक कौन से हैं। इसके कारणों का विश्लेषण करने पर प्रतीत होता है कि स्त्री एवं पुरुष तो मात्र एक जैविक विभाजन है लेकिन समाज के संरचनात्मक नियमों के कारण स्त्रियों को सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक रूप में देखा जाता है जो कि भारतीय समाज में अधिकांश रूप से सामाजिक नियमों से ही संचालित होती है, तथा समानता एवं असमानता के बीच फंसी रहती है। सांस्कृतिक प्रथाओं, धार्मिक फरमानों और लैंगिक धारणा के रूप में पराधीनता एवं मनमानी महिलाओं के समक्ष मौजूद अस्तित्वगत मुद्दे बने हुए हैं। लेकिन असमानता को बनाए रखने के लिए भेदभाव की भाषा का बार बार उपयोग जीवन के कई क्षेत्रों तक फैले बहिष्करणों का एक निशान पैदा करता है। कार्यात्मक रूप एवं सीमा, राजनीतिक भागीदारी, शिक्षा का स्तर, स्वास्थ्य का स्तर निर्णयकारी निकायों में प्रतिनिधित्व, सम्पत्ति तक पहुंच आदि कुछ प्रासंगिक संकेतक हैं जो समाज में महिलाओं की स्थिति को प्रकट करते हैं। हालांकि समाज के सभी सदस्यों की विशेष रूप से महिलाओं की उन कारकों तक पहुंच नहीं रही है। इस परिदृश्य में देश की स्थिति पर विचार करना प्रासंगिक होगा कि वर्तमान में स्वतंत्रता, गरिमा, समानता और प्रतिनिधित्व के संघर्ष में वे कहा खड़ी हैं।

**मुख्य शब्द** – भारतीय महिलाएं, सामाजिक बहिष्करण, सामाजिक समावेशन।

प्रस्तावना –

स्त्री का मानव की सृष्टि में ही नहीं वरन समाज निर्माण में भी महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। समाजशास्त्र में अध्ययन के दौरान यह पाया है कि समाज निर्माण में स्त्री और पुरुष दोनों ही मिलकर परिवार का निर्माण करते हैं। सर्व प्रथम परिवार से समुदाय और अनेक समुदायों से मिलकर एक समाज की संरचना निर्मित होती है। यदि हम वैश्विक स्तर के इतिहास पर परिदृश्य डालें तो हमें यह ज्ञात होता है कि सर्वप्रथम संस्कृति की नींव रखने का दर्जा स्त्री को दिया जाता है, किन्तु स्त्री की प्रस्थिति सभी समाजों में एक समान देखने को नहीं मिली है। जिस तरह परिवार में स्त्री व पुरुष के कार्य व स्थान भिन्न भिन्न होते हैं अगर भारतीय नारियों की सामाजिक प्रस्थिति और समस्याओं के अध्ययन पर दृष्टिपात करें तो एक बड़ा जटिल बिषय है। भारतीय समाजशास्त्रीय ने उचित ही लिखा है कि इसके अनेक रूप हैं और सामान्यीकरण करना प्राय असंभव है क्योंकि विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में, नगरों में और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न वर्गों में विभिन्न धर्मों और जाति समूहों में नारी की सामाजिक प्रस्थिति और उससे जनित समस्याएं बहुत भिन्नाएं रखती हैं। इतना ही नहीं आदर्श और व्यवहार में भी बहुत अन्तर है। एक ओर नारी को ग्रहस्वामिनी, अर्द्धांगिनी, देवी कहा जाता है तो दूसरी ओर वह सदैव दूसरों पर निर्भर रहती है

विभिन्न शास्त्र परस्पर विरोधी आदर्श प्रस्तुत करते हैं। इसलिए इनकी समस्याओं पर विचार करना आवश्यक हो जाता है वर्तमान समय में देखा जाए तो हमारे समाज में महिलाओं की स्थिति आज भी बहिष्करण के चरम पर है।

**उद्देश्य** –

प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र का प्रमुख उद्देश्य भारतीय समाज में महिलाओं के सामाजिक बहिष्करण एवं समावेशन का अध्ययन करना है। इसके साथ ही साथ उन संभावनाओं को भी सैद्धांतिक तौर पर वर्णन करना है, जिससे भारतीय समाज की महिलाओं में सामाजिक समावेशन के मार्ग प्रशस्त हो सकें।

**साहित्य पुनरावलोकन** –

(डयूमा1966) प्रकार्यवादी सिद्धांतों के आधार पर महिलाओं के साथ होने वाला व्यवहार वास्तव में सामूहिक चेतना का रूप माना जा सकता है क्योंकि समाज में बनने वाले नियमों के पीछे सामूहिक प्रतिनिधान की अहम भूमिका पायी जाती है। इसका अतिरिक्त इस सिद्धांत के आधार पर लैंगिक श्रम विभाजन समाज को बनाये रखने के लिए उपयोगी है। यह सिद्धांत प्रस्थिति एवं भूमिकाओं के सामाजिक समायोजन पर विश्वास करता है। इस प्रकार भारतीय समाज में महिलाओं की प्रस्थिति का निर्धारण पितृसत्तात्मक आधार पर होता है। इस वजह से महिलाएं इन अवसरों को प्राप्त नहीं कर

पाती है जो कि व्यक्ति को पुरुष होने के नाते समाज से प्राप्त होते हैं। प्रकायवादी सिद्धांत में स्त्रियों से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह अपने सामाजिक नियमों का पान इसलिये करती रहे क्योंकि सामाजिक व्यवस्था में संतुलन बना रहे। इस सिद्धांत की आलोचना करते हुए मार्क्सवादी सिद्धांतवादीयों का मानना है कि सम्पत्ति पर पुरुषों का स्वामित्व रहा है। जिसके कारण जिसके कारण महिलाएं संसाधन विहीन रही हैं। संसाधनों के अभाव के कारण महिलाएं अपने लिए कुछ नहीं कर पाती हैं। मार्क्सवादी चिंतक एम. मोहती ने 2004 में बताया है कि विवाह एक ऐसी संस्था है जिस पर पुरुषों का ही वर्चस्व रहा है। विवाह संबंधी कार्य कलापों में महिलाओं को किसी भी प्रकार का निर्णय लेने का अधिकार नहीं है, विवाह के उपरान्त महिलाओं पर अधिकार उनके पति का हो जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त यह भी देखने को मिला है कि महिलाएं जो भी रोजगार करती हैं उनके द्वारा की गयी आय पर भी पुरुषों का अधिकार हो जाता है। इस स्वामित्व के एकाधिकार के कारण ही महिलाओं की स्थिति में सुधार नहीं हो पाया है।

#### **वैश्विक नारीवादी :**

सिमोन द बाउेवार यह लेखिका खास तौर पर अपनी पुस्तक **द सेकेंड सेक्स** इनकी प्रसिद्ध पुस्तक रही है जो इनके अपने निजी अनुभवों पर आधारित है। बाउेवार कहती हैं कि औरत पैदा नहीं होती बनाई जाती है अर्थात् समाज औरत को गढ़ता है। वह बार बार इस बात पर जोर देती हैं कि हमारा धर्म, हमारी संस्कृति, हमारा समाज लड़कियों को मजबूर करता है स्त्री बनने के लिए। धर्म तो वास्तव में आदमियों के द्वारा बनाया हुआ एक तरीका है औरतो पर शासन करने का वे कहती हैं कि महिलाओं की बराबरी की बात करते समय हमें उनके अंतर की वास्तविकता को नजर अंदाज नहीं करना चाहिए। वह कहती हैं महिलाओं और पुरुषों के बीच जो जैविक अंतर है उसके आधार पर महिलाओं को दबाना बहुत ही अन्यायपूर्ण और अनेतिक है। हम महिलाएं भी सांस्कृतिक मान्यताओं के आधार पर अपने शरीर के बारे में कुछ धारणाएं बना लेती हैं जो उनके शरीर की संभावनाओं से दूर करती हैं।

#### **कैट मिलेट –**

मिलेट ने लैंगिक परिदृश्य में ही नहीं जाति, नस्ल वर्ग के आधार पर होने वाले दमन को भी इस राजनीति यानी शक्ति संरचना में देखने की सिफारिश की। मिलेट ने पितृसत्तात्मक मूल्यों और संस्कारों को उन्होंने विश्लेषित किया है जिससे इस धारणा को चुनौती मिली कि स्त्रिया सहज रूप से पुरुष से शासित होने के योग्य हैं। मिलेट कहती हैं कि क्या लैंगिक राजनीति जैसी कोई चीज हो सकती है फिर मिलेट बताती हैं कि यह निर्भर करता है कि राजनीति की आय का क्या अर्थ लेते हैं। निश्चित रूप से यह बेहद संकुचित अर्थ में कांग्रेस, भाजपा वाली राजनीति नहीं है। राजनीति से अर्थ है ताकत और सत्ता संरचना

जो रिश्ते में भी काम करती हैं जो एक समाज में एक वर्ग को दूसरे पर प्रभाव देती हैं, जो एक को श्रेष्ठ तो एक को हीन बनाती हैं।

#### **सेक्स एवं जेंडर विभेद –**

नारीवादी विमर्श में सेक्स एवं जेंडर विभेद का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है कि महिलाओं की वर्तमान अधीनता, अपवर्तनीय जैविक असमानताओं की वजह से नहीं बल्कि यह उनके सामाजिक मूल्यों, मान्यताओं विचारधारा व संस्थाओं की देन है। जो स्त्री की अधीनता सुनिश्चित करते हैं।

#### **एलिसन जेगर के अनुसार –**

सेक्स व जेंडर एक दूसरे के साथ द्वंद्वात्मक रूप से संबंधित है। और अभिभज्य है सेक्स का रिश्ता प्रकृति से और जेंडर का संस्कृति से। जेगर कहती हैं इंसान का हाथ श्रम का औजार ही नहीं है, श्रम की उपज भी है, अर्थात् दोनों प्रक्रियाएं जुड़ी हुई हैं। सेक्स जेंडर के बारे में नारीवादियों का मत है कि स्त्री पुरुष के मध्य का जैविक अन्तर महत्वपूर्ण होता है। रेडिकल नारीवादियों के अनुसार प्रजनन की जैविक क्षमता के कारण स्त्रियां ज्यादा संवेदनशील व प्रकृति के ज्यादा नजदीक होती हैं। रेडिकल नारीवादी सुजेन ग्रफिन और एंज्या वक्रिन मानती हैं कि मातृत्व का अनुभव बाहरी दुनिया से स्त्रियों के संबंध को प्रभावित करता है इसलिए महिलाएं दुलार, पालन पोषण व संवेदनशीलता के कारण प्रकृति के गुणों की वाहक हैं। पितृसत्ता ने स्त्रियों के इन गुणों का अवमूल्यन करके खारिज किया है। **सेक्स व जेंडर की यह अवधारणा रेडिकल नारीवादियों के बिलकुल विपरीत है जुडिथ बटलर** कहती हैं कि सोचने के एक तरीके और अवधारणा के रूप में जेडर जैविक सेक्स की श्रेणी को जन्म देता है। इस अवधारणा के अनुसार जेंडर एक ऐसा अर्थ है जो सत्ता संबंधों द्वारा निर्मित होता है। विशेष कायदे कानून के जरिए स्त्री पुरुष शरीरों को एक विशेष प्रकार की पहचान दी जाती है। अमेरिका में अन्तरलिंगी शिशुओं के अध्ययन में सुजेन केस्टर ने बताया कि ऐसे शिशुओं के लिंग निर्धारित करने के लिए चिकित्सकीय निर्णय जैविक लक्षणों के बजाय सांस्कृतिक मान्यताओं के आधार पर लिए जाते हैं। लैंगिक असमानता या जेंडर असमानता यह एक ऐसा मुद्दा है कि जिसमें स्त्री पुरुष दोनों ही शामिल हैं। पितृसत्तात्मक सोच को खत्म करने के लिए जरूरी है कि पुरुषत्व की अंहवादी सोच पर अंकुश लगाया जाए। इसलिए इसे नारीवादी आंदोलन कया के रूप में न देखकर लैंगिक असमानता के रूप में देखा जाए।

**स्त्री अधिकारवादी ज्ञान मीमांसा –** ज्ञान मीमांसा दर्शनशास्त्र की शाखा है जो ज्ञान की प्रकृति, क्षेत्र और स्त्रोतो के प्रश्न से संबंधित है। दूसरे शब्दों में कहें तो, यह ज्ञान का सिद्धांत है। स्त्रीअधिकारवादी ज्ञान मीमांसा उस कार्यविधि का अध्ययन करती है जिसमें लिंग हमारी ज्ञान की अवधारणाओं, विषय ज्ञान और अनुसंधान एवं तर्क शक्ति की प्रक्रिया को प्रभावित करता है। या कर सकता है यह उन रीतियों की

प्रक्रिया को चिन्हित करती है ज्ञान आरोपण कर्जन और तर्क शक्ति की प्रबल अवधारणाएँ और प्रक्रियाएँ प्रणाली वह तरीके हैं जिनसे महिलाएँ और धीनस्थ समूहों को धारा पर रखते हैं। तथा इन अवधारणाओं में सुधार के लिए संघर्ष करते हैं। जिससे कि वह इन समूहों का हित साधन कर सकें भिन्न स्त्री अधिकारवादी ज्ञान मीमांसक और विज्ञान के दार्शनिकों ने तर्क दिया है कि प्रबल ज्ञान प्रक्रियाएँ महिलाओं को अनुसंधान से बाहर रखकर ज्ञान मीमांसकों बिषयक प्राधिकार से वंचित करके उनके स्त्री जातीय संज्ञान संबंधी शैलियों और ज्ञान की रीतियों की निंदा करके महिलाओं के संबंध में उन सिद्धांतों का प्रतिपादन करके जिससे उनके हीन और पथ भ्रष्ट होने का निरूपण करता है अथवा उन्ही क्षेत्रों में बताया जाता है। जिससे पुरुषों का हित साधन हो सामाजिक प्रघटना के सिद्धांतों का प्रतिपादन करके जो महिलाओं के कार्यकलाप और हितों अथवा लिंगीकृत सत्ता संबंधों को प्रकट नहीं होने देता है और और ऐसे ज्ञान का सृजन करके विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी जो अधीनस्थ स्थिति वाले लोगों के लिए उपयोगी नहीं है। अथवा जो लिंग बिषयक और अन्य सामाजिक पद सोपानों को सुदृढ़ करता है तथा महिलाओं को बहिष्करण की स्थिति में रखता है। स्त्री अधिकारवादी ज्ञान मीमांसक इन विफलताओं को ज्ञान ज्ञाता वस्तुनिष्ठता और वैज्ञानिक प्रणाली की त्रुटिपूर्ण अवधारणाओं में देखते हैं।

**भारतीय महिलाएँ** – यह बड़ी विचित्र सी बात है कि भारत में जहाँ देवियों की पूजा की जाती है, वही हमारे इस समाज के अर्न्तगत महिलाओं को स्वतंत्र व्यक्तित्व प्रस्थिति से वंचित रखा जाता है। यह प्रवृत्ति हमारे सामाजिक ढांचे, संस्कृति, अर्थव्यवस्था और राजनीति में दृढतापूर्वक समाई हुई है। मनु संहिता में कहा गया है महिलाओं को कभी स्वतंत्र नहीं होना चाहिए। बाल्यकाल में उस पर उसके पिता का अधिकार होता है, यौवन काल में उसके पति का और बुढ़ापे में उसके पुत्र का महिलाओं की अस्मिता (मनुस्मृति धर्मशास्त्र) आजादी संसाधनों तक पहुँचने का अवसर आदि, परिवार की जाति और वर्ग प्रस्थिति द्वारा निर्धारित होती है। वैवाहिक प्रस्थिति और उनकी प्रजनन शक्ति से महिलाओं का पहचान होती है। विवाह होने पर उसके उच्चतम प्रस्थिति सौभाग्यवती दी जाती है। विवाहित महिलाएँ मातृत्व प्राप्त करने के बाद विशेषकर पुत्र को जन्म देने पर परिवार और समाज में प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त करती है।

परिवार और समाज की विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक प्रक्रियाओं द्वारा महिलाओं के आत्म को बचपन से ही नकारा जाता है। स्वतंत्रता, व्यक्तिवाद और पहचान सीमित और दबी हुई है। यद्यपि महिलाओं की शिक्षा, रोजगार पंचायतों में भाग लेने आदि के संबंध में कई सकारात्मक परिवर्तन हो रहे हैं। फिर भी अब भी बहुत कुछ किया जाना बाकी है। आमतौर पर पुरुषों की तुलना में महिलाओं की प्रस्थिति का मूल्यांकन किया जाता है इस मूल्यांकन में जिन मुख्य प्रतिकूल द्योतकों

का प्रयोग किया जाता है वे हैं, जनसांख्यिकीय प्रस्थिति, स्वास्थ्य प्रस्थिति, पारिवारिक प्रस्थिति, साक्षरता प्रस्थिति, रोजगार प्रस्थिति, राजनीतिक प्रस्थिति, तथा अपने जीवन में निर्णय लेने की प्रस्थिति आदि। पुरुषों द्वारा महिलाओं के साथ कई प्रकार के उत्पीडन देखने को मिलते हैं जिसमें सबसे प्रमुख है घरेलू हिंसा, बलात्कार उत्पीडन, दहेज प्रथा, छेड़छाड़, इत्यादि जो बहुत ही दर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटनाएँ हैं।

**सामाजिक बहिष्करण** – सामाजिक बहिष्करण शब्द का प्रयोग मुख्यतः व्यक्ति परिवार और समुदाय के बीच संपर्क से दूर रहने वाले लोगों के लिए किया गया है। सामाजिक बहिष्करण इन परिस्थितियों को व्याख्यायित करता है जिसमें समाज के वे निम्न वर्ग जो अपनी दैनिक आवश्यकताओं से दूर हो चुके हैं, साथ ही साथ ही संसाधनों तथा आय सुरक्षा के अभाव में बेरोजगार प्रतीत होते हैं। इसके विभिन्न निर्धारकों में गरीबी, निम्न आय, सामाजिक असमानता, लिंग असमानता आदि से बहिष्करण आदि रहे हैं। यदि वैश्विक स्तर पर बहिष्करण का चर्चा की जाए तो यह स्पष्ट होता है कि कैसे राष्ट्र राज्यों की आर्थिक नीतियों के कारण विश्व स्तर पर बहिष्करण को देखा जा सकता है। रोनाल्ड मंक ने अपनी पुस्तक ग्लोबलाइजेशन एण्ड सोशल एक्सक्लूजन में बताया कि पूरे दुनिया की 10 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या सहारा क्षेत्र में रहती है जबकि उसकी जीडीपी मात्र 1 प्रतिशत ही है। लैटिक अमेरिका और अफ्रीका के उन देशों को बहिष्कृत देशों की श्रेणी में रखते हुए चतुर्थदेश की संज्ञा दी गयी है। अगर हम कहे तो सामाजिक बहिष्करण की अवधारणा को विभिन्न विद्वानों ने अलग अलग तरीके से परिभाषित किया है। 1960 के दशक में फ्रांस के नेता राजनीतिक, अकादमिक और पत्रकारिता जगत में गरीबी के सन्दर्भ में एक पत्रकारिता का प्रयोग हुआ। इस अवधारणा की ओर देखे तो सामाजिक बहिष्करण की शुरुआत 1974 में फ्रांस में सामाजिक विभाग के सचिव रेने लेनेयर ने फ्रांसीसी जनसंख्या में 10 प्रतिशत वैसे आबादी के सन्दर्भ में बहिष्करण शब्द का प्रयोग किया, जिसमें मानसिक और शारीरिक रूप से अक्षम व्यक्ति आत्मघाती लोग, उपेक्षित बच्चे, महिलाएँ, बुजुर्ग, एकल परिवार, आसामाजिक व्यक्ति नशा अपराधी आदि को शामिल किया गया है। यद्यपि ऐसा माना जाता है कि सामाजिक बहिष्करण की अवधारणा फ्रांस में चुने हुए लोगों के लिए प्रयोग किया गया जो लोग सामाजिक बीमा के प्रावधान से बाहर रखे गये थे। तत्कालीन फ्रांसीसी सरकार की नीतियों में उन लोगों के लिए सामाजिक बीमा की पेशकश रखी गयी जो भुगतान कर सकते थे या कानूनी रूप से भुगतान करने में असमर्थ थे।

भारतीय संदर्भ में सामाजिक बहिष्करण को देखे तो 1996 में सामाजिक बहिष्करण को परिभाषित किया गया, जिसमें सामाजिक बहिष्करण के अर्न्तगत कुछ बुनियादी कल्याणकारी अधिकारों से बहिष्करण की बात की गयी है। जिसमें स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, आवास, जल

आपूर्ति, स्वच्छता, और महिलाएं तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षा जैसे आयाम शामिल हैं। इसके द्वारा उन व्यक्तियों की पहचान की गयी जो इन अधिकारों से वंचित रहें हैं, सााि ही राज्य द्वारा विश्लेषित बहिष्करण में लिंग, उम्र, आय के स्तर, सम्पति आधार, धर्म जाति, विकलांग व्यक्ति आदि को शामिल किया गया है। नायक ने 1994 में भारत में बहिष्करण के संदर्भ में जिन आयामों को रखा उसमें बुनियादी वस्तुओं से बहिष्कार, रोजगार, अधिकार ये वंचित महिलाएं, बालश्रम आदि पर बहिष्करण की पहचान की जो भारत में केन्द्रीय आयाम है। वही विश्व बैंक के अनुसार पॉवर्टी एण्ड सोशल स्कूलजन इन इंडिया में मुख्यत भारत में आदिवासियों, दलितों और महिलाओं को केन्द्रित करते हुए भूमि, शिक्षा, आर्थिक हस्तक्षेप, तथा श्रम बाजार से बहिष्करण को प्रस्तुत किया है।

#### **भारतीय समाज में महिलाओं के बहिष्करण के कारण**

**समाजीकरण :** समाजीकरण वह प्रक्रिया है जिसमें व्यक्ति सामाजिक व्यवहार के प्रतिमानों को सीखता है तथा जिसके माध्यम से व्यक्ति सामाजिक भूमिकाओं का निर्वहन करता है। परिवार में पैतृक समाजकरण के अलावा विभिन्न अभिकरण, जैसे स्कूल, समकक्षी समूह, साहित्य और फिल्म, प्रारंभिक समाजीकरण और प्रौढ समाजीकरण में भूमिका निभाते हैं। लड़कियाँ और लड़के अलग अलग समाजकरण पाते हैं जो बिषम भूमिकाओं और संबंधों को और स्थाई बनाते हैं। लड़के उच्च शिक्षा पाते हैं ताकि वे पालनकर्ता की भूमिका निभा सकें और लड़कियों को प्रारंभिक शिक्षा से ही घरेलू काम काज सिखाया जाता है। बहुत ही कम मात्रा में ऐसे परिवार जो लड़कियों को अपना व्यक्तित्व और सम्मान विकसित करने के अवसर दिये जाते हैं।

**लैंगिक असमानता:** भारतीय समाज में महिलाओं के सामाजिक बहिष्करण का प्रमुख कारण लैंगिक असमानता है। महिलाओं को पुरुषों की अपेक्षा समाज में निम्न प्रस्थिति प्राप्त होती है। जिसके कारण समाज भी यह अपेक्षा करता है कि महिलाओं को पुरुषों के अधीन होना चाहिए। इस लैंगिक भिन्नता के पीछे कई और भी सहायक कारक हैं। जैसे लड़का के कारण पिता को मोक्ष की प्राप्ति होगी, शादी के बाद दहेज लायेगा, इत्यादि इस प्रकार की धारणाओं के कारण समाज के अन्तर्गत लैंगिक भिन्नता होती है।

**घरेलू हिंसा तथा दहेज प्रथा:** परिवार में महिलाओं से मारपीट दुर्व्यवहार भावप्रवण अत्याचार और इस प्रकार के अन्य व्यवहार को पारवारिक समस्याएं माना जाता है। दहेज प्रथा का अस्तित्व, प्रचलन तथा विस्तार बहुत भयानक होता जा रहा है। यह देखा गया है कि दहेज प्रथा का प्रचलन अनुलोम विवाह उच्च जाति के पुरुष एवं निम्न जाति की महिला के विवाह से शुरू हुआ है। स्त्री धन की अवधारणा संपत्ति में हिस्सा जिसे महिलाएं विवाह के समय प्राप्त करती हैं उसका स्थान अब दहेज प्रथा ने लेलिया है। अचल संपत्ति के बदले आमतौर पर नगद या किसी अन्य रूप से दहेज में दिया जाता है जिसका दूष्परिणाम बहुत भयाभय रूप

लेता जा रहा है। दहेज प्रथा जोस कुरुतियों के कारण महिलाओं की स्थिति आज बहुत ही दयनीय बनी हुई है।

**महिलाओं के साथ महिलाओं का दुर्व्यवहार :** परम्परागत पारवारिक पदानुक्रम में महिलाएं अपने से छोटी महिलाओं को प्राय नीची नजर से देखती हैं। जिस महिला का शोषण होता है अथवा होता रहा है वह अपने से छोटी महिला पर जुल्म करती है। बहुत सारी महिलाएं इस बात से अनजान हैं कि उनसे कितनी बड़ी गलती हो रही है। अनेक परिवारों में महिलाओं की भूमिका सुनिश्चित होती है जब बेटे का विवाह होता है और बहू घर में आती तो सबसे ज्यादा प्रत्यक चीज को लेकर उसकी सास उसके साथ दुर्व्यवहार करती है जो हमारे समाज के अन्तर्गत एक विकराल समस्या बनी हुई है।

**सामाजिक समावेशन** – सामाजिक रूप से समावेशी समाज निर्माण एक मुक्त नीतियों से निर्मित नहीं किया जा सकता है। वास्तव में मानव के इतिहास में सामाजिक समावेशन की धारणा हाल के वर्षों में आयी है। यह लोकतंत्र के विकास और पूंजीवाद की नई व्यवस्था से जुड़ा हुआ है। यह बहुत ही कठिन है कि राजनीतिक शासक समूहों ने सामाजिक समावेशन की अवधारणा को समावेशन की नीति के रूप में स्वीकार किया। यह कहना सर्वथा उचित होगा कि अधिकतर शासन व्यवस्थाएं सामाजिक विभाजन पर आधारित थी और शासन समुह विभाजित सामाजिक ढांचे पर फल फूल रहे थे। दूसरी ओर समाज के अन्दर ही नए सिद्धांत और विचारों को आगे बढ़ाया जा रहा था जिससे व्यक्तियों, समुदायों और समूहों को समाज के अन्तर्गत सम्मिलित किया सके। यह समायोजन की प्रक्रिया ऊर्ध्वाधर और क्षैतिज दोनों रूपों में आगे बढ़ी है। नए समूह या विदेशी तत्वों को समाज ने क्षैतिज रूप से समायोजित किया गया

#### **महिला समावेशन के आयाम:**

**शैक्षिक, स्वास्थ्य, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, विधिक राजनैतिक, भावनात्मक इत्यादि।**

**शैक्षिक आयाम:** एक सुशिक्षित महिला अपने ज्ञान से अपने परिवार को प्रकाशित करने के साथ साथ स्वयं भी आत्म विश्वास से परिपूर्ण होती है। संतान की प्रथम गुरु उसकी माता यदि सुशिक्षिता है तो भावी पीढ़ी के शिक्षित होने की संभावना कई प्रतिशत बढ़ जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त सामाजिक विसंगतियों से लड़ने का एक मात्र हथियार भी शिक्षा ही है। इसके प्रभाव से महिलाएं परिवार तथा समाज में सम्मान के साथ साथ आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता भी प्राप्त करती हैं तथा परिवार के महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय भी ले सकती हैं।

**आर्थिक आयाम:** आज के युग में सभी का स्वावलंबी होना आवश्यक है। महिलाओं को भी अपनी योग्यता अनुसार आर्थोपार्जन हेतु सामने आना चाहिए। महिलाओं के आर्थिक रूप से सबल होने से परिवार में उन्नति आती है, साथ ही वह अपनी कई प्रकार की इच्छाओं को अपनी मर्जी से पूरा कर सकती है।



आर्थिक रूप से स्वतंत्र महिला किसी की मोहताज नहीं होती है। उसे अपने तथा अपने परिवार के पालन पोषण के लिए किसी के सामने मोहताज नहीं हाना पड़ता।

**सामाजिक आयाम:** सामाजिक प्रक्रिया की शुरुआत परिवार से होती है, क्योंकि विभिन्न परिवारों के योग से ही समुदाय तथा समाज का निर्माण होता है। यदि परिवार में महिललाओं के साथ समानता का व्यवहार होता वे स्वयं सामाजिक रूप से सशक्त हो जायेगी। इसके लिए परिवार में पुत्र पुत्री भेदभाव, घरेलू प्रबंधन में पत्नी को सेविका मानने की बजाय सहयोगिनी मानना उसके साथ अभ्रद व्यवहार अथवा अपशब्दों के प्रयोग पर पूरी तरह से रोक लगाने के साथ समान व्यवहार करना आदि शामिल है।

**राजनैतिक आयाम:** भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में महिलाओं का अभूतपूर्व योगदान रहा है। देश के राजनैतिक परिदृश्य में महिलाओं की बराबर और प्रभावी भूमिका सुनिश्चित करने की द्रष्टि से विभिन्न स्तरों पर महिला आरक्षण का प्रावधान रखा गया है। स्थानीय और राष्ट्रीय निकायों के चुनाव में महिलाएं भाबीदारी ले जिससे अपने तथा समाज के लिए एक बेहतर मुखिया निर्धारित हो।

**भावनात्मक आयाम:** अधिकतर देखा जाता है कि महिलाएं शिक्षित तथा आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत हो तब भी अतिशय भावुकता के कारण कई बार गलत निर्णय ले बैठती है। जिससे आगे चलकर उन्हें कई कठिनाईयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। कई बार लोग बार बार प्रताडित करते हैं फिर भी महिलाओं को चुप रहने की सीख दी जाती है इसलिये महिलाओं को भावनात्मक रूप से गलत निर्णय नहीं करने चाहिए गलत के खिलाफ तुरन्त आवाज उठानी चाहिए।

**निष्कर्ष:** भारतीय समाज के अन्तर्गत अपने अध्ययन के दौरान देखा है कि हमारे देश के स्वतंत्र होने के बाद आज के समय में भी महिलाएं किसी न किसी प्रकार से स्वयं को समाज से वंचित महसूस करती है। हमे जानना होगा कि समाज में जितना महत्वपूर्ण पुरुष हैं, महिलाएं भी उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण हैं। महिलाओं के सहयोग के बिना हम परिवार एवं समाज के विकास की कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। महिला बच्चे क प्रथम गुरु मानी जाती है, मां द्वारा बच्चों की शारीरिक, मानसिक तथा आध्यात्मिक रूप से बच्चों की पालनहार होती है। इस पर भी महिलाओं को भेदभाव का सामना करना पड़ता है एवं उन्हें समाज में दायम दर्जा दिया जाता है। हमारे समाज में महिलाओं को शारीरिक रूप से कमजोर, नैतिक रूप से अविश्वसनीय, आर्थिक रूप से बोज़ एवं बौद्धिक रूप से कमजोर माना जाता है। गंभीर आध्यात्मिक गतिविधियों से उन्हें दूर ही रखा जाता है। पुरुषों को प्रभावी स्थान प्राप्त करने की शिक्षा दी जाती है, जबकि महिलाओं को सेवा भाव की। इस अध्ययन के के अन्तर्गत इस बात का विश्लेषण किया गया है। कि इस पुरुषवादी एवं भौतिकवादी संस्कृति में महिलाओं के सामने किस प्रकार की

चुनौतियां आती है। किस प्रकार महिलाएं अपने आप को समाज से वंचित महसूस कर रही है कही कन्या भ्रूण हत्या तो कही दहेज प्रथा, कही लिंग असमानता तो कही घरेलू हिंसा इत्यादि यह सभी प्रकार की समस्याओं से हमारी महिलाएं समाज के अन्तर्गत किसी न किसी रूप में बहिष्कृत हो रही है। अब हमें एक समान समाज के निर्माण की आवश्यकता है अपने परिवार तथा देश को तभी विकसित कर सकते हैं जब हम सभी महिलाएं एवं पुरुष कन्धां से कन्धां मिलाकर प्रत्येक कार्य को समान रूप से बिना भेदभाव के करें।

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## ग्वाल्हेर घराणे.....संगीताचे एक तीर्थक्षेत्र!

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### प्रस्तावना—

भारतीय संगीतात पूर्वी संगीत शिक्षण गुरुकुल पध्दतीने होत असे. एखाद्या श्रेष्ठ गायकाकडे संगीत शिकण्यासाठी आलेली व्यक्ती त्या गायकाची मनोभावे सेवा करून त्याच्या सानिध्यात चोवीस तास राहून संगीत कला अवगत करून घेत असे. पूर्वीच्या काही अतिश्रेष्ठ व प्रतिभासंपन्न गायकांनी आपल्या वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण गायकीने आपल्या स्वतःच्या गायकीची एक विशिष्ट शैली व विचारप्रणाली निर्माण केली व पुढे आपल्या शिष्यांकरवी ती जशीच्या तशी जतन करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. त्यातून त्यांच्या संगीत शैलीचे एक विशिष्ट कुटुंबच संगीत क्षेत्रात वावरू लागले व त्यातूनच संगीतातील घराण्यांचा जन्म झाला. थोडक्यात 'घराणे' म्हणजे संगीत प्रस्तुत करण्याची विचारप्रणाली! घराणे किंवा परंपरा यात अनुशासन व जबाबदारीची भावना असते. घराण्याच्या मूळ पुरुषाची शैली हीच पुढे अनेक शिष्य प्रशिष्यांनी चालविलेली घराणेदार गायकी होते. गायनात जयपूर (तान), आग्रा (बोल), किराणा (स्वराचा नेमकेपणा), आणि ग्वाल्हेर (आलाप,तान,बोल यांचे प्रमाणबद्ध मिश्रण), अशी मुख्य घराणी आहेत. शिवाय पतियाळा (चमत्कृती, वेग), दिल्ली, बनारस, रामपूर, सहस्वान (खंडमेरू पध्दतीने बढत), भेंडीबाजार (सरगम), मेवाती (श्रुतियुक्त आलापी) अशी अनेक घराणी आहेत. सर्वच घराणी सुरेलपणा व लयदार पणा यांचे काटेकोर पालन करीत असतात. ग्वाल्हेर घराणे भारतीय हिंदुस्तानी संगीतातील सर्वात प्राचीन घराणे आहे. ग्वाल्हेर घराणे ख्याल गायकीसाठी सर्वात प्रसिध्द व वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण घराणे आहे. ग्वाल्हेर घराणे हे संगीतातील जणू एक पवित्र तीर्थक्षेत्रच आहे!

### ग्वाल्हेर घराण्याचा इतिहास—

'घराणे' म्हणजे स्वर, तान किंवा बोल अंगाचे विशेषीकरण! घराणे म्हणजे, एक असा रागाचा आकृतीबंध की ज्याला विशिष्ट बाज आहे, जाणीव आहे, बंदीशी विशिष्ट घाटणीच्या आहेत, गायकी एक प्रमाणबंध गानक्रियानी जसे आलाप, तान, बोल, सरगम यांनी बनली आहे आणि विशिष्ट तालांमधे बांधलेला आहे. 'घराणे' पध्दतीचा उगम भारतीय संगीतात नेमका केव्हा झाला या बाबतीत निश्चित कालखंड देता येत नसला तरी येवढे सांगता येईल की साधारणपणे पंधराव्या शतकाच्या अखेरपर्यंत संगीत श्रेत्रात 'घराणे' पध्दतीची कोणतीही नांवनिशाणी नव्हती. सोळाव्या शतकात भारतीय संगीतात ध्रुपद—धमार गायन पध्दती उत्कर्षास पोहचली होती. त्या काळात ध्रुपद गायनाच्या विविध प्रकारांवरून 'ध्रुपदबानी' म्हणून ध्रुपद शैलीचे प्रकार अस्तित्वात आले. हे 'ध्रुपदबानी' प्रकार 'घराणा' गायकीचे उगमस्थान मानावे लागेल.

ग्वाल्हेर घराणे भारतीय हिंदुस्तानी संगीतातील सर्वात प्राचीन घराणे आहे. ग्वाल्हेर घराणे ख्याल गायकीसाठी सर्वात प्रसिध्द व वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण घराणे आहे. ख्याल गायन शैलीचे हे मूळ घराणे मानले जाते. १९ व्या शतकाच्या पूर्वार्धात पै. नथ्यन पिरबक्ष या श्रेष्ठ गायकाने या घराण्याच्या गायन शैलीला जन्म दिला. दिल्लीच्या राजाने यांना आपल्याजवळ बोलावून आपल्या राजदरबारी राजगायक म्हणून ठेवून घेतले. उस्ताद नथ्यन पिरबक्ष यांना दोन मुले होती. कादिरबक्ष आणि पिरबक्ष. कादिरबक्षला ग्वाल्हेरच्या महाराज दौलतरावांनी आपल्या दरबारात गायक म्हणून ठेवून घेतले. कादिरबक्षला क्रमशः तीन मुले झाली. हद्दु खॉ, हस्सु खॉ, नथ्यु खॉ. हे तीनही भाउ ग्वाल्हेरच्या दरबारात ख्यालगायक म्हणून प्रसिध्द झाले. भगवत शरण यांच्या नुसार हद्दु खॉ चे पुत्र महोम्मद खॉ आणि रहमत खॉ आणि भाचा निसार हुसेन खॉ हे प्रसिध्द गायक होते हे सर्व वंशज ग्वाल्हेर संस्थानाचे आश्रित होते म्हणून या गायनशैलीच्या परंपरेला 'ग्वाल्हेर घराणे' हे नांव पडले.

असामान्य प्रतिभेच्या कलाकाराची गाणे मांडण्याची स्वतंत्र शैली आणि तंत्र असते. उच्चप्रतिची कला आणि वेगळेपणा यामुळे या गाण्याला रसिकांमधे मानाचे स्थान मिळते. त्या कलाकारास उत्तमोत्तम शिष्य मिळतात. ते सुध्दा आपआपल्या प्रतिभेने गुरुकडून मिळालेली कला मांडू लागतात. सादर करू लागतात. त्या शिष्यांचे आणखी पुढे शिष्य आणि प्रशिष्य असे मिळून संगीताचे 'घराणे' तयार होते. ग्वाल्हेर घराण्यातील रामकृष्ण बुवा, बाबा दिक्षित पंडित, वासुदेवबुवा जोशी, बाळा गुरुजी या शिष्योत्तमांनी हद्दु खॉ यांची परंपरा पुढे नेली. निसार हुसेन खॉ यांचे शिष्य वझे बुवा, भूगंधर्व रहिमत खॉ, राजाभैय्या पूछवाले तसेच वासुदेवबुवा जोशी यांचे शिष्य बाळकृष्णबुवा इचलकरंजीकर व त्यांचे शिष्य पं. विष्णु दिगंबर पलुस्कर, पंडित मिराशी बुवा, अनंत मनोहर जोशी, भाटे बुवा,

इंगळे बुवा, अण्णा बुवा त्याचप्रमाणे पंडित विष्णु दिगंबर पलुस्करांचे शिष्य पं. ओंकारनाथ ठाकूर, पं. बी. आर देवधर, पंडित विनायकराव पटवर्धन, पंडित शंकरराव व्यास, पं. नारायणराव व्यास, पुत्र द. वि. पलुस्कर असे अनेक मातब्बर गायक या घराण्याने संगीतकलेला बहाल केले आहेत.

गायकीच्या स्वरूपाच्या दृष्टीने पाहता या घराण्याच्या दोन शाखा मानल्या जातात. ग्वाल्हेर व आसपासच्या भागात रुजलेली ती पहिली आणि बाळकृष्णबुवा इचलकरंजीकर यांनी महाराष्ट्रात भरभराटीस आणली ती दुसरी शाखा होय. पहिल्या शाखेत टप्पा या गायनप्रकाराचे शिक्षण व गायन विपुल असल्याने त्याची ख्याल गायकी ही अधिक गुंतागुतीची असते. उलटपक्षी ग्वाल्हेरची महाराष्ट्र शाखा मुख्यतः ख्याल गाणारी व तिची गायकी तुलनेने पाहता साधी असते. दोन्ही शाखांच्या गायकीमध्ये आढळणारे सर्वसामान्य गुण म्हणून खुल्या 'आ' कारणे गायन, मध्य व द्रुत लयींचा वापर, अष्टपदी, तराणे, टप्पा, ख्याल इत्यादि विविध गायन प्रकारांनी समृद्ध झालेला जणू संचच!. बोलतान व तान पल्लेदार, गमकयुक्त व सरळ. एकंदर गायनामध्ये जोमदारणा भरपूर आणि प्रचलित रागांवर भर असतो.

गायकीच्या अनेक स्वतंत्र प्रणालींना जन्म देण्याचे कार्य ग्वाल्हेर घराण्याने केले आहे. नथ्यन पिरबक्षांची तालीम घेउनच घग्गे खुदाबक्ष यांनी आग्रा घराण्याची सुरुवात केली. त्याचप्रमाणे बडे महम्मद खॉंचे अनौरस पुत्र मुबारक अली यांचा प्रभाव पडल्याने अल्लादियाँ खॉ नी आपली जयपूर गायकी निर्माण केली.

### ग्वाल्हेर घराण्याची गायन वैशिष्ट्ये—

ग्वाल्हेरच्या संगीत परंपरेचे वैभव फार प्राचीन आहे. तोमर वंशीय राजा मानसिंह यांनी भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीताला उच्च स्थान व उच्च दर्जा दिला आहे. त्यांनी संगीताच्या अशा नाविण्यपूर्ण ध्रुपद शैलीचा संस्कार केला आहे. ज्यामुळे ग्वाल्हेर घराण्याचे नांव भारतात अमर झाले. संगीताची ही धरोहर सातत्याने वाहणारी आहे. या धरोहरेने केवळ ग्वाल्हेरचे संगीतच नाही तर संपूर्ण भारत वर्षाचे संगीत पल्लवीत झाले. ग्वाल्हेरच्या पुण्यभूमीमध्ये नायक बैजू सारख्या अमुल्य रत्नाने कार्य केले आहे. त्यांचे संगीत ग्वाल्हेरमध्ये बहरले. संगीत सम्राट तानसेन यांचा जन्म ग्वाल्हेरमध्येच झाला. ग्वाल्हेर हे शास्त्रीय संगीताचे महान व पवित्रतीर्थक्षेत्र आहे.

ग्वाल्हेर घराण्याची गायकी ही अष्टांगप्रधान गायकी आहे ज्यात गमक, आंदोलन, कंप, मींड, घसीट, पटक, खटक, मुर्की, जमजमा या आठ अंगांचा योग्य ठिकाणी उपयोग करून ही गायकी प्रस्तुत केली जाते. ग्वाल्हेर गायकी ही साधी, सरळ, समजण्यास सोपी व अत्यंत प्रासादयुक्त असल्यामुळे सर्वसामान्य श्रोतेसुध्दा या गायकीचा सहज आनंद घेउ शकतात.

ग्वाल्हेर घराण्यात आरंभ स्वर 'आ' कार खुलाआणि बुलंद लावला जातो. जोरदार, नैसर्गिक, मोकळा, सहज आवाज हे या गायकीचे पहिले वैशिष्ट्य. ग्वाल्हेर ही पहिली गायन परंपरा असल्याने त्यात हे स्वाभाविक आहे. ग्वाल्हेर गायकी शिकून नंतर ज्यांनी स्वतंत्र गायकी निर्माण केली त्यांच्या आवाज लावण्याच्या पध्दतीत हेच तत्व दिसून येते.

ग्वाल्हेर घराण्याची सर्वश्रेष्ठता उत्तर भारतीय संगीताला वैभवाच्या शिखरावर पोहचविण्याचे श्रेय ग्वाल्हेर घराण्याला दिले जाते कारण ग्वाल्हेर गायकीने ख्याल गायकीला लोकप्रिय बनविले आहे. ग्वाल्हेर घराण्याचे गायन हे धृपद अंगाचे आहे व त्याचा व्यापक प्रचार, प्रसार करण्यात ग्वाल्हेर घराण्याचे फार मोठे योगदान आहे. ग्वाल्हेर घराण्याची गायकी सर्वाधिक प्रामाणिक, प्रभावशील, संयमशील तसेच सर्व अंगाने परिपूर्ण मानली जाते. संगीताचार्य पं. कृष्णराव शंकर पंडित म्हणतात की, 'संगीताच्या प्रत्येक घराण्याची आपली एक विशेषता राहते परंतु ग्वाल्हेर घराण्याच्या ख्याल शैलीची अष्टप्रधान विशेषता सर्वश्रेष्ठ आहे'. हेच ग्वाल्हेर गायकीचे सत्य आणि अनमोल वैशिष्ट्य आहे. ग्वाल्हेरच्या ख्याल गायकीची कलात्मक निर्मिती नश्वन खॉ पिरबक्ष यांनी केली आणि ती गायकी धृपद गायनाच्या कलात्मक अनुशासने परिपूर्ण आहे. म्हणूनच त्याला आधुनिक काळात स्वीकारले गेले. ह्या कारणामुळे ख्याल गायनाच्या क्षेत्रात ग्वाल्हेर घराणे सर्वश्रेष्ठ मानले जाते. श्री उमेशचंद्र चौबेंजींच्या मते 'ग्वाल्हेर घराणे हे ख्याल गायनाच्या सर्व घराण्यांचे मूळ स्रोत आहे'. संगीतज्ञांच्या मतानुसार हे प्रमाणित होते की, ग्वाल्हेर घराण्याची गायकी घराणेदार तसेच सर्वांगपूर्ण असल्याने ख्याल गायन क्षेत्रात ती अग्रगण्य मानली जाते.

ग्वाल्हेर घराण्याची गायकी मौलिक सिध्दांतांवर आधारित आहे. सरळ आणि स्पष्टता हे या गायकीचे प्रधान गुण आहेत. सरळ, सरस आणि स्पष्ट असल्याने ही विश्वव्यापक झाली आहे. या गायकीची गती डौलदार आणि भव्य आहे. ग्वाल्हेर घराण्यात प्रचलीत राग, प्रयोग करण्याची विशेषता म्हणजे त्या रागांचे चलन सरळ, सोपे, साधे असल्यामुळे स्वरविस्ताराचा प्रवाह वाढत असतो. नवीन नादकृती संकल्पना आणि नवनवीन स्वरयोजना या गोष्टी गायकाला आपोआप सुचू लागतात. यात अलौकीक आकर्षण निर्माण होते. ग्वाल्हेर घराण्यात जोरदार तसेच खुल्या आवाजात गायन केल्या जाते. गमकयुक्त आवाज लावणे यात जरूरी आहे. आवाज चोरणे किंवा दबका काढणे निषिध्द मानले जाते. ही गायकी मर्दानी असल्याने खुल्या व बुलंद आवाजाची गरज असते. या घराण्यात आवाजाला तीन सप्तकात तयार करतात. आवाजात स्थिरता, वजन तसेच मधुरता आणण्यासाठी खर्ज साधनेचा प्रयोग केला जातो. ग्वाल्हेर घराण्याची मुख्य ओळख बंदिशीच्या माध्यमातून होते. ख्यालाच्या सुरवातीलाच बंदिशीचा स्थायी अंतरा एकसाथ गायला जातो जो की धृपद अंगाचा असतो. ग्वाल्हेर गायकीत बंदिशीला रागाचा आत्मा मानला जातो. ग्वाल्हेर शैली एका रागात अनेक आकर्षक उठावाचे ढंगदार गीत गायले जाते ज्यात अनेक प्रकारची विभिन्नता विपुल प्रमाणावर दिसून येते. बेहलावाचे आलाप ग्वाल्हेर परंपरेचे प्रमुख अंग व वैशिष्ट्य आहे. ग्वाल्हेर शैलीचा प्राण मीड आणि गमक आहे. ख्याल गायनात धृपदाच्या सर्व अंगाना स्वीकृत केले जाते. ग्वाल्हेर घराण्याचे गायक परंपरागत नायकी म्हणजे स्थायी अंतराची अंगभूत गायकी गातात. जेव्हा ग्वाल्हेर घराण्याची स्थापना झाली त्या वेळी या नवीन शैलीला आत्मसात करण्याबरोबरच धृपद अंगाच्या ख्यालाचा देखील स्वीकार केला गेला. ग्वाल्हेर परंपरेत जेव्हा धृपदाला ख्यालाने संस्कारित केले जाते तसेच सजविले जाते तेव्हा त्याला 'मुंडी धृपद' म्हणतात. ग्वाल्हेर गायकीत धृपदाप्रमाणे चौतुकी अर्थात स्थायी, अंतरा, संचारी आभोग ख्याल सुध्दा म्हणतात. ग्वाल्हेर शैलीत मोठ्या ख्यालाचे शरीर आणि आत्मा धृपदाचा आहे. केवळ नवीन वेशभूषा, साजसज्जा तसेच अलंकारिक आभूषणांद्वारे त्याची काया सजवली जाते. टप्पा ख्यालात ख्याल आणि टप्पाचा सुंदर समन्वय असल्याने याला टप्पा अंगाने गायल्या जाते. 'ख्यालनामा'मध्ये बंदिशीला ख्यालासारखे गायले जाते आणि

शाब्दांऐवजी तराण्याचे बोल गायले जातात. मुंडी धृपद, ख्यालनामा, टप्पा यासारखे वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण गीत प्रकार ग्वाल्हेरच्या ख्याल गायनाला समृद्ध आणि विहंगम बनवतात. ग्वाल्हेर घराण्याच्या गायकीत धृपद, धमरा, ठुमरी, टप्पा तसेच तराणे या अंगाचा कुशलतेने समावेश केला आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे कोणत्याही एका अंगावर जोर न देता आलाप, बोलताना, तसेच तानांमध्ये विविध प्रकारची लयकारी, मीड, गमक आणि मुकी या सर्व अंगाचा अतिशय संतुलीत व कुशलतेने नाविण्यपूर्ण ढंगाने उपयोग केला जातो.

गाणे हे मुळातच संप्रदाजजीवी नसून व्यक्तीजीवी आहे. प्रत्येक कलाकार आपआपल्या प्रतिभेने आपआपले गाणे रंगवितो. गुरुकडून घेतलेल्या विद्येमध्ये स्वतःच्या आवाजधर्माप्रमाणे भर घालतो व न रुचल्याने किंवा न झेपल्याने काही गोष्टी सोडूनही देतो यातूनच त्याच्या गायकीची स्वतंत्र शैली तयार होते. कधी कधी असे वाटते की, प्रशिक्षणाचे संस्कार असले तरी प्रत्येकजण आपआपल्या नैसर्गिक बुद्धीने आणि गळ्याने गात असतो. शास्त्राचे भाष्यकारच नंतर त्या त्या गायकाला कोणत्यातरी शैलीत अथवा परंपरेत नेउन बसवतात.

विष्णु दिगंबराचे गाणे वेगळे तर बाळकृष्ण बुवांकडेच शिकलेल्या इंगळे बुवांचे गाणे वेगळे वाटते. शरदचंद्र आरोलकर, अनंत मनोहर, राजाभैया पुछवाले यांच्या गाण्याच्या शैलीही भिन्न भिन्न आहेत. उत्तरेकडच्या पोहनकर, उमडेकर यांचेही तसेच! निस्सार हुसेन खॉ कडे शिकलेल्या वझे बुवांचे गाणे इतके वेगळे की त्याला आपल्याकडे वझे गायकी म्हणून ओळखले जाते. ओकारनाथ ठाकूरामुळे असाच ग्वाल्हेर गायकीचा वेगळा अविष्कार झाला. कुमार गंधर्वांचे गाणेही असेच एक स्वतंत्र छाप पाडून जनमानसाचा चिरंतन ठाव घेतले.

ग्वाल्हेर गायकीने एक सशक्त आणि मौल्यवान गायकीच्या परंपरेची अलौकीक प्रसिध्दी मिळविली. संपूर्ण भारतात आपली विस्तृत परंपरा कायम ठेउन ग्वाल्हेर गायकीने संगीत क्षेत्रात अद्वितीय योगदान दिले आहे. या गायकीने विभिन्न घराण्यांमध्ये आपले एक विशेष स्थान तयार केले. या घराण्याच्या श्रेष्ठतेत शानदारपणा, शालीनता आणि मर्यादा आहे. या वेगळेपणा जपणा—या गायन शैलीसाठी या घराण्याचा गायक स्वतःला भाग्यशाली समजतो. संगीत क्षेत्रात ग्वाल्हेर घराण्याचे हे वेगळेपण भारतवर्षात सुवर्ण अक्षरात कोरले गेले आहे.

#### घराण्याचे भवितव्य आणि कलाकारवृत्ती—

ग्वाल्हेर गायकीचे आजचे महत्व विचारात घेता बोलतो तसे गाण्यासाठी मुद्दाम गळा आवळायची जरूरी नाही. गाणे हे सहज, सुंदर, मोकळे असले पाहिजे ही प्रथा ग्वाल्हेर गायकीत आहे. ही प्रथा आकलनास सोयीची असल्याने सर्वच विद्यार्थ्यांनी आधी ग्वाल्हेर गायकीचेच प्रशिक्षण घेतले पाहिजे. त्यांचे रागही संगीत शिक्षणास पायाभूत असेच असतात. त्यामुळे उत्तम स्वरज्ञान आपोआपच होते. हल्ली मैफिलींना श्रोतेही बहुसंख्य असल्याने येवढ्या मोठ्या जनसमुदायाचे मनोरंजन या गायकीतील पायाभूत रागांमुळे सहज होऊ शकते. ग्वाल्हेर परंपरेतील गायक शिक्षकांनी सुरु केलेले अखिल भारतीय गंधर्व महाविद्यालय मंडळ संगीताच्या प्रसाराचे मोठे कार्य नेटाने करीत आहे.

ग्वाल्हेर गायकीच्या पायाभूत प्रशिक्षणानंतर आपणास जे आवडेल व झेपेल ते गाणे शिकावे व आपली कला वाढवावी. असे अनेक श्रेष्ठ गायकांच्या चरित्रांवरून दिसून येते. ग्वाल्हेर घराण्याची परंपरा पहात असतांना पूर्वीच्या काळापासून नवनवीन प्रयोगांना वाव मिळालेला दिसतो. वेगवेगळ्या वळणाच्या विभिन्न तालातल्या बंदिशी एकाच रागात निबध्द करण्यामागे परंपरेतून नाविण्य साधण्याचा सातत्याचा प्रयत्न ग्वाल्हेर गायकीत दिसून येतो. रागातील उपज, सपाट ताना, बोलताना आणि लयकारी या वैशिष्ट्यांमुळे चौकटीत राहूनही कलावंतांच्या प्रतिभेला पूर्ण वाव मिळत असल्याने कितीही बदल झाले तरीही ग्वाल्हेर गायकी टिकून राहिल असा विश्वास वाटतो आणि त्यामुळे हिंदुस्थानी शास्त्रीय संगीतही जीवंत राहिल यात संशय नाही.

सर्व जगात वैज्ञानिक प्रगतीचा वेग इतका मोठा आहे की, कालची नवी गोष्ट आज जुनी होउन मागे पडते. अशा काळात संगीतातही होत असलेले बदल अपरिहार्य आहेत. नित्यनिर्माण होत असलेली नवी शैली जुनी होत जाउन नवी पुढे येत आहे त्यामुळे मैफिलीचा ढंग ही बदलत चालला आहे. त्यामुळे दीर्घकाळ परंपरा टिकवत राहणे हे घराणेदार गायकीचे गुण या काळात टिकणे शक्य वाटत नाही कारण नित्य नवी शैली आत्मसात करणारी गायकी घराणेदार गायकीत कधीच बसू शकत नाही.

घराणा गायकी परंपरेला मारक ठरणारी आणखी एक वृत्ती आजच्या संगीत क्षेत्रात सर्वत्र आढळते. पूर्वी गुरुकुल पध्दतीत एकाच गुरुवर नितांत श्रद्धा ठेवून गायकी आत्मसात केली जात असे त्यामुळे गायकीची एक विशिष्ट परंपरा शुध्द पणे जोपासली जात असे. आजच्या काळातील शिष्य वर्ग अनेक गुरुंकडे जाउन भिन्न भिन्न प्रकारची गायकी शिकण्याचा प्रयत्न करतो. ही पध्दत आजच्या संगीत शिक्षणात मोठ्या प्रमाणात चालू आहे त्यामुळे घराण्याची परंपरा सांगणारी शुध्द गायकी भविष्यकाळात टिकणे शक्य नाही. जेजे आपल्याला आवाडते ते ते एकत्र करून सादर करणे उचित ठरणार नाही कारण ख्यालाची विविध अंगे जसे बंदिश, आलाप, ताना, बोलआलाप, बोलताना, सरगम, लयकारी तसेच आवाज लावण्याची विशिष्ट पध्दत या सगळ्यांचे विशिष्ट प्रमाणामध्ये आपण केलेले मिश्रण हे कितपत श्रवणीय होते त्याचा प्रत्येकाने विचार करणे गरजेचे ठरते. ते जाणकार श्रोत्यांना कितपत रुचते ते तपासून पाहिले पाहिजे.

आज प्रत्येक प्रतिभावान कलाकार आपली खास शैली निर्माण करतो परंतु गुरुशिष्य परंपरेच्या अभावी त्या शैलीला दीर्घ परंपरा प्राप्त होण्याची कोणतीही शक्यता आज नाही. परिणामी ती शैली हे त्या कलाकाराचे व्यक्तीगत कतृत्व ठरते व ते त्याच्या बरोबरच संपते. अशा अनेक कारणांचा एकच विचार केला तर घराणेदार गायकीला कोणताही भविष्यकाळ नाही असेच म्हणावे लागेल.

भारतीय संगीताचा उच्च परंपरा व विविध गायन शैलींचा वारसा जतन करण्याचे महान कार्य या दोन गोष्टी घराणेदार गायकीच्या नावे भारतीय संगीताच्या क्षेत्रात जमा आहेत. मात्र काळाच्या ओघात ही परंपरा जशीच्या तशी टिकणे शक्य वाटत नाही. संगीताच्या विकासाच्या वाटचालीत असे होणे अपरिहार्य आहे. घराण्यांचा वृथा अभिमान आजच्या काळात योग्य नाही तरीही घराणेदार गायकीचा अभिनिवेश आणि ती टिकविण्याची जिद्द यामुळे या परंपरा आणि पर्यायाने हिंदुस्थानी शास्त्रीय संगीत टिकून राहिले व राहील यात शंका नाही.

#### निश्कर्ष—

१. घराणे म्हणजे स्वर, तान किंवा बोल ह्या अंगांचे विशेषीकरण होय.
२. हिंदुस्तानी संगीतातील सर्व घराण्यांचे उगमस्थान ग्वाल्हेर घराणे आहे.
३. ग्वाल्हेर गायकी अष्टांगप्रधान असून प्रयोगशील आहे.
४. संगीत शिक्षण घेण्याची मनीषा बाळगणा—या विद्यार्थ्यांनी प्रथम ग्वाल्हेर गायकीचे प्रशिक्षण घेतले पाहिजे.
५. नवीन गायनशैली, नवेप्रयोग व तंत्रज्ञानाचा अवलंब करूनही घराणेदार गायकीची परंपरा तसेच हिंदुस्तानी शास्त्रीय संगीत अनंत काळ टिकवून ठेवणे व वृध्दीगत करणे ही प्रत्येक पिढीची जबाबदारी आहे.

#### संदर्भ—

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३. घराणेदार गायकी—वामन हरि देशपांडे
४. भारतीय संगीतका इतिहास—उमेश जोशी
५. भारतीय संगीतका इतिहास—भगवतशरण शर्मा
६. संगीत घराणे— डॉ. ना. र. मारुळकर
७. ग्वालियर की संगीत परंपरा—डॉ. अरुण बांगरे

## श्रीपरशुरामचरितमहाकाव्यम् - एक दृक्पात

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### ग्रन्थ परिचय -

“श्रीपरशुरामचरितमहाकाव्यम्” बीकानेर मण्डलवास्तव्य कविवरेण्य डॉ. पुष्कर दत्त शर्मा द्वारा ग्यारह सर्गों में प्रणीत ऐतिहासिक महाकाव्य है। प्रस्तुत महाकाव्य का प्रकाशन प्रो. प्रभाकर शास्त्री एवं डॉ. सुभाष शर्मा के सम्पादकत्व में वर्ष 2011 में राष्ट्रिय संस्कृत साहित्य केन्द्र, जयपुर द्वारा किया गया। रामायण, महाभारत एवं पुराग्रन्थों को उपजीव्य बनाकर संस्कृत में विरचित ऐतिहासिक महाकाव्यों की संख्या आधुनिक काल में पर्याप्त कही जा सकती है, जिसमें भी ब्रह्मतेजोभास्कर भगवान् श्रीपरशुराम जी के चरित को चित्रित करने वाले महाकाव्य पञ्चाधिक ही हैं। अर्वाचीन काल में जगद्गुरु रामभद्राचार्य जी द्वारा इक्कीस सर्गों में निबद्ध “श्रीभार्गवराघवीयम्”<sup>1</sup> में प्रथम नवसर्गपर्यन्त षष्ठावतार भगवान् श्रीपरशुराम जी के उदात्त चरित का चित्रण हुआ है। इसी क्रम में मूलतः उत्तरप्रदेश के देवरिया जनपद के रहने वाले जोधपुर वास्तव्य पं. रामकिशोर पाण्डेय का गद्यकाव्य ‘श्रीपरशुरामविजयः’<sup>2</sup> (अप्रकाशित) भी विशेषतः उल्लेखनीय है। श्री जगदीश चन्द्र शास्त्री प्रणीत ‘श्री परशुरामविजयः’ महाकाव्य तथा प्रो. सुधीकान्त भारद्वाज रचित “परशुरामोदयम्”, श्रीमतिनाथ मिश्रकृत भार्गवविक्रमम् महाकाव्य ध्यातव्य है। इसी शृङ्खला में मध्यप्रदेश के रीवा जनपद वास्तव्य प्रो. मिथिलाप्रसाद त्रिपाठी का 32 सर्गों एवं 1680 श्लोकों में निबद्ध ‘भार्गवीयम्’<sup>3</sup> महाकाव्य परशुराम को केन्द्र में रखकर लिखा गया है जो कि 2010 में साहित्य अकादमी पुरस्कार से पुरस्कृत भी हो चुका है।

### ग्रन्थकार का परिचय -

कविवर डॉ. पुष्करदत्त शर्मा का जन्म 21 अप्रैल 1927 को चुरु जिले के तारानगर में हुआ। आपके पिता का नाम पं. जयनारायण शास्त्री और माता का नाम गोपी देवी है। आपकी शिक्षा क्रमशः तारानगर, चुरु, रामगढ़ तथा बीकानेर में हुई तथा आपने 1955 में डूंगर महाविद्यालय बीकानेर से एम.ए. (संस्कृत) परीक्षा प्रथम श्रेणी में उत्तीर्ण की। 1962 में आपने हिन्दी विषय से एम.ए. परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण की तथा 1967 में राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय से पीएच.डी. की उपाधि प्राप्त की। आप राजकीय डूंगर महाविद्यालय में 1958 ई. में संस्कृत व्याख्याता के पद पर नियुक्त हुए तथा वहीं से सेवानिवृत्त हो गये। आपने जैन विश्वभारती लाडनू में भी संस्कृत के प्रोफेसर पद पर 1983 तक कार्य किया।

कविवर डॉ. शर्मा ने संस्कृत साहित्य की विविध विधाओं में लेखन कर संस्कृत की श्रीवृद्धि की है। आपने श्रीपरशुरामचरितमहाकाव्यम् के व्यतिरिक्त ‘प्रह्लादमहाकाव्य’ (1955-56 में हिन्दी में विश्वभारती पत्रिका में प्रकाशित) “संस्कृतकाव्य मञ्जरी” ‘संस्कृतपीयूषम्’ “लघुसिद्धान्तकौमुदी (नवीन भाष्य)” और “संस्कृत साहित्य का इतिहास” आदि ग्रन्थों का प्रणयन किया। “प्रतिवेशिनी” आपकी प्रसिद्ध कहानी है जिसका कन्नड़ भाषा में भी अनुवाद हुआ। डॉ. शर्मा ने

वाचस्पतिमिश्रकृत “कृत्यमहार्णवः” और राजस्थान संस्कृत अकादमी द्वारा प्रकाशित “राजस्थानुसुधाधुनिकाः संस्कृतकथालेखकाः” का सम्पादन किया है। साथ ही आप “स्वरमङ्गला” पत्रिका के यशस्वी सम्पादक रहे हैं।<sup>4</sup>

संस्कृत के साथ ही साथ आपने हिन्दी में भी लेखन कार्य किया है। कंटी आपका हिन्दी उपन्यास है जो कि 1973 में प्रकाशित हुआ। “संवेदन इति” नाम से हिन्दी कविता संकलन भी प्रकाशित है। इसके अतिरिक्त आपने अंग्रेजी में Maharaja Dr.Karani Singh:A Parliamentarian For 25 Years नामक ग्रन्थ भी लिखा है।

### महाकाव्यत्व सिद्धि -

रामायण और महाभारत में संकेतित एवं विविध पुराणों में यत्र-तत्र प्रकीर्ण श्रीपरशुराम से सम्बद्ध कथानकों का संयोजन कर उसे स्वतन्त्रतया महाकाव्य स्वरूप में समुपबृंहित करना एक कवि के लिए अत्यन्त श्रम एवं साधना साध्य है। कविवर डॉ. पुष्करदत्त शर्मा ने इस दुःसाध्य लक्ष्य को साधते हुए ब्रह्मकुलोत्पायक भगवदंशावतार भगवान् श्री परशुराम के उदात्त चरित को एकादश सर्गों में निबद्ध कर इस संस्कृत महाकाव्य में अभिव्यक्त किया है। नातिविस्तृत कथानक कलेवर को संकलित व सुव्यवस्थित कर इसे महाकाव्य लक्षणानुरूप<sup>5</sup> महाकाव्यत्व प्रदान करने के लिए ही एकादश सर्गात्मक

बनाया गया है, ऐसा प्रतीत होता है। इस महाकाव्य में श्रीपरशुराम भगवान् के विविध महनीय कृत्यों एवं तपश्चर्या के वर्णन के साथ ही उनके पिता जमदग्नि एवं पितामह ऋचीक के ऐतिहासिक जीवनवृत्तान्त को काव्यमयरूप में उपनिबद्ध किया गया है। भगवान् श्रीपरशुराम इस महाकाव्य के नायक हैं तथा धीरोदात्त<sup>6</sup> कोटि के हैं। साहित्यदर्पणकार पं. विश्वनाथ महाकाव्यलक्षण प्रसंग में कहते हैं -

**सर्गबन्धो महाकाव्यं तत्रैको नायको सुरः।**

**सदृश क्षत्रियो वापि धीरोद्धात्तगुणान्वितः॥<sup>7</sup>**

जमदग्निनाथ श्रीपरशुराम कोटि-कोटि-ब्रह्माण्डनायक भगवान् श्रीविष्णु के अंशावतार के रूप में दशावतारों एवं चतुर्विंशति अवतारों में परिगणित एवं लोक प्रथित हैं। उन्होंने अकारण ही प्रजाजनों को संत्रस्त करने वाले एवं ब्राह्मणों का तिरस्कार करने वाले क्षत्रियों के समूल विनाश हेतु अवतार ग्रहण किया था, जैसा कि भगवान् बादरायण वेद व्यास श्रीमद्भागवत में कहते हैं -

**क्षत्रं क्षयाय विधिनोपभूतं महात्मा**

**ब्रह्मधुगुञ्जितपथं नरकीर्तिलिप्सु॥**

**उदहन्यसाववनिकण्टकमुग्रवीर्यं**

**स्त्रिः सप्तकृत्व उरुधारपरश्वधेन॥<sup>8</sup>**

गीता में भी श्रीकृष्ण स्वयं कहते हैं - “रामः शस्त्रभृतामहम्” इति इससे स्पष्ट है कि श्री परशुराम साक्षात् देवस्वरूप है तथा इस महाकाव्य के नायक हैं। महाकाव्य के नामकरण “श्रीपरशुरामचरितमहाकाव्यम्” में भी यही तथ्य सुपुष्ट होता है, जैसा कि महाकाव्य का नामनिर्धारण नायक के नाम से करने के विषय में पं. विश्वनाथ कहते हैं -

**कवेर्वृत्तस्यवा नाम्ना नायकस्येतरस्य वा।<sup>9</sup>**

यह महाकाव्य पूर्णतः नायकप्रधान महाकाव्य है तथा इसमें नायिका का नितान्त अभाव कहा जा सकता है। स्त्री पात्रों के रूप में यद्यपि सत्यवती, रेणुकादि का चित्रण मिलता है परन्तु वे इस महाकाव्य की नायिका नहीं हैं। विवेच्य महाकाव्य में सर्गबद्धता, सर्गान्त में छन्द परिवर्तन, शृङ्गारादिविधरसमयता, वीररस की प्रधानता, सज्जनगुणकीर्तन, खलनिन्दा वर्णन वैचित्र्यादि समस्त महाकाव्यलक्षणाङ्गों<sup>10</sup> का समावेश सुप्राप्य है। भाषा सरल प्रवाहमयी तथा पाठकोचित संप्रेषणीयता का प्रणिधान करने वाली है। महाकाव्य में यथावसर, उपमा, उत्प्रेक्षा, अर्थान्तरन्यासादि अलंकारों का सुललित गुम्फन यत्र-तत्र सर्वत्र द्रष्टव्य है।

**ग्रन्थ का प्रतिपाद्य -**

ग्रन्थारम्भ में मंगलाचरण करते हुए कवि द्वारा नीलकण्ठ, दिगम्बर श्मशानवासी शिवशंकर से मंगलकामना की गई है जो कि स्वयं विषपान करके भी

जगत् कल्याण में निरत है, स्वयं वस्त्रविहीन है, परन्तु दूसरों को वस्त्र देने वाला है, गृह विहीन होकर भी गृह देने वाला है-

**कृच्छ्रं नीलविषं विगृह्य सुवितं कृत्स्नं विधातुं जगत्  
सर्वस्मै च वितीर्य वस्त्रविततं निर्वस्त्र एव स्वयम्।  
गेहान् यस्तु ददौ स्वयं विरहितो गेहात् श्मशाने स्थितो  
नोऽपायान् तु विलुप्य मङ्गलमहो भूतेश्वरो यच्छतु॥<sup>11</sup>**

प्रथम सर्ग में ही कविवर शर्मा ने अनादि अनन्त सनातनधर्म को परिभाषित करते हुए उसके अनादि, अविनाशी, अविच्छिन्न स्वरूप के विषय में लिखा है-

**योऽनादिस्त्वविनश्वरः सुविहितोऽविच्छिन्नधारात्मकः**

**प्रारब्धः स न मानवेन सहसा किं वा महामानवैः।**

**यस्याऽऽरम्भगतश्च कालफलको ज्ञातो न वा वत्सरः।**

**धर्मश्रेष्ठ सनातनो विजयते सुस्थापितो भारते॥<sup>12</sup>**

तृतीय सर्ग में रेणुका और जमदग्नि ऋषि के दाम्पत्य जीवन को चित्रित करते हुए कवि जमदग्नि ऋषि को साक्षात् प्रच्छन्न प्रणय के रूप में अभिहित करता है-

**प्रत्ययागतो वनितया सह पर्णशालां**

**गार्हस्थ्य-कृत्यनिवहेषु रतो महर्षिः।**

**विस्मृत्य चापविशिखान् दयिताऽऽग्रहेण**

**प्रच्छन्नतां गत इव प्रणयो बभासे॥<sup>13</sup>**

जो परशुराम पूर्व में रेणुका के लिए किञ्चिन्मात्र भी चिन्तित न होते थे, गर्भिणी होने पर वह ही प्रणयी जगदग्नि प्रणयिनी रेणुका के लिए अब नित्य प्रति पय, पायस और पके हुए मधुर फल लाकर उपस्थित कर रहे हैं -

**यस्याः कृते किमपि कन्दमथापि मूलं**

**भक्ष्यं न भक्ष्यमिति येन चिन्तितं तत्।**

**तेनैव सम्प्रति पयो ननु पायसञ्च**

**पक्वं फलं मधुरमेव समाह्वियन्ते॥<sup>14</sup>**

गर्भिणी रेणुका भी पति की आज्ञा के वशीभूत होकर नदी तट पर न जाकर गृह में ही मज्जन कर रही है तथा जो कभी भी पति के भय से सजती नहीं थी, वह अपने कुन्तल कर्चों पर पुष्पधारण कर रही है -

**स्नातं यया प्रतिदिनं सरितश्च कूले**

**गेहेऽद्य सा ध्वनियोगवशाद् ममज्ज।**

**या सज्जते स्म न ध्वस्य रुषा विभीता**

**पुष्पाणि धारयति सैव तु कुन्तलेषु॥<sup>15</sup>**

पञ्चम सर्ग में परशुराम द्वारा ललकारे जाने पर सहस्रबाहु अपने पुत्रों सहित युद्ध हेतु समुपस्थित होता है तथा उसकी सेना इसे घेरे में संरक्षित कर आगे बढ़ती है।<sup>16</sup> भगवान् परशुराम स्पष्ट रूप से उद्घोष करते हैं कि तुमने नन्दिनी को प्राप्त करने के लिए मेरे एकाकी पिता का हनन किया है, मैं उसका प्रतिकार करने और तुझ को दण्डित करने आया हूँ। तुझ जैसा पाप करने वाला और ब्रह्म हत्या करने वाला निश्चय दण्डनीय और हन्तव्य है - एकाकिनं वयोवृद्धं तातं मे त्वं जघान यत्।

प्रतिकर्तुं तु तं पापं हन्तुं त्वमागतोऽस्म्यहम्॥  
पापकर्ता ब्रह्महन्ता दण्डनीयो हि त्वत्समः।  
इति कृत्वाऽगतोऽस्म्यत्र एवं रामो जगाद ह॥<sup>17</sup>

इस पर राज सहस्रबाहु अपने सैनिकों को भगवान् परशुराम को मारने की आज्ञा देता है। यहाँ पर कवि ने व्याकरणदृष्टि से विशिष्ट अचूचुदत घन्तु मुमूर्षु आदि पदों का प्रयोग किया है।<sup>18</sup>

**भाषा शैली और काव्यगत वैशिष्ट्य -**

डॉ. शर्मा की भाषा शैली अतीव सरल, रोचक और प्रभावशाली है। पात्रों का परस्परसंवाद और स्थिति चित्रण मञ्जुल सामंजस्य प्रधान है। भाषा में सम्प्रेषण की सहज प्रवाहमयता पाठकों के चित्त को सहज आकर्षित करती है। कविवर ने केवल व्याकरणदृष्ट्या पाण्डित्यपूर्ण पदों का विनिवेश किया है अपितु एक सफल आलङ्कारिक के रूप भी यथावसर विविध प्रचलित एवं अप्रचलित अलङ्कारों का संनियोजन अपने महाकाव्य में किया है।

अर्थान्तरन्यासविन्यास में तो कविवर का नैपुण्य पदे-पदे अभिव्यक्त हुआ है - यथा - विवेचनपूर्वक बोलने वाले व्यक्ति के विषय में प्रयुक्त यह सूक्ति पूर्णतः सटीक है -

**विचिन्त्य युंक्ते तु वचांसि यो नरो**

**द्विरुक्तिदोषात् स जनो विमुच्यते।<sup>19</sup>**

इसी प्रकार अर्थान्तरन्यास सङ्गर्भित अन्य सूक्तियाँ भी श्लाघनीय हैं।<sup>20</sup>

दशम सर्ग में दुर्योधन दुःशासनादि नामों को लक्ष्य कर जो नवीन सूक्ति गठी गई है वह निश्चय ही कवि की मौलिक विचारपरायणता को प्रकट करती है, वह कहता है कि जिनके नाम ही दुर् युक्त हैं, उनके कृत्य भी नाम के अनुरूप ही होंगे। यथा -

**तेषां तु नामान्यपि दुर्युतानि**

**कृतं नु लाक्षागृहदाहनं तैः।**

**संदृश्य तत्कृत्यगणं विभाति**

**नामानुसारं हि गुणा भवन्ति।<sup>21</sup>**

लोक में प्रथित एवं दार्शनिक ज्ञाननिष्ठ आभाणकों का भी कवि ने यथावसर संयोजन कर अपनी लोकेक्षण की सूक्ष्मेक्षिका को संसूचित किया है -

**भोक्तव्यमत्रैव च कर्मणां फलं**

**वसं तु यद् तत्खलु भक्षणीयम्।<sup>22</sup>**

निम्नांकित दृष्टान्त अलङ्कार<sup>23</sup> का प्रस्तुत प्रयोग भी समालोच्य है जिसमें उपमान और उपमेय रूप वाक्यार्थों में बिम्बप्रतिबिम्बभाव की स्पष्ट झलक मिलती है -

**न कोऽपि ह्यर्थस्तु शिक्षणेन वन्ध्या हि भूश्चेत् किमु**

**वर्षणेन।<sup>24</sup>**

आलङ्कारिक प्रयोगों के साथ ही व्याकरणात्मक प्रयोग भी विवेच्य है। तुद् कलहकर्मणि धातु से लिट् बहुवचन का प्रयोग तुतोदुः<sup>25</sup> अभांत्सीत् (बन्ध बन्धने लुङि प्रयोग) घृक्षीष्ट, आनक् (अञ्जुगतौ

लङि प्रयोग) आयोष्ट (यु बन्धने लुङि प्रयोग) आवरीष्ट (वृञ् वरणे लुङि प्रयोग) आदि प्रयोग कवि की व्याकरणपाटवता के परिचायक हैं।

भाषा परिपाक के साथ ही कवि का भावसंयोजन कौशल भी इस महाकाव्य में पदे-पदे दृग्गोचर होता है। महाकाव्य के प्रारम्भ में ही आर्यों की अभौतिकवादिता तथा प्रकृतिसमाश्रयणता का उदात्त उद्घोष आर्य संस्कृति का वास्तविक परिचय प्रस्तुत करता है।<sup>26</sup>

भारतीय संस्कृति के अनुगन्ता कवि का स्पष्ट मानना है कि पत्नी पति के कन्धे से कन्धा मिलाकर सर्वविध कार्यों में सहयोगिनी बनती है वहीं वस्तुतः भार्या गृहिणी जाया प्रिया और वल्लभा है -

**स्कन्धं या च दधाति सार्द्धमपि वै स्कन्धेन पत्युस्तथा।**

**सा भार्या गृहिणी कलत्रमपि सा जाया प्रिया वल्लभा।<sup>27</sup>**

प्रकृति के स्वाभाविक चित्रण में भी कविवर सिद्धहस्त हैं, अरण्यानी का सप्तम सर्गस्थ वर्णन सहसा ही किसी पाठक को अरण्यानी का सहज ही स्मरण करा देने वाला है।<sup>28</sup>

सांतवे सर्ग में ही तपस्वी का चित्रण करते हुए कवि साक्षात् स्वाभाविक तपस्वी को ही प्रस्तुत कर देता है।<sup>29</sup>

यह स्वाभावोक्ति अलंकार का भी सहज उदाहरण है। कविवर का वाक्यविन्यास क्वचित् स्थलों पर महाकवि कालिदास का स्मरण करवाता प्रतीत होता है यथा "स साध्वसा नतमुखी न ययौ न तस्थौ" यह वाक्य कुमारसम्भवम् के "शैलाधिराजतनया न ययौ न तस्थौ" का संस्मारक है<sup>30</sup> निष्कर्षतः डॉ. पुष्करदत्त शर्मा द्वारा विरचित "श्रीपरशुराम चरितमहाकाव्यम्" महाकाव्यलक्षण की कसौटी पर खरा उतरने वाला महाकाव्य है। भगवान् श्री परशुराम के उदात्तचरित के सहज चित्रण से पाठकवृन्द को आपने भूरिशः उपकृत तो किया है साथ ही साथ लोक में भगवान् श्रीपरशुराम की श्लघबन्ध होती दिव्य कथा को पुनः प्रतिष्ठित करने का महनीय कर्म सम्पन्न किया है जो कि संस्कृतकाव्यजगत् के रसिकों के लिए सहज सुस्पृहणीय स्रोत है।

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- 10 शृङ्गारवीर शान्तानामेकोऽङ्गीरस इष्यते।  
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- 13 वहीं-3/1
- 14 वहीं-3/4
- 15 वहीं-3/5
- 16 भुजानां तु सहस्रैर्यो युक्तोऽनेकैश्च स्वात्मजैः।  
समुन्मत्तश्च दर्पेण स हि युद्धे समाययौ।  
वाहिनी बृहतीतस्य निजागाराद्धि निःसृता।  
रक्षणार्थं तु संतस्थे तमावृत्य हि स्वामिनम्॥ - वहीं-5/2-3
- 17 वहीं-5/4-6
- 18 नृपस्तु कथयित्वैतदचूचुदत सैनिकान्।  
घ्नन्तु परशुरामं हि मुमूर्षुवृत्तिप्रेरितम्॥ - वहीं-5/8
- 19 वहीं-2/3
- 20 नैव निवार्यते तु तद् यदेवधात्रा लिखितं तु मस्तके।  
प्रशमितुमथ शक्या या बुभुक्षा तनोर्हि  
मनसि यदधिवासः सा शक्या कदापि।  
तथा कुलरिपुरपि क्षम्यो ब्रह्मवर्चस्विना तु।  
सबाधत्वात् सिद्धं भवति नियमानां नियमनम्।  
न वैक्लव्यं श्रेयः तपसि निरतानां कथमपि। - वहीं-2/51, 6/27, 6/44, 7/37, 7/47
- 21 वहीं-10/13
- 22 वहीं-10/43
- 23 दृष्टान्तस्तु सधर्मस्य वस्तुनः प्रतिबिम्बनम्। - साहित्यदर्पण-10/50
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- 25 वहीं-4/6
- 26 वासो यस्य वनोपकण्ठसरितः कूले ही संशीतले  
कन्दं मूलमथापि वृक्षपतितं भोज्यं फलं चैकदा।  
कौपीन वसनं तृणासनमयं येषां च रिक्तोदजं  
ऋग्गाने हवनेषु ये च निरता आर्यास्ते वैदिकाः॥ - वहीं-1/13
- 27 वहीं-1/37
- 28 क्वचिद् हिंसा व्याघ्रा गजगवयजंबूकशशकाः  
भ्रमन्तो नित्यं च प्रणयकलहादौ सुनिरताः।  
क्वचिदृक्षो वृक्षे मधुरमधुलुब्धोऽप्रतिहतः  
क्वचिन्निस्सार्यन्ते शिरसि लघुयूकाश्च प्लवगैः॥ - वहीं-7/9
- 29 समाधेरुन्निद्रोऽविरतनिरतोऽप्याशु विरतः  
यथा ह्यः संसुप्तः समुदितरवेः सार्धमुदितः।  
चिदानन्दः साक्षान्मनसि वपुषि व्यापृत इव  
क्षुधानिद्रापारं गत इव मुदा वायुगतिकः॥ - वहीं-7/17
- 30 कुमारसम्भवम् 5/85



## आकाशगंगाचे संरक्षक: ओझोन अशी मोजणारी आणि त्याच्या परिणामांची समज

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### संक्षिप्त

ओझोन अशी मोजणारी ही पृथ्वीच्या खातोस्फेरमधील संरक्षक ओझोन परताची धीरगीर अळीव होणे आहे, प्रमुखपणे क्लोरोफ्लुओरोकार्बन (सीएफसी) आणि हॅलॉन्स इत्यादी मानवनिर्मित रसायनांच्या मुक्तपणाच्या कारणांमुळे. ही मोजणारी आपल्या आणि दुष्ट अल्ट्राव्हायलेट (यूव्ही) किरणाच्या पृथ्वीच्या परतवर्ती तळाशी वाढते. ओझोन अशी मोजणारीच्या परिणाम सुत्रधार आहेत आणि त्यामध्ये आरोग्यावरील परिणाम, पारिस्थितिकी विघटने आणि सामग्रीची क्षयस्थिती समाविष्ट आहे. उच्च यूव्ही किरणे माणसांमध्ये त्वचा कॅन्सर, मोत्यांच्या वातांच्या अशा आरोग्यिक परिणामांची वाढी देतात.

जीवोपयोगी प्रणाली, विशेषतः जलीय प्रणाली, सूर्यकिरणांनी किंवा यूवी रेडिएशनने ध्वन्यपूरित केलेल्या फायटोप्लॅंकटन आणि जलजीवनांना त्रास दिला जातो. याच्यामुळे, वन्यजन्य जीवनांवरही परिणाम होतो, आणि प्लास्टिक आणि कपड्यांसारख्या साहित्याची विघटना वेगवेगळी होते. ओझोन उदघाटन करणार्या पदार्थांसाठी आणि ग्रीनहाउस गॅसेस म्हणजे उष्णकटिबंधक गॅसेसेसह जोडलेल्या, जलवायू परिवर्तनात योगदान करतात. आंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रयत्ने, मॉन्ट्रियल प्रोटोकॉलने दर्शवलेल्या प्रकारे, ओझोन उदघाटन करणार्या पदार्थांच्या वापराचा कमी केला आहे, ज्यामुळे ओझोन परत मिळवण्यात मदत होत आहे. परंतु, नियमित जागरूकता आणि वैश्विक सहकार्य आवश्यक आहेत तो देखील खात्री करण्यात आनंद होईल की ओझोन परतची संरक्षण किंवा पृथ्वीवरील जीवन संरक्षित ठेवण्याच्या महत्वाच्या कामात निरंतर सहयोग असला.

**कीवर्ड्स:** ओझोन परत, संरक्षक, ओझोन परताची क्षयीकरण

**परिचय :** ओझोन परत ओझोन परत ही पृथ्वीच्या तापमानमंडळाच्या स्तरावरील एक प्रदेश आहे ज्यात अत्यधिक प्रमाणात ओझोन (O<sub>3</sub>) अणू असतात. ती पृथ्वीच्या पृष्ठापासून वर्ग 10 ते 50 किलोमीटर (6 ते 31 मैल) वरील आहे. ओझोन हे तीन ऑक्सिजन अणू (O) मध्ये निर्मित आहे (ज्याचा तीन ऑक्सिजन अणू (O<sub>3</sub>) म्हणजे).

तसेच दोन ऑक्सिजन अणू (O<sub>2</sub>) असे सामान्यपणे आपल्याला मिळतात. ओझोन परताच्या द्वारे सूर्याच्या हानिकारक अल्ट्राव्हायलेट (यूवी) किरणाची जितकी मोठी प्रमाणे अवशोषित होते, ती पृथ्वीवरील जीवनाची सुरक्षा करण्याच्या महत्वाच्या भूमिका असते.



फिगर् 1 : आकाशगंगाचे संरक्षक: - ओझोन परत

### ओझोन परताच्या मुख्य लक्षणे आणि कार्ये:

यूवी किरणांची अवशोषण: ओझोन परताच्या प्राथमिक कार्ये ही आहे की त्यातील महत्वाच्या अंशाची उष्णकिरणांची (यूवी) अवशोषण करणे आणि फिल्टर करणे. यूवी किरणे तीन प्रकारे विभागित केली जातात: अल्ट्रा वायलेट ए (यूव्ही ए), अल्ट्रा वायलेट बी आणि अल्ट्रा वायलेट सी (यूव्ही सी). ओझोन परत अत्यंत कुशल रितीने हानिकारक यूव्हीबी आणि यूव्हीसी किरणे अवशोषित करण्याच्या क्षमतेतून योग्य आहे, त्यामुळे ये किरणे पृथ्वीच्या पृष्ठात पोहोचण्यास प्रतिबंधित होतात.

### ओझोन-ऑक्सीजन परिपथ:

ओझोन ह्या वर्तमान अद्यतनप्रक्रियेत निर्मित आणि विघटल्या जातात; याच्या अचल प्रक्रियेचे ओझोन-ऑक्सीजन परिपथ म्हणजे. या परिपथात, सूर्याच्या यूव्ही किरणांनी तापमानमंडळातील ऑक्सीजन अणू (O<sub>2</sub>) असे विच्छेद करतात, ज्यामुळे ओझोन अणू (O<sub>3</sub>) निर्माण होतात. ओझोन अणूंनी त्याने यूव्ही किरणांची अवशोषण करू शकतात, त्यामुळे ते उष्णता ऊर्जेत रूपांतरित होतात. वेळेसारख्या प्रक्रियेद्वारे ओझोन अणूंनी परत ऑक्सीजन अणूंना फिरण्याची क्रिया होऊ शकते.

### जीवनाची संरक्षण:

ओझोन परताच्या यूव्ही किरणांची अवशोषण क्षमता पृथ्वीवरील जीवन्त प्राणियोंची संरक्षणे करण्याच्या महत्वाच्या आहे. यूव्ही किरणे कोशिकांमध्ये डीएनएचाची किंवा डीएनए क्षयीकरण करू शकतात, ज्यामुळे मानवांमध्ये त्वचा कर्करोग, मोतारगल्या आणि प्रतिरक्षण प्रणालीच्या दुर्बलीकरणसारख्या आरोग्यप्रश्नांसोबत तात्पुरतीत येतात. त्यासाठी प्राणिंच्या, वनस्पतींच्या आणि पारिस्थितिकीच्या संरचनांवरही हानि होऊ शकते.

### जलवायू परिणाम:

ज्या किरणांच्या प्रतिरूपात ओझोन परत प्राथमिकपणे यूव्ही किरणांची विरोधीक तडजा आहे, त्या किरणांच्या परिणामस्वरूप ती जलवायू परिवर्तनासाठी प्रमुखपणे परिणामकारी आहे. ओझोनउद्धाटक सामग्री (ओडीएस), जसे की क्लोरोफ्लुओरोकार्बन (सीएफसी) आणि हॅलॉन्स, अत्यंत शक्तिशाली ग्रीनहाउस गॅसेसेसह संबंधित आहेत. त्यांचा आकाशात विसर्जन वृद्धीसाठी योगदान वाढवून ग्लोबल वॉर्मिंग आणि जलवायू परिवर्तनाच्या क्षेत्रात आपत्ती आली आहे.

### ओझोनची क्षयीकरण: मानव गतिविधी, विशेषत:

सीएफसीसारख्या ओझोनउद्धाटक सामग्रींच्या विमुक्ती, किंवा क्षयीकरण क्षेत्रात ओझोन परताची पाळीपाळी हलक्यापणे किंवा पताक्यामुळे कमी होत आहे. हे घटनेचं परिणाम ओझोन परताच्या संरक्षणक्षमतेला धोका देणारा आहे, त्यामुळे ओझोनची क्षमता क्षयीकरित आहे, ज्यामुळे अधिक यूव्ही किरणे पृथ्वीच्या पृष्ठात पोहोचण्याची परवानगी आहे. ओझोन परताच्या क्षयीकरणाच्या आणि मॉट्रियल प्रोटोकॉलसारख्या ओझोनच्या क्षयीकरणासाठी प्रयत्नांमुळे, ओझोन परताच्या मोठ्या आणि आरोग्याच्या प्रमाणिकासाठी वर्षांतरीत संकेत सापडल्यात.

ओझोन परताच्या क्षयीकरणासाठी केलेल्या प्रयत्नांमुळे, जसे कि मॉट्रियल प्रोटोकॉल, ओझोन-उद्धाटक सामग्रींच्या उत्पादन आणि उपभोगाची किंमत कमी होत आहे. परिणामस्वरूप, अधिकाधिक प्रमाणात ओझोन परताची मोठ्या आणि आरोग्याच्या प्रमाणिकासाठी संकेत सापडल्यात आणि हे शेवटच्या वर्षांतरीत दिलेल्या आहेत.

दक्षिण ध्रुवावरील ओझोन परताच्या पतलीकरणाची चर्चा फर्मेन आणि सह (1985) आणि वॅटसन (1989) यांनी केली होती. परंतु त्यामुळे खुपच लहान कालावधीत "चिली", "अर्जेन्टिना", "ऑस्ट्रेलिया" आणि "न्यूझीलंड" या विस्तारकरणे होत आहे (सॉलोमन, 1990), हाताळलेल्या अवशोषणाचा किंमत 1970 मध्ये थोडं होता (मॅक-एलॉय आणि सह, 1989). वायुमंडळातील ओझोन क्षयीकरण सूर्यकिरणांच्या भूमिकेची वाढ देतो, ज्यामुळे पृथ्वीच्या पर्यावरणात किंवा अभियांत्रिकीत अनेक समस्या उत्पन्न होऊ शकतात.

ओझोन होल आणि त्याचे कारण ओझोन होल ह्या शब्दाने दक्षिणी गोलार्धातील ओझोन परताच्या गंभीर क्षयीकरणाची वाटप केली जाते, दक्षिणी गोलार्धाच्या प्रिंगमध्ये (सप्टेंबर ते नोव्हेंबर) होऊन येते. ह्या होलची पहिली ओळख १९८० मध्ये केली आणि त्याच्या विशेषता ह्या ख्रॉटॉस्फियरमध्ये ओझोन अणूंच्या प्रमाणाच्या आपत्तिसंक्षिप्तीत अत्यंत कमी होणार्यांच्या विशेषता ने वर्णन केलेल्या आहे. ओझोन होलच्या प्रमुख कारणामुळे मानव-निर्मित रासायनिक घटकांच्या (ओझोन-उद्धाटक सामग्रींच्या) मोजण्याची असते, ज्यातील क्लोरोफ्लुओरोकार्बन (सीएफसी), हॅलॉन्स आणि इतर संबंधित संयोजने आहेत. ह्या सामग्र्यांमध्ये क्लोरिन आणि

ब्रोमिन अणू आहेत, ज्या ऑझोन अणूंच्या विनाशकारीता आणि कॅटलिस्टिकपणे उधाणू शकतात.

**ओझोन होलाच्या कारणांची खासगी व्याख्या खूपच सहाय्यक आहे:**

**ओझोन-उद्धाटक सामग्रीची (ओडीएस) वाढ:**

ओझोन होलाच्या प्रमुख आपोआप करणाऱ्या संयोजनांमध्ये सीएफसी आणि हॅलॉन्स, या संयोजनांच्या उत्पादनात आणि वापरात अत्यंत वापरले होते, ज्यात वापर धरण्यात, वायुसंचारण, आणि द्रव्यवाहनाच्या उद्देशाने वापरले होते. या रसायनांची वायुमंडळात विमोचन केल्याने त्यातील त्यांच्या अस्थिरतेच्या आणि कमी प्रतिक्रियांमुळे त्या किंवा त्यातील उच्चतममधील अस्थिरतेच्या आपोआप वायव्य चालण्यात उत्तरदायी असतात. खॅटॉस्फियरात, ते अल्ट्रावायलेट (यूव्ही) किरणांनी विच्छेदित केले जातात, ज्यामुळे क्लोरिन आणि ब्रोमिन अणू विमोचन केले जातात.

**कॅटलिस्टिक ओझोन विनाश:**

खॅटॉस्फियरमध्ये विमोचित झाल्याने, क्लोरिन आणि ब्रोमिन अणूंकरीत कॅटलिस्टिकपणे ओझोन अणू विनाश करू शकतात. एकल क्लोरिन अणू म्हणजे आठवड्याच्या खॅटॉस्फियरमध्ये हजारो ओझोन अणूंच्या विनाश करू शकतो, अशी की तो अंततः खॅटॉस्फियरमधून काढून टाकला जातो. ह्या अणूंनी ओझोन विनाशाच्या परिणामकारी परिणामकृतीत कॅटलिस्टांची भूमिका असतात, त्यामुळे ओझोन परताच्या प्रमाणाची आपत्तिकर अपस्थिती आहे.

**पोलार खॅटॉस्फेरिक क्लाउड्स:**

दक्षिण ध्रुवाच्या शीतकालीन कठीणतेने, उच्च उंचीवर पोलार खॅटॉस्फेरिक क्लाउड्स निर्मित होतात. या क्लाउड्सने ओझोन-उद्धाटक सामग्रीच्या संयोजनाशी संबंधित केमिकल प्रतिक्रियांसाठी एक सत्र आपुनारे देतात. या क्लाउड्सची उपस्थिती ओझोन विनाशाची प्रदक्षिणता वाढवते, कारण त्यातील क्लोरिन आणि ब्रोमिन अणूंनी ओझोनसह प्रतिक्रियेसाठी एक मंच पुरवतात.

**सूर्यप्रकाश आणि केमिकल प्रतिक्रिया:**

दक्षिण ध्रुवाच्या शीतकालानंतर आणि प्रिंगमध्ये सूर्यप्रकाश परततो, पोलार खॅटॉस्फेरिक क्लाउड्सच्या पृष्ठवर केमिकल प्रतिक्रियांच्या प्रक्रिया सुरू होतात. सूर्यप्रकाशाने ओझोन-उद्धाटक सामग्रीच्या केमिकल प्रतिक्रियांना सुरुवात देतो, ज्याच्या प्रतिक्रियांमुळे क्लोरिन

आणि ब्रोमिन अणू पोलार खॅटॉस्फेरिक क्लाउड्सच्या पृष्ठावरून मुकवतात. नंतर ह्या अणूंनी कॅटलिस्टिक परिणामकारी परिणामकृतीत भाग घेतल्यास, वेगवेगळ्या केमिकल प्रक्रियांमध्ये सहभागी होतात, ज्यामुळे ओझोनच्या विनाशाकरणाच्या संकेत साप

**ओझोन होलल्याच्या उपायांची प्रयत्ने:**

ओझोन होलाच्या आंतरराष्ट्रीय संवेदनेने १९८७ मध्ये मॉंट्रियल प्रोटोकॉलच्या परामर्श आणि क्रियाने वाहून घेतल्या. ह्या कराराच्या उद्देशाने ओझोन विनाशकारी सामग्रीच्या उत्पादन आणि उपभोगाच्या प्रक्रियेने अलीकडे आणि कमीपनी येता येण्याच्या प्रमाणात आहे. हे करार सफल झाल्याच्या परिणामाने आणि त्यानंतरच्या संशोधनांने अनेक या हानिकारक सामग्रींच्या उत्पादन आणि वापरात वाढ कमी केली आहे. तसेच, अंततः वर्षांतरीत ओझोन परताच्या भागील प्रतिक्रियेच्या संकेतांमुळे अंशविनाश आढळलेल्या आहेत. जेव्हा ओझोन होल संबंधित समस्या राहिली तेव्हा मॉंट्रियल प्रोटोकॉल ह्याच्या माध्यमातून अंतरराष्ट्रीय सहकार्याचा आदर्श म्हणून कार्य करतो, ज्यामुळे वातावरणिक आवश्यकतांच्या समस्यांचे समाधान केल्याचं साक्षीप्रमाणित होतं.

ओझोन परताच्या क्षयीकरण ओझोन परत अणूंच्या संरक्षक परताच्या किणेशारख्या अंशाची सुस्थितपणे कमी होणे हे 'ओझोन परताच्या क्षयीकरण' हा तपासताना होतं. ह्या अण्याययाने वायुमंडळात विशिष्ट मानव-निर्मित रसायनिक, जसे कि क्लोरोफ्लुओरोकार्बन (सीएफसी), हॅलॉन्स, आणि इतर ओझोन-उद्धाटक सामग्रींची विमोचने होतात. या रसायनिकांच्या वातावरणात अक्सर उत्पादनात असतात, जसे कि शीतकाशांकणकरण, वायुमंडळीय स्पर्शकंप, आणि फोम-ब्लोईंग एजेंट्स.

**ओझोन परताच्या क्षयीकरणाच्या परिणाम:**

**वाढलेली UV किरणे:**

ओझोन परताच्या महत्वाची भूमिका आहे की ती सूर्याच्या हानिकारक अल्ट्रावायलेट (UV) किरणांच्या अधिकाधिक प्रमाणाच्या वाचनी आणि आपूर्तीची भूमिका करते. ओझोन परत क्षुद्र, त्यामुळे जास्त UV किरणे पृथ्वीच्या पृष्ठावर पोहोचतात. हे मानवी आणि पर्यावरणिक समस्या, उदाहरणार्थ, मनुष्यांमध्ये त्वचा कॅन्सर, कॅटरॅक्ट आणि अन्य UV-संबंधित आरोग्यसमस्या यांच्या विकृतींच्या दरांची वाढीस किंवा पर्यावरणातील त्रुटींची शक्यता तयार करू शकते. UV किरणे प्राणिंच्या, शेतीच्या उत्पादनांच्या

आणि जलमानवर्गीय पारिस्थितिकींच्या यांच्या विषयीही आपत्तिकारक शक्यता तयार करू शकतात.

**आरोग्यपर्याय:** उच्च स्तरांतील UV किरणे मानवांवर महत्वपूर्ण आरोग्यपर्याय असू शकतात. वाढलेल्या UV परिसंपर्काने माणसांमध्ये त्वचा कॅन्सर, जसे कि मेलनोमा, आणि इतर त्वचावर्गीय विकारे आणि दृष्टिविकल्पांच्या वाढीस किंवा अन्य किरणबंदीसंबंधित स्वास्थ्यसमस्यांच्या वाढीस.

ओझोन परताच्या क्षयीकरणाच्या मानवीवरील परिणाम ओझोन परताच्या क्षयीकरणाने पृथ्वीच्या पृष्ठावर पोहोचणाऱ्या उच्च अल्ट्रावायलेट (UV) किरणांच्या स्तरांच्या वाढीस काही महत्वाच्या परिणामांची आपत्तीकरण केली आहे. UV किरणे किंवा त्यांच्या प्रमाणांनुसार विभागीत केल्या जाऊ शकतात: अल्ट्रा वायलेट ए (UV-A), अल्ट्रा वायलेट बी (UV-B) आणि अल्ट्रा वायलेट सी (UV-C).

**ओझोन परत विशेषत:** UVB आणि UVC किरणे प्रमाणिकतेच्या आणि UVC किरणांच्या उत्तररोखक आपत्तींच्या वाचनीत आशयीत आहे. परंतु, ओझोन परताच्या क्षयीकरणामुळे, हे हानिकारक किरणे अधिक मात्रेत वायुमंडळात प्रवेश करू शकतात, ज्यामुळे मानवी आरोग्यावर विविध परिणाम होऊ शकतात:

**त्वचा कॅन्सर:** वाढलेल्या UVB किरणाची प्रमाणिकता त्वचा कॅन्सर, तसेच बेसल सेल कार्सिनोमा, स्क्वॅमस सेल कार्सिनोमा आणि मेलनोमा सह, विकसनाच्या मुळे संबंधित आहे. वायुमंडळातील UV किरणांमध्ये लंब आणि अत्यंत प्रक्षिप्तीसह संपर्क साधण्याची क्रिया त्वचेच्या कोशकांमध्ये डीएनएचा क्षति करू शकतात, ज्यामुळे कॅन्सरपदार्थांच्या वाढीच्या कारणीभूत चेंडूच्या कोशांची विकसने प्रेरित करू शकतात.

**व्यक्तियांवर ओझोन परताच्या क्षयीकरणाच्या परिणामांची आपत्तीकरण टोंक:**

UVB किरणे टोंकांच्या लेन्सची बांधणी वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारच्या अंधापने आणि अन्धत्वात नेऊन दया शकतात. योग्य संरक्षणसहित वायुमंडळातील UV किरणांच्या दीर्घकालीन प्रतिसंपर्कामुळे टोंकाची विकसने संबंधित आहेत, विशेषत: मुद्दले व्यक्तींमध्ये. प्रतिरक्षाशक्तीच्या संदर्भात: UV किरणे प्रतिरक्षाशक्ती प्रणालीच्या पायांची क्षमता कमी करतात. हे किंवा किंवा वायरल, बॅक्टीरियल, आणि कवकीय संक्रमणे यांच्या प्रतिक्रियेच्या कमीत निष्क्रिय प्रतिरक्षांकनात परिणामित होऊ शकतात.

**त्वचेच्या पून्नता:** UV किरणे कॉलेजन फाइबर्स आणि इलास्टिनची क्षति करून त्वचेच्या पून्नता प्रक्रियेच्या वेगाची कमी करतात, ज्यामुळे अपरिपक्व कुव्हे, सिसायतबांधीत त्वचा आणि वयोमानधापन होतात. विटामिन डी उत्पादन: अत्यधिक UV संपर्क हानिकारक असताना, त्यामध्ये संतुलित संपर्क त्वचेतील विटामिन डी संघटनेसाठी आवश्यक आहे. विटामिन डी मानवी हड्ड्यांच्या आरोग्य आणि प्रतिरक्षातूच्या क्रियेसाठी महत्वपूर्ण आहे. परंतु, ओझोन परताच्या सुरक्षित सूर्यप्रकाश संपर्क सल्ले दिले जातील त्यासाठी खात्री केली जाते.

ओझोन स्तर कमी होण्याच्या परिस्थितीला उपचार करण्यासाठी आंतरराष्ट्रीय सहकार्य, धोरणांच्या प्रतिष्ठाने, आणि व्यक्तिगत क्रियांच्या संयोजनाची आवश्यकता आहे. येथे ओझोन स्तर कमी होण्यासाठी काही मुख्य उपाय दिलेले आहेत:

**मॉड्रियल प्रोटोकॉल आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय समझौते:** मॉड्रियल प्रोटोकॉल, आंतरराष्ट्रीय संधी, ओझोन उपच्याच्या पदार्थांच्या उत्पादन आणि वापराची दिशा बदलण्यात आणि दुर्लक्ष करण्यात आलेल्या आहे. प्रोटोकॉलच्या आणि त्याच्या संशोधनांच्या प्रतिबद्धतेच्या सतत पालनेची आवश्यकता आहे, आणि तसेच आणखी समझौत्यांची, ओझोन स्तराची पुनर्स्थापना सुनिश्चित करण्यात आनंद आहे.

**ओझोन-क्षयक पदार्थांच्या प्रतिबंधातून निष्क्रिय करणे:** सरकारे, उद्योगे, आणि व्यक्तींनी ओझोन-क्षयक पदार्थांच्या (ODS) वापराच्या प्रयत्ने सतत जारी ठेवावी, जसे की क्लोरोफ्लुओरोकार्बन (सीएफसी), हायड्रोक्लोरोफ्लुओरोकार्बन (एचसीएफसी), आणि हॅलोन. इन्फर्मेशन विविध अनुप्रयोगांमध्ये या पदार्थांच्या प्रतिक्रियांच्या पर्यायांची विकसित करणे आवश्यक आहे.

**पर्यावरणमित्रपूर्ण तंत्रज्ञानाच्या प्रोत्साहनाची:** ओझोन-मित्रपणे तंत्रज्ञानाच्या वापराच्या प्रोत्साहने करा, जसे की अल्टरनेटिव्ह रेफ्रिजरंट आणि अयोध्याच्या संवादन उत्तोलक, ज्यांच्या ओझोन-क्षयक क्षमतेच्या किमतीत किंवा किमती नाहीत.

**सार्वजनिक जागरूकता आणि शिक्षण:** सार्वजनिक, व्यावसायिक, आणि नीतिनिर्मात्यांमध्ये ओझोन स्तराच्या महत्वाच्या आणि त्याच्या क्षयाच्या नकारात्मक परिणामांच्या बदलाची जागरूकता वाढवा. व्यक्तियांना त्यांच्या निष्कर्षांच्या ओझोन स्तर कमी करण्याच्या सोप्या क्रियांच्या विचारात आणण्यात आनंद आहे.

**प्रायोजन आणि पाळणे:** सरकारनी ओझोन-क्षयक पदार्थांच्या उत्पादन, वापर, आणि व्यापाराच्या संबंधित नियमन आणि मार्गदर्शनांची पाळणे करावी. मजबूत पाळणी प्रक्रियांकिंवा नियमोंकी प्रेरित करण्यात तत्कालिकपणे निषिद्ध पदार्थांच्या अवैध व्यापाराच्या नियमनात आणि आनुषासनात कामगिरी करतात.

**पर्यावरणमित्र्यपूर्ण तंत्रज्ञानाच्या प्रोत्साहनाची:** ओझोन-मित्रपणे तंत्रज्ञानाच्या वापराच्या प्रोत्साहने करा, जसे की अल्ट्राव्हायट रेफ्रिजरंट आणि अयोध्याच्या संवादन उत्तोलक, ज्यांच्या ओझोन-क्षयक क्षमतेच्या किमतीत किंवा किमती नाहीत.

**सार्वजनिक जागरूकता आणि शिक्षण:** सार्वजनिक, व्यावसायिक, आणि नीतिनिर्मात्यांमध्ये ओझोन स्तराच्या महत्त्वाच्या आणि त्याच्या क्षयाच्या नकारात्मक परिणामांच्या बदलाची जागरूकता वाढवा. व्यक्त्यांना त्यांच्या निष्कर्षांच्या ओझोन स्तर कमी करण्याच्या सोप्या क्रियांच्या विचारात आणण्यात आनंद आहे.

**प्रायोजन आणि पाळणे:** सरकारनी ओझोन-क्षयक पदार्थांच्या उत्पादन, वापर, आणि व्यापाराच्या संबंधित नियमन आणि मार्गदर्शनांची पाळणे करावी. मजबूत पाळणी प्रक्रियांकिंवा नियमोंकी प्रेरित करण्यात तत्कालिकपणे निषिद्ध पदार्थांच्या अवैध व्यापाराच्या नियमनात आणि आनुषासनात कामगिरी करतात.

**पर्यावरणमित्र्यपूर्ण तंत्रज्ञानाच्या प्रोत्साहनाची:** ओझोन-मित्रपणे तंत्रज्ञानाच्या वापराच्या प्रोत्साहन करण्याच्या, जसे की वैकल्पिक शीतकनी आणि ऑरोसॉल प्रोपेलंट्स ज्यांच्या ओझोन-क्षयक क्षमतेच्या किमती किंवा किमती नाहीत.

**सार्वजनिक जागरूकता आणि शिक्षण:** सार्वजनिक, व्यावसायिक, आणि नीतिनिर्मात्यांमध्ये ओझोन स्तराच्या महत्त्वाच्या आणि त्याच्या क्षयाच्या नकारात्मक परिणामांच्या बदलाची जागरूकता वाढवा. व्यक्त्यांना त्यांच्या निष्कर्षांच्या ओझोन स्तर कमी करण्याच्या सोप्या क्रियांच्या विचारात आणण्यात आनंद आहे.

**प्रायोजन आणि पाळणे:** सरकारी प्राधिकरणे ओझोन-क्षयक पदार्थांच्या उत्पादन, वापर, आणि व्यापाराच्या संबंधित नियमन आणि मार्गदर्शनांची पाळणे करण्याची आवश्यकता आहे. मजबूत पाळणी प्रक्रियांकिंवा नियमोंकी प्रेरित करण्यात तत्कालिकपणे निषिद्ध पदार्थांच्या अवैध

व्यापाराच्या नियमनात आणि आनुषासनात कामगिरी करतात.

**संशोधन आणि मॉनिटरिंग:** ओझोन वर्गाच्या क्षयाच्या प्रक्रिया आणि परिणामांची विचाराणी संशोधन सुरू ठेवणे. ओझोन वर्गाच्या स्थितीची, UV किरणांची स्तरे आणि उपशमन प्रयासांची प्रभावीता लक्षात घेणे निर्णय निर्माणासाठी महत्त्वाचे आहे.

**सतत खपत आणि उत्पादन:** विविध उद्योगांमध्ये, जसे कि वाणिज्यिक, कृषि आणि ऊर्जा उत्पादन, परिणामकारक अणुंच्या वापराची कमी करण्यासाठी सतत अभ्यासांचे सहयोग करण्याचे प्रोत्साहन देणे.

**तंत्रज्ञानाची स्थानांतरण आणि क्षमता निर्मिती:** तंत्रज्ञानाची स्थानांतरण, तांत्रिक मदत आणि क्षमता निर्मिती कार्यक्रम प्रदान करून विकासाशील देशांकिंवा अणुंच्या वापरापासून स्थानांतरण करण्याची मदत करणे.

**आंतरराष्ट्रीय सहकार्य आणि निधीकरण:** ओझोन वर्गाच्या क्षयाच्या समस्येस उत्तरदायित्वपूर्णपणे समाधान करण्यासाठी जागतिक सहकार्य सुरू करण्याची किंवा ओझोन संरक्षण प्रकल्पांच्या समर्थनास संबंधित देशांमध्ये निधीकरण प्रायोगिकपणे प्रोत्साहित करणे आवश्यक आहे.

**जलवायू परिवर्तनाच्या उपायांची कल्पना:** ओझोन वर्ग क्षयाच्या काही पदार्थ सहजेच ग्रीनहाऊस गॅसेस आहेत. ग्रीनहाऊस गॅसेसेसवरील प्रमिती प्रयत्नांद्वारे जलवायू परिवर्तनाच्या समस्येला परिणामकारकपणे सहयोग करण्याचे सूचनेरे ओझोन वर्ग संरक्षणाला सहाय्यक ठरू शकतात.

**सतत जीवनशैलीची प्रोत्साहन:** व्यक्त्यांना आपल्या जीवनशैलीमध्ये सतत अभियांतरण करण्याचे प्रोत्साहन देण्याची कल्पना आहे, ज्यामध्ये ओझोन क्षयकारक पदार्थ वायुसंचारण, शीतलन आणि अॅरोसॉल प्रोडक्ट्स यांचे वापर कमी करण्यात आले आहे.

**संशोधन आणि उद्भवनाच्या समर्थनाची प्रमिती:** नवीन तंत्रज्ञान, सामग्री आणि अभ्यासांची विकसितीसाठी संशोधन आणि उद्भवनामध्ये निवेश करण्याची प्रमिती द्या, ज्यामुळे ओझोन क्षयकारक पदार्थांचा वापर कमी करताना समाजिक आवश्यकतांसाठी सातत्याने उपयुक्त आहे. ओझोन वर्ग क्षयाच्या समस्येसाठी उपाय संचारणातील आंतरराष्ट्रीय, राष्ट्रीय आणि व्यक्तिगत स्तरावरील सहकार्याची आवश्यकता आहे. एकत्र काम करून, आपल्याला वर्तमान आणि

भविष्यातील पीढीसाठी ओझोन वर्गाच्या संरक्षण आणि पुनर्स्थापनेची खात्री करू शकतो.

### निष्कर्ष

निष्कर्षातून, ओझोन वर्ग क्षयाच्या समस्येची चिंता आपल्या पृथ्वीच्या वायुमण्डलीय प्रणाल्यात असलेल्या सुक्ष्म संतुलनाची आवश्यकता आहे, ही खरी आहे. ही व्ययमानत्वाच्या परिणामे केवळ एक संरक्षणकर्त्यांच्या परतीच्या क्षयितपणाच्या सीमा तक विस्तृत आहेत; त्याच्यात लोकांच्या आरोग्याच्या, पारिस्थितिकी आणि पर्यावरणाच्या दिशेने दूरदूरवर्धित परिणामकांच्या सार्थकपणे संवाद आहेत. सहकारात्मक प्रयत्ने आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीय समझौते, विशेषतः मॉन्ट्रियल प्रोटोकॉल, यात्रेच्या संभाव्यतेची सूचना दिलेली आहे की ज्या ग्लोबल सहकार्याने वातावरणीय समस्यांच्या सोडलेल्या आवश्यकतांच्या समाधानासाठी किंवा. ओझोन वर्गाची ग्रदुअल पुनर्स्थापना संवाद आहे की समाज, उद्योग, आणि शासनांतर्गत एक सामान्य कारणासाठी संघटित झाल्यास काय मिळवू शकतो. परंतु, ओझोन क्षयाच्या पदार्थांची सतत मॉनिटरिंग आणि नियमन आपल्याला हे प्रगती भरण्याच्या आणि पूर्वाग्रहणाच्या रोखाव्याच्या महत्वाच्या आहे. आपल्याला ओझोन वर्ग क्षयाच्या सविशेषतेने सिखवलेल्या शिक्षांच्या परामर्शावर विचार केल्यास, हे स्पष्ट होते की सक्रिय उपाययोजना आणि मानवी गतिविधी आणि पृथ्वीच्या प्राकृतिक प्रणाल्यांच्या परस्पर संवादाच्या जटिल परिणामांच्या सुरक्षणाची महत्वाची आहे, आता आणि भविष्यातील पीढ्यांच्या दृष्टीकोनातून.

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## इंटरनेटची शालेय व्यवस्थापनातील भूमिका

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### सारांश

शिक्षणव्यवस्थेमध्ये व्यवस्थापनाच्या मूलतत्वांचे केलेले उपयोजन म्हणजे शैक्षणिक व्यवस्थापन होय. व्यवस्थापनाची तत्वे अध्ययन अध्यापन, शालेय प्रशासन, मूल्यमापन, शैक्षणिक प्रशासकीय संरचना यामध्ये वापरली जातात. शैक्षणिक व्यवस्थापनामध्ये मानवी आणि भौतिक संसाधनांचा सुयोग्य वापर होणे अपेक्षित आहे. या सर्व प्रक्रीयेमध्ये संगणक आणि त्याचबरोबर इंटरनेट यांचा वापर अलिकडील कालखंडात प्रभावीपणे होत असल्याचे दिसून येत आहे. इंटरनेटमुळे मानवी आणि भौतिक संसाधनांचे नियोजन करताना मदत होते. इंटरनेटच्या प्रभावी वापराने समाजाच्या विविध क्षेत्रांचा झपाट्याने विकास झाला आहे. शिक्षणक्षेत्रही त्याला अपवाद नाही. शालेय व्यवस्थापन, अध्ययन – अध्यापन, मूल्यमापन अशा विविध बाबींमध्ये इंटरनेटचा वापर होत आहे. विद्यार्थी इंटरनेटचा वापर करत असले तरी तो सोशल मिडीया आणि मनोरंजनासाठी करत असल्याचे सध्याचे चित्र आहे. इंटरनेटचा सुयोग्य आणि प्रभावी वापर झाला तर विद्यार्थ्यांच्या अध्ययन अध्यापन प्रक्रीयेमध्ये त्याचा फायदा होईल. त्याचबरोबर शिक्षणक्षेत्रात व्यवस्थापनामध्ये सकारात्मक बदल घडून येईल.

### प्रस्तावना

शैक्षणिक व्यवस्थापन म्हणजे शैक्षणिक ध्येयधोरणांचा विकास करणे, अध्यापनाच्या कामाला प्रेरणा देणे व शिक्षणप्रक्रीयेतील मानवी व भौतिक घटकांची सांगड घालणे होय. भौतिक साधने व सुविधा आणि मानवी संसाधनांची जुळवाजुळव करून या दोन्ही घटकांत समन्वय साधून शैक्षणिक उद्दिष्टांपर्यंत पोहचण्यासाठी निर्माण करण्यात आलेली यंत्रणा म्हणजे शालेय व्यवस्थापन होय. शाळा हा शिक्षण व्यवस्थेतील प्रमुख घटक आहे. शाळा ही समाजाची छोटी प्रतिकृती असून औपचारिक शिक्षणाचे ते महत्वाचे केंद्र आहे. शाळेच्या माध्यमातूनच शिक्षणाची ध्येये साध्य केली जातात. शिक्षणाची राष्ट्रीय उद्दिष्टे साध्य करण्यासाठी शालेय व्यवस्थेचे व्यवस्थापन उत्कृष्ट रित्या होणे आवश्यक आहे. व्यवस्थापनातील नियोजन, समन्वय, दिग्दर्शन, संप्रेषण अभिप्रेरण, नेतृत्व, निर्णय प्रक्रीया, नियंत्रण, कार्यवाही आणि मूल्यमापन या घटकांचा शालेय व्यवस्थेत समावेश करून शालेय व्यवस्थापन परिणामकारक होते. शालेय व्यवस्थापनामध्ये संगणक आणि इंटरनेट यांची भूमिका आधुनिक कालखंडात महत्वाची ठरत आहे. शालेय व्यवस्थापनामध्ये तंत्रज्ञानाचा होत असलेला वापर समजण्यासाठी आपल्याला इंटरनेटचे स्वरूप समजणे आवश्यक आहे. इंटरनेट म्हणजे अगणित संगणकांचे एकमेकांना जोडलेल्या जाळ्यांचे जाळे होय. इंटरनेट हा शब्द Inten Net या शब्दापासून तयार झालेला आहे. Inter म्हणजे Between आणि Net म्हणजे Network . इंटरनेट ही एक प्रकारची ज्ञानगंगा आहे. यामध्ये विज्ञान व्यापार, खेळ, साहित्य, मनोरंजन, खरेदी व्यवहार, माहितीचे आदानप्रदान बसल्याजागी करता येते. इंटरनेटचा उगम 1983 मध्ये झाला. अमेरिकेचे अध्यक्ष आयसेन हॉवर यांनी Advance Research Project Agency (ARPA) स्थापन केली. त्यानंतर इंटरनेटच्या क्षेत्रात झपाट्याने बदल होत गेला. इंटरनेट मधील

माहितीचे महाजाल म्हणून अर्थात World Wide Web ला ओळखले जाते. WWW म्हणजे संगणकाच्या जाळ्यात शिरण्याचा , फिरण्याचा एक मार्ग होय. त्याचबरोबर सर्च इंजिनच्या सहायाने माहिती शोधता येते. गुगल हे एक प्रभावी सर्च इंजिन आहे. इ – मेल हे इंटरनेटमधील महत्वाचे माध्यम होय. इ – मेल च्या सहायाने माहिती,संदेश, मजकूर, एकाठिकाणाहून दुसरीकडे पाठविता येतो. ब्रऊजर या खास सॉफ्टवेअरचा वापर करून संगणकावरील वेबला जोडून घेता येतो. ब्राउजर दूरवरच्या संगणकाशी संबंध प्रस्थापित करण्यास मदत करते. फाईल्स उघडणे एका ठिकाणाहून दुसरीकडे पाठविणे याबरोबरच प्रतिमा दाखविण्यासाठी ते मदत करते.

### शैक्षणिक व्यवस्थापन आणि इंटरनेटची भूमिका

माहिती संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञाने जीवनाच्या विविध क्षेत्रात अमूलाग्र बदल झाला आहे. दैनंदिन जीवनात इंटरनेटचा वापर मोठ्या प्रमाणात होत आहे. व्यापार, व्यवसाय, बँका यामध्ये इंटरनेटचा वापर अनिवार्य झालेला आहे. ई – कॉमर्सच्या माध्यमातून रोजच्या जीवनातील व्यवहार हे इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून होताना दिसून येत आहे. सरकारची विविध कार्यालये, विविध विभाग यामध्ये इंटरनेटचा प्रभावी वापर होत आहे. विविध क्षेत्रात इंटरनेटचा जसा वापर होत आहे तसाच शिक्षणक्षेत्रातही होत आहे. शिक्षणामध्ये इंटरनेटची भूमिका पुढीलप्रमाणे सांगता येईल.

1. ई – पुस्तकांची उपलब्धता :- विविध संकेतस्थळांवर मोठ्या प्रमाणात इ – पुस्तके उपलब्ध आहेत. इ – पुस्तकांबरोबरच इ – लायब्ररीदेखिल उपलब्ध आहे. विद्यार्थी आणि शिक्षक विविध संकेतस्थळांना भेटी देवून इ – पुस्तके डाउनलोड करू शकतात. यशवंतराव चव्हाण महाराष्ट्र मुक्त विद्यापीठ, इंदिरा गांधी नॅशनल ओपन युनिव्हर्सिटी, यांची पाठ्यक्रमाची पुस्तके उपलब्ध आहेत. काही संकेतस्थळांवर शुल्क घेऊनही इ – पुस्तके उपलब्ध करून दिली जातात.

- जगभरातील विविध विषयांवरील तज्ञ व्यक्तींची पुस्तके इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून उपलब्ध होतात.
2. **ई – ग्रंथालयांमध्ये इंटरनेटची भूमिका :-** ई – ग्रंथालये ही ई पुस्तकांचा साठा आणि पुरवठा करते. एखाद्या विशिष्ट वेबसाईटच्या आणि ॲपच्या माध्यमातून ई – ग्रंथालये आपल्या वाचकांपर्यंत ई – पुस्तके पोहचवत असतात. यामध्ये मोफत आणि सशुल्क स्वरूपात सेवा देणारी ई – ग्रंथालये आहेत. यामध्ये ई – पुस्तके, व्हिडिओ, माहितीपट, ध्वनिफित , ॲनिमेशन या बाबींचा समावेश होतो- [www.nationallibrary.gov.in](http://www.nationallibrary.gov.in) तसेच [www.inflibnet.ac.in](http://www.inflibnet.ac.in) ही ई – ग्रंथालयाची काही उदाहरणे आहेत.
  3. **विद्यार्थ्यांच्या स्वयंअध्ययनास गती :-** इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून विद्यार्थी स्वतः अध्ययन करतात. सध्या बायजू क्लासेस, खान ॲकेडमी यासारख्या अनेक ऑनलाईन क्लासेस इंटरनेटवर उपलब्ध आहेत. त्यातून विद्यार्थी वर्गाध्यापनाव्यतिरीक्त अधिकची माहिती उपलब्ध करून घेऊ शकतात. विद्यार्थ्यांना एखादा घटक समजला नसेल तर इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून त्या घटकाविषयी अधिकची माहिती ते मिळवू शकतात. यातून विद्यार्थ्यांना स्वतः अभ्यास करायची सवय लागते. त्यातून विद्यार्थ्यांची संपादन पातळी वाढण्यास मदत होते.
  4. **पूरक संदर्भ साधनांचे वितरण :-** इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून विद्यार्थ्यांना पूरक संदर्भ साहित्याची उपलब्धता होते. इंटरनेटवर उपलब्ध असलेल्या मार्गदर्शिका विविध विषयाच्या तज्ञांनी तयार करून अपलोड केलेल्या नोट्स इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून विद्यार्थ्यांना उपलब्ध होतात. त्याचबरोबर शिक्षकांना विद्यार्थ्यांना द्यावयाच्या विषयाच्या अनुसरून नोट्सचे वितरण करता येते. विद्यार्थ्यांना इमेलच्या सहायाने, व्हाट्सॲप ग्रुपच्या मदतीने संदर्भ साधनांचे वितरण करता येते. गुगल क्लासरूम सारख्या माध्यमातूनही विद्यार्थ्यांना नोट्स पाठविता येतात.
  5. **विविध क्षेत्रातील तज्ञ व्यक्तींच्या व्याख्यानांचे व्यवस्थापन :-** इंटरनेटवर विविध विषयांमध्ये पारंगत असलेले तसेच संशोधन क्षेत्रात मोलाचे कार्य करणाऱ्या व्यक्ती यांची व्याख्याने ऑनलाईन पाहता व ऐकता येतात. शाळेमध्ये जगभरातील वेगवेगळ्या क्षेत्रात काम करणाऱ्या व्यक्तींची व्याख्याने ऑनलाईन पद्धतीने आयोजित करता येतात. यामध्ये तज्ञांकडून शंकांचे निरसनही करून घेता येते. त्यांच्याशी संवाद साधता आल्याने विद्यार्थ्यांना प्रत्यक्ष अनुभूतीतून शिकण्याची सोय उपलब्ध होते. इंटरनेटवर तज्ञांची अपलोड केलेली व्याख्यानेही उपलब्ध आहेत. विद्यार्थी त्यांच्या वेळेनुसार ही व्याख्याने पाहू शकतात.
  6. **ई – कॉन्फरन्स, सेमिनारमध्ये सहभागासाठी संधी :-** अभ्यासक्रमावर आधारित विविध कॉन्फरन्स आणि चर्चासत्रांमध्ये इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून सहभागी होता येते. विद्यार्थ्यांबरोबरच शिक्षकांनाही याचा फायदा होतो. विषयाशी संबंधित नवीन ज्ञान प्राप्त करण्यासाठी शिक्षकांना ई – कॉन्फरन्सचा उपयोग होतो. यामध्ये जगभरातील कोणत्याही ठिकाणी आयोजित केलेल्या ई – कॉन्फरन्समध्ये सहभागी होता येते.
  7. **संदर्भाची उपलब्धता :-** अध्ययन अध्यापनातील महत्त्वाची बाब म्हणजे संदर्भ होय. अध्ययन प्रभावी होण्यासाठी अध्ययन घटकाविषयी संदर्भाची आवश्यकता भासते. संदर्भ हे प्रामुख्याने संदर्भ ग्रंथातून उपलब्ध होतात. अध्ययन घटकांसंबंधीची अधिकची माहिती ही संदर्भातूनच उपलब्ध होते. अध्यापन करताना देखिल शिक्षकांना पाठ्यघटकासाठी संदर्भाची गरज भासते. एकविसाव्या शतकात संगणकक्षेत्रातील क्रांतीमुळे संदर्भाची उपलब्धता अत्यंत कमी वेळात होते. इंटरनेटवर गुगल या सर्च इंजिनद्वारे संदर्भाची उपलब्धता होण्यास मदत होते. एखाद्या घटकाबाबतचे संदर्भ इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून इ – पुस्तकाद्वारे, पीडीएफ फाईलच्या मार्फत, युट्युबवरील विविध व्हिडीओच्या मार्फत, विकीपीडीया, शब्दकोश, यांच्यामार्फत मिळतात. त्याचबरोबर संशोधन पेपर, संशोधन अहवालाच्या माध्यमातूनही संदर्भाची सहज उपलब्धता होते.
  8. **कार्यालयांची जोडणी :-** इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून शैक्षणिक संस्थेचे आणि वरिष्ठ प्रशासकीय विभागातील कार्यालये यांची जोडणी केली जाते. इंटरनेटवर वेबलिंग आणि विविध प्रणालींच्या माध्यमातून प्रशासकीय विभाग शाळांशी जोडला जातो. यातून शाळेकडून माहिती मागविणे , सूचना देणे, शिक्षकांची ऑनलाईन पगारपत्रके स्विकारणे यासारख्या महत्त्वाच्या बाबी साध्य होतात. ई – मेलच्या वापरातून पत्रव्यवहार आणि माहितीची देवाणघेवाण जलदगतीने होते. शिक्षकांचे पगार देण्यासाठी शालार्थ प्रणाली वापरली जाते. पगारबिले आणि त्याचे वितरण ऑनलाईन पद्धतीने होत असल्याने शैक्षणिक प्रशासनात गतिमानता येते.
  9. शैक्षणिक संस्थेच्या वेबसाईटवर त्या संस्थेची माहिती, त्यामध्ये उपलब्ध असलेले अभ्यासक्रम, विद्यार्थ्यांची प्रवेश क्षमता, संस्थेमधील सोयी सुविधा, संस्थेची वाटचाल , निकाल या विषयीची माहिती उपलब्ध होते या माहितीच्या आधारावर शैक्षणिक संस्थेची प्रवेशासाठी निवड करणे सोपे जाते.
  10. शैक्षणिक व्यवस्थापनामध्ये इंटरनेटचा प्रभावी वापर प्रवेश प्रक्रीयेमध्ये होतो. विद्यार्थी इंटरनेटच्या सहायाने विद्यार्थी प्रवेश अर्ज आणि त्याचबरोबर त्यासाठी आवश्यक असलेली फि भरू शकतात. प्रवेश प्रक्रीयेमध्ये विविध फेऱ्यांमध्ये प्रवेश निश्चित झाला की नाही याची माहिती इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून मिळते. जेथे प्रवेश घ्यायचा आहे त्या महाविद्यालयांचा पसंतीक्रम देखिल इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून देता येतो. ऑनलाईन प्रवेश प्रक्रीयेतून वेळेची बचत होते.



11. विद्यार्थ्यांना त्यांचा निकाल इंटरनेटच्या माध्यमातून ऑनलाईन पद्धतीने पाहता येतो. पुनर्मूल्यांकनासाठी देखिल ऑनलाईन पद्धतीनेच अर्ज करता येतात. शैक्षणिक संस्थेची सुरक्षा पाहण्यासाठी आवश्यक असलेल्या सीसीटीव्ही सारख्या माध्यमांकरीता देखिल इंटरनेटचाच वापर करावा लागतो. विविध अभ्यासक्रमांच्या परीक्षा ऑनलाईन पद्धतीने घेतल्या जातात. विद्यार्थ्यांचे ऑनलाईन मूल्यमापन केले जाते. वेगवेगळ्या सॉफ्टवेअरच्या माध्यमातून विद्यार्थ्यांच्या परीक्षा घेतल्या जातात आणि मूल्यमापन केले जाते.

थोडक्यात, शालेय व्यवस्थापनामध्ये अध्ययन अध्यापनाबरोबरच विद्यार्थ्यांचे मूल्यमापन, शालेय कार्यालय, शासनाचे विविध विभाग यातील संबंधाचे व्यवस्थापन, शिक्षकांचे पगार, विद्यार्थी आणि शिक्षक यांचे रेकॉर्ड यांचे संयोजन या सर्व व्यवस्थापनाच्या कामामध्ये इंटरनेटची भूमिका महत्वाची आहे.

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## 1669 ई. के जाट विद्रोह की धार्मिक व सामाजिक भूमिका

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### सामान्य सारांश :-

1669 ई. के जाट विद्रोह की पृष्ठभूमि में औरंगज़ेब कालीन संकीर्ण तथा प्रतिक्रियावादी विचारधारा एवं उसकी धार्मिक अत्याचारों की नीति के विरुद्ध उत्पन्न असंतोष की बड़ी प्रभावी भूमिका थी। जाट विद्रोह की पृष्ठभूमि में औरंगज़ेब का धार्मिक कट्टरपन एक महत्वपूर्ण तत्व था। अपनी धार्मिक नीति के क्रियान्वयन हेतु औरंगज़ेब ने जो प्रयास किये उन्होंने जाटों को उद्देलित करने का कार्य किया।

इसके साथ ही औरंगज़ेब ने जाटों के सामाजिक ताने-बाने तथा तथा उनकी परंपरागत लोकतांत्रिक एवं जनजातीय जीवन पद्धति में अनावश्यक हस्तक्षेप कर उन्हें क्रुद्ध कर दिया। अति केंद्रीकृत व्यवस्था, और उस पर से शासक के संकीर्ण विचार, जाटों के कबीलाई और लोकतांत्रिक दृष्टिकोण के स्वभावतया विपरीत थे। औरंगज़ेब ने जाटों की चिर-प्रचलित संस्थाओं के 'कार्यकलाप को नियंत्रित' कर दिया। इससे, और साथ ही उसकी धर्माधता ने जाटों में उद्दिग्रता पैदा कर दी। स्पष्टतया, उनके पोषित रीतिगत अधिकारों में किसी का हस्तक्षेप अपने आप में ही जनजातीय जाटों के विद्रोह का पर्याप्त कारण था और औरंगज़ेब के द्वारा उत्पन्न इस नवीन विकट परिस्थिति से उनके रोष तथा विद्रोह की भावना बहुत गहरी तथा दृढ़ हुई होगी। अपने गणतंत्रीय अतीत की स्मृतियों को सँजोकर रखने वाले तथा उसी प्रकार की भावना से अब भी ओतप्रोत साहसिक जाटों के लिए एक संकीर्ण दृष्टिकोण पर आधारित एक अत्यधिक केंद्रीकृत व्यवस्था, जो उनकी परंपरागत जनजातीय तथा लोकतांत्रिक पद्धतियों को हड़पने पर उतारू थी, के आगे घुटने टेक देना संभव नहीं था।

**मुख्य शब्द :-** हिन्दू प्रतिक्रिया, धार्मिक अत्याचार, प्लावी साहित्य, साखा, जनजातीय जीवन पद्धति ।

अभी तक इतिहासकारों ने 1669 ई. के जाट विद्रोह को औरंगज़ेब के शासनकाल में घटित होने वाले अन्य विद्रोहों के साथ सामान्य सन्दर्भ में ही देखने का प्रयास किया है। हालाँकि यह सत्य है कि इस विद्रोह के पीछे भी काफी हद तक वही कारण उत्तरदायी थे जिन्होंने मुगल साम्राज्य में अन्य तत्वों को शाही सत्ता के विरुद्ध आंदोलन करने के लिए उद्देलित किया, परन्तु इस बात से भी इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि जाट विद्रोह का स्वरूप इन आंदोलनों से कई मायनों में भिन्न था और अपने अंदर कुछ ऐसी खासियतें समाहित किए हुए था जो अन्य समकालीन आंदोलनों में दृष्टिगत नहीं होतीं।

विलियम इर्विन तथा जदुनाथ सरकार<sup>1</sup> जैसे इतिहासकारों ने जाट विद्रोह को औरंगज़ेब की संकीर्ण और प्रतिक्रियावादी सोच तथा उसकी धार्मिक अत्याचारों की नीति के विरुद्ध उत्पन्न हिन्दू असंतोष के रूप में दर्शाने का प्रयास किया है। इन्हीं का अनुसरण करते हुए के. आर. कानूनगो ने 1925 ई. में प्रकाशित अपनी पुस्तक 'हिस्ट्री ऑफ़ दी जाट्स' में जाट विद्रोह के स्वरूप को 'हिन्दू

प्रतिक्रिया' के रूप में अभिव्यक्त किया है, जो कि औरंगज़ेब की धार्मिक भेदभाव की नीति के विरोध में उत्पन्न हुई थी।<sup>2</sup> पी. सी. चान्दावत<sup>3</sup> ने भी अपनी पुस्तक 'महाराजा सूरजमल और उनका युग' में इसी मत का अनुसरण किया है और नटवर सिंह की पुस्तक 'महाराजा सूरजमल' में भी जाट विद्रोह के स्वरूप को इसी दृष्टि से देखने का प्रयास किया गया है।<sup>4</sup>

उपरोक्त लेखकों की मान्यता है कि जाट विद्रोह की पृष्ठभूमि में औरंगज़ेब के धार्मिक कट्टरपन ने एक अहम भूमिका निभाई थी। अपने स्वभाव से औरंगज़ेब एक रूढ़िवादी व्यक्ति था। उसने मुगल साम्राज्य को 'शुद्ध इस्लाम का चैंपियन'<sup>5</sup> बनकर प्राप्त किया था। एक बादशाह की हैसियत से उसने एक मुस्लिम राज्य का स्वप्न देखा था। उसने अपने साम्राज्य की मिश्रित धर्मावलंबी प्रजा के ऊपर रूढ़िवादी इस्लाम के सिद्धांतों के अनुसार शासन करने का इरादा किया था।<sup>6</sup>

अपनी धार्मिक नीति के पालनार्थ औरंगज़ेब ने चौमुखी नीति अपनाई थी, यथा - इस्लामी रीति-रिवाजों

का प्रवर्तन, हिन्दुओं के विरुद्ध विनियमन, विद्यार्थियों को मुसलमान बनाना और मंदिरों को तोड़ना। यद्यपि प्रारम्भ में उसने सतर्क रहते हुए फूँक-फूँककर कदम बढ़ाए थे, लेकिन समय गुजरने के साथ-साथ उसका कठमुल्लापन बढ़ गया था।<sup>7</sup> उसका मुख्य उद्देश्य मुस्लिम तथा गैर-मुस्लिम, दोनों को शरीअत का पाबंद करना था।<sup>8</sup> अतः उसने फ़रमान जारी करके ऐसे नियम बना दिए जिनका लक्ष्य गैर-इस्लामिक धर्मक्रियाओं को दबाना तथा जन सामान्य में मुस्लिम तौर-तरीकों को प्रोत्साहित करना था।<sup>9</sup>

इनमें से कुछ आदेश हिन्दुओं के लिए काफी उत्तेजनात्मक थे। जजिया का पुनः लगाया जाना इसका एक विशेष उदाहरण है। सन् 1665 ई. में होली और दिवाली जैसे हिन्दू त्योहारों को सार्वजनिक रूप से मनाने पर रोक लगा दी गई थी।<sup>10</sup> सन् 1668 ई. में मुगल साम्राज्य में हिंदू मेले प्रतिबंधित कर दिए गए थे। सन् 1665 ई. में हिंदुओं पर भेदभावमूलक महसूल लगाए गए। उनको अपने माल पर पाँच प्रतिशत चुंगी देनी होती थी जबकि मुसलमानों पर यह महसूल आधा था। आगे चलकर 1667 ई. में तो मुसलमानों को इस आधे महसूल से भी पूर्णतया मुक्त कर दिया गया था।<sup>11</sup> इसी तरह का कर संबंधी भेदभाव उद्यान उत्पादों के विषय में भी किया जाता था।<sup>12</sup>

साम्राज्य में हिंदुओं पर ऐसे प्रतिबंध लगाने का उद्देश्य उन्हें इस्लाम धर्म स्वीकार करने के लिए बाध्य करना था। इसके अतिरिक्त औरंगज़ेब ने गैर-मुस्लिमों को इस्लाम धर्म अपनाने के लिए अनेक प्रलोभन भी दिए। इस्लाम कुबूल करने वालों को वह ओहदे, आर्थिक अनुदान, सार्वजनिक सम्मान, यहाँ तक कि सार्वजनिक क्षमा तक दिया करता था।<sup>13</sup>

इससे भी बढ़कर, औरंगज़ेब ने साम्राज्य में मंदिर तुड़वाने की नीति अपनाई। इस संबंध में उसने बहुत ही चतुराई से काम लिया। सन् 1659 ई. के प्रारम्भ में उसने घोषित किया कि उसका धर्म-विधान नए मंदिर बनवाने की इजाज़त नहीं देता, किंतु पुराने मंदिरों को गिराने का उसमें कोई आदेश नहीं था।<sup>14</sup> फिर धीरे-धीरे वह खुलने लगा और पुराने मंदिरों को भी गिराने के आदेश जारी किये गए। उसके शासन के प्रारंभिक दिनों में ही सोमनाथ का मंदिर गिरा दिया गया। गुजरात की अपनी सूबेदारी के समय उसने जो मंदिर तुड़वाए थे, उनमें से जिनका जीर्णोद्धार हो गया था,

उन्हें पुनः गिरा देने का आदेश उसने 1665 ई. में जारी कर दिया।<sup>15</sup> इसके बाद उसने उड़ीसा के समस्त मंदिर ध्वस्त करवा दिए। 1669 ई. में वह बिल्कुल बेनकाब हो गया और उस वर्ष उसने एक आम आदेश जारी करके साम्राज्य भर में हिंदू पाठशालाओं और मंदिरों को तुड़वा डाला तथा धार्मिक शिक्षा और धार्मिक आचार-व्यवहार पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिए।<sup>16</sup> इस आदेश के फलस्वरूप जो मंदिर गिरवाए गए उनमें मलारना और विश्वनाथ के मंदिर भी शामिल थे।<sup>17</sup> इस प्रकार ग्यारह वर्षों की छोटी सी अवधि में ही औरंगज़ेब ने अकबर की उदार और सहिष्णु नीति को उलटकर रख दिया। अकबर के उदारवाद को जहाँ उसकी प्रजा का स्वैच्छिक सहयोग प्राप्त हुआ था, वहीं औरंगज़ेब के कठमुल्लापन ने त्रस्त गैर-मुस्लिमों में भारी असंतोष पैदा कर दिया।<sup>18</sup>

औरंगज़ेब के शासनकाल में जाट विद्रोह के केंद्र मथुरा को बहुत प्रताड़ित किया गया। हिंदू उपासना का यह पूज्यनीय स्थान स्वाभाविकतया औरंगज़ेब की आँख का कांटा था। उसने हिन्दुओं को कुचलने के लिए एक धार्मिक व्यक्ति अब्दुन्नबी को मथुरा का फौजदार नियुक्त किया था। इस पदाधिकारी ने संदिग्ध साधनों से 93000 मोहरें और तेरह लाख रुपए नकद तथा साठे चार लाख रुपए की बहुमूल्य वस्तुएं जमा कर ली थीं।<sup>19</sup> अब्दुन्नबी ने इस शहर का एक मंदिर तुड़वा डाला तथा 1661-62 ई. में उस स्थान पर जामा मस्जिद खड़ी कर दी। औरंगज़ेब के आदेशों का पालन करते हुए इसके बाद 1666 ई. में उसने केशव राय के प्रसिद्ध मंदिर की पत्थर की रेलिंग भी नष्ट करवा दी।<sup>20</sup>

स्वाभाविक है कि इस तरह की कार्यवाहियों ने जाटों को और भी उत्तेजित कर दिया होगा। इससे पहले भी सल्तनत काल में हिंदू धर्म को खतरे की संभावना अथवा उसे कुचलने के कारणों से जाटों में असंतोष पैदा हो चुका था।<sup>21</sup> यह विश्वास करने का कोई कारण नहीं है कि कट्टरपंथी औरंगज़ेब द्वारा अधिक क्रमबद्ध और व्यवस्थित तरीके से किए गए धार्मिक उत्पीड़न ने जाटों की धार्मिक भावनाओं को चोट नहीं पहुँचाई होगी। वैसे तो धार्मिक आस्था के संबंध में जाट कभी भी रूढ़िवादी नहीं रहे हैं।<sup>22</sup> वे धर्म की दार्शनिक अथवा नैतिक सूक्ष्मताओं की चिंता नहीं करते, किंतु धर्म के बाह्य आनुष्ठानिक पहलुओं से वे अवश्य प्रभावित होते हैं। अतः मेलों और त्योहारों पर पाबंदियाँ तथा धार्मिक

स्थानों को अपवित्र करने की कार्यवाहियाँ उनके लिए चिंता का विषय ज़रूर बनी होंगी।<sup>23</sup>

इस संबंध में डॉ. जी. सी. द्विवेदी<sup>24</sup> ने जाटों की धार्मिक भावनाओं को उभारने के सन्दर्भ में 'प्लावी साहित्य' के महत्व की चर्चा की है। उनका मानना है कि 'प्लावी साहित्य' अथवा जाट और अन्य स्थानीय लोग जिसे 'साखा'<sup>25</sup> के नाम से जानते हैं, में समर्थ गुरु रामदास<sup>26</sup> द्वारा ब्रज प्रदेश की यात्रा की चर्चा की गई है। इस दौरान उन्होंने जाटों को विद्रोह के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया था।<sup>27</sup> उन्होंने उन्हें ईंट का जवाब पत्थर से देने की सलाह दी थी।<sup>28</sup> उन्होंने यह भी समझाया था कि अत्याचार करना पाप है किंतु अत्याचार को सहते रहना उससे भी बड़ा पाप है।<sup>29</sup> गुरु की सलाह और उनकी प्रेरणा से गोकुला ने हिंदुओं को विनाश से बचाने की प्रतिज्ञा की और विद्रोह के लिए उठ खड़ा हुआ।<sup>30</sup>

यद्यपि इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं है कि ऐतिहासिक दृष्टिकोण से 'साखा' में वर्णित साक्ष्यों पर पूर्णतया विश्वास करते हुए उसे आधार नहीं माना जा सकता, क्योंकि 'प्लावी साहित्य' का एक पीढ़ी से दूसरी पीढ़ी को मौखिक रूप से प्रेषण होता है जिसमें अतिशयोक्ति तथा प्रक्रिया परिवर्तन की संभावना रहती है। तथापि, जाटों की स्वभावगत विशेषताओं को समझते हुए 'साखाओं' के कथन को एकदम अस्वीकार कर देना भी कठिन है। बिना किसी विशेषता के कोई भी व्यक्ति किसी की श्रेष्ठता को स्वीकार नहीं करता, और जाट तो बिल्कुल नहीं। जाट क्षेत्रों में समर्थ गुरु रामदास की यात्राओं तथा कार्यकलाप की सशक्त और चिरस्थायी परंपरा मिलती है।<sup>31</sup> देवदत्त द्वारा सुरक्षित रखे गए परंपरागत विवरणों से भी सिद्ध होता है कि रामदास ने यहाँ आकर जाटों को मुगल साम्राज्य को उखाड़ फेंकने के लिए प्रेरित किया था।<sup>32</sup> समर्थ गुरु की शिक्षाएँ और उनका दर्शन इस संदर्भ में विचारणीय विषय नहीं है, किंतु यह बात भलीभांति ज्ञात है कि वह एक भिन्न प्रकार के धार्मिक उपदेशक थे। वह किसी सिद्धांतहीन जीवन के समर्थक नहीं थे। वह समाज तथा देश की समसामयिक समस्याओं में गहन रुचि लेते थे। लगता है कि उनकी यात्रा और प्रबोधन ने गोकुला और उसके अनुयायियों को काफी प्रभावित किया होगा।<sup>33</sup>

वस्तुतः जाट इस समय पहले से ही काफी विट्ठल और परेशान थे और उन्हें भड़काने के लिए अब मात्र एक

चिंगारी की जरूरत थी, जो 'साखा' के अनुसार गुरु रामदास ने उन्हें प्रदान की।<sup>34</sup> कानूनगो की मान्यता है कि 1669 ई. के विद्रोह में भड़की भयंकर आग की एक लपट ने पूरे भारत को अपनी बाँहों में समेट लिया और यही हिन्दू राष्ट्रवाद<sup>35</sup> के पुनरुत्थान का कारण बनी।

हालाँकि इस तथ्य में कोई संदेह प्रतीत नहीं होता कि औरंगज़ेब की धार्मिक भेदभाव संबंधी नीति ने जाट विद्रोह को उभारने में एक महत्वपूर्ण तत्व के रूप में कार्य अवश्य किया होगा, परन्तु इसे उसका एकमात्र तथा मूल कारण स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता और न ही जाट विद्रोह के स्वरूप को धार्मिक प्रतिक्रिया के रूप में अभिव्यक्त किया जा सकता है। क्योंकि औरंगज़ेब से बहुत पहले फ़ीरोज़ तुगलक<sup>36</sup> और सिकन्दर लोदी<sup>37</sup> जैसे सुल्तानों के धार्मिक कट्टरपन ने जाटों को ऐसे किसी विद्रोह के लिए उत्तेजित नहीं किया। 1679 ई. में जब औरंगज़ेब द्वारा संपूर्ण साम्राज्य में जजिया कर लगाया गया तब भी जाटों में इस तरह का विद्रोह उत्पन्न नहीं हुआ, तथा शाही पदाधिकारियों के नृशंस व्यवहार<sup>38</sup> ने भी इस आकार का विद्रोह जाटों में शायद ही पैदा किया हो। इससे यह समझा जा सकता है कि केवल शहंशाह के धार्मिक उत्पीड़न ने जाटों को विद्रोही रुख अपनाने के लिए बाध्य नहीं किया, बल्कि इसके पीछे और भी महत्वपूर्ण तत्व विद्यमान थे।

अभी तक प्रायः जाट विद्रोह के स्वरूप को निर्धारित करते समय उसकी सामाजिक पृष्ठभूमि की ओर इतिहासकारों का अधिक ध्यान नहीं गया है जबकि जाट आंदोलन के संगठन तथा उत्कर्ष में इसकी बड़ी ही महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका थी। इसी तथ्य को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए कुछ विद्वानों ने जाटों के सामाजिक ताने-बाने तथा उस पर इस काल में पड़ने वाले विभिन्न प्रभावों के संदर्भ में जाट विद्रोह को देखने का प्रयास किया है। जी. सी. द्विवेदी<sup>39</sup> ने औरंगज़ेब द्वारा 'जाटों की परंपरागत लोकतांत्रिक एवं जनजातीय जीवन पद्धति' में अनावश्यक हस्तक्षेप को जाट विद्रोह के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक के रूप में चिन्हित करने का प्रयास किया है। इस विद्रोह के पीछे निहित प्रमुख तत्वों में से एक की पहचान औरंगज़ेब के अधीन मुगल शासन के परिवर्तित स्वरूप और कार्यक्षेत्र में की जा सकती है<sup>40</sup>, जो कि जाट विरादरी की लोकतांत्रिक और जनजातीय जीवन-पद्धति के प्रति हानिकारक था। अकबर ने धार्मिक और सामाजिक

स्वतंत्रता, ग्रामीण स्वायत्तता और सामान्य जनता की स्वैच्छिक सहमति के आधार पर बहुत मनोयोग से एक सर्वांगीण राज्य निर्मित करने का प्रयास किया था।<sup>41</sup> जहाँगीर के अधीन शासन की मुगल निरंकुशता ने भी अपने पिछले स्वरूप को लगभग बनाये रखा।<sup>42</sup> प्रारम्भ में दृष्टिगोचर होने वाली शाहजहाँ की असहिष्णु प्रवृत्ति के बावजूद उसके समय में भी सरकार ने 'न्याय भावना' का प्रदर्शन किया और जनता के हितों का ध्यान बनाये रखा।<sup>43</sup>

परन्तु हम देखते हैं कि औरंगज़ेब के सिंहासनारूढ़ होने के बाद मुगल साम्राज्य का सर्वांगीण स्वरूप शनैः-शनैः संकीर्ण तथा अत्यधिक केंद्रीभूत निरंकुश शासन में परिवर्तित हो गया।<sup>44</sup> कोई भी निरंकुश शासन प्रणाली उसके शासक पर निर्भर होती है जो समस्त प्रशासकीय तंत्र को अनुप्रेरित करता है।<sup>45</sup> अपने अन्य गुणों के अतिरिक्त औरंगज़ेब विस्मयकारी परिश्रम, अटल अध्यवसाय तथा अदम्य इच्छा शक्ति के गुणों से भी संपन्न था। इसके कारण उसमें अन्य लोगों के प्रति अविश्वास तथा अनुदारता की भावना आ गई थी, उसका दृष्टिकोण संकीर्ण हो गया था तथा वह एकपक्षीय विचारों से प्रेरित एवं छोटी-छोटी बातों को स्वयं निर्देशित करने लग गया था।<sup>46</sup> सिद्धांत रूप में तो निरंकुशता का आधार अकबरकालीन जैसा ही था, परन्तु व्यावहारिक तौर पर औरंगज़ेब के अपने स्वभाव तथा राज्य के उसके आदर्शवादी स्वरूप ने उसे अत्यधिक केंद्रीकृत एकतंत्र में परिवर्तित कर दिया था।<sup>47</sup> अपनी प्रजा के समस्त लोगों के साथ समान व्यवहार करने वाले अकबर के ज्ञानोद्दीप्त और उदार विचारों<sup>48</sup> का स्थान अब संकीर्ण राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण ने ले लिया था।

इस प्रकार की अति केंद्रीकृत व्यवस्था, और उस पर से शासक के संकीर्ण विचार, जाटों के कबीलाई और लोकतांत्रिक दृष्टिकोण के स्वभावतया विपरीत थे। लोकतांत्रिक तरीकों के प्रति सहज लगाव तथा 'भरपूर स्वाधीनता' का उपभोग सदा से ही जाटों की विशिष्टता रही है। बाह्य हस्तक्षेप के प्रति उनकी स्पष्ट और सुनिश्चित विमुखता रही है तथा अपने आंतरिक विषयों के प्रशासन में वे स्वायत्तता के अभ्यस्त रहे हैं।<sup>49</sup> अपने दैनिक जीवन से संबंधित समस्त विषयों का निपटारा अपने प्रिय आदर्शों के आधार पर स्वयं ही करने की प्रवृत्ति उनमें सदा रही है और आज भी वह देखने को मिलती है। दुर्भाग्यवश मथुरा क्षेत्र के

जाटों से संबंधित औरंगज़ेब-कालीन कोई लिखित साक्ष्य उपलब्ध नहीं है, लेकिन कुछ अन्य क्षेत्रों के बारे में उनकी कबीलाई और लोकतांत्रिक रीति-रिवाज हमारी जानकारी में आये हैं।<sup>50</sup> औरंगज़ेब से काफी पूर्व में ही मुगल शासकों द्वारा जाटों के परंपरागत रीति-रिवाजों तथा कानूनों के प्रति सम्मान एवं सहमति की भावना प्रकट की गई थी। इस संबंध में उनके परंपरागत रीति-रिवाजों तथा कानूनों का सम्मान करते हुए बादशाह अकबर ने दो फ़रमान जारी किये थे। पहला, आठवीं रमज़ान 987 अल हिजरी, और दूसरा, ग्यारहवीं रमज़ान 989 अल हिजरी। इन फ़रमानों द्वारा ऊपरी दोआब क्षेत्र के जाटों की गोत्र पंचायतों को धार्मिक विषयों के संबंध में आंतरिक स्वतंत्रता प्रदान करने के साथ ही 'अपने कृत्यों को अपनी प्राचीन प्रथाओं एवं कानूनों के अनुसार चलाने' की छूट प्रदान की गई थी।<sup>51</sup>

अकबर की यह दूरदर्शी नीति संभवतः शाहजहाँ के समय तक चलती रही थी। जहाँगीर ने कभी-कभी जाटों के शीर्ष नेताओं को अपने दरबार में आमंत्रित करके उन्हें खिलअत देकर सम्मानित भी किया था।<sup>52</sup> परन्तु औरंगज़ेब की नीति इसके बिलकुल विपरीत थी। उसने जाटों की चिर-प्रचलित संस्थाओं के 'कार्यकलाप को नियंत्रित' कर दिया। इससे, और साथ ही उसकी धर्मांधता ने जाटों में उद्दिग्रता पैदा कर दी। इस प्रश्न पर उन्होंने विक्रमी संवत् 1718 में छपरौली की एक सभा में विचार किया तथा नये कानूनों के विरोध का फैसला लिया। साथ ही उन्होंने इस समय दिल्ली दरबार की नीतियों के प्रत्यावर्तन के लिये निवेदन भी किया।<sup>53</sup> मथुरा क्षेत्र के जाटों के प्रति हमें औरंगज़ेब के विशिष्ट व्यवहार की जानकारी नहीं है। परन्तु ऊपरी दोआब क्षेत्र के जाटों के प्रति औरंगज़ेब का जो व्यवहार था उसके आधार पर इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचा जा सकता है कि उनके साथ भी औरंगज़ेब का व्यवहार भिन्न नहीं रहा होगा तथा उनके भी रीति-रिवाजों पर उसने वैसे ही नियंत्रण लगाये होंगे। स्पष्टतया, उनके पोषित रीतिगत अधिकारों में किसी का हस्तक्षेप अपने आप में ही जनजातीय जाटों के विद्वेष का पर्याप्त कारण था, और अकबर के उदार व्यवहार का उपभोग करने के बाद औरंगज़ेब के द्वारा उत्पन्न इस नवीन विकट परिस्थिति से उनके रोष तथा विद्वेष की भावना बहुत गहरी तथा दृढ़ हुई होगी। अपने गणतंत्रीय अतीत की स्मृतियों को सँजोकर रखने वाले तथा उसी प्रकार की भावना से अब भी

ओतप्रोत साहसिक जाटों के लिए एक संकीर्ण दृष्टिकोण पर आधारित एक अत्यधिक केंद्रीकृत व्यवस्था, जो उनकी परंपरागत जनजातीय तथा लोकतांत्रिक पद्धतियों को हड़पने पर उतारू थी, के आगे घुटने टेक देना संभव नहीं था।<sup>54</sup>

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- 29 साखा : जुल्म करना पाप घणा, जुल्म का शेणा पाप बडा।
- 30 साखा : गोकुल योद्धा ने पहला बिडा पान का आण चबाया।  
गुरु ने हाथ धर उसके सिर पर नूं उसे समझाया॥
- 31 पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश और हरियाणा के जाट बहुल क्षेत्रों की अपनी यात्रा के दौरान डॉ. द्विवेदी ने वयोवृद्ध

- जाटों से समर्थ गुरु रामदास की यात्रा से संबंधित कहानियाँ सुनने का जिक्र किया है, जिनमें विभिन्न स्थानीय ठिकानों और जगहों की चर्चा भी आई थी। मल्लयुद्ध तथा योद्धाओं के कार्यकलाप में उनकी रुचियाँ तथा अपने अनुयायियों के साथ उनकी यात्रा अभिलाक्षणिक रूप से ठेठ गुरु जैसी थी। वहाँ आज तक आम जाट उनकी यात्रा स्मृति को सँजोए हुए है।
- 32 उद्धृत, द्विवेदी, पूर्वोद्धृत, पृ. 13
- 33 वही।
- 34 साखा : *सारे देश में सूखा इंधणा बिछा पडा है,  
आग लगावन चाहिए।  
आग लगा दो मेरे वीरों, आगे आवणा  
चाहिए।।*
- 35 कानूनगो, पूर्वोद्धृत, पृ. 20-21
- 36 तारीख-ए-फ़िरोज़शाही, उद्धृत, इलियट और डॉसन, खंड III, पृ. 365-77
- 37 तारीख-ए-दाउदी, उद्धृत, वही, खंड IV, पृ. 447
- 38 निकोलो मनुची, स्तोरियो दो मोगोर (अनु. डब्ल्यू. इर्विन), खंड II, पृ. 450-51; सतीश चंद्र, उत्तर मुगलकालीन भारत, पृ. 10
- 39 द्विवेदी, पूर्वोद्धृत, पृ. 2-4
- 40 वही, पृ. 2
- 41 बेनीप्रसाद, हिस्ट्री ऑफ़ जहाँगीर, पृ. 87
- 42 वही, पृ. 88
- 43 बनारसीप्रसाद सक्सेना, मुगल सम्राट शाहजहाँ, पृ. 212-14
- 44 सरकार, औरंगज़ेब, खंड V, पृ. 477-79
- 45 सरकार, मुगल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, पृ. 15
- 46 सरकार, औरंगज़ेब (शार्ट हिस्ट्री), पृ. 415-19
- 47 वही, पृ. 418-19; एच. जी. कीन, द फॉल ऑफ़ द मुगल एंपायर, पृ. 27-29
- 48 आशीर्वादीलाल श्रीवास्तव, अकबर महान्, खंड I, पृ. 296-308
- 49 ए. एच. बिंगले, सिख्स, पृ. 11-12
- 50 उत्तरी दोआब के सगोत्रीय जाट समूह मध्यकाल में अपने सैनिक, राजनीतिक, धार्मिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषय स्वयं ही सँभालते रहे थे। एम. सी. प्रधान, उत्तर-भारत के जाटों की शासन व्यवस्था, पृ. 75-122; बिंगले, पूर्वोद्धृत, पृ. 12
- 51 प्रधान द्वारा उद्धृत अकबर का फ़रमान, वही, पृ. 77
- 52 जहाँगीर का शासनादेश, रबी की तीसरी तारीख प्रथम, 1030 अल हिजरी, उद्धृत, वही, पृ. 78, 87
- 53 कान्हाराम (हिन्दी पाण्डुलिपि), पृ. 17 (उ. प्र. के मुजफ्फरनगर जिले में स्थित शोरम गाँव के भूतपूर्व चौधरी स्वर्गीय कबूल सिंह जी के निजी संग्रह में उपलब्ध)
- 54 द्विवेदी, पूर्वोद्धृत, पृ. 4

## छ.ग. के बिलासपुर जिले के कोटा विकासखण्ड में कृषि-भूमि उपयोग प्रतिरूप

विजय वैष्णव

(शोधार्थी) बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)

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**संक्षेपिका :-** एक निश्चित उद्देश्य एवं प्रायोजन से भूमि का किसी भी रूप में उपयोग ही भूमि उपयोग कहलाता है। भूमि उपयोग प्रतिरूप भौतिक, आर्थिक व सामाजिक कारकों के पारस्परिक क्रिया का परिणाम है।

भूमि का समुचित उपयोग आज के बहुमुखी विकास और वातावरण को प्रदूषण रहित रखने में अति आवश्यक है। भूमि संसाधनों के अध्ययन और उनके निश्चित उपयोग पर ही हमारा उन्नत आर्थिक भविष्य निर्भर करता है विविध उपयोग के लिए भूमि की बढ़ती हुई मांग के कारण समुचित भूमि उपयोगों के महत्व को अनुभव किया जा रहा है। इस तरह अर्थव्यवस्था में सर्वोत्तम प्रभाव के लिए क्षेत्र के विद्यमान भूमि संसाधन की उपलब्ध क्षमता का अधिकतम उपयोग तथा विविध उपयोगों में इसका वैज्ञानिक एवं संतुलित आबंटन क्षेत्रीय विकास नियोजन की सापेक्षित आवश्यकता है।

मनुष्य की भूमि संबंधी मुख्य आवश्यकताओं को हम मूल रूप से तीन भागों में विभाजित कर सकते हैं।

सांस्कृतिक, कृषि तथा प्राकृतिक संपत्ति। सांस्कृतिक उपयोग में आवास, कार्यस्थल, परिवहन मार्ग इत्यादि तथा कृषि उपयोग में विभिन्न शस्य एवं बाग-बगीचे आते हैं। प्राकृतिक संपत्ति का क्षेत्र काफी बड़ा है। इसमें जंगल, घास के मैदान रेगिस्तान हिमाच्छादित क्षेत्र आदि को शामिल करते हैं।

भौतिक कारकों के अंतर्गत भूदृश्य मिट्टी, तापमान, आर्द्रता एवं वर्षा आदि सम्मिलित हैं इनका प्रभाव भूमि उपयोग पर स्पष्ट रूप से दृष्टिगोचर होता है। आर्थिक सामाजिक कारकों में जनसंख्या का वितरण एवं घनत्व, जनसंख्या दबाव, कृषि तकनीकी, सामाजिक प्रवृत्ति परम्परायें एवं रीति-रिवाज इत्यादि महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

कठिन शब्द: भूमि, कोटा, प्रतिरूप, विकास, व्यवसाय, कृषि।

**अध्ययन क्षेत्र :-** छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के बिलासपुर जिले में कोटा विकासखंड का विस्तार २२°१५' उत्तर से २२°३५' उत्तरी अक्षांश तथा ८१°५०' पूर्व से ८२°१५' पूर्वी देशांतर के बीच स्थित है।

अध्ययन क्षेत्र कोटा विकासखंड की भौगोलिक स्थिति धरातलीय पत्रक (ज्वचवहतंचीपबंसोममज) छ ६४ श्रद्ध में है। इस विकासखंड का कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल ८०,६०५,५३ वर्ग हेक्टेयर है। तथा सन २०२१ की गणनानुसार कुल जनसंख्या २२८,३५८ व्यक्ति है जिसमें १,१५,४४४ पुरुष तथा १,१२,९१४ स्त्रियों की संख्या है। विकासखंड का अधिकांश भाग पठारी एवं पहाड़ी है। इसलिए कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल का मात्र २७.७७ प्रतिशत भाग कुल बोया गया क्षेत्रफल है, जिसमें से १९.१६ प्रतिशत कृषि भूमि दो फसली है तथा १८.२३ प्रतिशत कृषि भूमि सिंचित है। यहाँ कृषकों की संख्या ३०१६६ है जो ३३.७७१ हेक्टेयर भूमि के स्वामी हैं। यहाँ कृषि जोत के आकार में बहुत अधिक असमानताएं हैं, यहाँ कुल भूस्वामियों में से ६५.६० प्रतिशत सीमान्त कृषक हैं। जिसके पास मात्र १ हेक्टेयर से भी कम कृषि भूमि का स्वामित्व है। १९.३६ प्रतिशत कृषक लघु कृषक हैं। जिसके पास १ से २ हेक्टेयर के मध्य कृषि भूमि है। इस प्रकार विकासखंड में ८५ प्रतिशत कृषक सीमान्त व लघु कृषक हैं। जिनके जोत का आकार छोटा है। अर्ध मध्यम कृषक १०.६१ प्रतिशत हैं, जिनके पास २ से ४ हेक्टेयर भूमि है तथा मध्यम कृषक जिनकी संख्या ३.७३ प्रतिशत जिसके पास १९.०१ प्रतिशत भूमि है, अंत में वृहत कृषक जिनके पास १० से

अधिक हेक्टेयर के भूस्वामी हैं जिनके पास ५.१७ प्रतिशत जोत का आकार उपलब्ध है। यहाँ जनसंख्या, बस्ती, दूर-दूर बिखरे हुए निवास करते हैं।

**अध्ययन का उद्देश्य :-** प्रस्तुत शोध लेखन का प्रमुख उद्देश्य निम्नलिखित है।

१. अध्ययन क्षेत्र के भौतिक व सांस्कृतिक पृष्ठभूमि के परिपेक्ष्य में कृषि की संरचना, अर्थात् भूमि उपयोग में परिवर्तन सम्बन्धी विशेषताओं को स्पष्ट करना।

२. अध्ययन क्षेत्र में कृषि की विधि में बदलाव का अध्ययन करना अर्थात् खेत तैयार करने से लेकर बोआई, कटाई, दुलाई, मिंजाई और भण्डारण की विधियों में परिवर्तन का अध्ययन करना।

३. अध्ययन क्षेत्र में कृषि की पद्धति (निवेश) के अंतर्गत मुख्यतः खेती में किये जाने वाले निवेशों में हो रहे परिवर्तनों का अध्ययन है। अर्थात् देशी बीज की जगह उन्नत बीज का उपयोग गोबर खाद की जगह रासायनिक उर्वरकों का उपयोग और खरपतवार नाशक एवं कीटनाशक रासायनिक दवाइयों का उपयोग, भूमि उपचार एवं बीज उपचार आदि का प्रयोगात्मक अध्ययन करना।

**शोध प्रविधि :-** प्रस्तुत अध्ययन के लिए आंकड़ों का संकलन प्राथमिक व द्वितीयक दोनों प्रकार के आंकड़ों का उपयोग किया गया है। द्वितीयक आंकड़ों का संकलन अधीक्षक भू-अभिलेख, राजस्व मुख्यालय कोटा, सिंचाई विभाग, सहकारी सेवा केंद्र, इंदिरा गांधी क्षेत्रीय कृषि एवं अनुसंधान केंद्र सरकंडा बिलासपुर, जिला जनगणना पुस्तिका



छ.ग शासन रायपुर आदि द्वारा प्रकाशित आंकड़ों से किया गया है।

प्रतिदर्श गावों का सर्वेक्षण :- कोटा विकासखंड के कृषि भूमि उपयोग प्रतिरूप का आंकलन करने के लिए चार ग्रामों का प्रतिचयन किया गया है। तथा प्रत्येक ग्राम के २५ कृषक परिवारों का अनुसूची तैयार कर जोत के आकार का आंकड़ा एकत्रित किया गया है। कोटा आदिवासी बहुल क्षेत्र है। जहाँ ३६.३८: अनुसूचित जनजाति तथा १२.१४: अनुसूचित जाति है। चयनित ४ गावों में ६०-८५ प्रतिशत तक अनुसूचित जनजाति जनसंख्या निवास करती है। चयनित ग्रामों की साक्षरता दर ६६-७६ प्रतिशत प्रतिवेदित हुआ है।

प्राथमिक आंकड़े चार गाँवों के (सौ कृषक परिवारों) के प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण, साक्षात्कार, द्वारा आंकड़ा संग्रहण किया गया है।

**भूमि उपयोग दक्षता :** - पूर्णतः कृषि पर आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था वाले इस क्षेत्र में भूमि संसाधन की अत्यधिक महत्ता है इसलिए उसके उपयोग का मूल्यांकन यहाँ आवश्यक है। भूमि उपयोग दक्षता की परिभाषा, गणना और विधितंत्र के संदर्भ में विद्वानों में काफी मतभेद देखा जाता है। यहाँ भूमि उपयोग दक्षता की गणना, कोटि गुणांक विधि को सरल रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है जिसमें भूमि उपयोग से संबंधी निराफसल क्षेत्र, दो फसली क्षेत्र, सिंचित क्षेत्रफल, अकृषि भूमि का क्षेत्र तथा कृषि योग्य बेकार पड़ी भूमि के आधार पर किया गया है। कोटा विकासखण्ड भूमि उपयोग दक्षता को तीन श्रेणियों में विभाजित किया गया है जिसे तालिका ०१ से स्पष्ट किया गया है -

**तालिका : ०१ कोटा विकासखण्ड : भूमि उपयोग दक्षता स्तर**

क्र.	दक्षता स्तर	श्रेणी	प.ह. संख्या	नाम पटवारी हल्का
१.	उच्च	< 8	07	केंदा, चपोरा, दारासागर, जोगीपुर, रतनपुर, जाली, पोड़ी।
२.	मध्यम	8&10	07	खोंगसरा, नवागांव, चंगोरी, तेन्दुआ, करगीखुर्द, पीपरतराई, रानीगांव
३.	निम्न	> 10	05	कुरुवार, बेलगहना, मटसगरा, करगीकला, कोटा।

उपरोक्त तालिका से स्पष्ट होता है यहाँ भूमि उपयोग दक्षता के उच्च वर्ग के अंतर्गत ७ पटवारी हल्के शामिल हैं जहाँ मुख्यतः मैदानी

और मटासी क्षेत्र का विस्तार अधिक है साथ ही साथ सिंचित क्षेत्र का अनुपात भी तुलनात्मक रूप से अधिक है दोफसली क्षेत्र भी औसत से अधिक है। इस क्षेत्र में कृषि जनसंख्या का घनत्व भी अपेक्षाकृत अधिक है। विकासखण्ड के ज्यादातर मध्यवर्ती और दक्षिणी क्षेत्र के कुछ विकासखण्डों में भूमि उपयोग की दक्षता मध्यम स्तर की है जिसकी संख्या ७ है। इनमें से अधिकांश में निरा बोया गया क्षेत्र, दोफसली, क्षेत्र एवं प्रमुख फसलों के अंतर्गत क्षेत्र तुलनात्मक रूप से अधिक है तथा पड़ती भूमि भी

अपेक्षाकृत कम हैं। यहाँ के उत्तरी पश्चिमी पटवारी हल्को जिसकी संख्या ५ है। निम्न भूमि उपयोग दक्षता श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत प्रतिवेदित होती है। जहाँ अकृषि भूमि एवं कुछ उसर एवं बंजर भूमि का विस्तार देखा जाता है। क्षेत्र में उच्च भूमि दक्षता के लिए सिंचाई का विकास किया जाना आवश्यक है ताकि कृषि योग्य बेकार भूमि एवं पड़ती भूमि कृषि क्षेत्र में परिवर्तित किया जा सके। जिससे दोफसली क्षेत्र में वृद्धि हो सकती है।

**तालिका : ०२ कोटा विकासखण्ड में भूमि उपयोग प्रतिरूप (२०२१)**

क्र.	भूमि का वर्गीकरण	कोटा विकासखण्ड
१.	ग्रामीण वन	37-91
२.	कृषि के लिए अनुपलब्ध भूमि	10-35
३.	चारागाह	7-89
४.	पड़ती भूमि	2-46
५.	निरा बोया गया क्षेत्र	41-39
६.	दोफसली क्षेत्र	2-60

स्रोत : भू-अभिलेख कार्यालय कोटा  
उपरोक्त तालिका ०२ में निम्न तथ्य स्पष्ट होते हैं

9. भूमि उपयोग का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रकार फसल का निरा क्षेत्रफल है। जो कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल के (४१.३६%) है कोटा विकासखण्ड का अधिकांश मध्य-दक्षिणी भाग ज्यादातर मैदानी है। यहाँ भूमि उपयोग का दूसरा बड़ा ग्रामीण वन क्षेत्र (३७.६१%) का है। तीसरे क्रम पर कृषि के लिए अनुपलब्ध भूमि है (१०.३५%) तथा चारागाह भूमि के अन्तर्गत (०७.८६%) क्षेत्र है। पड़ती भूमि अन्तर्गत (०२.४६%) भूमि आबद्ध है।

२. भूमि उपयोग के इस वर्गीकरण में आरक्षित एवं संरक्षित वनक्षेत्र शामिल नहीं है क्योंकि इनका नियंत्रण वन विभाग के अधीन होता है। जबकि ग्रामीण वन राजस्व विभाग द्वारा नियंत्रित होते हैं।

#### स्थानीय वितरण प्रतिरूप :-

##### ग्रामीण वन :-

पटवारी प्रपत्रों के अनुसार कोटा विकासखण्ड में ग्रामीण वनों का क्षेत्रफल (३७.६१%) है। इसका विस्तार उबड़-खाबड़ भागों में अधिक है जो भाग समतल है वहाँ पर वनों का विस्तार कम है क्योंकि इन भागों में वनों की कटाई करके वहाँ कृषि कार्य किया जाता है। यहाँ सबसे अधिक ग्रामीण वनों का विस्तार पटवारी हल्का नं. ०२ (केन्दा) में (६५.३५%) है। जबकि न्यूनतम विस्तार पटवारी हल्का न. १६ (जाली) में (०४.६५%) ही है। उच्च ग्रामीण वन क्षेत्र (३३%) के अन्तर्गत कोटा विकासखण्ड के ६ पटवारी हल्के हैं।

१. (खोंगसरा) (६५.३५%) हल्का नं. १
२. (केन्दा) (५२.१४%) हल्का नं. २
३. (बेलगहना) (४०.३१%) हल्का नं. ४
४. (दरसागर) (३६.८५%) हल्का नं. ५
५. (कुरुवार) (३७.१०%) हल्का नं. ३
६. (चपोरा) (३६.६६%) हल्का नं. ६ इत्यादि सम्मिलित है।

मध्यम ग्रामीण वन क्षेत्र (२०-३०%) के अन्तर्गत भी विकासखण्ड के ६ पटवारी हल्के सम्मिलित हैं। यह हल्का नं. ७ (नवागांव) (२७.६१%), हल्का नं. १५ (जोगीपुर) (२६.६३%), हल्का नं. १७ (रतनपुर) (२४.८७%), हल्का नं. ६ (तेंदुआ) (२२.४६%), हल्का नं. ८ (चंगोरी) (२०.६३%) तथा हल्का नं. १८ (पोड़ी) (२०.३४%) है। उबड़-खाबड़ वनभूमि, कृषि के लिये अनुपलब्ध भूमि इत्यादि की अधिकतम के कारण ग्रामीण वनों का क्षेत्र मध्यम है।

निम्न ग्रामीण वनक्षेत्र (६२%) की श्रेणी में यहाँ ७ पटवारी हल्के (१० मटसगरा, ११ करगीकला, १३ पीपरतराई, १२ करगीखुर्द, १४ कोटा, १६ रानीगाँव तथा १६ जाली) है। ये सामान्यतः ऐसे भाग हैं जहाँ वन बहुत ही कम मात्रा में पाये जाते हैं। समतल मैदानी भाग होने के कारण यहाँ के ग्रामीण वनों का शोषण कर उन्हें कृषि भूमि में सम्मिलित कर लिये है। ये अधिकांशतः समतल सघन जनसंख्या वाले मैदानी-भाग हैं वहाँ की अधिकांश भूमि कृषि के अन्तर्गत है। मैदानी भाग होने के कारण यहाँ यातायात के साधनों का विकास अच्छा हुआ है।

#### कृषि के लिए अनुपलब्ध भूमि :-

इसके अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित भूमियों को सम्मिलित किया जाता है जो कि कृषि योग्य भूमि नहीं है

१. कृषि हेतु अयोग्य भूमि :- (जो कृषि योग्य भूमि नहीं है।)

१ गैर-काश्तकारी काम में लाई गई भूमि

२ उसर व गैर मुमकिन भूमि

२. अन्य कृषि भूमि (पड़ती को छोड़कर)

१ मुस्तकील या दीगर-चारागाह

२ दीगर झाड़ी के झुंड तथा बाग इत्यादि।

इस तरह की भूमि का उपयोग सड़क, तालाब, अधिवास तथा सार्वजनिक स्थल के रूप में किया जाता है।

कोटा विकासखण्ड में इसका अनुपात (१०.३५%) इसके वितरण प्रतिरूप को स्पष्ट किया गया है।

**चारागाह भूमि :-** यह ऐसी भूमि है जिस पर कृषि नहीं की जाती है लेकिन कृषि भूमि में इसको बदला जा सकता है खासकर नवीन तकनीक का प्रयोग करके भूमि की उपयोगिता को बढ़ाई जा सकती है। यहाँ के कुछ क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई की सुविधाओं की अनुपलब्धता के फलस्वरूप चारागाह भूमि का कृषि के अन्तर्गत अधिग्रहण नहीं हुआ है। कोटा विकासखण्ड में इसका औसत अनुपात (०७.८६%) है। जिसकी सबसे अधिक मात्रा पटवारी हल्का नं. १२ (करगीखुर्द) में (२३.६७%) तथा सबसे न्यून अनुपात हल्का नं. ६ (तेंदुआ) में (०.८६%) मात्रा है।

#### पड़ती भूमि :-

पड़ती भूमि वह भूमि है जिस पर पहले कृषि की जाती थी, लेकिन वर्तमान समय में उस पर कृषि कार्य नहीं किया जाता है। लगातार कृषि होते रहने से भूमि की उत्पादन शक्ति कम होने लगती है, अतः भूमि उर्वराशक्ति पुनः प्राप्ति के लिये भूमि को खाली छोड़ दिया जाता है। इस प्रकार की भूमि की अधिकता का कारण कृषकों का

अनुचित तरीकों से कृषि करना तथा शस्य चक्र को न अपनाना है। कोटा विकास में पड़ती भूमि का अनुपात (०२.४६:) है। भूमि की उर्वराशक्ति की कमी के अलावा साहूकारों, जमींदारों की स्वार्थपूर्ण नीति, कृषकों की निर्धनता, पानी की अपर्याप्तता आदि के कारण भी यहाँ कृषि भूमि के पड़ती के रूप में छोड़ी जाती है। इसका सबसे अधिक अनुपात पटवारी हल्का नं. १५ (जोगीपुर) में (०७.७४:) है तथा न्यूनतम अनुपात (०.८६:) पटवारी हल्का नं. १६ (जाली) में प्रतिवेदित हुआ है।

#### निरा बोया गया क्षेत्र :-

इस प्रकार के भूमि उपयोग में केवल एक फसली क्षेत्र को सम्मिलित किया जाता है। कृषि विकास के अध्ययन के लिए प्रमुख रूप से भूमि के विस्तार या क्षेत्र को जानना आवश्यक होता है। भूमि उपयोग के अन्य सभी संवर्गों की तुलना में निराफसल क्षेत्र सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। इसका विस्तार मुख्यतः समतल मैदान, मिट्टी की उर्वरता एवं सिंचाई की सुविधाओं पर आधारित होता है। इसके उच्च क्षेत्र अनुपात (झ ५०.००:) के अन्तर्गत ७ पटवारी हल्के सम्मिलित है। जिसमें पटवारी हल्का नं. १० (मटसगरा) का अनुपात सबसे अधिक (६६.५४:) है अन्य भी मध्य या दक्षिणी भाग में है। जिसका प्रमुख कारण यहाँ कृषि योग्य समतल भूमि का विस्तार तथा इन क्षेत्रों में धान की फसल के लिये उपयुक्त मटासी मिट्टी का अधिक विस्तार है। मध्यम वर्ग (४०-५०:) के अन्तर्गत ८ पटवारी हल्के है जो सामान्यतः मध्यम पूर्वी भाग में स्थित है, इन क्षेत्रों में अधिक वर्षा होने के कारण तथा मिट्टी की उर्वराशक्ति कम होने के कारण एवं सिंचाई के अभाव के कारण निराफसल क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात मध्यम है। यहाँ ४ पटवारी हल्कों में न्यून निरा बोया गया क्षेत्र अनुपात (६४०:) है सामान्यतः उत्तरी एवं मध्यवर्ती भाग में स्थित है जहाँ उबड़-खाबड़ वनीय क्षेत्र, क्षारीय, उसर एवं बंजर भूमि का तुलनात्मक रूप में विस्तार अधिक है तथा सिंचित क्षेत्रों का अनुपात भी बहुत कम है।

#### तालिका : ०३ प्रतिदर्श गावों की जनसँख्या संरचना (२०११)

क्र	ग्राम का नाम	कुल जनसँख्या	लिंगानुपात	अनुजनजाति : में	साक्षरता : में
१ <sup>प</sup>	खोंगसरा	1052	994	60.00	61.5
२ <sup>प</sup>	बेलगहना	3421	965	44.00	67.1
३ <sup>प</sup>	नवागांव	3600	1021	42.39	69.92
४ <sup>प</sup>	रानीगांव	3291	950	21.36	67.55

स्रोत : जनगणना पुस्तिका २०११

#### दोफसली क्षेत्र :-

इसके अन्तर्गत उस कृषि भूमि को शामिल किया जाता है जहाँ एक कृषि वर्ष में एक से अधिक बार फसल उगाने के लिये प्रयुक्त होता है। अर्थात् निरा बोये गये क्षेत्र के जिस भाग में वर्ष में दो सफलें ली जाती है उसे दो फसलें भूमि के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है। इसका विस्तार मुख्य रूप से वर्षा की पर्याप्तता, भूमि की नमी धारण करने की क्षमता, सिंचाई सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता, जोत आकार, फसल प्रतिरूप, कृषि, तकनीक तथा कृषकों की जागरूकता इत्यादि पर निर्भर करता है।

उच्च क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत ६ पटवारी हल्के जो सामान्यतः मध्य दक्षिणी भाग है जहाँ कृषक भी परिश्रमी है और सिंचित क्षेत्र अनुपात भी अधिक है। अधिक अनुपात (७.८६:) (१७ रतनपुर) और न्यून अनुपात (१.००:) (११ करगीकला) मध्यम दोफसली क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत ८ पटवारी हल्का नं. सम्मिलित है जो ज्यादातर मध्य पश्चिमी भागों में स्थित है। यहाँ दोफसली क्षेत्र अनुपात (२-५:) है इन पटवारी हल्कों लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं से सिंचाई सेवा उपलब्ध है। निम्न अनुपात (६२:) के अन्तर्गत ५ पटवारी हल्के (१. खोंगसरा, ३. कुरूवार, ४. बेलगहना, ११ करगीकला, १४. कोटा) शामिल है। यहाँ सिंचित क्षेत्र अनुपात न्यून हैं।

**प्रतिदर्श गावों का सर्वेक्षण :-** कोटा विकासखंड के कृषि भूमि उपयोग प्रतिरूप का आंकलन करने के लिए चार ग्रामों का प्रतिचयन किया गया है। तथा प्रत्येक ग्राम के २५ कृषक परिवारों का अनुसूची तैयार कर जोत के आकार का आंकड़ा एकत्रित किया गया है। कोटा आदिवासी बहुल क्षेत्र है। जहाँ ३६.३८ : अनुसूचित जनजाति तथा १२.१४ : अनुसूचित जाती है। चयनित ४ गावों में ६०-८५ प्रतिशत तक अनुसूचित जनजाति जनसँख्या निवास करती है। चयनित ग्रामों की साक्षरता दर ६६-७६ प्रतिशत प्रतिवेदित हुआ है।

चयनित ग्रामों के कुल जनसँख्या में ५४.७५ प्रतिशत व्यक्ति कार्यशील जनसँख्या है। तथा ७६.६५ प्रतिशत व्यक्ति कृषि व्यवसाय से प्रत्यक्ष रूप से जुड़े हैं।

### सारणी क्र.४ प्रतिदर्श गावों की व्यावसायिक संरचना क्रमांक २०११

क्र	ग्राम का नाम	कुल कार्यशील जनसँख्या : में	कुल मुख्य कार्यशील जनसँख्या : में	कुल कृषक : में	कुल कृषि मजदुर : में
१ <sup>०</sup>	खोंगसरा	55.09	92.18	29.61	56.41
२ <sup>०</sup>	बेलगहना	51.52	96.32	32.14	40.08
३ <sup>०</sup>	नवागांव	51.71	91.79	26.67	57.63
४ <sup>०</sup>	रानीगांव	38.72	84.67	20.33	59.24

स्रोत : जनगणना पुस्तिका २०११

### तालिका क्र.५ भूमि उपयोग प्रतिरूप (२०२१)

क्र	पटवारी ह.नं.	पटवारी हल्का का नाम	कुल क्षे. हेक्टेयर	ग्रामीण वन :	अनुपलब्ध भूकृषि के.	चारागाह	पहाड़ी भू.	नीरा क्षे.	दुफसली क्षे.
१ <sup>०</sup>	१	खोंगसरा	12925.66	65.25	3.92	1.35	2.43	28.71	1.69
२ <sup>०</sup>	४	बेलगहना	8612.43	40.31	6.08	3.47	1.69	41.97	1.37
३ <sup>०</sup>	७	नवागांव	4570.57	27.91	4.97	7.93	3.46	50.93	2.21
४ <sup>०</sup>	१६	रानीगांव	1446.88	11.02	9.54	0.19	2.17	64.79	4.67

**प्रतिदर्श परिवारों का जोत आकार :-** चार गांवों के चयनित १०० परिवारों में से ८०: परिवार सीमान्त एवं लघु कृषक हैं जिनके पास १-२ हेक्टेयर कृषि जोत है, १२.६६ : मध्यम वर्ग के कृषक हैं। को २-४ हेक्टेयर जोत आकार वाले हैं, तथा ७.३३ प्रतिशत ४ हेक्टेयर से अधिक जोत आकार वाले कृषक है।

### तालिका क्र.६ प्रतिदर्श परिवारों का जोत आकार

क्र	ग्राम	प्रतिदर्श परिवार	सीमान्त कृ. १ से कम हेक्टे.	प्रतिशत	लघु कृषक १.२ हेक्टे.	प्रतिशत	मध्यम २-४ हे.	प्रतिशत	वृहत कृषक ४ अधिक हे.	प्रतिशत
1.	खोंगसरा	25	12	48	6	24.00	5	20	2	8
2.	बेलगहना	25	12	48	6	24.00	4	16	3	12
3.	नवागांव	25	13	52	7	28.00	3	12	2	8
4.	रानीगांव	25	13	52	6	28.00	3	12	3	12

प्रतिदर्श ग्रामों के आधार पर कोटा विकासखंड में जोतों का आकार छोटा है। जिसके कारण कृषि उत्पादकता भी न्यून होता है। छोटे-जोतों के कारण कृषक साल में केवल मानसून के समय खरीफ की फसल लेता है तथा सिंचाई के अभाव के कारण अन्य फसलें नहीं ले सकता है। क्योंकि भूमि की नमी सिंचाई की कमी के कारण नहीं रहती है। विकासखंड का उत्तरी भाग पठारी एवं पहाड़ी है। अतः इन क्षेत्रों की मिट्टी कंठारी एवं भांठा होती है। मानसून मौसम के बाद भूमि सूख जाती है अतः सूखी मिट्टी पर कोई उत्पादन कार्य नहीं हो सकता है। इस प्रकार कोटा

विकासखंड में कृषि विकास व विस्तार की एक ही समस्या है, सिंचाई के साधनों का अभाव, वर्तमान में शासन द्वारा विभिन्न प्रकार के कृषि विकास हेतु कार्यक्रम व योजनाएं लागू की है, जैसे सिंचाई व्यपवर्तन के तहत लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं का क्रियान्वयन से जगह-जगह बाँध स्टहपडेम व एनीकट बना कर नहरें निकाली जा रही हैं, जिससे अधिकांश कृषि क्षेत्रों को सिंचाई के साधनों से जोड़ा जा रहा है। अतः सिंचित क्षेत्रों के विकास से ही भूमि में नियमित उत्पादन कार्य किये जा सकते हैं। भूमि का उचित उपयोग से क्षेत्र के आदिवासी कृषक अपने कृषि उत्पादकता

को बढ़ा सकते हैं और अपने जीवन स्तर में सुधार कर सकते हैं।

**सारांश एवं निष्कर्ष :-**

यहाँ भूमि उपयोग परिवर्तन का अध्ययन १९६६-२००१ तथा २००६-२०११ एवं २०२०-२१ के औसत आधार पर किया गया है। भूमि उपयोग की प्रकृति और प्रकार किसी विशेष उपयोग एवं मांग के अनुरूप बदलते रहता है यह भूमि बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या के दबाव, सामाजिक, आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक परिवर्तन इत्यादि पर कुछ समय के लिए निर्भर होती है विकासशील अर्थव्यवस्था में कृषि क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत भूमि की मांग बढ़ती जाती है जो पड़ती भूमि, चारागाह तथा अन्य अकृषि भूमि से प्राप्त होती है। आर्थिक विकास हेतु नहर निर्माण तथा परिवहन मार्ग जाल के कारण इन क्षेत्रों में कृषि भूमि पर अतिक्रमण हुआ है तथा विगत १५ वर्षों में इन क्षेत्रों में कुल प्रतिवेदित भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल में परिवर्तन बहुत अधिक हुआ है।

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सन्दर्भ में चर्मववती अंक - ११ पृष्ठ  
६०-६१

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