Journal of Research and Development

A Multidisciplinary International Level Referred Journal

October-2023   Volume-15   Issue-20

Chief Editor
Dr. R. V. Bhole

ज्ञान-विज्ञान विमुक्तये
UGC
University Grants Commission

Journal of Research and Development

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The Right to Adequate Housing Still In Outreach for the Persons with Disabilities.

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Abstract:

The right to adequate housing has been acknowledged as one of the fundamental right to an adequate standard of living ever since the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted in 1948. The right to adequate housing has now gained widespread acceptance as a fundamental human right granted to all people by several international .For the individuals with disabilities, the crucial aspects of leading a dignified, independent, and inclusive life involve making decisions about their living situation, being integrated within a community, and having readily available, suitable, and accessible housing. The inseparable and mutually reliant nature of the right to adequate housing alongside other fundamental human rights forms the core of the everyday reality for those with disabilities. "Having a safe and stable home, along with access to water, sanitation, community resources, and necessary support, can mean the distinction between survival and peril, safety and harm, and inclusion and loneliness. The paper proposes to explore the idea, key components, importance of the right to adequate housing, international laws and discussing the need for an human right approach and the measures likely to be taken for the effective realization of the right to adequate housing of the disabled people.

Introduction:

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) uses an inclusive definition of people with disabilities, which includes those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments. These conditions, when combined with various obstacles, can potentially impede their complete and meaningful engagement in society, will not be at the same level as everyone else[1].Approximately 1.3 billion individuals, which accounts for about 16% of the world's population, currently live with a substantial disability[2]. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) provides a more detailed explanation of what constitutes the right to adequate housing for individuals with disabilities.. In particular, the CRPD sets a new benchmark for realizing the right to adequate housing for people with disabilities, notably through Article 28[3], which focuses on ensuring an acceptable standard of living and social protection. Many other provisions within the CRPD provide

further details and complexities regarding this entitlement. It also shows how the Convention amplifies and deepens the comprehension of this right. The ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2006 represents a noteworthy shift in how society is required to view and integrate individuals with disabilities, guaranteeing their equitable participation alongside others. The Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing has emphasized that the CRPD elucidates the entitlement to appropriate housing. This is accomplished by prioritizing principles of non-discrimination and substantial equality. Additionally, the CRPD includes distinctive provisions related to 'access to justice' and 'national implementation and monitoring'. These provisions are in place to guarantee that the principles of substantive equality are effectively put into practice through domestic legislation and policies[4].

The CRPD constitutes legally binding international regulations. The expansive definition of individuals with disabilities outlined in Article 1[5], the recognition that disability is a concept that evolves (as stated in the Preamble [e]), and the special attention given to women and children with disabilities in multiple articles, all contribute to a

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[1] Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD),
[2] Disability, WHO ,March 7 2023, https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/disability-and-health
[3] States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions, and shall take appropriate steps to safeguard and promote the realization of this right without discrimination on the basis of disability

[4] Farha, L. (2014). "Report of the Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing" A/69/274, pp. 11–12, para. 41
[5] Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

more comprehensive and nuanced perception of individuals with disabilities as a diverse group. This necessitates acknowledging the various layers of discrimination they face, the interconnection of various forms of oppression, and the mutual dependence of all human rights. This aligns with the concept of intersectionality, which posits that different forms of oppression are intertwined. As Andrew Solomon, an author and lecturer, pointed out, addressing sexism, for instance, cannot be achieved without also confronting racism. Following the same reasoning, any endeavor to attain suitable housing cannot be accomplished unless states, regions, and cities actively combat discrimination against individuals with disabilities. It is imperative to cultivate an understanding of the specific housing needs of individuals with disabilities and advocate for the right to housing through the enactment of legislation, implementation of policies, and execution of programs.

Essential Elements of right to adequate housing:

The right to suitable housing is intricate and underscores the interconnectedness and indivisibility of all human rights. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights has outlined seven dimensions of this right: (1) ensuring legal certainty of tenure; (2) providing services, materials, facilities, and infrastructure; (3) maintaining affordability; (4) ensuring habitability; (5) guaranteeing accessibility; (6) considering location; and (7) addressing cultural appropriateness[6].

While these dimensions will be elaborated upon in the main body of this report, it is crucial to give heightened attention to ensuring that individuals with disabilities have access to housing that fulfills each of these criteria. The CRPD has added depth to each of these seven dimensions and has articulated specific factors that must be taken into account to guarantee that individuals with disabilities can exercise this right on an equal footing with others. States bear the responsibility of ensuring that individuals with disabilities have their right to adequate housing upheld. While the right to adequate housing, as outlined in the ICESCR, is subject to gradual fulfillment, States Parties are mandated to take action, both independently and through international aid and collaboration, particularly in economic and technical aspects, to the extent of their available resources, to realize this right. Efforts to enhance conditions and opportunities are necessary not only in response to

requests for assistance or reasonable accommodations from individuals with disabilities, but also as a fundamental part of applying the principle of universal design and reinstating the legal capacity of all persons with disabilities.

Housing advocates at various levels (international, national, regional, and local) frequently label specific segments of the population as 'vulnerable' in relation to their ability to secure their right to adequate housing. A fairly standard roster of 'vulnerable individuals' found in reports encompasses those in extreme poverty (including slum dwellers), women, individuals with non-heteronormative sexual orientations, migrants, refugees, persons with disabilities, stateless individuals, homeless individuals, people in institutional settings, ethnic or religious minorities, individuals in disaster-prone areas, and those exposed to conflict, among others. However, these identifications are often made in passing, lacking in-depth consideration. Additionally, rather than viewing these groups as inherently 'vulnerable', the emphasis should be on recognizing the systems and procedures that lead to the exclusion or marginalization of these groups. It's crucial to acknowledge how the various layers of one's identity affect their access to resources and opportunities, as well as whether they experience discrimination[7].

Housing experiences of person with disabilities:

- **Stigmatization, discrimination and criminalization of disabled people:**

Individuals with disabilities often face a challenging housing experience, as they encounter widespread negative beliefs that portray disability as something abnormal, inferior, or associated with illness. This often leads people with disabilities to limit their social interactions and stay indoors because or out of fear of encountering stigma or potential harm. Housing solutions specifically tailored for those with psychosocial or intellectual disabilities are frequently met with opposition from local communities from the people even though from their family members itself, and residents in such facilities often find themselves isolated or disregarded by their neighbors[8]. When individuals with disabilities search for housing, whether in the private or public sector, they often face both overt and subtle forms of discrimination from others

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[6] The Right to Adequate Housing, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,UNHabitat, FactSheetNo.,21/Rev.1,https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Publications/FS21_rev_1_Housing_en.pdf

[7] World Health Organization (2014), Draft WHO global disability action plan 2014–2021: Better health for all people with disability, 13 November 2015,https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/who-global-disability-action-plan-2014-2021

[8] United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), "Children and young people with disabilities", fact sheet (May 2013),www.unicef.org/disabilities/files/Factsheet_A5__Web_NEW.pdf

because of the inability. There are situations where access to housing is unfairly withheld based on unwarranted concerns about potential harm to the property. In many countries, income and employment status are used as criteria to assess potential tenants, categorizing well-paid, full-time workers without disabilities as "eligible" for affordable rental housing, while those with disabilities and lower incomes are denied this opportunity. The criminalization of individuals with disabilities, especially those experiencing homelessness or with psychosocial disabilities, is a widespread occurrence. It is a typical pattern for individuals with psychosocial disabilities to first lose their housing due to unmet needs or insufficient financial support, then to face criminalization within the context of homelessness, and ultimately to end up incarcerated.

- **Institutionalization and deprivation of choice of the disabled people:**

Institutionalization stands as a clear example of how the right to adequate housing is violated when disability is erroneously seen through a medical perspective or an illness. Placing individuals with disabilities in isolated settings, under strict social supervision, is justified under the guise of providing "treatment" or "care." This approach frequently combines harsh living conditions with significant restrictions on personal autonomy, as well as the imposition of severe and inhumane treatment, which may include instances of physical and sexual abuse. Forced institutionalization often arises as an indirect consequence of other infringements on the right to adequate housing. Often even the family members where forcing these disabled one to moving to the care centers. When states neglect to offer essential forms of support for living within the community, or when individuals with disabilities or their families lack the means to afford housing, individuals with disabilities may be compelled to reside in institutions due to a scarcity of housing alternatives or options[9].

- **Homelessness:**

Individuals with disabilities are disproportionately affected by homelessness. This sets off a harmful cycle where disability often leads to homelessness, and in return, experiencing homelessness can lead to the emergence or exacerbation of impairments and further challenges linked to societal discrimination and isolation. The Special Rapporteur has introduced a fresh perspective centered on rights, viewing homelessness not just as a deficiency of housing (both in terms of physical and social dimensions) but also as a socially constructed group identity that is intertwined with marginalization and prejudice, much of which is based on preconceived beliefs about individuals with disabilities[10].

- **Inadequate or informal settlements and homeless encampment:**

In urban areas, individuals with disabilities facing poverty often live in makeshift shelters or homeless encampments. The Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing has been profoundly troubled by the deplorable living conditions endured by these individuals. This encompasses young children and elderly individuals who endure isolation, sometimes confined to dimly lit rooms without access to electricity, hidden away at the back of their homes, and lacking access to community centers, social interactions, or healthcare facilities. Additionally, access to water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities is often unavailable and situated at a considerable distance from their homes[11] where the disabled one will not have a way to access when comparing with others.

Natural Calamities, conflict and other humanitarian situations:

The widespread displacement caused by perilous circumstances like armed conflicts, humanitarian emergencies, and natural disasters has serious consequences for people with disabilities. As per a United Nations study, a mere 20 percent of individuals with disabilities could swiftly leave their homes without encountering hindrances in an emergency. This indicates that a disproportionately large number of them would be at risk of injury or even loss of life during a disaster due to insufficient support from organized relief efforts.

Human rights-based approach to disability in CRPD:

Article 3(a)[12] of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities emphasizes the importance of upholding fundamental principles such as inherent dignity, individual autonomy of the disabled people, including their right to make

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9 Thematic study on the right of persons with disabilities to live independently and be included in the community, United Nations A/HRC/28/37 General Assembly, 12 December 2014, https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G14/241/66/PDF/G1424166.pdf?OpenElement

10 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, United Nations A/HRC/34/58 General Assembly, https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G16/436/64/PDF/G1643664.pdf?OpenElement,20 dcember 2016

11 The right to adequate housing for people with disabilities living in cities,UN Habitat, United nation human right,2015, file:///D:/SEMINAR%20AND%20PUBLICATION/Disability%20Report.pdf

12 Respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one's own choices, and independence of persons

independent choices, and personal independence has been mentioned. This principle holds significant weight in interpreting the right to suitable housing. For individuals with disabilities, being deprived of the choice regarding where and with whom they live is often the most profound infringement on their dignity and autonomy. Article 28[13] underscores the critical role of equality and non-discrimination in realizing the right to housing for persons with disabilities. States are obligated to take affirmative steps, to the extent of their available resources, in addressing systemic homelessness and housing deprivation, which disproportionately affects this group. They should strive towards fully realizing the right to adequate housing for all individuals with disabilities.

Article 9[14] of the Convention is a unique provision that outlines the obligation of States to identify and eliminate barriers and ensure accessibility, and it holds particular importance in the context of housing. Participation is integral to implementing the right to housing for persons with disabilities. Article 4(3)[15] emphasizes that States must engage closely with and actively involve individuals with disabilities and their representative organizations when implementing legislation, policies, or other decisions. Additionally, under Article 13, persons with disabilities must have effective access to justice at all stages of legal proceedings, on an equal basis with others. States are urged to ensure this access for claims related to the right to suitable housing for individuals with disabilities, establish mechanisms for complaints and accountability, and ensure that courts are authorized and adequately equipped to hear and adjudicate such claims.

ICESCR and disability:

The entitlement to housing, which constitutes a part of the broader "right to a decent standard of living," traces its roots back to Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[16]. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), endorsed by the General Assembly on December 16, 1966, formalized this right within a legal framework[17]. Article 2 of the Covenant contains an anti-discrimination provision and requires States Parties to take measures, both independently and through international aid and cooperation, particularly in economic and technical aspects, to the fullest extent of their available resources, with the aim of progressively realizing the complete fulfillment of the rights enshrined in the Covenant[18]. This entitlement was further elucidated and specified in various general remarks made by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR). General Comment 4, issued in 1991, dealt with the use of male pronouns in the original text and clarified that the term "family" should be interpreted broadly. The Committee has described the right to suitable housing as "the right to reside somewhere with security, tranquility, and dignity. "In its General Comment 5, the CESCR specifically addressed the rights of individuals with disabilities.

This encompassed a broad statement asserting that the living conditions of persons with disabilities are often so dire in many parts of the world that the provision of essentials like food, water, shelter, health, protection, and education should be at the forefront of national initiatives. This

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[13] States Parties recognize the right of persons with disabilities to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their families, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions, and shall take appropriate steps to safeguard and promote the realization of this right without discrimination on the basis of disability.

[14] To enable persons with disabilities to live independently and participate fully in all aspects of life, States Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure to persons with disabilities access, on an equal basis with others, to the physical environment, to transportation, to information and communications, including information and communications technologies and systems, and to other facilities and services open or provided to the public, both in urban and in rural areas. These measures, which shall include the identification and elimination of obstacles and barriers to accessibility, shall apply to, inter alia

[15] In the development and implementation of legislation and policies to implement the present Convention, and in other decision-making processes concerning issues relating to persons with disabilities, States Parties shall closely consult with and actively involve persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities, through their representative organizations

[16] 3 UDHR, Article 25 (1), "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control."

[17] ICESCR, Article 11, (1): "The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent."

[18] 7 CESCR (1994), General Comment 5 (Eleventh session), Persons with Disabilities, E/1995/22 (1994), https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/4538838f0.pdf

concern extended not only to so-called developing nations but also to countries with relatively high living standards[19]. The CESCR proposed an expansive definition of discrimination related to disability, encompassing any form of differentiation, exclusion, limitation, or preference, or the refusal of reasonable accommodation based on disability, which has the effect of negating or impairing the acknowledgment, enjoyment, or exercise of economic, social, or cultural rights. Additionally, they highlighted that housing is one of the sectors where discrimination against disabilities is most keenly felt[20].Furthermore, the acknowledgment of the necessity to offer appropriate personal assistance and support services was affirmed as an integral component of the inherent right to housing. This support is intended to aid individuals in enhancing their level of self-sufficiency in their daily lives and in exercising their entitlement.

Core elements of the right to adequate housing for the persons with disabilities:

The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in its general command no 4 (1991) identified key factors to be considered in determining if housing is adequate

• Security of Tenure: The fundamental right to housing hinges on having a stable and secure living situation. Individuals with disabilities often face a higher likelihood of lacking this security, and they frequently endure devastating consequences due to displacement and forced removal from their homes. This not only involves losing their physical residence but also the network of support and connections crucial for their well-being. States have an obligation to establish legal protections against any form of involuntary eviction, whether it occurs in formal housing agreements, ownership arrangements, or informal settlements[21].

• **Affordability:** The primary challenge in securing housing rights for individuals with disabilities often arises from their inability to afford suitable accommodations within their resources or income. Governments are tasked with eliminating not only physical barriers, but also financial and legal obstacles that hinder access to appropriate housing for individuals with disabilities. This entails ensuring that rents, utilities, and essential services are financially accessible, achieved through the provision of necessary financial assistance, which may include rental subsidies. Additionally, governments must address barriers related to rental

agreements and access to loans[22] should be provided and with considering their inabilities.

• **Availability of Services:** Having access to necessary services is crucial for independent living and having agency over where and how to live in the community. Access to water and sanitation is a pressing concern for many persons with disabilities[23].

• **Habitability:** Ensuring a safe environment free from violence or mistreatment is crucial for habitability for individuals with disabilities. Additionally, making adaptations to the physical environment may be necessary to ensure livability, such as implementing measures to reduce noise in apartments for individuals with disabilities[24].

• **Location:** Individuals with disabilities often have specific requirements regarding the placement of their residences to ensure accessibility to employment, convenient transportation, necessary support, and healthcare facilities. The trend of relocating low-income communities to the outskirts of urban areas has had a disproportionately negative impact on people with disabilities. These acts of displacement and isolation go against the housing rights and other fundamental human rights of individuals with disabilities.

Cultural adequacy- For many individuals with disabilities, their cultural identity and expression are essential for their personal fulfillment and meaningful integration within their communities. It is the duty of states to provide housing in a manner that allows persons with disabilities to embrace their cultural identity and actively participate in the cultural advancement of their communities[25].

Conclusions and recommendations:

Few marginalized groups experience such severe breaches of their housing rights as individuals with disabilities. Worldwide, they frequently face homelessness, institutionalization, and unjustifiable mistreatment solely because of their disability. They contend with isolation, prejudice, and unfair treatment in all facets of housing, including accessibility, design, and the development and execution of policies. Their very lives are jeopardized by housing and communities that prioritize exclusion and homogeneity over inclusion and diversity. However, it is from these experiences and the assertion of equal dignity and rights by those affected that the disability human rights paradigm has emerged. This paradigm holds

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[19] Supra note 11

[20] Supra note 11

[21] Miloon Kothari, Sabrina Karmali & Shivani Chaudhry, The Human Right to Adequate Housing and Land, NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION,2006,
https://nhrc.nic.in/sites/default/files/Housing.pdf

[22] Supra note 16

[23] Supra note 16

[24] Supra note 16

[25] CESCR General Comment No. 4: The Right to Adequate Housing (Art. 11 (1) of the Covenant dopted at the Sixth Session of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 13 December 1991, https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/47a7079a1.pdf

the potential to invigorate the right to adequate housing by emphasizing and magnifying its core principle: having a place to live with dignity. It enables individuals with disabilities to actively engage in their communities and acknowledges diversity as a strength that fosters thriving households and communities.

- Give priority to and enshrine in national legislation the duty to fulfill the right to housing for individuals with disabilities to the fullest extent possible, linking this legal responsibility to the commitment to ensure suitable housing for everyone.
- Establish non-discrimination provisions, policies and schemes rooted in substantive equality, acknowledging the affirmative duties to tackle the systemic housing disparities experienced by individuals with disabilities;
- Guarantee that all individuals with disabilities have the opportunity to live without being confined to institutions, and that access to adequate housing, essential services, and appropriately trained assistance is provided within the community and should ensure all the elements of right to adequate housing is met.
- Assure access to a fair legal process and effective mechanisms for accountability in cases involving claims to the right to adequate housing by individuals with disabilities, including situations where States have failed to implement reasonable programmatic measures to realize this right and should be given proper awareness of their right.
- • Establish a well-defined policy framework that actively includes individuals with disabilities across all aspects of housing policy and design. This framework should give special consideration to those facing poverty or homelessness, as well as prioritize the needs of women, ethnic, religious, or linguistic minorities, indigenous communities, migrants, and people of all age groups.
- Conduct thorough and comprehensive data collection efforts regarding the housing situations of individuals with disabilities. This should involve both qualitative and quantitative methods, and the data should be classified using the standard survey questions provided by the Washington Group on Disabilities.
- Address the pressing issue of homelessness among individuals with disabilities as a top priority. Put particular emphasis on implementing measures to enhance the living conditions of those residing in informal settlements and homeless encampments.
- Non-governmental organizations and associations representing individuals with disabilities should either lead or support legal actions against systemic breaches of the right to housing of individuals with disabilities, and seek comprehensive remedies.
- Establish and enforce legal protections for housing, including ensuring secure tenure, in a manner that recognizes and accommodates the distinct needs of individuals with disabilities.
- Guarantee that all individuals with disabilities have the capability to exercise their legal rights pertaining to the right to suitable housing. This includes enabling them to access and engage in contracts for credit and leases.
- It is imperative to guarantee that individuals who are refugees, internally displaced, or migrants and have disabilities, are able to enjoy their entitlement to suitable housing. This can be achieved by incorporating pertinent international human rights provisions into the upcoming global agreements on refugees and safe, organized, and regular migration.
- It is crucial to ensure that local authorities implement and uphold the right to housing in all their activities, encompassing urban planning, zoning, transportation planning, as well as the creation and upkeep of housing

Courts, tribunals, and national human rights institutions should:

Interpret and apply national legislation in a manner consistent with the right to adequate housing for individuals with disabilities. Specifically, they should acknowledge that the rights to life, liberty, substantive equality, and non-discrimination necessitate that governments address homelessness, offer support for community living, and cater to the varied housing requirements of individuals with disabilities.(ii) Guarantee access to legal recourse and effective accountability for all facets of governmental obligations regarding the right to housing of individuals with disabilities. This includes allocations of financial resources and the efficacy of strategies and programs.

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3. 3 Farha, L. (2014). "Report of the Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing" A/69/274, pp. 11–12, para. 41

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5. Track, Laura (September 2014), Able Mothers: the intersection of parenting, disability and the law, (West Coast Women's Legal Education and Action Fund), p.69, accessed from www.westcoastleaf.org/wp-content/ uploads/2014/12/2014-REPORT-Able-Mothers.pdf on 28 May 2015.

6. Susan L. Parish, et al (2008); Material Hardship in U. S. Families Raising Children With Disabilities, Exceptional Children, vol 75 (1), pp. 72-92

7. 5 DeCandia, C.J., Beach, C.A., & Clervil, R. (2013). Closing the Gap: Integrating Services for Survivors of Domestic Violence Experiencing Homelessness. Needham, MA: The National Center on Family Homelessness, p.3. Accessed from http://www.familyhomelessness.org/ media/371.pdf on 28 May 2015.

8. Smith, Jewelles (2009), Bridging the Gap: Survey Examines Accessibility at Women's Shelters, accessed from http://www.cwhn.ca/en/node/41613 on 6 Aug 2015. In New Delhi, for example, there is only one shelter dedicated to homeless women.

9. Kothari, Miloon (2005), at supra note 24 p. 16, para. 51. See also study by the DPO Dawn Canada, accessed from http://www.dawncanada.net/issues/issues/factsh eets-2/housing/ on 31 August 2015.

10. Groce, Nora (2005), HIV-AIDs and Individuals with a Disability, Health and Human Rights, p. 217. 69 Committee on the Rights of the Child (2006), CRC/C/ GC/9, The Rights of Children with Disabilities, p. 21, para 76.

11. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner on Human Rights and UN-Habitat (2014), The Right to Adequate Housing: Factsheet 21/Rev.1, p. 21

Representation of India in the Inheritance of Loss by Kiran Desai

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Abstract:

Like her mother Anita Desai, Kiran Desai emerges as a gifted writer. She is the winner of Man Booker Prize, 2006. Kiran Desai is deeply interested in India. The present paper endeavours to bring forth the various aspects of India and its people. Entire novel is set in the backdrop of insurgency rising in the North-East. The novel opens and ends with insurgency. She openly talks about GLNF movement, Indian culture, Multiculturalism, Immigration, topographical description of nature through the characters of the novel . This novel is essentially a study of losses- loss of culture, loss of identity, loss of human relations, loss of emotional binding, loss of human values etc. Kiran Desai makes the novel Indian - both by contents and form. She uses a number of slangs, dialectic words, abuses of various regions, vulgar and obscene expressions. " *The Inheritance of loss*" was the result of eight years' of work, writing of broken people, difficult lives; writing not just about India but about the Indian communities in the world.
Keywords: Insurgengy, losses, Immigration, slangs, Indian People.

Introduction:

Kiran Desai, winner of the prestigious Man Booker Prize, 2006 for her second novel *"The Inheritance of Loss"* and daughter of the illustrious novelist of Indian Diaspora Anita Desai, was born in Chandigarh, on September 3, 1971. Kiran Desai is deeply interested in India - the India of 1980s - honestly represents the mixed image of India. The present paper endeavours to bring forth the various aspects of India and its people. Desai observes everything through the "lens of being Indian." During Jaipur Literature Festival, in an interview she expressed her pleasant experience: " It's best time to be an Indian writer…..I do know that present day India isn't really my subject". She goes back to India of the 1980s. It is this feeling that caught between two continents that infuses the novel.

Politically, India was hit by insurgency. It imposed a big threat to law and order. Entire novel is set in the backdrop of insurgency rising in the North-East, i.e. GNLF movement which disrupted the normal life, tourism, business and peace. Out of fifty-three chapters of the novel more than eighteen chapters are exclusively devoted to describe insurgency to highlight the dismal picture of the region. Desai curtly blames the policy makers for these violent movements occurred during that time in India. "Gorkhaland for Gorkhas" is the motto of the movement; the activists work on universal guerilla fashion. Kukri sickles, axes, kitchen knives, spade or any kind of firearm they look for to make the movement more and more violent to force the government to grant statehood. The major theme running throughout the novel, "The Inheritance of loss" is closely related to colonialism and the effects of colonialism and india was the colony of British people. Gyan is radicalized largely because love makes him feel inadequate and fearful for his manhood. He is portrayed as immature and moody. Although Gyan and Sai fall in love, Gyan becomes caught in the Gorkha independence movement and betrays Sai by telling his fellow rebels about the judge's firearms at Cho Oyu. Gyan's involvement in the separatist movement is the reflection of young Indians' deep-rooted frustration, for which Gyan even sacrifices the love of Sai. A feeling of "martyrdom crept over him". The novel opens and ends with insurgency. In the opening chapter, Jemu's house is besieged and a hunting rifle is plundred; chapter fifty-two ends with Bijou robbed by Gurkha mercenaries and chased by dogs in the jungle.

The novel portraits the Indian society as poverty-stricken; moreover illiteracy, unemployment, xenophobia, cultural conflicts, traditional values, customs, practices; and multiciplity of languages, religions, faiths constitute the very structure of the society in which the novelist is deeply interested. Though she draws a dismal picture of the Indian society. Gyan's involvement in GNLF movement and frustration caused by the extreme polarities he witnesses between the poor and the rich brings drastic changes in his attitude and love. The novel is the brilliant study of Indian culture----the culture in its transitional phase. Changes are brought out by "colonial neurosis," craze for the western values, manners, language and glamorous life style; impact of modernization, consumerism, globalization and deep-rooted reaction to indigenous values which failed to sustain life. Characters feel inferior, bounded and defeated by their Indian heritage confronted with colonialism.

Multiculturalism is another characteristic feature of Indian society. Jemu, Sai, Biju, cook, Lola, Noni, Booty, Potty, Gyan, Mr. and Mrs. Mistry belong to different cultural backgrounds. Desai herself inherited multiculturalism from her parents and grandparents. Her maternal grandmother was a German; grandfather was a refugee from Bangladesh. Her paternal grandparents came from Gujarat, and her grandfather was educated in England. Although she has not lived in India sice she was 14, she returns to the family home in Delhi every year. She maintains convivial attitude to all cultures and mildly exposes the vanity and hypocrisy imbibed in them. Immigration problem is one of the most striking problems. Most of the Indians and the Third World citizens face such problem in Europe and America. Desai herself has spent more than twenty years in America. It was own experience and innate talks with immigrants in America she could highlight the problem so emphatically. Biju, Saeed, Harish, Saran, Jeev, Rishi and thousands of Africans, Latin Americans and Asians working in America and Europe exemplify the bitter experiences of the immigrants. Nature and Landscape description occupies large canvas of the novel; though it extends from Manhattan to Himalayas, it is central to Piphit, kalimpong, cho Oyu, and Darjeeling. Topography, scenic beauty, variety of vegetation, changing colors of the sky, patches of clouds, rain, mist, mountain tops, Teesta river, thick forests, cluster of houses, vapour, ice, zig-zag roads and seasonal changes, etc. define nature in the novel. It is sensuous beauty that delights the novelist very much, simultaneously, it is contrasted with rising insurgency and its violent outbreak disrupting normal life. Her treatment of nature is highly poetic and wordsworthian finding deeper import in it. The novel opens with nature description: " All day, the colors had been those of dusk, might moving like a water creature across the great flanks of mountains possessed of ocean shadows and depths. Briefly visible above the vapour, Kanchenjunga was afar peak whittled out of ice, gathering the last of the light, a plume of snow blown high by the storms at its summit." Her involvement in nature and landscapes of India confirms her unending interest and diasporic articulation. Unlike Wordsworth Desai hardly tries to divinize nature or feels the presence of God anywhere.

The novel is essentially a study of losses---loss of culture, loss of identity, loss of human relations, loss of emotional bindings, loss of human values, loss of rationality, loss of peace and harmony, loss of human beings' faith in each, etc. Sense of loss is an integral part of every character's life; they are insecure, unmoored, struggling to survive in the modern world, unsure of whether they will ever see the benefits of globalization; characters unnecessarily feel inferior due to their Indian heritage. The novel explores the lives of characters who are trapped in India's class system--- both the lower class and the upper class. The characters' hopes and dreams are conveyed in the novel, along with their ultimate dream of immigrating to America and finally escaping the rigid caste system of their homeland. As far as India was concerned, the infamous Macaulay Minute of February 2, 1835, declared the superiority of colonial education over native Education. The target recipient of colonial education was the males. It aimed to create a sort of inaccurate doubling of the colonized as a reflection of the colonizers. A particular variety of British culture is projected as a tool for linguistic and cultural homogenisation and normalization in the present case. Kiran Desai in her novel, The Inheritance of Loss (2006) attempts to locate the blurring lines of the history of Indian mental architecture from the colonial rule to the contemporary time. Desai skillfully demonstrates this through the convergence of the tormented past and an indeterminately positioned multicultural present. All through the narrative woven with assorted and generically complex composition, Desai offers a panoramic representation of constructed reality where individuals are engaged in an incessant search for personal identity.

Kiran Desai makes the novel Indian--- both by content and form. Whether its topography, idyllic beauty or the elaborate description of insurgency, description of mountains, mist, changing seasons, Kalimpong, Cho Oyu, Darjeeling, Piphit, Immigration problem, Culture conflicts, the inhabitants or the inner mindscapes of charaters, Desai frees herself from the stereo-typed Euro-centric models and honestly and independently depicts India. Her use of language is another powerful technique to create the manifest sense of Indian-ness. She prefers American English and tries to make it Indianized. She has encountered with American and British writers of English and studied creative writing at Columbia University. Subsequently, she has experimented a lot with the language. Use of popular slangs, dialectic words abuses of various regions, vulgar and obscene expressions introduce an element of naturalism; Indian vocabulary, Indian metaphors and imagery, etc. are highly supportive to fillip the portrayal of picture and sensibility of India. Indian vocabulary creates a congenial

atmosphere to transport the reader into that realm where India resides.

Use of popular slangs, dialectic words, abuses of various regions, vulgar and obscene expressions are frequently used: nakhra, pakora, huzoor, chhang, mia-bibi, mithai, pitaji, Angreji Khana, salwars, kamala hai, Baap re!, laddoos, dhotis, jhora, pallu, Budhoo, choksee, Neps, Namaste, aiyiye, baethiye, khaiye, dhanayawad, shukria, chapattis, jalebi, haveli, tika, chokra, murga-murgi, bania, dhobi, hubshi, haat, atta, srikhand, kundan, peepal, choolah, rasta roko, phata phat, bilkul bekar, Jai Gorkha, saag, bhai, Gora, ghas phoos, goondas, sukhtara, chooran, jamun, tatti, roti-namak, gadhas, murdabad, parathas, tamasha, chappals, desi, etc. The Inheritance of loss, was the result of eight years' of work, writing of broken people, difficult lives; writing not just about India but Indian communities in the world. It was quite difficult, emotional experience for Desai, because she was devastated and sad by the end of the book where "loss" predominates. Binnie Krisenbaum has rightly commented about the novel: " A nation's tragedy great and small are revealed through the hopes and the dreams, the innocence and the arrogance, the love betrayed and the all, too , human failings of a superbly realized cast of characters. Kiran Desai writes of Post-colonial India, of its poor as well as its priviledged, with a cold eye and a warm heart." *The Inheritance of loss* is set in quite different background than that of her first book *Hullabaloo in the Guava orchard,* which is the story about a middle class post-office clerk who wants to avoid his failure and jumps on the guava tree in order to become a hermit. All the characters revove around the guava tree. Where as *The Inheirtance of loss* deals basically about the problems of migration faced by her characters, their strains and difficulties. Political, social, cultural, economical, immigration, nature and landscape, Indianized English all aspects are dealt in ans described in a comprehensive manner which is not only entertaining but also highly informative.

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Indian National Congress and All India States Peoples Conference Impact on the Freedom struggle in Kashmir

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Abstract:

The British had established a barrier between British India and Princely India, indirectly governing latter through hereditary princes. Kashmir, a princely state under Dogra monarchy rule, experienced widespread discontent due to a lack of socio-economic and political benefits. The objective of the Indian National Congress was to unify the Princely State and recognized India as fundamentally a single entity. The formation of All India States' Peoples' Conference was crucial for states people's movement, fostering political consciousness and a demand for responsible government. After Congress deleted the clause relating to non-interference, the All India State People Conference came closer to the Indian National Congress, had a far reaching impact on the politics of Indian states especially in Kashmir. Nehru, the Congress leader developed strong relations with Kashmir freedom leader Sheikh Abdullah, and through his political philosophy, the freedom struggle in Kashmir became ideologically more connected to the Indian National Congress. This ultimately promoted Muslim Conference leadership to change its agenda and nomenclature of the party into the National Conference in 1939. This had a far-reaching impact on the Kashmir freedom struggle particularly from its birth to 1947. The paper examines the impact of Indian National Congress and All India States People Conference policies and programs on Jammu and Kashmir politics, analyzes Nehru's efforts in secularizing politics, and investigates factors influencing Abdullah's shift towards nationalism.

Keywords: Jammu and Kashmir, Indian National Congress, Sheikh Abdullah, National Conference, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

Introduction:

Before 1947, India had numerous princely states, at least 562 (some authorities list 564, 584, even 601) in all, spread throughout the Subcontinent, encompassing 45.3 percent of its land and having a population of 99 million, which constituted about a third of the British Indian Empire's extent. The majority of the states were predominantly Hindu, with only a half dozen being Muslim. These states, referred to as the Native States by Britishers, were ruled by Indian princes. The Princes, who were the Rulers of the States, were considered part of the Indian Empire as they recognized the Paramountcy of the British Crown. The states were not technically territories annexed by the British Government in the name of the Crown, although there may have been coercion by the British in the acceptance or imposed of Paramountcy. These states are unique in the world, and they vary not only in size but also in terms of their political and social landscapes. In addition to this, most of these states remained entirely feudal, while others remained largely backward. The largest states in India were Hyderabad, Kashmir, Mysore, Travancore, and Baroda etc., while the smaller states were in Kathiawar, Western India, and Punjab. British rulers in Princely States maintained and protected their autocratic polities, ensuring the protection and perpetual existence of the princes. Moreover, British authorities used princes to deter national unity and counter the rising national movement. These states had a monarchical system

of government and were perceived as tradition-bound and apathetic in progress. People in these states faced higher land taxes, non-protection of civil liberties, lack of modernization and discrimination in all public spheres. The princes ruled these states in an authoritarian manner, resulting in extreme economic and political disabilities for the people.

Jammu and Kashmir, a large princely state in British India, is over 80,000 square miles in area with large populations, some 4,021,616 of which 77 percent were Muslims, approximately 20 percent were Hindus, 1.5 percent were Sikhs, and 1 percent were Buddhists, and around 93.4% had illiteracy, according to the 1941 census. The State of Jammu and Kashmir was established in the 19th century by Dogra chieftain Gulab Singh. On March 16, 1846, the British Colonial Empire sold Jammu and Kashmir to Gulab Singh for 75 lakh rupees, or Nanakshahi rupees. As per the treaty, Kashmir, was to belong "forever, an independent possession, to Maharaja Gulab Sing and the heirs male of his body." Dogras have traditionally considered Jammu to be their home and Kashmir to be their obtained property. This propensity illustrates that they never had empathy with the Kashmiri people. The Dogra administration was thoroughly rotten; people were systematically oppressed and depressed; there was no liberty of person and no security of property in the state. People in Kashmir were suffering from severe challenges, and the administration of justice was arbitrary and biased. The majority of the

population, were cultivators, faced double tyranny and repression from the state government and feudal lords. The Kashmir state experienced the worst form of taxation, inhumane torture, and misappropriation of public funds, an utter lack of civil liberties and civic rights, and no freedom of the press. Socio-economic reforms were not undertaken, corruption persisted, the administration remained inefficient, and justice was non-existent in the overwhelming majority of the state under this regime. Kashmir probably faced the worst type of exploitation and the most extremist type of autocracy. The predominantly Muslim state faced extreme political, social, and economic challenges, with the majority Muslim population living in poor economic conditions and being governed like dumb-driven cattle. But from 1930 -1947, Jammu and Kashmir experienced tremendous political development, leading to a shift in public opinion in favor of national sentiments. It was owing to the rise of political consciousness in British India that gradually began to impact public opinion in the princely territories. The Britishers, however, took multiple actions explicitly aimed at preventing any encouragement from 'British India' to the formation of national sentiment among the people of the states. The Indian National Congress emerged against colonial exploitative policies, aiming to consolidate national unity and declare its primary goal as swaraj, or independence. The princely states, on the other hand, were not included in the domain for which *swaraj* was desired. The Congress adopted a paradoxical plan of recognizing the states as integral part of India while at the same time claiming that interference can harm the cause of the people in the states. Mahatma Gandhi's policy of 'non-interference', which began in the 1920s, persisted until the late 1930s. In contrast to Mahatma Gandhi's belief, Jawaharlal Nehru, a Congress leader who was passionate about national unity, took more radical approach to address states people's problems. With the formation of the All India States Peoples Conference accelerated the growth of state people's movements in the states as an outcome of various policies and activities of the British as well as the attitude and approach of Congress. In reality, the sheer existence of the conference, which symbolized India's essential unity, was a major event. Unsurprisingly, the people of the states unanimously demanded greater sympathy and cooperation, as well as the end of the non-interference policy. It was in the 1930s the movements started in British India by Indian nationalists in several states inspired and articulated genuine public grievances against their respective rulers had a major influence on the Indian states. Thus, the overwhelming success of the Congress and resolutions supporting the freedom struggle in the States had also significantly impacted the political climate in Jammu and Kashmir. Indian nationalists were very concerned about the Dogras' authoritarian and arbitrary rule in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Indian National Congress and All India States' Peoples' Conference:

The national movement in British India raised political consciousness about democracy, responsible administration, and civil liberties. The Indian National Congress's success, despite limited in gaining concessions, led the Princely States to realize the need to organize first at the local and then at the national levels in order to have their grievances addressed. India's leaders recognized that the interests of the States people were interconnected with those under direct British rule. Mahatma Gandhi, Sarojini Naidu, Maulana Mohammad Ali, and Pandit Jawharlal Nehru were some of the leaders who belonged to the States or had close contact with them. Despite pressure from the state people and provocation by the rulers, the Indian National Congress, led by Mahatma Gandhi, remained committed to its policy of non interference in the internal affairs of the Native States. However, Congress allowed state people to enroll as members but refused to interfere in their state affairs. Gandhi considered this policy "wise and sound" and believed that "as darkness vanishes at sunrise so when the sun of Swaraj rises, the dark anarchy of rulers as well as of subjects will disappear in an instant". This approach continued until the mid-thirties.

Despite having sympathy for the State people, the Congress was hesitant to directly address their concerns. In December 1920, at its Nagpur session, the Congress passed a resolution urging princes to grant responsible government in their states, although its policy of non-interference continued. The growing interest and involvement of state people in national activities and the Congress's discouraging attitude prompted them to organise their own organisation, the All India States People Conference, in 1927. They thought that the fight for responsible government and civil freedoms in the state would have to be carried out by themselves thus, forming their own organization was necessary. They demanded the integration of the States People's movement and the general anti-imperialist struggle waged by Congress. On December 17, 1927, the first session of the AISPC took place in Bombay, attended by over 1,500 people and visitors from over 70 states. Ram Chandra Roa's presidential address aimed for a "free, strong, united, self-governing and self-supporting India". The inaugural session received wide publicity, highlighting the demand for "responsible government in the Indian States through representative institutions under the aegis of rulers and civil liberties." The conference, marking India's unity, was significant due to the

unanimous demand for greater cooperation and sympathy for Congress and an end to the policy of non-intervention. Gandhi Ji and front-rank congress leaders supported this, demonstrating full support for the conference. The Congress, led by radical elements, changed its approach in 1928, recognizing the existence of states as an integral part of the Indian nation. At its Calcutta session, the Congress deleted the clause relating to non-interference and urged the Princes to guarantee citizenship rights and responsible government to their people. The Congress assured the states' people of its sympathy and support in their struggle for legitimate objectives. This resolution was considered their Magna Carta by the state's people. The All India State People Conference, born synchronically with this event, became closer to the Congress and became a wing of the larger organization. In the mid-1930s, radical groups in Congress produced an unprecedented change in their approach. Congress leaders like Sardar Patel, Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Acharya Narendra Dev, Jay Prakash Narayan, and Yusf Mehrali accentuated the cause of the state people. Nehru's ardent loyalty to the cause of the State people was apparent in his 1929 presidential address to the Lahore Congress, in which he asserted that the Indian states could not live apart from the rest of India. The Congress took a more favourable posture towards the states at its Jabalpur session in 1935, proclaiming that the interests of the Indian states were as vital to the Indian National Congress as those of British India and promising them their entire support in their quest for independence.

Impact of Indian National Congress and All India State Peoples Conference on Kashmir politics:

During the period of 1930–1946, the freedom struggle in Kashmir was significantly impacted by the Indian National Congress and the All India States People Conference. Resolutions adopted by the Congress at its Lahore session were also echoed in Kashmir. Hindus and Sikhs in J&K state, along with leaders from the Muslim Conference, Kashmiri Pandit Yuvak Sabha, and the Kashmir Congress Committee, agreed that the national movement in the state was inseparable from the national movement in India and came to the conclusion that all community unity was necessary in order to achieve a reasonable amount of political reform in the state. Also, a consensus was established that the freedom struggle inside the state needs to be oriented towards the national liberation movement in British India and the Indian states.

Before Congress abandoned its non-interference policy, Nehru was keen to extend full support to the freedom movement led by Sheikh Abdullah in Jammu and Kashmir. Kashmiri-born Pandit Prem Nath Bazaz had already established

contacts with top brass of the Congress leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, hoping to alter the Muslim majoritarian character of the Kashmiri movement. Bazaz acted as a mediator between the two parties, who had already won over Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah since the Cheshma Shahi Garden meeting in 1932. Many scholars on Kashmir credit Bazaz for his outstanding role in converting the movement into a secular one. After the Muslim Conference's third session in November 1934, Sheikh Abdullah went to Punjab and sought advice from Congress leader Dr. Saifuddin Kichlew in Lahore. On his advice, he decided to take on nationalism and organize a broader movement in cooperation with non-Muslim communities in Jammu and Kashmir, aiming to gain support for the cause. The impact of this visit was to such an extent that in a press interview, Abdullah suggested for the people of Punjab "to avoid interference in the state's internal affairs and stated that his future plan is to work on the lines of Congress and intend to start an organization of the same kind on my return home." After returning from Punjab in 1935, Sheikh Abdullah contacted Perm Nath Bazaz, providing him with comprehensive information about discussions held with Saifuddin Kitchlew and future programs. H.L Saxena mentioned "from this time onwards, Bazaz became Sheikh Abdullah's sole friend, philosopher, and mentor in all his future ventures, as he had never had his own brains and had always been a tool in the hands of somebody or the other."

First and foremost, Abdullah and Bazaz thought that they needed their own newspaper in order to express and spread their own ideas. Accordingly, they founded the weekly newspaper *Hamdard* in Urdu on August 1, 1935, to spread their ideology of secularism, social democracy, and nationalism. The Hamdard gained popularity for its fight against orthodoxy, symbolizing democracy and unification of Kashmir's, regardless of caste or faith, advocating for responsible governance in the state. Dr. Saif-ud-Din Kitchloo inaugurated the first issue of Hamdard in Hazuribagh, aiming to integrate the Indian National Congress's policies and programs into Kashmir's politics. The paper served as the official mouthpiece for this policy, popularizing the Congress's nationalist and secular ideas, particularly of its most popular leader, Jawaharlal Nehru. With Bazaz at the driving seat, the Muslim Conference official publication, particularly Hamdard, denounced Punjabi Muslim "communal" organisations for misleading the Kashmiri movement and cautioned people to keep out of Punjabi politics. As a result, Sheikh Abdullah shifted towards pro-Congress politics and separated from Punjabi Muslim organisations in the mid-1930s, likely due to the Congress's socialist tendencies and interest in princely states that it had

acquired under its new leadership under Jawaharlal Nehru.

In 1935, India's political climate changed significantly, with the Government of India Act, 1935 proposing a federal scheme at the center. However, this plan failed to satisfy both Indian leadership and Princes. The All India States People Conference strongly opposed the resolution, condemning the proposed federation plan, which denied state people representation and lacked consultation at any stage. Both the INC and the AISPC opposed the move, calling it undemocratic, and demanded that all representatives for the Federal Legislature be chosen on the basis of a popular elective principle. The Lucknow Congress (1935) deemed the Act as an instrument "to the accompaniment of widespread repression and the suppression of civil liberties and designed to facilitate and perpetuate the domination and the exploitation of the people of India". The AISPC, in its Karachi session in 1936, condemned the proposed federal structure, which denied states' people the right to elect their representatives. The Muslim Conference, while not a party to this resolution, shared the AISPC's view that Maharajas should not join the federation without prior consultation with the people's representatives, and if states were required to do so, only elected representatives should have the right to sit in the federal legislature.

The leadership of the Kashmir freedom movement was significantly influenced by the development of the INC and AISPC. On December 28, 1935, a public meeting in Srinagar, presided over by Pandit P.N. Bazaz, honoured the INC for its fifty-year service to the nation. This event laid the groundwork for Congress to launch policies and programs vis-à-vis the ongoing freedom struggle in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The All India States Peoples Conference in Karachi in 1936, led by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, marked a significant milestone in the struggle for freedom among the state's people. Pattabhi Sitaramayya in his presidential address said that: "the states Peoples' Conference . . . be organically related to the Congress and restate its creed linking the responsible government of the states' people as an integral factor of the Poorna Swaraj or complete independence of the Congress." Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and former Congress president Rajendra Prasad also attended the conference, where Nehru emphasized India's unity and indivisibility, asserting that "the fight of the Congress for Indian independence also included the freedom of the people of the states also. If Congress attained Swaraj, the states people would inevitably share their liberation." This session was significant because it strengthened the relationship between Congress and the people of the states. The session

backed the state's people in their struggle for civil liberties. This event opened a new chapter in the state's people politics, creating organisational units to help them achieve goals. The 1938 Navasari Convention provided more evidence of this affinity and highlighted the intimate bond between Congress and the All India State Peoples Conference.

As already mentioned Bazaz, a fervent nationalist, aimed to put the Kashmir freedom movement under the control of the Indian National Congress. He corresponded with Mahatma Gandhi in May 1934, providing a comprehensive account of Kashmir's events and seeking his assistance. Mr. Gandhi replied to Bazaz on May 15, 1934, saying: "We are sowing as we have reaped, seeing that Kashmir is predominantly Muslim Sate it is bound one day to become a Musalman state." For the whole non-Muslim inhabitants of the state, Gandhi's response was nothing less than a terrible bombshell. Bazaz therefore approached Pandit Nehru, because he was very interested in the most recent events in Kashmir and regarded Kashmir to be his ancestral homeland. On July 7, 1936, Bazaz received an encouraging letter from Nehru in which he claimed that Kashmir formed an "integral part" of a larger national issue:

"It is clear that ultimate fate of Kashmir, as of the other Indian States, is bound up with that of India as a whole, so that the larger struggle for Indian independence governs the situation and the more or less local struggle in Kashmir must be viewed in the light of the Indian struggle…"

H. L. Sexena stated: "This extensive correspondence has had a long-lasting impact on Kashmir politics." An emboldened Bazaz intended to play his cards after successfully persuading an ever-willing Nehru to engage in Kashmir politics and encouraged at the rise of secular political consciousness among Kashmiri Muslims. He convinced Abdullah, who had severed ties with Indian Muslim organisations and was facing harsh criticism in Kashmir for this move, to extend a joint invitation to Nehru to visit Kashmir in 1936 in order to strengthen their efforts to establish a joint Hindu-Muslim national front in politics. However, Nehru was unable to visit the state personally, but a group of Congress leaders visited the state in 1936 to create a liaison with the leaders of different communities. Mr. Purushottam Das Tandon received a strong direction from Nehru in August 1936 to meet with S.M. Abdullah and P. N. Bazaz, ushering in a new chapter in the connections between the two active movements. In 1937, he was followed by two notable Congress leaders, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and K.M Ashraf, who aimed to bring the Kashmir Movement closer to the Indian National Congress. Many meetings with Kashmiri leaders were held for this reason. K.M Ashraf gave multiple speeches in support of nationalism and

collaborative Hindu-Muslim movements. The Kashmir Struggle for Freedom was boosted by progressive Indian leaders who considerably influenced S.M. Abdullah's political outlook. They also held extensive discussions with student unions, workers, and labourers, which led to the emergence of the Youth League, Mazdoor Sabha, and Kisan Sabha. Nehru also supported the labour movement. He wrote a letter to G.M. Sadiq in 1937 regarding the Silk Factory Workers agitation in which "he sends his good wishes to Mazdoor Sabha in its difficult task and encouraged them that Workers must remember that their strength lies in their organisation and they should try to strength their union." The close liaison between Muslim Conference leaders and Congress broadly influenced the people of J&K, aligning their movement with Indian nationalism. As a result of this persuasion, Sheikh Abdullah received an invitation extended by Pandit Nehru, president of the INC, and accordingly Abdullah departed for Peshawar in 1938. Sheikh Sahib and Pandit Nehru met for the first time at Lahore railway station, and their meetings focused on changing the character of the Kashmir freedom movement. Nehru indubitably recommended opening the doors of the Muslim Conference to non-Muslims and starting a new era in Kashmir politics. The leaders agreed that the movement would be patterned after the Indian National Congress. This face-to-face conversation had tremendous impact on the Sheikh Abdullah. It enhanced his conviction in a broad-minded approach towards the problem in Kashmir both political and economic. The meeting broadly advanced secular politics in Kashmir and dispelled Abdullah's doubts about the Indian National Congress's stance on the Kashmir freedom Movement. After returning from Peshawar, Abdullah explained to his party to reorganize the movement on national lines and change the nomenclature of the Muslim Conference to a national organization. But this move was opposed by anti-secular forces both inside and outside the state who criticized it as "a political bargaining" and the "double-edged" politics of the INC who wanted to please the Hindus. While some saw it as a significant step towards nationalist politics. Despite criticism, S.M Abdullah and other left-leaning forces continued with their program.

During the 1938 Navasari convention, state workers like P. N. Bazaz criticised the Congress Working Committee Resolution, which banned state congress committee formation in the States. Thanks to Dr. Pattabhi Sitarammaya's persistent efforts to bring the leadership of the Congress closer to the state people's movement, the resolution was suitably modified, and the convention prepared a draft resolution to meet the state people's viewpoint. It ran as follows:

"The Congress stands for the same political, social and economic freedom in the States as the rest of India and considers the states as an integral part of India, which can't be separated 'Purna Swaraj'or complete independence which is the objective of the Congress, is for the whole of India inclusive of the States, for the integrity and unity of India must be maintained in freedom as it has been maintained in subjection. The only kind of federation that can be accepted to the congress, is one in which the States participate as free units enjoying the measure of democratic freedom as the rest of India"

The draft was approved by Congress and officially moved as a resolution at the Haripura session in February 1938. The session ensured full responsible government and protection of civil liberties in states, condemning the absence of complete freedom and suppression of civil liberties in some states. The Congress expressed its sympathy for the people's quest for freedom and voiced hope that the day of their deliverance is not far away. The decision not only encouraged state people to organize themselves and continue their fight for freedom, but it also instilled complete trust in the people of the states in Congress. The policy of the Congress was now crystal-clear, aiming at active engagement in the people's fight for freedom in the states. This approach had an immediate and profound impact on the Jammu & Kashmir freedom struggle, changing the movement's community identity to one of a national character.

In February 1939, the All India States Peoples Conference, led by Nehru, held its session in Ludhiana. This event was pivotal in the State's People movement, as it sparked a nationwide awakening and made princely states aware of their rights. The conference spread the message of freedom and demanded responsible government and civil liberties in Indian states like Hyderabad, Kashmir, Travancore, and Mysore. In his presidential address, referring to the struggle of state peoples in the context of a larger nationalist movement in India, Nehru said, "The freedom of the people of the states is a big enough thing, yet it is a part of the larger freedom of India, and till we gain that larger freedom, it is a struggle for us." He further went on saying that the national awakening in the States has been a source of strength for the people of India in their struggle for freedom. He urged them to organize against communalism and oppression. Some dozens of leaders from Jammu & Kashmir state participated in this session. The Muslim Conference and Nationalist forces in J&K state praised President Nehru for his views on the freedom movement in Kashmir and Hyderabad. Nehru in a clear-cut said that the rulers in these states were acting as agents of British Imperialism,

using communal differences to suppress popular movements. Comparing the popular movements in both of the states, Nehru observed:

"….Hyderabad and Kashmir are two premier States in India and we might have hoped that they would set an example to others by introducing free institutions and responsible government. Unfortunately both are backward politically and socially. Hyderabad is a predominantly Hindu State with a Muslim ruling class; Kashmir is predominantly a Muslim state with a Hindu ruling class. Both these represent the same type of problems and both have some background of extreme poverty, illiteracy and undeveloped sources."

Nehru emphasized to the Hindus of Kashmir that minorities should not fight for petty claims like administrative jobs and instead give up communal claims and share in service. Several resolutions were passed, including the "National Demand" manifesto, which supported constitutional reforms and envisioned socio-political change and economic outlook for the people of Jammu and Kashmir. The Ludhiana session significantly impacted Kashmir politics by ending political isolation and bringing the movement closer to Indian nationalism.

Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah was released from Muzaffarabad jail on 28 February 1939, along with other leaders. He went on a month-long tour outside the state to strengthen his relationship with the Indian National Congress. In March 1939, he was asked to preside over the Annual Session of All India State's Peoples Conference at Tripura, accompanied by Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad, Kashap Bandhu, Pandit Prem Nath Bazaz, and Maulana Mohammad Sayed Masoodi. State leaders in Kashmir established contacts with the country's leading nationalist political organization. Here at the session, the Kashmir leaders got a chance to meet personally to discuss their problems and address their issues with prominent leaders like Jawahar Lal Nehru, Sardar Patel, Bholabhai Desai, Babu Rajindra Prashad, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Syed Mehmood, and Jai Prakash Narayan. Sheikh Abdullah warned princes of the states in his presidential speech about the implications of the battle between oppression and democracy. He directed all Rajas and Nawabs that "they should make use of public resources for the welfare of their subjects and they should not spend money from the state treasuries for their personal dignity and splendor which are filled with blood and sweat of their poor subjects." He promised to reorient his movement on the "basic Principles of the India National Congress". It was due to the guidance and impact of the Indian National Congress that the Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference sheds its communal complexion and altered its name into the

National Conference on 11th June, 1939; and it was afterward affiliated to the All India States People's Conference.

The transformation of the Muslim Conference into the National Conference marked a significant shift in Kashmir's freedom movement, introducing an era of anti-British politics in the valley. The Kashmir movement evolved from a mere opposition to the maharaja's government to an anti-imperialist movement advocating for Indian subcontinent independence. It shifted towards the Indian National Congress, disappointing the Muslim League leadership and supporters. This new orientation led to contesting voices and narratives within the National Conference and Kashmir politics, with the organization's goal of achieving a responsible government in the state.

Nehru and other stalwart leaders visit to Kashmir:

In 1940, after the Muslim League adopted an alarming Pakistan Resolution, Sheikh Abdullah had to decide whether to affiliate himself with the Congress or the Muslim League, particularly while these two major Indian political parties were competing for winning over the National Conference. Events heavily favoured the Congress, which was ideologically opposed to the Muslim League. Consequently, Abdullah invited Pandit Nehru to visit Kashmir. Accordingly Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Mr. Padiya and Muhammad Younis reached in Srinagar on May 30, 1940. A meeting was held at Hazuri Bagh, Srinagar, to welcome Congress leaders, and Sheikh Abdullah referred to Pandit Nehru as "an illustrious son of the Valley of Kashmir." Abdullah highlighted the National Conference's commitment to fighting colonial dominance and exploitation while also emphasizing its loyalty to India's unity and freedom. Congress leaders praised the National Conference's efforts in forging a national struggle for freedom in the J&K State. Khan Abdul Gaffar and Pandth Nehru declared that "the people in India regardless of religion or location, were one nation, India was one and indivisible."Congress leaders announced that India's liberation from British rule would not involve replacing British rulers and officers with Indian ones, but rather transferring political power to the people of India. They assured the National Conference that the Indian people supported and stood with the people of the state in their quest for freedom. Nehru expressed his unequivocal support for the National Conference as the sole national organization in the state, similar to Jinnah's view of the Muslim Conference as the only representative body of state Muslims.

Pandit Nehru's ten-day visit to the Valley marked a significant turning point in S.M. Abdullah's political career and the history of

freedom struggle. The proximity of the National Conference to the Congress sharpened the political cleavage in Kashmir. The National Conference and Sheikh Abdullah for the first time came into the limelight, gaining attention both within the subcontinent and beyond its borders. S.M. Abdullah was propelled by these events to consider the potential assistance Congressmen could provide him if he could garner their support. He has decided to go the whole hog with Congress.

The Sopore Session of the National Conference of 1945:

Because of Jinnah's growing political influence and demand for Pakistan, he visited Kashmir valley in June 1944. The League President's judgment against the National Conference sparked widespread discontent among party members and they denounced Jinnah for his interference in Jammu and Kashmir politics. On 20 June, Sheikh Abdullah warned Jinnah in a demagogic utterance at Khanyar to leave Kashmir. "If Jinnah does not give up the habit of interfering in our politics it will be difficult for him to go back in an honourable manner" He also stated unequivocally that Jinnah's mission in Kashmir was an unmitigated failure. Sheikh Abdullah's popularity among Muslims has since declined; he invited top leaders of the National Congress and State Peoples Conference to participate in the annual session of the National Conference at Sopore on August 3, 4, and 5, 1945. Jawaharlal Nehru, Abul Kalam Azad, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Mian Iftiqar-ud-Din, Asaf Ali, Kanya Lal Vaidya, Achal Ishwar Prasad and General Secretary Peoples Conference Jai Narayan Vayas arrived in Srinagar in July 1945. Abdullah's close association with Congress during the AISPC meetings led to his decision. In the session, the Congress leaders spoke at length and emphasised that the ideology of the Nationalists was the right one and that this party alone was the real representative of the people of the country. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan inaugurated a session recognizing Sheikh Abdullah as the harbinger of Kashmir awakening and said that "Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah is the gift of God to the people of Kashmir, and if you don't follow him, they would suffer terrible hardships." Nehru promised the Indian National Congress's support for the battle against autocratic rule in the state and appealed non-Muslims to join the National Conference in large numbers to achieve the goal. Maulana Azad assured Congress's full support for Sheikh Abdullah in his national activities. Sheikh Abdullah's presidential address highlighted the National Conference's struggle for political emancipation in Jammu and Kashmir, stating it was the only path to liberating forty lakh people of the state. He emphasized that "the future and independence of Jammu and Kashmir State were inextricably linked with the

future and independence of India." In his presidential address, he outlines the programme for building up "New Kashmir."

The Sopore annual session of the National Conference was significant in the annals of the freedom struggle of Jammu and Kashmir due to its attendance by prominent Indian Nationalists. The National Conference was the first Indian subcontinent Nationalist organization to pass a resolution supporting self-determination. It is worth noting that the All India Congress Committee passed the resolution of self-determination following the Sopore session of the National Conference (1945).

The Standing Committee of the All India States People's Conference met in Kashmir on August 6, 1945, praising the National Conference's success in awakening and organizing the state's masses. The committee appreciated the broad vision of the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference, its leaders, and President Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, who aimed to build a national organization to transform the state into a prosperous and new Kashmir based on the progress and well-being of the masses. The Standing Committee affirmed that states are an integral part of India and that major states can form "democratic and autonomous units in a free and federated India". They adopted a resolution on the rights of the state's people which reads as:

"The Standing Committee reiterates that the goal of the people of the states is the establishment of fully responsible government in the states as integral parts of India, with major states forming democratic autonomous units in a free and federated India..."

The national conference supported the AISPC throughout its existence, and Sheikh Abdullah was chosen as its vice president in 1946. Regardless of how the region's subsequent history unfolded, there is no doubt that this was not only a reflection of Abdullah's status among the State's people's leadership but also of Jammu and Kashmir's vital position within India's broader national movement, which now encompassed the domains of the native rulers and princes.

Conclusion:

The Indian National Congress's involvement in Kashmir politics in the mid-1930s, along with its close affinity with the All India States Peoples Conference, considerably impacted the Kashmir freedom struggle. The proximity of the National Conference to the Congress sharpened the political cleavage in Kashmir, shifting the movement from a communal to a national character. Furthermore, the Nehru-Abdullah alliance was a significant event that took away all remaining ambiguity in Abdullah's mind with regard to the Congress's future approach towards the freedom

struggle, thereby signaling the advent of Kashmir's secular political movement. The conversion of the Muslim Conference into the National Conference was an important contribution of the Kashmir freedom struggle to Indian secular politics. The party initiated an anti-despotic, anti-colonial, and progressive movement, taking a fundamental national direction. The Kashmir freedom movement, as an integral part of the Indian liberation movement, fought for national emancipation from British colonial rule and the destruction of their colonial framework in the Indian States.

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"A Comparative Analysis of Retirement Planning Systems in India and the United States"

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Abstract:

This abstract presents a comparative analysis of pension plans in India and the United States, examining key features, regulatory frameworks, and challenges associated with retirement savings in both countries. Pension plans form an essential part of retirement planning, offering financial security to individuals after they cease working. By comparing the pension systems in India and the United States, these abstract aims to shed light on the similarities, differences, and challenges faced by each country. In India, the pension landscape is diverse, encompassing various schemes, such as the Employee Provident Fund (EPF), the National Pension System (NPS), and government-sponsored pension plans. These plans typically operate on a defined contribution basis, where employees and employers make contributions to a retirement account, which is then invested. The accumulated corpus is used to provide a pension or lump sum withdrawal upon retirement. The government plays a significant role in regulating and administering these plans, ensuring transparency and security for participants. IN contrast, the United States primarily relies on employer-sponsored pension plans, such as 401(k) plans, Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs), and Social Security. This abstract also addresses challenges faced by pension systems in both countries. In India, inadequate coverage, low financial literacy, and a predominantly informal workforce pose challenges to pension plan adoption and effectiveness. The United States grapples with concerns related to the sustainability of Social Security, as changing demographics and increasing life expectancy strain the system's financial resources. By comparing pension plans in India and the United States, these abstract aims to provide insights into the strengths, weaknesses, and potential areas of improvement for each system. It highlights the importance of robust regulatory frameworks, financial education, and innovative solutions to address evolving retirement needs in an era of demographic and economic shifts.

Keywords: Pension Rules, Indian perspective, Employee Provident Fund, Individual Retirement Accounts United state and Pension Procedure.

Introduction:

The pension plan in India plays a vital role in ensuring financial security and stability during retirement. With a large and diverse population, India has implemented various pension schemes to cater to different segments of society, aiming to provide income support to individuals in their old age. This introduction will provide an overview of the pension plan in India, highlighting its significance and key features. Pension plans in the United States play a significant role in providing retirement income security for its citizens. The U.S. pension system consists of a combination of mandatory and voluntary programs that aim to ensure financial stability during retirement. This introduction provides an overview of the pension plan landscape in the United States, highlighting key components and objectives of the system.

Objective of the Study:

1. To analyze the funding mechanisms of pension plans in both countries, including contributions from employers, employees, and the government, as well as investment strategies and management of pension assets.
2. To assess the eligibility criteria, coverage, and participation rates of pension plans in India and the US, including the extent of formal and informal sector coverage and the inclusion of marginalized groups.

Review of Literature:

Gupta, R., & Hershey, D. A. (2016). Cross-national differences in goals for retirement: The case of India and the United States. Journal of cross-cultural gerontology, 31, 221-236. In this study, the retirement aspirations of working Indian adults are compared to those of working adults in the United States based on information that has previously been published. 158 Indian respondents ranging in age from 21 to 60 made up the participants. Each responder filled out a form detailing the kinds of retirement objectives they have. The types of objectives listed by the Indian workers were, for the most part, comparable to those of the Americans. Indians, on the other hand, were discovered to place more of an emphasis on goals connected to their own well-being and financial security than Americans did. In addition, fewer and less specific retirement aspirations were expressed by Indian workers than by Americans. Information is discussed. Kumar, P., Aggarwal, S., & Khanna, A. (2023). is the national pension system as promising as the old pension system in terms of beneficiaries'interest in india: a comparative analysis. Journal of Contemporary Issues in Business and Government, 29(1), 422-438.

The old pension system was replaced by the new defined contribution pension system, which is now known as the National pension system,

marking a significant transformation in India's social security and pension sectors. The new system caused chaos and gave government workers cause for concern about their potential future benefits. This study aims to ascertain whether employees' concerns about the national pension system are legitimate or are the result of pure apprehension. In order to determine whether there is a notable variation in benefits, a comparison is made between the old and new pension schemes. The age of entry into the employment and the ROI are determined to have the greatest impact on the pension amount among the variables taken into account. Holzmann, R., & Stiglitz, J. E. (2001). New ideas about old age security: toward sustainable pension systems in the 21st century. Washington, DC: World Bank. the impact of the multipillar approach to pension reform and the diversity of its implementation, the authors, who presented papers at the 1999 conference on "New Ideas About Old Age Security," re-examine the evidence and thinking on pensions and retirement security. This report examines global issues on pension reform which help put in perspective three major sets of questions. A first set of questions deals with generic issues that concern policymakers worldwide, almost independently of approaches to reform. Most prominent but also least understood are the economic policy questions regarding the economic circumstances that are most conducive to the initiation of a reform and to its eventual success. Equally important are questions relating to the coverage of the labor force under a reformed system. Other questions concern the distributive effects of reformed systems with respect to generation, income group, and gender. Ang, J. (2009). Household saving behaviour in an extended life cycle model: A comparative study of China and India. Journal of Development Studies, 45(8), 1344-1359.

With the necessary adjustments to take into account the anticipated advantages of pension saving, this study uses the life cycle model to analyse the factors that have influenced household saving in China and India over the past few decades. increased income growth encourages more household saving, whereas increased age reliance has the reverse effect, which is in line with the expectations given by the life cycle model. It appears that a rise in inflation rates encourages household saving. It's interesting to note that while the opposite is true in India, the research suggests that a rise in expected pension benefits tends to inhibit household saving in China over time. Mustafa, W. M. W., Islam, M. A., Asyraf, M., Hassan, M. S., Royhan, P., & Rahman, S. (2023). The effects of financial attitudes, financial literacy and health literacy on sustainable financial retirement planning: The moderating role of the financial advisor. Sustainability, 15(3), 2677. To

make sure people have enough money to live the lifestyle they want in retirement, financial preparation is crucial. In affluent nations, self-employed business entrepreneurs frequently plan their financial retirement. In contrast to other nations, Malaysia has a lower proportion of self-employed people who are worried about their financial retirement planning. In Malaysia, this study intends to determine the relationship between self-employed people's financial attitudes, financial literacy, and health literacy with regard to sustainable financial retirement planning and determine the moderating impact of the involvement of financial advisors. Modelling with structural equations was used in the investigation. A survey questionnaire was used to gather data, which was then analysed using SMART PLS 3.3. 416 independent workers from northern Malaysia made up the entire sample size.

Research Methodology
Research Design:

The nature of this research design undertaken by researchers is descriptive. The descriptive research is to provide an accurate description for something that is occurring i.e., to describe the state of affairs that exists at present as it is. As the researchers' studies and observations describes the characteristics of a particular individual or groups from the customers, thus the research design is descriptive in nature.

Case Study Analysis:

As my research involves in depth knowledge of knowing and predicting the strategies of this company, through case study I can do research on the possibilities of this companies' strategies by creating hypothesis and through analysis I can find whether these strategies will make an influence on people, will it actually work by taking this model to another step or they have to work on their strategies to make it through the path of success.

Data Analysis and Interpretation
Indian Pension Schemes:

The pension plan in India is a vital component of the social security system aimed at providing financial security and income stability to individuals during their retirement years. India's pension landscape encompasses a mix of government-run pension schemes and private sector initiatives. The primary objective of the pension plan is to ensure that individuals have a steady stream of income after they cease to be employed, allowing them to maintain a reasonable standard of living and meet their financial needs in old age.

Government Pension Schemes:

One of the prominent pension schemes in India is the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF), which covers employees in the organized sector. It is a contributory scheme where both employers and

employees make regular contributions towards a provident fund account, which acts as a retirement corpus. Upon retirement, employees receive a lump sum amount or can opt for a regular pension pay-out.

The National Pension System (NPS) is another significant government-initiated pension scheme that covers employees in the public and private sectors. It is a defined contribution scheme where individuals contribute regularly during their working years, and the accumulated funds are invested in various financial instruments. At retirement, individuals can withdraw a portion of the corpus as a lump sum and use the remaining amount to purchase an annuity for a regular pension income.

Us Pension Schemes:

The pension plan in the United States is a crucial component of the country's retirement system. It aims to provide individuals with a steady and reliable income during their post-employment years. Pension plans serve as a means to ensure financial security, enabling retirees to maintain their standard of living and meet their expenses after they stop working. The US pension landscape consists of various types of pension plans, including employer-sponsored plans, individual retirement accounts, and the Social Security program. These plans work together to offer a comprehensive retirement framework, with each having its own features, benefits, and eligibility criteria.

Employer-sponsored pension plans play a significant role in the US retirement system. These plans are often provided by employers as part of their employee benefits package. Two common types of employer-sponsored plans are defined benefit (DB) plans and defined contribution (DC) plans. DB plans promise a specific benefit amount based on factors such as years of service and salary history. The employer bears the investment risk and is responsible for funding the plan. DC plans, on the other hand, are retirement savings plans where employees and sometimes employers make contributions to individual accounts. The retirement benefit depends on the investment returns and contributions made over time.

Findings and Suggestions
Findings:

The US has a higher pension plan coverage compared to India, mainly due to the widespread adoption of employer-sponsored plans. However, coverage in India remains low, especially in the informal sector.In the US, contributions to pension plans are typically shared between employers and employees, with some plans also involving government contributions. In India, the contribution mechanisms vary across different pension schemes, such as the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) and the National Pension System (NPS).

Suggestions:

In India, there is a need to expand pension coverage, particularly in the informal sector. Measures such as promoting voluntary participation in pension schemes, improving awareness, and facilitating access to retirement savings options can help increase coverage. Both countries need to address the financial sustainability of their pension systems. This could involve periodic evaluation and adjustments to contribution rates, ensuring prudent investment practices, and exploring potential funding mechanisms.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the comparative study of pension plans between the United States and India reveals several similarities and differences in terms of coverage, contribution mechanisms, investment options, retirement age requirements, social security systems, tax advantages, and regulatory frameworks. Both countries face challenges related to demographic shifts, changing employment patterns, financial sustainability, and adequacy of retirement income.The United States has a well-established pension system, with a mix of employer-sponsored plans, individual retirement accounts, and the Social Security system. However, concerns arise regarding the sustainability of Social Security in light of an aging population and changing employment patterns.India, on the other hand, has been working towards expanding pension coverage, especially for the informal sector, through schemes like the National Pension System (NPS) and the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF). However, challenges remain in terms of ensuring financial sustainability and providing adequate retirement income. Reforms and improvements are needed in both countries to address these challenges. Potential strategies include increasing retirement age, expanding coverage to non-traditional workers, enhancing financial literacy, strengthening funding mechanisms, and promoting flexible pension options.Overall, both the United States and India have made efforts to provide retirement security, but there is room for further improvements.

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This abstract presents a comparative examination of pension plans in India and the United States, delving into their key attributes, regulatory frameworks, and challenges related to retirement savings in both nations. Pension plans are integral to retirement planning, offering financial security to individuals post-retirement. By contrasting the pension systems in India and the United States, this abstract aims to illuminate the commonalities, disparities, and issues faced by each country. In India, the pension landscape is diverse, encompassing various schemes like the Employee Provident Fund (EPF), the National Pension System (NPS), and government-sponsored pension plans. Typically, these plans operate on a defined contribution basis, with contributions from both employees and employers, which are then invested. The accumulated corpus is employed to provide a pension or lump-sum withdrawal upon retirement, with government oversight to ensure transparency and security for participants.

In contrast, the United States predominantly relies on employer-sponsored pension plans, such as 401(k) plans, Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs), and Social Security. This abstract also discusses the challenges encountered by pension systems in both nations. In India, limited coverage, low financial literacy, and a largely informal workforce pose difficulties for pension plan adoption and effectiveness. The United States grapples with concerns regarding the sustainability of Social Security, as shifting demographics and increased life expectancy strain the system's financial resources. Through the comparative analysis of pension plans in India and the United States, this abstract aims to provide insights into the strengths, weaknesses, and potential areas for enhancement within each system. It underscores the significance of robust regulatory frameworks, financial education, and innovative solutions to address evolving retirement needs in an era marked by demographic and economic transformations.

Rephrased Introduction:

Pension plans in India play a crucial role in ensuring financial security and stability during retirement. With a vast and diverse population, India has introduced various pension schemes to cater to different segments of society, with the goal of providing income support to individuals in their old age. This introduction offers an overview of the pension plan in India, emphasizing its significance and key attributes.

Pension plans in the United States also hold a significant role in providing retirement income security for its citizens. The U.S. pension system comprises a combination of mandatory and voluntary programs designed to ensure financial stability during retirement. This introduction provides an overview of the pension plan landscape in the United States, highlighting its core components and objectives.

Rephrased Objectives of the Study:

1. To analyze the funding mechanisms of pension plans in both countries, including contributions from employers, employees, and the government, as well as investment strategies and pension asset management.

2. To assess the eligibility criteria, coverage, and participation rates of pension plans in India and the US, considering both formal and informal sector coverage and the inclusion of marginalized groups.

Rephrased Research Methodology:
Research Design:

The research design employed by the researchers is primarily descriptive in nature. Descriptive research aims to provide a detailed depiction of current circumstances or occurrences, presenting an accurate description of the status quo. As the researchers study and observe the characteristics of specific individuals or groups, the research design is inherently descriptive.

Case Study Analysis:

Given the need for in-depth comprehension and prediction of this company's strategies, case studies are an essential research tool. Through case studies, researchers can investigate the potential impact of the company's strategies by formulating hypotheses and analyzing whether these strategies can influence people. Case study analysis can help determine the efficacy of these strategies, providing insights into potential success or the need for further strategic refinement.

Data Analysis and Interpretation:
Rephrased Findings and Suggestions:
Findings:

- The United States exhibits higher pension plan coverage compared to India, primarily due to the widespread adoption of employer-sponsored plans. Conversely, India faces low coverage, especially in the informal sector.

- Contribution mechanisms in the United States typically involve shared contributions from employers and employees, with some plans also involving government contributions. In India, contribution mechanisms differ across various pension schemes, such as the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) and the National Pension System (NPS).

Suggestions:

- India should focus on expanding pension coverage, particularly in the informal sector. Strategies such as promoting voluntary participation in pension schemes, enhancing awareness, and facilitating access to retirement savings options can help boost coverage.

- Both countries need to address the financial sustainability of their pension systems, involving periodic evaluations, adjustments to contribution rates, prudent investment practices, and exploration of potential funding mechanisms.

Rephrased Conclusion: In conclusion, the comparative analysis of pension plans between the United States and India reveals several commonalities and differences concerning coverage, contribution mechanisms, investment options, retirement age requirements, social security systems, tax advantages, and regulatory frameworks. Both countries confront challenges stemming from demographic shifts, evolving employment patterns, financial sustainability, and the adequacy of retirement income.

The United States maintains a well-established pension system, encompassing a mix of employer-sponsored plans, individual retirement accounts, and the Social Security system. However, concerns exist regarding the sustainability of Social Security due to an aging population and evolving employment patterns. India, on the other hand, is actively working to expand pension coverage, particularly in the informal sector, through schemes like the National Pension System (NPS) and the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF). Yet, challenges persist concerning financial sustainability and the provision of adequate retirement income. Both countries require reforms and enhancements to address these challenges. Potential strategies encompass raising the retirement age, expanding coverage to non-traditional workers, enhancing financial literacy, strengthening funding mechanisms, and promoting flexible pension options. In essence, both the United States and India have made strides in providing retirement security, but opportunities for improvements remain.

Green Library in the time of ecological Crisis: A Combination polymer approaches

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Abstract:

International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) Green Library award to execute the pivotal role of libraries and librarians with specialized professional knowledge in the advancement of sustainability is considered to be the great initiative. A Green library, also known as a sustainable library, is a library built with environmental concerns in mind. Green libraries are a part of the larger green building movement. Libraries, particularly public libraries, are life-long learning centers for people of all ages in local communities. Libraries are not only repositories of knowledge, but are also important information resources for raising awareness about environmental concerns.

Keywords: Green Library, Sustainable Library, Green Librarian

Introduction:

Green Library and Sustainability both the concepts gain popularity in the recent past. To meet the present needs but securing the fulfilment of future needs of our future generation can be conceptualised as sustainability. Everything is changing rapidly towards the development with help of modern and upgraded technology. With the advancement in every sphere one important thing human civilization just forgot about sustainability. The term 'sustainability' explained by Oxford English, 2008 "forms of human economic activity and culture that do not lead to environmental degradation, esp. avoiding the long-term depletion of natural resources". And in present scenario we need to really devote ourselves to promote the awareness about sustainability and Library is not an exception being a community centre.

The Green Library concept emerged in 1990 and by 2003 the concept got popularity. According to New World Encyclopedia (2017) ``A Green library, also known as a sustainable library, is a library built with environmental concerns in mind. Green libraries are a part of the larger green building movement. Libraries, particularly public libraries, are life-long learning centers for people of all ages in local communities. Libraries are not only repositories of knowledge, but are also important information resources for raising awareness about environmental concerns. Green libraries educate the public about environmental issues through their collections, sustainable and environmentally friendly facilities, and public library programs. Among other things, green libraries maximize the effects of natural sun light and natural air flow; green libraries are thoughtfully designed while taking into account site selection to structural design, energy use, materials used and human health effects.`` The phrase Green or sustainable library used for the building which is designed, construct, refurbished, operated environmental friendly manner to balance the ecological factor. So it can be said that Green Library may help in improving the library service in sustainable way and along with their services it may help in spreading awareness about sustainable development among the community members.

Factors to be considered in Greening the Library

● **Location:**

As Library is a heart of any institution or university or any department, it should be in a perfect locality such as away from the noise zone like club, auditorium, entertainment hall etc.to make patron concentrate on their study. Also public transportation system to reach library is a necessary element which should need extra attention while choosing location. There are various guidelines have been given by different agency and organizations like Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) and U.S. Green Building Council to develop world class green library

● **Air:**

Proper air circulation is another important factor to be considered to build green library to keep library cool. An effective air circulation needs proper plantation for clean and pure air which restrict usage of air conditioner and cooler. Plantation of the air ventilator plants reduces the electricity consumption and helps in greening the library.

● **Light:**

A green library must possess sufficient number of windows, glass windows and skylights which helps in insertion of natural light uninterruptedly inside the library reading room and there would be no requirement of any electricity generated light during day time. Usage of low energy consuming bulbs and lights in less light areas helps in saving electricity and money as a whole.

- **Water:**

  Deterioration of natural resources including water is a big problem and every human being must take the responsibility to save water. Reuse of wastewater, rainwater in toilets or plantation is another important factor towards greening the library.

- **Building Constructional Material:**

  Material to construct green library building is another important thing. There are lots of standards and protocols to make a green library building by using recyclable and environment friendly materials.

- **Electricity:**

  Restricted use of electricity can be implemented. Other than restriction of consumption of excess electricity solar panel system can be implemented on the rooftop of library building . Not only generation of electricity surplus energy can be conserved for the use of crisis period.

  Other than these above mentioned factors some other factors are to be considered which are:

- Putting off power button in idle time or while closing the library.
- Use of recycled paper.
- Utilization of re-usable mugs/beverage containers rather than disposable
- Use of stairs rather than elevators
- Use of duplex and power saving printer along with recyclable toner cartridges
- Construction of a "green team" to monitor the measures taken for greening the library are following correctly
- Announcement of "green" prize to staff member who correctly followed the rules in maintaining sustainable practice inside the library.
- For greening the library patron's help in gathering funds can also be considered as an important factor.
- To ensure sustainability libraries can organize strategic thinking and planning sessions between staff and patrons and other well wishers of the library.

Role of Green Librarian:

Being a responsible contributor to community learning efforts, a librarian usually takes a leadership role in sustainability movement (Miller, 2010). A librarian rather Green Librarian plays an important role in greening the library. Their role in this regard has been described below:

- The green librarian or eco-librarian must handle the budgets to support the organizations to maintain sustainability.
- They must take the charge of establishment and distribution of information through bringing out the best practices and introducing them to wider use.
- They must motivate people to participate in

the due course of sustainable development by providing environmental guide and work methods.

- Introduction of indicators and monitoring methods for sustainable libraries.
- Green librarian must support individual employee to implement sustainability through commitment i.e. encouragement of sustainability internally.
- Green librarian must provide environmental training, tips for best practices and instructions on how to measure success and encouragement.
- He/she must promote green library tools, techniques to encourage his/her staff and user as well.
- Green librarian must ensure the organization of library resources that are related towards a helpful future for the user in a helpful manner for easy access.
- One of the most important role a Green librarian and his/her associates can play is effective and attentive customer communication as libraries have significant possibilities to meliorate the environmental awareness of their customer through communication and environmental education as well as acting as an example.
- Green librarian must play a pivotal role in promoting social sustainability through higher ground ecological library activities the important role of library in sustainable development should be emphasized more by the Green librarian.
- Green librarian must keep in mind essentially the three important things such as "Economy, Ecology and Equity" to make flourishing, prosperous, healthy, carbon neutral and sustainable libraries.
- Green librarian must ensure the eco-library system and encourage his/her staff to work in this environment.
- An effective regular initiative to promote green library movements by using different online tools like social media has to be taken by the Green librarian. .
- Green librarian may encourage other librarian through discussion, seminar, and conferences by sharing his/her practices.
- Green librarian must promote use of biodegradable materials at the library. Use of wool brick instead of burnt brick can be done. For roof solar tiles or panel can be used.
- Recyclable paper insulation is an ultimate alternative to make environment friendly building. At the same time it protects wall from fire and insects.
- Replacement of steel furniture by using

bamboo or wooden furniture in the library can be promoted by the Green librarian.

● Green librarian may opt for terrace garden or rooftop planting.

● Moreover Green librarians must ensure the standardization of the products & equipments which forms the part of library decorum.

● He/she must call for their user to participate in "Go Green Drive".

Initiatives (International and Indian) Towards Greening the Library:

Many International and National initiative has been taken towards greening the library as the part of sustainable development.

International Initiatives:

International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) Green Library award to execute the pivotal role of libraries and librarians with specialized professional knowledge in the advancement of sustainability is considered to be the great initiative. The Singapore National Library, 2005 is the greenest library compare to other libraries in the world. Light shelves have been used inside the library which allows the light to filter into the library, without having any unpleasant effects. The launch of "My Tree House" the green children library in 2013 in Singapore mark another initiative towards sustainable development. Presently Green Star System, Australia is another voluntary project of greening the library.

The Children's Museum of Pittsburgh is another example of implementing sustainable techniques to expand and renovate in 2004. Birkbeck Library England set another example of greening library by removing 87% of indoor pollution by recycling, greening, use of cotton bags and turning off technical gadgets. Spanish Peaks Library, Walsenburg, UK implemented geothermal system for heating and cooling, renovated floor with recycled rubber to promote green library. Anythink Brighton, Brighton, USA is considered to be the first carbon neutral green library with the use of photovoltaic energy generation system along with the use of geothermal system for heating and cooling. Blair Library, USA is an another example of green initiative by Public Library with a cistern to catch rainwater for irrigation a membrane roof, cork flooring, recycled content furnishings, waterless urinals low Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) finishes and fabrics etc. Beside these above discussed libraries there are many more who has undertaken the green initiative towards sustainable development.

Indian Initiatives:

The green awareness about Green Library in India is not very popular. Though, it is quite necessary to build the Green Libraries more in number. Few rating system has been generated namely Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment (GRIHA) by The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) to check on energy consumption, waste generation, renewable energy adoption etc. Government of India (GOI) has been adapted GRIHA as the national rating system. Centre of Science and Technology for Rural Development (COSTFORD), Kerala and Habitat Technology Group, Kerala helps in building fruitful, energy efficient and more earmarks housing for all groups. There are very few library in India which are going Green. Anna Central Library, Chennai is considered to be the Asia's first LEED Gold rated library building.

The vision of this library is to be internationally recognised for its contribution towards economic vitality, environmental sustainability and quality of life through excellence in learning, research and community engagement. Madras University Library is considered as a green library for its architectural design as it allows to circulate fresh air, prevent direct sunlight and allow the entry of adequate natural lights. NIT, Silchar is another example of green library. The design of new library building has been done following LEED, USA certification system. Perma Karpo Library, Ladakh in Indian Himalayas with ventilated trombe walls, wool insulation, a roof made of mud and timber paneling, solar panels, white lotus garden and usage of innovative technologies promote the practice of sustainable development since 2010. Delhi University Library, Delhi, Karnataka University Library, Dharwad, Mumbai University Library, National Library of India India (Kolkata) is the example of Green Library initiative in India.

Conclusion:

Global warming has a negative effect on planet earth due to severe pollution which includes greenhouse gas, glacier retreat, changes of timing in seasonal events etc. In this respect we human being have some responsibility to call for "Going green" and pay attention in sustainable development. Library being a community centre and as an asset to the future must step up and help in promoting awareness on sustainable development. Libraries always played a pivotal role in educating people to promote awareness and empower them make a difference.

This time library must adopt a strategy to become green and sustainable. Library professionals should encourage various practices of "greening libraries" and focus on decisive and clear headed steps to guarantee future sustainable development of libraries. As libraries continue to take a more progressive stance on improving the human condition, sustainability will have to be a central theme to contribute in green library movement. There are many international and national

initiatives for "Going green" and best practices in the library. Though in India the consciousness about green library is less and it is high time to participate in greening the library and contribute in sustainable development.

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Use of ICT in Libraries

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Abstract:

Paper deals with application of ICT tools and techniques in academic libraries in present scenario. The new information technologies can potentially support a number of traditional and non-traditional library services. Because of ICT developments, the library environment has changed from a traditional model to a modern library. The structure, management, and retrieval of information have also changed in the ICT era. The impact of the Web-based learning and teaching environment has affected all facets of library and information services in academic libraries, providing library professionals with new opportunities and challenges for participating in the knowledge-based society, including electronic and multimedia publishing, Internet-based information services, global networking, Web-based digital resources, etc.

Keywords - ICT, Library services

Introduction:

The use of computers has been steadily increasing in science and technology since 2nd world war. Internet access is one of the greatest technological advancement being experienced in this 21st century. To render best services to users. Libraries and Library professional are using various type of technologies to provide the updated and desired information, computing communication, storage and retrieval are the areas of continues development and remodeling to dissemination information and to meet users satisfaction.

Academic libraries are the central part of the only institution and mend for learning, teaching and research and development process.ICT act as primary roots of Banyan tree with many branches covering creation, communication, distribution and administration which are pillared by prop roots like Internet, Telephones, Mobiles. Television, Radio, Audio, Visual, sate light communication hardware, software, etc.In a changing environment, most of the library services are ICT based and it is important for library professionals to be well informed and updated regarding developments in ICT. The development and changes in the ICT have changed the user's expectations from the academic libraries in different ways.

Library and information professionals are facing various issues like -

1. The transition from paper to electronic media as the dominant form of information dissemination, storage and retrieval,
2. Increasing demand for accountability along with focus on customer services, performance measurement, bench marking and continuous improvement.
3. Introduction of new forms of work organization such as work teams, job sharing, outsourcing, re-engineering etc.

ICT and Library:

There has been rapid development in the field of information technology. The three important elements in information technology are computer, communication technology and internet. Many libraries have been computerized to some extent. The modern librarians have trying to get acquainted and familiar with the new technology which has changed the face and interface of library.

Library cannot depend on printed books alone, but it has to make use of computer technology also. The information atmosphere around the world is changing every minute and growing at a tremendous speed due to the emergence of the web based Information and Communication Technologies, globalization of networks and Internet. Acquiring and providing access to electronic knowledge resources require library professional to change their role from traditional librarian to information scientist by learning and applying new skills to understand the evolving technologies to manage and provide quality on line information service to the patrons of the knowledge society. Almost all the educational institutions, organizations, universities and academic associations have created their websites with the digital repositories on internet the global networked environment has paved the way and opportunity to e literacy.

Impact of ICT on Library services:

Use of ICT has changed the fundamental roles, paradigms and organizational culture of libraries and librarians. ICT offering a vast information source and new modes of information delivery. Three is a continuing evolution of the roles and functions of libraries and librarians, which appear parallel the growth of acceptance of ICT by library professionals.

The library services are basically same in the traditional and electronic libraries. The web sites for libraries are essential in today's environment. Web site supports library services in a better way. Designing web sites is a more important task depending on the type of library. Some of the issues involved is designing the web sites for libraries, including moving form print design to web design, the use of tools available online. The Information

Technology has made its impact on the academic library in recent years in India, The library services are redefined with changing Information Technology environment. The purpose of unlimited potential of IT for modernizing the library services. The computers could make changes in the library services as an administrative tool as a resource for teaching information skill and as part of the library collection in the form of software and databases. The information technology has a positive impact on all the library and information services like library resources to varied services rendered to users.

The following list will give an idea of which various functions of libraries may take advantage from Internet and Web technologies.

1. Acquisition – Correspondence with Book seller and Publisher, Ordering, Billing, Reminder, Price verification, Online book shops e.g. Amazon
2. Classification – Deway Online, OCLC Classify
3. Collection Development – Subscribe in print or e form, consortia
4. Cataloguing – Online Catalogues, OCLC, MARC, Metadata standards
5. Circulation – Remote login, Status check, OPAC access, Reminder to users, User request, Inter library loan
6. Resource sharing – Union Catalogue, Access, Adding downloading, Reference / Information serves, SDI,
7. Internet sources User Education – Through email, Through library blog, through web

Advantages of ICT:
1. Reduce the cost through resource sharing
2. Speed, Accuracy and reliability
3. Participate resource sharing
4. Control the information explosion through bibliographic control
5. Improve the quality of existing services
6. Effective control over entire operations
7. Avoid duplication of work
8. Facilitate wider dissemination of information products and services

Role of Librarian:

Librarian is a professionally trained person responsible for the care of a library and its contents, including the selection , processing and organization of resources and the delivery of information, instruction and loan service to meet the needs of its users. In an online environment the role of the librarian is to manage and mediate access to information that may exist only in electronic form. The environment in which librarians work is changing in terms of greater access to a range of information, greater complexity in locating, analyzing and linking information, constantly changing technology and adaptation, lack of standardization of both hardware and software,

continuous learning for users and staff, management of financial investment for technology.

Librarians are shifting their roles from facilitator to service provider and information broker supporting to the needs of user. Librarians are handling the information in digital media and using web tools and provide instant access to information available. Use of internet, web tools, portals is properly managed and shares the information which is the present and future need. Librarians educates users in searching information using modern tools and techniques and termed himself as website designer, blog builder, database manager, policy maker, business manager while negotiating with publishers and aggregators. From time to time librarian adapted the technology in the area and supported to the user needs. To cope up with the changing digital and technological environment today's librarians have to adapt new practices and competencies.

Library staff is undergoing Internet training programmes to keep pace with new technologies and to satisfy the growing complex information needs of users.

Conclusion:

The application of information technology in libraries leads to increased operational efficiency. ICT increases the productivity of library staff. New information technology facilitates access to information for library users, on the one hand, and the dissemination of information products and services created by the library, on the other. ICT has created new media and new ways of storing and transmitting information. They have brought many services to libraries to speed up their activities. Impact of ICT on all areas of library work. Technological developments lead to changes in the organization of work and the skills required change. Critical thinking, broad-based competencies, ICT skills that enable expert work, decision making, handling dynamic situations, working in teams, and communicating with others are gaining importance. The availability of networks facilitates resource sharing and high-speed communication with other libraries.

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Digital Marketing & Social Media

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Abstract:
Nowadays social media has become an easy and cheap way not only to connect people but also to get customers. But, for that we should be able to use it properly. So it is important to understand how social media is used for marketing and advertising. For that, let us assume that we have a business of fashionable dresses as an example. To digitalize your business with the help of social media, you first have to create an account in the name of the business on various social sites. Then you can add photos, videos, offers, sales etc. of your products. You can attract customers by providing information, giving them the option to choose or inquire about the dresses of their choice from the comfort of their homes, and you will build a relationship of trust with your customers. So your business can increase. This is what we call social media marketing. We can use the option of social media advertising to reach our business to new customers. In this we can advertise our new products or sales on social media, so that our business reaches more people and our sales can increase. We can reach maximum number of people with very low cost on social media

Kay Words: Digital Marketing, Social Media, Facebook, Tweeter, Instagram

Introduction:

Social media marketing is the use of social media platforms and websites to promote a product or service. Although the terms e-marketing and digital marketing are still used in academia, social media marketing is becoming more popular with both practitioners and researchers. Many social media platforms have built-in data analytics tools that enable companies to track the success and investment of ad campaigns. Companies address multiple stakeholders through social media marketing.

This includes current and potential customers, current and potential employees, journalists, bloggers and the general public. At the strategic level, social media marketing involves defining the marketing campaign, administration, scope and establishing the firm's desired social media culture. When using social media marketing, companies can allow consumers and Internet users to post user-generated content instead of using marketing-ready ad copy known as Armenia.

Objective and Method of Study:

This Study is an attempt on highlight meaning, Features and Significance of Social Media Marketing, growing importance of the Social Media Marketing, Growth of Social Media Marketing. This Study is of descriptive method. Secondary data collected form Internet, Government Documents, newspaper, books, Research paper and Research report.

Marketing Importance of Social Media:

- The social media marketing process creates and sustains recognition of the business brand or brand in the public mind and can lead to customer loyalty towards it.
- New customer class can be easily formed through this type of marketing medium. Likewise, you can keep in touch with current or past customers. Social media is very popular. Many people are communicating through it, internet network is also available almost everywhere. This makes it easy to reach all the people and can create a new customer segment.
- Social media marketing saves time and cost of marketing. Within a short period of time, one can easily reach the country and abroad and the cost is also very low. A very attractive message can be created with the help of audio-visual media.
- By using these media in marketing, customer feedback can be recorded immediately. It can be understood and sales are planned keeping in mind the response. When there was no social media, such responses could not be recorded. But now it is easily possible. Based on this information, a new strategy can be devised. It also understands what the customers think about the business or the product.
- The country has a large youth population. Today almost all countries have internet network. Since there is a large youth group in India and they use these media consistently, it helps in marketing success.
- The principle of flexibility can be maintained by using global media in marketing activities. Depending on the situation, the marketing process can be easily changed according to the customer base.
- Social media allows the marketing process to continue round the clock and all days of the week (24x7). Consumers, applied consumer segments can view this medium at their convenience. No special effort is required for this. This is easily possible due to internet and social media.

Types of Social Media Marketing
Facebook Marketing:

Facebook is the biggest networking site in the social media in present times and through it can provide a lot of momentum to the business. When marketing through Facebook, we may post photos, videos, or other descriptive information about your business. At the same time, we can communicate with our customers to a certain extent through digital marketing of this medium. Also through this medium we can allow people to like and share to attract the products we have. We can also give information to the customers through this medium about the offers that we can give to the customers through the business.

This tool that can communicate and provide multiple product information to customers simultaneously makes marketing activities more effective. While using this medium for business, various customers get many products that they like and need on this site. Currently Facebook has 2.27 billion active members. Through Facebook advertising, the manager can reach the potential customers or target audience at once. Through Facebook, a manager can get information about the location, age, gender, education level, relationship status, employment information, preferences, and purchasing behaviour of the target audience.

Custom Audiences can be created through Facebook such as phone number, email as well. Custom audience is created through phone number, e-mail. Facebook Marketing is a platform that helps in spreading various product advertisements and information to many people simultaneously. Over the past decade, Facebook has transformed into the largest social media marketplace.

Advantages of Facebook Marketing:
➢ All kinds of information is provided at one place from Facebook page. Also, all the information reaches the customers in a single form. Similar to mediums like Twitter or Instagram, Facebook makes more interactive advertising available to consumers.
➢ Through this platform, the company, which is its respondent class, visits the website of the respective product. Also, because of these customers, the company's website receives high quality leads. As a result, more trust is created in the mind of the customer towards the company. Similarly, the company can also request customers to visit more other products on its website.
➢ Businesses get more business opportunities through Facebook. Because through Facebook, an entrepreneur or businessman can provide information about more of his products in a good way. Advertisements placed on this platform can be both verbal and visual. A

company can drive more growth in their posts through promotional videos.
➢ Marketing through Facebook is one of the best options available for small businesses that do not have their own website. Such businessmen can upload their product information on the Facebook page and for a long time this advertisement will be continuously visible to the customers. As a result, the advertisement reaches the maximum target community. Advertising of the product on Facebook does not incur any cost. Facebook ads are affordable and reachable to everyone. Facebook ads are charged on two bases CPM and CPC. CPM stands for Cost Per Thousand Impressions while CPC stands for Cost Per Click of an ad. A businessman can set his daily budget for this advertising fee.
➢ Facebook can also establish an instant and easy interaction between consumers and related businesses. The business listens to what the customers have to say and responds promptly to the customers. As a result, the credibility of that brand increases in the minds of customers. Today's young generation prefers online shopping through Facebook.
➢ Nowadays, many people are establishing contact with various brands through social media. Due to this the phone calls are also delayed. A chatbot is created on Facebook Messenger to answer the problems of the users and solve the problems.
➢ Some marketers believe that social media affects search rankings. It is believed that the information required during ranking is collected by robots. Similarly, the extent to which an industry-business organization is active on social media also affects it. Shares, likes and comments provide information on the extent to which a related site is popular and trusted.

Tweeter Marketing:
Twitter is a source of instant information on current events, trends and business debates. The class that uses it is mainly the youth class. As a result, various events that are currently going on and discussed through business are commented on. A clear and detailed review of various business affairs is taken through it. As the negative and positive feedback of the customers through Vitter reaches the industry business organization immediately, the concerned company can make necessary changes in the services offered to the customers.

People who have two accounts have the knowledge of what is happening all over the world regarding a particular topic. On average, 500 million tweets are sent through a Twitter account every day. Due to which many business people are looking for their business opportunities through Tweeter. The task of spreading the name of the

business organization all over the world is easily done through Tweeter. A discussion on a Twitter account is like a face-to-face discussion between a company and a customer. If the company's product content on Twitter is engaging, then the company attracts many new customers resulting in brand awareness.

Advantages of Twitter Marketing:

➢ Reach a large target community: Twitter's user base is very large, which allows the company to reach potential customers relatively quickly. As a result, followers or advocates of the company reach more customers by using hash tags.

➢ Delivery of customer services: Through this platform, the two-way communication activity takes place directly with the customers, thereby increasing the interactions with the people. Through this interaction and communication, the company sees a positive way of doing business.

➢ Introduction to the band: : Communicates through the trier and ethics and personality. This helps the business to reach the target community.

➢ Useful information can be collected through feedback given by customers through Twitter.

➢ Opening an account on Twitter is free. Paid ads are available. Many businesses have benefited from this post

Instagram Marketing:

Instagram Marketing is a popular social media platform. Every small businessman can use this platform to expand his business. Through this, businessmen can upload photos of their products on this account. This medium also provides some tools for professional marketing. Businesses use their Instagram account to grow their customer base. Businesses promote their products and services on Instagram with the help of proper marketing strategies. Also, their brand is also popularized and their sales are increased.

Instagram marketing is a way to reach the customers and through this social platform the business is brought to many customers. Just like Facebook and Twitter, anyone can open an Instagram account. The user can also communicate with others. Also can send private messages and upload photos and videos. Hosts native filters that users can add to their photos. These present filters make various changes to the photo, including adding light, toning the image, increasing or decreasing saturation, and more. Additionally, users can edit images directly within the platform instead of using third-party photo editors. If they don't like a particular filter, they can use Integra's editing feature to independently change contrast, brightness, composition, warmth, saturation, sharpness, and more.

Benefits of Instagram Marketing:

➢ According to people on Instagram, their most profitable platform for social media activism is Instagram. Currently there are 800 million active users on Instagram. Out of them 500 users use this platform daily. 80% of them are from outside the US. 34% of these people are affluent and affluent and 38% are site-checkers for various reasons throughout the day. As a result, while starting a business through Instagram, there is no limit to its success.

➢ Instagram marketing is beneficial for any type of business and its success. Due to the extremely wide reach, business information reaches maximum number of people. Even a small company can advertise its business on it. All companies, from small to large companies, can maximize their marketing efforts on Instagram if they plan and execute their marketing strategies properly.

➢ Instagram has evolved through many stages and has become able to generate money through products in the present time. As a result, money is made available through various products through Instagram.

➢ Instagram is one of the best platforms to find potential customers. Live posts and stories can be added through these many features. As a result, there are videos related to some stories or products. If a video is made of how the product is made, how the office staff works, to reach the customers consistently, the trust that people have about the brand increases. Instagram's live videos are useful for building business relationships in the minds of customers, building loyalty and trust in Grand, and interacting with actual company representatives and customers.

Advantages of Social Media in Marketing System

• Social media makes it possible to capture a large market geographically. The expanding network of internet, mobile revolution has boosted the marketing process of the business organizations in large market as well as around the world. Similarly, different types of marketing can be done in different markets according to the needs and nature of the market

• Sales volume is essential for business growth. For that, the business organization has to enter new markets. Some business organizations are already working there. They may even be popular. In such a situation, the business organization can easily do the marketing process in the new market by making good use of social media. Due to the competition in the business sector, the work is being done to capture new markets through marketing very aggressively.

- Modern technology is used in social media. This allows the marketing message to be delivered quickly, clearly, in the best format, at the right time to the target audience. Similarly, it can be changed according to place and time. The messages conveyed through these mediums can be very effective. This benefits the business organizations for increasing profits.
- Marketing done in social media is a kind of guidance regarding the utility and use of goods and services. Marketing includes the complete analysis of when and how to use the product, how to handle, not to handle and what is the use. Similarly, the importance of objects, some guidelines for young children are included. This makes it possible for customers to use such products easily and enjoy them fully.
- These specific types of media enable the business organization to stay in touch with the customers and the market at all times. Product changes; emphasis on technology; Information about changes in colour, size, weight and price reached the customers quickly and clearly. Due to this, the business organization can remain in the mind of the customers forever. Along with this, market information can be obtained. Customer Feedback By knowing the buying order or preference of the expected customers, the business organization can decide the marketing strategy for the future.
- May remain with businesses and consumers permanently. Similarly, if there is any change in the marketing message at a low cost and in a short time, it can be brought to the attention of everyone quickly. The message can be delivered easily and cost-effectively to various markets and to a large target audience. Further marketing planning can be done at low cost by properly handling all the information (data) of customers and prospective customers.
- These types of media enable large marketing work to be done in less time. The popularity of social media, the ever-increasing use of the Internet, and the Internet not only make marketing faster and clearer, but messages can easily reach many people within seconds.

Limitations of Social Media Marketing System:

- For this type of media, some rules and laws have been laid down in various countries today. Due to some cases of cheating and some offensive content being circulated, strict rules are coming in the present time and it is expected in the future as well. It is necessary to follow this strictly now. Due to intense competition, various social media have made some unwritten rules or fixed some policies. This limits the marketing sector.

- Today's consumer and prospective consumer segments ignore social media marketing due to overuse and constant marketing messages. Often such messages and information are not seen. The customer class does not even provide priority feedback. Therefore, social media marketing activities are limited.
- Due to the easy and full-time availability of different types of media, huge popularity, constant use of the internet, there is fierce competition in either media itself. But there is fierce competition in the marketing field as well. Due to this, the business organization has to constantly monitor other contacts. Not only has this, but the developments of the markets had to be monitored. We have to continuously attract the expected customer base. Sometimes the marketing function has to change rapidly. Intrusion into private life: The increasing use of mass media, constant contact
- Marketing messages, aggressive advertising has led to criticism that such matters intrude into people's private lives. This expert class demands a large amount of business as they work in a professional manner and without their help a good
- These types of media networks are found all over the world and are widely used by business organizations at major ports. Many times this work is done in English so the message or marketing information is not easily or well understood by the customers.

Summary:

The use of social media in India is very extensive. One of the largest economies in the world, a large market as well as a large proportion of young population are attracting large businesses of the world to India. Today, the media of the world has made it convenient for them to come to India and popularize the product.

Almost all the small and big entrepreneurs of the country use these media. According to a survey, Facebook has become the most popular type of marketing medium in India and is seen to be receiving a massive response. Facebook, Instagram, YouTube and Twitter are widely used in India

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A New Trend of Neutrosophic Closed Sets in Neutrosophic Topological Spaces

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Abstract:
In this paper, we have introduced a new types of Neutrosophic Vartheta closed sets in neutrosophic topological spaces which are a stronger form. Particularly we proved that the result of finite union of any two $N_\vartheta CS$s in (X, τ_N) is also $N_\vartheta CS$ in(X, τ_N). Moreover, we investigate some of their basic properties and justify them with counter examples in Neutrosophic topological spaces.
Keywords: $N_\vartheta CS$, $N_\vartheta OS$, $N_\vartheta int(A)$, $N_\vartheta cl(A)$, Neutrosophic sets.
AMS Mathematics Subject Classification: 18B30, 03E72

Introduction:

Neutrosophic set initially proposed by Florentin Samarandache[1] which is a genaralization of Atanassov's intuitionistic fuzzy sets and Zadeh's fuzzy sets. Also it considers truth-membership function, indeterminacy-membership function and falsity-membership function. Since fuzzy sets and intuitionistic fuzzy sets fails to deal with indeterminacy-membership functions, Smarandache introduced the neutrosophic concept in various fields, including probability, algebra, control theory, topology, etc. Later Alblowi et al., [5] introduced neutrosophic set based concepts in the neutrosophic field. These effective concepts has been applied by many researchers in the last two decades to propose many concepts in topology. Salama and Alblowi [5] proposed a new concept in neutrosophic topological spaces and it provides a brief idea about neutrosophic topology, which is a generalization of Coker's intuitionistic fuzzy topology and Chang's fuzzy topology. In 2016, P. Iswarya, Dr. K. Bageerathi[3] introduced the concept of neutrosophic semi open and closed sets.In 2018, R.Dhavaseelan and S.Jafari[2] introduced the new class of Neutrosophic closed sets namely as Generalized neutrosophic closed sets. Aim of this paper is we introduce and study about Neutrosophic Vartheta closed sets $(N_\vartheta CS)$ in neutrosophic closed sets and its properties and characterization are discussed with details.

Ground Work:

In this section, we recall needed basic definition and operation of Neutrosophic sets and its fundamental Results which was already defined by various authors.

B₁. Definition: Let X be a non empty fixed set. A neutrosophic set B is an object having the form $B=\{\langle x, Tv(B(x)), Iv(B(x)), Fv(B(x))\rangle \,\forall\, x \in X\}$, where $Tv(B(x))$ represents the degree of membership, $Iv(B(x))$ represents the degree of indeterminacy and $Fv(B(x))$ represents the degree of non-membership functions of each element $x \in X$ to the set B.

B₂ Note: A neutrosophic set $B = \{\langle x, Tv(B(x)), Iv(B(x)), Fv(B(x))\rangle \,\forall\, x \in X\}$ can be identified to an ordered triple $\langle x, Tv(B(x)), Iv(B(x)), Fv(B(x))\rangle$ in $]^-0,1^+[$ on X.

B₃ Defintion: Let B and C be two neutrosophic sets of the form, $B=\{\langle x, Tv(B(x)), Iv(B(x)), Fv(B(x))\rangle \,\forall\, x \in X\}$ and $C=\{\langle x, Tv(C(x)), Iv(C(x)), Fv(C(x))\rangle \,\forall\, x \in X\}$. Then,

i. $B \subseteq C$ iff $Tv(B(x)) \subseteq Tv(C(x))$, $Iv(B(x)) \subseteq Iv(C(x))$, $Fv(B(x)) \supseteq Fv(C(x)) \,\forall x \in X$,

ii. $B = C$ iff $B \subseteq C$ and $B \supseteq C$,

iii. $\bar{B}= \{\langle x, Tv(C(x)), 1 - Iv(C(x)), Fv(C(x))\rangle \,\forall\, x \in X\}$

iv. $B \cup C=\{x, max[Tv(B(x)), Tv(C(x))], max[Iv(B(x)), Iv(C(x))], min[Fv(B(x)), Fv(C(x))] \,\forall x \in X\}$,

v. $B \cap C=\{x, min[Tv(B(x)), Tv(C(x))], min[Iv(B(x)), Iv(C(x))], max[Fv(B(x)), Fv(C(x))] \,\forall x \in X\}$

B₄ Definition A neutrosophic topology on a non-empty set X is a family τ_N of neutrosophic subsets in satisfying the following axioms:

i. $0_N, 1_N \in \tau_N$

ii. $B_1 \cap B_2 \in \tau_N$ for any $B_1, B_2 \in \tau_N$

iii. $\cup B_i \in \tau_N \forall \{B_i : i \in J\} \subseteq \tau_N$

Then the pair (X, τ_N) or X is called a neutrosophic topological space.

B₅ Definition A neutrosophic set B in a neutrosophic topological space (X, τ_N) is called

i. A neutrosophic semiclosed[3] set(briefly $N_s CS$) if $Nint(Ncl(B) \subseteq B$

ii. A neutrosophic preclosed[7] set(briefly $N_p CS$) if $Ncl(Nint(B)) \subseteq B$

iii. A neutrosophic α-closed[4] set(briefly $N_\alpha CS$) if $Ncl(Nint(Ncl(B))) \subseteq B$

iv. A neutrosophic regular closed[6] set(briefly $N_r CS$) if $Ncl(Nint(B)) = B$

B₆ Definition A neutrosophic set B in a neutrosophic topological space (X, τ_N) is called

i. A neutrosophic generalized closed set(briefly $N_g CS$) if $Ncl(B) \subseteq V$ whenever $B \subseteq V$ and V is $N_o S$.

ii. A neutrosophic generalized pre closed set(briefly $N_{gp} CS$) if $Npcl(B) \subseteq V$ whenever $B \subseteq V$ and V is $N_o S$

iii. A neutrosophic generalized semi closed set(briefly N_{gs}CS) if Nscl(B) $\subseteq$ V whenever B $\subseteq$ V and V is N₀S
    A neutrosophic α-generalized closed set(briefly $N_{\alpha g}$CS) if Nαcl(B) $\subseteq$ V whenever B $\subseteq$ V and V is N₀S .

iv. A neutrosophic semi generalized closed set(briefly $N_{sg} CS$) if $Nscl(B) \subseteq V$ whenever $B \subseteq V$ and V is $N_{so} S$.

Neutrosophic Vartheta Closed Sets

C₁ Definition:

Let B be a subset of a Neutrosophic topological space (X, τ_N) is said to be Neutrosophic-ϑ-closed ($N_\vartheta CS$) if $Ncl(Nint(B)) \subseteq V$ whenever $B \subseteq V$ and V is a Neutrosophic Generalized open set in (X, τ_N).

The family of all Neutrosophic-ϑ-closed sets of a neutrosophic topological space (X, τ_N) is denoted by $C_{N\vartheta}(X)$

C₂ Illustration: Let $X = \{B_1, B_2, B_3\}$, $\tau_N = \{0_N, 1_N, P, Q\}$ be a neutrosophic topology on X. Where

$P = \left\{ X, \left(\frac{5}{10}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{7}{10}\right), \left(\frac{4}{10}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{7}{10}\right), \left(\frac{5}{10}, \frac{2}{10}, \frac{7}{10}\right) \right\}$

$Q = \left\{ X, \left(\frac{7}{10}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{5}{10}\right), \left(\frac{7}{10}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{6}{10}\right), \left(\frac{7}{10}, \frac{2}{10}, \frac{5}{10}\right) \right\}$

Then the Neutrosophic set $R = \left\{ X, \left(\frac{5}{10}, \frac{8}{10}, \frac{7}{10}\right), \left(\frac{6}{10}, \frac{8}{10}, \frac{7}{10}\right), \left(\frac{5}{10}, \frac{9}{10}, \frac{7}{10}\right) \right\}$ is a $N_\vartheta CS$ in X. But the Neutrosophic set

$S = \left\{ X, \left(\frac{5}{10}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{7}{10}\right), \left(\frac{6}{10}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{7}{10}\right), \left(\frac{5}{10}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{7}{10}\right) \right\}$ is not a $N_\vartheta CS$ in X.

C₃ Proposition: In the neutrosophic topological space (X, τ_N), if a subset B is a Neutrosophic closed set then it is a $N_\vartheta CS$. But not conversely.

Proof: Let $B \subseteq V$ and V is a Neutrosophic g-open set in (X, τ_N). Since B is a Neutrosophic closed set, $Ncl(Nint(B)) \subseteq Ncl(B) = B \subseteq V$. Therefore B is Neutrosophic ϑ-closed set in X.

C₄ Illustration : Let $X = \{B_1, B_2\}$, $\tau_N = \{0_N, 1_N, P, Q\}$ be a neutrosophic topology on X. Where

$P = \left\{ X, \left(\frac{6}{10}, \frac{1}{10}, \frac{4}{10}\right), \left(\frac{7}{10}, \frac{1}{10}, \frac{2}{10}\right) \right\}$

$Q = \left\{ X, \left(\frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{10}, \frac{8}{10}\right), \left(\frac{2}{10}, \frac{1}{10}, \frac{8}{10}\right) \right\}$

Then the Neutrosophic set $R = \left\{ X, \left(\frac{2}{10}, \frac{1}{10}, \frac{6}{10}\right), \left(\frac{2}{10}, \frac{1}{10}, \frac{7}{10}\right) \right\}$ is a $N_\vartheta CS$, but not a Neutrosophic closed set in X, since $Ncl(R) = P^c \neq R$.

C₅ Proposition: In the neutrosophic topological space (X, τ_N), if a subset B is a Neutrosophic semi closed set then it is a $N_\vartheta CS$. But not conversely.

Proof: Let $B \subseteq V$ and V is a Neutrosophic g-open set in (X, τ_N). Since B is a Neutrosophic semi closed set, $Ncl(Nint(B)) \subseteq Nscl(B)) = B \subseteq V$. Therefore B is Neutrosophic-ϑ-closed in X.

C₆ Illustration: Let $X = \{B_1, B_2\}$, $\tau_N = \{0_N, 1_N, P\}$ be a neutrosophic topology on X. Where

$P = \left\{ x, \left(\frac{6}{10}, \frac{5}{10}, \frac{3}{10}\right), \left(\frac{8}{10}, \frac{5}{10}, \frac{2}{10}\right) \right\}$

Then the Neutrosophic set $Q = \left\{ X, \left(\frac{5}{10}, \frac{5}{10}, \frac{4}{10}\right), \left(\frac{6}{10}, \frac{5}{10}, \frac{3}{10}\right) \right\}$ is a $N_\vartheta CS$, but not a Neutrosophic semi closed set in X, since $Nint(Ncl(Q) = 1_N \nsubseteq Q$.

C₇ Proposition: In the neutrosophic topological space (X, τ_N), if a subset B is a Neutrosophic pre closed set then it is a $N_\vartheta CS$. But not conversely.

Proof: Let $B \subseteq V$ and V is a Neutrosophic g-open set in (X, τ_N). Since B is a Neutrosophic pre closed set, $(Nint(B)) \subseteq B \subseteq V$. Therefore B is $N_\vartheta CS$ in X.

C₈ Illustration : Let $X = \{B_1\}$, $\tau_N = \{0_N, 1_N, P, Q\}$ be a neutrosophic topology on X. Where $P = \left\{ X, \left(\frac{4}{10}, \frac{5}{10}, \frac{3}{10}\right) \right\}$ $Q = \left\{ X, \left(\frac{1}{10}, \frac{5}{10}, \frac{5}{10}\right) \right\}$. Then the Neutrosophic set $R = \left\{ X, \left(\frac{3}{10}, \frac{6}{10}, \frac{5}{10}\right) \right\}$ is a $N_\vartheta CS$ but not a Neutrosophic pre closed set in X, since $Ncl(Nint(R) = P^c \nsubseteq R$.

C₉ Proposition: In the neutrosophic topological space (X, τ_N), if a subset B is a Neutrosophic regular closed set then it is a $N_\vartheta CS$. But not conversely.

Proof: Let $B \subseteq V$ and V is a Neutrosophic g-open set in (X, τ_N). Since B is a Neutrosophic regular closed set, $(Nint(B)) = B$. This implies $Ncl(B) = Ncl(Nint(B))$, $Ncl(B) = B$. Hence B is a Neutrosophic closed set in X. By proposition(**C₁**), B is $N_\vartheta CS$ in X.

C₁₀ Illustration : Let $X = \{B_1, B_2\}$, $\tau_N = \{0_N, 1_N, P, Q\}$ be a neutrosophic topology on X. Where

$P = \left\{ X, \left(\frac{5}{10}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{7}{10}\right), \left(\frac{4}{10}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{7}{10}\right), \left(\frac{5}{10}, \frac{2}{10}, \frac{7}{10}\right) \right\}$

$Q = \left\{ X, \left(\frac{7}{10}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{5}{10}\right), \left(\frac{7}{10}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{6}{10}\right), \left(\frac{7}{10}, \frac{2}{10}, \frac{5}{10}\right) \right\}$

Then the Neutrosophic set $R=\left\{X,\left(\frac{5}{10},\frac{8}{10},\frac{7}{10}\right),\left(\frac{6}{10},\frac{8}{10},\frac{7}{10}\right),\left(\frac{5}{10},\frac{9}{10},\frac{7}{10}\right)\right\}$ is a $N_\vartheta CS$ but not a Neutrosophic regular closed set in X, since $Ncl(Nint(R)) = P^c \neq R$.

C_{11} **Proposition:** In the neutrosophic topological space (X, τ_N), if a subset B is a Neutrosophic-α-closed set then it is a $N_\vartheta CS$. But not conversely.

Proof: Let $B \subseteq V$ and V is a Neutrosophic g-open set in (X, τ_N). Since B is a Neutrosophic alpha closed set, $N\alpha cl(B) = B$. This implies $Ncl(Nint(B)) \subseteq N\alpha cl(B) = B \subseteq V$.
Hence B is a $N_\vartheta CS$ in X.

C_{12} **Illustration :** Let $X=\{B_1, B_2\}$, $\tau_N=\{0_N, 1_N, P\}$ be a neutrosophic topology on X. Where
$P=\left\{X,\left(\frac{6}{10},\frac{5}{10},\frac{3}{10}\right),\left(\frac{8}{10},\frac{5}{10},\frac{2}{10}\right)\right\}$
Then the Neutrosophic set $Q=\left\{X,\left(\frac{5}{10},\frac{5}{10},\frac{4}{10}\right),\left(\frac{6}{10},\frac{5}{10},\frac{3}{10}\right)\right\}$ is a $N_\vartheta CS$ but not a Neutrosophic alpha closed set in X, since $Ncl(Nint(Ncl(Q))) = 1_N \nsubseteq Q$.

C_{13} **Proposition:** In the neutrosophic topological space (X, τ_N), if a subset B is a Neutrosophic-g- closed set then it is a $N_\vartheta CS$. But not conversely.

Proof: Let $B \subseteq V$ and B is a Neutrosophic g-open set in (X, τ_N). Since B is a Neutrosophic generalized closed set, $Ncl(B) \subseteq V$. Therefore $Ncl(Nint(B)) \subseteq Ncl(B)$, $Ncl(Nint(B)) \subseteq V$. Hence B is a $N_\vartheta CS$ in X.

C_{14} **Illustration :** Let $X=\{B_1, B_2\}$, $\tau_N=\{0_N, 1_N, P\}$ be a neutrosophic topology on X. Where
$P=\left\{X,\left(\frac{6}{10},\frac{5}{10},\frac{3}{10}\right),\left(\frac{8}{10},\frac{5}{10},\frac{2}{10}\right)\right\}$
Then the Neutrosophic set $Q=\left\{X,\left(\frac{5}{10},\frac{5}{10},\frac{4}{10}\right),\left(\frac{6}{10},\frac{5}{10},\frac{3}{10}\right)\right\}$ is a $N_\vartheta CS$ but not a Neutrosophic generalized closed set in X, since $Ncl(Q) = 1_N \nsubseteq Q$.

C_{15} **Proposition:** In the neutrosophic topological space (X, τ_N), if a subset B is a Neutrosophic-gp- closed set then it is a $N_\vartheta CS$. But not conversely.

Proof: Let $B \subseteq V$ and B is a Neutrosophic g-open set in (X, τ_N). Since B is a Neutrosophic generalized pre closed set, $Npcl(B) \subseteq V$. Therefore $Ncl(Nint(B)) \subseteq Npcl(B)$, $Ncl(Nint(B)) \subseteq V$. Hence B is a $N_\vartheta CS$ in X.

C_{16} **Illustration:** Let $X=\{B_1, B_2, B_3\}$, $\tau_N=\{0_N, 1_N, P, Q, R, S\}$ be a neutrosophic topology on X. Where
$P=\left\{X,\left(\frac{3}{10},\frac{4}{10},\frac{2}{10}\right),\left(\frac{5}{10},\frac{6}{10},\frac{7}{10}\right),\left(\frac{9}{10},\frac{5}{10},\frac{2}{10}\right)\right\}$
$Q=\left\{X,\left(\frac{3}{10},\frac{5}{10},\frac{1}{10}\right),\left(\frac{4}{10},\frac{3}{10},\frac{2}{10}\right),\left(\frac{8}{10},\frac{4}{10},\frac{6}{10}\right)\right\}$, $R=\left\{X,\left(\frac{3}{10},\frac{5}{10},\frac{1}{10}\right),\left(\frac{5}{10},\frac{6}{10},\frac{2}{10}\right),\left(\frac{9}{10},\frac{5}{10},\frac{2}{10}\right)\right\}$
$S=\left\{X,\left(\frac{3}{10},\frac{4}{10},\frac{2}{10}\right),\left(\frac{4}{10},\frac{3}{10},\frac{7}{10}\right),\left(\frac{8}{10},\frac{4}{10},\frac{6}{10}\right)\right\}$, $T=\left\{X,\left(\frac{5}{10},\frac{6}{10},\frac{1}{10}\right),\left(\frac{6}{10},\frac{7}{10},\frac{1}{10}\right),\left(\frac{9}{10},\frac{5}{10},\frac{2}{10}\right)\right\}$
Then the Neutrosophic set $U=\left\{X,\left(\frac{2}{10},\frac{3}{10},\frac{4}{10}\right),\left(\frac{4}{10},\frac{5}{10},\frac{6}{10}\right),\left(\frac{3}{10},\frac{4}{10},\frac{8}{10}\right)\right\}$ is a $N_\vartheta CS$ in X. But not a Ngp-closed,since $Npcl(U)=U \nsubseteq R$.

C_{17} **Proposition:** In the neutrosophic topological space (X, τ_N), if a subset B is a Neutrosophic-αg- closed set then it is a $N_\vartheta CS$. But not conversely.

Proof: Let $B \subseteq V$ and V is a Neutrosophic g-open set in (X, τ_N). Since B is a Neutrosophic α-generalized closed set, $N\alpha cl(B) \subseteq V$. Therefore $Ncl(Nint(B)) \subseteq N\alpha cl(B)$, $Ncl(Nint(B)) \subseteq V$. Hence B is a $N_\vartheta CS$ in X.

C_{18} **Illustration:** Let $X=\{B_1, B_2\}$, $\tau_N=\{0_N, 1_N, P\}$ be a neutrosophic topology on X. Where
$P=\left\{X,\left(\frac{5}{10},\frac{5}{10},\frac{4}{10}\right),\left(\frac{5}{10},\frac{5}{10},\frac{5}{10}\right)\right\}$
Then the Neutrosophic set $R=\left\{X,\left(\frac{5}{10},\frac{5}{10},\frac{5}{10}\right),\left(\frac{3}{10},\frac{5}{10},\frac{7}{10}\right)\right\}$ is a $N_\vartheta CS$ but not a Neutrosophic αg-closed set in X, since $\alpha cl(R) = 1_N \nsubseteq P$.

C_{19} **Proposition:** In the neutrosophic topological space (X, τ_N), if a subset B is a $N_\vartheta CS$ then it is a NSG-closed set. But conversely not true.

Proof: Let $\subseteq V$, where V is neutrosophic semi-open in X. Since B is $N_\vartheta CS$, $Ncl(Nint(B)) = B$. But $NScl \subseteq Ncl(Nint(B)) = B$, which implies $Nscl(B) \subseteq V$. Therefore E is neutrosophic SG-closed set.

C_{20} **Illustration:** Let $X=\{B_1, B_2, B_3\}$, $\tau_N=\{0_N, 1_N, P, Q\}$ be a neutrosophic topology on X. Where
$P=\left\{X,\left(\frac{5}{10},\frac{3}{10},\frac{7}{10}\right),\left(\frac{4}{10},\frac{3}{10},\frac{7}{10}\right),\left(\frac{5}{10},\frac{2}{10},\frac{7}{10}\right)\right\}$
$Q=\left\{X,\left(\frac{7}{10},\frac{3}{10},\frac{5}{10}\right),\left(\frac{7}{10},\frac{3}{10},\frac{6}{10}\right),\left(\frac{7}{10},\frac{2}{10},\frac{5}{10}\right)\right\}$
Then the Neutrosophic set $R=\left\{x,\left(\frac{5}{10},\frac{3}{10},\frac{7}{10}\right),\left(\frac{6}{10},\frac{3}{10},\frac{7}{10}\right),\left(\frac{5}{10},\frac{3}{10},\frac{7}{10}\right)\right\}$ is NSG-closed set but not a $N_\vartheta CS$ in X, since $Ncl(Nint(R)) = Q^c \nsubseteq R^c$.

C_{21} **Proposition:** In the Neutrosophic topological space (X, τ_N), if a subset B is a $N_\vartheta CS-$ closed set then it is a NGS-closed set. But conversely not true.

Proof: Let $\subseteq V$, where V is Neutrosophic open in X. Since B is $N_\vartheta CS$, $Ncl\big(Nint(B)\big) = B$. But $NScl(B) \subseteq Ncl(Nint(B)) = B$, which implies $Nscl(B) \subseteq V$. Therefore B is Neutrosophic GS-closed set.

C$_{22}$ Illustration: Let $X=\{B_1, B_2, B_3\}$, $\tau_N=\{0_N, 1_N, P, Q\}$ be a neutrosophic topology on X. Where

$P=\left\{X, \left(\frac{5}{10}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{7}{10}\right), \left(\frac{4}{10}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{7}{10}\right), \left(\frac{5}{10}, \frac{2}{10}, \frac{7}{10}\right)\right\}$

$Q=\left\{X \left(\frac{7}{10}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{5}{10}\right), \left(\frac{7}{10}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{6}{10}\right), \left(\frac{7}{10}, \frac{2}{10}, \frac{5}{10}\right)\right\}$

Then the Neutrosophic set $R=\left\{X, \left(\frac{5}{10}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{7}{10}\right), \left(\frac{6}{10}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{7}{10}\right), \left(\frac{5}{10}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{7}{10}\right)\right\}$ is NGS-closed set but not a $N_\vartheta CS$ in X, since $Ncl\big(Nint(R)\big) = Q^c \nsubseteq R^c$.

C$_{23}$ Proposition: The union of any two $N_\vartheta CS$s in (X, τ_N) is also $N_\vartheta CS$ in (X, τ_N).

Proof: Let B and C be two $N_\vartheta CSs$ in (X, τ_N). Let V be a Neutrosophic generalized open set in X such that $B \subseteq V$ and $C \subseteq V$. Then we have, $B \cup C \subseteq V$. Since B and C are $N_\vartheta CSs$ in (X, τ_N), which implies $Ncl(Nint(B)) \subseteq V$ and $Ncl(Nint(C)) \subseteq V$. Now, $Ncl\big(Nint(B \cup C)\big) = Ncl(Nint(B)) \cup Ncl(Nint(C)) \subseteq V$. Thus, we have $Ncl\big(Nint(B \cup C)\big) \subseteq V$ whenever $B \cup C \subseteq V$, V is Neutrosophic g-open set in (X, τ_N) which implies $B \cup C$ is $N_\vartheta CS$ in (X, τ_N).

C$_{24}$ Proposition: Let B be a N_ϑ-closed subset in (X, τ_N). If $B \subseteq C \subseteq Ncl(Nint(B))$, then C is also a N_ϑ-closed subset in (X, τ_N).

Proof: Let $C \subseteq V$, where V is neutrosophic generalized open set in (X, τ_N). Then $B \subseteq C$ implies $B \subseteq V$. Since B is N_ϑ-closed, $Ncl(Nint(B)) \subseteq V$. Also $C \subseteq Ncl(Nint(B))$ implies $Ncl(Nint(C)) \subseteq Ncl(Nint(B))$. Thus $Ncl(Nint(C)) \subseteq V$ and so C is $N_\vartheta CS$.

The following implications are true:
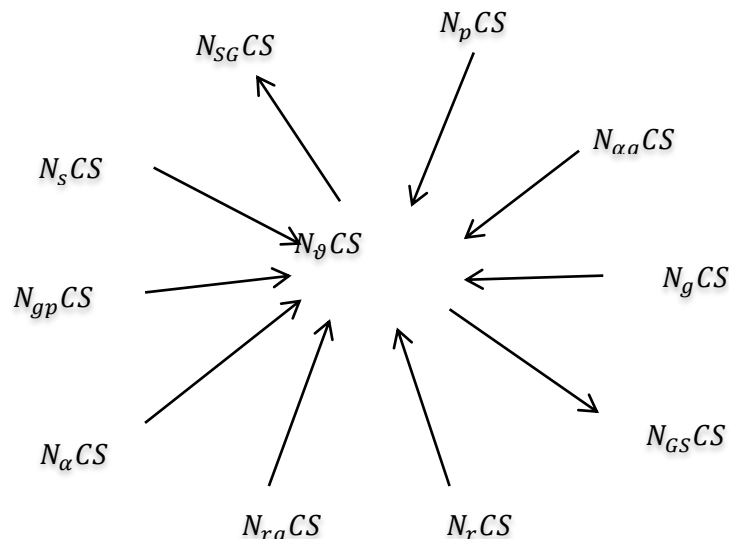
Conclusion:

In this study, we present the notions of N_ϑ-closed sets in neutrosophic topological space and studied different types of closed we formulate some results on neutrosophic topological spaces in the form of Theorems, Propositions, etc. We provide few illustrative counter examples where the results fail. We hope that, in the future, based on these notions and various closed and open sets on the same area, many new investigation / research can be done.

Conflicts of interest: The author declares that there are no conflicts of interest.

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"Women empowerment through PM Ujjwala Yojana"

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Abstract:

With the objective of conservation of environment and women empowerment through Improvement health. The scheme was launched on 1st May 2016 in Ballia, Uttar Pradesh by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri. Narendra Modi. Alternatively, this came will be save the natural resources which are related to the energy it will be helpful to in sustainable development in India due to its important is very strong in the developing India. With the objective of conservation of environment and women empowerment through Improve health. In this respective research study is very important for the selected area which is defined Jamkhed Tehsil in Ahmednagar district, in this research area more women using the traditional energy resources for the cooking and allied work so that pm is playing vital role in this area. how many Women are benefited by the scheme and what is the importance of its. Is this game helpful to improvement in women health and beside of it conserve the traditional resources like firewood, Kerosene, fuel etc.

In rural India, firewood and chips was used in 2009-10 as principal source of energy for cooking by more than three-quarters (76.3%) of households, LPG by 11.5%, and dung cake by 6.3%. About 1.6% of rural households did not have any arrangement for cooking. The remaining households used other sources, including kerosene (0.8%) and coke/coal (0.8%). Above-described situation is damages to environmental health. Due to the subsidy not only, real income rises but also it helps to improve environmental quality. Due to uses of traditional fire cooking energy resources women are affected By affected by smoke of wooden fire and they are losing good health as well as lost the more time for cooking due to this scheme women save their time and save their health.

Key words: PM Ujjwala Yojana, real income, environmental protection, women health, Time and money saving, subsidy.

Introduction:

When we comparatively think about consumption of energy resources traditional energy resources uses like firewood, Dung cake, Crop residue it is more than uses of LPG or new energy resources. It is directly affected to women's health as well as environment. It means there is need to raise awareness among the rural people about LPG uses.
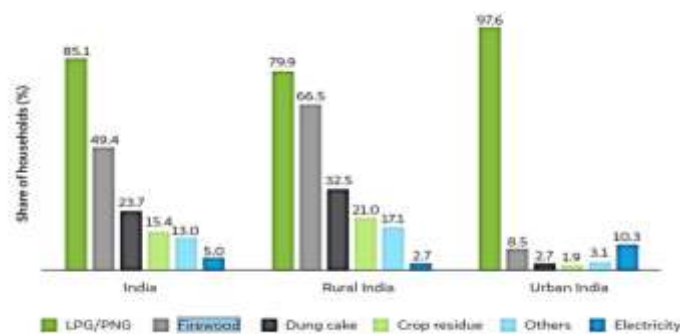
Save Time and money of particular families and protect to environment with this major purpose The scheme was launched on 1st May 2016 in Ballia, Uttar Pradesh by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri. Narendra Modi. With the major purpose as a protection to women's health and save their time and money as well as protect to environment. In May 2016, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MOPNG), introduced the 'Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana' (PMUY) as a flagship scheme with an objective to make clean cooking fuel such as LPG available to the rural and deprived households which were otherwise using traditional cooking fuels such as firewood, coal, cow-dung cakes etc.

Usage of traditional cooking fuels had detrimental impacts on the health of rural women as well as on the environment.

On 7th September 2019, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India handed over the 8th Crore LPG connection in Aurangabad, Maharashtra. The target under the scheme was to release 8 Crore LPG Connections to the deprived households by March 2020. The release of 8 Crore LPG connections under the scheme has also helped in increasing the LPG coverage from 62% on 1st May 2016 to 99.8% as on 1st April 2021. Ujjwala 2.0 Additional allocation of 1.6 Crore LPG Connections under PMUY Scheme with special facility to migrant households. The

scheme was launched in Mahoba, Uttar Pradesh by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri. Narendra Modi. Total Connections Released under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana as on 31 May 2023 ware 95,859,418 and Connections released under Ujjwala 2.0 as on 31 May 2023, ware 15,994,338. Presently The CCEA has raised the subsidy from ₹ 200 per cylinder to ₹300 for up to 12 refills per year, Mr. Thakur told the media. He, however, did not reveal the additional subsidy outgo the move would entail. Through this research Paper we can find out the effectiveness of the PM Ujjwala scheme at Jamkhed tehsil.

Due to the using of traditional energy resources in domestic purpose specially cooking by women they are losing their time and energy to collect Fairwood for cooking and due to the using traditional energy resources more health problem in this respective pm Ujjwala Yojana launched by government in 2016 due to his scheme women will get relaxation from troubling traditional energy resources and they are saving their time and physical energy which is distributed for collecting energy resources like firewood, Kerosene etc. as well as it is helpful to healthy environment. Jamkhed Tehsil is one of the semi-rural areas in this area women are using the traditional energy resources for the cooking. How many women or families benefited by this scheme? And how they feel after that adopting the scheme? What are the expectations from the benefited women in futures to this scheme? it will be find and suggested through this research study. Eligibility criteria to avail connection under Ujjwala 2.0, Applicant woman only must have attained 18 years of age, There should not be any other LPG connection from any OMC in the same household, Adult woman belonging to any of the following categories – SC, ST, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin), Most Backward Classes (MBC), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Tea and Ex- Tea Garden tribes, Forest Dwellers, People residing in Islands and River Islands, enlisted under SECC Households (AHL

TIN) or any Poor Household as per 14-point declaration. Jamkhed Tahasil has total 184,167 Population and it divided into 5 Panchayat Gan- Aarangaon, Javala, Kharada, Nagar Panchayat Jamkhed and Sakat.

Objectives:
1. To find out effectiveness of pm Ujjwala Yojana.
2. To find out how women are satisfaction by this scheme.
3. To raise the awareness among the women to uses of LPG.

Hypotheses:
1. PM Ujjwala Yojana is helpful to improve women's health as well as time and money saving.
2. PM Ujjwala Yojana is helpful regarding to the conserve natural energy resources which are using by women for cooking as well as helpful to saving women's efforts.
3. PM Ujjwala Yojana is helpful to sustainable development.

Sampling:
Probability Sampling Method (Lottery Method) used for Sampling. Jamkhed Tahasil is divided into 5 Panchayat Gan-Aarangaon, Javala, Kharada, Nagar Panchayat Jamkhed and Sakat. For the Research Paper 50 sample will be collected. Out of this sample 50 sample collected from each Panchayt (5) [10 X 5 = 50] with the help of using the systematic sample.

Methodology:
For the Research Paper study there will be using the survey method in this method researcher will be collect the data from different gas agencies and after Collecting benefited women's list it will be structured systematically and for the collecting sample will be used the lottery method.

For the analysis of collecting data researcher will be used different statistical tools like correlation regression average and SPSS.

Data Analysis: collected data is tabulate and create tables for analysis. With the help of tabulated data there is used statistical tools as well as created graphs for analysis.

Table: 1. Age classification of Consumer

Panchayat Gan / Age of Consumer (Year)	18-38	39-59	60+	Total
Aarangaon	7	2	1	10
Javala	4	4	2	10
Kharada	8	2	0	10
Nagar Panchayat Jamkhed	8	1	1	10
Sakat	5	3	2	10
Total	**32**	**12**	**6**	**50**
Percentage %	**64**	**24**	**12**	**100**

Source: composited table on the bases of questionary

According to Pm Ujjwala Yojana, Age of women consumer should be more then 18 years. It means another side this scheme is promote adult marriage. Age wise classification is classified in the above table No. 1 of Consumer. There is a major consumer are included in Age group of 18-38,

Which are 32 (64%) out sample. It means Youth women are aware to Consumption of PM Ujjwala Yojana as well as benefits of LPG gas. the proportion of Age group of 39-59 and 60+, is 12 (24%) and 6 (12%) respectively. It means we have to increase awareness among the Age group of 39-

59 and 60+ about uses of PM Ujjwala Yojan. The more consumers are involved in the PM Ujjwala Yojan, the more the consumer will benefit and the environment will also be protected.
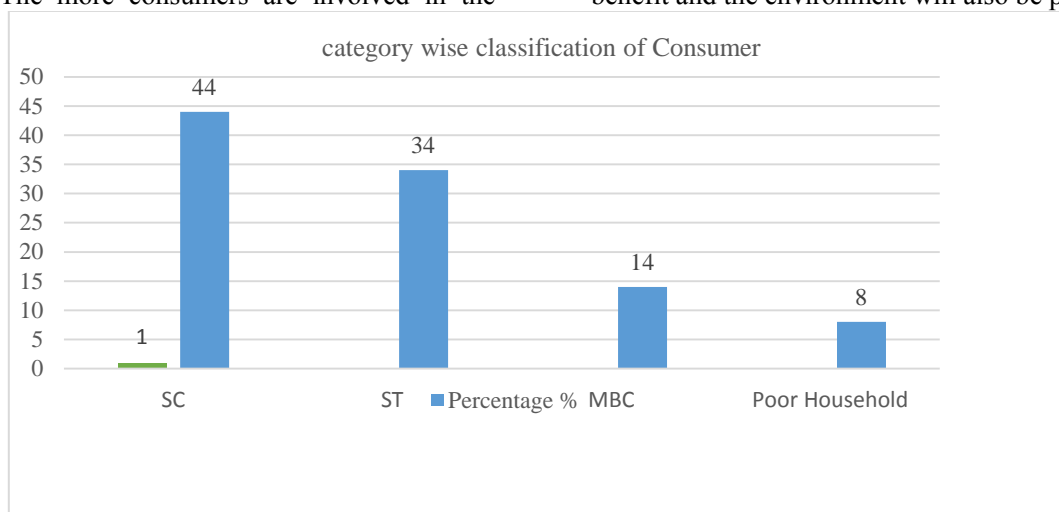
Source: composited Graph on the bases of questionary

Above Graph is clearly shown that the consumer of Poor Households are least part of PM Ujjwala Yojana consumer. Another side SC and ST Consumer is greatest part of PM Ujjwala Yojana their proportion is 44% and 34% Respectively. It means if we have to increase beneficiary for Poor Household, we have to increase subsidy under PM Ujjwala Yojana for inclusion of Poor Household.

Table: 2. Period of consumption (Year)

	Period (Year)				
	7	5	3	2	Total
Total	**4**	**8**	**15**	**23**	50
Percentage %	**8**	**16**	**30**	**46**	**100**

Source: composited table on the bases of questionary

PM Ujjwala Yojana launched by government in 2016 science to this year to till date seven years completed. 8 % of sample of consumers is taking benefits of PM Ujjwala Yojana science 7 years. 46% Consumers who are consuming PM Ujjwala Yojana their consuming period is last 2 years. It means after the launching the scheme Pm Ujjwala Yojana it had taken some time to spread in the Society.

Table: 3. Family members

Panchayat Gan / No. of cylinder	2	3	4	5	Total
Aarangaon	2	3	4	1	10
Javala	1	3	5	1	10
Kharada	2	2	5	1	10
Nagar Panchayat Jamkhed	0	3	4	3	10
Sakat	3	1	6	0	10
Total	**8**	**12**	**24**	**6**	**50**
Percentage %	**16**	**24**	**48**	**12**	**100**

Source: composited table on the bases of questionary

In the table No. 3 Family members are included who have been consumers of PM Ujjwala Yojana Scheme. If family has More members these families will consume more cylinders. In this case Families demanded more cylinders. But in the Scheme Maximum 12 cylinders provided under subsidy per year. There are 6 (12%) families find who has 5 members in family. Absolutely their demand of cylinder should be more then less family members.

Table: 4. Annual consumption of Cylinders

Panchayat Gan/ No. of cylinder	8	10	12	14	Total
Aarangaon	3	1	4	2	10
Javala	3	4	2	1	10
Kharada	2	1	4	3	10
Nagar Panchayat Jamkhed	1	5	3	1	10
Sakat	5	2	1	2	10
Total	**14**	**13**	**14**	**9**	**50**
Percentage %	**28**	**26**	**28**	**18**	**100**

Source: composited table on the bases of questionary

In the table No. 4 is display the annual consumption of cylinders by family. Accordion to PM Ujawala Yojana every year 12 cylinders provided with subsidy by Government. In the Sample area there are 9 families who are consuming 14 cylinders in the year. Regarding to table No. 5, total 5 families who has five family members Those demand of cylinders is more than 12, it is 14 cylinders per year more two cylinders has not subsidy. Due to Non subsidy cylinders real income if family is reducing. So that poor families facing more economic problems. Those families have minimum members those demand of cylinder is more in the condition of other uses of cylinder like non cooking function.

Table: 5. Benefits by PM Ujjwala Yojan

Benefits by PM Ujjwala Yojan					
Panchayat Gan	**Money saving**	**time saving**	**to avoid smoke**	**All**	**Total**
Aarangaon	0	0	0	10	10
Javala	0	0	0	10	10
Kharada	0	0	0	10	10
Nagar Panchayat Jamkhed	0	0	0	10	10
Sakat	0	0	0	10	10
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**50**	**50**
Percentage %	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**100**

Source: composited table on the bases of questionary

In the Table No. 5. Tabulated the Benefits by PM Ujjwala Yojan Whole sample or sub universe is economic and non-economic benefits consuming. Like; Money saving, time saving, protection from smoke etc. 100% population of sample was choosing option 'D'

Table: 6. Satisfaction from PM Ujjwala

Panchayat Gan	Satisfaction form PM Ujjwala		
	YES	**NO**	**TOTAL**
Aarangaon	8	2	10
Javala	7	3	10
Kharada	10	0	10
Nagar Panchayat Jamkhed	9	1	10
Sakat	10	0	10
Total	**44**	**6**	**50**
Percentage %	**88**	**12**	**100**

Source: composited table on the bases of questionary

In the above Table No. 6, classified data regarding to Satisfaction form PM Ujjwala Yojana. In this table 88% population of sample satisfied from this scheme. But remaining 12% Population not satisfied. They have more acceptation from Scheme.

Table: 7. Reduction of firewood

Panchayat Gan	**YES**	**NO**	**TOTAL**
Aarangaon	10	00	10
Javala	10	00	10
Kharada	10	00	10
Nagar Panchayat Jamkhed	10	00	10
Sakat	8	2	10
Total	**50**	**2**	**50**
Percentage %	**96**	**4**	**100**

Source: composited table on the bases of questionary

In table No. 7. Population of sample is 96% answered that, due to consumption of PM Ujjwala Yojana uses of firewood is reduced in the cooking. It means this practice is becoming as a protecting to environment.

Table: 8. Acceptation form PM Ujjwala Yojana

Panchayat Gan	**Increase the no. of Cylinders**	**Increase subsidy**	**All**	**TOTAL**
Aarangaon	0	0	10	10
Javala	0	0	10	10
Kharada	0	1	9	10
Nagar Panchayat Jamkhed	4	0	6	10
Sakat	0	0	10	10
Total	**4**	**1**	**45**	**50**
Percentage %	**8**	**2**	**90**	**100**

Source: composited table on the bases of questionary

In the above Table No. 8 classified Acceptation form PM Ujjwala Yojana. 2% families given preference to Increase subsidy. 8% families given preference to Increase the no. of Cylinders And 90% Population has more acceptations from PM Ujjwala Yojana. Increase the no. of Cylinders, increase subsidy. Due to these acceptations real income of families will increased.

After the calculated Correlation between Annual consumption of Cylinders and Family members is positive and strong (0.573155) it's mean is yearly consumption of cylinder is increasing with members. Due to over consumption (12 cylinders) family has to more income expenditure on non-subsidy cylinders. It is affected to real income is decreasing. poor people carry more Burdon of non-subsidy cylinder.

There is negative and weak correlation (-0.221403721) find between Satisfaction and acceptations from PM Ujjwala Yojana. it indicated that high acceptations from PM Ujjwala Yojana of people.

Conclusion:

1. The proportion of Age group of 39-59 and 60+, is 12 (24%) and 6 (12%) respectively. It means we have to increase awareness among the Age group of 39-59 and 60+ about uses of PM Ujjwala Yojan.

2. After the launching the scheme Pm Ujjwala Yojana it had taken some time to spread in the Society.

3. less beneficiary of Poor Household, we have to increase subsidy under PM Ujjwala Yojana for inclusion of Poor Household.

4. Those families have minimum members those demand of cylinder is more in the condition of other uses of cylinder like non cooking function.

5. 100% population of sample is beneficial and satisfactory.

6. Due to consumption of PM Ujjwala Yojana uses of firewood is reduced in the cooking. It means this practice is becoming as a protecting to environment.

7. Due to increase subsidy real income of families will be increased.

8. Correlation between Annual consumption of Cylinders and Family members is positive and strong (0.573155) it's mean is yearly consumption of cylinder is increasing with members. There is negative and weak correlation (-0.221403721) find between Satisfaction and acceptations from PM Ujjwala Yojana.

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The Evolution of Indian Digital Libraries and the Role of Librarians

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Abstract:

The emergence of digital libraries in India has transformed the dissemination and preservation of knowledge, presenting both opportunities and challenges. This research examines the current state of Indian digital libraries, highlighting the evolving role of librarians within this context. Despite facing obstacles such as infrastructural constraints and the need for multilingual digitization, Indian digital libraries have shown progress through innovative practices and the integration of advanced technologies. Librarians, tasked with managing digital resources and ensuring seamless accessibility, play a pivotal role in facilitating effective information retrieval and fostering a culture of research and learning. With a focus on addressing challenges and embracing technological advancements, Indian digital libraries are poised to become significant hubs for knowledge dissemination and preservation in the digital era.

Keywords: Digital Libraries, Indian Libraries, Online Library, E-Library, Modern Libraries, Role of Librarians.

Introduction:

India, a country known for its rich cultural heritage and diverse knowledge repositories, has seen a significant transformation in its approach to preserving and disseminating information through the advent of digital libraries. These digital repositories have not only facilitated wider access to information but have also redefined the role of librarians in managing and curating these digital resources. In the digital age, Indian libraries have undergone a significant transformation, embracing the concept of digital repositories to preserve and disseminate the nation's rich cultural and academic heritage. This transition has not only revolutionized the accessibility of information but has also redefined the role of librarians, who now play a pivotal part in managing and curating these digital resources. This research delves into the landscape of Indian digital libraries and sheds light on the critical role that librarians play in this evolving domain.

Objectives:

The objectives of this research topic are to examine the current landscape of Indian digital libraries, elucidate the evolving role of librarians within this context, and identify the challenges and opportunities in the digital era. Furthermore, the research aims to showcase innovative practices and technologies utilized in Indian digital libraries, propose strategies for addressing existing challenges, and underscore the potential of these libraries as crucial hubs for knowledge dissemination and cultural preservation in the digital age.

Scope and Limitations:

Scope:

The scope of the research on Indian digital libraries and the role of librarians encompasses an in-depth analysis of the current state of digital repositories, the challenges they face, and the evolving responsibilities of librarians. It involves a comprehensive examination of the digital resources available, the technological innovations implemented, and the strategies employed to enhance user accessibility and experience. Furthermore, it includes an exploration of the potential future developments and opportunities within the Indian digital library landscape.

Limitations:

However, the research may be limited by the availability of comprehensive data on all aspects of Indian digital libraries, including regional variations, diverse language repositories, and specific challenges faced by different institutions. Additionally, the dynamic nature of technology and the rapid changes in the digital landscape may present difficulties in providing an exhaustive account of the latest advancements and emerging trends. The research may also be constrained by the accessibility of certain digital libraries and the ability to obtain firsthand accounts from various stakeholders, including librarians, administrators, and users, to provide a comprehensive understanding of the Indian digital library ecosystem.

The Current State of Indian Digital Libraries:

India boasts a growing number of digital libraries that house an extensive range of digital resources, including historical documents, scholarly articles, cultural artifacts, and contemporary research materials. Prominent digital libraries such as the Digital Library of India, National Digital Library of India, and Indian Institute of Science Digital Repository stand as testaments to the country's commitment to digital preservation and accessibility.

Challenges Faced by Indian Digital Libraries:

Despite the significant strides, Indian digital libraries encounter various challenges, including infrastructural limitations, funding constraints, and the need for comprehensive digitization efforts across various regional languages and dialects. These challenges underscore the importance of

skilled and adaptive librarians who can navigate these complexities.

The Role of Librarians in Indian Digital Libraries:

The role of librarians in Indian digital libraries has transcended traditional boundaries. Today, librarians are not only responsible for cataloging and archiving digital resources but also for ensuring the seamless integration of modern technologies, efficient data management, and user-friendly interfaces within these digital repositories. Librarians play a crucial role in assisting users in navigating through vast digital collections and ensuring the preservation and long-term accessibility of these resources.

Adoption of digital libraries:

In India, the use of digital libraries has gained significant traction, facilitating widespread access to a diverse range of digital resources. These repositories play a crucial role in preserving the nation's rich cultural heritage, scholarly works, and historical documents, fostering a culture of research and knowledge dissemination. With the proliferation of digitalization efforts and the integration of advanced technologies, Indian digital libraries have enabled users to access information seamlessly, transcending geographical constraints. Furthermore, the adoption of digital libraries has facilitated collaborative research initiatives, promoted open access to information, and contributed to the advancement of education and research endeavors across various disciplines.

Innovations and Best Practices in Indian Digital Libraries:

Several Indian digital libraries have embraced innovative practices, leveraging advancements in technology such as artificial intelligence, machine learning, and data analytics to enhance user experience and streamline information retrieval. Initiatives promoting open access, collaborative digitization efforts, and the creation of interactive digital platforms have further reinforced the significance of these repositories in fostering a culture of research and knowledge dissemination.

Challenges and Future Outlook:

The path forward for Indian digital libraries lies in addressing the persisting challenges while embracing innovative solutions and collaborations. Librarians must continue to upgrade their skills to effectively manage digital collections, ensure data security, and promote inclusivity by digitizing resources in regional languages. With a concerted effort from stakeholders and policymakers, Indian digital libraries are poised to become pivotal hubs for research, education, and cultural preservation in the digital age.

Methodology

The methodology for this research involved a thorough literature review, data collection from reputable sources, interviews and surveys with key stakeholders, analysis of relevant case studies, comparative assessments with international digital libraries, and a review of government policies. This multifaceted approach was adopted to gain comprehensive insights into the current state of Indian digital libraries, the challenges faced, and the evolving role of librarians, thus ensuring a well-rounded understanding of the digital library landscape in India.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the evolution of Indian digital libraries signifies a remarkable shift in the dissemination of knowledge, with librarians playing an instrumental role in navigating this transformative landscape. As India continues to make strides in digital preservation and accessibility, the role of librarians remains indispensable in fostering a thriving digital knowledge ecosystem. Indian digital libraries, while presenting challenges, exhibit substantial progress and potential for growth. Librarians play a pivotal role in managing these repositories, necessitating continuous adaptation to technological advancements and multilingual demands and fulfilment of challenges faced. Collaborative efforts, policy support, and infrastructure development are crucial for fostering a robust digital knowledge ecosystem.

Recommendations:

Based on the findings, the following recommendations are proposed to enhance the efficacy and accessibility of Indian digital libraries. First, there is a need for increased investment in infrastructure and technological advancements to ensure seamless digitization and accessibility, especially in regional languages. Second, continuous training and up-skilling programs should be provided for librarians to adapt to evolving technologies and effectively manage digital resources. Third, fostering collaborations among different digital libraries and institutions can promote the sharing of resources and best practices, thus creating a more comprehensive and inclusive knowledge repository. Finally, the formulation of supportive policies by the government can facilitate a conducive environment for the growth and sustainability of Indian digital libraries, encouraging open access and digital preservation initiatives.

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Comparative study of Regular Home Loan provided by State Bank of India and Life Insurance co-operation

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Abstract -
Today's era is an era of competition. In order to surviving in this competitive era, it is important to satisfy the customers. The needs of the customers are constantly changing and these needs to be must complete for retained the customers. In this research paper is presented a comparative study of regular Home Loan provided by the State Bank of India and Life Insurance co-operation. The Life Insurance Corporation of India is the source of the LIC Housing Finance Trust. But State Bank is recognized as the top bank for its credit facilities. You must still make a choice when considering a home loan even though you have the option of both. But first, you must know which better option is. Therefore Interest rate, total disbursement, repayment period and process fees, etc. This factor is examined in this research paper and is presented an analysis regarding which organization can provide affordable a regular home loan to the consumer.
Key Words - State Bank of India, Life Insurance Co-corporation, Home loan, Interest Rate, disbursement, comparison

Introduction:

Everyone wants to own a house, but it is not so easy to dream of a house. Most of the people have to put their dreams on hold just because of lack of money. If you also want to buy a house, you must have money for it. To resolve this activity, government provides housing finance loan facility for every person at lower interest rate. Many banks are providing home loans whether commercial banks or financial institutions to the people who want to have a home. State Bank of India (SBI) is an Indian multinational public sector bank and financial services statutory body headquartered in Mumbai, Maharashtra. SBI is the 48th largest bank in the world by total assets and India's largest government sector bank that provides banking and financial services. Similarly, Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) is an Indian multinational public sector life insurance company headquartered in Mumbai. It is India's largest insurance company. It is under the ownership of Government of India and administrative control of the Ministry of Finance.

Life Insurance co-operation provides Insurance services at the same time other services are also provided. State Bank of India and Life Insurance Corporation both institutions provide regular home loan. In this research paper presented comparative study of regular Home Loan between State Bank of India and Life Insurance Cooperation. In this study examines regular home Loan interest rate, total disbursement, repayment period, and process fee. Therefore Presented Last 5 year's regular home loan details about State Bank of India and Life Insurance co-operation are given as below.

Dia.1.1 Last 5 years regular Home Loan details of State Bank of India

Year	Interest Rate	Loan Amt	Loan Tenure	Processed Fees
2018-2019	8.95%	70% Property value	Up to 30 Years	-
2019-2020	7.30%	70% Property value	Up to 30 Years	0.35% of Loan Amt
2020-2021	7.55%	70% Property value	Up to 30 Years	0.35% -1% of Loan Amt
2021-2022	9.40%	80% Property value	Up to 30 Years	1% of Loan Amt
2022-2023	10.10%	80% Property value	Up to 30 Years	1% of Loan Amt

Ref- 1) https://sbi.co.in/web/interest-rates/interest-rates/base-rate-historical-data
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Dia.1.2 Last 5 years regular Home Loan details of Life Insurance co-operation

Year	Interest Rate	Loan Amt	Loan Tenure	Processed Fees
2018-2019	*8.35%*	*30 lakh to 20 corer*	*Up to 30 Yeas(Salaried Person) Up to 25 Years(Self Employed)*	*₹10,000+GST*
2019-2020	*8%*	*30 lakh to 18 corer*	*Up to 30 Yeas(Salaried Person) Up to 25 Years(Self Employed)*	*₹10,000+GST*
2020-2021	*6.66%*	*30 lakh to 16crore*	*Up to 30 Yeas(Salaried Person) Up to 25 Years(Self Employed)*	*₹12,000+GST*
2021-2022	*8.%*	*30 lakh to 16 corer*	*Up to 30 Yeas(Salaried Person) Up to 25 Years(Self Employed)*	*₹10,000+GST*
2022-2023	*8.65%*	*1 lakh to 15 corer*	*Up to 30 Yeas(Salaried Person) Up to 25 Years(Self Employed)*	*0% - 0.50% +GST*

Ref- 1) https://www.bankbazaar.com/lic-home-loan.html
   2) LIC information manual

The above details was clear that there is a comparatively difference in interest rate, loan amount, repayment period and procedure fee of regular home loan provided by State Bank of India and Life Insurance Corporation of India. Looking at the above data, the regular Home Loan interest rate of State Bank of India has increased during the 5 year period 2018-2023. But State Bank of India relaxation in interest rates was given due to Covide Period during 2019-21. Similarly, the interest rate of regular home loan of Life Insurance Corporation of India has not increased much. The interest rate is high of the State Bank of India as compared to Life Insurance Corporation. But processes fee is less than Life Insurance Corporation.

1.3 Comparison between SBI and LIC Regular Home Loan Interest Rate
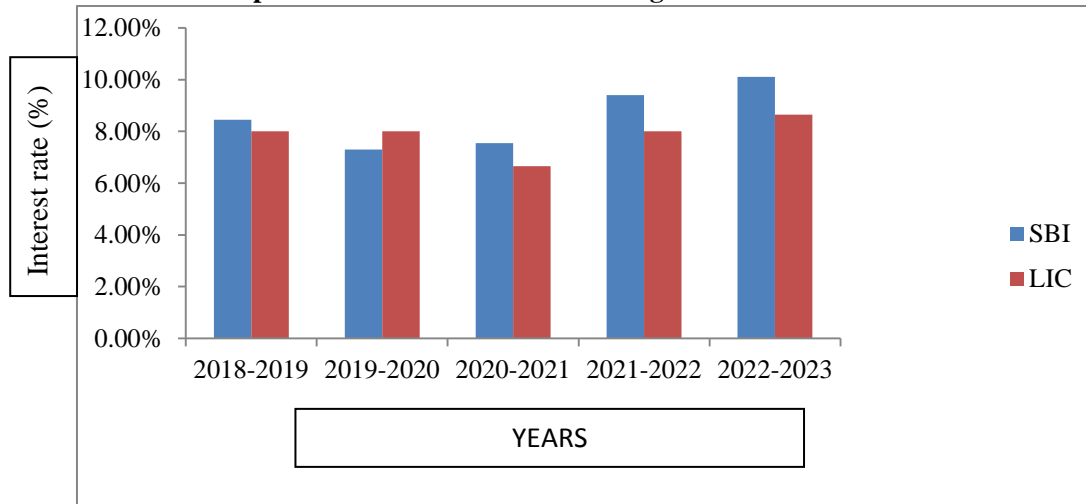
Ref -1) https://sbi.co.in/web/interest-rates/interest-rates/base-rate-historical-data
   2) LIC Information manual.

The regular home loan interest rates provided by State Bank of India and Life Insurance Corporation of India Comparatively LIC's home loan interest rate is lower than SBI's Home Loan Interest Rate. So LIC's Regular Home Loan Interest Rate is affordable to the customer as compared to SBI and LIC lend home loan in huge amount than SBI. The Disbursement details of Regular Home Loan Provided by SBI and LIC in the last 5 years is presented as follows.

1.4 Regular Home Loan Disbursement of SBI and LIC

Year	Disbursement Regular Home Loan	
	SBI (Crore)	**LIC (Crore)**
2018-2019	3.41 Crore	49 Crore
2019-2020	4.00 Crore	53 Crore
2020-2021	4.56 Crore	46 Crore
2021-2022	5.04 Crore	55 Crore
2022-2023	5.62 Crore	72 Crore

In the disbursement of regular home loan provided by State Bank of India and Life insurance Corporation 2018 and 2023 during period LIC provide large amount of regular home loan as compared to the State Bank of India. Because SBI provide different type of financial services so State

Bank of India has limitation. And LIC provide limited services like mutual fund, home loan, ulip, etc. Therefore LIC lend huge amount for home loan.

Data and Methodology:

Secondary and primary sources of data have been used for the research paper study it includes visits, published reports, brochures, newspapers, website information etc. in this sources collect information and data for studied.

Result and discussion:

According to my study SBI Bank and LIC have widest range of home loan products and maximum people prefer fixed rates on home loans. According to my research the rate of interest of LIC is less than SBI Bank. People get knowledge about home loans from television, internet, Newspaper, Media or families and friends. In the presented research State Bank of India and Life insurance Corporation has helped the customers to fulfill their dream of purchase a smart home through mass distribution of home loan. But LIC's home loan interest rates are affordable to the customers as compared to the SBI. Because recently SBI home loan interest rate is 9.50% and LIC home loan interest rate is 8.65%.

Conclusion:

It is seen that the interest rate of SBI and LIC home loan has been change during the period of 2018 - 2023 years. And also there is a discrepancy between repayment period and procedure. On the basis of collected data, it is being concluded that customers are satisfied by LIC regular home loan because LIC rate of interest is lower as compare to the State Bank of India. The Conclusion is that LIC's home loan interest rate is affordable to consumers as compared to the SBI. But process fees high as compared to the State Bank of India. As per the details comparing the SBI and LIC home loan disbursement during the last five years period 2018-2023, LIC has disbursed large amount of home loan as compared to the SBI. On the basis of collected data, the demand of regular home loan increasingly day by day.

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"A Study of children's Perception of Parenting and Aggression of Secondary School Students"

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Abstract-

The researcher has studied this for the purpose that in today's era, children rarely consider the teachings of their parents. If their parents talk about understanding, then they feel that they are imposing restrictions on us. If you scold them a little, then they feel insulted. So, is it the effect of parenting, is it the reason why children are becoming more aggressive in nature, the researcher tried to find out the relationship between these two variables. Using 'Descriptive survey method' has been used in the present research study. In the presented research paper, the students of inter college located in Agra metropolis have been selected, only 11th and 12th students. 100 students (50 Boys-50 Girls) of secondary level have been selected in this research paper. Use of the Research tools- The scale prepared by Dr. Anand Pyari and Rajkumari Kalra (2010) has been used to measure the Children's Perception of Parenting of students and To measure the aggressiveness of the students, the scale made by Dr. Guru Pyari Mathur and Dr. Raj Kumar Kalra Bhatnagar (2004) has been used. Standardized tools have been used for hypothesis testing in the research paper. For this Research paper- mean, standard deviation, product moment correlation and t-test have been used to test the hypothesis. It was found during it can be said that there is a significant difference in the Children's Perception of Parenting of secondary school boys and girls and there is a significant difference in the Aggression of secondary school boys and girls. it can be said that there is a low positive correlation relationship between children's perception of parenting and aggression of secondary school boys and there is a very high positive correlation relationship between children's perception of parenting and aggression of secondary school boys.

Keywords: - Children's Perception of Parenting, Aggression and Secondary School Students.

Introduction:

It is widely held that parental involvement plays a key role in enhancing student engagement, but less is known about whether and how children's Perception of Parenting and their Aggression. Different types of parental involvement relate to dimensions of student engagement. **Clinical psychologist Seema Hingorrany,** says, **"With the increased exposure, the IQ (Intelligence Quotient) of children and teens is on the rise but EQ (Emotional Quotient) is on the decline as their emotional needs are not being addressed by their near and dear ones."** In most cases, teens suffer from anger issues when either one parent or both parents have had a history of anger. Factors such as nagging, abusing and being compared to other kids in the family also have a huge impact on a child's mental state. The concept of aggression falls into two categories: instrumental aggression and hostile aggression. While instrumental aggression is used to accomplish an objective or purpose, hostile aggression is intended to hurt others and involves two types of overt aggression (physical and verbal) and social aggression.

Children's Perception of Parenting:-

In the present study, the researcher for the purpose of recording Children's Perception of Parenting used Children's Perception of Parenting Scale (CPPS). According to the scale Children's Perception of Parenting can be defined as the sum total of the score obtained by the Child in six different types of area based - 1. Democratic 2. Autocratic 3. Accepting 4. Rejecting 5. Over Protecting & 6. Over Demanding.

Aggression:

In children and adolescents, violence is the most According to **Johnson (1972),** aggression **is "physical or verbal behaviour that is intended to hurt someone"**.

Coi and Dogde (2000), defined as **"Any behaviour intended to harm an individual who is motivated to avoid being harmed."** It can be concluded at that aggression is a behaviour, which indulges an individual to hurt others either verbally or physically for his own sake to satisfy his desires.

This study deepens our understanding of the dynamic interplay between children's Perception of Parenting and Aggression. Along with the increase of knowledge in the students of secondary level, the development of social virtues is done only through education, even education is the knowledge of their rights and duties in the students, awareness of national unity and integrity, self-reliance and development of character qualities.

Review of Related Litrature:-

1. It was done by **Toslima Sultana Begum (2018)**, them in Barpeta district of Assam, located in North East India. In this study on **"Perception of parents and adolescents on parenting: A sociocultural study"** 200 adolescents in the age group of 16 to 17 years were selected as a sample. Self-made equipment has been used in this study, researches reveal that positive and negative outcomes of adolescents are dependent on parenting style applied to them.

2. A research work done by **Kaur, S. (2019),** on **"Aggression among adolescents in relation to family climate"** 100 boys and 100 girls of class X. Descriptive survey method has been used in this research work and according to the conclusion of this study it has been found that the aggression and aggression of boys of class X There is a positive correlation between family environment and a negative correlation between aggression and family environment in class X girls.

3. **"The study of anxiety and aggression between rural and urban female sports students"** of research work by **Blugude, B.A. (2021),** In this study, 60 female (30 rural and urban) school students were taken as a sample, they were 17 to 21 years old. The standarized psychological tools, Dr. Ram Ashish Singh for measurement of anxiety and the scale made by Prof. D.N. Srivastava was used for aggression measurement. The result that there is no difference in the anxiety as well as in the aggression of rural and urban female sport students. The result also there is a positive and significant correlation between anxiety and aggression of rural and urban female sport students.

4. A research paper **"A study of aggression adolescents"** by **Thakur, S. (2021),** a descriptive study was conducted to explore the relationship between aggression and family environment among adolescents. A sample consisting of 200 adolescents was taken from the three districts of Punjab state namely Ludhiana, Sangrur and Hoshiarpur. Data was collected with the help of Aggression Scale by Dr. G.P.Mathur and Dr. Raj Kumar Bhatnagar (2012) and Family Environment Scale by Dr. Harpreet Bhatia and Dr. N.K. Chadha (2015) .Subsequently data was subjected to statistical analysis. Results clearly indicated a significant relationship between overall aggression and family environment of adolescent students.

5. The study by **East Chinese Yong, J. and other (2022),** this topic is **"Parents' perception or children's perception? Parental involvement and student engagement in Chinese middle schools"** students and their parents from surveying 2219 of secondary schools, found that some types of parental involvement, rather than parental involvement, were correlated with student dimensions.

6. This research study was conducted by **Maria Giulia Olivari (2015),** research on **"Adolescent Perceptions of Parenting Styles in Sweden, Italy and Greece: An Exploratory Study."** The purpose of this research study was to examine the similarities and differences in retrospective perceptions of adolescent parenting. This research study was conducted on parents from Sweden, Italy and Greece. The dimensions of parenting have been examined such as mother's role, adolescent gender, country of origin, etc. Under this method of peace ANOVA was used and in this, mothers were considered more authoritative than fathers, contribution to parenting styles literature, showing how country legislation concerning family matters and SES are related the perception of parenting behaviours.

Statement of Problem: - "A Study of children's Perception of parenting and Aggression of Secondary School Students"

Objectives of the Study:-
1. To comparative study of children's perception of parenting of secondary school boys and girls.
2. To comparative study of aggression of secondary school boys and girls.
3. To study the relationship between children's perception of parenting and aggression in secondary school boys.
4. To study the relationship between children's perception of parenting and aggression in secondary school girls.

Hypothesis of the Study:-
1. There would be no significant difference in the children's perception of parenting of secondary school boys and girls.
2. There would be no significant difference in the aggression of secondary school boys and girls.
3. There would be no significant relationship between children's perception of parenting and aggression in secondary school boys.
4. There would be no significant relationship between children's perception of parenting and aggression in secondary school girls.

Research Methods:-
'Descriptive survey method' has been used in the present research study.

Delimitations of Research Study:-
- In the presented research paper, the students of inter college located in Agra metropolis have been selected.
- Only 11th and 12th students have been selected in this research paper.

Salection of Sampling:- In the research study, 100 students of secondary school (50 boys and 50 girls) have been selected.

Variables:-
Independent Variables: - Secondary School Students.

Dependent Variable: - Children's Perception of Parenting and Aggression.

Use of the Research tools:-
1. The scale prepared by Dr. Anand Pyari and Rajkumari Kalra (2010) has been used to measure the Children's Perception of Parenting of students.
2. To measure the aggressiveness of the students, the scale made by Dr. Guru Pyari Mathur and Dr. Raj Kumar Kalra Bhatnagar (2004) has been used.

Statistical Method used for Research Study:-
Mean, Standard Deviation, Product Moment Correlation and t-test.

Results and Interpretation:-
1. **To comparative study of children's perception of parenting of secondary school boys and girls.**

Table No. - 1 Details of children's perception of parenting of secondary school boys and girls.

Variable	Sample	n	Mean	SD	t-test	Significant level
Children's perception of parenting	Boys	50	141.08	12.34	2.96	Significant
	Girls	50	132.74	15.62		

Interpretation:-
The value of **t-2.96** calculated in the presented **table No.-1** is more than both 0.05 and 0.01 level for **df = 98**, so it has been found significant. Null hypothesis **"There would be no significant difference in the perception of children towards parenting of secondary school boys and girls" is rejected**. Therefore, it can be said that there is a significant difference in the children's perception of parenting of secondary school boys and girls.

2. **To comparative study of aggression of secondary school boys and girls.**

Table No. - 2 Details of aggression of secondary school boys and girls.

Variable	Sample	n	Mean	SD	t-test	Significant level
Aggression	Boys	50	173.26	12.97	4.01	Significant
	Girls	50	186.68	19.84		

Interpretation:-
The value of **t-4.01** calculated in the presented **table No.-2** is more than both 0.05 and 0.01 level for **df = 98**, so it has been found significant. Null hypothesis **"There would be no significant difference in the aggression of secondary school boys and girls." is rejected.** Therefore, it can be said that there is a significant difference in the aggression of secondary school boys and girls.
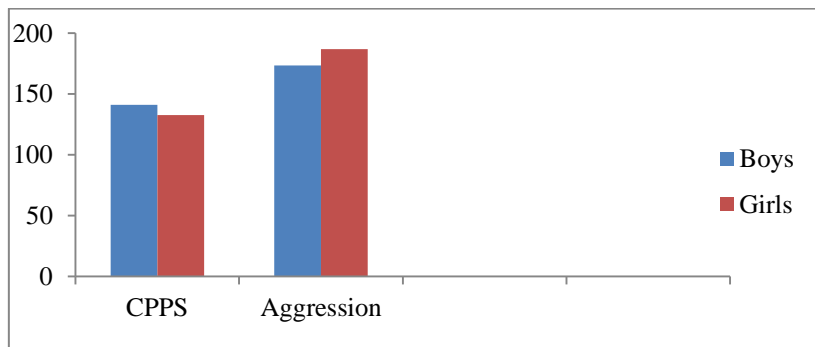
1. **Diagram: -** To comparison study of children's Perception of Parenting and Aggression of Secondary School Students boys and girls.

3. **There would be no significant relationship between children's perception of parenting and aggression in secondary school boys.**

Table No.-3 Details of obtained scores of correlation between children's perception of parenting and aggression in secondary school boys.

Variable (Boys)	n	Mean	S.D.	df	r	Significance ρ (rho)	Effect of size
Children's perception parenting	50	141.08	12.33	98	0.45	18.49	0.20
Aggression	50	173.26	12.97				

Interpretation:-

Presented in **table No.-3**. For **df-98**, at 0.05 and 0.01 level, the calculated value of **ρ -18.49** is more than the table values of both 1.66 and 2.36, so it is significant. Null hypothesis **"There would be no significant relationship between children's perception of parenting and aggression in secondary school boys" is rejected.** Therefore, it can be said that there is a low positive correlation relationship between children's perception of parenting and aggression of secondary school boys.

4. **There would be no significant relationship between children's perception of parenting and aggression in secondary school girls.**

Table No. - 4 Details of obtained scores of correlation between children's perception of parenting and aggression in secondary school girls.

Variable (Girls)	n	Mean	S.D.	df	r	Significance ρ (rho)	Effect of size
Children's perception parenting	50	132.74	15.61	98	0.98	70.97	0.96
Aggression	50	186.68	19.84				

Interpretation:-

Presented in **table No. - 4**. For **df-98**, at 0.05 and 0.01 level, the calculated value of **ρ -70.96** is more than the table values of both 1.66 and 2.36, so it is significant. Null hypothesis **"There would be no significant relationship between children's perception of parenting and aggression in secondary school girls" is rejected**. Therefore, it can be said that there is a very high positive correlation relationship between children's perception of parenting and aggression of secondary school boys.

Findings from Research Studies:-

1. Null hypothesis **"There would be no significant difference in the perception of children towards parenting of secondary school boys and girls" is rejected**. Therefore, it can be said that there is a significant difference in the Children's Perception of Parenting of secondary school boys and girls.

2. Null hypothesis **"There would be no significant difference in the aggression of secondary school boys and girls." is rejected.** Therefore, it can be said that there is a significant difference in the Aggression of secondary school boys and girls.

3. Null hypothesis **"There would be no significant relationship between children's perception of parenting and aggression in secondary school boys" is rejected.** Therefore, it can be said that there is a low positive correlation relationship between children's perception of parenting and aggression of secondary school boys.

4. Null hypothesis **"There would be no significant relationship between children's perception of parenting and aggression in secondary school girls" is rejected**. Therefore, it can be said that there is a very high positive correlation relationship between children's perception of parenting and aggression of secondary school boys.

Importance of Research Study:-

- The parents and teachers must identify-appreciate and emotionally support intelligence in the students in a proper way. This will enable them to know, understand and manage their aggression and it will help them to live a happy life later.
- Parents and teachers should teach emotional defence to the children.
- Parents should try their best to understand the needs, motives and urges of their children and help them to channelize their energy in positive actions.

Suggestions for Further Research:

- Similar study can be conducted on a large sample.
- This research paper can also be done on other districts.
- Research work can also be done at more academic levels.
- Children's Perception of Parenting among adolescents in relation to personality.
- Children's Perception of Parenting among adolescents in relation to socio-economic status.
- Aggression among adolescents in relation to school climate.

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"A Scrutiny on Current Developments and the Vitality of Sports and Physical Education in India"

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Abstract:
The permission to actual training and games, which are urgent for a singular's whole person improvement, is a vital ideal for each individual. Both inside the schooling system and in various circles of public action, the chance to cultivate one's physical, academic, and moral assets through actual training and games ought to be ensured. Research and demonstration in this area should explicitly take into account other related aspects of the subject matter, as the underlying perspective is "learning through progress" within the framework of wider direction, which combines academic and practical planning. It is as of now seen as an essential piece of guidance, with an accentuation put on educational experience rather than just the actual development. The paper relies upon an unmistakable technique and follows the discretionary sources to show up at the objectives of the paper. The goal of the paper is to grasp the continuous patterns of actual schooling and games in India, to know the occupation of actual preparation and games in India, and to sort out actual training in the post-globalization period. As ought to be noticeable, sports have gained significant headway toward turning out to be more respected in Indian culture.

Keywords: Physical Training, Developments, Sport.

Introduction:

The statute "prosperity is overflow" focuses on the meaning of staying aware of extraordinary prosperity for the general prosperity of two individuals and social orders. A commonplace saying is "An absence of balance between fun and serious activities will make an individual insane." The need to partake in standard actual work is actually the point of convergence of this. We favor nutritious food assortments over extreme exercise center routine timetables and brilliant counting calories affinities in light of the fact that our beginning of prosperity is so flawed.The current idea of actual preparation has extended one's knowledge of the world.

The chance of actual preparation is at present one of the most basic parts of complex integration.A way for overall comprehension to be made is through sports, which have their own language. Many games can be used to improve the amicable relations between the citizens of different countries. A subset of brandishing and capable activities that coordinates both actual work and challenge, as demonstrated by Simon Jenkins,is a game. Sports and games are characterized as "relentless or cutthroat practices that request a specific sort of actual perseverance or skill" in the New Reference book Britannica. When games were first imagined, activities like shooting, fishing, and hunting were seen as organised sports that were played by teams or individuals under strict guidelines.

Objectives:

- To comprehend India's emerging developments in Sports Training and Games
- To understand the function of games and sports instruction in India
- To recognize how sports are taught in the Post-Globalization Period

Methodology:

This study sheds light on a few issues. Numerous websites, publications, journals, and other resources were searched to locate the necessary secondary data. Subsequently, the data was examined and processed to derive conclusions and recommendations.

The Global Charter of Physical Education and Sports by UNESCO, 1978:

Real training serves as a resource for the nation, encourages the advancement of the educational assessment framework, and drives the growth of real education across the globe. Participating in sports and attending school are essential components of education in every nation throughout history. Therefore, every nation should make an effort to set up a system for an endeavor meant to progress and focus on real training and sports. On the other hand, sports are remarkably receiving more media attention globally, especially in India, despite being severely underappreciated in the educational system. We can observe a decline in the importance of formal education in the investigation hall when we compare the current era to earlier periods. To foster an expansive way to deal with actual instruction and sports, defeating hindrances and battle for better foundation and structure is vital.

Circumstance of Actual Training in India:

The public power of India set forth different endeavors to fix the debilitating state of real tutoring after India achieved opportunity in 1947. The development of a board with the name "Tara Chand Gathering" was an immense push toward this philosophy. The underpinning of this panel occurred

in 1948. This social occasion gave different suggestion to work on the state of real tutoring in the country. In 1948, the Dr. S. Radha Krishnan Board on School Training Was in like manner settled. In 1950, a board known as the Central Advance notice Driving gathering of Genuine Preparation and Diversion was spread on a mission to give counsel to the public expert on different genuine preparation related topics. The need of requiring actual preparation in the two schools and universities was highlighted by the Kothari Commission on Preparing in 1965. The Public power of India shipped off a couple of uncommon sorts of ventures to encourage rivals in various challenges and sports.

Through breaks, appointed homeroom real work time, and different entryways, students should perform more vivacious or moderate-force genuine work over the range of the day. Genuine work should be generally significant for all schools, especially if there is an open door to augment academic satisfaction, since it redesigns both prosperity and learning. To show prosperity courses, real tutoring teachers ought to as of now be certified in a couple of states. Real tutoring and prosperity are as frequently as conceivable introduced as a single confirmation in schools and universities. Beginning in the center level, this push for prosperity tutoring recollects courses for irritating, certainty, administering pressure, and supervising rage. Genuine tutoring can benefit from incorporating local neighborhood data to make different vital encounters and a strategy to find out about different societies. Understudies can get to know various contemplations, for instance, extensive learning and the medicine wheel, by merging standard data from various local families.

It might be centered on partaking in age-old interruptions, experiencing a spot or outlook while outside, or outdoors normal preparation. These sorts of models are not difficult to coordinate into other instructive arrangement districts and give an open door to Native Kids to incorporate their way of life into the nearby school local area. Concentrates on how real preparation can further develop academic achievement have been directed. Understudies can now go facing each other by bringing their class pennants. A couple of colleges, like ITB, have PE as a part of the first-year enlistment instructive program. Different games are played, including ball, volleyball, cricket, tennis, badminton, khokho, and kabaddi. There are a couple of proactive tasks that teach. Designs in school sports and actual preparation Lately, designs in actual guidance have created to consolidate a greater extent of activities other than regular games. Early receptiveness to sports like frisbee, walking, climbing, or bowling can help students with outlining strong exercise plans that will persevere into adulthood.

Implementation of Physical training and sports programs in India:

It is captivating to observe that the most settled capable courses in actual preparation are the one-year Verification in Actual Schooling and Affirmation (as of now a four-year confirmation) in Actual Training. This is on the grounds that actual schooling teacher preparing programs have progressed all through the drawn out in the country. A phase towards the movement of actual schooling as a field of survey and a calling equivalent to others like medicine, planning, development, guideline, etc was made with the introduction of the Advanced education in Actual Preparation in 1963-1964. From there on out, it has gone by a few names, including the Master of Preparing (Actual Instruction), a one-year program introduced by the Punjab Government School of Actual Educationist, divisional Punjab School (later, various establishments introduced it and called it M.P.Ed.), and the Master of Actual Preparation, a two-year program introduced by the Laxmibai State funded School of Actual Guidance in Gwalior (as of now the Laxmi Bai State funded college).

The Public Leading group of Teachers of Training has standardized postgraduate affirmation in actual guidance to the extent that its course structure, characterization, term, etc, and directed all concerned establishments to adjust or face deriding. This was done to accomplish consistency, dispose of the disarray from people's cerebrums, and simplify it for the association to make courses of action in enlightening establishments with close to no issue about fundamental capacities. At last, the program has a two-year length and is known as the Master of Actual Preparation (M.P.Ed.) with an effect from 2002. The course is run on a yearly evaluation premise yet a couple of school parts of actual guidance and, even a couple of schools, have traded over to semester structure as per the overall procedure of the School Grant Commission on the development of post-graduate courses.

Actual activity in the Age of Post-Globalization:

The fascinating nature and importance of actual preparation and sports training keep on causing worry, in spite of endeavors by part states to progress and develop them with worldwide collaboration. Given the social significance and wide media consideration of sports, the delayed consequences of actual instruction and Sports have been anxious (especially inside the educational system). Its assets should be visible in the public advancement of society and business systems of actual schooling and games toward tip top execution and media-obliging games. A huge layout of the necessity for a sensible division between the Administrations of Training and Youth Issues and Sports. The Actual Preparation World Most elevated Point was held in Berlin to discuss what is

happening with actual training and sports. A survey detailing the undoubtedly precarious state of real anticipation and sports in different countries kept this adventure going. An overall relative survey that gathered information and composing from about 120 nations made the going with key closures.

- In educational projects, less time is now set aside for physical education.
- A reduction in staff, supplies, and financial resources as well as budget cuts
- The subject is in a difficult financial position.
- Lack of essential preparation is a problem for educators around the world.
- Reliable adherence to current physical education guidelines is lacking.

Actual Training's Relevance in Regularly Lifestyle:

There are many issues we are making due, and these issues can be settled with the assistance of proactive tasks. According to Sharma et al., actual training is critical on the grounds that actual work upholds the improvement of a young person's normal insightful limits in a large number of ways. Actual preparation can consequently uphold the academic improvement of kids. Players gain experience working in bunches with the best coordination and cooperation. Participating in proactive errands can help people with making credits like joint effort, steadfastness, and strong bonds. These properties add to people making a strong moral individual.

- A variety of actual work said in the headway of the body's normal system and physiological cycles. They moreover increase a singular's capacity to persevere through exhaustion, stay dynamic and capability outstandingly.
- It empowers a sensation of overall group and compromise among players and their countries of beginning.
- Members cultivate near and dear improvement partaking in a grouping of proactive errands.
- The strong and cerebrum systems of the human body ought to be kept sound and working fittingly to stay aware of the body's general state.
- Accepting that there is some kind of Coordination between these frameworks, they will work fittingly.
- Members become extraordinary pioneers and mentally develop solely by participating in various games.
- Actual guidance brings drive attributes among players.

Conversations:

In India, preparing and assessments in actual training and sports are developing quickly. The results, regardless, are unsuitable when we give little thought to our guidelines of guidance and examination on a worldwide scale. Research is being done here, and training is being given in sports establishments with a lot of potential. As ought to be noticeable, sports have portrayed some astounding advancement and turned as more respected in Indian culture. Government and non-government affiliations have focused profoundly on enlarging the country's base of sports; in any case, there is still a great deal to be done around here. Individuals are drawn to games due to different propelling powers given at various stages, like monetary distinctions, work reservations under the game norm, thus forth. A long-held belief that "a robust physique prompts a sound mind" demonstrates how active work can support children's perceptive new development. According to investigate, PES can deal with certainty, perspective, mental preparation, and circulation system to the frontal cortex, all of which can deal with educational achievement.

Conclusion:

Government and the general populace ought to revamp our instructive projects, the games scientists ought to have extraordinary investigation workplaces, and the arrangement and fruitful execution of procedures are basic issues to contemplate. Fixing every flaw at each level is significant. In frame, we can communicate that there is a great deal of work to be done in India in the space of teaching and examination in actual schooling and sports. The general individuals are familiar the value of good prosperity. In light of everything, it's possible that everyone doesn't know anything about or disregards the value of actual preparation. The association between strong actual preparation and individual prosperity is periodically deformed by sentiments about related contributions with actual guidance in school. Prosperity and actual instruction remain firmly associated, and this is essential.

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The Analysis of Indian Councils Act of 1909

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Abstract:

"The Indian Councils Act of 1909" was an important Act of the Government of British India and which was a step towards included the Indian representatives in the government. Then this Act referred also to as "Morley- Minto reforms" also named after the Officials of British "Lord Minto" and "Lord John Morley" and they played an important role in drafting of this Act. Both of them were the Viceroy of India and Secretary of State of India in the British rule in India in the year between 1905-1910 . In early 20th century, there were two developments that emerged in "national movement in India. The Indian nationalists became very gradually increasingly vocal also and adopted very strong tone even as demand for representation of the native Indians in the government and that period saw appearance of extremist in the national movement and they aimed undermining the foundations of British rule.

Keywords: Viceroy of India, legislatures, Secretary of State, Indians involvement, Indian nationalists, Sayid Hussain Bilgrami, Krishna G Gupta, Chambers of Commerce,

Introduction:

"The Indian Councils Act" of 1909 was introduced in the British Parliament with some of the reforms in legislative councils in India and also increased Indians involvement in government of the British India. This also was commonly called "Morley-Minto Reforms and this research article discuss about background of this Act, important provisions along with the Analysis of this Act.

Backround of this Act:

The Government of British termed prevailed political situations in India as 'Unrest of the Indian'. Lord Minto who denounced extremists but he felt it was also very imperative and to engage with moderates of India and also provide some of the political concessions that came to be package as this reforms. This reforms were very basis of Indian Councils Act of 1909. This Act was relatively very short documents, which consisted of 8 articles and 2 schedules, and all of them were written in the legal style. The core features of this Act was recognition of principles of the elections members to both central and provincial "legislative councils". The Articles in this Act, among further things, did following: increased amount of legislative councils in the provinces, created aall executive councils in West-Bengal, Bombay and Madras Provinces , introduced office of Vice-President at the level of both legislatures.

This Act also itself was skeletal and this was operationalized by the setting of rules and also regulations which fleshed out very details that also included and extent of franchises, qualification for member of that councils and strikingly, introduction of the separate electorates for also the Muslims. While the nationalists of India welcomed this Act as this Act seemed and to provide opportunity for the Indian and to join government but they were not very happy with this Act's rules and regulations and that spelt out details which especially introduction of the electorates separately on basis of the religion and they also viewed as a divisive. Then other some aspects of this Act to disappointed nationalists was very limited franchises and also unreason qualifications that required and to stand for the elections. Indian nationalists, they are not fully satisfied and continued the battle for the substantive form of the self-government in India after this Act was put in the place.

Causes:

➤ Though the 'Queen Victoria' who promised to treat the Indians evenly and also provide the equal opportunities for Indians but only very few of the Indians who received thisopportunity.

➤ The British officials of India who denied work together with the Indians.

➤ The INC (Indian National Congress) acknowledged several difficulties which faced by Indians to go into Civil Service. So INC began to the demand for representations for more Indians in Legislature.

➤ The moderates in the INC set forth definite demands to government of British as Extremism was expand within INC Congress. The British accepted that certain demands so as to placate Moderates and also they were also introduced under these reforms.

➤ On behalf of the INC "GopalS Krishna Gokhale" visited Morley and he demanded the 'self government' in India.

➤ The some of the groups of Muslims who led by Mr Agha Khan (the Simla Deputation) met Viceroy Minto and also they demanded the separate electorates for Muslims.

➤ In the year 1906 C.E. general election was conducted won by 'British Liberal Party'. This alos increased chances for the Reforms in India.

They also believed that the increasing native's representation in Legislatures would enhanced their rule in the India.

➢ Thus Morley and Minto who put forth some of the measures that came to be called as Morley Minto reforms.

Provisions of These Reforms

Some important provisions of this Act are as follows:

➢ The amount of the members in the Legislatures were also increased.

➢ The numbers of members in Legislative Council in the Central level were increased (from 16 to 60).

➢ At Legislative Councils in the Provinces number of the whole members was not in uniform and this varied from the Provinces.

➢ Most of the members in Legislative Council (Central) were official members.

➢ Same time In Legislative Council of the Province, non official members who were in majority.

➢ 8 numbers of the seats were reserved for the Muslims.

➢ 4 numbers of the seats were reserved for the British Capitalists.

➢ 2 numbers of the seats were seats reserved for the landlords.

➢ 13 numbers of the seats were seats under general electorates.

➢ These reforms of 1909 mentions that, for elected members, the indirect elections were carried out.

➢ Elections in the Local bodies electoral college, elected members who in the turn elected members Legislative Council in the Provincial, who in order elected Legislative Council members in Central level of Legislative Councils and members of powers and functions at center and provinces were also enlarged. They can ask questions, pass resolutions supplementary, vote separate substance of budget.

➢ Satyendra Prasad Sinha who was an Indian, was also appointed into Executive Council of the Viceroy's for first time and he was appointed as the aw member.

➢ Two numbers of the Indians were nominated for Council of the 'Secretary of State' for affairs of the Indian. They were 'Sayid Hussain Bilgrami' and 'Krishna G Gupta'.

➢ The separate representation was provided also for universites, zamindars, presidency corporations , chambers of commerce .

➢ Separation of electorate was also given to Muslims community in which members of the Muslim were elected by Muslims.

➢ Thus representation system communally was legalized under the Reform of Minto - Morley

of 1909. For that reason Minto came to be known as "father of communal electorate".

Analysis of this Act:

. The leaders of INC were not also satisfied with these reforms. They also demanded for responsible government while this Reform focused on the increase natives participation in the Legislatures. The important main defect of reform was introduction of the separate electorates to Muslims. This also created break in unity of Hindu Muslim and also paved way for partitions of country. The Muslims were given electorate separately along with great number of the seats were reserved un proportionately to the population of the Muslims. The method of election was also indirect and there were the inequalities in franchise. The British government aimed to divide ranks of the Nationalists and turn the Moderates and also Muslims against nationalism tide.

Conclusion:

This Act of 1909 is known as 'Morley- Minto Reforms'. This was instituted to pacify Moderates (In INC) and introducing electorates separately on basis of the religion. Therefore, ,Lord Minto came to be known as 'Father of Communal Electorate' in India. This Act introducing the 'communal representation' in the politics in India. This was also intended to stem growing tides of the nationalism in India by dividing people into the communal lines. The culminations of these steps were seen in partition of India along with the religious lines. Some of the effects of discrepancy treatment of various religious groups in India can be seen also to present. This Act did nothing granting self-government in colonial India, which was the demand of INC. This Act did increase the participation of Indians in legislative councils, particularly at provincial levels.

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Social Case Work Is an Important Component in Social Work: A Review

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Abstract:
Social casework is one of the primary methods of working with individuals in human welfare organizations to help clients cope more efficiently with their problems in the context of their social functioning. It enables individuals to deal with their problems in a systematic manner based on the knowledge of human behaviour and various other tested approaches. It helps in developing more satisfying relations within their environment. Social casework as a method of social work has emerged from the time of industrialization and its concomitant urbanization. It is the offspring of charity organization societies movement which was introduced in late 1870s. In this unit you should be able to understand the social and psychological explanation of human behaviour, role of casework in managing problems of persons in modern society and how casework is perceived by the practitioners in India.
Key Words: *Social Work, Case Study, Practice, Methods*

Introduction

Social casework practitioners in India view the concepts of casework differently. According to them, social casework can be practiced successfully in a democratic society only. In the context of social casework practice, democracy implies freedom and self-fulfillment. In the Indian context the concept of self fulfillment and self expression go hand in hand with the concept of conformity to the group norm. It is believed that an individual does not have a right to express himself/herself, to decide upon an action he/she will like to undertake or which he/she is capable of undertaking. In Indian society the individual remains, more or less, a participating member bound to his/her original group. His/her group teaches him/her how he/ she should restrain himself/herself and what characteristics he/she should suppress in order to be acceptable to other members. He/she can be rejected or ridiculed by his/her group if he/she does not conform to the social norms. In other words, in Indian context, the client will not have the right to individualism or the right to self determination

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 of Social Work
2. To understand the concept Social Case Work
3. To understand the Components and Principles Social Case Work

What is Social Work?

Social work is an academic discipline and practice-based profession concerned with meeting the basic needs of individuals, families, groups, communities, and society as a whole to enhance their individual and collective well-being. Social work practice draws from areas, such as psychology, sociology, health, political science, community development, law, and economics to engage with systems and policies, conduct assessments, develop interventions, and enhance social functioning and responsibility. The ultimate goals of social work include the improvement of people's lives, alleviation of biopsychosocial concerns, empowerment of individuals and communities, and the achievement of social justice. Social work practice is often divided into three levels. Micro-work involves working directly with individuals and families, such as providing individual counselling/therapy or assisting a family in accessing services. Mezzo-work involves working with groups and communities, such as conducting group therapy or providing services for community agencies. Macro-work involves fostering change on a larger scale through advocacy, social policy, research development, non-profit and public service administration, or working with government agencies. Starting in the 1960s, a few universities began social work management programmes, to prepare students for the management of social and human service organizations, in addition to classical social work education.

Global Definition of the Social Work

"Social work is a practice-based profession and an academic discipline that promotes social change and development, social cohesion, and the empowerment and liberation of people. Principles of social justice, human rights, collective responsibility and respect for diversities are central to social work. Underpinned by theories of social work, social sciences, humanities and indigenous knowledge's, social work engages people and structures to address life challenges and enhance wellbeing. The above definition may be amplified at national and/or regional levels."

Social Work methods

The methods of social work will help his/her to understand ways of helping people. Social work methods are:

Primary methods (direct helping method)
    1) Social casework
    2) Social group work.
    3) Community organization.

Secondary methods (Auxiliary methods)
    4) Social work research.
    5) Social welfare administration.
    6) Social Action

These six social work methods are systematic and planned ways of helping people.

1. **Social casework** deals with individual problems- individual in the total environment or as a part of it. An individual is involved in the problem as he is unable to deal with it on his own, because of reasons beyond his control. His anxiety sometimes temporarily makes him incapable of solving it. In any case, his social functioning is disturbed. The caseworker gets information regarding the client's total environment, finds out the causes, prepares a treatment plan and with a professional relationship tries to bring about a change in the perception and attitudes of the client.

2. **Social group work** is a social work service in which a professionally qualified person helps individuals through group experience so as to help them move towards improved relationships and social functioning. In group work individuals are important and they are helped to improve their social relationships, with flexible programs, giving importance to the personality development of the individual in group functioning and relationships. The group is the medium and through it and in it, individuals are helped to make necessary changes and adjustments.

3. **Community Organisation** is another method of social work. Being made up of groups, a community means organized systems of relationships but in reality, no community is perfectly organized. Community Organisation is a process by which a systematic attempt is made to improve relationships in a community. Identifying the problems, finding out resources for solving community problems, developing social relationships, and necessary programmes to realize the objectives of the community are all involved in community organization. In this way, the community can become self-reliant and develop a co-operative attitude among its members.

4. **Social Welfare Administration** is a process through which social work services both private and public, are organized and administered. Developing programmes, mobilizing resources, involving selection and recruitment of personnel, proper organization, coordination, providing skillful and sympathetic leadership, guidance and supervision of the staff, dealing with financing and budgeting of the programmes and evaluation are, some of the functions of a social worker in administration.

5. **Social work research** is a systematic investigation for finding out new facts, test old hypotheses, verify existing theories, and discover causal relationships of the problems in which the social worker is interested. In order to scientifically initiate any kind of social work program, a systematic study of the given situation is necessary, through social work research and surveys.

6. **Social action** aims at bringing about desirable changes to ensure social progress. Creating awareness about social problems, mobilizing resources, encouraging different 'sections of people to raise their voice against undesirable practices, and also creating pressure to bring about the legislation are some of the activities of the social workers using the method of social action. It seeks to achieve a proper balance between community needs and solutions mainly through individual and group initiatives and self-help activities

Concept of Social Casework (Working with individuals)

Social case work is a unique method of problem-solving. It helps an individual to solve his psycho-social problems. Here the social worker is concerned with individual problems only. Here interventions come at the individual level. Professionally trained Social Worker helps a client with particular problems. Social case work is a primary method of social work. It is concerned with the adjustment and development of the individual towards more satisfying human relationship According to Bowers, "Social casework is an art in which knowledge of the science of human relations and skills in human relationships are used to mobilise capacities in the individual and resources in the community, appropriate to better adjustment between the client and all or any part of his total environment." In social case work a person with a problem comes to a place/agency where a professionally trained worker helps him through a given process. Social case work has four components-person, problem, place and process.

Various Social Scientists have tried to define social casework. In order to understand what social casework is, it appears essential to present some important social casework definitions given from time to time: - "Social case work consists of those processes which develop personality through

adjustments consciously effected, individual by individual, between men and their social environment". Most preferred social casework definition of her is: "Social case work may be defined as the art of doing different things for and with different people by cooperating with them to achieve at one and the same time their own and society's betterment".

Definitions

Mary Richmond (1917) Social casework is an art in which knowledge of the science of human relation, and skills in a relationship are used to mobilize capacity in individual and resources in the community appropriate for the better adjustment between the cline and all or way part of his total environment.

Bowers (1949) "A process used by certain human welfare agencies to help individuals to cope more effectively with their problems in social functioning."

Perlman (1957) Social casework is a method employed by a social worker to help the individual find the solution to a problem of social adjustment which they are unable to handle in a satisfactory way by their own effort.

Hollies (1957) Social casework is the art of untangling and reconstructing the twisted personality in such a manner that the individual can adjust himself to his environment.

Jarrett (1919) Social casework means social treatment of maladjusted individuals involving an attempt to understand his personality behavior, and social relationship, ad to assist him in working out a better social and personal adjustment.

Taft (1920) social casework which is both a tool and area of work consists of processes which develop personality through adjustment, consciously affect individual by individual between man and his social environment

Components of Social Case work

The nucleus of social case work is given by H.H. Perlman which is, 'a person with a problem comes to a place where a professional representative helps him by a given process'. This entire phenomenon is also known as the 4P's and is used in most of the situations where a person seeks professional help. There are four components of casework known as the 4 P's:

1. The person: The person is any individual who is under stress or is facing problem in his/her life. The person can be a man, woman or a child. The person in social work terminology is called the 'client'. The person may have problem due to his/her inability of adjusting to the existing situation which is created by forces which are beyond his/her control. This problem can be social, economic or psychological in nature. When confronted by a problem, an individual usually tries to solve the problem by

employing solutions from his/her previous experiences. However, when the problem does not seem to resolve, an external support is needed and then the individual seeks for professional help. A person becomes a 'client' as soon as he starts getting professional help.

2. The problem: A problem is an obstacle or a hindrance in the normal functioning of an individual. Problems usually arise due to unmet needs, maladjustments and frustrations. When these unmet needs or frustrations prolong for a longer period of time and start affecting the social functioning of an individual, they take shape of problems. Thus, intrapersonal problems arise due to unmet needs and desires of the person, which affect the person's living situation or the effectiveness of his/her efforts to deal with it.

3. The place: 'The place' is a social service agency or a social service department where the person comes for help with his/her problem. Place may include a larger institution (e.g., the local authority), or the smaller social work microcosm (e.g., the psychiatric social work department in a mental hospital). Place may also include the institutions in which caseworkers' practice (schools, child guidance clinics, children's departments of the hospitals and courts and so on).

4. The process: A process, is a number of stages or steps followed by the case worker to help the client. It is mandatory for a professional worker to follow certain steps in order to help the client. The worker is required to maintain a good rapport with the client throughout the process. The worker helps the client to strengthen his/her coping mechanism in a problematic situation. The professional social worker accepts the client, develops a good relationship with client and tries to elicit facts. The facts stated by the client are properly diagnosed and the worker helps the client to arrive at the solution, ensuring full participation of the client in the process.

Principles of Social Casework

The principles of social casework are applied in establishing close relationship between social caseworker and the client. Relationship is the medium through which changes are brought in the behaviour and personality of the client. The term relationship in social casework was used for the first time by Miss Virginia Robinson in her book, "A Changing Psychology in Social Case Work" in 1939. The social casework relationship is the dynamic interaction of attitudes and emotions between the social caseworker and the client with the purpose of helping the client to achieve a better adjustment between himself and his/her environment. Thus the purpose of establishing relationship is to help the client with his/her psycho-social needs and problems. The relationship between

caseworker and client may be more strengthened by using certain principles. These principles are:

1) Principle of individualization: No two persons are alike in all qualities and traits. Their problems may be the same but the cause of the problem, the perception towards the problem and ego strength differs in every individual. Therefore, each individual client should be treated as a separate entity and complete information is required to establish close relations in order to solve his/her problem from root.

2) Principle of meaningful relationship: The purpose of establishing relationship in social casework is to change the behaviour of the client or to achieve adjustment in maladjusted situation. Meaningful relationship is developed in social casework by demonstrating the interests in client. He/she is convinced of the caseworker's warmth as an individual and conveys respect and caring for him/her. In return, the caseworker helps the client to trust in his/her objectivity and feel secured as worthwhile individual.

3) Principle of acceptance: Social caseworker accepts the client as he is and with all his/her limitations. He/she believes that acceptance is the crux of all help. It embraces two basic ideas --- one negative and one positive. He/she does not condemn or feel hostile towards a client because his/her behaviour differs from the approved one. Later on, he/ she tries to modify his/her behaviour step by step.

4) Principle of communication: is a two-way process. There must be proper communication between caseworker and the client, which helps, in proper understanding of each other. It is the road to the identification of the client's problem. The function of social caseworker is primarily to create an environment in which the client will feel comfortable in giving expression to his/her feelings. It depends on a proper communication.

5) Principle of expression of feelings: Purposeful expression of feelings is the recognition of the client's need to express his/her feelings freely, especially his/her negative feelings. The caseworker listens purposefully, neither discouraging nor condemning the expression of those feelings. Sometimes he/she even stimulates and encourages them when the expression is of therapeutic nature.

6) The Principle of controlled emotional involvement: The social caseworker tries to understand the client's feelings and emotions but he/she himself/herself does not involved emotionally in his/her problems.

7) Principle of non-judgmental attitude: The non-judgmental attitude is a quality of the casework relationship. The caseworker does not blame the client for his/her problem nor he assigns any responsibility for his/her miseries. He/she only evaluates the attitudes, standards or action of the client.

8) Principle of client self-determination: The client's self-determination is the practical recognition of the right and need of clients to freedom in making his/her own choices and decisions. But this right is limited by the client's capacity for positive and constructive decision making.

9) Principle of self-awareness: It means that caseworker should known his/her own strengths and limitations in dealing with client's problems. If he/she feels that the problems of the client is beyond his/her capacity, the client should be transferred to the appropriate authority.

10) Principle of social functioning: Social functioning means the functioning of the individual in his/her social roles and relationships, with emphasis on his/her relation to the environment. The caseworker tries to assess the roles of the client and his/her capacity to perform these roles.

11) Principle of tuning behaviour: Man has body, mind and intellect as three instruments of experiences through which life constantly pulsates. These three instruments have their own distinct characteristics in each person. Hence each person has unique personality. There is need of tuning three instruments for right perception and thinking. The social caseworker does it.

12) Principle of social learning: Social learning is a pre-requisite to the changes that are inevitably involved in problem- solving. The social learning processes involves (1) arousing and focusing attention and concern, (2) organising and evaluating the problem and planning future action, (3) searching for and acquiring new information, (4) providing opportunities to the client for new experience.

13) Principle of confidentiality: confidentiality is the preservation of the secret information concerning the client, which is disclosed in the professional relationship only.

Conclusion:

Many writers and professionals have contributed their understanding and technical perspective on social casework. Perlman concluded that it is a process of four components that are related to one another. In this process, the problems of individuals are well addressed. According to Perlman, a person comes with a problem to a place and a social caseworker helps him/her with though a well-defined process. On this note, the casework is understood as the method of social work to help an individual to solve their problem and helping them to cope effectively in the social functioning process.

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Voting Patterns and Its Determinants in Indian Elections

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Abstract:

People can choose their members for the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and other legislative bodies, as well as for local governance organisations, through the electoral process. Individuals are members of several social groupings, including classes, tribes, genders, castes, and ethnic or linguistic groups. Their disparities have an impact on how people vote in elections. Voting behaviour describes a person's voting pattern or the things that impact their decision to cast a ballot. Its research elucidates the aspects that impact or affect a voter's choice of ballot. The study of voting behaviour extends beyond the examination of electoral data (shifts), voting records, and statistics. It also discusses psychological issues like voters' perceptions, feelings, and relationships to institutional norms and political behaviour.

Key Words: *Election, Voting, Democracy, Behaviour*

Introduction

In the modern era of democratic politics, voting is one of the most frequently used expressions. India is home to the largest democracy in the world. Every adult citizen in democratic systems, of which there are many and growing, uses "voting" to express his or her approval or disapproval of policies, programmes, and policies of various political parties, as well as the attributes of the candidates vying to become the representatives of the people.

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 of Election and Voting
2. To understand the Determinants of voting Patterns in India

Concepts of election

In every democracy, elections take place regularly. In the globe, there are more than 100 nations where elections occur to select members of the people. The system by which citizens at regular intervals may select their representatives and switch them when they want is termed as election. Elections are a standardized process by which citizens cast votes and elect members to different government positions. Elections are the foundation of a democracy, wherein the adult population of a nation elects the people's representatives.

Need of elections

- Election is important for the following reason,
- Since elections encourage voters to choose their representatives, who subsequently enact laws on their behalf, they are the most effective instrument of indirect democracy.
- The people in the public will select those who will form the government and take key decisions.
- They will select the political party whose policies will direct the creation of laws and the government.
- We may peacefully switch from one type of government to another thanks to elections. If people are unhappy with the incumbent administration, its policies, or the way it is run, they can always choose a different party to form the government.
- Elections ensure that no government is chosen for an endless duration and turns into a despotic one.
- Elections inspire people to participate in national affairs while continuing to be politically aware and engaged.
- It compels political workers to take action in the interest of the populace.

Concept of Voting

Voting is a process whereby a group, such an electorate or gathering, gets together to voice their opinions or make a decision as a group, usually after discussions, debates, or election campaigns. Voting is how democracies choose their high office holders. "Constituents" are the people who live in a jurisdiction that an elected official represents; "voters" are the people who choose to cast ballots for the candidates they support. Voter collection methods vary, however while many decision-making methods can also be used as electoral methods, systems that support proportional representation are limited to use in elections. In smaller organisations, voting can take place in a variety of ways: formally, using a ballot to select members of political associations, elect coworkers, or assign responsibilities; informally, using a voice vote or a gesture, such as raising one's hand; or online.

Voting Behaviour in India

The behaviour of voter is influenced by several factors such as religion, caste, community, language, money, policy or ideology, purpose of the polls, extent of franchise, political wave etc. In India following main political and socio-economic factors

which act as determinates of voting behaviours in our Democratic system;

1. Election campaign: In order to sway voters in its favour, every party organises extensive election campaigns. The goal of winning votes, especially floating votes, is achieved through the use of mass rallies, street gatherings, one-on-one meetings, posters, poster wars, movie star speeches, TV and radio broadcasts, newspaper advertisements, pamphlets, processions, and propaganda. Voters' choices are influenced in part by polling campaigns. Through its election campaign, the ruling party always tries to provide the idea that it has a chance to win and can pick up some more votes as some people prefer to align themselves with the side they believe will win.

2. Performance of the Party in Power: Every political party runs for office on the basis of an electoral manifesto, which it is expected to follow through on while in office. People's basic behaviours are greatly influenced by the performance of the ruling party, both good and poor, based only on the electoral promises made and kept. We saw that in 1989 in India, when the Congress (I), which had won a landslide majority in the 1984 elections, was unable to get even a simple majority in the 1989 election due mostly to its inability to function well. The inability of the Congress Party and the Janata Dal to retain their political stability and wield authority contributed to their defeat in 1989 and 1991, respectively. The primary cause of this is a commensurate rise in the number of "floating voters," also known as "switchers," who are primarily young adults from the educated upper middle class who are willing to switch parties based solely on performance.

1. Charm: A crucial component of voting behaviour is People with charisma like Nehru, Indira, Vajpayee, and Modi, as well as a quick shift in voters' opinions in response to their appeals, can be considered as tangible proof of the influence of charisma on our people's voting behaviour.The 1971 election saw the "Garibi Hatao" slogan work wonders; in 1972, the State Assembly elections, the electorate was profoundly influenced by Mrs. Gandhi's character following India's incredible triumph in the Bangladesh War.In the 1977 elections, Jayaprakash Narayan's image had the same impact. The impact of Rajiv Gandhi's and V.P. Singh's respective personas on the 1984 and 1989 elections was similar. Because of Modi's demeanour, the BJP won both the 2014 and 2019 elections as well as numerous state assembly elections across various states.

2. Caste: In India, caste still has an impact on voting habits. It is deeply ingrained in society and serves as a fundamental cornerstone at all societal levels. Caste remains a factor in political activity even though our constitution has numerous sections that forbid discrimination and action on that basis. One well-known aspect of the Indian political system is the politicisation of caste and casteism in societies. All Indian political parties consider the caste element in the formulation of their policies, plans, and electoral campaigns. When choosing candidates to run for office from a constituency, caste has a role. In the name of caste, votes are required. Election strategy planning frequently makes use of Jat Ki Vot Jat Ko, Brahmin votes vs. Jat votes, Jat votes vs. Ahir votes, etc. Even so The primary language used by voters in rural India is caste. The choice to carry out the Mandal Commission's suggestion to reserve positions for other Backward Classes (castes), as well as the political backlash that followed, bear witness to the persistence of caste as a factor in Indian politics. It is imperative to acknowledge, though, that caste's function as a predictor of voting conduct has been evolving, at least in metropolitan regions.

3. Religion influences: In India, the creation of a secular state that upholds religious freedom, treats all religions equally, and rejects the designation of any one as the official state religion hasn't been able to stop religion from playing a role in influencing political behaviour in general and voting behaviour in particular. One reason why religion continues to influence voting behaviour is the existence of political parties and neo-political organisations associated with specific religions, such as the Muslim League, Akali Dal, Hindu Maha Sabha, Shiv Sena, etc. When vying for votes, the candidates don't think twice about playing the religious card with fellow believers and the secular card with followers of other faith organisations. It's also common practise to use religious locations for political purposes, especially around election time. Voters frequently base their decisions on their religious beliefs.

4. Ideological commitment: The ideological commitment of the voters also effects the voting behaviour most of the voters are crazy about particular ideology and they keep in view the ideology of the candidate and the political party at the time of casting their votes. This fact is applicable to the voters who are the supporter of the leftist parties.

5. Language: India is a multi-lingual state. Linguism also surves as factor in voting behavior. The organization of states on linguistic basis fully reflects the importance of language as a factor of politics in India. There have been problems in states like that of status of one particular language in that state, or relating to the quality of the status of a language of a state. Linguistic interests always influence voting behaviour.in national and state level election.

5. Money Factor: India is a poor country with a large number of people living below poverty line.

Money as such plays a vital role in determining voting behaviour of the people in India. A rich candidate or party has always better chances of winning the elections.

6. Sub-Nationalism: Ethnic pluralism, communalism, regionalism and sub-nationalism are the hard realities of Indian society. Of late sub-nationalism has become a crucial factor in influencing the voting behaviour of the people. At times a secessionist group gives a call for the boycott of elections and uses pressure tactics to forces the voters either not to vote in favour of a particular party. Some regional political parties like some fractions of the Alkali Dal, Naga Nationalist Organization, Gorkha League, AASU and AAGSP in Assam.

7. Performance of the Party in Power: Each Political party contests elections on the basis of an election manifesto, and after coming into power, it is expected to fulfit the promises made their in. Good or bad performance of the ruling party, just on the basis of the election promises made and promises actually fulfilled influence the basis behavior of the people in a big way..This has happened mainly because of a corresponding increase in the number of young men and women from educated upper middle class, and are ready to shift their support from one party to another on the basis of their performance.

8. Mass literacy: Mass literacy has been another factor of voting behaviours in India. It is because of this weakness of the people that political parties, communal groups and militant outfits, are in a position to exploit the sentiments of the people in the name of caste, religion, region and other such factor. The votes of the illiterate constitute a big proportion of the votes polled and hence it plays a big role in determining the outcomes of elections.

9. Public Esteem of the Candidate: A candidate report with the people with constituency or his known qualities or contribution in any value spread of activity always acts as a factor of voting behavior. A positive image of a party's candidate is a source of popular support for the party. A voter prefers to vote for a candidate who is approachable and who can help him anyway.

10. Election campaigns: Each party launches a vigorous election campaign for influencing the voters in its favour. Use of such means as mass meetings, street meetings, personal contacts , posters, speeches by film stars, TV and Radio broadcasts, newspaper advertisement, hand bills, processions and propaganda, is made to win votes, particularly the floating votes. Election Campaign in designed to make a voter believe that his interest can be best served by the party, the candidate of the party contesting from his constituency.

Conclusion:

In India, political scientists, sociologists, anthropologists, media houses and political parties have been involved in election studies. During post-Independence India, election studies started in the 1950s since the first general election of 1951-52. But systematic studies of elections began in the 1960s, with the initiative of Rajni Kothari, a scholar in the Centre for the Studies of Developing Societies (CSDS), New Delhi, and Myron Wiener, an American political scientist, who specialised in Indian politics. In the 1980s, Prannoy Roy, Davit Butler and Ashok Lahiri's book A Compendium of Indian Elections, gave a new momentum to election studies. But it was since the 1990s that election studies have become a regular feature of studies on electoral politics. The principal reason for this has been the increasing frequency of elections for state assemblies or Lok Sabha. The initiative to start election studies in India in the 1990s was again taken by a team of the scholar led by Yogendra Yadav from the CSDS. The team conduct the election studies under the banner of an organisation known as Lokniti. As members of the CSDS team, scholars from various universities in the country conduced election studies. The methods of doing the election studies mainly include surveys. These surveys are known as National Election Survey (NES). The scholars conduct survey before and after election to ascertain various aspects relating to elections. And the determinants of voting behaviour form an important aspect of NES studies. The findings of these studies have been published in several articles in academic journals, books and print media. Apart from the CSDS, several scholars and media groups, political parties engage in studying determinants of electoral behaviour.

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Impact of Waste Water Irrigation around Hubli-Dharwad Region

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Abstract:

Urban environment represents a highly complex structure with greatly diversified secondary and tertiary activities and also with highly dense population. Industrialization and urbanization has provide livelihood and opportunity to millions in urban centers. However, these have also brought in its wake problems of waste generation, disposal contamination of environment air, soil, surface water, ground water etc., which have resulted in contamination hazard imperling human beings, live stock and plant life. The present paper highlights the waste water irrigation around the twin city region with its impact on farmers, plant positioning and soil clogging within the twin city of Hubli-Dharwad, Karnataka state. In the study region approximately 78 millions liters of wastewater is generated every day which flows untreated from sewers and wastewater nallas into the natural water courses that flows into the city's hinterland. This wastewater is an extremely valuable resources for urban peri-urban farmers and many extract it from the nallas and underground sewer pipes to irrigate their crops.

Introduction:

A healthy environment is the one which permits the highest quality of life with minimum of environmental problems. These environmental problems are the result of rapid population growth, urbanization, industrialization and modernization. Industrialization and urbanization has provided a livelihood and opportunities to millions in urban centers. However, these also brought in its wake problem of waste generation, disposal, contamination of environment air, soil, surface and ground water etc., which have resulted in contamination hazard imperilling human beings, live stock and plant live. One of the major sources of environmental problems is the waste generation which includes both soil and liquid waste. Liquid waste is wastewater which is discharged by the activities of people and drained out through municipal drains in many cases a river, tank or lake. The present paper highlights the wastewater irrigation around the city region. It also examines the impact of wastewater irrigation on farmers, plants poisoning and soil clogging in study area.

Hubli-Dharwad is the second largest urban agglomeration in Karnataka after Bangalore, the state capital in south-west India. Hubli and Dharwad were brought together under the Hubli-Dharwad municipal corporation in 1962. Today the bustling university city is a pivotal transport hub and home to 800,000 people Hubli, the larger of the two is a regional centre for commerce, trade and industry, while Dharwad, located twenty two kilometres away is the administrative centre and host to several prestigious educational institutions. The city has rapidly expanding information technology sector alongside well established commerce & service sectors, but despite this the traditional practice of agriculture in and around the city remains strong and continues to play an important social and economic role. The climate of Hubli-Dharwad semi is arid and the rainfall across the peri-urban area varies, exceeding 1000 mm to the west of Dharwad and less than 700 mm to the east, the mean annual rainfall is 740 mm. In 1993 the % share of households connected to water, sewerage, electricity and telephone were 38%, 37%, 74% and 8% respectively. The households that are not connected to the piped water mains are dependent on either communal water taps or privately owned boreholes. Within the twin city approximately 78milion liters of wastewater is generated per day. This flows, untreated via sewers and wastewater nallas (open drains) into natural water sources that flow into the hinterland. The details of drains and natural channels are given in the following table.

Table: Drains and Natural channels in Twin cities

Drain type	Length (in Kms)
Open drains (Pucca)	310
Open drains (Katcha)	12
Closed drains	5
Total drains	327
Natural channels	40

Source: City Municipal Corporation, Hubli-Dharwad 2008

In Dharwad, the main wastewater nalla flows to Madihal, once an outlying village but now incorporated as a suburb due to the expansion of the city. From the Madihal the nalla generally flows east passing in peripheries of Govankoppa, Gangadikoppa and Maradagi villages. In Hubli, the main wastewater nalla flows to Bidnal, which is also now incorporated as a suburb. From Bidnal, the nalla generally flows south passing on the village peripheries of Gabbur, Budarsingi and Katnur. In both Hubli and Dharwad smaller pockets of wastewater irrigation can also be observed in the

other areas of the city, however the main area of wastewater irrigated agriculture are to be found along the two main nallas.

While collecting data total of 25 farmers were interviewed, consisting primarily of small holders with plot sizes below one hectare. In peri-urban areas of Hubli-Dharwad, land ownership and occupation are the principle criteria used by the villagers to describe characteristics of the poor. Indeed, many of the villagers themselves classify smallholders with plot sizes below two hectares as 'poor', while the landless often employed as agricultural labourers are classified as the very poor. The interviews were supported with cropping calendars and transect walks with the farmers through the areas that were irrigated with waste water.

Wastewater irrigated agriculture Main cropping pattern:

Along the main Dharwad and Hubli wastewater nallas three district cropping systems are apparent; vegetable production, field crops with vegetables and agro forestry (see table 2).The spatial variations of the cropping systems results from a combination of factors which include labour availability, farm size, market access, village conformity and soil types, with overriding aspect being the availability of wastewater itself. In the city and suburbs, where the wastewater supply is guaranteed, intensive vegetable production occurs. In locations where the supply is erratic and unreliable field crops and agro forestry predominate.

Table 2. Spatial Variation of wastewater irrigation cropping systems

Main nallas	Village	Distance (km)	Cropping system
Dharwad	Madihal	2.0	Vegetable production
	Govankoppa	5.4	Field crops & vegetables
	Gongadikoppa	9.2	Field crops & vegetables
	Maradagi	11.85	Field crops & vegetables
Hubli	Bidnal	2.5	Vegetables production
	Gabbur	8.9	Field crops & vegetables
	Budarsingi	10.7	Agro forestry
	Katnur	13.5	Agro forestry

Note: Distance – length of the waste nalla from city source to village including any meander.
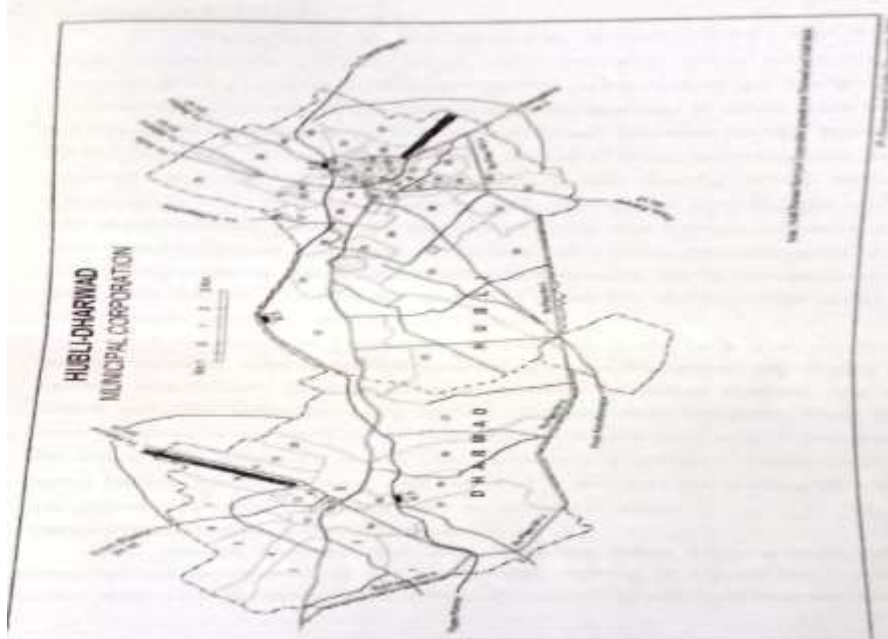
Irrigation methods:

Regardless of the cropping systems used, the wastewater irrigation methods utilized along nallas remains same; consisting of an overland flow and furrow irrigation system using centrifugal pumps powered by either diesel motor or grid electricity. Wastewater is lifted from the nallas by means of the pump and delivered under pressure to the highest field elevation. From the outlet point the wastewater flows under gravity along the furrows irrigating the crops. The opening and closing of the furrow is a precisely firmed operation to ensure soils are not left waterlogged and ridges are not inundated. However, the use of ridge and furrow irrigation (rather than flood irrigation) does not reduce the risk of crop contamination or reduce farmer exposure to wastewater. Despite this study being inconclusive due to the small sample size and the lack of a control it did highlight some of the health implications of wastewater irrigation.

The frequency of irrigation is dependent on the crop type, soil type and rainfall amount, with irrigation increasing in the dry season and during erratic rainfall conditions. Despite using a common irrigation method, one aspect, which remains heterogeneous, is that of wastewater filtration. Most farmers have adopted some method of filtering the wastewater as it is pumped from the nalla. The filtration serves two purposes; it prevents debris entering the pump hereby reducing wear and tear and it prevents the pooling of soils with any debris and solid wastes present in the waste water.

Risks presented by bio-medical waste

The results showed that crop samples taken from a ridge were still bacterially contaminated by the wastewater flowing in the furrow. Furthermore farmer exposure to wastewater during transplanting and weeding operations was increased as farmers stand in the flowing untreated waste water furrows. Indeed the effects of waste water on the health of 40 farmers from Madihal (Dharwad) and Gabbur village (Hubli) anaemia was identified as the commonest finding and was related to nutritional deficiency and to worm infestation. Most farmers have adopted some method for filtering the wastewater as it is pumped from the wastewater nallas. The rudimentary filtration is used to prevent soils becoming clogged with plastics, disposable syringes and other debris. Several farmers along both the nallas reported the presence of disposable needles and syringes in the wastewater, with one farmer having seen an intravenous giving set in the nalla. In Govankoppa a farmer complained of standing on needles buried in the soil upto 20 times in a single day. The foremost concern for these farmers is the cost of any medical treatment that is required if infection does occur. In Katnur, a farmer displayed a disposal syringe and needle that had been recovered from the filter fitted to the wastewater inlet pipe. In addition to raising regulatory issues regarding bio-medical waste control, these examples highlight the importance of farmers taking action themselves. The fitting of rudimentary filters to the wastewater inlets is crucial to mitigate the spread of disposable needles, debris and plastics into farmer's field.

Gender implications of wastewater irrigation

Regardless of the cropping system being used, the high nutrient loading from wastewater greatly increases the incidence of weeds; as already mentioned, farmers also attribute this to seeds that are carried in the wastewater and then pumped onto the fields. Consequently, as the main weed control method is hand tillage, the weeding accounts for the high labour inputs associated with wastewater irrigated cropping systems. Household members meet these inputs and within the household women normally carry out these tasks, likewise, when farm labourers are hired they are most likely to be women due to the cheaper labour costs. Census data also confirms that a higher proportion of women are engaged in urban agriculture. The male population mainly seized the non-farm opportunities, as the wages are higher than in the agricultural sector. As well as perpetuating their positions as the poorest social group, their exposure to hazards of wastewater pathogens and organophosphate pesticide residues is also increased as they spend full days working on the fields. Furthermore, once the day's work is finished the women return to their households and carry out evening chores, including food preparation and cooking, thereby increasing the risk of pathogen transfer to other family members if basic hygienic standards are not maintained.

Risk reduction in livelihood strategies

There are wide variations in how plants and animals absorb, retain and transmit pathogens. With careful crop selection food chains can be designed to reduce the transmission of pathogens and other pollutants. The adoption of agro forestry systems reduces farmers direct contact with and exposure to wastewater, due to the reduced irrigation requirements of tree crops in comparison to vegetable crops. Poor farmers dependent on agriculture for their livelihood will always mitigate what they potentially perceive as risks and changing cropping systems is perceived as a high-risk strategy.

Conclusion:

The situation in Hubli-Dharwad highlights the failures of political policies and rather than that of bad farming practices. Diverse actors mould the wastewater irrigation farming systems that are located in the peri-urban areas, illustrating the contested political nature of urban and peri-urban agriculture. Firstly, the Hubli-Dharwad Municipal Corporation fails in its legal requirement to treat the discharged wastewater and are unlikely to implement such a programme in the near future on the grounds of cost. Wastewater treatment plants would certainly mitigate the public health and environmental risks that are associated with the wastewater nallas. Secondly, the actual moulding of wastewater irrigated agriculture has been hugely influenced by pesticide dealers; this has resulted in farmers becoming completely dependent on local pesticide dealers for their biased agriculture advice, which is inevitably linked to pesticide sales rather than that of good farming practices.

The outright banning of wastewater irrigation would be both unpractical and infeasible; in addition, for urban and peri-urban farmers the poverty implication of such a measure would be vast. Anyway, as noted in section 1.2 of the Hyderabad Declaration on wastewater use in irrigated agricultural; "with proper management, wastewater use contributes significantly sustaining livelihoods, food security and the quality of the

environment" (IWMI and IDRC, 2002:4). Therefore, the attainment of a 'proper management' approach is vital if the public health and environment risks are to be mitigated without threatening the livelihoods of marginalized farmers; the key to such an approach lies in education.

In Hubli-Dharwad, centralized or decentralized wastewater treatment plants are unlikely to be implemented in the near future, therefore, farmers irrigating with wastewater should be encouraged and supported to adopt safer and more sustainable farming practices. However the change from the current reliance on organophosphate pesticides to IPM (Integrated Pest Management) strategies, and the conversion to agro forestry practices will require long-term support through participatory approaches such as the use of farmer field schools that empower farmers through education and training in sustainable agricultural practices. The particular nature of the farming systems along the Dharwad and Hubli nallas and the complex nature of IPM suggest a village – based extension approach is likely to be the most suitable. The public health benefits of such an approach could also be enhanced through public education, aimed at raising awareness in disease prevention through better food handling, preparation and cooking practices.

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Solid Waste Management and Environmental Sustainability

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.10156030

Abstract:
Sustainable development is thought to be directly related to waste management. This essay emphasises how outmoded are the conventional methods of recycling and disposing of waste. It is extremely difficult for many developing and emerging nations to upgrade their insufficient and unsustainable waste management systems. Pollution of the soil, air, and water remains a threat to sustainable growth. The article stressed the need to stop disposing of waste in unmanaged landfills and residential areas. In order to address waste disposal issues, the current study has established a waste management hierarchy. The writers also discuss the advantages of using sustainable waste management techniques as well as difficulties associated with disposing of waste. It is determined that choosing sustainable waste management is a wise move.

Introduction:

Solid waste environmental pollution is the contamination of the environment by solid waste. This can happen when solid waste is not properly disposed of, or when it is released into the environment accidentally. Solid waste can pollute the air, water, and soil, and it can also harm wildlife and human health. Waste management is essential for a sustainably responsive world. It is the process of reducing, reusing, recycling, and disposing of waste in a way that protects human health and the environment. Waste management practices can vary depending on the type of waste, the location, and the level of development. Landfills are the most common method of solid waste disposal. However, landfills can pollute groundwater and soil when leachate, a liquid that contains dissolved contaminants from the waste, seeps into the surrounding environment. Landfill methane emissions, a greenhouse gas that is 25 times more potent than carbon dioxide, can also contribute to climate change. It can also pollute water bodies for example, plastic bags and other litter can pollute rivers, lakes, and oceans. Solid waste can also contaminate drinking water when it leaches from landfills or septic systems into groundwater supplies. Solid waste can pollute the air when it is burned. This can release harmful pollutants, such as dioxins and furans, into the atmosphere. Air pollution from solid waste combustion can contribute to respiratory problems, such as asthma and bronchitis, and it can also increase the risk of cancer. Solid waste can harm wildlife when animals eat it or become entangled in. Marine animals can also become entangled in plastic fishing gear and other marine debris. This can lead to injury or death. It can transmit diseases when it is not properly disposed of. Solid waste can also attract pests, such as rodents and insects, which can also transmit diseases. Solid waste environmental pollution can have a significant impact on human health and the environment. It is important to properly dispose of solid waste and to reduce the amount of waste that we produce in order to protect the environment and our health.[1]

Sustainable Waste Management:

The Brundtland Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, also known as "Our Common Future", was published in 1987. It is one of the most important documents on sustainable development ever published. The report defined sustainable development as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." It also highlighted the interconnectedness of the environment, economy, and society, and called for a new approach to development that would balance these three dimensions. The Brundtland Report was highly influential, and it helped to shape the global agenda on sustainable development. It is still relevant today, as we continue to face the challenges of climate change, poverty, and inequality.

The report's key findings and recommendations include:

- Humanity is facing a global environmental crisis. The report highlighted the interconnectedness of environmental problems such as climate change, ozone depletion, and deforestation. It also warned of the dangers of inaction, and the need for urgent action to address these problems.

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[1] EEA, 2009. Diverting Waste from Landfill: Effectiveness of Waste Management Policies in the European Union Report 7/2009. European Environment Agency, Denmark

- Sustainable development is essential for human well-being. The report argued that sustainable development is not just about protecting the environment, but also about meeting the needs of people. It called for a new approach to development that would balance economic growth, environmental protection, and social equity.
- Developed countries have a responsibility to help developing countries achieve sustainable development. The report recognized that developing countries face significant challenges in achieving sustainable development, and that they need support from developed countries. It called for a new global partnership to promote sustainable development.

The report's recommendations have been influential in several ways:

- They have helped to raise awareness of the importance of sustainable development. The report's definition of sustainable development is now widely accepted, and it is used by governments, businesses, and civil society organizations around the world.
- They have helped to mainstream sustainable development into decision-making. The report's emphasis on the interconnectedness of the environment, economy, and society has led to a more holistic approach to development.
- They have helped to mobilize resources for sustainable development. The report's call for a new global partnership has led to increased investment in sustainable development initiatives.[2]

Sustainable Waste Management Principles:

Sustainable waste management is a holistic approach to waste management that focuses on reducing the environmental impact of waste and protecting human health. It is based on the following principles:

- **The waste hierarchy:** The waste hierarchy is a framework that prioritizes waste management options based on their environmental impact. The hierarchy is as follows:[3]
  o Prevention: Reduce the amount of waste generated in the first place.
  o Reuse: Reuse items whenever possible.
  o Recycle: Recycle items that cannot be reused.
  o Recovery: Recover energy or materials from waste.

  o Disposal: Dispose of waste safely and sustainably.
- **Polluter pays principle:** The polluter pays principle is the idea that those who generate waste should be responsible for its costs, including the costs of managing and disposing of it in a safe and environmentally sound manner.[4]
- **Extended producer responsibility:** Extended producer responsibility (EPR) is a policy approach that shifts the responsibility for waste management from local governments to the producers of goods and packaging. Under EPR, producers are required to take back and manage their products at the end of their life cycle.
- **Life cycle thinking:** Life cycle thinking is a holistic approach to assessing the environmental impact of products and services. It considers the environmental impacts of all stages of a product's life cycle, from extraction of raw materials to production, distribution, use, and disposal.
- **The proximity principle:**[5] Proximity principle is a waste management principle that states that waste should be disposed of or recovered as close to the point of generation as possible. This principle is based on the idea that transporting waste has a significant environmental impact, including greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution, and noise pollution. The proximity principle also helps to reduce the risk of accidents and spills associated with waste transportation.

There are several benefits to implementing the proximity principle. These include:

- **Reduced environmental impact:** Transporting waste over long distances has a significant environmental impact. By disposing of waste or recovering it close to the point of generation, we can reduce greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution, and noise pollution.
- **Reduced costs:** Transporting waste can be expensive, especially for large quantities of waste. By disposing of waste or recovering it close to the point of generation, we can reduce the costs associated with waste management.
- **Increased community engagement:** When waste is disposed of or recovered close to the

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[2] Burton, I. (1987). Our common future: The world commission on environment and development. Environment, 29(5), 25–29.

[3] Sustainability and the Waste Management Hierarchy- A discussion paper on the waste management hierarchy and its relationship to sustainability. prepared for Eco Recycle Victoria by John Gert Sakis and Helen Lewis March 2003.

[4] https://www.lse.ac.uk/granthaminstitute/explainers/what-is-the-polluter-pays-principle/#:~:text=The%20'polluter%20pays'%20principle%20is,human%20health%20or%20the%20environment.

[5] https://www.hunthunt.com.au/services/environment-and-planning/introduction-of-the-proximity-principle-limiting-waste-transportation-distance/

point of generation, it is more likely that the community will be involved in waste management decision-making. This can lead to increased public awareness of waste management issues and a greater willingness to participate in waste reduction and recycling programs.

There are a few challenges to implementing the proximity principle. These include:

- **Limited availability of waste management facilities:** In some areas, there may be limited availability of waste management facilities, such as landfills and recycling centers. This can make it difficult to dispose of or recover waste close to the point of generation.
- **Increased costs for rural communities:** In rural areas, transporting waste to a central waste management facility can be expensive. This can make it difficult for rural communities to implement the proximity principle.
- **Opposition from local communities:** Sometimes, local communities may oppose the construction of waste management facilities near their homes. This can make it difficult to implement the proximity principle.

Despite these challenges, the proximity principle is an important waste management principle that can help to reduce the environmental impact of waste and protect human health.

Here are some examples of how the proximity principle can be implemented:

- **Composting food scraps and yard waste at home:** Composting is a natural process that breaks down organic waste into a nutrient-rich fertilizer that can be used to improve soil health. Composting at home is a great way to reduce the amount of food scraps and yard waste that goes to landfills.
- **Taking hazardous waste to a local collection facility:** Hazardous waste, such as batteries, electronics, and paint, should not be disposed of in regular trash cans. Instead, it should be taken to a local hazardous waste collection facility.
- **Supporting businesses that use recycled materials:** By supporting businesses that use recycled materials, we can help to create a market for recycled materials and reduce the amount of waste that goes to landfills.
- **Advocating for local waste management facilities:** We can advocate for local waste management facilities, such as landfills and recycling centres, to be built in our communities. This will help to reduce the need to transport waste long distances.

By implementing the proximity principle, we can help to create a more sustainable waste management system.

Sustainable waste management can be achieved through a variety of practices, including:[6]

- **Waste prevention:** Waste prevention is the most important aspect of sustainable waste management. It involves reducing the amount of waste generated in the first place. This can be done by designing products and services to be durable, reusable, and recyclable. It also involves educating consumers about sustainable consumption practices.
- **Waste reduction:** Once waste has been generated, it is important to reduce its volume and toxicity. This can be done through source segregation, composting, and other waste minimization techniques.
- **Waste recycling and reuse:** Recycling and reuse help to conserve resources and reduce the amount of waste that goes to landfills. Recycling involves processing waste materials into new products, while reuse involves using waste materials without processing them.
- **Waste disposal:** Waste disposal should be a last resort. When waste cannot be prevented, reduced, recycled, or reused, it should be disposed of in a safe and environmentally sound manner. This may involve landfilling, incineration, or other waste disposal methods.

Sustainable waste management is essential for protecting the environment and human health. By following the principles of sustainable waste management, we can reduce the amount of waste generated, conserve resources, and protect the environment for future generations.

Benefits of Sustainable Waste Management[7]:

Sustainable waste management has many benefits for the environment, economy, and society.

Environmental benefits:

- Reduced greenhouse gas emissions: Waste management contributes to greenhouse gas emissions in a number of ways, including through the transportation of waste, the release of methane from landfills, and the incineration of waste. Sustainable waste management practices can help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by reducing the amount of waste generated, increasing recycling and composting rates, and using alternative waste disposal methods, such as anaerobic digestion.

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[6]https://www.researchgate.net/publication/228583733_Waste_Management_Challenges_in_Sustainable_Development_of_Islands

[7] https://www.conserve-energy-future.com/sustainable-practices-waste-management.php

- Reduced air and water pollution: Waste can pollute the air and water when it is not properly managed. Sustainable waste management practices can help to reduce air and water pollution by reducing the amount of waste generated, increasing recycling and composting rates, and disposing of waste safely.
- Improved soil health: Composting and other organic waste management practices can help to improve soil health by adding nutrients and organic matter to the soil. This can lead to increased crop yields, reduced soil erosion, and improved water retention.
- Preservation of natural resources: Sustainable waste management practices can help to preserve natural resources by reducing the demand for virgin materials. For example, recycling paper helps to conserve trees, and recycling aluminum cans helps to conserve bauxite ore.

Economic benefits:
- Job creation: The waste management industry is a major employer in many countries. Sustainable waste management practices can create jobs in the recycling, composting, and renewable energy sectors.
- Reduced costs: Sustainable waste management practices can help to reduce waste disposal costs. For example, recycling and composting are typically less expensive than landfilling or incineration.
- Increased tax revenue: Governments can generate tax revenue from the waste management industry through taxes on waste disposal and landfill fees. Sustainable waste management practices can help to increase tax revenue by increasing recycling and composting rates and reducing the reliance on landfilling and incineration.

Social benefits:
- Improved public health: Sustainable waste management practices can help to improve public health by reducing the spread of disease and improving air and water quality.
- Increased community engagement: Sustainable waste management practices can increase community engagement by providing opportunities for people to participate in waste reduction, recycling, and composting programs.
- Improved education and awareness: Sustainable waste management practices can help to improve education and awareness of environmental issues. For example, recycling and composting programs can teach people about the importance of waste reduction and resource conservation.

Sustainable waste management is essential for protecting the environment, economy, and society.

By implementing sustainable waste management practices, we can reduce the environmental impact of waste, create jobs, save money, and improve public health.

Challenges to Delivering Sustainable Waste Management Systems:
There are a number of challenges to delivering sustainable waste management systems. These include:[8]
- **Lack of awareness and understanding:** Many people are not aware of the importance of sustainable waste management and the benefits that it can bring. This lack of awareness and understanding can make it difficult to implement sustainable waste management practices.
- **Cost:** Sustainable waste management can be more expensive than traditional waste management practices. This is because sustainable waste management practices require investment in new infrastructure and technologies.
- **Lack of political will:** Governments may not be willing to make the necessary investments in sustainable waste management. This may be due to a number of factors, such as budget constraints, political pressures, and a lack of public support.
- **Resistance from vested interests:** Some industries, such as the waste disposal industry, may resist the implementation of sustainable waste management practices. This is because sustainable waste management practices can reduce the demand for waste disposal services.
- **Technical challenges:** Some sustainable waste management technologies are still in their early stages of development and may not be yet commercially viable. This can make it difficult to implement these technologies on a large scale.

Despite these challenges, there are a number of things that can be done to overcome them and deliver sustainable waste management systems. These include:
- **Raising awareness and understanding:** It is important to raise awareness and understanding of the importance of sustainable waste management and the benefits that it can bring. This can be done through public education campaigns, school programs, and community engagement initiatives.
- **Providing financial incentives:** Governments can provide financial incentives to encourage

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[8]

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/283805590_
A_framework_for_sustainable_waste_management_ch
allenges_and_opportunities

businesses and individuals to adopt sustainable waste management practices. This could include tax breaks, subsidies, and rebates.

- **Creating a regulatory framework:** Governments can create a regulatory framework that supports sustainable waste management practices. This could include mandatory recycling and composting programs, extended producer responsibility schemes, and landfill bans.
- **Investing in research and development:** Governments and businesses can invest in research and development to improve sustainable waste management technologies. This will help to make these technologies more affordable and commercially viable.

By taking these steps, we can overcome the challenges to delivering sustainable waste management systems and create a more sustainable future for all.

Role of Law in Sustainable Waste Management

Legislation is essential for sustainable solid waste management. It provides a framework for regulating the generation, collection, transportation, treatment, and disposal of waste. Legislation can also help to promote waste reduction, recycling, and composting.

There are a number of different types of legislation that can be used to support sustainable solid waste management. These include:[9]

- Waste management acts: Waste management acts are comprehensive pieces of legislation that cover all aspects of waste management. They typically establish waste management goals and objectives, and they provide for the regulation of waste management activities.
- Product stewardship legislation: Product stewardship legislation places the responsibility for the end-of-life management of products on the producers of those products. This type of legislation can help to promote the design of sustainable products and to reduce the amount of waste generated.
- Extended producer responsibility (EPR) legislation: EPR legislation is a type of product stewardship legislation that requires producers to take back and manage their products at the end of their life cycle. EPR legislation can help to increase recycling rates and reduce the amount of waste that goes to landfills.
- Landfill bans: Landfill bans prohibit the disposal of certain types of waste in

landfills. This type of legislation can help to promote waste reduction and recycling.
- Recycling and composting mandates: Recycling and composting mandates require residents and businesses to recycle and compost certain types of waste. This type of legislation can help to increase recycling and composting rates and reduce the amount of waste that goes to landfills.

Legislation can also be used to support sustainable solid waste management by providing funding for waste management programs and infrastructure. For example, governments can provide grants to municipalities to help them develop and implement waste reduction, recycling, and composting programs. Governments can also invest in the construction of waste treatment facilities, such as recycling centres and composting facilities.

Legislation is an important tool for promoting sustainable solid waste management. By enacting and enforcing effective legislation, governments can help to reduce the environmental impact of waste and protect public health.

Here are some examples of successful legislation that has been used to support sustainable solid waste management around the world:

- The European Union's Waste Framework Directive: The Waste Framework Directive is a comprehensive piece of legislation that sets out waste management goals and objectives for all EU member states. It also requires member states to implement waste reduction, recycling, and composting targets.
- Germany's Packaging Act: Germany's Packaging Act is an EPR law that requires producers of packaging to take back and manage their packaging at the end of its life cycle. The law has helped to increase recycling rates in Germany to over 90%.
- South Korea's Resource Circulation Act: South Korea's Resource Circulation Act is a comprehensive piece of legislation that sets out waste management goals and objectives, and that provides for the regulation of waste management activities. The law also includes EPR provisions and recycling and composting mandates.
- California's Bottle Deposit Law: California's Bottle Deposit Law is a deposit-refund system that requires consumers to pay a deposit on beverage containers. The deposit is refunded when the container is returned to a recycling center. The law has helped to increase recycling rates in California to over 80%.

These are just a few examples of successful legislation that has been used to support sustainable solid waste management around the world. By enacting and enforcing effective legislation,

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[9] Wood, Stepan, and Benjamin J. Richardson. "Environmental Law for Sustainability." Richardson, Benjamin J., and Stepan Wood, eds. Environmental Law for Sustainability. Oxford, UK: Hart Publishing, 2006. ISBN: 1841135445

governments can help to create a more sustainable future for all.

Conclusion:

Present lifestyle has placed pressure on the environment and caused imbalance in the eco systems by the producing, consuming and wastage of natural resources. Most countries evidently have major effects on the environment due to solid waste generation with economic development since the natural resources are used, and waste and pollution are produced. Therefore, the concern towards the management of solid waste as an integral part for sustainable development has increased. The most sustainable way to manage waste is to recycle and compost. The purpose of this paper is to propose a simple microeconomic framework for sustainable waste management that captures the increasing array of opportunities to approach waste residuals. This phase of the waste management cycle is still relatively under-discussed in the literature. The concept of sustainable waste management develops a suitable decision-making methodology for sustainable waste management involving all stakeholders in a community. This methodology explains the development, evaluation and implementation of a waste management strategy. A hierarchy, whose levels operate in isolation of each other, serves to undermine the concept itself. Inherent in the hierarchy levels is that they are linked by way of preference and benefit, thus the importance of viewing the entire concept as a model for increasing resource use efficiency and reducing impacts associated with consumption.

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A study on comprehensive analysis of edge domination in graphs

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Abstract:

Edge domination is a fundamental concept in graph theory that plays a crucial role in various applications such as network design, communication systems, and social network analysis. This research article provides a comprehensive analysis of edge domination in graphs, focusing on both theoretical aspects and practical implications. In this study, an attempt is made to begin by introducing the basic definitions and notations related to edge domination, including the concept of an edge dominating set and its cardinality, known as the edge domination number. Besides significance of delving into the computational complexity of finding minimum edge dominating sets in different classes of graphs, highlighting the NP-hardness of the problem in general graphs and discussing efficient algorithms for special cases. Furthermore, an attempt is made to explore various structural properties of graphs related to edge domination, including the relationship between edge domination and other graph parameters such as vertex domination, independence, and coloring. The paper also tries to investigate the connection between edge domination and real-world applications, such as the design of efficient network communication protocols and the identification of critical edges in transportation and social networks. Additionally, this article surveys recent advancements in edge domination research, including novel algorithmic approaches, heuristic methods, and approximation algorithms, which have improved our understanding of the problem and its practical relevance. The research paper highlights open research questions and directions for future exploration in the field of edge domination. In conclusion, edge domination is a rich and multifaceted topic in graph theory with a wide range of applications. This research article provides a comprehensive overview of the subject, offering insights into its theoretical foundations, computational complexity, and practical implications. It serves as a valuable resource for both researchers and practitioners interested in utilizing edge domination concepts in their work.

Keywords: Comprehensive analysis, edge domination in graphs, efficient algorithms, computational complexity, algorithmic approaches, heuristic methods and approximation algorithms

Introduction:

Graph theory, a branch of mathematics that studies the relationships between objects represented as vertices and their connections as edges, has found wide-ranging applications in various fields, including computer science, network design, transportation, and social sciences. One essential concept within graph theory is edge domination, which plays a pivotal role in understanding and optimizing network structures and connectivity. In this research study, we embark on a journey to conduct a comprehensive analysis of edge domination in graphs, exploring its theoretical foundations, computational complexities, and practical implications. Edge domination can be thought of as a fundamental problem in graph theory that addresses the question of how few edges in a graph need to be selected to ensure that every vertex is either directly connected or indirectly dominated by an edge. Formally, an edge dominating set in a graph is a subset of edges in which each vertex either belongs to the set or is incident to an edge within the set. The cardinality of the smallest edge dominating set in a graph is known as its edge domination number, denoted by $\gamma e\ (G)$. The study of edge domination in graphs holds profound significance in the realm of graph theory and extends its influence into numerous practical domains. Beyond its theoretical foundations, this research offers insights that permeate various aspects of network science, computer science, and real-world problem-solving. Edge domination serves as a linchpin in understanding and optimizing connectivity within complex systems, facilitating efficient communication in networks, identifying vulnerabilities in transportation infrastructure, and unveiling critical nodes in social networks. By comprehensively analyzing this concept, the research paper not only illuminate its theoretical intricacies but also uncover its practical implications. In a world increasingly interconnected through digital networks and social interactions, a profound understanding of edge domination empowers us to design more efficient communication protocols, enhance the robustness of critical infrastructure, and identify influential individuals or entities in social systems. This research study serves as a guiding beacon for researchers, providing a roadmap to navigate the complexities of edge domination, ultimately equipping them with the tools to tackle contemporary challenges in fields as diverse as computer science, engineering, and social sciences. By shedding light on this fundamental concept, we pave the way for innovative solutions and advancements that leverage the power of edge domination to shape the interconnected world in which we live.

Significance and importance of edge domination in graphs:

Edge domination in graphs stands as a pivotal and far-reaching concept with profound significance in both theoretical graph theory and practical applications across a spectrum of disciplines. Its importance emanates from its ability to model and address fundamental problems of connectivity and influence in complex systems. In theoretical graph theory, edge domination provides a versatile tool for investigating structural properties, computational complexity, and algorithmic solutions in diverse classes of graphs. Moreover, it serves as a foundational element in the study of various related graph parameters such as vertex domination, independence, and coloring, contributing to a deeper understanding of graph structures. In practical applications, edge domination finds critical relevance in network design, where it aids in optimizing communication pathways and resource allocation. It plays a pivotal role in identifying vulnerabilities and critical edges in transportation and infrastructure networks, thereby enhancing their robustness and resilience to disruptions. Furthermore, edge domination is instrumental in social network analysis, enabling the identification of influential individuals or nodes and facilitating targeted interventions in information dissemination or marketing strategies. Overall, edge domination serves as a unifying bridge between theoretical graph theory and real-world problem-solving, offering valuable insights and tools that impact diverse fields, including computer science, engineering, biology, sociology, and beyond, ultimately shaping the way we understand and interact with complex interconnected systems in our modern world.

Statement of the problem:

The comprehensive analysis of edge domination in graphs seeks to address a multifaceted set of challenges and research questions within the field of graph theory. Key problem statements and research objectives encompass:

i.   **Computational Complexity:** Determining the edge domination number, denoted as $\gamma e(G)$, is known to be computationally challenging, particularly in the context of general graphs. The problem of finding the minimum edge dominating set, which has applications in network design and optimization, remains open in terms of developing efficient algorithms that can handle large, real-world graph instances.

ii. **Structural Properties:** Understanding the intricate relationships between edge domination and other graph parameters, such as vertex domination, independence, and coloring, presents a significant problem. Analyzing how these parameters interact and influence each other in different types of graphs is crucial for characterizing the structural properties of graphs more comprehensively.

iii. **Real-World Applications:** Translating theoretical insights into practical solutions is a central challenge. Applying edge domination concepts to real-world scenarios, such as identifying critical edges in transportation networks or influential nodes in social networks, demands the development of efficient algorithms and methodologies that can cope with the complexities of large-scale, dynamic graphs.

iv. **Algorithmic Advancements:** Keeping pace with the ever-expanding scope of graph analysis in the era of big data and complex networks requires continuous development of novel algorithmic approaches, heuristic methods, and approximation algorithms for solving edge domination-related problems. Bridging the gap between theory and practice remains a persistent challenge.

v.   **Open Research Questions:** The field of edge domination in graphs is replete with open research questions. These encompass topics such as the existence of efficient approximation algorithms for the edge domination problem, the exploration of edge domination in specific graph classes, and the development of efficient data structures for dynamic graph environments.

Major objectives of the study:

1. To study the basic definitions and notations related to edge domination, including the concept of an edge dominating set and its cardinality

2. To understand significance of delving into the computational complexity of finding minimum edge dominating sets in different classes of graphs

3. To investigate the connection between edge domination and real-world applications

4. To know recent advancements in edge domination research, including novel algorithmic approaches, heuristic methods, and approximation algorithms

Basic definitions and notations related to edge domination, including the concept of an edge dominating set and its cardinality: Basic Definitions and Notations Related to Edge Domination are as follows:

i.   **Edge Domination:** Edge domination is a fundamental concept in graph theory that deals with the idea of dominating the edges of a graph. In simple terms, it involves selecting a subset of edges in a graph in such a way that every vertex is either included in this subset or adjacent to an edge within the subset.

ii. **Edge Dominating Set:** An edge dominating set, often denoted as D, is a subset of edges in a given graph G such that every vertex in G is

either part of the set D or is incident to at least one edge in D. Formally, if V(G) represents the vertex set of graph G, and E(G) represents its edge set, then D is an edge dominating set if, for every vertex v in V(G), there exists an edge e in D such that v is incident to e.

iii. **Edge Domination Number:** The edge domination number of a graph G, denoted by γe(G), is defined as the size (cardinality) of the smallest edge dominating set in the graph. Mathematically, γe(G) = |D|, where D is the minimum edge dominating set.

iv. **Total Edge Domination Number:** In some cases, there is an extension of edge domination known as total edge domination. In total edge domination, each edge is assigned a weight, and the goal is to find a minimum-weight set of edges that dominates all other edges in the graph. The total edge domination number is the sum of the weights of the selected edges.

These fundamental definitions and notations provide the basis for studying and analyzing edge domination in graphs. Edge dominating sets and their cardinality, as represented by the edge domination number, are crucial concepts for understanding the concept of edge domination and its applications in graph theory and various real-world scenarios.

Significance of delving into the computational complexity of finding minimum edge dominating sets in different classes of graphs:

Delving into the computational complexity of finding minimum edge dominating sets in different classes of graphs holds significant importance for both theoretical graph theory and practical applications. The significance of this endeavor can be understood through the following points:

i. **Algorithmic Efficiency:** Understanding the computational complexity of the edge domination problem helps in identifying the inherent difficulty of solving it. In particular, determining whether the problem is NP-hard or belongs to a tractable complexity class provides crucial insights. Efficient algorithms can be designed for special cases or used as heuristic methods to approximate solutions, optimizing resources and time in practical applications.

ii. **Algorithm Selection:** Different classes of graphs exhibit varying levels of computational complexity for the edge domination problem. By analyzing which classes are more amenable to efficient algorithms and which are inherently hard, researchers and practitioners can select appropriate algorithmic strategies tailored to the specific graph structures encountered in real-world scenarios.

iii. **Complex Network Analysis:** Real-world networks are often complex and diverse, spanning from social networks to transportation systems and communication networks. Understanding the computational complexity of edge domination in different classes of graphs enables researchers to assess the feasibility of applying edge domination concepts to specific domains. It also guides the selection of suitable algorithmic approaches based on the anticipated structure of the network.

iv. **Resource Allocation:** In practical applications, such as network design and optimization, it is essential to allocate resources effectively. By knowing the computational complexity of finding minimum edge dominating sets, one can make informed decisions about the computational resources required to solve the problem within acceptable time limits. This knowledge aids in resource planning and management.

v. **Problem Hardness Classification:** The computational complexity of edge domination in various graph classes contributes to the broader classification of problems in computer science and combinatorial optimization. It helps researchers and practitioners in identifying problem instances that belong to the class of NP-hard problems, which have implications beyond edge domination and can guide the study of related problems.

vi. **Theoretical Advancements:** Understanding the computational complexity of edge domination contributes to the theoretical foundation of graph theory. It fosters the development of new problem-solving techniques and algorithmic paradigms, potentially leading to breakthroughs in graph theory and related fields.

In summary, delving into the computational complexity of finding minimum edge dominating sets in different classes of graphs is significant because it provides essential guidance for algorithm development, resource allocation, and problem-solving strategies. This knowledge bridges the gap between theoretical insights and practical applications, enabling more effective analysis and optimization of complex networks and systems.

Connection between edge domination and real-world applications:

Edge domination in graphs has direct and valuable connections to real-world applications across various domains. It serves as a powerful mathematical model for solving practical problems involving connectivity, resource allocation, and network optimization. Here are some examples that illustrate the connection between edge domination and real-world applications:

a. **Network Design and Communication Systems:**

Example: Consider a telecommunications network where edges represent communication links between

cell towers or routers, and vertices represent regions or nodes requiring coverage. Edge domination can help identify the minimum set of communication links (edges) necessary to ensure complete network coverage, minimizing infrastructure costs while maintaining effective communication.

b. Transportation Networks:

Example: In a road network, edges represent road segments, and vertices represent intersections. Edge domination can be used to identify critical road segments whose maintenance is essential for ensuring efficient transportation within a city or region. This information aids in traffic management and infrastructure maintenance.

c. Social Network Analysis:

Example: In a social network, edges represent connections between individuals, and vertices represent people. Edge domination can help identify influential individuals or groups whose connections effectively reach and influence a large portion of the network. This is valuable in marketing, information dissemination, and understanding the spread of trends or opinions.

d. Power Grids and Energy Distribution:

Example: In an electrical power grid, edges represent power transmission lines, and vertices represent substations or generation stations. Edge domination can be applied to identify critical transmission lines whose failure could disrupt power distribution, helping in proactive maintenance and disaster recovery planning.

e. Wireless Sensor Networks:

Example: In wireless sensor networks, nodes are equipped with sensors to monitor physical phenomena. Edges represent communication links between sensors. Edge domination can be used to determine an energy-efficient subset of communication links, reducing power consumption while maintaining network connectivity.

f. Internet Routing and Security:

Example: In internet routing, where routers are interconnected by communication links (edges), edge domination can be employed to identify potential points of failure or vulnerability in the routing infrastructure. This information is crucial for enhancing network robustness and security.

g. Epidemiology and Disease Spread:

Example: In epidemiology, the spread of diseases in a contact network can be modeled using edge domination. Identifying key edges (e.g., transmission pathways) can assist in targeted disease control measures, vaccination campaigns, and understanding the dynamics of disease propagation.

h. Supply Chain Management:

Example: In supply chain networks, where edges represent supply routes, edge domination can be used to optimize the selection of routes for efficient product distribution while minimizing costs.

Each of these instances uses edge domination ideas and methods as a framework to address real-world issues with resource allocation, network design, and optimization. Organizations and researchers can make better decisions, increase network efficiency, and strengthen the general resilience and functioning of different systems and networks by identifying critical edges or connections.

Recent advancements in edge domination research, including novel algorithmic approaches, heuristic methods, and approximation algorithms:

Recent advancements in edge domination research have seen the development of novel algorithmic approaches, heuristic methods, and approximation algorithms aimed at addressing the challenges associated with finding minimum edge dominating sets in graphs. These advancements contribute to both theoretical understanding and practical applications. Here are some notable trends and developments:

A. Approximation Algorithms:

✓ Researchers have proposed approximation algorithms that provide near-optimal solutions for the edge domination problem in polynomial time. These algorithms offer guarantees on the quality of the solution relative to the optimal solution.

✓ One example is the greedy algorithm, which iteratively selects edges to form an edge dominating set by considering their impact on uncovered vertices. Greedy algorithms are known to provide approximation ratios for specific graph classes.

B. Parameterized Complexity:

✓ Edge domination has been explored in the context of parameterized complexity theory. Researchers have developed parameterized algorithms that exploit specific graph parameters, such as treewidth or vertex cover, to devise efficient algorithms for edge domination on graphs with certain structural characteristics.

C. Metaheuristic and Hybrid Approaches:

✓ Metaheuristic techniques, including genetic algorithms, simulated annealing, and tabu search, have been applied to edge domination problems to explore heuristic solutions in large or complex graphs.

✓ Hybrid approaches that combine exact algorithms and heuristic methods have been investigated to balance computational efficiency and solution quality.

D. Dynamic and Online Edge Domination:

✓ Edge domination in dynamic graphs, where edges are added or removed over time, has gained attention. Research in this area focuses on maintaining edge dominating sets efficiently as the graph evolves.

✓ Online algorithms for edge domination have been developed to make decisions in an incremental fashion as new edges are revealed, with competitive analysis providing performance guarantees.

E. Parallel and Distributed Computing:

✓ As graphs grow in size and complexity, parallel and distributed computing techniques have been employed to accelerate the computation of edge dominating sets. These approaches leverage multicore processors, GPUs, and distributed computing platforms to reduce computation time.

F. Graph Classes and Special Cases:

✓ Research has explored edge domination in specific graph classes, such as planar graphs, bounded treewidth graphs, and sparse graphs. Specialized algorithms tailored to these classes have been developed, often with improved time complexity.

G. Practical Applications:

✓ Recent advancements have emphasized practical applications of edge domination algorithms, particularly in areas like network design, wireless sensor networks, and social network analysis. Customized algorithms and heuristics are designed to address the specific needs of these application domains.

H. Theoretical Bounds and Complexity Insights:

✓ Ongoing research continues to refine our understanding of the theoretical properties and computational complexity of edge domination. This includes establishing bounds on the approximation ratios achievable by various algorithms and the determination of tractable graph classes.

These recent advancements in edge domination research reflect a growing interest in both the theoretical foundations and practical relevance of the problem. They offer a rich landscape of algorithmic techniques, enabling the efficient computation of edge dominating sets and fostering the application of edge domination concepts to real-world scenarios with large and complex graphs.

Findings related to comprehensive analysis of edge domination in graphs:

A comprehensive analysis of edge domination in graphs reveals several noteworthy findings that contribute to our understanding of this fundamental concept in graph theory. Firstly, it has been established that edge domination plays a pivotal role in network design and optimization problems. By selecting a subset of edges such that every vertex in the graph is either incident to an edge in the subset or adjacent to a vertex incident to an edge in the subset, edge domination helps in identifying critical communication links or pathways in various real-world scenarios. Additionally, researchers have unearthed several intriguing properties and relationships associated with edge domination. For instance, the edge domination number, which represents the minimum size of an edge dominating set in a graph, has been found to be intimately connected with other graph parameters like the vertex domination number. This interplay between edge domination and vertex domination provides insights into the structural characteristics of graphs and their implications for various problem-solving contexts. Furthermore, the analysis of edge domination has delved into its computational complexity, elucidating the challenges and algorithmic approaches for finding minimum edge dominating sets efficiently. Researchers have explored the complexity classes within which these problems reside, uncovering the NP-hardness of certain instances and seeking fixed-parameter tractable algorithms for specific parameterizations of edge domination. Such investigations offer valuable guidance for algorithm design and problem-solving strategies in practice. Moreover, variations and generalizations of edge domination, such as connected edge domination, total edge domination, and open edge domination, have been investigated, each bringing its unique set of properties and applications. These variations broaden the scope of edge domination theory and provide versatile tools for solving real-world problems across diverse domains, from sensor networks to social networks. Overall, a comprehensive analysis of edge domination in graphs not only enriches our theoretical understanding of graph theory but also equips us with practical tools for addressing complex optimization and communication challenges in networked systems. These findings underscore the significance of edge domination as a fundamental concept with far-reaching applications, and they continue to inspire researchers to explore new avenues and open questions in this captivating field.

Suggestions related to comprehensive analysis of edge domination in graphs:

In the present context, conducting a comprehensive analysis of edge domination in graphs remains a relevant and valuable research endeavor. Here are some major suggestions for such an analysis, taking into account the current state of research and technological advancements:

i. **Advanced Algorithmic Techniques:** Leverage recent advances in algorithm design and optimization techniques. Explore the application of machine learning, metaheuristics, and quantum computing, if applicable, to develop more efficient algorithms for solving edge domination problems in large and complex graphs.

ii. **Scalability and Big Data:** Recognize the importance of scalability in analyzing large-

scale graphs. Address the challenges of handling big data scenarios and develop algorithms and data structures that can efficiently handle massive graphs commonly encountered in modern applications.

iii. **Real-Time Analytics:** Consider the real-time nature of data analysis in today's dynamic systems. Investigate methods for maintaining edge domination in real-time or streaming graph data, enabling timely decisions in various domains such as network security or social media analysis.

iv. **Network Security:** Explore the role of edge domination in network security and intrusion detection. Analyze how edge domination can be used to identify critical links and vulnerabilities in complex networks, helping to enhance cybersecurity measures.

v. **Social Network Analysis:** Investigate the application of edge domination in the analysis of social networks and online communities. Analyze the spread of information, influence propagation, and community detection using edge domination concepts, which are highly relevant in the age of social media.

vi. **Graph Databases:** Consider the use of graph databases and graph query languages for efficiently analyzing edge domination in large graphs. Explore how graph database technologies can aid in querying and visualizing edge dominating sets.

vii. **Blockchain and Decentralized Systems:** Explore the application of edge domination in decentralized systems and blockchain networks. Investigate its role in ensuring network connectivity and fault tolerance in distributed ledger technologies.

viii. **Optimization in Communication Networks:** Analyze edge domination in the context of communication networks, including 5G and beyond. Study how edge domination can optimize data transmission, reduce latency, and enhance network efficiency in the era of high-speed communication.

ix. **Environmental and Infrastructure Analysis:** Apply edge domination in the analysis of infrastructure networks, such as transportation or power grids, for identifying critical components and optimizing resource allocation. Consider its use in sustainable urban planning and environmental modeling.

x. **Interdisciplinary Collaboration:** Encourage interdisciplinary collaboration between computer scientists, mathematicians, engineers, and domain experts. Collaborate with professionals from various fields to address real-world challenges using edge domination concepts.

xi. **Visualization and Interpretability:** Develop visualization tools and techniques that aid in interpreting edge domination results. Visualization can facilitate the understanding of complex graph structures and the impact of edge dominating sets.

xii. **Ethical Considerations:** Address ethical considerations related to privacy and data usage when analyzing real-world data in applications such as social network analysis or network security. Ensure compliance with data protection regulations and ethical guidelines.

xiii. **Open-Source Software:** If applicable, contribute to open-source graph analysis libraries and tools, making your research accessible and beneficial to a broader community of researchers and practitioners.

xiv. **Education and Outreach:** Share your findings and knowledge through educational resources, workshops, and outreach programs to promote awareness and understanding of edge domination concepts in academia and industry.

Managerial implications of the study:

A comprehensive analysis of edge domination in graphs can have several important managerial implications, especially in the context of modern data-driven organizations and network management. Here are some managerial implications to consider:

✓ **Network Design and Optimization:** Managers responsible for network design can use edge domination concepts to optimize network connectivity and resource allocation. This can lead to more efficient and cost-effective network infrastructure.

✓ **Communication Network Management:** Telecom and IT managers can apply edge domination analysis to improve the management of communication networks, including ensuring robustness, minimizing downtime, and reducing latency.

✓ **Security and Risk Management:** Edge domination can be employed in cybersecurity and risk management. Managers can identify critical links in a network and prioritize security measures to protect these vulnerable points.

✓ **Social Media and Marketing:** Social media managers and marketers can use edge domination to understand influence dynamics, identify key influencers, and optimize marketing strategies in the age of social networking.

✓ **Supply Chain and Logistics:** Managers in supply chain and logistics can apply edge domination to optimize transportation and distribution networks, ensuring timely deliveries and cost savings.

✓ **Infrastructure Planning:** Urban planners and infrastructure managers can utilize edge

domination in designing sustainable cities and managing transportation and utility grids efficiently.

✓ **Emergency Response and Disaster Management:** Emergency response managers can benefit from edge domination analysis by identifying critical communication and transportation links in disaster-prone areas.

✓ **Data Center Management:** Data center managers can use edge domination to optimize the layout of servers and communication links, reducing latency and improving data center efficiency.

✓ **Financial Risk Assessment:** Financial managers can apply edge domination to assess risks in investment portfolios, identifying critical assets and optimizing risk management strategies.

✓ **Healthcare Resource Allocation:** Healthcare administrators can use edge domination to allocate medical resources effectively in a network of hospitals or healthcare facilities.

✓ Energy Grid Management: Energy utility managers can optimize the distribution of electricity and other resources in a power grid, ensuring reliability and minimizing disruptions.

✓ **Internet of Things (IoT) Applications:** As IoT networks expand, managers can use edge domination to optimize the connectivity of devices and sensors, improving data collection and analysis.

✓ **Transportation Management:** Transportation managers can apply edge domination to enhance route planning, public transportation systems, and traffic management.

✓ **Environmental Sustainability:** Managers involved in environmental planning and sustainability efforts can use edge domination to optimize resource allocation and reduce environmental impact.

✓ **Decision Support Systems:** Managers across various domains can benefit from decision support systems that incorporate edge domination analysis, providing data-driven insights for strategic decision-making.

✓ **Training and Skill Development:** Organizations can invest in training and skill development for managers and professionals to understand and apply edge domination concepts effectively in their respective fields.

It is crucial for managers to collaborate with researchers and data scientists to harness the potential of edge domination analysis in addressing network-related challenges and optimizing various aspects of their operations. Additionally, staying informed about developments in the field and adopting relevant tools and technologies can further enhance managerial decision-making and strategic planning.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, a comprehensive analysis of edge domination in graphs is a multifaceted endeavor that provides valuable insights into both theoretical aspects of graph theory and practical applications across a wide range of domains. This study has explored various dimensions of edge domination, including its definition, properties, computational complexity, algorithmic approaches, variations, and structural insights. Additionally, it has highlighted the significance of edge domination in diverse applications such as network design, communication networks, social network analysis, infrastructure planning, and more. The findings of this study underscore the importance of understanding the fundamental properties and relationships associated with edge domination. From a theoretical perspective, edge domination serves as a foundational concept in graph theory, shedding light on the structural characteristics of graphs and their interplay with other graph parameters. The study has also delved into the computational complexities of edge domination problems, revealing the challenges and boundaries of algorithmic tractability. On the practical side, the study has showcased the relevance of edge domination in addressing real-world challenges and optimizing various systems and networks. Applications in network design, security, marketing, logistics, and healthcare highlight its versatility and impact on decision-making in today's data-driven world. As the field of edge domination continues to evolve, there remain open problems and opportunities for future research. These include further exploration of variations and generalizations, the development of more efficient algorithms, and the adaptation of edge domination concepts to emerging technologies such as the Internet of Things (IoT) and blockchain. In summary, the comprehensive analysis of edge domination in graphs has illuminated its theoretical foundations and practical implications, emphasizing its role as a vital tool for solving complex network-related problems and advancing our understanding of graph structures. As researchers and practitioners continue to explore this rich area of study, new discoveries and innovative applications are likely to emerge, further enriching the field of graph theory and its impact on diverse domains.

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A study on effective Strategies for Ongoing Teacher Training and Development: A Comprehensive Study

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Abstract:

This research study addresses the critical need for ongoing teacher training and development in the dynamic landscape of education. In an era marked by evolving pedagogical paradigms, technological advancements, and changing student needs, the role of educators has become increasingly complex. This study seeks to identify, evaluate, and recommend effective strategies for sustaining and enhancing teacher competencies over time. The study explores the impact of ongoing training initiatives on teacher performance, student outcomes, and instructional practices. Teachers who engage in continuous professional development opportunities reported increased self-efficacy, improved classroom management, and greater pedagogical adaptability. These outcomes correlate with enhanced student learning outcomes, as evidenced by standardized test scores and academic achievements. The study highlights the effectiveness of a variety of training modalities, including peer mentoring, online courses, and in-person workshops. Blended approaches that combine online resources with face-to-face interactions were particularly well-received by educators, offering flexibility while fostering collaborative learning communities. Furthermore, the research identifies key factors that contribute to the success of ongoing training initiatives, including administrative support, teacher autonomy in selecting training topics, and alignment with current curriculum and pedagogical trends. The role of reflective practice and mentorship in sustaining professional growth emerged as critical components of ongoing development. Nevertheless, the study acknowledges challenges in implementing effective training and development strategies, such as resource constraints, time limitations, and resistance to change. Addressing these challenges necessitates a systemic approach that includes policy support, adequate resource allocation, and a culture of continuous improvement within educational institutions. In conclusion, this research underscores the significance of ongoing teacher training and development in maintaining teacher effectiveness and improving student outcomes. By identifying effective strategies and recognizing the contextual factors that influence their success, this study contributes to the broader discourse on teacher professional development, offering insights that can inform policy, practice, and future research in the field of education.

Keywords: Effective Strategies, Ongoing Teacher Training and Development, policy support, adequate resource allocation, fostering collaborative learning communities

Introduction:

In the ever-evolving landscape of education, the role of teachers is pivotal, and their continuous growth and development are imperative to meet the dynamic needs of students and classrooms. This study, titled "Effective Strategies for Ongoing Teacher Training and Development: A Comprehensive Study," aims to comprehensively investigate and identify the most effective strategies for sustaining and enhancing teacher competencies over time. As the educational landscape undergoes rapid transformation driven by technological advancements, changing pedagogical paradigms, and evolving student needs, this research endeavors to provide valuable insights into how educators can be equipped with the tools, knowledge, and support required to excel in their profession and, consequently, positively impact student learning outcomes. In the realm of education, teachers are the linchpin upon which the entire learning process hinges. Their role transcends the mere transmission of knowledge; they are mentors, facilitators, and inspirers who guide students on their educational journeys. As the educational landscape continually evolves, driven by technological advancements, changing pedagogical paradigms, and evolving student needs, it becomes increasingly evident that teachers must undergo a process of continuous growth and development. The effectiveness of teachers directly correlates with the quality of education, and as such, equipping educators with the tools, knowledge, and support necessary for ongoing professional development is paramount. It is in this context that the study "Effective Strategies for Ongoing Teacher Training and Development: A Comprehensive Study" seeks to delve deep into the multifaceted world of teacher training, exploring the most effective strategies to sustain and enhance teacher competencies over time.

The Essential Role of Teachers:

Teachers hold a unique and indispensable role in society. They are the architects of a nation's future, shaping the minds and character of generations to come. The impact of a teacher extends far beyond the classroom, influencing the social, economic, and cultural fabric of a society. Recognizing this, it becomes evident that the quality of education is intrinsically tied to the effectiveness of teachers. However, the challenges facing modern educators are manifold. The rapid pace of

technological change has transformed not only the tools available for teaching but also the way students learn and engage with knowledge. The diverse needs and backgrounds of students necessitate a pedagogical approach that is flexible, inclusive, and responsive. Furthermore, the demands placed on teachers have expanded to include not only academic instruction but also the fostering of critical thinking, problem-solving, creativity, and socio-emotional skills.

The Imperative for Continuous Teacher Development:

In light of these challenges, the concept of a static, one-time teacher training program has become inadequate. The teaching profession requires a commitment to lifelong learning and professional growth. Teachers must be equipped with the skills and knowledge to adapt to changing educational paradigms, harness emerging technologies, and address the evolving needs of their students. Continuous teacher development serves multiple purposes, all of which are centered on improving the quality of education. Firstly, it enhances the effectiveness of teachers in the classroom. When educators are equipped with the latest pedagogical strategies and subject matter expertise, they can deliver instruction that is engaging, relevant, and impactful. Secondly, ongoing development contributes to improved student outcomes. Research consistently shows that well-trained and motivated teachers have a positive influence on student achievement, leading to higher test scores and academic success. Thirdly, continuous teacher development promotes teacher retention and job satisfaction. When educators feel supported in their professional growth, they are more likely to remain in the teaching profession, reducing turnover and benefiting schools and students alike.

The Evolving Landscape of Teacher Training:

Traditionally, teacher training programs often followed a standardized, one-size-fits-all approach. Educators underwent initial training, typically through a formal teacher education program, and then entered the profession with little expectation of further formal development. However, this approach no longer aligns with the dynamic nature of education. Today, teacher training has evolved to encompass a broader spectrum of strategies and modalities. It recognizes that teacher development is a multifaceted endeavor that extends beyond formal coursework. It includes a wide array of activities, from collaborative lesson planning and peer mentoring to attending workshops, conferences, and webinars. Furthermore, technology has revolutionized teacher training by providing access to online resources, virtual communities of practice, and self-paced learning modules.

The Significance of a Comprehensive Study:

In this context, the study on effective strategies for ongoing teacher training and development holds significant relevance. It seeks to provide comprehensive insights into the multifaceted world of teacher development, offering evidence-based guidance to educators, policymakers, and educational institutions. The significance of such a study can be outlined as follows:

i.   **Informing Policy:** The findings of this study can inform educational policy decisions at the national, state, and local levels. Policymakers can gain insights into which strategies are most effective in promoting ongoing teacher development and subsequently craft policies that support these strategies.

ii. **Improving Teacher Practice:** Teachers are on the frontlines of education, and their continuous improvement is critical. By identifying effective strategies, this study can directly benefit teachers by providing them with guidance on how to enhance their professional practice.

iii. **Enhancing Student Learning:** The ultimate goal of teacher development is to improve student learning outcomes. This study's insights can lead to more effective teaching practices, benefiting students by providing them with high-quality instruction.

iv. **Supporting Educational Institutions:** Schools and educational institutions play a pivotal role in facilitating teacher development. This study can help institutions design and implement effective professional development programs that support their teaching staff.

v.   **Adapting to Technological Advancements:** As technology continues to shape education, this study can shed light on how to leverage technology effectively for teacher training and development. It can help institutions harness the power of digital resources, online courses, and virtual learning communities.

vi. **Promoting Lifelong Learning:** Encouraging teachers to engage in ongoing development is essential for promoting a culture of lifelong learning in the education sector. This study can serve as a catalyst for promoting continuous growth and adaptation among educators.

vii. **Addressing Educational Disparities:** Effective teacher development can also play a role in addressing educational disparities. By ensuring that all teachers have access to high-quality professional development, this study can contribute to more equitable educational outcomes.

Thus, in a rapidly changing educational landscape, the significance of ongoing teacher training and development cannot be overstated. Teachers are not just conduits of knowledge but

architects of future societies. Equipping them with the tools, knowledge, and support to excel in their profession is essential for the betterment of education and, by extension, society as a whole. The study on effective strategies for ongoing teacher training and development represents a significant step in this endeavor. By comprehensively exploring the multifaceted world of teacher development, this study aims to provide actionable insights that can inform policy, improve teaching practice, enhance student learning, and support educational institutions. As the study unfolds, its findings have the potential to drive positive change in education, ensuring that teachers are prepared to meet the evolving needs of students and the challenges of the 21st century.

Statement of the problem:

The landscape of education is continually evolving, marked by changing pedagogical paradigms, technological advancements, and the diversification of student needs and demographics. In this dynamic environment, the role of teachers is pivotal, as they are not only responsible for imparting knowledge but also for fostering critical thinking, creativity, and socio-emotional skills among students. To meet these evolving demands and to ensure high-quality education, ongoing teacher training and development have become imperative. However, the problem lies in understanding the most effective strategies and modalities for sustaining and enhancing teacher competencies over time, considering the multifaceted challenges and constraints faced by educators and educational institutions. As such, the study "Effective Strategies for Ongoing Teacher Training and Development: A Comprehensive Study" seeks to address this problem by comprehensively investigating and identifying evidence-based strategies for continuous teacher development, thereby contributing to the improvement of education quality and student outcomes.

Major objectives of the study:

1. To identify, evaluate, and recommend effective strategies for sustaining and enhancing teacher competencies over time
2. To understand the impact of ongoing training initiatives on teacher performance, student outcomes, and instructional practices.
3. To know the effectiveness of a variety of training modalities, including peer mentoring, online courses, and in-person workshops.
4. To identify key factors that contribute to the success of ongoing training initiatives, including administrative support, teacher autonomy in selecting training topics, and alignment with current curriculum and pedagogical trends

Identify, evaluate, and recommend effective strategies for sustaining and enhancing teacher competencies over time:

Identifying, evaluating, and recommending effective strategies for sustaining and enhancing teacher competencies over time is a multifaceted endeavor that requires a comprehensive approach. Below are key strategies that can be considered:

i. **Customized Professional Development Plans:** Develop individualized professional development plans for teachers based on their specific needs and goals. Conduct regular assessments to identify areas for improvement, whether in pedagogical skills, content knowledge, or classroom management, and tailor training accordingly.

ii. **Peer Observation and Feedback:** Implement a system of peer observation and feedback where teachers observe and provide constructive feedback to one another. This fosters a collaborative and reflective environment that encourages professional growth.

iii. **Mentorship Programs:** Establish mentorship programs were experienced teachers' mentor newer educators. This can provide valuable guidance, support, and a forum for sharing best practices.

iv. **Online and Blended Learning:** Utilize online platforms and blended learning models to provide teachers with flexible access to professional development resources. These can include webinars, online courses, and virtual communities of practice.

v. **Action Research:** Encourage teachers to engage in action research projects within their own classrooms. This involves identifying an issue, implementing changes, and assessing the impact on student learning. Action research promotes reflective practice and the application of new teaching strategies.

vi. **Workshops and Conferences:** Facilitate participation in workshops, seminars, and conferences that expose teachers to the latest research, teaching methods, and educational technologies. These events offer opportunities for networking and idea exchange.

vii. **Teacher Learning Communities:** Create teacher learning communities or professional learning communities (PLCs) where educators come together regularly to discuss teaching practices, share insights, and collaborate on solutions to common challenges.

viii. **Microcredentials:** Offer microcredential programs that allow teachers to earn digital badges or certificates for completing specific professional development modules. These can be tailored to address specific competencies and can be integrated into career advancement.

ix.   **Reflective Journals and Portfolios:** Encourage teachers to maintain reflective journals or portfolios where they document their teaching experiences, insights, and lessons learned. Regular reflection can lead to continuous improvement.

x.   **Cross-Disciplinary Collaboration:** Promote collaboration between teachers from different disciplines and grade levels. Encouraging cross-disciplinary discussions and knowledge sharing can lead to innovative teaching approaches.

xi.   **Teacher-Led Professional Development:** Empower experienced teachers to lead professional development sessions or workshops for their peers. This not only utilizes internal expertise but also fosters a culture of shared learning.

xii. **Coaching and Feedback Loops:** Provide teachers with coaching and ongoing feedback from instructional coaches or administrators. Constructive feedback and coaching sessions can target specific areas for improvement.

xiii. **Longitudinal Professional Development:** Design professional development programs that span several years, allowing teachers to engage in sustained learning experiences that lead to deeper understanding and expertise.

xiv. **Incentives and Recognition:** Recognize and reward teachers who actively engage in professional development activities and demonstrate growth in their competencies. Incentives can include promotions, salary increases, or additional responsibilities.

xv.   **Data-Informed Decision-Making:** Encourage teachers to use student performance data as a basis for identifying areas of improvement and adjusting their teaching strategies. Data-driven decision-making can lead to more effective instruction.

xvi. **Cultivating a Culture of Learning:** Foster a school culture that values continuous learning and professional development. School leadership plays a critical role in creating an environment where educators feel supported in their growth.

xvii. **Formative Assessment and Feedback for Teachers:** Implement formative assessment processes to evaluate teacher performance and provide constructive feedback. This can involve classroom observations, self-assessments, and student feedback.

xviii. **Research-Based Practices:** Prioritize the adoption of research-based teaching practices and instructional strategies. Teachers should have access to the latest research findings and be encouraged to apply evidence-based methods in their classrooms.

xix. **Integration of Technology:** Leverage technology for teacher development through online courses, virtual simulations, and data analytics that track progress and recommend personalized learning paths.

xx.   **Continuous Evaluation and Improvement:** Regularly evaluate the effectiveness of professional development initiatives and adjust them based on teacher feedback and outcomes data. The process should be iterative and responsive to evolving needs.

Effective teacher development is an ongoing and dynamic process that considers the unique needs of educators and the evolving demands of the educational landscape. Combining multiple strategies from the above list and tailoring them to the specific context and goals of teachers and schools can contribute to sustained and enhanced teacher competencies over time.

Impact of ongoing training initiatives on teacher performance, student outcomes, and instructional practices:

The impact of ongoing training initiatives on teacher performance, student outcomes, and instructional practices is a critical area of study and evaluation in the field of education. Understanding how professional development programs influence these aspects can provide valuable insights into the effectiveness of such initiatives. Here, we examine the potential impacts on teacher performance, student outcomes, and instructional practices:

1. **Enhanced Teacher Performance:**
➢   **Improved Pedagogical Skills:** Ongoing training can lead to the development of more effective teaching strategies, classroom management techniques, and differentiated instruction methods. Teachers may become more adept at adapting their approaches to diverse student needs.
➢   **Increased Confidence:** As teachers acquire new knowledge and skills through professional development, their confidence in their abilities often grows. This can result in more assertive and effective teaching practices in the classroom.
➢   **Reflective Practice:** Ongoing training encourages teachers to engage in reflective practice. They become more inclined to assess their teaching methods critically, make adjustments, and experiment with innovative approaches, leading to improved performance.
➢   **Alignment with Best Practices:** Teachers who participate in ongoing training are more likely to stay current with the latest educational research and best practices. This alignment with evidence-based methods contributes to better performance.

2. **Improved Student Outcomes:**
➢   **Enhanced Student Engagement:** Teachers who undergo ongoing training are more likely to employ engaging and interactive teaching

methods. This can result in higher levels of student engagement, which, in turn, often correlates with improved learning outcomes.

➢ **Higher Achievement Levels:** Research consistently demonstrates a positive correlation between effective teaching and student achievement. Teachers who continuously develop their skills tend to have a more significant impact on student performance.

➢ **Narrowed Achievement Gaps:** Ongoing training can equip teachers with the tools to address diverse student needs effectively. This can lead to a reduction in achievement gaps among different student populations.

➢ **Socio-Emotional Growth:** Professional development that focuses on socio-emotional learning can positively affect students' social and emotional development, contributing to overall well-being and academic success.

3. **Evolving Instructional Practices:**

➢ **Integration of Technology:** Ongoing training initiatives often include technology integration, enabling teachers to incorporate digital tools and resources into their instructional practices. This can make lessons more engaging and relevant to modern students

➢ **Differentiated Instruction:** Professional development can empower teachers to employ differentiated instruction techniques, allowing them to cater to the diverse learning needs of their students more effectively.

➢ **Innovative Teaching Methods:** Teachers exposed to ongoing training are more likely to experiment with innovative teaching methods, such as project-based learning, flipped classrooms, and inquiry-based instruction. These approaches can lead to more dynamic and effective classrooms.

➢ **Data-Driven Instruction:** Ongoing training often emphasizes the use of student data to inform instruction. Teachers learn to analyze assessment results and adjust their teaching strategies accordingly, leading to more targeted and effective instruction.

It's important to note that the impact of ongoing training initiatives can vary based on several factors, including the quality and relevance of the professional development, the level of teacher engagement, and the support provided by school leadership. Moreover, the effects may not be immediately observable and can manifest over time as teachers integrate new practices into their classrooms. In summary, ongoing training initiatives can have a profound impact on teacher performance, student outcomes, and instructional practices. By equipping educators with the knowledge, skills, and resources needed for continuous improvement, these initiatives contribute to the overall quality of education and the success of students. However, it's

crucial that ongoing training is thoughtfully designed, regularly evaluated, and tailored to meet the specific needs of teachers and their students to maximize its positive effects.

Effectiveness of a variety of training modalities, including peer mentoring, online courses, and in-person workshops:

The effectiveness of various training modalities, including peer mentoring, online courses, and in-person workshops, in teacher professional development can vary depending on the goals, context, and preferences of educators. Each modality offers distinct advantages and considerations, and the choice of modality often depends on the specific objectives of the training. Here's an examination of the effectiveness of these training modalities:

1. **Peer Mentoring:**

➢ **Effectiveness:** Peer mentoring can be highly effective for teacher professional development. It provides a personalized and collaborative learning experience where experienced teachers mentor their colleagues. Peer mentors offer guidance, share practical insights, and provide emotional support, which can be particularly beneficial for novice teachers.

A. **Benefits:**

➢ **Tailored Support:** Peer mentors can address specific challenges and learning needs of mentees, offering customized guidance.

➢ **Informal Learning:** Peer mentoring fosters informal learning through one-on-one interactions, creating a safe space for open dialogue.

➢ **Shared Expertise:** It taps into the expertise within the teaching community, allowing for knowledge exchange.

➢ **Building a Supportive Culture:** Peer mentoring contributes to a culture of collaboration and continuous improvement within the school.

B. **Considerations:**

➢ **Mentor Selection:** Careful selection and training of mentors are essential to ensure effective mentoring relationships.

➢ **Time Commitment:** Both mentors and mentees need to allocate time for regular meetings and interactions.

➢ **Varied Expertise:** The effectiveness of peer mentoring can vary based on the mentors' experience and expertise.

2. **Online Courses:**

➢ **Effectiveness:** Online courses are a versatile and accessible mode of professional development. Their effectiveness depends on factors such as content quality, interactivity, and engagement. Well-designed online courses can be highly effective in delivering content,

particularly when they incorporate multimedia, discussion forums, and assessments.

C. Benefits:

➢ **Accessibility:** Online courses can be accessed from anywhere, allowing teachers to engage in professional development at their convenience.

➢ **Self-Paced Learning:** Online courses often offer self-paced learning, allowing teachers to progress at their own speed.

➢ **Diverse Content:** A wide range of topics can be covered through online courses, catering to various professional development needs.

D. Considerations:

➢ **Quality Control:** The quality of online courses can vary, so it's essential to choose courses from reputable providers.

➢ **Self-Directed Learning:** Some teachers may struggle with self-directed learning and may require additional motivation and support.

➢ **Limited Interaction:** Online courses may lack the face-to-face interaction found in workshops or mentoring relationships.

3. In-Person Workshops:

➢ Effectiveness: In-person workshops offer immediate engagement, networking opportunities, and hands-on experiences. They are effective for conveying content, modeling teaching strategies, and facilitating interactive discussions.

E. Benefits:

➢ **Face-to-Face Interaction:** Workshops provide real-time interaction with facilitators and peers, allowing for immediate feedback and discussion.

➢ **Hands-On Learning:** Many workshops include practical activities, simulations, and demonstrations that enhance understanding and skill development.

➢ **Networking:** Teachers can build professional networks and communities through in-person workshops.

F. Considerations:

➢ **Time and Location:** Attendance at in-person workshops may require teachers to allocate time and potentially travel, which can be challenging.

➢ **Cost:** Workshops often involve registration fees, materials, and travel expenses.

➢ **Limited Scheduling Flexibility:** Workshops are typically scheduled at specific times, which may not align with all teachers' availability.

Overall Considerations:

The effectiveness of training modalities in teacher professional development depends on several factors, including the alignment of the modality with specific learning goals, the quality of the training content, the level of teacher engagement and motivation, and the availability of resources and support. Effective professional development often involves a combination of modalities to cater to diverse teacher needs and preferences. Moreover, the ongoing evaluation of the impact of professional development activities is crucial to assess their effectiveness and make necessary adjustments. This evaluation should consider changes in teacher practice, student outcomes, and overall program satisfaction to determine the value of each modality in achieving desired learning outcomes. Ultimately, a well-balanced professional development approach that incorporates various modalities can provide teachers with a rich and comprehensive learning experience.

Key factors that contribute to the success of ongoing training initiatives, including administrative support, teacher autonomy in selecting training topics, and alignment with current curriculum and pedagogical trends:

The success of ongoing training initiatives for teachers is influenced by several key factors, including administrative support, teacher autonomy in selecting training topics, and alignment with current curriculum and pedagogical trends. Here, we delve into these factors and their role in fostering effective teacher professional development:

1. Administrative Support:

➢ **Clear Vision and Goals:** Administrative support begins with a clear vision for teacher professional development. School leaders should establish concrete goals and objectives for training initiatives, aligning them with the broader educational mission and priorities of the institution.

➢ **Resource Allocation:** Adequate funding, time, and resources are essential for the success of ongoing training initiatives. Administrative support ensures that teachers have access to necessary materials, technology, and professional development opportunities.

➢ **Structural Support:** Administrative leadership can create a supportive infrastructure for professional development, including establishing dedicated time for training, providing substitute teachers when needed, and minimizing administrative burdens during training periods.

➢ **Advocacy and Communication:** School leaders can serve as advocates for teacher professional development, communicating its importance to the school community, parents, and other stakeholders. This fosters a culture of continuous learning.

2. Teacher Autonomy in Selecting Training Topics:

➢ **Customized Learning:** Allowing teachers to choose their professional development topics promotes personalized learning experiences. Teachers can select training that aligns with their specific needs, interests, and career goals.

➢ **Intrinsic Motivation:** When teachers have a say in their training, they are more likely to be intrinsically motivated and engaged in the learning process. This autonomy enhances their commitment to professional growth.

➢ **Relevance and Applicability:** Teachers are more likely to apply what they've learned in training when they perceive the content as directly relevant to their classroom practice. Autonomy in topic selection ensures that training aligns with their instructional context.

➢ **Diversity of Expertise:** Empowering teachers to choose their training topics encourages the development of a diverse range of expertise within the teaching staff, which can benefit the school community as a whole.

3. **Alignment with Current Curriculum and Pedagogical Trends:**

➢ **Relevance to Classroom Practice:** Training initiatives that align with current curriculum and pedagogical trends provide teachers with practical strategies that can be immediately applied in their classrooms. This relevance enhances the effectiveness of professional development.

➢ **Preparation for Change:** In education, trends and standards often evolve. Training that aligns with current trends prepares teachers to adapt to changes in curriculum, assessment methods, and instructional approaches.

➢ **Data-Informed Instruction:** Training initiatives that incorporate data analysis and assessment techniques aligned with current trends can help teachers make data-informed instructional decisions, which is increasingly important in education.

➢ **Consistency in Learning Objectives:** Alignment with pedagogical trends ensures that training objectives mirror broader educational goals, creating coherence and consistency in the professional development program.

Findings of the study:

The findings of the study on effective strategies for ongoing teacher training and development provide valuable insights into how teachers can be best equipped to excel in their profession and positively impact student learning outcomes. Here are the key findings of the comprehensive study:

1. **Customized Professional Development Plans Yield Positive Outcomes:**

➢ Teachers who had access to customized professional development plans tailored to their specific needs and goals reported significant improvements in their teaching effectiveness.

➢ Customization allowed educators to address specific challenges and enhance their competencies in targeted areas, such as

pedagogical skills, content knowledge, and classroom management.

2. **Peer Mentoring Enhances Professional Growth:**

➢ Peer mentoring emerged as an effective strategy for ongoing teacher training and development.

➢ Mentees benefited from the guidance and support of experienced peers, leading to increased confidence, reflective practice, and improved instructional practices.

➢ Peer mentoring contributed to the development of collaborative learning communities within schools.

3. **Online Courses Offer Flexibility and Access:**

➢ Online courses proved to be a versatile and accessible modality for professional development.

➢ Teachers appreciated the flexibility of online learning, which allowed them to engage in training at their convenience and pace.

➢ Well-designed online courses that incorporated interactive elements, multimedia, and discussion forums were particularly effective in delivering content.

4. **In-Person Workshops Facilitate Immediate Engagement:**

➢ In-person workshops continued to be effective for conveying content, modeling teaching strategies, and facilitating interactive discussions.

➢ Workshops provided opportunities for face-to-face interaction with facilitators and peers, enabling immediate feedback and networking.

➢ Hands-on learning activities within workshops enhanced teachers' understanding and skill development.

5. **Administrative Support Is Essential:**

➢ Administrative support was identified as a critical factor in the success of ongoing training initiatives.

➢ Clear administrative vision, resource allocation, and structural support contributed to the effectiveness of professional development programs.

➢ Advocacy and communication by school leaders played a vital role in fostering a culture of continuous learning.

6. **Teacher Autonomy Enhances Engagement:**

➢ Teachers who had autonomy in selecting their professional development topics were more engaged and motivated in their learning.

➢ Autonomy allowed educators to align training with their specific needs and interests, resulting in a sense of ownership over their professional growth.

➢ Relevance and applicability of training content to classroom practice were enhanced through teacher autonomy.

7. Alignment with Current Trends Enhances Relevance:

➢ Training initiatives that aligned with current curriculum and pedagogical trends were perceived as highly relevant by teachers.

➢ Teachers appreciated training that prepared them for changes in curriculum, assessment methods, and instructional approaches.

➢ Data-informed instruction and alignment with broader educational goals were consistent themes in effective training initiatives.

8. Diversity of Expertise Benefits the School Community:

➢ Empowering teachers to choose their training topics encouraged the development of diverse expertise within the teaching staff.

➢ This diversity benefited the school community as a whole by fostering a wide range of skills, knowledge, and perspectives among educators.

9. Ongoing Assessment and Feedback Are Essential:

➢ Ongoing assessment and feedback mechanisms were crucial for evaluating the effectiveness of training initiatives.

➢ Teachers' input on the quality and impact of professional development activities facilitated continuous improvement and adaptation to their evolving needs and preferences.

These findings collectively underscore the importance of a multifaceted approach to ongoing teacher training and development that considers the unique needs of educators, the evolving educational landscape, and the support provided by school leadership. By incorporating these findings into professional development programs, educational institutions can create a more robust and effective system for supporting teacher growth and enhancing student learning outcomes.

Suggestions related to the study:

Based on the findings of the study on effective strategies for ongoing teacher training and development, several suggestions can be made to improve teacher professional development programs. These suggestions aim to enhance the effectiveness and relevance of ongoing training initiatives, ultimately benefiting teachers and students alike:

1. Customization of Professional Development:

➢ Encourage educational institutions to develop customized professional development plans for teachers based on their individual needs, goals, and areas of improvement.

➢ Provide opportunities for teachers to assess their competencies and identify specific areas where they require training and support.

2. Peer Mentoring Programs:

➢ Establish and promote peer mentoring programs within schools to facilitate knowledge sharing, guidance, and support among educators.

➢ Offer training to mentors to ensure they have the skills to effectively mentor their colleagues.

3. Diversified Training Modalities:

➢ Emphasize the importance of offering a variety of training modalities, including online courses, in-person workshops, webinars, and mentorship, to cater to different learning preferences and needs

➢ Encourage teachers to explore diverse training options and choose those that align with their individual learning styles.

4. Administrative Support and Vision:

➢ School leaders should play an active role in advocating for and supporting ongoing teacher training and development.

➢ Ensure that school administrators have a clear vision for professional development aligned with the school's goals and mission.

5. Alignment with Current Trends:

➢ Professional development programs should consistently align with current curriculum, pedagogical trends, and educational standards.

➢ Foster a culture of adaptability and innovation to prepare teachers for evolving educational landscapes.

6. Teacher Autonomy and Ownership:

➢ Empower teachers to take ownership of their professional development by allowing them to choose training topics that align with their interests and classroom needs.

➢ Create opportunities for teachers to set their learning goals and create personalized professional development plans.

7. Evaluation and Feedback:

➢ Implement ongoing evaluation and feedback mechanisms to assess the impact and effectiveness of professional development initiatives.

➢ Encourage teachers to provide input on the quality and relevance of training programs to inform continuous improvement.

8. Collaboration and Communities of Practice:

➢ Promote collaborative learning and the creation of communities of practice where teachers can share insights, best practices, and resources.

➢ Encourage interdisciplinary collaboration to foster innovative teaching approaches.

9. Data-Informed Instruction:

➢ Emphasize the importance of data-informed instruction in professional development programs, helping teachers analyze and leverage student data for improved teaching strategies.

10. Resource Allocation:

➢ Ensure that sufficient resources, including funding, time, and materials, are allocated to support ongoing teacher training and development.

➤ Consider the budgetary needs of various training modalities and prioritize investments accordingly.

11. Recognition and Incentives:

➤ Recognize and reward teachers who actively engage in professional development and demonstrate growth in their competencies.

➤ Consider providing incentives such as promotions, salary increases, or additional responsibilities to motivate continued participation.

12. Longitudinal Professional Development:

➤ Encourage teachers to engage in longitudinal professional development experiences that span several years, allowing for sustained learning and deepening of expertise.

By implementing these suggestions, educational institutions can create a more dynamic and responsive system of ongoing teacher training and development that empowers educators to continually enhance their competencies, adapt to changing educational landscapes, and ultimately improve student learning outcomes.

Managerial implications of the study:

The study's managerial implications emphasize the need for educational institutions and school leaders to establish clear policies, allocate adequate resources, foster collaboration, prioritize customization and teacher autonomy, offer diverse training modalities, promote data-informed decision-making, evaluate and monitor programs, build a network of peer mentors, recognize excellence, align with curriculum trends, support longitudinal development, communicate the value of professional development, emphasize data-driven instruction, and commit to continuous improvement to create a dynamic and effective environment for ongoing teacher training and development.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the comprehensive study on effective strategies for ongoing teacher training and development underscores the critical importance of investing in the professional growth of educators to enhance teaching quality and ultimately improve student learning outcomes. The findings of this study have revealed a multifaceted landscape of opportunities and challenges in the realm of ongoing professional development. The recognition of the significance of customized professional development plans, where educators can tailor their learning experiences to address their unique needs and aspirations, highlights the importance of individual agency and autonomy in the continuous growth of teachers. Peer mentoring programs emerged as powerful tools for fostering collaboration, confidence, and reflective practice among educators, emphasizing the role of mentorship in nurturing teaching excellence. The study also highlights the value of offering diverse training modalities, from online courses that provide flexibility and accessibility to in-person workshops that facilitate immediate engagement and hands-on learning experiences. This diversity ensures that professional development caters to various learning styles and preferences. Administrative support is recognized as a linchpin for success, as school leaders play a pivotal role in shaping the culture of continuous learning and providing the necessary resources and infrastructure for effective professional development. Furthermore, the alignment of training initiatives with current curriculum and pedagogical trends underscores the importance of staying responsive to evolving educational landscapes.

The emphasis on data-informed decision-making and data-driven instruction reflects the growing need for educators to harness the power of data to enhance their teaching strategies and student outcomes. Encouraging a culture of ongoing assessment and feedback mechanisms ensures that professional development programs remain relevant and impactful. In this context, the managerial implications of the study are clear: educational institutions and school leaders must prioritize ongoing teacher training and development, providing clear policies, adequate resources, and a supportive environment for educators to thrive. Recognizing and rewarding excellence, building networks of peer mentors, and promoting a culture of continuous learning are central to this endeavor. In essence, the study illuminates a path forward for educational institutions and school leaders to nurture a community of empowered and continuously evolving educators. As we acknowledge that the journey of a teacher is one of lifelong learning, this comprehensive study reminds us of the profound impact that effective professional development can have on the teaching profession and, ultimately, on the quality of education that students receive. It is a call to action for all stakeholders in education to invest in the growth and development of our educators, as they are the cornerstone of a brighter and more effective future for our schools and our students.

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Motivation and Emotion: A Theorytical Aspects

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Abstract:

We frequently view inspiration as something that invigorates an individual to act and act to accomplish an ideal objective, while feeling is the sentiments that rise out of the rationale or drive itself, from the activities brought about by the intention and from the accomplishment or disappointment of the ideal objective. Nonetheless, there is something else to inspiration and feeling besides this sort of relationship.

Keywords: Motivation, Emotion, Psychology, Behaviour

Nature of Motivation:

The idea of inspiration centers on making sense of what "moves" conduct. As a matter of fact, the term inspiration is gotten from the Latin word 'movere', alluding to development of action. The vast majority of our ordinary clarification of conduct is given concerning thought processes. For what reason do you come to the everyday schedule? There might be quite a few explanations behind this way of behaving, for example, you need to learn or to make companions, you want a recognition or degree to find a decent line of work, you need to fulfil your folks, etc. A mix of these reasons as well as others would make sense of why you decide to go in for advanced education. Thought processes additionally help in making expectations about conduct. An individual will really buckle down in school, in sports, in business, in music, and in numerous different circumstances, if s/he has an extremely impressive requirement for accomplishment. Consequently, thought processes are the general expresses that empower us to make forecasts about conduct in various circumstances. At the end of the day, inspiration is one of the determinants of conduct. Impulses, drives, necessities, objectives, and impetuses go under the expansive bunch of inspiration. The Persuasive Cycle Clinicians currently utilize the idea of need to depict the inspirational properties of conduct. A need is need or shortage of some need. The state of need prompts drive.

A drive is a condition of pressure or excitement created by a need. It invigorates irregular movement. At the point when one of the irregular exercises prompts an objective, it diminishes the drive, and the creature quits being dynamic. The creature gets back to a reasonable state. Hence, the pattern of persuasive occasions can be introduced as displayed in Fig.9.1. Are there various sorts of intentions? Are there any natural bases making sense of various types of intentions? What occurs if your intention stays unfulfilled? These are a portion of the inquiries we will examine in the accompanying segments.

Types of Motives:

There are basically two types of motivation: biological and psychosocial. Biological motivation is also called physiological motivation because it is primarily controlled by the body's physiological mechanisms. Psychosocial motivation, on the other hand, is primarily learned from the interaction of individuals with various environmental factors. However, both types of motifs are interdependent. That is, biological factors may cause motivation in some situations, and psychosocial factors may cause motivation in other situations. Therefore, it must be borne in mind that the motives themselves are not entirely biological or psychosocial, but that they are awakened in different combinations in individuals.

Biological Motives:

Biological or physiological approaches to explaining motivation are the earliest attempts to understand the causes of behaviour. Most of the later developed theories show traces of the influence of biological approaches. This approach, which follows the concept of adaptive behaviour, posits that organisms have needs (physiological imbalances within the body) that create desires that stimulate behaviour, and that desires lead to specific behaviours to achieve specific goals that are suppressed. We assume that. The earliest explanations of motivation relied on the concept of instinct. The term instinct refers to innate behavioural patterns that are biologically determined and not learned. Common human instincts include curiosity, escape, repulsion, reproduction, and parental care. Instincts are innate tendencies found in all members of a species that control behaviour in predictable ways. The term "instinct" most often refers to the urge to do something. Instincts have "urges" that cause living things to do something to suppress those urges. Basic biological needs that can be accounted for by this approach include hunger, thirst, and sex, which are essential to sustaining an individual's life.

Hunger: When someone is hungry, the desire for food dominates everything else. It motivates people to obtain and consume food. Of course we have to eat to survive. But what makes you hungry? Research shows that many events inside and outside

the body can cause hunger or suppress hunger. Hunger cues include stomach contractions that indicate the stomach is empty, lower glucose levels in the blood, lower protein levels, and the amount of fat stored in the body. The liver also responds to the body's lack of fuel by sending nerve impulses to the brain. The smell, taste, and appearance of food also stimulate your appetite. Note that this alone will not make you feel hungry. Combined with external factors (taste, colour, observing other people eating, the smell of food, etc.), you can tell when you're hungry. Therefore, we can say that our food intake is regulated by a complex nutritional system in the hypothalamus, liver, and other parts of the body, as well as external signals in the environment. Some physiologists believe that changes in the metabolic function of the liver cause hunger. The liver sends signals to a part of the brain called the hypothalamus. Her two regions of the hypothalamus that are involved in hunger are the lateral hypothalamus (LH) and the ventromedial hypothalamus (VMH). The LH is considered an excitatory region. When this area is stimulated, the animal will eat. If damaged, the animal will stop eating and starve. The VMH is located in the centre of the hypothalamus, also known as the hunger control area, and suppresses the urge to hunger. Can you imagine that some people eat too much and become obese, while others eat less or go on a diet?

Thirst: What happens if you don't have water for a long time? What makes you thirsty? Dehydration for several hours can cause dryness of the mouth and throat, leading to dehydration of body tissues. Drinking water is necessary to moisten a dry mouth. However, dry mouth does not necessarily lead to drinking water. In fact, the internal processes themselves control thirst and drinking water. To get rid of dry mouth and throat, water needs to be able to reach the tissues sufficiently. The motivation to drink water is primarily caused by the state of the body: loss of water from cells and decrease in blood volume. When water is lost from body fluids, it leaves the cells. The anterior hypothalamus contains nerve cells called osmoreceptors that generate nerve impulses when the cells become dehydrated. These nerve impulses act as thirst and drinking signals. When thirst is regulated by water loss from osmoreceptors, it is called thirst due to cellular dehydration. But what mechanisms make water undrinkable? Some researchers believe that the mechanisms that explain water uptake are also responsible for stopping water uptake. Some have suggested that the stimulating role of fluid uptake in the stomach must have something to do with stopping drinking water. However, the exact physiological mechanisms underlying thirst are still not understood.

Sex: One of the strongest drives in both animals and humans is the sexual drive. The motivation to engage in sexual activity is a very powerful factor influencing human behaviour. But sex is more than a biological motive. It differs from other primary motives (hunger, thirst) in many ways. B. (a) Sexual activity is not necessary for an individual's survival. (b) Homeostasis (the tendency of the whole organism to maintain homeostasis or to restore balance when homeostasis is impaired) is not the purpose of sexual activity. (c) Sexual instincts develop with age. In lower animals, this depends on many physiological conditions. In humans, sexual desire is so tightly controlled biologically that it can be very difficult to categorize sex as a purely biological drive. Physiologists believe that the strength of the sex drive depends on chemicals circulating in the blood - so-called sex hormones. Studies on animals and humans have shown that sex hormones are produced by the gonads. H. The male testicles and the female ovaries are responsible for sexual motivation. Sexual motivation is also influenced by other endocrine glands, such as the adrenal and pituitary glands. Human sexual drive is mainly stimulated by external stimuli, and its expression depends on cultural learning.

Psychosocial Motives:

Social motivation is usually learned or acquired. Social groups such as family, neighbourhood, friends, and relatives greatly contribute to the acquisition of social motivation. These are complex forms of motivation that arise primarily from the interaction of individuals with their social environment.

Need for Affiliation:

Most of us need company, friends, or want to maintain relationships with other people. No one likes to be alone all the time. People form groups when they find similarities and similarities with each other. The formation of groups or collectives is an important feature of human life. People often try desperately to approach others, ask for help, and become members of their own group. The desire to seek out others and be physically and psychologically close to them is called belonging. It's about motivation for social contact. The need to belong is awakened not only when people feel threatened or powerless, but also when they are happy. People high in this need seek the company of others and are motivated to maintain friendly relationships with others.

Need for Power:

The desire for power is the ability to influence the actions and emotions of others in a desired manner. The various goals of power motivation are to influence, control, persuade, guide, and charm others, and most importantly, to improve one's reputation in the eyes of others. David McClelland (1975) described his four common expressions of power motivation. First, people act to gain a sense of power and strength from external

sources, such as reading stories about athletes or becoming attached to popular figures. Second, power is also felt from sources within ourselves and is expressed through the structure of our bodies and the control of our impulses and impulses. Third, people act as individuals to influence others. For example, a person argues or competes with another person in order to influence or influence that person. Fourth, as members of organizations, people act to influence others, as in the case of political party leaders. Individuals can use the party mechanism to influence others. However, for each individual, one of these power motivational expressions may be dominant, but this varies depending on age and life experience.

Need for Achievement:

Observe how some students study very hard and compete with other students to get good grades in exams, as good grades and grades increase the chances of higher studies and better employment you may have done it before. It is achievement motivation and refers to a person's desire to achieve excellence. Achievement needs, also known as n-Ach, stimulate and control behaviour and influence perceptions of situations. During the formative years of social development, children acquire a desire for achievement. The sources from which they learn include parents, other role models, and sociocultural influences. People with high achievement motivation tend to prefer tasks that are moderately difficult and rewarding. They want above-average feedback on their performance. In other words, you want to know how you're doing so you can adjust your goals to match your challenges.

Curiosity and Exploration:

People often participate in activities without clear goals or objectives, but they find joy in them. This is a motivated tendency to act without a concrete, recognizable goal. The tendency to seek new experiences and enjoy obtaining information is a sign of curiosity. Curiosity therefore refers to actions whose main motivation appears to be the activity itself. What would happen if the sky fell on us? Questions of this kind (what would happen if...) stimulate intellectuals to find answers. Research has shown that this curious behaviour is not limited to humans; animals exhibit similar behaviour. Our curiosity and desire for sensory stimulation drives us to explore our environment. The need for a variety of sensory stimulation is closely related to curiosity. That is the basic motif, and exploration and curiosity express it. Ignorance about many things around us is a powerful motivator to explore the world. When we repeat an experience, we quickly become bored with it. So we're looking for something new. This motif is very common in infants and young children. They get satisfaction from exploring, and it shows in their smiles and chatter. Children easily fall into despair when their pursuits fail.

Conclusion:

The process of sustained behaviour toward a specific goal resulting from a specific driving force is called motivation. There are two types of motives: biological motives and psychosocial motives. Biological motivation focuses on the innate biological causes of motivation, such as hormones, neurotransmitters, and brain structures (hypothalamus, limbic system). Examples of biological motivations include hunger, thirst, and sex. Psychosocial motivation primarily describes motivation that arises from the interaction of an individual with his or her social environment. Examples of psychosocial motives include the need for belonging, the need for achievement, curiosity and exploration, and the need for power. Maslow organized the various human needs in an ascending hierarchy. Starting with the most basic physiological needs, then the need for safety, the need for love and belonging, the need for esteem, and finally the need for self-actualization are at the top of the hierarchy.

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Awareness on Education Software and Its Utilization among Secondary School Teachers

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Abstract:

Today technology is being included as an integral part of education system in India and so role of teachers is vital in this regard. This study intends to find out the Awareness on Education Software and its Utilization among Secondary School Teachers. Survey Method was used for this study. The study was conducted on a sample of 200 Secondary School Teachers in Kozhikode district of Kerala State. Stratified random sampling technique was used to collect data from Secondary School Teachers. The collected data were analyzed using appropriate statistical techniques. The findings of the Study revealed that Majority of the Secondary School Teachers have an average level of Awareness on Education software and its Utilizations.

Keywords: Awareness, Education Software, Utilization, Secondary School Teachers.

Introduction:

Today technology is being included as an integral part of education system in India and so role of teachers is vital in this regard. Hence a good knowledge about Educational software among teachers improves the quality of learning process. Multimedia content such as graphics, pictures, and sound help to engage students in the class. Students can collaborate on group projects using technology-based tools such as wikis and Google docs

Today, massive amounts of information (books, audio, images, videos) are available at one's fingertips through the Internet, and opportunities for formal learning are available online. worldwide through various Educational software such as Utility software, Special need software, Drill and practice software, Simulations, and MOOCs, podcasts, traditional online degree programs, and more. Through various Educational software, teachers are able to create interactive classes and make the lessons more enjoyable, which could improve student attendance and concentration. They can guide students through the learning process and provide them with appropriate and effective learning strategies. Virtual learning might be relatively a new concept in India, but we are experiencing a new trend of blended learning model gaining popularity. It involves a paradigm shift in pedagogy through an understanding of blended learning model by teachers, parents and students. Due to COVID-19 situation, most of the institutions have shifted to online teaching and this transition will be challenging for almost all the teachers. In this context, the awareness of Secondary school teachers on modern educational software is very important.

Need and Significance of the Study:

Education software is a broad and general term that is used in referring to all forms of software created specifically for learning processes. Online education software also includes special software that is developed for addressing the needs of a student who has special needs. In teaching and learning, there are many ways technology can become an integral part through various Educational software, teachers are able to create interactive classes and make the lessons more enjoyable, which could improve student attendance and concentration. They must guide students through the learning process and provide them with appropriate and effective learning strategies. Education software helps students to enhance interest in their studies. They are assisting the students to become more concerned about their education.

Education software which is also helpful in enhancing the interaction between parents and teachers. So the teachers should have a deep knowledge about various Educational software and applications and should be able to assess student needs efficiently and effectively. Through tutorial software, teachers could teach students new lessons and give them a platform through which they could learn the lesson at their own pace. Education software helps students to enhance interest in their studies. They are assisting the students to become more concerned about their education. So the teachers should have a deep knowledge and through awareness about various Educational software and it's applications and should be able to assess student needs efficiently and effectively. Due to COVID-19 situation, most of the institutions have shifted to online teaching and this transition will be challenging for almost all the teachers. Educational software has the capability of revolutionizing how ideas and content are created and presented to all students. It also promotes a productive learning environment. In this context, the awareness of secondary school teachers on modern educational software is very important. The present study is an attempt to investigate the level of **Awareness on**

Education Software and its Utilization among Secondary School Teachers of Kozhikode District., Therefore, the investigator think that the study is more relevant because of the technological contributions for education is grow very rapidly. All teachers and students are ready to be following blended learning process in future. So it's very important to have a wide and updated awareness among the teachers on various Educational software and applications available and to satisfy the needs of students in an effective and fruitful way.

Statement of the Problem: The present study is entitled as **Awareness on Education Software and its Utilization among Secondary School Teachers**

Definitions of the Key Terms:

The important terms used in the statement of the problem are defined as follows;

1. Education software:

Education Software is a term used for any computer software designed to do an educational purpose hence makes the part of education more effective. (Oxford learners Dictionary, 2017)

In the present study by the term "**Education Software**" the investigator means, any program made for an educational purpose which includes Computer software, Mobile applications and Online learning platforms.

2. Awareness:

Awareness means knowing something exists and is important (Oxford learners Dictionary, 2021) In the present study by the term "**Awareness**",, used to analyze the merits, demerits and understandings about various Educational Apps among Secondary school teachers

3. Utilization:

The term utilization means the usage of something, especially for a practical purpose. (Oxford learners Dictionary, 2011) In the present study the term **"Utilization** "implies the use of education software and mobile applications.

4. Secondary School Teachers:

A person who educates Secondary Level Students, typically specializing in one or more academic subjects (Encyclopedia Britannica, 1950). In the Present study, the term " **Secondary School Teachers** " include teachers taking classes in 8th , 9th and 10th standard in Kozhikode district of Kerala state.

Objectives of the Study: The Objectives of the study are;

1. To examine the level of Awareness on Education Software among Secondary school Teachers.
2. To find out the level of Utilization of Education Software among Secondary school Teachers.
3. To find out whether there exists any significant difference in the mean scores of Awareness on Education Software among the Secondary school Teachers with respect to subsamples;

a) Locale
b) Type of Management
c) Year of Experience
4. To find whether there exists any significant difference in the mean scores of Utilization of Education Software among Secondary school Teachers with respect to subsamples;
a) Locale
b) Type of Management
c) Year of Experience

Hypothesis of the Study:

The Hypothesis of the study are;

1. There is an Average level of Awareness on Education Software among Secondary school Teachers.
2. There is an Average level of Utilization of Education Software among Secondary school Teachers.
3. There will be a significant difference in the level of Awareness on Education Software among Secondary school Teachers with respect to the subsamples based on
a) Locale
b) Type of Management
c) Year of Experience.
4. There will be a significant difference in the level of Utilization of Education Software among Secondary school Teachers with respect to subsamples based on
a) Locale
b) Type of Management
c) Year of Experience.

Variables of the Study: The Variables of the Study are;

Criterion Variable:

- Awareness on Education Software
- Utilization on Education Software

Classificatory Variable:

- Locale
- Type of Management
- Year of Experience

Methodology: The Methodology used for the present study is given in brief under the following heads:

Design of the study:

The present study is descriptive in nature and the Survey method is used to find out the Awareness on Education Software and its Utilization among Secondary School Teachers.

Variables of the Study:

Criterion Variable

- Awareness on Education software
- Utilization of educational software

Classificatory Variables

- Locale
- Type of management
- Year of experience

Sample for the Study:

The present study was conducted on a representative sample of 200 Secondary School Teachers of Kozhikode district in Kerala. Sample was drawn by stratified random sampling technique giving due representation to factors like Locale, Type of Management and Year of Experiences..

Tools used for the Study:

The present study was conducted by using;

1. Awareness test to find the Educational Software Awareness developed and standardized by the investigator with the help of the Supervising teacher (Abdul Rasheed Poozhithara & Nimmy C P, 2022).
2. Utilization scale of Education Software was developed and standardized by the investigator with the help of the Supervising teacher (Abdul Rasheed Poozhithara & Nimmy C.P, 2022).

Statistical Techniques used for the Study: The Statistical techniques used for the Present study are;

- Graphical representation
- Preliminary Analysis
- Percentage Analysis
- Test of Significant difference between Means

Analysis and Interpretation:

The present study was intended to estimate the Awareness and the extent of Utilization of Educational software among Secondary School Teachers based on 200 secondary school teachers of Kozhikode district in Kerala. The collected data was analyzed statistically to accomplish the objectives of the study. The collected data was analyzed using preliminary analysis, Percentage analysis and Test of Significance difference between Means. Data and results of statistical analysis were presented and discussed based on the objectives of the study.

Preliminary Analysis:

The variables studied in the present investigation were Awareness on Education software and Utilization of Education software among Secondary school Teachers. These variables were studied in different categories based on locale, type of management and year of experience. After the data was collected, it was classified and the data needed to be systematized, organized, edited and tabulated. . The data obtained through the administration of the awareness test towards education software and utilization scale of education software among the sample of 200 teachers of Secondary School was edited, classified and tabulated. Statistics like Mean, Median, Mode and Standard deviation for the selected two variables are computed for the whole sample (N=200) and the data are presented in **Table. 1.**

Table. 1: Summary of Mean, Median, Mode, Standard deviation, kurtosis and Kurtosis of Awareness on Education software for the Total Sample.

Sr no.	Variables	Mean	Median	Mode	SD	Skewness	Kurtosis
1	Education software awareness	20.2800	22.00	22.0	6.31513	-.802	-.146
2	Utilization of education software	91.2067	89.000	82.00	12.5143	.223	-1.002

From table.1 it is found that there is not much variance in the measurement of central tendencies viz, Mean, Median, Mode of the two variables of the study. The values of Skewness and Kurtosis in the case of variable Awareness on Education software are -.802 and -.146 respectively. This suggests that distribution of the variable Awareness of Education software is negatively skewed and platykurtic. For the variable Utilization of Education software, the value of Skewness and Kurtosis are .223 and -1.002 respectively. This suggests that it is positively skewed and Platykurtic as kurtosis negative.
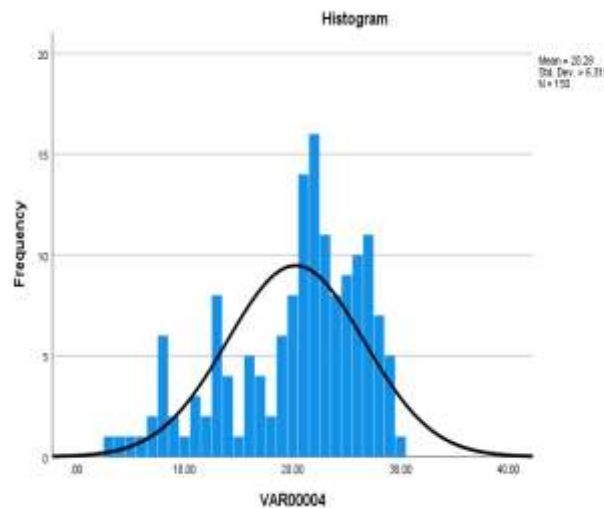

Fig 1: Histogram and normal curve of the distribution of Awareness on education software
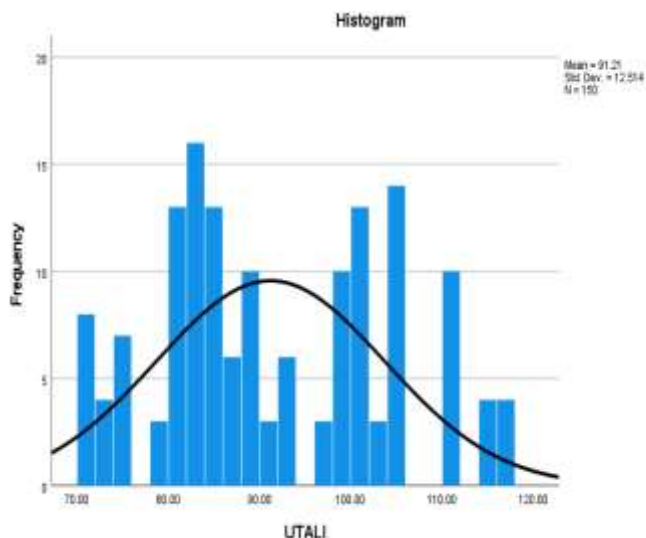
Fig 2: Histogram and normal curve of the distribution of Utilization of education software

Major Analysis:

Level of Awareness on Education software among secondary school teachers for the total sample

Objective 1 is to find out the level of Awareness on Education software among secondary school teachers for the total sample. To assess the level and extent of awareness on education software among secondary school teachers, investigator calculated the percentage of Awareness on education software. Data and result of Mean and standard deviation of scores is presented in **table .2**

Table. 2: Data and result of Mean and Standard deviation of scores on Awareness on education software for the total sample

Category	N	Mean	S.D
Total sample	200	20.28	6.31

From the table 2, it is observed that the Mean (M) and standard Deviation (σ) of the scores are 20.28 and 6.31 respectively. M+σ and M-σ were calculated to obtain the level of Awareness on Education software. M+σ is found to be 26.59 and M-σ is found to be 13.99. Thus those teachers whose score above 26.59 will come under High awareness level. Those teachers whose score below 13.99 will fall under Low awareness level. And those teachers whose score in between 26.59 and 13.99 will fall under average level of awareness.

Percentage Analysis:

Percentage Analysis was made to find out the level of Awareness on education software among secondary school teachers for the total sample. The level of Awareness on Education software among Secondary school teachers is given in **Table 3.**

Table 3: Data and Result of level of Awareness on Education software among Secondary School teachers

Sl no.	Group	N	%
1	High Awareness	45	22.5%
2	Average Awareness	124	62%
3	Low Awareness	31	15.5%

The results of Table. 3 reveals that 22.5% of Secondary school teachers have High level of Awareness on Education software, 62% have Average level of Awareness on Education software and 15.5% have Low level of Awareness on Education software.

Hence the level of Awareness on Education software among Secondary school teachers is average**.**
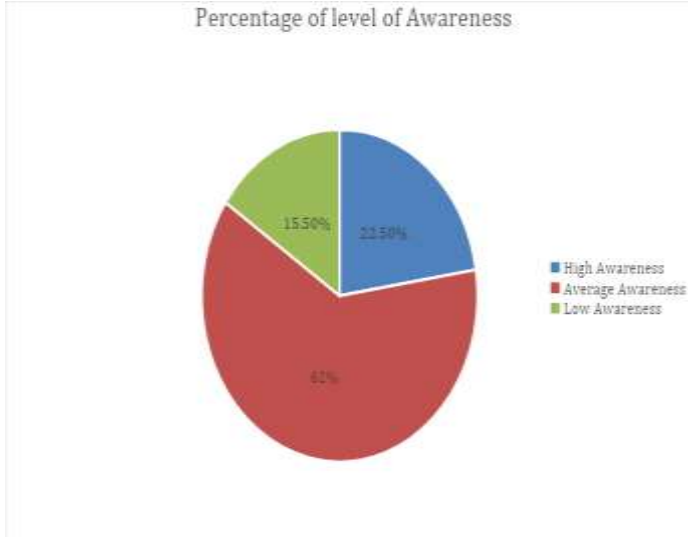
Fig 3: Level of Utilization of Education software among Secondary school teachers for the Total sample

Objective 2 is to find out the level of Utilization of Education software among Secondary school teachers for the Total sample. The Mean and Standard Deviation for scores of Utilization of Education software for the total sample is presented in the **Table 4**

Table 4: Data and result of Mean and Standard Deviation of score on Utilization of Education software for the total sample

Sample category	N	Mean	S.D
Total sample	200	91.206	12.514

From the table 4, it is observed that the Mean (M) and Standard Deviation (σ) of the scores are 91.206 and 12.514 respectively, M+σ and M-σ were calculated to obtain the level of Utilization of Education software. M+σ is found to be 103.72 and M-σ is found to be 78.692. Thus those teachers score above 103.72 will come under High level of Utilization. Those teachers score below 78.692 will fall under Low level of Utilization. And those teachers score in between 103.72 and 78.692 will fall under Average level of Utilization.

The Percentage Analysis was made to find out the level of Utilization among secondary school teachers for the Total sample The Utilization of Education software among Secondary School teachers is given in Ta So the teachers should have a deep knowledge about various Educational software and applications and should be able to assess student needs efficiently and effectively **table .05**

Table 05: Data and Result of level of Utilization of Education software among Secondary School teachers

Sl no.	Group	N	%
1	High Utilization	32	16%
2	Average Utilization	111	55.5%
3	Low Utilization	57	28.5%

The results of Table 05 reveals that 16% of Secondary school teachers have High level of Utilization of Education software, 55.5% have Average level Utilization of Education software and 28.5% have Low level of Utilization of Education software.

Hence the level of Utilization of education software among the Total sample of Secondary school teachers is Average.

Fig.4: Comparison of the Mean scores of Awareness on Education software among secondary school teachers with respect to subsamples

Objective 3 is to find out whether there exists any significant difference in the mean scores of Awareness on Education software among secondary School teachers with respect to subsamples a) Locale, b) Type of management, c) Year of experience.

Comparison of the mean scores of Awareness on education software among secondary school teachers with respect to Locale:

The test of significance of the difference between the mean scores of Awareness on education software among secondary school teachers with respect to Locale is given in **table 06**

Table 06: Data and result of t-test for comparing the Mean score of Awareness on education software among Secondary school teachers for the subsample based on Locale

Sample	N	Mean	Standard deviation	t	Significant level
Urban	99	21.485	5.362	2.216	0.05
Rural	101	19.225	6.904		

From table 06, it is clear that the calculated t value is 2.216 which is greater than the table value 1.96, value set for 0.05 level of significance. This shows that there exists a significant difference between Mean score of Awareness on education software among Secondary school teachers for Urban and Rural teachers

Comparison of the mean scores of Awareness on education software Based on Type of management

The test of significance of the difference between the mean scores of Awareness on Education software among secondary school teachers with respect to Type of management is given in **table 07**

Table 07: Data and result of test of significance of difference between Mean score of Awareness on education software among Secondary school teachers for the subsample based on Type of management

Sample	N	Mean	Standard deviation	t	Significant level
Aided	97	19.9231	6.50628	7.19	0.05
Government	103	20.667	6.12315		

Comparison of the mean scores of Awareness on education software Based on Year of experience:

The test of significance of the difference between the mean scores of Awareness on Education software among secondary school teachers with respect to Year of Experience is given in **table 08**

Table 08: Data and result of test of significance of difference between Mean score of Awareness on education software among Secondary school teachers for the subsample based on Year of experience

Sample	N	Mean	Standard deviation	t	Significant level
Experience<10 years	92	20.8333	5.63940	.896	0.05
Experience>10 years	108	19.9079	6.83165		

From the table 08, it is clear that the calculated t value of Awareness on education software is .896 which is less than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance, hence there exist no significant difference in the mean score of

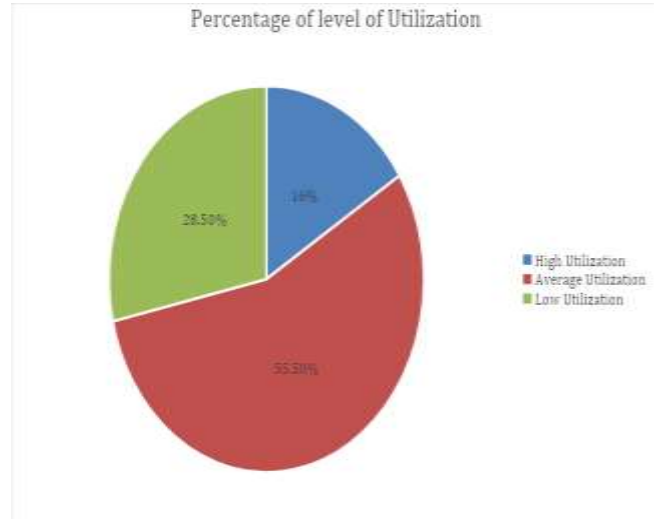Awareness on education software based on the Year of experience

Comparison of the Mean scores of Utilization of Education software among secondary school teachers with respect to subsamples:

Objective 4 is to find out whether there exists any significant difference in the mean scores of Utilization of Education software among secondary school teachers with respect to

subsamples a) Locale, b) Type of management, c) Year of experience.

Comparison of the mean scores of Utilization of education software with respect to subsample Locale:

The test of significance of the difference between the mean scores of Utilization on Education software among Secondary school teachers with respect to Locale is given in **table 09**

Table 09: Data and result of test of significance of difference between mean score Utilization of education software among Secondary school teachers for the subsample based on Locale

Sample	N	Mean	Standard deviation	t	Significant level
Urban	99	92.2857	11.66705	.988	0.05
Rural	101	90.2625	13.21176		

From table 09, it is clear that the calculated t value is .988, which is less than the table value 1.96, value set for 0.05 level of significance. This shows that there exists no significant difference between Mean score of Utilization of education software among Secondary school teachers for Urban and Rural teachers.

Comparison of the mean scores of Utilization of education software Based on subsample Type of management:

The test of significance of the difference between the mean scores of Utilization on Education software among Secondary school teachers with respect to Type of management is given in **table 10.**

Table 10: Data and result of test of significance of difference between Mean score of Utilization of education software among Secondary school teachers for the subsample based on Type of management

Sample	N	Mean	Standard deviation	t	Significant level
Aided	97	91.4872	11.69498	.285	0.05
Government	103	90.9028	13.42182		

From the table 10 it is clear that the calculated t value of Utilization of education software is .285 which is less than the table value of 1.95 at 0.05 level of significance, hence there exist no significant difference in the mean score of utilization of education software based on the Type of management.

Comparison of the mean scores of Utilization of education software Based on Year of experience

The test of significance of the difference between the mean scores of Utilization on Education software among Secondary school teachers with respect to Year of Experience is given in **table 11**

Table 11: Data and result of test of significance of difference between Mean score of Utilization of education software among Secondary school teachers for the subsample based on Year of experience

Sample	N	Mean	Standard deviation	t	Significant level
Experience>10 years	108	90.2895	12.64681	.995	0.05
Experience<10 years	92	92.3472	12.48792		

From table 11, it is clear that the calculated t value of Utilization of education software is .995 which is lesser than the table value 1.95 at 0.05 level of significance, hence there exists no significant difference in the mean score of Utilization of education software based on the Year of experience.

Major Findings of the Study:

On the basis of Analysis done, the investigator has arrived at the following findings;

- Majority of the Secondary school Teachers have an Average level of Awareness on Education Software.
- Majority of the Secondary school Teachers have an Average level of Utilization of Education Software.
- There exists a significant difference in the Awareness level on Education Software among

the Secondary school Teachers based on the subsample Locale.

- There exists a significant difference in the Awareness on Education Software among the Secondary school Teachers based on the subsample Type of Management.
- There exists no significant difference in the Awareness on Education Software among the Secondary school Teachers based on the subsample Year of Experience.
- There exists no significant difference in the Utilization of Education Software among the Secondary school teachers based on the subsample Locale.
- There exists no significant difference in the Utilization on Education Software among the

Secondary school Teachers based on the subsample Type of Management.

- There exists no significant difference in the Utilization of Education Software among the Secondary school Teachers based on the subsample Year of Experience.

Conclusion:

Findings of the study depicts that there is Average level of Awareness on Education Software and its Utilization among Secondary School Teachers. It would be better to create more Awareness among the Secondary School Teachers regarding the Education Software and its Utilization. . Various activities that can be done in order to develop Awareness on Education software and its Utilization among Secondary School teachers. The results reveal that, among the total sample of 200 secondary school teachers, 22.5% of teachers have a higher level of Awareness on Education software, 62% of teachers have a moderate level of Awareness on Education software and remaining 15.5% of teachers have lower level of Awareness on Education software. All these indicate that the level of Awareness on Education software among secondary school teachers is Average. The results also reveal that among the total sample of 200 Secondary school teachers, 16% teachers have a higher level of Utilization of Education software, 55.5% of teachers have a moderate level of Utilization of Education software and the remaining 28.5% teachers have a Low level of Utilization of Education software. All these indicate that the level of Utilization of Education software among Secondary school teachers is Average.

From this study, it can be concluded that the majority of secondary school teachers have an Average level of Awareness on Education software and an Average level of Utilization on Education software. So the teachers should have a deep knowledge and through awareness about various Educational software and it's applications and should be able to assess student needs efficiently and effectively. It also promotes a productive learning environment. In this context, the awareness of secondary school teachers on modern educational software and its utilization is very important. Finding of the present study would lead to a better understanding of the importance of Education software Awareness and its utilization among Secondary School Teachers. The investigator found that, the study is relevant for our present education system. Day by day the system is developing and method of teaching is transformed into online mode. The study will also help to put forward some useful ideas, views, inference, conclusions and suggestions in this regard for further observation and investigation.

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The Economic Buying Behaviour of Consumers at Shopping Malls - A Case Study of Mangaluru City

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Abstract:
Shopping Malls are played very important role in Indian Economy. They are the large spaces that combine consumer areas such as large national and local markets. Indian consumers are transforming to global consumer, who demand better facilities, international standard of services, top brand and quality. Thus shopping malls have bright future in India as well as in Mangalore City.

The review of data focuses on the emergence of Shopping Mall; influence on the consumer's economic buying behavior, and its influence on towards the economic development. The research design highlights deductive reasoning which is descriptive in nature and conducted with the help of primary and secondary data. The primary data has been collected with the help of questionnaire, from the consumer who visit the Shopping Mall. The secondary data for the study was collected from various journals. The respondents were selected using simple random sampling techniques. The data collected through questionnaire was analyzed by using percentage method. The study concludes that the consumers of the Mangalore are quite happy with overall Shopping mall experience. It is a sign of development of the Shopping mall and enhances the aspect of economic buying.
Keywords: Shopping Mall, Influencing Factors, Consumers, Buying, One Stop Shop.

Introduction:

In today's competitive environment consumer preferences and demand are changing rapidly. Shopping centers are large spaces that combine consumer areas such as large national or local markets, multi departmental stores, restaurant cafes. With this feature, the different needs of the consumers, by saving time on places which are easily. Mall provides a single platform for buying a range of necessary products, thereby reducing the cost in buying products, enhancing effectiveness in transaction, availing cost effective avenue for purchases. Today the word 'Mall' has become a part of people living in metro and big cities. Mall culture is mushrooming across the country's landscape at a faster pace. The craze of shopping malls ventured India in the late 90s and has seen tremendous growth over the years. Rising incomes, influence of consumerism and wide availability of product and services at single location malls had an impact on the buying behavior of the Indian consumers. Shopping mall are no longer associated with only shopping but have instead become places to meet friends, watch movies, eat, browse casually and so on. With the wide variety of activities available in a shopping mall it becomes important for retailers and mall administrators to understand purchasing patterns, time spent per visit, influencing factors towards shopping malls, awareness of the consumers etc, that helps to determine the shopping mall behavior among the consumer.

This particular study focuses on the economic buying behavior of consumers at shopping malls. The consumers buying behavior is affected by some factors such as income, taste, price, quality, quantity etc. But in the case of shopping malls there are various factors which affected the consumers buying behavior which include brand name products, entertainment various facilities which is available in the shopping mall. The study also throws light on the consumers attitudes towards the shopping mall.

Review of Literature:

Uslu(2006) explains that most of the consumption is done in the shopping centers. It is the place where people can meet the needs as well as travel and enjoy. Shopping malls are shopping unit created by specially designed shops and stores with comfortable working environments and technical spaces for employees. It provides customers with the convenience of shopping, enjoying, having fun and resting, meeting the needs of consumers.

Ravindran Ram and Kumar (2009) investigated the decision-making styles of Indian shoppers in shopping malls. The survey was conducted to study the decision-making styles of Indian shoppers in shopping malls. The study also helps the managers of shopping malls to understand the underlying decision making styles of the shoppers in the malls and help them to craft their marketing strategies.

Mohammed soban(2011) shopping malls are improving their facilities day by day in order to attract customers. Shopping choices of customers vary according to their distinctive demographic attributes. In the United Kingdom, shopping malls are named "shopping plazas" or "shopping regions". Most of the shopping malls are situated in the main city areas, which are surrounded by open-air shopping streets in the United Kingdom.

Rukh-e-Zahra1 and Abdul Ghafoor Awan(2017) This research study was based on analyzing the relationship between consumer choices towards the choice of traditional market and shopping malls and it concluded that all the variables, consumer

purchase preference, consumer benefit perception, consumer lifestyle have strong relations to the shopping malls as compared to the traditional market and truly support the model of the study.

Ahmed and Mayya (2015) in Mangalore region on the perceptions of the customers of shopping malls clearly indicate that consumers have gained lot of benefits from organized retail on multiple counts like wider choice of products and well-known brands, one stop shopping, new market arrivals, festive offers, huge discounts, and other benefits.

Ramya and S A. Mohammed Ali (2016) found that consumer behaviour is influenced largely by economic factors such as personal income, family income, income expectations, savings, liquid asset of the consumer, consumer credit, and other economic factors such as business cycles, inflation, etc. also influence the consumer buying behaviour.

Elangovan and Sangeetha(2017)the main affecting factors towards mall have been identified as availability of parking facility, quality and variety of products, reasonable prices, mall ambiance, entertainments and discount offers. Availability of international brands and new products is also influenced consumers to visit shopping mall.

Bishnoi, Bharti and Gupta (2012) submitted a paper to investigate the consumer shopping behavior dimensions. It understands and deliberates consumer shopping behavior towards organized food and grocery stores, to have a better insight of consumers buying behavior. They suggested that marketers will have to understand the consumers 'shopping behavioral dimensions that will help them to tap the consumer in a better way.

Research Objectives

1. To describe the level of awareness of consumers towards shopping malls in Mangalore city.
2. To examine the factors which influence consumers shopping at malls in Mangalore city.
3. To interpret the consumers preferences towards the shopping malls in Mangalore city.
4. To analyze the consumers purchasing pattern at shopping malls in Mangalore city.
5. To ascertain the satisfaction level of consumers visiting at shopping malls in Mangalore city.

Research Methodology:

The study is descriptive in nature and conducted with the help of primary and secondary data. The primary data has been collected with the help of questionnaire which was the data from the consumer who visit the shopping mall. The respondents were selected using sample random sampling technique for the purpose of studying economic buying behavior of consumer at shopping malls in Mangalore city. The secondary data for the study was collected from various journals. The literature available in the field of shopping malls was studied. The data collected through the questionnaire was analyzed using percentage method.

Research Gap:

The study mainly focuses on to understand how changes occur in the mind set of consumers regarding shopping mall and their behaviour towards the shopping Mall. The boundary of this study is limited to Mangalore City. It is to assess the overall consumer satisfaction, response of consumer with regard to availability, quality of products and services offered at shopping mall and the comfort level of the respondents towards shopping Mall in Mangalore.

Statement of the Problem:

In this study of consumers economic buying behaviour has the greater importance for the retailers, which help them find the needs and wants of the consumer. Buying behaviour will vary from one consumer to another based on the offer that is provided. A study with shopping behaviour of consumers will help to understand the behaviour of mall visitors and also help the marketer to frame marketing strategies that can be additional capable of meeting their wants and needs.

Data Analysis & Interpretations:

Sl. No.	Concept	Level of Measurement	Number of Respondents	percentage
Demographic Data : PART A				
1	Name			
2	Gender	Male	65	51%
		Female	40	49%
Total			**105**	**100%**
3	Marital Status	a) Single	60	59%
		b) Married	42	41%
		Widowed	0	0%
		Divorced	0	0%
Total			**102**	**100%**
4	Age	Less than 20	14	14%
		21 – 30	61	60%
		31- 40	19	18%
		Above 40	8	8%

Total			**102**	**100**
5	Education	Illiterate	3	3%
		Literate	4	4%
		PUC	9	8%
		Graduate	31	30%
		Post Graduate	52	50%
		Professional	1	1%
		Other	4	4%
Total			**104**	**100**
6	Occupation	Govt.Service	12	12%
		Business Class	17	16%
		Professional	40	39%
		Home Maker	15	14%
		Other	20	19%
Total			**104**	**100%**
7	Monthly Income	Less than 10,000	28	29%
		11,000- 20,000	30	31%
		21,000- 30,000	15	16%
		31,000- 40,000	8	8%
		Above 40,000	15	16%
Total			**96**	**100%**
8	Family Size	1 to 3	39	38%
		4 to 5	50	48%
		Above 6	15	14%
Total			**104**	**100%**
PART B Economic Buying Behaviour				
1	Awareness of the Shopping Mall	Yes	92	88%
		No	12	12%
Total			**104**	**100%**
2	Likeness towards shopping Mall	Yes	95	92%
		No	8	8%
Total			**103**	**100%**
3	Mode of Transport	Private Transport	64	62%
		Public Transport	40	38%
Total			**104**	**100%**
4	Type of Shopping Mall	City Center	28	27%
		Forum Mall	35	34%
		Bharat Mall	23	22%
		Other	17	17%
Total			**103**	**100%**
5	Day of Shopping	Yes	12	12%
		No	90	88%
Total			**102**	**100%**
6	Influence of Lowest Price	Yes	70	67%
		No	20	19%
		Undecided	14	14%
Total			**104**	**100%**
7	Local area shops v/s Shopping Mall	No	7	7%
		Yes	26	25%
		Availability of product you need.	17	17%
		Variety of product you need	23	23%
		Discount and Special Offers	26	25%
		Any other	3	3%
Total			**103**	**100%**
8	Price Variations	Yes	83	82%
		No	18	18%
Total			**101**	**100%**
9	Comparison of Prices	Often	18	18%
		Sometimes	63	62%

		Rare	21	20%
Total			**102**	**100%**
10	Brand name product	Yes	58	58%
		No	42	42%
Total			**100**	**100%**
11	Attraction towards Malls Save time by buying all items at one place			
		Strongly Agree	25	26%
		Agree	30	31%
		Neutral	10	10%
		Disagree	18	18%
		Strongly disagree	15	15%
Total			**98**	**100%**
	Accept all major credit cards	Strongly Agree	39	38%
		Agree	20	19%
		Neutral	15	15%
		Disagree	18	18%
		Strongly Disagree	10	18%
Total			**102**	**100%**
12	Sales Assistants	Attentive	31	30%
		Inattentive	10	10%
		Courteous	7	7%
		Rude	15	14%
		Co- operative	11	11%
		Indifferent	20	19%
		Efficient	5	5%
		Inefficient	4	4%
Total			**103**	**100%**
13	Information about consumer protection Law	Yes	98	94%
		No	6	6%
Total			**104**	**100%**

Table 01: Awareness of the Shopping Mall

Sl. No	Awareness of the shopping mall facility	Respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	92	88%
2	No	12	12%
Total		**104**	**100**

Source: Survey Data

The above table shows the Awareness of the shopping mall facility in the Mangalore city. The data interpreted that out of 104 respondents 92% of the respondents have the awareness of the shopping mall facility in the Mangalore city and only few i.e.8% of respondents are not aware about the shopping mall facility in the Mangalore city.

Table: 02: Attractions towards Shopping Mall

Sl. No	Attraction towards mall	Respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Save time by buying all items at one place		
	Strongly Agree	25	26
	Agree	30	31
	Neutral	10	10
	Disagree	18	18
	Strongly Disagree	15	15
Total		**98**	**100**
2	Accept all major credit cards		
	Strongly agree	39	38
	Agree	20	19
	Neutral	15	15
	Disagree	18	18
	Strongly Disagree	10	18
Total		**102**	**100**

Source: Survey Data

The consumers are attracted towards mall because of save the time by buying all items at one place and accept all major credit cards. 26% of the respondents are strongly agreed and 31% the respondents are agreed that shopping malls are saves time by buying at one place. 38% respondents are strongly agreed and 19% of the respondents are agreed that the attraction towards mall increases because of it accepts all major credit cards.

Table 03: Preference of the Shopping Mall

Sl. No	Brand Name Product	Respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	58	58%
2	No	42	42%
Total		**100**	**100**

Source: Survey Data

Above table shows the consumers preference towards the brand name product from the shopping mall. 58% of the respondents are prefers only brand name product from the shopping malls. Out of 100 respondents 42 respondents i.e. 42% of the total respondents not prefers brand name product from the shopping malls.

Table 04: Influence of Lowest price in the Shopping Mall

Sl. No	Influence of lowest price	Respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	70	67%
2	No	20	19%
3	Undecided	14	14%
Total		**104**	**100**

Soure: Survey data

The table shows that lowest price in the shopping mall attract the consumers. Most of the consumers suggested that lowest price attracts the consumers more than other shops.67% of the respondents suggested that lowest price offer in the shopping mall attracts the consumers more in buying from the shopping mall.

Findings of the study:

- The study shows that the people of the Mangalore city are ready to visit the shopping mall.
- They see shopping centers as a one stop destination for different purposes like eating, viewing cinema, hanging out, and for shopping.
- As I analyze it is clearly indicates that special offers, quality, variety and price are the major determinants which makes customers to visit shopping mall.
- There are also good numbers of customers who wish to buy branded products from the shopping mall.
- Most of the respondents prefer to go Forum mall (34%), followed by City Center (27%) and Bharat Mall (22%) in Mangalore city.
- It was found that the percentage of Male consumers (51%) was little higher than Female consumers (49%) which shows that men and women visit shopping malls in same ratio in Mangalore city.
- Majority of the respondents fall in the age group of 21 to 30 years (60%), followed by 31-40 age groups (18%) and less than 21 age groups (14%). The study also found that 8% percentages of the respondents were into the age group above 40 years.
- The Study found that 50% of the respondents are Post Graduates, 31% were Graduates. The result further revealed that only 3% of the consumers are going to malls for buying Goods.
- Majority of the respondents visiting the mall were the Professionals (39%), and business class (17%)
- Majority of the Respondents having the nuclear family with 3 to 5 family members.
- Most of the respondents having the 11,000 to 20,000 Income level who prefers to malls.
- Most respondents expressed that the shopping malls are just not a place to shop due to its constant availability, but has also created an ideal environment for social interaction for people of all ages.
- Also shopping malls offer excellent parking facilities, create value for money, credit / debit card facilities, and so on. As a result, higher customer traffic is attracted towards shopping malls.
- The consumers are attracted towards the mall because it offers reasonable prices, saves time by buying from single roof and it accepts all major credit cards.
- Majority of the respondents have the awareness (88%) of the shopping mall facility in the Mangalore city.
- 67% of the respondents influenced by the lowest price offered by the shopping mall.

- The 62% of the consumers compare the prices offered by the shopping mall and local are shops.
- Majority of the Respondents are having the awareness of the consumer protection law (94%) in Mangalore city.

Suggestions:

1. Shopping malls are mainly for enjoyment, fun and shopping. So shopping malls should be made in such way that they should have more and more means of enjoyment and convenient to the consumers.
2. More variety of services should be provided in the mall, so that attract the consumers more.
3. Consumer services should be improved and promotional schemes should be provided from time to time for more sales in the shopping mall.
4. Shopping malls are mainly for enjoyment or fun. So shopping malls should be made in such a way that more and more means of enjoyment.
5. It should offer the reasonable prices to consumers.
6. Sales assistants should be render better services to the consumers.
7. As youngsters are the major consumers in shopping malls, shopping malls should try to focus on this category of consumers by offering different products and schemes for this class.
8. The mall parking should be improved so that parking can be done easily and it is safer for female shoppers.

Limitations:

1. It is cross-sectional study and not a longitudinal study.
2. Only a small sample size of the consumers were studied, which may not be enough to give correct picture.
3. The study is micro in nature, and its survey finding and observation cannot be generalized and may subject to change from time to time and place to place.
4. The scope of the study limited only to Mangalore city.
5. The study being based on data available from opinion of the respondents may suffer from the personal bias up to some extent.

Conclusion:

Every consumer has played a significant part in the development of shopping malls, where people used to purchase goods in one place. The retail centre has several stores with multiple brand options. Customers must be satisfied with the items' availability for them to buy them again. Shopping centres should focus on meeting customer expectations, which must be achieved by taking into account pricing, offers, coupons, etc. Consumers will all behave differently when it comes to making purchases. Shopping malls in India have outstanding growth and have increasingly replaced the conventional department stores and retail outlets as a result of economic development and changes in consumer culture.

The main route for shoppers now is the malls. The key influencing variables for malls have been identified as parking facility accessibility, product quality and variety, affordable prices, mall ambience, entertainment options, and brand-name items for sale. Customers' decisions to visit shopping centres are also impacted by the availability of new products and international brands. As we know, customers' tastes and preferences are changing nowadays for a variety of reasons. In Mangalore City, mall construction is accelerating, and the rivalry grows up. According to this study, shoppers in Mangalore are generally satisfied with their mall experiences. They view it as a "One-Stop Shop" for a variety of brands and goods, making it quite comfortable. They receive a good value for their money spent in malls. Consumers used to contrast local markets with shopping malls in terms of amenities, deals, and prices. It is an indication of the growth of the shopping mall and the total shift in consumer desire.

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भारतीय संविधानिक तरतुदी आणि मानवी मूल्य

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DOI-10.5281/zenodo.10156262

सारांश :

    भारतीय संविधानाचा गाभा म्हणजे मानवी मूल्यांचे रक्षण आणि संवर्धन. संविधानातील मूलभूत अधिकार आणि मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वे याद्वारे मानवी मूल्यांचे रक्षण केले जाते. मानवी मूल्य म्हणजे समाजाच्या अस्तित्वासाठी आवश्यक असलेल्या तत्त्वे आणि विश्वास. प्रामाणिकपणा, सत्य, अहिंसा, शांतता, सहकार्य, प्रेम आणि आदर ही काही सामान्य मानवी मूल्ये आहेत. भारतीय संविधानात या सर्व मूल्यांचा समावेश आहे. मानवी मूल्ये ही अशी तत्त्वे आहेत जी मानवी अस्तित्वाचे मूलभूत स्वरूप निश्चित करतात. या मूल्यांमध्ये स्वातंत्र्य, समता, न्याय, बंधुभाव, मानवी प्रतिष्ठा, मानवाधिकार इत्यादी गोष्टींचा समावेश होतो. मूलभूत हक्क आणि मानवी मूल्ये या दोन्ही गोष्टी भारतीय संविधानात समाविष्ट आहेत. मूलभूत हक्क हे नागरिकांना दिलेल्या कायदेशीर अधिकार आहेत, तर मानवी मूल्ये ही सर्व मानवांसाठी सार्वत्रिक तत्त्वे आहेत.

बीजसंज्ञा : *भारतीय संविधानाचा सरनामा आणि मानवी मूल्य, न्याय, स्वातंत्र्य, समता, बंधुता आणि मूलभूत हक्क आणि मानवी मूल्य*

प्रस्तावना :

भारतीय संविधान हे जगातील सर्वोत्कृष्ट संविधानांपैकी एक आहे. भारतीय संविधानामध्ये मानवी मूल्यांचा समावेश करण्यात आला आहे. या मानवी मूल्यांमध्ये अभिव्यक्ती, विश्वास, श्रद्धा, उपासना यांची स्वातंत्र्य आणि दर्जाची व संधीची समानता तसेच राजकीय, आर्थिक व सामाजिक न्याय यांचा समावेश होतो. भारतीय संविधानामध्ये या मानवी मूल्यांचे रक्षण करण्यासाठी मूलभूत अधिकार आणि त्यांचे संरक्षण यांची तरतूद करण्यात आली आहे. भारतीय संविधान निर्मिती साठी सर्व प्रथम १९३४ मध्ये स्वराज्य पार्टीने भारतासाठी स्वतंत्र संविधान असावे अशी मागणी केली. १९३६ मध्ये, फैजपूर येथील अधिवेशनात राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेसने भारतासाठी स्वतंत्र संविधान निर्मितीची अपेक्षा केली. १९४२ मध्ये, क्रिप्स योजनेने स्पष्ट केले की भारतीय संघराज्याचे संविधान निर्माण करण्यासाठी घटना समिती बोलविण्यात येईल. १९४६ मध्ये, ब्रिटनमध्ये सत्ता बदल झाल्यामुळे मजूर पक्ष सत्तेवर आला. या पक्षाचे पंतप्रधान क्लेमेंट एटली यांनी भारतातील राजकीय पेचप्रसंग सोडविण्यासाठी आपल्या मंत्रिमंडळातील तीन मंत्री पाठविले, ज्याला कॅबिनेट मिशन म्हणतात. या योजनेने संविधान निर्मितीला मूर्त स्वरूप दिले. कॅबिनेट मिशन योजनेनुसार, भारतीय संविधान सभेची स्थापना १९४६ मध्ये झाली. सभेत एकूण ३८९ सदस्य होते. त्यापैकी २९२ सदस्य ब्रिटिश प्रांतांमधून, ४ सदस्य मुख्य आयुक्तांच्या प्रांतांमधून आणि ९३ सदस्य भारतीय संस्थानिकांचे प्रतिनिधी होते.संविधान सभेच्या सदस्यांची निवड प्रत्यक्षपणे प्रौढ मतदानाच्या आधारे नव्हती, तर अप्रत्यक्षपणे एकल संक्रमणीय मताच्या पद्धतीने केली गेली. या पद्धतीमुळे प्रमाणशीर प्रतिनिधीत्व सुनिश्चित होते. सदस्य १९३५ च्या कायद्यानुसार नुकत्याच स्थापन करण्यात आलेल्या प्रांतिक कायदेमंडळांच्या निर्वाचित सदस्यांकडून निवडून दिले गेले.जुलै-ऑगस्ट १९४६ मध्ये ब्रिटिश प्रांतांसाठी निवडणुका घेण्यात आल्या. काँग्रेसने २०८ जागा जिंकल्या, मुस्लिम लीगने ७३ जागा जिंकल्या आणि उर्वरित १५ जागा इतर पक्ष आणि अपक्षांनी जिंकल्या. संस्थानिकांनी संविधान सभेत भाग न घेतल्याने त्यांच्या ९३ जागा रिक्त राहिल्या. या प्रकारे, संविधान सभेत विविध धर्म, जाती आणि जमातींचे प्रतिनिधीत्व होते. हिंदू, मुस्लिम, शिख, पारसी, अँग्लो-इंडियन, भारतीय ख्रिश्चन, अनुसूचित जाती, अनुसूचित जमाती आणि महिला यांचे प्रतिनिधीत्व होते. घटना समितीची बैठक १९४६ मध्ये दिल्ली येथे सुरू झाली. घटना समितीने संविधानाचा मसुदा तयार केला आणि १९४९ मध्ये तो संसदेने मंजूर केला. भारतीय संविधान २६ जानेवारी १९५० रोजी लागू झाले. जगातील कोणत्याही देशाचे संविधान निर्माण करताना त्या देशाचे जे उद्दिष्ट आहेत त्या उद्दिष्टांची पूर्तता करण्यासाठी घटनेची महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका असते. हे उद्दिष्टे सहसा नागरिकांच्या स्वतंत्र समता आणि बंधुत्वाला आणि त्यांच्या इच्छा आकांक्षा पूर्णत्वाला नेण्यासाठी असतात.भारतीय स्वतंत्र लढ्यातून जन्माला आलेल्या जनतेच्या स्वातंत्र्य, न्याय आणि समानतेच्या आकांक्षांचे प्रतिबिंब भारतीय राज्यघटनेत दिसून येते. भारताच्या विविधतेतून एकता निर्माण करण्यासाठी भारतीय संविधानात तरतुदी करण्यात आल्या आहेत.

जगातील कोणत्याही संविधानावर त्या देशाची संस्कृती आणि संत साहित्यातील मानवी मुल्याचा प्रभाव पडलेला दिसून येतो. भारतात गौतम बुद्ध, गुरु गोविंद सिंह आणि संत नामदेव यांच्यासारख्या संतांनी समाजाला शांतता, प्रेम आणि समानतेचा संदेश दिला. या संत साहित्यातून मानवी मूल्यांचे महत्त्व अधोरेखित केले आहे. भारतीय संविधानातही हे मूल्ये अंतर्भूत केल्याचे दिसून येतात. स्वतंत्रतेपूर्वी ब्रिटिश राजवटीमुळे भारतीय जनता होरपळून निघाली होती. त्यावेळी भारतीय नागरिकांना कोणत्याही मानवी हक्काची हमी नव्हती. चंद्रशेखर आझाद, भगतसिंग आणि राजगुरू यांनी भारतीय स्वातंत्र्यासाठी प्राणाची आहुती दिली. या तरुणांमधूनही मानवी मूल्यांचा पुरस्कार दिसून येतो. भारतीय संविधानाचा गाभा म्हणजे मानवी मूल्यांचे रक्षण आणि संवर्धन. संविधानातील मूलभूत अधिकार आणि मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वे याद्वारे मानवी मूल्यांचे रक्षण केले जाते.

मानवी मूल्य म्हणजे समाजाच्या अस्तित्वासाठी आवश्यक असलेल्या तत्त्वे आणि विश्वास. प्रामाणिकपणा, सत्य, अहिंसा, शांतता, सहकार्य, प्रेम आणि आदर ही काही सामान्य मानवी मूल्ये आहेत. भारतीय संविधानात या सर्व मूल्यांचा समावेश आहे. डॉ. राधाकमल मुखर्जी यांच्या मते, "मूल्य म्हणजे समाजात मान्यता प्राप्त इच्छा आणि उद्दिष्टे." मूल्यांचे आंतरिकरण हे शिकणे किंवा सामाजिककरणाच्या प्रक्रियेद्वारे होते. समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोनातून, मूल्य म्हणजे अशा कसोटी ज्याद्वारे समूह किंवा समाज व्यक्ती, उद्दिष्टे आणि इतर सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक वस्तूंच्या महत्त्वाचे निर्णय घेतात. मानवी मूल्य म्हणजे ज्या गोष्टींना सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक मान्यता असते आणि त्याचबरोबर त्याला नैतिक अधिष्ठान असते. भारतीय संविधानात या सर्व मूल्यांचा समावेश आहे.

व्हॉल्टेर म्हणतात "समोरच्याचे मत माझ्या विरोधात असले तरी त्याचे मत मांडण्याचा अधिकार अबाधित राहिले पाहिजे अशा प्रकारचे अभिव्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्याचे सर्वोच्च मूल्य शासन व्यवस्थे कडून जोपासले पाहिजे हे श्रेष्ठ दर्जाच्या लोकशाहीचे लक्षण आहे". सध्या मात्र भारतीय राजकरणात शासनांच्या धोरणाचा विरोध म्हणजे राजद्रोह मनाला जातो. अभिव्यक्ती स्वतन्त्र्याची गळचेपी करण्याचे धोरण चालू आहे. भारतीय संविधानातील सरनाम्यात आपणास अभिव्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्या बरोबर च मानवीमूल्य देखील दिसुन येतात. सरनाम्याला संविधानिक भाग मानला जात नसला तरी सर्वोच्च न्यायालयाने केशवानंद भरती खटल्यात सरनाम्याला संविधानाचा भाग असल्याचे स्पष्ट केले आहे.

भारतीय संविधानाचा सरनामा आणि मानवी मूल्य :

भारतीय राज्यघटनेत पूर्णतः मानवी मूल्य व्यक्त होतात. घटनांच्या सरनाम्यात मूलभूत तत्त्वे आणि घटनेच्या पायाभूत तत्त्वज्ञानाची अनुभूती दिसून येते. घटनेच्या मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वाचा थोडक्यात परिचय करून देणे हे सरनाम्याचे उद्दिष्ट असते. ती सार्वभौम, समाजवाद, धर्मनिरपेक्ष, लोकशाही, गणराज्य, न्याय, स्वातंत्र, समता, बंधुता, मानवी प्रतिष्ठा आणि भारताची एकता आणि एकात्मता ही सरनाम्यातील मानवी मूल्य आपणास पाहता येतील.

सार्वभौम असणे म्हणजे संपूर्ण राजकीय स्वातंत्र्य आणि सर्वोच्च सत्ता असणे होय, याचाच अर्थ भारतीय शासन व्यवस्था येथील जनता ही अंतर्गत दृष्ट्या शक्तिशाली आणि बाह्य नियंत्रण मुक्त आहे. भारताने धर्मनिरपेक्ष लोकशाही शासन व्यवस्था स्वीकारली यात उदात्त मानवी मूल्य जोपासणारी शासन व्यवस्था भारतीय राज्यघटनेने निर्माण केली. आंतरराष्ट्रीय राजकारणात यामुळे आपली एक वेगळी ओळख निर्माण झाली. संविधानात सार्वभौमत्व कोणापाशी आहे याचा स्पष्ट उल्लेख नसला तरी भारतीय संविधानातील सरनाम्यातील पहिले वाक्य हे जनतेचे सार्वभौमत्व मान्य करणारे व या अर्थानेच जनता हीच शासन संस्था निर्माण करते देशाचा कारभार जनतेतून निवडून दिलेल्या प्रतिनिधी मार्फत चालत असतो. सत्ता परिवर्तन हे देखील भारतीय जनताच ठरवते. या मूळे येथील जनता हि सार्वभोम आहे. समाजवादी व्यवस्था निर्माण करून सामाजिक व आर्थिक विषमतेला छेद देण्याचे काम केले आहे. खरे तर धर्मवर आधारित राष्ट्र हे मानवी मूल्याचे तत्वे स्वीकारू शकत नाही. भारतीय संविधानाने कोणत्याही धर्मला राजश्रय दिल्याने त्यामुळे भारत हे धर्मनिरपेक्ष राष्ट्र आहे. या च बरोबर लोकशाही, गणराज्य असे येथील कार्यकारी, प्रमुख राष्ट्र प्रमुख प्रत्येक अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष पद्धतीने लोकांना मार्फत निवडून दिले जातात. संविधानिक सरनाम्यात आणखी एक गीष्ट नमूद केली ती म्हणजे स्वातंत्र्य आणि न्याय या बाबी मानवी मूल्यासाठी अत्यंत महत्वाच्या असल्याचे दिसुन येत. बंधुभाव अशारख्य मानवी मूल्य जोपासण्या या सर्व बाबीचा समावेश संविधानिक सरनामयत दिसुन येतात.

१) न्याय:

न्याय ही एक मूलभूत मानवी गरज आहे. न्याय प्रस्थापित केल्याने समाजातील सर्व घटकांना समान संधी आणि संसाधने उपलब्ध होतात. यामुळे सर्वांचे कल्याण होण्यास मदत होते. सर्वांना आपल्या प्रगतीची संधी मिळवून देणे म्हणजे न्याय होय. सर्व लोकांचे कल्याण होईल या दृष्टीने उपाय योजना करणे म्हणजे न्याय प्रस्थापित करणे होय. भारतीय राज्यघटनेच्या उद्देशिकामध्ये न्यायाचे तीन प्रकार सांगितले आहेत:

सामाजिक न्याय:

सामाजिक न्यायामुळे समाजातील सर्व घटकांना समान संधी मिळतात. यामुळे समाजातील विषमता कमी होते आणि सर्वांचे कल्याण होण्यास मदत होते. सामाजिक

न्यायामुळे समाजात शांतता आणि सुव्यवस्था निर्माण होते. जात, धर्म, वंश, भाषा, प्रदेश, जन्मस्थान अथवा लिंग यावर आधारित कोणताही भेदभाव करू नये. सर्वांचा दर्जा माणूस म्हणून सारखाच असतो.

आर्थिक न्याय:

आर्थिक न्याय म्हणजे प्रत्येकाला आपले आणि कुटुंबाचे पालनपोषण करण्याचा हक्क असावा. गरिबी दूर करण्यासाठी प्रत्येकाला समान संधी आणि संसाधने उपलब्ध करून दिली पाहिजेत. आर्थिक न्यायामुळे प्रत्येकाला आपले आणि कुटुंबाचे पालनपोषण करण्याची संधी मिळते. यामुळे समाजातील गरिबी कमी होते आणि सर्वांचे जीवनमान उंचावण्यास मदत होते. आर्थिक न्यायामुळे समाजातील आर्थिक विषमता कमी होते.

राजकीय न्याय;

राजकीय न्याय म्हणजे राज्यकारभारात भाग घेण्याचा सर्वांना समान हक्क असावा. प्रौढ मतदान पद्धतीमुळे सर्व नागरिकांना मतदानाचा अधिकार मिळाला आहे. राजकीय न्यायामुळे सर्व नागरिकांना राज्यकारभारात भाग घेण्याची संधी मिळते. यामुळे समाजातील लोकशाही मूल्ये मजबूत होतात आणि सर्वांचे प्रतिनिधित्व होते. राजकीय न्यायामुळे समाजातील राजकीय विषमता कमी होते.

२) स्वातंत्र्य -

भारतीय संविधानाने प्रत्येक भारतीय नागरिकाला स्वातंत्र्य दिले आहे. हे स्वातंत्र्य व्यक्तीच्या व्यक्तिमत्त्वाच्या विकासासाठी आवश्यक आहे. स्वातंत्र्य म्हणजे आपल्यावर कोणतेही जाचक, अयोग्य निर्बंध नसणे. प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला त्याच्या इच्छेनुसार जगण्याचा अधिकार आहे. विचार व अभिव्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्य हे भारतीय संविधानातील एक महत्त्वाचे मूलभूत हक्क आहे. या हक्काचा अर्थ असा की प्रत्येकाला आपले मत आणि विचार मुक्तपणे व्यक्त करण्याचा अधिकार आहे. या हक्काच्या आधारे प्रत्येक व्यक्ती समाजात आपले योगदान देऊ शकते.

श्रद्धा, समजुती व उपासनेच्या स्वातंत्र्यातून प्रामुख्याने धार्मिक स्वातंत्र्य व्यक्त होते. भारतीय संविधानाने प्रत्येक भारतीय नागरिकाला धार्मिक स्वातंत्र्य दिले आहे. या हक्काचा अर्थ असा की प्रत्येकाला त्याच्या इच्छेनुसार धर्म आणि पंथ निवडण्याचा अधिकार आहे. स्वातंत्र्य हे एक महत्त्वाचे मानवी मूल्य आहे. स्वातंत्र्यामुळे व्यक्तीचे व्यक्तिमत्त्व विकसित होते आणि समाजाची प्रगती होते. भारतीय संविधानाने प्रत्येक भारतीय नागरिकाला स्वातंत्र्य दिले आहे, जे मानवी मूल्यांचे रक्षण करते.

३) समता -

उद्देशिकेने भारतीय नागरिकांना दर्जा आणि संधी याबाबतीत समतेची हमी दिली आहे. समता ही एक महत्त्वाची संकल्पना आहे जी भारतीय संविधान आणि मानवी मूल्यांना जोडते. भारतीय संविधानाच्या कलम १४ मध्ये समानतेचे तत्त्व घोषित केले आहे. या कलमानुसार,

भारतातील सर्व नागरिकांना समान अधिकार आणि संरक्षण प्राप्त आहे, भेदभाव न करता. हा अधिकार जन्म, लिंग, धर्म, जात, वंश, भाषा, प्रदेश किंवा इतर कोणत्याही आधारावर दिलेला नाही.आपल्या विकासाच्या संधी सर्वांना प्राप्त होतील, त्या उपलब्ध करून देताना कोणताही भेदभाव केला जाणार नाही. मानवी मूल्यांमध्येही समता हा एक महत्त्वाचा घटक आहे. मानवी मूल्ये म्हणजे असे मूल्ये जी सर्व मानवांसाठी समान असतात. या मूल्यांमध्ये न्याय, स्वातंत्र्य, मानवाधिकार आणि समानता यांचा समावेश होतो. समता ही मानवी मूल्यांपैकी एक महत्त्वाची संकल्पना आहे कारण ती सर्व लोकांना समान अधिकार आणि संधी देते.

४) बंधुता –

बंधुता ही भारतीय संविधानाच्या उद्दिष्ट उद्देशिकेतील एक महत्त्वपूर्ण तत्त्व आहे. बंधुता म्हणजे भारतीय नागरिकांमध्ये आत्मीयता, सहानुभूती आणि परस्पर आदराची भावना असणे. जेव्हा प्रत्येक व्यक्ती दुसऱ्या व्यक्तीचा आदर करतो आणि तिच्या स्वातंत्र्य आणि हक्काचा सन्मान करतो, तेव्हा बंधुभाव वाढतो. बंधुभावाच्या वाढीमुळे भारतीय समाजात समता आणि न्यायाची स्थापना होण्यास मदत होते..

मूलभूत हक्क आणि मानवी मूल्य :

भारतीय संविधानात "मूलभूत हक्क" हे संविधानाच्या भाग III मध्ये प्रदान केलेले अधिकार कोणत्याही प्रकारच्या भेदभावाशिवाय सर्व नागरिकांना समानतेने दिले आहेत. हे अधिकार प्रत्येक भारतीय नागरिकासाठी लागू आहेत

भारतीय संविधानातील मूलभूत हक्कांची यादी

- समानतेचा हक्क (अनुच्छेद १४-१८)
- स्वातंत्र्याचा हक्क (अनुच्छेद१९-२२)
- धर्माचा हक्क (अनुच्छेद २६-२८)
- सांस्कृतिक आणि शैक्षणिक हक्क (अनुच्छेद २९-३०)
- घटनात्मक उपयोजनाचा हक्क (अनुच्छेद ३२)

मानवी मूल्ये ही अशी तत्त्वे आहेत जी मानवी अस्तित्वाचे मूलभूत स्वरूप निश्चित करतात. या मूल्यांमध्ये स्वातंत्र्य, समता, न्याय, बंधुभाव, मानवी प्रतिष्ठा, मानवाधिकार इत्यादी गोष्टींचा समावेश होतो. मूलभूत हक्क आणि मानवी मूल्ये या दोन्ही गोष्टी भारतीय संविधानात समाविष्ट आहेत. मूलभूत हक्क हे नागरिकांना दिलेल्या कायदेशीर अधिकार आहेत, तर मानवी मूल्ये ही सर्व मानवांसाठी सार्वत्रिक तत्त्वे आहेत. मूलभूत हक्क मानवी मूल्यांचे संरक्षण आणि संवर्धन करण्याचे साधन आहेत. मूलभूत हक्कांच्या माध्यमातून, भारतीय संविधानाने प्रत्येक नागरिकाला मानवी मूल्यांचे अनुसरण करण्याचे अधिकार आणि संरक्षण प्रदान केले आहे. मानवी मूल्यांपैकी एक

म्हणजे स्वातंत्र्य. मूलभूत हक्कांमध्ये अभिव्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्य, विश्वास स्वातंत्र्य आणि संघटनेचे स्वातंत्र्य यांचा समावेश होतो. हे अधिकार नागरिकांना त्यांच्या स्वातंत्र्याचा वापर करण्याचे अधिकार देतात. मूलभूत हक्क आणि मानवी मूल्ये या दोन्ही गोष्टी भारतीय संविधानाच्या केंद्रस्थानी आहेत. या दोन्ही गोष्टी एकत्रितपणे भारताला एक लोकशाही आणि समतामूलक समाज बनवण्यास मदत करतात.

मानवी मूल्य ही एक व्यापक संकल्पना आहे जी मानवी जीवनात महत्त्वाच्या असलेल्या तत्त्वे, विश्वास आणि मार्गदर्शक तत्त्वे यांचा संदर्भ देते. मानवी मूल्यांचा उदय समाजाच्या विकासाच्या सुरुवातीच्या काळात झाला आणि ते आजही मानवी समाजाचा एक महत्त्वाचा भाग आहेत. भारतीय संविधान हे एक घटनात्मक दस्तऐवज आहे जे भारताची राज्यव्यवस्था आणि लोकशाही याना मार्गदर्शकिन व मानवी मूल्यांचे रक्षण आणि संवर्धन करण्याचे काम करते . संविधानातील अनेक कलमे मानवी मूल्यांना प्रोत्साहन देतात आणि त्यांचे रक्षण करतात.

निष्कर्ष :

१) भारतीय संविधानात मानवी मुल्याना कायद्याचे अधिष्ठान प्राप्त करून दिले आहे.

२) भारतीय संविधानावर भारतीय संस्कृती आणि संत साहित्याचा प्रभाव असल्याचे दिसून येते.

३) भारतीय संविधानात सामाजिक न्याय स्थापन करण्यासाठी आरक्षणाची तरतूद केली आहे.

४) भारतीय संविधानात भारतातील सर्व जाती, धर्म आणि संप्रदाय यातील सर्व स्त्री -पुरुष यांना समान मुलभूत हक्क व अधिकार निर्विवाद पणे दिले आहेत.

५) भारतीय संविधान हे अंतिमतः जात, धर्म आणि संप्रदाय या पलीकडे जाऊन मानसाच्या प्रतिष्ठेला सर्वोच्च प्राधान्य दिले आहे.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ :

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DOI-10.5281/zenodo.10156270

सारांश:

भारतीय संस्कृति और दर्शन का विश्व में बड़ा प्रभाव रहा है, इस समृद्ध विरासत को आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिये न सिर्फ सहेज कर संरक्षित रखने की जरूरत है, बल्कि हमारी शिक्षा व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ बनाये रखने हेतु शोध कार्यों को बढ़ावा देना चाहिये और नये-नये उपयोग भी सोचे जाने चाहिये। प्राचीन काल से ही भारतवर्ष में शिक्षा व्यवस्था का केन्द्र बिन्दु शिक्षक या गुरु रहा है, जिसके बिना जीवन का अर्थ समझ पाना सम्भव नहीं है। गुरु को ईश्वर की श्रेणी में रखा गया है जैसे-

गुरू ब्रह्मा गुरू विष्णु गुरूदेव महेश्वरः।
गुरू साक्षातु परमब्रह्मा तस्मै श्री गुरूवे नमः।।

भारत वर्ष में गुरू पूर्णिमा का वर्ष बड़ी श्रद्धा और धूमधाम से मनाया जाता है। प्राचीन काल में जब विद्यार्थी गुरु के आश्रम में रहकर निःशुल्क शिक्षा ग्रहण करता था, तो इसी दिन श्रद्धा भाव से प्रेरित होकर अपने गुरु का पूजन करके, उन्हें अपनी शक्ति सामर्थ्य अनुसार गुरु दक्षिणा देकर कृतकृत्य होता था। आज भी इसका महत्व कम नहीं है। गुरु की महिमा को महाकवि संत तुलसीदास ने अपने महाकाव्य में 'रामचरितमानस' में गुरू वंदना से की है। जैसे-

'बंदऊ गुरू पद पदुम परागा, सुरूचि सुवास सरस अनुरागा।'

ऋषि काल से ही देश में गुरु के महत्व को कुछ इस तरह से दर्शाया गया है। शास्त्रों में 'गु' का अर्थ बताया गया है अंधकार या मूल अज्ञान और 'रू' का अर्थ किया गया है, उसका निरोधक। गुरु को गुरु इसलिये कहा जाता है कि वह अज्ञान तिमिर ज्ञानांजनशलाका से निवारण कर देता है। अर्थात अंधकार को हटाकर प्रकाश की ओर ले जाने वाले को गुरु कहते है। गुरु को ईश्वर के समान समझा गया है। ग्रंथों में इस बात का उल्लेख है-

"अज्ञानान्तिमिरान्धस्य ज्ञानांजन शलाकया।
चक्षुरुन्मीलितं येन तस्मै श्री गुरुवे नमः।"

मुख्य शब्द:-संस्कृति, शिक्षा, शिक्षक, समाज, राष्ट्र।

प्रस्तावना:

वर्तमान में राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति २०२० भी गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा के लिये शिक्षक के महत्व पर सर्वाधिक जोर देती है। जिसमें उल्लेख है कि प्रत्येक छात्र का विशिष्ट क्षमताओं की पहचान और उसके विकास के लिये शिक्षकों और अभिभावकों को इनकी क्षमताओं के प्रति संवदनशील होना पड़ेगा। जिसमें कि छात्रों की अकादमिक और अन्य क्षमताओं का पूर्ण विकास हो सके। उच्चतर शिक्षा अनुभवजन्य क्षेत्रों में प्रवेश की ऐसी अपार सम्भावनाओं के द्वार खुल सकते है, जो व्यक्तियों और समुदायों को भी प्रतिकूल परिस्थितियों के कुचक्र से निकाल सकते है। इसी कारण सभी के लिये उच्चतर गुणवत्ता युक्त शिक्षा के अवसर उपलब्ध कराने को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकतायें होनी चाहिये। शिक्षक वास्तव में बच्चों के भविष्य को आकार देते है तथा छात्र और शिक्षक दोनों मिलकर हमारे समृद्ध राष्ट्र का निर्माण करते है। पूर्ण योगदान के कारण मेधावी छात्र और योग्य शिक्षक हमेशा समाज में सम्मानित सदस्य रहे है। विद्वान ही हमेशा अच्छे शिक्षक बनते है। प्राचीन सभ्यताओं के अनुसार अच्छा शिक्षक छात्रों को निर्धारित ज्ञान, कौशल और नैतिक मूल्य प्रदान करने का कार्य करते है। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति २०२० में अध्यापक की शिक्षा गुणवत्ता, भर्ती, पदस्थापना, सेवा शर्तें और शिक्षकों के अधिकारों की स्थिति पर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है। उक्त तथ्यों पर ध्यान देने से ही शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता और शिक्षकों के उत्साह को वांछित मानक प्राप्त होगा। भारतीय संस्कृति के निर्माण में तथा एक समृद्धशाली राष्ट्र निर्माण में शिक्षक एक सुदृढ़ व्यक्तित्व की भांति कार्य करता है। ज्ञान की वृद्धि करना, उसमें नित नवीन परिवर्तन करना, सुधार करना तथा उस ज्ञान को प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के मध्य विधिपूर्वक प्रसारित करना ही एक शिक्षक का मुख्य उद्देश्य होता है। शिक्षक न केवल किताबी ज्ञान प्रदान कराते हैं, अपितु व्यवहारिक ज्ञान को भी अपने शिष्यों व विद्यार्थियों के मध्य प्रदान कराते है। जिसके फलस्वरुप एक समृद्धशाली व विकसित राष्ट्र का निर्माण होता है, साथ-ही-साथ एक शिक्षक एक सुसभ्य एवं सुसंगत राष्ट्र और विश्वकल्याण की भावना का भी विकास करते है। एक शिक्षित व्यक्ति अनेक लोगों को शिक्षा प्रदान कराता है और वह शिक्षा ही राष्ट्र की प्रगति व उसके विकास में अहम भूमिका निभाती है प्राचीन काल से ही भारत देश अपनी विविध संस्कृति के लिये जाना जाता है। भारतीय संस्कृति विश्व की सर्वाधिक प्राचीन समृद्ध संस्कृति है। संस्कृति किसी भी समाज के बौद्धिक मानसिक एवं आध्यात्मिक विकास की सूचक होती है, जो कि एक सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र का निर्माण करती है। भारत देश विभिन्न संसाधनों व संस्कृति से सम्पन्न एक समृद्धशाली राष्ट्र है। भारत देश की संस्कृति अत्यन्त प्राचीन एवं गौरवपूर्ण है। प्राचीन काल से ही भारत देश को, भारतीय संस्कृति को, भारतवासियों को इस सम्पूर्णता के शिखर पर पहुँचाने में हमारे शिक्षकों का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है। पुराणों के मतानुसार भारतीय संस्कृति को समृद्धशाली एवं उन्नत बनाने में हमारे ऋषियों, मुनियों, संतों, भक्तों, दार्शनिकों, विचारकों, गुरुओं आचार्यों, शिक्षकों इत्यादि का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रहा है।

भारतीय संस्कृति में आध्यात्मिकता, भौतिकता, ग्रहणशीलता, प्राचीनता, नवीनता, निरन्तरता, लचीलापन, सहिष्णुता, लोकहित, विश्व कल्याण और वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् की भावना अन्तर्निहित है। मानव जीवन में हमारे आचरण, खान-पान, वेशभूषा, साहित्य, कला, दर्शन, सामाजिक व राजनीतिक संगठन, शिक्षा, विज्ञान, इतिहास, इत्यादि में भारतीय संस्कृति की एक स्पष्ट झलक दिखाई देती है। राष्ट्र की प्रगति के लिए ही मनुष्य संस्कृति के उन पोषक तत्वों को ग्रहण करता है, जो कि समाज की प्रगति के लिए अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। भारतीय संस्कृति एक समृद्धशाली राष्ट्र के निर्माण में सहायक की भांति कार्य करती है। भारत देश विभिन्न संस्कृति से सम्पन्न देश है। प्राचीन काल से ही भारत देश को 'विश्व गुरु' के नाम से भी जाना जाता है। इस ज्ञान का बोध हमें हमारे शिक्षकों के माध्यम से ही प्राप्त होता है। हमारे भारत देश में शिक्षक को गुरु के समतुल्य स्थान प्राप्त है। शिक्षक ही एक राष्ट्र का निर्माता होता है व शिक्षक के द्वारा ही हमारे अन्दर नैतिकता, अखण्डता, शांति, एकता इत्यादि गुण प्रवाहित किए जाते है और इन सभी गुणों को आत्मसात कर हम एक अच्छे नागरिक बनते है। जिसके परिणामस्वरूप हमारे भीतर वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम की भावना का विकास होता है। किसी भी राष्ट्र का आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक विकास उस देश की शिक्षा व शिक्षा पद्धति पर निर्भर करता है। शिक्षा के अनेको आयाम है जैसे- स्कूल शिक्षा, माध्यमिक शिक्षा, उच्च शिक्षा इत्यादि। भारतीय शिक्षा का इतिहास भारतीय सभ्यता का भी इतिहास है। वास्तविक अर्थ में शिक्षा का तात्पर्य ज्ञान से है और ज्ञान प्राप्ति का मार्ग

शिक्षक द्वारा ही परिपूर्ण होता है। शिक्षक दिन-रात मेहनत कर एक बालक को प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्तित्व के रूप में परिवर्तित करता है। अतः शिक्षा का मानव जीवन के विकास में अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है। शिक्षा मानव को एक सामाजिक प्राणी बनाती हैं तथा हमारी सांस्कृतिक धरोहर को भविष्य में आने वाली पीढ़ी को हस्तांतरित करने के काबिल बनाती है। शिक्षा के माध्यम से मानव का सम्पूर्ण विकास होता है। सामाजिक जीवन में अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करते हुए राष्ट्र के सर्वांगीण विकास में शिक्षा महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है। एक अच्छा शिक्षक छात्रों को अपनी संस्कृति और राष्ट्र गौरव से परिचित कराता है। शिक्षक अपने मन वचन और व्यवहार से एक आदर्श प्रस्तुत करके समस्त छात्रों में राष्ट्र भक्ति की भावना उत्पन्न करता है। भारत में सदैव ही शिक्षकों का सर्वाधिक सम्मान किया जाता है। एक बच्चे के प्रथम शिक्षक सर्वप्रथम उसके माता-पिता ही होते है। तत्पश्चात् वह विद्यालयीन शिक्षा ग्रहण करता है। जहां पर उसके सम्पूर्ण व्यक्तित्व का विकास होता है तत्पश्चात् वह पूर्ण रूपेण स्कूली शिक्षा व उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करता है। जो कि मानव जीवन में शिक्षा के महत्व को दर्शाता है। यही कारण है कि महान शिक्षाविद् डह६ सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन के जन्म दिवस के उपलक्ष्य में पूरे भारत वर्ष में ५ सितम्बर को शिक्षक दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाता है। एक व्यक्ति अपने जन्म से लेकर मृत्यु तक कुछ-न-कुछ सीखता ही रहता है। नये-नये अनुभव प्राप्त करता है। सर्वप्रथम एक बालक जन्मोपरान्त अपने माता-पिता से चलना, उठना, बैठना, खाना-पीना, बोलना इत्यादि क्रियाएँ सीखता है। तत्पश्चात् विद्यालय में शिक्षक से तथा जीवन पर्यन्त अनेक लोगों से कुछ-न-कुछ सीखता ही रहता है। इस प्रकार वह जो भी ग्रहण करता है, जो भी सीखता है वह सब ज्ञान है और वह जिस किसी से भी जो कुछ भी सीखता है। वह सभी लोग उस व्यक्ति के शिक्षक ही होते है।

शिक्षक को भगवान के समान एक अनमोल उपहार माना जा है। जिस तरह ईश्वर पूरे ब्रह्माण्ड का निर्माता होता है। उसी प्रकार एक अच्छा शिक्षक एक अच्छे व एक पूर्ण राष्ट्र का निर्माता माना जाता है। शिक्षक हमको हमेशा सौहार्द पूर्ण मन से कार्य करने के लिए प्रेरित करते है। शिक्षा के माध्यम से ही समाज में फैली कुरीतियों, सामाजिक समस्यायें व भष्ट्राचार इत्यादि को खत्म किया जा सकता है। शिक्षक अपने ज्ञान की ज्योति से हमें प्रकाशित करते है और हमारा उचित मार्गदर्शन करते है। किसी भी समाज को विकसित करने के लिए यह अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है, कि यहां के लोग भी शिक्षित हो। एक शिक्षित व्यक्ति अपने ज्ञान के माध्यम से अपने आस-पास फैली कुरीतियों को, भ्रष्टाचार को, अन्धविश्वास को अज्ञानता को समाप्त कर सकता है तथा अपने ज्ञान से अन्य व्यक्तियों को भी शिक्षा प्रदान करता है। शिक्षक ज्ञान के सागर के समान होता है। जो कि दूसरों को शिक्षा प्रदान करता है इसीलिए यह कहा जाता है कि शिक्षक उस मोमबत्ती की भांति है, जो कि स्वयं जलकर दूसरों को प्रकाशित करता है।' एक शिक्षक एक अच्छे और आदर्श व्यक्तित्व का रूप भी माना जाता है। क्योंकि वह बच्चों का भविष्य तो सँवारते ही है। साथ-ही-साथ शिक्षक प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के जीवन को बनाने में निस्वार्थ भाव से अपनी सेवा प्रदान करते है किसी राष्ट्र का मूर्तरुप उसके नागरिकों में ही निहित होता है। शिक्षक न केवल विद्यार्थी के व्यक्तित्व का निर्माता होता है, बल्कि वह उसे सामाजिक ज्ञान भी प्रदान कराता है शिक्षक की भूमिका केवल छात्रों को केवल किताबी ज्ञान प्रदान करने तक ही सीमित नहीं होती है, बल्कि वह छात्रों को पढ़ाई के अलावा उन्हें सामाजिक जीवन से सम्बन्धित दायित्वों का बोध कराते है तथा उन्हें जीवन जीने की कला भी सिखाते है तथा उन्हें समाज के निर्माण व विकास के योग्य बनाना भी एक शिक्षक का ही दायित्व होता है।एक निपुण शिक्षक अपनी शिक्षण शैली से विद्यार्थियों में राष्ट्रीयता की भावना का विकास करता है। राष्ट्रीयता का भाव जहां एक और विद्यार्थियों को राष्ट्रभक्त और आदर्श नागरिक बनाता है। वहीं दूसरी और विद्यार्थियों में राष्ट्रीय एकता का विकास भी कराता है। भारतवर्ष में प्राचीनकाल से अनेकों ऋषि-मुनियों व गुरूओं का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रहा है। प्राचीन कालीन ग्रंथों में वर्णित है कि भगवान राम इत्यादि

ने भी अनेकों वर्षों तक आश्रम में रहकर शिक्षा प्राप्त की थी। एक शिक्षक सुसभ्य एवं शान्तिपूर्ण राष्ट्र और विश्व का निर्माण करते है। एक शिक्षक को अपने सभी छात्रों को एक सुन्दर एवं सुरक्षित भविष्य देने के लिए तथा सारे विश्व में शान्ति एवं एकता की स्थापना है लिए उनके कोमल मन मस्तिष्क में भारतीय संस्कृति और सभ्यता के रूप में वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् के विचार रूपी बीज बोने चाहिए। शिक्षक एक व्यक्ति को कुशल नागरिक व सम्पूर्ण व्यक्तित्व प्रदान करता है। शिक्षक अपने शिष्य की शिक्षा के जरिये व्यक्ति, समाज और राष्ट्र का निर्माण करता है। शिक्षा एक मजबूत ताकत है, जिससे हम समाज को एक सकारात्मक बदलाव की ओर ले जा सकते है।

शिक्षा का मुख्य आधार शिक्षक ही होता है। छात्रों को समाज के निर्माण के योग्य बनाना भी एक शिक्षक का ही दायित्व होता है। शिक्षक ही एक सुदृढ़ और विकासशील देश की मजबूत नींव है और प्रत्येक छात्र और समाज का भविष्य शिक्षकों के हाथ में पूरी तरह सुरक्षित है। आज भले ही आधुनिक युग में शिक्षा का स्वरूप दिन-प्रतिदिन बदलता जा रहा है। दूरस्थ शिक्षा प्रणाली का महत्व बढ़ रहा है जैसे- आई६ आई६ टी६, आई६ आई६ एम६ विश्वविद्यालय तथा इन्टरनेट पर अधिकांश शिक्षण बेब पोर्टल होने के बाबजूद भी 'क्लासरुम शिक्षा और शिक्षक का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान। उच्च शिक्षा और उच्चतम शिक्षा हेतु इन्टरनेट शिक्षण का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है । परन्तु शिक्षक ही समाज की आधारशिला है। वह मार्गदर्शक की भूमिका निभाता है और भविष्य में भी समाज को उचित राह दिखाने के मार्ग पर अग्रसर है और इसी कारण भारतीय संस्कृति में शिक्षक को माता-पिता से भी उच्च स्थान प्राप्त है। किसी भी राष्ट्र का आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक विकास उस देश की शिक्षा, शिक्षा पद्धति व शिक्षित नागरिकों पर ही निर्भर करता है। शिक्षा हमें ज्ञान, विनम्रता, व्यवहार कुशलता और योग्यता प्रदान करती है। शिक्षा में अनेको उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति शिक्षकों के माध्यम से होती है। शिक्षा का उद्देश्य एक उत्तरदायी नागरिक व समाज का निर्माण करना भी होता है तथा एक सर्वश्रेष्ठ शिक्षक वही होता है, जो कि जीवन पर्यन्त स्वयं एक विद्यार्थी बना रहता है। इस प्रक्रिया में वह पुस्तकों के साथ-साथ अपने विद्यार्थियों से भी बहुत कुछ सीखता है। इस प्रकार एक विकसित समृद्ध एवं हर्षित राष्ट्र व विश्व के निर्माण में शिक्षकों की भूमिका सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण होती है। वर्तमान समय में जबकि कोरोना वायरस एक महामारी का रुप लेकर सम्पूर्ण विश्व में व्याप्त है। सम्पूर्ण विश्व के सभी राज्यों में, यहां तक कि भारत देश में कोरोना वायरस पूर्ण रूप से अपने पैर पसार चुका है तथा संकट की इस परिस्थिति में भी शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अनेकों सम्भावनाएं खोजी जा रही है। जिसमें कि शिक्षक अपने विद्यार्थियों को अहनलाइन क्लासेस के माध्यम से शिक्षित कर रहे है कोरोना वायरस महामारी ने दुनिया भर में लाखों लोगों को शिक्षित करने के तरीके में भी परिवर्तन कर लिया है और साथ ही 'होम स्कूलिंग' की परिस्थितियां तैयार की गई है। जो कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में एक सार्थक कदम है। इसके साथ ही मोबाइल फोन, लैपटहप दूरदर्शन इत्यादि के माध्यम से शिक्षा प्रदान की जा रही है। शोधार्थियों को भी बेबिनार के माध्यम से लगातार जोड़ा जा रहा है। जो कहीं-न-कहीं सकारात्मक रूप से राष्ट्र के विकास की ओर अग्रसर है और भविष्य में आने वाली पीढ़ी के लिए भी ज्ञान प्राप्ति के रुप में प्रगतिशील है।

अतः हम कह सकते है कि शिक्षक ही एक समृद्धशाली राष्ट्र की नींव होता है और एक सम्पूर्ण विकसित राष्ट्र का निर्माण करता है। शिक्षक और राष्ट्र एक-दूसरे से घनिष्ठ रूप से अर्न्तसम्बन्धित है। एक समृद्धशाली राष्ट्र के निर्माण में एक शिक्षक का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है।

"बरखा राजेश शर्मा रचित 'हत्या' कहानी में चित्रित किसान"

प्रा.डॉ.पवार राजाभाऊ श्रीहरि

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.10156278

प्रस्तावना:

कहानीकार बरखा राजेश शर्मा मराठवाड़ा जैसे पिछड़े तथा मराठी भाषिक क्षेत्र से आने वाली युवा कहानीकार है। वे विवाह से पूर्व क्रांति ओमप्रकाश बोरा के नाम से जानी जाती रही है। विवाह के उपरांत उनका नाम बरखा राजेश शर्मा के रूप में चर्चा में रहा है। इनका जन्म 11 जून 1974 में मराठवाड़ा प्रदेश के हिंगोली नमक जिले में हुआ है। उनके पिता का नाम ओमप्रकाशजी बोरा तथा माता का नाम श्रीमती पुष्पा बोरा है। बरखा राजेश शर्मा जी को कविताएं तथा कहानी लिखने का शौक है। वे अपनी लेखनी के माध्यम से सामाजिक व्यवस्था तथा कुरितियों पर चोट करने का काम करती है। हिंदी साहित्य में अनेकों साहित्यकारों ने किसान जीवन का चित्रण अपने साहित्य में किया है। विशेषकर प्रेमचंद, सरदार पूर्णसिंह जी का नाम लिया जा सकता है। बरखा राजेश शर्मा ने भी अपनी कहानियों में किसान को चित्रित करने का प्रयास किया है।

'हिंदी साहित्य में किसान की यातना को वास्तविक ढंग से स्पष्ट करने का सर्वप्रथम काम प्रेमचंद जी ने किया है। अपने लेखों में प्रेमचंद ने बराबर इस बात पर बल दिया है कि, "साहित्य की आटारियों मीनारो और गुदंम्बो की नींव मिट्टी के नीचे दबी पड़ी है। उन्होंने शताब्दियों से पददलित शोषित मजदूरो, किसानों व गरीबों के दुःख दर्द को अपने साहित्य में सच्ची अभिव्यक्ति दी है।"[1] प्रेमचंद के साथ-साथ सरदार पूर्ण सिंह ने अपने निबंध साहित्य के माध्यम से किसान का चित्र प्रस्तुत किया है। उन्होंने अपने निबंध 'मजदूरी और प्रेम' में श्रम की सच्ची तपस्या करनेवाले किसान को महान विभूति बताया है। उन्हें किसान की मेहनत अन्न, फल-फूल में दिखाई देती है। वे लिखते हैं "अन्न पैदा करने में किसान भी ब्रम्हा के समान है।"[2] सरदार पूर्ण सिंह ने भी किसान के पसीने के सौंदर्य को अभिव्यक्ति प्रदान की है। वर्तमान समय में इन महान साहित्यकारों की भांति बरखा राजेश शर्मा ने भी अपनी 'हत्या' नामक कहानी में किसान का वास्तविक चित्र खड़ा किया है।

भारत एक खेती प्रधान देश है। भारत देश की लगभग 70% जनसंख्या खेती से जुड़ी है कृषि एक ऐसा व्यवसाय है जिसका मानव जीवन में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। विश्व की समस्त जनसंख्या के भरण पोषण की जिम्मेदारी खेती ने ही उठायी हैं। "कृषि एक प्राचीन व्यवसाय व उद्योग है। कृषि जलवायु, वनस्पति तथा मिट्टी की दशाओं के अनुकूल होने पर की जाती है।"[3] खेती करने वाला किसान कहलाता है। वही मेहनत करके सारी दुनिया का पेट भरता है। किसान ही अपनी मेहनत से वास्तविक धन का उत्पादन करता है। राहुल सांकृत्यायन के विचार से "धन वह है जो आदमी के जीवन के लिए अत्यंत आवश्यक है। खाना, कपड़ा और मकान ये ही चीज हैं जिन्हें की वास्तविक धन कहना चाहिए। वास्तविक धन के उत्पादक वे ही है जो इन चीजों को पैदा करते हैं। किसान वास्तविक धन का उत्पादक है, क्योंकि वह मिट्टी से गेहूं, चावल, कपास के रूप में पैदा करता है। दो घंटे रात रहते खेतों में पहुंचता है। जेठ की तपती दुपहरी हो या माघ-पुस के सवेरे की हड्डी छेदने वाली सर्दी वह हल जोतता है, ढेले फोडता है, उसका बदन पसीने से तर-बतर हो जाता है उसके एक-एक हाथ में सात-सात घट्टे पड़ जाते हैं। फावड़ा चलाते-चलाते उसकी सांस टंग जाती है। लेकिन तब भी वह इस तरह मशक्कत किया जाता है। क्योंकि उसको मालूम है कि धरती माता के यहां रिश्वत नहीं चल सकती।"[4] इस प्रकार दिन-रात मेहनत करने वाला किसान आज बुरी हालत में है। आज किसान को आत्महत्या करने की नौबत आ गई है। आत्महत्या एक ऐसी क्रिया है जिसमें व्यक्ति स्वेच्छासे अपने आप को समाप्त करता है। "आत्महत्या के लिए अनेक सामाजिक, वैयक्तिक, पारिवारिक, भौगोलिक, आर्थिक, धार्मिक एवं सामुदायिक परिस्थितियां उत्तरदाई है। भारत जैसे देश में आत्महत्या की प्रमुख कारण गरीबी, बेकारी, शारीरिक व्याधि, प्रेम में असफलता, धार्मिक प्रथाएं एवं रीति रिवाज, राजनीतिक उथल-पुथल, पारिवारिक संघर्ष, जाति से बहिष्कार, मानसिक तनाव, उद्वेग आदि है।"[5]

वर्तमान समय में हिंदी साहित्य की युवा कहानीकार बरखा राजेश शर्मा ने अपनी प्रसिद्ध कहानी 'हत्या' में किसान जीवन का यथार्थ चित्रण किया है। बरखा राजेश शर्मा के प्रसिद्ध कहानी संग्रह 'द्वंद्व' की प्रसिद्ध कहानी 'हत्या' है। यह उनकी एक मौलिक कहानी है। प्रस्तुत कहानी में लेखिका ने किसान जीवन का वास्तविक चित्रण किया है। लेखिका ने प्रस्तुत कहानी में विशेष कर महाराष्ट्र प्रदेश के किसान का जीवन चित्रित किया है। प्रस्तुत कहानी में एकनाथ नामक एक किसान है। कहानी में एकनाथ का किसान परिवार खेती का व्यवसाय करता है। एकनाथ के पिताजी का नाम गणपतराव तथा माताजी का नाम

रमाबाई है। वंही एकनाथ की पत्नी का नाम काशी तथा भाई का नाम नारायण उर्फ नाऱ्या है। साथ ही कहानी में एकनाथ के दो छोटे बच्चे भी है। प्रस्तुत कहानी में एकनाथ कर्ज से परेशान होकर एक दिन आत्महत्या कर लेता है। नारायण रोते हुए चिल्ला कर कहता है, "दादा एक पेड़ से बंधी रस्सी से लटक रहा था, उसका शरीर काला पड़ गया है और जबान बाहर आ गई। बाबा, दादा नीचे गर्दन लटकाए कर्ज से मुक्ति मिलने की खुशी में रस्सी के सहारे होले होले झूल रहा है। "6 इस प्रकार प्रस्तुत कहानी में किसान आत्महत्या का वास्तविक चित्रण प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

आज मराठवाड़ा ही नहीं बल्कि महाराष्ट्र प्रदेश का किसान बुरे हालातो में जी रहा है। बारिश की कमी के कारण किसानों को उसका सामना करना पड़ रहा है। परिणामत: खेती का व्यवसाय घाटे में चल रहा है। किसान समय पर कर्ज भी चुका नहीं पा रहा है। अत: वह आत्महत्या कर अपना जीवन समाप्त कर रहा है। लेखिका बरखा राजेश शर्मा ने प्रस्तुत कहानी में एकनाथ नामक चरित्र के माध्यम से किसान का वास्तविक चित्रण किया है।

प्रस्तुत कहानी में एकनाथ का भाई नारायण गांव के साहूकारों की शर्ट की कॉलर पकड़ कर कहता है। "मेरे दादा ने आत्महत्या नहीं की है, आप लोगों ने मारा है उसे, आपके सूद (ब्याज) आपकी खेली गई चाले हमारे खेती हाथियाने के लिए की गई आपकी कोशिशों ने मेरे दादा को मारा है। मेरे दादा ने आत्महत्या नहीं कि उनकी हत्या हुई है।"7 इस प्रकार लेखिका ने किसान आत्महत्या के लिए साहूकारों को जिम्मेदार ठहराया है। यह कहानी किसान आत्महत्या के कई कारणों की पोल खोलती है। प्रस्तुत कहानी में एकनाथ की आत्महत्या के लिए साहूकारों के साथ-साथ सरकारी कर्मचारी तथा राजनेताओं को भी जिम्मेदार बताया गया है। प्रस्तुत कहानी में नारायण राजनेताओं तथा सरकारी लोगों की तरफ देखकर चिल्लाते हुए कहता है, "अरे इतने वर्षों में अब तक आप में से किसी एक ने भी मेरे दादा का साथ दिया क्या? नहीं दिया मेरे दादा के मरने के बाद आ रहे हो, अगर मेरे दादा को जीवित रहते तुम्हारे कंधे पर सर रखकर रोने देते उसका थोड़ा सुन लेते, तो उसे कंधों पर श्मशान पहुंचने की नौबत नहीं आती। लेकिन आप लोगों को कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता एक और किसान ने आत्महत्या की बस अखबार में यह खबर छप जाएगी। आप लोग सफेद कपड़े पहन कर मृतक के परिवार को सांत्वना देने आए, आप लोगों के दु:ख, मरे चेहरे,अखबार में छप जाएंगे, टी.वी. चैनल एक-दो दिन यही खबर बार-बार दिखाई जाएगी। एक ही दृश्य को बार-बार दोहराया जाएगा। बस हो गया फर्ज पूरा दो-चार दिन में सब ठंडा हो जाएगा, दादा की चिता की राख भी और आपकी सहानुभूति का आडम्बर भी। ढोंगी हो, आप मक्कार हो।"8 इस

प्रकार प्रस्तुत कहानी में किसान जीवन का यथार्थ चित्रित हुआ है। किसान जीवन की त्रासदी को इस कहानी में वास्तविक ढंग से विशद किया गया है। अन्नदात कहा जाने वाले किसान कितना दर्द झेल रहा है। इसका मार्मिक वर्णन 'हत्या' कहानी में हुआ है।

सारत: कहां जाए तो किसान सबका अन्नदाता है। सबका पेट भरने का काम वही करता है। वह हमारे लिए ब्रह्मा के समान है। इस ब्रह्मा की सेवा करना हमारा काम है। लेकिन हम सब उसे लूटने पर तुले हैं। हमारा कर्तव्य है कि, हम किसान की मदद करें आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है की, हम खेती के लिए सिंचाई के साधन तैयार करें। किसान को समय पर पैसे की मदद हो, तब कहीं हमारा किसान समृद्ध होगा और जब किसान समृद्ध होगा तब हमारा देश समृद्ध होगा। निसंदेह कहा जा सकता है कि बरखा राजेश शर्मा जीने अपनी प्रसिद्ध कहानी हत्या में किसान जीवन का यथार्थ चित्रण किया है।

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.10156283

प्रस्तावना:

आपल्या भारतावर दीडशे वर्षे इंग्रजांचे राज्य होते. या भारत मातेला स्वतंत्र करण्यासाठी भारतातील अनेक क्रांतिकारकांनी आपले बलिदान दिले. देशाला स्वातंत्र्य मिळण्यासाठी अनेक नेत्यांनी आंदोलने केली चळवळी उभारल्या काहींनी शांततेच्या मार्गाने अहिंसेच्या मार्गाने प्रयत्न केले. त्यामध्ये महात्मा गांधी यांनी अहिंसेच्या मार्गाने देशाला स्वातंत्र्य मिळून देण्याचा प्रयत्न केला तर काही नेत्यांनी म्हणजेच लोकमान्य टिळक स्वातंत्र्यवीर सावरकर यांनी क्रांतिकारक मार्गाने देशाला स्वातंत्र्य मिळवून देण्यासाठी आपले बलिदान दिले. महात्मा गांधी, लोकमान्य टिळक, बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, स्वातंत्र्यवीर सावरकर इत्यादी नेत्यांनी आपले बलिदान दिले. प्रतिकूल परिस्थितीमध्ये देखील आपले ध्येय पूर्ण करण्यासाठी मृत्यूची झुंज देऊन स्वातंत्र्यासाठी प्रयत्न करणारे स्वातंत्र्यवीर सावरकर हे एक क्रांतिकारक होते.

विनायक दामोदर सावरकर यांना हिंदू हृदय सम्राट स्वातंत्र्यवीर सावरकर म्हणून संबोधले जाते. ते स्वातंत्र्याचे महान उपासक होते. स्वातंत्र्य हेच त्यांचे आराध्य दैवत होते. ते अतिशय उत्कृष्ट कवीही होते.. सावरकरांचा जन्म नाशिक जिल्ह्यातील भगूर या गावी 28 मे 1883 रोजी झाला. त्यांचे शालेय शिक्षण नाशिक येथे झाले. ते शाळेत असताना गणेशोत्सव व शिवजयंती या उत्सवामध्ये सहभागी होत असत. तसेच ते देशभक्तीपर आधारित नाटकही सादर करत असत. पुढे त्यांनी पुणे येथे जाऊन आपले पदवीचे शिक्षण पूर्ण केले. 1902 मध्ये त्यांनी पुण्यातील फर्ग्युसन महाविद्यालयातून बीएची पदवी प्राप्त केली. त्यापूर्वी त्यांनी 1900 मध्ये कुलदेवते समोर घेतलेल्या प्रतिज्ञाच्या पूर्तीसाठी 'मित्रमेळा' नावाची संघटना सुरू केली. 'मित्रमेळा' ही क्रांतीकारकांची गुप्त संघटना होती. युवकांमध्ये स्वदेशाबद्दल अभिमान निर्माण करणे हाच त्यामागचा उद्देश होता. पुढे 1904 साली याच संघटनेला 'अभिनव भारत' हे नाव देण्यात आले. स्वातंत्र्यवीर सावरकर यांनी या संघटनेमार्फत आपले देशसेवेचे कार्य सुरू ठेवले.

उच्च शिक्षण घेण्यासाठी स्वातंत्र्यवीर सावरकर हे इंग्लंडला गेले. तेथूनच त्यांनी आपल्या संघटनेचे कार्य सुरू ठेवले. त्यांनी भारतातील सदस्यांना क्रांतिकारक वाङ्मय, पिस्तुले इत्यादी साहित्य पाठविण्यास सुरुवात केली. त्यांनी जोसेफ मॅझिनी या प्रसिद्ध इटालियन क्रांतिकारकाचे स्फूर्तिदायक चरित्र लिहिले. तसेच 1857 चा उठाव हे पहिले भारतीय स्वातंत्र्य युद्ध होत असे प्रतिपादन करणारा '1857 चे स्वातंत्र्यसमर' हा ग्रंथ लिहिला. आपल्या लिखाणातून सावरकर हे लोकांना देशभक्तीपर मार्गदर्शन करत होते. भारतामध्ये अभिनव भारत या संघटनेचे कार्य सावरकरांचे बंधू बाबाराव सावरकर हे पाहत होते. सरकारला या अभिनव भारत संघटनेच्या कार्याची माहिती कळताच बाबाराव सावरकर यांना सरकारने अटक केली. तेव्हाच त्यांच्यावर खटला भरून न्यायालयाने त्यांना जन्मठेपेची शिक्षा सुनावली. या शिक्षेचा बदला घेण्यासाठी अनंत लक्ष्मण कान्हेरे या युवकाने नाशिकचा कलेक्टर जॅक्सन याचा वध केला. त्यामुळे सरकारने अभिनव भारत या संघटनेचे काम करणाऱ्या लोकांना अटक करण्यास सुरुवात केली. त्यामध्येच स्वातंत्र्यवीर विनायक दामोदर सावरकरांनाही 1910 मध्ये लंडनमध्ये अटक केली व त्यांना भारतात पाठविले. जॅक्सनच्या वाधाचा संबंध सावरकरांशी जोडला गेला. त्यामुळे सरकारने त्यांच्यावर खटला भरला. तसेच सावरकरांवर हत्यारांचीअवैध वाहतूक, देशभक्तीपर भाषणे आणि राजद्रोहाचा आरोप लावला. त्यामुळे न्यायालयाने त्यांना शिक्षा सुनावली. भारतातील ब्रिटिश न्यायालयांमध्ये सावरकरांना दोन जन्मठेपेची म्हणजे पन्नास वर्षे काळ्यापाण्याची शिक्षा ठेवण्यात आली. या शिक्षणानुसार सावरकरांना अंदमानाच्या तुरुंगात पन्नास वर्षे कितपत पडावे लागणार होते. जन्मठेप म्हणजे काळे पाणी. नुसते नाव उच्चारताच कैदी घाबरत असत. परंतु सावरकरांनी हसतमुखाने ती शिक्षा स्वीकारली आणि ते म्हणाले, ' स्वातंत्र्य लक्ष्मी की जय.......'

तेव्हा सावरकरांनी आपल्या विवेक बुद्धीने या संकटास धैर्याने तोंड देण्याचा निश्चय केला. महाराजा बोटीने सावरकरांना अंदमान येथे नेण्यात आले. तिथले तुरुंग भयानक, तर हवामान त्याहूनही भयानक. डास,

यांनी सारे बेट भरून गेलेले होते. त्यातच या कैद्यांकडून अतिशय कष्टाची कामे करून घेतली जात असत. सावरकरांना तेलाच्या घाणीला बैलाच्या जागी जुंपले जायचे. सकाळपासून ते संध्याकाळपर्यंत तेलाची घाणी ओढून सावरकर थकून जायचे. तसेच तेथे त्यांना नारळाच्या काठाचा दोर वळायला लागायचा. त्याने तळहाताची चामडी सोलून निघायची. हात रक्तबंबाळ व्हायचे. तरीही ठरलेले काम त्यांना पूर्ण करावे लागत असे.

तुरुंगामध्ये वाचायला पुस्तक नाही, बोलायला माणूस नाही, लेखनाचे साहित्य नाही, अशा स्थितीतही त्यांनी 'कमला' हे काव्य रचले. विटकरीच्या तुकड्याने तेल असलेल्या ओळी भिंतीवर लिहून ठेवत अन पाठ करून टाकत असे. अशा तऱ्हेने अत्यंत प्रतिकूल परिस्थितीतही त्यांनी अत्यंत नाजूक भावभावनांचे चित्रण करणारे असे काव्य रचले आणि आपण एक प्रज्ञावान कवी आहोत हे सिद्ध केले. त्यांनी चांदोबा चांदोबा भागलास का, आकांक्षा, जगन्नाथाचा रथोत्सव अशी काव्य लिहिले. तेव्हा कारागृहातील असहाय अमानुष शिक्षा भोगत असतानाही त्यांची देशभक्ती उजळून निघाली आणि काव्यशक्ती प्रकट झालेली दिसते. अशातच एक दिवस सावरकरांना आपले वडील बंधू बाबाराव सावरकर सावरकर तेथे अंदमानात असलेले दिसले. कैदेत असताना एकमेकांशी बोलणे शक्यच नव्हते. मग त्यांनी हातकड्याच्या सहाय्याने सांकेतिक म्हणजे खुणांची भाषा तयार केली. हळूहळू सर्व कैद्यांना ही भाषा येऊ लागली. तिच्या सहाय्याने तेथील खुनी, दरोडेखोर कैद्यांना सावरकर शिक्षण देऊ लागले. बाटलेल्या कैद्यांना त्यांनी पुन्हा हिंदू म्हणून आपल्यात घेतले. अशा तऱ्हेने जातीभेद, उच्चनीचता नष्ट करण्याचे सामाजिक कार्यही त्यांनी तेथेही चालू ठेवले होते.

1960 मध्ये जनतेने 'मृत्युंजय दिन' साजरा केला. या वर्षाला सावरकरांच्या जीवनामध्ये एक वेगळेच महत्त्व होते. कारण त्यांना जन्मठेपेच्या दोन शिक्षा देण्यात आल्या होत्या. त्यानुसार त्यांना 1960 पर्यंत तुरुंगात शिक्षा भोगावी लागली असती. पण त्याआधी सरकारने त्यांना मुक्त केले. तेव्हा मृत्यूशी झुंज देऊन सावरकरांनी विजय मिळविला म्हणून त्यांच्या अनुयायांनी व जनतेने 'मृत्युंजय दिन' साजरा केला. 1965 मध्ये भारत सरकारने व महाराष्ट्र सरकारने 'अग्रगण्य स्वातंत्र्यवीर' म्हणून त्यांचा गौरव केला. वाढत्या वयातही त्यांची बुद्धी व चिंतनक्षमता सतेज होती. त्यांनी याच काळात 'हिंदू राष्ट्रातील सहा सोनेरी पाने'

नावाचा ऐतिहासिक ग्रंथ लिहून काढला. शरीराचा थकत चालले होते. त्यांनी अंतिम काळात अन्न त्याग केला होता. औषधेही घेणे थांबवले होते. आपण होऊन आपला देह मृत्यूच्या स्वाधीन करण्याचे ठरविले होते. 26 फेब्रुवारी 1966 रोजी स्वातंत्र्यवीर विनायक दामोदर सावरकर यांचे महानिर्वाण झाले.

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शिवकालीन शेतीविषयक धोरण एक अभ्यास

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DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.10156289

प्रस्तावना:

पाच पदशाहीच्या धोरणामुळे त्या काळातील परिस्थिती जीवनमान व राहणीमान आणि शेती हे पार रसातळाला गेली होती . त्यांनी जिथे जिथे आक्रमण केले तेथील तेथील व्यवस्था पूर्णतः उध्वस्त करून तिथे पुन्हा काही निर्माण होणारच नाही. या दृष्टिकोनातून आपले वर्चस्व कायमस्वरूपी राहील अशी व्यवस्था त्यांनी केली होती.शेतकऱ्यांनी शेती करू नये म्हणून त्यांनी सुपीक जमिनीमध्ये एक पार रोऊन त्यावर एक मडकं बांधून मनुष्याची प्रतिकृती असे भुतप्रेतांचां वावर आहे.अशी मानसिकता तयार करून ही जागा शापित आहे. येथे ते काही पिकणार नाही अशी अंधश्रध्दा त्यांनी पसरवली होती. तो काळ सामाजिक मागासलेपणा व गुलामगिरीचा असल्यामुळे ही भावना त्या माणसांच्या मनामध्ये घर करून बसली होती. यामुळे माणसाची जगण्याची निष्ठा कुठे संपत आली काय ? असा प्रश्न त्या काळात सर्व जणांना पडला होता पदशाहीच्या सतत होणाऱ्या आक्रमणामुळे त्या प्रांतांची होणारी सामाजिक पिळवणूक आणि समाजाचे उध्वस्त होत जाणारा वास्तव यामुळे समाज निराशेच्या गर्कात पूर्णपणे अडकला होता. या समाजाला नव संजीवनी देण्याचे काम मासाहेब जिजाऊ नी बाळ शिवबा राजे यांना सोबत घेऊन तिथे सोन्याचा नांगर फिरवला आणि समाजात एक आत्माभान निर्माण केले. या गोष्टीमुळे समाजात एक नवीन ऊर्जा संचारली या सकारात्मक बदलामुळे समाज नव्या जाणीवातून कामाला लागला ते रयतेच्या कल्याणात आपलेच कल्याण आहे या जाणिवेतून ही संकल्पना आकारली आणि स्वराज्याची बांधील जो मावळा वर्ग तयार झाला तोच या सुस्वराज्याचा अधिनायक होता. शिवकालातील महाराष्ट्रातील आर्थिक व सामाजिक धोरण हे "उत्तम शेती मध्यम व्यापार कनिष्ठ नोकरी असे होते"यास मूलभूत कारण हे होते मोठ्या प्रमाणात जमिनीची उपलब्धता असल्यामुळे मनुष्यबळाची कमतरता यामुळे जमिनीला सुपीक बनवण्यासाठी संघटीत मनुष्यबळाची कमतरता या गोष्टी कारणीभूत होत्या सतराव्या शतकामध्ये बदलत्या परिस्थितीचा परिणाम शेती व शेतकऱ्याचे जीवनावर पडत होता. पावसाची अनिश्चितता सिंचन सुविधांची कमतरता नेहमीच युध्दाचा प्रसंग दुष्काळ इत्यादी कारणामुळे महाराष्ट्रातील शेती मागासलेली होती मात्र शिवकाळात शेतकऱ्यांनी आत्महत्या केल्या नाहीत. कारण शिवरायांची शेती व शेती विषयक धोरणच असे होते की शेतकऱ्यांची कधीही हेळसांड होऊ दिली नाही शत्रूंच्या आक्रमणापासून शेती व शेतकरी वाचला पाहिजे याची काळजी महाराज घेत असत तशी काळजी घेण्याचे सक्त आदेश आपल्या सैन्याला देत असत.

संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे:

१. छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांच्या कृषी धोरणाचे अध्ययन करणे.

२. छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांच्या आर्थिक धोरणांच्या अध्ययन करणे

३. छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांच्या स्त्री विषयक धोरणांचा अध्ययन करणे.

शेती विषयक नियोजन स्वरूप :

पिकवावे धन ज्यासी आस करी जन ||

पुढे उरे खातां देतां नव्हे खंडण मविता ||

खोली पडे ओली बीज तरीच हाती लागे निज ||

तुका म्हणे धनी विठ्ठल अक्षरी ही तिन्ही ||

संत तुकाराम महाराज यांच्या अभंग प्रमाणे ज्या धान्याची गरज सर्वजण म्हणजेच मानव जातीस आहे अशी धान्य मातीच्या कुशित घालावी आणि या जगाच्या कल्याणासाठी मार्गी लागावीत अशी धारणा हे शिवाजी महाराजांची गुरु तुकाराम महाराजांची होती हीच परंपरा गुरूंची परंपरा शिष्याने पुढे चालवली शेतकरी जगला पाहिजे शेतकरी वाचला पाहिजे अस्मानी सुलतानी संकटापुढे त्याने हात न टिकवता धैर्याने सामोरे गेले पाहिजे. यासाठी शिवाजी महाराजांची शेतीविषयक नियोजन आजच्या घडीला लागू पडते पाचही पतशाहीचे होणारे आक्रमण त्यात भरडला जाणारा शेतकरी वर्ग जनसामान्य माणूस हात स्वतःच्या शेतीपासून घरापासून एवढेच नव्हे तर कुटुंबापासूनही वंचित व्हायचा एवढा हतबल माणूस तरीपणही त्याकाळी आत्महत्या करत नव्हता हे श्रेय कुणाचे हा प्रश्न आजच्या घडीला आपण सर्व जनसामान्यांना पडला पाहिजे. जे स्वराज्याची संकल्प होते त्यांनी येथील जनांवर कधीच अत्याचार केले नाहीत. रयत म्हणजेच आपली प्रजा प्रजेला वाटत असे आपला राजा हीच आपली खरी सामर्थ्याची सन्मानाची ओळख आहे हे कशासाठी होते का होते याचा विचार खर तर आपला आपणास पडायला पाहिजे जे शिवाजी महाराजांचे जे ध्येय,धोरण होते ती शेतकऱ्याच्या जगण्याचाच एक भाग होती ज्याला शेत कसावयास होत आणि त्याला जो तास बैल नांगर जठरात आन्नकण नाही त्याला धान्य,रोख पैकी देऊन दोन बैलाची जोडी ही व्यवस्था करून शेती व कुटुंबाची परवड झेपली पाहिजे आणि त्याच्या हाताला काम मिळाले पाहिजे ही राजाची इच्छा होती.शेतीसाठी लागणारी अवजारे साधने यांच्या खरेदीसाठीही राजे शेतकऱ्यांस नगद रक्कम देऊ करत असे. तसेच शेतीसाठी लागणारे बियाणे यांची व्यवस्था राजांच्या मदतीने केली जात असे या सर्व गोष्टीची दखल घेऊनच शेती ओलिताखाली येत असेजसा आपला शेतसारा जमा होईल शेतकऱ्यांकडे तसा तो शेतकऱ्यांनीच आणून

द्यावा अशी भूमिकाराजांची होती पण त्यामागे कुठलाच दंड कुठलाच भेद कुठलीच बल असायचे नाही यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांना आपलेच राज्य आहे याचा विश्वास झाला राजांची शेतकऱ्या विषयी धोरण "शेतकरी सुखी तर राजा सुखी शेतकरी गरीब तर राजा गरीब आणि राज्य गरीब" म्हणून शेती व्यवसायाची भरभराट व्हावी यासाठी शिवरायांनी शेतीला अर्थसहाय्य देण्याचे धोरण राबवले होते. आपल्या प्रशासनातील कुठल्याही अधिकाऱ्याकडून सक्तीची वसुली केली जाणार नाही याची दखल राजांनी घेऊन ठेवली होती आणि असे कोणी करीत असेल तर त्यास शिक्षा अंमलात आणली जात असे.

युध्दाच्या काळात परकीय सैनिकाकडून होणारे शेतकरी, शेती आणि शेतकऱ्याचे नुकसान शेतकऱ्यांच्या उभा पीक उभ्या पिकाची कापली जायची व शेतकरी देशोधडीला लागायचा महाराजांनी मात्र शेतीची व शेतकऱ्यांचे नुकसान न करण्याची सक्त ताकीद आपल्या सैन्य व अधिकाऱ्यांना दिली होती शेतीच्या विकासासाठी शेतजऱ्यात सूट देणे सारा मुक्त जमीन देणे त्यांना संरक्षण देणे इत्यादी उपायोजना महाराजांच्या काळात केल्या जात असत शेतकऱ्यांचे रक्षण हे शिवकाळात आद्य कर्तव्य मानले जाई व दिरंगाई झाल्यास वतनदारांना जबाबदार धरली जात होती वतनदारांना वतन हे शेतीच्या विकासासाला अनुकूल परिस्थिती परिस्थिती निर्माण करवी यासाठीच दिले जात असे तसे महाराजांचे आदेश होते.

स्थलांतरांचा प्रश्न:

शेतकऱ्यांच्या स्थलांतरास महाराजांच्या काळात फार महत्त्व दिले जात असे त्यासाठी तेथील अधिकारी व वतनदारांना जबाबदार धरली जात असे कारण शेतकरी हीत होतं वतनदरांच्या जकती मुळे स्थलांतर करायचे किंवा त्यांना स्वतःच्या संरक्षणाच्या बाबतीत खात्री नसेल तर म्हणून स्थलांतर होऊ नये यासाठी शेतकऱ्यांची सर्वतोपरी काळजी घेण्याची जबाबदारी तेथील वतनदारांची होती. रयतेने गाव सोडून जाऊ नये याची विशेष जबाबदारी घेतली जात असे गाव मध्ये जर नवीन शेतकरी आले तर त्यांची विशेष काळजी घेऊन त्यांना सर्वोत्तोपरी साह्य देण्याचे धोरण महाराजांच्या काळात अवलंबिले जात असे याचाच प्रत्यय शिवाजी महाराजांच्या अनेक पत्रावर मिळतो पेरणीच्या काळात शेतकऱ्याकडे थकबाकी असली तरी ती वस्तू केली जात जात नसे उलट त्याला आवश्यकता असल्यास नवीन आर्थिक मदत दिली जात असे

पाणी नियोजन:

कृषी आधारित अर्थव्यवस्थेत शेतकऱ्यांच्या पायाभूत सुविधा साठी जास्त महत्त्व असे त्यातही जलसिंचन सुविधांना अधिक महत्त्व असे शिवकाळापूर्वी राजे महाराजे शेतीला पाण्यासाठी विहीर कालवे नदी याद्वारे पाणीपुरवठा केला जात असे. अनेक गावांमध्ये सरकारच्या साह्याने गावकरी छोटे बांध घालून त्याचा उपयोग शेतीसाठी करीत असत बंधाऱ्यांची कालव्याची देखभाल करणे ही गावकऱ्यांची जबाबदारी असायची गावकऱ्यांनी

अधिकारी यासाठी तत्कालीन सरकार नेहमीच शेतकऱ्यांना प्रोत्साहन देत असे आर्थिक मदतही करत असे पण ती तूट पणजी म्हणत असे. त्यामुळे शेती ओलिताखाली कमी यायची शिवरायांच्या काळात बागायती शेतीपेक्षा जास्त होती जिरायती शेती जास्त होती.

शेती मालाल भाव:

स्वराज्यात शेतमालाला रास्त भाव मिळेल याची दक्षता शिवराय घेत असत महाराजांची अधिकाऱ्यांना एका भाजीच्याही देताना हात न लावता त्याची अपेक्षा वाढतात नेत्याने वागली पाहिजे अशी सक्त आदेश होते. प्रजेचा वाटा हा प्रजेलाच मिळाला पाहिजे की राज्यभागाची वसुली केली जात असे अनेक वेळा धान्यरूपाने गोळा झालेला शेतसारा अधिकारी ते धान्य सांभाळण्याची जोखीम नको म्हणून बाजारभावाने विकत असत यामुळे सरकारचा तोटा होत असे. अधिक किंमत येईपर्यंत धान्य साठवण्याचे आदेश अधिकाऱ्यांना होते हंगामाच्या काळात शेतमाला पुरवठा अधिक असे त्यामुळे त्याच्या किमती कमी होत असत अशावेळी शेतमाल अतिरिक्त मोबदला देऊन खरेदी करावा व शेतीची हानी कमी करण्याची सूचना अधिकाऱ्यांना होती अधिक किंमती साठी शेतमाल पर राज्यातून विकला जात असे ते तुम्हाला किंमत चांगली मिळण्यासाठी वर्ग बाजारा ऐवजी विविध राज्यातील बाजारात शेतमाल विकावा व त्यात तोटा होता कामा नये अशी सूचना महाराजांच्या असायची आरमार उभारणीसाठी किंवा इतर करण्यासाठी लाकडांची किंवा इतर कृषी साधनांची आवश्यकता असल्यास ती त्या शेतकऱ्याच्या परवानगीने योग्य मोबदला देऊन विकत घेण्याचे आदेश महाराजांचे होते शेतकऱ्यांना योग्य मुद्दा मोबदला देऊनच शेतीची संपादणूक केली जात असे शेतमालाला बाजारचा विस्तार होण्यासाठी विविध राज्यातून व्यापारी आपल्या राज्यात खरेदीला येतील अशी व्यवस्था महाराजांनी केली होती.

महसूल पध्दती :

महसूल पध्दत ही शेतमालावर आधारित असलेली एक व्यवस्था आहे त्या व्यवस्थेचा व्यवस्थित उपयोग करून समाजाला शेतकऱ्यांना व राजकर्त्यांना कायमस्वरूपी सत्तेत राहता येते. पण या गोष्टीचा दूर उपयोग झाला तर सत्ता परिवर्तन होण्यासाठी वेळ लागत नाही छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांच्या काळात महसूल पध्दत ही जगासाठी एक आदर्श महसूल पध्दत होय याचे उदाहरण आपल्याला देता येईल.

रयतवारी पध्दत:

छ. शिवाजी महाराजांच्या काळातील महसूल प्रणालीचे वतनदारी जहागिरदारी नसून रयतवारी होती देशमुख देशपांडे पाटील व चार गावकरी यांच्या समितीकडून खेड्याची महसूल निश्चिती केली जात असे शिवाजी महाराजांनी आपल्या काळात जमिनीचे मोजतात योग्यपणे करून तशी कायमस्वरूपी नोंद ठरवण्याचे धोरण अवलंब होते व त्यावरून शेतकऱ्यांना विचार केला जात असे.

अधिकारी विभाग:

महसूल व्यवस्थापनामध्ये अधिकारी नेमणूक जमिनीची पाहणी करून योग्य ते प्रकारे जमिनीच्या सुपीकीतीवर आधारित यामध्ये सुपीक,माध्यम,कमी,सुपीकजमीन व पडीक जमीन इत्यादी सुपीकतीवरून विभागणी केली जात होती. शेतीत कोणकोणती पिके घेतली जातात त्याचे उत्पादन यावरून शेतसारा निश्चित केला जात असे. शेतकऱ्यांची काही तक्रार असल्यास त्याचा योग्य पद्धतीने निवडा जात केला जात असे शिवाजीराजांच्या काळात नगद वस्तूच्या स्वरूपात अशा दोन्ही प्रकारे ते शेतसारा वसुली केला जात असे. दोन्हीचे मिळून शेतकऱ्यांचे प्रमाण २/५ इतके असावे असे इतिहासकार अंदाजे सांगतात. शेतसाऱ्यासाठी शेतकऱ्यांचा छळ केल्याचा त्यांना त्रास दिल्याचा किंवा त्यांच्याकडून आगाऊ रक्कम घेऊन शेतसारा वसूल केल्याचा कुठेही उल्लेख सापडत नाही. तसेच पर प्रांतातून होणाऱ्या आक्रमणापासून शेतीचे होणारे नुकसान याची नोंद घेऊन त्या शेतकऱ्याकडून शेतसारा घेतला जात नसेउलट त्याला मदत केली जात असे कारण शेतीतली उभे पिक आक्रमणाच्या वेळेस आडवे होईल आणि नुकसान होईल याची दखल घेऊन त्या शेतकऱ्यास त्याचीनुकसानाची भरपाई व्यवस्था छ. शिवाजी महाराजांनी केली होती. अशा प्रकारे शिवाजीमहाराजांनीशेतीवशेतीविषयी आपला दृष्टिकोन लक्षात घेऊन चौथाई,सरदेशमुखी,वतनदारी महाराजांच्या काळात होती मात्र वतनदारांच्या बंडखोर जुलमी प्रवृत्ती ना शिवाजी महाराजांनी आळा घातला वतनदारांनी सर्वसामान्यप्रमाणे राहण्याचे प्रमाण राजाने दिले होते वतनदारांनी प्रजेशी स्नेहाने वागावे अशी अशी ताकीदच राजांनी दिली होती. त्यामुळे वतनदरावर चांगलाच सरकपा बसला होता. शेतसारा वसुली करते वेलेस शेतीच्या बांधावर जाऊन वसुली केला जावा जाणे करून वास्तव शेतीचे लक्षात येईल आणि शेतसारा किती वसुली करता येईल किती नाही याचे प्रथम दर्शनी दिसून येईल इथे वतनदाराची प्रत्यक्ष पाहणीतून शेतीचे नुकसान दुष्काळ अतिप्रजनन यामध्ये शेतकऱ्या किती वसुली घेतला जावा हे दृष्टिकवते येईल अशी शेतकऱ्या विषयी धोरण असल्यामुळे शेती आणि शेतीमध्ये राबणारा शेतकरी हा शिवाजी महाराजांचा मावळा होता. त्यामुळे त्याचे जे जीवन असेल तेच आपले जीवन असले पाहिजे ही माफक अपेक्षा प्रजेविषयी शिवाजी महाराजांची होती ही राजाची दृष्टी प्रजेला आपलीच प्रजा व आपलाच राजा देण्याचे काम करते. पाश्चिमात्य विचारवंत ग्रंड ऑफ यांनी मराठ्यांचा इतिहास लिहिलेला आहे हे नोंदवून ठेवतात ही शिवाजी महाराजांच्या काळातील शेतसारा वसुली पद्धत ही जगासाठी उत्तम उदाहरण होईल जेणेकरून शेतकरी जगला पाहिजे ही राजकर्त्यांची माफक अपेक्षा असावी हे निदर्शनास येईल.

शिवकालीन व्यवसाय आणि उद्योग:

शिवाजी महाराजांच्या काळातील ग्रामीण व्यवस्थेचे चित्र हे बलुतेदारी पद्धतीचे होते 18अलुतेदार 12 बलुतेदार हे ग्रामीण जीवनाचा कणा होते. त्या काळातील खेडी व शेती हे त्या व्यवस्थेचा कणा होता. ग्रामीण भागातील शेतीशी संबंधित छोटी उद्योग व व्यवसाय हे सर्व व्यावसायिक स्थानिक गावकऱ्यांच्या गरजा पूर्ण करून उर्वरित माल आठवडी बाजारात आपल्या पारंपारिक व्यवसायानुसार व्यवसाय करीत असत आणि तोच माल आठवडी बाजारात नेऊन विकत असत त्या काळातील स्थानिक व्यवसायिकांना शिवाजी महाराजांच्या राज्याकडून संरक्षण मिळत असेल किंवा त्यांना अभय मिळत असत. यामुळे शिवकाळात सुवर्ण अलंकार व्यवसाय मोठ्या प्रमाणात केला जात असे. बाजारपेठांची भरभराट होण्यासाठी व्यवसायिकांना सवलती द्यावे लागत व्यापारी वर्गाच्या बाजारपेठेत सुरक्षिततेची हमी असेल अशाच बाजारपेठेत प्राधान्य देत. असत शिवकाळात व्यापाऱ्याला संरक्षण देण्याची पुरेपूर काळजी शिवाजी महाराजांनी घेतली होती. याशिवाय कुठल्याच बाजारात संपन्नता येणार नाही जर त्यांना व्यापाऱ्यांना आपला माल सुरक्षित आहे याची हमी मिळतात त्या बाजारपेठेत लोक समाज ग्राहक खरेदी विक्रीसाठी मोठ्या प्रमाणात असे यामुळे राज्याची आर्थिक सुधारणा किंवा वृद्धी होत असत व्यापारवधीसाठी व्यापार सवलती व जगातील सूट दिल्याचे अनेक उदाहरणे त्यांच्या पत्र व्यवहारातून आढळतात शिवाजी महाराजांनी आपल्या किल्ल्यावर खेड्यामध्ये अनेक नवीन बाजारपेठा वसविल्या होत्या शिवकाळातील काही बाजारपेठेंची नावे आपल्याला लक्षात घेता येतील कोकणात,चौक, दाभोळ,भिवंडी,कल्याण,पेन इत्यादी ठिकाणी महत्त्वाची व्यापारी केंद्र होती महाराजांनी इंग्रज डज व फ्रेंच यांच्याशी महत्त्वाचा व्यापार वाढवण्याचे प्रयत्न केले शिवाजी महाराजांनी आपले आरमार समृद्ध करण्यासाठी जहाज बांधणीचे उद्योग सुरू केला होता कोकणात मीठ तयार करून विकण्याचा उद्योग मोठ्या प्रमाणात केला जात असे. अनेक इंग्रजी व्यापारी महाराष्ट्रातील विविध बाजारपेठेतून स्वस्तातील वस्तू खरेदी करून त्या युरोपला विक्री करीत असत इतर देशातून येणाऱ्या मालावर जकात आकारले जात असे. उद्योग व्यवसायांना संरक्षण देऊन या जगात मुळे मिळत असे स्थानिक भागातील एखादी वस्तू विदेशी वस्तूमुळे उठाव नसेल तर अशी वस्तू विदेशी बाजारात बाजारपेठेत कायम करण्यासाठी त्यावर जास्त जकात आकारणीचे आदेश महाराजांचे होते यामुळे राज्याच्या उत्पन्नात वाढ होऊन स्थानिक उद्योगांना संरक्षण मिळत असे थोडक्यात स्वराज्यातील उद्योग व्यवसाय संरक्षण देण्याची धोरणे राजांचे होते आढळून येते अनेक विदेशी व्यापाऱ्यांचे महाराष्ट्रामध्ये कनिष्ठ संबंध होते दारूगोळा बंधू तोफा इत्यादी वस्तू इंग्रजांकडून खरेदी केल्या जात असत मात्र

महाराजांनी इंग्रजांना अंतर्गत व्यापारापासून दूर ठेवले होते त्यामध्ये स्थानिक व्यापाऱ्यांना त्यांच्या स्पर्धेची झळबसु नाही.हा मुख्य हेतू होता व इंग्रजांचा अंतर्गत राजकारणात हा तसे वाढू नये असाही उद्देश होता .म्हणूनच इंग्रजांचा धोका महाराजांनी सर्वात अगोदर ओळखला होता म्हणून त्यांनी गरजांचा गरजा पुरत्या वापर करून प्रत्येक वस्तूच्या व्यवसायावर कर आकारणी केली जात होती मात्र ही कर आकारणी केल्यामुळे गरिबाच्या हाल होणार नाहीत याची काळजी देखील घेतली जात असे.स्वराज्याला कराच्या माध्यमातून पदाचा मोठा भाग संरक्षण वस्तीवर केला जात होता आज महाराष्ट्रात औद्योगिक दृष्ट्या प्रगत राज्य म्हणून ओळखले जाते मात्र औद्योगीकरणाची केंद्रीय केंद्रीकरण मुंबई पुणे नाशिक यासारख्या शहरामधूनच झालेली दिसून येते ग्रामीण महाराष्ट्र मात्र या औद्योगीकरणापासून उपेक्षित राहिला आहे ग्रामीण भागात उद्योगाचा विकास विस्तार होण्यासाठी शिवकालीन उद्योग व्यवसाय धोरणाची निश्चित आवश्यक आहे

निष्कर्ष :

झाले बहू, आहेतही बहू आणि होतीलही बहू परंतु यासम नाही

जाणता राजा, रयतेचा राजा बहुजन प्रतिपालक राजा ही बिरोध त्या काळात शिवाजी महाराजांच्या न्यायिक प्रशासनाचा योग्य कारभार मुळे त्यांना जनसमान यांनी दिली. ही मोठी उपाधी प्रजेकडून मिळणे ही महत्त्वाची गोष्ट आहे शिवाजी महाराजांचा शिवकाळ म्हणजे भारताच्या इतिहासातील सुवर्णकाळ होता असेच वरील युवांची निवडून म्हणावे लागेल महाराजांनी खऱ्या अर्थाने रयतेचे राज्य स्थापन केले. त्यांची महत्ता ही विदेशी इतिहासकारांनाही मान्य केली शत्रु प्रदेशातील रयतेला शिवाजी महाराजांच्या सैन्यांनी कधीही त्रास दिला नाही राजकर्त्यांची योगिता सांगताना जगातील इतिहासकार सांगतात की महाराज हे थोर व्यक्तिमत्व, धाडसी योद्धा व युद्ध कला पारंगत राजा, शुद्धशील, उदार व सहिष्णू समाजवादी समाज सुधारक असे सर्वगुणसंपन्न होते. शिवाजी राजांचे स्वराज्य हे आदर्श स्वराज्य होते. महाराजांनी राजकर्त्यांना घालून दिली उदाहरणे सवयी रुजवलेली एकीची भावना यामुळे शत्रूच्या मनात धस्ती बसली होती. महाराजांचे शेती व शेतकऱ्या विषयी धोरण महसूल पद्धत ती आर्थिक धोरण उद्योग व्यवसाय धोरण हे रयतेला डोळ्यासमोर ठेवून राबवले जात होते शिवाजी महाराजांनी अनेक स्वाऱ्या केल्या स्वाऱ्या करता वेळेस पर प्रांतातील स्वाऱ्यामध्ये श्रीमंत माजलेले वतनदार जहागीरदार यांची लूट करून प्रजेला कुठल्याही प्रकारचा त्रास न करता जो प्रजेवर अन्याय करीत आहे. त्यावर योग्य प्रकारे शिक्षा करून त्यांना चांगल्या प्रकारे चाप बसविला म्हणूनच इतिहासकार महाराजांना चारित्र्यसंपन्न कुशल सेनापती आणि कर्तुत्वशील

राजनीतीज्ञ म्हणतात राजाच्या अंगी ज्या गुणांना अपेक्षा असते ते सर्वच गुण छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांमधील दिसून येतात त्यामुळे त्यांची राज्य आदर्श राज्य होते हे आपणास त्यांच्या राजकीय कारकृतीवरून लक्षात येते शिवाजी महाराजांनी इंग्रजांचे संकट अगोदरच ओळखले होते व त्यांना स्वराज्यात लुडबुड करण्यास सक्त मनाई होती एकूणच वरील सर्व बाबींचा विचार करून शिवाजी महाराजांची कृषी उद्योग व व्यवसाय आणि एकूणच योग्यता व कामगिरी पष्ट होते. ज्याप्रमाणे आपल्या ग्रहमालेतील सर्व ग्रह तारे हे स्पष्ट दिसतात तितक्याच स्पष्टपणे सूर्य आपल्याला दिसतो तो त्याच्या प्रकाशाने जगाला दैदिप्यमान करतो त्याचप्रमाणे युगप्रवर्तक शिवाजी महाराजांची स्वराज्य हे जगाला आपल्या प्रकाशाने कैक पटीने उजळून टाकल .

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DOI-10.5281/zenodo.10156308

प्रस्तावना:

आधुनिक महाराष्ट्राच्या परिवर्तनामध्ये अनेक विचारवंतांनी आपले विचार, कर्तव्य आणि कार्य पार पाडून महाराष्ट्राला नवी दिशा घडून दिली. कारण भारतीय समाज व्यवस्थेची रचना पाहिल्या गेल्यास जातीवर आधारित अशी व्यवस्था होती. भारत हा देश सुरुवातीपासूनच पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृती अस्तित्वात असणारा देश आहे. त्यामुळे भारत देशात जास्त करून कुटुंब असो किंवा इतर कोणतेही क्षेत्र असो त्यात पुरुषांचे वर्चस्व किंवा मक्तेदारी आपल्याला जास्त प्रमाणात दिसून येते. महाराष्ट्रच्या सामाजिक विकासाच्या जडणघडणीत ज्या काही समाजसुधारकांची नावे महाराष्ट्रात प्रामुख्याने घेतली जातात, त्यामध्ये प्रामुख्याने फुले, शाहू, आंबेडकर यांना प्रथमतः प्रामुख्याने अग्रगण्य मानले जाते. प्रजाहितदक्ष म्हणून राजर्षी शाहू महाराज यांचा उल्लेख केला जातो. एक आदर्श राजा आणि बहुजन व दलित समाजाचे नेते म्हणून असलेली त्यांची लोकप्रियता शेवटपर्यंत कायम राहिली आजही ती टिकून आहे. त्यांनी पुरुषाबरोबरच स्त्री पण शिकली पाहिजे यासाठी त्यांनी खूप कार्य केले. त्यांच्या मते स्त्री शिक्षणामुळे कुटुंबाचा व समाजाचा अप्रत्यक्षपणे विकास घडवून येतो. त्याच बरोबर स्त्रीला समाजात व कुटुंबात मानाचे स्थान प्राप्त होते. जेव्हा राजर्षी शाहू महाराज आपल्या पदावर विराजमान झाले व त्यांनी अधिकाराची सूत्रे आपल्या हाती घेतली. तेव्हा सत्तेचा वापर करून महात्मा फुले यांच्या विचाराने सामाजिक सुधारणा चे कार्य केले व तसेच अस्पृश्य गरीब आणि बहुजन समाजाला मोफत शिक्षण देणारा भारत देशातील पहिला राजा झाले. राजश्री शाहू महाराजांची समताधिष्ठित समाज व जाती अंत हे स्वप्न होते आणि यासाठी कुटुंबाचा आधार असलेली स्त्री ही महत्त्वाची भूमिका बजावू शकेल अशी महाराजांची खात्री होती, परंतु इथल्या पितृसत्ताक व चातुर्वणव्यस्थेने स्त्रीस शुद्ध ठरविले होते. चुल व मूल हे स्त्रीचे कार्यक्षेत्र होते. स्त्रीला तिच्या अधिकारापासून वंचित केले जात असत. शिक्षणाचा अधिकार स्त्रीलाही नाकारला गेला होता व तिला गुलाम ठरविले जात होते.या गुलामीतून बाहेर काढण्यासाठी त्यांनी अनेक क्रांतिकारक पाऊल उचलले राजश्री शाहू महाराजांनी आपल्या संस्थानात स्त्री शिक्षणात प्रोत्साहन तर दिलेच शिवाय तिच्या नैसर्गिक हक्कांचे संरक्षण करणारे अनेक कायदेही अमलात आणून तिची समाजाकडून व आणि कुटुंबाकडून होणारी पिळवणूक थांबवण्याचे अनेक प्रयत्न त्यांनी केले.

विधवा पुनर्विवाह कायदा:

शाहूंच्या काळात स्त्रियांना विधवा असताना पुनर्विवाह करता येत नसत याची जाणीव शाहू महाराजांना होती. म्हणून त्यांनी या अन्यायकारक परंपरेला तडा देण्याचे ठरविले व त्यांनी जुलै 1917 मध्ये आपल्या संस्थानात विधवा पुनर्विवाहास कायदेशीर मान्यता देणारा कायदा संमत केला. त्याच बरोबर आंतरजातीय विवाह कायदासुद्धा महाराजांनी मोठ्या धाडसाने आपल्या संस्थानात सर्वप्रथम 12 जुलै 1919 मध्ये करून कोल्हापूर गॅझेट मध्ये प्रसिद्ध केला. या कायद्याच्या माध्यमातून विवाहाचे वय पुरुषाचे 18 वर्षे तर स्त्रियांचे 14 वर्षे पूर्ण झाले पाहिजे असा निर्बंध घातला गेला. यामुळे स्त्रियांचे बालविवाह कमी होतील हा दृष्टिकोन या पाठीमागे महाराजांचा दिसून येतो. विशेष म्हणजे याच कायद्यान्वये 18 वर्षे पूर्ण झालेल्या स्त्रियांना आपल्या आवडीनुसार जोडीदार निवडण्याचा अधिकार देण्यात आला.

स्त्रियांसाठी 1919 चा घटस्फोट कायदा:

तत्कालीन समाज व्यवस्थेमध्ये सामाजिक पद्धतीने आपण विचार केला तर घटस्फोट किंवा फारकत करण्याची पद्धतही समाजातील जातीय नुसार वेगवेगळी होती. प्रामुख्याने मागास किंवा भटक्या जातीमध्ये घटस्फोट देण्याचा अधिकार हा समाजाने जाती पंचायतीला प्रदान केलेला होता. त्यामुळे अनेक वेळा पंचांच्या लहरीपणाचा फटका घटस्फोट घेणाऱ्या स्त्रियांवर प्रामुख्याने दिसून येत होता. यावर आळा घालण्यासाठी राजश्री शाहू महाराजांनी ऑगस्ट 1919 रोजी कोल्हापूरचे काडी मोडण्याचे नियम असा घटस्फोटा संबंधीचा कायदा केला. एवढेच नाही तर घटस्फोटानंतर स्त्रियांच्या अन्न वस्त्राच्या खर्चाची व्यवस्था केली जाईल, अशी कलमे तयार केली. याचप्रमाणे वैवाहिक संतती असेल तर त्याच्या ताब्याबद्दलची पोटगी व शिक्षण बद्दलची व्यवस्था या कायद्यात करण्यात आलेली होती.

पडदा पद्धतीस विरोध:

कानपूरच्या खास परिषदेत स्त्री वर्गास बंधनात घालून त्याच्या स्वाभाविक गुणांचा उत्कर्ष रोखण्याच्या पडदा-पद्धतीचा महाराजांनी जाहीर निषेध केला. त्यासंदर्भात त्यांचे उद्गार पुढील प्रमाणे होत " भारतवासीय लोक उन्नतीचे तीन मुख्य साधने समजतात पहिले साधन पडदा दुसरे साधन विधवा-विवाह निषेध व तिसरे कोणाशी मिळून भोजन न करणे". यावर महाराज म्हणतात, " काय आश्चर्य आहे राजमाता जिजाऊ,महाराणी ताराबाई,झाशीची राणी,महाराणी सती अहिल्याबाई यांनी जे काम केले ते पडद्यात राहून शक्य नव्हते." त्यांच्या मते पडदा पद्धतीमुळे स्त्रियांच्या अंतर्गत गुणांचा नाश होतो. म्हणून त्यांनी पडदा पद्धतीला विरोध केला होता.

क्रूरपणाच्या वर्तनास प्रतिबंधनात्मक कायदा 1919

पती व त्यांच्या कुटुंबातील नातेवाईकाकडून स्त्रियांचा होणारा छळ यावर कायद्याने प्रतिबंध घालण्यात यावा यासाठी दिनांक 2 ऑगस्ट 1919 रोजी महाराजांनी क्रूरपणाच्या वर्तनास प्रतिबंध करणारा कायदा पास केला. या कायद्याद्वारे छळाचा कोणत्याही प्रकार न्यायदेवतेच्या नजरेतून सुटणार नाही अशा प्रकारचा सर्वसमावेशक कायदा महाराजांनी तयार केला. एकूण 11 कलमाच्या या कायद्याअन्वये स्त्रीला क्रुरपण्याची वागणूक देणाऱ्या अपराधास सहा महिन्याचा कारावास व दोनशे रुपयापर्यंत दंड अशी शिक्षा देण्याची तरतूद करण्यात आली होती.

देवदासी प्रतिबंधक कायदा

प्राचीन काळापासून भारतात चालू असलेली जुनी परंपरा पैकी देवदासी ही एक परंपरा होती. देवदासी म्हणजे हा जन्म अविवाहित राहून गनिका वृत्तीने देव-देवतांची सेवा करणारी किंवा नवस फोडण्यासाठी देव देवींना अर्पण केलेली स्त्री. देवळात ठेवलेल्या देवदासी म्हणजे पुजारी आणि राजे यांची कामवासणाची व हक्काचे साधन झालेली उपभोगाची गोष्ट होय. देवदासी यांना देवस्थानात काही हक्क परंपरेने त्यांना मिळत अशा या देवदासींची अवस्था मात्र या काळात फारच वाईट होती. म्हणून महाराजानी देवदासी प्रथा प्रतिबंध कायदा करून वरील हक्क व दर्जा अमान्य केला व त्याचबरोबर अशा देवदासी स्त्रियांना आपल्या पित्याच्या संपत्तीमध्ये वारसा हक्क मान्य केला. अशा प्रकारे देवदासी प्रथेचा पायाच उखडून टाकण्याचा प्रयत्न त्यांनी केला.

सारांश

पुरोगामी महाराष्ट्राचे निर्माते अशा उल्लेख राजर्षी शाहू महाराजांचा करण्यात येतो. कारण ते केवळ बोलके सुधारक नसून कृतीशील समाज सुधारक होते. समाजात श्रेष्ठ-कनिष्ठ स्त्री-पुरुषो क्षमता नष्ट करण्याचा प्रयत्न त्यांनी केला. त्यांचे कार्य व विचारसरणी अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण अशा स्वरूपाची आहे. महिलांवर होणारा अन्याय अत्याचार किंवा महिलांचे सबलीकरण या दृष्टिकोनातून त्यांनी अनेक कायदे व लागू केल्या. या कायद्यासोबत स्त्रियांच्या सर्वांगी उन्नतीसाठी त्यांनी प्रयत्न केले.अशा प्रकारच्या समाज उन्नतीसाठी सामाजिक क्रांतीची सुरुवात त्यांनी आपल्या घरापासून केली यातच त्यांचे श्रेष्ठत्व सिद्ध होते . त्यांच्या धोरणामुळे समाजात स्त्रियांची प्रतिष्ठा वाढली त्यांच्यावर अत्याचार थांबले पुनर्विवाह आंतरजातीय विवाह होऊ लागले . महिला केवळ भोग वस्तू नसून ती पण एक मनुष्य आहे याची जाणीव जागृती झाली. यामुळे छत्रपती शाहू महाराज यांचे स्त्री विषयक कार्य अनन्यसाधारण असून त्यातून महिलांना त्यांच्या अस्तित्वाची जाणीव होते.

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रामगढ़ बटालियन : एक ऐतिहासिक परिदृश्य

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DOI-10.5281/zenodo.10156322

18वीं शताब्दी के अंतिम दशक के छोटानागपुर भौगोलिक खण्ड में कम्पनी सरकार के द्वारा सैन्य व्यवस्था में परिवर्त्तन करने के संकेत दिये थे, जो 10 जुलाई 1795 ई0 की गर्वनर नजनल परिषद् के बैठकों में नये दलों के गठन पर विचार–विमर्श किया गया था। इस मामले पर पुनः 14 जुलाई 1795 ई0 की काउंसिल के बैठकों में निर्णय लिया गया कि प्रांतों की सुरक्षा के लिए नये सैन्य दलों का गठन किया जाय और 29 जुलाई 1795 ई0 में 'रामगढ़ प्रांतीय सैन्य दल' का गठन छोटानागपुर के प्रांतो की सुरक्षा तथा राजस्व व्यवस्था की सुरक्षा के लिए खड़ा किया गया।[1] छोटानागपुर में रामगढ़ बटालियन की स्थापना एक ऐतिहासिक घटना रही थी क्योंकि इस बटालियन को कम्पनी सरकार के द्वारा बंगाल प्रेसीडेंसी के दक्षिण–पश्चिम सीमा तथा छोटानागपुर में प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था को बनाये रखने के लिए एक आधुनिक सैन्य व्यवस्था को लोकर्पण किया गया था। रामगढ़ बटालियन का यह सैन्य व्यवस्था कम्पनी सरकार के 1796 ई0 के सैन्य पुनर्गठन से पहले की थी, और इस बटालियन का पहला कमांडिंग अधिकारी के रूप में रिचर्ड मेकन को नियुक्त किया था, जो 1779 ई0 से ही कम्पनी सरकार के सैन्य प्रशासन में सैन्य अधिकारी के रूप में शामिल रहा था।[2] लेकिन रिचर्ड मेकन ने दो महिने के बाद ही रामगढ़ बटालियन के कमांडिंग पद से त्यागपत्र दे दिया था यह त्यागपत्र इस बटालियन के कमजोर स्थिति को उजागर करता है और कम्पनी सरकार के सैन्य नीतियों को भी दोषपूर्ण साबित करता है, क्योंकि रिचर्ड मेकन कम वेतन पर अच्छे सिपाहियों की नियुक्ति को लेकर कम्पनी के साथ मतभेद हो गया था।[3]

कम्पनी सरकार ने इस बटालियन को पुराने रामगढ़ लाईट इंफैंट्री के स्थान पर खड़ा किया था जो एक नियमित सैन्य दल के रूप में शामिल किया गया था, कम्पनी सरकार के मराठा, मैसूर जैसे युद्धों ने इसके वित्तीय स्थिति को कमजोर कर दिया था, इसी लिए बंगाल के गवर्नर जनरल जॉन शोर (1793–1798) के काल में 1796 ई0 में प्रशासनिक दवाब में बंगाल प्रेसीडेंसी के सैन्य व्यवस्था का पुनर्गठन किया गया था, इस सैन्य पुनर्गठन के तहत् भारतीय सैनिकों के अधिकार तथा सम्मान, जो पहले से ही कम था, इस सैन्य पुनर्गठन के तहत् और भी कम किया गया, दूसरी ओर रेजिमेंटों के गठन में बदलाव करते हुए प्रत्येक रेजिमेंट में दो बटालियन रखने का प्रावधान किया गया और प्रत्येक बटालियन को यूरोपीयन सैन्य अधिकारी के अधीन रखने का प्रावधान किया गया। कम्पनी सरकार ने 1796 ई0 के सैन्य पुनर्गठन में लोकल इंफैंट्री को भी रेजिमेंटों के अन्तर्गत शामिल किया था और इस व्यवस्था के तहत् रामगढ़ बटालियन को दानापुर रेजिमेंट में शामिल किया गया था, जो चौथी रेजिमेंट की द्वितीय बटालियन के रूप में खड़ा किया गया और इसे '31वीं नेटिव इंफैंट्री' बटालियन के रूप में नामित किया गया था।[4]

कम्पनी सरकार के द्वारा रामगढ़ बटालियन का नामकरण मौजूदा रामगढ़ जिले के नाम पर नामित किया गया था[5] और इसकी सैन्य छावनी हजारीबाग में बनाई गई थी, हजारीबाग में सैन्य छावनी नींव 1790 ई0 में ही रखी गई थी जिसमें यूरोपियन सैनिकों को रखा जाता था, वर्ष 1790 में कम्पनी सरकार ने सैन्य उद्देश्य से रामगढ़ के राजा से 465 बीघा 7 कट्ठा भूमि अधिग्रहण किया था, जो समय के साथ सैन्य छावनी के लिए भूमि की आवश्यकता बढ़ती गई अर्थात् कम्पनी सरकार ने 1819 ई0 में 188 बीघा 7 कट्ठा 1838 ई0 में 496 बीघा 1 कट्ठा और 1839 ई0 में, 1,149 बीघा 16 कट्ठा भूमि अधिग्रहण किया गया था, लेकिन जब रामगढ़ बटालियन का मुख्यालय डोरण्डा (1834) में बनाया गया तो हजारीबाग की सैन्य छावनी को 1841–42 ई0 से बहुत कम उपयोग किया जाने लगा, जिसके कारण छावनी की बैरकें जर्जर हो गई थी,[6] ब्रिटिश क्राउन के काल में हजारीबाग सैन्य छावनी को पुनः उपयोग में लाने के लिए 1858–59 ई0 से यूरोपियन सैनिकों को रखा जाना लगा था और 1865 ई0 में छावनी की स्वच्छता को स्थिति में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से ब्रिटिश क्राउन ने 4,462 बीघा भूमि रामगढ़ राजा से अधिग्रहण किया था, लेकिन 15 मई 1884 ई0 में हजारीबाग का सैन्य छावनी को भंग किया गया और छावनी से संबंधित सभी भूमि तथा इमारतें सिविल विभाग को सौंप दी गई।[7] जब वर्ष 1834 में रामगढ़ बटालियन का सैन्य छावनी डोरण्डा (राँची) को बनाया गया, तो प्रारंभ में स्थानीय जनजातियों के 10 घरों को तोड़ कर सैनिकों के लिए बैरक बनाई गई थी और पुनः 1840 ई0 में डोरण्डा सैन्य छावनी का विस्तार किया गया था।[8]

वर्ष 1795 में कप्तान रिचर्ड मेकन द्वारा जब कमांडिंग पद से इस्तीफा दिया गया उसके बाद कम्पनी सरकार ने रामगढ़ बटालियन के कमांडिंग अधिकारी के रूप में लेफिटनेंट आर0बी0 ग्रेगोरी को नियुक्त किया था, जो वह 9वीं नेटिव इंफैंट्री का सैन्य अधिकारी रहा था। इस बटालियन में वह कमांडिंग के रूप में 1797 ई0 तक कार्यरत रहा था, इस बटालियन को और अधिक मजबूत बनाने के लिए द्वितीय कमांडिंग अधिकारी को प्रथम बार नियुक्त किया गया इस पद पर लेफिटनेंट डब्ल्यू रैंकिन को पदभार दिया गया, यह प्रथम रेजिमेंट नेटिव इंफैंट्री का सैन्य अधिकारी था जो वर्ष 1789 से ही कार्यरत था।[9] इस समय तक रामगढ़ बटालियन को मजबूत बनाने के लिए दो '4–पाउंडर तोप' तथा दो '3–पाउंडर तोप' को स्थापित किया जा चुका था।[10] 1 जनवरी 1798 ई0 में लेफिटनेंट कर्नल डाइसन मार्शल को रामगढ़ बटालियन के कमांडिंग अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया था, इसके समय पहली बार एडजुटेंट अधिकारी को नियुक्त किया गया था जो लेफिटनेंट एस0 केली को इस पद का पदभार दिया गया था,[11] एडजुटेंट अधिकारी कमांडिंग अधिकारी का विशेष सहायक सैन्य अधिकारी होता था उसे सैन्य व्यवस्था में विशेष जिम्मेदारी दी जाती थी, डाइसन मार्शल एक वर्ष तक इस बटालियन के कमांडिंग अधिकारी के रूप में रहा था उसके बाद वह इस पद से त्याग पत्र दिया था, इसके बाद रामगढ़ बटालियन के कमांडिंग अधिकारी के रूप में लेफिटनेंट कर्नल जी0 मैक्सवेल को जनवरी 1799 में नियुक्त किया गया था। जो एक ही महीना इस पद पर रहा था,

इसके समय द्वितीय कमांडिंग अधिकारी के रूप में लेफ्टिनेंट ई0 रफसेज को नियुक्त किया गया, जो इस बटालियन को मजबूती से खड़ा करने में बड़ा योगदान दिया था, एडजुटेंट अधिकारी के रूप में लेफ्टिनेंट कर्नल स्कॉट तथा कुछ दिनों के बाद लेफ्टिनेंट टी0एच0 वेल्स को नियुक्त किया गया था।[12] इस समय तक रामगढ़ बटालियन के सैन्य व्यवस्था में सैनिकों के बीच छोटानागपुर के जलवायु के कारण स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित गंभीर बीमारियों को रेखांकित किया गया था जो इस बटालियन के लिए गंभीर समस्या बन गया था, इसी लिए इस बटालियन को सैन्य ताकत को बढ़ाने के लिए पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के जनजातियों को सेना के रूप में भर्ती किया गया था लेकिन उन्हें सैन्य प्रशासन के लिए योग्य नहीं पाया गया, इस स्थिति से रामगढ़ बटालियन की सैन्य क्षमता में कमी हुआ था, फिर भी पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों से जनजातियों को भर्ती करके इस बटालियन के प्रत्येक कम्पनी में 1 हवलदार, 1 नामक और 15 सिपाही रखने का प्रावधान किया गया था।[13]

1 फरवरी 1799 ई0 को मेजर सामुएल जोन्स को रामगढ़ बटालियन के कमांडिंग अधिकरी के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया था, जो इस बटालियन के लिए सफल अधिकारी के रूप में जाना गया, यह जून 1802 ई0 तक इस पद पर रहा था और अपने कार्यकाल में छोटानागपुर के सभी जमींदारों एवं राजाओं को नियंत्रित करने का प्रयास किया था, जो काफी हद तक सफल भी हुआ था। इसके बाद मेजर ई0 ब्रॉटन को रामगढ़ बटालियन का कमांडिंग अधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया जो अगस्त 1802 ई0 से जुलाई 1805 ई0 तक कार्यरत रहा था, इसके कार्यकाल में छोटानागपुर के दक्षिण–पश्चिम सीमाओं में मराठा आक्रमणें का पुनर्वृति हुई थी, जो द्वितीय आंग्ल–मराठा युद्ध (1803–1806) का प्रभाव रहा था। इस समय रामगढ़ बटालियन के सैनिकों को युद्ध के समय अनुकूल जलवायु न मिलने के कारण गंभीर बीमारियों का शिकार होना पड़ा था, जिससे कम्पनी सरकार के कई योग्य सैनिकों की मृत्यु भी हो गई थी जिसका दूरगामी परिणाम इस सैन्य संगठन पर पड़ा था।[14] रामगढ़ बटालियन का सबसे सफल कमांडिंग अधिकारी मेजर ई0 रफसेज रहा था, जो 1798 ई0 में ही इस बटालियन की सेवा के लिए नियुक्त किया गया था वह कमांडिंग अधिकारी के रूप में सितम्बर 1875 ई0 से 13 जनवरी 1822 ई0 तक रहा था इसने बटालियन को अपने कार्यकाल में सर्वोच्च शक्ति के रूप में खड़ किया था, इसके कार्यकाल में द्वितीय कमांडिंग अधिकारी के रूप में कप्तान हेनरी सिन्नॉक को नियुक्त किया गया था, जो 1808 ई0 से 1824 ई0 तक कार्यरत रहा था।[15] मेजर ई0 रफसेज ने रामगढ़ बटालियन के सैन्य व्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाने के लिए ढांगर कोल समुदायों के दो कम्पनियों को नियुक्त किया था। लेकिन वर्ष 1805–1806 में इस कम्पनी को भंग कर दिया गया था, जिससे सैन्य व्यवस्था में स्थानीय जनजाजियों की भागीदारी शून्य हो गई थी।[16] इस समय तक रामगढ़ बटालियन के सैनिकों को अनुशासित करने का भी प्रयास किया गया और देशी सैनिकों के लिए ड्रेस कोड को लागू किया, इसका मुख्य कारण यह रहा था कि युद्ध के समय कमांडिंग अधिकारी को देशी सैनिकों को पहचाने में मुश्किल होता था, इसी लिए कम्पनी सरकार के द्वारा पहली बार सैनिकों के लिए हरे आवरण वाली लाल वर्दी को चुना गया था, जिसमें सफेद बटन व फीता होता था।[17] कम्पनी

सरकार ने मराठा युद्धों के प्रभाव के कारण इस बटालियन को ओर मजबूती से स्थापित करने का प्रयास किया था, जो 1807 ई0 तक इस बटालियन में सैनिकों की संख्या कुल 810 तक रहा था। यह संख्या सिर्फ देशी सैनिकों की रही थी जो बंगाल प्रेसीडेंसी में कुल देशी सैनिकों की संख्या इस समय तक 56,686 रही थी।[18]

मेजर ई0 रफसेज के बाद रामगढ़ बटालियन के कमांडिंग अधिकारी के रूप में मेजर डब्ल्यू0आर0 गिल्बर्ट हुआ था जो इस पद पर जनवरी 1822 ई0 से 1827 ई0 तक रहा था, इसके कार्यकाल में इस बटालियन के शक्ति में धीरे–धीरे ह्रास होना शुरू हुआ था, इसके बाद मेजर डब्ल्यू0 जी0 मैकेंजी को कमांडिंग अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया था जो 1828 ई0 से 1830 ई0 तक इस पद पर रहा था, इसके कार्यकाल में इस बटालियन की स्थिति और भी दयनीय हो गई थी क्योंकि इस बटालियन के वित्तीय राशि में कटौती की गई थी, साथ–ही–साथ छोटानागपुर के महत्त्वपूर्ण स्थानों से सैन्य चौकियों को हटा लिया गया था। यह कम्पनी सरकार के कमजोर सैन्य नीति का परिणाम रहा था।[19] कम्पनी सरकार ने इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए कोई खास प्रयास नहीं किया, जिससे छोटानागपुर के कोल विद्रोह (1831–1832) के समय रामगढ़ बटालियन की सैन्य स्थिति एकदम कमजोर साबित हुई थी, इस समय रामगढ़ बटालियन का कमांडिंग अधिकारी कप्तान थॉमस विल्किनसन रहा था जो इस पद पर अप्रैल 1830 ई0 से 1834 ई0 तक कार्यरत रहा था, इसने सैन्य व्यवस्था के तत्कालीन कारकों को पहचानने का कोशिश किया था।[20] इसी लिए कम्पनी सरकार के द्वारा 9 जुलाई 1832 ई0 में आदेश दिया गया था कि रामगढ़ बटालियन के सैन्य व्यवस्था को मजबूती से स्थापित किया जाय और इस बटालियन में 10 कम्पनियों को रखने का प्रावधान किया गया, जिसमें प्रत्येक कम्पनी में 1 सुबेदार, 1 जमादार, 6 हवलदार, 6 नायक, 2 वादक और 100 सामान्य सिपाही होते,[21] दूसरा, कोल विद्रोह के कारण 200 अनियमित घुड़सवार सेना की भर्ती का भी सुझाव दिया गया था।[22] कप्तान थॉमस विल्किसन के कार्यकाल में ही कम्पनी सरकार ने रामगढ़ बटालियन का मुख्यालय हजारीबाग से डोरण्डा (राँची) में स्थानांतरित किया था तथा सैन्य व्यवस्था को पुर्नगठित किया गया था और रामगढ़ बटालियन की सैन्य टुकड़ियों को छोटानागपुर के विभिन्न जिलों में रखने का प्रावधान किया था।[23]

कप्तान थॉमस विल्किंसन के बाद रामगढ़ बटालियन का कमांडिंग अधिकारी के रूप में मेजर एच0 लॉरेंस को नियुक्त किया गया था, जो इस पद पर 1835 ई0 से 1844 ई0 तक रहा था।[24] इसने बटालियन के घुड़सवार सेना को मजबूत करने का प्रयास किया था और इसने 16 मार्च 1841 ई0 में एक आदेश के तहत् अनियमित घुड़सवार सेना के दो दलों को नियुक्त करने का आदेश जारी किया था, इस व्यवस्था के तहत् 1 रिसालदार, 2 नायक रिसालदार, 2 जमादार, 2 कोटी जमादार, 18 दफादार, 2 निशान सुबेदार, 2 तुरही वाला, 170 सवार, को जोड़ने का निर्देश दिया था।[25] वहीं दूसरी ओर बंगाल के गवर्नर जनरल के आदेश के तहत् इस बटालियन के पैदल सेना में वृद्धि करके 1000 से 1100 कर दिया गया, जो वर्ष 1845 में किया गया था। यह सैन्य वृद्धि हजारीबाग छावनी को पुनः बहाल करने के लिए की गई थी क्योंकि रामगढ़ बटालियन का मुख्यालय हस्तांतरण होने के बाद कम्पनी

सरकार ने उस छावनी पर ध्यान देना छोड़ दिया था।[26] मेजर एच0जे0 गुयोन को रामगढ़ बटालियन के कमांडिंग अधिकारी के रूप में 1848 ई0 में नियुक्त किया गया था, जो 1851 ई0 तक कार्यरत रहा था।[27] इसी के कार्यकाल में सम्बलपुर में रामगढ़ बटालियन की सैन्य टुकड़ी को रखने की योजना बनाई गई थी। इसके बाद रामगढ़ बटालियन का कमांडिंग अधिकारी मेजर डब्ल्यू0पी0 रोबिन्स को नियुक्त किया गया था, जो 1852 ई0 से 1858 ई0 तक कार्यरत रहा था,[28] इसके कार्यकाल में सम्बलपुर तथा चाईबासा में स्थित रामगढ़ बटालियन के सैनिकों के लिए अनुकूल जलवायु न होने के कारण गंभीर बीमारी का शिकार हुए थे, जिसके कारण संथाल विद्रोह (1855–1856) के समय इस बटालियन की सैन्य नीति कमजोर साबित हुई।[29] दूसरी ओर, 1857 ई0 के सिपाही विद्रोह के कारण कम्पनी सरकार को इस बटालियन के पैदल सेना तथा घुड़सवार सेना दोनों को भंग करना पड़ा था।[30] अतः छोटानागपुर में रामगढ़ बटालियन 1795 ई0 से लेकर 1858 ई0 तक कार्यरत रहा था, जो कम्पनी सरकार ने इसके सैन्य संगठन को समय–समय पर परिवर्तन करने का प्रयास किया था।

निष्कर्ष :

ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी के द्वारा छोटानागपुर में जो सैन्य व्यवस्था स्थापित किया गया था, वह रामगढ़ बटालियन के रूप में रहा था, इस बटालियन को छोटानागपुर की प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था की सुरक्षा के लिए उत्तरदायी बनाया गया था, इसी लिए इस बटालियन में आवश्यकता के अनुसार सैन्य पुर्नगठन भी किया गया था। जिसके तहत् छोटानागपुर के जनजातियों, विशेष कर मुण्डा तथा उराँव जनजातियों के पुरुषों को सामान्य सिपाही के रूप में भर्ती किया गया था, लेकिन इस व्यवस्था में कम्पनी सरकार को सफलता नहीं मिली थी, दूसरी तरफ कम्पनी सरकार ने इस बटालियन की सैन्य शक्ति में वृद्धि करने के लिए अनियमित घुड़सवारों को भी नियुक्त किया गया था, जो देशी पुरुषों के तहत् इस व्यवस्था को पूरा करने का प्रयास किया था, लेकिन इससे भी कम्पनी सरकार अपनी सैन्य नीति को सफल बनाने में कामयाब नहीं हो पाई थी, क्योंकि 1857 के सिपाही विद्रोहों में देशी सैनिकों का कम्पनी सरकार के खिलाफ बगावत करने में प्रमुख हाथ रहा थां छोटानागपुर की जलवायु यूरोपीय सैनिकों के लिए अनुकून नहीं रही थी जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप विदेशी सैनिकों को गंभीर बीमारियों का शिकार होना पड़ा था, इस स्थिति से कम्पनी सरकार की सैन्य नीति में दुष्प्रभाव पड़ा था, अतः कम्पनी सरकार को रामगढ़ बटालियन के सैन्य ढाँचे को बनाये रखने के लिए काफी समस्याओं का भी सामना करना पड़ा था। अतः इस रामगढ़ बटालियन को 1858 ई0 में भंग कर दिया गया था।

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