

## In Rural Economy Importance of Agriculture Development

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**ABSTRACT** :- Agriculture plays an important and vital role in any economy generally, for developing countries Particularly and for a country like India especially. Basically India is an agricultural country with 143 million hectares of land as net sown area, the highest percentage of land under cultivation in the world. The country accounts for 17 percent of world's population and ranks at second largest populated country. The country has about 69 percent of population living in its rural areas and villages and the sole source of their livelihood is agriculture and allied activities. Cereal and many ground crop production in agriculture has beset many problems and many scholars have admitted that agricultural diversification towards high value commodities will strengthen agriculture growth in future and will result high remunerative returns to farmers. Again the horticulture and other allied activities have lot of backward and forward linkages which resulted wide employment opportunities and income flow, equally distributed to all in these rural areas hence helps in the development of rural India. The paper will enshrine role of agriculture in rural development and role of diversification to develop agriculture sector itself and is based on secondary data sources, NSSO, Census data is being used in the paper. Agriculture is an important part of India's economy and at present it is among the top two farm producers in the world. This sector provides approximately 52 percent of the total number of jobs available in India and contributes around 18.1 percent to the GDP. Agriculture is the only means of living for almost two-thirds of the employed class in India. Agriculture plays the most crucial role in balancing the socioeconomic profile of India and occupies the centre stage in the country's economic welfare. Indian agriculture is a diverse and most extensive sector. Since Independence,

the country has witnessed significant increase in food-grain production (green revolution), oilseeds (yellow revolution), milk (white revolution), fish (blue revolution), and fruits and vegetables (golden revolution). Gone are the days where the nation had to 'beg without a bowl', through PL-480, and had to depend upon the excess wheat that the United States was dumping in the open seas. Today, the country has marched on from food security to food sufficiency and has materialized food sovereignty. All these have become possible owing to the application of cutting edge of science coupled with the positive policy support, and commitment of agricultural research intelligentsia and Indian farmers alike. The role of successive central and state governments in the form of various schemes and plans regarding investment, technology transfer and other aspects have vitalized agricultural growth and rural development. The Green Revolution technologies and the liberalization policies have contributed immensely to the Indian economy by providing food self-sufficiency and improved rural welfare. The role of agricultural scientists has been proved imperative in this regard. Agriculture plays a vital role in the Indian economy. Over 70 per cent of the rural households depend on agriculture. Agriculture is an important sector of Indian economy as it contributes about 17% to the total GDP and provides employment to over 60% of the population. Indian agriculture has registered impressive growth over last few decades. The food grain production has increased from 51 million tones (MT) in 1950-51 to 250MT during 2011-12 highest ever since independence.

**Key Words** :- Agricultural sector, GDP, Rural Development, High Value Commodities.

**Introduction :-** From a nation dependent on food imports to feed its population, India today is not only self-sufficient in grain production, but also has a substantial reserve. The progress made in agriculture during the last four decades has been one of the biggest success stories of independent India. Agriculture and allied activities constitute the single largest contributor (almost 33 per cent) to the Gross Domestic Product. About two-thirds of the work force in the country depends on agriculture as a means of livelihood. Despite these impressive gains, India, at present, finds itself in the midst of a paradoxical situation: On the one hand there are record food grain stocks standing at an all-time high (62 million tonnes against an annual requirement of around 20 million tonnes for ensuring food security), and on the other hand, over 200 million of India's population is underfed, and millions are undernourished. The challenge is to bridge this gap. In a scenario of shrinking land and depleting water resources, the challenge of the new millennium is to increase biological yields to feed the ever-growing population without destroying the ecological foundation. It is thus important—not to package this challenge as a demand or imposition of society on farmers, for which farmers would bear the cost, but as a necessity and methodology to also sustain their welfare and incomes. India has the potential to meet these challenges. This potential can be realized through policy and infrastructure support from the government and by strengthening proactive synergies among the various sectors that play influential roles in the field of agriculture and rural development. The National Policy on Agriculture seeks to actualize the vast untapped growth potential of Indian agriculture, strengthen rural infrastructure to support faster agricultural development, promote value addition, accelerate the growth of agro-business, create employment in rural areas, secure a fair standard of living for the farmers and agricultural workers and their families, discourage migration to urban areas and face the challenges arising out of economic liberalization and globalization.

India is an agricultural country and majority of population depends on agriculture. It is a primary economic activity and more than 70% population of India is engaged in agriculture. It is the backbone of Indian economy. More than 50% of the entire man power is observed in this sector. It not only provides food items but also unlimited raw materials for manufacturing various industrial products like jute, textiles, tobacco and sugar cane etc.

India is a rural country and majority of people are living in villages. The main source of livelihood to the rural population is agriculture that is why agriculture is called life blood of the rural economy. As we know India is predominately agriculture country and the main occupation of countries population is farming. Rural sector is extremely backward and weak in terms of methods of production, social organization and political mobilization. More than 70% of Indian population lives in rural areas, with more than 50% of population lives below poverty line. In the first three five year plans, agriculture accorded less priority than the industrial sector. Particularly in second and third five year plan agriculture and rural development begin to receive top priority only in 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> five year plans. In the 7<sup>th</sup> plan great importance has been given to the all-round development for the rural economy.

Agriculture is directly linked to very many facets of sustainable development including sustainable consumption, management of natural resources, sustainable production, eradication of poverty, management of energy resources, fresh water, trade, education, health market access and as well as technology transfer and capacity building.

**Promote Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development :-** Agriculture is directly linked to very many facets of sustainable development, including poverty eradication, sustainable consumption and production, management of natural resources, energy, freshwater, health, education, trade and market access, as well as

technology transfer and capacity building. Agriculture is an integral part of the general development system, serving the system as a whole, and being served by it. If the effects of other sections of the development systems reduce sustainability, then sustainability of agriculture is also affected. A sustainable system should be resilient, and able to withstand shocks and failures of parts of its systems without the whole collapsing, and without small shocks leading to a spiral of unsustainability. Agriculture centres on integrated use of natural resources such as soil, water, climate and biological diversity. The integration of agriculture with other aspects of land management and ecosystem conservation is essential in order to promote both environmental sustainability and agricultural production.

- Natural resources have to be accessible to the poor, which in the farm sector means secure rights to land, water and genetic resources. For this, there is a need to develop public-private partnerships.
- Policies for land and water resource management, biodiversity protection, infrastructure investment, strategy on institutional market reforms, reduction of tariffs and phasing out of possible commodity control are integral to achieving sustainable agriculture.
- Sustainability should be seen in the context of different agro-climatic zones as well of as the country as a whole. Suitable technologies should be developed and indicators for sustainable agriculture should be identified for both.
- It is essential to provide funding for integrated rural development plans, programmes and strategies, at national and regional levels, with particular emphasis on investment in economic and social infrastructure in rural areas, enterprise development, human resource development, and capacity building for local governance.
- An efficient credit policy regime with the required rural banking and credit system will play a major role in the future. The government should encourage investment in vital agriculture infrastructure, credit linkages, and use of new and

appropriate techniques towards this end.

- More than 70 per cent of the country's agriculture is under small and marginal farmers with limited resources. A nationwide crop insurance scheme will provide such farmers the needed confidence to invest and gain from technological advances in agriculture.

The paper will discuss the common role that economy and agriculture sector has still lot of agriculture sector is playing and can play for rural bearings on the overall growth and development of development and will present a case show of various the country generally and rural development linkages through which agricultural growth can be particularly. Although, the economic contribution of transformed to rural development and overall agriculture to India's GDP is steadily declining with economic growth. Almost all the studies related to the country's broad-based economic growth, still agriculture and development enshrines that agriculture is demographically the broadest agriculture sector has prime hand in the growth and economic sector and plays a significant role in the development transformation of any country. The overall socio-economic fabric of India. Agriculture, paper will like to describe how agriculture sector will with its allied sectors, is unquestionably the largest lead to rural growth and development but for that it livelihood provider in India, more so in the vast rural is mandatory that agriculture sector itself must grow areas. 69% of India's population lives in rural areas, and develop at a steady and consistent reasonable and three-fourths of the people making up these growth. Rural populations depend on agriculture and allied.

The Government of India is deeply consumption patterns. Agricultural surplus is sold recognized and is concerned with the widespread through commodity markets which, while always poverty and unemployment in the rural areas and central to India's rural economy have undergone- has taken several initiatives including the rapid transformation in recent years. New

implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural commodities, the modernization of markets through Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). The commodity exchanges, future trading and the rural sector in India is undergoing a transformation emergence of organized retail strongly linked to and the contribution of rural non-farm sector to the farming, have brought the rural and urban closer. Rural income and employment is growing (Kumar ET Agriculture remains at the heart of rural livelihoods al. 2011).

### 3. Current Status

1. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture (DESMOA) is responsible for the collection, (a) weekly and daily wholesales prices, (b) retail prices of essential commodities, (c) farm harvest prices.
2. Weekly wholesale prices cover 140 agricultural commodities from 620 markets.

3. Retail prices of essential commodities are collected on a weekly basis from 83 market centres in respect of 88 commodities (49 foods and 39 non-foods) by the staff of the State Market Intelligence Units, State Directorates of Economics and Statistics (DEs) and State Department of Food and Civil Supplies.

4. Farm Harvest Prices are collected by the field staff of the State revenue departments for 31 commodities at the end of each crop season and published by the DESMOA.

#### 3.1 Some salient facts about Agricultural scenario

1. Agriculture is the largest provider of livelihood in rural India
2. It contributes 25 percent to India's GDP
3. It is still dependent primarily on the monsoons
4. The growth in agricultural production has been stagnant for the past several years.
5. The drought in north and western parts in FY09 created shortages in supply of food grains.

#### 3.2 Contribution to GDP over the years

Sector	1980	1990	2001	2003
Agriculture	38.1	31.1	24.7	22.2
Industry	25.9	29.3	26.4	26.8
Service	36	39.7	48.8	51.0

Source: Bayes and Ahmed (2003)

#### 3.3 Role of agriculture in Indian economy :-

1. Share in National Income.
2. Largest Employment Providing Sector.
3. Contribution to Capital formation.
4. Providing Raw Material to industries
5. Market for Industrial Products.

❖ **Costly farm inputs** : The past few years have witnessed a sharp rise in the prices of farm inputs such as fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, working instruments, farm labour etc. Due to this sharp rise in the cost of agriculture inputs the rural people are still in poverty.

#### 3.4 Importance in International Trade :-

1. Share in national income.
2. Source of employment.
3. Provision of food grains.
4. Supply of raw materials to industrial sector.
5. Market for industrial product.
6. Earner of foreign exchange.

**Solution** : Government should provide agriculture inputs on various subsidy basis. There should be quick and frequent delivery of these products.

❖ **Lack of storage facilities** : Rural areas lack adequate storage facilities. This leads to a great impact on market forces of demand and supply. Production in million tons spoils every year due to lack of storage facilities. As we known agriculture products are perishable goods based on short life span, so better

**Problems and solutions** :- There are various problems and challenges which rural sector faces in India .Some of the main problems are discussed below.

storage facilities are essential for the benefit of rural farmers

**Solution :** Government should build various storage facilities in rural areas so that production will last very long. Due to storage facilities there will be no further damage of agriculture products. With storage facilities annual income of farmers will increase automatically due to safeguard of products which will further lead to rural development.

❖ **Lack of Agriculture marketing :** Rural farmers are often exploited by middle man and local traders due to lack of organized and regulatory markets .With the exploitation of farmers, large share of agricultural produce is taken away by middleman's and traders

**Solution :** Market is a network of products. It makes transactions between buyers and sellers. So in order to increase the agriculture production government should built strong structure of markets.

❖ **Lack of Irrigation facilities :** Irrigation is the life blood of agriculture. Majority of Indian farmers depend on monsoons due to lack of proper irrigation system. Due to lack of proper and timely irrigation facilities agricultural production remains low and this leads to poor rural development.

**Solution:** Govt. should build canals and as well as tube wells for rural farmers in order to increase the production and productivity per hectare.

❖ **Lack of finance :** Availability of finance is very essential for god farm produce. Due to lack of finance production productivity remains low. Without capital we cannot think of better rural agriculture development.

**Solution :** Govt. should provide loan facilities to every farmer. Kissan credit cards (KCC) facilities should be provided to every rural farmer. Loans should be provided without interest rate or at low

interest rates to the rural farmers.

**Conclusion :-** From the above discussion we come to conclusion that Indian agriculture has a great role to play in the rural development. More employment opportunities should be created in rural areas and agriculture inputs should be provided on various subsidy basis. More focus should be given to agriculture sector because India is an agriculture country and development of agriculture leads to the development of rural economy. In brief without the agriculture development we cannot think of better rural development.

1. Change is happening in rural India but it has still a long way to go
2. Agriculture has benefited from improved farming techniques but the growth is Not equitable.
3. Land use is changing in rural areas as farmers are getting good value for their holdings. The effort should be to stop the migration to urban areas
4. Wholesale prices are primarily used to monitor the weekly price movements.
5. The number of essential commodities should be reduced to an absolute minimum, especially the non-food crops.

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## Role of Agriculture in Rural Development

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**Abstract** :- In countries like India, strengthening of agriculture is critical for facing the challenges of rural poverty, food insecurity, unemployment and sustainability of natural resources. But, there is a need to redefine agriculture as the science and practice of activities relating to production, processing, marketing, distribution, utilization and trade of agricultural products which implies that agricultural development strategy must address not only farmers but also those in marketing, trade, processing and agri-business. In this context, efficient marketing and rural credit systems assume added importance. Agricultural Marketing is a process which starts with a decision to produce a saleable farm product and involves all aspects of market structure or system, both functional and institutional, based on technical and economic consideration. Though agricultural marketing is a State subject, the Government of India has an important role to play in laying down general policy framework, framing of quality standards, conducting survey and research studies and in providing guidance, technical and financial support to the State Governments. Rural credit system assumes importance because for most of the Indian rural families, savings are inadequate to finance farming and other economic activities. To achieve the objectives of production and productivity, the stance of policy towards rural credit was to ensure provision of sufficient and timely credit at reasonable rates of interest to as large a segment of the rural population as possible.

**Introduction** :- India is an agricultural country and majority of population depends on agriculture. It is a primary economic activity and more than 70% population of India is engaged in agriculture. It is the back bone of Indian economy. More than 50%

of the entire man power is observed in this sector. It not only provides food items but also unlimited raw materials for manufacturing various industrial products like jute, textiles, tobacco and sugar cane etc.

India is a rural country and majority of people are living in villages. The main source of livelihood to the rural population is agriculture that is why agriculture is called life blood of the rural economy. As we know India is predominately agriculture country and the main occupation of countries population is farming. Rural sector is extremely backward and weak in terms of methods of production, social organization and political mobilization. More than 70% of Indian population lives in rural areas, with more than 50% of population lives below poverty line. in the first three five year plans, agriculture accorded less priority than the industrial sector. Particularly in second and third five year plan agriculture and rural development begin to receive top priority only in 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> five year plans. In the 7<sup>th</sup> plan great importance has been given to the all-round development for the rural economy.

Agriculture is directly linked to very many facets of sustainable development including sustainable consumption, management of natural resources, sustainable production, eradication of poverty, management of energy resources, fresh water, trade, education, health market access and as well as technology transfer and capacity building.

Rural development is an important challenge. It involves people and natural resources with the focus on people. Rural area is the area where the techniques are unlikely used and

resources are put to their maximum use "Rural area is an area that depends socially, culturally and economically on natural resources, Land, water, timber, minerals, mountains. In this sector development implies change within a community determined through a determined process.

As we all know India's 72 percent of total population belongs to rural area consisting of (80 crores) of its population living in more than five lac villages. Agriculture is the main occupation or livelihood of rural people, rural population consists of small and marginal farmers, Agricultural labours, artisans, schedule castes and schedule tribes. A large population more than 200 million is still living in below poverty line and is the focus of rural development programmes.

Rural area is the place away from cities and towns. Such areas are distinct from more intensively settled urban and sub urban areas and also from unsettled areas. People live in villages on farms and in other isolated houses .Life styles in rural areas are different from those of urban areas mainly because of limited sources that are available there. They have no facilities like law enforcement, schools, fire departments and libraries. Utilities like water, sewage, street lights and garbage collection may not be present there and also lack of transport facilities sometimes people use their own conveyance if available or they simply ride on animals or cover distance on feet to reach their destinations.

Rural development (RD) is a process which aims at improving the wellbeing and economic conditions of rural stock. Rural development is that process of change by which the efforts of the people themselves go in changing the lot of people. The concern government only acts as a stimulant and therefore the main agency of change is the people themselves. The efforts applied by common mass helps in bringing about a change in rural community.

#### **Purpose of the study :-**

1. This paper will highlight whether government polices related to agriculture played its part in rural development.
2. Attempt will be made to bring forth government policies related to agriculture are benefiting farmer.
3. The study will explore further what sort of problems they face in agriculture

**Rural Problems :-** As we know the rural society includes the problems of rural life – socio-economic, political and cultural problems. These problems are studied in isolation as well as in relation to each other. In the former sense each problem analyzed separately and efforts is made to arrive at some conclusions for its remedy for the second point all the rural problems are taken as different aspects of one single problem. Sometimes the view point leads to confusion since the problem gets entangled into each other. Some problems can be solved unless studied separately such as the rural problems of poverty, illiteracy, diseases, low standard of life, inadequate housing, lack of recreation, traditionalism, religious superstitions etc. Probably the most glaring and also depressing feature of village is the poverty and illiteracy of the people. They are generally poor with low income. They use to take coarse food and wear shabby clothes.

**Rural development and Agriculture :-** Rural development is not merely agricultural development but, also rural transformation. It seeks to improve the quality of life in rural areas in terms of per capita income, gainful employment, education, , health, hygienic environment, housing, latrines, family and gender equality on the one hand and agricultural development along with allied sectors like handicrafts, cotton weaving, sericulture, horticulture on the other hand. The objective is to bring poor families above the poverty line by introducing some schemes and skillful training for their upliftment. Thus rural development is expected to improve the level of



living conditions including employment, proper health facilities, housing and various social services in order to reduce rural-urban disparities. It involves systematic, scientific and integrated use of natural resources and as a part of this process, enabling every person to engage herself/himself in a productive and socially useful occupation.

Rural India is real India. Actually our father of nation M, K, Gandhi told that soul of India lives in rural India, We try our best to see the various types of approaches , theories adopted by our policy makers for improving of rural society , If we see the history earlier focus was on poverty, economic growth , modernization and the development and growth through social mobilization. The history of rural development started with after independence in 1950 we started very embassies program it is known as community program .Community development program called for a comprehensive social and economic modernization economic and social backwardness while largely caused by several indigenous and it was a precious circle so population, growth, poverty, lack of opportunity all these are interlinked. So initially in the previous five year plans pocus was given on economic growth.

#### **Need and importance of Rural Development :-**

Rural development is necessary and has considerable importance in India because of the following reasons:-

1. To develop rural area as whole in terms of culture, society, economy, technology and health.
2. To develop living standard of rural masses.
3. To develop rural youths, children and women.
4. To develop and empower human resources of rural area in terms of their psychology, skill, knowledge, attitude and other abilities.
5. To develop infrastructure facilities of rural area.
6. To provide minimum facilities of rural mass in terms of drinking water, education, transport,

electricity and communication.

7. To develop rural institutions like panchayats, cooperatives, post, banking and credit.
8. To provide financial assist to develop the artisans in the rural area, farmers and agrarian entrepreneurs to improve their economy.
9. To develop rural crafts, cottage industries and other related economic operations in rural sector.
10. To develop agricultural, animal husbandry and other agricultural related areas.
11. To develop entertainment and recreational facility for rural mass.
12. To improve rural marketing facilities.
13. To minimize gap between the urban and rural in terms of facilities availed.
14. To improve rural peoples participation in the development of state and nation as whole.
15. To improve scopes of employment of rural mass.
16. To eliminate rural poverty.
17. To solve the problems faced by the rural mass for their development.

#### **Problems of rural development :-**

##### **1. People related**

- (a) Traditional and primitive understanding.
- (b) Low level of education to understand development efforts and new technology.
- (c) Deprived psychology and scientific orientation.
- (d) Lack of confidence.
- (e) Poor awareness
- (f) Low level of education.
- (g) Existence of unfelt needs.
- (h) Personal ego.

##### **2. Agricultural related problems :-**

- (a) Lack of expected awareness, knowledge, skill and attitude.
- (b) Non-availability of inputs.
- (c) Poor marketing facility.
- (d) Insufficient extension staff and service.
- (e) Small size of land holding.
- (f) Division of land

#### Agriculture related schemes :

1. **National Food Security Mission (NFSM)** : To increase the production of rice, wheat and pulses. The mission is being continued during 12th plan with new target of additional production of 25 million tons of food grains comprising 10 million tons of rice, 8 million tons of wheat and 4 million tons of pulses and 3 million tons of coarse cereals.
2. **National Food Security Mission-Commercial Crops** : For crop development programme on cotton, jute and sugarcane for enhancing productivity.
3. **Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)** : It covers wide horticulture base, which includes fruits, vegetables, tuber crops, mushrooms, spices and aromatic plants flowers and foliage and plantation crops like coconut, areca nut, cashew nut, cocoa and bamboo.
4. **National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm** : envisages increase in production of vegetable oils sourced from oilseeds, oil palm and tree borne oilseeds.
5. **National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture** : aims at making agriculture more productive, sustainable and remunerative and climate resilient by promoting location specific integrated/composite farming systems; soil and moisture conservation measures; comprehensive soil health management; efficient water management practices and mainstreaming rain fed technologies.
6. **National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology** : Its aim is to restructure and strengthen agricultural extension to enable delivery of appropriate technology and improved agronomic practices to the farmers consist.

**Initiative of increasing flow of credit** :- In order to ensure that all eligible farmers are provided with hassle free and timely credit for their agricultural operation, **Kisan Credit Card (KCC)** Scheme was introduced in 1998-99. The main objectives of the

scheme are to meet the short term credit requirements for cultivation of crops, post harvest expenses, produce marketing loan, consumption requirements of farmer household, working capital for maintenance of farm assets and activities allied to agriculture like dairy animals, inland fishery, etc., investment credit requirement for agriculture and allied activities like pump sets, sprayers, dairy animals, etc.

#### Pradhan mantri bhima fasal yojna :-

- Under the new scheme, the farmers' premium has been kept at a maximum of 2 per cent for food grains and oilseeds, and up to 5 per cent for horticulture and cotton crops.
- There is no upper limit on Government subsidy. Even if balance premium is 90%, it will be borne by the Government. Earlier, there was a provision of capping the premium rate which resulted in low claims being paid to farmers. This capping was done to limit Government outgo on the premium subsidy. This capping has now been removed and farmers will get claim.
- The use of technology will be encouraged to a great extent resulting in operational efficiency. Smart phones will be used to capture and upload data of crop cutting to reduce the delays in claim payment to farmers. Remote sensing will be used to reduce the number of crop cutting experiments.

#### Mera Gavoun Mera Garav :-

- This scheme is being launched involving agricultural experts of agricultural universities and ICAR institutes for effective and deeper reach of scientific farming to the villages.
- A group of experts will be associated with one particular village to create awareness and adoption of new technologies including farm investment, loans, availability of inputs and marketing.
- All the scientists from ICAR and agricultural

universities will participate in this initiative.

**Conclusion :-** From the above discussion we come to conclusion that Indian agriculture has a great role to play in the rural development. More employment opportunities should be created in rural areas and agriculture inputs should be provided on various subsidy basis. More focus should be given to agriculture sector because India is an agriculture country and development of agriculture leads to the development of rural economy. In brief without the agriculture development we cannot think of better rural development.

Most of the Indian population predominantly lived in rural areas and more than 75% of the population is depending on agriculture. Thus we came to conclusion that development of rural population depends manifestly on agriculture. So, successive government since the dawn of independence threat barely focused on agriculture, which is evident by the fact that in the first five year plan priority was given to agriculture and so on many schemes have been launched by successive regimes in order to improve the lot of rural mass up to present times. This paper highlighted various schemes and they played their part in the form of giving hybrid cereals, training awareness programmes were launched, new irrigational facilities even KCC loans were given to farmers. Finally all these policies significantly helped in the development of rural people.

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## Women Entrepreneur in India

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"When, women moves forward the family moves, the village moves and the nation moves"-

**Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru**

**Introduction :-** Entrepreneurship is necessary to initiate the process of Economics development of both developed and developing countries as it is the back bone of economy of any country. The origin of the basic word "Entrepreneurship" is form a French word "Entrea" to enter and prendre to take in general sense applies to any person starting a new project or trying to achieve new opportunity. Men and women is playing the role of entrepreneurship in every country. Women entrepreneurs may be defined as a women or a group of women who initiate, organize and run a business enterprise. Women Entrepreneur is a person who accepts the challenging role to meet her personal needs and became economically independent and highly increasing in the economics of almost all countries the hidden business potentials of women have been increasing with the growing sensitivity to the role and economic status in the society.

Government of India has described women entrepreneurs as an entrepreneur owned and controlled by women having at least finical interest of 51% of the capital and giving at least 51% of employment generated in the organization to women. Over all women entrepreneurs is playing the vital role in nation building.

**Concept of women Entrepreneurship in India :-** Entrepreneurship is a vision or an idea which a women holds to explore and optimize which could help her create new opportunities in various sector and economic empowerment among her fellow beings.

For any developed and developing

country, women play the vital role particularly in terms of their contributions to the economic development, through entrepreneurship by establishing their new venture, organization and provide new jobs themselves and others. However they still represent minority as women entrepreneurs and often face gender based barriers to start and growing their new business like property, matrimonial and cultural practices. Over the past few decades women are taking more and professional as well as technical degrees to cope up market situation. It means women are coming out of the their house boundaries and providing their ability in the business world and flourishing in the various field as exporters, publishers, manufactures, doctors designers etc.

Now days the role of women are not confided the role housewife or tradition mother. A women is playing different roles instead of housewife, mother women shows her importance in the society as a Entrepreneurs.

**Objectives :**

- 1) To discuss the problems faced by women entrepreneurs in India.
- 2) To highlight the Indian Govt. Schemes for women Entrepreneurs.
- 3) To study the successful women Entrepreneurs in India.
- 4) To study the categories of women Entrepreneurs in India

**Methodology of Study :-** This paper is based on extensive study of secondary data collected from various books, National and International Journals ,public and private publications available on various websites focusing on various aspects of Women Entrepreneurship.

**Women faced many problems to get ahead their life in entrepreneurs. A few problems are as follows :**

**1) Lack of focus on career obligation :** Indian women unable to focus about their obligations in the same as they do of their family. Their lack of focus creates a problems in their career to promoting entrepreneurship.

**2) Problems of Finances :** Access to finances is one of the common problems that women entrepreneurs face. Insufficient property in their own name and need for their husband.

**3) Social barriers :** Casts and religions dominate to each other and hinders women entrepreneurs in Indian society. They have face many social problems in rural areas.

**4) Short of self confidence :** Indian women are accepting a subordinate status, as a result of their lack of confidence of their self-capabilities. Family member do not have much faith in women possessing the decision making.

**5) Male dominated society :** Male always dominated to women in her family as well as business she has always to obtain permission from men for everything. Her freedom is restricted any are not treated as equal to men. She always has to consult to men for getting approval.

**6) Tough Competition :** In a market where the competition is very high they have to fight to survive in the market against organized sector.

**7) High Cost of production :** The high cost of factors of productions and the raw materials makes it difficult for the women entrepreneurs to operate in the market / industries.

**8) Training Programs :** Depending upon the needs, skills duration and the purpose of entrepreneur, their are various workshops and as well as training programs are available the social welfare association such kind.

**9) Shortage of raw materials :** The sacra city of raw materials availability of proper raw materials of the enterprises run by entrepreneurs. Women entrepreneurs really face a tough task of the required raw materials and other inputs for the enterprises when the prices are very high.

**10) Low risk bearing capacity :** Our educational system is very primitive and creating awareness about women's capacity most of the women are not performing entrepreneurial activities because they are not having proper capacities and risk making ability.

**11) Lack of education :** About sixty percent Women in Indian are illiterate. Women who are educated are provided either less or inadequate education than their male counterpart partly due to early marriage, partly due to son's higher education and partly due to poverty. Due to lack of proper education, women entrepreneurs remain in dark about the development of new technology, new methods of production, marketing and other governmental support which will encourage them to flourish.

**Schemes of the Government of India :-** At present, the Government of India has over 27 schemes for women operated by different departments and ministries. Some of these are:

- Assistance to Rural Women in Non-Farm Development (AR WIND) schemes
- Entrepreneurial Development programme (EDP)
- Exhibitions for women, under promotional package for Micro & Small enterprises approved by CCEA under marketing support.
- Indira Mahila Kendra
- Indira Mahila Yojana
- Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)
- Khadi And Village Industries Commission (KVIC)
- Mahila Samiti Yojana
- Mahila Vikas Nidhi
- Mahila Vikas Nidhi
- Management Development programmes
- Marketing of Non-Farm Products of Rural Women (MAHIMA)

- Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programmes (MSE-CDP)
- Micro Credit Scheme
- NABARD-KW-SEWA Bank project
- National Banks for Agriculture and Rural Developments Schemes
- NGOs Credit Schemes
- Prime Ministers Rojgar Yojana (PMRY)
- Priyadarshini Project - A programme for Rural Women Empowerment and Livelihood in Mid Gangetic Plains
- Rajiv Gandhi Mahila Vikas Pariyojana (RGMVP)
- Rashtriya Mahila Kosh
- SBL Stree Shakti Scheme
- SIDBI. Mahila Udyam Nidhi
- Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development TREAD)
- Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)
- Women's Development Corporations (WDC)
- Working Womens Forum

#### Some Successful Leading Business Women in India :

- 1) Akhila Srinivasan, Managing Director, Shriram Investment Ltd.
- 2) Chanda Kocchar, Executive Director, ICICI Bank
- 3) Ekta Kapoor, Creative Director, Balaji Telefilms
- 4) Jyoti Naik, President, Lijjat Papad.
- 5) Kiran Mazumdar Shaw, Chairman and Managing Director, Biocon
- 6) Lalita Gupte & Kalpane Morparia, Joint Managing Directors of ICICI bank.
- 7) Naina Lal Kidwar, Deputy CEO, HBSE.
- 8) Neelam Dhawan, Managing Director of Microsoft India.

- 9) Preetha Reddy, Managing Director, Apollo hospitals.
- 10) Priya Paul, Chairman, Apeejay Park Hotels.
- 11) Ranjana Kumar, Chairman NABARD
- 12) Renuka Ramnath, CEO, ICICI Ventures
- 13) Ritu Kumar, Fashion Designer
- 14) Shahnaz Hussain, CEO, Shahnaz Herbals.
- 15) Vaidya Manohar Chhabria, Chairman of Jumbo Group.

#### Categories of women Entrepreneurs in India :

- Women in organized and unorganized sectors.
- Women in Traditional & Modern Industries.
- Women in Urban and Rural areas
- Women in Large scale and small scale industries.

#### First Category :

- 1) Having Higher technical qualifications
- 2) Established in big cities.
- 3) Sound financial positions

#### Second Category :

- 1) Established in cities and towns.
- 2) Undertaking women services - kinder garden, creches, beauty parlors, health clinics etc.
- 3) Having sufficient education.

#### Third category :

- 1) Financially weak
- 2) Illiterate women
- 3) Involved in family business like agriculture, dairy, handlooms power looms horticulture etc.

#### Tips and Suggestions for women Entrepreneurs :

- 1) Assess the market
- 2) Consult with professionals.
- 3) Do networking
- 4) Research the product/ Service

- 5) Start a business that works for you and your personal life.
- 6) Start business with adequate funds

**Conclusion :-** According to the study it has been observed that women entrepreneur are those women who think about self and start business . Women entrepreneurship in India faces many problems like lack of finance ,education ,training program etc., and also dominated by men But women entrepreneurs are fight against all this problems and choose the same as they can maintain work life balance to prove herself .

There are various schemes of government of India for women entrepreneurs Therefore we have many successful women in our country. Women entrepreneurs is the part of national economy and they can contributes to the economy progress of India.

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## Status of Scheduled Tribes Population in India

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**Abstract** :- India has the second largest concentration of tribal population in the world next to Africa. For centuries they lived a life of geographical isolation. In India primitive tribes have lived for thousands of years in forests and hills without any type of contacts with centers of civilization. There is a need for integrating them into the main stream of the society as rightful members, failing which, the ethnic division would persist and deepen, which is dangerous for the very existence of human sanity. Indian population consists of 8 per cent of tribal population in the country.

As per Census figures, literacy rate for STs in India improved from 47.1% in 2001 to 59% in 2011. Drop-Out Rates in School Education for Scheduled Tribe Students have progressively declined for different classes during 2011-12 to 2013-14. 21.3 Percentage of women of age 15-49 with moderate anaemia (haemoglobin level 7- 9.9 grams per deciliter). As per the figures pertaining to the Rural Health Infrastructure in Tribal Areas, published by M/o Health & Family Welfare, there are 27958 Sub Centres (SCs), 3957 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and 998 Community Health Centres (CHCs) in position as on 31st March 2015 present article is to examine the historical prospectus and status of scheduled tribes in India.

Scheduled tribes are still facing the problems of hunger, malnutrition, poverty, poor literacy, poor health facility and deprivation from Natural Resources. Economic condition is decided the living stranded of people in the society and socio-economic condition is decided the social dignity of people in the society. So, Government will provide more benefits to increase the social dignity and living stranded (HDI) of scheduled tribes. We suggest that the Government will give

3000/- rupees to scheduled tribes pregnant women and delivered women to per month for nutritive value food and expenditure. Continue the ICDS package to scheduled tribes women. the Government will increase the rice from 5 kgs to 10 kgs per person to ration card holders (or) equal money will give the ration card holders with money transfer because tribal are socio-economically very weak (86.53% (1, 70, 79,464) households are earning monthly income of highest 5000/- rupees , and 8.95% (17,65,828) households are earning monthly income of highest between 5000/- to 10000/-). The Government will increase the budget to develop the tribal welfare schools, colleges' hostels and midday meals program in tribal areas. The Government will build the hospitals in tribal area. Universal basic income is need to reduce the poverty in India .The government will provide income generation program through directly or indirectly.

**1. Introduction** :- India has the second largest concentration of tribal population in the world next to Africa. In India, there are about 350 Scheduled Tribes (sub tribes are many more) and they speak more than 100 languages. Tribals have distinct characteristics, which are different from others. They are simple people with exotic customs, traditions and practices. For centuries they lived a life of geographical isolation. In India primitive tribes have lived for thousands of years in forests and hills without any type of contacts with centers of civilization. There is a need for integrating them into the main stream of the society as rightful members, failing which, the ethnic division would persist and deepen, which is dangerous for the very existence of human sanity. Indian population consists of 8 per cent of tribal population in the country. The percentage of tribal population to the total population in the country



has increased by 1 per cent during last century. The country is not able to maintain the culture, traditions and customs of the Scheduled Tribes. As per D. N. Majundara tribe is a social group with territorial affiliation, endogamous, with no specialization of functions, ruled by tribal officers, hereditary or otherwise, united in language or dialect, recognizing social distance with other tribes or castes, without any social obloquy attaching to them, as it does in the caste structure, following tribal traditions, beliefs and customs, illiberal of naturalization of ideas from alien sources, above all conscious of homogeneity of ethnic and territorial integration. They are not politically empowered. Laws that are to improve tribal people enacted are grossly inadequate. There is a special need to empower tribals economically, socially, and politically. Their active participation in the developmental activities will go a long way in nation building.

**Objective** :- Main objective of the present article is to examine the status of the scheduled tribes in India.

**Source** : the present article is based on the secondary data.

### 1.1. Status of Tribal Population in India :

**1.1.1 Population** :- Population of Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the country is 10.45 crore as per Census 2011. ST Population is 8.6% of total population of country. Population of ST males is 5.25 crore and ST females is 5.20 crore. Decadal growth of ST population is 24% in 2011 as compared to 2001. Sex ratio in respect STs is 990 which are higher than national average of 943. Also, ST sex ratio has improved from 978 females per 1000 males in 2001 to 990 in 2011. Goa,  
Table -1

**Population of scheduled tribes in India: 1961-2011**

Census year	Population			Decadal growth rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1961	3,01,30,184	2,93,57,790	7,72,394			
1971	3,80,15,162	3,67,20,681	12,94,481	26.2	25.1	67.6
1981	5,16,28,638	4,84,27,604	32,01,034	35.8	31.9	147.3
1991	6,77,58,380	6,27,51,026	50,07,354	31.2	29.6	56.4
2001	8,43,26,978	7,73,39,335	69,87,643	24.5	23.2	39.5
2011	10,42,81,034	9,38,19,162	1,04,61,872	23.7	21.3	49.7

Source: Census, 2001 & 2011, Office of the Registrar General, India

**1.1.2 Child Sex Ratio** :- Child sex ratio in respect of STs in 0-6 age group has declined from 972 in 2001 to 957 in 2011. However, ST Child sex ratio is higher as compared to child sex ratio for general population at 914 girls to 1000 boys.

**1.1.3 Literacy Rate** :- As per Census figures, literacy rate for STs in India improved from 47.1% in 2001 to 59% in 2011. Among ST males, literacy rate increased from 59.2% to 68.5% and among ST

females, literacy rate increased from 34.8% to 49.4% during the same period. Literacy rate for the total population has increased from 64.8% in 2001 to 73% in 2011. Thus, there is a gap of about 14 percentage points in literacy rate of STs as compared to the all India literacy rate. ST female literacy rate is lower by 15 percentage points as compared to overall female literacy rate in 2011. Details are given below in table

**Table -2**  
**Literacy Rate in Scheduled tribes in India 2011**

Years	Scheduled tribes			All		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1961	13.83	3.16	8.59	40.40	15.35	28.30
1971	17.63	4.85	11.30	45.09	21.97	34.45
1981	24.52	8.04	16.35	56.38	29.76	43.57
1991	40.65	18.19	29.60	64.13	39.29	52.21
2001	59.17	34.76	47.10	75.26	53.67	64.84
2011	68.50	49.40	59.00	80.90	64.60	73.00

Source: office of registrar general India 2011

**1.1.4. Drop-Out Rates in School Education :-** Drop-Out Rates in School Education for Scheduled Tribe Students have progressively declined for different

classes during 2011-12 to 2013-14. Details are given below in Table

**Table -3**  
**Drop-Out Rates in School Education for Scheduled Tribe Students**

S.No	Classes (I-V)			Classes (I-VIII)			Classes (I-X)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2011-12	36.1	34.4	35.3	57.3	57.1	57.2	64.4	67.6	65.9
2012-13	33.3	31.2	32.3	50.6	47.5	49.2	63.2	62.2	62.7
2013-2014	31.9	30.7	31.3	49.8	46.4	48.2	61.4	61.4	62.4

Source: Education at a Glance, Dept. of School Education, MHRD.

**1.1.5. Health Indicator**

**Table -4**  
**Health Indicator**

Health Indicator	ST	Total
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	62.1	57.0
Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR)	39.9	39.0
Prenatal Mortality Rate (PMR)	40.6	48.5
Post Neonatal Mortality Rate (PNMR)	22.3	18.0
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	35.8	18.4
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	95.7	74.3
Percentage of women of age 15-49 with moderate anaemia (haemoglobin level 7- 9.9 grams per deciliter)	21.3	15.0

Source: National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-3, 2005-06 (2016 report)

**1.1.6. Institutional Delivery :-** Percentage of Institutional Delivery in respect of Scheduled Tribes has increased from 17.7% in 2005-06 to 70.1% in 2013-14 as compared to 'all category' from 38.7% to 78.7%. Also, for ST women,

deliveries attended by skilled health personnel have increased significantly from 25.4% to 72.7% during the period 2005-06 to 2013-14. In both cases, there is a gap of about 8 percentage points of ST women.

**1.1.7. Health Infrastructure in Tribal Areas :-** As per the figures pertaining to the Rural Health Infrastructure in Tribal Areas, published by M/o Health & Family Welfare, there are 27958 Sub Centres (SCs), 3957 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and 998 Community Health Centres (CHCs) in position as on 31st March 2015. The number of existing Sub Centres has marginally increased by 1.5 percent from March 2013 to March 2015. Number of PHCs has decreased by 78 while as number of CHCs has increased by 18 during the period 2013- 2015. At all India level, there is a shortfall of 6796 SCs, 1267 PHCs and 309 CHCs in tribal areas as on 31st March 2015 as compared to requirement. There is a shortfall of 381 PHCs in Madhya Pradesh (MP), followed by 233 in Jharkhand and 224 in Rajasthan. In case of CHCs, MP shows maximum shortfall, followed by

Rajasthan and Maharashtra. The requirement is calculated using the prescribed norms for rural health care infrastructure.

**1.1.8 Poverty Estimates :-** The erstwhile Planning Commission provided estimates based on Tendulkar Methodology for poverty ratios for the years for which large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure have been conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. As per these estimates, ST people living below the poverty line in 2011-12 were 45.3% in the rural areas and 24.1% in the urban areas as compared to 25.7% persons in rural areas and 13.7% persons in urban areas below poverty line for all population. State-wise details for the years 2009-10 and 2011-12 are given in table

**Table -5**  
**Percentage of ST population below poverty line during 2009-10 and 2011-12**  
**(Tendulkar Methodology)**

S. NO	State	Rural		Urban	
		2009-10	2011-12	2009-10	2011-12
1	Andhra Pradesh	40.2	24.1	21.2	12.1
2	Assam	32.0	33.4	29.2	15.6
3	Bihar	64.4	59.3	16.5	10.3
4	Chhattisgarh	66.8	52.36	28.6	35.2
5	Gujarat	48.6	36.5	32.2	30.1
6	Himachal Pradesh	22.0	9.5	19.6	4.0
7	Jammu & Kashmir	3.1	16.3	15.0	3.0
8	Jharkhand	51.5	51.6	49.5	28.7
9	Karnataka	21.3	30.8	35.6	33.7
10	Kerala	24.4	41.0	5.0	13.6
11	Madhya Pradesh	61.9	55.3	41.6	32.3
12	Maharashtra	51.7	61.6	32.4	23.3
13	Odisha	66.0	63.5	34.1	39.7
14	Rajasthan	35.9	41.4	28.9	21.7
15	Tamil Nadu	11.5	36.8	17.6	2.8
16	Uttar Pradesh	49.8	27.0	20.2	16.3
17	Uttarakhand	20.0	11.9	0	25.7
18	West Bengal	32.9	50.1	20.3	44.5
19	All India	47.4	45.3	30.4	24.1

Source: Census, 2001 & 2011, Office of the Registrar General, India

**1.2. Status of Scheduled Tribes Households of Rural India** :- Based on Socio Economic and Caste Households is given in Table. Census (SECC), 2011 (rural) conducted by Ministry

**Table -6**  
**Status of ST Households (rural)**

	All India	Number	Percentage
1	Total Households	1,97,37,399	-
2	Landless households deriving major part of their income from manual casual labour	70,36,369	35.65%
3	Households with non-agricultural enterprises registered with government	4,04,546	2.05%
4	Households paying income tax / professional tax	6,61,672	3.35%
5	Households with Destitute / living on alms	45,808	0.23%
6	Households with salaried job in government	8,61,283	4.36%
7	Households with salaried job in Public Sector	1,15,319	0.58%
8	Households with salaried job in Private Sector	2,91,788	1.48%
9	Monthly income of highest earning household member is < 5000	1,70,79,464	86.53%
10	Monthly income of highest earning household member is 5000 - 10000	17,65,828	8.95%
11	Monthly income of highest earning household member is >10000	8,83,487	4.48%
12	Households with government job and reporting monthly highest income > 5000	7,71,326	3.91%
13	Households having motorized two / three / four wheelers and fishing boats	19,50,904	9.88%
14	Households having 2 wheeler	16,81,650	8.52%
15	Households having 3 wheeler	51,663	0.26%
16	Households having 4 wheeler	1,89,688	0.96%
17	Households having motorized fishing boat	27,903	0.14%
18	Households own a refrigerator	6,77,647	3.43%
19	Households own a landline phone	1,09,729	0.56%
20	Households own mobile only	81,66,027	41.37%
21	Households own both landline and mobile	1,34,759	0.68%
22	Households without any phone	1,13,26,696	57.39%
23	Households owning mechanized three / four wheeler agricultural equipments	3,18,096	1.61%
24	Households having kisan credit card with credit limit of Rs.50,000 and above	3,24,667	1.64%
25	Total Households owning un-irrigated land	84,06,236	42.59%
26	Total Households owning irrigated land	35,62,142	18.05%
27	Total Households owning other land	25,31,055	12.82%
28	Households with irrigation equipments	10,06,885	5.10%
29	Households who have no land but have irrigation equipment	91,732	0.46%
30	Households which don't own land but have kisan credit card	50,738	0.26%

Source: SECC, 2011, provisional

### 1.2.1 ST Households and their Source of Lighting – a comparative picture of ST and All categories :-

As per Census 2011, the all India picture shows that Electricity is the main source of lighting, for ST households and all households followed by use of Kerosene. In Lakshadweep, 99.7% households have Electricity as the main source of lighting. It is followed by Daman & Diu (96.6%), Himachal Pradesh (94.5%), Andaman & Nicobar Islands among the ST households, Electricity is the main source of lighting. Sikkim is the highest (91.5%) followed by Mizoram (84.3%) and Nagaland (81.2%). Bihar and Odisha show a grim picture, with only 11.5% ST households (lowest) in Bihar having Electricity as against 16.4% of all households and Odisha with 15.6% ST households as against 43% all households. ST households in Bihar and Odisha are highest users of Kerosene.

### 1.2.2 ST Households having latrine and bathing facility within premises – a comparative picture of ST and All categories :-

According to Census 2011 data, only 22.6% ST households have latrine facility within the premises as compared to 46.9% households at all India level. 0.3% of total households and 0.1% of ST households continue to use the method of night soil removed by humans. While 49.8% of total households go for open defecation and 74.7% ST households still go for open defecation. At the State level, Lakshadweep scores highest percent (98.3%) of ST households with latrine facilities within the premises. Some of the other States with ST households which have this facility and are high in the order are Mizoram (91.9%), Andaman & Nicobar Islands (88.2%), Sikkim (85.9%), Manipur (78.4%), Nagaland (74.8%) and Kerala (71.4%). Odisha is seen to be lowest with only 7.1% ST households against 22% of all households having latrine facilities within the premises. In Jammu & Kashmir, 5.2% ST households against 8.9% all households use human beings in removing the night soil. This practice is seen to be followed in many other States, e.g., Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Odisha, Manipur and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. At all India level, 42% of all

households and 17.3% ST households have bathing facility within the premises. The highest percent of ST households having bathing facility within premises is seen in Lakshadweep which is 96.6% and the lowest is seen in Odisha with 3.4%.

### 1.2.3 ST Households by the condition of Census houses occupied by them - comparative picture of ST and All categories :-

As per Census 2011, 40.6% ST households are seen to be having good houses as against 53% of total households. The highest number of ST households having good houses (87%) is seen in Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Among the lowest in this category is Odisha with 19% ST households having good houses followed by West Bengal 28%, Bihar and Rajasthan 31% each and Assam 32%. At the all India level, 53.7% ST households as against 61.3% of all households are having separate kitchen inside the houses. The highest number of ST households in this category is seen in Andaman & Nicobar Islands (97.9%) followed by Nagaland (96.8%), Lakshadweep (96.6%) Sikkim (91.7%), Meghalaya (91.2%) and Goa (90.2%). There are 7 States falling below the all India percentage, the lowest being in Rajasthan (22.1%) followed by Bihar (34.4%), Jharkhand (34.5%), Madhya Pradesh (36.6%), Andhra Pradesh (37.8%), Uttar Pradesh (43.0%) and West Bengal (48.2%) having kitchen inside the houses of the ST households.

### 1.2.4 ST Households by location of main source of drinking water :-

According to Census 2011 data, it is seen that while almost 47 percent of all households in the country have drinking water facilities within their premises, less than 20% of the ST households enjoy this convenience. More than one third of the ST households have to spend time and energy fetching drinking water from far away sources as against only about 18% of all households at all India level.

**Table-7**  
**A comparative statement showing the different source of drinking water availability during 2001 and 2011 is given below in Table**

Census	Location of source of drinking water	Tap water from Treated Source	Hand Pump	Tube well / Borehole	Well	Tank / Pond / Lake	River / Canal	Spring	Other Sources
2001	Total	20.0	35.8	5.9	28.4	1.4	3.2	3.9	1.5
	Within Premises	52.4	18.2	4.2	24.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4
	Near Premises	17.1	44.1	5.9	26.3	1.0	2.2	2.6	0.8
	Away	8.5	28.7	6.7	34.9	2.5	6.9	8.5	3.4
2011	Total	24.5	39.1	7.8	21.0	1.1	2.0	3.1	1.3
	Within Premises	54.1	20.9	8.8	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Near Premises	22.5	46.8	7.5	18.0	1.1	1.3	2.0	0.9
	Away	9.8	39.1	7.7	28.2	1.9	4.2	6.5	2.6

Source: Census, 2001 & 2011, Office of the Registrar General, India

**1.2.5 Land Holdings :-** Based on the Land and Livestock Holdings Survey (LHS) conducted in the 70th round of National Sample Survey (NSS) during January to December 2013. Distribution of households at the all India level by land holding category for each household social group is given in **table**

**Table -8**  
**Distribution of Households by Size Category of Land Holdings for each Household social group**

Category of holdings (land size class in ha)	Households Social Groups				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	All
Landless (<=0.002)	9.41	7.18	6.98	7.40	7.41
Marginal (0.002-1.000)	68.83	85.70	75.25	70.22	75.42
Small (1.000-2.000)	14.64	4.77	10.43	11.31	10.00
Semi-medium (2.00-4.00)	5.74	1.84	5.12	7.18	5.01
Medium (4.000-10.000)	1.36	0.48	1.99	3.34	1.93
Large (>10.000)	0.03	0.03	0.23	0.55	0.24
all sizes	100	100	100	100	100

Source: NSS Report No. 571: Household Ownership and Operational Holdings in India  
(ha: hectare, n.r.: not reported.)

The highest proportion of households belong to the marginal category of land holdings (75.42%) and lowest proportion of households belong to the

large holdings (0.24%). This pattern is seen across all the household social groups.

**Table-9**  
**Percentage Distribution of Households by Household Classification across different social groups**

Social Group	Percentage distribution of households by household classification					Total	
	Self-employed in				Wages/ Salaried employment		Others
	Cultivation	Livestock Farming	Other agricultural activities	Nonagricultural enterprise			
ST	50.95	0.75	3.70	5.54	32.90	6.17	100.00
SC	30.88	1.50	4.79	11.41	43.22	8.19	100.00
OBC	42.58	2.17	2.81	13.44	31.23	7.77	100.00
Others	49.90	1.67	3.49	11.27	24.82	8.85	100.00
All	42.92	1.75	3.74	11.59	32.39	7.91	100.00

Source: NSS Report No. 571: Household Ownership and Operational Holdings in India

**1.2.6 Distribution of land owned per household by household social group :-** Percentage distribution of land owned per household by household social group at all India level given in table indicates that, the percentage of estimated households were the lowest for STs (11.89%) and

percentage area of land owned was the lowest for SCs (9.23%). Average area owned per household by STs (0.650 hectares) is higher as compared to SCs (0.272 hectares) as well as OBCs (0.603 hectares).

**Table -10**  
**Distribution of Land Owned per household by social group**

Indicator	ST	SC	OBC	Others	All
Percentage of households	11.89	20.06	44.82	23.23	100.00
Estimated total area of land owned (mha)	12.062	8.528	42.190	29.588	92.369
Percentage area of land owned	13.06	9.23	45.68	32.03	100.00
Average area (ha) owned per household	0.650	0.272	0.603	0.816	0.592
Includes cases of social group not recorded, mha: million hectare					
Source: NSS Report No. 571: Household Ownership and Operational Holdings in India					

**Table- 11**  
**Distribution of worker aged 15 years & above available for 12 months but actually worked according to Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status Approach (ps+ss)**

	Particulars	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
<b>All Population</b>				
1	worked for 12 months	53.2	78.5	60.5
2	worked for 6-11 months	42.2	16.3	34.7
3	worked 1 to 5 months	1.4	0.4	1.1
4	did not get any work	3.2	4.8	3.7
<b>Scheduled Tribe Population</b>				
5	worked for 12 months	44.7	70.9	48.2
6	worked for 6-11 months	51.0	23.8	47.4
7	worked 1 to 5 months	2.2	0.7	2.0
8	did not get any work	2.0	4.6	2.4
Source: Labour Bureau, Employment – Unemployment Survey, 2013-14				

Above table shows that Underemployment for STs aggravated by about 10 percentage points in rural areas.

**1.3. Conclusion :-** Scheduled tribes are still facing the problems of hunger, malnutrition, poverty, poor literacy, poor health facility and deprivation from Natural Resources. Economic condition is decided the living stranded of people in the society and socio-economic condition is decided the social dignity of people in the society. So, Government will provide more benefits to increase the social dignity and living stranded (HDI) of scheduled tribes.

**1.4. Suggestion :-**

1. The Government will give 3000/- rupees to scheduled tribes pregnant women and delivered women to per month for nutritive value food and expenditure. Continue the ICDS package to scheduled tribes women.
2. The Government will increase the rice from 5 kgs to 10 kgs per person to ration card holders (or) equal money will give the ration card holders with money transfer because tribal are socio- economically and politically very weak (86.53% (1, 70, 79,464) households are earning monthly income of highest 5000/- rupees , and 8.95% (17,65,828) households are earning monthly income of highest between 5000/- to 10000/-)
3. The Government will increase the budget to develop the tribal welfare schools, colleges' hostels and midday meals program in tribal areas.
4. Universal basic income is need to reduce the poverty in India due to tribal are socio- economically and politically very weak (86.53% (1, 70, 79,464) households are earning monthly income of highest 5000/- rupees , and 8.95% (17,65,828) households are earning monthly income of highest between 5000/- to 10000/-)

5. The government will provide income generation program through directly or indirectly.

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## MGNREGA : Employment Generation Policy for Rural Development

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**Abstract** :- The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a Central Government Scheme for rural development by providing 100 days unskilled manual work with dignity, it was started in two phases in India. It was first started in September 2006 in most 200 backward and distressed districts but after its positive response in these 200 districts, it was spread over through the country in 2008. The scheme's main objective is to provide livelihood security to the rural households as well as to boost rural economy by creating assets and maintaining rural infrastructure and employment generation so that rural migration can be stopped. This paper focusses on the overview of the impact of MGNREGA on employment generation in India. To achieve the goal of this paper secondary data have been used. In this study, it is found that MGNREGA's performance is eye catching in some part of the country i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Rajasthan etc. Whereas in other part of the country i.e. Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal etc. is not satisfactory. Never the less it's findings reveals that MGNREGA is playing a vital role in employment generation in rural India. It is providing a safety net to livelihood and rural development.

**Key Words** :- MGNREGA, Rural Development, Unskilled Labour, Employment, Poverty.

**Introduction** :- "The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little".

- Franklin Roosevelt

India is growing with 8 percent growth rate since last two decades but India is still facing the problem of unemployment and poverty. Economic growth, though an essential condition for poverty reduction, it is by no means a sufficient condition

for poverty reduction and vice-versa (Mehrotra and Delamonia 2007). The GDP growth rate was 5.5 percent per annum during the period 1997-98 to 2001-02 which accelerated to an average of 7.7 percent per annum during the period 2002-03 to 2006-07 (HDI 2011 pg. no. 94). However, the non-inclusive character of the growth process social exclusion create barriers to income poverty reduction. Income is depend on employment and it increases the level of standard of living. It is directly attack on the households' income. As we look at the present situation of employment and poverty what we can see that Unemployment rate in India increased to 3.53 percent in 2018 from 3.52 percent in 2017. Unemployment rate in India averaged 4.03 percent from 1983 until 2018. According to the CMIE Report 2019, the total unemployment Rate in India in 2019 is 7.60 %, in urban India 7.56 % and in Rural India 7.61 % respectively.

India's per capita GDP has grown at a compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 6.2% since 2000. The Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) sector in rural and semi-urban India is expected to cross US \$20 billion mark by 2018 and reach US \$ 100 billion by 2025.

Higher unemployment and low income in the rural areas results in low purchasing power of the rural people, ultimately affecting their quality of life. The Government has launched several schemes to generate employment especially in the rural areas. According to the NSS, unemployment rate in the rural areas has increased from 7.2 % in the year 2000 TO 8.1 % in the year 2010.

To achieve growth with equity and social justice, the government of India has implemented the wage employment programme, the mahatma Gandhi national Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in 2006. Initially implemented in 200

distressed districts during the FY 2006-07, it was extended to 330 districts and finally to 615 districts during the FY 2007-08.

#### **Government's Initiative by MGNREGA for Employment Generation and Poverty Reduction :-**

Government of India has taken a historical step to generate rural employment and reduce poverty for rural development, i.e. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in 2005, providing right to work with dignity and a means to promote livelihood security in India's rural areas. MGNREGA launched in III phases throughout India from Feb.2006 to 1 April 2008. This Act came into existence with a combination of previous schemes NFFWP (2004), SGRY(2000), JSGY (1099), EGS (1993), JRY (1989), NREP (1980), RLEGP (1983). MGNREGA focuses on planning productive absorption of under-employment and surplus labour force in rural areas by providing 100 days of direct supplementary wage employment generation in the rural households.

According to the World bank, MGNREGA is the largest scheme in the world covering 15% of population under this scheme.(News on Akashwani, 8 July,2015 AT 10.00 A.M.) This Act provides 100 days guaranteed unskilled manual work, is supposed to have generated 12 million persondays of work at a total expenditure of Rs. 1,66,760 crore since 2006 (GOI 2013 a;286). The provision of expenditure on MGNREGA since 2009-10 to 2019-20 was Rs. 39,100 cr., Rs.40,000 cr., Rs. 33000 cr., Rs. 33000 cr., Rs.37082 cr., Rs. 36025 cr., Rs.34,699 cr., Rs.38,500 cr., Rs. 48,000 cr., Rs. 55,000 cr., Rs.60,000 cr. During the year 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 respectively. It is around 1 percent of the union budget.

Lets have a look on the objectives of this big budget scheme...

#### **Objectives of MGNREGA :-**

- Providing at least 100 days work as per demand resulting in creation of productive assets of prescribed quality and productivity.
- Strengthening the livelihood resources base of the poor.
- Proactively ensuring social inclusion and
- Strengthening Panchayat Raj Institutions(PRIs)

#### **Salient features of MGNREGA :-**

- Registration- Adult member of a rural household willing to do unskilled manual work, can apply for registration either in writing or orally to the Gram Panchayat (GP).
- Application for work- A written /oral application seeking work is to be made to the GP or block office, stating the time and duration for which work is sought. The GP will issue a dated receipt of the written application for employment against which the guarantee of providing employment within 15 days.
- Job Cards- After the verification of place of residence and age of the members only adult members are eligible for employment, the registered household is issued a job card (JC). Job card is an identification for demanding employment.
- Unemployment Allowance- If the work is not provided within the 15 days of the work demanded, the State has to pay an unemployment allowance to the beneficiary.
- Provision for work- Work should be provided within a 5 km. radius of the village. In case work is provided beyond 5 km., extra wage of 10 percent will be payable to meet additional transportation and living expenses. Priority is given to women at least 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the beneficiaries under the scheme are women.
- Wages- The wage rate is notified State-wise by the Government of India and this is indexed to the initial as measured by the Consumer Price Index.
- Timely payment- Payment of wages has to be done on a weekly basis and not beyond a

fortnight in any case. Payment should be done through bank post office to the beneficiary accounts.

- Planning- Plans and decisions regarding the nature and choice of works to be undertaken in a financial year are to be decided in open assemblies of a Gram Sabha.
- Cost sharing- GOI bears 100 % wage cost of unskilled manual labour and 75% of material cost, including the wages of skilled and semi – skilled workers and administrative cost at 6% of the total expenditure. The State Government meets the rest of the expenditure.
- Work - site Management- To ensure that the spirit of the Act is not diluted and wage employment remains its main focus, MGNREGA mandates that in the total cost of work undertaken in a GP, the wage expenditure to material expenditure ratio should be 60:40. Worksite facilities such as creches, drinking water and shade have to be provided at all worksites.
- Transparency and Accountability- To maintain the transparency and accountability of this Act, social audit should be done once in the six months by every GPs.

**Review of Literature :-** Since MGNREGA's inception various studies have been carried out to see the impact of MGNREGA on employment generation and livelihoods of the poor households. Some reviews of the studies are given below-

**Liu and Deninger** (2013, presented in 2014) looked at the short and medium-term impact of MGNREGS employment on various development indicators in Andhra Pradesh, which is widely credited with a good performance record. As per their studies, it shows that MGNREGA development if it is implemented with administrative commitments. They found in their studies that the participants' caloric and protein intake has been increased in short term. MGNREGA has improved participant' food security and nutritional level while the medium –term effects shows that their investment particularly in

accumulation of land has been increased. They also found that in Andhra Pradesh, expenditure on MGNREGA programme has been increased which translates directly into an increase in additional employment opportunities.

**Kumar**, (2014) in his paper found out that MGNREGA has a positive impact on rural area. MGNREGA is playing a pivotal role in rural employment generation and enhancing the rural employability. Gram Panchayats are playing a leading role in planning and implementation of the programme. MGNREGA is helping in generating wage employment in the rural areas.

**Prasad**, (2012) in his study revealed that it has enabled rural households with sufficient purchasing power and they are able to at least to support their basic needs like food. By providing work on demand at their place MGNREGA has stopped migration to the cities. It is not only giving rural livelihoods but also involving them in other non-agricultural activities. It has reduced disguised unemployment. MGNREGA is providing employment in other agricultural work to improve the rural infrastructure and rural asset building which is leading to the sustainable development.

**Xavier** (2014) finds that MGNREGA could increase the rural wage and household's income. He finds that post MGNREGA income of the household has been increased which has increased their consumption and saving also. Hence, their standard of living in being improved during the post MGNREGA period. He also added that women's participation under MGNREGA is increased.

**Objectives of the Study :-** The aim of the present study is to assess the employment generation and how far is the scheme reaching towards its goals,. The main objectives of this present study are as follows-

- To analyse the role of MGNREGA for employment generation in Rural India,
- To know the importance of MGNREGA for

rural growth,

- To find the enhancement of employability in rural areas.

**Research methodology :-** To achieve the goal and fulfill the objectives of the present study, secondary data from MGNREGA website, MoRD, Reports of MGNREGA MoRD, new Paper, Research papers in Journals and other published work have been collected.

**Study and Discussion :-** Secondary data have been collected from different sources, journals, News Papers and online database. This paper is completely based on secondary data and a descriptive arguments related to MGNREGA work in rural India.

**Table No. 1: Performance of MGNREGA in Employment Generation (2019-20)**

1	Total No. of Districts	691
2	Total No. of Blocks	6920
3	Total No. of GPs	2,62,645

Sr. No.	Job Cards	In Cr.
1.	Total No. of Job cards Issued	13.11
2.	Total No. of Workers	25.74
3.	Total No. of Active Job Cards	7.4
4.	Total No. of Active Workers	11.43
5.	SC Workers (against active workers %)	19.52
6.	ST workers (against active workers %)	16.31

Source: www.mgnrega.nic.in, MoRD Annual Report

The above table no. 1 shows the present situation of MGNREGA during the FY 2019-20. It depicts that MGNREGA is working in 691 districts and 6920 blocks and 2,62,645 Gram Panchayats in rural India. During this year (2019-20) 13.11 crore persons were issued a job card and total no. of workers were 25.74 cr. Although 13.11 cr. Job cards were issued, but out of them 7.4 cr. Were active job cards means they were working actually.

Total no. of active workers were 11.43 cr.. Out of these active workers, the percentage of active SC workers was 19.52 percent which is higher than ST workers. The percentage of ST workers is 16.31, is lower than SCs.

Now let's see the job card holders and employment provided under MGNREGA during the year 2014-15 to 2018-19

**Table No. 2: MGNREGAs performance during the FY 2014-15 to 2018-19.**

Year	Job Card Holders (In Crore)	Employment Provided (In Crore)
2014-15	127793884	62160250
2015-16	129286185	72259092
2016-17	126916591	76690926
2017-18	128321116	75915341
2018-19	131131557	77772269

Source: www.mgnrega.nic.in, Report Ministry of Rural Development.

Table no.2 shows that the number of job card holders is very high as compared to employment provided. It revealed that MGNREGA is not providing employment according to their demands. It fails in balancing the demand supply sides. Never the less, it is not so poor performance in providing employment, but it can be done properly to meet its goal and objectives.

Now let's have a look on employment generation. It is very much important to know that how many employment MGNREGA could generate because its main objective is to generate employment and create assets so that the objective of employment generation + poverty reduction = sustainable development can be achieved.

**Table No. 3: Employment Generation through MGNREGA**

Year	Employment Generation (In Cr.)	Growth of Employment Generation(In %)
2014-15	1661836108	
2015-16	2351412793	29.33
2016-17	2356403416	0.21
2017-18	2337431332	-2.34
2018-19	2679626106	12.77

Source: www.mgnrega.nic.in, Annual Report, Gol Ministry of Rural Development.

The table no. 3 shows that the performance of the growth of employment generation is decreasing during the year 2016-17 to 2017-18 and again increasing during the year 2018-19. It's growth in employment generation is positive and negative, up AND DOWN AND UP. THE OFFICIALS STATED THAT pending wages hit the MGNREGA work. Wages haven't been paid since December

14, 2018, also material costs haven't been paid in the same year, because of this people lose faith and they could migrate in search of jobs. (deccan herald, Feb.5, 2019,"Pending wages hit MGNREGA work in drought –hit K'taka).

Financial progress of MGNREGA: Now let's see the financial progress of MGNREGA during the FY 2014-15 to 2019-20.

**Table No. 4: Financial Progress under MGNREGA**

Year	Budgetary Provision(Rs.in Cr.)	Total Expenditure(In Cr.)	Percentage of Utilisation(%)	Libalities Wages (In Cr.)	Average Cost per day per Person (In Cr.)
2014-15	36,025	36,025.04	95.84	473.37	206.13
2015-16	34,699	44,002.59	101.43	340.44	202.46
2016-17	38,500	57,924.97	102.02	1465.61	226.98
2017-18	48,000	25,063.89	78.95	1285.33	197.54
2018-19	55,000	69,602.66	100.36	47158.29	272.91
2019-20	60,000	5292.14	31.38	4653.66	221.52

Source: www.mgnrega.nic.in, MoRD, Gol Report 2019-20.

The year-wise data of the financial progress

under MGNREGA scheme table no. 4 shows that

the financial progress through the total expenditure, percentage utilization of that expenditure, wage liability and cost per day per person in an average is also increasing and decreasing. From the financial progress analysis, it is seen that it was an increase and decrease in alternate year from 2014-15. It was Rs.206.13 cr., Rs. 202.46 Cr., Rs. 226.98 Cr., rs. 197.54 cr., rs.272.91 Cr., Rs. 221.52 cr. During the FY 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 respectively. The average cost per day per person was highest during the year 2018-19 ( Rs.272.91 cr.) .It shows that as the total expenses increase its average cost per day per person also increases. Government has made a huge provision for MGNREGA in every budget but financial progress report shows that their total expenditure increased every year than its provision except the year 2017-18. During the year 2017-18, the fund utilization percentage was very low. It means that MGNREGA work was not done properly using its funds.

**Conclusion :-** MGNREGA is the largest rural employment guarantee programme in India for employment generation and poverty reduction with sustainable development. MGNREGA not only provide 100 days jobs (150 days for the drought year/area) but also provide minimum earning for every rural adult of every household on their demand. Whenever a household demand for work, it has to be provided to him /her and it is his/her right to get it. This scheme is unique on its own which meets the other aspects of rural development i.e. environmental protection, social protection, rural infrastructure, development, poverty reduction, promoting women empowerment for gender equality, asset creation and stopping migration. MGNREGA plays a vital role in rural development. It is a significant tool for job creation and overall development of rural India. Various studies under MGNREGA shows that MGNREGA is playing a significant role in employment generation and asset creation as well as poverty reduction. MGNREGA beneficiaries have been ensured for employment that relieved

from poverty and hunger and strengthens the rural livelihood security.

However, MGNREGA is facing many pitfalls while studying, it was found that there are number of registrations under MGNREGA and job cards holders but very few job card holders are getting the job. There is a vast difference between job demanded and job provided. This difference is widening due to the apathetic approach of beurocrates. There is also one thing is responsible for not responding to MGNREGA that wages are not given in time. Delay in payment is the main reason for not responding the MGNREGA work. Although these are the drawbacks of MGNREGA, MGNREGA is playing an important role in enhancing rural development. MGNREGA has changed the wage structure, accessibility of work at nearest work place, stopped huge amount of relocation in rural India.

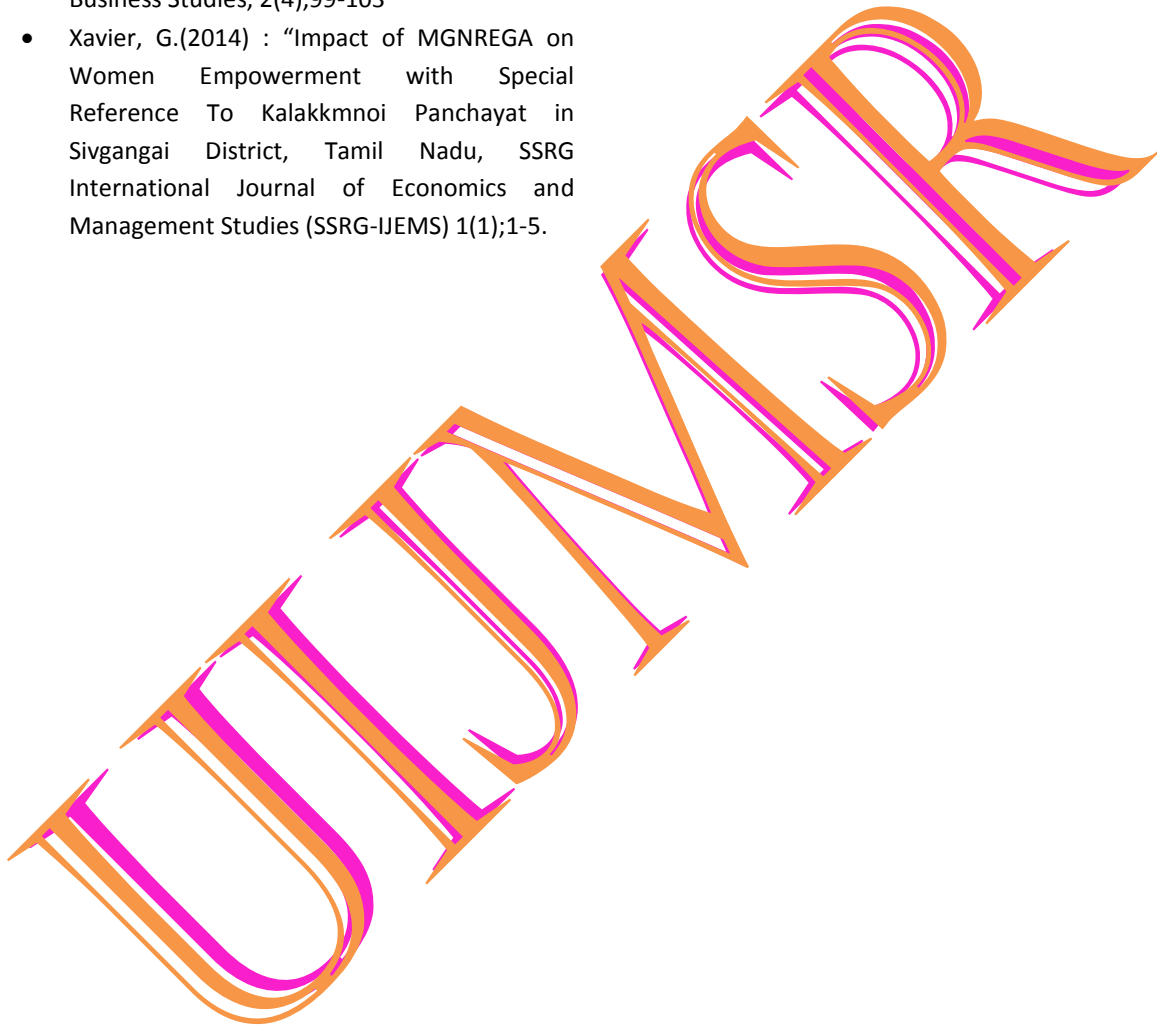
Despite all these drawbacks in implementing this scheme, MGNREGA is a main source of alleviating rural poverty. MGNREGA is helping the rural poor from bringing them out from poverty by providing job guarantee. There is none another scheme than MGNREGA to give such opportunity.

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## Corporate Social Responsibility – Not a Concept of Corporate Philanthropy

Hemant Sindhwani

**Preface** :- The prominence of corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives today suggests that the corporate perception of such policies has shifted from an unnecessary addition to a critical business function. Using a reliable source of data on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), this dissertation explores and tests the relationship between CSR and corporate philanthropy.

Results indicate that increased CSR investment leads to increase in company's goodwill, which thereby is beneficial for the company in long run. This study indicates that some customers are willing to pay a premium for the products and/ or services of a company with CSR initiatives. So the initiatives led by the corporate toward CSR is not merely an act of philanthropy, rather it may be termed as benefitting society and various other stakeholders along with the company itself.

There may be some scope for improvement but serious efforts have been put into to get the best results.

**Introduction- Purpose of Research** :- Corporate social responsibility, often abbreviated "CSR," is a corporation's initiatives to assess and take responsibility for the company's effects on environmental and social wellbeing. The term generally applies to efforts that go beyond what may be required by regulators or environmental protection groups. CSR refers to operating a business in a manner that accounts for the social and environmental impact created by the business. CSR means a commitment to developing policies that integrate responsible practices into daily business operations, and to reporting on progress made toward implementing these practices.

Early CSR reports often focused on philanthropy as a driver of CSR. That notion has

been supplanted by a broad commitment to protecting and improving the lives of workers and the communities in which companies do business. CSR reports now typically address issues impacting virtually every area of operations: governance and ethics; worker hiring, opportunity and training; responsible purchasing and supply chain policies, and energy and environmental impact. "Some see this work as charity, philanthropy, or an allocation of resources that could better be donated by shareowners themselves" writes Debra Dunn, Hewlett Packard Senior Vice President for Global Citizenship in the company's **2005 global citizen report**.

CSR may also be referred to as "corporate citizenship" and can involve incurring short-term costs that do not provide an immediate financial benefit to the company, but instead promote positive social and environmental change.

The prominence of corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives today suggests that the corporate perception of such policies has shifted from an unnecessary addition to a critical business function. Using a reliable source of data on corporate social performance (CSP), this study explores and tests the relationship between CSP and corporate financial performance (CFP). Unlike prior research, this study additionally tests the impact CSP has on sales and gross margin in hopes of providing insight on sales strategies that can be implemented to maximize the impact of the relationship. The dataset includes most of the S&P 500 firms and covers years 2001-2005. The relationships are tested using time-series regressions. Results indicate that CSP and CFP have a significantly positive relationship in both directions, supporting the view that CSR programs have positive impacts on the bottom-line. Results also indicate that



increased CSP leads to increases in gross margin, indicating that some customers are willing to pay a premium for the products and/or services of a company with CSR initiatives. Lastly, results also indicate that increases in CSP leads to a decrease in sales, which implies a decrease in customer base because less people are willing to buy the products at premium. Despite the result on sales, I argue in this paper that firms can increase sales by increasing CSR investments—assuming increases in CSR investments leads to higher CSP—as long as the perception of programs transform from socially responsible, philanthropic actions to programs promoting corporate shared value (CSV).

“There is one and only one social responsibility of business – to use its resources and engage in activities designed to increase its profits so long as it stays within the rules of the game, which is to say, engages in open and free competition without deception or fraud.” Milton Friedman (economist and Nobel Prize laureate.

“A certain amount of corporate philanthropy is simply good business and works for the long-term benefit of the investors.”<sup>2</sup> John Mackey (Chairman and CEO, Whole Foods Market.

This study has implications for managers, the beneficiaries of CSR programs (environment, community, consumers, employees, and stakeholders), and future research. Over the past ten years, there has been a drastic increase in implementation of CSR programs from organizations of all sizes. The increase in expenditures to enhance the social responsibilities of corporations suggests managers find a benefit in CSR implementation. Hence, this study attempts to provide information on the impact of CSR on financial performance that managers can use to structure business strategies to maximize future returns. If managers are interested in investing in social responsibility initiatives, this study predicts how their organizations will be impacted financially and describes strategies managers can employ to satisfy their constituents.

Future research in the area of corporate social responsibility may consider how CSR initiatives impact financial performance across different industries, whether CSR programs add value to intangible assets such as brand, and how transparency of CSR reporting impacts stakeholder decisions and, ultimately, financial performance.

**A Brief Review Of Work Already Done In The Field** :- At TCS, sustainability is seen as a state of being in balance between Corporate Economic Responsibility (CER) and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

- **Approach**
- **Initiatives**
- **Key Facts and Figures**

The guiding principle of TCS' Corporate Social Responsibility programs is “Impact through Empowerment,” where empowerment is a process of strengthening the future today, so that risks are minimized, value created and certainty is experienced. We strive to ensure that the communities engaged through our CSR initiatives also experience certainty in their lives.

The core areas for TCS' CSR programs are education, health and environment. The choice of education as a theme flows from TCS being in the knowledge domain. Similarly, attention to the cause of health acknowledges that health is a vital precondition for promoting social good. Concern for the environment is in line with our belief that this global cause demands our attention to ensure a sustainable and productive planet. These themes are established centrally for adoption or adaptation across all geographies.

**TCS' Approach** :- TCS has chosen the following channels to drive its CSR initiatives:

- Developing innovative solutions to address large-scale societal problems by utilizing our IT core competence.
- Volunteering for projects that address the felt

need of communities in which TCS operates, while aligning with the core themes of TCS' CSR.

- Participating in community development program championed by our clients.
- Partnering with select non-government and civil society organizations and other government bodies.
- Supporting large-scale causes such as disaster relief or any other cause as determined by the Corporate CSR Council.

**Note Worthy Contribution In The Field Of Proposed Work :-**

When corporations and businesses participate in Corporate Social Responsibility, it not only benefits the business itself, but its employees, customers, community, and the world as a whole. Corporate Social Responsibility can also be considered corporate citizenship, or responsible business. It is a business model adopted by corporations that wish to improve their company, communities, and more. It is a self-regulating system that commits the corporation to following the laws of business, maintaining a high ethical standard, and following international norms. Often, Corporate Social Responsibility results in businesses committing themselves to certain social goods, or even an attempt to improve the environment. Overall, Corporate Social Responsibility is a company's promise to create a positive impact in the world; this does not mean they do not have a profit motive, it merely means they care about the world while trying to make money.

One of the main benefits of Corporate Social Responsibility is to the business itself. It creates a positive image for the business, and will result in more customers. Often, customers will want to support a business that does good for the community. This is because when the customer supports that business, they are also helping themselves in the future. In addition, investors are more likely to become a part of the business, because people want to invest in a business that

has high ethical standards and has a strong customer base. Also, energy-saving measures, or increasing sustainability, will save the company energy and money in the long-run. Overall, Corporate Social Responsibility will result in winning over customers and more investors, which will give the business more money.

**CSR & Employees :-** A survey conducted on "Net Impact" found that more than half of workers wish to be a part of a company where they can make an impact, and that making an impact would make them happy. This means that a corporation that practices Corporate Social Responsibility will have happier workers, which benefits the company and the employees. In addition, 35% of the respondents said that they would accept a pay cut in order to work for a company that practices Corporate Social Responsibility. This statistic is very telling; to many people, money is less important than making a difference in the world, and this indicates that a business that cares about the world will be more successful as a whole.

**CSR & Community and the World :-** The benefits of Corporate Social Responsibility to the local community and the world is self-explanatory. A company committed to Corporate Social Responsibility will often support projects that will do things like lower pollution, or lower energy output, or in some cases, companies will even give portions of their profit to charities, or will have their employees volunteer for community-building non-profits. Overall, a commitment to Corporate Social Responsibility will help the community surrounding the corporation, but it will also have a larger impact on the world, particularly if multiple companies commit to it.

**CSR & Specific Example :-** An example of Corporate Social Responsibility is through "The Body Shop." The Body Shop published a full report on their Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives, and they were one of the first to do so. The founder Anita Roddick was committed to protecting the environment, as well as protecting the rights of both humans and animals. The

corporation has even founded their own charity titled The Body Shop foundation, which helps fund those pioneers in business. The Body Shop has also started a fair trade program, with a strong anti-animal testing stance. Since then, it has made profits of over \$60 million a year.

The Body Shop is just a single example of a corporation that is committed to Corporate Social Responsibility, but it is a trend that has been growing over the past few years. The benefits to Corporate Social Responsibility expand past simply helping a charity, or giving the company a good image. It affects everyone in the business, including shareholders, employees, and customers, as well as everyone in the community, and in some cases, the world.– Corina Balsamo

**Objectives of The Research :-**

- To find out CSR positively impacts sales measures
- To find out that CSR programs help increase customer base because more customers are willing to switch brands to buy the products or services of a socially responsible firm.
- To find out that CSR programs are company's responsibility towards society
- To find out that CSR programs are not an act of philanthropy.

**Research Methodology :-**

- Criteria for selecting the sample from companies
- Availability of funds
- Experience of organization
- Objective – clarity and relevance
- Expenditure on program

- Geographical coverage of activity
- Organizational support and resources
- Performance effectiveness

The present study has taken majority of PSU's which are basically having separate CSR policies. These policies are being made taking into consideration the guidelines issued by Department of Public Enterprise and it is learnt that now PSU are not treating CSR expenditure as burden Expenditure or corporate Philanthropy or charity.

**Outcome of Research :-**

**1) Is CSR Expenses is Burden Cost :-** Discussion had been made with various corporates. Some of institutions think that it is the responsibility of government to maintain society and government put their responsibility with business in the form of CSR. Institutions think that CSR is concept of Philanthropy, charity or burden given by Companies Act, 2013 which a corporate has to fulfill without any reservation. Moreover, the expenses incurred on CSR are not allowable tax expenses under Income Tax Act, 1961. It means if one has spent Rs 100/- in CSR, then it lead to Rs 130/- as organization has to pay tax on this amount. Thus the view of Institution is, CSR is burden as well as Philanthropy.

However, some institutions has view that CSR expenses is not burden cost, if the expenditure of CSR is made in strategically way then benefit of deduction of CSR expenses can be take in Income Tax. It is noted that if CSR expenses is made in following activities then deduction of CSR expense can be taken in Income Tax.

S No.	Section	Nature of Expenses
1	35	Deduction of Expenditure on Scientific Research Capital as well as Revenue Exp.
2	35AC	Expenditure on Eligible Projects or Schemes
3	35CCA	Payments to Association & Institution for Carrying out Rural Development programmes

4	35CCD	Expenditure on skill development project notified by the board
5	36(1)(ix)	Applicable to Company who incurs expenditure on promotion of family planning amongst employees Revenue as well as capital expenditure
6	80G	Donation to certain Funds & Institutions
7	Rule 11K	Guidelines for recommending projects or schemes

Thus, CSR expenses is not a burden cost, it is allowable expenses business expenses in Income Tax as well. Through proper tax planning and management corporate can save the tax which leads reduction in cost, minimize the cash outflow and maximize the shareholder fund.

**2) Is CSR Expenses Is Corporate Philanthropy :-**

Discussion has been made with some of corporates and most of corporate has a view that CSR is not a concept of corporate Philanthropy; it is beneficial for organization and increase the goodwill of organisation. Some of organisation has view that CSR expenses can be substitute of advertisement expenses. The following may be benefit of CSR expenses;

- 1) Improved CSR performance leads to an increase in gross margin.
- 2) Customers are willing to pay a higher price for the products and/or services of companies with effective CSR programs
- 3) Many firms accompany increases in CSR investments with increases in their price of products/services.
- 4) A firm can benefit economically from this reason because the added value of a reputation boost outweighs the premium

Thus, to attain market leadership and to have high turnover and growth rate, companies are turning their eyes beyond maximization of profit and creation of wealth only. Also current economic reforms and financial policies have led the companies to have a broader aspect in their organization i.e. Corporate Social Responsibility, the influence of which leads to company to have

increased market share. CSR is not concept of Corporate Philanthropy and tax burden, rather create Image of corporate and if CSR polices are designed strategically, benefit of deduction of CSR can be availed under Income Tax Act. It will minimize the cash outflow in tax form and maximize the shareholder returns

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## The Effect of Thermal Free Carriers on the J/V Characteristic of a Trap-Free Insulator Working Under Non Constant Mobility Regime

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**Abstract :-** The study is made to show the effect of various trap configurations. This paper describes a study of electric conduction and noise behavior of the space-charge limited single injection current in solid state diodes with thermal free carrier operating in the carrier density dependent mobility regime. The exact method is used to evaluate the expressions for the current-voltage characteristic and mean square noise voltage.

The mobility play an important role in the injection theories. In this paper, the effect of thermal free carriers on the current - voltage characteristic of a trap-free insulator working under non constant mobility regime is taken in to consideration. In a low mobility insulator, the mobility of the current carriers is controlled by the mechanism other than scattering. This gives an increase in carrier concentration which yields the average mobility varying with the carriers concentration. Thus the mobility is proportional to the carrier density.

**Keywords :-** Noise, Injection, scattering and exact method.

The one carrier injection in insulator is well known from several decades with the help of suitable metallic electrodes. Such studies were observed under the great varieties of structures obtained in the inner part of the insulators due to the different configuration of carrier mobility and other physical parameters. The various structures in the current flow regime in insulators are obtained through the current injection technique which is a powerful tool to provide the sufficient

information's regarding the defect states of the insulators [4,6,10-12,15-19].

The thermal noise source is present in all the part of the complete current-voltage characteristics of the insulators operating under different trap configuration. The exact method [2,15,17,19,23] is applied in the complete span of the current-voltage characteristic to obtain the thermal noise in each and every part of the insulator. In this method, the entire insulator is divided into small slices. The noise source is present in each and every part of the insulator. The total summation of all the noise sources gives the complete thermal noise characteristic which is corresponding to the different current-voltage regimes.

Consider a trap-free insulator containing significant density of thermally generated free carriers  $n_0$ . The general equations characterizing the current flow, Poisson's law and mobility relationship are given by,

$$J = e\mu nE \quad (1)$$

$$\epsilon dE = n - n_0 \quad (2)$$

$$\mu = H (n)^{1/2} \quad (3)$$

Where H is the proportionality constant,  $\mu$  is the mobility of charge carriers and  $\epsilon$  is the permittivity of the insulator. The above equations are subjected to a boundary condition for Ohmic contact as

$$E(0) = 0 \quad (4)$$

Which generally employed in the single injection theories.

To solve the problem conveniently, the following dimensionless variables are selected as follows:

$$u = n_0 \left( \frac{eHE}{J} \right)^{2/3}$$

$$w = \frac{e n_0^2 x}{\epsilon} \left( \frac{He}{J} \right)^{2/3} \frac{1}{E^{1/3}}$$

$$v = \frac{e^2 n_0^3 HV}{\epsilon J} \left( \frac{He}{E^{2/3}} \right)^{1/3} \quad (5)$$

Equations (1), (2), (3) and (5) are combined to yield the differential equation

$$d(uw) = \frac{3 u^2 du}{2(1-u)} \quad (6)$$

which directly gives the solution

$$w = \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{u}{2} + \frac{\ln(1-u)}{2u} + 1 \right) \quad (7)$$

Where boundary condition eqn. (4) is satisfied for  $w \rightarrow 0$  as  $u \rightarrow 0$ . It is also evident from eqn (7) that  $w \rightarrow \infty$  as  $u \rightarrow 1$ . Therefore, for all values  $u < 1$ , the dimensionless variable  $w$  will be finite. The dimensionless variable  $v$  is evaluated from eqns. (5) and (6)

$$v = \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{u^2}{3} + \frac{u}{2} + \frac{\ln(1-u)}{u} + 1 \right) \quad (8)$$

In terms of dimensionless variables, the current density  $J$  and applied voltage  $V$  follows from eqn. (5) as

$$J = \frac{e^2 n_0^{5/2} HL}{\epsilon} \frac{1}{V}$$

$$V = \frac{e n_0 L^2}{\epsilon} \frac{v_a}{w_a^{1/2}}$$

where  $u_a$ ,  $w_a$  and  $v_a$  are the values of  $u$ ,  $w$  and  $v$  at anode, respectively.

The value of the dimensionless variables given in eqns (7) and (8) are dependent on the different ranges of  $u_a$  which corresponds to three clear current voltage regimes. Similar to low field injection theory, the complete current/voltage characteristic may be divided into the following three separate regimes in order:

i. Modified ohmic regime ( $u_a \approx 1$ ): From equation (5) it is evident that the carrier concentration at anode ( $n_a$ ) will be approximately equal to the thermal generated free carriers  $n_0$ . This situation will occur when the injection level of the current is very small and the thermal free carriers are uniformly distributed inside the diode from cathode to anode. Operating under such conditions, equations (7) and (8) yield

$$w_a = \frac{3}{2} [2 + \ln(1-u_a)]$$

$$v_a = w_a + \frac{1}{4} \quad (10)$$

Which can yield the complex relation in current and voltage for the perfect trap-free insulator for the nonconstant mobility regime by substituting the values of the parameters  $v_a$  and  $w_a$  from equations (5) and (10)

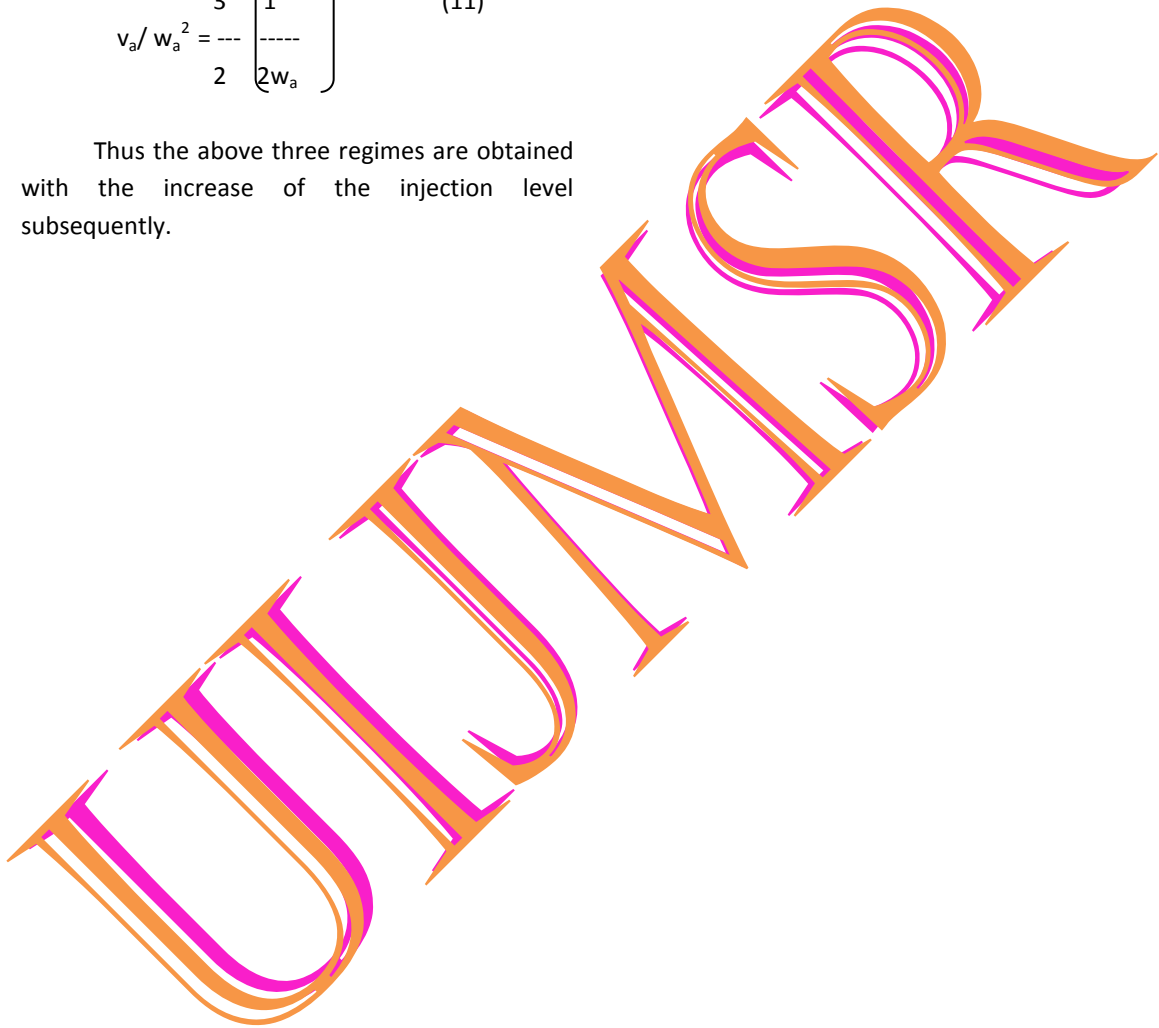
ii. Transition regime: In this regime the parameter the dimensionless parameter  $u_a$  has medium values between 0 and 1 and equations (7) and (8) cannot be approximated. The parametric equation (9) for current-voltage characteristics must be used as such. Thus the  $J/V$  characteristic for the transition regime is a complex relation.

- iii. Space-charge limited regime ( $u_a \ll 1$ ),  $n_a \gg n_0$  :  
 this corresponds to the higher injection level  
 of the current, and the space charge is formed  
 inside the insulator. Equations (7) and (8) give  
 dimensionless characteristic as

$$w_a \approx \frac{u_a^2}{2} \quad v_a \approx \frac{3}{8} u_a^3$$

$$v_a / w_a^2 = \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2w_a} \right)^{1/2} \quad (11)$$

Thus the above three regimes are obtained  
 with the increase of the injection level  
 subsequently.





## Identifying the Role of Education in Socio-Economic Development

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**ABSTRACT** :- Food insecurity and illiteracy involve more than **800 million** people today. In this paper I focus on the instrumental role of education for food security, by posing the question: Is education, both basic and higher, an essential tool to fight against food insecurity in the rural areas of developing countries?

I answer this question by examining the theoretical and empirical causalities between the two variables: education and food security.

Traditional Economic theories developed since the 1960s within the endogenous growth theory promoted the concept of human capital, according to which education is considered as a means to ensure economic growth. On the contrary, following Amartya Sen's human development paradigm, I argue that education can play an instrumental role in two different ways: through economic production and through social change.

While there is a literature, albeit short, on the contribution of education on development, this does not occur for food security. In this paper I argue that especially basic education, and not training or vocational education, can improve the capacity of individuals to live a decent life and to escape from the hunger trap. The basic idea is that being educated improves rural people's capacity to diversify assets and activities, to access information on health and sanitation, to enhance human agency in addition to increasing productivity in the agricultural sector; these are all essential elements to ensure food security in the long-run.

The theoretical study is, then, accompanied by an empirical analysis. Based on data taken by the Demographic and Health Survey, I construct a cross-section model, aiming to show the impact of education on "household food insecurity". Both

variables concerning basic and higher education are included to show the best predictors. Food insecurity is, instead, measured by an aggregate indicator, chosen according to available data and theoretical foundations. The model focuses first on rural areas, usually the most disadvantaged by national educational policies, and then on total countries, in order to explain the difference between urban and rural areas, defined urban bias.

My aim is to prove that basic education has a good (negative) explanatory capacity of food insecurity. Moreover I seek to specify if higher education gives a statistically significant contribution or not, although probably lower than basic education variables. As a conclusion, the policy implications of my study are the following. I argue that education is both theoretically and empirically proven to be relevant in fighting food insecurity and, therefore, governments and donors aiming to tackle these problems should focus their attention to this sector. Such a policy, indeed, should be made with a specific emphasis on rural areas and keeping in mind the multiple-advantages provided by an educated and skilled society.

1. The quantitative analysis of this paper was realized with the financial contribution of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), within the partnership between FAO and University of Rome III for the Education for Rural People (ERP) initiative.

**Introduction** :- In this paper, I argue that basic education is a fundamental factor in achieving food security for rural populations in developing countries. For such a purpose, I use a methodology both theoretical and empirical. The paper is structured in the following way: in section one, I examine the characteristics and the limits of the Human Capital theory; in the second part, following the Human Development Approach

proposed by Amartya Sen and other scholars, I argue that one of the most valuable ends of development for developing countries is the reduction of food insecurity; in section three, I propose a theoretical model which analyzes the instrumental role of education in promoting food security in rural areas; in part four, I construct a cross-section model to explain the quantitative contribution of education in fighting food insecurity and compare this outcome between rural and urban areas; finally, based on previous arguments and results, I draw my conclusions.

**Human Capital and Productivity** :- Theodore W. Schultz (1961) and Gary S. Becker (1962) have been the main advocates of human capital as a determinant of economic growth. Starting from the analysis of economic growth in several countries, Schultz identified the accumulation of human capital as the main factor explaining the difference between growth and accumulation of physical capital. According to him, human capital is a capital good whose value depends on five main categories of investments in human beings: 1) health, including also nutrition, 2) migration, enhancing job opportunities, 3) on-the-job training, 4) formal education, 5) study programs for adults, such as extension services in agriculture. However, most of the empirical studies within the endogenous growth theory operationalize the concept of human capital focusing on its educational component. The same occurs within studies that address the problem of agricultural productivity in rural areas of developing countries (Jamison, Lau, and Lockheed 1982; T.P. Schultz, 2005; Koffio-Tessio et.al.2005). Jamison, Lau and Lockheed, on the basis of the results derived from 18 studies conducted in several geographical areas, examined the contribution of education to agricultural development. Taking as a proxy of agricultural development the variation of productivity in this sector, the authors concluded that completing the first four years of formal schooling result in a 7.4% increase of agricultural productivity (Jamison, Lau, and Lockheed 1982, 54). Most of the critics of this approach remain in the same line of thought (Phillips 1987), proposing merely different ways to measure agricultural

productivity or a wider idea of efficiency.

**Heterodox Critics to Human Capital and Economic Resources** :-

The implicit assumption behind the human capital theory is that the achievement of economic resources (total or per capita), or economic development in a dynamic version, is the final goal and that education is an input that, together with physical (and social) capital, contributes to the increase of these resources. Heterodox critics, founded on principles wider than strictly economic ones, challenge this theoretical construction.

According to the Human Development Approach (HDA), proposed by Amartya Sen, Martha Nussbaum, and Paul Patrick Streeten, **economic resources** are important only if people are finally able to convert them into something valuable by itself. "People value commodities...not in their own right but for their characteristics and for the needs they meet" (Streeten 2003, 76). These authors criticize the vision of development for being purely economic, readdress it as a process of enlarging people's choice to live a life they value (UNDP 1990, 10), through an increase of valuable human freedoms (Sen 2003). In this context, income and other economic resources are an "intermediate goal" (Sen 2003, 3) and important instruments to promote development, but they are neither necessary nor sufficient to enlarge people's freedoms. Therefore, new ends of development should be identified: among others, the supporters of the HDA focus on having a long and healthy life, being adequately nourished, and being educated.

The second type of criticism, strictly connected to the first, concerns the value attributed to education within the human capital framework. Based on Sen's work (1997, 1959), I argue that education has a double role for development. First, a "direct" (or intrinsic) one because being educated allows people to have directly a better quality of life by enjoying, for instance, cultural events. Second, an "indirect" (or instrumental) one realized through "economic production", and through "social change" (Sen 1997, 1960). This definition outlines the limits of

the human capital theory, which just looks at one of a broader range of “life- skills” provided by education (Hoffmann et al. 2004).

Albeit different, human capital and life-skills are mutually dependent. The three human capital categories suggested by Lanzi: basic skills (reading, writing), professional competencies (applied knowledge, technical skills), and complex functionalities (problem solving ability, selflearning skills) affect human freedoms, and vice versa (Lanzi 2004, 5-6). For instance, professional competencies increase human capital determining, ceteris paribus, higher productivity and income, but it has also a capacity to enlarge human freedom because obtaining a better job can raise the level of personal satisfaction, which determines a better quality of life.

**Education and Food Insecurity** :- Following the previous critics, I start with the assumption that it is not economic growth the final goal of development, but there are other valuable ends, among which I study food security. The reason for this choice is that especially in developing countries, where a large part of the population faces constant deprivations, as Sen claims, income is not a good indicator of the quality of life; the consistent elements of life include “being adequately nourished” (Sen 2003, 5). That is, food security analyzed at household level, which reflects the “sustainable access to safe food of sufficient quality and quantity...to ensure adequate intake and healthy life for all members of the family” (UNICEF 1998, 23-25). Analogous to the argument that Sen (1998, 2-5) uses to promote the value of longevity, I consider the value of freedom from starvation and hunger as a desire widely shared among people for its intrinsic value and for its capacity to promote other freedoms. Indeed, not being well-nourished affects the capacity of people to work, to participate in community life, to be respected, to concentrate in school, thus this problem should be urgently addressed. Furthermore, 70% of world poor live in rural areas (World Bank 2003); therefore I propose a theoretical model which stresses the instrumental role played by basic and

higher education in tackling food insecurity among rural people.

Here, using different kinds of literature as a reference, I identify the multiple mechanisms through which an educated person is more likely to be food secure. First, the impact of education can occur through social change.

As Mukudi (2003) claims, education has a key role in accessing public information, especially concerning health, nutrition, and hygiene. Acquiring knowledge about how to avoid and face illnesses is essential since people with diseases require more calories to be food secure. Furthermore, people need to have, where possible, a proper and diversified diet in order to build a stronger immune system and avoid morbidity and mortality. Finally, even following right hygienic practices is essential to prevent diseases like diarrhoea. Mass Media such as radios are widely spread in African countries, even among poor people living in rural areas; therefore only people with a minimum level of education can properly capture and elaborate that information<sup>2</sup>. Even more relevant is the role of basic education, i.e. literacy, in acquiring this type of information from written messages. This argument, indeed, should be extended in an inter-temporal dimension: “parental education...has been found to invariably influence nutritional outcomes of the children. Children of less educated parents and those of parents with no educational exposure consistently score poorly on nutritional status indices” (Mukudi 2003, 246). Moreover, there is a gender aspect that does matter for ensuring long- term food security. In fact, the specific impact of women’s education is higher: girls who attend school and obtain at least the basic skills can even teach right health and hygienic practices to their children once they become mothers. This means that female education should be at the centre of the analysis because it has an additional direct effect on nutritional status. Schnell-Anzola, Rowe and LeVine (2005) take as a reference an empirical research carried out by Glewwe in Morocco, which showed that maternal “education improves child

health primarily by increasing health knowledge” (Glewwe 1997, 151) and that it does not depend prevalently on the subjects studied in class, but on the very general abilities to read, write, reflect, and process information.

Education, then, is fundamental to promote agency, which expresses the capacity of rural poor to escape from poverty and hunger with their own power. Who is educated is more likely to find a job, but has also, *ceteris paribus*, a capacity to use more rationally the resources he or she owns. Educated and informed people have more probability to select valuable objectives in life, such as having stable access to food for their household. Even in this argument, there is a gender factor. Mothers showed to assign a higher value to the well-being of their children, allocating more resources to health, and nutrition (Sen 1999, 195-196). Quoting still Sen (1999, 197), “female literacy...is found to have an unambiguous and statistically significant reducing impact on under-five mortality, even after controlling for male literacy.” Therefore, a more active role of women in family is likely to lead to lower mortality rates, which, in developing countries, are mostly due to malnutrition.

A third “social” benefit of education for food security and well-being in general, is enhanced through an improvement of social relations. In African rural regions, for instance, the role that community actions can play is impressive. Some authors defined “social capital” (Woolcock and Narayan 2000) the social networks in which a person is included, arguing that the larger these nets the larger the possibility to find assistance in emergency situations. To make an example, many communities organize common meals, systems for a common access to credit, labour division, and public participation to ceremony expenditures. This way the risk, even to become food insecure, is alleviated, making individuals less vulnerable. The next question is: how does education affect social relations? Lanzi (2004, 13) speaks about the “positional” value of education, with reference to the ability to relate well to others and to cooperate (OECD 2003)

achieved through education, even here conceived in its more general form rather than the specific topics studied in school.

Finally, education provides a psychological contribution to food security, making people more ambitious and self-confident. Being educated is considered a relevant weapon against feelings like shame and lack of hope, whose overcoming is indispensable to promote food security through the other mechanisms mentioned above.

The second channel through which education influences food security is “economic production”. In rural areas, this is typically achieved through the increase of agricultural productivity and efficiency in that sector. However, another contribution of education to food security was neglected: the income obtained by crops different from the main one and nonfarm activities. Rural non-farm activities were not taken into adequate consideration; instead, they can be a fundamental direct source of food or income, and, even more, a resource for the long-run. In fact, the diversification of income generating activities is essential to reduce vulnerability and recover more rapidly from emergencies like natural disasters. The various contributions of education to food security can be viewed in the diagram (appendix 1), which is a slightly modified version of the UNICEF model of the causes of malnutrition (1998, 24), and of its revision made by Mukudi (2003, 247).

2. See, for instance, Schnell-Anzola, Rowe and LeVine (2005, 20-21) drawing this conclusion from an empirical study made by D. Thomas in 1999.

**A Quantitative Assessment** :- The objective of this quantitative analysis is to acquire evidence of the contribution given by education for rural people to food security. Based on data collected through the Measure Demographic and Health Surveys Program<sup>3</sup>, first I examine the correlation between education (basic, advanced and higher) and food insecurity, and then I apply a cross-section model on aggregated survey data for the rural areas of

48 developing countries<sup>4</sup>. Education is expressed by school attendance rates while household food insecurity by an indicator composed of three dimensions with the same weight: one component expressing the “adequate survival status” (Wiesmann 2002), which is measured by mortality rates among rural children; a second component that reflects the idea of both “adequate nutritional status” and “food adequacy”, through a measure of nutritional status of rural children; a third component that concerns “female malnutrition”, expressed by the percentage of rural women whose body mass index is less than an internationally fixed threshold. This type of indicator is defined as an “outcome” indicator (Maxwell and Frankenberger 1992, 96) and well reflects the idea of food insecurity expressed in

the previous section. In fact, “being adequately nourished” cannot depend only on food owned and money to buy that food because peoples’ capacity to convert these commodities into effective access to adequate food varies according to age, gender, and metabolism (Sen 2003, 7). Instead, an indicator based on nutritional and survival data incorporates such diversity, since the individual outcome responds to personal characteristics.

As a first step, I carried out the correlation analysis. In the two tables below, I report the outcome of Pearson’s and Spearman’s correlation coefficients, divided according to the type of educational variable included: attendance rate for group of students of different ages, or maximum level of education attended.

Tab. 1 Pearson’s and Spearman’s correlation coefficients *school attendance-HFI1*

Coefficient	rurattendance610	rurattendance1115	rurattendance1620	rurattendance2124
<b>Pearson</b>	-0.7705	-0.6443	-0.4574	-0.1820 ***
<b>Spearman</b>	-0.7883	-0.6430	-0.4537	-0.2359 ***

Tab. 2 Pearson’s and Spearman’s correlation coefficients *educational level-HFI1*

Coefficient	rurnoedu	rurminsecondary	rurhigher
<b>Pearson</b>	0.7178	-0.5587	-0.5478
<b>Spearman</b>	0.7131	-0.7158	-0.7101

\*\*\* Not significant at 10% significance level

3. The main source is the ORC Macro: data available online at the website <http://www.measuredhs.com/aboutdhs/><sup>4</sup> One observation for each country, referred to the period 1995-2004. To see the list of variables included in the analysis, see Appendix 2.

Both the tables show a very high linear correlation between food insecurity and “basic education”, so as measured by rurattendance and the inverse of rurnoedu. This correlation decreases for “advanced education” (rurattendance1115 and rurminsecondary) and,

finally, is lower or even statistically not significant for “higher education”. Such a statement is coherent with the idea that food security is a basic element of life for rural people of developing countries, which, therefore, is explained better by the access to basic education. The result does not change much if I examine the Spearman’s rho: the only exceptions are rurminsecondary and rurhigher whose coefficient is larger than Pearson’s rho (tab. 2). This means that these two variables are well correlated to rurHFI1, but such a relation cannot be properly explained by a line.

The following step is the construction of the econometric model specific for rural areas. The aim is to assess the quantitative impact of education on food insecurity, controlling for other, non economic, variables which reflect important aspects like access to drinkable water, hygiene,

to a general acceptance of the outcome of this analysis.

Then, I explore the theoretical implications of this model. The best predictors of household

**Model 1: Determinants of food insecurity in rural areas**

Dependent variable: <b>rurHFII</b>	Coefficient	Standard Error
constant	19.82032	5.307448
rurfertility	0.6297012	0.1989238
rurattendance610	-0.1933505	0.0399088
runofacility	0.1177583	0.0273826
R-squared	0.777	

and access to information. Variables related to income, expenditure and ownership of assets are not included due to the lack of data. I proceed running an initial model encompassing all the variables, then, through the step-wise option of Stata Software, I obtain the final model with only significant variables. Here below I report the results of the model.

The first issue to address concerns its statistical validity. This model has all the main statistical properties and even the value of R Squared (0.777) is high in absolute terms. Moreover, I can reasonably sustain that the

food insecurity in rural areas the following:

- Fertility, which gives a very high positive contribution to the level of food insecurity. This is normal because the more children are in a family, the more problems occur in accessing food for all (See Sen 1999, 198-199; Nussbaum 2003, 335; Streeten 1997, 17-20)
- School attendance of children between the age of 6 and 10, which is the second best predictor.
- Lack of Access to toilet facility, as a proxy of hygienic conditions, which gives still a satisfactory contribution to food insecurity.

**Model 2: Determinants of food insecurity: a rural-urban comparison**

Dependent variable: <b>pooledHFII</b>	Coefficient	Standard Error
constant	19.82032	5.061994
gurban	-2.446154	7.848573***
pooledfertility	0.6297013	0.189724
durbfertility	0.1055643	0.289663***
poolednofacility	0.1177583	0.026116
durnofacility	0.1704578	0.060800
pooledattendance610	-0.1933505	0.038063
durbpooledattendance610	0.0244451	0.065811***
R-squared	0.7798	

eventual addition of one or two variables linked to economic conditions of the households would make it close to the unit. Finally, I argue that these economic variables would not take large information now captured by education, leading

Given the objective of this analysis, I focus on educational variables. The results are coherent with the theoretical framework and with the correlation analysis: the educational level which affects the most food security is a basic one.

This variable has a very high statistical significance ( $p$ -value = 0.000), while all the other variables related to education were excluded by the software. Concluding from this model, I argue that basic education has a good explanatory capacity of the phenomenon food insecurity and, more precisely, that an investment aiming at increasing children's school attendance rate by 100% can reduce food insecurity by approximately 19%.

Finally, I aim to compare the model applied to rural data with another applied to urban ones. Since both the deprivations: lack of education and food insecurity are much more dominant in rural areas, I examine if there are relevant differences in the factors affecting urban household food insecurity. Therefore, I first run both the models, and then I calculate the Chow test to check if there is a structural change between the two areas. The value of the Chow Test is the following: **Chow Test = 3.826**, which marks a structural change at both significance levels: 0.05 and 0.1. Second, after introducing a dummy variable: *urban*, which takes value 0 for rural areas and value 1 for urban areas, I run the total model. Here below I report the results.

\*\*\* Not significant at 10% significance level

The structural change depends on the diverse impact of pooled facility in the two areas: the impact is much larger in urban areas as testified by the "variable" *urban* that is the only variable showing a geographical difference which is statistically significant. For the other two independent variables, a difference exists but it is not statistically significant. As a conclusion of this analysis, I argue that the impact of basic education on food insecurity is approximately the same in urban and rural regions, while the general weight of the other explanatory variables varies. Furthermore, the R-Squared for the urban model is lower (0.70 versus 0.77), which is likely to outline a larger relevance of economic factors in these areas.

**Conclusions :-** As a conclusion, I argue that education is both theoretically and empirically proven to be relevant in fighting food insecurity and promoting development. It was demonstrated that an increase of children's school attendance rate by 100% can reduce food insecurity by approximately 19%. Therefore, Governments and donors aiming to tackle these problems should focus their attention (and investments) on this sector.

The new perspective, here adopted, is that the contribution of an educated society goes beyond the economic growth of a country, and does affect positively the life of people, especially that of the least advantaged. Both the approaches stress the importance of investments in education, but, in my view, the Human Development Approach gives an additional justification for investing in basic education. Finally, although the comparative analysis does not emphasize regional differences, such a policy should be adopted with a specific emphasis on rural areas because of the dramatic incidence of illiteracy, food insecurity, and mortality in these places.

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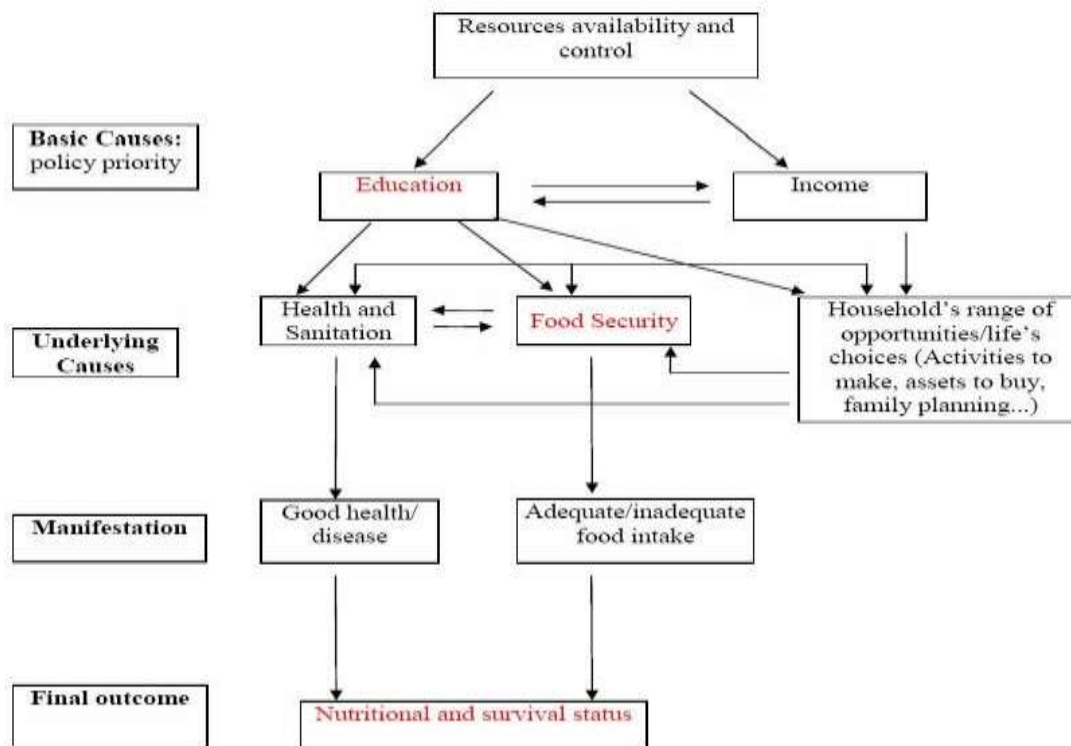
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APPENDIX 1

Diagram: linkages Education – Food Security – Nutrition



rursevundwght	rural severe underweight rate % (-3sd)
rurmodundwght	rural moderate underweight rate % (-2sd)
rurlowbmi	percentage of rural women whose BMI is lower than 18.5 cm

The final indicator of rural household food insecurity (rurHFI1) is expressed by the following equation:

$$\text{rurHFI1} = 1/3 * [ [2/3 * \text{rurmodstg} + 1/3 * \text{rursevstg} ] + [ [2/3 * \text{rurmodwstg} + 1/3 * \text{rursevstg} ] + [ [2/3 * \text{rurmodundwght} + 1/3 * \text{rursevundwght} ] ] + [1/3 * \text{rurlowbmi} + 1/3 * [ [1/2 * \text{rurund5mortality} + [1/2 * \text{rurinfantmortality} ] ] ]$$

Other Variables:

rurradio	% of rural people with access to radio
rurfertility	rural fertility rate (%)
rurwater	% of rural people with access to drinkable water
rurhealth	% of rural people with diarrhoea disease
rurnofacility	% of rural people without toilet facility

## APPENDIX 2

### Variables and indicators

The variables originally considered are several: below I report the list only of those concerning rural areas and divide them according to the macro-distinction between educational, household food security, and other data.

#### Rural Education:

##### 1) Rural school attendance

rurattendance610	rural children 6-10 attendance rate (%)
rurattendance1115	rural children 11-15 attendance rate (%)
rurattendance1620	rural children 16-20 attendance rate (%)
rurattendance2124	rural children 21-24 attendance rate (%)

##### 2) Educational level of rural population

rurnoedu	% of rural people with no education attended
rurminsecondary	% of rural people with either secondary or higher educational level attended
rurhigher	% of rural people with higher education attended

The variables included in these two groups are used as proxies of the following phenomena:

1) **Basic Education:** expressed by 6-10 and 6-15 school attendance and by the percentage of rural people who attended primary education or with no education (lack of basic education in the last case).

2) **Advanced Education:** 11-15 school attendance and the percentage of students with at least secondary education attended.

3) **Higher Education:** 16-20 and 21-24 school attendance and the percentage of students who have attended higher education.

#### Rural Household Food Security:

rurinfantmortality	rural infant mortality rate (%)
rurund5mortality	rural under-5 mortality rate (%)
rursevstg	rural severe stunting rate % (-3sd)
rurmodstg	rural moderate stunting rate % (-2sd)
rursevwstg	rural severe wasting rate % (-3sd)
rurmodwstg	rural moderate wasting rate % (-2sd)

## Quinoa - unique ingredient for Indian cuisine

**Chef Devashish Pandey**

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**Abstract** :- Number of ingredients available in the kitchen which contributes towards the healthy bodily functions, it starts with healthy selections of cereals and ends with nowhere, each ingredient has its own proven therapeutic usage but how to accept it that is up to the consumers knowledge. one uncommon ingredient which has successfully achieved its position in international food market is “Quinoa”. (Li Liangkui, Leitz Georg) 2018 stated that higher consumption of whole grains leads to lower cardiovascular diseases apart from (wheat, oats, buckwheat etc.) One more effective ingredient is now available in Indian market which is least popular among the people but the consequences of this superfood leads to healthy lifestyle with positive effect on the body.

Quinoa was the prime choice of Andean farmer but later adopted by several countries (Europe and America). India also into the production of quinoa and soon will be easily available in the local market with its different varieties.

**Keyword** :- Quinoa, health benefits, recipes, nutritional value.

**Review of Literature** :- Quinoa is one of the fastest growing trends in India where people need healthy food ingredients in their diet and they want less daily calories they search for that food ingredients which helps in both the aspects budget and healthy lifestyle. However India is not highly producing quinoa but with the help of foreign bodies we have developed the ideal circumstances to cut down the short supply in market. (Rojas wilfredo) 2011 nearly three thousands varieties of quinoa are cultivated and have five basic

categories based on the sea level, the valleys, the Salt flats and the Altiplano (high plain). Required humidity is between 40 to 88% and temperature ranges between -4 ° C to 38 ° C.

Since Quinoa is not an Indian crop it is more expensive the importing is done from different countries. The reason of this study is to elaborate the nutritional value and to promote the cultivation of quinoa in India which can be helpful in the contribution of healthy lifestyle with affordable price. (Mehta Purva) 2016 stated that in India it was more popular when one investment banker cultivated this crop and used in restaurant as organic food after his successful attempt later he cultivated in large scale and established name in the market in making quinoa products.

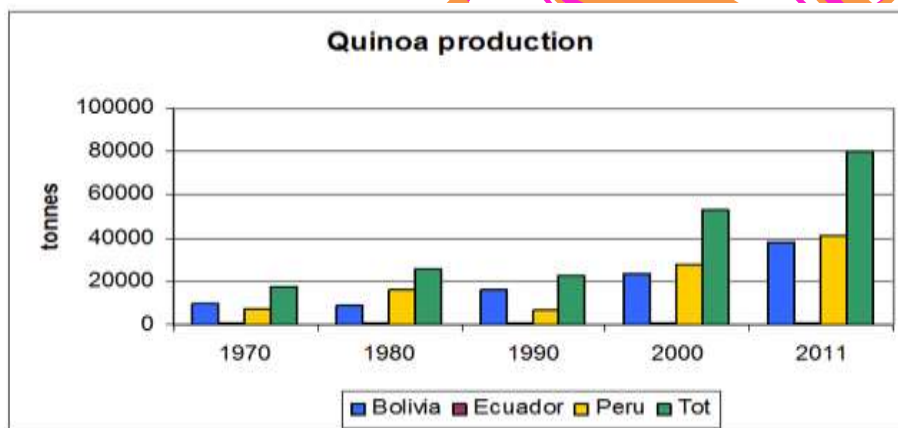
**Introduction** :- Quinoa is one of the favorite livelihoods of Andean farmer but now it is not limited with them, later North America and Europe. it is gluten free grain and has high protein content. The implementation of quinoa is mostly seen in the Maharashtra restaurant. Locally cultivated quinoa is fresh in flavor and brown in color. In 2013 North India (Uttarakhand) signed horticulture agreement with Peru to grow same kind of quinoa crop. Andhra Pradesh has developed successfully local variety of crop. Quinoa is a grain that has outstanding characteristics, such as:

- The quality of end product depends on seed quality; it is also responsible of grain size and color.
- It has quality and quantity of essential amino acids that is ideal for the body
- Its maintenance cost is low requires little manpower



Courtesy – HARVARD T.H CHAN

### Quinoa production worldwide



Here nutritional value of quinoa is discussed which describes the amount of each nutrients in quantity.

#### Nutritional value :-

- 222 calories
- 8.14 g of protein
- 5.2 g of fiber
- 3.55 g of fat, of which 0.42 g is saturated
- 39.4 g of carbohydrate
- Magnesium - 30 percent recommended daily allowance (RDA)
- Manganese - 30 percent RDA
- Folate - 19 percent RDA
- Phosphorous - 28 percent RDA
- Copper - 18 percent RDA
- Iron - 15 percent RDA
- Zinc - 13 percent RDA
- Potassium - 9 percent RDA

#### Dishes from Quinoa :-

- Quinoa khichdi
- Quinoa salad (soaked and sprouted)
- Quinoa porridge
- Vegetables with quinoa
- Quinoa Chilla
- Quinoa dumpling
- Quinoa steamed cake

**Interpretation** :- This is one of the superfoods that are gift for the mankind to build muscles and consume daily basic requirement of nutrition. To explore the ideal condition to grow the quinoa which can increase the productivity, on the other hand it is added in the favorite list of those who wants to achieve healthy lifestyle. Enormous dishes can be prepared and could be replacement of some regular grain. As compare to other grains/seeds it has more nutrition content. If productivity is increased inside the country it could be less expensive and easily available in the market.

**Conclusion** :- This is one of the healthiest options for the people. One who wants gluten free food ingredient which is absolute acts as superfood for them. , it has no gluten but high in protein content as compare to other whole grain.in ancient India quinoa was used to make breads, this ingredient is mostly used in Gujrati cuisine but it is originally originated in South America. Uttrakhand India has signed an agreement with the Peru for the quinoa cultivation so that they can produce it locally and can give their presence in the local market. Quinoa able to produce nine essential amino acids which our body cannot make it.one cup of cooked quinoa gives 8 grams of Protein and 5 grams of fiber which is obvious healthy ingredient.it can be replaced with our regular Indian whole grains and could be smart choice to promote healthy lifestyle in India.

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## Study on Anthropometric Assessment of Pre- School Children of Slum Area (Sarvodaya Nagar) of Jabalpur City

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**Abstract :-** The present study entitled “Study on nutritional Assessment of pre-school children of slum areas (Sarvodaya Nagar) of Jabalpur” is carried out to find out the pattern of malnutrition in pre-school children, according to their nutritional assessment ,so that actions may be taken in future to control malnutrition in community. In this survey preschool children were selected as the primary sources. The data was collected from 60 children of Sarvodaya Nagar of Jabalpur city through questionnaire. The data was analyzed and height, weight and mid upper arm circumference were compared with the WHO standards. Result indicates that approximately 65 % Preschool Children found according to NCHS norms with their Height, Weight & Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC).

**Key Words :-** Anthropometric measurements, Preschool children , Slum area.

**Introduction :-** India is home to largest child population in the world with around 157.86 million children, constituting 15.42 per cent of India’s population, who are below the age of 6 years. A significant proportion of these children live in poor economic and social environment, which predisposes them to poor nutrition and impedes their physical and mental development (Pushpa and Rani 2015). Nutritional status of an individual is that state or condition of health in relation to the consumption and utilization of nutrients in the body. The nutritional status of the child population is an important health and quality of life (Touwslager, Gielen and Derom 2011). The particular status of a community particularly of its vulnerable groups comprising of children, expectant mother and lactating mothers has been

recognized as an important indicator. National development in turn depends on social development indices. (Vinod et al 2011).

Malnutrition among children below five years continues to be one of India’s major human development challenges. In spite of tremendous economic progress made in the last two to three decades, malnutrition among children in urban and rural India still claims many lives. However, mounting cases of malnutrition has caught the public eye and so health care providers as well as the government are taking necessary steps to improve the current status of nutrition for children in India. Malnutrition is a silent emergency. Reduction of malnutrition in 0-5 age group can be ensured by availability of supplementary feed. Health care providers to focus on health education among parents, especially the mothers on the exact nutritional requirements in terms of quality and quantity of nutrients for child at specific age groups. (Natekar and Mhaske 2015).

Reduction in child malnutrition is another millennium development goal related to an improvement in child welfare. Child malnutrition significantly increases the risk of infant and child death, with some estimates suggesting that child malnutrition is responsible for half or more of child deaths in the developing world. The NFHS-3(2005-06) data analysis showed a strong relationship between under 5 years children mortality rates and child underweight rates. There is also evidences around the world relating to under nutrition in childhood to lower levels of school performance, cognitive development, health and ultimately to lower levels of labour productivity in adulthood. Thus, the economic and human costs

of child malnutrition in India are likely to be very high (World Bank 2006). The millennium development goal is to reduce the percentage of underweight children by one half between 1990 and 2015. For India, this would imply a reduction in the child underweight rate from 54.8% in 1990 to 27.4% in 2015, which at present moment appear difficult but not impossible to achieve. According to NFHS 3, in the state of Madhya Pradesh 60 % of <5 year children are underweight, 50 % are stunted and 35% are wasted, which are much above the national figures of 42.5%, 48% and 19.8% respectively. Madhya Pradesh tops the list of states and union territories in India, with highest prevalence of underweight among <5 year children, while the state of Sikkim having the lowest prevalence of 20%. Around 16% of children are severely underweight and 23.7% are severely stunted in the sense of being more than three Z-score below the relevant (WHO 2006).

The present study entitled "study on nutritional status and dietary pattern of preschool children of slum area (sarvodaya nagar) of Jabalpur" is carried out to find out the pattern of malnutrition and dietary factors in pre-school children, so that actions may be taken in future to control malnutrition in community.

- **Anthropometric Assessment** : Anthropometric Assessment are used to assess the size, shape and composition of the human body. Learn about the methods used to gather these measurements such as – Weight , Height , Body Mass Index (BMI), body circumference (Waist , hip & calf).

- **Pre- School children** :- " Children Who are no longer babies but are not yet old enough to go to school are sometimes referred to as Preschoolers."

- **Slum Area** :- "An area of a city where living conditions are extremely bad , and where the building are dirty and have not been repaired for a long time."

### Objectives of the Study :-

- To assess the Anthropometric Measurement of Pre- School Children Of Slum Area (Sarvodaya nagar) of Jabalpur City.

### Hypothesis of the Study :-

- The anthropometric measurements height, weight, mid upper arm circumference (MAUC) and Body Mass Index (BMI) will be according to norms(WHO).

**Limitations of the Study :-** The study has following limitations-

1. The sample was selected from only area ( Sarvodaya nagar ) of Jabalpur city.
2. The sample was limited to 60 children (03 to 05 years).
3. Randomly selected respondents had been used for filling the questionnaire.

### Review of Literature :-

Natekar and Mhaske (2015) reported that 93.10 per cent of pre-school children average dietary habits, 5.17 per cent had poor habit. Regarding nutritional 27.58 per cent had grade I malnutrition, 13.79 per cent had grade II, 17.24 per cent had grade III malnutrition. The co-relation value shows that 0.9942 as a perfect positive co-relation between dietary habits with nutritional status. There was significant association between dietary habits scores with education of father and nutritional status of pre-school children with occupation of mother.

Hasan et al.(2011) reported that total 500 children were included in the study. The overall prevalence of malnutrition in the school children was found to be 52 per cent (260). The prevalence of malnutrition among boys was 53.85 per cent (161) and among girls was 49.25 per cent (99). The stunting was 41.47 per cent (124) and 38.81 per cent (78) in boys and girls respectively. The prevalence of stunting was more in boys as

compared to girls.

Mehrotra et al. (2011) reported that nutritional health status of primary school children is the condition of health of an individual as influenced by the utilization of nutrients. The major objective of this research was to assess the nutritional health status of primary school children of rural and urban areas, by assessing their clinical status and quantity and quality of food intake by the children in both the areas of study. Four hundred children of 7-9 years of age were selected from the rural and urban areas of Bareilly district. They were assessed for nutritional health status by applying clinical nutritional survey chart; 24 hour recall method and food frequency questionnaire. The nutritional deficiency signs and symptoms were observed more in rural children than the urban children.

**Methodology/ Research Design :-**

**i) Selection of method of Inquiry :-** The universe being too large and time & other resources being limited, Convenience Sampling method were selected for the present study.

**ii) Selection of Samples :-** The sample selected on purposive random basis.

**iii) Selection of method for collection of Data :-** Questionnaire method used for collection of data.

**iv) Sources of Information :-**

**a) Primary Sources :-** Pre- School Children from age group 03 to 05 years were selected as the primary sources. It was collected from 60 respondents in Srvoidaya Nagar area of Jabalpur city through Questionnaire.

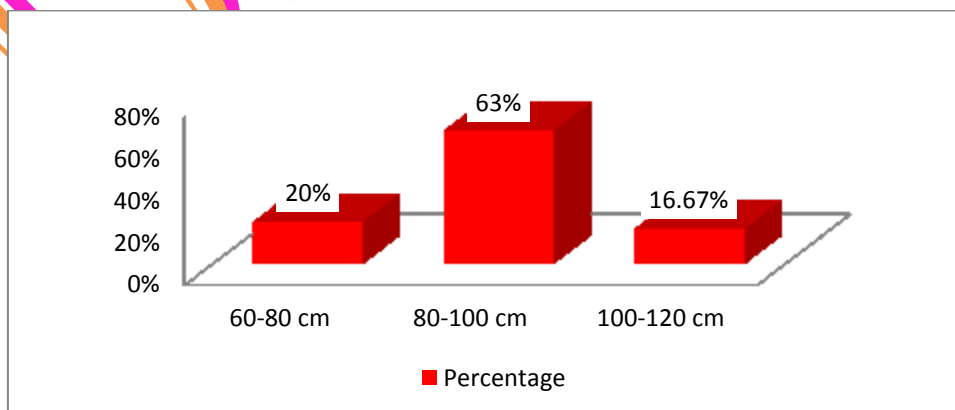
**b) Secondary Sources :-** It may be termed as "Documentary Sources". The information was gathered from different books, magazines, journals, news scripts and websites etc.

**Analysis of Data :-** After the data was collected it was tabulated and analyzed statistically, wherever needed statistical tests were applied to get the final results. The information gathered was from the 60 Pre-School Children surveyed from Jabalpur city. The age running 03 to 05 years.

**TABLE NO. 01**

**No. of Respondents according to Height**

Sr. no.	Height (Cm.)	No. of Respondents	Percentage %
1.	60-80 cm	12	20%
2.	80-100 cm	38	63.33%
3.	100-120 cm	10	16.67%

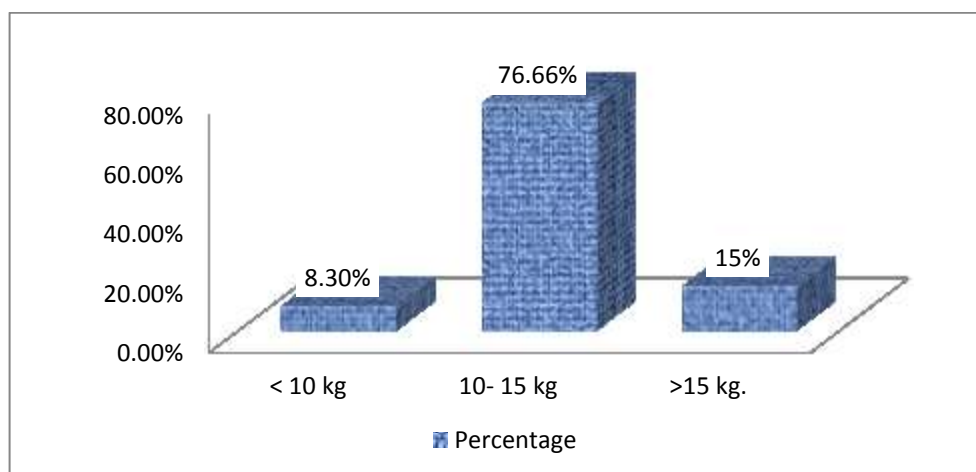


Here 63 % respondents found under 80 to 100 cm Height , which is according to WHO norms .



**TABLE NO. 02**  
**No. of Respondents according to their Weight**

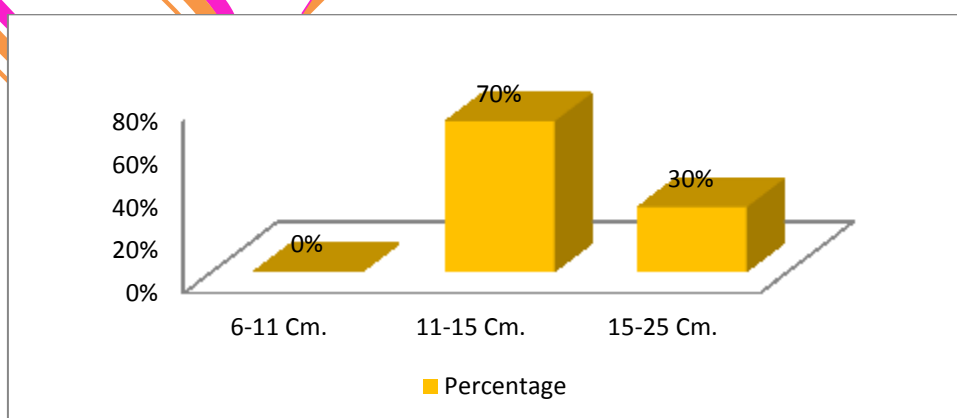
Sr. no.	Weight (Kg.)	No. of Respondents	Percentage %
1.	< 10 kg	05	8.3%
2.	10- 15 kg	46	76.66%
3.	>15 kg.	09	15 %



Here 76.66 % respondents found under 10 to 15 kg weight , which is according to WHO norms.

**TABLE NO.03**  
**No. of Respondents according to their Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUCA)**

Sr. no.	Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUCA) Cm.	No. of Respondents	Percentage %
1.	6-11 Cm.	00	00 %
2.	11-15 Cm.	42	70%
3.	15-25 Cm.	18	30 %



Here 70 % respondents found under 11 to 15 cm MUAC , which is according to WHO norms.

**Conclusion :-** Nutritional status and dietary pattern of pre-school children (3-5years) of slum areas of Jabalpur will provide a base for understanding the current nutritional status and dietary pattern. The research finding will contribute towards a good nutrition plan so that the children have a sound health and do not suffer from malnutrition. The study of dietary pattern will also help in suggesting a diet plan according to their available resources. Malnutrition among children below five years continues to be one of India's major human development challenges. In spite of tremendous economic progress made in the last two to three decades, malnutrition among children in urban and rural India still claims many lives. Approximately 65 % Pre- School Children found according to WHO norms with their Height, Weight & Mid Upper Circumference (MUAC). After these Results, we educate their Mothers for Malnutrition Children and Demonstrate different Recipes for Malnourished Children.

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## Population Growth and Environmental Effects

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The problem of population growth has got it is alarming proportion in India. We are the second most populated Country in the world representing 17.5 percent of the human race against the 2.4 percent of global land. In 2011, the population of India was 5 times the population of the country at the beginning of the last century. It was almost twice the population of Latin America and one quarter of the population of Africa. The increase in

population during 2001-11 was equivalent to the total population of the Western Europe comprising Belgium, France, Luxemburg, Netherland, Switzerland and then West Germany. In terms of increase, we add almost the total population of Australia every year. According to the United Nations Population Fund's report, the total population of India in 2019 was 137 crore and it is expected to touch the figure of 143 Crore by 2027.

**TABLE-I GROWTH OF POPULATION IN INDIA (1891-2011)**

Census year	Population (in crores)	Increase or decrease (in crores)	Percentage increase or decrease
1891	23.6	-	-
1901	23.6	00	00
1911	25.2	+1.6	+6.70
1921	25.1	-0.1	-0.39
(1891-1921)		+1.5	0.19
1931	27.9	+2.8	+11.0
1941	31.9	+4.0	+14.3
1951	36.1	+4.2	+13.2
(1921-1951)		+11.0	+1.22
1961	43.9	+7.8	+21.6
1971	54.8	+10.9	+24.8
1981	68.3	+13.5	+24.6
(1951-1981)		+32.2	+2.14
1991	84.4	+16.3	+23.8
2001	102.9	+18.3	21.6
2011	121.0	+18.1	+17.6
(1981-2011)		+52.7	+1.84

Source:-Census reports Government of India

In the first phase during (1891-1921) the population of India Grew from 23.6 Crore in 1891 to 25.1 crore in 1921 i.e just by 1.5 crore. The annual growth rate was negligible i.e 0.19 percent per annum. All this period the high birth was followed by high death rate. India's population was more or less stagnant.

In the second phase during (1921 to 1951)

the population of India grew from 25.1 crore 1921 to 36.1 crore 1951 i.e by 11.0 crore. The compound growth rate of population was 1.22 percent per annum for this period. During this period the fall by the death rate was largely due to the control of epidemics like plague, smallpox, Cholera etc. During this period there was very small decrease in birth rate and low growth rate of population. India entered the second phase of

demographic transition after 1921.

During the third phase (1951 to 1981) the population of India grew from 36.1 crore in 1951 to 68.3 crore in 1981. It was a record growth was population by 32.2 crore. During this period the compound annual growth rate was 2.14 percent, which nearly double the growth rate of the previous phase. In this period family planning extension of improve such the medical facilities, nutritious food etc., resulted in a decline by the death rate. As a result a population explosion was taken place.

In the fourth phase during (1981 to 2011) the population of India grew from 68.3 crore in 1981 to 121 crore in 2011. In this phase population increased by 52.7 crore. The annual compound growth rate of population was 1.84 percent. The population growth has been slowing down.

The nexus between population and the environment has become a worldwide phenomenon. In fact, it is the burden of population which ultimately becomes the prime cause of environmental pollution by putting its undue pressure on natural resources. Moreover its density in urban areas has also made mega cities the centre of environmental pollution. Consequently people in such areas are facing the problem of slums, garbage and waste material in their day- to -day life. For Example in Bombay about fifty percent of city population lives in slums without sanitation facilities. Over 16 million inhabitants of Bombay generate about 2100 million liters of sewage per day. According to a study report the city of one million every day generates 506.000 metric tons of waste water and 2100 metric tons of solid wastes and 960 tons of air pollutants. The volume of garbage is increasing with the rise in population as well as due to the increase in the standard of living.

The population growth in India is alarming and proves very dangerous as given below.

- Environment degradation.
- Huge population in the country depletes the environment.
- It reduces the quality of life.
- Shortage of basic needs.
- It creates a lot of in convenience to the government to provide better administration.
- It is very difficult to the government to fulfill the needs of the people
- Shortage of food, employment, water, shelter etc.

**Suggestions :-** The problem of environmental pollution resulting from pollution growth has its various effects. Hence the following suggestions are made.

- Industrial units working in municipal limits should immediately be transferred to somewhere else. For this purpose some specific areas known as industrial belts should be developed beyond municipal limits.
- Hazardous water polluting industrial units should not be allowed to run without setting up effluent treatment plants.
- Industrial units causing air pollution, noise pollution etc., should not be allowed to run without setting up anti-pollution devices.

**Population Control :-**

- A) National policy about family size should be restricted to two children unless any of them is handicapped or insane.
- B) Some constitutional obligations on the citizens to adopt the family size of two children should be made under part IV-A of the constitution of India.
- C) The persons violating family size of two children should be declared disqualified from seeking elections at the level of Panchayats, Zilla Parishads, Vidhan Sabhas and Lok Sabha.

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U.I.J.M.S.R

## Microfinance in India and Rural Development

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**Abstract :-** Microfinance is used to supply small credits to very poor section of society that is unable to access the traditional economical financial institutions such as banks. It helps them in acquiring finance to expand their tiny businesses and other financial needs. Microfinance's also helps in improving contribution of women in economic activities by providing economical resources to invest. This research paper is an effort to bring light the role of microfinance in rural development through the study of micro financial schemes. We can learn important lessons from microfinance for developments in terms of what can be the strategy that we can adapt to make a difference. We can conclude that weak sector of Indian economy is in dire need of money lending methods to earn credits so microfinance programs should be an important area of focus to provide these people the chance to improve their standard of living via means of economical growth.

**Keyword :-** Economical growth, Microfinance, NABARD.

**Introduction :-** Microfinance has, in the recent past become one of the more promising ways to use core development funds to achieve the objectives of poverty alleviation. Further he stated that certain microfinance programs have gained prominence in the development field and beyond. The ultimate aim is to attain social and economic empowerment. These microfinance institutions may very well have had a major impact on improving the standard of living of millions of poor people as well as on promoting economic development. Therefore microfinance has become one of the utmost active involvements for economic enablement of the poor.

As we discussed in earlier chapters

microfinance operation is not a new concept in the financial transactions. There were different forms of credit and lending activities existed in different parts of the world since the development of human history. It includes individual money lending, various types of chitties, and also kurikkalyanam in Malabar area of Kerala. All these indigenous financial institutions were conducted microfinance activities in one way or the other. But modern types of microfinance were started its development since later half of 20th century especially after 1970. Our country also witnessed the development of such like institutions in the same period. Government's initiative to reduce poverty by improving access to financial services to poor started since independence. India's overwhelming majority of pooris located in rural areas and this motivated the government to give special attention to rural credit. Following the report of All India Rural Credit Survey in mid 1950's, the Government took crucial steps in reviewing Cooperative structure including the partnership of State in cooperatives. Also the policy initiative of 'social banking' concept led to the nationalization of commercial banks, adoption of direct lending programmes to rural areas and development of credit institutions such as Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development(NABARD) .

### Objectives of the Study:-

- To know the impact of micro financial services initiatives on rural development.
- To know whether there is need for microfinance initiatives in India.
- To identify whether the Micro financial services initiatives are dependent of the interest and financial conditions of rural people.

- To throw light on role played by Micro Financial institutions in Improving standard of living of rural people of India .

#### Literature Review :-

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

Goankar, Rekha. (2001), the study resolved that the program of SHGs can considerably add towards the decline of poverty and unemployment

in the rural sector of the economy and the SHGs can lead to social change in terms of economic growth and the social modification.

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

**Micro Finance Models in India :-** A wide range of microfinance models are working in India. Experts opinion is that India host the maximum number of microfinance models. Each model has succeeded in their respective fields. The main reason behind the existence of these models in India may be due

### Two Streams of Microfinance in India

What are Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs)?



Most are NBFCs in India- e.g. SKS, Spandana, KGFS

to geographical size of the country, a wide range of social and cultural groups, the existence of different economic classes and a strong NGO movement. Micro Finance Institutions in India have adopted various traditional as well as innovative approaches for increasing the credit flow to the organized sector. They can be categorized in to six broad types.

- 1) Grameen model
- 2) SHG model
- 3) Federated SHG model
- 4) Cooperative Model
- 5) ROSCA s
- 6) Micro-finance companies (MFCs)

**NABARD; Government initiative in microfinance in India :-** The National Bank for Agriculture and

Rural Development (NABARD) was established by the Government of India in 1982 as a development bank for providing and regulating credit and other facilities for the promotion and development of agriculture, small scale industries, cottage and village industries etc. Later in 1986-87, the NABARD has also included to facilitate and support the orderly growth of the microfinance sector through diverse modalities for enlarging the flow of financial services to the poor particularly for women and vulnerable sections of society consistent with sustainability. Then NABARD launched a pilot project to provide micro-credit by linking SHGs with nationalized and different state cooperative banks in the year 1991-92. These banks acted also as promoter of MFIs. The SHG-Bank Linkage Programme's aim was to improve rural poor's access to formal credit system in a cost effective and sustainable manner by making use of the SHGs.

**Conclusion :-** We can say Microfinance tries to overcome the short comings and failures of the existing financial institutions and development programmes by providing adequate and hassle free finance to the needy and also acts as gap filler in the formal institutional network for providing small finance to poor people Rural development implies both the economic betterment of people as well as greater social transformation. In order to provide the rural people with better prospects for economic development, increased participation of people in the rural development programmes, decentralization of planning, better enforcement of land reforms and greater access to credit are needed. This section provides complete information on initiatives taken by the government for bridging the urban-rural divide by upgrading the standard of living of people in rural areas. Information about programmes, schemes, employment opportunities, Panchayatiraj institutions, development authorities, drinking water, sanitation, road construction, electrification of villages and food supply etc. is provided. Conclusion can be drawn that there is a noticeable and positive impact of microfinance activities on

the living standards, empowerment and poverty alleviation among the poor people in the society. There are economic policy active in the area already serving the poor and they provide a strong option to the regulator to further expand financial inclusion efforts. the less developed districts of the country is a big task to the microfinance model to revolutionize on multiple fronts including products, processes and technologies. There is a need for Microfinance Initiatives it has a positive impact on rural development.

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## Accountability of English Communication Skill in Developing Personality

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**Abstract :-** Man has been using language as a tool of communication to interact with the environment in which he lives and to regulate his social behavior. Though there are a number of means of communication, language is the most widely used means. Man transmits meaning through a sophisticated system of symbols. These days language acts as a repository of wisdom, a propeller for the advancement of Knowledge and a telescope to view the vision of the future. Ever since the dawn of civilization, man has been exploiting the flexibility and dynamism of language for the conduct of his affairs. Today's world is one where speech abounds. The electronic media has brought into our houses and daily lives speech in every form. In spite of this abundance of talk speaking in English is still a difficult skill for Indians. This is because in India opportunities for practicing speaking in English in an authentic communicative setting are not sufficient. English is an international language that is used widely all over the world. Do you want to talk and write letters to interest people that other's can't communicate with. Impress people whenever you are speaking or make a big jump in your career and stay success miles forward the best way is by mastering English.

**Key Words :-** Authentic, abundance, dynamism, advancement, communicative.

**Introduction :-** English is an international language that is used widely all over the world. Do you want to talk and write letters to interest people that other's can't communicate with. Impress people whenever you are speaking or make a big jump in your career and stay success miles forward? the best way is by mastering English. The aim of the paper is to highlight the notheworthy of teaching and learning of English language which is an important tool for effectious success. It is an effort to trace elements responsible for

improvement in teaching and learning of English language and at the same time the paper intends to explore the significance of learning and teaching for global competence in present global and technical saturated world. This paper will generalize about how English can help you learn, communicate and advance your career to face global competition and highlight some of the challenges that we have to prepare to face in this technical global world. The aim of this paper is to highlight the prominence of communication skill in English in all over the world as it is a door to effectual success. It is an effort to trace elements responsible for deprivation and at the same time enhancement of communication in English in Indian society. The paper intends to explore how communication skill in English is important tool of communication and how English communication skill uphold in developing personality in present global and technically saturated world.

**Lingua Franca and Global world :-** Today English is now considered as the most influential Lingua Franca in the global village. It is a part and parcel from academic to professional sectors. In academic perspective. English is instructed to prepare the participants in order to overcome global linguistic challenges. It covers both curriculum and syllabus. In professional world, employers often require higher proficiency in English, organization especially multi-national companies recruit their human resources from communities of language variety this strategy facilitates organization from the level of technical proficiency. As employees have different linguistic back grounds they need common language to assimilate ideas and activities. English has occupied this position. Effective communication among the employees or maintaining corporate attachment with external organizations requires

outstanding performance in English hence participants strength on academic affiliation with English influences their recruitment and positioning in the respective organizations.

**Vital point :-** The focal point is that English is not taught as a subject separated from the students , real world or wishes, instead it is integrated into a subject area important to the learners. Teaching English for employability is the main purpose and for this purpose subject matter is combined with English language. Such a combination is highly motivating because students are able to apply what they learn in their English classes to their main field of study irrespective of their specialization. Being able to use the vocabulary and structures they learn in a meaningful context reinforces what is taught and increases their motivation.

**Purpose of Learning English :-** The main purpose of learning of English is to get command over the language everybody including native speakers makes mistakes. Without error no true learning can take place. Since language learning is a slow and continuous process, errors are inevitable. We have to create English speaking environment even child starts speaking in a particular language after listening to it for many months. Our people are deprived of speaking abilities because they have not been properly guided that's why they have not been able to speak English in a proper manner. The importance of English as a communicative tool is not realized. The illiterate parents are unable to realize the importance of education and also they do not understand the importance of communication skills in English, which plays a vital role in their onwards career.

**English Communicative Skill :-** English empowers young minds not only in passing exams but in demonstrating and highlighting their qualities before the world. Technical institutions have realized the importance of communicating in English in response to the increasing needs of job market. Most of the organization require people in

different capacities with good communication abilities in English, which comprise interacting with customers and clients, explaining policies and procedures, entertaining foreign clients, conducting meeting, delivering presentation responding to customers complaints and taking orders etc. since the world has gone global the need to compete with it without efficiency in English speaking is difficult. Many organizations have started training their employers from time to time to improve their communication skill in English.

We can make use of communication skill in English to promote our World- view and spiritual heritage throughout the globe. Swami Vivekananda established the greatness of Indian view of religion at world conference of religions Chicago in 1893 addressing the gathering in impressive English. Many spiritual gurus have since converted thousands of English people to our spirituality by expressing their thought and ideas in masterful English. Though the importance of the ability to speak or write English has recently increased significantly because English has become the symbol of status or standard. Learning the English language has become popular for business, commerce and cultural reasons and especially for internet communications throughout the world. English is language that has become standard not because it is widely used by many information and technology industries and recognized as being standard. The call centre phenomenon has stimulated a huge expansion of internet-related activity establishing the future.

**Essentiality of English Communicative Skill :-** After the completion of graduation and post graduation the students make themselves ready to serve in various local and multinational organization and companies In the workplace English requires additional focuses along with students subjective expertise due to their prime medium of communication in English. In the case of recruitment employers often suggest them to develop English language proficiency. So teaching

and learning English is worthy of focus in regard of the agricultural colleges. A large number of students studied English course who could communicate efficiently with others. However many participants had no clear idea about social and business English. They have suggested the students to focus on English proficiency for professional success. English courses which are credit based will help in enhancing both their academic and professional skills to a greater extent as well.

The main purpose of learning of English is to get command over the language everybody including native speakers makes mistakes. Without error no true learning can take place. Since language learning is a slow and continuous process, errors are inevitable. We have to create English speaking environment even child starts speaking in a particular language after listening to it for many months. Our people are deprived of speaking abilities because they have not been properly guided that's why they have not been able to speak English in a proper manner. The importance of English as a communicative tool is not realized. The illiterate parents are unable to realize the importance of education and also they do not understand the importance of communication skills in English, which plays a vital role in their onwards career.

**English Proficiency Skill :-** English empowers young minds not only in passing exams but in demonstrating and highlighting their qualities before the world. Technical institutions have realized the importance of communicating in English in response to the increasing needs of job market. Most of the organization require people in different capacities with good communication abilities in English, which comprise interacting with customers and clients, explaining policies and procedures, entertaining foreign clients, conducting meeting, delivering presentation responding to customers complaints and taking orders etc. since the world has gone global the need to compete with it without efficiency in

English speaking is difficult. Many organizations have started training their employers from time to time to improve their communication skill in English.

Excellent English proficiency is the ultimate key to success both in academic and professional arena.

**Conclusion :-** Effective communication skill is essential especially in the present era of globalization, internet revolution, complex organizational structures, human relations movement public relations etc. for an individual English communication skill plays a decisive and dominant role in the success of every profession. A person's high intelligence and creativity cannot guarantee success without English communication skill. English communicative skill also boost the morale of the individual and motivate them to work better with more enthusiasm. Their communicative skill not only make them a good professional but also promise to provide them a growth oriented carrier.

As management is defined as the process of getting things done through the efforts of other people. Communication skill needs to be effective for the identified objectives. however, it should not just be considered an end in itself but also as a means to achieve these objectives . The most encouraging feature of any communication is that it can be learned and measured. Individuals who desire to improve their communication ability do so by paying proper attention to the task assigned to them. The success of communication is measured in terms not only of the effective transmission of the message but also of the achievement of the intended results. The choice of the channel at transmission is determined by various socio- physical factors.

Communication skill is vital to the performance of managerial jobs like interpersonal, informational and that of decision- making ones. In the complex environment of management today,

the advance of technology has expedited and complicated communication too. Behavioural scientists have shown that work motivation is based on effective communication skill. Research has also proved the need for subordinates to be heard and understood by their supervisors and superiors. The globalization of the business environment too has complicated the communication process. The need for effective English communication skill system has been seen as a prerogative for fulfillment of objectives of an organization. The responsibility to maintain a good English communicative skill climate therefore, should be the priority of an effective management. By maintaining open and effective line of English Communicative skill inside and outside the organization, management can mould the environment for utilizing its potential fully.

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## Achieving Human Development through Psychological Intervention

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**ABSTRACT** :- With growing levels of GDP and people being lifted from abject poverty at a scale which has never been experienced before, it is easy to lose track of the actual definition of development and equate it with economic development. At best, when the term 'Human Development' is used, it hints towards egalitarian principles that form the basis of the Western Society. Perhaps, if the discussion is of sufficient depth, it will also encompass the idea of people being equipped with various skills which will enable them to serve the largely capitalistic west. The argument of whether it is morally right or wrong to equip a large number of people with particular skillsets so that they can serve a greater industry in exchange of making their living conditions better is beyond the scope of a single paper and conference alike. However, in this paper I will be touching upon the often left out part of Human development discussions which affects people regardless of their economic status, family background, and gender; though it is clearly influenced by all such factors. This paper is a critique of the current idea of development which is held by a majority of the population such that it becomes limited to the social or the economic sector. This paper pushes forward the ideas of thinking about the self. It is aimed towards correcting oneself and as a repercussion of that making the world a more bearable place. Various conclusions will be reached once the analysis of multiple theories and ideas are done as we move forward on our journey and rediscover the true extent of Human Development.

**KEYWORDS** :- Human Development, Psychological Development, and Personal Development.

**WHAT IS THE PROBLEM?** :- The growing ideas of liberalism, democracy, and labour rights have successfully pinned down a definition of Human

Development. To them, Human development is defined as the process of enlarging people's freedoms and opportunities and improving their well-being. Human development is about the real freedom ordinary people have to decide who to be, what to do, and how to live. Human development Index is a good indication of the same. Mahbub Ul Haq was the first person to think of something more rooted in daily-life than GDP to measure the development of a nation. As a result, he worked with the famous Nobel Laureate Amartya Sen and other gifted economists to develop a better standard for progress. In the 1990s, Dr. Mahbub came up with the idea of Human Development Report which was later commissioned by the United Nations Development Program (Measure of America).

While the effort in itself was indeed something Herculean, moving beyond the money-metrics isn't that simple. In fact, moving beyond money-metrics doesn't make something able to capture the complexities of human life, it just makes it better at trying to do than a system that judges development solely on the basis of income. Human Development Report included within its parameters a section devoted to health as well. However, calling someone healthy; as many people would agree; is not limited to being disease-free. Sadly taking care of multiple parameters over populations ranging in millions is a difficult task, and hence the Human Development report has restricted itself mainly to the mortality rate of each country and the life expectancy of the same. Life expectancy is defined as the number of years an infant born today shall live if the mortality patterns continue. I am sure that nobody can argue that this basic design fails to take in the complexity of the mind and its development.

#### **AN EXAMPLE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL NEGLECT: USA**

**:-** To cite an example, there are many people who are living well above the poverty line in the US. Most of them have graduated from Highschool as well. In 2012, the percentage of seniors living in poverty was 14% while 18% of children were (US Census Bureau, November 2013). On top of that, the national high school graduation rate has risen to a new all-time high. New figures released by the U.S. Department of Education's National Centre for Education Statistics show that 84.6 percent of the students in the class of 2016-17 earned diplomas in four years. That's a half-point better than in 2015-16, when the graduation rate was 84.1 percent. The overall mortality rate (number of deaths per 100,000 people) in the U.S. reached an all-time low of 725 deaths per 100,000 in 2014 — a 30 percent decline from 1039 deaths per 100,000 in 1980. Similarly, wealthy countries have a lower mortality rate (Centre for disease control and Prevention). Now, come the low point of the whole story. The portion of people between the ages of 11-25 suffering from depression in US is steadily rising and has been doing so since 2011 (Weinberger AH, Gbedemah M, Martinez AM, Nash D, Galea S, Goodwin RD; 2018). The reason for talking about the education and economic statistics earlier was to prove a point. The human development index takes into account three major points: Health, Education, and Economic prosperity. This example right here proved that even if you're healthy, have enough money, and are educated; you can still suffer from mental illness such as depression. However, most of the policy-makers take into account the Human Development Index without realising how grossly the psychological factor is being neglected.

**MENTAL AND PHYSICAL: THE LINK :-** The alarming fact is that life expectancy has reduced in US for three years in a row (CDC National Centre for Health Statistics). In the case of USA, some suggest the solution to the nation's mental health challenges rests with enlarging the pool of psychiatrists and psychologists. Close to 124 million people - nearly 40 percent of Americans -

live in areas designated by the federal government as having a shortage of mental health professionals. More than 60 percent of US counties do not have a single psychiatrist within their borders. There are many examples within the clinical literature that blurs the boundary between physical and mental health. To give an example, Schizophrenia (typical psychotic spectrum disorder) is also linked with double the risk of death with heart disease and three times the risk of respiratory disease as compared to a normal human being. This is because people with mental health conditions are less likely to receive the physical healthcare they're entitled to. Mental health service users are statistically less likely to receive the routine checks (like blood pressure, weight and cholesterol) that might detect symptoms of these physical health conditions earlier. They are also not as likely to be offered help to give up smoking, reduce alcohol consumption and make positive adjustments to their diet. Another example can be the case of Psoriasis. It is a condition which is commonly characterised by red flaky sores on the surface of the skin, but its effects go beyond the visual signs and symptoms. Psoriasis is an auto-immune condition commonly triggered by stress. It affects 1.8 million people in the UK and can impact on emotional as well as physical wellbeing. People suffering from this disease show signs of emotional and mental distress such as contemplating suicide and feeling rejected.

#### **CURIOUS CASE OF NEUROTRANSMITTERS :-**

Dopamine plays a part in controlling the movements a person makes, as well as their emotional responses. The right balance of dopamine is vital for both physical and mental wellbeing. Vital brain functions that affect mood, sleep, memory, learning, concentration, and motor control are influenced by the levels of dopamine in a person's body. Dopamine is related to Parkinson's disease when it comes to physical health as when there is a functional deficit of this particular neurotransmitter, physical movement becomes difficult. On the other hand, Dopamine

also plays a critical role in the development of Schizophrenia. Schizophrenia is linked with a functional excess of Dopamine in the neural system. One way a functional excess of dopamine can be manifested is that more of it is present in the synapses between neurones. This can be because a large amount of dopamine is being produced or perhaps it is not being reabsorbed once it has done its job as a neurotransmitter. Also, if the post-synaptic dopamine receptors are especially very sensitive then they may interpret normal amounts of dopamine to be a lot.

We can see in the above case how agents involved (in this discussion, the neurotransmitter Dopamine) is involved in both, the physical as well as the mental aspect of health. After this, it will be nothing short of wishful neglect to say that physical health and mental health exist as two separate entities.

**ECONOMY AND HEALTH OF AN INDIVIDUAL :-** The question that now arises is, 'Why should the nation care about the health of a single individual?' and perhaps the answer to that is known in some rudimentary form by anyone to whom this question can be asked. However, to understand the full extent of it, it is important to understand that human beings are no longer singular creatures who live in isolation. This is not a matter of loneliness or personal choice. Being reclusive in itself is an interaction with the outside world. One needs to understand that he or she is a node in a network. The easiest way to summarise it is the Six Degrees of Separation theory. Six degrees of separation is the idea that all people are six, or fewer, social connections away from each other. As a result, a chain of "a friend of a friend" statements can be made to connect any two people in a maximum of six steps. It was originally set out by Frigyes Karinthy in 1929 and popularized in an eponymous 1990 play written by John Guare. It is sometimes generalized to the average social distance being logarithmic in the size of the population. It means that the average person is only six social connections away from the

President of the United States of America. What's more interesting is that the number of people in the chain is decreasing, and thus the degree of separation has been reduced to just five. Thus, it has now been established that people interact with each other even if they don't know how they're connected. This is of importance to our discussion because it means that an average Indian is the representative of India itself. And if the average Indian has a good health, income, and education; then perhaps he's very more likely to be labelled as 'prosperous.' It's no surprise, however, that depression and suicide rate is quite prominent even in the higher rungs of society. This means that an average Indian is never free from the speculation of mental ailments. It's very normal for the most privileged of all people to develop some sort of psychosis, let alone be the economically weaker section of the society. If this goes unchallenged, then it's not long before the population of India is caged either by mindless pleasure or by depression. People often seek refuge in the former while running from the latter. What it means is that either people face the reality and its grim shades or they can keep dancing till their cash runs out. This issue should be taken more seriously especially under the light of the fact that depression is more prevalent in early adulthood (National Alliance on Mental Illness) and India is the youngest country in the world where most of its population is adults. This means that our GDP-earners are more prone to common mental illnesses such as depression than any other country's GDP-earners.

**TASK FORCE ISSUES AND HAMPERED DEVELOPMENT :-**

A task force of any kind will be troubled if most of its members are depressed. They can try to keep up their social status by social smiling but deep down they'll be ticking time-bombs. Sooner or later they're going to cause more damage to the institution than bring any profit to it while working in their depressed mindset. This is not to say that their illness is a matter of concern only because the economy won't be getting maximum benefit from them, but

rather it is an attempt to derive a correlation between decreased productivity and mental illness. Most people who are depressed take up an evasive manoeuvre to distract themselves, say a smoking habit (SmokeFree). In fact, there are treatments that work for smoking as well as depression, and this suggests a link between the two. When people take up smoking, they invariably increase the risk of contracting a far severe disease which will surely accelerate their decay. People dissatisfied with themselves usually find escapes by blaming other people, sometimes even the government. This can make people question the government and its various decisions which seemingly affect them whereas it's basically their own fault for what they might be going through.

It's clear to see that there will be a case of extreme confusion if this issue is not tackled. It's not hard to visualise youngsters wasting their youth by jumping from one job to another in order to find satisfaction and not sticking with one long enough to have a major breakthrough in a particular field. This is because they will find happiness in doing what they truly love but to find what it is that they love so deeply, they are required to contemplate, something that can be terrifying when you have depression breathing down on your neck.

**CONCLUSION AND POTENTIAL SOLUTION :-** It's always easier to point out the problem than to provide a solution. It is better to let children stay a bit independent and bear the consequences of their actions. If they are sheltered and raise in a protective environment then they will never be ready for the troubles of adulthood. Depression, after all, is a failure to cope with the distress of life. Does that mean that raising commandos from childhood is the right strategy? Absolutely not. It means that children are to be loved and supported but they should have the freedom to do as they please and then suffer from its consequences (unless it's too severe a punishment) within the confines of social norms. The government too will

have to lend a helping hand in this case and create more awareness about mental health. Although the middle class is fairly acquainted with the idea of depression even if it doesn't seek help voluntarily, the lower class is so much riddled with problems that the question should be as to why don't they have all the mental disorders at once. Hence, most of the lower class's mental issues get confused with genuine worry, grief, and normal coping mechanisms.

Even the countries which have topped the World Happiness Index such as Denmark struggle with mental illness. According to figures profiling the health of the nation released by the health authority Sundhedsstyrelsen in 2017, an increasing number of Danes have issues with mental health. On the other hand, much can be learned from countries such as Germany. Germany's mental healthcare system is shown to be of one the leading countries in terms of mental health treatment and integration, despite Europe's overall treatment gap for people with mental illness. Germany has advocated for community-based mental healthcare since the 1970s, providing mentally ill citizens with "financial support for patients, access to healthcare services, help finding or staying in work, outreach programs and awareness campaigns." To combat the complete lack of mental health services for refugees, Germany has implemented a program that trains refugees to become counsellors, who in turn teach therapeutic classes and coping skills to newly-arrived refugees.

There is much work left to be done but if India can somehow eradicate the mental disturbance that acts behind the scenes and cause communal, physical, and political tensions; much of India could prosper at a faster rate.

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## Changing Dynamics of Human Resource Management: A New Strategy for Development of Indian Banking Sector

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**Abstract :-** This research paper provides a multi-level investigation of human resource management (HRM) strategy planning and implementation processes, through an intensive case study of the banking sector in India. Few studies in the strategic HRM field have explored the realities and complexities of the processes through which HR policies are planned and implemented in workplaces and the role played by individual actors in the process. The novelty of the paper lies in the consideration at a conceptual and empirical level of the role of the three main actors – leaders, HR managers and line managers - in the integration, formulation and implementation of HR strategies. Employee experiences are presented to instigate detailed accounts and tap into the top to bottom chain of HR strategy planning and implementation.

The main novelty of the paper lies in its detailed consideration of leaders, human resource managers and line managers in strategic HR planning. Through an in-depth analysis of the tensions, contradictions and complementarities between these three actors in the HR planning process, the study is able to highlight specific circumstances under which leadership, HR management and line management can contribute positively to organizational outcomes.

Hence, the local banks felt the need for the formalization and improvements in the HR policies. This was due to the major inconsistencies in place and due to the sophistication of HR policies in foreign subsidiaries. The banking sector saw an influx of new entrants. This gave rise to the 'demand' and 'supply' issue. The need for more sophisticated HR policies emerged as a means to

attract and retain employees. As the banking industry was booming it required young, fresh graduates as well as experienced bankers.

**Key words :-** HR Policy, HR Strategy.

**1. Introduction :-** This research paper provides a multi-level investigation of human resource management (HRM) strategy planning and implementation processes, through an intensive case study of the banking sector in India. Few studies in the strategic HRM field have explored the realities and complexities of the processes through which HR policies are planned and implemented in workplaces and the role played by individual actors in the process. The novelty of the paper lies in the consideration at a conceptual and empirical level of the role of the three main actors – leaders, HR managers and line managers - in the integration, formulation and implementation of HR strategies. Employee experiences are presented to instigate detailed accounts and tap into the top to bottom chain of HR strategy planning and implementation.

Nowadays, organizations face dynamic and ever increasing challenges of maintaining productivity as well as keeping their workforce satisfied, committed, motivated and engaged. A global economy of astute clients places demand on the organizations which have never been seen before, thereby placing management in a very complicated and tenuous situation because of environmental pressures, rising health care costs and the needs of the workforce. The answer lies with creating a congenial work environment and effective HRM Practices that maintains employee's Job Satisfaction level, Organizational Commitment

Level, On- the Job Behavior Level and Employee Engagement Level and as well as motivate people towards exceptional and outstanding performance.

The present study will observe that HRM practices have been given due contemplation in Public, Private and Foreign Sector Banks. The HRM Practices are - HR Planning, Recruitment & Selection, Induction, Training and Development, Performance Appraisal, Compensation, Fringe Benefits, Rewards and Recognition, Safety and Health policy and Promotions and Transfers. Therefore, if these HRM practices are sustained, improved and developed within the shifting global economy, we can assure some betterment in all aspects in Public, Private and Foreign Sector Banks understudy. However, some crucial areas were also observed, with respect to HRM Practices undertaken by the selected.

The empirical findings from qualitative interviews with leaders, HR managers, line managers and non-managers across five case study banks reveal that these processes of integration, formulation and implementation are dependent on the enactment and actualization by the three main actors: leaders, HR managers and line managers. Data analysis reveal that if line managers are involved in the HR policy formulation process and are connected to the HR department and top management, this may result in better HR policy implementation. At a conceptual level, the paper proposes a new 'Actor-Process Model' to understand the way these actors are involved in the process, shaped by various organizational, institutional and cultural conditions. The paper demonstrates different scenarios and possible combinations of the links either being strong or weak and their likely impact on these three processes. It is argued that organizations must strive for a strong link between these three actors: leaders, HR managers and line managers for successful HR policy integration, formulation and implementation.

Banking is a major employment sector, which has experienced phenomenal growth over the last decade. Following the de-regulation of the financial marketplace and the entry of 'new players', the industry has suffered from an almost ruinous internal struggle between its traditional, gentlemanly ethos (Clarke and Vincent, 1989) and the enforced adoption of aggressive sales and marketing strategies (Knights and Tinker, 1997). My research has investigated the various ways that 'change' (particularly strategic change consequential to the piecemeal adoption of 'Japanese-style' systems of working and management - 'HRM, TQM and lean production) have been met, experienced, negotiated, and to some extent on tested, by branch-based employees working for different Banks across the world.

The banking sector was having a significant loss of due to shortage of skilled manpower which created huge difficulties in the everyday operation of branches, resulting in growing customer dissatisfaction with the service on offer, at the same time that weekly individual and branch sales targets were introduced, which clearly demanded extended customer interaction.

The composition of the workforce in bank has now become increasingly flexible (both numerically and functionally) and two-tiered with changing dynamics of human resource in the banking sector. Permanent staff enjoy the traditional 'perics' of employment, including performance related pay, whilst the growing number on 'casual' or flexible contracts (mostly ex-permanent staff) do not.

Yet, paradoxically this research paper also reveals that Bank are now conducting successful integration of sales and marketing strategies into the branch network can be generally attributed to the attitudes of its 'casual' workforce who appear to have made a bigger contribution in terms of sales results and commitment to flexible working practices than

their 'permanent' colleagues, despite lacking the same level of recognition and reward.

**(2.) Review of Literature** :- Much of the literature suggests that effective management and successful policies are created through vertical and horizontal integration (i.e. integration of HR policies with the corporate plans and consistency between HR policies) and implementation of HR policies. However, the literature lacks detailed exploration of these processes and the role that the main actors - leaders, HR managers and line managers - play in the HR strategy and implementation process. There are arguments over the use of best fit. Therefore, based on literature and survey findings of this research study had been described comprehensively.

Research data gathered through varying periods of participant observation in different branches of these banks over the years had supplemented this fact that human resource development in a major area of concern in the recruitment of managers and staff.

**Jadhav (2013)** studied the training and development programmes undertaken by banks for their employees. The main objectives of the present study were to analyze effectiveness of training and development programmes for employees to discharge their duties and to study how training and development programmes helps to achieve customer satisfaction. For this study primary data was collected through questionnaire filled by the bank employees. A sample of 40 employees is selected by the use of random sampling from different banks like HDFC, ICICI, Vijaya bank, Bank of Baroda, and Dena Bank located in suburban area of Mumbai. It is concluded that private and public Indian banks undertake training and development programmes for their employees to increase their efficiency. Banks provide training programmes to enhance their knowledge and skills to satisfy the customers. Growth of banking sector in India is the result of skilled manpower which is the outcome of training

and development.

**(Ramakrishna et al. (2012)** have studied that Human Resource Development department has to play a more proactive role in shaping the employees to fight out the challenges. The banks not only have to make plans and policies and devise strategies, the actual functionaries have to show competence and effectiveness in executing the said policies and strategies. A sample of 85 employees covering all Canara bank branches in Kurnool District has been considered for the study at random. The study revealed that the employees have attended more training and development programmes, employees strongly agreed about the necessity of training and development programmes, majority of the employees rated trainer's preparation as good.

This research paper suggests that changing strategies (particularly those introduced in order to strengthen market position in banking sector and expand the volume of financial transaction in their respective service area have created multiple avenues in human resource management in the banks. At the same time as attempting to drive through a whole rapid changes in human resource structure that clearly involved increasing employee participation and commitment through team working, **Kaizen activity**, performance related pay and individual sales bids, the bank had been concerned to decrease operating costs in an attempt to improve key economic ratios.

On a global scale, financial systems and banking organisations have been experiencing a period of unprecedented external and internal change. Institutions have had to react quickly, and often uncomfortably to increasing competition, regulatory changes, new technologies and global economic pressures (**Lewellyn, 1994: 2**). It cannot be surprising, due to the extent of this upheaval that the financial services sector has become a favourite site of research for sociologists and other industrial researchers. Through a whole gamut of inter-disciplinary research foci and methods,

studies have recorded and analysed the many consequences of change within this financial industrial sector. The effects of change have been examined from a number of different perspectives.

In particular, sociological research has concentrated upon assessing the impact of change in 'doing' a particular job (McDowell, 1997; Boaden and Dale, 1993), or the multifarious ways in which change in its broadest sense is, or has been, experienced by the organisation (Knights and Tinker, 1997; Marshall and Richardson, 1996; Burton, 1994), management (Regini et al., 1999; Denham et al., 1997; Argyris, 1998), or the industry in general (Devine et al., 2000; Essinger, 1999; Fincham et al., 1994; Egner, 1991; Clarke and Vincent, 1989; Crompton, 1989). Despite the attention paid to the financial services industry by sociologists in recent years, research has generally focussed on assessing the outcomes of macro representations of change, such as amendments to organisational structures. As a result the adoption of Japanese-style systems of management and workflow, a crucial development, which permeates all aspects of change, remains relatively unexplored.

Yet, this missing dimension clearly influences whether or not change is, has been, or will be, successfully operationalised within the organisation. It is also a crucial determinant in the attempts of sociologists to understand the messy nature of the social world and the unique relations and dynamics of work embedded within it. It is surprising; therefore, in view of its obvious importance that employee experience of change has been so often overlooked within industrial research. Yet this dimension clearly transcends and influences macro representations of change within industries, particularly in the financial services industry where: "A quality social interaction is vital, whether or not it is formally part of the exchange" (Filby, 1992: 23). It is also a dimension, which is clearly of greater significance in terms of health, career progression, job content

and participation in the labour market than the foci of much existing research would suggest.

This is not to say that the experiences of employees have been ignored in all financial industry research. Although the intensities of individual experiences have often been lost within broad analyses and sweeping conclusions. In recent years, the 'individual experience' has enjoyed a brief renaissance in research concerned with assessing the multiple and profound changes to work and management styles.

Despite their potential to both illuminate and explain prevailing working conditions in detail, these individual experiences have often been used by researchers simply as evidence of changing management and operational styles on a more macro level, rather than in the pursuit of understanding 'change' from an individual perspective.

**(3.) Objectives of the Study :-** The objective of this research study was to develop a HR model and improve the operational efficiency of these banks. Following objectives were highlighted in order to reach out at a conclusion from the study.

(1.) To identify the prevalent Human Resource Management Practices in the Public, Private and Foreign Banks under study.

(2.) To study and compare the perception of managerial employees regarding the appropriateness of prevailing HRM Practices in the selected Public, Private and Foreign Sector Banks under study.

(3.) To study the impact of HRM Practices on "On-the Job Behavior" of managerial employees of Public, Private and Foreign Sector Banks under study.

**(4.) Contribution of the study :-** This study highlights the range and consideration which is then given to the applicability of resource-based view as the main theoretical framework in the

SHRM literature. Criticisms and concerns are presented by various scholars that question the explanatory power and exploration of the strategic HRM and the HRM processes within this. Thus, the paper examines the concept and definitions of strategic HRM and its core dimensions. There is little consensus amongst researchers over the concept and definition of strategic HRM. However, detailed analysis of the definitions suggest that this mainly consists of two core dimensions; corporate and business strategy integration of HR policies and devolution of these to the line.

This research contributes towards the closure of this 'knowledge gap' in human resource management by assessing employee experiences of changing bank strategies within banking sector in India. By focussing on experiential dimensions, this research had revealed how the multiple contradictions of macro changes in the HR policy both **shaped** and **influenced** the working conditions through which bank employees met, contested and experienced their own working environments'.

The practice of innovative HR policies in banking sector has continued to change over time. Of ancient origin, the profession originally dealt in bullion, supplying foreign and domestic coins of correct weight and fineness, with merchant banks dealing in goods and bills of exchange. The origins of modern banking had emerged during the sixteenth century, when London bankers issued notes of title, dealt in foreign exchange, paid interest to attract depositors and loaned the balance of coins held at interest from their organisations."

**(5.) Conclusion :-** Human resource management is a process of bringing people and organizations together so that both organizational and individual goals are congregated. Now days, the role of human resource manager is not confined but it is shifting from protector and screener to the role of a planner and change mediator. Human resource directors are the new corporate heroes. The need

of the hour today in business is retaining human resource. In order to depict good financial and operating report, personnel relations are of utmost importance. Due to global alignment, the Indian banking sector is witnessing a change in systems, management cultures and philosophy. In this context, this paper tries to identify and understand the impact of HRM Practices on Employee Engagement, On-the Job Behavior, Job Satisfaction and Organizational Commitment in Public, Private and Foreign Sector Banks.

This study finds that appropriate HRM Practices act as catalyst and facilitator for increasing Employee Engagement, improving "On-the Job Behavior, enhancing the Satisfaction and Commitment of the managers in the Indian banking sector. It is suggested that there is a need for multi skill development of these bank employees to overcome new challenge. A meaningful grouping of HRM practices and policy will trigger out the rapid development of the Indian banking sector as a whole.

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## Organizational Culture and Performance: A Research Review on Service Sector

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**Abstract :-** This research paper provides a review among different key factors, Organizational Culture (OC) has gained a lot of attentions to be influencing service sector' performance and many authors have linked Service sector performance and its success to the organisational culture that prevails in the respective organisations. The previous research key findings have shown that there are different OC dimensions which can influence the Service sector performance. However, there has been no study done on the service sectors involved in the banking & healthcare industry in India and to investigate the effects of organizational culture on non-financial performance of this industry. So the current study aims to fill this gap by investigating the role of organizational culture on non-financial performance of the service sectors. The research also aims to address the gap by determining the key characteristics of Service sector organisational culture within banking & health industry in the India as well as investigating the moderation role of innovation within OC-performance linkage.

The theoretical bases for cultural measurement and for the non-financial performances measurement the three sub-elements selected: product & service quality, process quality and job satisfaction. Among the different organizational cultures studied in the case companies, adhocracy/developmental is shown as dominant culture and it is found to have maximum impact on organizational performance.

The novelty of the paper lies in the consideration at a conceptual and empirical level of impact of product and service innovation as a moderator in ensuring organizational performance did not indicate positive correlation. However process quality was found to be improved in terms of product and service innovation in companies

which had developmental organizational culture. Process innovation is not a moderating factor between any type of organizational culture and the firm's performance sub-elements. Further, job satisfaction also did not indicate any positive correlation with innovation as a moderator in case of all the cultures within the study.

**Key Words :-** Service Sectors, Organizational Culture.

**1. Introduction :-** This research paper provides a multi-level investigation of human resource management (HRM) strategy planning and implementation processes, through an intensive case study of the banking sector in India. The vision of organizations has shifted from earning profits to wealth management. Wealth management acts as double edged sword- on one hand management earns profit through achievement of goals set by top level management and acts as subordinate of individual goals to general goals of the organization on the other.

This research work will make an attempt to provide a framework and approach for organizational culture, emotional labour into managerial actions for improving overall job satisfaction and organizational commitment of employees within the service organizations (namely- banking, hospitals and ) located in Patna region of Bihar. In brief, this research work will at the strategic level would allow managers to understand the specific factors that significantly influence overall organizational culture. This study at the operational level will enable the managers in all these three institutions, namely banking, hospitals, and to recognise the explicit organizational culture and will improve & enhance employees satisfaction and commitment towards their job.



The present research work will find that organizational culture has significant influences on job satisfaction in selected service organizations. Organizational culture sets the beliefs, values, norms, and organizational rules. In simple words, it lays down the structure of how the activities will be performed by the employees, keeping in mind the type of customer they deal with. It leads to job satisfaction and organizational commitment among employees.

Nowadays, organizations face dynamic and ever increasing challenges of maintaining productivity as well as keeping their workforce satisfied, committed, motivated and engaged. A global economy of astute clients places demand on the organizations which have never been seen before, thereby placing management in a very complicated and tenuous situation because of environmental pressures, rising health care costs and the needs of the workforce. The answer lies with creating a congenial work environment and effective HRM Practices that maintains employee's Job Satisfaction level, Organizational Commitment Level, On- the Job Behavior Level and Employee Engagement Level and as well as motivate people towards exceptional and outstanding performance.

The present study will observe that HRM practices have been given due contemplation in Public, Private and Foreign Sector Banks. Yet, paradoxically this research paper also reveals that Bank are now conducting successful integration of sales and marketing strategies into the branch network can be generally attributed to the attitudes of its 'casual' workforce who appear to have made a bigger contribution in terms of sales results and commitment to flexible working practices than their 'permanent' colleagues, despite lacking the same level of recognition and reward.

**(2.) Review of Literature :-** Much of the literature suggests that effective management and successful policies are created through vertical and

horizontal integration (i.e. integration of HR policies with the corporate plans and consistency between HR policies) and implementation of HR policies. There are arguments over the use of best fit. Therefore, based on literature and survey findings of this research study had been described comprehensively.

Importance of organizational culture holds all the more importance in the present time; given that borders are shrinking advent of globalization has ensured multi-cultural employee-interactions within organization. It is one of the elements that are important in sustaining the performance of the employees, leading a company to the path of success (Madu, 2011). According to Johnson (1990) organizational culture is different in different organizations due to the different types of personalities an organization possesses (Johnson, 1990). According to Martin (2003) organizational culture is a system of shared meaning held by member which differ from one organization to another (Martins 2003).

On the other hand, Arnold (2003) defines organizational culture as a distinctive beliefs, norms, principles and ways of behaving that make each organization different from one another. From these two definitions it is evident that 'organizational culture' is one of the elements which distinguish one organization from another organization. Organizational culture is multidimensional, which helps in influencing the members to achieve success in any enterprise (O'Donnell & Boyle 2008).

According to Ginevičius & Vaitkūnaite (2006) the most important dimensions which have direct impact on the performance of the organization are "involvement, co-operation, learning, care about clients, communication, adaptability". In the another study on the dimensions of organizational culture in the health care sector by Beshay (2008), indicates that there are six dimensions of organizational culture namely "Process oriented versus result oriented,

employee oriented versus job oriented, open system versus closed.

The study done by **Gordon, (1979)**, to measure organizational culture through Survey of Management Climate, emotional labour through Dr. G. Naring et al.,(2005), job satisfaction through a multi dimensional scale developed by Wood et al.,(1979) and organizational commitment through **Mowday et al., (1979)**.

The study done by **Bigliardi 2012, Blou 2010, Chang and Lee 2007, Khan et al., 2006, and Boke and Nalla 2002** were found supported with this research study. All these studies revealed a positive relationship between organizational culture and job satisfaction. Also, it has been found from the review of literature that organizational culture had positive impact on job satisfaction. The present study is different from the above stated studies because in this study, job satisfaction is a multi dimension scale which also means that satisfaction of employees can be measured on multiple items to gain more knowledge.

The study done by **Myung and Guy 2009, Stiffer et al., 2008, Johnson 2007, Merighi 2004, and Grandey 2002** revealed negative impact of surface acting and suppression on job satisfaction.

The studies done by **Sebatijanovic 2010, Granday 2004, Chu 2002, Ahmad 2000, and Figgart 2009**. All the above studies revealed that a relationship exists between the two variables. Studies by **Sebatijanovic 2010** and **Ahmad 2000**, revealed that suppressing of negative emotion display results in high job satisfaction of the employees. Even the findings of **Hoshchild (1983)** states that as long as an employee is performing one type of emotion, in long run his job satisfaction will start increasing as with increase in age employee hesitate to learn new things. Also, it was found from review of literature that job satisfaction was measured by different authors.

Researchers had not measured them on multi dimensional scale. The current study has made an attempt to measure the responses of employees on four different scales that is satisfaction with information, satisfaction with variety, satisfaction with ability to complete task, and satisfaction with pay.

Despite their potential to both illuminate and explain prevailing working conditions in detail, these individual experiences have often been used by researchers simply as evidence of changing management and operational styles on a more macro level, rather than in the pursuit of understanding 'change' from an individual perspective.

**(3.) Objectives of the Study :-** The objective of this research study was to develop and improve the operational efficiency of these banks and hospitals . Following objectives were highlighted in order to reach out at a conclusion from the study.

1. To examine the relationship between organizational culture and job satisfaction among employees in selected service organizations (Banks & Hospitals) located in Patna region.
2. To examine the relationship between organizational culture and job satisfaction on organizational commitment among employees in selected service organizations (Banks & Hospitals) located in Patna region.

**(4.) Contribution of the study :-** This study highlights the range and consideration which is then given to the applicability of resource-based view as the main theoretical framework in the organisational culture literature. This research contributes towards the closure of this 'knowledge gap' in human resource management by assessing employee experiences of changing bank strategies within banking sector in India. By focussing on experiential dimensions, this research had revealed how the multiple contradictions of macro changes in the HR policy both shaped and

influenced the working conditions through which bank employees met, contested and experienced their own working environments'.

This research work will focus on the impact of organizational culture on job satisfaction and organizational commitment and emotional labour impact on job satisfaction and organizational commitment, yet it should be taken into account that level of the variance explained is relatively modest. Therefore, both dependent variables, i.e. job satisfaction and organizational commitment responses need further development.

**(5.) Conclusion :-** Further, it was found that developmental and rational cultures impact process quality and job satisfaction positively. Hierarchical culture was found to impact process quality positively but it also led to lesser job satisfaction among employees. However, developmental culture was found to impact all indicators of non-financial performance positively while clan culture had no impact on any of the indicators of non-financial performance. Also, the study summarised that product and service innovation plays a role when there is developmental culture in Service Services and impacts the firm's process quality positively. However, process innovation did not play any role.

The future scope of the study may include research conducted in other countries since the current study is only limited to the functioning of service sector of India, limiting the scope of knowledge observation only to a particular country. Also, future studies may focus on large sized enterprises within banking & healthcare industry of India and other countries so as to enable a comparative analysis between situation of service sectors and large companies.

Further, since the current study used a small number of respondents out of a considerably huge market existence of service sector in the India, the study provides a limited perspective.

Future studies may thus include a larger number of respondents representing the population better and thus provide a broader view of the internal environment of the service sector and their functioning so that the researcher is able to analyze the elements of organizational culture, non-financial performances and innovation.

At the same time, future studies may involve executives across the organization including the senior officials as well unlike the current study which involves only middle and junior level executives. This would also enable the researcher to understand the perspectives of senior officials rather than the study providing a one-sided perspective. The senior officials would be in a better position to explain the role of leadership, its influence of non-financial performance and the extent to which it is impacted by culture and innovation and thus the study would have yielded better and informative results, had the views of the actual leaders been taken and analyzed.

The need of the hour today in business is retaining human resource. In order to depict good financial and operating report, personnel relations are of utmost importance. Due to global alignment, the Indian banking sector is witnessing a change in systems, management cultures and philosophy. In this context, this paper tries to identify and understand the impact of HRM Practices on Employee Engagement, On-the Job Behavior, Job Satisfaction and Organizational Commitment in service sector.

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## Modern Marketing Strategies for Special Interest Tourism

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**Abstract** :- The success of any business lies in marketing, as marketing refers to the process through which businesses and organizations promote themselves and their products by communication with potential customers. It includes all types of advertising, ranging from websites and television commercials to print and outdoor advertising. Businesses spend huge sums of money on marketing to improve their sales, but marketing also benefits society as a whole in several key ways. One of the ways in which marketing benefits society is by informing and educating consumers. Marketing often has a persuasive intent, but it generally begins when a company identifies a customer need and seeks to explain how its products or services meet that need. For customers with clearly defined needs, marketing provides a means of learning about new products and what they do.

Besides providing consumers with useful information about products and services, marketing can also help set and manage customer expectations. Consumers rely on trusted brands and the consistency that comes from brand loyalty. They also use information from consumer advocacy groups to learn about which brands are most reliable and represent the best values. Businesses use marketing to make consumers aware of major changes, such as mergers and transfers in ownership that affect product offerings or seek to improve quality. Thus marketing is the one of the major tool to communicate with potential customer.

Modern Marketing calls for the new view of communication as an interactive dialogue between the company and its customers that takes place during the preselling, selling, consuming, and post consuming stages.

Companies must ask not only "how can we reach our customer?" but also "How can our customers reach us?".

Thanks to technological break throughs, people can now communicate through traditional media ( newspaper, radio, telephone, television) as well as through newer media forms ( internet, digital guide book, mobile applications , social media etc.).The new technology have encouraged more companies to move from mass communication to more targeted communication and one-to one dialogues.

**Key words** :- Marketing, Hotel, Hospitality, Tourism.

**Modern Marketing Strategies for Special Interest Tourism** :- The heart of your business success lies in its marketing. Most aspects of your business depend on successful marketing. The overall marketing umbrella covers advertising, public relations, promotions and sales. Marketing is a process by which a product or service is introduced and promoted to potential customers. Without marketing, your business may offer the best products or services in your industry, but none of your potential customers would know about it. Without marketing, sales may crash and companies may have to close.

For a business to succeed, the product or service it provides must be known to potential buyers. Unless your business is known in the community and have communication with your customers readily available, you have to use marketing strategies to create product or service awareness. Without marketing, your potential customers may never be aware of your business offerings and your business may not be given the

opportunity to progress and succeed. Using marketing to promote your product, service and company provides your business with a chance of being discovered by prospective customers.

In today's competitive world we have to think new ways to market our product to our customer. Following are the some of the creative ideas to reach out to our potential customers.

**1. Coerce Your Exposure with Bloggers & V bloggers** :- Business blogging is a marketing tactics that uses blogging to get your business a widespread online visibility. A business blog is a marketing channel ( just like social media, direct mail, email marketing, etc) that helps support business growth. Using online bloggers as a way of marketing for hospitality and tourism agencies is becoming more and more popular for a reason. It works!

There are a wide range of benefits for businesses that use blogs for promotion and marketing. A blog is an additional tool that is not only capable of reaching new customers, but can also build a dynamic community which exchanges information, solutions, reviews and opinions about a business and its products, services and reputation.

Many Bloggers have large followings and a highly engaged audience. They have been creating content for a specific niche for a long time keeping their audience always happy and even eager to see more from them.

**2. Create an Amazing Digital Guide book About Your Tourist Destination** :- Travelers are the lifeblood of the tourism industry. Therefore your tourism marketing needs to be focused around their wants and needs.

Most of them won't know your area as well as a local would and a fun, informative guide book is something that they would consider extremely valuable Guidebooks should contain important sources of information for travellers. It

can be assumed that they influence the reader's choice of tourist sites, as a selection of tourist attractions is presented in the books.

Make the guide book easy to read and understand. Make it skimmable. No matter how good it is, very few people will read it word for word. Include lots of ideas for things to do and places to see, as well as all of the other information you feel is important to know about your area. The more super secret, "locals only" advice you provide the better.

Create a I guide book that you would want to sell or be willing to pay for, then give it away for free. That means high-quality photos and professional design.

With the emergence of digital technology, many publishers turned to electronic distribution, either in addition to or instead of print publication. This can take the form of downloadable documents for reading on a portable computer or hand held device such a PDA or iPod, or online information accessible via a web site. This enabled guidebook publishers to keep their information more current.. New online and interactive guides such as Tripadvisor, Wikivoyage, and Travellerspoint enable individual travelers to share their own experiences and contribute information to the guide. Wikivoyage, CityLeaves, and Travellerspoint make the entire contents of their guides updatable by users, and make the information in their guides available as open content, free for others to use.

**3. Build a Discussion Platform on Social media** :- Social networks are beginning to have a bigger role in building community and catalysing neighbourhood co-operation and social action. People before visiting the destination have plenty of questions that they need answered before they come.

A Great way to provide the answer to the

question is to create a discussion platform on Social Media Some businesses are use their Facebook / twitter or even Instagram page as a customer-service platform. We should use this page not for dealing with customer complaints but for answering questions regarding the destination quickly and informatively. This platform will help in building the trust among the travelers.

**4. Create Awesome Destination Videos and/ or 360\* shots** :- Films and video are an important aspect of any organization's successful digital marketing plan. If your marketing strategy includes Film & video, then it will work so much harder and better for you. Thanks to the recent advancement in technology, Video is an accessible marketing tactic for companies of all sizes and budgets.

Videos convey a huge amount of information in very little time, so it's a great way to showcase who you are and what you do. But don't go out and make a video that is just all about your business. Instead, show people your destination and help them out at the same time. We already talked about creating an informational guide about your area, why not turn that information into bite-size videos? Create helpful videos that showcase things to do in your area, helpful tips about getting around, fun facts, and locals-only secrets. Share these videos on your website and social media.

**5. Use a Challenge to Spark Interest in a Destination** :- Challenges have become a well-loved internet sensation. Today, promoting your own challenge is easier than ever because people are far more likely to participate and share with their networks.

A challenge is when you challenge a group of people—this could be your email subscribers or Facebook fans—to do something for a certain amount of days. Create a fun challenge related to your niche and get your existing customers to help spread the word via email, social media, etc.

People love sharing this kind of content and the challenge will benefit you in another great way.

**6. Show Off What Makes You Unique on Social Media** :- Every business has something special that nobody else does. Whether it's the way your servers carry wine to the table on three fingers, your stunning view, or even the unique way your staff greet your guests, it's something to show off.

In tourism internet marketing, these types of campaigns highlight the human side of your business and build trust with the people exposed to it.

Even if your business isn't able to showcase a 5-star customer experience, you have something special to share. Just look a little harder! If you or a member of your staff brings their dog to work, make a series of videos about the funny things he does or the way he interacts with your customers. These campaigns are easily shared, especially if they're funny, cute, entertaining, heartfelt, etc.

**7. Highlight What's New in Your Area** :- One of the best ways to differentiate your message from that of your competitors is by highlighting the things that are new and exciting in your area. Keep visitors in the know about important events and unique goings-on around you. put yourself in their shoes and showcase the things that would seem interesting, fun, and exciting if you were visiting from another part of the country (or world) and you had never experienced before.

**8. Focus Your Marketing by Traveler Type** :- One of the most important parts of any tourism marketing plan is to know who you're selling to. If you don't focus your approach, your efforts will get lost in the ether amongst the droves of competition in your highly competitive industry. Millennial, families, couples, seniors, backpackers.

Whom are you targeting? Do you know where to start?

If you own a vacation rental company in a renowned surf destination and your typical customers are families, start by targeting families interested in surfing instead of the general population. As you learn more about your customers you can adjust the parameters and branch out.

If you're trying to get more couples to your resort, target women who are engaged on Facebook and start putting you resort in front of her and speak to why it's the perfect location for a honeymoon! Offer a honeymoon special with special treats like champagne, chocolates, and a romantic dinner included if they book through your ad.

#### **9. Make the Best use of Mobile Marketing :-**

Mobile marketing is multi-channel online marketing technique focused at reaching a specific audience on their smart phone, tablets, or any other related devices through websites, E mail, SMS and MMS, social media or mobile applications. Mobile marketing can provide customers with time and location sensitive, personalized information that promotes goods, services and ideas.] In a more theoretical manner, academic Andreas Kaplan defines mobile marketing as "any marketing activity conducted through a ubiquitous network to which consumers are constantly connected using a personal mobile device".

Seventy-five percent of millennials would rather text than call, and spend more time on their phones than all other devices combined. They also travel more frequently than any other generation.

Market to them on mobile platforms and make sure your website is optimized for mobile devices when they end up there. That means: easy to navigate, fast loading, and a user-friendly

layout.

Make the most of mobile tourism marketing by getting on the level of the majority of mobile users. Pictures tell a story faster, so create an Instagram account and post your best photos to it regularly.

Show your followers a unique view of your city that others aren't sharing. Guide them through a virtual tour of your favorite things to do and see with thoughtful photos.





## A Comparative Analysis of Employee Productivity between Regular Employees and Outsourced Employees in Indian Railways with special reference to Rail Coach Factory, Nishatpura, Bhopal

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**ABSTRACT** :- Human Resource Management is very important nowadays as people and their knowledge are the most important aspects for efficient productivity of the Organization. Employee productivity is one of the major aspect of human resource management. Productivity is the relationship between input and output. Organizations have to make sure that the productivity level is high among the workers which is very essential to increase the turnover of the organisation which in turn will increase the economic performance of the country. The aim of this paper is to compare the productivity levels of regular employees and outsourced employees working in Rail Coach Factory, Nishatpura, Bhopal. The contribution of outsourced employees cannot be ignored as they are very important in increasing the productivity of Indian Railways. There are various factors which affect the productivity of both the type of employees . We also aim to find out those various factors. For this purpose, an extensive literature survey was made and questionnaire method was used to get the responses of the target group. From the total population of both the type of employees , 20% each was taken as the sample size and study was conducted on them. Five point Likert scale is used to determine the responses of the employees. The SPSS software program was used to analyse the data and the method used is chi-square test to test the research hypothesis .Findings show that there is no similarity between the opinions of regular and outsourced employees of this Factory and their views were entirely different on factors like motivation, salary, welfare measures etc. The discussion and conclusion have also been mentioned in this paper.

**Key Words** :- Employee Productivity ,Indian Railways, regular employees, Outsourced employees.

### INTRODUCTION :

**INDIAN RAILWAYS** :- Indian Railways is the biggest government organization of India which offers employment to more than 17 Lakhs people. Indian Railways is the biggest railway system of Asia and the second biggest railway system of the world. In India the first train was run between Mumbai and Thane.

The Coach Rehabilitation Workshop (CRWS) or Rail Coach Factory , located at Nishatpura area, in Bhopal, was selected for the study. The workshop is situated at a distance of 2 Km from the Bhopal Railway station.

The Workshop was started in the year 1989 at a project cost of approx. Rs.64.97 Cr for Mid lifestyles Rehabilitation (MLR) of Indian Railway Coaches. It has completed more than 20 years of service to the nation. CRWS has so far turned out 6905 coaches including of 420 AC coaches.

### REGULAR AND OUTSOURCED EMPLOYEES :-

Regular employees or on roll employees are those who are working fulltime in the organization. These employees are on the rolls/muster roll of the same organization. Their salary is paid directly by the organization. The following benefits are availed by the regular employees-

- Career Growth is Assured,
- Salary will be Paid directly by Company,

- Job Security,
- Regular increments in Salary,
- Social security benefits.

Outsourced or contractual or off roll employees are those who are not regular employees of the organization. They are engaged by the contractors who have direct control over them. The features of such type of employment are-

- Employee is hired on contract basis by the organization for some specific purpose on temporary basis.
- He acts as a consultant to the organization, not a regular employee.
- Less career growth
- Experience may not lead to salary hike
- No job security
- They are not covered by Industrial laws

No benefits as availed by on roll employees.

**The number of regular employees working in this unit is around 2200 and the number of outsourced employees is 500.**

**STATEMENT OF PROBLEM :-** Now days outsourcing of work has become very important in all the sectors .A large number of outsourced employees are working in Indian Railways also and their contribution to the productivity cannot be ignored. But the problem is they are not properly treated as well as paid as compared to regular employees. There is lot of difference in their job satisfaction and level of motivation which affects their productivity.This paper attempts to identify this problem and suggest solutions.

**DEFINITION OF EMPLOYEE PRODUCTIVITY :-** The object of management is to get the maximum performance from employees. Management policies must satisfy the needs of employees to attain the optimum performance.

The productivity of Indian worker is very

low in comparison to the Western and Eastern industrialized workman. In India the problem is to raise the level of performance of employees so that the whole national income can be raised and the living standard of society can be improved. Management is in search of right measures that can increase the morale of employees and their productivity.

The dictionary defines 'productivity' as the state of producing rewards or results. 'Productive' means fruitful, lucrative and profitable. In this context, productivity is synonymous with output. In scientific literature 'productivity' is defined as the relationship between output and input : between results or proceeds and sacrifices.

If it involves the ratio between output and a specific part of the input, this is referred to as 'partial productivity': for example, labour productivity expressed as the amount of production for each labour unit, or the number of labour hours for each product unit.

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE :-** Public sector productivity is as important to economic performance of a country as that of the private sector. **Thornhill (2006)** identifies three main reasons for why public sector productivity is crucial. First, the public sector is a major employer. Second, the public sector is a major provider of services in the economy, particularly business services (affecting cost of inputs) and social services (affecting labour quality). Third, the public sector is a consumer of tax resources. Changes in public sector productivity may have significant implications for the economy. The performance and productivity of employees depends on many factors which differ from person to person. There are various motivational factors which affect the performance and productivity of employees. Every employee has his own psychology, they have their own working style which affect their satisfaction levels and productivity.

**Holzer and Seok-Hwan (2004)** argue that although the concept of productivity has been utilized for many years, it is often simplified, misinterpreted and misapplied. According to them, the concept of performance may represent a more attractive conceptual path toward improvement. Still, both concepts are underlying premises of public administration and the core of an ongoing effort that persists because it addresses a fundamental linkage: a productive society is dependent upon a high-performing government.

**Institute for Corporate Productivity (2011)** in its research on tying pay to performance report, shows that a total of 299 senior HR professionals participated in the survey, responding to questions about the practices in their organizations to the pay performance and the types of rewards used. Nearly half of high performing organizations indicate that recognizing and rewarding high performers is the biggest motivator for employees.

**Kumari Geeta and Dr.K.M.Pandey (2011)** worked on analysis of an individual's behaviour in work environment for better output. This research explores the cause variables which affect employee involvement. According to the empirical research finding, high-intensity internal marketing generates positive impact upon employee involvement and low-intensity internal marketing results in negative impact upon employee involvement; the effect of sentimental relationship upon employee involvement is prominent and positive; employees with personality traits of internal control reveal higher level of involvement than those with external control.

**Subrahmanian, Anjani (2010)** found that the success of any organization is highly dependent on how it attracts recruits, motivates, and retains its workforce. Today's organizations need to be more flexible so that they are equipped to develop their workforce and enjoy their commitment. Therefore, organizations are required to adopt a strategy to improve the employees 'quality of work life' (QWL) to satisfy both the organizational

objectives and employee needs. This article reviews the meaning of QWL, analyses constructs of QWL based on models and past research from the perspective of Textile and Engineering employees in Coimbatore District of Tamil Nadu. The Constructs of QWL discussed are Job satisfaction, Compensation, Human Relation, Working Condition, Grievance, competency development, Stress and well-being. The article concludes that QWL from the perspective of Textile and Engineering employees is challenging both to the individuals and organizations.

**Aggarwal Vikas (2011)** found that Human Resource is the most vital resources for the reason that is the only resource which has got brain. Even the computer brain which has been developed has human brain behind it. Development is a systematic process of learning and growth by which managerial personnel gain and apply knowledge, skills, attitudes and insight to manage the work in their organization effectively and efficiently. Present study emphasis the attitude of employees towards Training and Development programmes affect their performance. To achieve this objective primary data is collected with the help of questionnaires as well as Interview method. The questionnaires were filled up by 100 employees. In this research paper the hypothesis taken up for conducting the research was true and training and development programmes adopted by LIC help in improving employee's performance. The result derived from this survey proved that the hypothesis taken up for conducting the research was true and training and development programmes adopted by LIC help in improving employee's performance and simultaneously fulfill organizational objectives.

**Böckerman, Petri (2009)** in his research paper on "The job satisfaction-productivity nexus:A study using matched survey and register data" examined the role of job satisfaction in the determination of establishment-level productivity. The estimates for the effect of one point increase in the establishment average level of employee job

satisfaction, on a scale 1-6, on productivity vary depending on the specification of the model. A preferred estimate, based on the IV estimation that uses satisfaction with housing conditions as instrument for job satisfaction, shows that the effect on value added per hours worked is roughly 20 percent in the manufacturing sector. The economic size of this effect is smaller, because the observations are bunched towards the higher end of the satisfaction scale making it difficult to increase the average level of job satisfaction in the establishment by one point. An increase in job satisfaction by one within-establishment standard deviation would increase productivity by 6 percent.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY :-** The research is based on primary and secondary data both. For the collection of primary data, a self administered questionnaire was developed bearing ten questions and having sample size of 20% from both the groups. Thus, 300 regular employees (20% of 1500) and 100 outsourced employees (20% of 500) at the lower level will form the sample size. A preliminary version of the survey instrument is developed in both the languages, English and Hindi, which would help to increase the understanding of respondents about the

questions. Simultaneously, this enhanced the validity of the results of the study. The five point Likert scale is used to collect the participant's level of agreement with each statement where a value of 1 expresses strongly disagree and values of 5 expresses strongly agree. The statistical package for the Social Science (SPSS) is used for primary data analysis. The selected method of data analysis is chi-square test to test the research hypothesis.

**OBJECTIVE OF RESEARCH :-** To compare the productivity level of regular and outsourced employees of Rail Coach Factory, Nishatpura, Bhopal (MP).

**HYPOTHESIS :-**

**Ho:** There is no significant difference between regular and outsourced employees of Rail coach factory reaction towards productivity level.

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA :-** The Table below gives the detailed analysis of the responses to 10 standard statements on employee productivity, separately for Regular and Outsourced employees as well as a statistical analysis using chi-square test to measure the significance of difference between the responses of the two categories of employees.

S. No.	Questions	Type of Employee	Response of Employees in % (percentage)					Value of chi square	Deg. Of Freedom	P value	Result
			SA	A	N	D	SD				
1	You have necessary authority to perform your duties effectively	Regular	6.6	18.6	5.3	46	23.3	137.97	4	>0.05*	Ho rejected
		Outsourced	50	34	6	10	0				
2	Top management involves employees in management decisions.	Regular	7.3	13.3	11.3	50.6	17.3	11.66	4	>0.05*	Ho rejected
		Outsourced	0	12	6	62	20				

3	Welfare facilities provided are satisfactory.	Regular	10	20.	8.6	45.	15.	29.03	4	>0.05*	Ho rejecte d
		Outsourc ed	2	42	2	48	6				
4	Railways provide opportunities for your career advancement.	Regular	4	18	9.3	49.	19.	59.68	4	>0.05*	Ho rejecte d
		Outsourc ed	2	2	8	30	58				
5	Your job makes good use of your skills and abilities.	Regular	3.3	19.	8.6	48.	20	131.9	4	>0.05*	Ho rejecte d
		Outsourc ed	3	3	4	8	4				
6	Your company keeps you well informed about matters affecting you.	Regular	5.3	18	6	48.	22	118.6	4	>0.05*	Ho rejecte d
		Outsourc ed	20	64	2	14	0				
7	The performance appraisal system is very effective.	Regular	6	28	6	43.	16.	158.4	4	>0.05*	Ho rejecte d
		Outsourc ed	0	40	2	10	48				
8	Achievement of targets is the only effective way to measure productivity	Regular	8.6	20.	8.6	42.	19.	97.74	4	>0.05*	Ho rejecte d
		Outsourc ed	16	68	6	8	2				
9	A better incentive plan can increase your productivity.	Regular	43.	54	1.3	.66	.66	8.21	4	<0.05**	Ho accept ed
		Outsourc ed	3	42	0	0	0				
10	You are satisfied with your overall productivity	Regular	51.	42	3.3	3.3	0	7.04	3	<0.05**	Ho accept ed
		Outsourc ed	3	46	0	0	0				

Significant\* Not Significant\*\*

N=400

Significant value at 0.05-7.81

**INTERPRETATION :-** After testing the hypothesis through Chi square test. It was found that in questions 1-8 , there is a significant difference between the perceptions of the regular and outsourced employees of Rail Coach Factory. It was also noted from the table values of chi square test that the calculated value of  $\chi^2$  is higher than the given table values at 0.05 significant level. Hence, null hypothesis rejected and alternate

hypothesis accepted.

The analysis of question no.9 and10 shows that there is no significant difference between the perceptions of the regular and outsourced employees of Rail Coach Factory. It was also noted from the table values of chi square test that the calculated value of  $\chi^2$  is less than the given table values at 0.05 significant level. Hence, null

hypothesis accepted.

#### FINDINGS :-

- Statement 1 – According to the survey results, 6.6 percent of regular employees strongly agree 18.66 percent agree, 5.3 percent are neutral, 46 disagree and 23.33 percent strongly disagree that they have necessary authority to perform their duties effectively however 50 percent of outsourced employees strongly agree, 34 percent are agree, 6 percent are neutral and 10 percent disagree that they have necessary authority to perform their duties new effectively. Hence regular employees feel that they have less authority to perform their duties effectively.
- Statement 2- According to the survey results, 7.33 percent of regular employees strongly agree, 13.33 percent agree, 11.33 percent are neutral, 50.66 disagree and 17.33 percent strongly disagree that top management involves employees in the management decisions however 12 percent of outsourced employees agree, 6 percent are neutral ,62 percent disagree and 20 percent strongly disagree that top management involves employees in the management decisions. The results indicate that regular employees get more involvement from management in their decisions as compared to outsourced employees.
- Statement 3- The survey conducted on the employees of Rail Coach Factory, Nishatpura , Bhopal (MP) regarding perception about welfare facilities provided to the employees by the organization are satisfactory. 10 percent of regular employees strongly agree, 20.66 percent agree, 8.66 percent are neutral, 45.33 disagree and 15.33 percent strongly disagree that welfare facilities provided to the employees by the organization are satisfactory however 2 percent outsourced employees strongly agree, 42 percent agree, 2 percent are neutral ,48 percent disagree and 48 percent strongly disagree that welfare facilities provided to the employees by the organization are satisfactory. It shows that the regular employees disagree more on this as compared to outsourced employees.
- Statement 4 - According to the survey results, 4 percent of regular employees strongly agree, 18 percent agree, 9.33 percent are neutral, 49.33 disagree and 19.33 percent strongly disagree that Railways provide opportunities for their career advancement however 2 percent of outsourced employees strongly agree, 2 percent agree, 8 percent are neutral , 30 percent disagree and 58 percent strongly disagree that Railways provide opportunities for their career advancement. It is clear from the above analysis that regular employees get more opportunities for their career advancement than outsourced employees.
- Statement 5 - According to the survey results, 3.33 percent of regular employees strongly agree, 19.33 percent agree, 8.66 percent are neutral, 48.66 disagree and 20 percent strongly disagree that their job makes good use of skills and abilities however 30 percent of outsourced employees strongly agree, 54 percent agree, 4 percent are neutral , 8 percent disagree and 4 percent strongly disagree that their job makes good use of skills and abilities. The data shows that the outsourced employees strongly agree (30%+54%) that their job makes good use of their abilities as compared to regular employees.
- Statement 6 - According to the survey results, 5.33 percent of regular employees strongly agree, 18 percent agree, 6 percent are neutral, 48.66 disagree and 22 percent strongly disagree that Company keeps well informed about matters affecting them however 20 percent of outsourced employees strongly agree, 64 percent agree, 2 percent are neutral , 14 percent disagree

that Company keeps well informed about matters affecting them .It indicates that regular employees disagree more to this than outsourced employees.

- Statement 7 - According to the survey results, 6 percent of regular employees strongly agree, 28 percent agree, 6 percent are neutral, 43.33 percent disagree and 16.66 percent strongly disagree that the performance appraisal system is very effective however 40 percent of outsourced employees agree, 2 percent are neutral , 10 percent disagree and 48 percent strongly disagree that the performance appraisal system is very effective .Hence we see that outsourced employees agree more to the performance appraisal system being effective rather than regular employees.
- Statement 8 - According to the survey results, 8.66 percent of regular employees strongly agree, 20.66 percent agree, 8.66 percent are neutral, 42.66 disagree and 19.33 percent strongly disagree that achievement of targets is the only effective way to measure productivity however 16 percent of outsourced employees strongly agree ,68 percent agree, 6 percent are neutral , 8 percent disagree and 2 percent strongly disagree that achievement of targets is the only effective way to measure productivity.The data shows that a huge number of outsourced employees agree that target achievement is very effective way to measure productivity although regular employees disagree to this in large number.
- Statement 9 - According to the survey results, 43.33 percent of regular employees strongly agree, 54 percent agree, 1.33 percent are neutral, .66 disagree and .66 percent strongly disagree that a better incentive plan can increase productivity. However 58 percent of outsourced employees strongly agree, 48 percent agree that a better incentive plan can increase their productivity.The perception of both the types of employees on this

statement is similar i.e. they both very strongly agree that a better incentive plan can increase their productivity.

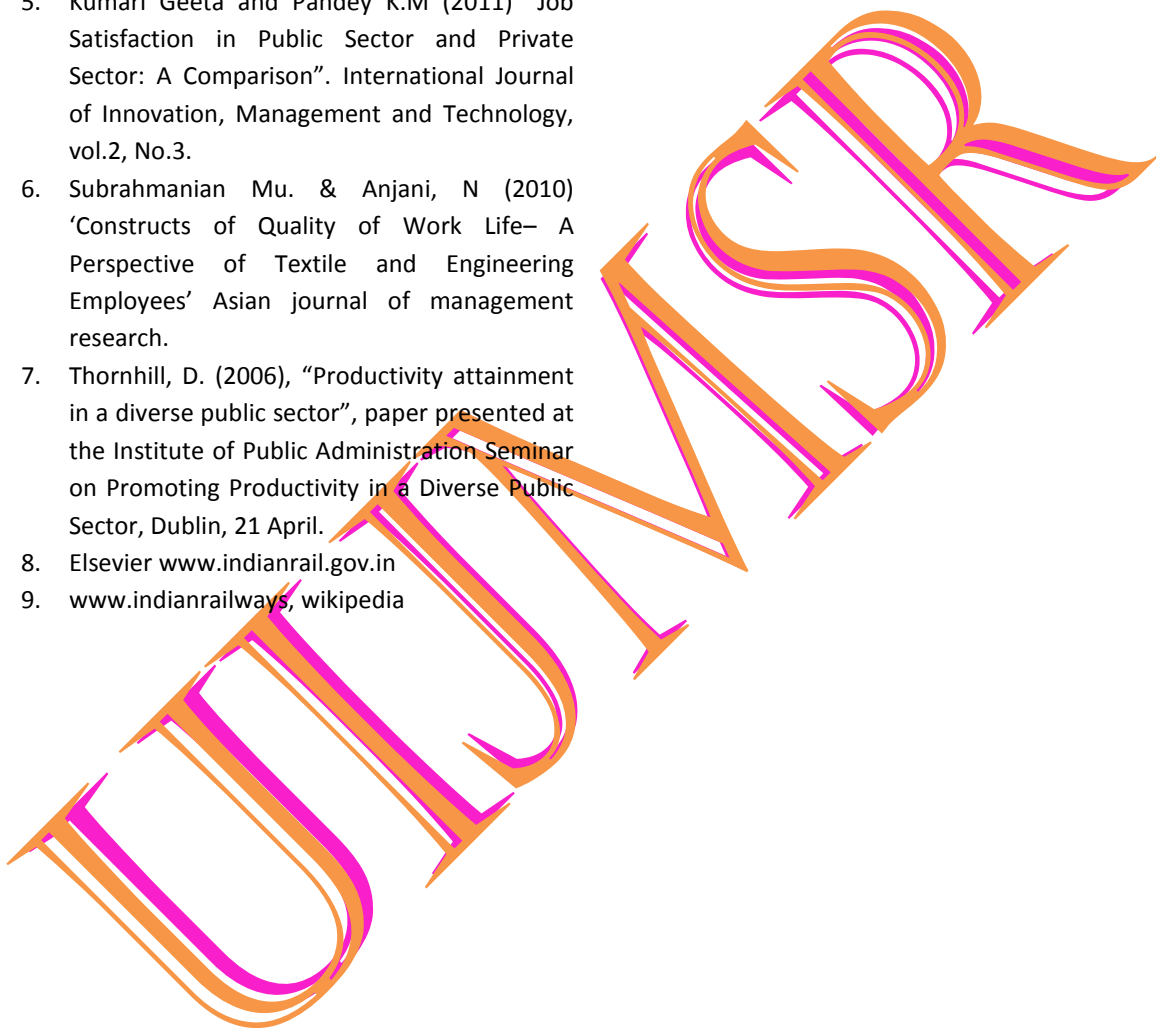
- Statement 10 - According to the survey results, 51.33 percent of regular employees strongly agree, 42 percent agree, 3.33 percent are neutral, 3.33 percent disagree that they are satisfied with their overall productivity in getting job done however 54 percent of outsourced employees strongly agree, 46 percent agree that they are not satisfied with overall productivity in getting their job done.The response of this statement also shows that regular and outsourced employees, both, are very much satisfied with their overall productivity in getting their

**SUGGESTION & CONCLUSION :-** From the responses of both the type of employees , it is clear that the productivity of the outsourced employees is more as compared to the regular employees but they are less satisfied with their job hence they should be given benefits and motivation equal to the Regular employees. They should have a better salary structure and incentive system which will increase their job satisfaction level as compared to the regular employees. Promotional policies and training programs need to be developed for them for their career growth also. Finally outsourced employees should be given encouragement and motivation from the management which is very essential to increase their job satisfaction level.

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## गौंधीवादी आर्थिक विचारधारा की प्रासंगिकता

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सहायक प्राध्यापक (इतिहास), शासकीय श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी, महाविद्यालय, सीतापुर, जिला – सरगुजा (छ.ग.)

**सारांश :-** महात्मा गौंधी ने पश्चिमी अर्थतंत्र की निम्नलिखित सात भूलों को व्यक्तिगत और सार्वजनिक जीवन में हिंसा उत्पन्न होने का कारण माना जिससे अर्थशास्त्र अपने मूल प्रयोजन “व्यक्ति के कल्याण” से भटक जाता है – सात अभिशाप – सिद्धांतहीन राजनीति, परिश्रम बिना संपत्ति प्राप्ति, सदासद-विचारयुक्त सुख, बिना चरित्र ज्ञानार्जन, नीति विहीन व्यवसाय, मानवताहीन विज्ञान, त्यागहीन पूजा।

**गौंधी जी के अनुसार –** “मेरी राय में भारत की न सिर्फ भारत की, बल्कि पूरी दुनिया की अर्थ रचना ऐसी होनी चाहिए कि किसी को भी अन्न और वस्त्र के अभाव की तकलीफ न सहनी पड़े। आर्थिक समानता अर्थात् जगत के पास समान संपत्ति होना यानी सबके पास इतनी संपत्ति का होना कि जिससे वे अपनी कुदरती आवश्यकताएँ पूरी कर सकें।

गौंधी सर्वोदय के पक्षधर थे, सर्वोदय का अर्थ ही होता है सबका उदय।

महात्मा गौंधी पंचायती राज के माध्यम से सामुदायिक विकास एवं ग्रामीण जीवन का पुनर्निर्माण करना चाहते थे। इस क्षेत्र में सरकार द्वारा अनेक महत्वपूर्ण कार्य भी किए गए। इन सबके बावजूद गरीबी, बेरोजगारी, आय असमानता, क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक विषमताएँ आदि समस्याएँ आज भी विद्यमान हैं। उपलब्धियों का समान वितरण ही आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक न्याय का आधार है। विकास योजनाओं में स्थानीय आवश्यकताएँ स्थानीय संसाधन, स्थानीय जनभागीदारी पर समुचित ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। चूंकि जनसाधारण की भागीदारी विकेन्द्रीकरण की सफलता का वास्तविक पैमाना है अतः जितनी अधिक भागीदारी होगी, विकास योजनाओं की सफलता उसी अनुपात में होगी। वस्तुतः लोकतांत्रिक विकेन्द्रीकरण की सफलता के लिए निर्णयात्मक शक्तियों का हस्तांतरण आवश्यक है।

गौंधीजी की विकास अवधारणा पूर्णतः मानव केन्द्रित है। आवश्यकता का आदर्श स्वरूप यह है कि व्यक्तिको स्वतः क्रमशः आवश्यकताओं को कम करना चाहिए। इस आदर्श को व्यावहारिक रूप प्रदान करने के लिए संपूर्ण अर्थ व्यवस्था एवं सामाजिक व्यवस्था के पुनर्गठन की आवश्यकता है। गौंधी जी द्वारा प्रतिपादित न्याय धारिता का सिद्धांत विषमता को दूर करने में काफी हद तक कारगर सिद्ध हो सकता है।

**मुख्य शब्द :-** गौंधीवादी आर्थिक विचारधारा, प्रासंगिकता, गौंधीवादी दर्शन।

**अध्ययन का उद्देश्य :-** विकास के संदर्भ में गौंधीवादी विचारधारा का अध्ययन।

**अध्ययन विधि :-** द्वितीयक समको पर आधारित।

आज भारत की एक विशाल जनसंख्या गौंधी में ही कठिन परिस्थितियों से संघर्ष करते हुए अपना भरण-पोषण कर रही है। इस विशाल जनसंख्या के लिए जीवन की मूलभूत सुविधाओं के साथ-साथ प्रगति के समान अवसरो की उपलब्धता के बिना भारत के समग्र विकास की कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती। इस समस्या का सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त समाधान गौंधी जी की ग्राम स्वराज की अवधारणा में निहित है। महात्मा गौंधी के अनुसार आजादी के आंदोलन का प्रथम चरण राजनीतिक-संवैधानिक स्वायत्तता प्राप्त करके जनतंत्र की स्थापना करना था। ऐसा जनतंत्र जिसमें गरीब से गरीब और कमजोर से कमजोर व्यक्ति भी यह समझेगा कि यह देश, यह लोकतंत्र यह गणतंत्रीय व्यवस्था उसकी अपनी है।

गौंधी जी के ग्राम-स्वराज के अनुसार प्रत्येक गाँव एक ऐसा परिपूर्ण गणराज्य होना चाहिए, जो अपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए अपने पड़ोसियों पर आश्रित न हो। इस सच्चे लोकतंत्र की स्थापना तभी संभव है जबकि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को जीवन की मूलभूत

सुविधाएँ उसकी पहुंच के दायरे में प्राप्त हो। गाँधी जी ने ग्राम-स्वराज के बुनियादी सिद्धांतों के अंतर्गत काम के अवसर को प्रथम आवश्यक तत्व माना। उनके अनुसार जब तक प्रत्येक हाथ को इतना काम नहीं मिलेगा, जिससे कि वह अपने जीवन को सुखमय बनाने के प्रयास कर सके, तब तक ग्राम-स्वराज के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सकता।

गाँधी जी मानव श्रम के कुशलतम उपयोग के पक्षधर थे। संभवतः इसी कारण उन्होंने मानवश्रम को हतोत्साहित करने वाले औद्योगिकीकरण का विरोध किया। गाँधी जी कुटीर उद्योगों के पक्षधर थे जिनकी सबसे बड़ी विशेषता अधिक मानवश्रम को अत्यंत अल्प पूंजी के द्वारा ही कार्य प्रदान करने की क्षमता है। इन कुटीर उद्योगों के अंतर्गत भी उन्होंने चरखा और खादी को सर्वाधिक महत्व प्रदान किया।

गाँधी जी के अनुसार प्रत्येक को अपने विकास के और अपने जीवन को सफल बनाने के लिए समान अवसर मिलते रहना चाहिए। यह तब ही संभव है जबकि समाज के सभी व्यक्तियों के बीच सभी उपलब्ध संसाधनों का न्यायोचित वितरण किया जाए। गाँधी जी के अनुसार समाज व्यवस्था जितनी स्वावलम्बी और विकेंद्रित होगी, उतनी ही वह संपोषक, संतुलित और सार्थक होगी। इसी विचार को ध्यान में रखते हुए स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् सत्ता के विकेंद्रिकरण को लक्ष्य के रूप में अपनाया गया तथा समाज के सबसे कमजोर व्यक्ति को सत्ता में भागीदार बनाने के लिए संविधान में व्यापक स्तर पर पंचायतों की स्थापना सुनिश्चित की गई।

गाँधीजी की विकास अवधारणा पूर्णतः मानव केन्द्रित है। आवश्यकता का आदर्श स्वरूप यह है कि व्यक्ति को स्वतः क्रमशः आवश्यकताओं को कम करना चाहिए। इस आदर्श को व्यावहारिक रूप प्रदान करने के लिए संपूर्ण अर्थ व्यवस्था एवं सामाजिक व्यवस्था के पुनर्गठन की आवश्यकता है। गाँधी जी द्वारा प्रतिपादित न्याय धारिता का सिद्धांत विषमता को दूर करने में काफी हद तक कारगर सिद्ध हो सकता है।

ग्राम स्वराज एवं शोषण विहीन समाज की संरचना गाँधी जी के आर्थिक दर्शन का प्रमुख आधार था। गाँधी जी के अनुसार मशीनों का अंधानुकरण भारतीय मूल्य व्यवस्था को समाप्त कर देगा। गाँधी जी मानव को केन्द्र बनाकर समृद्धिशाली समाज की रचना

करना चाहते थे। गाँधी जी के अनुसार चरखा आत्मविश्वास, आत्मसंयम, आत्मनिर्भरता का पाठ पढ़ता है। चरखे की सहायता से भारत के आर्थिक और नैतिक पुनरुद्धार में सहायता मिलेगी। चरखे का आंदोलन यंत्रों द्वारा होने वाले शोषण तथा धन और सत्ता के केन्द्रीकरण को रोकने के लिए गाँधी जी द्वारा किया जाने वाला भागीरथी प्रयास कहा जा सकता है।

गाँधी जी के अनुसार सामाजिक अन्याय को रोकने के लिए तथा पूंजी के एकाधिकार एवं संग्रह को बचाने के लिए औद्योगिक विकेंद्रिकरण ही एकमात्र उपाय है। गाँधी जी राष्ट्र निर्माण और आर्थिक समानता के लिए विकेंद्रिकरण को आवश्यक मानते थे।

महात्मा गाँधी ने पश्चिमी अर्थतंत्र की निम्नलिखित सात भूलों को व्यक्तिगत और सार्वजनिक जीवन में हिंसा उत्पन्न होने का कारण माना जिससे अर्थशास्त्र अपने मूल प्रयोजन "व्यक्ति के कल्याण" से भटक जाता है - सात अभिशाप - सिद्धांतहीन राजनीति, परिश्रम बिना संपत्ति प्राप्ति, सदासद-विचारयुक्त सुख, बिना चरित्र ज्ञानार्जन, नीति विहीन व्यवसाय, मानवताहीन विज्ञान, त्यागहीन पूजा।

### गाँधी जी के कुछ प्रमुख विचार -

**सर्वोदय संबंधी विचार :-** गाँधी जी के सर्वोदय का अर्थ व्यक्ति, समाज और संपूर्ण राष्ट्र के विकास से है। गाँधी जी के सर्वोदय दर्शन में व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता, न्याय, समानता और बंधुत्व जैसे आदर्शन सम्मिलित है।

**ट्रस्टीशिप की अवधारणा :-** पूंजीवाद से उत्पन्न भेदभाव और सामाजिक हिंसा और राजकीय पूंजीवाद से उत्पन्न व्यक्तिगत एवं स्वतः प्रेरणा के आस का विकल्प गाँधी जी का ट्रस्टीशिप का सिद्धांत है। उनका कहना था कि संपत्ति के अधिकार के कारण ही असमान वर्गों का प्रादुर्भाव जो अंततः शोषण को जन्म देने में सहायक रहा है। धनिक के पास यदि अधिक धन हो जाता है जो उसे समाज की धरोहर माने और अतिरिक्त धन का वह ट्रस्टी की भांति समाज हित में प्रयोग करें।

**विकेंद्रिकरण लघु और कुटीर उद्योग संबंधी विचार :-** गाँधी जी के अनुसार उपनिवेशवाद और साम्राज्यवाद जैसी बुराईयों की जड़ में केन्द्रीकृत अर्थव्यवस्था है। गाँधी जी ने केन्द्रीकृत भारी उद्योगों के स्थान पर लघु एवं कुटीर उद्योगों की स्थापना को

आवश्यक बताया, वे हाथ से काम करने के पक्षधर थे, इसमें उनकी स्वदेशी आंदोलन एवं विकेन्द्रीकरण की नीति की परिकल्पना तो निहित थी ही साथ ही इसमें आत्मनिर्भर एवं स्वावलम्बी ग्रामों के निर्माण की कल्पना भी समावेशित थी।

**यंत्रीकरण एवं मशीनीकरण संबंधी विचार :-** उनके अनुसार मशीनीकरण पर आधारित तीव्र औद्योगीकरण ने मानव को गुलाम बना दिया है जिससे एक तो मानव का शारीरिक एवं नैतिक पतन हुआ है और दूसरा मानवीय समाज में आर्थिक सहयोग के स्थान पर आर्थिक प्रतियोगिता को बढ़ावा मिला है। जिससे आर्थिक असमानता एवं शोषणकारी प्रवृत्तियों में वृद्धि के साथ साथ गरीबी एवं बेरोजगारी में वृद्धि हुई है। वे ऐसी मशीनों के प्रयोग के विरोधी थे जो मानवीय श्रम के महत्व को कम करती हो।

**स्वदेशी संबंधी विचार :-** गाँधी जी के स्वदेशी का अर्थ था विकेन्द्रीकृत अर्थव्यवस्था, ग्राम और स्थानीय सामुदायिक विकास, सबको रोजगार और स्वावलम्बन। इसका अर्थ है स्थानीय आत्मनिर्भरता और सहभागिता। उनके अनुसार शोषणमुक्त वैश्वीकरण का आरंभ बिन्दु स्वदेशी ही हो सकता है। गाँधी जी के अनुसार स्वदेशी की भावना का न केवल उत्पादन क्षेत्र में बल्कि उपभोग में भी गंभीरता से पालन किया जाना चाहिए।

**सामाजवादी समाज की परिकल्पना :-** उनके लिए समाजवाद का आधार सबके लिए सामाजिक न्याय और अवसर की समानता का सिद्धांत है। गाँधीवादी समाजवाद भौतिकवादी न होकर एक नैतिक सिद्धांत है जो संयम, अहिंसा एवं विकेन्द्रीकरण पर आधारित है।

**आय एवं संपत्ति के वितरण संबंधी अधिकार :-** उनके अनुसार प्रत्येक साधन को उनकी आवश्यकता के अनुसार अवश्य प्राप्त होना चाहिए। एक मनुष्य केवल उतनी ही संपत्ति लेने का अधिकारी है जितना कि उसका पेट भरने के लिए पर्याप्त हो।

**श्रम निवेश संबंधित अवधारणा :-** गाँधी जी ने देश को संपन्न एवं आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए अपनी आर्थिक नीति को यह आधार प्रदान किया था कि प्रत्येक उपभोक्ता उत्पादक हो और ग्रामोद्योग उसका माध्यम बने। गाँधी जी ने श्रम के महत्व को प्रतिपादित करते हुए "रोटी का श्रम" सिद्धांत प्रस्तुत किया जिसके अनुसार प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को स्वयं परिश्रम करके

ईमानदारी से अपनी जीविका का उपार्जन करना चाहिए।

**आर्थिक विकास एवं पर्यावरण संबंधी अवधारणा :-** विकास एवं प्रकृति के बीच एक सकारात्मक समझौतावादी दृष्टिकोण दृष्टिगोचर होता है। देश के विकास का प्रथम सूत्र गाँव को माना। उनके वृक्षारोपण, पशुपालन मधुमक्खी पालन, कुटीर उद्योग एवं हस्तकला जैसे कृषि पर आधारित औद्योगिक विकास में पर्यावरण संरक्षण का स्पष्ट दर्शन होता है।

**विकास का गाँधीवादी मॉडल :-** सन् 1939 में गाँधी जी ने कहा था - "गाँधीवाद जैसी कोई चीज नहीं है और मैं अपने पीछे कोई वाद नहीं छोड़ जाना चाहता हूँ।" फिर भी यह सत्य है कि गाँधी जी ने तत्कालीन भारत की सामाजिक आर्थिक स्थिति के आधार पर अपने जो विचार व्यक्त किए उन्हें लोगो ने गाँधीवाद का नाम दिया।

**कृषि :-** गाँधीवादी योजना का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण लक्ष्य भारतीय नियोजन में कृषि सुधार को प्रोत्साहित करना है। कृषि विकास का मुख्य लक्ष्य खाद्यान्नों में राष्ट्रीय आत्मनिर्भरता और खाद्य पदार्थों में अधिकतम क्षेत्रीय स्वावलंबिता प्राप्त करना है।

**कुटीर उद्योग :-** गाँधीवादी योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य ग्राम समाज में अधिकतम आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करना है। इसलिए प्रत्येक गाँव को कपड़े के उत्पादन में स्वावलम्बी बनाने की योजना दी गई।

**मूल एवं आधारभूत उद्योग :-** प्रतिरक्षा उद्योग, जल विद्युत एवं तापीय संचालन खाने तथा धातुकर्म, भारी इंजीनियरिंग आदि। गाँधीवादी योजना यह चाहती है कि मूल उद्योगों का विकास कुटीर उद्योगों के विकास में हस्तक्षेप न करे।

**गाँधी जी के स्वराज का व्यापक अर्थ है :-** संपूर्ण संसार में प्रत्येक के लिए वैयक्तिक न्याय का स्वशासन। गाँधी कहते हैं कि 'अनटू दिस लास्ट' में रस्किन ने स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि 'व्यक्ति का श्रेय' समष्टि में सन्निहित है। अर्थात् किसी भी दशा में व्यक्ति को आत्मनिष्ठ न होकर सर्वजनहिताय की संकल्पना को स्वीकार करना चाहिए।

**प्रासंगिकता :-** गाँधी जी के ग्राम स्वराज का सपना

साकार करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने सन् 1992 में 73वें संविधान संशोधन के माध्यम से पंचायती राज को संवैधानिक आधार प्रदान करते हुए इनके निश्चित कार्यकाल, महिलाओं एवं पिछड़े वर्गों को आरक्षण तथा राज्य वित्त आयोग की स्थापना हेतु प्रावधान किए गए।

2 अक्टूबर 1959 को पंचायती राज के विधिवत आरंभ करने से लेकर 1993 में प्रवर्तित 73वें संविधान संशोधन के अंतर्गत पंचायती राज संस्थाओं को वैधानिक स्वरूप देने से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि पंचायती राज भारतीय राष्ट्रीय जीवन का मेरुदंड है।

गोंधी जी का मत है कि राजनीतिक विकेन्द्रीकरण एवं आर्थिक विकेन्द्रीकरण अविभाज्य है। इस प्रकार जब तक गाँव के द्वारा गाँव की योजना और गाँव के द्वारा गाँव का स्वशासन नहीं होगा, पंचायतों का स्वरूप खड़ा कर देने से लोकतांत्रिक विकेन्द्रीकरण नहीं हो सकता।

महात्मा गोंधी ने ग्राम स्वराज्य तथा स्वावलंबन के लिए पंचायती राज का समर्थन किया। यदि वर्तमान पंचायती राज का विश्लेषण करे तो हम पायेंगे कि सत्ता का वास्तविक हस्तांतरण नहीं है। गोंधी जी ने जहाँ आत्मनिर्भर गाँव की कल्पना की थी वहीं हमारे गाँव अर्थव्यवस्था के इस युग में अधिकतर आवश्यकताओं के लिए दूसरों पर निर्भर हो गए। वर्तमान में प्रत्येक राष्ट्र दूसरे राष्ट्र पर निर्भर है। इस स्थिति में गोंधी जी का आत्मनिर्भरता का सिद्धांत संकुचित लगता है। परन्तु कृषि के द्वारा आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करना प्रेरणादायक है। स्वदेशी उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने से विदेशी कर्ज से मुक्ति और बेरोजगारी जैसी समस्याओं का समाधान किया जा सकता है सरकार द्वारा भारी उद्योगों तथा मशीनीकरण को प्राथमिकता देने से बेरोजगारी बढी।

महात्मा गोंधी पंचायती राज के माध्यम से सामुदायिक विकास एवं ग्रामीण जीवन का पुनर्निर्माण करना चाहते थे। इस क्षेत्र में सरकार द्वारा अनेक महत्वपूर्ण कार्य भी किए गए। इन सबके बावजूद गरीबी, बेरोजगारी, आय असमानता, क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक विषमताएँ आदि समस्याएँ आज भी विद्यमान हैं। उपलब्धियों का समान वितरण ही आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक न्याय का आधार है। विकास योजनाओं में स्थानीय आवश्यकताएँ स्थानीय संसाधन, स्थानीय जनभागीदारी पर समुचित ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। चूँकि जनसाधारण की भागीदारी

विकेन्द्रीकरण की सफलता का वास्तविक पैमाना है अतः जितनी अधिक भागीदारी होगी, विकास योजनाओं की सफलता उसी अनुपात में होगी। वस्तुतः लोकतांत्रिक विकेन्द्रीकरण की सफलता के लिए निर्णयात्मक शक्तियों का हस्तांतरण आवश्यक है।

स्थानीय जन-संसाधनों, प्राकृतिक संसाधनों तथा आधुनिक विज्ञान तकनीकी द्वारा उन्नत एवं परिष्कृत की गई, परम्परागत तकनीकों को स्थानीय जनता की प्राथमिकताओं के आधार पर उनके द्वारा उनके काम में लाने की योजनाएँ बनाकर लागू करने का माध्यम बनना होगा। योजनाओं को नौकरशाही के चंगुल से मुक्त कराना होगा।

गोंधीवादी अवधारणा का यदि हम वर्तमान भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के परिप्रेक्ष्य में मूल्यांकन करे तो उनके विचार आज भी उतने ही महत्वपूर्ण हैं जितने कि उस समय थे।

ग्रामस्वराज में अंतिम सत्ता व्यक्ति के हाथ में रहेगी अतः ग्राम स्वराज के लिए प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत को व्यक्ति के समग्र विकास को सामने रखकर कार्य करना होगा। ग्रामीण समुदाय के सबसे कमजोर वर्ग के कल्याण को पंचायतों का लक्ष्य बनाना होगा तथा पंचायतों को शोषण उत्पीड़न व गरीबी उन्मूलन की प्रक्रिया सतत जारी रखनी होगी अन्यथा गोंधी जी के ग्राम स्वराज की अवधारणा को साकार स्वरूप प्रदान करना निरन्तर कठिन होता जाएगा।

सामाजिक न्याय, समानता, आत्मनिर्भरता, अहिंसा, वर्ग-सहयोग एवं सर्वोदयी समतावादी समाज की स्थापना हेतु गोंधी जी की सार्वभौमिक कल्पना थी। उसमें हम बहुत पीछे छूट चुके हैं, साथ ही अपने स्वार्थपूर्ण उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए हमने गोंधी जी की परिकल्पनाओं के संपन्न आर्थिक भारत को बसने से पहले ही उजाड़ दिया है यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है कि आज भारत के प्रत्येक कोने में अमावस्या में भी कदम-कदम पर "गोंधीवाद" नजर आ जाता है, परन्तु पूर्णिमा में प्रज्वलित दीप लेकर खोजने पर भी अपनी अर्थव्यवस्था के किसी भी क्षेत्र में "गोंधीवाद"— नजर नहीं आता। परिणामस्वरूप गरीबी, बेरोजगारी, महंगाई, जनसंख्या वृद्धि, कालाबाजारी, जमाखोरी, भ्रष्टाचार आदि आर्थिक समस्याओं से ग्रस्त भारत भयंकर आर्थिक संकट के दौर में पहुँच चुका है। वहीं आर्थिक अनुशासनहीनता से प्रस्फुटित आर्थिक भ्रष्टाचार एवं स्वदेशी के बदले

विदेशी कंपनियों को दिए जा रहे अनावश्यक प्रोत्साहन से उत्पन्न विदेशी निर्भरता ने भारत को भुगतान असंतुलन के महासमुद्री गर्त में फेंककर पहले से ही जर्जर भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को और अधिक दयनीय अवस्था में पहुँचा दिया है। प्रो. अमर्त्यसेन ने अपने एक लेख में लिखा है कि – “हमारे आर्थिक विकास के सुनहरे पक्ष कम और धुंधले एवं निराशाजनक पक्ष अधिक है।”

गॉंधी जी यह जानते थे कि मानव यदि भौतिकवादिता के चक्रव्यूह में फंस गया तो इस व्यूह से उसका निकल पाना अत्यधिक कठिन होगा। अतः उन्होंने आवश्यकता की सीमितता पर विशेष बल दिया। गॉंधी जी उपयोग के आदर्श स्वरूप को स्वीकारते थे। एक ओर तो जीवन की मूलभूत आवश्यकता, जैसे भोजन, वस्त्र, आवास, चिकित्सा, शिक्षा को अनिवार्य मानते थे। दूसरी ओर आवश्यकताओं को सीमित करने पर बल देते थे। विलासिता का कोई स्थान नहीं था। गॉंधी जी उपयोगिता के स्थान पर उपादेयता को अधिक महत्व देते थे। उनका मत था कि मानव के दुख का कारण प्राकृतिक नियमों का उल्लंघन ही है। व्यक्ति को जिस चीज की आवश्यकता नहीं होती उसका वह संग्रह कर लेता है। परिणामस्वरूप दूसरा जो उसका अधिकारी है उस वस्तु के उपभोग से वंचित रह जाता है।

गॉंधी जी समाज की विशिष्ट शक्ति का पूर्ण उपयोग भी करना चाहते थे, साथ ही धन के विकेंद्रीकरण हेतु अमीरों को न्यासधारिता का अनुसरण करने के लिए प्रेरित भी करते थे। जिससे अतिरिक्त संपत्ति से सामाजिक विकास के कार्य किये जा सकें।

“एशियन ड्रामा” के लेखक गुन्नार मिर्डल के अनुसार – “गॉंधीवाद केवल नैतिक आग्रह ही नहीं है, बल्कि एक अर्थशास्त्र और समाजशास्त्र भी है। जिसमें एक ओर तो आज की आर्थिक जीवन की अनगिनत समस्याओं तथा सामाजिक जीवन में व्याप्त अनेक जटिलताओं का सम्यक सन्निहित है तो दूसरी ओर सुखद मानवीय भविष्य के लिए स्वतः स्फूर्त क्रांति की दिशा दृष्टि।” गॉंधीजी के विचार आज भी उतने ही प्रासंगिक हैं जितने पहले थे।

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## हिन्दी दलित आत्मकथाएँ और उनका देशज शब्द संसार

धर्मेंद्र कुमार कोरी

शोधार्थी, हिन्दी विभाग, माता जीजाबाई शासकीय स्नातकोत्तर कन्या महाविद्यालय इंदौर, देवी अहिल्या वि.वि. इन्दौर

**शोधपत्र सारांश :-** मानव जीवन और संवेदना ही साहित्य के अंतिम लक्ष्य माने गए हैं। दलित आत्मकथाओं में सामाजिक यथार्थ प्रखर रूप से अभिव्यक्त हुआ है। दलित आत्मकथाएँ व्यक्तिनिष्ठ न होकर संपूर्ण सामाजिक होती हैं। अधिकांश दलित आत्मकथाकारों का जीवन ग्रामीण परिवेश में व्यतीत हुआ है। अतः उन प्रसंगों के प्रस्तुतीकरण में उन्होंने क्षेत्रीय भाषा और उनके देशज शब्दों का प्रचुरता से प्रयोग किया है। इन शब्दों के प्रयोग से भावों की अभिव्यक्ति अपने स्वाभाविक रूप में हुई है। हिंदी की प्रथम दलित आत्मकथा अपने-अपने पिंजरे, जूठन, तिरस्कृत, मेरा बचपन मेरे कंधों पर, झोपड़ी से राजभवन, मुर्दहिया आदि आत्मकथाओं में दलित जीवन की पीड़ा, दर्द, विश्वास, परंपराएँ, मान्यताएँ, अंधविश्वास, मान-मनौती, आपसी संवादों की प्रस्तुति में ऐसे-ऐसे देशज शब्दों का प्रयोग हुआ है, जो वर्तमान संबंधित भाषा में विलुप्त प्राय से हो गए हैं। पाठक इन लोक से उपजे शब्दों से न केवल परिचित होता है, बल्कि ये शब्द दलित जीवन के गहरे यथार्थबोध को भी पाठक के समक्ष कारगर तरीके से लाते हैं। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में हिंदी दलित आत्मकथाओं में प्रयुक्त लोक भाषा के देशज शब्दों और उनकी संप्रेषणीयता का अनुशीलन किया गया है।

**मुख्य शब्द** — दलित, दलित आत्मकथा, क्षेत्रीय भाषा, देशज शब्द, लोकोक्ति, लोकनृत्य संप्रेषणीयता, लोक साहित्य, आंचलिकता इत्यादि।

**प्रस्तावना** :- दलित आत्मकथाओं में सामाजिक यथार्थ प्रखर रूप से अभिव्यक्त हुआ है। दलित आत्मकथा की सबसे बड़ी विशेषता यह है कि वह एक व्यक्ति की कथा-व्यथा न होकर संपूर्ण समाज की कथा होती है। व्यक्ति समाज की एक इकाई है, अतः उसके द्वारा अनुभूत सत्य और प्रताड़नाओं की अनुभूतियों को वस्तुनिष्ठ तरीके से आत्मकथा प्रस्तुत करती है। मानव जीवन और संवेदना ही साहित्य के अंतिम लक्ष्य माने गए हैं। दलित जीवन व समाज के भावों, विचारों और परिस्थितियों को देशज शब्दों से लैस भाषा में दलित आत्मकथाओं ने व्यक्त किया है। अधिकांश दलित

आत्मकथाकारों का जीवन ग्रामीण परिवेश में व्यतीत हुआ है। अतः उन प्रसंगों के प्रस्तुतीकरण में उन्होंने क्षेत्रीय भाषा और उनके देशज शब्दों का प्रचुरता से प्रयोग किया है।

**हिन्दी दलित आत्मकथाएँ** — इन आत्मकथाओं में दलित समाज की गरीबी, भुखमरी, अशिक्षा, अंधविश्वास, लोक परंपराएँ, शोषण, वर्णवादियों से विवाद, संवाद आदि यथार्थ रूप में अभिव्यक्त हुआ है। हिंदी की दलित आत्मकथाओं में भाषा और शिल्प को लेकर को साहित्य जगत में काफी चर्चा रही है। वस्तुतः आत्मकथाकार का व्यक्तित्व ही आत्मकथा में अभिव्यक्त होता है। इसमें भाषा का समाज और संस्कृति से गहरा संबंध होता है। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति का व्यक्तित्व अपनी लोक संस्कृति से अत्यधिक प्रभावित होता है। इससे लेखक का भाषा कौशल, भाषा संस्कार, उसका भाषा पर अधिकार आदि बातों का पता चलता है। व्यक्ति का पारिवारिक एवं स्थानीय वातावरण उसकी व्यक्तिगत रुचियां भाषा को प्रभावित करती हैं। कहानी कविता उपन्यास आदि साहित्य की अन्य विधाओं में रचनाकार भाषा का पारानुकूल शब्द चयन करके कृतिम भाषा का प्रयोग कर सकता है, परंतु आत्मकथा में यह संभव नहीं होता है। वह जीवन की घटनाओं तथा परिस्थितियों का यथार्थ चित्रण करता है, जिससे घटना जीवंत बनती है। दलित जीवन के संदर्भ में यह बात अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण हो जाती है, क्योंकि दलित आत्मकथाएँ मुखर होकर अपनी यथार्थ स्थितियों को एवं अपने दलित समुदाय के विभिन्न पहलुओं को बिना लागलपेट के स्वाभाविक रूप से अभिव्यक्त करती हैं। दलित साहित्यकार की भाषा स्वाभाविक रूप से प्रयुक्त की गई है, क्योंकि यथार्थ एवं कटु अनुभवों को व्यक्त करने के लिए कलात्मक भाषा उपयुक्त प्रतीत नहीं होती है। इस अभिव्यक्ति में शब्द, मुहावरे, लोकोक्तियाँ, दलित समुदाय की परंपराएँ, लोकजीवन, लोकगीत अर्थात् लोक साहित्य का भरपूर प्रयोग हुआ है। हिंदी की पहली दलित आत्मकथा अपने-अपने पिंजरे (मोहनदास नैमिशराय), जूठन (ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि), तिरस्कृत (सूरजपाल चौहान), झोपड़ी से राजभवन (श्री माता प्रसाद), मेरा बचपन मेरे कंधों पर (शयोरज सिंह बेचैन), दोहरा अभिशाप

(कौशल्या बैसन्त्री), मुर्दहिया (डॉ. तुलसीराम) आदि आत्मकथाओं में देशज शब्दों का भरपूर प्रयोग किया गया है। इन्हीं के माध्यम से दलित जीवन के यथार्थ की स्वाभाविक अभिव्यक्ति संभव है। इन दलित आत्मकथाओं ने अपनी अभिव्यक्ति न जाने कितने लोक के मरते हुए शब्दों को शब्दकोशीय होने से बचा लिया है।

**देशज शब्द संसार** – देश अर्थात् स्थान विशेष एवं ज का अर्थ जन्म लेना होता है। इस प्रकार स्थान विशेष में उत्पन्न हुए देशज शब्द कहे जाते हैं। देशज शब्दों के माध्यम से लोक साहित्य समृद्ध होता है। स्थानीयता की यह विशेषता है होती है कि वह आवश्यकता, स्थिति, और कार्य के अनुरूप देशज शब्द रचती रहती है। लोक साहित्य के मुख्यतः तीन प्रकार माने गए हैं—कथा, गीत और वार्ताएँ। लोक कथाओं के अंतर्गत कल्पित कथाएँ, परियों की कथाएँ, दंत कथाएँ, पौराणिक कथाएँ, धार्मिक कथाएँ, ऐतिहासिक कथाएँ आदि आती हैं। इसी प्रकार से लोकगीतों के भी अनेक भेद माने गए हैं, जिनमें संस्कार गीत, ऋतु गीत त्यौहार गीत, व्रतगीत, रसगीत, जातियों के गीत तथा धार्मिक गीत प्रमुख हैं। लोक साहित्य में प्राप्त लघु वार्ताओं के अंतर्गत मुहावरे, कहावतें पहिलियाँ, सूक्तियाँ आदि भेद भी माने गए हैं। दलित आत्मकथाओं में भूत-प्रेत, मान-मनौती, अंधविश्वास आदि प्रसंगों में उनकी लोक कथाओं का वर्णन मिलता है। वही गीतों में उनके श्रमगीत तथा जातिगीत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखते हैं। वार्ताओं में मुहावरों की विशेषता यह है कि यह दलित जीवन से ही संबंधित हैं। दलितों की पूरी की पूरी इस लोक परंपरा एवं उनके देशज शब्दों का किसी ने संकलन नहीं किया। हिन्दी दलित आत्मकथाकारों ने अपनी आत्मकथाओं के माध्यम से इन्हें सहेजने का कार्य किया है। हिन्दी साहित्य में दलित आत्मकथाओं के लेखन से लोक साहित्य उभर कर सामने आया है। इसमें प्रयुक्त देशज शब्द आत्मकथाओं को एक अलग वर्ग में रखने की मांग करती है, जिसे हम आंचलिक आत्मकथाएँ कह सकते हैं। आंचलिक लोकगीत, मुहावरे, लोकोक्तियाँ आदि का प्रयोग पाठक को लेखक के निकट ले जाता है। लोकभाषा के शब्दों का उपयोग वातावरण को सजीव बना देता है। इससे स्थानीयता प्रभाव तो आता ही है, लोकभाषा का सुंदर रूप भी पाठक के समक्ष प्रस्तुत होता है। भाषा में स्वाभाविक रूप से आ जाने वाले मुहावरे, कहावतें भाषा और भाव दोनों को समृद्ध करते हैं।

**आत्मकथा और संप्रेषणीयता** – अभिव्यक्ति में संप्रेषणीयता एक महत्वपूर्ण तत्व होता है। कुछ आनलोचक मानते हैं कि दलित आत्मकथाओं में देशज और स्थानीय शब्दों के प्रयोग से संप्रेषणीयता में बाधा उत्पन्न होती है, परंतु यह एक मिथ है। दलित आत्मकथाओं ने दलित जीवन के कटु अनुभवों को वाणी दी है। दलित आत्मकथाओं में आए हुए देशज शब्द पाठक को चमत्कृत या अलंकृत करने के उद्देश्य से प्रयोग नहीं किए गए हैं, बल्कि वे जीवन की यथार्थ परिस्थितियों और घटनाओं के संदर्भ में स्वाभाविक रूप से उत्पन्न हुए हैं। दलित आत्मकथाकारों ने उनका प्रसंगानुकूल प्रयोग किया है। दलित आत्मकथाकारों ने देशज भाषा के शब्द, मुहावरे, कहावतों का प्रयोग सहजता से किया है। वे वास्तव में उनके दलित जीवन के मार्मिक प्रसंगों, सवर्णों से उनके संवादों एवं व्यवहार तथा अभावों में भी उत्साह ढूँढ लेने की जिजीविषा को व्यक्त करते हैं।

**दलित आत्मकथाओं का देशज शब्द संसार** – मोहनदास नैमिशराय की आत्मकथा अपने-अपने पिंजरे में मेरठ और वहाँ के आसपास बोली जाने वाली भाषा के देशज शब्दों का प्रयोग देखने को मिलता है। इनमें शब्दों में भीत बसापत, भभकती, पसरना, जीमने, लप्पड़, गाली, गुप्पड़, कानी, कललिखाना, जाटवगेट, रमड़ा फला, हाडा, सुतनिया, भौत, जमाऊ, टोकनी, रपटन, सपड़, कोपरे, कतलगाह तथा कसाईबाड़ा सुतनिया आदि का प्रयोग किया गया है। इस आत्मकथा में अनेक सवर्ण व्यक्तियों द्वारा जातिगत हीनताबोध कराने के लिए आत्मकथाकार से जातिसूतक शब्दों का प्रयोग भी किया है। जैसे—‘सब ससुरे चमारों के हैं। सब भरस्ट कर के रख दिया है इन्होंने’। ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि ने अपनी आत्मकथा जूठन में ग्रामीण परिवेश के चित्रण के समय अधिकांशतः देशज शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है। यथा धकियाना, ओक, पसरा, खारवे, चित्तियाता, मॉड, थुथनी, काढ़े, घेर, जाकतो, धार पुजारा इत्यादि। इसमें दलित जीवन के ग्रामीण परिवेश और आंचलिकता का भी प्रयोग हुआ है। जगह जगह पर बिल्कुल ग्रामीणों प्रादेशिक भाषा का प्रयोग हमें देखने को मिलता है। ‘‘चौधरी जी, ईब तो सब खाणा खा के चले गए.... म्हारे जाकतों (बच्चों) कू भी एक पत्तल पर धर के कुछ दे दो। वो बी तो इस दिन का इंतजार कर रे ते।’’ लेखक की माँ और सुखदेव सिंह त्यागी के बीच संवाद ग्रामीण परिवेश को जीवंत करते हैं। सूरजपाल चौहान की आत्मकथा तिरस्कृत मे दाँत निपोरकर रह जाना, ताने मारना, सकपका कर रह जाना, अचकचाकर रह जाना

तथा नजरें चुराना आदि से संबंधित देशज मुहावरों का प्रयोग हुआ है। सूरजपालजी ने हिंदी भाषा को नई ध्वनियाँ देकर समृद्ध किया है। "ताई की एक आवाज में वह (भूरा नाम का सुअर) ढों-ढों की आवाज करते दौड़ा दौड़ा आता।" 'मीट का शोरबा मटकी के मुंह से भलल-भलल की आवाज करता हुआ रेत में समा गया।' आत्मकथा तिरस्कार में आत्मकथाकार के नाथ ने देशज शब्दों का भरपूर प्रयोग किया है। यथा- बटुले, सताना, जुहार, धोकर, फ़ैटबाज, देहरी, लिसा मोड़े इत्यादि। कौशल्या बैसंत्री ने अपनी आत्मकथा दोहरा अभिशाप में मराठी भाषा के देशज शब्दों का भरपूर प्रयोग किया है। इनमें अंबीला, जवस, देवा, ओवी, तिरगुणी, चरोटा, चौलाई, भाजी, पोवाडे, गाड़ीवान आदि। देशज शब्द गोदड़ी, उपले, भोर, टट्टी, खपरैल, आदि प्रमुख हैं। श्री माता प्रसाद ने अपनी आत्मकथा झोपड़ी से राजभवन के पहले खंड 'दलित जीवन के दर्द' में अधिकांशतः देशज शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है। श्री माता प्रसाद दलित साहित्यकार होने के साथ-साथ राजनीति में भी सक्रिय रहे। उनके गृह जिले जौनपुर और वहां की भोजपुरी भाषा की मिठास उनकी आत्मकथा में हमें मिलती है। इन्होंने हंडिया, चबैना, चर्स, जाजिम, फुटकल, दंवाई सौर, चारपाई, मड़हा, मचान इत्यादि देशज शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है। इनकी आत्मकथा में विभिन्न लोकगीत का प्रयोग हुआ है जो दलित जीवन से संबंधित हैं। डॉ. श्योराज सिंह बेचैन की आत्मकथा मेरा बचपन मेरे कंधों पर एक बाल मजदूर की संघर्ष में गाथा है। अपनी आत्मकथा में बेचैन जी ने अपने परिवेश के अनगिनत देशज शब्दों को संवादों के माध्यम से स्वाभाविक रूप से अभिव्यक्त किया है। इन देशज शब्दों में बासन, दुतई, कुठरिया, कुठिया, पुटरिया, लठिया, सिला, गोहान, पाथना, कुइया, अंगोछा, नन्हे, तशला, रिरियाना सिलौटा, घिया, घुटन्ना(नेकर), खड्डुआ, सौपी मटखुनवा(गड्ढा) का प्रयोग हुआ है। इस आत्मकथा में स्थानी कथावत का प्रयोग बेचैन जी की बहन माया ने भज्जन के संदर्भ में किया है। भजन की उदंडता और अवगुणों के बावजूद उसे अपने बालक के रूप में स्वीकार करती है और कहती है कि "सूनी सार में मरखनु बैल अच्छौ है।" बेचैन जी के सौतेले पिता भिखारिलाल आत्मकथाकार के अधिक पढ़ने लिखने से व्यथित और क्रोधित होते हैं। इस संवाद में देशज शब्दों का प्रयोग प्रसंग को जीवंत बना देता है। भिकारी का संवाद देखिए "याकौ पेट मैं भरूँ और पढ़ गयो तो सुख दैगो मैहतारी कूँ। गै(यह) बिलौटा, खाइवे में नाको है और पढ़िवे में तेज है, कमाइवे कूँ मरी परे है या पै।

ऐसो 'हनुआ' लै आयी, जो मेरे लड़के से ज्यादा होशियार है।"

दलित आत्मकथाओं के क्रम में डॉ. तुलसीराम कृत मुर्दहिया अपना विशिष्ट स्थान रखती है। इस आत्मकथा में पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के ऐसे देशज शब्दों का प्रयोग हुआ है, जो प्रायः लुप्त हो चुके हैं। ये शब्द दलित जीवन की दुरावस्था, गरीबी, विपदा से जन्मे लोकशब्द हैं। चेचक से पीड़ित आत्मकथाकार के लिए उनकी दादी धार पुजौरा तथा सोहरी चढ़ाती है। इस आत्मकथा की विशेषता यह है कि इसमें देशज पारिभाषिक शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है और आत्मकथाकार ने इन शब्दों के अर्थ भी बताए हैं। जिससे पाठक को अर्थ समझने में सहायता मिलती है, साथ ही वह आत्मकथाकार की आंचलिक पृष्ठभूमि से भी परिचित होता चला जाता है। आत्मकथाकार के पिता मछली मारने में सिद्धहस्त होने के कारण मच्छरमरवा नाम से पूरे गाँव में प्रसिद्ध होते हैं। डॉ. तुलसीराम के प्राथमिक शिक्षा में शिक्षक दलित समुदाय के बच्चों को चमरकित नाम से संबोधित करते हैं और पसकराई (पास कराने के लिए शिक्षकों द्वारा ली जाने वाली अघोषित घूस) का भी उल्लेख करते हैं। पुराने समय में चलने वाले डब्ल, छेदवा मुद्रा के विषय जहाँ आज का पाठक इनको भूल चुका है, यह आत्मकथा उसके शब्द भण्डार को दुरुस्त करती है। अपनी दादी की भरुखी में रखे विकटोरिया के सिक्के, मरे पशुओं के मांस डांगर, मृतक के अंतिम संस्कार के संदर्भ में भंवरी गेहूँ के दाने, कुल देवता डीह बाबा की पूजा के क्रम में भतुआ (एक प्रकार का कद्दू सूअर की बलि चढ़ाने के संदर्भ में खोबार, सूअर की बलि देने के लिए हिकना दलित मजदूरों को श्रम करते समय घायल होने पर रहट्टा (अरहर का डंठल) का प्रयोग, भीषण अकाल में भुखमरी से समय मुस्कइल (चूहों के बिलों से निकलने वाली जौ-गेहूँ की बालियाँ), गरीबी का प्रतीक महुवे के फूल को पीसकर बनाया गया लाटा, जाड़े से बचने के लिए चैला (पलाश के हरे पत्तों की डालियाँ काटकर उन्हें टांगा से चीर कर चला बनाया जाता है) जलाकर जाड़े की रातों में कौड़ा तापना आदि पारिभाषिक शब्दों के प्रयोग से अनभिज्ञ पाठक के लिए भी लोक प्रचलित शब्द, शब्द जगत के द्वार खोलता है।

अखन्हा बांधना, बेंगही (खेत में बोने के लिए संग्रहित बीज) बनि (दिन भर काम के बदले एक सेर अनाज) उसके बदले डेढ़िया (ब्याज के रूप में दिया जाने वाला डेढ़ गुना अनाज) दोन (टीन से बनी नाली



नुमा आकृति जिससे पानी उड़ेला जाता है) कूर बाँधना, बियाना कमाना, आदि देशज शब्दों का अर्थ एवं भाव सहित उल्लेख किया है। भीषण अकाल के समय सिंचाई के विभिन्न साधनों के अंतर्गत दोन चलाना, ओढ़िचा चलाना ढेकुल चलाना, पूर नाघना व घर्षा खींचना जैसे पारिभाषिक देशज शब्दों का प्रयोग आत्मकथाकार ने किया है। टिन से बनी लंबी नाली नुमा आकृति जो बीच से थोड़ा टेढ़ी होती थी उसे दोन कहते थे। ओढ़िचा बांस की खपच्चियों से बना छतानुमा टोकरा, पूर नाघने में दो बैलों की जोड़ी लगाना। जुआठा में बरहा (मोटा रस्सा) से मोट छीलना, इनार, कियारा धान के खेत में कुसी (धान के सात-आठ इंच के मुरझाए हुए तने), अमोला (आम की गुठली), अमोली (आम की गुठली को छेदकर सीटी की आवाज निकालने लायक बनाना) आदि शब्दों को अर्थ सहित इस आत्मकथा में प्रस्तुत किया गया है। भूत प्रेत संबंधी अंधविश्वास को ओझा-सोझाओं की मनोवैज्ञानिक जालसाजी, गांव को और डरावनी स्थिति में ले जाती है। इन संदर्भों में कुछ देशज शब्द इस प्रकार आए हैं देहही लगाना जिसमें औरतों को चुड़ैल से छुटकारा दिलाने के लिए पीड़िता को कुएँ के पास ले जाकर कान में कोमल पंखुड़ी डालकर बाल पकड़ कुएँ में गिराने का नाटक करना जिससे भयभीत होकर वह चिल्लाकर भूत भाग जाने की बात स्वीकार करती है। मटुवाही ओझा की भूत पकड़ने की शैली या प्रक्रिया कड़हा चढ़ाया जाना, भूत चुड़ैल भगाने की तांत्रिक प्रक्रिया है। बरसात के समय धान रोपने के लिए लेव लगाना (खेत में चारों तरफ से मेड द्वारा पानी को रोककर हल जोतने की प्रक्रिया) डिबलर (लकड़ी का एक दर्जन खूंटियों वाला चौकोर खाँचा) आदि शब्द बुआई से संबंधित हैं। जरई (मछलियों के छोटे-छोटे बच्चे), खरमेटाव(नाशते के लिए बचा रात का खाना), केरवट (केले के पेड़ों का झुंड) अंकटा (एक तरह का अधूरा पत्थर, जो सड़क बनाने के काम आता है), तरकुल का कुज्जा (ताड़ का पका फल), थपुआ ( एक प्रकार की टाइल) और गोहरा (गोबर के उपले) आदि ग्रामीण अंचल के देशज शब्दों का प्रयोग किया गया है। इस प्रकार लोकजीवन के विभिन्न पहलुओं से संबंधित शब्दों का प्रयोग आत्मकथाकार डॉ. तुलसीराम ने किया है।

देशज संस्कृति से उत्पन्न विभिन्न लोक पात्रों के नाम भी इसी प्रकार इस आत्मकथा मुर्दहिया में वर्णित हैं। हींग बेचने वाला हिंगुहारा, बच्चों का सिर काट लेने वाले बाबा को मुड़कटवा, स्कूलों में टीके

लगाने वाले कम्पाउंडर को सिरगोदवा, नट परिवार की पुत्री नटनिया, गिद्धों के प्रेम के प्रति पागल, पगल बाबा, किसी के मुख से निकले पहले शब्द से तुकबंदी बनाने वाले जोगी बाबा, सिंघा बजाने वाला बंकिया डोम, चूड़ीहारिन आदि इसी प्रकार के लोकपात्र हैं। इस आत्मकथा में लोक साहित्य को समृद्ध करने वाले कुछ जातिसूचक लोक नृत्यों का भी उल्लेख हुआ है। जैसे- धोबीअऊआ नाच, चमरऊआ नाच कहरऊआ नाच आदि लोक नृत्य निम्न कही जाने वाली जातियों की पहचान थी। उनके अनुसार उनके अपने संगीत और नृत्य थे। यह आज भी प्रचलित लोक नृत्य हैं। नृत्य के साथ लोकगीतों में भी देशज शब्दों का भंडार इस आत्मकथा में संग्रहित है। धोबियों का वार्तालाप शैली में गाया जाने वाला अत्यंत प्रचलित एक लोकगीत है, जिसमें धोबी पुरुष बैलों के गले में पहनाई जाने वाली बड़ी-बड़ी घंटियों का घुंघरू बना कर कमर में बांध कर एक अनोखी नृत्य शैली में नाच-नाच कर गाता है। यह नृत्य और लोक गीत बहुत आकर्षक होता था, जिसे आत्मकथाकार ने आम भाषा में 'धोबिया नाच' की संज्ञा दी है। दलित बस्ती की एक अनोखी कोहबर कला का जिक्र किया है। इसमें दीवार पर गेरु और हल्दी से जो पेंटिंग की जाती थी, उसे कोहबर कला जाता है। इस आत्मकथा में दलितों और उनके लिए प्रचलित लोकोक्तियों का भी प्रयोग हुआ है। अधपेटवा खाना, बिरही बोल आदि। इसके अतिरिक्त कुछ जातिसूचक कथावतों का भी प्रयोग देखने को मिलता है जैसे-भादो भैंसा चइत चमार, इनसे कबहु लगे न पार। इस आत्मकथा में कसुनी भौजी जैसे लोक और जीवंत पात्रों के माध्यम से आत्मकथाकार ने आजमगढ़ और उसके आसपास बोली जाने वाली भाषा के अनगिनत शब्दों को आत्मकथा में स्थान दिया है। आत्मकथा का शीर्षक मुर्दहिया खुद एक देशज शब्द है। मुर्दहिया अर्थात् जहाँ पर मुर्दे और जानवर जलाए जाते थे और वह स्थल उनका मुक्ति धाम रहा है।

अंत में निष्कर्ष रूप में कहा जा सकता है कि हिंदी की दलित आत्मकथाओं ने अपने अंचल के लुप्तप्राय शब्दों को जिंदा कर दिया है। इन लोक शब्दों के द्वारा ही लोक जीवन का समग्र रूप इन आत्मकथा में अभिव्यक्त हुआ है। जातिगत भेदभाव दलित जीवन को दुरुह बना देता है, जिसकी अनुभूति और संवेदनशीलता को ये शब्द यथार्थ रूप में अभिव्यक्त करते हैं। दलित जीवन के इन लोक प्रचलित शब्दों से पाठक को दलित परिवेश का परिचय सहज ही मिल

जाता है। इन शब्दों में दलित संस्कृति की गंध बिखरी हुई है। दलित जीवन में प्रचलित शब्दों, मुहावरों से भी इस संस्कृति की गंध मिलती है, जो इस समाज की आपबीती से गहराइयों से पाठक का एकाकार कराती है। अपने-अपने पिंजरे में दलित जाति के लिए चमारगेट, मुसलमानों के लिए कटवा जूठन में प्रयुक्त चूहड़ा व जाकत, झोपड़ी से राजभवन में प्रयुक्त चबैना, मेरा बचपन मेरे कंधों पर मैं प्रयुक्त वासन, मुर्दहिया में प्रयुक्त चमककिट और पसकराई जैसे शब्दों से आंचलिकता झलकती है। वास्तव में इन दलित आत्मकथाओं में प्रयुक्त शब्दों ने हिंदी भाषा को समृद्ध किया है।

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डॉ. श्रीमती अर्चना दुबे

आचार्य, शिक्षा अध्ययनशाला, देवी अहिल्या विश्वविद्यालय, इन्दौर

शिक्षा मानव जीवन की आधारशिला है। मानव का विकास और उन्नयन शिक्षा पर ही निर्भर है। भारत सरकार द्वारा प्राथमिक शिक्षा के संदर्भ में निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम 1 अप्रैल 2010 से विभिन्न राज्यों में लागू किया जा रहा है। जिसमें 6 से 14 वर्ष तक की आयु वर्ग के बच्चों को अनिवार्य और निःशुल्क शिक्षा प्रदान की जा रही है। निजी विद्यालयों में आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर बच्चों को 25 प्रतिशत आरक्षण दिया जाएगा। साथ ही साथ शिक्षकों का उत्तरदायित्व, जवाबदेही तथा मानदंड तय किए गए हैं। शिक्षक द्वारा समय पर विद्यालय के पाठ्यक्रम को पूर्ण करना मध्याह्न भोजन, उपस्थिति, मूल्यांकन व छात्रवृत्ति सरकार द्वारा दी जा रही। प्रत्येक मनुष्य की मूलभूत एवं अनिवार्य आवश्यकताओं में से एक आवश्यकता है शिक्षा जिसकी पूर्ति वह समाज में रहकर ही कर सकता है। शिक्षा प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था समुदाय व राज्य दोनों मिलकर करते हैं। एक शिक्षित व्यक्ति जितनी शीघ्रता से स्वयं का व अपने समाज का विकास कर सकता है उतनी शीघ्रता से एक निरक्षर व्यक्ति नहीं कर सकता।

मानव अधिकारों के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय घोषणा पत्र (1948) में कहा गया था कि प्रत्येक मनुष्य को शिक्षा का अधिकार है और प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को उसकी योग्यता के आधार पर उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त होगी। किसी भी राष्ट्र के विकास व समृद्धि के लिए शिक्षा महत्वपूर्ण घटक है। बालक तथा समाज के जीवन में प्राथमिक शिक्षा का विशेष महत्व है। इस अवस्था में बालक के समूचे व्यक्तित्व के विकास की नींव पड़ती है। प्राथमिक शिक्षा बालकों में ज्ञान व समय के साथ-साथ जीवन से जुड़े अनेक कौशलों का विकास करती है। प्राथमिक शिक्षा हमारे संविधान द्वारा प्रतिष्ठित समाजवाद, धर्मनिरपेक्ष एवं लोकतंत्र के लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति में सहायक होती है। इसलिए संविधान द्वारा इसकी प्राप्ति एवं सर्वसाधारण को इसकी उपलब्धता हेतु प्रावधान किए गए हैं। भारत सरकार द्वारा प्राथमिक शिक्षा के सन्दर्भ में निःशुल्क व

अनिवार्य शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम 2009 का कियान्वयन 1 अप्रैल 2010 से विभिन्न राज्यों में किया जा रहा है। इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य 6-14 वर्ष तक की आयु के बच्चों को अनिवार्य और निःशुल्क शिक्षा प्रदान की जायेगी। निजी विद्यालयों में कमजोर व आर्थिक रूप से निर्धन बच्चों को 25 प्रतिशत आरक्षण दिया जायेगा साथ ही साथ शिक्षक का उत्तरदायित्व, जवाबदेहिता मानदण्ड तय किया गया है। केन्द्र सरकार, राज्य सरकार व समुदाय की जिम्मेदारी को परिभाषित किया गया है।

भारतीय संविधान के राज्य के नीति निर्देशक सिद्धांत के अनुच्छेद 45 में बच्चों की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था निम्नानुसार की गयी है - 'राज्य इस संविधान के प्रारंभ से 10 वर्ष के भीतर सभी बच्चों को 14 वर्ष की आयु तक निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा देने के लिए उपबंध करने का प्रयास करेगा। इस व्यवस्था को मूर्तरूप देने का प्रयास राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया गया परन्तु आज तक सभी बच्चों को प्रारंभिक शिक्षा (कक्षा 1 से 8 तक) उपलब्ध कराने का लक्ष्य प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सका। सभी बच्चों को प्रारंभिक शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लक्ष्य को मूर्त रूप देने हेतु केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा नया अधिनियम "निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा अधिकार अधिनियम 2009 बनाया" गया, यह अधिनियम देश में 1 अप्रैल सन् 2010 से प्रभावशील हो गया है। ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि के सन्दर्भ में प्रत्येक बालक को शिक्षा का कानूनी अधिकार मिले इसके लिए भारतीय समाज सुधारक और स्वतंत्रता सेनानी गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले ने 19 मार्च सन् 1911 को इम्पीरियल काउंसिल के समक्ष शिक्षा के लोकव्यापीकरण से संबंधित प्राइवेट बिल प्रस्तुत कर अंग्रेजों से बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए कानूनी अधिकार देने की मांग की। आजादी के पश्चात् संविधान निर्माताओं ने राज्य के नीति निर्देशक सिद्धांत के अन्तर्गत 6-14 वर्ष के बच्चों को निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा उपलब्ध कराने का प्रावधान किया।

संविधान निर्माण के लगभग 40 वर्ष बाद सन् 1993 में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने अपने समक्ष विचाराधीन एक मामले (उन्नीकृष्णन एवं अन्य विरुद्ध आंध्रप्रदेश सरकार एवं अन्य) में यह फैसला दिया कि 6-14 वर्ष की आयु समूह के बच्चों को निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा उपलब्ध कराने की व्यवस्था अनुच्छेद 21 में वर्णित जीवन व स्वतंत्रता के मौलिक अधिकार के अन्तर्गत आता है। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के इस निर्णय के बाद वर्ष 2002 में 86वां संविधान संशोधन कर नया अनुच्छेद 21क जोड़ा गया जिसके द्वारा 6-14 वर्ष की आयु समूह के बच्चों की प्रारंभिक शिक्षा का अधिकार मौलिक अधिकार हो गया। यह प्रावधान निम्नानुसार है –

“21क राज्य 6 वर्ष से 14 वर्ष तक की आयु वाले सभी बच्चों के लिए निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा देने का ऐसी रीति में, जो राज्य विधि द्वारा अवधारित करें, उपलब्ध करेगा”।

संविधान में की गयी इस व्यवस्था के सन्दर्भ में भारत सरकार द्वारा नया कानून निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम 2009 बनाया गया। इस कानून को 1 अप्रैल सन् 2010 से लागू करने की अधिसूचना 16 फरवरी सन् 2010 को जारी की गयी। मध्यप्रदेश सरकार द्वारा इस अधिनियम को 1 अप्रैल सन् 2010 से लागू कर दिया गया है।

**निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा अधिकार अधिनियम का संक्षिप्त परिचय :-** निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम (2009) के प्रमुख प्रावधानों का संक्षिप्त परिचय निम्नांकित है – केन्द्रीय सरकार, निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम 2009 (2009 का 35) की धारा 38 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए निम्नलिखित प्रावधान (नियम) बनाती है –  
○ इस नियम का संक्षिप्त नाम निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार नियम 2010 है।  
○ यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से प्रवृत्त होंगे।  
**भाग -1 :** में परिभाषा व राज्यों की व्याख्या की गई है।  
**भाग -2 :** विद्यालय प्रबंधन समिति- इस नियम के अन्तर्गत विद्यालय प्रबंध समिति के अधिकार व कर्तव्यों का उल्लेख है।  
○ धारा 27 व 28 के तहत अध्यापकों पर गैर शैक्षिक कर्तव्यों का भार न डाला जाये।  
○ निःशक्त बालकों की पहचान, नामांकन व शिक्षा की सुविधा सुनिश्चित करना।  
○ विद्यालय विकास योजना तैयार करना, विद्यालय में कक्षा वार नामांकन, प्रधान अध्यापक, विषय अध्यापक और अशकालिक अध्यापक की संख्या।  
**भाग -3 :** निःशुल्क

और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार विद्यालय प्रबंध समिति विशेष प्रशिक्षण की अपेक्षा करने वाले बालकों की पहचान करेगी, आयु अनुरूप समुचित कक्षा में प्रवेश करने पर विशेष प्रशिक्षण के पश्चात् अध्यापक द्वारा विशेष ध्यान प्राप्त करना होगा।  
**भाग -4 :** केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार के उत्तरदायित्व सरकार को स्कूल की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने, कक्षा 1-5 तक 1 किलोमीटर के दायरे में विद्यालय की स्थापना। कक्षा 6-8 तक के संबंध में 3 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर विद्यालय की स्थापना। हर बच्चों को निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा उपलब्ध कराने, शिक्षकों की व्यवस्था कराने, शिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था करने, पाठ्यचर्या निर्धारित करने आदि की व्यवस्था की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गयी है।  
○ केन्द्र सरकार और वित्तिय व शैक्षिक उत्तरदायित्व। समुचित सरकार और स्थानीय प्राधिकारी के उत्तरदायित्व।  
○ स्थानीय प्राधिकारी द्वारा बालकों के अभिलेखों का रखा जाना। जन्म से 14 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त करने तक का एक अभिलेख रखेगा।  
**भाग -5 :** विद्यालयों और शिक्षकों के उत्तरदायित्व, कमजोर वर्ग और अलाभप्रद समूहों के बालकों का प्रवेश। समुचित सरकार द्वारा प्रति बालक व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति –  
○ शासकीय, स्थानीय निकाय व अनुदान प्राप्त प्राइवेट स्कूलों में निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा का प्रावधान कक्षा 1 से 8 तक के बच्चों को उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा।  
○ गैर अनुदान प्राप्त निजी विद्यालयों में कक्षा 1 में न्यूनतम 25 प्रतिशत बच्चों को निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा उपलब्ध कराने का प्रावधान है।  
○ आयु के प्रमाण पत्र के रूप में दस्तावेज, प्रवेश के लिए विस्तारित अवधि, विद्यालयों की मान्यता, विद्यालयों की मान्यता वापस लेना आदि।  
**भाग -6 :** अध्यापक न्यूनतम अर्हताएँ प्रत्येक अध्यापक की विद्यालय में नियुक्ति के समय लागू होगी, न्यूनतम अर्हताओं का शिथलीकरण, अध्यापक के वेतन और भत्ते, सेवा की शर्तें, अध्यापकों द्वारा अनुपालन किए जाने वाले कर्तव्य, शिष्य अध्यापक अनुपात बनाए रखना।  
**भाग -7 :** पाठ्यचर्या और प्राथमिक शिक्षा का पूरा होना, शैक्षणिक प्राधिकारी, प्रमाण पत्र प्रदान करना।  
**भाग -8 :** बाल अधिकारों का संरक्षण, राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग द्वारा कर्तव्यों के निर्वहन में संसाधन, सहायता उपलब्ध कराएगी, राज्य बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग द्वारा कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन। राज्य बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग के समक्ष परिवादों को प्रस्तुत करने की रीति। राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद का गठन। राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार

परिषद के कृत्य।

दिनांक 23.11.2010 की गाइड लाईन के अन्तर्गत कमजोर व आर्थिक रूप से निर्धन व गरीब बच्चों को निजी स्कूलों में 25 प्रतिशत आरक्षण दिया जायेगा। दिनांक 11.02.2011 की गाइड लाईन के अन्तर्गत शिक्षकों की न्यूनतम अर्हता टीईटी होगी। जो सभी शिक्षकों के लिए अनिवार्य होगी।

दिनांक 20 जून 2012 की अधिसूचना के अन्तर्गत अधिनियम की धारा 23 की उपधारा 2 में प्रावधान है कि जहाँ किसी राज्य में अध्यापक शिक्षा के पाठ्यक्रम या प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने वाली संस्थाएँ पर्याप्त नहीं है या अधिनियम की धारा 23 की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित न्यूनतम योग्यता वाले अध्यापक पर्याप्त संख्या में उपलब्ध न होने पर केन्द्र सरकार यदि आवश्यक समझे तो अधिसूचना द्वारा अध्यापक के रूप में नियुक्ति हेतु अपेक्षित न्यूनतम योग्यताओं में अधिसूचना में विनिर्दिष्ट अवधि के लिए छूट दे सकता है जो 5 वर्ष से अधिक नहीं हो सकती है।

**शिक्षा का अधिकार तथ्यों का झरोखा :-** न्यूपा राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक योजना एवं प्रशासन विश्वविद्यालय के अध्ययन के अनुसार देश के सभी प्राथमिक एवं माध्यमिक स्कूलों में सुविधाओं का इतना अभाव है कि यह एक समस्या का स्वरूप लेता जा रहा है।

तथ्य :-

- देश के प्रति प्राथमिक एवं माध्यमिक स्कूलों में अनुमानित तौर पर महज 4.6 प्रतिशत कमरे ही हैं।
- लड़कियों के विद्यालय के 60.28 प्रतिशत शौचालय ऐसे हैं जो काम नहीं करते।
- लड़कों के विद्यालय के 42.59 प्रतिशत शौचालय ऐसे हैं। जो कार्य नहीं करते।
- 62.61 प्रतिशत स्कूलों में कॉमन शौचालय लड़का-लड़की दोनों के लिए हैं। जिसमें केवल 72 प्रतिशत ही काम कर रहे हैं।
- देश में प्रति स्कूल अध्यापकों का प्रतिशत 4.7 हैं।
- देश के महज 18.70 प्रतिशत स्कूलों में ही कंप्यूटर की शिक्षा उपलब्ध है। इसमें भी केवल 82 प्रतिशत कंप्यूटर ही कार्य कर रहे हैं।
- 45 प्रतिशत स्कूलों में दीवार तक नहीं है।
- 43.14 प्रतिशत स्कूलों में ही बिजली कनेक्शन हैं।

- देश में 6-14 वर्ष की आयु के लगभग 22 करोड़ बच्चे हैं। जिनमें से करीब 19 करोड़ स्कूलों में दाखिल है। शेष 3 करोड़ बच्चे ऐसे हैं। जो स्कूल नहीं जाते, इनमें करीब सवा करोड़ बच्चे बाल श्रमिक हैं।
- देश में करीब 40 प्रतिशत शिक्षक ठेके पर काम कर रहे हैं। आठवीं तक के स्कूलों में शिक्षकों के करीब सात लाख पद रिक्त पड़े हैं। इसके समाधान हेतु करीब 5 लाख शिक्षकों की जरूरत साथ ही साथ 14 लाख कक्षाओं का निर्माण करना होगा।
- शिक्षक छात्र अनुपात 32 है। परन्तु लगभग 15 राज्यों में शिक्षक-छात्र अनुपात राष्ट्रीय अनुपात से अधिक है। देश की राजधानी दिल्ली के सैकड़ों में 70-90 बच्चे हैं।

**मध्यप्रदेश लोक संघर्ष मंच द्वारा शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम पर एक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत किया जिसके अन्तर्गत -**

- 48 प्रतिशत शालाओं में प्रवेश प्रक्रिया के अन्तर्गत दस्तावेज की अनिवार्यता अभी भी है।
- मध्यप्रदेश सहित अन्य प्रदेश सरकारों ने अपने यहाँ विकलांग बच्चों की शिक्षा के विशेष सुविधाएँ मुहैया कराने की घोषणा की थी। विकलांग बच्चों को छात्रवृत्ति, विकलांग बच्चों को पहुँचने के लिए रैम्प निर्माण प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति, आदि वास्तविक धरातल पर नदारद पाए गए।
- ढाँचा सुविधाओं के अन्तर्गत 16 प्रतिशत स्कूल ऐसे पाए गए जिनके भवन अत्यंत जर्जर अवस्था में हैं। इन शाला भवनों की छत से बरसात में पानी टपकता है, इनके खिड़की दरवाजे टूटे हुए हैं।
- 55 प्रतिशत शालाओं में खेल का मैदान नहीं है।
- 47 प्रतिशत शालाओं में पीने के पानी का कोई स्रोत नहीं है।
- 51 प्रतिशत शालाओं में शिक्षकों की कमी है।
- 17 प्रतिशत प्राथमिक शालाएँ ऐसी हैं। जहाँ सिर्फ एक शिक्षक ही पदस्थ है, जबकि इस शालाओं में 50-100 विद्यार्थियों की उपस्थिति है।
- एम.एच.आर. डी के अनुसार अभी तक देश के 19 राज्यों एवं केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में ही राज्य बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग (एस.सी.पी.सी.आर) का गठन किया है।

- इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत 6 से 14 वर्ष के बच्चों को निजी गैर सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों में निःशुल्क शिक्षा उपलब्ध करायी जायेगी। परंतु गैर सहायता प्राप्त निजी अल्पसंख्यक स्कूलों पर यह प्रावधान लागू नहीं किया गया है। सरकार किस प्रकार की समानता लाना चाहती है, यह सोचनीय विषय है।
- गैर सहायता प्राप्त निजी स्कूलों में आरक्षण 25 प्रतिशत गरीब बच्चों के लिए जिसके कारण उनका प्रबंधन व्यवस्था बिगाड़ रही है।
- सरकारी विद्यालय में धीरे-धीरे विद्यार्थी कम होते जा रहे हैं जो गैर सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों की ओर कदम बढ़ रहे हैं। राज्य व केन्द्र सरकार स्वयं की जिम्मेदारी से बचना चाहते हैं। क्या गैर सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों को सरकार के आदेशों को मानने के लिए कहना उचित है?
- हालिया एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कक्षा 5वीं के लगभग आधे बच्चे अपनी पाठ्य पुस्तक को पढ़ नहीं पाते।
- यदि 25 प्रतिशत स्थान गरीब छात्रों के लिए आरक्षित किए जाए तो फिर वे बच्चे कहाँ जाएँ। जिन्हें योग्यता के आधार पर शिक्षा प्राप्त होनी चाहिए। इसका समाधान तो यह होता है कि सरकार पहले स्कूल खोलती और शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति कर अपनी जिम्मेदारी स्वयं लेती न कि दूसरों के कंधों पर डाल देती। पाठ्य पुस्तकों की गुणवत्ता अच्छी नहीं है। पाठ्य सामग्री का स्तर निम्न है। छात्रों का नामांकन एक बड़ी समस्या है।

#### निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा के अधिकार का सकारात्मक पक्ष –

- समाज में व्याप्त जातिगत भेद-भाव दूर होगा।
- सभी के लिए स्कूल की दहलीज खुली रहेगी।
- सभी को समान अवसर प्राप्त होंगे।
- बच्चों के मन से मारपीट और दण्ड का भय नहीं रहेगा।
- शिक्षक पूर्ण जिम्मेदारी के साथ अपनी भूमिका निभायेगा।
- शारीरिक रूप से दण्डित करने और मानसिक पीड़ा पहचाने के विद्यालयीन मामले खत्म हो जायेंगे। बच्चों में स्वतः अधिगम की प्रवृत्ति का विकास होगा।
- शिक्षकों के आचरण मैत्रीपूर्ण होगा। पिटाई की

जगह अपनत्व का भाव होगा।

- शोध इस बात की पुष्टि करते हैं कि भय मुक्त वातावरण में बच्चे अधिक सीखते हैं।

#### मानव संसाधन मंत्रालय ने शिक्षा के अधिकार को प्रभावी बनाने के लिए 10 सूत्री कार्यक्रम बनाया—

- अशक्त बच्चों के लिए प्रावधान।
- शिक्षकों को गैर शिक्षण कार्य से मुक्त रखना।
- पाठ्यक्रम में नियमित सुधार।
- शिक्षक-प्रशिक्षण कार्य को समय बद्ध तरीके से लागू करना।
- आधारभूत संरचना का विकास।
- स्कूलों को सत्र से पूर्व अनुदान उपलब्ध कराना।
- स्कूलों में शिकायत निपटारा तंत्र स्थापित करना।
- शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति।
- केन्द्र व राज्य सरकार शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता के बेहतर बनाने का प्रयास करें।

गाँवों में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की स्थिति अत्यधिक गंभीर है। गाँवों में शिक्षा की स्थिति से हम बखूबी परिचित हैं। हर 30 बच्चों पर एक शिक्षक सरकार की यह योजना शायद ही नजर आती है। कई जगह तो पूरा का पूरा विद्यालय एक ही शिक्षक के भरोसे चल रहा है। इससे लगता है कि यह सिर्फ बच्चों के जीवन से खिलवाड़ हो रहा है। शिक्षा की असमानता भी आज मुख्य समस्या बनी हुई है। निजी विद्यालयों और सरकारी विद्यालयों में शिक्षा के स्तर में जमीन आसमान का अंतर है। यही कारण है कि आज भी अभिभावक सरकारी विद्यालयों की अपेक्षा निजी विद्यालयों को ज्यादा महत्व देते हैं। आज हमारे देश में लगभग 22 करोड़ बच्चे विद्यालयीन शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। इतनी बड़ी संख्या में उच्च गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा पहुँचाना सरकार के लिए आसान नहीं है। ऐसे में सरकार के पास एक ही विकल्प बचता है, ग्रामीण एवं शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों के सरकारी विद्यालयों की गुणवत्ता बढ़ाई जाए, पूर्ण रूप से प्रशिक्षित शिक्षकों की ही भर्ती की जाए, समय-समय पर प्रशिक्षकों को उचित प्रशिक्षण भी दिया जाना चाहिए। केन्द्र सरकार, राज्य सरकार व स्थानीय सरकार के सहयोग से ही शिक्षा के अधिकार कानून को लागू करवाया जा सकता है। जिन विद्यालयों में शिक्षक नहीं हैं, वहाँ पर्याप्त शिक्षकों की भर्ती की जाए, गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की जाए। कुछ वर्षों से प्राथमिक

स्तर पर विद्यालयों में बच्चों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है, परन्तु यह संतोषजनक नहीं है। देश का भविष्य माने जाने वाले बच्चे राष्ट्र निर्माण में अहम् भूमिका निभाते हैं। गरीबों के लिए सरकारी व अमीरों के लिए पब्लिक स्कूल की दोहरी मानसिकता की शिक्षा नीति राष्ट्र निर्माण की गति को कमजोर कर रही है। देश के अधिकांश सरकारी विद्यालय राजनीतिक इच्छा शक्ति के अभाव के कारण मूलभूत सुविधाओं से वंचित है। शिक्षा को आज ऊँची कीमत पर कैसे बेचा जाय। यह शिक्षा बाजार का रूप ले चुकी है। मोटी-मोटी फीस जो आम जनता की पहुँच से ऊपर है। वह अपने बच्चों को इन विद्यालय में निःशुल्क 25 प्रतिशत आरक्षण के बाद भी स्कूलों में प्रवेश नहीं मिलता। जबकि शिक्षा को बाजार से मुक्त कर सरकारी स्कूलों को मूलभूत सुविधाएँ मुहैया कराते हुए देश में एक समान शिक्षा नीति लागू किया जाय जिससे राष्ट्र की प्रगति का चक्र निरन्तर उन्नति के पथ पर अग्रसर होता रहे।

सरकारी विद्यालयों के स्तर में लगातार गिरावट आ रही है। देश भर में 12.6 लाख शिक्षकों के पद खाली हैं। देश के 12.9 लाख मान्यता प्राप्त प्रारंभिक विद्यालयों में प्रशिक्षित शिक्षकों की संख्या 7.72 लाख है, जो कुल शिक्षकों की संख्या का 40% है। लगभग 53% विद्यालय अधिनियम के प्रावधान के अनुसार निर्धारित छात्र शिक्षक अनुपात 1:30 से अधिक है। रिक्तियों को भरने के उद्देश्य से आगामी 6 वर्षों में लगभग 5 शिक्षकों की भर्ती करने की योजना है। जहाँ तक धन की कमी का प्रश्न है, इस अधिनियम में राज्यों के साथ हिस्सेदारी 55% है। एक अनुमान के अनुसार इस अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए आगामी 5 वर्षों में 1.71 लाख करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता होगी। इसमें से केंद्रीय बजट में 15000 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया। आजादी के 64 साल बाद भी हमारे देश में करोड़ों बच्चे शिक्षा से दूर रह जाते हैं। पूरे देश में यह संख्या 30% से कम ना होगी। आधुनिकतम सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार कक्षा 10 तक आते-आते 61% बच्चे पढ़ाई छोड़ देते हैं। प्रवेश की समस्या के समाधान के लिए अतिरिक्त विद्यालयों का निर्माण, अतिरिक्त शिक्षकों की बहाली और अतिरिक्त शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण संसाधनों का निर्माण अत्यंत आवश्यक है।

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## शान्ति शिक्षा के पोषण में जनसंचार माध्यम

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**सारांश :-** मानव को शान्ति की चाह हमेशा से रही है। परन्तु मानवीय स्वभाव जो कि, शान्ति को बार-बार चुनौती देता रहा है। जब चुनौतियाँ इस कदर बढ़ जाती हैं कि, अशान्ति मानव के सहन शक्ति से परे होने लगता है तो शान्ति को स्थापित करने के लिए उपयुक्त सोचने लगता है। वर्तमान में बढ़ रही अशान्ति को नियंत्रित कर शान्ति की चाह में शान्ति शिक्षा की बात की जा रही है। शान्ति शिक्षा को जिस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए परिकल्पित किया गया है उसमें जनसंचार माध्यमों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है।

जनसंचार माध्यम आज के समय में लोगों से ऐसे घुल-मिल गया है कि लोग इससे प्रत्यक्ष व अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रभावित हुये बिना नहीं रह सकते। ऐसे में जनसंचार माध्यमों-रेडियो, टेलीविजन, समाचार पत्र, पत्रिकाएँ, सोशल मीडिया इत्यदि माध्यमों की भूमिका और भी बढ़ जाती है। जनसंचार माध्यमों द्वारा प्रत्यक्ष-अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कभी-कभी शान्ति भंग जैसे समाचारों का लोगों तक पहुँचना बहुत ही आसान सा हो जाता है। जिससे अशान्ति का वातावरण बन जाता है। इससे समाज के लोगों में आपसी कलह, द्वेष पनपने लगता है। जिससे शान्ति भंग होने का खतरा बढ़ जाता है। यदि जनसंचार के माध्यमों का शान्ति की स्थापना की दृष्टि से शान्ति सम्मत बातों को अधिक स्थान दे तो शान्ति शिक्षा के उद्देश्यों को पोषण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होगी।

**मुख्य बिन्दु :-** शान्ति शिक्षा, जनसंचार माध्यम।

**पृष्ठभूमि :-** मानव एक सामाजिक प्राणी है। वह समाज में रहता है। समाज में रहने के नाते वह लोगों से प्रभावित होता है और अपना प्रभाव भी दूसरों के ऊपर छोड़ता है। यह मानवीय स्वभाव है जो कि समाज में अपने को श्रेष्ठ व सम्पन्न सिद्ध करने के लिए आतुर रहता है। जिसके एवज में वह दूसरे व्यक्तियों से अपने को अधिक महत्वपूर्ण बताना चाहता है। जिसके लिए वह झूठ भी बोल जाता है। कभी-कभी व्यक्ति दूसरों का अपमान व नुकसान से भी परहेज नहीं करता। जब व्यक्ति को ऐसा करने से सफलता मिलती जाती है तो वह गलत कार्य का आदि हो जाता है। जिसे इसका

अनुकरण अन्य व्यक्ति भी करने लगते हैं। इससे समाज में एक अलग प्रकार का वातावरण बन जाता है। जिससे व्यक्तियों में आपसी मतभेद व कलह इत्यादि जैसी अनेक अशान्ति के कारण पलित हो जाते हैं। यहाँ तक की कभी-कभी युद्ध की नौबत सी आ जाती है। जहाँ मानव को एक दूसरे से मिलजुल कर रहने चाहिए और शान्ति से जीवन यापन व विकास करना चाहिए वहीं वह अशान्ति में जीवन यापन करने लगता है। जबकि "शान्ति मानव जाति का वांछित लक्ष्य रहा है। आध्यात्मिक लक्ष्य के साथ-साथ भौतिक लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति के लिए भी मनुष्य द्वारा शान्ति की कामना की जाती रही है, क्योंकि विकास व प्रगति के लिए शान्ति के अलावा अन्य कोई मार्ग नहीं है।" <sup>1</sup> फिर भी व्यक्ति जाने व अनजाने में अधिकतम यह गलती लालचवश कर बैठता है। यह गलती मानव प्रत्यक्ष व अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से उसके द्वारा संप्रेषित हावभाव, मौखिक, लिखित, शाब्दिक-अशाब्दिक या श्रव्य-दृश्य के द्वारा अभिव्यक्त होती है। कभी-कभी व्यक्ति की सही संप्रेषित बातों या अभिव्यक्ति को गलत रूप में समझने पर भी शान्ति भंग हो जाती है या कभी एक व्यक्ति की बातों को दूसरे व्यक्ति तक पहुँचाने में संप्रेषित माध्यमों की गलतियों से भी शान्ति भंग होने का खतरा हो जाता है। संप्रेषण का माध्यम कैसा है? उसको संप्रेषित करने वाले किस बात को महत्व देते हैं। यह बहुत कुछ संप्रेषित माध्यम जिसे जनसंचार के रूप में जाना जाता है पर निर्भर करता है। इस प्रकार से जब संचार का माध्यम व संचारित करने वाले सही बातों को जनसमूह तक पहुँचाएँ तो शान्ति को स्थापित करने में जनसंचार माध्यम भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकते हैं।

**शान्ति शिक्षा :-** व्यक्ति सुख-शान्ति से जीवन व्यतीत करना चाहता है और वह सभ्यता के आदिकाल से ही प्रयासरत भी है। परन्तु शान्ति कोई ऐसी वस्तु नहीं जिसे बाजार से लाकर दे दिया जाय। यह भौतिक वस्तु की तरह नहीं जिसे प्राप्त करने के बाद मानव शान्ति की अनुभूति करे। हाँ, इतना जरूर है कि जब भौतिक वस्तुओं की लालस बढ़ता है और उसे मिल जाती है तो कुछ दिन के लिए शान्ति मिलती है और फिर वाद में दूसरी वस्तुओं के पीछे लग जाता है। मानव लालच



में आकर, एक-दूसरे के दिखावे व अपने को बेहतर व सम्पन्न सिद्ध करने में लगा हुआ है। जो अशान्ति का एक वजह भी है। यही बात घर, गाँव-समाज, देश व विश्व में अनेक रूपों में विद्यमान है। एक व्यक्ति का दूसरे व्यक्ति से, एक गाँव का दूसरे गाँव से एक समाज का दूसरे समाज से व एक राष्ट्र का दूसरे राष्ट्र से अनेक रूपों में अशान्ति के पहलू विद्यमान है। वैसे तो शान्ति स्थापना के लिए अनेक बार युद्ध भी हुये है पर शान्ति अभी तक स्थापित नहीं हो पायी। कोई भी उपज व्यक्ति के मस्तिष्क से होता है। जब तक व्यक्ति का मस्तिष्क शान्त नहीं रहेगा उसे शान्ति नहीं मिल सकती।

आधुनिक युग में बढ़ रही चारों ओर अशान्ति को (जिसके अनेक कारण हो सकते हैं) दूर करने व शान्ति की स्थापना के उद्देश्य से शान्ति शिक्षा की आवश्यकता महत्वपूर्ण माना जा रहा है। जिसके लिए प्रयास हमेशा से किया जाता रहा है। परन्तु औपचारिक रूप से शान्ति शिक्षा की बात "पाश्चात्य जगत में शान्ति शिक्षा का विचार सर्वप्रथम कोमेनियस ने 1967 में प्रकाशित अपनी पुस्तक 'एंजेल ऑफ पीस' में रखा था। बाद में रूसो शान्ति शिक्षा के विकास में मील के पत्थर बने।" <sup>2</sup> वैसे "शान्ति शिक्षा का अर्थ है- शान्ति स्थापित करने के लिए लोगों को शिक्षित-प्रशिक्षित करना। शान्ति के लिए शिक्षण का उद्देश्य है- युद्ध व शस्त्रीकरण का समाज पर क्या दुष्परिणाम होगा, इससे सम्बन्धित जानकारी लोगों को बताना तथा उन दुष्परिणामों को दूर करने के उपायों को सुझाना।" <sup>3</sup> शान्ति की स्थापना में जिस रूप में शान्ति शिक्षा की बात की गयी वह अपने आप में एक बड़ी बात है। अशान्ति के अनेक पहलू हैं। अशान्ति को दूर करने में शान्ति शिक्षा की बात की गयी है। शान्ति शिक्षा के सन्दर्भ में अनेक परिदृश्य हो सकते हैं परन्तु इसमें एक महत्वपूर्ण परिदृश्य जनसंचार माध्यमों का भी है।

**जनसंचार :-** व्यक्ति समाज में रहता है। समाज में संचार द्वारा वह अपनी बातों को दूसरों से बताता है और सुनता है। "संचार एक ऐसा माध्यम है जिसके सहारे दो व्यक्तियों या समूह के बीच परस्पर भावनाओं और आकांक्षाओं का आदान-प्रदान होता है।" <sup>4</sup> "ऐसे साधन जिसके माध्यम से विभिन्न प्रकार की सूचनाएँ, खबरों आदि को दूर-दराज के इलाकों में लगभग हर व्यक्ति तक पहुँचाने की कोशिश की जाए इन माध्यमों को कहते हैं। इसके अंतर्गत रेडियो, दूरदर्शन, समाचार, पत्र-पत्रिकाएँ, इंटरनेट, सोशल मीडिया आदि आते

हैं।" <sup>5</sup> ये ऐसे संचार के माध्यम हैं जो बढ़ते आधुनिकता के साथ अपने प्रभाव भी समाज, राष्ट्र व विश्व में बढ़ा रहे हैं।

जनसंचार के माध्यम की भूमिका आज इतना ज्यादा बढ़ गया है कि, कोई भी इससे अब अछूता नहीं है। प्रत्यक्ष व अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से हर व्यक्ति इससे जुड़ा है। ये जनसंचार माध्यम समाज में अपनी विशेष छाप छोड़ते हैं। यही छाप समाज को एक नया दिशा भी देते हैं। यह दिशा कैसी होगी काफी कुछ जनसंचार माध्यमों पर निर्भर करता है। यह माध्यम समाज में कैसे संदेश को किसी रूप में अभिव्यक्त करता है। इस पर भी काफी कुछ निर्भर करता है। यही संदेश काफी हद तक शान्ति की स्थापना में भी सहयोग करता है। संदेशों के गलत रूप से पेश करने पर समाज में अनेक प्रकार से विषमता पनपने लगती है जिससे समाज, राष्ट्र व विश्व में एक-दूसरे के प्रति नफरत व कलह बढ़ जाती है। इसका उग्र रूप युद्ध तक पहुँच जाता है।

**शान्ति शिक्षा एवं जनसंचार माध्यम :-** शान्ति की स्थापना में शान्ति शिक्षा को जिस रूप में देखा जा रहा है वह एक नया कदम है। शान्ति शिक्षा के माध्यम से बच्चों में शान्ति के प्रति एक सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण को पोषण करने का है। यह सम्भवतः अपने आप में पूर्ण नहीं होगा, चूँकि आज के समाज में जहाँ बालक का विकास हो रहा है वहाँ जनसंचार माध्यमों के माया जाल से घिरा हुआ है। इस माया जाल के प्रभाव से कोई अछूता नहीं, चाहे बच्चे हो या बूढ़े। चूँकि बड़ों की अपेक्षा बच्चों में समझ कम होती है और उनपर प्रभाव जल्दी पड़ता है। जनसंचार माध्यम- समाचार पत्र, टेलीविजन, कम्प्यूटर तथा सोशल मिडिया आदि मुख्य रूप से भूमिका निभाते हैं।

जनसंचार के माध्यम के रूप में "विश्व में प्रिंट मीडिया की उत्पत्ति का श्रेय जर्मनी को है। जर्मनी के ऑसवर्ग टारुन में 1909 में प्रथम मुद्रित समाचार पत्र अविशरिसेशन आर्डर जी टुंग छपने के साथ ही प्रिंट मीडिया यानी समाचार पत्र प्रचलन शुरू हो गया।" <sup>6</sup> जो आज समाचार पत्रों का विस्तार सभी देशों में बढ़ गया है। इस विस्तार व कम्पिटिसन में हर शहर में अनेक प्रकार के पत्रों का छपना भी कुकुरमुत्तों की तरह बाढ़ सी आ गयी है। ये समाचार पत्र जो वास्तविक रूप से जो घटनाएँ हैं उसमें मिर्च व मसाले लगा कर जन समुदाय के सामने पेश करते हैं। जिसे जनमानस में विशमता बढ़ता है। अपनी टी.आर.पी. बढ़ाने के लिए

अपने पत्रकारिता के नैतिकता को ताक पर रखने में अब संकोच नहीं। समाज में हो रही घटनाओं की बिना जांच पड़ताल किये ही सही बात क्या है? बिना जाने ही कभी-कभी लोगों के सामने प्रस्तुत कर देते हैं। लोगों को अपनी ओर आकर्षित करने के लिए अश्लील चित्रों से भी परहेज नहीं। जिस प्रकार समाचार पत्रों की पहुँच लोगों तक है, वहीं टेलीविजन की पहुँच भी आम बात है। "ग्रामीण भारत में सुरक्षित पेयजल की अपेक्षा बच्चों को टेलीविजन आसानी से उपलब्ध है। हजारों गाँवों में शौचालयों की अपेक्षा टेलीविजन है। बच्चे अपना अधिकतर समय टेलीविजन कार्यक्रम देखने में ही देते हैं। शोधकर्ताओं ने अनुमान लगाया है कि, औसतन बच्चा साल में लगभग 2400 से अधिक घंटे टेलीविजन देखता है। इस दौरान बच्चा हजारों बार हिंसा के विभिन्न प्रकरणों जैसे- हत्या, दुष्कर्म और दंगों से गुजरता है। मीडिया अनजाने में ही हिंसा की संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने में मुख्य भूमिका निभा रहा है।"<sup>7</sup> वहीं कम्प्यूटर व इन्टरनेट आज के आधुनिकतम जनसंचार के माध्यमों का भी प्रचलन तेजी से बढ़ा है। यह किसी से छिपा नहीं है कि इन्टरनेट की उपलब्धता का उपयोग कैसे किया जा रहा है। इस पर अनेक अच्छी बातें हैं पर अच्छी बातों से कौन वाकिब है। आज के समय में छोटे हो या बड़े शोशल मीडिया सबके घर में या कहें तो हर जेब में आसानी से देखा जा सकता है। आज के विकास की सबसे सस्ती व सर्वसुलभ संचार माध्यम के गिरफ्त में सब समाहित हो गये हैं। "सच्चाई यह है कि जनसंचार माध्यम जनता के नाम पर ऐसे मुद्दों को ज्यादा प्रचारित करते हैं, जो उनकी वास्तविक जरूरतों से नहीं होते। उन मुद्दों का वे इस हद तक ले जाते हैं कि जनता के कुछ हिस्से उसके फेर में पड़कर आंदोलित हो उठते हैं और उन्हीं से प्रेरित और प्रभावित होकर वह अपने वास्तविक मत के बजाए दूसरों द्वारा उन पर थोपे गए मुद्दों को ही अपने मुद्दे मानकर अपना समर्थन प्रदान कर देते हैं।"<sup>8</sup> जैसा कि "जनसंचार माध्यम एक पुराना प्रचलित सिद्धान्त यह रहा है कि वह यथार्थ को अभिव्यक्त करने वाला दर्पण है।"<sup>9</sup> परन्तु यह दर्पण पर अब अर्थ रूपी धूल सा पड़ता नजर आता है। परन्तु यह पूर्णरूप से कहना न्याय संगत नहीं होगा कि, जनसंचार माध्यमों की ही कमी है। "जनसंचार माध्यम लोगों को प्रभावित करते हैं। अगर इनके द्वारा जो प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है वह वही है जो लोग चाहते हैं तो यह कहना उचित होगा कि यह लोग ही हैं जो जनसंचार को प्रभावित करते हैं। यह बात पूरी तरह असत्य भले ही न हो लेकिन इसमें सत्य का अंश जरूर

है।"<sup>10</sup>

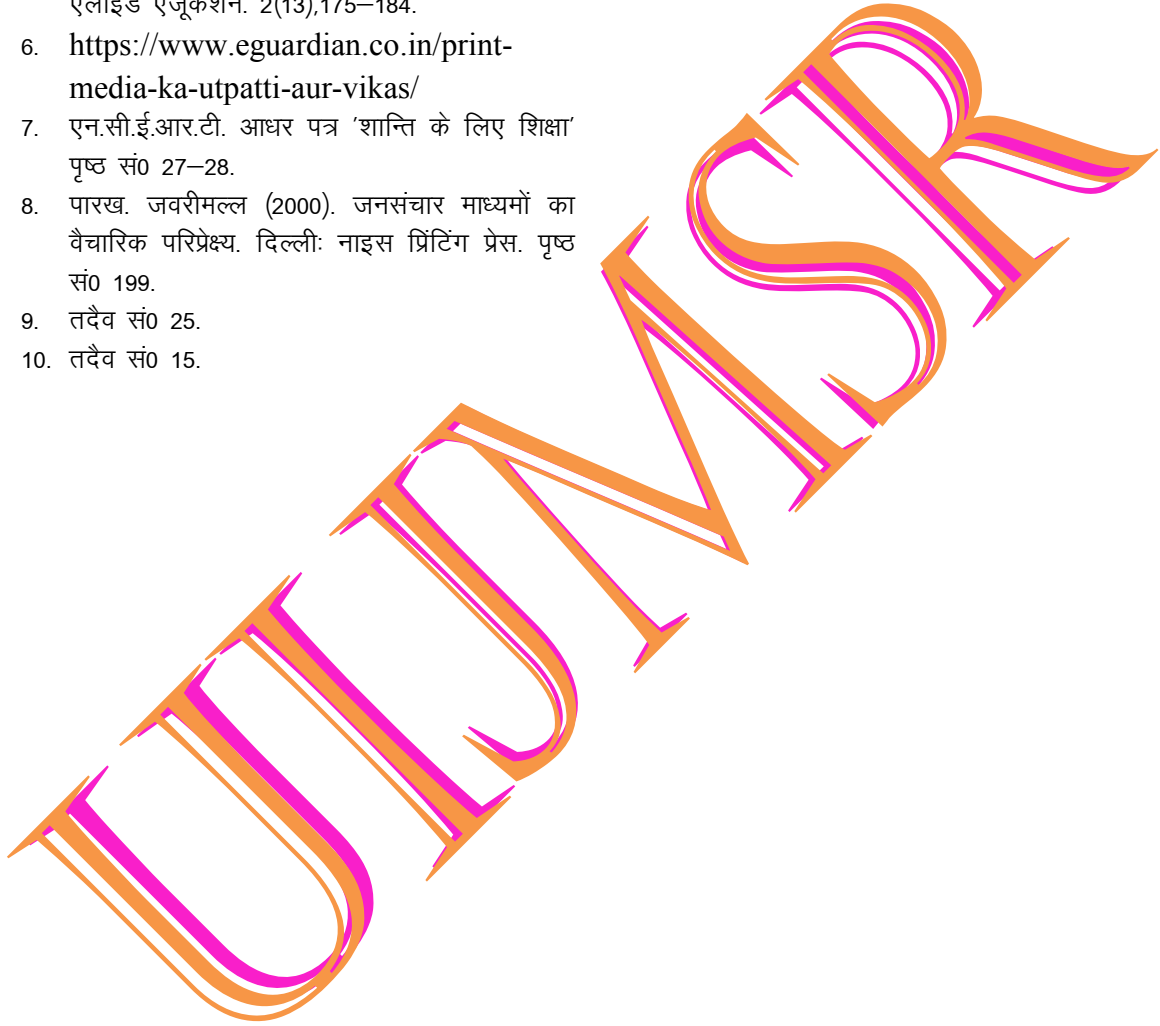
जनसंचार माध्यमों के प्रभाव से सभी प्रभावित है। यदि शान्ति शिक्षा के नजरिये से संचारित होने वाले संदेशों को जनमानस तक लाया जाये तो महत्वपूर्ण होगा। हिंसक बातों को कम से कम संप्रेषित व अहिंसक बातों को अधिक से अधिक सामने लाये तो शान्ति के लिए बेहतर कदम होगा। शान्ति शिक्षा के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति और समाज में शान्ति को स्थापित करने में जनसंचार माध्यम अहम भूमिका निभा सकते हैं बशरते कि वह अपनी गरिमा का ध्यान रखते हुए उन्हीं बातों को सामने जनसमुदाय के समक्ष लाये जो वास्तविक हो। बिना तोड़ मरोड़ के गलत तरीके से तथ्यों को पेश करें। अहिंसक घटनाओं से परहेज करें। शान्ति सम्मत बातों को उजागर करें। समाज में उन लोगों को भी रोल मॉडल के रूप में पेश करें जो मानवता के लिए मिशाल है। इस प्रकार जनसंचार माध्यमों का शान्ति शिक्षा के पोषण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है।

**निष्कर्ष :-** शान्ति शिक्षा के द्वारा समाज में शान्ति की स्थापना एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। समाज में शान्ति के स्थापन में विभिन्न अभिकरण है। इन विभिन्न अभिकरणों में जनसंचार माध्यम भी एक महत्वपूर्ण अभिकरण है। जनसंचार के माध्यमों से एक दूसरे लोगों, स्थानों, देशों के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त होती है। इनमें बहुत सी जानकारियाँ या बातें समाज में शान्ति को प्रभावित करती है। परन्तु बहुत सी जानकारियाँ शान्ति स्थापना में सहयोग भी करती हैं। जनसंचार माध्यमों से ये अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह अपनी नैतिकता का ध्यान पूर्ण निष्ठा से निभायेंगे। परन्तु कभी-कभी लालच व प्रसिद्ध में ऐसी बातों को उजागर किया जाता है या छपा जाता है जिससे लोगों में भय, क्रोध, असुरक्षा जैसे अनेक शान्ति को भंग करने वाले कारक पनपने लगते हैं। इस लिहाज से यदि लोगों तक अशान्ति रूपी बातों को नजर अंदाज कर शान्ति सम्मत बातों को प्रकाशित या प्रस्तुत किया जाये तो जनसंचार माध्यम शान्ति शिक्षा के उद्देश्यों में बहुत हद तक सहायक होंगे। इस प्रकार से शान्ति की स्थापना में जनसंचार माध्यमों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका हो सकती है।

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## प्राचीन भारत में शिक्षा का विकास

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**सारांश :-** शिक्षा एक प्रक्रिया है, जिसमें तथा जिसके द्वारा बालक के ज्ञान, चरित्र तथा व्यवहार को एक विशेष सांचे में ढाला जाता है।<sup>1</sup> किसी भी व्यक्ति या समाज का परिचय उसके नाम से ही प्रारम्भ होता है, भारतीय का भी एक नाम है भारत या भारतवर्ष। एशिया के अन्तर्गत भारत एक विस्तीर्ण प्रायद्वीप है, जिसका आकार एक विषमबाहु चतुर्भुज के समान प्रतीत होता है। इसी तरह भारतीय शिक्षा और व्यक्ति आवश्यकता के अनुसार विकास करता रहा जो आज भी शिक्षा में कहीं न कहीं एक आधार के रूप में मिलता है।

प्राचीन भारत में शिक्षा के विकास में मानव सभ्यता, संस्कृति और उत्कर्ष ही रहा है। मानव अपनी निरन्तर जिज्ञाशा के लिए नित नये ज्ञान की खोज में लगा रहा। भारत में शिक्षा का विकास उसी का परिणाम रहा। जहाँ कभी कुछ के लिए था आज सभी के शिक्षा की बात की जा रही है।

**मुख्य बिन्दु :-** वैदिक शिक्षा, जैन शिक्षा और बौद्ध शिक्षा।

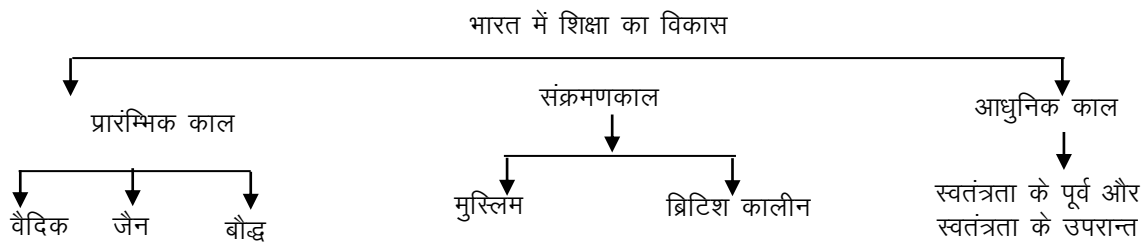
**पृष्ठभूमि :-** मानव सभ्यता व संस्कृति का विकास तथा मानव उत्कर्ष का अभ्युदय निःसंदेह मानव के बुद्धि, चातुर्य, विवेक तथा सद्गुणों की परिणिति स्वीकार किया जा सकता है अपने अनुभव गुणों के कारण मानव ने स्वयं का सर्वांगीण विकास करते हुए प्राकृतिक संसाधनों तथा प्राणि व वनस्पति जगत की सहायता से स्वयं के जीवन को सुखप्रद बनाया है। वस्तुतः शिक्षा के द्वारा ही मानव-सभ्यता व संस्कृति का उत्थान संभव हो सका है। शिक्षा ने ही मानव को परिपूर्ण बनाया। परन्तु सभ्यता व संस्कृति की विकास यात्रा में शिक्षा की अवधारणा, प्राकृति व व्यवस्था में अनेकों बार परिवर्तन आये हैं। तत्कालीन सामाजिक व धार्मिक परिस्थितियाँ एवं राजनैतिक व आर्थिक शासन व्यवस्था आदि तत्समय प्रबलित शिक्षा व्यवस्था को सार्थक रूप से प्रभावित करती रही है। अतः समकालीन भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली को सही ढंग से समझने के लिए उसकी पृष्ठ भूमि में संज्ञान में लेना जरूरी है। प्राचीन भारत में प्रदान की जाने वाली शिक्षा को वैदिक कालीन शिक्षा, जैन शिक्षा

और बौद्ध कालीन शिक्षा तथा मुस्लिम कालीन शिक्षा में बांटा जा सकता है।

आगे संक्रमण कालीन शिक्षा की व्यवस्था को देखना और उसका विकास जिसमें विभिन्न वैश्विक देशों ने भारत में अपना अधिपत्य स्थापित करने का प्रयास किया। उनका यह मानना भी था कि अपने शासक और शासन के साथ व्यवस्था और नियमों को जन-जन तक पहुँचाने में शिक्षा बड़ा ही महत्वपूर्ण व्यवस्था है संक्रमण काल के दौरान ही विश्व में अनेक प्रकार के प्रयोग हुए और विज्ञान को बढ़ावा मिला जिससे अनेक खोज के साथ मनोविज्ञान का विकास होता दिखा इसमें यूरोप और अमेरिका का योगदान रहा है। यूरोपीय देश-पुर्तगाली, ब्रिटिश, फ्रांसिसी, हॉलैण्ड के लोगों ने भारत में अपनी प्रभुता को स्थापित करने के लिए शिक्षा के माध्यम से जानने का प्रयास किया और साथ में अपने को लाभ पहुँचाने का कार्य किया।

इसी क्रम में आधुनिक भारत के विकास में लोगों में शिक्षा के द्वारा ही उनमें राष्ट्रीय एकता और पराधीनता की स्पष्टता को जानने का साहस और मानवीयता के प्रति आकर्षण उत्पन्न हुआ। तीसरा चरण हम कह सकते हैं कि देश की स्वतंत्रता के साथ ही स्वयं के लिए अपनों के लिए नियम – संहिताओं का निर्माण और जन-जन तक शिक्षा को पहुँचाने के लिए प्रयास किया गया। जिसमें उन लोगों की भी बात की गयी जो सदियों से शिक्षा से वंचित थे, समाज में वंचित थे साथ में गुलामी का शिकार सबसे ज्यादा थे। गुलामी का शिकार वे सिर्फ परायों से ही नहीं बल्कि अपनों से भी होते थे। इन सबको एक व्यवस्था के द्वारा शिक्षा प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था की गयी राष्ट्रीय संहिता में कानून बनाकर उनको यह अधिकार प्रदान करने का प्रयास किया जाता रहा है समय-समय पर नये-नये प्रावधानों के माध्यम से उनको मुख्य धारा में लाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। इसी चरण में आज हमारा देश 21वीं सदी में नई शिक्षा नीति 2019 तक का सफर तय करने जा रहा है, जो एक विश्वसनीय और सराहनीय उपाय है।

अब हम भारत में शिक्षा इन तीन चरणों पर बात रखेंगे :



हम यहाँ भारत की प्राचीन शिक्षा के विकास की बात कर रहे हैं जिसमें हम प्रारम्भिक काल के शिक्षा की व्यवस्था और विकास को जानेंगे।

**प्रारम्भिक विकास :-** भारतीय भूभाग का राजनैतिक इतिहास बताता है कि भारतीय समाज में राजनैतिक एकता शायद ही कभी भी नहीं रही है। यहाँ सदैव ही अने छोटी-छोटी रियासतें या राज्य रहें हैं जो प्रभुत्व के लिए आपस में लड़ते - झगड़ते रहे हैं। इसी तरह यहाँ शिक्षा का प्रारम्भिक विकास भी हुआ जिसमें किसी विशेष वर्गों से प्रारम्भ हुआ और सुविधा के अनुसार व्यवस्था कि गयी थी।<sup>1</sup> शिक्षा का प्रारम्भ प्राचीन काल से चला आ रहा है। ये क्रम आदिमानव से ही कुछ न कुछ जानने की चेतना ही शिक्षा और आन की ओर बढ़ने प्रेरणा प्रदान करती है। इस विकास में दो काल महत्वपूर्ण हैं - (1) वैदिक काल, जैन काल और बौद्ध काल।

**वैदिक काल :-** प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षा का उद्भव वेदों से माना जाता है। यद्यपि यह बात स्पष्ट रूप से निश्चित नहीं हो पाई है कि वेद कितने पुराने हैं तथापि यह तथ्य सुनिश्चित है कि यह हिन्दुओं का सर्वाधिक पुराना साहित्य है।

वैदिक ऋचाओं को लम्बे समय के अन्तराल में अनेक ऋषियों के द्वारा रचना गया था, परन्तु आदि काल में वेदों का ज्ञान लिपिबद्ध नहीं था। बहुत समय बाद ऋषियों के द्वारा वेदों को लिपिबद्ध किया गया।

वेद शब्द की उत्पत्ति विद् धातु से हुई है। जिसका अर्थ-ज्ञान प्राप्त करना है। अतः वेद शब्द का शाब्दिक अभिप्राय है। जिससे ज्ञान प्राप्त किया जाता है। वेद शब्द का व्युत्पत्त्यात्मक अर्थ "समस्त ज्ञान का स्रोत तथा असीमित कोश"<sup>3</sup> होता है जो दर्शाता है कि वेदों में सांसारिक, व्यावहारिक तथा अध्यात्मिक क्षेत्रों में मानव के लिए आवश्यक समस्त ज्ञान संग्रहीत है, ऐसा ज्ञान मानवता की सर्वतोन्मुखी प्रगति करने तथा सभी

दिशाओं में सफलता प्राप्त करने के लिए आवश्यक हैं वेदों को भारतीय जीवन दर्शन का स्रोत माना जाता है वेदों को अनादि माना जाता है। भारतीय शिक्षा का आदि स्रोत निःसंदेह वेद ही था। तथा इन्हीं के अनुरूप भारतीयों का सम्पूर्ण जीवन दर्शन निर्धारित हुआ। वेद कालीन युग में वेदों का ज्ञान भारतवासियों के दैनिक जीवन का अंग बन गया था तथा यह ज्ञान आज भी भारतीयों के जीवन दर्शन के विभिन्न रीतियों प्रथाओं तथा परम्पराओं के रूप में विद्यमान है वेद के चार भाग क्रमशः ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद, सामवेद तथा अथर्ववेद हैं जो अब चार वेदों के रूप में स्वीकार किये जाते हैं। वैदिक काल में भारतवर्ष में गुरुकुल आधारित शिक्षा प्रणाली का प्रादुर्भाव हुआ था।

उपनिषद में शिक्षा के लिए कहा गया है:

**शचीभिर्नः शचीवस् दिवा नक्तं दशस्यतम।  
मा वां रातिरूप दसत्कदा चना स्मद्राति कदाचन।<sup>3</sup>**

**वैदिक शिक्षा की विशेषताएँ :**

**शिक्षा का उद्देश्य :-** वैदिक काल में जीवन दो प्रकारों (परा तथा अपरा) में विभक्त था। परा का अर्थ था कि ज्ञान, कर्म तथा उपासना के द्वारा ब्रह्म अर्थात् मोक्ष की प्राप्ति करना, जबकि अपना का अर्थ था संगठित तथा नियोजित सामाजिक व्यवस्था का संचालन करना। स्पष्ट है कि परा के लिए इस लोक से परे अर्थात् ईश्वरीय विधाओं का ज्ञान आवश्यक था तथा अपरा के लिए इस लोक से सम्बन्धित अर्थात् सामाजिक विधाओं का ज्ञान महत्वपूर्ण था। परा और अपरा में परा को सर्वश्रेष्ठ माना जाता है। संभवतः वैदिक शिक्षा का उद्देश्य छात्रों का शारीरिक, मानसिक तथा आध्यात्मिक शक्तियों का विकास इस तरह से करना था जिससे मोक्ष प्राप्ति के सर्वोच्च लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति की जा सके। सादा जीवन तथा उच्च विचारों के महाकाव्य से निर्दिष्ट होने वाली शिक्षा में छात्रों के सर्वांगीण विकास पर बल दिया जाता है। उस समय की शिक्षा-नैतिक चरित का निर्माण करना,

पवित्रता तथा धार्मिकता का विकास करना, व्यक्ति का विकास करना, सामाजिक कुशलता की उन्नति करना, सांस्कृतिक का संरक्षण तथा प्रसार करना, जीविकोपार्जन के लिए तैयार करना था। अतः मानव का सर्वांगीण विकास करना साथ ही उसे पूर्ण बना और आत्म ज्ञान तथा ब्रह्म ज्ञान का बोध कराकर छात्रों को तत्कालीन जीवन दर्शन के सर्वोत्कृष्ट लक्ष्य अर्थात् मोक्ष की प्राप्ति के लिए तैयार किया जाता था।

**उपनयन संस्कार :-** बालक के विद्याध्यापन का औपचारिक प्रारम्भ एक संस्कार के द्वारा होता था। जिसे उपनयन संस्कार कहते हैं। उपनयन का अर्थ है पास ले जना अतः बालक को शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए अध्यापक के पास ले जाना ही उपनयन संस्कार कहलाता है। उपनयन संस्कार के उपरान्त ही बालक ब्रह्मचर्य आश्रम में प्रवेश करता था तथा ब्रह्मचर्य व्रत धारण करने के कारण ब्रह्मचारी कहलाता था। वह कोपीन, मृगछाला, दण्ड कमण्डल तथा मेखला का प्रयोग करता था। उपनयन में बालक का दूसरा जन्म भी कहा जाता था। विद्यारम्भ के संस्कार को दूसरा जन्म अथवा आध्यात्मिक जन्म भी कहा जाता था। इस काल में ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय तथा वैश्य वर्णों के बालकों के लिए उपनयन संस्कार आवश्यक था। तथा इसलिए तीनों वर्णों को द्विज कहते हैं। उपनयन के उपरान्त बालक गुरुकुल में रहकर गुरुकुल की परम्पराओं का पालन करता था तथा अन्तःवासी या कुलवासी कहलाता था। यदि किसी छात्र के आचार विचार गुरुकुल के अनुरूप नहीं होते थे तो निष्कासित कर दिया जाता था।  
जैसा की दुर्खीम ने कहा है, " शिक्षा युवा पीढ़ी का समाजीकरण है।"<sup>4</sup>

**शिक्षा संस्थाएँ :-** बालकों की प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा घर पर ही प्रारम्भ हो जाती थी। इसका उद्देश्य गुरुकुलों के लिए बालकों को तैयार करना। प्रथम अनौपचारिक शिक्षा का विकास घर पर ही होता था। छोटे-छोटे पारिवारिक विद्यालय होते रहते थे। पारिवारिक विद्यालय को आश्रम अथवा आचार्य कुल अथवा गुरुकुल भी कहा जाता था। गुरुकुल प्रायः शहर के कोलाहल से दूर उपवन या जंगल के एकान्त रमणीय स्थानों पर स्थित होते थे। जिसके संचालन में गुरु पत्नी की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रहती थी। गुरुकुल का जीवन अत्यन्त सरल तथा सहज होता था। उस काल में मिथिला, काँशी, काँची, कैकेय, उज्जैन, प्रयाग, तंजौर, मालखण्ड आदि अनेक स्थान शिक्षा के लिए प्रसिद्ध थे। छात्रगण का प्रवेश केवल सदाचार तथा योग्यता के आधार पर होता

था गुरुकुल की परम्पराओं तथा नियमों के प्रतिकूल आचरण करने पर छात्रों को गुरुकुल से निष्कासित कर दिया जाता था।

वेशभूषा वैदिक काल में गुरु कुलों में रहने वाले छात्रों के द्वारा पहने जाने वाली निश्चित थी। शरीर के ऊपरी भाग के वस्त्र के रूप में मृगछाला का उपयोग किया जाता था। ब्राह्मण छात्र काले नर हिरन की खाल, क्षत्रिय धब्बेदार हिरन की छाल तथा वैश्य छात्र बकरे की छाल का ऊपरी भाग को ढकने के लिए करते थे।

दिनचर्या भी जो कठिन और अनुशासन युक्त थी। प्रातः काल से लेकर शाम तक निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के तहत होता था। जो आचार्य की देख-रेख में करते थे।

**वैदिक शिक्षा की कमियाँ :-** कुछ भी जिसके कारण बौद्ध शिक्षा का विकास हुआ वे कमियाँ जैसे धर्म को अधिक महत्व दिया जाता था जिससे सामान्य जन तक पहुंच न होना, स्त्री शिक्षा की उपेक्षा रही, शूद्रों की शिक्षा की उपेक्षा रही, जन सामान्य की शिक्षा की उपेक्षा थी, लोक भाषाओं की उपेक्षा, विवाह स्वातंत्र्य का अभाव, सांसारिक जीवन की उपेक्षा शारीरिक श्रम के प्रति हेय दृष्टि और तो और नवीन धर्मों के प्रति हेय दृष्टि भी रखना वैदिक शिक्षा की कमियाँ रही। जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बौद्ध शिक्षा का विकास हुआ।

**जैन शिक्षा :-** प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षा के विकास में से एक जैन शिक्षा का योगदान भी एक महत्वपूर्ण उल्लेखनीय है। जैन शिक्षा की वेदों में आस्था नहीं थी परन्तु दुःख का विनाश चाहता है और इसके लिए ज्ञान और आचरण की पूरी साधना पद्धति का निर्माण किया है जैन शिक्षा बौद्ध शिक्षा से पूर्व का है। जैन शब्द का निर्माण जिन शब्द से हुआ है। जिन शब्द का शाब्दिक अर्थ है : जीत लेना। "अतः सांसारिक मोहमाया, लालच, रागद्वेष तथा संग्रह की प्रवृत्ति आदि मानव शत्रुओं पर विजय प्राप्त कर लेना।"<sup>5</sup>

प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षा-पद्धति का तल्लीनता से अध्ययन करने की दृष्टि से जैन शिक्षा पद्धति का अध्ययन बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। भारत में श्रमण और ब्राह्मण (या वैदिक) शिक्षा पद्धतियों का समानान्तर विकास हुआ है श्रमण परम्परा के अन्तर्गत ही जैन और बाद में बौद्ध शिक्षा का विकास हुआ।

जैन शिक्षा वैदिक शिक्षा की तरह निःश्रेयस या मोक्ष मूलक रही है, किन्तु वैदिक शिक्षा के साथ अनेक समानताएँ होने पर भी जैन शिक्षा के स्वरूप में पर्याप्त अन्तर हैं वैदिक शिक्षा जिस प्रकार ऋषियों पर केन्द्रित थी, उसी प्रकार जैन शिक्षा के केन्द्र भी मुनि या श्रमण थे। किन्तु ऋषियों की तरह आश्रम व्यवस्था स्वीकार न करने के कारण जैन शिक्षा का स्वरूप वैदिक शिक्षा से भिन्न रूप में विकसित हुआ। आश्रम पद्धति को स्वीकार न करने के कारण जैन शिक्षा के प्रायः वैसे केन्द्र न बन सके; जैसे कि ऋषियों के आश्रम या तपोवन के रूप में वैदिक शिक्षा में विकसित हुए बाद में मंदिर तीर्थ, स्वाध्यायशाला आदि के रूप में जैन परम्परा शिक्षा और संस्थानों का विकास हुआ।

जैन परम्परा में पाँच परमेष्ठी माने गए हैं। इन्हें ही वास्तविक गुरु माना गया है। अर्हन्त, सिद्ध, आचार्य, उपाध्याय और साधु इन पाँच परमेष्ठियों के रूप में परिणमन किया गया है उपाध्याय का कार्य मुख्य रूप से शिक्षा का होता था। जैन शिक्षा में शिक्षण की सोलह विधियाँ बताई गई हैं— 1. निसर्ग विधि 2. आगमन विधि 3. निक्षेप विधि 4. प्रमाण विधि 5. नय विधि 6. क-स्वाध्याय विधि 7. प्रश्नोत्तर विधि 8. पाठविधि 9. श्रवण विधि 10. पदविधि 11. पदार्थ विधि 12. प्ररूपणविधि 13. उपक्रम विधि 14. व्याख्या विधि 15. शास्त्रार्थ विधि 16. कथा, रूपक, तुलना उदाहरण विधि 17. संगोष्ठी विधि।<sup>6</sup>

**जैन शिक्षा के उद्देश्य** :- जैन दर्शन के अनुसार मनुष्य जीवन का अन्तिम उद्देश्य कैवल्य (मोक्ष, जीवन की अजीब से मुक्ति) हैं इसके लिए जैन दर्शन के रत्नलय (सम्यक दर्शन, सम्यक ज्ञान और समरूप चरित्र) को साधन मार्ग बताया है। तब शिक्षा का उद्देश्य यही होने चाहिए। इसके लिए वह नैतिक जीवन की प्राप्ति पर बल देता है। विभिन्न कलाओं में प्रशिक्षण का उद्देश्य पर बल जो जीवन के लिए जरूरी है। परमार्थ भाव के विकास के लिए व्यक्ति हित के साथ-साथ समष्टि हित का समर्थक हैं पाठ्यचर्य छात्र की परिपक्वता, क्षमता, आयु, क्रमागतता तथा उपयोगिता के सिद्धान्त पर आधारित होना चाहिए।

शिक्षक-शिक्षार्थी में सम्बन्ध में दोनों में सेवाभाव का पक्षधर है उसकी दृष्टि में दोनों को एक दूसरे के हित के लिए सदैव तत्पर रहना चाहिए। जैनाचार्य शिक्षार्थियों से यह अपेक्षा करते हैं कि शिक्षक क्रुद्ध होने पर वे सहन करें, उनके आदेशों का पालन करें उन्हें प्रसन्न करें। सम्यक ज्ञान, सम्यक दर्शन एवं

सम्यक् आचार - प्रथम ऋषभदेव - महावीर स्वामी वेदों में - आदिनाथ और अरिष्टनेति का नाम 24 तीर्थंकर जैन धर्म के दो सम्प्रदाय-दिगम्बर और श्वेताम्बर। वस्त्रत्यागने-वस्त्र पहनने वाले।

परन्तु जन शिक्षा, स्त्री शिक्षा और औद्योगिक शिक्षा हेतु विद्यालयों के संगठन के बारे में जैनाचार्य कुछ मौन नजर आते हैं। अनकी यह चुप्पी आलोचना का विषय है। इस संदर्भ में वह आज हमारा पथ-प्रदर्शन नहीं कर सकती। परन्तु जो कुछ अच्छा है, उसे हमें अवश्य लेना चाहिए।

**बौद्ध कालीन शिक्षा** :- यद्यपि वैदिक काल शिक्षा - व्यवस्था धीरे-धीरे धर्म का प्रभाव अत्यधिक हावी होने लगा था। शिक्षा में कर्मकाण्ड बढ़ने लगा था। वैदिक काल में ज्ञान प्राप्ति का मुख्य आधार तप एवं ध्यान था तथा शिक्षा का मुख्य आधार तप एवं ध्यान था तथा शिक्षा का मुख्य उद्देश्य व्यक्ति को आध्यात्मिक विकास की ओर अग्रसर करना था, साथ ही कर्मकाण्डों के हावी होने लगा। ऐसी परिस्थिति में आज से लगभग 2500 वर्ष पूर्व गौतम बुद्ध (563-483) ने बौद्ध धर्म की स्थापना की थी।

बौद्ध धर्म को व्यापक हिन्दू धर्म का ही एक व्यापक विकसित रूप माना जाता है जो धार्मिक कर्मकाण्डों, पुरोहितवाद तथा रूढ़िवादिताओं से मुक्त था। अतः कहा जा सकता है कि बौद्ध शिक्षा चिन्तनशील नागरिकों के वैचारिक आन्दोलनों तथा समाज में व्यापक स्तर पर हो रहे तार्किक मानव चिन्तन की प्रक्रिया ने बौद्ध शिक्षा के लिए उपयुक्त वातावरण तैयार कर दिया था। अतः कहा जा सकता है कि बौद्ध शिक्षा भारतीय जीवन के आंगिक विकास का एक सुपरिणाम था न कि भारतीयों के सामाजिक जीवन में हुई कोई बाह्य वृद्धि का परिणाम कहा जा सकता है। बौद्ध शिक्षा ने मानव जीवन में निर्वाण प्राप्ति पर अधिक जोर दिया। निर्वाण से अभिप्राय उस स्थिति से था जिससे व्यक्ति की सभी लालसाएँ समाप्त हो जाती हैं। गौतम बुद्ध के अनुसार निर्वाण की प्राप्त वर्तमान जीवन में भी सम्भव हो सकती है। अतः बुद्ध काल की शिक्षा का प्रमुख उद्देश्य जीवन में निर्वाण प्राप्त करने का उपाय जानना एवं निर्वाण की प्राप्ति को सम्भव बनाना था।

दूसरे शब्दों में छात्रों को ऐसा ज्ञान बोध व आचरण सिखाना था जिससे मस्तिष्क को स्थिरता व शान्ति प्राप्त हो सके। बौद्ध कालीन शिक्षा में निजी आचरणों पर जोर दिया जाता था जबकि हिन्दू धर्म में

संस्कारों तथा ज्ञान पर अधिक जोर दिया जाता था।

**बौद्ध कालीन शिक्षा की विशेषताएँ :-** नैतिक चरित्र का निर्माण करना, बौद्ध धर्म का प्रसार करना, व्यक्तित्व का विकास करना, जीवन के लिए तैयार करना साथ ही कुछ विद्यारम्भ के लिए प्रव्रज्या संस्कार – “बालक बुद्ध शरणम् गच्छामि धम्मं शरणम् गच्छामि, संघं शरणम् गच्छामि” का उच्चारण भी करता था। प्रव्रज्या प्रातः 8 वर्ष के बालक को दी जाती थी। प्रव्रज्या के बाद बालक सामनेर कहलाता था। जाति का कोई बंधन नहीं था। परन्तु अस्वस्थ विकलांग, दण्डित व्यक्तियों, राज्य के कर्मचारियों व सैनिकों को प्रव्रज्या प्राप्त करने का अधिकार न था।

बौद्ध काल में छात्रों की दिनचर्या अपेक्षाकृत अत्यधिक कठिन व शुष्क थी। वे भिक्षाटन करते थे तथा बड़े अनुशासन में रहते हुए विद्याध्ययन करते थे। सामनेर को दस आदेशों का पालन करना आवश्यक था। इन आदेशों को दस सिक्खा पदानि अर्थात् दस शिक्षा पद कहते थे। ये दस आदेश थे : “अहिंसा का पालन करना, शुद्ध आचरण करना, सत्य बोलना, सत् आहार करना, मादक पदार्थों से दूर रहना, निन्दा न करना, सरल जीवन व्यतीत करना, नृत्यादि न देखना, अपरिग्रह, कीमती वस्तुओं का दान न लेना।”<sup>8</sup>

शिक्षा संस्थाएँ बौद्ध कालीन संस्थागत हो गई थी व्यक्तिगत नहीं रह गयी थी। उस समय संस्थाएँ – तक्षशिला, नालन्दा, बल्लभी, विक्रमशीला, ओदन्तपुरी नदिया, मिथिला तथा जगददला आदि शिक्षा संस्थाएँ हैं।<sup>9</sup>

**पाठ्यक्रम :-** साहित्य दर्शन कला व्यापार, कृषि, सैनिक आदि अनेक क्षेत्रों में भारत अपने सर्वोच्च शिखर पर आसीन था। शिक्षा व्यवस्था दो भागों में विभक्त था प्रारम्भिक तथा उच्च शिक्षा कुछ कमियाँ भी थी जैसे – कट्टर धार्मिक विचारों का समावेश, लौकिक जीवन की उपेक्षा, स्त्री शिक्षा की उपेक्षा, हस्तकार्यों के प्रति घृणा, विहारों का भ्रष्ट वातावरण सैनिक प्रशिक्षण की उपेक्षा आदि थी।

**निष्कर्ष :-** प्राचीन भारतीय शिक्षा के विकास में वैदिक कालीन शिक्षा जहाँ परम्परागत ज्ञान की शुरुआत की हुई वहीं जैन शिक्षा वैदिक कालीन शिक्षा का ही परिणाम रही जो एक नये तरीके से प्रसारित किया और साथ में बौद्ध कालीन शिक्षा भी एक विकास की अवस्था

थी। शिक्षा समाज का दर्पण है और इस नाते समाज की आकांक्षाओं को प्रतिबिम्बित करना शिक्षा का कर्तव्य ही नहीं अनिवार्यता भी हो जाती है। जो समाज में होने वाले बदलाव और परिवर्तन की साक्षी होती हैं हमारे देश में शिक्षा के लिए प्राचीन काल से व्यवस्था रही है। शिक्षा हर काल में मानव जीवन के सर्वोत्तम उत्कृष्ट विकास के साथ पूर्ण मानव बनाने पर जोर देती रही है। चाहे वह वैदिक काल हो, जैन काल हो या बौद्ध काल में शिक्षा एक उच्चतम शिखर पर रहीं।

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## मध्यप्रदेश के जबलपुर जिले के पर्यटन विकास की सम्भावनायें (विशेष भेड़ाघाट के संदर्भ में)

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**सारांश :-** भारत जैसे विकासशील देश में पर्यटन विकास की अनेक संभावनाएँ मौजूद हैं। पर्यटन क्षेत्र में किये जा रहे विकास एवं अधोसंरचनागत विकास की सुविधाओं में निरंतर सुधार से पर्यटन के क्षेत्र में अग्रिम देश के रूप में उभरकर सामने आया है। पर्यटन अर्थव्यवस्था में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रखता है, कि विभिन्न हिस्सों में आज भी पर्यटन सम्बंधी बुनियादी ढांचे देश में स्थानीय लोगों की जीवन का गुणवत्ता में सुधार हुआ है साथ – साथ उनके जीवन काल में मदद की है। जैसे— स्थानीय कला, शिल्प पर्यटन, पर्यावरण और आर्थिक सामाजिक तथा सांस्कृतिक के संरक्षण के बारे में जागरूक किया है। पर्यटन आधुनिक दुनिया में सबसे तेज से बढ़ने वाला सेवा उद्योग है। मध्यप्रदेश में पर्यटन की सम्भावनाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने ट्रेवल मार्ट का शुभारंभ किया है इसमें कई देशों के पर्यटन ऑपरेटर्स, ट्रेवल एजेंट, होटल एसोसिएशन के प्रतिनिधि शामिल होते हैं। मध्यप्रदेश के सभी पर्यटन स्थलों के विकास की ओर केन्द्रित किया जा रहा है। प्रदेश में ऐतिहासिक, प्राकृतिक और सांस्कृतिक स्थलों के विकास के लिए लगातार प्रयास जारी है। जो कुछ सालों बाद मध्यप्रदेश की पर्यटकों की संख्या में वृद्धि की जा सकती है। पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा अब तक किये गये कार्य एवं प्रस्तावित कार्य – योजना के कार्यस्वरूप में परिणित होने पर देश प्रदेश का पर्यटन क्षेत्र में और विकास की ऊँचाईयों को हासिल करेगा। तथा प्रदेश में पर्यटन की अपार संभावनाएँ को सृजित करेगा।

**प्रमुख शब्दावली :-** पर्यटन विकास, आर्थिक स्थिति, पर्यटन अर्थव्यवस्था चहुँमुखी विकास, पुरातात्विक साक्ष्य, रोजगार की सम्भावनाएँ, अधोसंरचनागत विकास, प्रगतिशील, बहुआयामी विकास, आदि।

**प्रस्तावना :-** भेड़ाघाट जबलपुर जिले में स्थित है जो पर्यटन की दृष्टि से उसका परिवेश अपने विशिष्ट नैसर्गिक सौंदर्य से परिपूर्ण प्रदेश का महत्वपूर्ण पर्यटक स्थल है। अप्रतिम संगमरमर चट्टानों के मध्य नर्मदा नदी यहां पर सकरे दर्रे से बहती है। संगमरमर की ऊँची चट्टानों के मध्य से नर्मदा नदी का हरा – नीला

गहरा जल प्रवाह का दृश्य अत्यंत मनोहरी एवं हृदयस्पर्शी हैं।

जबलपुर को मध्यप्रदेश की सांस्कृतिक राजधानी व संस्कारधानी माना जाता है यहाँ कई ऐतिहासिक पुरातात्विक और प्राकृतिक स्थान देखे जा सकते हैं। यहां एक प्रमुख प्रशासनिक और शैक्षिक केन्द्र भी है। विशाल छावनी क्षेत्र में बड़ी संख्या में स्कूल और कॉलेज दिखाई देते हैं। यह शहर महाभारत युग जितना प्राचीन हैं। 12वीं सदी में दौरान जबलपुर प्लेजर रिसार्ट और गोंड राजाओं की राजधानी हुआ करता था। उसके बाद यहाँ कलचुरी राजवंश का शासन था। जबलपुर की मनोहरी प्राकृतिक सुन्दरता की वजह से 12वीं शताब्दी में गोंड राजाओं की राजधानी रहा, उसके बाद कालाचूड़ी राज्य के हाथ रहा और अन्ततः इसे मराठाओं ने जीत लिया और तब तक उनके पास रहा जब तक की ब्रिटिश ने 1817 में उनसे ले न लिया। जबलपुर में ब्रिटिश काल के चिन्ह आज भी मौजूद है। जैसे – कैन्टोनमेण्ट, उनके बंगले और अन्य ब्रिटिश कालीन इमारतें। जबलपुर विश्वप्रसिद्ध मार्बलरॉक्स के लिए प्रसिद्ध हैं, जो कि यहाँ से 23 कि.मी. दूर भेड़ाघाट में स्थित हैं। माँ नर्मदा के दोनों तटों के दूर तक की ओर 100-100 फीट ऊँची ये संगमरमरी चट्टानें बहुत ही सुन्दरमय दृश्य प्रस्तुत करती हैं।

इस दृश्य के लिये कैप्टन जे. फोरसिथ ने अपनी किताब हाई लैण्डस ऑफ सेण्ट्रल इंडिया में लिखा है कि ऐसा सुन्दर दृश्य देख आँखों थकती नहीं जब तक इन शपफाक चट्टानों से सूर्य की किरणें छन छन कर टकरा कर पानी पर पड़ती है। इन सफेद चट्टानों की ऊँची नुकीली पंक्तियों नीले आकाश और गहरे नीले पानी के बीच अपनी रूपहली आभा लिए दूर तक दिखाई देती हैं। कहीं धूप, कहीं छांव का यह मोहक खेल और दूर तक फैली शान्ति आपको अलग ही दुनिया में ले जाती है। इन चट्टानों में बहती नर्मदा नदी की पाट इन चट्टानों के अनुरूप घटता बढ़ता रहता है। कहीं सकरी तो कहीं चौड़ी। यहाँ नौका विहार की सुविधा नवम्बर माह से मई तक होती है। यहाँ

भेड़ाघाट में धुआधार फॉल्स एक और देखने योग्य स्थान है। नर्मदा नदी के किनारे बसा जबलपुर मध्यप्रदेश का एक महत्वपूर्ण शहर है। यू तो यह शहर कई वजहों से जाना जाता है, पर पर्यटन कि दृष्टि से भी राज्य में इसका अहम स्थान है। यहाँ के भेड़ाघाट में संगमरमर की चट्टानें पाई जाती हैं। जिससे जबलपुर को संगमरमर का शहर भी कहा जाता है। यहाँ की संगमरमर की चट्टानों ने जबलपुर को पूरे विश्व में लोकप्रियता दिलाई और आज यह शहर पर्यटन के क्षेत्र में विशेष स्थान रखता है। भेड़ाघाट स्वयं भी एक लोकप्रिय पर्यटन स्थल है और समय के साथ साथ यह जबलपुर सिटी के समकक्ष खड़ा होता जा रहा है। जबलपुर एक तरफ से कॉस्पोलिटन शहर है अपनी सामाजिक और औद्योगिक सम्पन्नता से यह आर्थिक रूप से भी तेजी से विकास कर रहा है। जबलपुर ऐतिहासिक महत्व का शहर भी है। अंग्रेजों से पहले यहाँ गोंड और कलचुरी वंश ने शासन किया था। कुछ समय के लिए मराठा और मुगलों का भी यहाँ शासन रहा।

गोंड राजाओं की राजधानी तथा कलचुरी वंश के राजाओं की कर्मभूमि रहा जबलपुर जाबालि ऋषि की तपोभूमि भी रहा है। उनके नाम पर ही इस स्थान का नाम जबलपुर पड़ा। मध्यप्रदेश का प्रमुख जिला

#### भेड़ाघाट : नगर पंचायत में सेवा सुविधाएँ

क्रमांक	सुविधाओं का नाम	स्थान	संख्या
1	चिकित्सा केन्द्र आयुर्वेदिक	है भेड़ाघाट में	03
2	नगर पंचायत	भेड़ाघाट नगर में	01
3	म.प्र.राज्य विद्युत मंडल	ग्राम बिल्हा में	01
4	पुलिस थाना	ग्राम बिल्हा में	01
5	शालाएँ / शा.उ.मा.विद्यालय / प्राथमिक शाला	भेड़ाघाट	05
6	अर्द्ध शास.केन्द्रीय नवोदय विद्यालय	भेड़ाघाट	03
7	हाई स्कूल	भेड़ाघाट	01
8	भारतीय पुरातत्व विभाग	भेड़ाघाट चौसठ योगिनी मंदिर	01
9	डाक व तारघर	भेड़ाघाट	01
10	जल प्रदाय	भेड़ाघाट	03
11	जल मल निकासी	भेड़ाघाट	08
12	कब्रिस्थान एवं श्मशानघाट	भेड़ाघाट में	02

स्रोत :- नगर पंचायत भेड़ाघाट जबलपुर (म.प्र.)

**पर्यटन स्थलों का विकास :-** मध्यप्रदेश के पर्यटन स्थलों का विकास करने के दृष्टि से वर्ष 1978 में मध्यप्रदेश राज्य पर्यटन विकास निगम का गठन किया गया है। निगम का कार्य पर्यटन स्थलों पर आवासीय गैर आवासीय इकाइयों का संचालन पर्यटकों को पर्यटन स्थलों की जानकारी देना, पर्यटन स्थलों पर साहित्य

जबलपुर यहाँ अपनी साहित्यिक एवं सांस्कृतिक गतिविधियों के लिए प्रसिद्ध है वहीं संगमरमरी चट्टानों के बीच कलकल बहती नर्मदा के यादगार दृश्यों के लिए विश्व भर के पर्यटकों के लिए आकर्षण का केन्द्र भी है। चारों ओर पहाड़ियों से घिरे होने के कारण यहाँ का पर्यावरण भी सुरक्षित है।

**उद्देश्य :-** पर्यटन के निम्न उद्देश्य है -

- पर्यटन उद्योग में रोजगार संभावनाएं का विकास करना।
- भेड़ाघाट के प्रमुख पर्यटन स्थलों के क्षेत्रों के विकास की संभावनाओं को जानना।
- भेड़ाघाट पर्यटन स्थलों पर कार्यरत नागरिकों का अधिक से अधिक स्वरोजगार की क्षमता को बढ़ाना।
- भेड़ाघाट की पर्यटन स्थल को हब के रूप में विकसित करने का सुझाव।

**शोध विधि :-** प्रस्तावित शोध में द्वितीयक समको के माध्यम से यह अध्ययन कार्य किया गया है। जिसमें शोधा, पत्र पत्रिकाओं, पुस्तक व इंटरनेट के माध्यम से विभिन्न वेबसाइटों का अध्ययन शामिल है।

का प्रकाशन तथा पर्यटकों को परिवाहन सुविधा उपलब्ध कराना और भी अन्य कार्य शामिल है। जैसे- राज्य के बाहर निगम के सेटलाइट कार्यालयों से पर्यटकों के लिए विभिन्न रूचि, कम समय एवं कम दरों के पैकेज टूरों का संचालन करना, पर्यटन स्थलों का अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर प्रचार प्रसार करना, तथा पर्यटन क्षेत्र

में जुड़े ट्रेवल एजेन्ट्स लेखक, फोटोग्राफर्स, विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों के लिए टूर का आयोजन करना, आदि।

**पर्यटन के विकास के लिए सरकारी उपाय :-**

- पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पर्यटन कैबिनेट गठित किया गया है।
- पर्यटन की ब्रांडिंग के लिए मध्यप्रदेश पर्यटन बोर्ड का गठन।
- जिला स्तर पर पर्यटन संवर्धन समितियाँ गठित।
- पर्यटन में निवेश बढ़ाने के लिए नई पर्यटन नीति लागू।
- नीति में निवेश के लिए आकर्षक प्रावधान।

**मध्यप्रदेश के नए पर्यटन स्थलों का विकास :-**

- सॉची में बुद्धिस्ट सर्किट का विकास किया जा रहा है।
- हवाई सेवा का विस्तार, दतिया में हवाई पट्टी का निर्माण किया जा रहा है।
- कठतोतिया, सीहोर, दौलतपुर, देवास, केरवा, भोपाल भीलदेव, केम्पिंग साइट चोरल जैसे विभिन्न स्थानों पर ईको एण्ड एडवेंचर पर्यटन का विकास किया गया है।
- दिगम्बर जैन मंदिर जामनेर शाजापुर में जैन परिपथ का विकास किया गया है।
- रॉक एंड मेनोर पचमढी एवं सतपुड़ा रिट्रीट पचमढी में हेरिटेज पर्यटन का विकास कार्य जारी है।
- खजुराहों एवं भोपाल में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर के कन्वेंशन सेन्टर का निर्माण किया जायेगा।

**भेड़ाघाट : प्रमुख पर्यटन स्थल**

क्रमांक	स्थल का नाम	भेड़ाघाट से दूरी	महत्व
1	धुआँधार (वाटर फाल) भेड़ाघाट	1 किलो मीटर	जल प्रवाह एवं दुर्लभ दृश्य के रूप में अवलोकन होता है।
2	चौसठ योगिनी मंदिर भेड़ाघाट	0 किलो मीटर	कुशल एवं कल्चुरी वंश का पुरातन मंदिर है तथा स्थापत्यकला के लिए प्रसिद्ध है।
3	पंचवटी नौका बिहार	6.किलो मीटर	पर्यटन की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण है।
4	रुद्र कुंड	1 कि.मी.	पुरातत्विक महत्व का स्थान है।
5.	सरस्वती घाट	1.5 कि.मी.	नर्मदा स्थित नदी घाट है और इस स्थान पर वार्षिक मेले धार्मिक मेले का आयोजन किया जाता है।
6	पशुपतिनाथ मंदिर (गोपालपुर)	2 कि.मी.	पुरातत्विक एवं धार्मिक स्थल है।
7	लक्ष्मी नारायण मंदिर (गोपालपुर)	2 कि.मी.	पुरातत्विक एवं धार्मिक महत्व है।
8	कल्याणिका आश्रय (गोपालपुर)	2कि.मी.	पुरातत्विक एवं धार्मिक महत्व है।
9	तिलमडलेश्वर मंदिर लम्हेटाघाट	3 कि.मी.	पुरातत्विक एवं धार्मिक महत्व है।
10	राधाकृष्ण मंदिर (लम्हेटाघाट)	3 कि.मी.	पुरातत्विक एवं धार्मिक महत्व है।
11	धुधरा वाटर फाल लम्हेटाघाट	3 कि.मी.	पुरातत्विक एवं धार्मिक महत्व है।
12	श्रानी महल बादल महल भेड़ाघाट	0.5 कि.मी.	पुरातत्विक रूप से मुख्य पर्यटन स्थल का सुन्दरमय दृश्य दिखाई देता है।
13	पंचमठा मंदिर भेड़ाघाट	0.2 कि.मी.	धार्मिक मंदिर है जो पांच मंदिरों के लिए प्रसिद्ध है।

स्रोत :- नगर पंचायत भेड़ाघाट जबलपुर (म.प्र.)

## भेड़ाघाट के प्रमुख पर्यटन स्थल :-

**चौसठ योगिनी मंदिर :-** चौसठ योगिनी मंदिर जबलपुर मध्यप्रदेश का प्रसिद्ध पर्यटन स्थल है। प्रसिद्ध संगमरमर चट्टान के पास स्थित इस मंदिर में देवी दुर्गा की 64 अनुशांणिकों की प्रतिमाएँ स्थापित हैं। इस मंदिर की विशेषता इसके बीच में स्थापित भगवान शिव व माँ पार्वती की प्रतिमा है, जो भगवान शिव व माँ पार्वती के वैवाहिक वेशभूष में नंदी पर सवार है। यह दुनिया का एक मात्र ऐसा मंदिर है जहाँ मंदिर के अंदर नंदी पर बैठे हुए भगवान शिव पार्वती विराजमान हैं, जो उनके बीच असीम प्रेम को दर्शाता है, और शादी शुदा दम्पतियों को उनके जैसे रहने की प्रेरणा देता है। और खास विशेषता यह भी है कि चौसठ योगिनी मंदिर जिस आकार पर कलचुरी वंश ने बनवाया है, वह भगवान शिव की जिलहरी की आकृति का बना हुआ है जो ऐतिहासिक व धार्मिक सम्पन्नता में एक और अध्याय जोड़ता है। इस मंदिर का निर्माण सन 1000 के आस पास कलचुरी वंश के शासकों ने करवाया था।

जबलपुर भेड़ाघाट का चौसठ योगिनी मंदिर सुप्रसिद्ध पर्यटन स्थल भेड़ाघाट व धुआंधार जलप्रपात के नजदीक एक ऊँची पहाड़ी के शिखर पर स्थापित है। पहाड़ी शिखा पर होने के कारण यहाँ से काफी बड़े भू - भाग व बलखाती नर्मदा नदी का निहारा जा सकता है। चौसठ योगिनी मंदिर को 10वीं शताब्दी में कलचुरी साम्राज्य के शासकों ने माँ दुर्गा के रूप में स्थापित किया था। लोगों का मानना है कि यह स्थली महर्षि भृगु की जन्मस्थली है, इसलिए भेड़ाघाट का नाम महर्षि भृगु के नाम पर पड़ा। जहाँ उनके प्रताप से प्रभावित होकर तत्कालीन कलचुरी साम्राज्य के शासकों ने इस मंदिर का निर्माण करवाया।

वर्तमान में मंदिर के अंदर भगवान शिव व माँ पार्वती की नंदी पर वैवाहिक वेशभूष में बैठे हुए पत्थर की प्रतिमा स्थापित है। मंदिर के चारों तरफ करीब 10 फुट ऊँची गोलाई में चार दीवारी बनाई गई है जो पत्थरों की बनी है। तथा मंदिर में प्रवेश के लिए केवल एक द्वार बनाया गया है। चार दीवारों के अंदर खुला प्रांगण है जिसके बीचों बीच करीब डेढ़ दो फुट ऊँचा और करीब 80-100 फुट लम्बा एक चबूतरा बनाया गया है। चार दीवारी के साथ दक्षिणी भाग में मंदिर का निर्माण किया गया है। मंदिर का एक कक्ष जो सबसे पीछे है, उसमें शिव पार्वती की प्रतिमा स्थापित है। इसके आगे एक बड़ा सा बरामदा है, जो खुला है।

बरामदे के सामने चबूतरे पर शिवलिंग की स्थापना की गई है जहाँ पर भक्तजन पूजा पाठ करवाते हैं।

मंदिर की चार दीवारी जो गोल है उसके ऊपर मंदिर के अंदर के भाग पर चौसठ योगिनियों की विभिन्न मुद्राओं में पत्थर को तराश कर मूर्तियाँ स्थापित की गई हैं। लोगों का मानना है। कि ये सभी चौसठ योगिनियों बहने थी तथा तपस्विनियां थी, जिन्हें महाराक्षसों ने मौत के घाट उतारा था। राक्षसों का संहार करने के लिए यहां स्वयं दुर्गा को आना पड़ा था। इसलिए यहां पर सर्वप्रथम माँ दुर्गा की प्रतिमा कलचुरी वंश के शासकों द्वारा स्थापित कर दुर्गा मंदिर बनाया गया था। तथा उन सभी चौसठ योगिनियों की मूर्तियों का निर्माण भी मंदिर प्रांगण की चार दीवारी पर किया गया। कालांतर में माँ दुर्गा की मूर्ति की जगह भगवान शिव व माँ पार्वती की मूर्ति स्थापित की गई है।

**2. पंचवटी नौका विहार :-** पंचवटीघाट पर नौका विहार यहां की एक प्रमुख पर्यटक गतिविधि है। पंचवटीघाट से स्वर्ग द्वार की दूरी एवं वापसी तक नौका विहार का समय 4-5 मिनट लगता है। नौका विहार से संबंधित सम्पन्न सर्वेक्षण से यह पता चलता है कि हर साल 16 अक्टूबर से 15जून तक नौका विहार चालू रहते हैं और 15जून ' गाम से 14 अक्टूबर तक बंद रहते हैं, यहाँ स्थित संकरे एवं गहरे घाटी मार्ग पर सूर्यास्त से दो घंटे पहले अंधकार हो जाने से नौका विहार करने में अधिक आनंद प्राप्त होता है। पर्यटकों को शाम तथा रात में नौका विहार करने में अधिक आनंद आता है। विशेष रूप से पूर्णिमा के दिन रात में यहां नौका विहार का आनंद अवर्णनीय रहता है। नदी का तटीय भाग विशेष आकर्षण का केन्द्र माना जाता है। यह तटीय भाग विकसित है इसके अलावा नौकाएं भी पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं। जिसका संचालन नगर पंचायत करती है। घाट के समीप सभी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की गई है जैसे - पार्किंग, काम्पलेक्स, दुकाने, गार्डन आदि। इस प्रकार नौका विहार का पर्यटक भरपूर आनंद लेते हैं।

**3. धुआंधार :-** धुआंधार जलप्रताप मध्यप्रदेश के जबलपुर जिले का प्रसिद्ध जलप्रताप है। इस जलप्रताप को भेड़ाघाट का प्रमुख दर्शनीय स्थल माना जाता है। कल कल बहती माँ नर्मदा नदी पर स्थित संगमरमरी चट्टानों के मध्य विश्व प्रसिद्ध धुआंधार जलप्रपात जबलपुर भेड़ाघाट की सुंदरता को चार चोंद लगाते हैं। माँ नर्मदा की धारा 50 फीट ऊपर से गिरती है जिसके

कारण दूर दूर तक फुहारे निकलते हैं जिससे ऐसा प्रतीत होता है मानो धुँए के समान उड़ रहा हो और बारिश के समय अधिक बहाव के कारण पूरी धुँआधार में धुँआ सा फैल जाता है इसी कारण इसे धुँआधार कहा जाता है। भेड़ाघाट धुँआधार एक विहंगम स्थल है जिसे देखकर लोगों का मन खुशियों से भर उठता है और उस फुहारे की बूंदें जब अपनी ओर पड़ती हैं तो ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि आह कितना शांत और शीतल मन को ऐहसास कराती है जिससे शांति का प्रतीक कह सकते हैं। धुँआधार मुख्य रूप से जलप्रपात एवं बहाव का दृश्यावलोकन करता है।

### शोधार्थी द्वारा भेड़ाघाट धुँआधार में पर्यटन विकास की सुझाव :-

- भेड़ाघाट पर बैंकिंग सुविधा होना चाहिये।
- हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल की व्यवस्था होना चाहिये।
- भेड़ाघाट में मेडिकल की सुविधा उपलब्ध होना चाहिये।
- पंचवटीघाट पर मोटर बोट की सुविधा होना चाहिये।
- धुँआधार, सरस्वतीघाट आदि पर उपलब्ध आमोद प्रमोद यथावत रहेंगे जिनका सुनियोजित विकास किया जाना चाहिये।

**निष्कर्ष :-** पर्यटन विकास के लिए भेड़ाघाट धुँआधार की जो आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजनैतिक एवं सांस्कृतिक पहलुओं का विश्लेषण करने के बाद भेड़ाघाट धुँआधार की जो निष्कर्ष निकलता है कि इस भेड़ाघाट धुँआधार पर रहने वाले लोगों के जीवन, स्वास्थ्य, पर्यावरण और रोजगार पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ेगा। इस भेड़ाघाट धुँआधार को पर्यटन विकास की दृष्टि से देखा जाये तो काफी विकास कर चुका है जैसे - आवागमन के साधनों का समुचित विकास हुआ है जिसमें सड़क, रेलवे लाइन है होटल, मध्यप्रदेश पर्यटन विभाग, शिक्षा, पुरातत्विक विभाग आदि की सुविधा उपलब्ध है फिर भी भेड़ाघाट को कुछ मूलभूत आवश्यकताओं की जरूरत है।

मध्यप्रदेश में प्राकृतिक ऐतिहासिक और सांस्कृतिक विविधता प्रचुरता से भरी हुई है जो देशी व विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करती है। भारत का हृदय स्थल मध्यप्रदेश निःसंदेह पर्यटकों के लिए स्वर्ग है। मध्यप्रदेश जबलपुर संभाग की विरासते हमारी संस्कृति है प्रकृति से लेकर पुरातत्विक व ऐतिहासिक धरोहरों को

सहेजकर रखना ही हमारी जिम्मेदारी भी है। शोध कार्य के माध्यम से पर्यटन विकास के साथ साथ आर्थिक विकास के अध्ययन का विश्लेषण किया जायेगा। इससे पड़ने वाले प्रभावों को ज्ञात करने से भविष्य में लोगों को नीति निर्माण में सहायता मिलेगी।

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## वर्तमान सामाजिक परिदृश्य में जीवन मूल्यों की आवश्यकता

जयभीम बौद्ध

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मूल्य की अवधारणा मनुष्य जीवन के सापेक्ष ही निर्धारित की जाती है। मानव जीवन के बिना मूल्य की स्थापना संभव नहीं है। वहीं मानव जीवन को मूल्य ही मूल्यवत्ता प्रदान करते हैं। मनुष्य ही सृष्टि का एक मात्र प्राणी है जो मूल्य बोध से परिचित है। मनुष्य का पुरुषार्थ वह पूँजी है जिसके माध्यम से वह अपनी मूल्यवत्ता बनाए रखता है। मनुष्य है तो मूल्य है, और मूल्य है तो इसका तात्पर्य है मनुष्यता है। मनुष्यता का सार्वभौमिक परिचय है कि उसके पास मूल्य बोध है। ठीक इसी प्रकार साहित्य की केन्द्रीभूत विशेषता यह है कि साहित्य में मनुष्य को मूल्य बोध कराने की क्षमता है इसीलिए वह मूल्यवान है।

**थॉमस और जैनिवकी के अनुसार :-**  
“मूल्य वह है जिसमें अन्तर्वस्तु तथा अर्थ तक एक सामाजिक समूह के सदस्य पहुंच सकते हैं।”<sup>1</sup>

**अज्ञेय के अनुसार :-** “जीवन मूल्य व्यवस्थित परस्पर आश्रित रूप में ही एक ही विशिष्ट जीवन प्रतिमान का निर्माण करते हैं। मानव ही मूल्य का स्रोत और सृष्टा है।”<sup>2</sup>

साहित्य में मूल्यों को समझने के लिए साहित्य का जीवन से संबंध भी समझना आवश्यक होगा। जिस प्रकार मूल्य की अवधारणा जीवन से जुड़ी है उसी प्रकार साहित्य और जीवन भी।

“मनुष्य की सर्वोत्तम कृति साहित्य है और उसे मनुष्य पद का अधिकारी बने रहने के लिए साहित्य ही एक मात्र सहारा है।”<sup>3</sup>

गद्य सुसमा के लेखक ने साहित्य के संबंध में लिखा है कि “साहित्य का अर्थ ही है जीवन के सहित अभिव्यक्ति होना है।”<sup>4</sup>

जीवन की सम्पूर्णता साहित्य में समाहित है। इसीलिए वह सर्वोत्तम कृति के रूप में स्थापित है। जीवन को पूर्ण बनाना ही साहित्य का लक्ष्य है। साथ ही मानवीय भावों की अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम भी लेखक ने उसे ही बनाया है साहित्य मूल्यों को को जीवन मूल्यों से संबंधित करते हुए श्री शिवदान सिंह चौहान

मानते हैं कि “साहित्य के मूल्य वस्तुतः जीवन मूल्यों से भिन्न या ऊपर नहीं हो सकते हैं।”<sup>5</sup>

जीवन मूल्य और काव्य मूल्य के संबंध में बाबू गुलाब राय ने तो यहाँ तक कहा कि दोनों मूल्य एक ही हैं। लेखक के अनुसार “साहित्य के मूल्य जीवन के मूल्यों से भिन्न नहीं हैं। अतः यह सर्वमान्य है कि जिसका जीवन में मूल्य है उसका साहित्य में भी मूल्य है।”<sup>6</sup>

साहित्य का जीवन से घनिष्ठ संबंध है। यह सर्वमान्य तथ्य है कि किन्तु मात्र जीवन से जुड़े होने से ही साहित्य का मूल्य स्पष्ट नहीं हो जाता है। वस्तुतः साहित्य का उद्देश्य, लक्ष्य, महत्व, उपयोगिता एवं सामयिक आवश्यकता ही उसका मूल्य तय करते हैं।

मूल्यों के निकष पर धर्म मूल्य अपने व्यापक स्वरूप में मानवता के परिप्रेक्ष्य में साहित्य में प्रस्फुटित हुए। राष्ट्रीयता एवं समाज सुधार के स्वर ही साहित्य में धर्म मूल्य के रूप में प्रतिष्ठित हो रहे थे। पं. हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी ने अपने राष्ट्र प्रेम को अपनी ‘वन्देमातरम्’ रचना में व्यक्त किया है –

“वन्देमातरम्।

तू ही धर्म, कर्म भी तू ही, तू ही विद्यावानी है।  
तू ही हृदय प्राण भी तू ही तू ही गुणगण खानी है।

बाहुशक्ति तू ही मम, तेरी भक्ति महा मनमानी है।  
प्रति घट, प्रति मन्दिर के भीतर तू हजी सदा  
समानी है।”<sup>7</sup>

राष्ट्रीय मूल्य से वैश्विक मूल्य तक गुप्त जी ने यहाँ स्पष्ट किया है कि हमारा राष्ट्रधर्म तक सीमित नहीं है वरन् सम्पूर्ण मानव जाति को आत्मीयता में बाँधना चाहता है।

पंत जी एक प्रार्थना मानव की मानव के प्रति समदृष्ट की भावना पैदा करना है। मानवीय मूल्य का आधार है कि मनुष्य आपस में भेदभाव रहित होकर रहे—

“गूँजे जय ध्वनि से आसमान।  
सब मानव—मानव है समान।  
निज कौशल मति, इच्छानुकूल,  
सब कार्य निरंतर हो भेद मूल,  
सब एक राष्ट्र के उपादान है।”<sup>8</sup>

मनुष्यत्व की यही भावना धर्म मूल्य को समाज एवं साहित्य में प्रतिष्ठित करती है।

डॉ. रामविलास शर्मा ने प्रगतिवादी धारा के अनुरूप अपने साहित्य में स्वास्थ्य एवं सुन्दर जीवन की मंगलकामना में धर्म मूल्य की स्थापना की है।

सुमन जी सम्पूर्ण मानवता के अन्तर्गत सप्तमानव की शक्ति को अशक्त एवं दीन—हीन मनुष्य के उद्धार के लिए जाग्रत करते हैं —

“आओ, उठो करो तैयारी  
बाकी अभी तुम्हारी बारी  
आहुति लाओ  
आज दीपक सर दीप जलाओ  
हाथ बढ़ाओ, ले मशाल आगे बढ़ जाओ  
दुनिया भर के पद दलितों का हाथ बटाओ।”<sup>9</sup>

हिन्दी साहित्य समस्त मूल्यों की जीवन्त कार्यशाला है। मनुष्य में मूल्यों का संक्रमण दिखाई देता है। तो सहेज ही उसके निवारण के लिए साहित्य की ओर दृष्टि जाती है ऐसे समय साहित्य और साहित्यकार का दायित्व बहुत बड़ जाता है। इसी दायित्व बोध का बोध श्री शिवदान सिंह चौहान ने स्पष्ट करते हुए कहा है कि “स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र के जिम्मेदार लेखक के नाते हमारा कर्तव्य है मूल्यों के विघटन के इस क्रान्ति युग में हम साहित्य में भी मनुष्य के सर्वोच्च जीवन मूल्यों को कलात्मक अभिव्यक्ति देने के लिए सचेत संघर्ष करें।”<sup>10</sup>

साहित्य की सर्वोच्च मूल्यवत्ता है कि उसमें मनुष्य और समाज की दिशा और दशा बदलने की शक्ति और सामर्थ्य है। इसीलिए साहित्य की कसौटी में मूल्य की परख उसके स्तर को मूल्यवान बनाने की चेष्टा है।

पं. श्रीराम शर्मा साहित्य की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करते हैं। अतः ऐसे साहित्य की आवश्यकता है जो हमें झूठीले, दुराग्रही विचारों से मुक्त करे और हमारे शुद्ध और कठोर अंतःकरण में भाव संवेदना की

गंगोत्री बहाये। प्राणवान विचारों से गुथा तथा निर्मल भावनाओं से ओत—प्रोत साहित्य की व्यक्ति और समाज का कल्याण कर सकता है।

अतः हमें ऐसे साहित्य की शरण में जाना चाहिए तथा इससे प्रेरणा ग्रहण की जानी चाहिए।

हिन्दी साहित्य के मूल्यान्वेषण से निष्कर्षतः कहा जा सकता है कि साहित्य का सत्य साहित्य वाला स्वरूप सत्य के बल से एवं शिवत्व बोध अर्थात् लोकहित की भावना से ओत—प्रोत हो तो मनुष्य में उसका सुन्दर रूप देखा जा सकता है। साहित्य में ही सुन्दरता का पक्ष सत्य और शिवत्व के आनंद की प्राप्ति के साथ मानव से महामानव और देवत्व का मार्ग प्रशस्त करता है।

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1. रविन्द्रनाथ मुकर्जी : उच्च स्तरीय समाजशास्त्रीय सिद्धांत, पृ-595
2. डॉ. अनीता: कृष्णा सोबती के कथा साहित्य में स्त्री का स्वरूप, पृ-107
3. डॉ. हजार प्रसाद द्विवेदी : निबंध बिहार, सम्पादक सुश्री कृष्णा गंगराडे मनुष्य की सर्वोत्तम कृति साहित्य, पृ-65
4. डॉ. रामगोपाल शर्मा, 'दिनेश', गद्य—सुषमा, पृ-98
5. शिवदान सिंह चौहान : आलोचना के मान, पृ-47
6. सं. श्रीराम प्रसाद त्रिवेदी : प्रगतिवादी समीक्षा, पृ-188
7. पूनम चन्द्र तिवारी : द्विवेदी युगीन काव्य, पृ-164
8. पल्लविनी : उपरिक्त पृ-244, मुमित्रानंदन पंत : उपरिक्त पृ-276
9. उपरिक्त पृ-204 पल्लविनी, विश्वास बढ़ता ही गया, नई आग है, कविता से पृ-31
10. पं. श्रीराम शर्मा : आचार्य वांडू:मय, आत्मोत्कर्ष का आधार ज्ञान, सं. ब्रह्मवर्चस, पृ-368

## Development and Organoleptic Evaluation of Products Prepared From Groundnut Milk

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**Abstract** :- Groundnuts are considered as very healthy snacks throughout the world. It is the member of the legume family & is native to region like South America, Mexico & Central America. It is also cultivated at various places in our country. It has also got some medicinal benefits and is within the reach of common man. But people know only the roasted or raw form of it. So it is necessary to develop milk from this groundnut and make various products from this Groundnut milk so that people can get familiar with Groundnut milk. Hence objective of the study was to develop acceptable products by Groundnut milk & assessing the organoleptic quality of food products.

For this four products namely Carrot halwa, Rice kheer, Suji porridge & Custard were prepared by processing Groundnut milk and fusing them with different food group and there sensory evaluation was done for 5 replication by panel of five expertise of Clinical Nutrition and Dietetics Department, Vinoba Bhave University on the basis of 9 Point Hedonic Scale.

Suji porridge was graded best for all the criteria that are colour, texture, flavour, taste and over all acceptability. Sensory score were mixed for the entire four products. As a whole all the four products were acceptable and appreciable.

From this study it can be concluded that judicious utilization of Groundnut milk and various method of preparation can make it more palatable and popular among populations. All the products were acceptable and nutritious. At the same time they are cheap and easy to prepare. These products are beneficial to all age group.

**Keywords** :- Groundnut Milk, Sensory evaluation.

**Introduction** :- Groundnut is commonly called

poor man's Almond is one of the the most nourishing food available in the world. The groundnuts also known by different names like Earthnut, Goobers, Goober peas, pandas, Jacknuts, Pinders, Manila nuts etc. It is the members of legume family.

Milk & other dairy products are generally accorded great prominence in nutritional consideration, mainly because of their high nutritional value. This is always accompanied by essential trace minerals necessary for optimum utilization of protein from other sources. In developing countries, the ever increasing gap between available resources & population has led to severe inadequacy in nutrient supply, including milk & its product. The scarcity in milk supply has lead to efforts toward the development of alternative milk like product.

Similar to Soybeans, the peanuts have also been reported to contain bioactive Phytochemicals, particularly Isoflavones (genistein, daidzein & biochanin A) & Transresveratrol. The high level of Isoflavones in the peanuts products are mainly due to heat induced conservation of conjugated glycosides to aglycons. The availability of genistein and transresveratrol has been reported as significantly higher in processed peanut, hence peanut milk is also highly healthful as that of soybean with added advantages of not having strong beany flavour.

The Grounds milk has potential to play a role in combating malnutrition. Like beany flavour in soybean milk, the peanut milk, also has unwanted nutty flavour. Nutty flavour in milk is due to hexanal compound which is generated by the action of lipo oxygenase of fatty acid.

Groundnut is a cheap and easily available sources of many nutrients like fat, protein, thiamine and niacin etc. though its large



availability, people consume it in traditional form like either in raw or in roasted form. Most of the Indian population is unaware from the milk which is extracted from groundnut. That's why this study can be helpful in making the population more familiar with the groundnut milk.

Groundnut milk is a good source of various nutrients like Protein (6gm/100ml), fat (24gm/100ml), various vitamins & minerals. Thus it prevents from malnutrition & other deficiency diseases in preschool & school going children. The additional advantage of groundnut milk is that it is free from lactose. So its milk can be easily given to the children who are suffering from lactose intolerance.

The present study was planned with objectives of developing acceptable products by Groundnut milk & accessing the organoleptic quality of food products.

**Methods and Materials :-** The details of materials, experimental procedure & techniques adopted during the core of the present investigation have been elaborated under the following heads :-

1. Selection of Product :- Groundnut was selected for present study.
2. Procurement of Raw Material :- Groundnut was collected from the local market.

**Result and Discussion :-**

**Effect on colour due to replication on different products prepared from Groundnut milk.**

Replication Product	Sensory score					Mean ± S.E.
	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	
Rice kheer	7.8	8	8	8.4	8.4	8.12 ±1.280
Carrot halwa	8.2	8.6	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.40 ±1.328
Custard	8.4	8.2	8.8	9	8.6	8.60 ±1.389
Suji porridge	8.2	8.6	8.6	9	9	8.68 ±1.372

**Table 1-** Effect of flavour on different product

The table shows that mean scores based on the Hadonic Scale for colour of different products.

Mean of Suji porridge was maximum (8.68) followed by custard (8.60), carrot halwa (8.4) and rice kheer (8.12) the last.

F= 5.75 (12,4), Significant P ≥ 0.05

ANOVA table shows significant difference at F(5%) between colour of different products.

So it can be concluded that all the products prepared from Groundnut milk were acceptable.

3. Processing of Raw Materials :- Groundnut was collected, soaked in water overnight & dehused in the next morning. Dehused Groundnut were ground & fine paste were made. Then water was added in this paste & was stained through muslin cloth. Milk obtained by staining was boiled to avoid nutty flavour. Products were developed with this milk.

4. Replication :- 5 replication of each Groundnut milk based product were done.

5. Development of product :- Groundnut milk were used for the development of locally familiar food products namely Rice kheer, Suji porridge, Gajar halwa & Custard.

6. Organoleptic Test :- Organoleptic test was done by using 9 Point Hedonic scale for four different products & each product was replicated 5 times. To analyse the products the above mentioned products were freshly prepared and evaluated organoleptically by a panel of five judges. Judges were requested to score the products with the help of score cards based on the 9 Point Hedonic Scale. The mean score of each product was then calculated.

7. Statistical analysis :- The data obtained from organoleptic evaluation were statistically analysed for Mean, standard deviation, standard error, analysis of variance (ANOVA) techniques.

**Effect on flavour due to replication on different products prepared from Groundnut milk.**

Replication Product	Sensory score					Mean $\pm$ S.E.
	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	
Rice kheer	8.4	8.6	8.4	8.8	8.8	8.52 $\pm$ 1.343
Carrot halwa	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.8	8.8	8.4 $\pm$ 1.328
Custard	8.2	8	7.8	8	8	8 $\pm$ 2.529
Suji porridge	8.6	8.8	9	9	9	8.8 $\pm$ 1.403

**TABLE 2-** Effect of flavour on different product

The table shows that mean score based on the hedonic scale for flavour of different products. Mean of suji porridge was maximum (8.8), followed by rice kheer (8.52), carrot halwa(8.4) and last custard(8). F = 3.11(non significant). P  $\leq$  0.05

ANOVA table shows non significant difference at F(5%) between flavour of different products. So it can be concluded that all the products prepared from groundnut milk were liked very much.

**Effect on texture due to replication on different product prepared from Groundnut milk.**

Replication Product	Sensory score					Mean $\pm$ S.E.
	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	
Rice kheer	8	8.2	8.2	8	8.4	8.16 $\pm$ 1.290
Carrot halwa	8.2	8.2	8.6	8.8	9	8.56 $\pm$ 1.353
Custard	8.2	8.4	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.36 $\pm$ 1.321
Suji porridge	8.8	9	9	8.8	9	8.92 $\pm$ 1.410

**TABLE 3-** Effect of texture on different product

Mean of suji porridge was maximum (8.92), followed by carrot halwa (8.56), custard (8.36) and rice kheer (8.16) the last. F=0.011 (non significant P $\leq$ 0.05).

ANOVA table shows non significant difference at F(5%) between texture of different products. So it can be concluded that all the products prepared from Groundnut milk were liked very much.

**Effect on taste on different products prepared from groundnut milk.**

Replication Product	Sensory score					Mean $\pm$ S.E.
	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	
Rice kheer	8.2	8.4	8.4	9	8.8	8.56 $\pm$ 1.353
Carrot halwa	8.8	8.6	9	8.8	9	8.84 $\pm$ 1.397
Custard	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.36 $\pm$ 1.321
Suji porridge	8.8	9	9	9	9	8.96 $\pm$ 1.416

**TABLE 4-** Effect of taste on different product

The table shows that mean score based on the Hedonic scale for taste of different products.

Mean of suji porridge was maximum(8.96)followed by carrot halwa(8.84), rice kheer(8.56) and custard(8.36) the last.

F = 9.33(significant). All the products were acceptable.

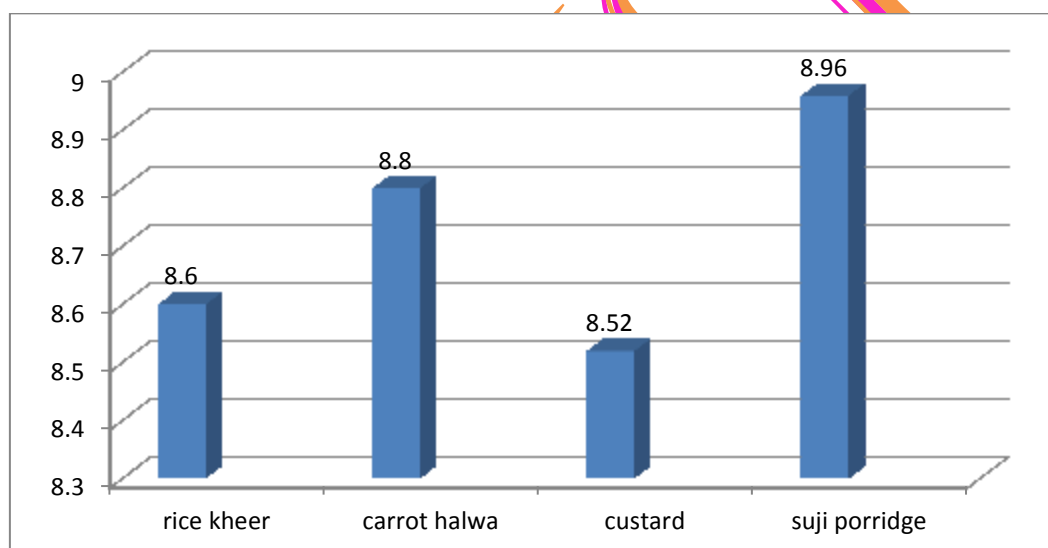
Effect on overall acceptability due to replication on different products.

Replication Product	Sensory score					Mean $\pm$ S.E.
	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	
Rice kheer	8.2	8.4	8.4	9	8.8	8.56 $\pm$ 1.353
Carrot halwa	8.8	8.6	9	8.8	9	8.84 $\pm$ 1.397
Custard	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.36 $\pm$ 1.321
Suji porridge	8.8	9	9	9	9	8.96 $\pm$ 1.416

Table5- Effect of overall acceptability on different products.

Mean score of suji was maximum (8.96) followed by carrot halwa (8.8),rice kheer (8.68) and custard (8.52) the last.

F=4.33( significant).so it can be concluded that all products prepared from groundnut milk were overall acceptable.



**Summary and Conclusion :-** Result suggest that (i) Mean of suji porridge was best followed by custard, carrot halwa & was lowest for rice kheer for color of different product prepared from groundnut milk.  
(ii) Mean for flavour was maximum for Suji porridge followed by rice kheer and carrot halwa respectively and custard stood last.  
(iii) Mean for texture was best for again suji porridge followed by carrot halwa and custard & rice kheer backed them.  
(iv) Taste of suji porridge was best followed by carrot halwa, rice kheer and custard.  
(v)Overall acceptability was best for suji porridge

followed by carrot halwa & rice kheer both and custard was last.

Thus these foods are nutritious enough to be used in daily diet giving a change from monotonous form of roasted groundnut. Groundnut milk is not only nutritious but also cheap and within reach of common people. Many other recipes like paneer, curd, khoya and curd based recipes can be prepared from groundnut milk. These recipes should be used in the diet on regular basis to combat mal-nutrition in low income group people.

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## Hopes & Happiness of Pilgrims at Holy Destinations- A Case study of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti Dargah (Ajmer)

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**Abstract :-** This study explores the link between tourists' overall happiness at a pilgrimage destination. Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti Dargah has been used as a case study. Since the get-go, personalities have gone far and wide trying to pick up guarantee of their confidence, and to high opinion the grounds where their religious faiths started. Spiritual tourism, or religious tourism, is a drive that is exclusively or strongly affected by religious reasons. Holy tourism is the fertile ground for training cultures and abilities, having extraordinary kinds of connection among the tourist and host population, between the traveler and the host surroundings. Other than the holy features, observed at from the larger point of understanding, pilgrimage comprises, expedition, visiting different places and, in some cases, traveling by air or road etc. and shopping, almost the whole thing a tourist does. Through such visits, tourists require support and benefits at, the spiritual destination which is delivered by private agencies, ministry and concerning administration of the holy place. It is imperative for travel service providers to know the diverseness of their future consumers and to try to supply to the needs of all population sections. A structured survey was used to seek responses from the tourists during their visit to the destination. The outcomes indicate that the tourists were very satisfied with Dargah management and infrastructure. The local authority's necessity to work towards improving supports service which is a necessary factor in determining the overall happiness of the tourist.

**Key Words :-** Pilgrim, Hopes, Happiness, Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti Dargah.

**Introduction :-** Tourism is an educational, profitable or social phenomenon which comprises the movement of people from nations or places of their daily routine to a different one for business or personal work (UNWTO, 2008). When there was no technology or people had no place for shelter they journeyed and that was for their survival. As civilizations started establishing travel became a requirement.

During that time individuals started travelling in huge amount for education, commercial purposes, governmental, and religious purposes. In late 2000's during the time of recession tourism hurt a big economic slowdown, and in the middle of 2008 and till the end of 2009 it started improving and now it has become the most important source of income for almost every nation. Tourism can be of many forms it depends on people to people for what purpose they want to go. For example we can say individuals travel for leisure, family holidays, work, etc.

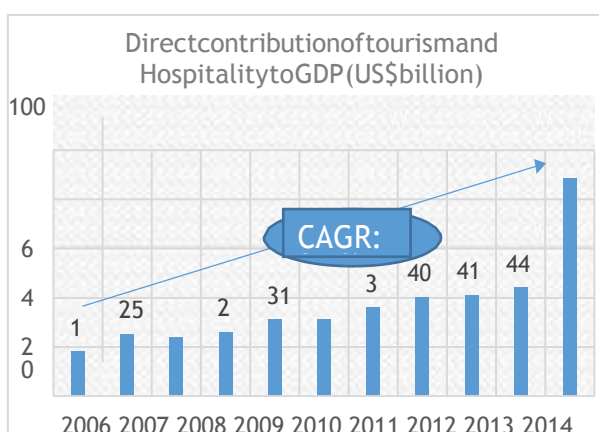


Figure 1: Direct Contribution of Tourism and Hospitality to GDP

(Source: <http://www.ibef.org/industry/tourism-hospitality-india.aspx>)

As per World travel and tourism council development of foreign tourists have increased by 7.64 billion and around 36.7 jobs to economy of India. The growing rate of tourism in India is around 13.2 % against 6-7% growth for rest of the world. The growth of foreign travelers has also increased as matched to previous years reaching upto 7.46 million. Foreign exchange earnings from travel have also increased in terms of US dollar raised around 7.1% as compared to 5.9%. As the new pattern introduced by the government of India for Visa on arrival for almost 43 countries has led to a progress of tourism 1,214.9 % in recent times (WTTC, 2014). Travel to holy places has been there from the ancient times. All religions have their places of worship such as gurudwara, shrines, temple, and churches. It is also called as religious tourism. It has been renowned that a relation exists between the pilgrimages and tourism. On the other hand pilgrimage tourism is also recognized as a specific type of tourism.

Accumulative day by day at the pilgrimage destinations it has turned into really important for the people in such destinations to capitalize on such markets and offer the tourists with all their necessities. For instance in Hazrat Nizamuddin Dargah they have a board which arrangements with all the tourist issues such as the accommodation, food, etc. It is on the board of such pilgrimage destinations to mark such destinations easier to get for tourists and thus increase their level of happiness.

**Dargah :-** The Khwaja Gharib Nawaz, Ajmer Sharif Dargah, Ajmer Dargah, Moinu Chishti located at Ajmer, Rajasthan, India. Ajmer Sharif Dargah, the tomb of Moinuddin Chishti is one of the holiest places of worship in India not only for the Muslims but followers of every faith. Being the final resting place of the Gharib Nawaz Moin-ud-din Chishti, it has had an enormous contribution in spreading the ethical and spiritual values of Islam amongst masses.

**Objectives of the Study :-** To identify the tourist's

perception, preferences and satisfaction with various Services and facilities available in Dargah.

To evaluate the level of happiness of tourists with respect to food, transport facilities, darshan/seva availability, books, CD's.

#### **Review of Literature :-**

Spiritual tourism is by all explanations a more up to date scholarly concept yet it is positively not another marvel as stated by (Eade, 2006). Founded on review of literature, Hernandez-Avila (1996), this consideration characterizes pilgrimage traveler as somebody who visits a specific spot out of the ordinary environment, with the purpose of pilgrimage - meaning and/or growth, without any overt spiritual constraint, which could be religious or non-religious in nature, but within the Divine context, regardless of the chief motive for travelling. Growths in religiously inspired travel have coincided with the evolution of tourism in the modern era Lloyd (1998), and even though the trade and its "associated practices interact with religious existence and the institutions of religion in essentially every corner of the world" Bremer (2005), Vukonić (1998) argues that spiritual tourism is a standout amongst the most understudied sectors in tourism research. "Quality tourism experiences" is a word constantly used by destinations and organizations involved in tourism and hospitality research, planning, policy, administration, marketing and delivery. Its prominence is generally implicitly or tacitly assumed discreetly than defined (Jennings, 2006). Maximum of the studies into tourist happiness in the tourism literature has focused on identifying service attributes, which are treated as consumers' needs and wants. From a marketing perspective, customer happiness is achieved when their needs and wants are made. Hadjiphani, (2000) states, there is commonly extensive understanding in the scholarly articles that the provision of service excellence is concerned with achieving customer happiness.

Tourism has a most important future in a nation like India since it is lavishly blessed with antiquated sanctuaries and religious festivities. Off late the idea of spiritual travel has moved from its core motive to also accommodating a business motive and thus enhanced pilgrimage facilities/services have developed indispensable for the visitors to dargah and holy destinations in order to meet the numerous and varied expectations and perceptions of the pilgrims and to growth the success of pilgrim destination and shrines in general (Ahmed, 1992). Weidenfeld, (2006) recommends a consideration on meeting the uncommon cravings, wants and needs of the pilgrims all over their sacred voyage to mark a win-win circumstance in the pilgrimage tourism market for all partners. Vukonic, (1996), in a study on spiritual tourism, recommends modernizing pilgrimage destinations as directed by the changing needs of the tourists and catering of delighting experiences to the visitors who visit for holy purposes and to guarantee their repeat visits.

**Methodology :-** The sample size for this study was 94, and comprised of the tourists visiting the dargah. Based on the related secondary data collected from journals, published articles, books and internet, a questionnaire was formed to find out tourist happiness level about the various tourism products like lodging, transportation, communiqué, banking facilities and so on at Dargah. The questionnaires have been personally handed over to the recipients who were willing to fill it. The questionnaire has 15 questions in which question 1 to 13 are demographic questions and 14 & 15 measure the overall satisfaction of the tourists this is measured on a likert scale where 1: highly satisfied and 6: don't know.

**Result & Discussion :-** The demographic summary of the respondents specifies that about 59.6% are male and 40.4% female, falling in the age group of 18-45. Majority of the respondents are found to be travelling to **Dargah** for Prayer/pilgrimage (28.7%) and have visited the Dargah city at least once (33%). Most of the respondents agree that they

have come to know of Dargah through their friends and relatives (62.8%) and wish to travel by Private car (44.7%). It is evident from the responses that maximum of the respondents preferred Individual/private booking (70.2%), 3 star hotel/resort (39.4%) and stayed between 1-3 days (36.2%). They generally preferred to do a pre booking for accommodation (52.1%) and spent an estimated amount of 1000-5000 Rs. (40.4%).

**Table 1 – Demographic Profile of Respondents (%)**

Description	Response
<b>Gender</b>	
Male	59.6%
Female	40.4%
<b>Age of Respondents (Years)</b>	
Under 18	6.4%
18-25	36.2%
26-34	23.4%
36-45	23.4%
Above 45	10.6%
<b>Reasons for travelling to Dargah</b>	
Prayer/pilgrimage	28.7%
Family Outing	22.3%
Image popularity of the place	21.3%
Cultural heritage of the place	18.1%
Visit their family and friends	3.2%
People visit for nature tourism	2.1%
Sports and recreation facilities	1.1%
<b>Times visited Dargah</b>	
First time	25.5%
Once	33%
2-5 times	26.6%
More than 5 times	14.9%
<b>How did you get to know about Dargah?</b>	
Friends & Relatives	62.8%
Media	13.8%
Travel Agency	1.1%
Internet	18.1%

Newspaper	1.1%
Other	3.2%
<b>Preference on Mode of Travel</b>	
Private car	44.7%
Railway	33%
Airways	8.5%
Taxi	8.5%
Bus Service	5.3%
<b>Preference on Booking</b>	
Individual/Private booking	70.2%
Through travel agency	29.8%
<b>Preferred duration of visit</b>	
01 day	33%
01- 3 days	36.2%
3-6 days	23.4%
More than a week	7.4%
<b>Preference of accommodation</b>	
Dargah provided accommodation	9.6%

Homestay	18.1%
Lodge/Budget hotel	33%
3 star hotel/resort	39.4%
<b>Pre booking of accommodation?</b>	
Yes	52.1%
No	47.9%
<b>Approximate budget of the trip?(Rs) (Transportation, accommodation etc.)</b>	
Less than 1000	10.6%
1000-5000	40.4%
5000-10000	36.2%
More than 10000	12.8%

**Factor Analysis :-** Factor analysis was applied to identify the underlying dimensions of tourist overall happiness with the twenty six variables. The items were evaluated using factor analysis with varimax rotation. The factor analysis extracted five factors (26 variables) with item loadings ranging from 0.573 to 0.822

**Table 2: Kmo and Bartlett's Test of Factors Affecting Tourist Happiness**

KAISER-MEYER-OLKIN MEASURE OF SAMPLING ADEQUACY.		.746
BARTLETT'S TEST OF SPHERICITY	APPROX. CHI-SQUARE	1.268E3
	DF	325
	SIG.	.000

The result of factor analysis.

**Table 3: Factor Analysis of Factors Affecting Tourist Satisfaction of Pilgrims at Dargah**

S.NO	VARIABLE NO.	VARIABLE NAME	FACTOR LOADING	FACTOR
1	v15	Variation and availability of food	.772	FOOD
2	v16	Quality of food	.670	
3	v13	Medical facilities	.668	
4	v17	Hygiene at the restaurant	.651	
5	v12	Hygiene in hotel rooms	.589	
6	v19	Services at Dargah	.785	DARGAH MANAGEMENT
7	v20	Darshan facility	.747	
8	v18	Management of Dargah	.729	



9	v7	Maintenance of tourist attraction	.657	
12	v23	Availability of souvenir	.688	INFRASTRUCTURE
13	v26	Adequate information on official website	.678	
14	v22	Maintenance of infrastructure	.645	
15	v25	Safety arrangements	.635	
16	v24	Shopkeepers cooperation	.573	
19	v5	The quality of tourism packages provided by the tour operator	.741	SUPPORT SERVICES
20	v4	Safety of transport facility	.652	
21	v2	Organization of local transport service	.631	
22	v3	Proper interpretation facilities at tourist spots	.619	
23	v6	Availability of tourist guide	.584	
24	v10	Easy accessibility of hotels and guest houses	.822	SERVICES BY HOTEL
25	v11	Availability of rooms in hotels & guesthouses	.787	
26	v9	Banking facilities near the destination	.658	

Factor 1 with aspect loading ranging from 0.589 to 0.772 addressed items connected to food & hygiene items. Contributing to this factor included: Variability and availability of food, Quality of food, Medical facilities, Hygiene at the restaurant, Hygiene in hotel rooms come under the factor Food.

Factor 2 with aspect loading ranging from 0.657 to 0.785 addressed items related to Dargah Management. Contributing to this factor included: Services at dargah, Darshan facility, Management of dargah Maintenance of tourist attraction come under the factor Dargah management.

Factor 3 with aspect loading ranging from 0.573 to 0.688 addressed items related to Infrastructure. Contributing to this factor included: Availability of souvenir, adequate facts on official website, Maintenance of infrastructure, Safety

arrangements, and Shopkeepers cooperation come under the factor infrastructure.

Factor 4 with aspect loading ranging from 0.584 to 0.741 addressed items linked to Support Services. Contributing to this factor comprised: Quality of tourism packages delivered by the tour operator, Welfare of transport facility, Organization of local transport service, Proper interpretation facilities at visitor spots, Availability of tourist guide come under the factor support services.

Factor 4 with aspect loading ranging from 0.658 to 0.822 addressed items linked to services by Hotel. Contributing to this factor included: Easy approachability of hotels and guest houses, Availability Of rooms in hotels & guesthouses, banking facilities nearby the destination come under the factor services by hotel.

**Table 4: Representation of Tourist’s Happiness Level**

Variable	Mean Value
Food Service	2.41
Dargah Management	2.14
Infrastructure	2.304
Support Services	2.36
Services by hotel	2.205

Table 4 aspects represents the happiness level of the tourist with reference to the various facilities available in dargah, it was seen that the variable for dargah management had the lowest mean value and the variable for food service the highest value. The mean value of overall satisfaction was observed at 1.95.

**Multiple Regression Analysis Where Overall Happiness as Dependent Variable :-** A multiple regression enquiry is done to understand the relationship between the dependent and the

independent variables. In this specific study the independent variables where: Food, dargah management, support services, infrastructure and services by hotel. And the dependent variable was the overall happiness of the customers.

The regression equation is

$$Y = a + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + b_3x_3 + b_4x_4 + b_5x_5$$

Where, Y= overall happiness (dependent variable)

X1: Food

X2: Dargah management X3: Infrastructure

X4: Support services X5: Services by hotel

**Table: 5 Multiple Regression Analysis**

Variable	B (constant)	Beta Weight	Sign.
Food	0.098	0.123	0.271
Dargah management	0.297	0.37	0.001
Infrastructure	0.213	0.252	0.016
Support services	0.004	0.006	0.954
Services by hotel	-0.045	-0.053	0.556

B(constant)=0.674 F=9.754

R square= 0.357

P= 0.001

The entire results of the multiple regression analysis yielded a R square vale of 0.357 indicating that this set of dependent variable accounted for 35.7% of the variance of the dependent variable, leaving 64.3% of the variance unaccounted due to unfit model necessities. The F statistics of 9.75 that means that there is a petty significant relationship between the independent and the dependent

variable, it is also realized that there is a significant statistical difference among the variables (p=0.001). The independent variables have presented a positive effect on the dependent variable where the variable: dargah management and Infrastructure have a significant difference (B= 0.37, p= 0.001; B=0.252, p=0.016). Higher levels of happiness with dargah management and infrastructure are associated with higher levels of overall happiness with the destination. However, the independent variables have significant relationship with the overall satisfaction.

**Summary, Discussion and Conclusion :-** The study was directed to analyze the tourist perception; preferences & happiness for visiting Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti dargah in Ajmer famous for its cultural heritage and pilgrimage visits from all over India.

The objective of the study was to realize the tourist perception, preference and happiness for the various facilities available at Dargah and the second objective was to find the happiness level among the tourist.

The authorities are not able to deal with their requirement for supports service which is a essential factor in determining the overall happiness of the tourist. Hence the local authorities and service traders can work towards the variables under the support services to deliver better transport facilities. It can be incidental that the tourist want service which are value for money and don't make them feel cheated and make them feel disappointed with the services which the hotels provide. Hence it is essential that the service providers understand the requirement of the consumers and provide service according to them.

In the end it can be concluded that Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti a very famous Dargah in Ajmer city which is very famous for its pilgrimage tourism require a lot of attention from the local authorities and government to improve the facilities such as infrastructure, transportation, hotels etc. Tourism can be a very good source of income for the local population; hence it is essential especially for the local authorities to give importance to these aspects.

**Limitation :-** As this study was done in only one Dargah city, if conducted elsewhere the results may vary. And above if this study is conducted over a period of time the results will vary and the study will show different results if it is conducted during different periods across a year.

**Social Implications :-** This study may be used as guide to additional analysis or may be for a wider study which includes comparison between two dargah. The results may differ when this study is done with different Dargah city or countries, etc.

The result of this study may benefit several groups such as tourism ministry of India, tourism ministry of Rajasthan, native development authorities, service providers, dargah managements for further development of the dargah.

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## Colostrum awareness and its associated factors among mothers of Jabalpur region

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### Abstract :-

**Background** :- World health organization recommends that colostrum is a perfect food for every newborn. Colostrum nourishes and protects newborn from various infectious diseases and should be initiated within the first hours after birth. It has been observed that the practice of colostrum feeding is not properly followed by mothers. The objective of the study was to assess the colostrum awareness and its associated factors among mothers.

**Methods** :- A cross-sectional study was conducted. The data collection was done through pretested questionnaire regarding colostrum awareness among mothers attending outpatient department of Pediatrics department of NSBC Medical College, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh.

**Results** :- This study shows that 70.2% mothers had awareness about colostrum. There was significant association between mother's awareness about colostrum and education status of mother ( $p < 0.001$ ), family type of mother ( $p < 0.001$ ).

**Conclusion** :- The study finding indicates that lack of awareness about colostrum was higher among illiterate. There is still lack of awareness regarding colostrum among mothers of Jabalpur region which can be improved by more intensive work by health care providers.

**Keywords** :- colostrum, knowledge, infectious diseases.

**Introduction** :- Colostrum is bright yellowish thick milk secreted in the first few days after birth. It is rich in nutrients and contains anti-infective substances. These anti-infective substances protect the infant from various infectious diseases such as diarrhea, respiratory tract infection etc. Colostrum is the first immunization of child received from mothers (Kakati et al., 2016). Newborns have premature digestive system which suits the low-volume concentrated form of nutrient supply system of colostrum. The laxative effect of colostrum encourages passage of baby's first stool, meconium. This helps to clear excess bilirubin which is produced in large quantities at birth and helps prevent jaundice (Joshi et al. 2012)

It is recommended to introduce colostrum to the new born infant and should not be discarded. But many previous studies have reported that 30-40% of Indian mothers discard the colostrum (Jethi and Shrivastava, 1987). In many developing countries, mothers discard colostrum for their traditional beliefs such as it is dirty milk which have no nutritional values and delay the initiation of breast feeding (Mukherjee and Das, 2016).

There are 170 million underweight children around the world, 3 million of whom die each year as a result of being underweight. WHO recommends that all children be exclusively breastfed for 6 months. Feeding colostrum in the first hour is the first step. It is imperative that every child receives colostrum to get ahead in the race against malnutrition. In India only 15.8% of

the new born are given breastfeeding within one hour after delivery and only 37.1% within a day of birth. Late initiation of breastfeeding not only withdraws the child of the valuable colostrum, but becomes a reason for introduction of pre-lacteal feeds to infants which are potentially harmful and invariable contribute to diarrhea or other infectious diseases in the infants (Kakati et al., 2016).

The aim of the study was to assess the mother's awareness colostrum and its associated factors in mothers of Jabalpur region.

**Methods :-** The study was designed as a cross-sectional study of infants from birth to 12 month of age. The data was collected from 500 mothers by random sampling techniques, who attended with their children in the outpatient department of Pediatrics in NSBC Medical College, Jabalpur, M.P. The researcher visited the center and recruited all eligible mothers, to assess breastfeeding pattern among children up to 12 months of age. Mothers

**Results :**

**Table 1: Socio demographic characteristics of Mothers**

characteristics	Category(n – 500)	n	%
<b>Mothers age in year</b>	18-24	202	40.4
	25-34	276	55.2
	More than 35	22	4.4
<b>Family type</b>	Joint family	326	65.2
	Nuclear family	174	34.8
<b>Level of education of mother</b>	Illiterate	52	10.4
	Primary	118	23.6
	Junior secondary	129	25.8
	Senior secondary	98	19.6
	Bachelor	79	15.8
	Post graduate	24	4.8
<b>Occupational status of mother</b>	Employed	83	16.6
	Unemployed	417	83.4

**Socio demographic characteristics of respondents :-** Respondents were aged between 18 to 40 years, maximum 55.5% of mothers were found in the age group between 25 to 34 years, whereas 40.4% of women's were 18 to 24 years and more than 35 years were 4.4%. In type of family most of the respondents were from joint family i.e. 65.2% and

who were seriously sick and whose infants were seriously ill and refused to feed were excluded from the study.

A pretested questionnaire consisting different questions was used by researcher to obtain demographic information such as mother's age, father's and mother's employment, maternal and paternal education level and information about the infant's age, weight, birth order and family size. The survey also gathered information about colostrum, such as whether the mothers know about colostrum. All questions were critically evaluated and refined to standardize data collection and maximum possible misinterpretation.

**Data analysis :-** The data was analyzed using the Statistical package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 17 (SPSS Corporation, Chicago, IL). Percentage distributions of sample characteristics were computed to describe the study participants and hypotheses were tested using chi-square test.

rest 34.8% belonged to nuclear family. In education status, majority of respondents were junior secondary educated (25.8%), 23.6% were having primary education. In occupational status, 83.4% were unemployed and 16.6% were employed.

**Table 2: Distribution of mother's awareness about colostrum**

S. No	Mothers -	Number	Percentage
1.	Aware about colostrum	351	70.2
2.	Not aware about colostrum	149	29.8
	Total	500	100

Table 2 shows that out of the randomly selected 500 participants in the present study, 351 (70.2%) mothers were aware about colostrum and 149 mothers were not aware about colostrum. The analyzed data revealed that greater percentage of mothers were aware about colostrum.

**Table 3: Association between education status of mother and their awareness about colostrum**

S. No	Education Status	Aware About Colostrum	Not Aware About Colostrum	Total	$\chi^2$ test sig.
1.	Illiterate	07 (13.5%)	45 (86.5%)	52 (100%)	p<0.001
2.	Primary	59 (50.0%)	59 (50.0%)	118 (100%)	
3.	Junior secondary	95 (73.6%)	34 (26.4%)	129 (100%)	
4.	Senior secondary	88 (89.8%)	10 (10.2%)	98 (100%)	
5.	Graduate/ Bachelor	78 (98.7%)	1 (1.3%)	79 (100%)	
6.	Post graduate	24 (100%)	0 (0.0%)	24 (100%)	
	Total	351(70.2)	149 (29.8)	500 (100%)	

At 0.001 level of significance with 5 degree of freedom calculated  $\chi^2$  value i.e 162.69 is greater than  $\chi^2$  tabulated value. Hence there is significance association between mother education status and their awareness about colostrum. The table shows that 86.5 % of illiterate mothers were not aware about colostrum.

**Table 4: Association between mother's family type and their awareness about colostrum**

S. No	Mother's Family Type	Mother's Awareness About Colostrum		Total	$\chi^2$ test sig.
		Aware About Colostrum	Not Aware About Colostrum		
01	Joint Family	205 (62.9%)	121 (37.1%)	326 (100%)	p<0.001
02	Nuclear Family	146 (83.9%)	28 (16.1%)	174 (100%)	
	Total	351 (70.2%)	149 (29.8%)	500 (100%)	

At 0.001 level of significance with 1 degree of freedom calculated  $\chi^2$  value i.e 23.97 is greater than tabulated  $\chi^2$  value. Hence there is significance association between mother family type and their awareness about colostrum. 62.9% and 83.9% of participant who are aware about colostrum belong to joint family and nuclear family respectively.

**Discussion :-** The present study reported the maximum of respondents were age between 25 to 34 years, most of them were unemployed and belonged to joint family type. This study showed that majority of participants was aware about the colostrum. This result is consistent with study conducted by Joshi S et al (2012) who showed in their study that 74% of mothers were aware about colostrum. Legesse et al., (2015) study from North-eastern Ethiopia showed that 55.2% mothers know what colostrum is, whereas 44.8% were not aware about colostrum.

The result of our study shows that there was a significant association between mother education status and their awareness about colostrum. Kakati et al., (2016) shows significant association between education status of mother and colostrum feeding practices. The mother's awareness about colostrum was also associated with the mother's family types. Subbulakshmi et al., (1990) and Upendra Ghure et al., (2018) also reported significant association of family type and knowledge about colostrum.

**Conclusion :-** This study concludes that most of the mother knows about colostrum and the practice of colostrum feeding is highly influenced by mother educational status and family type. So it can be recommended that health worker can play an important role by providing knowledge about importance of colostrum for newborn and increase colostrum feeding practice.

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## Impact of Online Shopping on Consumers' Behavior in Allahabad City (A Study on College Going Girls)

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**Abstract** :- Electronic commerce has experienced rapid growth in the last few decades. The current research was undertaken to understand the college going girls intention to purchase through online shopping Web sites. A survey of 50 college going girls of Allahabad city was conducted through Questionnaire method. The results indicate that the college going girls intention to purchase online is influenced by utilitarian value (like time saving), attitude toward online shopping, availability of information. In this study, results drawn out college going girls choose Designer clothes mostly and select safe method of transaction (Cash on Delivery.) The current research focuses on understanding the shopping trend of college going girls in Allahabad city.

**Key words** :- Trend, Online Shopping , college going girls.

**Introduction** :- Expansion of the Internet has increased the popularity of electronic purchase channels. The internet has changed the way consumers buy goods and services throughout the world and it is based on Business to consumer (B2C) and business to business (B2B).

A Whole day of shopping is the dream of every girl especially young ones.....It is true fact, which can be unchanging. Particularly college going girls motivated for online shopping by a variety of different reasons including socialising, enjoyment, trend and most important 'FASHION'. Now days, there is a boom in online purchasing, which are magic for girls in their hand. Internet commerce involves the sales and purchase of products and services over the internet. This new style of shopping made has been called "online

shopping", e-shopping, Internet shopping, Electronic shopping and Web Based shopping.

This Paper is based on online shopping of college going girls in Allahabad city .The reason of this research to know the craziness of online shopping in college going girls and we should know their awareness about online shopping, like website, transaction method, products and so on.

Trend- " A general tendency to change, as of opinion.....It simply reflects what seems to be going around at any given time."

Online shopping- "online shopping or e-shopping is a form of electronic commerce which allows consumers to directly buy Goods and Services from a seller over the internet using a web browser. Alternative names are – e-web store, e- shop, e-store, Internet shop, web –shop , web store, online store, and online storefront etc."

College going girls-That girls which are running in adolescence age and they join their higher studies in regular mode from any legal higher institute.

### Review of Literature :-

Jones and Kim (2010) stated that in their study examines the influences of retail brand trust on online purchasing. Data for the study were collected from 200 young female US consumers who completed online survey. Participants were asked to select one of three pre determined apparel retail online brands that they have either had experience with or were familiar with. Respondents were then asked to keep their selected retailer in mind when completing the

questionnaire and were also asked briefly visit the website shopping for a shirt or blouse. Factor correlation analysis was conducted to test their hypothesis.

Peng (2010) has reported that with new wireless technology constantly being developed, online shopping is increasingly common now days. People can search for and buy products online much more conveniently and efficiently than shopping in retail online stores. In fact, the number of people who choose online shopping is continuously increasing. This study is concerned with factors that affect student "decision making" as to whether to buy products online. This research used mix methodology, which includes quantitative and qualitative methods, and the information had been selected by survey and interview. A total of 92 students responded to the survey & 9 students were interviewed. The information gathered in the research is analysed in comparison with relevant literature. These factors (price, convenience, efficiency, safety, product range and services.) provide a structure to this research.

Sen (2014) has reported that the internet has become a new platform for electronic transaction and consumers in India are increasingly using the internet for online shopping purposes. Online marketing has thus emerged to be the key to success for many companies and the online presence of organizations has become inevitable in nature. This paper identifies the key factors that influence the online purchase of products in Kolkata. In this study take sample of 150 respondents was selected in Kolkata and a self-administered questionnaire was used to collect primary data. The data was recorded by using a number of open ended questions, close ended questions, from the Likert Scale and interpreting the data. The findings of the study showed that the cost factor, convenience factor, product factor and seller related factor are the four important factors influencing the online purchase of products in Kolkata.

**Scope of the Study :-** This study helps firms, organizations and websites improve their marketing strategies. Helpful for problem recognition and awareness of need through online shopping of college going girls. For social marketing getting idea across to consumers rather than selling something.

**Objectives of the Study :-**

- To know the percentage of college going girls, which are used to online shopping.
- To know which product is mostly buy from online shopping.
- To study why college going girls moves towards online shopping.
- To understand the preferential method use for transaction in online shopping.
- To identify which website is mostly used by college going girls.

**Hypothesis of the Study :-**

- College going Girls mostly buy Designer clothes from online shopping.
- College going Girls choose most safe method of transaction that is Cash on Delivery.

**Limitations of the Study :-** The study has following limitations-

1. The sample was selected from few college going girls of Allahabad city.
2. The sample was limited to 50 respondents.
3. The range limited only college going girls, age group- 15 to 22 years.
4. Randomly selected respondents had been used for filling the questionnaire.

**Plan, Methodology/ Research Design :-**

- i) Selection of method of Inquiry - The universe being too large and time & other resources being limited, Convenience Sampling method were selected for the present study.
- ii) Selection of Samples - The sample selected on purposive random basis

iii) Selection of method for collection of Data - Questionnaire method used for collection of data .A trival survey was done to get an idea of the various problems. In the trival survey the same procedure was followed as was to be adopted in actual survey. The no. of cases in it was five on the basis of this pilot study necessary amendments are done in the schedule.

iv) Sources of Information :-

c) Primary Sources - Respondents (college going girls) from age group 15 to 22 years were selected as the primary sources. It was collected from 50 respondents in different

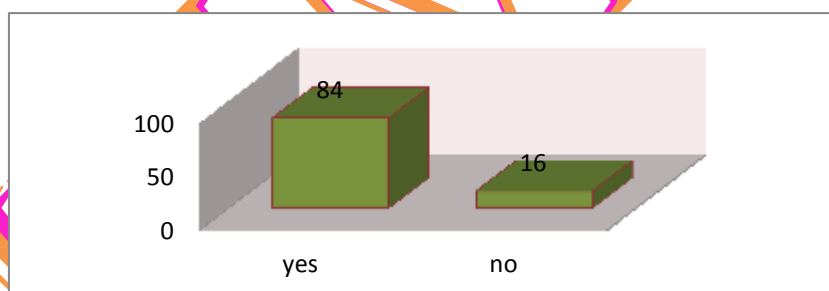
girls colleges of Allahabad city through questionnaire.

d) Secondary Sources - It may be termed as “Documentary Sources”. The information was gathered from different books, magazines, journals, news scripts and websites etc.

**Analysis of Data :-** After the data was collected it was tabulated and analyzed statistically, wherever needed statistical tests were applied to get the final results .The information gathered was from the 50 respondents(college going girls) surveyed from Allahabad city. The age running 15 to 22 years.

**TABLE NO. 01**  
**No.of Respondents according to adoption of online shopping**

Sr.no.	Adoption of online shopping	No. of Respondents	Percentage %
1.	Yes	42	84 %
2.	No	08	16 %



Here 84 % college going girls of Allahabad city accept the adoption of online shopping. They use online shopping like a trend or Fashion and 16% college going girls do not accept the adoption of online shopping because of some reasons (like-

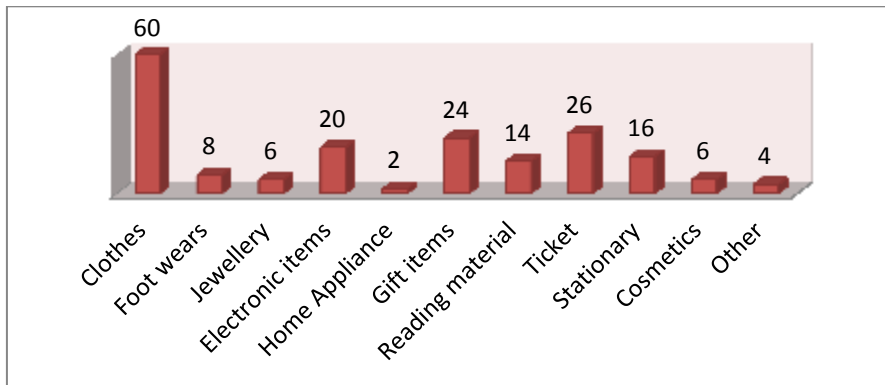
not knowledge about internet, limited resources, don't want to take any Risk etc.) Bajaj (2008) also reported that females were good adopters of online shopping compared to male.

**TABLE NO.02**

**No. of Respondents according to buying different products and services from online shopping**

Sr.no.	Buying Products /services from online shopping	No. of Respondents	Percentage %
1.	Clothes(Designer)	30	60 %
2.	Foot wears	04	08 %
3.	Jewellery	03	06 %
4.	Electronic Items	10	20 %

5.	Home appliance	01	02 %
6.	Gift Items	12	24 %
7.	Reading Materials	07	14 %
8.	Ticket	13	26 %
9.	stationary	08	16 %
10.	Cosmetics	03	06 %
11.	Other	02	04 %



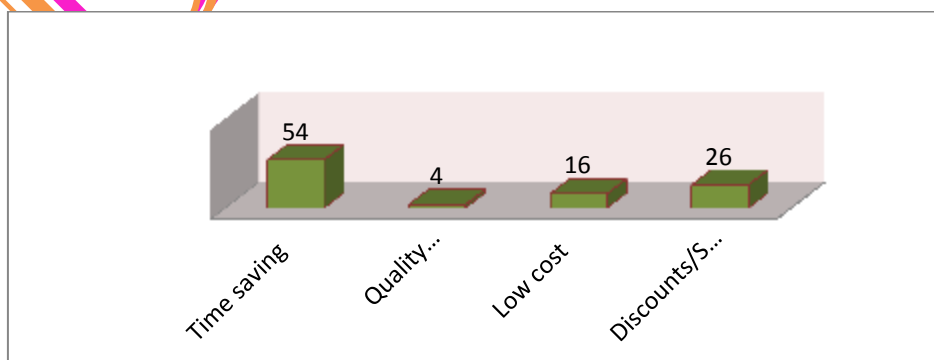
Here 60% college going girls mostly buy designer clothes and 26% book online ticket. They also buy Gift items (24%), electronic items (20%), Stationary(16%), Reading materials(14%), Footwears (8%), Jewellery(6%), cosmetics(6%) and

other(4%) respectively. AcNielsen (2007) stated that the most popular items purchased on the internet airline tickets/reservations (21%) and clothing/accessories/shoes (20%).

TABLE NO.03

No. of Respondents according to Causes moves towards online shopping

Sr.no.	Causes moves towards online shopping	No. of Respondents	Percentage %
1.	Time Saving	27	54 %
2.	Quality Products	02	04 %
3.	Low Cost	08	16 %
4.	Discount /Sale & Offers	13	26 %



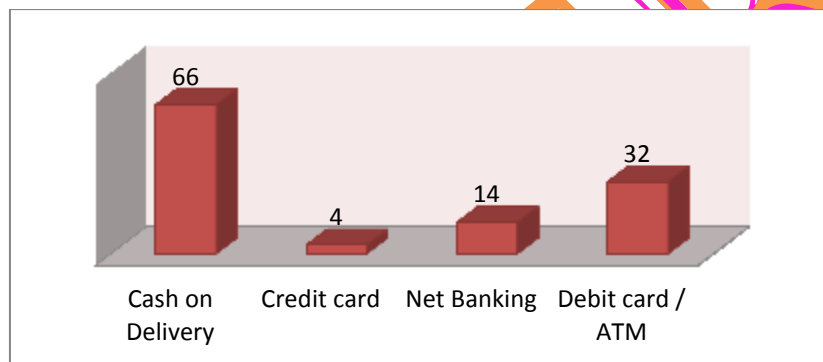
Here explain the reason & causes moves towards online shopping by respondents for Time saving(54%), Discounts/Sale & offers(26%), low cost(16%), and Quality Product(4%) respectively.

Gurleen (2012) reported that the consumer being Price Sensitive, Most of the consumers prefer to buy online because they will get heavy Discounts.

**TABLE NO.04**

**No. of Respondents according to method used for Transaction in online shopping**

Sr. No.	Method Used for Transaction	No. of Respondents	Percentage %
1.	Cash on Delivery	33	66 %
2.	Credit card	02	04 %
3.	Net Banking	07	14 %
4.	Debit Card/ATM	16	32 %

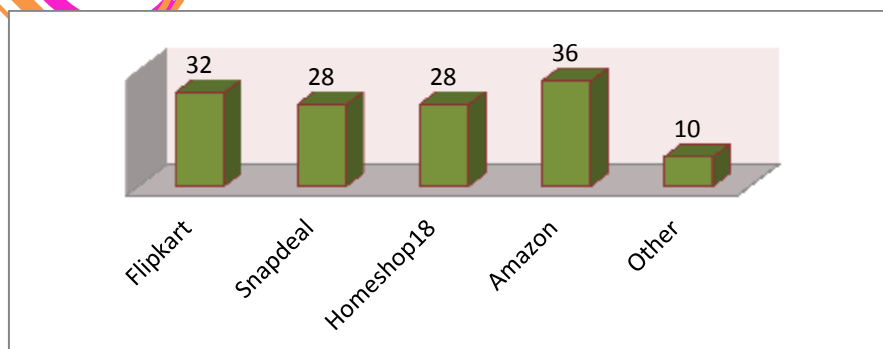


In this table, Respondents choose mostly Cash on Delivery (66%) transaction method, some time Debit card/ATM (32%), Net Banking (14%), Credit card (04%) respectively take for transaction.

**TABLE NO.05**

**No. of Respondents according to preference of different online shopping websites**

Sr. no.	Online shopping websites	No. of Respondents	Percentage %
1.	Flipkart	16	32 %
2.	Snapdeal	14	28 %
3.	HomeShop18	14	28 %
4.	Amazon	18	36 %
5.	other	05	10 %



According to this table, respondents prefer mostly Amazon.com (36%) to purchasing online but respondents not only choose the only website, they are surfing different-different websites and

choose their favourite deal in right websites. So they also prefer Flipkart (32%), Snapdeal (28%), Homeshop18 (28%), and other websites (10%).

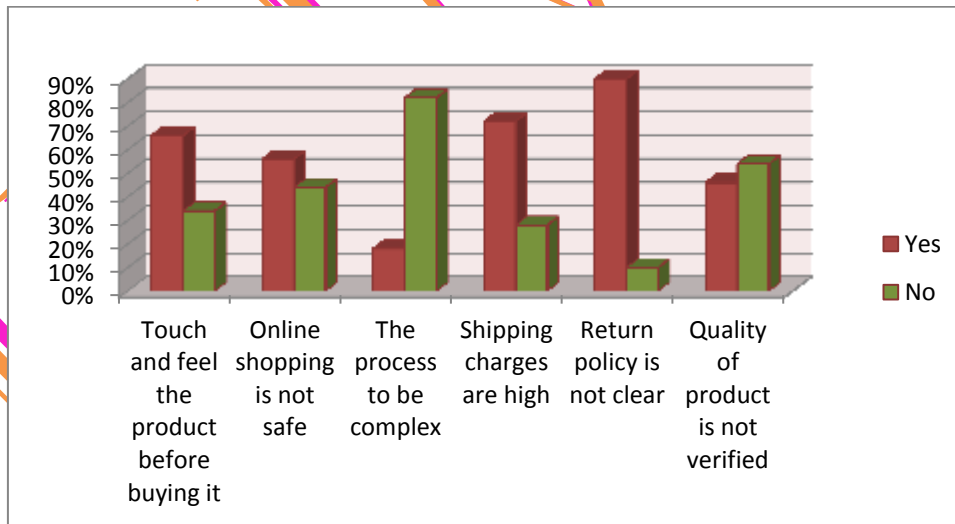
TABLE NO.05

No. of Respondents according to their purchase decision form online shopping in future

Sr. No.	Purchase decision form online shopping in future	No. of respondents		Percentage %	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	touch and feel the product before buying it	33	17	66%	34%
2.	Online shopping is not safe	28	22	56%	44%
3.	the process to be complex	09	41	18%	82%
4.	Shipping charges are high	36	14	72%	28%
5.	Return policy is not clear	45	05	90%	10%
6.	Quality of product is not verified	23	27	46%	54%

Here explain, the purchasing decision of respondents for future online shopping, respondents mostly change their purchase decision for return policy(90%), high shipping charges(72%), touch and feel product (66%), it's not safe (56%), and product quality is not verified

at a time of delivery(46%). Sen (2014) also stated that Respondent's reason for not buying from online shopping in future that was touch and feel the product (25%), complex process & don't have internet facility(23%) and this process is not safe (14%) in Kolkata.



**Conclusion :-** The growth is the number of online shoppers is greater than the growth in internet users and in online purchasing we have larger option to choose products & services. It was seen from the study that most of college going girls in Allahabad city, age group- 17 to 27 years were found to be adopters of online shopping. They buy

mostly designer clothes and booked online tickets easily by online medium. They also purchase Gift items, Electronic items, Reading materials and Stationary etc. They usually use very safe transaction method that is Cash on Delivery, some time they also choose ATM, Net Banking and Credit card.

Generally, they use online shopping because it is a Time Saving method and every day a new Discounts and Offers comes on shopping websites. Amzon. Com (online shopping website) is most preferable shopping website for college going girls in Allahabad city, they use also flipkart, snapdeal, homeshop18, websites to buy products and services.

Overall, college going girls of Allahabad city are crazy about online shopping because of saving time, convenience and Discounts. They use Cash on Delivery method for transaction because which are very safe. some girls gave their suggestion about better RETURN POLICY and quality product. So, online shopping trend is increasing because of internet medium found very easily and in our today's life, our android and window mobile phones helps to easier our busy life and day-by-day challenges.

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## English Language and Indian Students

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**Abstract:-** English language specially British language has attained the good place among the Indian students along with their mother tongue. Though from very beginning in India English language teaching and learning was very complex still it is very difficult. It is really a challenge both for the teacher and the students.

The language is accepted on the Surface level but resisted at the cultural and psychological level. Challenges like ideological and political opposition to English language, encouragement of mother tongue based education, poor infrastructure, non-ability of qualified teachers have made English language teaching in India a difficult and arduous task.

Surface level acceptance of language faced resistance on various stages like the cultural, religious and psychological, despite, this gradually it become the part of the curriculum in the academic institutes and language of communication of the elite. The English language faced do many barriers like lack of reading habits, hesitation in speaking, phobia in the minds of learners and speakers, scarcity of practice, absence of interesting teaching materials, with quality teaching.

Barrier of hesitation, lack of reading habits, phobia in the minds of learner, inappropriate curriculum that do not fulfill the requirement of English learners, lack of feedback and lack of trained and qualified teacher are some important factor that makes the entire process of implementing quality education futile.

Moreover the importance of teaching English in order to fulfill the ever growing demands of English language is also stressed current challenge before English teacher in

present day ELT would also be taken up. The ways in which student can put their learning into practice in day –to-day use to full fill their practical demands through effective communication skills apart from gaining command over English language would be also highlighted we need to bridge the gap between ‘haves’ and ‘have-not’ or urban and the ‘rural’.

This paper deals with the current or contemporary status of English teaching language at college level. In the earlier days, English was just a library language but now that nation has been challenged today at present the challenge before the English language teachers in India are diverse and it is necessary for them to shape up accordingly to meet the demands of the day.

### II. Objective :-

1. The objective of teaching English in India should not be ‘producing bookworm’ or ‘linguistic robots’. It should be developed the tendency of learning English and zest for learning English. What is important is to motivate the students by creating awareness around them regarding importance of English.
2. The other important objective is to focus on the graduation stream especially to gain confidence, imagination and power of expression of mixed ability. It must be discussed as an individual stream with grand syllabus in universities.
3. The concept of learning English must be free from hesitation and phobia The other foremost objective of teaching English in India should be to make the student learn the English language in order to produce efficient communicator.
4. Students should be overcome so that real learning takes place.
5. The current curriculum of English language should be more student supportive of graduation stream



**III. Teacher and method** :- English language was first introduced in 16<sup>th</sup> century. The status of English language underwent a change in a 18<sup>th</sup> century when Britishers established rule in India. Earlier it was the traders' of the language but the British found it difficult to communicate as Indians could not understand English language. Therefore the history of language teaching presents a fascinating variety of methods. Different methods may be appropriate to different contents. If we start searching for the perfect method or the ideal single solution to the problem of the English language learning we are bound to fail. Teachers need to use their discretion in deciding on what method to use and when. (Richards and Rodgers)

So a teacher should adopt an eclectic and pragmatic approach because no single approach is useful in all situations. When the teacher becomes the slave to the method the teaching work becomes a topsy-turvy. A good teacher should keep all the methods in his/her armory using many methods depending upon the learner's level, need and classroom situation. Judicious use of any method can prove beneficial for the learner. There are various methods for teaching which a teacher must adopt to teach according to their students. This type of atmosphere helps students also to interact with the teacher so they both make a bond aromatically. If we respect our student and plan our curriculum to suit the need of the class there won't be much difficulty. Most teachers do not strictly stick to one teaching method or strategy but rather combine different aspects of several strategies to create effective classroom interaction.

**IV. Common problem in the classroom** :- Our student's needs should be fulfilled as an ESL teacher. A good ESL teacher must be able to recognize common problems of students and work to find solutions for them.

**1. Independence** :- The teacher must avoid the habit of spoon-feeding. Students must be encouraged to enhance or to work as a promoter

we should make them to learn with trial and error method.

**2. Classroom atmosphere** :- The secret of success in the classroom is to ensure that no one feels bored or left out. It is the duty of the teacher that he should make the study of language as interesting as possible and take them out from this monotony. For this try to relate the topic with their everyday tasks and experience so that it becomes purposeful and meaningful and they will enjoy. e.g. While giving oral or written composition never give topics like 'Polar Bear' or Dinosaur with which they have never seen. Instead give them topics like Diwali, your favorite teacher etc. A child does not take interest in learning things which are all together unrelated to his life and environment.

**3. Capabilities and language skills** :- As an ESL teacher, one should focus on calling introvert and weaker students in the class to answer the question so as to boost their confidence rather than to allow few extrovert and over-confident students to steal away the show.

**4. Participation** :- Teaching English as a second language requires patience and careful planning. Equal opportunity or chances of participation, through encouragement as a 'catalyst' in order to ignite quiet students must be provided by the teacher in the classroom. We must encourage individual participation and concentrate on more shared learning experience. We must monitor the classroom & check for those who are not participating. They should be allowed to participate according to their choices.

**5. Mother Tongue** :- It is a bridge to teach foreign language with justification. The influence of the mother tongue should be used to teach other languages. If L<sub>1</sub> in the class creates a feeling of security and atmosphere of relaxation conducive to learning. On the other hand it is also argued that the ability to think in English cannot be acquired by a learner if she hangs on to the

apron string of  $L_1$  as an ESL teacher it is important to encourage student to use  $L_2$  as far as possible but there is no harm to use mother tongue judiciously. That's why 12 year of school study does not make student gain mastery over English. While they are in school, English is not taught properly. As the majority of the student hail from rural areas bilingual method is adopted in language classes. If a student does not understand anything in English he/she ask for the explanation in  $L_1$  in his/her mother tongue consequently the English teacher is forced to adopt bilingual method.

**6. Trepidation feedback** – We must allow to children to learn the  $L_2$  and should correct their mistakes as a parent correct child learning the mother tongue. eg. If a learner writes think-thinked-thinked instead of think- thought – thought.

Student should not be ridiculed in class because he has at least learnt the rule of grammar 'ed'. there are certain development mistakes which are not abnormal rather they are inseparable and integral part of learning process.

**7 Lack of Clear Cut Aims** :- Teaching methodology must be used to achieve the aims of teaching English in India . Motivational and encouraging methods should be used not only to complete the syllabus but to acquaint with the beauty of language. Similarly the students should not study English as a subject to 'pass' rather than to understand .This makes them addicted to cheap bazaar guide thereby infecting them with cram and forget virus and short term superficial learning syndrome.

**8. Competent teacher** :- Teacher should be equipped with modern trends and approaches of teaching English language.They are either trained in old method and have never cared to look for advanced and current techniques that can be employed in the class room. Many teacher are not even acquainted with the latest

answer far reaching development in the teaching of English. Even the material and methodology used in the training program are outdated. There is hardly any scope to improve intuitive and spontaneous knowledge of the language.

**10. Methods of teaching** :- English in India suffer from traditional method of teaching most of the teachers are still stuck Elizabethan's era. Every method needs to be tailored to be local situation and contexts of teaching. It depends on sound practical common sense of the teacher to discover in what circumstances for what purpose which method is more effective. Students are not given exposure to the use of language. Language is taught by the rules and learn by rote memory as a result students are compelled to cram and real learning is not possible.

**11. Teaching Aids** :- Adequate provision of teaching aids will definitely enhance quality of students. Audio visual aids make the teaching interesting and lively.

**12. Examination system** :- The English language learning syllabus is created wholly from the exam point of view. As a result the content does not focus on rising the level of communicative confidence of the student but is confined in the narrow confines of the exam paper even though students are studying they are not able to produce even a single sentence without any grammatical error in English. The most important reason is they study the subjects only the examination point of view are examination system is such that it makes students cramming robots rather than testing their analytical and creative skills.

**13. Motivation** :- As students do not find any immediate need for English, their interest naturally slackens . The socio economic condition causes them to neglect language moreover, proper exposure and regular practice are not available to achieve fluency.Here the role of teacher become more important as they may help students to

enjoy language activities in building confidence.

**14. Conclusion :-** Teachers and learners are the two eyes of the teaching and learning process this umblysis between teacher and learner should always remain intact for the growth and process. As Abdul kalam says “Winner’s don’t do different thing but they do things differently” we don’t need to teach new concept everyday but we can teach the same concept in a innovative way in the forms of a game and music with students will enjoy and learn.

The teachers own energies and enthusiasm is for the almost important since neither method nor materials will make up for the deficiency for the personal qualities. A good teacher needs to renew ourselves to remain alive and innovative to strengthen the energetic youth to acknowledge the beauty of language.

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## Repercussions of Climate Change on Tourism Sector in Jammu and Kashmir: A theoretical Review

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**Abstract** :- Climate, the natural environment and personal safety are three primary factors in destination choice, and global climate change is anticipated to have significant impacts on all these factors at the regional level. Tourism is identified as a highly climate-sensitive sector, one of that is also strongly influenced by environmental and socio-economic change. The interrelationships between components of tourism and climate have been established and are the basis for any study about the possible impacts of climate change on tourism. Weather and climate are essential factors influencing tourism, which is important not only economically but also in terms of human entertainment, relaxation, and recreation. In some parts of the world, the climate itself is the main feature promoting tourism, and for further development of tourism it is important that climate remains favourable for particular pleasurable activities. The tourist industry of Kashmir particularly is very vulnerable to natural disasters, and tourists tend to be more vulnerable than local residents because of their lack of familiarity with the places they are visiting. In line with the above backdrop, the present paper will highlight the negative consequences of climate change on tourism sector of Kashmir. The paper is based on systematic review and the themes and sub-themes across which the paper is divided included are, 1). Historicity of Tourism in Kashmir. 2). Impact of Natural and Man Made Disasters on Tourism in Kashmir. 3) Initiatives restoring Tourism sector at local, community and State level by Govt., and 4). Possible recommendations to tackle the climate change with respect to tourism.

**Keywords** :- Climate change, anthropogenic, recreation, destination, disaster, vital resources

**Introduction** :- Tourism is important economically, but also in terms of human entertainment, relaxation and recreation, and without a doubt, climate is one of the essential factors influencing tourism. Of course, changes in global climate are beyond the control of the tourism industry, however, and may have far-reaching consequences for many current tourist destinations as well as for places contemplating future development of tourism. Understanding how climate and weather influence tourism is necessary if the impacts of climate variability and change on tourism is to be accurately estimated. Tourism is an important agent in the socio-economic development in the modern times, contributing in numerous ways and reinforce the inter-connected processes. Although frequently depicted as panacea for several evils such as underdevelopment, unemployment, poverty eradication, social discrimination and so on; its impact in creating a global as well as regional socio-political peaceful situation for co-existence of the cultures and societies has been equally documented at various levels (Singh and Durai, 2013). United Nations Conference in 1963 emphasized the profound importance of tourism as an economic factor. The conference noted that tourism was important not only as a source of foreign exchange but also as a factor in the location of industry and in the development of areas poor in natural resources. The influences of tourism as a tertiary industry, creating prosperity through the development of communication, transportation, accommodation and other consumer services had been also emphasized.

Despite the evidently close inter-relationship of vacation choices (type, destination and duration) and climate and weather conditions,

there is no consensus in the published literature on the measures of interdependency. There is some inconsistency in assessing the weather sensitivity of particular types of tourism and recreation activities and in measuring comfort levels, but underlying these inconsistencies are characteristic ways to consider purpose, method and regional study. At least three approaches deserve mention: Development of a tourism climate index and climate derived tourism activity zones; attempts to determine suitable days for particular recreation or activity; and Assessments of weather sensitivity for tourism activity.

There is no doubt that climate variability and change is going to affect the economy and environment, but it will also affect human health. The scope of this article is to describe some of the most important relationships between tourism and climate variability and change and to point out the potential changes in the patterns of mass tourism due to climate change. Due attention is paid to expected increased risks for the tourism industry, for individual travellers, and for the environment at the tourist destinations. Projected climate change, as a result of global warming, is likely to provide new opportunities for the tourism industry in some areas, but will restrict both the supply and demand for outdoor recreational facilities in others. Tourism as a major phenomenon of the modern society has reaped as the world's largest and fastest growing industry over the years. The development of tourism has been observed by almost all the countries of the world, as a powerful and effective ingredient for the economic development strategies. It is also, reflected as a quick and easy means to economic development. Tourism is an interaction and an encounter between two persons or two groups, one being the host and other the visitors or tourists. In between these interactions, there exist the commercial operations in travel and tourism which affect a wide spectrum of areas of development. Almost all the countries of the world have accepted the huge potentialities of tourism in income generation, employment creation and infrastructure development. Karma (2001) says;

“there is hardly any other economic activity which is capable of generating as much value, added employment and hard currency and that also at such a low cost as tourism”.

**India and Tourism** :- Tourism was considered a luxury a decade ago, but in the fast moving and busy world of today, travel to different places has become a part and parcel of life. In recent years the demand for tourism has increased manifold and industry has been equally responsive (Pawasker and Goel, 2012). The socio-economic changes in different countries are largely responsible for this revolution. Economic development supported by industrialization and withdrawal of restrictions across borders has been accompanied with sociological changes like dual income household, nuclear families and consumerism. The transition to multinational organizations and resultant changes in people and motivation management has increased the importance of travel and tourism. Tourism, as an invisible export-oriented service industry, can also help to boost up the innumerable local, small and cottage industries and act as a profound advertiser to these industries. This can reduce the regional imbalances and improve the standard of living of the local people. It can act as a panacea for a developing country's social and economic problems. The role of Tourism is essential in the economic development of a country. Tourism promotes national integration and generates foreign exchange. Tourism is considered the second largest foreign earner in India and government has given travel and tourism 'export house' status (Patel, 2012). The tourism industry employs a large number of people, both skilled and unskilled. Hotels, travel agencies, transport including airlines exchange, promote cultural activities. Tourism also promotes the traditional handicrafts sector and the tourist gets an insight into the rich and diverse cultural heritage of India.

Nehru in the 'Discovery of India' states “there was something living and dynamic about this heritage which showed itself in ways of living

and a philosophical attitude to life and its problems. Ancient India, such as ancient China, was a world in itself, a culture and a civilization, which gave shape to all things" (Bhatia, 1978). The Ministry of Tourism in India reported that, "tourism industry contributed 6.23 percent to national gross domestic product (GDP) and provided 8.78 percent of the country's total employment in the year 2014. This translated to roughly 53 million jobs and recorded earnings of approximately \$ 10.73 billion". India's international tourist arrivals have increased over the period of time.

India's booming tourism industry benefits specific sectors. Traditional crafts are being developed and promoted by the government because crafts are a key component of India's tourism. Artisans, who usually are from rural areas, get to distribute their crafts to a bigger market, hopefully fueling growth in the rural communities to which they belong. Another aspect of India's tourism industry is its flora & fauna. The aim is better organization & administration of India's nature and wildlife reserves. This binds well for the country's efforts at sustainable development of ecological resources. The country's medical and health care community is another beneficiary of tourism.

The performance of India's tourism sector has improved due to various promotional programs and policies undertaken and implemented during various plan periods. The international tourist arrivals to India have recorded a substantial growth over the years. As is observed from the table 4.2 that the total arrivals during 1981 were merely 1.27 million, it grew steadily to 1.73 million in 1989, registering a 9.1 percent annual growth. There was no appreciable change in tourist arrivals from the period 1990 to 1994 because of the rapid economic growth and new developed tourist destinations of the countries like, China, Indonesia, South Korea, Taiwan and Japan. During the year 1995, the foreign tourist arrivals grassed an average annual growth rate 12.9 percentage. Whereas, for next decade from 1996 to 2006, the growth rate of

tourist arrivals was about 13.5 percent and the total arrival was 4.45 million.

India is one of the popular tourist destinations in Asia and has grown in leaps and bounds over the years, with each region of India contributing something to its majesty and enthusiasm (Nasreen and Thang, 2011). India offers a wide range of places to see and things to do. The savouring backwaters, hill stations and landscapes make India a beautiful country. Historical monuments, forts, beaches, scenic beauties of rivers, sea's and mountains, places of religious interests, hill resorts, etc. add to the glory of the country and attract tourists from all over the world (Boniface and Fowler, 1993).

#### **Jammu and Kashmir: An Overview**

Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) is North Indian state located in North-Western Himalayas. It shares its borders with China in the east, Pakistan in the west, Afghanistan and Russia in the north and plains of Punjab and Himachal in the south and south-east. The state extends from 32°17' N to 37°50' N latitude and from 73°26' E to 80°30' E longitude, covering an area of 2, 22,236 square Kilometers with population of 125.41 lakh persons as per 2011 census of which male and female are 66.40 lakh and 59.01 lakh respectively. In 2001, total population was 101.44 lakh and total population growth in the last decade (2001-2011) was 23.46 percent while during the previous decade (1990-2001) it was 29.46 percent. As per the census 2011 the population of J&K forms 1.04 percent of the total population in India. In 2001, the figure was 2.37 percent. The density of population per-square km. is about 56 and fairly below the national average. This is mainly due to the presence of snow covered hills and mountain ranges in the major parts of the state. Till 1980s, the literacy rate was very low and it was exceedingly low among small/marginal farmers and overall literacy rate was as low as 5 percent (the female literacy rate was almost negligible). Probably, that could be one of the principle reason for them to have inseparable attachment to

agricultural land as it is the primary source for their livelihood. However, of late, many changes have been taking place especially in the area of education in rural areas. Literacy rate has seen an upward trend and was 67.16 percent as per 2011 population census. Of that, male literacy stands at 76.75 percent while female literacy is at 56.43 percent. In 2001, literacy rate in J&K stood at 55.56 percent of which relative share of male and female were 65.75 percent and 41.82 percent respectively. However, the literacy rate is still below the national average of 72.99 percent. The overall sex ratio has decreased from 941 in 2001 to 862 in 2011.

Lying in the northern part of the country, the state of Jammu and Kashmir was formed on 26<sup>th</sup> October, 1947. The state enjoys a special status on account of Article 370 of the Indian constitution and various provisions of Acts, Laws and Regulations enforced by the Government of India after they are ratified by the state legislature. Administratively, the state has been divided into two divisions, the Kashmir division (which includes the Kashmir valley and Ladakh region) and the Jammu division. The geographical area of Jammu and Kashmir State comprises of 6.93 percent of the total Indian Territory and is the 6<sup>th</sup> largest state (area wise) of the country. Out of the total area, Ladakh covers 70 percent, Jammu 19 percent and Kashmir 11 percent. On the basis of topography, agro-climatic conditions, location etc., the state has been divided into three regions: Jammu; Kashmir and Ladakh. The Jammu is a plane region with sub-tropical climate and consists of ten districts. Kashmir valley in the middle of the state, with alpine and temperate climate is surrounded by lofty mountains and comprises of 10 districts. The eastern part of the state is Ladakh region with cold and arid climate and consists of two districts. The latest administrative setup of the state consists of twenty districts, eighty two tehsils, one hundred forty two blocks, four thousand one hundred twenty eight panchayats and seven urban agglomerations (MSME, Annual Report Jammu and Kashmir, 2011-12).

The climate of the state is classified into four seasons. These are: winter (November to February), spring (March to Mid-May); summer (Mid-May to Mid-September) and autumn (Mid-September. to October). The Jammu and Kashmir state is basically an agrarian state. Agriculture occupies an important place in the economy of the state. The share of agriculture and allied sector's in the Gross State Domestic Product (at 1999-2000 prices) for the year 2010-11 as per preliminary estimates stands at 20.59 percent. On the other hand nearly 70 percent of the population in the state derives its livelihood directly or indirectly from agriculture sector.

### 2.1 Tourism Industry in Jammu and Kashmir :-

Tourism as a mode of economic activity holds a very important position in Jammu and Kashmir economy. Due to the mountainous nature of its land the scope for agriculture is limited. A low level of infrastructure development and a handicapped resource base make the climate for industrial production miserable. Nevertheless, tourism as a viable catalysing economic force is playing a very significant role in the local economy although the recent trends of this industry are not so impressive for various reasons (Chattopadhyay, 2004).

The state of Jammu and Kashmir in which nature has endowed with plentiful beauties in the shape of its dusk green meadows, high snowcapped mountains, gushing streams and sprouting springs, a salubrious climate, sacred places of solace and mental peace, beautiful gardens, lush-green forests, perennial rivers, pilgrimage centers, historical places etc., which are of great attraction for tourists, mountaineers, trackers, pilgrims etc. The state has been an unending attraction of visitors down the ages. Unfortunately, it is one of the most economically backward part of India, having all characteristics of an underdeveloped economy. But fortunately, state has occupied an important place in the world. Due to the vast tourism resources in the state, the state depends heavily on the tourism

industry. According to the estimates of Tourism Department of Jammu & Kashmir, 33 percent of the state's population is directly or indirectly connected with this activity contributing 16 percent of the state's domestic product (Altaf, 2014). There is no doubt that tourism contribution to Jammu and Kashmir economy is far more substantial than it is to the economy of India as a whole.

Jammu and Kashmir state is unique tourist destination and offers the attractions for diverse type of tourists as Jammu is known for Pilgrims, Kashmir is known for scenic beauty and Ladakh is known for adventurous activities, this kind of uniqueness is seen only in case of Jammu and Kashmir state in the country. The state has a large tourist potential as compared to the other sectors like industrial development which has not been possible due to peculiar characteristics that posture special developmental challenges. Another main sector of the state i.e., agriculture has its own limitations like single crop season and small size of land to grow. With the growth of population, there is increase in able bodied working population which need to be adjusted. In this backdrop, the tourism offers scope in this region. Thus, better management of tourism while treating tourism as an 'industry' along with agricultural and industrial development need attention of not only policy makers but also of researchers and economists to find out ways and means to improve the tourist flow to the state. With increased tourist facilities in terms of different socio-economic and marketing indicators, tourism can reach the vast chunk of the population. This requires planning, promotion, marketing and creating favorable environment, so that tourism development can play a major role in the economic development of the state.

**Winter and Sports Tourism :-** Winter in the Valley is a soundless blanket of snow. After the bustle of the year the hushed silence of winter is another mood; loving and attractive as snowflakes decorate the dazzling white scenery. During winters the entire world visits Kashmir for the

adventure of skiing, sleigh riding and tobogganing. Development of winter sports at Gulmarg has become an important source of attraction for tourists across the globe. Gulmarg in view of its natural ski slopes is the most famous ski and golf destination of the country. It is gearing up its skiers year by year. Gulmarg remains busy round the year with tourists and sportsmen as a matter of its inhabitant features. It is cheaper ski destination than Switzerland and other ski resorts. A huge chunk of national and international skiers take part in winter sports held at this famous tourist destination. The other places of attraction stimulating winter sports in the state are the high slopes available at Yousmarg, Pahalgam.

**Pilgrimage Tourism :-** Jammu and Kashmir is a state that is considered a holy place by people of all the religions and gets the maximum share of tourism from pilgrimage shrines and destinations. In the state different faiths have come to mingle together in melodious co-existence and bring out a sole synthesis, which have established itself as a common celebration of all religions. Jammu and Kashmir is also known as a land of full sacred shrines of all places like Amarnath Cave, Mata Vaishno Devi, Baba Buda Shah etc., that are frequently visited for their architecture and sanctity. These pilgrim spots generate tourist traffic from both within and outside the state. Pilgrim tourism has multiplied grounds in the state and is measured as a very important constituent of the tourism. Pilgrim tourism has also registered significant improvement in the last few years. The state has won extensive gratitude in pilgrim tourism over a period of time especially since the establishment of Shrine Boards. Jammu region is a gratified place having massive scope for promoting religious tourism. The climate of this sub-tropical region is hot and humid. Tourists visiting the state constitute a huge chunk of religious devotees. Jammu is famous for its temples and is called the "City of Temples" as various temples are located like Ranbireswar temple, Ragunath temple, Mahamaya temple etc., in the region. In addition to these, the famous temple is in Tawi Valley. Tawi



Valley is assisted by the beautiful mountain ranges intensifying one behind other crowned by the three towering peaks of the Trikuta range in the lap of which is located the renowned holy Cave Shri Mata Vashno-Devi. The pilgrimage tourist traffic remain open there throughout the year. In Kashmir division, famous shrine of Shri Amarnath ji located in South Kashmir in Anantnag district, near famous tourist resort of Pahalgam, attracts number of yatrics (pilgrims).

**Tourism in the future** :- Every year more than half a billion people cross international borders. In Europe, the number of international travellers has grown tremendously over the last few years, and the growth is expected to continue. This enormous mobility of people brings an increase in health risks for travellers and host populations, as well as greater risks for the environment and for the cultural identity of the world's population.

The World Tourism Organization (WTO) predicts that in this century tourism will be the antidote to high-tech living. By the year 2020, we will see the penetration of technology into all aspects of life, and people in the high-tech future will crave more and more human touch and interaction. Tourism, it is believed, will be the principal means to achieve this. Upscale, luxury services that pamper and spoil customers are expected to have a bright future in this century. At the same time, good prospects for low-budget destinations and packages, like selfcatering holiday facilities that offer plenty of opportunities for socializing among families and friends, will flourish. The number of tourists visiting foreign countries will continue to increase, with tourist arrivals expected to grow increasingly over the next decades. Along with its phenomenal growth and size in the twenty-first century, however, the tourism industry will also have to take on more responsibility for its extensive impacts, not only economically but environmentally, socially, and culturally.

Environmental values, economic well-being, and tourist health are interdependent. Many actual and potential tourist destinations are

concerned or associated with safety and security problems derived from social unrest, delinquency, terrorism, natural disasters and health hazards. At a minimum, natural disasters and health hazards are closely related to climate variability and climate change.

Global climate and regional geographic environments are evolving. These changes can create situations and conditions that favour or support new or different disease patterns. A classic example is demonstrated by change in the habitat or location of vectors of human disease as a consequence of climatic or geographic change. If changes in the distribution of vectors or disease hosts take place in regions affected by or subject to population movements, the introduction or re-emergence of non-traditional diseases can be expected. Examples include the spread of malaria into areas that were previously malaria-free.

Given the enormous increase in international travel, doctors today find themselves being increasingly asked to advise their patients on vaccinations and prophylaxis and having to diagnose exotic diseases. With climate change, some diseases are expected to spread even more, so it is reasonable to expect an increased need for information on preventive measures and to learn what personal behaviour should be adopted in order to avoid diseases transmitted by arthropods, food, or sexual contact as well as what health documentation or medicines to carry.

### Climate and its components

**3.1. Solar radiation** :- Solar radiation is the main source of energy for the atmosphere. The amount of solar energy reaching the ground level depends on the amount of clouds. What changes in cloudiness and consequently in the amount of solar radiation reaching the earth's surface we can expect in the future, if any at all, is not yet clear. Solar radiation is an important natural factor because it forms the earth's climate and has a significant influence on the environment. Visible solar radiation has a significant impact on human's mood, too, which is why for people nice and sunny

weather are synonyms.

Sunny weather is a very important factor determining how attractive the place seems to an average tourist, but in the last years the public has paid more attention to ultraviolet (UV) radiation. The ultraviolet part of the solar spectrum plays an important role in many processes in the biosphere. It has several beneficial effects, but may also be very harmful if it exceeds safe limits. If the amount of UV radiation is sufficiently high, the self-protection ability of some biological species is exhausted and the subject may be severely damaged. This also concerns the human organism, in particular the skin and the eyes. To avoid damage from high UV exposures, both acute and chronic, people should limit their exposure to solar radiation by using protective measures such as sunscreen and sunglasses.

Most of the UV-B radiation (solar radiation with wave lengths between 280 and 315 nm) is absorbed in the stratosphere by ozone molecules and only a small percent reaches the surface of the earth. Therefore, at the surface of the earth, solar radiation is composed of a large amount of UV-A radiation (solar radiation with wave length between 315 and 400 nm) and only a very small amount of UV-B radiation. UV-B radiation is known to be biologically damaging, whereas UV-A radiation is much less damaging, but is known for its ability to tan the human skin. As ozone is the main absorber of UV-B radiation, the UV-B radiation at the earth's surface depends strongly on the total amount of ozone in the atmosphere, and therefore on the thickness of the ozone layer.

UV solar radiation is a highly variable environmental parameter that differs widely in time and space. The need to reach the public with simple-to-understand information about UV and its possible determinant effects lead scientists to define a parameter that can be used as an indicator of UV exposures. This parameter is called the UV Index. It is related to the well-known erythematous effects of UV radiation on human skin, and it has been defined and standardised under the umbrella of several international institutions such as the World Meteorological

Organization (WMO), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and International Commission on Non-ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP).

Under cloudless conditions, each 1 per cent reduction in ozone results in an increase of about 1.3 per cent in the UV-B, which, after reaching the surface of the earth, affects the skin tissue. It is very difficult to predict with any certainty when the ozone layer may recover. It is estimated that the peak global ozone losses have been already achieved, but the recovery of ozone layer will be slow. The international measures to save the ozone layer seem to be efficient, but as ozone-depleting substances chlorofluorocarbons and halogens (CFCs and halogens) and are quite stable and long living, in the next decades the ozone hole is expected to grow in some years more extensively than in others, mainly depending on climatic conditions. Thus, the need for understandable and standardised information about UV solar irradiance will remain in the coming decades. Tourists should be informed about the variability of the UV Index in Europe and in the World, as the information such as UV Index will also remain among the most important bio meteorological information in the next decades.

UV radiation increases with altitude because the amount of absorbers in the overlaying atmosphere decreases. Measurements show that the UV irradiance increases by six to eight per cent for every 1000 m increase in altitude. Thus, tourists visiting high-altitude destinations should be aware of the fact that the exposure to UV solar radiation is much higher than in lower elevations. Tourists should be informed that sometimes, for example in the presence of fresh snow or sandy beaches, reflected UV radiation increases the dose of UV radiation sizeably. Information about UV Index should be upgraded with descriptions of protective measures and healthy ways of sun bathing. See also guidelines on human biometeorology and the UV index.

**3.2. Temperature** :- Temperature indirectly influences water resources, food production and

the spread of diseases. Extreme temperatures can also have a negative influence on traffic. Costs for heating or cooling increase for each degree of temperature change, and this increase is not linear. Health as a focus reflects the combined impacts of temperature change on the physical environment, ecosystems, the economic environment and society. Long-term changes in global temperature may affect many requisites of good health, including sufficient food, safe and adequate drinking water, and secure housing. Current large-scale social and environmental changes mean that a much higher priority must be assigned to population health in the policy debate on climate change.

Outdoor temperature conditions are determinant for many outdoor activities and sports. For some winter sports, low temperatures are necessary, but not too low, especially if accompanied by strong winds. There is an optimal range of temperature for nearly each recreation and sports activity which enables development of the activity in its full form. Sport in too hot a weather, especially if accompanied by high humidity, becomes unpleasant or even dangerous to health.

**3.3. Weather extremes** :- The tourist industry is quite vulnerable to natural disasters and tourists tend to be more vulnerable than local residents because of their lack of familiarity within the places they are visiting.

In climate projections for the next decades, some scenarios predict an increased frequency and intensity of extreme events. It is impossible to make more accurate predictions because these events are often quite rare and exceptional. As societies all over the world are becoming more and more sensitive and vulnerable to extreme weather events, and the damages caused by natural disasters, particularly those related to weather, increase from year to year, this aspect should be considered in greater details. It may affect the destination choice, but may also damage or destroy infrastructure, which could result in negative publicity and a decline in the popularity

of those particular destinations being frequently affected by extreme weather. As is well known, horrific images of post-disaster victims tend to draw more media and public attention than preventive measures or early warning systems.

Science provides the means for appraising and understanding the characteristics of many natural hazards. Adequate knowledge of these characteristics, such as location, duration, magnitude, frequency, trajectory and extent and their interrelationship contribute to success in forecasting. This knowledge also contributes to disaster mitigation, so that structures such as buildings, bridges and sea defences can be designed better. But these designs may be rendered obsolete in the future by the possibility of climate change and sea level changes that could alter some of the characteristics of disasters. For example, tropical and mid-latitude storms may become more frequent and extreme while the frequency and extent of droughts may shift. There is also the growth of population and changes in land use, such as deforestation and urbanization, which may also redefine these relationships and modify the basis of the design of preventive measures.

A shift of attention to proactive preparedness against disasters and away from the current concentration on reactive relief and rehabilitation is the goal. This objective requires fatalistic attitudes towards disasters to be replaced by the realization that disasters are not inevitable. In case of public awareness, the emphasis is on informing the public about the benefits of adaptation and the measures involved. There would be considerable economic, to say nothing of human, benefits in concentrating resources on preparedness rather than on emergency relief in the aftermath of a disaster. It should be also kept in mind that a significant amount of loss in life and property damage is avoidable through accurate forecasts and timely warnings.

The essential feature of weather hazards is that they occur with a certain frequency, are characterized by a sudden onset, and, hence, could easily catch populations unprepared, though

they are amenable to forecasting and prediction. Information should be gathered on the vulnerability of buildings and infrastructure in tourist areas, and anticipation of future hazards or disasters will be the key to effective planning. Therefore, as risk assessment is undertaken, links should be established and maintained between physical scientists working on hazard assessment and land use and other national planners involved in the development of tourist areas.

The application of the concept of disaster preparedness to tourism will involve a number of measures. First, tourists and, above all, tour operators who arrange visits for international tourists to different and often remote areas, should be involved in the information and education process. Second, tour operators and the tourists should be involved in:

- The process of dissemination of warnings;
- The process of response to warnings; and
- Any evacuation process.

While tourists may learn on repeated visits, there is a considerable danger that, through lack of experience, they may disregard warning signs of impending disaster which the local population would tend to heed. This is a matter that must be taken into account in developing educational material and warning services for tourists. It will be especially important in the case of the risk of avalanches, flash flooding and tropical storms. The provision of easy to understand guidance (flags on beaches or exposed coastal areas, avalanche warnings to mountaineers, meteorological warnings for campers and other tourists whose activities are likely to be affected by dangerous weather conditions or sudden floods) will assist in filling this particular communication gap.

What this means is that warnings should be communicated in a form and language that tourists can understand while tour operators should be given the opportunity to co-operate in contingency planning. Because tourists do not necessarily speak the language of the country they visit, prompt communication with them of essential, with sudden onset disasters raising a

particular problem; awareness creation among tourists before their visit to a country concerning sensible precautions in the event of a sudden onset disaster raises issues of public education. Should tourists become victims of a natural disaster, the negative impact on the image of a tourist destination could be both serious and long lasting. Evacuation plans should include the cancellation or postponement of inbound tourism to a region threatened by a natural disaster.

Media have the power to educate and inform, and they will play a central role in the future development of tourism. Media could raise the general awareness that long term measures should be carried out to attenuate the effects of climate change. Booklets and posters will also be helpful. A short, high-quality video or film clip produced by a communication professional on severe weather events and their adverse impacts along with possible mitigation measures will attract additional attention. Planners, local authorities, architects and town planners should join their efforts to make the conditions during the oppressive weather upsurges less stressful and safe.

Several destinations in the Far East that presently attract charter flights predominantly in summer are already prone to severe storms and hurricanes. As sea surface temperatures are likely to rise further, there is a possibility that current hurricane zones may experience greater activity in the future and that such storms may spread to other coastal areas. Even the perception of increased hazards might harm developing tourism in countries such as Malaysia or northern Australia as well as the more established tourist areas like Florida.

Rising sea levels will produce increased inundation and erosion along the coast. These processes will affect entire natural and cultural systems along marine shorelines, many of which are tourism-related. Some important historic sites are already under threat from rising sea levels and storm surge. Tourism development is frequently located in areas which are exposed to, or are likely to be exposed to, suddenly onset disasters,

particularly in beach and coastal areas, river valleys and mountain regions.

The severity of a natural disaster determines the intensity needed to maintain or relaunch tourism after the event. Actions to reassure the travelling public are often more significant than physical plant repair. Letting the public know the resort is open, ready for business and continuing to offer the attractions that make it a desirable tourism destination are essential elements in recovery from a disaster. It is not possible to overstate the importance of marketing the tourist destination, even after a small storm or flood. A single negative rumour can destroy the marketability of the area, especially if there is no countering statement from the community of tourism venues at that destination. Thus, preparations for dealing with the media and with tourists scheduled to arrive after the disaster event are critical.

A final consideration in what must necessarily be a tentative discussion of socio-psychological issues is that some tourists may, as more active forms of tourism become popular, expose themselves to greater risk (for example, surfing, water-skiing, winter sports, hang-gliding, base jumping), which make them particularly vulnerable. The fact is that no tourist season is complete without the sad news of accidents befalling tourists engaged in some particular form.

#### **4. Climate and weather impacts on humans :-**

Humans are continuously confronted by changes in the atmospheric environment. Adaptive reactions, therefore, can be taken as a response to variations in the environment. Healthy persons notice this adaptation only when the environment stimulus exceeds comfort thresholds. Children and the elderly, however, are more sensitive to changes in the environment, but illness and other kinds stress can weaken the resistance of anyone to environmental stresses. Atmospheric phenomena, in general, are not considered in isolation but in terms of their combined effects on humans. Therefore, meteorological events are combined with atmospheric to produce complexes

– thermal, actinic or chemical – all people encounter everyday.

The thermal effect complex is the most important. The parameters of the thermal complex affect human's thermoregulation. Radiation, convection, conduction and evaporation conduct human heat exchange between the body and the environment. Important meteorological parameters for heat balance of the human body with its environment are air temperature and humidity, wind speed relative to the body and solar radiation. In order to assess the body heat balance, other non-meteorological parameters should be taken into account, for example human activity and the insulating role of clothing. Several models have been developed to assess the human body energy balance, some of which take into account physiological differences between individuals, such as gender, weight, height and age. The most sophisticated of these models are even able to reproduce specific flows during the adaptation period to varying meteorological conditions, but even with such tools it is not possible to include all factors that affect our thermal comfort. It is also well known that emotions, physical conditions, acclimatization, initial state and expectations regarding the thermal environment play an important role in thermoregulation.

Past analysis of the effects of heat waves has shown that most casualties occur among people over 65 years. Heat waves usually occur in synoptic situations with pronounced slow development and movement. Synoptic situations causing an intensive and prolonged heat stress for inhabitants of city areas are usually forecasted correctly.

The impact of a heat wave greatly depends on the ability and willingness of a population to take into account recommendations and develop adaptive strategies. People living in hot regions cope successfully with excessive heat through adaptations in lifestyle, physiological acclimatization and adoption of particular mindsets. Cultural or social adjustments, including design of houses for conditions of sustained heat,

are the most effective ways to adapt to a very hot climate. Individual lifestyles, clothing habits and occupational conditions also influence exposure levels. Heat stress can be aggravated by inappropriate behaviour or, conversely, can be ameliorated by the use of more adaptive capacities, as awareness of the effect of heat increases. This is manifested in habits and customs.

**SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT :-** From the above findings it is clear that tourism is an important sector of development for J&K economy but there are some weaknesses which if sougheed out properly could become main strengths of J&K tourism. Following are some of the suggestions with regard to the future development of tourism in J&K.

1. The first and the foremost thing in this regard would be to have a well-documented tourism policy because J&K does not have a tourism policy which should give equal rights to all the stake holders involved in tourism related activities like local people, private sector and NGOs. tourism, Polo tourism etc which needs to be explored and thus giving a new sense of hope to tourism.
2. Most of the tourist destinations with lot of tourist potential are occupied by Indian armed forces thus incurring a heavy loss on govt. exchequer and environment. State should make sure that such tourist spots are not misused at any cost by anyone.
3. State should take steps to revive the traditional Handicrafts sector via new innovative methods which will regain its old reputation in the international arena.
4. All the new projects, having an impact on tourism and environment should be carried out in a sustainable way without damaging the fragile ecology of the state.

**CONCLUSION :-** 'Institute of Hotel Management (IHM), Srinagar, is playing a crucial role in

imparting training to the local residents and hence enhancing their skills which matchup with international standards. There is a need to open more such institutions which will provide proper training to the local people engaged in tourism related activities like guides, tour operators and chefs etc so that they may be better equipped in handling tourist inflow. There are number of unexplored tourist destinations in J&K because of which it is also known as, "Paradise Unexplored". Such new unexploited attractive destinations need to be explored more and more. J&K tourism needs enough measures to provide proper security to tourists so that a sense of safeness will be felt by the tourists. J&K is one of the best destinations with regard to some new areas which include Adventure tourism, Medical and thus resulting in better services and more satisfaction to the people of the state as a whole. This will be possible only if the situation in the state remains normal and the organisations mainly responsible for the development of tourism like, Jammu and Kashmir Tourism Development Corporation (JKTDC) and Directorate of Tourism (Jammu/Kashmir) are able to beautify and maintain the existing attractive tourist spots by providing better and affordable facilities to the visitors in the form of good infrastructure, better sanitary conditions, decent entertainment avenues and proper security measures which are presently lacking. While several plans and programmes have already been framed for tackling these challenges, successful implementation would be critical to accelerate them. All the stakeholders whether from centre or state should work in a coordinated manner and effective measures need to be taken in exploring strengths and reducing weaknesses, thus providing new opportunities to the state in becoming an attractive tourist destination all over the world.

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## महिला सशक्तिकरण और कानून की सामाजिक भूमिका

कमलेश सागारे

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महिलाएँ सामाजिक व्यवस्था की धुरी हैं व समाज का अभिन्न अंग हैं। वह काफी अरसे से उपेक्षित एवं वंचित, शोषित हैं। सभी वर्गों में महिलाएँ आज भी अपेक्षित हैं। उनको सशक्त करने का मतलब उनको खुले वातावरण में सांस लेना है। जो हमेशा समाज को एक दृष्टि व सूझ देती है। संघर्ष की महान यौद्धा माँ से शक्तिकरण की बात शुरू होती है। नारी को अबला कहा जाता है। लेकिन शक्तिकरण का मतलब उसके चहुमुखी (विकास) सशक्त होने से है।

‘रामचरितमानस’ में कहा गया है कि “ढोल, गवार, शूद्र, पशु, नारी ये सब हैं ताड़न के अधिकारी हैं।” नारी को प्रताड़ित करने की बात कही गई है। प्रताड़ित करने से नारी सुधर जाती है। जबकि कवियों ने नारी को अबला कह दिया है। सन् 1930 में गांधी जी ने “नारी को अबला कहना अधर्म है। यह महापाप है, जो नारी के विरुद्ध पुरुष द्वारा किया जा सकता है, नारी को किसी भी परिस्थिति में डरना नहीं चाहिए। उसके पास विश्वशक्ति है, वह किसी से कम नहीं है।”

इतिहास गवाह है कि माता जीजा बाई रानी लक्ष्मी बाई, अहिल्या बाई होल्कर कागी रानी दुर्गावती गैडिल्यू के नाम प्रसिद्ध हैं। इतिहास के पन्नों में ये नाम आज भी सुमार हैं। सबलीकरण के लिए कार्य कर रही कमलाबाई को अहिल्या बाई पुरस्कार, स्वैच्छिक संगठन पी.ए.पी.एन. के माध्यम से किंकरी देवी ने मजदूरी तनखाह प्राप्त लोगों की लड़ाई जीती, गैडिल्यू पुरस्कार लीलाबाई को वनवासी कल्याण आश्रम खोलने पर दिया जहाँ व्यावसायिक शिक्षा दी जाती थी।

महिला सशक्तिकरण का उद्देश्य महज राजनीति तक सीमित नहीं है अपितु इसका क्षेत्र व्यापक है। इसके अन्तर्गत अधिकारों व अवसरों के प्रति जागृति, कानूनी उपाय, उसका क्रियान्वयन, आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण व राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में आरक्षण की व्यवस्था, आत्मसम्मान व आत्मविश्वास में वृद्धि के उपाय, शिक्षा स्वास्थ्य, रोजगार, पोषण एवं अन्य संबद्ध सुविधाओं तक महिलाओं की पहुँच आदि विषय आते हैं।

महिला सशक्तिकरण का मुख्यपक्ष स्त्रियों के अस्तित्व व अधिकार और समाज द्वारा स्वीकारना है। महिलाओं द्वारा स्वयं के शरीर पर प्रजनन के क्षेत्र में, आय पर श्रम शक्ति पर, सम्पत्ति पर, सामुदायिक संसाधनों पर नियंत्रण कर पाना उनका सबलीकरण है और यही सशक्तिकरण का उद्देश्य है।

सशक्तिकरण का लक्ष्य और संपोषित विकास की आवश्यक दशा भी है। स्त्रियों का सामाजिक, राजनैतिक और सार्वजनिक जीवन में प्रतिनिधित्व दक्षता में अभिवृद्धि कार्यक्षेत्र और अन्यत्र उनके साथ किए जा रहे, बुरे व्यवहार की समाप्ति समाजिक सुरक्षा की प्राप्ति आदि वे कार्य हैं जिनके द्वारा सशक्तिकरण का लक्ष्य पाना संभव है।

निर्णय प्रक्रिया में उनकी उपस्थिति काफी कम रहती है। उन पर हिंसा व ज्यादती, जुल्म के मामले में भी तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं। दरसल महिलाओं का सामाजिक विकास प्रक्रिया में कम हस्तक्षेप उन्नति की गति धीमी होने का सबसे बड़ा कारण है। इस वस्तुस्थिति को समझकर ही महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण की अनिवार्यता महसूस की गई।

**महिला सशक्तिकरण की आवश्यकता :-** भारतीय सामाजिक परिदृश्य का अवलोकन करने पर हम पाते हैं कि संवैधानिक रूप से महिला व पुरुष वर्ग को समान मौलिक अधिकार प्राप्त हैं किन्तु अनेक अधिकारिक असमानताएँ व्यवहारिक रूप से व्याप्त हैं। लिंग के दायरे में स्त्री वर्ग को रखते हुए आर्थिक, राजनैतिक, शैक्षिक, सामाजिक स्वास्थ्य, पोषण तथा न्याय आदि के क्षेत्र में उसे दबाया जाता है। यह वस्तुस्थिति किसी से छिपी नहीं है। महिला किसी भी ऊँचे पद पर क्यों न हो, उसे प्रताड़ना झेलनी ही पड़ती है। यही पक्षपात महिलाओं के विकास में बाधक है जिसे निम्न बिन्दुओं की सहायता से स्पष्ट किया जा सकता है।

**शिक्षा में पक्षपात :-** महिलाओं के आधुनिकीकरण, सशक्तिकरण, गतिशीलता आदि के लिए शिक्षा महत्वपूर्ण है। पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री इंदिरा गांधी के शब्दों में “शिक्षा मानव को बंधनों से मुक्त करती है और आज के युग में



यह लोकतंत्र की भावना का आधार भी है। जन्म और अन्य कारणों से उत्पन्न जाति एवं वर्गगत विषमताओं को दूर करते हुए मनुष्य को इन सबसे ऊपर उठाती है।”

शिक्षा का स्तर स्वतंत्रता के पूर्व तो बहुत अंधविश्वासों के कुचक्रों से उलझा था। स्वतंत्रता के 30 वर्षों के बाद भी 1981 में महिला साक्षरता दर 24.8 प्रतिशत थी जबकि 1957 में 7.9 प्रतिशत, 1961 में 13 प्रतिशत, 1971 में 18.7 प्रतिशत थी जो बढ़कर 2001 में 54.16 प्रतिशत हो गई। जबकि पुरुष साक्षरता दर 75.80 प्रतिशत है। इस प्रकार पुरुष व महिला शिक्षा का अंतराल 20 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक का है। केरल, गोवा, मिजोरम, पांडिचेरी व दिल्ली जैसे राज्यों में इनकी साक्षरता अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में जैसे बिहार, मध्यप्रदेश, राजस्थान व उत्तरप्रदेश से बेहतर है। समग्र रूप से 29 राज्यों व 7 केन्द्रशासित प्रदेशों में से 19 राज्यों में साक्षरता औसत साक्षरता दर 54.16 प्रतिशत से अधिक है।

**स्वास्थ्य के प्रति पक्षपात :-** स्वास्थ्य शरीर से स्वास्थ्य मस्तक का निर्माण होता है पर हमारे देश में स्त्रियों के प्रति लापरवाही का सिलसिला बचपन से ही रहा है। भारत में आम परिवारों में टी.वी., कैंसर व एड्स जैसे गंभीर बीमारियों से लेकर कमर दर्द, थकान, कमजोरी और रक्तचाप का शिकार अधिकतर महिलाएँ होती हैं। देश में 99 प्रतिशत महिला किसी न किसी गंभीर बीमारी का शिकार होती हैं। कुपोषण तो महिलाओं में आम समस्या है। विश्व के 44 प्रतिशत कुपोषित बच्चे भारत में रहते हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि महिलाएँ अपने स्वास्थ्य के प्रति लापरवाह हैं।

**रोजगार के प्रति पक्षपात :-** रोजगार के क्षेत्र में अगर हम देखें तो महिलाएँ आर्थिक क्षेत्र में ज्यादा पीछे नहीं हैं बल्कि कृषि क्षेत्र में महिलाओं के भागीदारी परिवार सहायकों के रूप में 15 प्रतिशत तथा गैर कृषि क्षेत्र में 38 प्रतिशत सहायक के रूप में कार्य करती है। कामगार के रूप में 1901 में कुल महिला जनसंख्या का 31.70 प्रतिशत कामगार के रूप में था जबकि 1991 में यह प्रतिशत 20.85 हो गया उसी प्रकार 1901 में प्रति 1000 पुरुष मजदूरों की तुलना में स्त्री मजदूर 504 थी जो 1981 में 367 हो गई। इस प्रकार हम देखते हैं कि हर जगह महिलाएँ असुरक्षित व शोषण का शिकार है। भारत में सभी नौकरियों में कार्यरत महिलाओं का प्रतिशत मात्र 5.8 है जबकि संयुक्त राज्य में ऐसी

महिलाओं का प्रतिशत 33.1, स्वीडन में 30.8 प्रतिशत, न्यूजीलैंड में 26.4 प्रतिशत, आस्ट्रेलिया में 22.6 प्रतिशत, कनाडा में 17.7 प्रतिशत, श्रीलंका में 10.2 प्रतिशत, जापान में 9.3 प्रतिशत ग्रेट ब्रिटेन में 6.9 प्रतिशत, जर्मनी में 6.1 प्रतिशत है।

**कानून :-**

1. न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम (1948)
2. खान अधिनियम (1952) और कारखाना अधिनियम (1948)
3. हिन्दू विवाह अधिनियम (1955)
4. हिन्दू उत्तराधिकार अधिनियम (1956)
5. अनैतिक देह व्यापार (रोकथाम) अधिनियम (1956)
6. दहेज निषेध अधिनियम (1961)
7. मातृत्व लाभ अधिनियम (1961)
8. गर्भावस्था अधिनियम (1971)
9. समाज पारिश्रमिक अधिनियम (1976)
10. महिलाओं का अश्लील प्रतिनिधित्व (प्रतिषेध) अधिनियम (1986)
11. सत्ती (रोकथाम) अधिनियम (1987)
12. राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग अधिनियम (1991)
13. घरेलू हिंसा अधिनियम (2005)
14. कार्यस्थल पर महिलाओं के यौन उत्पीड़न (रोकथाम, निषेध और निवारण) अधिनियम (2013)

**निष्कर्ष :-** इस प्रकार हम देखते हैं कि समाज में नारी को वह दर्जा प्राप्त नहीं है जो उसे वास्तव में मिलना चाहिए। जैसा कि हम जानते हैं। समाज रूपी गाड़ी के पुरुष व नारी दो पहिये बराबरी का स्थान रखते हैं। अगर इसमें से एक भी पहिया पंचर या खराब हो जायेगा तो गाड़ी की चाल बिगड़ जायेगी ही गति भी धीमी हो जायेगी तथा गतव्य स्थान पर समाज देर से पहुंचेगा।

अतः यह आवश्यक है कि महिलाओं के विकास पर पूरा ध्यान दिया जाये महिलाओं को सामाजिक सुरक्षा व सामाजिक अवसर प्रदान कर न केवल महिलाओं को वरन् पूरा परिवार, गाँव, प्रदेशों व समस्त राष्ट्र को सुदृढ़ बनाया जा सकेगा। तभी मेरा

भारत महान जैसे कथन सार्थक होंगे।

भारत में इन सब कानूनों के बावजूद भी आज महिलाओं की स्थिति विकसित देशों की तुलना में बहुत दयनीय है। ग्रामीण इलाकों में आज भी नारी को पैर की जूती के बराबर माना जाता है। इसका मुख्य कारण अशिक्षा व आर्थिक परतंत्रता है। कानूनी अधिकारों से महिलाओं को एक सुरक्षा कवच मिला है जिससे इसकी सार्थकता सिद्ध होती है।

सन्दर्भ ग्रंथ :-

- 1) रामचरितमानस
- 2) यंग इण्डिया, 10 अप्रैल, 1930 दिया गया वक्तव्य
- 3) महिला सशक्तिकरण: सामाजिक एवं संवैधानिक परिदृश्य, उपमा सक्सेना
- 4) महिला सशक्तिकरण लेख, समाज कल्याण, मार्च 2003
- 5) महिला सशक्तिकरण लेख, समाज कल्याण, मार्च 2003

## पारिवारिक चुनौतियों की झांकी : साहित्य

प्रीती सिंह

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अनुभूति, एहसास है जैसे धूप में ठंडी हवा के झोके, तपते रेगिस्तान में पानी, फूल में खुशबु ओंस में नहाई पंखुड़ी, मिट्टी में गिरती बारिश की बूंदे और इसमें आती सोंधी खुशबु, आकाश में उड़ते पक्षी की निश्छलता, जिन्दगी में सांस की तरह होते हैं। रिश्ते मिल जाये अगर इस जमाने में भगवान की तरह, मंदिर में बैठी मूर्ति हो जैसे या फिर मंदिर में गूँजती घंटियों की तरह। कुछ ऐसे ही होते हैं पारिवारिक रिश्ते, भीड़ में अपनों का एहसास कराते, ये सदस्य अपने आप में अनोखे, अनमोल ईश्वर प्रदत्त खूबसूरत उपहार हैं, जो अतुलनीय हैं।

भारतीय संस्कृति की सबसे अनोखी विशेषता हैं, संयुक्त परिवार, जो हमें जन्म से अनेक रिश्तों के बंधन से जोड़ता है, जीवन भर हम इन्हीं रिश्तों की उंगली थामे कठिन रास्तों पर चलकर मंजिल को तलाशने का प्रयास करते हैं। जीवन में जब हम हारत हैं, जीतते हैं तो अपने आस-पास अपनों को तलाशते हैं।

महाकाव्य युग में संबंधों का अवलोकन करे तो संबंधों की अनेक व्याख्या हमारे सामने आती है। रामायण जहाँ भाइयों के अटूट स्नेह की कहानी है। तो महाभारत भाइयों के संबंधों के बिखराव की कहानी है। इन दोनों ही महाकाव्यों में जहाँ राम आदर्श भाई, पति, पुत्र, पिता, मित्र राजा है। तो महाभारत में कृष्ण धुरी है। और उनके चारों ओर संबंधों का चक्र चलता है।

वक्त की धूल भले ही संबंधों पर चढ़ जाये परंतु संबंध कभी बदलते नहीं है वर्तमान परिदृश्य में रिश्तों का स्वरूप बदला रहा है। लोगों के पास वक्त नहीं है। रिश्तों को नई पहचान देने के लिए फिर भी हमारी संस्कृति का मुख्य आधार ही संबंध है।

रामायण महाकाव्य संबंधों की एक अटूट कहानी है। रिश्तों की नई परिभाषा पात्रों के रूप में एक अमित छाप है। राम को जब वनवास मिला तो लक्ष्मण भी भ्रातृत्व भावना का निर्वाहन करते हुए उनके साथ चल दिये। तो भरत ने उनके वियोग में सत्ता का ही

परित्याग कर दिया। सीता का संबंध राम से पति पत्नी के संबंधों का श्रेष्ठ उदाहरण है अपने कर्तव्य का निर्वाहन करते हुए उन्होंने भी अपने पति का साथ दिया। स्वामी भक्ति का उदाहरण राम और हनुमान का संबंध मित्रता का गहरा संबंध हमें राम-सुग्रीव और राम-केवट के रूप में सामने आते हैं। एक राजा का प्रजा से संबंध जब राम ने शबरी के जूठे बेर खाये। राम के द्वारा सीता का त्याग किये जाने के बाद भी वन में अपने पुत्रों को जन्म देना और उन्हें श्रेष्ठ बालक बनाना। रिस्तों के संदर्भ में 'रामचरित मानस' में दोहा के माध्यम से समझा जा सकता है :-

धीरज धर्म मित्र अरु नारी आपद काल परिहित  
आहं पारी”  
अर्थात् “धैर्य धर्म मित्र और स्त्री इन चारों की विपत्ति के समय ही परीक्षा होती है।

'श्रवण' एक योग्य योग्य पुत्र कि महान गाथा है जब उसने अपने अंधे माता-पिता को काँवड़ से तीर्थ यात्रा करवाई ये रिस्तों का अटूट बंधन परंपरा में दिखाई देता है। शूर्पणखा का दृष्टिकोण अगर हम भाई-बहिन के संबंधों में देखे तो रावण ने अपनी बहिन का अपमान सहन नहीं किया।कैकयी ने युध्द स्थल में दशरथ का साथ दिया, उसके बदलने में दशरथ ने उसे दो वरदान दिये। वहाँ वह स्वामी भक्त पत्नी थी, ओर जब उसने अपने बेटे के लिए राजसत्ता की मांग की तो वह स्वार्थी नहीं थी, वहाँ वह केवल माँ थी जो अपने पुत्र को उच्च स्थान में देखना चाहती थी। संसार में माँ से बड़ा कोई रिश्ता नहीं होता है। ईश्वर हर जगह उपस्थित नहीं हो सकता इसलिए उसने अपना स्वरूपमाँ में दिया है।

इसी तरह भारतीय साहित्य जहाँ से उनके संबंध दिखाई देते हैं। भीष्म सत्य की प्रतिमूर्ति है वह कर्तव्यनिष्ठ है, उसमें नायकत्व एवं अपनी संतति के प्रति मोह देखने मिलता है। उन्होंने अपनी माँ के समक्ष द्रढ़ प्रतिज्ञा होकर आदर्श पुत्र की व्याख्या की। पाण्डव बंधु भ्रातृ स्नेह की सजीव प्रतिमा है। युधिष्ठिर नैतिक मूल्यों का आदर्श है सुभद्रा पतिव्रता तथा निःस्वार्थी

महिला है। पाण्डवों के सम्पूर्ण वनवास के समय द्रोपदी ने पत्नी ही नहीं वरन माता के रूप में भी उनकी देखभाल की। कुन्ती ने सती होने के बजाय माँ के कर्तव्य का पालन किया और सच्चे गुरु की तरह पाण्डवों का हर राह पर पथ प्रदर्शन किया। द्राणाचार्य ने श्रेष्ठ गुरु की तरह पाण्डवों एवं कौरवों का पथ प्रदर्शन किया। महाभारत में हर संबंध एक नए रूप में दिखाई देता है।

कृष्ण सारे संबंधों का केन्द्र बिन्दू है। वे श्रेष्ठ पुत्र, भ्राता, मित्र, पथप्रदर्शक, प्रजा पालक और अच्छे पिता हैं। जन्म देने वाली माँ कोई और, और पालने वाली माँ कोई और यशोदा और कृष्ण का संबंध माँ पुत्र के वात्सल्य की अमित छाप है। मथुरा में कंश के अत्याचारों से मुक्ति दिलाने वाले प्रजा पालक है। सुदामा और कृष्ण की मित्रता का संबंध असीम स्नेह से भरा है। विसम परिस्थितियों में भी सुदामा की विपत्ति को हरने वाले। अर्जुन के सच्चे मित्र और सारथी भी है। जब युद्ध स्थल में अर्जुन का मन अपने संबंधियों को देखकर विचलित होने लगा। तब कृष्ण ने एक मित्र की तरह अर्जुन का मार्गदर्शन किया। सुभद्रा के भाई, द्रोपदी के बाल सखा जब भरी सभा में द्रोपदी का चीर हरण हो रहा था। तब यही बाल सखा ने द्रोपदी की अस्तित्व की रक्षा की। इससे बढ़कर और क्या संबंध हो सकते हैं। मित्रता का संबंध हमें दुर्योधन और कर्ण की मित्रता के रूप में भी मिलता कर्ण ने विषम परिस्थितियों में भी दुर्योधन का साथ दिया। इस प्रकार से महाभारत में हमें संबंधों का जाल देखने मिलता है। जो एक दूसरे से जुड़े हुए हैं। महाकाव्य कालीन हर पात्र संबंधों के हर पहलु को व्यक्त करता है। भले ही उन संबंधों का कहीं-कहीं उतार चढ़ाव नजर आता है।

वर्तमान परिदृश्य में संबंधों में टूटन, कलह और बिखराव दिखाई देता है। आधुनिकता की दौड़ में हम रिश्तों को पीछे छोड़ते जा रहे हैं। यह विषय अवलोकन का विषय है। जिसके कारणों की खोज अत्यंत आवश्यक है। इसका एक प्रमुख कारण आत्मीयता की भावना का अभाव हो सकता है। तकनीकी आविष्कारों ने मनुष्य को नई ऊँचाईयों पर पहुँचाया है। और उन्ही आविष्कारों ने संसार की दूरी को बहुत कम कर दिया है। पर हमारे मनो को बहुत दूर कर दिया है। ये दूरियाँ समाजिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक और भौतिक सभी से संबंधित है।

संबंधों में दूरियों के कारण आज अनाथआश्रम वृद्धाआश्रम और विधवाआश्रम आदि की संख्या

दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही हैं इसका प्रमुख कारण शायद हम अपनत्व की भावना खोते जा रहे हैं। आज ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि संबंधों की नई शुरुआत की जाये और अपनी आने वाली पीढ़ी को रिस्तों का महत्व बताया जाये। रिश्ते अनमोल होते हैं। जब हमारे आस-पास कोई नहीं होता तब ये संबंध ही हमें आगे बढ़ने का रास्ता दिखाते हैं। ज़रूरत है हमारे आने वाली पीढ़ी के सामने रामायण और महाभारत को आदर्श रूप में परिभाषित करने की। राम मर्यादित चरित्र के सर्वात्तम उदाहरण है जिनके चरित्र को जीवन में उतारने की प्रेरणा हम स्वयं और दूसरे को भी दे सकते हैं। तो दूसरी ओर महाभारत का चरित्र चित्रण है। जो वर्तमान संदर्भ में रिश्तों में सुधार का प्रेरक बन सकता है। वक्त आज इस बात का है कि हमें अपने संबंधों को सहेजकर, सवारकर रखना है। जिसमें हम अपनी आने वाली पीढ़ी के लिये श्रेष्ठ उदाहरण बन सकें।

अतः महाकाव्य युग के संबंधों का महत्व अत्यंत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। महाकाव्यों का स्थान सदैव आदरणीय रहेगा। इन महाकाव्यों में जिन नैतिक मूल्यों एवं संबंधों का प्रतिपादन किया है। वे सार्वभौम मान्यता तो रखते हैं? उनकी प्रसांगिकता आज भी बनी हुई है। "संबंध हिन्दू नहीं होते, न होते मुसलमान, सिक्ख या ईसाई, व बौद्ध या जैन भी नहीं होते, संबंध सिर्फ संबंध होते हैं, समुद्र की गहराई की तरह।।

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