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Role of media in post modern terrorism

Dr.Ram Tiwari

Assistant Professor, Dept of Military Studies, V.S.S.D.PG College Kanpur

Corresponding Author- Dr.Ram Tiwari

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Terrorism is the art of manipulating political opinions and decisions by the use of violence and mass psychology, especially in a democracy - in dictatorships, carefully targeted assassinations would be more efficient. There are basically two strategies: 1. collective blackmail 2. provocations.

Both traditional terrorist strategies are, however, messy and risky. Terrorists have learned, that the victims tend to react unexpectedly, by rallying around their political leaders and accepting tougher counter-terrorist policies. Many good men (from the terrorist perspective) have to risk their lives for committing terrorist acts, and even the most fanatic groups have a limited supply of voluntary suicide-bombers. In the case of provocations, on the other hand, terrorists may save man-power, but they have to sacrifice women and children in an attempt to earn sympathy and accuse their enemies for brutality. Would it not be possible to achieve the same results by less actual blood-shedding?

Terrorism needs media attention like plants need sunshine. If an airplane is destroyed, but everybody assumes it an accident by technical failure, terrorism gained nothing. If the reason of an air crash remains unsolved or doubted, a terrorist group may claim responsibility and celebrate it as their achievement. Why do the hard work of actually planting bombs in airplanes, if the most important factor is, to what and whom the media subscribes the incident? Terrorists need journalists, but journalists too live of bad news and threats. Terrorists and journalists live in a symbiosis, mutually profitable relationship. Ideally, journalists provide terrorists with headlines and resulting public outcry, while terrorists provide journalists with the evidence required for verification. A maximal sensationalist "yellow press" needs a minimum of real bodies. If public hysteria can be created bloodlessly, just by media reports and threats, why fill the mortuaries?

During the Cold War there was the fear that a large-scale nuclear war might break out even by accident. However, in a legal sense a war does not normally start without elaborate procedures of parliamentary or consular discussions, with the accompanying declarations, orders and proclamations dealing with its means, ends, modes and justifications.¹

In any case, even the undeclared wars are always intentional in the sense that symbolic acts which imply or lead to hostilities and war and justify them have been carried out by some government. Even the clandestine preparations for large-scale war require major preparations

in the climate of opinion in which the mass media and other new sources of information like the Internet become crucial. The 1991 Gulf War broke out on television when it erupted on primetime evening news bulletins in the United States on Wednesday 16 January 1991.² The ABC network took the viewers of its 18.30 evening programme World News Tonight to Baghdad for

a telephone interview with reporter Gary Shephard. In Iraq it was just past 02.30 on a moonless night after the expiry of the United Nations' deadline for its government to withdraw from occupied Kuwait. Within minutes the reporter said: 'Something is definitely under way here, something is definitely going on ... obviously an attack is under way of some sort'. Over ten minutes later, at 23.47 GMT, British viewers who had settled down to watch ITV's recorded highlights of that evening's Furbelow's League Cup soccer matches had the war introduced to them by sports commentator Nick Owen.³

In Yugoslavia in 1999, the CNN effect was eliminated from the beginning when Yugoslavia expelled western media journalists from its territory. Yugoslavia also has capable operators for cyberwar, as Iraq did not. In recent media history, the Vietnam War was the first television war, the Gulf War in 1991 showed the power of real-time news journalism, and Kosovo in 1999

proved the strength of the Internet and cyberwar in the field of information and propaganda.

In the 1990s the western vocabulary increasingly emphasized terrorism as the threat to security. Walter Laqueur writes that current definitions of terrorism fail to capture the magnitude of the problem worldwide. In his view the terrorist operations have changed somewhat so that terrorism is not the militants' only strategy any more. He warns that terrorists can order the poor man's nuclear bomb from a catalogue and that 20 hackers with US\$1 billion might shut down America: 'Chances are that of 100 attempts at terrorist super violence, 99 would fail. But the single successful one could claim many more victims, do more material damage, and unleash far greater panic than anything the world has yet experienced'.⁴

After the end of the Second World War (WW II) efforts were made to rationalize the international communications system by bringing various organizations under the aegis of the UN. Their treaties and conventions were to be adjudicated by the International Court of Justice. However, the court was given no official sanctions to impose on countries against which it ruled. It had to rely on world opinion or moral authority as the basis on which the states would abide by its decisions. As a consequence, this philosophy has not produced instruments to deal with the problems of world communications. Robert Fortner concludes that 'both countries and corporate interests continued to press for, or to maintain existing, monopolies of knowledge, struggling to impose their versions of history and methods of interpretation on the world's peoples'.⁵

But in the modern world all political, economic and military operations from preventive diplomacy to peacekeeping must take into consideration the new media environment and world public opinion. In the United Nations, world communications are a prerequisite for the work of the General Assembly and the Security Council. The media are seen to reflect the world's public opinion and it is important that the world media are as independent and free as possible to reflect people's views and opinions as well as to maintain a critical reporting of the governments.

However, since US President George Bush declared the 'new world order' at outbreak of the 1991 Gulf War, the United States and her allies, especially the UK in their attack against Iraq in 1998 and NATO in the aggression against Yugoslavia in 1999, have literally bypassed the existence of the United Nations as the only legitimate international organization for

legitimizing war. Their concern has been to interfere internally for humanitarian reasons.

It is obvious that the media publicity will be increasingly important for the peace-related decisions. This is especially true of the UN-peacekeeping operations. In fact, one of the key elements in the international environment where all UN activities now take place is the international media. The increasing telecommunications capabilities result in increasingly detailed graphic, timely information being available to audiences worldwide.

A UNIDIR (United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research) research document concluded that in peace operations, national and international news media converge plays a significant role in quickly framing public debate and shaping public opinion. It is likely that future peacekeeping operations will often be demanded and executed under the worst possible conditions. That means a situation when preventive diplomacy has failed; when impassioned calls for action submerge careful analysis in emotions and impatience; when frustration supplants caution and facts on the ground are judged primarily by the media coverage they receive. The report concludes that it is precisely for this type of environment that decision makers and peacekeepers should prepare themselves.⁶

The sensitivity of these issues for the success of the UN became very clear in the media coverage of the UN operations in Somalia and former Yugoslavia. The possible mistakes of the UN are given wide publicity by the world's news media, which tend to stress action and war-related issues in a conflict rather than diplomacy, which, after all, is the strength of the UN and its true metier.

The great challenge to communication research as well as to policymaking now is to find a new approach that is forward-looking and based on enough past knowledge but free from Cold War conceptual frames. Information and communication technology present a continuity, which has a solid past but challenges many previous assumptions. The analysis of technological developments is useful in order to understand the need to treat specialized agencies and to introduce normative thinking in this field:

(1) It is important to look at the technological changes that have been decisive for many other changes. Currently, they are creating an entirely new learning environment for all international activities.

(2) How the intellectual thinking on communication and education has developed in relation to conflicts and wars needs to be studied.

(3) It is important to understand that culture and communication skills are essential for the merging global information society.

(4) When the media turn violence and conflict into a permanent open learning environment a new challenge enters the concept of global learning. Do we really learn anything from wars and what role do the media have in this?

International communication has no precise origins but it has existed as long as there have been nations and states. As we know, as soon as groups establish their separateness, at least some members find the need to communicate with individuals in other groups. Of course, the media have developed from runners, drummers, pigeons, ships, and trains. But with the advent of the telegraph, a fundamental transformation began: as early as 1837 successful electric telegraph experiments began. The technological developments of telegraph, submarine cable, telephone, wireless and radio led to the need for international control of the technical means of communication. The objective has been to facilitate necessary international cooperation and avoid transnational interference the operations of other countries.

During the 20th century, especially between 1933 and 1969, the field of international communication became a field of increasing politicization and propaganda.⁷ Although politicization never really ended during the period after 1970, a newly complex environment emerged, the result of both the application of new communications technologies and the proliferation of new states with the breakup of Europe's colonial empires.

In recent years fundamental changes have occurred in technology, the political world order and population growth that have had a profound impact on world economic, political and human development. The rapid developments in telecommunications microprocessors and biotechnology and the introduction of information superhighways are changing national and international economies and the world order. The development of national information infrastructures is planned; these in turn are or will be plugged into worldwide efforts to create global electronic information super-highways, which are expected to revolutionize economies as well as education and learning environments.

It has been estimated that the present decisions concerning telecommunications and electronic information highways will have a socio-economic impact similar to the building of canals, railroads and motor highways. It is believed that

information highways will be the key to economic growth for national and international economies. The information infrastructure already is to the major economies of the 1990s what transport infrastructure was to the economy of the mid-20th century.

Some critical researchers point out, however, that if the future user requirements do not align with national information infrastructure-provisioning capabilities, lengthy periods of wasteful and uneconomic network underutilization will result. For instance, the mid-1980s unveiling of ISDN (Integrated Services of Digital Network) has yet to overcome initial subscriber scepticism. During the interim, resources will not have been put to their best possible use. These information superhighways have been compared to the building of interstate highways in the earlier period; certain elementary points in this comparison need to be observed. Highways function only if all roads are connected to them; in the field of information superhighways there are weak links that determine the outcome of the whole system.

In the global perspective, there is a threat that the information gap is increasing. Even in the technologically-advanced countries a great number of individual homes are without computer connections and very few home computers have modems. In fact, the first users of information superhighways will be those that have the necessary equipment. In the early stages of motor highways the first users were those who had cars and could benefit from the new infrastructure. Highways changed the whole culture, including small business and shopping centres. The shops were no longer built within walking distance of their users but near the highways. In the case of information superhighways we do not yet know how much they will serve individual citizens and how much enterprises, organizations and administration.

The International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations was important even though not enough was accomplished. It was a characteristic feature of the times that only 15 smaller and medium-sized states signed the 1937 Declaration Regarding the Teaching of History which none of the bigger powers accepted, albeit for different reasons: the British government did not feel entitled to interfere in the field of local educational authorities and the free expression of opinion; the United States refused to sign because the federal government had no control over education; France did not want to curb the independence of

teachers and historians; while the Nazi government of Germany totally opposed the aims of the declaration."

Of course we can educate for world peace. I would be willing, for my own part, to say that there is no possible way of getting world peace except through education. Which means education of the peoples of the world. All you can do by arrangements between governments is to remove the causes of disagreement, which may become, in time, causes of war. But peace, as we are all beginning to realise, is something a great deal more than the absence of war. Peace is positive and not negative. Peace is a way of living together, which excludes war, rather than a period without war, in which peoples try to live together. Later history has shown us the difficulties of building truly international educational and communication systems. Much intellectual work has been carried out on the basic problems of peace. One clear finding is that the criterion of peace depends on the times and on who defines it. During the period of the League of Nations, peace research referred mostly to the causes and functions of war and necessary and sufficient conditions for abolishing it; more recently, it has been broadened to include human rights and the quality of life. Communication and education are key issues. Now education is changing into a life-long learning process where communication skills are central.

In general, communication research can be seen as part of peace education in the wider sense. While early peace research targeted the decisionmakers and diplomats, it was later discovered that in order to promote peaceful relations among nations, one had to increase the general level of awareness of what was at stake.

The ideologies of racial superiority have their roots deep in different civilizations and were not limited to the Italian, German or Russian societies at that time. As observed by *The Economist*: 'the fighters for freedom and against fascism and racism in 1939-45 were rank hypocrites, since they were themselves running dictatorial empires in which racial superiority was a strong theme'. No wonder that Mahatma Gandhi, when asked what he thought of western civilization, replied that it would be a good idea.

It is always necessary to ask what are the sources of the information being disseminated by various parties to the conflict and who are the experts used in the media. The problem of violence is not necessarily problematized in the media but used to legitimize action. In some humanitarian crises like in Rwanda in the 1990s there were radio

stations that openly urged people to kill. In the long run media education and critical communication skills and competencies are the only way to combat distorted information, media manipulation and war propaganda.

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Comparative Study of Tax liability of an Individual in respect of Section 115BAC and Slab Rate applicable for A.Y. 2023-24.

Dr. Vishal Barve

Asst. Prof., Sir Dr. M. S. Gosavi College of Commerce, Nashik.

Corresponding Author- Dr. Vishal Barve

D Email - Vishalbarve74@gmail.com

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Abstract:

Taxation Policy is declared every year in the annual budget by the finance minister. Tax authorities imposes or levies a tax on its citizens and business entities on their income by taking base of slab rate. different tax rates are prescribed for different ranges of income. It means the tax rates keep increasing with an increase in the income of the taxpayer. In India Income tax levied on individual taxpayers are based on a slab system. This type of taxation enables progressive and fair tax systems in the country. Such income tax slabs tend to undergo a change during every budget. These slab rates are different for different categories of taxpayers. As per the section 115BAC, individual & HYFs have an option to pay tax in respect of their total income (other than the income chargeable to tax at special rates under Chapter XII like long term capital gain u/s 112 or 112A, 111A, 115BB etc.) this paper focused on the comparative analysis of both options available to an individual and its impact on tax liability.

Key Word: Tax, Taxation, Individual, Slab Rate, Section & Tax Liability etc.

Introduction:

In respect of income of all categories of assesses liable to tax for the assessment year, the rates of income-tax have either been specified in specific sections (like section 115BAA or section 115BAB for domestic companies, 115BAC for individual/HUF and 115BAD for cooperative societies) or have been specified in Part I of the First Schedule to the Finance Bill. There is no change proposed in tax rates either in these specific sections or in the First Schedule. An individual and HUF taxpayers have an option to opt for taxation under section 115BAC of the Act and the resident co-operative society has an option to opt for taxation under the section 115BAD of the Finance Act. On satisfaction of certain conditions as per the provisions of section 115BAC, an individual or HUF, from assessment year 2021-22 onwards, has the option to pay tax in respect of the total income at different rate and as per old regime. The study is undertaken to study the comparative analysis of both options available to an individual and its impact on tax liability.

Statement of the Problem:

A new scheme of taxation has been introduced in the Finance Act ,2020 by

inclusion of a new Section 115BAC. The basic mark of this new tax regime is lower tax rates as compared to existing slab rates, but on the other hand the assessee has to waive around 70 exemptions and deductions presently available, by considering above this study focused on the comparison of the tax liability as per old regime and new regime

Objectives of the Study:

The objectives of the study are as follow:

1. To Compare Direct Tax Proposals
2. To Study impact of various tax slabs on individual.

Research Methodology:

For this research paper primary and secondary data were used and it had been collected by the researcher through the case study of an individual person and secondary data is collected from various sources like- Books, websites, and journal etc.

Analysis and Discussion:

The Analysis of the present study is as given below:

1. Applicability of the Scheme:

This scheme is applicable w.e.f. Assessment Year 2021-22. It is applicable to Individuals HUFs Both Resident as well as Non-Residents The scheme is, however, optional and the assessee can

continue with the existing system of taxation. The switchover from one scheme to the another is allowed subject to certain conditions as discussed later.

2. Tax Rates Under Section 115BAC and Comparison of Existing Tax Slab:

According to Section 115BAC, the tax rates under the New Tax Regime are as follows:

Income Range	Tax Rates
Up to Rs. 2,50,000	Nil
Rs. 2,50,001 - Rs. 5,00,000	5%
Rs. 5,00,001 - Rs. 7,50,000	10%
Rs. 7,50,001 - Rs. 10,00,000	15%`
Rs. 10,00,001 - Rs. 12,50,000	20%
Rs. 12,50,001- Rs. 15,00,000	25%
Rs. 15,00,001 and above.	30%

As shown in the table above, there are numerous income range and tax rates. Let us compare the new and old tax slabs:

Old Slab		New Regime	
Income Range	Tax Rates	Income Range	Tax Rates
Up to Rs. 2,50,000	Nil	Up to Rs. 2,50,000	Nil
Rs. 2,50,001 - Rs. 5,00,000	5%	Rs. 2,50,001 - Rs. 5,00,000	5%
Rs. 5,00,001 - Rs. 10,00,000	20%	Rs. 5,00,001 - Rs. 7,50,000	10%
Rs. 10,00,001 and above.	30%	Rs. 7,50,001 - Rs. 10,00,000	15%`
		Rs. 10,00,001 - Rs. 12,50,000	20%
		Rs. 12,50,001- Rs. 15,00,000	25%
		Rs. 15,00,001 and above.	30%

It should be noted that the slab rate of Rs. 3,00,000 / Rs. 3,50,000 enjoyed by Senior Citizens / Super Senior Citizens in the old slabs will no longer be available to them if they choose this new tax regime. However, the Rebate U/S 87A, Surcharge, Education Cess, and Special Rates of Chapter XII will remain the same in the new tax regime as they are in the current system.

3. Exemptions and Deductions Forego by using section 115BAC:

Salary Income: Under the Salary heading If the assessee chooses Section 115BAC, the total income is computed without regard to any exemption or deduction under the provisions of: Section 10(5) [Travel Concession], Section 10(13A) [Rental Allowance], Section 10(14) [Except for the following prescribed items: Conveyance Allowance has been granted to Divyang employees, Any reimbursement for travel or

transfer costs, Allowance to cover the employee's normal daily expenses, Sec 10(17) [Perks for MPs or MLAs], and Section 16 [Standard deduction, entertainment allowance, and professional taxation].

4. Chapter VI A deductions:

If the assessee chooses Section 115BAC, the total income of the Individual or HUF is computed without any deduction under the provisions of: Sec 80CCD(2) [Employer's contribution to Pension Fund] Section 80JJAA [Amount deducted for additional employee costs] Sec 80LA [in the case of an IFSC-located unit that meets the conditions specified therein]

5. Sec 115BAC Option in and Option Out:

Depending on whether the assessee earns a living from a business or a profession, different conditions apply for opting in or out of the scheme.

Individuals/HUFs with no income from business/profession: Every year, on or before the due date of filing the return, the assessee may elect to use the section. The important thing to remember here is that if the return is late, the assessee cannot use this scheme. Assessee who want to use this scheme should keep this in mind and apply for it before the due date of filing the return, even if the return is late.

Case:

Mr. P is earned the total income of Rs. 8,50,000/- from salary for the AY. 23-24. Calculate the tax liability of Mr. P as per old as well as new regime. (Eligible Deduction under Section 80C Rs. 1,50,000/- (including u/s 80CCD Rs.20000)).

Calculation of tax as per old regime		Calculation of tax as per new regime	
Particulars	Rs.	Particular	Rs.
Total Income	8,50,000	Total Income	8,50,000
Less: Standard Deduction	50,000	Less: Standard Deduction	NA
Income from salary	8,00,000	Income from salary	8,50,000
Less: Deduction u/s 80C	1,50,000	Less: Deduction u/s 80CCD	20,000
Net Taxable Income	6,50,000	Net Taxable Income	8,30,000
Tax on Income	42,500	Tax on Income	49,500
Health Education Cess@4%	1,700	Health Education Cess@4%	1,980
Total Tax Liability	44,200	Total Tax Liability	51,480

The above table of calculation show the comparison between old and new regime

Findings and Conclusion:

The current tax system has high tax rates, but there are numerous ways to reduce tax liability. There are over 70 exemptions and deduction options available to taxpayers to reduce their taxable income and thus pay less. The new tax regime has more slabs and lower taxes, but there are fewer ways to reduce taxes, such as claiming deductions and exemptions, because taxpayers must forego the benefits of over 70 deductions and exemptions. If taxpayers want to opt for the new tax regime, they should compare the two and choose the one that is more beneficial to them in terms of lower taxes. It may appear to be time-consuming and inconvenient for both tax professionals and taxpayers. However, most returns are now filed using software that automatically calculates taxes under both regimes. Furthermore, the income tax department has created a tax comparison utility that is available on their web portal and can be used by an individual taxpayer to determine which option is best for him or her.

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Role of Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar in Labour Welfare

Dr. Bina M. Moon

Dr. Ambedkar College of Arts, Commerce & Science, Chandrapur

Corresponding Author- Dr. Bina M. Moon

Email: binasnikam@gmail.com

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Abstract

In order to encourage the welfare and health of the workers, Dr. Babasaheb put various schemes in front of the government. In the labor welfare scheme, providing houses, clean water, arrangement of canteens, playing air, educational facilities, entertainment facilities etc. to the laborers so that there is welfare of the laborers, their standard of living is high, cleanliness is maintained. The welfare and health scheme increases the morale of the employees. And their efficiency increases. Measures have to be taken for how the problem of dearness allowance and absenteeism should be removed.

Key Words:- labor, encouragement, labor health, labor welfare

Introduction

Labor is an important component of the production component. Labor is essential for economic development. Labor means physical labor done by uneducated and unskilled workers. Apart from happiness, when human beings make physical and mental efforts to get economic payment, it is called labour.

It is necessary to encourage the labor by giving proper welfare to it so that its efficiency increases. Various schemes were prepared by the government for the welfare of the labor to encourage it. Dearness allowance to industrial workers, removal of the problem of absenteeism, maintenance of service records and provision of canteens, etc. were discussed in the fourth meeting of the Permanent Labor Committee held in Lucknow on January 25 and 26. This meeting took place in the Council House. . Honorable Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was the chairman of the Labor Committee of the Government of India.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, while mentioning the steps taken by the Central Government to implement the decisions taken in the last session of the Standing Labor Committee in the presidential speech, said that the Government had decided that the agreements made by the Central Public Works Department Fair wages clause should be included in the It is being considered to include a similar clause in the agreements

signed by other departments of the Central Government.

The Government of India had appointed Labor Investigation Committee to check the wage income and other conditions of the workers. After a brief discussion on the details given by the representatives of the provincial government about the employment office scheme and the progress of this scheme in the provinces, the representatives on the model future rules circulated by the central government regarding the contribution of employees and laborers and taking advance from it. discussed the ideas of

1 Dearness Allowance:-

The general principles for determining dearness allowance, the nature of the principles and the nature of the principles for determining the dearness allowance in comparison to the price index, rising or falling at different rates for different industries or sectors, were discussed in these reports. More and more general principles should be made by the government so that the dearness allowance given or to be given by the industrial businesses can be considered.

2 Absence problem: -

There was a problem of absenteeism in industrial undertakings. A draft plan to survey this problem was also included in the agenda. This problem has been added to the list. The purpose of this plan was that how to remove this problem. After conducting the

survey, it was found that the reasons for absenteeism included questions related to illness, accident, leave, social or religious reasons, transportation difficulties and commuting rates.

After this survey, to overcome this problem, it was thought about canteens to arrange food and refreshments for the workers in industrial undertakings. It was learned that in spite of the difficulties, this canteen was running in sufficient numbers and was proving to be very popular among the workers. Transport, housing, water, supply, educational, improvement in social conditions, entertainment facilities were given to laborers.

Coal Mines Workers Welfare Ordinance 1944

When workers work in coal mines, their health and safety are at risk. To keep their health good and for their safety, health relations arrangements and safety relations arrangements were made for the workers. Along with this, for the welfare of the workers, arrangements were made for labor welfare relations.

An ordinance named Coal Mines Workers Welfare Ordinance 1944 was issued, according to which a plan was made for the welfare and encouragement of the workers working in coal mining. In this ordinance, various facilities were given for the welfare of laborers in general. With these facilities available, the morale of the workers increases and they are encouraged. Being encouraged increases the efficiency of the workers. As a result, the purpose of industrial businesses is fulfilled and the employees are satisfied.

The objective of the labor welfare program was to provide welfare to the laborers by providing various facilities to them as well as to make health related arrangements to the laborers. This scheme was prepared to protect the health of the workers working in the factories from adverse consequences.

Arrangements related to the health of the workers There should always be cleanliness in the factories. Gutter drains of factories, this has adverse consequences for the health of the workers, it creates unhygienic conditions, measures should be taken for this.

There should be arrangements for destroying dirt and garbage in factories. The air will play in the factories and the temperature in all the rooms will be comfortable for the workers. It will not harm his health. To avoid smoke and dust, tools should be used in factories, so that the employee will not have trouble breathing dust and smoke. There should be availability of pure water. In order to make the workers less tired, they should make arrangements for lighting, so that there will be no strain on their eyes, there should be arrangement for drinking water, it should be a clean place. The urinal should be kept 20 feet away from the place of washing the toilet.

There should be arrangements for toilets and urinals, as well as they should be clean and always clean, for this a worker should be appointed.

The objective of the workers' welfare program was to do welfare of the workers by giving them various facilities. Providing houses to the laborers, water supply, washing facilities, improving educational facilities and raising the standard of living of the workers, improving the nutritional social conditions, recreational facilities and transport facilities.

Providing houses to the laborers, making arrangements for washing of the workers, due to the overcrowding of the houses, the satisfactory facility of washing the body and clothes is not available in the homes of the workers. That's why arrangements for bathrooms should be made in the factories. There should be separate arrangements for men and women.

Meeting should be arranged for the workers. In some factories, one has to work standing in front of the machine all the time, so seating arrangements should be made for them to rest. First aid equipment, medicine box should be arranged.

In factories where there will be more than 50 women workers, there should be crèches to take care of the 6-year-old children of the women workers. In this way, the workers are encouraged by arranging various facilities. Worker's morale increases. And by increasing the morale, the efficiency of the workers increases. If the workers do their work well, they get more salary and with more salary their standard of living improves. Their nutrition improves and social conditions improve. Along with this,

they are also given the facility of transport and entertainment.

Improvement in nutrition and living conditions improves the health and hygiene of the workers. Arrangements have also been made to give grants from this fund to the provincial government, the local authority or the owner and the agent or manager of the coal mine. So that any such scheme of labor welfare can be helped which has been approved by the Central Government.

Conclusion : Labor laws are changed from time to time according to the needs of today's society. Changes are expected in the existing labor law as change is a natural law. No place, person or thing remains static. Any great creation in the world is saved forever. To criticize or know people's opinion about it. Opinions should always be considered fair and accurate.

Creativity is required. In short, the constitution is a book from which one can find. The solution to all the country's problems. The working class is not the slave class it deserves

They should get some kind of respect and the right to live freely in the organized work organization. Dr. Ambedkar was a hard worker and a true leader of the working class which resulted in his. He formed an organization called the Independent Labor Party and the Federation of Scheduled Castes. Protect the rights and freedoms of the working class. In short, Manu says inequality and the constitution protects equality. Freedom, equality and universal concern, all these human values are reflected in the constitution of India. by Dr. Babasaheb. The contribution for the whole working class and other oppressed class is amazing and unforgettable. All the organizations in India work according to the labor constitution. Dr. Babasaheb was a perfect man. Is there any living space left there Babasaheb Haven't participated yet? And, of course, the answer will be 'no'. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar is a true leader, a great economist, a famous teacher, a famous politician, Distinguished Scholar, Scholar and Drafter of the Constitution of India, Distinguished Scholar, A very wise and good person. He spent his whole life trying to fill the gap between in society the upper class and the lower class and the entrepreneur and the working class.

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Thematic Patterns And Approaches Used In Mulk Raj Anand's Short Stories

Santosh Suman¹, Dr. Madhvi Kumari²

¹(Research Scholar, P. G. Department of English, V. K. S. U. Arrah, Bihar – 802301)
Assistant Professor, Department of English, S. Sinha College, Aurangabad, Bihar - 824102

²Assistant Professor, Department of English H. D. Jain College, Arrah

Corresponding Author- Santosh Suman

Email: sssantoshsuman3@gmail.com

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Abstract

Out of a selected few writers of the saw the transition of the Indian society from pre independence era to post independence era, Mulk Raj Anand is a name that none of us would dare to miss. Mulk Raj Anand's short stories, ranging from The Lost Child to A Dog's Life, with their complex subject structure and approaches, invite a wide range of studies and insights. Aside from the numerous studies on Mulk Raj Anand, the thematic components of his short stories, even in their traditional classification, give a variety of readings and perspectives. Man and society weave a rich tapestry of existence. The joys and tragedies of man are hidden behind society's complex framework. Mulk Raj Anand has constantly strived to portray a just and righteous picture of life as a result of his exposure to numerous social theories and ideologies. His short stories are about social and economic issues. Mulk Raj Anand envisions a world of love and human concern as a progressive writer sympathising with the Sarva hara (the underprivileged section of society). The arrival on the scene of India's great trinity, Mulk Raj Anand, R. K. Narayan, and Raja Rao, was the most momentous event in the history of Indian fiction in the 1930s. The eldest of the three, Mulk Raj Anand, has been the most prolific. His socialist faith and vision of a contemporary equitable society come from him. The paper in consideration deals with the themes and techniques employed in the short stories of Mulk Raj Anand. It further delves deep into the central ideas regarding subject and stylistic devices employed by the author therein, forming a fictional chronicle in which his eclectic humanism and humanitarian concern for the underdog are recurring themes and motifs.

Keywords: Casteism, exploitation, hypocrisy, humiliation, struggles, identity and modernity.

INTRODUCTION:

The purpose of this study is to analyse and understand the thematic patterns and approaches used in Mulk Raj Anand's short stories. His fictional art's grandeur resides in his capacity to transform human agony and situation into a living, pulsing reality. Mulk Raj Anand, as a very sensitive and perceptive individual, was painfully aware of the vast disparity between the "haves" and the "have-nots." He was perplexed by the rich and powerful in society's insensitivity to the unfortunate poor. He despised the traditional constraints imposed on outcasts and low caste people even as a child. His intellectual answer was formed by his emotional apprehension of

reality as he grew older. As a result, his presentation is both emotive and intellectual.

Mulk Raj Anand's short stories, with their complex subject structure and approaches, invite a wide range of studies and insights. Aside from the numerous studies on Mulk Raj Anand, the thematic components of his novels, even in their traditional classification, give a variety of readings and perspectives. Man and society weave a rich tapestry of existence. The joys and tragedies of man are hidden behind society's complex framework. Mulk Raj Anand has constantly strived to portray a just and righteous picture of life as a result of his exposure to numerous social theories and ideologies. His books are about social and economic issues. Mulk Raj Anand envisions a

world of love and human concern as a progressive writer sympathising with the Sarva hara (the underprivileged section of society).

'The Lost Child':

A stranger, who has rescued the boy from being tramples underfoot, offers him the very toys and sweets earlier refused to him by his parents. But the inconsolable child wants none of it now. 'I want my mother, I want my father,' is all that he asks for, between sobs. The milieu, with its gay, carefree crowd, adds poignancy to the child's sense of loss. A stranger, who has rescued the youngster from being crushed, provides him the same toys and chocolates that his parents had previously refused to give him. But the crying child is having none of it just now. Between sobbing, all he says is, "I want my mother, I want my father." (Anand 92) The child's sense of loss is heightened by the environment, which features a gay, carefree population.

There are several levels to which the story can be read. It's about a child's natural fear of being left alone at its most basic level; at its most profound one, it's a metaphor for the human condition. The child in the story represents our individual desires, fears, and vulnerabilities, as well as our reliance on one another. When Anand penned 'The Lost Child,' he remarked that a Guru Nanak aphorism reverberated in his mind: 'We are all children lost in the global fair.' This is where the story's core is revealed. The anonymous child represents the traditional "everyman," and the village fair is a microcosm of our universe, with its beauty, joy, and pleasures, but also with its suffering and insecurity. The words by the author describes it most vividly:

"He hurried towards his parents, his feet obedient to their call, his eyes still lingering on the receding toys. As he came to where they had stopped to wait for him, he could not suppress the desire of his heart, even though he well knew the old, cold stare of refusal in their eyes." (Anand 9)

Many of the short stories are based on Indian traditional tales and fables, which Anand has known since he was a youngster. While Anand accepts the folk tale's ancient form, with its lyrical riches and 'fabulous character,' he rejects the folk tale's overt moral instruction in favour of European

psychological realism. In doing so, he tries to construct a new kind of story, one that combines the vigour and vibrancy of the earlier with the psychological insights of the present. Ramanand, in "The Pair of Mustachios", is justified to refuse to shave the village notables, who, with their unruly beards, quickly become public laughingstocks. It's a fiction that promotes trade unionism, but it does so without our knowledge. The story's lighthearted aspect is never sacrificed to its serious objective; in fact, the words "trade unions" are only spoken once throughout the story, and that in the last sentence. About Anand, Aruna Sinha rightly states:

"The important thing to remember is that Anand may be suggesting that the real problem in all societies is the apparent significance that an individual may give themselves based solely on their perception of class." (Sinha 93)

'Lullaby' and 'A Village Idyll':

'Lullaby' and 'A Village Idyll' demonstrate how Anand has pushed the fairytale style to a new level, bringing it closer to our present day. In the first, a mother feeds jute to the machine while singing a lullaby to her dying one-year-old kid. 'Sleep/Oh sleep/My baby sleep...' is juxtaposed with the factory's only other sounds: 'The engine chuck-chucked; the leather belt khupp-khupp; the bolts jig-jugged; the plugs tik-ticked;...' The infant dies, and with it, the human singing; only the machine's jazz continues unabated. The story depicts the harsh truth of life as we view it, yet in 'A Village Idyll,' the polar opposite is actually true. Anand informs the Indian reader of what he has known all along—the suffocating puritanism of Indian village life—by fantasising about the love-making of two young rustic lovers in lovely surroundings.

Anand adds his extensive knowledge of England and the English to his tales of East-West encounters. He cites a lack of communication as the primary cause of tension between the two peoples, and he goes on to say that no real conversation can take place if one side is haughty and race-conscious, while the other is filled with suspicion and fear. Professor Cheeta is a poignant picture of an elderly and sensitive Indian academic whose life revolves around the British Museum in London (now known

as the British Library). The challenges he faces in his regular activities are caused as much by his own odd behaviour as by hidden racial prejudices against him. His death had no effect on his British wife or English companions; the reader is his sole mourner. The story follows a dispatch employee in a British firm in India who is informed by his English master that he has received a watch as a gift. Despite the fact that the two do not speak, the clerk assumes that the present foreshadows early retirement, which he cannot afford. The clerk's worry, dread, and perplexity at the prospect of losing his job demonstrates Anand's ability to delve under the skin of his characters in a way that few writers can.

Because of Anand's leftist leanings and deep empathy for the disadvantaged, some readers believe he has a harder time dealing with the wealthy, particularly the landed gentry. When it comes to his short stories, this is far from the case. However, his method of treatment differs, because the blunders of the wealthy, unlike the poverty of the poor, are amusing fodder for ridicule. Shashtri points it out as:

“Anand satirises, to put it another way, the follies of feudal lords through scorn, exaggeration, and laughter, in the style of Swift. And he does so without malice or condescension, but with telling impact on several occasions.” (Shashtri 157)

'The Signature':

In 'The Signature,' the author mocks the Indian nobility's out-of-date and extravagant ways of greeting visitors, which frequently leave the visitor—in this case, a banker looking for the Nawab's signature—disgusted. The Nawab emerges as irresponsible at the end, but as charming as ever. However, according to the author, not all feudal lords are reckless or retrogressive. A forward-thinking zamindar buys a tractor to make life simpler for his tenants in 'The Tractor and the Corn Goddess.' His tenants, on the other hand, aren't having it. They are horrified by this 'new abomination,' which, in their opinion, has 'desecrated' and 'raped' the Corn Goddess, mother earth. The locals will not accept it until it has been totally disassembled to guarantee that no bad ghost is hiding inside. The plot is primarily a fight between contemporary technology and the traditional way of life with its religious constraints, similar to 'The Power of

Darkness' 'A Pair of Mustachios' and 'The Maharaja and the Tortoise' are the two most humorous stories in this collection. The former satirises conceited pride through a fight between a cunning moneylender and a haughty aristocrat, Khan Azam Khan, who has now fallen foul of the law. When the Khan arrives to pawn his wife's nose ring, he is enraged to see the moneylender sporting a moustache similar to his own—rather than one with the tips down, as befits his humble station. An debate ensues between the enraged Khan and the crafty moneylender, who calms his adversary's ruffled pride with unflappable calm. He offers to keep the tips of his moustache down for the rest of his life if the latter will pawn the rest of his earthly belongings in exchange. The Khan nods and walks away, twisting his inverted 'tiger moustache,' demonstrating the old proverb that pride precedes a collapse.

The Maharaja and the Tortoise:

'The Maharaja and the Tortoise' is as amusing, however it lacks the previous story's simplicity and directness. Here, a wily Prime minister persuades the opium-addicted Maharaja to get a tank constructed and filled with water from the holy Ganges so that oblations and prayers can be offered to facilitate his journey from this world to the next. A tortoise bites off the Maharaja's big toe when he is performing the holy ceremonial with his leet in the water. The ruler's fury is at an all-time high, and a royal edict is issued to apprehend the perpetrator, who will be tried by the Ruler himself, who will serve as both plaintiff and prosecutor. At the Great Durbar, by Flora Annie Steel, comes to mind. In this narrative, a Sikh farmer, whose crops have been damaged by vermin, sets out to seek the Viceroy to inform him why he cannot afford to pay the taxes. He brings along a trapped rat to make his case airtight, because the law needs the presence of both plaintiff and defendant!

Thematic Patterns In Mulk Raj Anand's Short Stories:

The topic of equitable distribution of various resources among human beings has been a subject of serious concern since the dawn of human settlements. Master-servant relationships, husband-wife relationships, and parent-child relationships have all taken on different hues. In terms of money and social standing, the strong have an advantage over the weak. Untouchability,

child labour, and exploitation of industrial and teagarden workers are all significant themes in Mulk Raj Anand's novels, which are set in a country where the caste system is still quite prevalent.

Mulk Raj Anand's biggest contribution to Indian English fiction is his comprehensive treatment of numerous issues and his inventive and imaginative explanations. Several events occurred before the country's independence. At every level of society, the entire country was through a time of rapid transformation. The main event was the struggle for freedom, but it also inspired people to seek social fairness in many areas of life. The novels of Mulk Raj Anand depict India's rapidly changing social atmosphere.

Astory's thematic design is mostly determined by the author's life issues. Discrimination, orthodoxy, socioeconomic imbalance, untouchability, and the strong and wealthy's highhandedness were among the human concerns that greatly interested Mulk Raj Anand. His novels' themes portray these concerns in a highly artistic and realistic manner. Mulk Raj Anand weaves his novels' narratives to reflect the harsh truth of life while simultaneously generating a hopeful outlook. Mulk Raj Anand believed that the world, and particularly India, was rife with social injustice. He was particularly interested in the large and deep division that exists between the wealthy and the poor, the haves and the have-nots. His themes are concerned with the delicate nuances of discrimination, emphasising his strong predilection for humanism. His thematic pattern is governed by this expansion of feelings, heart, and mind.

Mulk Raj Anand is without a doubt the pioneer in this genre, and in a number of his novels and short stories, he has dealt with themes of poverty, hunger, and suffering of the Indian masses. Other novelists who focus on the Indian masses include Bhabani Bhattacharya, R.K.Narayan, and Kamla Markandaya, but certainly Raj Anand has achieved a universal prominence in this area. Mulk Raj Anand is a dedicated author with a social mission. Sitanath Chouhan rightly stated:

"All these heroes, as the other men and women who had emerged in my novels and short stories were dear to me, because they were the reflections of the real people I

had known during my childhood and youth. And I was only repaying the debt of gratitude owed them for much of the inspiration they had given me to mature into manhood, when I began to interpret ... They were flesh of my flesh and blood of my blood, and obsessed me in the way in which certain human beings obsess an artist's soul. And I was doing no more than what a writer does when seeks to interpret the truth from the realities of his life." (Chouhan 188)

A Village Idyl, Mulk Raj Anand's famous short story, tackles the issue of casteism in general, and untouchability in particular, in vivid aesthetic terms, and the novel's artistic strength is visible on every page. Untouchable depicts Bakha's humiliating experience as he questions the high caste's Barhamincal ideals. His caustic critique of the upper crust and the wealthy reveals their hypocrisy. Sohini is otherwise untouchable, yet society's high priests have no qualms with desiring sexual pleasure from her body. He takes on casteism in this book. He claims that casteism is a crime against humanity, and that anyone who values human dignity should work to eradicate it.

Inequality between the wealthy and the poor is a social theme that recurs regularly in his works. He conveys his regret and pity for the unfortunate poor and their incapacity to cope with their situation. He raises these issues of social inequity in general, as well as attempting to find answers to the social disputes. His books also strive to break down societal barriers and orthodoxy, as well as casteism and communalism. His concepts describe a civilization with a complicated social system that is devoid of compassion. Coolie and Two Leaves and a Bud, Mulk Raj Anand's second and third novels, are mostly about the horrors of the class structure. These novels demonstrate that the caste system is a lesser evil than class. This truth is depicted in the tragedies of Munoo in Coolie and Gangu's exploitation and mistreatment of his lovely daughter, Leila, in Two Leaves and a Bud.

Fear of Fear, one more renowned short story, is mostly about the horrors of the class structure. These novels demonstrate that the caste system is a lesser evil than class. This truth is depicted in the fear of Dev and the exploitation and mistreatment of his lovely daughter. Dev's trials and sufferings serve as stark reminders

of man's sadistic delight in abusing domestic children. Dev is a symbol for the countless children whose childhood is consumed by unending physical labour. For them, the phrases "love," "care," and "fun" are foreign. Mulk Raj Anand often returns to the subject of human suffering. The words of Dev at the end of the story best depict this:

"I am in fear, in extreme fear, Amma save me. I don't want to play, I won't go to school, I will not go anywhere, anywhere" (Tripathi 92)

Mulk Raj Anand criticises the British tea garden owners and Indian merchants for their inhumane treatment of the labourers in his classic short story *The Cobbler and the Machine*. As a creative writer, he is a staunch believer in exposing society's problems and evils in order to improve people's understanding.

In *Duty*, one more short story that has the theme of corruption, control, power, commitment, greed, selfishness, responsibility and self-importance which endorses the call for industrialisation expressed by India's social and political parties. The story does, however, support it, albeit with reservations. Mulk Raj Anand is in favour of industrialization, but feels it should be done carefully. It should meet people's demands while also preserving the ethnic and cultural features of the society in question. The major concern of industrialization should be the reconstruction of society and the eradication of poverty.

Man is the key figure in practically all of his short stories. All of his books are about responsibility, involvement, creative tension and resolution, deep humanism, and moral ideals. The major goal of Mulk Raj Anand is to offer a perfect humanistic view of existence.

"Mulk Raj Anand holds a prestigious status as the inventor and proponent of the nativization approach. Mulk Raj Anand uses the fictional style to communicate his humanistic vision of life. As his subject requires, he uses epical, dramatic, episodic, or picaresque form." (Cowasjee 143)

Mulk Raj Anand believes that each theme requires its own unique form, approach, and experience. In modern situations, one cannot accept the traditional forms of another literature or classics.

Summarization:

To summarise, Mulk Raj Anand has used his imagination and creative ability to turn facts into fictions in order to portray a genuine perspective of life. With great care and precision, he has ordered his materials. His books have a distinct thematic cohesion:

"Mulk Raj Anand's literary works depict pre-independence India as well as current India. His books address themes that affect every man and every country." (Iyenger 267)

Mulk Raj Anand creates a terrible image of life while simultaneously finding solutions to the issues it poses. In his writings, he imagines a world full of love and goodwill. Anand describes our country as a land where tradition battles with modernity, based on his acute awareness of the complicated socioeconomic dynamics at work. Anand's short stories are diverse not only in mood, tone, and spirit, but also in setting, characters, and form. The setting varies from Punjab (as in *The Parrot in the Cage*) to Uttar Pradesh (as in *The Price of Bananas*) to Kashmir (as in *The Price of Bananas*) (as in *Kashmir Idyll*). The village and the metropolis are about equally represented. The stories of Mulk Raj Anand are a representation of human nature, with all its flaws.

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The Portrayal of Women in Indian Literature: A Comparative Analysis of the Works of Tagore, R. K. Narayan and Anita Desai

Dr. Deepanjali Karbhari Borse

Associate Professor, Department of English,
Mahilaratna Pushpatai Hiray Arts, Science and Commerce Mahila Mahavidyalaya,
Malegaon Camp Dist Nashik. Maharashtra

Corresponding Author- Dr. Deepanjali Karbhari Borse

Email: dkb.mph@gmail.com

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Abstract:

This research paper explores the portrayal of women in Indian literature through a comparative analysis of the works of Tagore, R.K. Narayan, and Anita Desai. Using a qualitative research design and a thematic approach to analysis, this study examines the portrayal of female characters, their roles and relationships in the selected works. The paper provides a critical review of the literature on the portrayal of women in Indian literature and identifies gaps in the literature, which this study seeks to address. The findings of this study reveal that the works of Tagore, R.K. Narayan, and Anita Desai depict women in diverse roles and explore themes such as gender, identity, power, and agency. Furthermore, the comparative analysis of the works highlights similarities and differences in the portrayal of women and reveals the influence of cultural and historical contexts. This study contributes to the understanding of the portrayal of women in Indian literature and provides insights into the challenges and opportunities for promoting gender equality in literature and society.

Keywords: The portrayal of women, Indian literature, comparative analysis, Tagore, R.K. Narayan, Anita Desai, gender, identity, power, agency, cultural context, historical context, gender equality

Introduction:

Indian literature is known for its rich cultural heritage and diverse literary traditions. Over the centuries, Indian writers have explored a wide range of themes and motifs, including the portrayal of women. Women have been represented in Indian literature as mothers, wives, daughters, lovers, and in other roles, reflecting the changing social and cultural dynamics of Indian society. However, the portrayal of women in Indian literature has also been criticized for being stereotypical, limited, and biased. This research paper focuses on the portrayal of women in Indian literature through a comparative analysis of the works of three prominent Indian writers, Tagore, R.K. Narayan, and Anita Desai. These writers belong to different time periods and genres but share a common interest in exploring the complexities of human relationships and the role of women in Indian society. Through a thematic analysis of their works, this study aims to identify the key

themes, motifs, and representations of women in Indian literature. The portrayal of women in Indian literature is a complex and nuanced topic that requires a multidisciplinary approach, drawing on literary, cultural, historical, and feminist perspectives. This paper provides a critical review of the literature on the portrayal of women in Indian literature and identifies gaps in the literature, which this study seeks to address. The findings of this study have implications for the representation of women in literature, the promotion of gender equality, and the development of feminist literary theories. This study aims to explore the portrayal of women in Indian literature through a comparative analysis of the works of Tagore, R.K. Narayan, and Anita Desai. The study seeks to identify the key themes, motifs, and representations of women in the selected works and to provide insights into the challenges and opportunities for promoting gender equality in literature and society. The significance of this study lies in

its contribution to the understanding of the portrayal of women in Indian literature and its implications for promoting gender equality. By comparing the works of three prominent Indian writers from different time periods and genres, this study aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the representation of women in Indian literature. The findings of this study have important implications for literary theory, gender studies, and cultural studies, providing insights into the ways in which literature reflects and shapes social and cultural norms. Moreover, this study addresses a gap in the literature on the portrayal of women in Indian literature. Despite the growing interest in Indian literature and its representation of women, there is a lack of comparative studies that examine the works of multiple authors and genres. This study aims to fill this gap by providing a comparative analysis of the works of Tagore, R.K. Narayan, and Anita Desai and contributing to the development of a more nuanced understanding of the portrayal of women in Indian literature.

Objectives:

The objectives of this research paper are as follows:

To provide a comprehensive overview of the portrayal of women in Indian literature.

To identify the key themes, motifs, and representations of women in the selected works of Tagore, R.K. Narayan, and Anita Desai.

To conduct a comparative analysis of the representation of women in the selected works.

Review of Literature:

The portrayal of women in Indian literature has been a topic of scholarly interest for decades. While Indian literature is diverse and includes works from various regions and time periods, there are common themes and motifs related to the representation of women. One of the key themes in Indian literature is the idealization of women as self-sacrificing, virtuous, and submissive. This idealization is often linked to the concept of "pativrata," which emphasizes the role of women as devoted wives and mothers who prioritize the needs of their families over their own desires and aspirations. This idealization can be seen in the works of Rabindranath Tagore, a prominent Bengali writer of the early 20th

century, who portrayed women as selfless and nurturing in works such as *Chokher Bali* and *Ghare-Baire*. However, there are also works that challenge this idealization and provide a more complex and nuanced portrayal of women. For example, R.K. Narayan, a prominent writer from South India, often depicts women who resist societal norms and expectations. His novel *The Dark Room* portrays a woman who rebels against her arranged marriage and seeks personal fulfilment outside of traditional gender roles. Similarly, Anita Desai, a contemporary Indian writer, often portrays women who struggle to reconcile their desires and aspirations with societal expectations. Her novel *Clear Light of Day* depicts the struggles of a woman who tries to balance her responsibilities towards her family with her desire for independence and personal growth. A study by *Smita Jha (2013)* analysed the portrayal of women in the works of Rabindranath Tagore and found that while Tagore often idealized women as self-sacrificing and virtuous, he also portrayed women who challenged traditional gender roles and norms. Jha argued that Tagore's works provide a nuanced representation of women that reflects the cultural and historical context in which they were written. Similarly, a study by *Renu Bala (2017)* analysed the representation of women in the works of R.K. Narayan and found that Narayan's female characters often challenged societal norms and expectations. Bala argued that Narayan's works provide a critique of patriarchal structures and offer a more nuanced and complex portrayal of women than is often found in Indian literature. Other studies have taken a broader approach to analysing trends and patterns in the representation of women in Indian literature. For example, a study by *Geeta Patel (2012)* analysed the representation of women in Hindi literature from the early 20th century to the present day and found that while there has been some progress in terms of challenging traditional gender roles, there is still a need for more diverse and nuanced representations of women in literature. Another study by *Jyoti Mishra (2018)* analysed the representation of women in Indian literature from a postcolonial feminist perspective and argued that literature can play an important role in challenging

patriarchal structures and promoting gender equality.

Methodology:

The methodology for this research paper involves a comparative analysis of the works of Tagore, Narayan, and Desai in terms of their portrayal of women. The analysis will be conducted using a qualitative research approach, as the study aims to explore and understand the nuanced and complex representation of women in literature. The data for the analysis will be collected through a close reading of the selected works of the three writers. The selected works include Tagore's *Chokher Bali*, Narayan's *The Guide*, and Desai's *Clear Light of Day*. These works were chosen because they represent different periods, literary styles, and regions in India, and provide a diverse range of representations of women. The analysis will involve identifying themes, motifs, and patterns in the representation of women in the selected works, and comparing and contrasting these representations across the three writers. The analysis will also consider the cultural and historical context in which the works were written, as well as the writers' perspectives and attitudes towards gender and society. The findings of the analysis will be presented in the form of a narrative synthesis that provides a comprehensive overview of the portrayal of women in the selected works of Tagore, Narayan, and Desai. The narrative synthesis will also evaluate the implications of the portrayal of women in literature for promoting gender equality in society.

The Portrayal Of Women In The Works Of Tagore:

The portrayal of women in the works of Tagore is a topic of great interest and controversy. Tagore's works have been widely read and celebrated for their depiction of Indian society and its cultural norms. However, critics have also pointed out that Tagore's portrayal of women is often problematic and reinforces gender stereotypes.

Key themes and motifs:

The theme of love is a prominent motif in Tagore's works, and often involves the romantic relationships between men and women. However, critics have argued that Tagore's portrayal of women in these relationships is often passive and submissive, reinforcing gendered power dynamics.

Another key theme in Tagore's works is the idea of the ideal woman, who is often depicted as selfless, pure, and devoted to her family. This idealized portrayal of women has been criticized for limiting women's agency and perpetuating gender roles. Tagore's works also often feature women as symbols of India's cultural heritage and traditions. While this portrayal celebrates the role of women in preserving culture, it has also been criticized for limiting women's roles to that of cultural bearers.

Female characters and their roles:

Female characters in Tagore's works often occupy traditional gender roles, such as wives, mothers, and daughters. While some female characters are portrayed as strong and independent, others are depicted as passive and dependent on men. In Tagore's works, female characters are also portrayed as embodying certain virtues, such as sacrifice, devotion, and humility. However, these virtues are often associated with limiting women's agency and reinforcing gender stereotypes.

Criticisms and debates:

Critics have argued that Tagore's portrayal of women reinforces gender stereotypes and reinforces patriarchal norms. For example, some have criticized his depiction of women as passive and submissive, and his idealization of the traditional role of women as homemakers and caregivers. However, others have defended Tagore's portrayal of women as nuanced and complex, and have argued that his works challenge traditional gender roles and celebrate the strength and resilience of women. There have also been debates about the role of culture and tradition in Tagore's portrayal of women. While some argue that his works celebrate the role of women in preserving cultural traditions, others argue that this portrayal limits women's agency and perpetuates patriarchal norms.

The Portrayal Of Women In The Works Of R.K. Narayan:

The portrayal of women in the works of R.K. Narayan is a topic of interest and debate. Narayan is known for his realistic depictions of Indian society and culture, and his portrayal of women reflects the complexities and contradictions of gender roles in India.

Key themes and motifs:

Narayan's works often explore the theme of tradition versus modernity, and this theme is reflected in his portrayal of women. Female characters in his works struggle to navigate the changing social and cultural landscape of India, and their roles are often shaped by traditional gender norms and expectations. Another key motif in Narayan's works is the idea of fate and destiny, and this is often reflected in the lives of female characters. Female characters in his works are often subjected to social and cultural constraints that limit their agency and shape their lives.

Female characters and their roles:

Narayan's works feature a range of female characters, from strong and independent women to those who are more submissive and traditional. Female characters in his works are often depicted as resilient and resourceful, even in the face of adversity. While some female characters in Narayan's works occupy traditional gender roles, others challenge these roles and push against gendered expectations. For example, in his novel *The Guide*, the female protagonist Rosie challenges traditional gender roles by becoming a professional dancer, despite social and cultural disapproval. Narayan's female characters are also often depicted as having agency and making choices that shape their own lives. However, their choices are often limited by social and cultural constraints.

Criticisms and debates:

Critics have praised Narayan's nuanced and realistic portrayal of women in Indian society. However, some have also criticized his depiction of women as reinforcing gender stereotypes, particularly in his early works. There have also been debates about the role of female characters in Narayan's works. While some argue that his female characters are fully realized and complex, others argue that they are often side lined in favour of male characters.

Finally, there have been debates about Narayan's portrayal of women in the context of Indian society and culture. Some argue that his works reflect the reality of gender roles and expectations in India, while others argue that his portrayal of women perpetuates patriarchal norms and reinforces gender inequality.

The Portrayal Of Women In The Works Of Anita Desai:

The portrayal of women in the works of Anita Desai is a subject that has garnered significant attention and critical analysis. Desai is known for her exploration of the inner lives of women, and her works often focus on the struggles and challenges faced by women in contemporary Indian society.

Key themes and motifs:

Desai's works often explore the theme of isolation and alienation, and this is often reflected in her portrayal of female characters. Her female characters are often depicted as feeling trapped in their roles and struggling to find a sense of connection or belonging. Another key motif in Desai's works is the idea of cultural clashes, as her characters navigate the complexities of living between traditional Indian culture and the modern world. This is particularly evident in her novel *Clear Light of Day*, which features female characters grappling with the changing social and cultural landscape of postcolonial India. Desai's works also frequently explore the theme of motherhood and the challenges and joys that come with this role. Her female characters often navigate the complexities of motherhood, balancing their own desires and aspirations with the demands of their families and communities.

Female characters and their roles:

Desai's works feature a range of female characters, from those who conform to traditional gender roles to those who challenge these roles and push against societal expectations. Her female characters are often depicted as complex and fully realized, with rich inner lives and nuanced personalities. While some female characters in Desai's works occupy traditional gender roles, others push against these roles and assert their independence and agency. For example, in her novel *Fire on the Mountain*, the female protagonist Nanda rebels against traditional gender roles and takes charge of her own life. Desai's female characters are often depicted as intelligent and thoughtful, grappling with complex emotions and ideas. However, they are also subject to the constraints of societal and cultural norms, which limit their opportunities and shape their choices.

Criticisms and debates:

Critics have praised Desai's nuanced and sensitive portrayal of women, particularly her ability to capture the interior

lives of her female characters. However, some have also criticized her works as perpetuating negative stereotypes about women, particularly in her portrayal of motherhood as a burden. There have also been debates about the role of female characters in Desai's works, with some arguing that they are often marginalized in favor of male characters. Others argue that her works offer a feminist perspective on the challenges faced by women in contemporary Indian society. Finally, there have been debates about the cultural and societal context of Desai's works, and whether her portrayal of women accurately reflects the realities of women's lives in India.

Comparative Analysis Of The Portrayal Of Women In The Works Of Tagore, R.K. Narayan, And Anita Desai:

A comparative analysis of the portrayal of women in the works of Tagore, R.K. Narayan, and Anita Desai highlights both similarities and differences in the way these authors depict female characters.

Similarities:

All three authors explore the theme of tradition vs. modernity, with their female characters navigating the complexities of living between these two worlds. Female characters in all three authors' works are often subject to societal and cultural norms that limit their opportunities and shape their choices. The works of all three authors depict female characters as complex and fully realized, with rich inner lives and nuanced personalities.

Differences:

Tagore's female characters are often depicted as embodying traditional Indian femininity, while Narayan's and Desai's characters often push against these norms and assert their independence and agency. Narayan's works often feature male protagonists, while Tagore and Desai tend to focus more on female characters. The historical and cultural contexts of the authors' works differ significantly, with Tagore writing during the colonial period, Narayan writing in the mid-20th century, and Desai writing in the postcolonial era. The implications of these similarities and differences are significant for the portrayal of women in Indian literature. They highlight the ways in which different authors have approached this subject and the unique

perspectives they bring to it. They also underscore the importance of considering the cultural and historical context in which these works were written, as well as the broader social and political context of women's lives in India. Ultimately, a comparative analysis of the portrayal of women in the works of Tagore, R.K. Narayan, and Anita Desai offers valuable insights into the complexities of this topic and the diverse ways in which Indian literature has represented women over time.

Conclusion:

This research paper provides a comparative analysis of the portrayal of women in Indian literature through the works of Tagore, R.K. Narayan, and Anita Desai. Through this study, it was found that all three authors explored the complexities of tradition and modernity, while also depicting female characters as multifaceted and fully-realized. However, there were also differences in the way these authors depicted women, with Tagore's female characters often embodying traditional Indian femininity, while Narayan's and Desai's characters often pushed against these norms and asserted their independence and agency.

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Screening and Isolation of halophilic plant growth promoting bacteria from soil, Maharashtra.

Vaishali. E. Sonawane

MVP's S.V.K. Tejookaya Arts, Science and Commerce College, Deolali College

Corresponding Author- Vaishali. E. Sonawane

Email Id: ahirevaishali1984@gmail.com

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Abstract:

Halophilic bacteria are those bacteria that can survive and grow in presence of higher salt concentration. Sodic and saline soils are the soils that harbor halophilic bacteria. Plant growth promoting bacteria are those bacteria that can enhance plant growth which in turn helps in increasing productivity. In the current study two traits of plant growth promoting traits were studied namely phosphate solubilization and indole acetic acid production. A total number of 121 isolates were isolated and were studied for their plant growth promoting characters. All isolates were studied for their salt tolerance up to 10%. Among all isolates 80 were found to be phosphate solubilizers and 70 were able to synthesize indole acetic acid. These bacteria can be further used for production of biofertilizer which will be beneficial for cultivation in sodic and saline soil.

Key words: Halophiles, Sodic Soil, Saline Soil, PGPR

Introduction

Population of world is increasing day by day which has led to more demand of cereal crops. Soil salinity and drought are among the environmental stress that most severely affect plant growth and production around the world.

It has been estimated that approximately 7 million hectares of land are covered by saline soil in India, this sodic soil has made it unfit for cultivation and it is therefore necessary to carry out studies to make this uncultivable land into cultivable land so as to fulfill the needs of food supply for growing population. Sodic soil contains high sodium content which dominates other soluble salts. Presence of high sodium does not allow growth of normal plant growth promoting bacteria and therefore to grow plant on sodic soil it is necessary to implement halophilic organisms with plant growth promoting attributes. The plants rhizosphere has a great diversity of microbes such as bacteria, fungi, cyanobacteria, which effects plant development both positively and negatively (Berg 2009; Souza et al. 2015; Kim) (1)

Halophiles are most promising bacteria that can be used under such circumstances. Halophiles are categorized under extremophiles, which grows under extreme condition like high salt concentration. On the

basis of their halotolerance they are categorized as slight (2-5 %), moderate (5 - 20%) and extreme (20-30%) halophiles. Phosphate solubilization and indole acetic acid production are the key plant growth promoting attributes that play a crucial role in enhancing plant growth. About 50% of phosphate that is present in soil is in insoluble form. They are present in calcareous soil as calcium phosphate. Inorganic phosphate is present in association with different elements like compounds of aluminum or iron. Only soluble form of phosphorous i.e., monobasic and the dibasic form are used by plants. One of the common mechanisms of phosphate solubilization adopted by microbes is secretion of organic acids which is formed as a result of utilization of sugar present in root exudates. These acids that are secreted out act as a good chelating agent and removes Ca^{2+} cations followed by a release of phosphate from the different compound of phosphate present in soil (2)

On the other hand, Indole acetic acid enhances plant cell division, extension, and differentiation along with stimulation of seed and tuber germination, increases the rate of xylem and root development, controls processes of vegetative growth, initiates lateral and adventitious root formation,

mediates responses to light, gravity and florescence, affects photosynthesis, pigment formation, biosynthesis of various metabolites, and resistance to stressful conditions (3)

Sample collection

Soil samples were collected from different regions of Nashik and Jalgaon district. A total number of ten soil samples were collected, all collected samples were collected in sterile zipper pouch and were kept at low temperature until used. All soil samples were collected were subjected to physical and chemical analysis in which criteria such as P^H , carbon content was carried out

Enrichment and isolation

All soil samples were suspended in sterile distilled water and were further filtered and soil extract agar was prepared with a salt concentration of 5% NaCl. Isolation from soil was carried out by spread plate technique on soil extract agar.

Isolates were obtained after 5-6 days of incubation at room temperature.

All isolated from soil samples were examined to tolerate high salt concentration up to 10%.

Screening of phosphate solubilising bacteria

Screening of phosphate solubilising bacteria was done for the isolated halophilic bacteria. Pikovskaya's agar medium being a selective media for isolation of phosphate solubilising bacteria was used for isolation. A

modification of Pikovskaya's agar media was done by incorporation of Ph indicator bromothymol blue.

All halophilic bacterial isolates were spot inoculated on Pikovskaya's agar plate and were incubated at 37 for 24 hrs.

Indole acetic acid production.

For detection of IAA production firstly, all bacterial isolates were cultured in Luria broth medium containing tryptophan for 24 – 48 hr at 28°C. Incubation was followed up by centrifugation at 10,000rpm for 10 min. The supernatant was separated and equal volume of Salkowski's reagent was added followed by incubation for 30 minutes. All tubes were observed for development of pink color. O.D was measured at 540nm (4)

Result and Discussion

All halophiles isolated from soil samples were studied for phosphate solubilization among 121 isolates, 80 isolated were found to be phosphate solubilizers and 70 were found to produce indole acetic acid.

Phosphate solubilisers and all isolates showing production of indole acetic acid can be further assessed for other pgpr traits and selected strains can be used further for production of biofertilizer followed by pot assay. Development of biofertilizer that can be used in saline and sodic soil will enhance crop plantation and will help in meeting demand of growing population

Table 1

S.no	Site of sample collection	No of isolates
1	Niphad	50
2	Pachora Site 1	8
3	Pachora Site 2	9
4	Pachora Site 3	2
5	Pachora Site 4	8
6	Pachora Site 5	7
7	Pachora Site 6	8
8	Vehelgaon site 1	5
9	Vehelgaon site 2	0
10	Vehelgaon site 3	6
11	Paddy field	18

Table 2

S.no	Site of sample collection	No of isolates	5%NaCl	10%NaCl
1	Niphad	50	50	22
2	Pachora Site 1	8	8	8
3	Pachora Site 2	9	9	8
4	Pachora Site 3	2	2	1
5	Pachora Site 4	8	8	5
6	Pachora Site 5	7	7	7

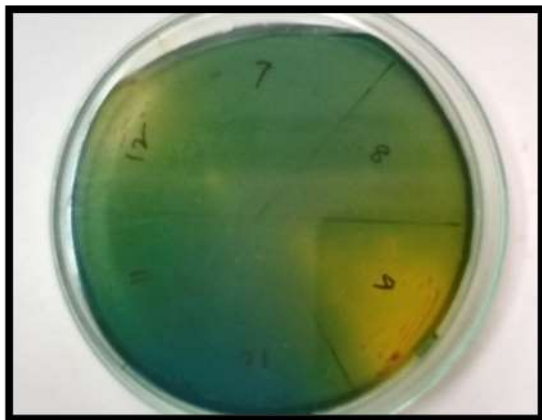
7	Pachora Site 6	8	8	6
8	Vehelgaon site 1	6	6	6
9	Vehelgaon site 2	0	0	0
10	Vehelgaon site 3	6	6	5
11	Paddy field	18	18	17

Fig. 1



Production of Indole Acetic Acid

Fig. 2



Phosphate Solubilization on Pikovskaya's agar

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A study on service marketing mix related aspects with specific reference to star hotels in Indian context- A theoretical assimilation

Priyanka R. Banasode¹, Dr. S.B. Kamashetty²

¹Research Scholar, Department of Management Studies

Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women's University Vijayapura Karnataka - 586108

²Research Guide, Department of Management Studies

Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women's University Vijayapura Karnataka -586108

Corresponding Author- Priyanka R. Banasode

Email id: drpriyanka07.14@gmail.com

DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.7939789

Abstract:

The hotel industry is currently among those with the fastest growth rates. Recently, there has been an increase in demand for the hotel industry, and today's tourists expect highly specialized and personalized services from the sector. Additionally, there has always been fierce competition in the hotel and tourism sectors, making it challenging for newcomers to adopt emerging trends and seize a share of the market. Therefore, those working in the hotel industry must concentrate on providing customers with higher-quality services at reasonable prices. This study's goal is to examine how customers' satisfaction relates to various marketing strategies used in the hospitality sector, including product offering, pricing, and promotion. All over the world, the hospitality industry is becoming more and more competitive, and India is no exception. Present-day hotel services clearly demonstrate the gradual transition from selling to marketing, from marketing to relationship marketing with a focus on customer value. Hotels are becoming more and more "consumer-centered," expecting high care and demanding high-quality services with value added at reasonable prices. In these situations, traditional methods might not provide us with long-term results. The use of recently created marketing principles would open a logical path for the services' standardization and rationalization. As a result, marketing has evolved into a new creed for hotel service providers. The article assesses the cutting-edge marketing techniques used by Indian hotels to market their products and services. It also attempts to explore the 7Ps of marketing, which stand for Product, Price, Place, Promotion, People, Physical Evidence, and Process, in the context of sample Indian hotels operated by various corporate managements. The analytical study on the hospitality marketing mix of Indian hotels is suggested to achieve this goal.

Keywords: Hotel industry, service marketing mix, reasonable prices, standardization and rationalization

Introduction:

A service is an action or performance that is provided to another party. Services are commercial endeavors that add value and benefit clients. Services are intangible activities that can be tied to a physical product or identified separately. But a service's performance is essentially intangible. It does not normally result in transfer of ownership as in case of products. Of late, business organizations have been making innovative efforts to market the various services offered by them. Application of marketing principles, whereby a marketer plans, promotes, and provides services to

customers or clients, has become essential for the growth and success of organizations that generate services such as banks, insurance companies, hotels, transportation companies, etc. Therefore, the primary goal of services marketing is to increase customer or user satisfaction. The Latin word *hospes*, which means "guest, visitor, or one who provides lodging for a guest or visitor," is the source of the word hospitality as far as its history is concerned. *Atithi Devo Bhava*, which translates to "the guest is God," is the foundational principle of hospitality in India. Hospitality marketing is distinctive because it addresses both the intangible elements of

the hospitality and tourism industries as well as the tangible products, such as a bed in a hotel or food in a restaurant. Leo M. Renaghan made the first attempt to create a new marketing mix for the hospitality sector. He asserts that the product/service mix, presentation mix, and communication mix are the three main submixes that make up the hospitality marketing mix. We then add Distribution, one of the Borden's original elements, to these. The process by which a service industry provides service to its target customers through a variety of offerings is described as hospitality marketing. The primary duty of hospitality service providers is to develop a distinctive mix of service offerings to satisfy the value demanded by the customer. Prior to describing the connections between these activities, you must first list all the crucial steps involved in developing and providing the in-demand service. To define the big picture at first, it's best to keep activities fairly aggregated. The concept of the marketing mix was first introduced in 1960 by Christopher Lovelock and E. Jerome McCarthy. It became popular and demanded in the late 1970s when marketers acknowledged the need to upgrade the marketing mix. As a result, Bernard H. Booms and Mary J. Bitner added three new components to the 4 Ps Principle in 1981, resulting in the Extended Marketing Mix. This made it possible for the extended Marketing Mix to now include services as well as physical products. In response to the distinctions between tangible products (i.e., goods) and services, alternatives to the conventional marketing mix have been proposed in the marketing literature. Services have four major characteristics that affect the design of marketing programs: intangibility, inseparability, perishability, and variability. These traits prompted the development of a revised marketing mix for all services that included the original 4 Ps plus physical evidence, participants/people, and process, making a total of seven Ps.

Service Marketing Mix:

In the context of services, the conventional marketing mix is taken into consideration. Some marketers have extended the conventional four Ps because a different marketing mix is required for services. Therefore, the product, pricing, promotion, place, people, physical evidence, and process are all part of the marketing mix for services.

Due to the diverse nature of services, customer needs, interactions with customers while providing services, perishability of services, intangibility of offers, etc., service marketers face numerous challenges that call for an expansion of the marketing mix's scope.

Definition of Services Marketing Mix:

"The marketing mix concept is a well-known tool that marketers use as a framework. It consists of the various marketing program components that must be taken into account in order to successfully implement the marketing strategy and positioning in the market for the company. The crucial internal components or ingredients are what make up a company's marketing strategy, according to Adrian Payne. The four Ps of the marketing mix products, place, price, and promotion were taken from a list created in the 1960s by Harvard Business School. There were twelve things on the initial list: Product strategy, pricing, branding, distribution channels, in-person sales, advertising, and promotion, as well as physical handling and packaging factual and analytical. The four Ps were adopted as the marketing mix gained widespread market acceptance over time. Numerous authors have expanded the four Ps to include five, seven, and eleven essential components that belong in the marketing mix. The need for a different marketing mix for services is stressed by several authors. The components of the marketing mix for service sectors like banking and aviation differ from those for professional services.

More insights on service marketing mix and hotel industry:

With the recent expansion of economies around the world, the service sector has also increased. The contribution of the service sector is increasing and frequently accounts for at least half of GDP (GDP). These changes are more common in both developing and developed nations where the service economy is experiencing strong growth (Lovelock et al., 2011:6). In general, the growth of the service sector opens up a wide range of employment opportunities for the community. In service marketing, human resources in the form of labor play a significant determining role (Baker and Magnini, 2016). Government policies, social changes, business trends, technological advancements, and globalization are some of the factors influencing how the service

market is changing and how robustly the sector is growing. These forces simultaneously shape customer behavior in terms of service decision-making as well as demands, supplies, competitions, and other factors (Morgan et al., 2014). All of these actions will increase the likelihood that the service being offered will be successfully completed. All business owners aim to provide successful services in order to achieve corporate performance. Success in a service is equivalent to performance in a manufactured good. Performance is essentially the output or result of a process that is carried out to accomplish goals (Droege and Hildebrand, 2009). All members of an organization must support performance goals or successful service delivery, and customers must be loyal to that service. The application of the company's service marketing mix strategy may also produce service customer loyalty. The aforementioned service strategy is made up of the following elements: product, price, place, promotion, process, physical environment, and people, also known as the "7Ps" (Lovelock et al., 2011:25). As a result, the development of a service strategy is crucial to the success of a service business. Around the world, the service sector contributes significantly to national economic growth and is a dependable sector (Tsai, 2008). The hotel sector has recently been one of Indonesia's fastest-growing service sectors. Based on the STR Global Construction Pipeline report from March 2014, this can be concluded. According to the report, Indonesia's hotel industry expanded at a 35,7% annual rate, adding up to 53,100 new rooms. Additionally, over the course of the last five years, from 2009 to 2013, the hotel industry's contribution to the GDP has increased. Research information about Bali's hotel industry was published by Colliers International. The study's findings indicated that Bali's hotel industry has been oversupplied as a result of the current financial crisis. The demand for hotel services is anticipated to rise in the coming years, in contrast to that outcome. Bali is anticipated to see a rise in foreign tourism as a result of the rupiah's declining exchange rate against the dollar. In Bali, there were 20,661 four-star hotel rooms available as of the end of 2016. Four-star hotels are the most popular hotel category among travelers,

according to Bali's hotel industry development trends.

Review of Literature:

Service marketing is a component of a broader service system, in which every business has a method of interaction with its clients, from billing to advertising to communication during service delivery (Lovelock et al., 2010:16). A service is also any action or advantage that a party provides to another party; it is fundamentally intangible and does not lead to ownership of anything. There may or may not be a physical product connected to its production process (Kotler and Armstrong, 2015:58). Services that can be supplied to consumers feature characteristics that can be applied in marketing initiatives. Nirwana asserts that services have four key characteristics: 1) intangibility, or the intangibility of something that cannot be felt, seen, or otherwise physically sensed, as opposed to things, which can. 2) inseparability, which suggests that the processes of providing and consuming services take place simultaneously. As a result, it is frequently claimed that unlike goods storage, service knows no storage. 3) Variability, which describes how services are created based on differences in kind or quality, depending on the level of performance needed by the client. As a result, depending on the selected service, each service user has a unique attribute. 4) Durability (perishability), which denotes that the good or service produced will be used concurrently with consumption. When a customer requests or demands a service, it is used. When there is a demand, the service will also be provided, so the supply of a given service is also determined by the demand. The ability of a company's human resources to provide quality services to clients or customers determines whether it succeeds or fails more so than the availability of equipment, machinery, or other physical resources (Pillai and Bagavathi, 2003). This principle also holds true in the service sector, which demands highly skilled human resources together with their morals and expertise. Organizational human resources are crucial for the service sector's managers, operators, and operational support staff. Employees are not only the foundation of a company; they also serve as the most important human resources in setting one company apart from another. The

effectiveness of the organisation will be impacted and improved by employee proficiency in providing services. It even gives an organisation a competitive advantage (Cheng, 2000). Also, it has been discovered that there is a clear correlation between employee happiness and the caliber of internal services provided, which will ultimately affect the success of the business.

Services mix in the hotel industry:

Product: Reception, Area, Rooms, Entertainment, Shopping, Personnel, Care, Communication, and Transport, Medical, Restaurants, Bars, Loungers, Swimming pools, Parks.

Place: Near Airports, Bus stands, Stations, Ports, Tourists, Spots, Shopping areas, Places of worship, Price Occupancy period, star category, Room capacity, Air-conditioning, Location room service, Taxes

Promotion: Advertising, publicity, sales promotion, Word- of -mouth, pro- motion, Telemarketing, Public Relations, Broadcasting

Physical Evidence: Tariff cards, Menu cards, Interior decoration, Furnishing, Housekeeping, Display boards, Lighting, Valets, Banquet Halls, Swimming Pools, and Gardens Halls

People: Reception staff, House Keeping Staff, Banquet staff, Bell boys, Waiters, Chiefs, Maintenance staff, Administrative Staff

Process: Housing keeping, Food Preparation, Check-in, Check-out, Foreign Exchange, Room service, Secretarial services, Meeting arrangements, Functions, Maintenance, and Landscaping.

Service marketing mix strategy:

According to Lovelock (2010:25), the service marketing mix includes additional 3P variables in addition to the 4P aspects of product, price, place, and promotion (process, people, and promise). As a result, the 7Ps—which stand for product, price, location, promotion, process, people, and physical evidence—are frequently used to refer to the factors in the service marketing mix (Lovelock, 2010:25). Price variable will come after product variable because the former will influence how prices are determined. The distribution variable is the next variable. After the product's existence and pricing are determined, distribution operations will be carried out. Each other marketing mix variable's auxiliary activity is the promotion

variable. The existence of the promotion variable becomes crucial once the variables for the product, price, and distribution are known. Process variables are among the other variables, since it is impossible to isolate the process from the entire spectrum of activities related to a service. A proper service process must be supported by a carefully followed method and follow the exact flow or procedure of service giving operations. For a specific service, people or service personnel act as the service provider. In other words, a service is a good made by a service provider or employee. The keeping of a company's commitment to its client is a recognizable indicator of service assessment. When a promise falls short of expectations, a service falls short of meeting customers' needs. Kotler and Armstrong (2015:75) identify the following seven marketing mix components as the 7P: 1) A product is a group of goods and services that a business offers to its target market. 2) The price is the sum of money that the consumer must pay in order to purchase the good. 3) A company's activities to give its customers access to its products are included here. 4) Promotion includes all strategies a producer uses to introduce its products to customers. Advertising, personal selling, sales promotion, and publicity are all methods of promotion. 5) Personnel or human resources work on behalf of businesses to provide services to customers. Process, as used in the creation and delivery of services to customers, includes all actions made up of protocols, work schedules, mechanisms, activities, and routines. 7) Physical evidence (environment) refers to the conditions or atmosphere in which a service is provided, how service providers and customers interact with one another, and how all tangible elements contribute to the appearance or communication of a specific service. Customers will be more satisfied when their expected service value matches their actual experience, and this relationship between satisfaction and service value is positive and significant. However, the degree to which actual service value matches customer expectations depends on the marketing mix programme that is being used (Heskett et al., 1997: 23). A hotel offers a wide range of products, many of which have core advantages. One example is accommodation services in the form of room rentals. These

services are also supported by amenities and services including front desk, housekeeping, kitchen, parking, restaurants, recreational facilities like tennis courts and swimming pools, fitness centres, and business centres.

Statement of the problem:

To promote a customer-oriented culture in the service sector, strong marketing programmes must be developed and put into action. The proper selection and balancing of the marketing mix's components are heavily stressed in the services marketing industry. Prof. Neil H. Borden of the Harvard Business School is credited with coining the phrase "marketing mix." Subsequently, it is used extensively throughout the rest of the world. Throughout the early stages of industrialization, it was common practise for organisations to first fix their production facilities before adjusting all other functional operations around them. In other words, marketing started only after a product was manufactured. Rapid industrialization led to the production of an increasing number of different products. Naturally, marketing initiatives were given priority. It becomes crucial for enterprises to provide services. Management's job in developing the marketing mix will support customer-focused marketing choices.

Indian Hotel Industry:

India has a diverse ecology, geography, and sites of natural beauty distributed throughout its 3,287,263 sq. km. total territory, which stretches from the snow-covered Himalayan heights to the tropical rain forests in the south. This offers a crucial chance to fully realize the tourism industry's potential. As one of the most well-liked

tourist destinations in the world, India's tourism and hospitality sector has become one of the main forces behind the expansion of the country's services economy. Since that travel and tourism, like in many other nations, is a substantial source of foreign exchange, India's tourism business has a lot of potential. The foreign exchange earnings increased at a CAGR of 7% from 2016 to 2019, however they decreased in 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 epidemic. The tourist and hospitality industry, which includes travel and hospitality services like hotels and restaurants, is widely regarded to be a development agent, a catalyst for socioeconomic expansion, and a significant source of foreign exchange profits in many nations. Tourism not only promotes India's rich and beautiful history, culture, and variety, but it also has a big positive impact on the country's economy. The tourism industry has been able to bounce back from the shock of the COVID-19 pandemic and resume pre-pandemic operations thanks to the constant efforts of the federal and state governments.

Service marketing mix related aspects with specific reference to star hotels:

Product Mix: Product line and quality, brand, packaging, and services are all part of the product mix. A product is a collection of related items and services that make up the whole offering. For instance, purchasing a hotel room includes access to the room as well as the hotel's gym, pool, restaurants, valet parking, concierge services, cleaning services, etc.

Table below showing Levels of product in context of hotel industry

Sl.No	Benefits	Meaning	With reference to travel and hotel industry
01	Core Benefits	The fundamental benefit or service that the customer is buying	Rest & Sleep
02	Basic Service	Basic, functional attributes	Hotel room with all amenities
03	Expected Service	Set of attributes/conditions the buyer normally expects	A clean bed, fresh towels, working lamps, and a relative degree of quietness, etc.
04	Augmented Service	That meets the customers desires beyond expectations	Prompt services, Remote controlled AC & TV, 2 Telephone lines, etc
05	Potential Service	The possible evolution to distinguish the offer	Wi – Fi connections in hotel rooms, home theatre systems, etc.

The hotel manager must determine its target market in order to assess the suitable product requirements and to offer the

services as indicated in the table below in order to gain market share.

Table showing Different Target Markets have Different Product/service Needs

Sl.No	Target Market	Hospitality Products/Services
01	Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Rooms with more space Reasonable rates or no extra rates for children ✓ Low cost recreational facilities Room with kitchen facilities Kiddie menus ✓ Colorful interior rooms ✓ In house doctors ✓ Babysitting facilities ✓ All inclusive packages
02	Business Executives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Internet connection ✓ Business center ✓ Airport pick up ✓ Conference room ✓ Quality service ✓ 24 hours room service
03	Female Traveller	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Safety is the primary concern Quiet floors ✓ Bathroom with good lighting for make up ✓ Hair dryers, iron boards, etc. ✓ Spa and health club

Service Marketing Mix Strategy:

According to Lovelock (2010:25), the 4Ps (product, price, place, and promotion) and additional 3Ps (process, people, and promise) make up the service marketing mix. As a result, the 7Ps, or product, price, place, promotion, process, people, and physical evidence, are frequently used to refer to the components in the service marketing mix (Lovelock, 2010:25). Price variable will come after product variable because the former will influence how prices are determined. The distribution variable is the next variable. After the product's existence and price are determined, distribution operations will be carried out. Each other marketing mix variable's auxiliary activity is the promotion variable. The existence of the promotion variable becomes crucial once the variables for the product, price, and distribution are known. Process variables are among the other variables, since it is impossible to isolate the process from the entire spectrum of activities related to a service. A proper service process must be supported by a carefully followed method and follow the exact flow or procedure of service giving operations. For a specific

service, people or service personnel act as the service provider. In other words, a service is a good made by a service provider or employee. The keeping of a company's commitment to a customer is an identifiable indicator of service assessment. When a promise falls short of expectations, a service falls short of meeting customers' needs. Seven marketing mix factors, or 7P, are listed by Kotler and Armstrong (2015:75): 1) A product is a group of goods and services that a business offers to its target market. 2) The price is the sum of money that the consumer must pay in order to purchase the good. 3) A company's activities to give its customers access to its products are included here. 4) Promotion includes all strategies a producer uses to introduce its products to customers. Advertising, personal selling, sales promotion, and publicity are all methods of promotion. 5) Personnel or human resources work on behalf of businesses to provide services to customers. Process, as used in the creation and delivery of services to customers, includes all actions made up of protocols, work schedules, mechanisms, activities, and routines. 7) Physical evidence (environment) refers to the conditions or

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atmosphere in which a service is provided, how service providers and customers interact with one another, and how all tangible elements contribute to the appearance or communication of a specific service.

The degree to which expected service value matches actual service value experienced by customers determines how satisfied those customers are, and the degree to which service value matches customer expectations is dependent on the implementation of the marketing mix programme being offered (Heskett et al., 1997: 23). A hotel offers a wide range of products, many of which have core advantages. One example is accommodation services in the form of room rentals. These services are also supported by amenities and services including front desk, housekeeping, kitchen, parking, restaurants, recreational facilities like tennis courts and swimming pools, fitness centres, and business centres. A company can control and modify all of the variables in the service marketing mix, which consists of seven components: product, price, place, promotion, participants, physical proof, and process, to gain a competitive edge. The service marketing mix is used by businesses in the service sector to support their strategies for maximizing customer and service value, which in turn determines how they will compete in their respective target markets (Haksever and colleagues, 2000; 131–132). An organization's success depends on choosing the right marketing approach, which also significantly improves organisational performance (Choe, 2017). The 7P marketing mix can help the organisation gain a sustainable competitive advantage (Abubakar et al., 2015). This means that the company's competitive edge is impacted by the service marketing mix. People, pricing, and tangible evidence are the three parts of the seven marketing mix that are most frequently used in the hotel business. Thus, it is deemed essential to have a sufficient amount of (Prapannetivuth, 2015). Competitive advantage would result from the consistent application of the aforementioned marketing mix combined with internet marketing in an integrated marketing strategy (Gujral et al., 2016). Additionally, according to Bangre et al. (2015), there is a connection between the quality of the service and the success of the company's performance. This suggests that among the components of

the marketing mix, a strong service activity is the most crucial one.

Customer Loyalty:

Literally, the word "loyal" means "faithful," or it can also indicate "faithfulness." Instead of being forced, this loyalty is called forth by one's own previous consciousness. Customer satisfaction initiatives are more likely to have an impact on customers' attitudes. Customer loyalty can take the shape of a customer's loyalty to a business, brand, or product. Customer loyalty is a commitment on the part of a consumer to a specific brand, retailer, or supplier that is based on a very favourable nature in long-term purchases. According to Singh and Khan (2012), customer loyalty refers to a customer's desire to choose the company's products or services above those offered by rival companies. As a result, brand loyalty is attained through a mix of praise and criticism. Customer satisfaction, on the other hand, results from how successfully a business achieves such satisfaction by reducing complaints in order to win long-term purchase commitments. Despite having a wide range of brand options from rival products with greater product features, loyal buyers would typically choose that brand (Zikmund, 2002). Customers' consistent purchasing patterns can also be used to identify the features of customer loyalty, which act as dependable indicators to forecast sales and customer loyalty growth (Gryphon, 2005:31). The following traits of client loyalty should be taken into account: 1) Frequently making repetitive purchases. Customers keep buying the same goods again and over again. 2) Purchasing goods and services across lines. Customers can acquire different lines of goods and services from the same business in addition to the company's primary services and products. 3) Mentioning other people where customers spread the word about a specific product through word of mouth. 4) Demonstration of resistance to an opponent's argument. Customers reject substitute goods or services provided by rival businesses. Based on its attributes, a devoted consumer is a valuable asset to the business.

As a result, client loyalty serves as an accurate predictor of a company's future success. Businesses that make a positive impression on their clients will remain in their memories. According to Kandampully and Suhartanto (2000), an organization's and its product's reputation has a beneficial

impact on customer loyalty by acting as a testimonial and a driving force behind repeat purchases, especially in the case of hospitality services. Loyalty among visitors is also impacted by the hotel's reputation. Additionally, it is asserted that loyalty is positively and significantly impacted by customer satisfaction. As a result, travellers who are happy with the hotel services they have used have a tendency to be loyal and view the hotel in question as their primary preferred place to stay (Kandampully et al., 2011). Additional empirical evidence from earlier studies suggests that the attributes of customer loyalty and the desire to recommend the hotel to others are strongly influenced by the impression created through the application of a good service mix.

Service success:

The achievement of service success is analogous to performance evaluation, which assesses the degree of effectiveness or ineffectiveness of an entity in executing its primary responsibilities and operations towards the attainment of its vision, mission, objectives, and goals. Stated differently, performance refers to the accomplishment that an organisation can attain during a specific timeframe. The term "performance" is commonly used in reference to the actions or activities of an organisation over a specific period of time, with respect to a predetermined set of standards. Hsiao and Chang (2005) have identified several criteria that are integral to these standards, such as historical or anticipated expenses, specific benchmarks for effectiveness, managerial duties or obligations, and similar factors. Performance refers to the capacity, exertion, and circumstances of an individual, group, or entity within an organisation to fulfill their responsibilities and attain pre-established strategic objectives. The quantifiability of measurement is crucial for assessing the success of a strategic accomplishment that serves as a foundation for performance evaluation. The utilisation of strategic objectives and their corresponding metrics is utilised to establish performance targets for the purpose of measuring performance. Hence, the evaluation of performance is a measurement endeavour that can be applied to diverse activities across multiple value chains within an organisation. The measurements obtained are subsequently utilised as feedback to furnish insights into

the execution of a plan, given that companies necessitate modifications to said planning and controlling activities. Performance measurement refers to the systematic process of documenting and evaluating the attainment of an activity's execution in relation to the accomplishment of a mission. This is achieved through the presentation of tangible outcomes in the form of a product, service, or process. The assessment of performance is necessary to evaluate the attainment of pre-established objectives. According to Zeithaml et al. (2009), performance measurement is indicative of an organization's philosophy and culture, and demonstrates the degree to which a performance has been achieved with maximum efficiency in terms of cost, time, and quality. A multitude of performance measurement techniques are currently utilised by organisations, with the majority employing financial metrics in order to achieve their objective of attaining profitability. Moreover, there exist performance metrics for companies that consider the concerns of stakeholders. According to Paladino's (2007) research, there exist various methods for evaluating product performance and success, including sales figures, customer satisfaction, competition, stakeholder requirements, and adherence to government regulations. However, financial metrics such as product margin and revenue are considered to be the most prevalent and superior indicators of product performance. The assessment of a new product's success can be determined by evaluating its capacity to deliver advantages, exhibit financial competitiveness, and demonstrate environmental responsibility throughout the product development process. According to Wong and Tong (2012), a product can be deemed successful if it demonstrates a discernible advancement of inventive concepts that have been incorporated into its features, leading to a competitive differentiation. The indication of a product's success can also be observed through its performance during the post-production stage, wherein it generates profits and benefits for the company. In the context of the hotel industry, the aforementioned events will occur subsequent to the customer's encounter with the service mix that has been put into effect.

Conclusion:

The achievement of service success is contingent upon an organization's strong

dedication to the implementation of its strategic plan. According to Sihombing et al. (2017), the realization of a prosperous hotel strategy implementation necessitates a resolute and robust organisational dedication. The level of success a hotel attains in terms of service is directly proportional to the degree of commitment it exhibits in implementing a sound service mix strategy. The phenomenon of service loyalty exerts a constructive and noteworthy impact on the attainment of service success. According to Mazhenova et al. (2016), it is crucial for hotels to incorporate their marketing mix strategy into their overall performance improvement plan. The degree of guest loyalty and return patronage is directly linked to a hotel's success in providing quality services, which in turn has a direct impact on its revenue. The significance of hotel guests' loyalty in attaining service success for hotels is noteworthy. The implementation of a suitable and uniform service mix strategy can yield positive effects on customer retention, thereby enhancing the service performance of a hotel. The implementation of a service marketing strategy remains a feasible approach for maintaining competitiveness and enhancing the overall performance of hotels.

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Relevance of Swami Vivekananda's Social Thoughts in the Present Context

Preeti Singh

Lecturer , Department of Journalism & Mass Communication, Faculty of Arts & Social Sciences, Swami Vivekanand Subharti University, Meerut

Corresponding Author- Preeti Singh

Email- preetisingh1805@gmail.com

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Abstract

Swami Vivekanand is known as a religious leader as well as a social reformer. He played an important role in the making of modern India. In this research paper, we have discussed the social thoughts of Swami Vivekanand in the present context. Sociologist K. Damodaran has written, "Vivekanand was deeply disappointed by the evil nature of capitalism developing in Europe." He was attracted to the new revolutionary ideas which were still in the formative stage. He met Prince Kropotkin, a Russian revolutionary thinker. Socialist ideas made a tremendous impact on his mind and he started calling himself a socialist. When he came back to India he started work for the Indian society. He always praised the glorious history of India, besides that, he also described the problems which were affecting the Indian society. He considered poverty, superstition in Indian society, and caste discrimination in Hindu society as the main problems of the society. Swami Vivekanand mainly promoted the idea of humanity. He believed that a human being is more valuable than any wealth in the world. Even God had to incarnate as a human being to understand human life. He believed that man has divine power and he is in a way a reflection of God. The more a man is pure from the inside, the more the divine power inside him reflects on his outside. Content analysis has been used to interpret the data. This research paper supports his ideology as Vivekanand did not support violent revolution to achieve the goal of socialism. Because his thinking was spiritual, which contained justice, love, and universal welfare. He said that "before bringing a flood of socialist and socialist ideas in the country, a stream of spiritual ideas should flow here."

Keywords: Society, Socialist, Justice, humanity, and Spirituality.

Introduction

Swami Vivekanand was a spiritual guide, social worker, philosopher, and one the most significant individuals of the 19th century. He is credited with playing a significant role in modernizing Hinduism and disseminating its religious and philosophical ideas. His ideas and teachings are still relevant for individuals of all ages and socio-economic backgrounds, but especially for today's youth, and he made significant contributions to society. He was truly a genuine sociologist and social reformer. He worked and contributed in a variety of areas, including socialism, education reform, secularism, the advancement of women, and many more. He also had a compassionate attitude towards the untouchables. He was often referred to as the Social Reformer.

The Brahmo Samaj and his guru Sri Paramahansa Ramakrishna had a significant impact on him. Swami Vivekananda had a strong inclination towards spirituality, and under the influence of his mentor Ramakrishna, he discovered that all people are manifestations of Divine Shiva and that the best way to view Lord Shiva is through the good deeds of mankind.

After Sri Ramakrishna died in 1886, Swami Vivekananda oversaw all of his disciples' work on social reforms. He established the Ramakrishna Mission, one of India's foremost charity organizations, in 1888. The main principles of the Ramakrishna Mission were on giving to others without expecting anything in return, having an unwavering love for all people and all of nature, and treating people of all races, religions, and sects equally. The

Ramakrishna Mission disseminates Ramakrishna's teachings and sermons.

According to Sri Paramahansa Ramakrishna "whichever path one follows with sincerity and full devotion to reach God, that sincerity and Devotion will surely pave the way and reaches the ultimatum in finding God".

Vedants are the foundation to reform the Indian Society

Swami Vivekananda attempted to improve both Indian society and his conception of religion, which is based on Vedanta. In reality, Vivekananda attempted to convert people to Vedanta as a religion. According to Advaita Vedanta, man, and Brahman are identical. And in Vivekananda's view, religion is nothing more than the realization of this reality. Therefore, he claims that religion cannot be found in texts, ideas, dogmas, speeches, or even in logic. Religion is the expression of the inherent divinity in man. This divinity is nothing more than the understanding of God as He is in man. The eternal unity of man with the Infinite is taught by Vivekananda through a religion of globalism and interconnectedness. In the sense that it embraces everyone and excludes no one, his faith was universal. He does not see any contradictions between the many religions. He shared the view of other great religious teachers that numerous paths lead to the realization of the same God and that these paths all serve the interests of humanity. He believes that all faiths are progressive. As a Vedantist, Vivekananda understood that all people, regardless of their status in life, share the same Brahman. Vivekananda had a strong faith in people and understood the worth and uniqueness of people. He discovers that man is the greatest expression of God. And every guy has the same God living inside of him. There is no distinction between men. Accordingly, he says, "saw God in every person working through every all hand, walking through every all foot, and eating through every whole mouth," which is an Advaitic tenet. Every living thing contains God, and He thinks via every thinking. He is closer to us than we are. May the Lord grant us this faith, for to know this is religion and is faith. When we experience that unity, we will have eternal life. The only God, in Vivekananda's opinion, is the human soul housed within the human body. However, he

does not contest the existence of Brahman in other sentient beings. He claimed that although all living things are temples, man is the highest temple. In that sanctuary, he wants to be by himself.

According to Vivekananda, the core of religion is the direct realization of the spiritual world. The only thing that constitutes true religion is a direct, transcendental encounter with the Ultimate Reality. All major world religions share the principle of direct realization. The realization of God in the Soul is the one Universal Religion and is the main goal of all religions. The recognition of God inside us is the one Universal Truth that unites all religions, if there is such a thing. Religions may have different ways of achieving that aim, but they all ultimately lead to it.

Based on his firsthand knowledge of the Ultimate Reality, Swami Vivekananda developed his idea of the Transcendental Unity of all religions. Regarding the transcendental aspect of each religion, he discussed the unity of all religions. The conflict would not arise because of religious differences. We must comprehend that different religions are mutually supportive, not antagonistic. According to Swami Vivekananda, religion is a comprehensive idea, and all of the world's religions together make up one whole. He believed that there was only one Eternal Religion and that all other religions were simply variations of that one. He demonstrated the simplest method, which is the concept of God, for putting the universal religion into effect. Then, he transforms it into God's eternal existence, the supreme unity of the cosmos. He believes that we are all one. He advocated that for a religion to be global, it must be equally acceptable to all minds, similarly philosophical, emotionally engaging, mystifying, and action-friendly. Man and his nature should be excellent for this circumstance to be favorable. So he offered four yoga poses as ways to get into that position. He divided human nature into four categories. These include the mystic, the energetic, the philosophic, and the devotional types. Four styles of yoga are based on these four aspects of human nature. He believes that when a person realizes the divine, they become divine themselves.

The goal of authentic religion is to unite all people. It was carried out by

Buddha, Shankara, and a vast galaxy of reformers in the past, as well as Sri Ramakrishna and Swami Vivekananda in our own time. It was also carried out by the great sages of the Upanishads. When he spoke before the Parliament of Religions in Chicago in 1893, it was this role of a spiritual teacher that came through; he reminded the audience that man is not a sinner that he is not a creature of circumstance, but that he is a spark of the Divine. The Indian wisdom's message of salvation is this.

Swami Vivekananda thus accomplished this task of reawakening the human soul from the sleep of ignorance and delusion in both the East and the West. But in the two hemispheres, he used different strategies to accomplish this. He observed that the socio-political sphere in India was where the waking work was most needed. He realized that the Indian people needed to be taught the importance of social awareness, practical efficiency, and coordinated cooperative efforts. His message of pragmatic Vedanta aimed to produce such free and disciplined citizens in India. The ultimate spiritual development of man can be built on the virtues and graces that have been acquired in this way alone.

Spirituality becomes shameful and religion becomes cheap without this moral foundation. Thus, he described Indian religion as a "man-making religion" in a lovely statement while describing its essence. He also referred to his plan for Indian education as "man-making education." He saw that the majority of Indians had not attained the full splendor of humanity and wished to make men out of us. The glory of human existence cannot be attained by the Indian people if they cannot cooperate and support one another. Manliness is associated with the qualities of power, freedom, cooperation, and equality. Man-making education and religion aim to instill a culture of excellence both within and outside of each member of society.

Social Reforms for Women Upliftment

Swami Vivekananda exalted women's rights and praised them. He advocated for women's empowerment and was extremely concerned about women's rights and gender-based discrimination. Swami Vivekananda asserted that women should receive a proper education since they can create a country and shape the future. He produced several books

and videos, including Swami Vivekananda on India and Her Problems that advocated for the advancement of women. He viewed women as possessing the supreme power, or "Shakti." Now a days Government is working for the upliftment of the women. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Ujjawala Yojna, Mahila Samman, Jan Dhan Yojna, Stree Shakti Yojna, Mahila Shakti Kendras, Swadhar Greh, Working women hostel scheme, women helpline and many more schemes launched by the Govt. for the upliftment of women.

Social Reforms to Eradicate Poverty

Even though Swami Vivekananda practiced meditation, social reforms on poverty. He has made several ground-breaking contributions to productivity and the fight against poverty. His Guru Ramakrishna Paramahansa has motivated individuals to take action and work for social justice. Swamiji inspired the Rajasic values in Indian citizens, stimulating current Indian culture. According to Swamiji, religion may act as the driving force behind all of the nation's social reforms. By following the concept of spiritual leaders Govt. started Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Yojna, Ujjawala Yojna and many more to eradicate poverty from the ground level.

Regarding India's Cultural History

Swamiji was extremely proud of India's historical and cultural heritage. But he vehemently disagreed with the idea that nearly anything from the past was worthy of respect or thought. His vision of the perfect India was inclusive to all. It refers to an India free from monopolies, with human liberty, dignity for everyone, and a robust social structure and vibrant culture. All of these were influenced by his Vedantic principles. He opposed both colonial and feudal oppression.

Conclusion

The Ramakrishna Mission, in particular, had an impact on society and elevated Swami Vivekananda's significance in history. The Vedantism and philanthropic teachings of Swami Vivekananda not only taught the Indian youth to labor for the development of society but also instilled in them feelings of sacrifice and love for their nation. He gained a great deal of notoriety in Chicago as Swami Vivekananda's ambassador, which helped open India's doors to the West and establish India's presence there.

Swami Vivekananda made history by being an exceptional monk in addition to being a social reformer, philosopher, and philosopher par excellence. Despite having a brief life of less than forty years, he motivated the young people to battle against social problems like poverty, superstition, illiteracy, the oppression of women, and social tyranny. A monk who traveled from the Himalayas to Kanyakumari in the course of his life interacted with people from all social groups and treated them with compassion and humility, making a deep impression on them and leaving a lasting imprint on history. Swami Vivekananda was truly a leader and a social reformer. There is a need of an hour to follow his path to develop the country.

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Biggest Compensation Strategy Challenges For Hr Leaders

Navaneetha Krishnan Rajagopal

Faculty, College of Economics and Business Administration, University of Technology and Applied Sciences, Salalah.

Corresponding Author- Navaneetha Krishnan Rajagopal

Email- n.krishnan@sct.edu.om

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Abstract

Effective compensation strategies are playing a significant role as it helps to outline the effective approaches of business toward pay and advantages for the employees of the organizations. Literature review explores that there are different elements in the compensation strategy which include the position of the business in the market, cash flow rates, rules and regulations of the business organization, salary base principles, and benefits of employees. Therefore, to obtain informational key data about the challenges of the biggest compensation strategies in the business organization for HR leaders 55 surveys have been collected. It can be observed that the significance value is 0.000 which is lower than 0.05 hence it can be concluded that this hypothesis is correlated. Thus, the study presents a proper underlying concept, impacts, and challenges associated with the biggest compensation strategy for HR leaders.

Keywords: Biggest compensation strategy, Human resource management, HR leaders, Challenges of compensation strategy

Introduction

In a world full of developing and emerging business industries, most business organizations are facing challenges in terms of different factors and one of the emerging factors is the challenges associated with the biggest compensation strategies. In addition to this, this provocation is majorly faced by human resource leaders as they are the building block of any organization (Ahmed et al. 2020). Moreover, effective compensation

strategies are playing a significant role as it helps to outline the effective approaches of business toward pay and advantages for the employees of the organizations. There are different elements in the compensation strategy which include the position of the business in the market, cash flow rates, rules and regulations of the business organization, salary base principles, and benefits of employees (Alzoubi, 2022).

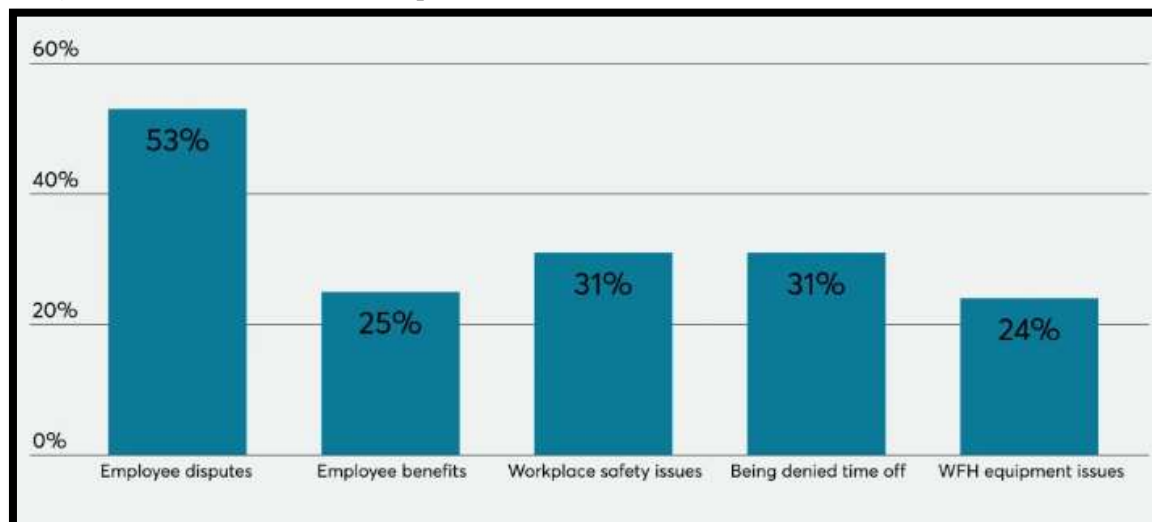


Figure 1: Challenges of HR leaders
(Source: Influenced by Alzoubi, 2022)

The above represented graph sheds the light on the challenges faced by HR leader in an organization. It has been seen that is associated with the budget of the business organization and due to this reason the HR leaders are facing challenges due to the implication of compensation strategies (Anwar & Abdullah, 2021). In any organization, a compensation strategy aims to develop the guiding rules and principles to analyze what goes into the compensation scheme and what elements are required to be prioritized.

Research aim and objectives

Aim

The significant aim of the study is to analyze the challenges of the biggest compensation strategies in the business organization for HR leaders

Research Objectives

RO 1: To highlight the relationship between the HR leaders and the biggest compensation strategies

RO 2: To estimate the strong connection between the impact of organizational equity and compensation strategies in business organization

RO 3: To determine the significant association between the performance levels of organizations and compensation strategies

RO 4: To analyze the positive relationship between employee engagement levels and the biggest compensation strategies

Research Questions

RQ 1: What is the relationship between the HR leaders and the biggest compensation strategies?

RQ 2: What is the strong connection between the impact of human resource leaders and compensation strategies in business organizations?

RQ 3: What is the significant association between the performance levels of organizations and compensation strategies?

RQ 4: What is the positive relationship between employee engagement levels and the biggest compensation strategies?

Literature review

Overview of biggest compensation strategies

In the business organization, there are different problems associated with compensation strategies and companies are required to understand the loopholes. Ignoring the issues can lead to developing

dissatisfied and unengaged employees which may future impact the productivity and profitability rates by enhancing the turnover rates (Azizi et al. 2021). In addition to this, the major player in the management of the business's operations is the human resource leaders and operational managers. They develop and create compensation strategies to attract the intention of employees to develop a strong working team. However, human resource leaders face different kinds of issues and provocations in terms of the biggest compensation strategies in the business organization. In this context, an effective compensation strategy plays a significant role which helps in enabling clarity in salary making and other associated beneficial decisions for the growth and development of the organization (BERGER & BERGGER, 2020). It provides a clear structural framework for compensation and can improve the competition levels by attracting and appreciating talents. Moreover, it has been observed that business organizations having effective compensation strategies are more likely to grow and develop as their employees are more productive and efficient due to a high level of job satisfaction. It is not only the development of compensation strategies. However, it is also important to establish an aligned organizational culture to support the cooperation procedures of the company (Hamilton & Sodeman, 2020). These implications in any business organization can help to motivate value and encourage employees to feel satisfied. To achieve the organizational targeted goals, HR leaders need to encourage the employees to perform effectively and efficiently to improve the productivity level to increase profitability and economic growth.

Challenges of biggest compensation strategies for HR leaders in business organization

Several kinds of issue may arise in a business organization due to the compensations strategies and the leader face challenges due to this reason. There are major challenges which include internal, external, and perceived equity and executive compensation. Along with this, the other issues are geographical differentials, rewarding employees, and the growth of salary (Hamouche, 2021). There are different elements in the compensation strategy which

include the position of the business in the market, cash flow rates, rules and regulations of the business organization, salary base principles, and benefits of employees. Moreover, internal equity has the potential to lower employee engagement and increase turnover rates (Jerónimo et al. 2020). In addition to this, internal equity plays a major role as it is associated with the comparable positions of employees in the organization. On the other hand, external equity is just the opposite, external companies which are willing to pay the same for the same skills are considered external equity and it can distract the employees (Mira et al. 2020). Due to this, companies are required to broaden their compensation strategies to reduce the adverse impact on the HR leaders.

Methodology

Data Collection

In this research study, there has been the selection of a primary quantitative method in the form of survey analysis with the help of 55 participants providing survey questions associated with the research topic. Moreover, there has been the incorporating effective research methodology help to ensure systematic growth which will further support the future implications. In addition to this, it also helps to support the value,

reliability, and authenticity of the collected data (Nonnekes et al. 2019). Therefore to obtain informational key data about the challenges of the biggest compensation strategies in the business organization for HR leaders 55 surveys have been collected. Thus, the primary data collection method has been taken into consideration throughout the study.

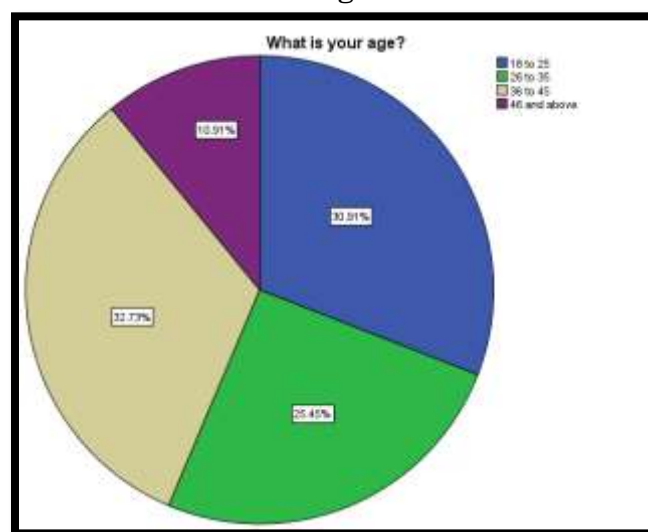
Data Analysis

Data analysis is one of the essential approaches that specifically involve the analysis of the gathered data and help to alter it into more significant informational key data (Stewart & Brown, 2019). In addition to this, it can be beneficial to the reach study and will support future implications. Moreover, it helps to ensure the appropriate presentation and highlighting of the obtained data. As per the opinion of (Stone et al. 2020), the process of the data collection method is decisive as it helps to present an appropriate analysis and highlights the real outcomes. Therefore, quantitative analysis has been taken into consideration to estimate the quantitative data for the study. In this context, qualitative data analysis assists to draw valuable insight from the gathered data, and due to this reason quantitative data analysis methods have been considered in the research process.

Findings

Demographic analysis

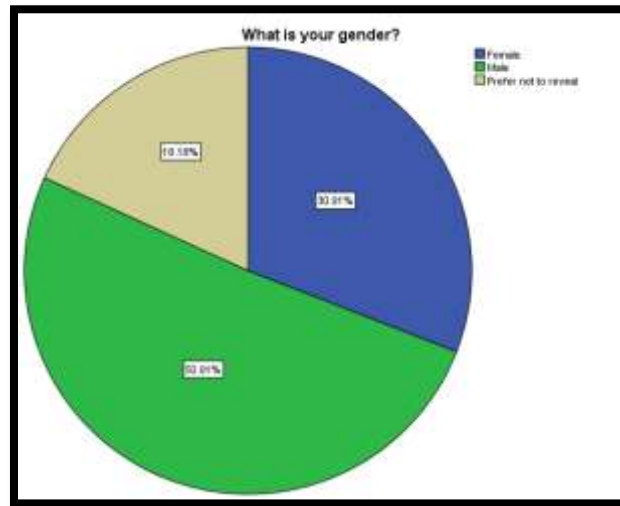
Age



**Figure 2: Age
(SPSS)**

The graph represents that there are 32.73% of the 36 to 45 age group 30.91% participant are from the 18 to 25 group. Moreover there are 25.45% of the people from the age group of 26 to 35.

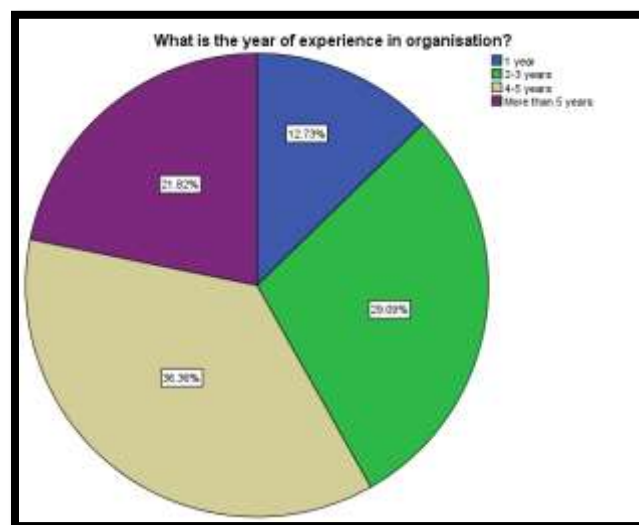
Gender



**Figure 3: Gender
(SPSS)**

The above graph sheds the light on the factor gender, where 50.91% are male, 30.91% are female and the other are from the other gender.

Experience



**Figure 4: Experience level
(SPSS)**

Figure 4 highlights the experience level of individual on the basis of the past experience level. However there are the majority of participants that is 36.36% are

having more than 4-5 years of experience and 29.09% of people are having 2-3 year experience

Descriptive Statistics**Descriptive Statistics**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
DV	54	1	5	3.96	.137	1.009	1.017
IV 1	55	1	5	4.11	.134	.994	.988
IV 2	55	1	5	4.05	.136	1.008	1.015
IV 3	54	1	5	4.19	.127	.933	.871
IV 4	52	1	5	4.17	.119	.857	.734
Valid N (listwise)	50						

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics

The above represented table is shedding the light on the descriptive statistics of the both

dependent and independent variable that has been developed during the research study .

Hypothesis 1

H1: There is a relationship between the HR leaders and the biggest compensation strategies

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. Change	
1	.806 ^a	.650	.643	.603	.650	96.384	1	52	.000	2.031

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	35.028	1	35.028	96.384	.000 ^b
	Residual	18.898	52	.363		
	Total	53.926	53			

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.631	.349		1.808	.076
	IV 1	.810	.083	.806	9.818	.000

The above shown table is associated with the data relevant to the first hypothesis. By analyzing the above table, it can be observed

that that the significance value is 0.000 which is lower than 0.05 hence it can be conclude that this hypothesis is correlated.

Hypothesis 2

H2: There is a strong connection between the impact of human resource leaders and compensation strategies in business organizations

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. Change	
1	.664 ^a	.441	.430	.761	.441	41.023	1	52	.000	2.076

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	23.781	1	23.781	41.023	.000 ^b
	Residual	30.145	52	.580		
	Total	53.926	53			

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.292	.430		3.007	.004
	IV 2	.659	.103	.664	6.405	.000

The above shown table is associated with the data relevant to the first hypothesis. By

analyzing the above table, it can be observed that that the significance value is 0.000

which is lower than 0.05 hence it can be conclude that this hypothesis is correlated.

Hypothesis 3

H3: There is a significant association between the performance levels of organizations and compensation strategies

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. Change	
1	.589 ^a	.347	.334	.831	.347	27.109	1	51	.000	1.986

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	18.715	1	18.715	27.109	.000 ^b
	Residual	35.209	51	.690		
	Total	53.925	52			

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.294	.525		2.464	.017
	IV 3	.637	.122	.589	5.207	.000

The above shown table is associated with the data relevant to the first hypothesis. By analyzing the above table, it can be observed

that that the significance value is 0.000 which is lower than 0.05 hence it can be conclude that this hypothesis is correlated.

Hypothesis 4

H4: There is the positive relationship between employee engagement levels and the biggest compensation strategies

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin-Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. Change	
1	.666 ^a	.444	.432	.768	.444	39.059	1	49	.000	2.005

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	23.030	1	23.030	39.059	.000 ^b
	Residual	28.892	49	.590		
	Total	51.922	50			

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.684	.535		1.278	.207
	IV 4	.785	.126	.666	6.250	.000

The above shown table is associated with the data relevant to the first hypothesis. By analyzing the above table, it can be observed

that that the significance value is 0.000 which is lower than 0.05 hence it can be conclude that this hypothesis is correlated.

Discussion

In this research study, to collect authentic and reliable data, the primary quantitative data collection method has been implicated and taken into consideration to support the research study and its future implication. Moreover, quantitative methods in the form of survey analysis have been implicated to draw the real-time context of informational key data extract. As suggested by (Yong et al. 2020), quantitative analysis assists to draw reliable and authentic information to develop accurate and real results for analysis. Additionally, quantitative analysis has been performed with the implication of effective software which is IBM SPSS software to develop a statistical and graphical format of the outcomes. Thus, from the data analysis, it has been notated that there is a strong relationship between compensation strategies and HR leaders.

Conclusion and Recommendation

Recommendation

From the data analysis, it has been identified that a lack of internal, external, and perceived equity and executive compensation are the major underlying factor that is developing challenges in the compensation strategies of business organizations (Yusliza et al. 2019). Therefore, due to this reason, it is highly suggested to improve the business's organizational equity to motivate and encourage employees to generate a high level of productivity and profitability. Thus, HR leaders need to improve to their full potential to reduce the adverse effects of compensation strategies. Moreover, companies also need to improve the organizational culture to understand the desirability of the employee. These approaches can be performed by tracking the compensation matrices and planning.

Conclusion

Therefore the study has focused on and highlighted the underlying factors related to the biggest compensation challenges for HR leaders. However, the growth of the introduction of the biggest compensation strategies in the business organization has a uniform growth rate. Additionally, there has been proper quantitative analysis of the collected data indicating that there is a strong connection between the biggest compensation strategies

and the HR leaders. Thus, the study presents a proper underlying concept, impacts, and challenges associated with the biggest compensation strategy for HR leaders.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Survey Questions

Appendix

Appendix 1: Survey questions

Demographic Questions

1. What is your age?
 - 18 to 25
 - 26 to 35
 - 36 to 45
 - 46 and above
2. What is your gender?
 - Female
 - Male
 - Prefer not to reveal
3. What is the year of experience in organisation?
 - 1 year
 - 2-3 years
 - 4-5 years
 - More than 5 years
3. HR Leaders can impact the brand reputation and brand awareness
 - Strongly disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Strongly agree
4. HR Leaders play a crucial role in approach for the development of the organization.

Strongly disagree
Disagree
Neutral
Agree
Strongly agree

5. Biggest Compensation Strategy plan can help to boost the performance levels of organizations

Strongly disagree
Disagree
Neutral
Agree
Strongly agree

6. Business organizations have expressed concern about the adoption of the biggest compensation strategy

Strongly disagree
Disagree
Neutral
Agree
Strongly agree

7. HR leaders are facing challenges due to the adoption of compensation strategy

Strongly disagree
Disagree
Neutral
Agree

- Strongly agree

8. The external and internal equity issues are the major issues in an organization

Strongly disagree
Disagree
Neutral
Agree
Strongly agree

9. The effective factors can also strengthen value chain stability, performance, and resilience of the employees by implementing innovative compensation strategy

Strongly disagree
Disagree
Neutral
Agree
Strongly agree

10. HR leaders help businesses find problems with the development of their brands and offer smart solutions

Strongly disagree
Disagree
Neutral
Agree
Strongly agree



“Determination of Effective Atomic Number of Reactor Friendly Materials using (n, γ) Reaction”.

Ms Rashmi S. Hadimani

M.SC in Physics, GFGCW, Jamkhandi.

Corresponding Author- Ms Rashmi S. Hadimani

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Introduction:

Neutron moderation is an important process in the nuclear reactor. The efficiency of neutron moderation of a material is measured as neutron moderation coefficient, which is similar to the attenuation coefficient of photons. Recent researches in nuclear physics are in search of efficient material for neutron moderation. This prompted us to construct a simple experimental setup to measure the neutron moderation coefficient of different materials of interest using a NaI(Tl) gamma ray spectrometer in combination with Paraffin block. We determined neutron moderation coefficient of various elements of wide range of atomic number to get a standard curve. This standard curve can be used to identify an unknown element from its measured values.

Atom is the fundamental unit of all matter. Each atom has a positively charged nucleus around which the negatively charged electrons revolve in certain orbits of diameter of the order of AU. The nucleus has positively charged protons & neutral neutrons revolving & spinning inside the nucleus of diameter of the order of Fermi. The important properties of neutrons are as summarized in table-1. Table-2: gives the neutron classification based on their energies.

Mass	1.008986 amu = 939.573 MeV/c ²
Charge	<10 ⁻¹⁸ e ~0
Spin	½
Statistics	F-D (ie., no 2 n can be in same state)
Magnetic momentum	-1.913148 n.m (due to distribution of + & - charges of neutron over different area)
Wavelength	=h/p= h/ (2mE) ^½ = 0.0286 nm/(E) ^½ E(eV)
Decay	n → p+ e- + ν + (0.782±0.013)MeV
LP	14.81 min
HLP	11.3 min
Interaction	Nuclear interaction → nuclear forces Magnetic interaction → g factor (-3.82638)

Table 1: Properties of neutron

Slow neutron				
Sub-Class	Cold	Thermal	Epithermal	Resonance
Energy range (eV)	0.002	0.025	<0.5	1.0-100
Intermediate neutron				
Energy range (keV)		1-500		
Fast Neutron				
Sub-Class	Fast	Very Fast	Ultra Fast	
Energy range (MeV)	0.50 -10.0	10.0 -50.0	>50.0	

Table 2: Types of neutron

Neutron Production:

Neutrons are usually produced in following ways

1. Using Accelerated proton or deuteron, we can generate intense beam of Mono energetic neutrons with energy of neutron depending on Incident particle and angle of neutron emission.

Nuclear reactions	Merit/Demerit
${}^3\text{Li}^7 (p, n) {}^4\text{Be}^7$	cross section & hence intensity of beam are high
${}^1_1\text{H}^2 (d, n) {}^2_2\text{He}^3 \rightarrow 3.3 \text{ MeV}$ ${}^1_1\text{H}^3 (d, n) {}^2_2\text{He}^4 \rightarrow 17.6 \text{ MeV}$	As it is exorgic, there is no threshold for this reaction

Table 3: Types of nuclear reactions producing neutron

3. Using Spallation experiment: A proton of energy around 1GeV strikes the targets like, tungsten or uranium to give 10 neutrons /proton.

2. Using Nuclear reactor: In Nuclear reactor, Nuclear Fission to give 10^{14} n-cm²/s. the energy spectrum of neutrons extends to 6 MeV, peaking at 1 or 2 MeV. These neutrons are reduced to thermal energy within the reactor.

4. Using α emitters in (α, n) reaction: Here a long lived alpha emitter is mixed with Be to get neutrons through the reaction. ${}^2_2\text{He}^4 + {}^4_2\text{Be}^9 \rightarrow {}^6_6\text{C}^{12} + {}^0_1\text{n}^1 + Q$

Source	E_α	Mean E_n	HLP	Merit/Demerit
Ra-Be	5.8 MeV	3.6 MeV	1600 y	More gamma from C-12 Polychromatic neutrons
Po-Be	5.5 MeV		140 d	Less HLP
Pu-Be	5.2 MeV	4.25 MeV	24114 y	Weak gamma
Am-Be	5.4 MeV	4.2 MeV	432.2 y	Gamma energy = 40 – 60 keV

Table 4: Properties of neutron sources using alpha emitters

Normally neutron sources produce a spectrum of neutron. In earlier days absorbers are used to filter fast neutrons & obtain a mono-energetic beam. This method is not universal as many absorbers have large cross section for both slow & fast neutrons. Nowadays, different spectroscopic methods are used to measure the neutron energy distribution & hence to obtain mono-energetic neutron beam of desired energy. These spectroscopic methods use Neutron time of flight, mechanical monochromator, Mechanical selector & Pulse accelerator.

Interaction Of Neutrons With Matter:

Unlike charged particles neutron have very weak EM interaction. Their interactions are by collision with nuclei leading to scattering, capture & fission

- A. Neutron's wave property leads to their diffraction like X-rays.
- B. Neutron's elastic scattering with the target nuclei slows down them without

exciting target nucleus & is used in reactors to slow down the neutrons.

C. Slow Neutrons are captured by certain nuclides like B, Cd, Gd significantly resulting in emission of gamma rays. This process is used in reactors to arrest the neutron breeding. Like this (n, γ) neutrons also undergo (n, p), (n, α) ... absorption process

D. Fast neutrons scattering is often inelastic resulting in excitation of the nucleus and many secondary radiations from the excited nucleus.

E. In Neutron induced nuclear fission (n, f), a heavy nucleus is split into 2 or more small nuclei. Fission is accompanied with release of large energy. Byproducts of fission are neutrons, photons & other type of radiations leading to neutron multiplication & chain reaction.

F. Neutrons interacts with (i) atomic nuclei via short range forces and (ii)

unpaired electrons via magnetic dipole interaction

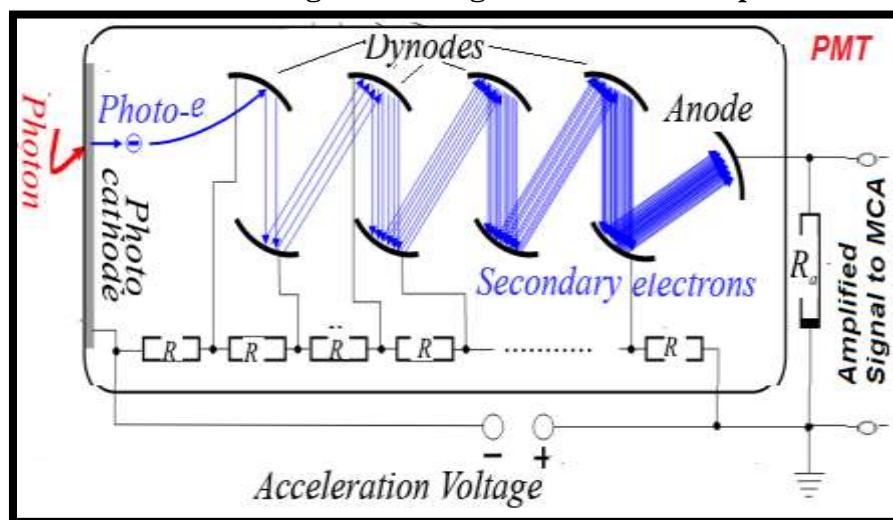
Detection Of Neutron:

Since neutrons are charge less, they cannot be detected by ionization process. Therefore, neutrons are detected through nuclear reactions producing charged products with large KE (exothermic reactions). The resulting charged particles can then be detected. Common reactions are (n,p), (n, α) & (n, γ). These reactions are more suitable as slow neutron counters since these reactions cross section are larger for slower neutrons (cross section $\propto 1/\text{neutron velocity}$). Endothermic threshold reaction, inelastic scattering of neutron with hydrogen nuclei are the more suitable reactions for the fast neutron detection. In our experiment we

are using paraffin which slows down the neutrons of varying energy emitted by Am-Be source to thermal energy. Atlast all these thermal neutrons are captured to give gamma photons of energy 2.25 MeV.

All these gamma photons (direct & neutron induced) produce scintillations of strength corresponding to their energies. These scintillation photons are converted to electrons of corresponding energies and multiplied by the Photo Multiplier Tube to give strong electric pulses of varying height. The working of PMT is as shown in figure 1 converts the scintillation photons to photoelectron using a photo cathode. These electrons are attracted & multiplied by the voltage applied to the successive dynodes.

Fig 1: Working of a Photo Multiplier Tube



EXPERIMENTAL SET UP: SOURCE USED

The source used is Am-Be neutron source constructed by mixing fine powder of AmO₂ and ⁹Be. Figure 2 shows the decay scheme of Am-241 with too many alpha and gamma radiations.

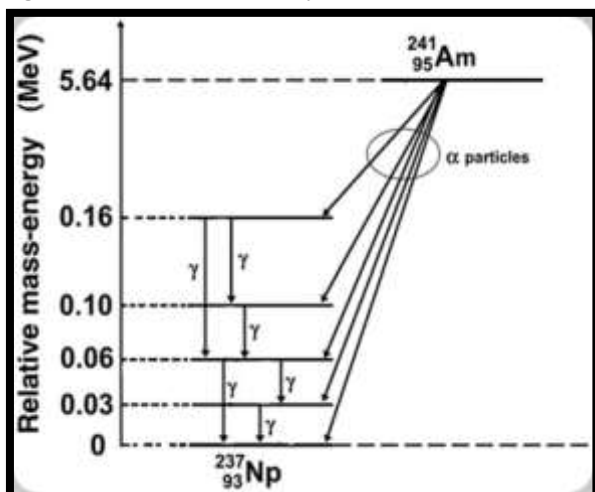


Fig 2: Decay scheme of Am-241 neutron source

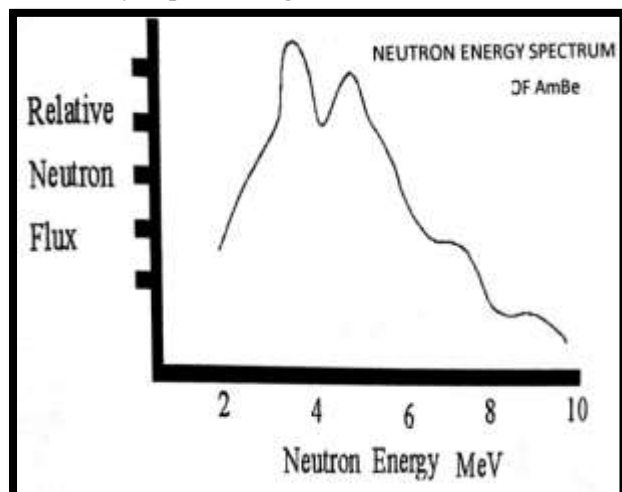


Fig 3: Typical neutron spectrum from Am-Be

The alpha particles of Am-241 react with Be-9 to give C-12 & neutrons of 11 different energies averaging to 3 MeV. The first excited state of ^{12}C gives highly penetrating gamma rays of 4.438 MeV. The cluster size, mixed ratio and compacted density of the active zone and the physical size of the source been verified to have undetectable

influence on neutron yields and the finer structure of the emerging neutron spectrum. Typical neutron & gamma spectrums of an Am-Be source are as in figure 3.

Experimental Arrangement:

The experimental arrangement, geometry & block diagram are as in figures 4,5 & 6.

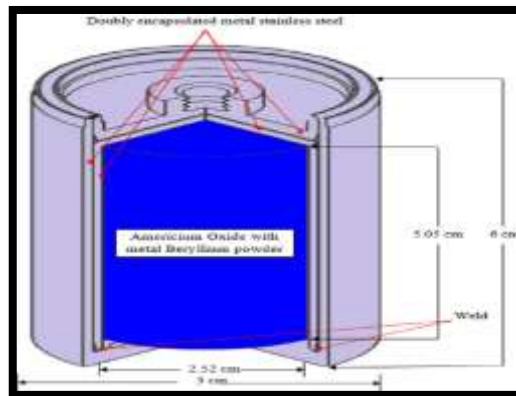


Figure 4: Am-Be neutron source shielded in paraffin box



Figure 5: Experimental setup and Electronics Arrangement

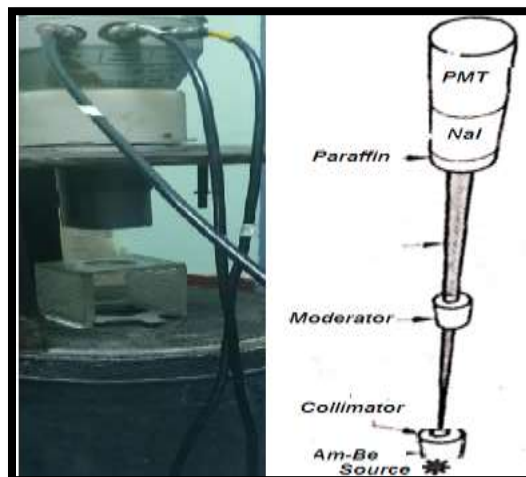


Figure 6: Experimental setup and Geometry of source and detector

As mentioned in the last section, Am – Be source emits many
Ms Rashmi S. Hadimani

- i) Gamma photons of different energies up to 4.438 MeV.

ii) Neutrons of average energy 4.2 MeV.

These neutrons are well collimated and passed through the moderator of interest as in Fig-6. Thus moderated neutrons are slowed down and absorbed in a Paraffin to give 2.25MeV gamma photons. All these gamma photons are converted into corresponding electrons by the PMT, amplified by the preamplifier and amplifier and fed into MCA to give GRS as mentioned in detection section. The ratio of direct gamma of 4.438MeV to the neutron induced gamma of 2.25 MeV called Gamma Neutron Ratio, GNR. As the intensity of direct gamma for the given Am-Be source is constant; GNR is used as a measure of neutrons intensity.

Experimental Procedure:

a)Initial setup

Made the experimental setup as shown in above figure. Switch on the HV unit. Increase the HV to PMT step by step slowly from 0 till the MCA displays all the spectral peaks clearly. Never cross the operating voltage of PMT mentioned in the manual. In our case it was 250V. Improved clarity, resolution & spectral coverage can be had by adjusting the

gains of the preamplifier, amplifier and/or MCA. We could have the best with the gains mentioned in the block diagram. Leave the instrument for an hour for its thermal & electrical stability.

b)Acquisition time

Get a total count, N under the BG subtracted smallest peak with absorber.

T should be in such a way that $\sqrt{N} > 10,000$.

This will assure a counting error of less than 1%.

In our case T=3600 seconds.

c)Back Ground

Acquire the Gamma Ray Spectrum (GRS) for T sec without source and absorber as background, BG.

d)Calibration Curve

Acquire the GRS for T seconds with Am-Be source but without absorber. Note the channel number corresponding to the prominent four peaks of energies 2.2 MeV & 4.4 MeV. Plot these energies against their corresponding channel number to get the calibration graph & its slope called calibration constant.

DATA ANALYSIS: Instrumental Settings

Table-5 : Instrumental settings

Instrument	PMT With Preamp	Amplifier	MCA in PHA Mode
Model	NETS-OM	ORTEC	BARC
Voltage	750		LLD = 0 , ULD =10
Gain			1k

Starting & ending channel number of each peak under which the area is to be counted is got by peak fitting. This is got by identifying the peaks after MCA Calibration. In our case these values are same for all moderators indicating negligible energy attenuation by them.

Table 6: Intensity of peaks for various thicknesses of targets

	Thickness gm/cm ²	Intensity of 2.2 MeV	Intensity of 4.4 MeV
Copper	0	1239.285	1057.647
	6.428	1117.973	863.876
	13.483	1012.543	703.984
	19.364	926.327	604.354
	25.81	850.004	509.564
	31.69	790.168	446.21
	37.945	734.494	385.945
Carbon	0	1239.285	1057.647
	1.936	1172.08	991.9
	3.88	1132.52	911.34
	8.04	1095.94	839.59
Zinc	0	1239.285	1057.647
	2.22	1193.145	962.19
	4.391	1135.708	866.637
	6.64	1092.302	808.918
	8.868	1073.99	779.53
	11.109	1038.49	712.45

	13.316	990.589	653.67
Aluminum	0	619.6425	528.8235
	3.242	554.4	443.3
	6.499	530.9	396.33
	10.3	500.63	364.8
Lead	0	1239.285	1057.65
	2.699	1151.73	931.72
	5.727	1087.31	845.85
	8.743	1030.46	749.22
	11.805	988.648	677.638
Iron	0	1239.285	1057.65
	2.47	1141.97	943.188
	7.47	1087.14	823.38

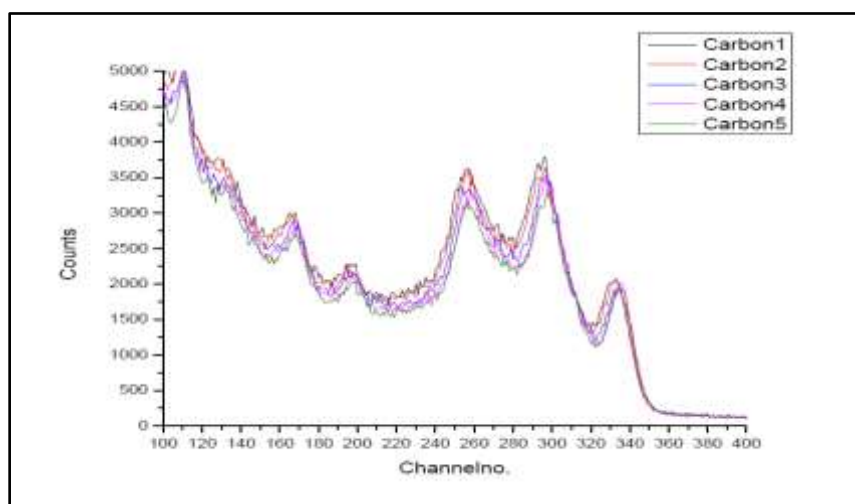
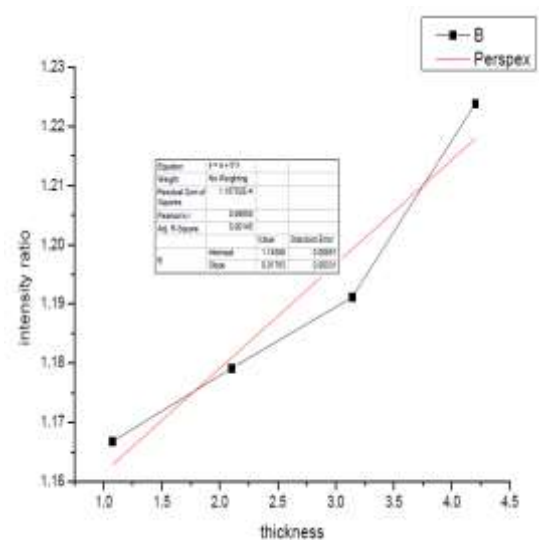
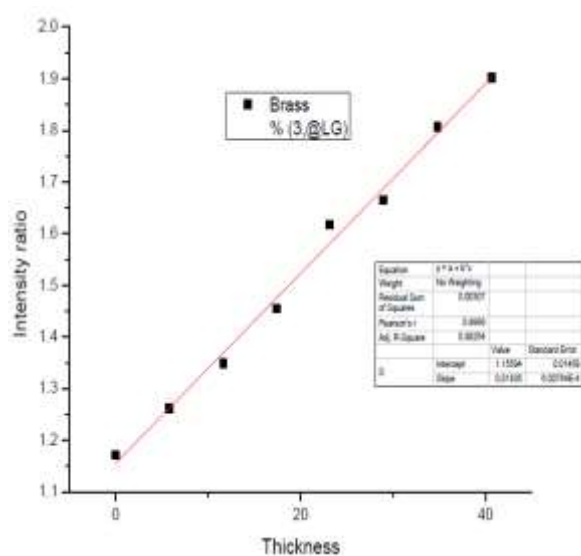
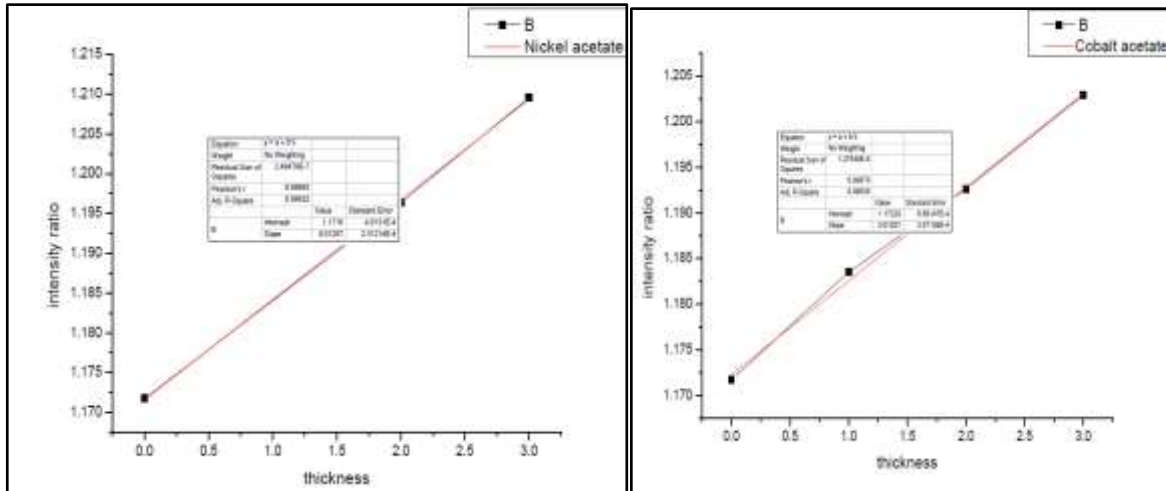


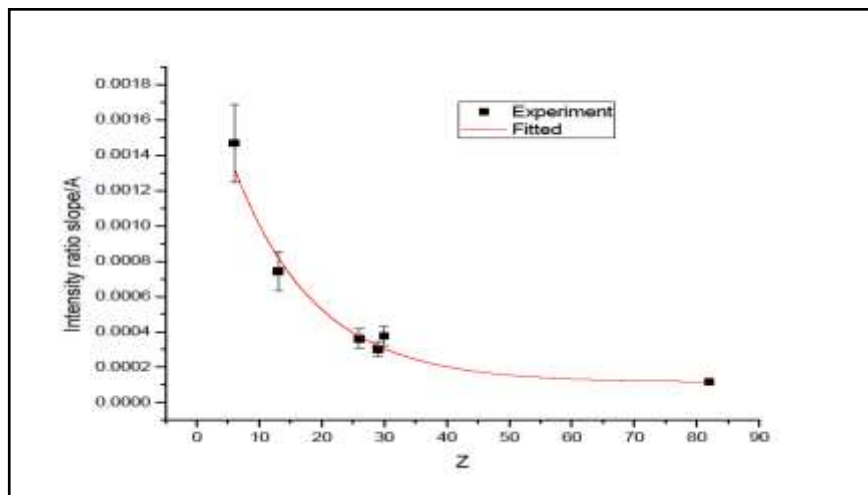
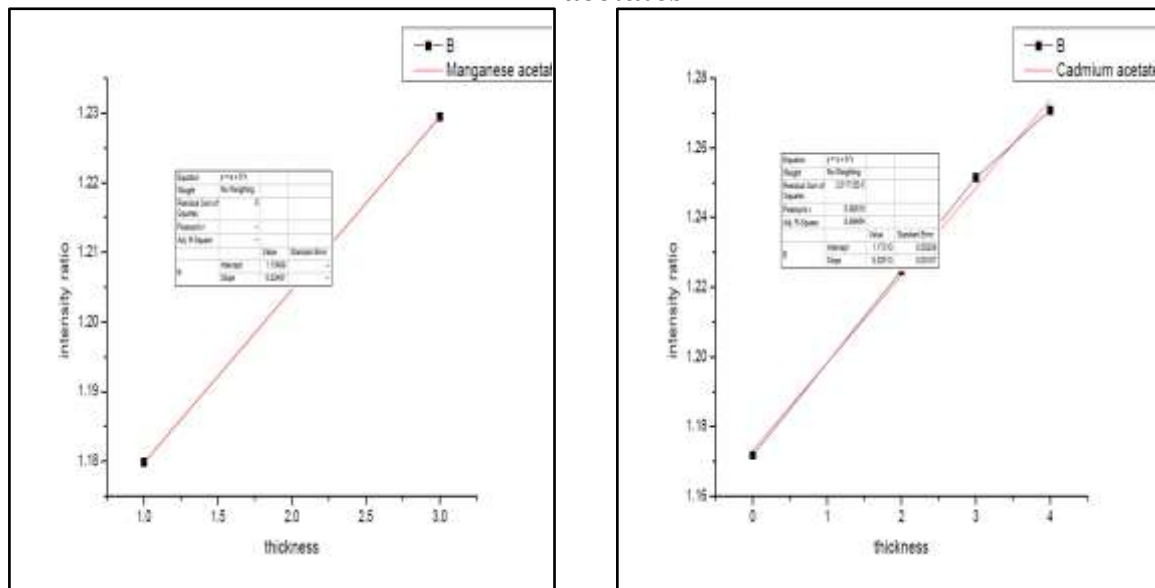
Figure 7: Plot of Intensity versus Channel number
Plot of Intensity ratio (2.2/4.4) versus Thickness for Brass foil and Perspex foil



Plot of Intensity ratio (2.2/4.4) versus Thickness for Nickel acetate and Cobalt acetate



Plot of Intensity ratio (2.2/4.4) versus Thickness for Manganese acetate and Cadmium acetates



Plot of Intensity ratio slope/A versus Atomic no. for standard elements

RESULTS:

COMPOUNDS	EXPERIMENTAL Z_{eff}	THEORETICAL Z_{eff}		
		XCOM	GEANT4	Z_{eff}
Brass	31.40±4.71	29.42	29.41	29.4
Perspex	6.13±0.92	6.25	6.25	3.67
Cobalt acetate	26.69±4.00	14.42	14.46	6.30
Nickel acetate	23.11±3.46	15.30	14.85	6.40
Manganese acetate	14.36±2.15	7.76	7.76	5.05
Cadmium acetate	25.70±3.85	30.47	30.54	8.40

Conclusion:

- Successfully measured the neutron captured gamma radiation using NaI(Tl) gamma ray spectrometer.
- Using (n, γ) reaction, measured the gamma ray intensity ratio of 2.2 MeV to 4.4 MeV as a function of thickness for various elemental foils.
- From the slope of intensity ratio normalized by atomic mass of elemental targets, determined the effective atomic number of reactor friendly composite material.
- This is a novel method to detect the neutrons using gamma ray spectrometer and it can be adapted by nuclear physics graduation laboratories which have deprived by neutron detectors.

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“An Exploration into the Hindrance and Provocation of Electoral Reforms in India”

Dr. Y. Janardhana Reddy

Assistant Professor of Political Science , SSAGFG College(Autonomous)
Ballari-583101. Karnataka

Corresponding Author- Dr. Y. Janardhana Reddy

Email - yjreddy.2011@gmail.com

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Abstract:

India is the most populous democracy in the world, and elections there are always free and impartial. The core of India's democratic system is evidenced by fair elections, attended by the largest electorate in the world. In order to protect the basic values of democracy, a free and fair election process with increased citizen participation is needed in this dynamic scenario. But the taint of corrupt practices eclipses the moonbeams of our electoral process. Today, the question of electoral reform arises in the context of the progressive deterioration of electoral politics and the urgent need to strengthen our country's electoral system so that the true potential of the democratic system can be realized. This article attempts to draw attention to the overall events of the current election and also suggests some remedies for the electoral system in India.

Keywords: Democracy, Elections, Corruption, Electoral System, Political Party, and Electoral Commission.

Introduction:

One of the most important features of our democratic framework is the “elections” that take place at systematic intervals. The electoral system is the official decision-making process in which citizens choose a candidate for public office. The goal of electoral reform is to introduce a free and fair electoral system that is accompanied by fair elections. Elections are the backbone of our democratic system, which gives us the right to choose our own representatives, and such a system of governance is designed to ensure the common good. A parliamentary democracy must have political parties, and elections in India have such a lengthy history. Our federal structure sponsors elections at the federal, state, and municipal levels.

Objectives:

- To study the current scenario of electoral system in India.
- To review the hurdles of electoral system in India.
- To suggest a needful measure to overcome the hurdles of electoral system in India.

Research Methodology:

The research method is descriptive and the research aims to understand the current scenario of electoral system in India with its hurdles and means. The research tool for data analysis is content analysis. The qualitative aspects of the study were taken into account. The study only used reliable research for its data. Secondary data sources included journals, books, scientific papers, websites, etc. A detailed and systematic literature search was carried out.

Electoral System in India:

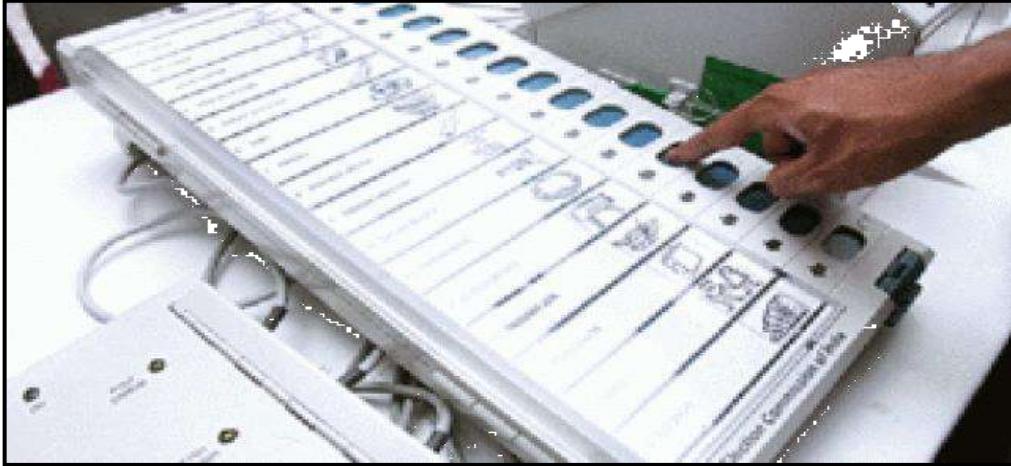
India is unique in that it is the largest democracy in the world and elections are an integral part of it. While politics is the art and practice of handling political power, elections are the process of legitimizing that power. Democracy can only function based on the belief that elections are free and fair, not rigged or rigged. They are effective tools for affirming the general will. Elections are not held in perfect conditions due to the huge financial investment and muscle power required to win the election. While the first three general elections (1952-1962) in our country were essentially free and fair, the fourth general election began a notable decline in standards. Over the years, the Indian electoral system has faced many

serious problems. The electoral process in our country is the ancestor of political corruption. Disruptions in its functioning first appeared during the fifth general election in 1971 and multiplied during subsequent elections, particularly in the 1980s and beyond. Some candidates and parties participate in the electoral process in order to win it at any cost, regardless of moral values. Ideal conditions require that an honest and honest person, open to public affairs and willing to serve the people, can run and be elected as

the people's representative. But in reality such a person has no chance of running for office or at least winning the election.

India's Electoral Hurdles:

Indian democracy faces many problems and challenges in conducting free and fair elections. The main themes emerging in the electoral process in India are: the power of money, the power of muscle, the criminalization of politics, and the occupation of voting booths, communism, casteism and sectarianism.



Power of Money: The power of money plays a very destructive role in the functioning of regular elections. This leads to pervasive corruption and mainly contributes to the generation of black money that currently governs our country. A potential candidate in any constituency must spend millions of dollars on transportation, advertising, and other campaign supplies. In recent years, electoral spending has exceeded all limits as each political party is willing to spend more on the fight than its rivals. Elections in India are becoming more and more expensive and the gap between the costs incurred and the legally permissible costs has widened over the years. Only candidates who have a lot of money can stand for election, because today's vote is not an indicator of public opinion; will be bought.

Muscle: Violence, pre-election bullying, post-election bullying, victimization, cheating, stalemate are mainly products of muscle. They are common in many parts of the country and the disease is slowly spreading across India. Criminals use violence to choose their benefactors.

Abuse of the government apparatus: It is common for the government in office at election time to abuse the official apparatus

in order to improve the electoral prospects of its party candidates. Abuse of the official apparatus takes many forms such as the publication of advertisements at the expense of the government and treasury highlighting results, the use of discretionary funds available to ministers, the use of government tools for propaganda, etc. The official Apparatus thus gives the ruling party an unfair advantage in elections, leading to the misuse of public funds to further the prospects of a party's candidates.

Criminalizing Politics: At election time, the newspapers are usually full of information on the number of local criminals sponsored by each party. The goal of the criminals behind their entry into politics is to gain influence and ensure that charges against them are dropped or not prosecuted. Political parties siphon funds from criminals in exchange for patronage and political protection. Roughly speaking, 20% of the candidates in every state election have a criminal record: Mafia donors and other powerful gangsters have proven they can convert their brawn into votes, often with guns drawn. Voters in many parts of the country are being forced to vote for their local strongmen. Tickets were also given to candidates with criminal records from the

National Party. Our politics have been corrupted because the corrupt and the criminals have to enter them; the criminalization of politics has become a pervasive phenomenon.

Dubious candidates in parties: The number of candidates for office has risen steadily in recent years. The number of candidates increased thanks to the participation of independent candidates. They carelessly contest the elections and lose their deposits. Reckless candidates are largely proposed by reputable candidates, either to cut off significant portions of the votes from competing candidates, to split votes by caste, or to use additional physical violence at polling stations and polling stations. A large number of candidates make it difficult for the electoral authorities to organize elections. Voters also have difficulty identifying the candidates they elect, undermining the sanctity of the elections.

Caste system: Many political parties in India enjoy strong support from some caste groups, resulting in a struggle between political parties to win over various caste groups through bids. Political parties set policies and agendas and nominate candidates for election based on caste considerations at all levels. Therefore, candidates were not selected on the basis of results, ability, and merit, but rather on the basis of caste, religion, and community. Ultimately, caste determines the choice of candidate.

Communism: The post-independence policies of communism and religious fundamentalism gave rise to a number of different movements in different states and regions of the country. Community polarization threatens India's philosophy of political pluralism, parliamentary, and federalism. Despite the acceptance of the principle of secularism as a constitutional creed, the spirit of tolerance essential to a secular society seems to have vanished entirely from the Indian polity. The dynamics of national and state politics over the past decade are silent witnesses to the clashes and conflicts between so-called secularism and communism. Unfortunately, there is a tendency to play on caste and religious sentiments and expose eagle-eyed candidates to caste equations and community configurations.

Lack of moral values in politics: There has been a very rapid erosion of the

ideological orientation of political parties. Partisan dynamics in India have resulted in worthless politics, in stark contrast to the ideals of the nation's father, Mahatma Gandhi, who advocated the dissolution of the Congress party after independence and the dedication of its members to the service of the people. While Gandhi taught us great altruism, devotion, and service to humanity, these inspiring values, norms, and democratic institutions have been systematically destroyed in the Constitution's final years. In the process, politicians and political parties have lost their credibility, the supreme value that should bind them to the masses. Due to the degeneration of leadership, the parties have engaged in a power struggle in the name of personal goals. The Gandhian value of serving the nation has completely disappeared from today's politics. Money and muscle are fundamental evils that spoil and tarnish the process and motivate participants to resort to bad voting practices. This leads to the collapse of moral values in the arena of electoral politics. The game can only be fair if the players are honest and true to their spirit.

Government Measures:

From time to time the reports of the Indian Electoral Commission and a number of discussions at different levels have emphasized the shortcomings of the electoral system and made some useful suggestions, but the issues remained as critical and difficult as ever. Joint Parliamentary Committee on Electoral Amendments (1971-1972), Goswami Committee Report 1990, Constitution Act 1994 and People's Representation Act (Second Amendment) 1994 (passed by Parliament), Electoral Commission Recommendations 1998 and Indra The Report 1998 Gupta Committee, etc., has produced a comprehensive set of recommendations for electoral reform. Few reforms have been implemented, but much remains to be done. The whole country is today expressing its deep concern at the anti-social and criminal elements emerging in the electoral arena. In the recent past, the EC has taken and reviewed several new initiatives related to the use of state-owned electronic media for broadcasting by political parties: the criminalization of politics, the provision of voter identification cards, the relaxation of the party registration procedure

for holding regular organizational elections, various measures to ensure strict compliance with the Model Code to ensure equal opportunities for voters, etc. In India, the EC has established a set of guidelines known as the Model Code of Conduct which political parties and candidates must adhere to before the elections. These guidelines are designed to ensure that a party in power at the national or state level does not use its official position to gain an unfair advantage in an election. It is widely believed that there is something wrong with the way elections are conducted in India. Now is the time to introduce strict rules and laws into our constitution to stop the anti-social evil of India's electoral system.

Recommendations:

For an electoral system to be free and fair, the following suggestions should be considered:

1. The Electoral Commission should have its own independent staff to ensure the efficiency and impartiality of the electoral process.
2. As an autonomous constitutional body, the European Commission should not act under pressure from the executive and legislative branches.
3. Stop political corruption by providing funds to genuine candidates through political parties whose accounts must be audited. A candidate involved in corruption should be disqualified.
4. In order to have a real and effective democracy, the registration and recognition of political parties must be fair and free from any form of influence and pressure.
5. The media should play an impartial role in elections and as the guardian of democracy.
6. Every voter should be able to vote freely, without fear of consequences and without being subjected to unnecessary pressure.
7. The election costs of each candidate are set by the Indian Electoral Commission and must be strictly adhered to during the election campaign in order to eradicate corruption and electoral violence.
8. Strictly enforce the exemplary code of conduct and punish those who violate it. The judiciary should act immediately if a violation is discovered during the election.
9. NOTICE option in electronic voting machines; the "None of the above" option must always appear on electronic voting

machines to protect the identity and rights of voters

10. It is proposed to the Electoral Commission of India that the linking of the UIDAI card (Aadhar) with the certification of the voter's biometrics at the time of voting is mandatory for the conduct of elections; this avoids fake votes and proxy voting.

11. VVPAT - The Verifiable Voter Audit Sample is a method of providing feedback to voters. This is a standalone proof printer and is included with the electronic voting machines. This system will bring greater transparency and restore voter confidence.

Conclusion:

The Electoral Commission implemented a number of commendable electoral reforms to strengthen democracy and improve electoral fairness, but corruption and criminal practices persist in several locations during the elections. Sincere and genuine efforts are required from all sides; political parties in particular should be astute and clean in this regard. The main problem is not the lack of laws but their strict enforcement. To eradicate these electoral errors, electoral commissions must be strengthened and given greater legal and institutional powers. The recent debate on simultaneous elections is expected to go in a positive direction, which will require practical measures to ensure that general and state elections can take place simultaneously. It is an idea that requires all political leaders to think about this reform and develop a common consensus. This will certainly put an end to the negative impact of administrative and developmental activities in the countries/regions studied and on governance in general.

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“A Scrutiny on Sociological Hurdles of Tribal Community of Karnataka”

Dr. T Veerabhadrapa

Associate Professor , SSAS GFG College Hosapete, Vijayanagara District. Karnataka

Corresponding Author- Dr. T Veerabhadrapa

Email - dr.vbt68@gmail.com

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Abstract:

Tribal communities could settle anywhere in the world; however, they have found their habitat in resource-rich India. Tribal communities reflect on how to shape their lives and lifestyles according to the social system, circumstances, and conditions. The tribal communities living in harmony with nature and having a warm relationship with the practical world have always endured and preserved the identity of these tribal communities. The Gondaliga community is one of them. Sincere and coordinated efforts have been made in the post-independence period for the economic and social development of the community of Gondaliga. Despite these efforts, the performance of the Gondaliga community is significantly elevated than that of other indexed tribal communities. This paper attempts to study the evolution of the Gondaliga community and also focuses on the social hurdles faced by the Gondaliga community.

Keywords: Gondaliga Community, Tribal Community, Hurdles, Tribal Transformation, Caste Hierarchy.

Introduction:

India is made up of several different societies. It is a diverse nation with just a rich diversity that is reflected in the range of ethnicities, cultures, and faiths that exist there. India's population is made up of several castes, communities, and socioeconomic classes. The universality of this pluralism made society structure stratified and hierarchical so that social, economic, and educational opportunities are differentiated by caste, tribe, and class. Social welfare is a powerful tool to uplift the individual and society in every aspect, be it personal development, social and economic development, etc. The job is seen as more than a means of satisfying basic needs. It affects all areas of life. However, to date, most tribal communities in India are very backward in terms of social fitness.

Objectives:

- To study the evolution tribal community of Gondaliga.
- To review the sociological hurdles overcome by Gondaliga tribal community.

Research Methodology:

The study primarily includes 500 respondents and methods of primary as well as secondary information collecting that were

conducted in the Karnataka state districts of Shimoga, Davanagere, Chitradurga, Haveri, and Gadag.

Tribal Transformation:

The caste system, the common family system, and the peasant life system are considered the pillars of the social system. The caste system is a metaphor for social stratification and is limited to the social system. Caste is purely regional in origin and development and an integral part of society. The caste system or a similar system does not exist anywhere else in the world. Even back then in ancient Egypt, Japan, Rome, Burma, Persia, Siberia, Sparta, and Mexico there were said to have been systems similar to the caste system in India. In countries like Myanmar, Polynesia, Maasai, Somalia, and Easton, there are still systems that can be seen as alternatives to the caste system.

The diversity of the caste system in India is found nowhere else in the world. View of life, religiosity, rites, and rituals, way of thinking, behavior, clothing, eating habits, professions, vocations, interests: all this is intertwined with caste, tribes, and tribal communities. It is generally accepted that castes can be of divine order. Many religious ceremonies, ceremonies, and rituals have

emphasized the importance of the caste system. The caste system is a deep-rooted social system with a very long history. There are nearly 2,800 castes in India, and podcasts that have their own specialties. India is the only country in the world with a caste system. In such an environment, tribal communities could hold a strong position. They also try to identify with one caste or another on the social spectrum.

Origin and Development of the Gondaliga Community:

The term "native people" is used very frequently in sociology and anthropology. The term "Aboriginal" or Gondaliga community suggests a "pre-literary culture". The illiterate and uncivilized community that inhabited the hills and mountains, forests, and meadows can be referred to as the "Indigenous community" or "Gondaliga community". Aborigines are referred to as the "native people" of the world and can be found in all parts of the country. They do not lead a civilized life, so they live in burrows, near hills and mountains, and next to grasslands, valleys, and coastal strips. In some states there are many. There are also many of them in India. They comprise 22.8% of India's overall population as per the 1991 census.

The term "Adivasi" comes from India and means "aborigines". Risley and Elvin then referred to them as "Aboriginal". Sir Byne, the census taker, described this community as "hill folk". Dr. Hettin called them "primitive tribes". Thakkar Bappa, a well-known social reformer, called them "aadi praja" (first man). Aboriginal people are "backward Indians," according to Dr. Ghurye. They were known as Digenons by the International Labor Organization. In addition to the above terms, the indigenous people are also referred to as forest dwellers, "rangers" or "wild community". However, Gandhi, who referred to them as Girijan (mountain dwellers), popularized the term. According to Article 342 of the Indian Constitution, they are classified as Scheduled Tribes.

Current Status of the Community of Gondaliga:

The present condition of the Gondhohi church is very pitiful. Although the government has taken measures within the framework of the constitution and the five-year plans to improve the municipality's situation and put it on the path to

development, the result is far from satisfactory.

According to the Sixth Planning Commission, the "three years" of growth or development had no significant impact on the socially, economically, and educationally backward classes. Unfortunately, the community has not achieved its intended development goal due to lax government policies, inefficiency, indifference, dishonesty on the part of government officials, and dirty self-interest policies. Out of a total budget of Rs. 97,590 crores for the sixth floor, Rs. 2020.30 crores have been spent on community development programs, but the development is not appropriate. At present, the government in our country needs to make special efforts to develop the community. But it is not only the duty and responsibility of government, all organizations, associations, and various bodies interested in nation-building must join in its efforts in the noble task of uplifting and developing these communities.

In the current circumstances, the success of any plan or program requires political will and commitment on the part of the bureaucracy. Bureaucratic inertia can and will turn any scheme, no matter how noble, into a "routine government agenda." In addition, the plan will not be launched without political will.

Furthermore, there is no recognition, recognition, or encouragement for those who work on the implementation of development programs. For this reason, the plans stagnate. There is no motivation or encouragement for a godly worker. Only the hooligans and "chamchas" of political leaders receive recognition and rewards. According to Shri SC Dubey, this condition should go away. Honesty and hard work are required for both planning and execution. Continued support from political leaders and a rejuvenated and active bureaucracy are the needs of the hour.

Caste hierarchy in the Gondaliga community:

Internal differences can be identified in the municipality of Gondaliga. There are podcasts in this community: Professional Singers, Storytellers, Street Singers, Butheyaru, Yennejogigalu, Singadavaru, Budabudki, Vasudeva, Astrologers, Hastha Samudrike Astrologers, Parrot Astrologers, Bhataru, Chitra Patadavaru, etc. There are

internal differences within the podcast. From ancient times to the present day there are neither marriages nor covenants. Some castes claim superiority over others. The Gondaliga group shares this internal diversity with all castes and subcastes.

The religious concept of the community of Gondaliga:

The members of the Gondhali community are very religious and traditional. They worship nature, ancestors, objects, and objects, believe in the omnipresent spirit in everything, as well as family responsibilities. Nature worship means the worship of the various elemental forces of nature such as water, air, fire, earth, sun, moon, etc. Pitru Puja refers to the worship of family elders and ancestors and equates them with divine forces. Object worship refers to the worship of all objects in God's creation: earth, stone, tree, rock, bird and animal, etc. They believe that all of these objects have a spirit within them. You must see many religions in the nation but some have them as manners. Just as respondents are more migratory in this sense, all traditions, norms, and customs of the community at this level must anticipate their essence about the Hindu religion.

Conclusion:

This study entitled Sociological hurdles of tribal community of Karnataka, covers different dimensions of social change in the Gondaliga community. The study of the Gondaliga people largely focuses on the different changes that have occurred in the Karnataka districts of Shimoga and Davanagere, Chitradurga, Haveri, and Gadag. The survey essentially identifies primary and secondary data collection sources from 500 respondents. The researcher made successful attempts to find changes that were visible in the social structure and related functions of the Gondaliga community.

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“An Exploration on Factors Influencing Secondary Level English Language Learning”

Dr. Chandrakant Bandappa

Assistant Professor of Psychology,

Governement First Grade College, Vijayapur- 586101

Karnataka.

Corresponding Author- Dr. Chandrakant Bandappa

Email - drchandrakant1505@gmail.com

DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.7939836

Abstract:

The objectives of showing the native language or the principal language are unique in relation to those of showing an unknown dialect or a subsequent language. It could be said, the main language isn't instructed, however, got. This implies that the main language is advanced by the youngster normally; he gets it from the speakers around him. Any typical youngster should figure out how to listen comprehend and communicate in the language utilized in their social climate. At the point when the youngster goes to class, the person in question should be shown how to peruse and compose. The scholarly, social, and integrative purposes prevail in learning an unknown dialect and the instrumental or open capability is fairly restricted and limited. In showing a subsequent language like English the objective is instrumental or open and the social and scholarly objectives are limited. Educators were exceptionally definitive and educator talking time had an overwhelming majority in the homeroom. The education of punctuation occurred logically. The educator, himself, was instructed in like that and had been showing similarly. They took in the English words without knowing their structures and works and furthermore the utilization in a sentence thus they couldn't frame another sentence utilizing a similar word. The review investigates the impacts of chosen foundation factors particularly age, learners' openness to English language-learning climate, and their view of the variables. However, Legislature of India involves an extraordinary push on optional training yet the consequence of auxiliary level understudies was not good particularly in country regions and among the burdened class of individuals. For this reason, the concentration close by was led to explore the variables and factors influencing learning the English language at the optional level.

Keywords: English Language, Madhyamik Assessment, Auxiliary Level.

Introduction:

English is perhaps the most involved language on the planet. It is utilized by the most extreme number of individuals as well as in countless various regions of the world. In a multi-lingual nation like India English plays a significant part in public or global correspondence, advanced education, and logical or mechanical exploration. In West Bengal, English as a subject and a vehicle of guidance is given the most extreme need. English has been at long last presented here at the essential level after long banter and its consideration goes on till the tertiary degree of schooling. An understudy needs to concentrate on English as a necessary subject for a long time to finish the Madhyamik assessment. With respect to English, various

methods and strategies have been followed to educate the students additionally scholarly them.

Taking into account the result, a few changes for the improvement of students' way of learning have been proposed. Throughout the entire existence of language education, a few standards and procedures got monstrous achievement and ubiquity, for example, Sound Lingual Strategy and Informative Language Educating, and some got unfavorable analysis for example Sentence structure Interpretation Technique furthermore, some could draw the profound consideration for quite a while lastly brought no major fruitful results. In this period of globalization Data and Innovation, English has an exceptional and dominating job in the

open circle of the world. This language is available shown wherever on the planet. This language appreciates the loftiest standing on the planet. It has an exceptional character in the field of schooling. We know very well that educating on any subject is a social and social movement. It isn't the case simple to show any subject as it shows up. While educating, an educator needs to remember the points and targets of his subject. At the end of the day, we can say that instructing any subject turns out to be a lot of power when the educator is completely aware of the points and targets of instructing of that subject. A decent instructor imagines that his education ought to be powerful. We all know very well that the essential guideline of educating is —to know what you do and just do what you know.

Educating requires specific headings. All things considered, the progress of education relies upon the points and targets of teaching. In Indian individuals think about English as a subsequent language. It is concentrated as a mandatory second language. It isn't the mode of guidance for a larger part of the understudies. It is an instrument, a method for getting information. The point of showing English in India is to assist understudies with procuring viable order of English. As such, it implies that understudies ought to have the option to comprehend communicate in English, and read, and compose English. These are the fundamental points of showing English. The objectives of showing language should be characterized inside the social settings in which education and learning are completed.

The essential point was to give students a piece of sound information about the language as opposed to convey in that language. Accordingly, both the perspectives and the methods were not normal in language learning. The primary language was utilized in giving directions. No example of tuning in and talking ability was or alternately is available. The supply of words is valued as having dominance and ability in interpretation is exceptionally anticipated. Students were instructed to compose individual letters, business letters, papers, and sections. Perception of a perusing text was checked. Abstract texts were utilized in educating language.

Manifestation of the Issue:

At the auxiliary level in West Bengal, English is educated for quite a long time and this optional level likewise follows and mirrors the educational plan of the essential level that incorporates the learning of English too. In any case, following a decade tutoring of in English, the majority of the understudies flop in English at the S.S.C. assessment. Regardless of whether they pass, they get exceptionally unfortunate imprints. In any case, the understudies who pass and some way or another get great imprints don't appear to basically mirror their accomplishments. They can't talk smoothly and normally. They don't comprehend English when they are addressed. They can't fathom the significance of what they read nor could they at any point decipher the understanding materials. They can't compose accurately and stand up for their sentiments and feelings. Accordingly, they don't learn English by any stretch of the imagination and arrive at the objective stage which they should toward their educational program's end. They finish the assessment however they can't utilize the language. Learning a language doesn't intend to get pass checks yet to basically figure out how to utilize the language. At long last, it is found that a decade of learning English ends up being futile truth be told.

Language learning capacity is normal and natural in people. A youngster brought into the world of a family communicating in a language can gain proficiency with an alternate language in the event that the person is raised in another family communicating in another dialect. However, trouble emerges when the subject of learning happens. The powerlessness to defeat these troubles can be one explanation for the disappointment of the optional understudies to learn English. Madhyamik Assessment, directed by West Bengal Leading Body of Auxiliary Schooling (WBBSE), is the principal public Assessment taken by an enormous number of understudies as the underlying way to enter the higher optional course which will be trailed by different graduation/post graduation/specialized/professional/specific courses at the higher level. Though the Legislature of India involves an exceptional push on optional training yet the consequence of auxiliary-level understudies

was not good particularly in country regions and among the impeded classes of individuals.

Consequently, the scientists needed to research the reasons for this fallen norm and unsuitable scholastic execution of the understudies in the English language. For this reason, the concentration close by was directed to examine the variables and factors influencing learning the English language at the auxiliary stage. Hence, the exploration issue chosen by the scientist was: “*An Investigation on Elements Affecting Auxiliary Level English Language Learning*”.

Objectives of the Review:

- To look at the understudy's and educator's perspective on the variables influencing learning the English language at the auxiliary level
- To compare the understudies' and instructors' perspectives on the elements influencing learning the English language at the auxiliary level with respect to sex.
- To compare the understudies' and educators' viewpoints on the elements influencing learning the English language at the optional level with respect to area.

Hypothesis Testing:

Considering the targets of the review, the accompanying invalid speculations have been planned by the analyst:

OH1: There is no tremendous distinction between the understudies and educators in their different opinions on the elements influencing learning English at the optional level.

OH2: There is no massive contrast between the male and female students in their

different feelings on the elements influencing learning English at the auxiliary level.

OH3: There is no huge distinction between the understudies of the rustic and metropolitan regions in their different feelings on the elements influencing learning English at the auxiliary level.

Sample Population of the Review:

The whole gathering from which the example has been taken is known as the populace. Thus, in the current review, all the Government Supported Schools, students, and teachers living in the Area of Vijayapur were chosen as the populace.

Sample of the Review:

Based on the complete optional schools, the scientist chose an example of 10(Ten) auxiliary schools from 05 (five) distinct blocks of Vijayapur (Five schools from the provincial regions and five schools from the metropolitan region of the block) of Vijayapur District. The example was comprised of 200 understudies (20 from each school and out of which 10 male understudies and 10 female understudies).

Instruments and Procedures utilized for information assortment:

The principal research instrument intended for the review was a self-planned survey or a disposition scale both for the understudies and the educators to quantify their perspectives towards the reasons for unfortunate scholastic execution of optional level understudies. The poll contained two (2) areas; Segment 1 contained individual data of the respondents and Segment - 2 contained reactions to elective choices from the respondents i.e. students and instructors from various schools. Choices were SA (emphatically concur), A (concur), UN (uncertain), and DA deviate) and SDA (firmly conflicted).

Evaluation of Data:

- *Study of information relating to OH1:*

In terms of what influences secondary English language learning, there is no discernible difference between students and teachers.

Variables	SA	A	UN	DA	SDA	TOTAL
Student	76 (65)	74 (64.28)	20 (14.28)	15 (28.57)	15 (27.85)	200
Teacher	15 (26)	16 (25.71)	0 (5.71)	25 (11.42)	24 (11.42)	80
Total	91	90	20	40	39	280

Chi-square = 62.984 (With brackets indicating expected frequencies)*

The determined worth of the Chi-square was 62.98. It was a lot more noteworthy than the basic upsides of Chi-square at 1% and 5%

degree of importance. Thus it was huge and subsequently, the invalid speculation **OH1** was dismissed. In this way, It tends to be

presumed that is a huge contrast between the understudies and educators in their

viewpoints on the variables influencing learning English at the auxiliary level.

• **Study of information relating to OH2:**

The perspectives of the male and female students on the many aspects influencing learning English at the secondary level do not significantly differ from one another.

Variables	SA	A	UN	DA	SDA	TOTAL
Boys	20(19.35)	22(18.90)	11(10.80)	22(20.70)	25(20.25)	100
Girls	23(23.65)	20(23.10)	15(13.2)	22(25.3)	20(24.75)	100
Total	43	42	26	44	45	200

(With brackets indicating expected frequencies)

The determined worth of the chi-square was 0.71. It was significantly less than the basic upsides of chi-square at 1% and 5% degree of importance. Subsequently, it was not huge and thus the invalid speculation couldn't be

dismissed. It intended that there is no huge contrast between the male and female understudies in their different conclusions on the elements influencing learning English at the auxiliary level.

• **Study of information about OH3:**

The perspectives of the pupils from rural and urban regions on the many aspects impacting learning English at the secondary level do not significantly differ from one another.

Variables	SA	A	UN	DA	SDA	TOTAL
Rural	20(26.00)	22(28.50)	15(14)	21(15.50)	22(16.00)	100
Urban	32(26.00)	35(28.50)	13(14)	10(14.00)	10(16.00)	100
Total	52	57	28	31	32	200

Chi-square=14.28(With brackets indicating expected frequencies)*

The determined worth of the chi-square was 14.28. It was greater than the basic upsides of chi-square at 1% and 5% degrees of importance. Subsequently, it was huge and thus the invalid speculation is rejected. It intended that there is a massive distinction between the students of the rustic and urban regions in their different feelings on the elements influencing learning English at the optional level.

Summary and Conclusion:

It's obviously true that provincial areas of Karnataka aren't in a palatable situation in terms of scholastic accomplishment of the optional understudies if in correlation with the metropolitan. The pass mark has been hauled down to 20% of the full stamps and it is kept on being finished for the last several decades. A huge number of kids neglect to perform enough in this specific subject with practically no obvious restriction. However, an impressive measure of exploration has been finished to demonstrate that the probability of the rustic understudies isn't anything not exactly like that of metropolitan understudies. So one might say that there is an inconsistency between the kids' true capacity and their real exhibition. However, the Karnataka

Schooling system has continuously changed with current viewpoints in outlining the educational program and the general tendency towards standard training is expanding nowadays. As to status, exact explores call attention to that the degree of proficiency among ladies overall and Minority individuals specifically are fundamentally low. The reasons have differed. The financial variables like the absence of mindfulness on the importance of schooling, orientation divergence, absence of motivating force and low-paid arduous occupations, and so forth, causes destitution and ignorance which basically additionally brings about orientation hole in education. It is actually the case that the understudies in provincial regions are constrained to confront loads of difficulties to accomplish wanted scholarly accomplishments. However, it is likewise a fact that the extraordinarily prominent characters of our nation have emerged from provincial regions which were denied of least offices.

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“A Meta - analysis of Social Media and Political Communication in the Technology Era”

Dr. Bandenawaz Korabu

Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Government First Grade College,
Vijayapur, Karnataka.

Corresponding Author- Dr. Bandenawaz Korabu

Email- bandeenawazmk@gmail.com

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Abstract:

In the age of the digital world, social media would influence the public and communication in society. Social media in particular are used intensively in a political context. Popular social networks like Facebook and Twitter are believed to increase political participation. The micro blogging service Twitter is now an ideal platform for political institutions to spread not only general but also political information, and public reviews in their networks, political institutions, politicians, political foundations, etc. They have also started using Facebook pages or social groups to directly dialogue with citizens and stimulate more political debate. The study examines the extent to which political parties use social media to promote their image and political message to their supporters and members of their communities. The study aims to examine patterns and similarities in the use of social media to support parties in the real world in relation to the virtual environment.

Keywords: social media, political communication on the internet, social media analysis, parties, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube.

Introduction:

The Internet is a sphere that can affect practically all political levels world of communication simultaneously. At the same time, this can include political parties that spread their image and political message through social networks. Social media have brought about major changes in political communication. They have become a useful resource, often used by politicians to increase their visibility. All new media resources, i.e. websites, blogs, Facebook, Twitter, Google Plus, etc. Politics or political parties make it possible to affirm the discursive identity of politicians and contribute to the adjustment of political discourse. In recent years, social networking sites have seen a rapid increase in user numbers. For example, over 1.2 billion active users in September 2013 worldwide on Facebook, and Twitter has more than 200 million users, while Google Plus has reached more than 540 million users. (Wikipedia).

Social media has become an indispensable communication tool and has created new ways to politically mobilize and encourage social media users to take political

action by joining their political groups, tweeting short messages on Twitter, updating their Facebook status, and Support to express through blogs, and by uploading videos to Youtube.

Political communication has become a major focus of the burgeoning field of social media research. Researchers from all over the world analyze online political communication. This analysis aims to determine how political parties managed to engage social media users through communication through social networks, blogs, and YouTube videos.

Objectives:

- To examine the extent of use of social media by political leaders.
- To study the patterns and similarities in the use of social media.

Research Methodology:

The research method is descriptive and the study aims to understand political communication and the importance of social media in India. The research tool for data analysis is content analysis. The qualitative aspects of the study were taken into account. The study only used secondary sources for its

data. Books, scientific articles, journals, websites, etc. were used as secondary data sources. A detailed systematic literature search was carried out.

Functions of Social Media in Political Communication:

In relation to the relationship between politicians, social media, and public opinion, the following functions of the Internet are identified:

- Politicians promote their controlled discourse and present their point of view without being interrupted by journalists or restricting the format of the media etc.
- Social media gives politicians the privilege of publishing a so-called political agenda. It is now common for journalists to receive statements from politicians on Facebook.
- Social media can be used to mobilize the public for political or political parties and invites you to participate in discussion on some topics of public interest.
- Politicians and political parties appear to be more effective when using social media as a tool to interact with their supporters, beyond institutional and bureaucratic rigidity.

Social Media in Indian Politics:

In India's democracy, social media is now playing a significant new role. With the political development of India, political parties and politicians have found new ways to reach the younger population and demands are also changing. Today, political parties are increasingly using social media to encourage people. It's a very long leap there. Politicians relied mainly on posters, cartoons, newspaper clippings, graffiti, banners, and personal agitation to win voters.

All are still in fashion, however, but in urban India political parties are becoming more tech-savvy and realizing that this is the only way to reach the articulate youth. Among the major political parties in India, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) has the most social media charisma. The BJP began using social media well before the 2009 general election, which it lost. But in recent years the party has dug deeper, several prominent leaders such as Sushma Swaraj, Rajnath Singh, Arun Jaitley, Narendra Modi, and many more are on Twitter. Narendra Modi, the BJP candidate for prime minister in the 2014 general election, has his own

social media management team (source: oneindia.in).

Social Media also credits the surprise victory in Delhi over Congress and the BJP to the new party Aam Aadmi (translated: Common People's Party) and its candidate Arvind Kejriwal. However, social media can also be subject to significant abuse. Some politicians have been accused of using legions to boost their apparent popularity on social media non-existent followers using social media to tarnish their opponents. To make matters worse, social media has been used to incite violence against religious and ethnic groups.

Meanwhile, the Indian government has been using information technology since 2008 (Amendment) A law to increase surveillance and censorship of social media. Last year, the government introduced a central surveillance system with broad powers to monitor citizens' communications. Human Rights Watch called the new system a "scope freeze."

According to Freedom House, India experienced the largest decline in internet freedom of any country in the year to April 2013.

The Indian Electoral Commission has urged social media providers to monitor fraud on their websites ahead of the general elections in April this year. It would be useful. But Indian voters must also demand that their government ensure transparency and accountability on electronic surveillance.

Most Active Indian Politicians on Social Media:

With more than half of India's population being young, our politicians are now using social media to reach young voters. Today, few politicians update their Facebook accounts almost daily and regularly use Twitter and YouTube.

Among the most prominent Politicians on Social Media:

Narendra Modi has 1.3 million Facebook fans. He joined Facebook and Twitter in 2009 and was the first politician to use Google Plus. People are very quick to respond to his updates by liking, commenting, and sharing. He also has a YouTube channel that has reached 15,000 subscribers and over 1,500 videos.

Rahul Gandhi is very interactive on his Facebook page. He has about 2.5 lakh fans on his side. Not only on Facebook, but he is also

a very active blogger. He writes blogs that are published so that people can experience his views on various subjects.

Shashi Tharoor was sometimes referred to as the "Minister of Twitter". Tharoor may not have an official Facebook page, but to cover it up, he has nearly 15 million Twitter followers. The number also makes him the most compelling politician on Twitter, tweeting about the latest government developments, his interviews, and incidents in the country.

Sushma Swaraj has clearly marked her presence on social networks. While he doesn't have an official Facebook page, his follower count is such that his social Facebook page has around 95,000 likes. Also, he has more than 3 lakhs Twitter followers.

Manmohan Singh has an official Facebook page with more than 3.5 lakh fans. He tweets regularly and has his own website where his speeches, press releases, photos, and videos can be found. His Facebook page is kept up to date with the latest government activities, conferences, and the Prime Minister's functions.

Conclusion:

In recent years, social media has become an important channel of political communication in India and the world. It allows political parties and voters to interact directly with each other. As a result, political action can become more transparent and citizens can be more closely involved in the political decision-making process.

So far, however, the potential of political discussions in social media involving political parties has not been sufficiently exploited. One reason is the politicians' lack of knowledge about current issues and speeches on various social media platforms. Based on thorough literature research, a growing topicality and need for analysis could be determined by political discussions on different social media platforms.

Political parties that have benefited from the promotion of their image and political message through social media have benefited from the active participation of their Facebook followers. These have created discussion groups and online communities and actively supported the sites' efforts. In addition, we must also take into account the fact that users who start causes or online discussion groups, despite having fewer Facebook followers than

the number actual voters, are very influential opinion leaders not only online but also in the real world.

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Development Of Two In One Soap Of Jasmine

Mrs Rupali M Patil¹, Mr Ajay S Jadhav², Mr Laxman P Chaudhari³,
Mr Sachin D Nimbayat⁴, Miss Swati A Mahajan⁵
Miss Gayatri S Jadhav⁶

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Smt Sharadchandrika Suresh Patil College Of Pharmacy Chopda

Corresponding Author- Mrs Rupali M Patil

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Abstract for Jasmine Soap:

Soap is chemically assign as the alkali salt of fatty acids. That is Any of a group of organic compounds that are salts of fatty acids, generally stearic acid & palmitic acid . Soaps are emulsifying agents by ordinary utilise for cleaning; they have long been made from lye and fat. Two Layer Soap assign as, the soap is made up of two layer. In this research One layer is made up of soap bar and another one is made up of shampoo bar. expressly Jasmine is use for making of soap as the jasmine having good antimicrobial property as well as good antibacterial property. Saponification is the process content the hydrolysis of fats on its reaction with alkali, thereby lead to the formation of salts of fatty acid and glycerol. The salt of fatty acid are known as soap. The quantity of potassium hydroxide need in the hydrolysis indicates the saponification value of fat. Natural foaming agent use in formulation is the reetha. It having the property of antifungal, antibacterial, it may clean the oily secretions in the skin and might be used as a cleanser for hair and a hair tonic as it forms a natural foam. It may also be used for reducing lice from hair. For anti-dandruff ambition the Shikkai is also be use in shampoo. Also it May have anti-hair fall potential. Hair conditioner is a hair care cosmetic product used to ambition the feel, texture, appearance, and manageability of hair. Its main ambition is to reduce friction between strands of hair to allow smoother brushing. Conditioners are available in a wide range of forms, including viscous liquids, gels, and creams, as well as thinner lotions and sprays but in our research the conditioner is in solid form that is in the bar. Conditioner is commonly the second step to hair cleaning. While shampoo is formulated accurately to clean off sweat, dead skin cells, and hair products, conditioner makes hair smooth and easier to manage. It also protects hair shafts from damage. Conditioner is frequently used after shampoo to smooth and moisturize the hair. Once you give your strands a wash with shampoo, apply your conditioner as the second step in the cleansing system.

Introduction :

There are hundreds of distinct types of soap on the market not to indication shampoos. House hold cleaning soap and more. The problem with these invention is that are the bulk of them are made with a lot of harsh chemical ingredient that can absolutely be adverse to your skin, hair many are also heavily scented. Which can be problem for those who on going from allergies to scented product. Even then product labeled as unscented actually have a scent that simply masks the stronger scent.^[1]

Interestingly added to the formulation of products mainly devout to skin care, certain cosmetic industries are targeting on hair care with the formulation of safety products and eco-friendly packaging, paying attention to their action. Indeed, for example, in recent literature, the ethnicity arrive as an important key factor to take into account in the clinical observation, management, and treatment of skin and hair disorders^[2]

Plant have been utilize as drugs by humans considering thousands of years before. As a result of collected experience from the past

generation, today, all the world culture have an substantial knowledge of herbal medicine. However plant are still supply some of our most valuable medicine. The phytochemical analysis of jasmine sambac revealed the existence of carbohydrate, protein, tannin, phenolic compound, flavonoid, phenolic, saponins, steroid, fat, essential oil, fixed oil, terpenes, resin and salicylic acid. The pharmacologic studies revealed that the plant extract have power of antimicrobial, insecticidal, analgesic, antipyretic, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, antidiabetic, dermatological, anticancer, CNS and peripheral NS, cardiovascular, lipid peroxidation inhibition and antiobesity and gastroprotective effect. This is design to the chemical constituent, pharmacological and therapeutic effect of *Jasminum sambac*. pharmacological and therapeutic effect of jasmine sambac.

Common names:

Since Medieval Arabic [zanbaq] meant jasmine flower-oil lated from the flowers of any species of jasmine. This word entered late medieval Latin as [sambacus] and [zambacca] with the same meaning as the Arabic, and then in post-medieval Latin plant taxonomy the word was adopted as a label for the *J. sambac* species^[3].

Taxonomic classification:

Kingdom: Plantae, Subkingdom: Viridiplantae, Infrakingdom: Streptophyta, Superdivision: Embryophyta, Division: Tracheophyta, Subdivision: Spermatophytina, Class: Magnoliopsida, Superorder: Asteranae, Order: Lamiales, Family: Oleaceae, Genus: *Jasminum*, Species: *Jasminum sambac*^[4].

The physiochemical parameters of leaves *Jasminum sambac* were:

total ash 14%, water soluble ash 7%, acid insoluble ash 8.5%, alcohol soluble extractive 32%, water soluble extractive 12.8%, moisture content 6.11%, crude fiber content 15%, swelling index 1 and foaming index: less than 100^[5]

Chemical constituents:

The preliminary phytochemical analysis of *Jasminum sambac* revealed the presence of carbohydrates, proteins, amino acids, coumarins, glycosides, tannins, phenolic compounds, flavonoids, phenolics, saponins, steroids, fats, essential oils, fixed oils, terpenes, resin, and salicylic acid^[6,7,8].

Trimeric iridoidal glycoside, sambacoside A, molihuasides A-E were isolated from the flowers of *Jasminum sambac* ^[8].

The most common hair care cosmetic product is the shampoo. Arora et al. ^[9] reported that a shampoo can be described, primarily, as a cosmetic preparation, packed in a form convenient for use, generally applied for cleaning hair and scalp from dirt, residues of previously applied hair styling products and environmental pollutants. In order to maintain the physiological balance of hair essential elements, to leave hair glossy for beautifying them and improving their aesthetical appeal, the cleaning process should be mild. A shampoo should also be easy to remove through rinsing with water, it should produce a good amount of foam to satisfy the expectations of the users (although the foam is not a guarantee of cleaning), and it should be non-toxic and non-irritating for hair and scalp, avoiding any side effects or skin and eye irritation ^[10]

Since the scalp is considered as the most absorbent part of the body, the applied cosmetic products go directly into the blood. Therefore, it is very important to know the effects of ingredients used in shampoo formulations ^[11].

Hair conditioner is a hair care product that is applied after shampooing in order to condition the hair. Conditioning helps protect your hair and restore it. Conditioner means a preparation used to improve the condition of hair. The product is beneficial to all types of hair. It works by restoring moisture, and smoothing the cuticles of the hair follicles. Hair conditioner comprising of powerful antioxidants can reduce UV damage to the hair including hair colour changes and protein damage. Three types of Hair Conditioners were made and then evaluated for their properties ^[12].

Generally, conditioners may prevent static electricity, improve the shine and increase the hair protection. In this regard, Hordinsky et al. Indicate conditioners as agents able to reduce static electricity between fibers by depositing charged ions on the hair, at least neutralizing the electrical charge. Moreover, they can improve hair shine usually related to hair shaft light reflection. There are several hair product types including instant, deep, leave-on and

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rinse conditioner. If an instant conditioner aids with wet combing, a deep conditioner has to be applied for 20–30 min and is used for chemically damaged hairs. A leave-on conditioner is applied to towel dried hair and facilitates combing. Instead, a rinse conditioner is used after the shampoo for disentangling hair fibers^[13].

Material and methods/ Experimental work :

Saponification: is the process involving the hydrolysis of fats on its reaction with alkali,

fatty acid and glycerol. The salt of fatty acid are known as soap. The amount of potassium hydroxide required in the hydrolysis indicates the saponification value of fat.

Saponification method use for the prepare the soap base for the two in one soap of jasmine.

Soap Base Formulation : The material \ reagent used Coconut oil, water , stearic acid ,castor oil, propylene glycol , sodium hydroxide , sorbitol , glycerin , disodium EDTA , colour:cl

.19140(tartazine yellow).

Ingredients	Quantity
Coconut oil	5 ml
water	40 ml
stearic acid	5 gm
castor oil	15 ml
propylene glycol	5 ml
sodium hydroxide	20 gm
sorbitol	5ml
disodium EDTA	5 gm
cl .19140 (tartazine yellow).	One pinch

thereby leading to the formation of salts of

Procedure : Saponification of a fat; preparation of a sodium soap. Mass about 1.5 g of solid fat in a beaker. It is not necessary to force the fat to the bottom of the beaker, since it will melt and run down when the beaker is heated. Add 20gm of NaOH in beaker add 40 ml Distilled water. Stirring it upto it completely dissolve in distilled water. Generation of heat takes place exothermic reaction . In another beaker add 5 ml coconut oil and 5 gm stearic acid mix it and heat it

3min . Mix the both solution in 100 ml beaker and stir it uniformly . Add 15 ml castor oil in a solution and mix it by mixer at a constant rate. Add 5 ml sorbitol in solution and 5 gm of sodium EDTA and trichurate it . A crystal clear solution is form then add one pinch coloring agent [tartazine yellow].spray the the alcohol in soap mold and por the soap solution in mold . keep it for 5 min for freeze . The product is a base of sodium soap.



Shampoo Bar Formulation : Jasmine oil, Jojoba oil , olive oil and castor oil were saponified with NAOH using reflux condenser. After complete saponification, glycerin was incorporated with stirring

followed by mixing of jasmine oil . Rose merry extract used as preservative and jasmine scent grass used for masking the pungent smell of shikakai and reetha.

Ingredients	Quantity
Soap base	79.76 gm
Reetha powder	6 gm
Shikakai	3 gm

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powder	
Jasmine oil	2 ml
Castor oil	3 ml
Jojoba oil	1 ml
Rose marry extract	1 ml

Procedure : Weigh 6 gm reetha powder in a container then add 3 gm shikakai powder in same container and mix it. Measure 3 ml castor oil in measuring cylinder and add it in powder mixture .Add 2 ml jasmine oil in powder mixture and mix it continuously. Add

1 ml jojoba oil for hair nourishment purpose and 1 ml Rose marry extract as preservative . Add melted solution of soap base in a shampoo mixture nd pour it into mold. Keep it for freeze at room temperature for 5 min.



SHAMPOO BAR

Conditioner Bar Formulation : : Synthetic Hair Conditioners are basically compositions containing cationic surfactants in combination with long chain fatty alcohol and other lipid components. The main ingredients used are BTMS 25 and jojoba oil which protects the hair & produce softening

properties to hair. BTMS is non sulfate and derived from rapeseed oil .jojoba oils moisturizer . it protects the hair from dryness , breakage , and split ends. It rich in vitamins and minerals that nourish the hair, including vitamin C,B Vitamins , vitamin E , copper ,and zinc .

Ingredients	Quantity
BTMS 25	20 gm
Jasmine oil	5 ml
Jojoba oil	4 ml
Glycerine	5 ml
water	40 ml
Rose marry extract	3 ml
Soap base	30 gm
Neem Powder	5gm

Procedure : Take 20 gm of BTMS 25 in 40 ml warm water in 250 ml beaker and heat in a water bath till BTMS 25 gets dissolved completely. Weigh jojoba oil 4 ml and glycerine of 5 ml in another beaker ,add water to it and mix them well. In a beaker take 5 ml jasmine oil , 3 ml of rose marry extract , 30gm of melted soap base solution , stir thoroughly with the help of glass rod.

Add the mixtures of BTMS 25 and water and jojoba oil and glycerine to the beaker containing melted soap base , jasmine oil and rose marry extract and neem powder. To increase the viscosity of the solution, this solution kept under mechanical stirrer for about 20 minutes .then pour the solution in mold and keep it for freeze upto5 min.

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CONDITIONER BAR

Evaluation of herbal shampoo

The prepared formulation was evaluated for product performance which includes organoleptic characters, pH, physicochemical characterization, and for solid content. To guarantee the nature of the items, particular tests were performed for surface tension, foam volume, foam stability, and wetting time using standard protocol.

1. Visual assessment :
2. pH determination
3. Determination of solid content percentage
4. Surface tension measurement :
5. Testing of wetting Foam stability test
6. Dirt dispersion test
7. Viscosity

Evaluation Tests of conditioner bar :

Formulations each of Herbal Hair conditioner, Synthetic Hair Conditioner and Ayurvedic Hair Conditioner were made and evaluated by the following evaluation tests.

1. P H Test

Formulation 1	5
Formulation 2	7
Formulation 3	6.5
Formulation 4	8
Formulation 5	9

Determination of solid content percentage: The percentage of solid substance was determined by weighing about 1 g of shampoo bar in a dry, clean, and evaporating dish. To confirm the result, the procedure was repeated again. The liquid portion of the shampoo was evaporated in a dish by placing

2. Dirt Dispersion Test
3. Moisturising Time Determination
4. Cleaning Action
5. Stability Testing

Result and Discussion

Shampoo formulation : An ideal shampoo must have adequate viscosity and many natural substances possess good viscosity. The solution (10%) behaves as a pseudoplastic forming clear solutions. Lemon juice (1 ml) added to the shampoo serves as anti-dandruff agent, natural antioxidant, and chelating agent and maintains the acidic pH in the formulation.

Evaluation of formulated shampoo

Visual assessment : The prepared formulation was assessed for dark brown color, clarity
jasmine odor.

pH determination :The pH of the prepared shampoo bar is 9. Red litmus paper turns into purple colour or deep ph meter in shampoo bar solution.

on hot plate. The percentage and the weight of the solid contents present in the shampoo were calculated after drying completely .

Type of Shampoo	% of content
Formulation 1	15%
Formulation 2	23%
Formulation 3	20%
Formulation 4	25%
Formulation 5	30%

Surface tension measurement : The prepared shampoo in distilled water (10% w/v) was evaluated for surface tension using stalagmometer in room temperature]. The surface tension reduction in the prepared shampoo was found to be of about 35.18 dynes/cm (Table 3). One of the mechanisms in the detergency property is the lowering of surface tension, and this will be the marker for a good detergency effect of the shampoo which could be done by reducing the surface tension of water from 72.8 dynes/cm to the surface tension of water 32–37 dynes/cm.

Testing of wetting : Wetting time was calculated by noting the time required by the canvas paper to sink completely. A canvas paper weighing 0.44 g was cut into a disc of diameter measuring 1-inch. Over the shampoo (1% v/v) surface, the canvas paper disc was kept and the time taken for the paper to sink was measured using the stopwatch. . The prepared shampoo shows the wetting time of the about 120 s. The maximum of wetting time shows that the shampoo contains lower amount of detergents.

Types of shampoo	min
Formulation 1	1
Formulation 2	2
Formulation 3	2.5
Formulation 4	3
Formulation 5	2

Foam stability test : The stability of the foam was determined using cylinder shake method. About 5 ml of formulated shampoo (1%) solution was taken in a graduated cylinder of 50 ml capacity and shaken for 10 times vigorously. Foam stability was measured by recording the foam volume of shake test after 1 min and 4 min, respectively The foam volume produced by

the formulated shampoo is above 30 ml. The prepared shampoo generates uniform, small sized, compact, denser, and stable foam. The foam volume remains same throughout the period of about 5 min showing that the generated foam by the shampoo has good stability and the prepared shampoo exhibits higher foam property which may be due to the presence of both shikakai and Reetha .

Formulation 1	Heavy Foam
Formulation 2	Light Foam
Formulation 3	Heavy Foam
Formulation 4	Heavy Foam
Formulation 5	Heavy Foam

Dirt dispersion test :To 10 ml of refined water two drops of cleanser were included and taken in a wide-mouthed test tube. To the formulated shampoo shaken for 10 min

after closing the test tube with a stopper. Foam was measured and the result was medium,

Formulation 1	Heavy Foam
Formulation 2	Heavy Foam
Formulation 3	Heavy Foam
Formulation 4	Heavy Foam
Formulation 5	Heavy Foam

Conditiner Bar :

P H TEST: The p H meter was callibrated and then the electrode was dipped in Hair Conditioner bar solution.

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Formulation 1	4.5
Formulation 2	3.3
Formulation 3	3.7
Formulation 4	6.5
Formulation 5	8.3

DIRT DISPERSION TEST: 2 drops of conditioner were added in large test tube contain 10ml of distilled water, 1 drop of India ink was added, the test tube was

stoppered and shakes it 10 times. The amount of ink present in the foam was estimated as none, light.

Formulation 1	Light Foam
Formulation 2	Light Foam
Formulation 3	Light Foam
Formulation 4	Heavy Foam
Formulation 5	Heavy Foam

MOISTURISING TIME DETERMINATION: 1gm of hair ball with approximate of 20cm³ size was placed on the surface of 60ml of different dilution of conditioner and the

complete sinking time of the hair ball in the conditioner was measured 5-15min were required to sink for silky smooth hairs.

Type of Formulation	Time (in minutes)
Formulation 1	2
Formulation 2	3
Formulation 3	1
Formulation 4	3
Formulation 5	2

CLEANING ACTION: 5gm of wool yarn were placed in Grease after that it was placed in 200ml of water containing 1gm of conditioner in a flask. Temperature of water was maintained

at 3500 c. The flask was shaken for 4min at the rate of 50times in a minute. The solution was removed and the sample was taken out, dried & weighed. The amount of grease removed was weighed on a weighing scale.

Type of Formulation	Weight of wool before	Weight of wool after
Formulation 1	4gm	3.5gm
Formulation 2	4gm	3.9gm
Formulation 3	4gm	4.2gm
Formulation 4	4gm	4.5gm
Formulation 5	4gm	4.7gm

STABILITY TESTING :Store the Herbal Hair Conditioner, Synthetic Hair Conditioner and Ayurvedic Hair Conditioner at 37 degree celcius for 6 weeks and observe for any changes in color and viscosity.

Conclusion : From the above studies it is concluded that the hair conditioners show an excellent property of conditioning . The Synthetic hair conditioner has a cationic surfactant which gives good cleansing action . The hair conditioners were evaluated for

their Ph, Dirt dispersion test, Moisturising time determination, Cleaning Action and Stability testing and they were proven to be safe and effective for use .

From the above study it was concluded that all these preliminary physico chemical and stability studies suggested for utility of herbal shampoo with economy and consumers compliance & the aim of preparing the herbal shampoo that reduces

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hair loss during combing, safer than the chemical conditioner agent, and commonly use for cleansing purpose.

The present study involves the use of shikakai, Ritha, and other plant extracts like Neem powder as well as Rosemary extract instead of synthetic conditioner.

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Mrs Rupali M Patil, Mr Ajay S Jadhav, Mr Laxman P Chaudhari,
Mr Sachin D Nimbayat, Miss Swati A Mahajan, Miss Gayatri S Jadhav



Social Dimensions Of Aging: Challenges And Responses

Dr. Shailendra Gehlot

Assistant Professor – Sociology Government P.G. College Jodhpur

Corresponding Author- Dr. Shailendra Gehlot

Email : gehlotshail@yahoo.com

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Abstract

Population ageing, which entails an increasing share of older persons in the population, is a major global demographic trend which will intensify during the twenty-first century. Older persons are considered to be those aged 60 years or older. Ageing results from the demographic transition, a process whereby reductions in mortality are followed by reductions in fertility. Together, these reductions eventually lead to smaller proportions of children and larger proportionate shares of older people in the population. Ageing is taking place almost everywhere, but its extent and speed vary. In most developed countries, the population has been ageing for many decades, while in developing countries, population ageing has taken place relatively recently, as their mortality and fertility levels have fallen. Currently, the most aged populations are in the developed countries, but the majority of older persons reside in developing countries. Given that the rate of growth of the older population in developing countries is significantly higher than in developed countries, the older population of the world will increasingly be concentrated in the less developed regions.

Key Words: Aging, Living arrangements, dependency

Introduction

Elderly or old age consists of ages nearing or surpassing the average life span of human beings. The boundary of old age cannot be defined exactly because it does not have the same meaning in all societies. At what age old age begins cannot be universally defined because it differs according to the context. Most developed-world countries have accepted the chronological age of 65 years as a definition of 'elderly' or older person. The United Nations has agreed that 60+ years may be usually denoted as old age and this is the first attempt at an international definition of old age. However, for its study of old age in Africa, the World Health Organization (WHO) set 50 as the beginning of old age. At the same time, the WHO recognized that the developing world often defines old age, not by years, but by new roles, loss of previous roles, or inability to make active contributions to society. Government of India had adopted „National Policy on Older Persons“ in January, 1999. The policy defines “senior citizen” or “elderly” as a person who is of age 60 years or above. Old people often have

limited regenerative abilities and are more susceptible to disease, syndromes, and sickness than younger adults. The organic process of ageing is called senescence, the medical study of the aging process is called gerontology, and the study of diseases that afflict the elderly is called geriatrics.

Gerontologists have recognized the very different conditions that people experience as they grow older within the years defined as old age. rather than lumping together all people who have been defined as old, some gerontologists have recognized the diversity of old age by defining sub- groups. One study distinguishes the young old (60 to 69), the middle old (70 to 79), and the veryold (80+). Another study's sub-grouping is young-old (65 to 74), middle-old (75–84), and oldest-old (85+). Two British scholars, Paul Higgs and Chris Gilleard, have added a “fourth age” sub-group. In British English, the “third age” is “the period in life of active retirement, following middle age”. Higgs and Gilleard describe the fourth age as “an arena of inactive, unhealthy, unproductive, and ultimately unsuccessful ageing.”

AREAS OF VULNERABILITY FOR ELDERS

The shift to an older age structure has important implications for the country as well as for elders and their families as the need for socio-economic support increases for older population. Fewer working age persons supporting a larger number of elders and higher numbers of older women experiencing widowhood are some of the areas of vulnerability for senior citizens in India. The section below discusses seven dimensions of vulnerability that together lead to increased traumaduring old age.

Increasing Old Age Dependency

The ratio of the dependent population to that of the working age population is defined as the dependency ratio and is an important indicator of the economic burden carried by each worker . The young age dependency ratio reflects the dependency burden from children below 15 years of age. Similarly, old age dependency is the ratio of persons aged 60 years and above to the working age population. In 2001, the total dependency ratio (from both the young and the old age-groups) was significantly high (73 per cent) but is expected to fall to 56 by 2026. The young age dependency ratio is generally much higher than the old age dependency ratio since the population age structure in India has been young. While the young age dependency ratio is expected to decrease by 25 percentage points to 36.3 by 2026, the old age dependency ratio shows an increasing trend and is expected to increase by about 7 percentage points during the same period.

Reducing Levels of Potential Support

The potential support ratio is a measure of the available support base for the older population and is the inverse of the old age dependency ratio. The expected potential support ratio for the next 25 years for India (Figure 4) shows that there were about 8.5 persons of working age for every older person in 2001, but that number is expected to decrease to about five by 2026. Thus, with increasing proportion of elders in the total population, there will be fewer and fewer working age persons to support them economically during old age.

Increasing Number of Older Parents to Support

The Parent Support Ratio is the ratio of the number of persons aged 80 years and above per 100 persons aged 50 to 59 years and is an approximate measure of the available support for older parents from their families. An increase in the ratio would imply that those who are reaching the later stages of their working lives will have more aged relatives/parents to support in the future. The parent support ratio for India in 2001 was about 5, and is expected to increase to about 14 by 2026 - an almost threefold increase of older persons for every 100 persons in final years before retirement.

Feminization of the Elderly

The feminization of the elderly is indicated by the growing number of women in older ages compared to men and is an important concern for policy relevant research. The sex ratio shows an increasing trend from 94 women per 100 men in 1991 to 105 in 2011 and a projected 105 by 2026. Among the oldest old, the sex ratio is expected to be as high as 136 women per 100 men by 2026. This trend poses more specific challenges relating to very old women who are also likely to be widowed.

Increased Likelihood of Losing One's Spouse

A major transition into old age occurs due to the loss of spouse that contributes to a feeling of increased insecurity among both men and women. The 2001 Census analysis shows that the differential in marital status by sex is more pronounced among the elderly. Among the elderly, 82 per cent of men and 47 per cent of women were still married. About half of all elderly women were widowed while only 15 per cent of elderly men were widowers. In more advanced age of 80 years and above, widowhood dominates the status for women with 71 per cent of women and only 29 per cent of men having lost their spouses. These differentials reflect the marriage and mortality patterns in which a majority of Indian men who survive to the age of 60 are still married state while more than half of the older women live without their spouse. Not having a spouse in the older ages is a cause for concern for both men and women. Studies from other parts of the world have shown that those who are married have better health than those who are not, but this relationship is more apparent in the case of

older men compared to older women. For Indian women who have lost their spouse, financial security poses a problem, since women generally do not own land or other assets and are dependent on their children, particularly sons. In fact, research on widows in India by Marty Chen (1998) and others indicates that there is a high level of poverty among women in India upon becoming widows.

Place of Residence

The 2001 Census shows that 75 per cent of the elderly population lived in rural areas and 25 per cent lived in urban areas, mirroring the distribution of the general population by place of residence. The distribution of the elderly by place of residence shows that the elderly are increasing in both rural and urban areas as a proportion of the total population. In 1961, 5.8 per cent of the total population in rural areas was over 60 years of age, while the figure for their urban counterparts was 4.7 per cent. The corresponding figures had increased to 7.7 per cent and 6.7 per cent, respectively, by 2001. This trend is similar for both male and female older persons.

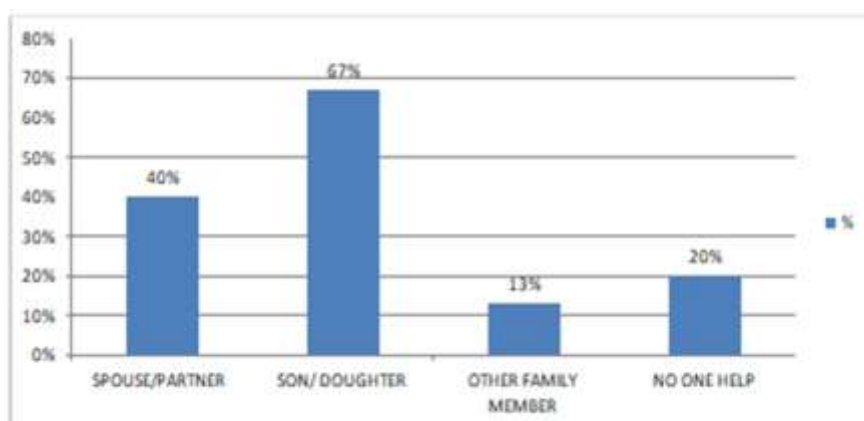
High Levels of Illiteracy

High levels of illiteracy, particularly among older women in rural areas, is yet another aspect of vulnerability for senior citizens in India. Older women in rural areas have the lowest level of literacy compared to general population as well as all other elderly. Older people suffer social losses greatly with age. Their social life is narrowed down by loss of work associated, death of relatives, friends and spouse and weak

The diagram given below showing the percentage of the respondents who are helped by their family member in case of fully dependency and partial dependency.

health which restricts their participation in social activities. The home becomes the center of their social life which gets confined to the interpersonal relationship with the family members. Due to loss of most of the social roles they once performed, they are likely to be lonely and isolated severe chronic health problem enable them to become socially isolated which results in loneliness and depression. The major problems found among elderly were dependency issues. It also includes difficulty to find financial assistance for Future and present liabilities like Marriage of the children, medical expenses etc. A lot of elderly were going under physical and psychological financial and other type of abuse especially from son and daughter in laws, thus they require socio- psychological help. Many of the elders are deprived from love and respect causing pain and anxiety in them.

In this study 62% respondents are totally independent for getting around and doing things for yourself and 8% respondents are fully dependent on other. They can not even perform their regular tasks such as dressing, bathing and going to toilet, without help from others. And the percentage of the respondent who are not completely dependent on other is 30%. 38% of the respondents needed assistance because of either total or partial incapacitation to take care of them, only 80 percent of them reported receiving any such assistance. In case of total or partial incapacitation, 40% respondents are helped by their spouse/partner, 67% by son/daughter, 20% by other family member and 13% respondents are not helped by anyone.



Living Arrangements

Living arrangements for the elderly are influenced by several factors such as gender, health status, disability, socio economic status, societal tradition and cultural heritage. Out of 40 respondent, the proportion of the respondent who are living

alone is 8%, proportion of the respondent living with spouse/partner is 30% and the proportion of the respondents who are living with their children and grandchildren is 62%. There is no male respondents who are living alone.

The table given below showing the living arrangements of different gender.

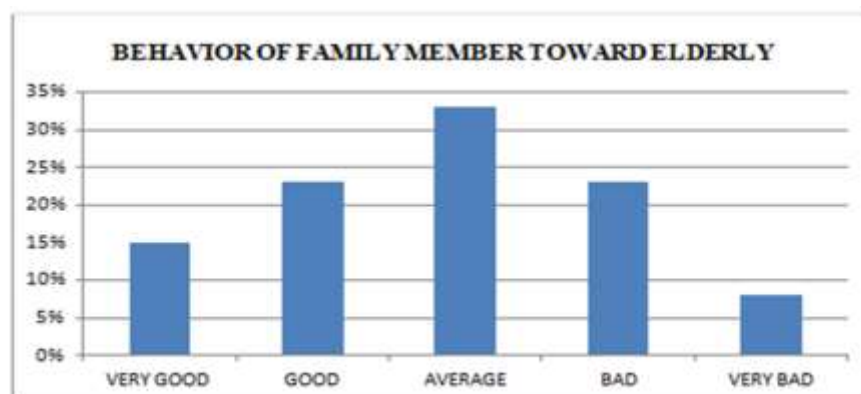
LIVING ARRANGEMENT	MALE (16)	FEMALE (24)	TOTAL (40)
ALONE	0%	8%	8%
WITH SPOUSE/PARTNER	31%	29%	30%
WITH SPOUSE AND CHILDREN	69%	63%	62%

The total percentage of the respondents who are living independently (living alone + living with spouse/partner) is 38%. A key issue on older persons who do not live independently is the nature of the co residence. Is the older person living in the household of others or are the other household members living in the home of the older person? This question is relevant because it reflects the status of the older person in the household, who may either be the person controlling the resources and making the decisions, or a dependent person who is subordinated to others. The available data show that a large majority of older persons not living independently, specifically, 94% per cent of older men and 83

per cent of older women are household heads or their spouse is the household head. In other words, only 6 per cent of older men and 17 per cent of older women live in households in which neither themselves nor their spouses are the head of the household. The data show that the subordination is far more prevalent among women compared to men.

The behavior of the family member toward elderly is an another key issue. The behavior of the family member of the 13% respondents toward them is very good, toward 23% respondents is good, toward 33% is average, toward 23% is bad, and the behavior of the family member toward 8% elderly is very bad.

The diagram given below showing the behavior of the family members toward elderly.



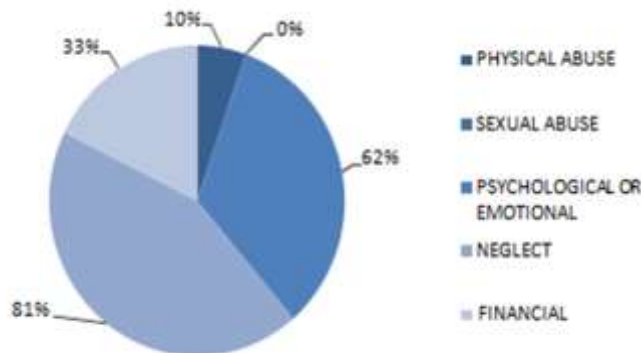
Elder abuse is defined as any ill treatment to an older person. In abuse person is usually harmed by a person who is the part of family or closed to the person. As elderly are relatively weak, they are prone to physical abuse. They are abused financially, emotionally, and mentally as well for various reasons and in various ways. According to Dr. Ranjita Singh's research paper on Social Conditions of Elders and Problems around 81 percent of the elders face the verbal abuse

problem, 53 percent of them face neglect, 37 percent face material abuse and 23 percent face physical abuse. But this present study shows that in total sample size 53% elderly are mistreated or abused by their family members in which 10% respondent are facing the problem of physical abuse, 62% respondents are facing psychological or emotional abuse, 81% are neglected and 33% are financially abused by their family members. In this study no one is facing

sexual abuse.

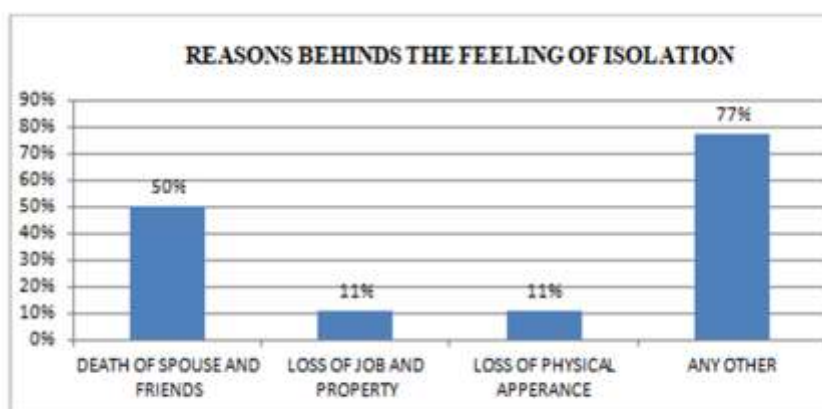
There are many reasons behind the mistreatment or abuse of elderly such as lack of capacity to be productive, low income of elderly, generation gap, lack of social norms in new generation etc.

Abused Respondent



Isolation - With age a common complaint of many elderly is the feeling of loneliness and sense of being isolated. In most case isolation is imposed purposefully by the families or communities where the old age people live in. Changing lifestyles and values, job culture, various means of distractions like internet, television, societal shift such as nuclear family structures and redefined priorities have led to increased neglect of the elderly by families or communities, and with this isolation comes in. 45% respondents have a feeling of isolation from their family

members and society. There are many other reasons behind their feeling of isolation such as loss of work associates, death of spouse and friends, loss of job and property, loss of physical appearance etc. 50% respondent have a feeling of isolation because of the death of their spouse and friends, 11% because of loss of job and property, 11% because of loss of their physical appearance and 77% respondents have a feeling of isolation because of any other reasons (loss of work associates, behavior of the family members etc.).

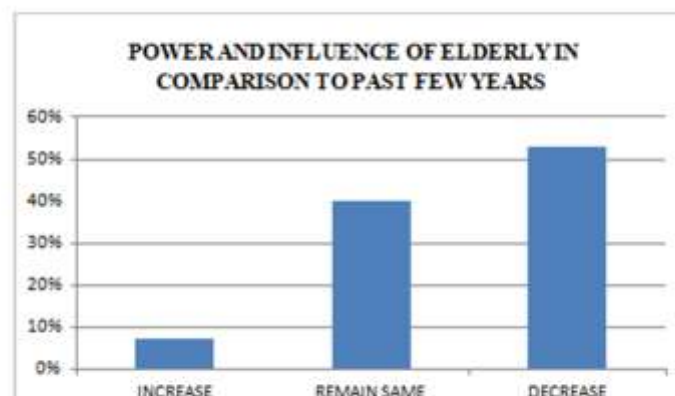


Traditionally Indian Society has respected and regarded the aged. The younger generations treated the aged as the treasure house of care, knowledge and authority. Family has been felt complete if there is at least one aged person. For performing

religious rituals, on the occasions of births, deaths and particularly in marriages the elderly are consulted and their opinion is respected. Traditionally family has been the key institution that provided psychological, social and economic support to the individual

at different stages of life. Elderly in the family enjoyed undisputed authority and power. Their advice is accepted as law; their words are respected as words of god. However the structure of family has undergone changes differently at different stages of human history in India. Intergenerational relationship and the role of women in the family are changing that affect the care of the aged in the family. Industrialization and urbanization have brought changes to family structure in India to a great extent. The

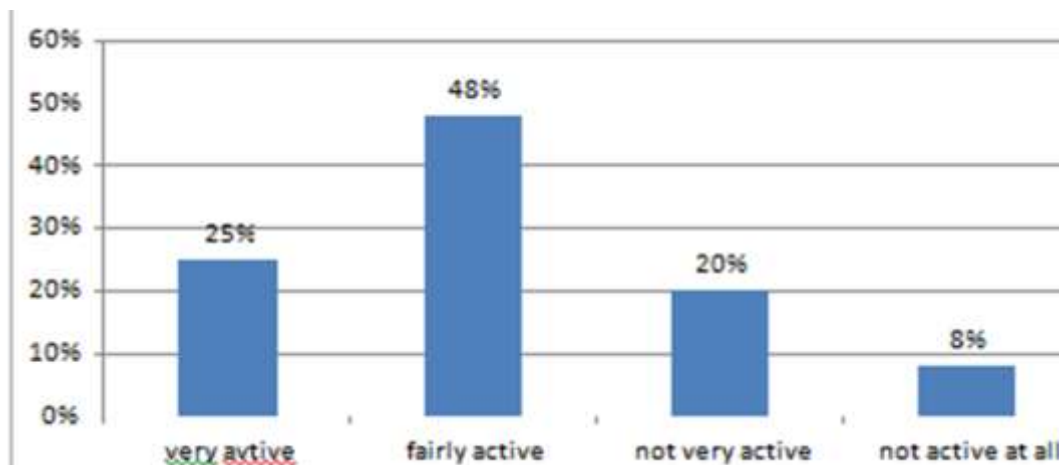
extended family that existed in the society has changed to a nuclear family. This has affected the position of the elderly in the family as well as the family's capacity to take care of the aged. It is said that the power, influence and prestige of the any elder person increased with time to time in the family and society. But this study shows that there are only 7% elderly whose power, influence and prestige in family and society has increased in comparison to past few years. 53% elderly said that there power, influence and prestige has decrease in comparison to past few years.



There are many ways people may be socially active, including visiting family, relatives and friends, going on outings, and belonging to churches or clubs. 25% elderly are very

active, 48% are fairly active, 20% are not very active and 8% elderly are not active at all in their general social activity.

Socially active respondents



Conclusion

Population ageing, which entails an increasing share of older persons in the population, is a major global demographic trend. Findings reveal that majority of the elder population are female. The condition of elder person are not good. The aging population facing various social, economic, psychological and health problems. Both male and female, are unhealthy. The

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most common health problems aged people face include joint pains, eye sight, hearing, weakness, heart complaints, asthma, skin diseases and others. 75% population was facing with one or more than one chronic diseases in which majority of the respondents facing the arthritis problem which is the cause of poor mobility. More health problems were reported by women compared to men. Majority of the respondents are abused by

their family members. The behavior of the family member toward elderly is not good. 38% respondent living either alone or with their spouse/partner. In this study 50% elderly population is economically insecure and majority of them are female. Poverty is more prevalent in aged person than other population. Major source of income of the aged person is public transfer. The benefits of government's various social welfare schemes are there but the numbers who are benefitted by it are insignificant when compared to the very high size of their population and the growth rate among them. With rapid industrialization and urbanization in addition to rapid decline of social order it is becoming a critical area that needed a more concrete intervention. With continuous increase in aged population there will always be a social change and economic transformation. With this view an all-round approach to address elderly population taking social, economic and cultural changes into consideration is needed to effectively solve the emerging problems of the elderly.

The best form of protection from problems of elders is to prevent them. This should be carried out through awareness generation in families and in the communities. Elders can be motivated and trained to work on productive activities that would be useful to them or benefit their communities or families. This will enable elders to keep boredom away from them and will strengthen them mentally. Recreational activities are to be promoted at little or no additional cost. Motivating them to do certain work utilizing their skills is far more challenging task so it requires dedicated person that are determined to work with them in their environment. Restoring self-confidence is also a difficult task as one has to identify and address the cause and remove it. The cost of health treatment has to be addressed so that no person is denied necessary health care for financial reasons. Rehabilitation, community or home based disability support and end-of-life care should also be provided where needed, in a holistic manner, to effectively address the issue to failing health among the elderly. For all this to happen government intervention is very much important along with high-level social organizations. Holistic approach to address the issue of social problems of elders is need of the hour.

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Digital Resources: Critical Issues and Challenges

Dr. Dagdu Tukaram Ghatkar

Assit. Prof., Dept. of Library and Information Science

Sambhajirao Kendre Mahavidyalaya, Jalkot Dist. Latur

Corresponding Author- Dr. Dagdu Tukaram Ghatkar

Email- dhanswatghatkar@gmail.com

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Abstract:

Due to tremendous growth in information and publishing in various sources users of library demanding digital resources. Digital resources becoming popular among users since it can be accessible anytime, anywhere. Every library whether large or small, should develop a plan before digitization. This paper tries to focus light on some critical issues and challenges for digital resources.

Introduction:

Digital libraries are the complex and advanced forms of information systems that can be endowed with a multiplicity of function and features, sometimes, these are called as electronic infrastructures and information superhighways etc. The widespread internet reach and awareness of its information potential in the user communities brought about an unprecedented demand for online information services. Digital libraries were initiated in responses to the need for organized management of networked information services in a distributed environment. DSpace, Greenstone, Eprints and Fedora are the software's available for digital information creation. These are the open source software's. DSpace is available free of cost. DSpace facilitates the building of institutional repositories that capture, distribute and preserve intellectual output at an international level. A digital library is a collection of information that is stored and accessed electronically. The digital collection can be understood as a body of materials in digital formats. Digital collection are reviewed, selected, described and categorized by the libraries subject specialists. The collections contain numerous types of materials, including digital images, electronic texts, exhibitions, multi-media, materials converted digitally and materials that were born digital.

Digital Library:

The library community has used several different phrases over the years to denote this concept electronic library, virtual library, library without walls and it never was quite clear what each of these different phrases meant. Digital library is simply the most current and most widely accepted term and is now used almost exclusively at conferences, online and in the literature. Digital libraries are libraries first and foremost, we can list some characteristics. These characteristics have been gleaned from various discussions about digital libraries, both online and in print.

1. Digital libraries are the digital face of traditional libraries that include both digital collections and traditional, fixed media collections. So they encompass both electronic and paper materials.
2. Digital libraries will also include digital materials that exist outside the physical and administrative bounds of any one digital library.
3. Digital libraries will include all the processes and services that are the backbone and nervous system of libraries. However, such traditional processes, though forming the basis digital library work, will have to be revised and enhanced to accommodate the differences between new digital media and traditional fixed media.
4. Digital libraries ideally provide a coherent view of all of the information contained within a library, no matter its form or format.

5. Digital libraries will serve particular communities or constituencies, as traditional libraries do now, though those communities may be widely dispersed throughout the network. 6. Digital libraries will require both the skills of librarians and well as those of computer scientists to be viable.

One thing digital libraries will not be is a single, completely digital system that provides instant access to all information, for all sectors of society, from anywhere in the world. This is simply unrealistic. This concept comes from the early days when people were unaware of the complexities of building digital libraries. Instead, they will most likely be a collection of disparate resources and disparate systems, catering to specific communities and user groups, created for specific purposes. They also will include, perhaps indefinitely, paper based collection. Further, interoperability across digital libraries of technical architectures, metadata and document formats will also only likely be possible within relatively bounded systems developed for those specific purposes and communities.

Advantages of Digital Library:

A digital library is not confined to a particular location or so called building it is virtually distributed all over the world. The user can get his/her information on his own computer screen by using the internet. Actually it is a network of multimedia system, which provides fingertip access. The spoken words or the graphical display of a digital library is again having a different impact from the words that are printed. In the new environment owing a document will not be problem for the library because the user will pay for its uses.

- No physical boundary: The user of a digital library need not to go to the library physically, people from all over the world could gain access to the same information, as long as an internet connection is available.
- Round the clock availability: Digital libraries can be accessed at any time, 24 hours a day and 365 days of the year.
- Multiple accesses: The same resources can be used at the same time by a number of users.
- Structured approach: Digital library provides access to much richer content in a more structured manner i.e. we can easily move from the catalog to the

particular book then to a particular chapter and so on.

- Information retrieval: The user is able to use any search term bellowing to the word or phrase of the entire collection. Digital library will provide very user friendly interfaces, giving click able access to its resources.
- Preservation and conservation: An exact copy of the original can be made any number of times without any degradation in quality.
- Space: Whereas traditional libraries are limited by storage space, digital libraries have the potential to store much more information, simply because digital information requires very little physical space to contain them. When the library had no space for extension digitization is the only solution.
- Networking: A particular digital library can provide the link to any other resources of other digital library very easily thus a seamlessly integrated resource sharing can be achieved.
- Cost: The cost of maintaining a digital library is much lower than that of a traditional library. A traditional library must spend large sums of money paying for staff, book maintains, rent and additional books. Digital libraries do away with these fees.

Disadvantages of Digital Library:

Everything has its advantages and disadvantages. Digital libraries have also some disadvantages. Such as different standards, technological obsolescence, virus, untrained manpower etc.

- Initial cost is high: The initial infrastructure cost of digital library is very high such as hardware, software, networking cost, digitizing equipments etc.
- Copyright: Digitization violates the copyright law as thought content of one author can be freely transfer by other without his acknowledgement. How does a digital library distribute information at will while protecting the copyright of the author?
- Technological Obsolescence: Due to technological developments, a digital library can rapidly become out of date and its data may become inaccessible.
- Physical problems: One cannot read whole book with the help of computer.

After reading lot of time in front of computer leads eye problem and mental stress.

- Environment of Library: Digital libraries cannot reproduce environment of traditional libraries.

Challenges and Issues for Digital Libraries:

It is seen that with the advancement in the ICT, the digital libraries are growing up. At one hand, they are providing us information just in a fraction of minutes; on the other hand, they are posing many problems in front of us. The following are some of the major problems which have to be sorted out for further strengthening of digital libraries.

Quality Problem:

How can we establish and control the currency, accuracy and integrity of information sources. This is a serious question in front of libraries and librarians. A digital library is not only known to the extent and nature of collections its own but also to establish a defined set of information to be made available including value added services that they layer on top of overlapping electronic collections. Aspects of their distinctive identities, services to user communities, emphasize their owned collections and promote institutional objectives, provide access to and kind of support or online help the virtual collections.

Interoperability:

Interoperability is the ability to store and retrieve material across diverse content collections administered independently. It brings an inter-relationship between information service related disciplines like library management, achieves management museum management, document management, knowledge management and e-commerce management. Interoperability allows organizations and communities to retail their specialist practices, while putting high-level standards and protocols in place for sharing the information. It is difficult to achieve as it requires resources creators, users, funding agencies, systems and resource managers to agree on the development of standards and formats for information interchange that may not map exactly onto their established practices. The interoperability problems that librarians solve routinely for conventional collections

are more difficult in the world of software enabled digital libraries.

Intellectual Property Rights:

Managing intellectual property rights is another challenging problem that the digital libraries have to face. Libraries need flexible licenses that enable them to legally create archival collections and to transfer content to newer storage technologies for preservation. Licensing arrangements become complex as libraries purchase and share access to both print and electronic versions of materials can be far greater with digital information products than with their print counterparts, given the ease with which unscrupulous users can gain unauthorized access. In addition, Libraries may need to charges users for access to materials. For all these functions, libraries need cost effective, flexible and easy to use software to manage access rights and copyright expenses, as well as to handle billing and payment.

We recognize that technical solutions may be inadequate to address all of the intellectual property issues that exist in the context of digital libraries. Other solutions, even including congressional legislations, institutions and copyright holders. Continued research is required to give digital libraries the ability to manage intellectual property rights and to protect those rights while not inhibiting user's legitimate access to materials consistent with those rights. Various issues pertaining to intellectual property rights in digital environment.

Privacy and Security:

A related set of challenges for digital libraries in the ability, or in some cases, the requirement to protect digital contents from unauthorized access or from unauthorized or uncontrolled use of that content such as replicating and transmitting it to others. In some cases privacy and security technologies are required to protect the rights both of the context owner and the consumer and to enable vibrant electronic commerce. In other cases, privacy and security are even more critical. These challenges, which are at the core of many of today's digital intellectual property issues, have yet to be solved in broadly applicable ways.

Human Use:

Usability has always been a difficult problem in networked software systems. It is a key issue in the design and operations of global scale networked digital libraries. A

number of difficult problems are yet to be solved. How can content, both spoken and written, be made accessible to speakers of diverse languages? How do we make digital libraries equally usable to persons of diverse skill levels? How do we make out input and output devices more flexible. How can we facilitate efficient searching for images, for example, in collections of millions or even billions of such digital objects? How do we mitigate the problems, which occur especially with large multimedia files, associated with varying access bandwidths?

These issues are also related to human use or the personal information management. We must also consider evolutionary characteristics of behavior, systems that learn, personalization, system to system migration across generations of technologies and similar questions. This is concerned to human-computer interface studies and also to studies of how individuals and groups seek, discovers, use and share information, but goes beyond the typical concerns of both to take a very long time horizon perspective.

Preservation Problem:

As more and more of the activities in our lives are captured, represented and stored in digital form, the questions of how we organize, manage, share and preserve these digital representations will become increasingly crucial. Long-term storage technologies and efficient procedures for transferring ephemeral content into long-lived storage have not yet been developed. In addition, cost and space constraints are driving libraries to share collections and services. It is seen that the cost of maintaining a research collection consumers to grow as much as 15 percent a year. The Internet has facilitated this practice since networked collections can be made available instantly to anyone anywhere. Research on cost effective long-term digital storage technologies and efficient achieving and preservation processes are pressing needs. We have to adopt some kind of digital information policy for digital preservation to overcome the problem.

Integration:

We are running parallel with many traditional libraries. In next coming 40 to 50 years, traditional libraries are not going to be abolished, they will survive. But the important question arises, should digital libraries be integrated into traditional

libraries. If so, how can this be accomplished. We have to solve out this problem also.

Services:

What services, if any, should be offered by the digital library. It offers information service that is a networked online information space in which users can discover, locate, acquire access to and, increasingly, use information. Today digital library systems are capable of making available information or knowledge through various means and format. Books journals, paper-based archives, video, film and sound recording are as visible in the digital library service environment as are online catalogue, findings aids, abstracting and indexing of documents, e-journals, e-books, digitized collection, geographical information systems, Internet sources and other electronic holdings.

Role of Librarian:

Digital Librarian is recognized as knowledge preserver, Information Scientist, Hybrid Librarian, Information Officer etc. Librarian is the only person who literate users in digital era. So it becomes essential for him provide digital services through storage, access, digital reference service, search co-ordination, manage the archives & its access.

Conclusion:

Digital librarian dealing with digital resources has to face many issues & challenges about pricing policies, archival access, equipment requirements, staffing implications, user's satisfaction etc. Librarians need to balance various elements, demands, adjustments in provision of cost effective services. A competent & skilled librarian can overcome such constraints by improving services to the users by using his technical competence, skill & intelligence.

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**Sustainable Development of Tribal Community of Palghar District
with Special Reference to Warli Paintings.**

Dr. Meera Rajesh Sawant

Assistant Professor Visual Art (Painting)

S.N.D.T. College of Arts & S.C.B. College of Com. & Sci. For Women, Mumbai- 400020

Corresponding Author- Dr. Meera Rajesh Sawant

E-mail : meera.sawant@yahoo.com

DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.7939880

Abstract

Warli art which is mainly designed by the tribal women and this is an aesthetic folk art of Maharashtra. We find the Warli and Malkhar Koli tribes in Palghar district which is on the northern outskirts of Mumbai in the state of Maharashtra which is a part of Western India. As it was developed in Warli tribe in the early seventies, it was named as “Warli Art”. In this form of art, tribal people execute the art mainly on the walls of their house using natural resources as material. They express themselves through true to life paintings. The important feature of this art is depiction of social life, animals, human beings, daily life scenes or events. These paintings are done by using natural resources like mud base using one white colour made up of rice powder to decorate their mud houses. In 1970s this art took a radical change when an artist Jivya Soma Mashe started the painting for regular basis and not as a part of rituals. This tribal art form now shifted to paper and cloth from the walls of their houses. Warli painting has now become popular and sold all over in India and abroad. A lot of merchandise like T-shirts, coasters, pen stands with Warli designs and motifs got popular and generated a lot of demand. Those started getting sold through exhibitions and tourist outlets. Taking into consideration the availability of the various platforms such as exhibitions and art festivals, the Warli artists are widening the gamut of their array for paintings created outside the traditional context and their native. The new demand and new markets are opened for Warli artists who experimented and successfully created something outside the conventional and traditional space and ideas from within which Warli art originated and was sustained by. The Data Collection was performed by conducting informal interviews for qualitative data and quantitative data collected through survey, questionnaire. Tools and technique were including images, observations. This paper throws light on the Warli paintings development in the direction of sustainable development. Contribution of various organizations working in support for the development of Warli tribe and art and how the people are benefitted by these organizations etc is focused in this paper.ⁱ

Keywords: Warli Community, Warli paintings, Natural resources, Sustainable development

Objectives

1. To study the cultural contribution of ‘Warli’ Tribes.
2. To observe and study the formal elements Warli paintings.
3. To observe the natural resources used in the creation of Warli paintings.
4. To study the economic development of ‘Warli’ community through warli paintings.
5. To find out the other factors responsible for economic development of Warli tribes through Warli paintings.

Research Methodology

A. **Type of Research:** This research is qualitative as well as quantitative research using the primary survey method. This research aims to study the sustainable economic development and practices of individuals regarding the Warli painting as a profession for source of income.

In more detail, the results of the survey research stages are as follows:

- (1) Ensuring that the survey method is the best design to use;
- (2) Identifying the appropriate research questions;

- (3) Finalizing the survey design and data collection procedures;
- (4) Identifying the population and sampling frame;
- (5) Analyzing the data to answer the research questions;
- (6) Writing the systematic reports.

B. **Selection of Respondents:** The respondents of this study are all active Warli artists from Palghar district; who have adopted Warli painting as source of income for their livelihood.

C. **Study Area:** Geographical area covered for this paper is Palghar district of Maharashtra. The scope of the study is limited to the various art workshop and individual artists in the tribal region of Palghar district and its scope, efficiency and goals.

D. **Data Collection:** Primary Secondary data has been used for this paper. For primary data sample paintings, interviews and survey methods are used and secondary data is collected mainly from journals, magazine articles, books, internet as source of data collection. Data collection instrument employed questionnaire which includes three aspects of assessment namely: 1) The use of natural resources 2) The organizations involved 3) Geographical area covered 4) Satisfactory level of the artist by pursuing Warli art.

E. **Content Analysis:** Data analysis process consisted of :

- (1) Keeping the record of Responses;
- (2) Checking the responses;
- (3) Adding the results of responses;
- (4) Conducting analysis;
- (5) Interpretation of data;
- (6) Checking descriptive responses for writing descriptive analysis and conclusion.

This method is been used for the interpretation of the data. The paintings created by 'Warli' community have been studied and analyzed for this study. The opinion of important artists related to tribal art was studied in Palghar district. Interviews of different tribal artists were recorded.

Definition of sustainable development

The capability to provide a support a process over a period of time is called as Sustainability. It covers three key concepts firstly economic, secondly environmental and lastly social.ⁱⁱ The process which leads someone or something to change, to

Dr. Meera Rajesh Sawant

transform, to grow and thereby to become more advanced is a development.ⁱⁱⁱ

Sustainable development is the development which fulfils the requirements of present without compromising the capability of future generations to fulfill their own requirements.^{iv} Sustainable development is economic growth that goes hand in hand with the protection of natural resources.^v The concept of "economic sustainability" engrosses on preserving the natural resources that provide physical inputs for economic production.^{vi}

Definition of Tribal

A tribe is a group of people who live and work together in a shared geographical area. A tribe has a common culture, dialect, and religion. They live in unity. The tribe is usually headed by a chief. A tribal society is a group of tribes organized around kinships.^{vii} In India there are 4635 communities of tribe amongst which 461 are schedule tribes.^{viii}

There are many tribal communities in Maharashtra namely Gond, Pardhan, Halba and Warli which are mainly known for wall decoration and paintings.

Tribal Art

Tribal art is a broad term used to describe art and artifacts created by indigenous people. It can also be referred to as ethnographic or primitive art. The societies that practice this art generally do not have their own written script. What they practiced and created is mainly based on information they got from oral communication from their generation to generation and within society. Tribal art is done in various forms and also uses materials like metal, terracotta, murals, cloth or leaves. Indian tribal art is always delineated upon positive themes and ideas like birth, life, harvest journey, marriage. Indian tribal art is an art where life and creativity are inseparable. Indian tribal arts have a unique sensitivity. It is one of the most fascinating parts of the tribal culture in India.

The Indian tribes try to keep alive a culture that is thousands years old, comprising music, traditions, rituals and art. They live in complete harmony with nature by preserving their resources and blending with the environment. Indian Tribal Art takes on different manifestations through` varied medium such as pottery, painting, metalwork, dokra art, paper art, weaving and designing of objects such as Masks, jewelry and toys etc.

If we focus on tribal paintings, some of the famous tribal painting forms of India are: Warli paintings of Maharashtra, Bhil paintings from Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Gond painting of Madhya Pradesh, Santhal painting of West Bengal, Madhubani Paintings of Bihar, Saora paintings of Odisha, and Pithoro paintings of Gujrat. These tribal art forms are very ethnic and simple style tribal paintings.^{ix}



Image: 1 Palghar in Maharashtra Map^{xiii}

This paper focuses on the Warli paintings of Maharashtra from Palghar district. The total population of Palghar district is 29,90,116. It is consisted of 8 talukas viz. Mokhada, Talasari, Vasai, Vikramgad, Palghar, Dahanu and Wada.^x Warli is the known of the chief tribe found on the northern outskirts of Mumbai, in Western India. Though having the propinquity to the large metropolis city in India, Warli tribe avoid the all possible impact of contemporary urbanization.^{xi}



Image: 2 Palghar District

Warli Paintings



Image: 3 - A Warli painting by Jivya Soma Mashe, Thane district^{xiv}

a) Traditional Warli Painting:

Art is an intrinsic part of Warli tribe lives. Traditionally Warli women paint the outer walls of their houses. It is traditionally made



Image: 5 Women painting the wall^{xvii}
Mural^{xviii}



Image: 4 - Warli-art^{xv} as a part of rituals performed by Savasin and Dhavleri women to invite the gods into a house during weddings, births and deaths.^{xvi}



Image: 6 Traditional Warli

Their religious beliefs are one of the formative forces that shape the Warli paintings. The Warlis, through their paintings, express the life principles with themes such as agricultural activity, celebration of birth or marriage, hunting etc. on the mud walls of their homes. Men, animals, flora and fauna form a rhythmic pattern across the painting, describing the day to day activities of the Warli people. The paintings, created with rice paste for the white colour on surface based on cow dung, mud or even on charcoal, portray the themes that narrate the social lifestyle and activities of the Warlis. Forms of two triangles joined at the tip are used to represent human and animal bodies. The upper triangle represents the trunk and the lower triangle represents the pelvis. Men and women figures are portrayed in almost identical forms however Warli woman can be differentiated with the differentiator which is the tiny knot of hair in the form of a bun.

The use of white colour against earthen background creates a striking picture of their customs, imaginations and beliefs. Looking at the themes in Warli paintings, one gets a feeling that these forms are not only repetitive in nature but also symbolic. Conventional Warli paintings most of the times display domestic as well as wild animals, various trees and birds. Warli paintings also contain human beings-men, women, children and also their activities such as wedding scenes, harvest scenes, group of men and women dancing, etc. They have a close bond with nature. They worship the Goddess of Creative Energy-the Corn Goddess (Kansari), Hirva (Peacock – Household God), Waghya (Tiger – God of Cowherds), Narayandev (Supreme most Deity), Himai, Vir (Ancestor god and god of virility) and the Goddess of Trees and Plants, to appease Mother Nature. Paintings done during marriage ceremony are called 'lagnacha chauk' and it represents 'Palaghata', the goddess of marriage and fertility. The married women whose husbands are alive (suvasinis) form a square ('chauk' or 'chaukhat') and thereafter the goddess 'Palaghata'. Around the square ('chauk'), the other women of the village draw the trees, birds, animals and men. Once the

painting is ready, marriage ceremony can then take place.

Warli paintings, discovered in the early seventies, when Jivya Soma Mashe, a Warli tribal artist, started to paint not only for special ritual but also for daily things, came across as a stark contrast to the idea of the tribal and folk idiom known to the then urban India. It neither narrates the mythological stories which were so prominent in the Indian paintings nor does it use multicoloured hues in the myriad forms that depicted a rich cultural life.^{xix}

b) Commercialization of Warli Painting in Modern Era:

The modern Warli artist is not immune to the modern developments. So one can now see representation of objects such as bicycles, transistors, airplanes etc. in many of their paintings. Now a day, Warli painting have changed the form of presentation. It is shifted from walls of houses of the Warli tribes to canvas, wall of various public places and private as well commercial premises, T-shirts, pen stands, pots, coasters etc. This research targeted the group of Warli artists who are presently earning through creating these artifacts on commercial basis. Earlier the Warli paintings were specifically done on wall on various occasions however now artists modified the way from wall painting to Warli paintings on canvas for commercial and tourist related source of income.^{xx} Many artists started manufacturing their own art products with Warli painting on it for commercial purpose. As per the responses they are getting income for their survival and satisfaction by pursuing their passion, their culture as an income source. Taking into consideration the availability of the various platforms such as exhibitions and art festivals, the Warli artists are widening the gamut of their array for paintings created outside the traditional context and their native. The new demand and new markets are opened for Warli artists who experimented and successfully created something outside the conventional and traditional space and ideas from within which Warli art originated and was sustained by. The modern look of Warli art can be seen in following products images.



Image: 7 Tea coasters^{xxi}

Results and Discussions

Around 20 responses of Warli artists from various villages like Chinchpada, Vasuri, Balapur, Ootavali, Kavle from Vikramgad taluka, Shirol, Vadpada, Jamsar from Javhar taluka, Ganjad, Vangadpada, Kalmipada from Dahanu taluka, Vedhi from Saphale taluka in Palghar district of Maharashtra are taken into consideration for this research. All respondents are male artists of the age group from 20 to 50 years.

a) Shift of Warli art from women to men domain:

Traditionally the Warli paintings were done by Warli women for various occasions in their life like marriage, harvesting, daily life etc. Writer Nolina Minj mentions about Dhavleri group and their work for Warli women in her article, "When its commercialization began, men began to take over women's traditional role in painting Warli art"^{xxiii} Author Adam Semlambo Says "The drawings are now sold profitably and have constituted a new income generation avenue which has been taken over by males of the Warli society."^{xxiv} This survey also underlines the above statements because majority respondents found and covered in this work are male artists.

b) Factors to be consider for sustainable development of tribes of Palghar district through Warli painting:

- Geographical Location
- Social and economic environment
- Cultural environment
- Availability of skilled artist
- Training centers of Warli art
- Education and literacy level
- Exposure to urban markets
- Marketers efforts to reach out these Warli artists

c) Organisations active in Palghar District for development of Warli Tribe and Art:

- Jivandeep Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha



2-63060218

Image:8 Warli Bag^{xxii}

- Adivasi Sanshodhan and Prashikshan Sanstha, Pune : established in 1962 by state government of Maharashtra for the social, economic and educational development of tribal community.^{xxv}
- Adivasi Samajonatti Seva Sanstha: is a non-governmental organization working for preservation and documentation of tribal culture, language, art like painting and mask making, knowledge about the medicinal plants, rituals etc. in Palghar district. They conduct meetings with local people, interviews of elder people from tribal community and finding funding sources to conduct these activities.
- Ayush Adivasi Yuva Shakti : AYUSH is social networking platform for collaborative & constructive approach of Tribal Empowerment by sharing knowledge & skill.^{xxvi}
- Adivasi Sahaj Shikshan Parivar: is a non-governmental organization established in 1980 that works in the area of Children, Education & Literacy, Micro Finance (Self Help Groups), Panchayati Raj, Womens Development & Empowerment, etc. The NGO works towards the promotion of sustainable development.^{xxvii}
- Dhavleri group : Restoring the traditional roles and importance of women in the practice of Warli art is the core aim of the Dhavleri group.^{xxviii}
- d) **Benefits through Warli Art:** According to the responses of the Warli artists they mentioned following benefits through continuing Warli Art.
 - Use of natural resources: Cow Dung, soil, rice paste, terracotta pots, wood etc.
 - Social Connect: They come together for various reasons like festivals, traditional rituals and meetings etc
 - Social Awareness: Through the gatherings tribal people get knowledge about various government schemes and facilities available for tribal communities.

- Economic development: through Warli painting there will be many employment opportunities for tribal people.
- Identity and recognition: they can strengthen their own separate identity and recognition through Warli painting.
- Increase confidence: The confidence of tribal people will increase through Warli art, related work and communication with different people and connect with organizations.
- Sustainability: By continuing the Warli art they can sustain their original culture, customs, rituals, art etc.

Recommendations

- More organizations should take initiative towards the sustainable development of Warli tribes through Warli art.
- They should promote these artifacts made by Warli artists for the sustainable development.
- Government should start awareness programs about Warli art at school and college level.
- New experiments for new product designs based on Warli art should be carried by artists and artisans for development of Warli art.
- Learning centers of tribal art, tradition and culture should be developed in all the regions.

Conclusion

The Warli art is spread all over India. The main reason why Warli Paintings are

popular is the simplified forms. Nowadays many workshops are conducted by artists in cities like Mumbai. Warli paintings are found in interior of houses and offices. This research paper tried to investigate the contribution of various organizations as well as individuals responsible for the development of Warli art and sustainable development. There are many factors responsible for the sustainable development of any tribal community. It focuses on effective and efficient solutions which are better for tribal societies. Through Warli Painting they use natural resources for creation of Warli Art which leads to well being, keep balance in environment and also help for economic development of this tribal area. However all the opportunities specifically related to art available in these sectors are for the candidates having interest and proficiency in Warli paintings. Many of the tribal are below poverty line and also don't have access to economic assets such as mode of communication and transport. These facts underline the importance of the need of livelihood generating activities based on locally available resources so that gainful employment opportunities could be created at the doorstep of tribal people.

For the sustainable development of Warli tribe, government and private organizations should come forward and initiate activities, projects and workshops based on tribal art in these areas.

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Benefits and Drawbacks Of Amazon E- Commerce.

Abhishek Kumar Sharma¹ · MD. Jimmy²

¹Tilka Manjhi Bhagalpur University, M. Com, Department of Commerce

²Tilka Manjhi Bhagalpur University, Department of Urdu

Corresponding Author- Abhishek Kumar Sharma

E-mail Id: abhisheksharma8539@gmail.com

DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.7939898

Abstract

E-Commerce or electronic commerce is the trading of goods and services on the internet. It is our bustling city center or brick-and mortar shop translated into zeros and ones on the internet super highway. An estimated 2.14 billion people world wide buy goods and services online and the number of prime members shopping amazon stores globally now tops 200 million. E-commerce is one way people buy and sell products online only, while other sellers use E-commerce as a part of a broader stores and other distribution channels either way E-commerce allows startups, small business and large companies to sell products at scale and reach customers across the world .

Keywords: E-commerce, Business, Customers, Channels, Companies.

1] Introduction of Amazon E-commerce

Today, internet play a vital role in business. Which makes the organization more responsive and as a result organization generates more profit through revenue and savings. The process of doing business over the internet or any other electronic medium is known as E-commerce. Amazon has been able to embrace this opportunity by offering it's customers a wide range of products, including music, toys, electronics, software, books and clothes.

2] How Does E-commerce Work?

E-commerce works by connecting buyers and sellers using various electronic channels. For example you need a channel such as a website or social media, so, customers can find products and service to purchase then a payment processor enables the exchange of goods or service. Once the transaction succeeds, the customers receives a confirmation e-mail or SMS, and a printable receipt.

If the transaction is for goods, then the seller ships the items and sends the customers a tracking number via email or SMS. If the transaction is for a service, then the service provider can reach out to schedule and complete the service.

3.] What are the types of E-Commerce?

E-Commerce takes as many different forms as there are various ways to shop online channels . A Few Common business

models that shape the world of e- commerce are:-

1. B2C – Business sell to individual consumers. The most common model with many variations.
2. B2B – Business sell to other business often the buyer resells products of the consumer.
3. C2B – Consumers sell to businesses C2B business allow customers to sell to other companies.
4. C2C- Consumers sell to other consumers , Business create online market place that connect consumers.
5. B2G- Business sell to governments or governments agencies
6. C2G- Consumers sell to governments or governments agencies
7. G2B- Governments or governments agencies sell to business
8. G2C- Governments or governments agencies sell to consumers

4.] Advantages of Amazon Company E-commerce

Selling products online has a it's on advantage and disadvantage. To begin with, there are several advantage that can be attributed to E-commerce model used by amazon. First, the company is able to reach it's customers directly because the internet spans the world. Second, through the implementation of E-commerce, the company minimizes it's transaction costs. Third, the

internet enables amazon to reduce the use of cash, handling a lot of cash is consider insecure due to the susceptibility of theft and fraud. The company uses electronic money transfer which is implemented through the internet. Customers are only required to submit their payment details, such as credit card numbers to proceed with purchasing. Fourth, E-commerce systems have the capability of operating daily at any time. This is major boost of amazons marketing strategy. The company's physical markets do not need to be open daily for the consumers and suppliers to engage in electronic business. Thus, the internet enable the company to increase it's market shares with about 128% in 2007 (marcial,2007).

5.] Disadvantages of Amazon Company E-commerce

However, the internet has several disadvantage. One of the drawbacks of E-commerce is that many people are still not conversant with use of internet. Others don't trust the internet when it's come to performing business transactions. There are also issues related to submission of private information, Which can be manipulated by internet based organizations. It is always difficult to reach out such people. Some time companies use customers e-mail addresses to send advertisement messages without considering impact it would have on customers. Another disadvantage is that amazon cannot expand it's product line to market perishable items such as food products. This limits theb companies market opportunity since people prefer to buy food through traditional ways highly priced products such as jewelry are difficult to handle using e-commerce framework. People fear paying for expensive or luxurious products using electronic method due to security concerns. Despite the ease of eaccess, using the internet to process delivery products such as books is still a problem. A customer might wait for more then a week before a physical product is delivered. A Customer might wait for more than a week before a physical product is delivered. This is because a lot of e-mails and phone conversation must be made before

delivering the products. Further more, returning a product to be company is sometimes difficult in case a customer is not satisfied (Chandramita, 2009). This cuts down customer loyalty, hence preference is sometimes given to traditional ways of shopping. Amazon provides download services for e- books in order to compete with the traditional physical stores. Electronic book device and e-mail books downloads were introduced by the company in 2007 with the aim of increasing customer base and market share (Stone, 2007). However, not all publishers supply their books in electronic form. Others argue that electronic books can be copied and misused without the content of the author or the editor. This has been a major drawbacks in selling e- books.

6.] Amazon E- Commerce Conclusion:

Looking at how Amazon Performs it's business, we can compare it to a pure e-commerce organization because many of it's business operations are performed online. Traditional stores can be able to gain from implementing an e- commerce side to enhance their retail stores in many ways. This form of business model is known as click and mortar. The first benefit in setting up an E-commerce business model is that an organization can reach many customer and sell products beyond its geographical boundaries. This is because of the speed of the internet. The internet runs for 24*7*365, making commercial information available to the audience around the globe at their convenient time. Most conventional communication media such as newspapers and radios cover regional commercial news and therefore, the information is confined to specific areas. Through the internet, a company can be able to create it's product and services awareness by creating an interactive e- commerce system. " Managers can use e-mail and other internet communication capabilities to oversee larger number of employees, to manage many tasks and subtasks in projects and to coordinates the work of multiple teams in different parts of the world "(Laudon & Laudon, 2006,P.15).

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An Epidemiological survey on dietary changes during COVID – 19 Pandemic in Nashik, Maharashtra, India

V.E. Sonawane¹, A.J. Kharat²

¹MVP's S.V.K. Tejookaya Arts, Science and Commerce College, Deolali College

²MGV's LVH Arts, Sci. & Com. College Panchavati Nashik

Corresponding Author- V.E. Sonawane

Email - agneskharat@gmail.com

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Abstract:

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected all aspects of human life including their food consumption. The changes in the food production and supply processes introduce changes to the global dietary patterns. Survey approach was used for gathering primary data from Nashik City. According to the present survey it is noted that during first wave of COVID-19 many families were shifted to vegetarian diet. During second wave consumption of foods like chicken and fish along with green vegetables and chickpeas which are rich in vitamins and proteins has increased. People have emphasized on eating *chavanprash* twice a day with warm water and turmeric milk on an empty stomach to boost immunity due to Corona.

Home-based treatments, including self-care, self-medication, were found to be the first line of action for prevention of COVID-19. There has been gradual shift in diet from vegetarian to non-vegetarian which has resulted in minimizing the vitamin B12 deficiency.

Key words: COVID-19 pandemic, Dietary pattern, vegetarian diet, non-vegetarian diet

Introduction:

The recent outbreak of COVID-19 began in Wuhan, a city in the Hubei province of China. Very soon after this it spread into many countries of the world. In India, the first case of the COVID-19 virus was detected in Thrissur, Kerala on January 30th, 2020. In the first wave, the death rate was approximately 3-4 lakhs and in the second wave, the death rate was approximately 9-9.4 lakhs. The severe symptoms observed in both waves includes: Coughing, Headache, Fever, Chills, Common cold. The COVID-19 symptoms, including dyspnea, fever, non-productive cough, pneumonia, fatigue, and myalgia emerge following an incubation stage of 2–14 days. The COVID-19 pandemic had affected all aspects of human life including their food consumption. The changes in the food production and supply processes introduce changes to the global dietary patterns.

The World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 as a global pandemic on January 30, 2020, in response to the global spreading of this dangerous

virus. Millions of people have already affected due to COVID-19. Due to this pandemic the world has experience lockdown situations during last two years which has several limitations on daily living such as isolation, social distancing, home confinement etc. The COVID-19 pandemic represents a massive impact on human health, causing sudden lifestyle changes, through social distancing and isolation at home, with social and economic consequences. (Di Renzo *et.al.* 2020)

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected all aspects of human life including their food consumption. The changes in the food production and supply processes introduce changes to the global dietary patterns. This study is intended to understand the changes in eating habits promoted during the first and second wave of COVID-19.

Material and Method:

Survey approach was used for gathering primary data from Nashik City. The questionnaire was created, designed and circulated by using the non-digital platform. Participants were encouraged to

fill up the form. This survey was conducted with the help of student volunteers during 4th December 2022 to 10th January 2023. Students were requested for sharing the questionnaire with their family members, friends, relatives and neighbors in their areas. Individuals were asked to declare their consumption of certain foods and food groups, and lifestyle habits comparing before and during the pandemic period. (Alzhrani, A *et.al.* 2021)

We have received 2875 responses during this survey. All the interested participants were included in the survey. Exclusion criteria for the survey was age below 18, pregnant and lactating women and duplicate response. After exclusion final data set included 2657 participants. Identity of all the participants and their personal data collected was kept anonymous.

Result and discussion:

The first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic commenced with increased detection of cases in January-March 2020, and after the September 2020 peak, cases declined by the end of October 2020.

According to the present survey it is noted that during first wave of COVID-19 poultry business was in danger due to fear of Corona. During this time number of people eating chicken has decreased greatly, causing a great crisis to the poultry industry. Many families were shifted to vegetarian diet during this phase. It was found that during first outbreak of COVID -19 about 40% of the participants were vegetarian and 60% participants were non-vegetarian.

The second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic began on March 13, 2021, peaked on April 23 (17,937 cases), and ended on June 19, 2021. This is the most crucial phase where we have noted vast dietary changes.

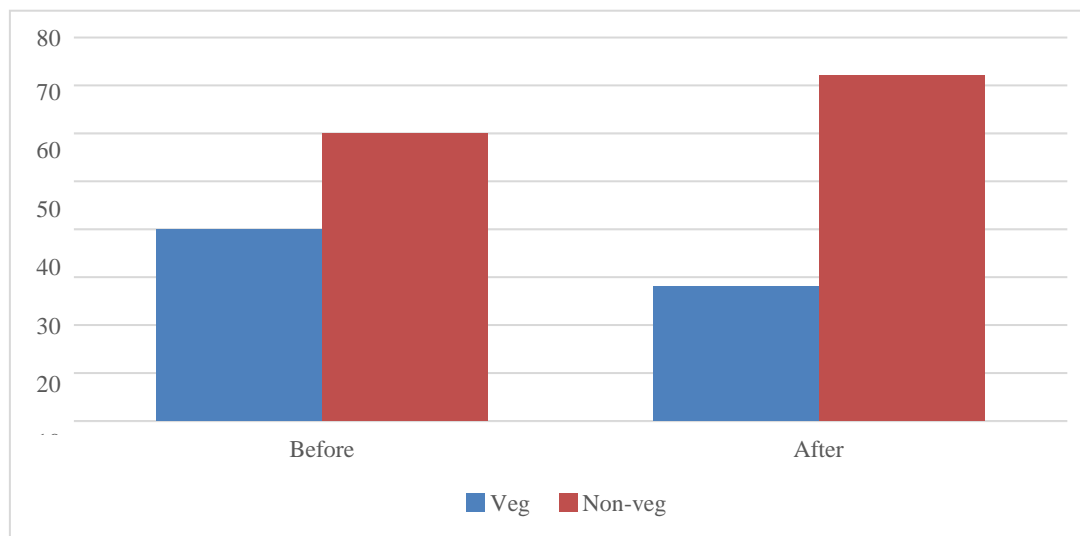
Table 1: Proportion of changes in the consumption of Vegetarian diet before and after pandemic

Consumption of Vegetarian and non-vegetarian diet Before and After pandemic		
Diet	Before Pandemic	After Pandemic
Vegetarian	40%	28%
Non-Vegetarian	60%	72%
Total	100%	100%

Our survey shows that many citizens who used to prefer fast food, oily food are now opting for immunity boosting foods. Consumption of vegetables, fruits and pulses which have nutrients that increases immunity has increased by rejecting the fast food made in the family. It is seen that the amount of fruit and leafy vegetables has increased a lot during this phase. In order to increase immunity, there have been a lot of changes in the home kitchen and now raw vegetable, pulses and salad is being emphasized in every household. Most frequently used home remedies were decoction of herbs including ginger, *Tinosporacordifolia*, turmeric, black pepper, carom seeds. Turmeric milk was also popular choice. (Ayalur Gopalakrishnan *et.al.*, 2021) Consumption of “Golden Milk” which is turmeric powder in hot milk once or twice a day for boosting immunity and help fight against COVID illness. (Gupta *et.al.*, 2020) Increase use of Indian gooseberry (amla) is noted which is being eaten to boost immunity. Consumption of foods like chicken and fish along with green vegetables and chickpeas which are rich in vitamins and proteins has increased. People are emphasizing on eating *chavanprash* twice a day with warm water and turmeric milk on an empty stomach to boost immunity (Motiwala, *et.al.*, 2023)

It was observed that during second wave 72% of participants were non-vegetarian, there was about 12% in non-vegetarian diet. It was also observed that due to increase in non-vegetarian diet there is considerable decrease in vitamin B12 deficiency.

There was considerable increase in maintenance of hygienic condition that had resulted in considerable decrease in common microbial infections.



Graph 1: Proportion of changes in the consumption of Vegetarian diet before and after pandemic

Conclusion:

According to the present survey it is noted that during first wave of COVID-19 many families were shifted to vegetarian diet. During second wave consumption of foods like chicken and fish along with green vegetables and chickpeas which are rich in vitamins and proteins has increased. Home-based treatments, including self-care, self-medication, were found to be the first line of action for prevention of COVID-19. There has been gradual shift in diet from vegetarian to non-vegetarian which has resulted in minimizing the vitamin B12 deficiency.

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**Racism in the Black American Autobiographical Work
From Maya Angelou's I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings**

Mr. Shrikant Shrishail kase

Research Scholer, P.G. Department of English and Research Centre, People's
College, Nanded, India

Corresponding Author- Mr. Shrikant Shrishail kase

Email- shrikantkase733@gmail.com

DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.7939923

Abstract:

From her first autobiography, Angelou's goal was to "tell the truth about the lives of black women" but in later work her goals turned to writing about the ups and downs of her own life. Life brought him passion, not better experiences. She has the power to overcome anything. This article, titled "The Injustice of Racism in Black-American Autobiographical work of Maya Angelou's I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings," discusses the author's social problems as a young mother, daughters, and black women, and how to support her. . Fight in the name of racial justice. She wrote as a witness to her suffering and success.

Keywords : Family, Travel, Identity, Motherhood, Racism.

Indroduction:

The women's struggle for freedom also followed the women's struggle against violence; their pride played an important role in their stories, which are praised for their African-American history. Dolly a McPherson says: Black writers use biographies and other forms of writing (to a lesser extent) to try to analyze themselves and share their findings, these groups explaining their plight to people, not just celebrating them. The organization can change the lives of the writers if it wants to.

Angelou plays a heroine in the story of creating her own culture. Angelou portrayed African-American women as a role model, reconstructing the image of black women in her autobiography and drawing on her various roles, avatars, and identities to connect the oppression process for her own history. Details of Angelou's personal strength and ability to overcome are also featured in Angelou's autobiography. Angelou's autobiography, especially the women in "The Caged Bird," had an impact on the woman Angelou became.

According to Manola, the three characters in "Caged Bird" are Angelo's mother Vivienne, grandmother Anne Henderson, and Mrs. Flowers collaborated "to form a trio that is important to the care and nurture of children on their journey as a black girl in the South."

Maya Angelou's autobiographical work "I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings" is an autobiography, novel, and social history work by African-American author Maya Angelo. An age-old story that shows how the strength of character and love of literature can overcome prejudice and trauma.

The book begins with three-year-old Maya and her brother being sent to their grandmother's in Staples, Arkansas, and ends with Maya becoming a mother at seventeen. During "The Caged Bird," Maya transforms from a self-respecting victim of racism to a self-sufficient, dignified young woman with the potential to resolve discrimination. Angelou explores themes of racism, identity, rape and literacy in her autobiography. The main character, Maya, has been called "an icon for every black girl growing up in America." Angelou's treatment of racism brings unity to the book and anti-racism is the subject of this article. When choosing a title for the book, Angelo turned to Paul Laurence Dunbar, an African-American poet whose work has been admired for years. "I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings" takes its name from the third part of his poem "Sympathy".

The situations faced by the characters in this book stem from the racism of their white neighbors. When blacks heard about the Ku Klux Klan, whites protested, whites attacked blacks and their friends, there were murders, lynchings, rapes, and strikes to protect the rights of white Americans. Mom, Maya's grandmother hides her son Willie in a potato box every night, while whites scapegoats blacks' bills. "He believed that my uncle and all the other blacks who heard the Ku Klux Klan were coming would run under their house and hide in chicken manure, which is embarrassing." (14)

Angelou shares many of the struggles of black people against racism in her autobiographical writings. While acknowledging the personal power of events in the struggle, Maya's narrative suggests

that this struggle helped save African Americans from drowning in unconditional despair. He was mostly cut off from the world for several months while working on the book. She set the bar high. His goal is to write a book that exposes the black experience and acknowledges the human spirit. It did not just reach its goal. He wrote the next story, which has become a modern classic.

- Marcia Ann Gillespie, 2008 (41)

The text is composed as a series of short stories arranged thematically rather than chronologically. In his 1993 article on *The Caged Bird*, Racial Protest, Identity, Words and Forms, Walker focuses on the structure of the book and explains how it supports the model of racism. According to Walker, critics neglected to examine his style, choosing instead to focus on the content of the book, which he felt was ignoring his politics. "Angelou and the caged bird will be better served by the way content and policy work together," he said. (42) Angelou edited her book as a guide to combating racism and oppression.

Something different is the thematic progression of Maya's experiences with the book, she arranged and arranged her stories, often combining the nature layer of one chapter with the previous chapter and the next, reflecting her childhood in a way to talk about each other.

Conclusion:

Overall, *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings* is aptly named because Maya Angelou likened herself and her people to a caged bird that couldn't sing. Birds sometimes sing to find comfort within themselves, which Maya Angelou did when she shared her experience. Angelou shares many of the struggles of black people against racism in her autobiographical writings. Maya's account acknowledges the personal power of struggle events while suggesting that this struggle has helped save the African American community from drowning in the despair and hopelessness that has filled them.

This program also offers valuable resources for psychology and human development. "I Know Why the Caged Bird Is singing" tackles thorny issues such as rape and discrimination, sexuality and gender development, identity, interactions between family members and major shows.

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Constraints Faced By Grape Growers Of Maharashtra In Adoption Of Recommended Cultivation Practices.

Mr. Raut Vikram Keshavrao¹, Dr. Amit Kumar Mishra²

¹. Ph.D. Scholar, Bhagwant University, Ajmer

². Assistant Professor, Bhagwant University, Ajmer, College of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture Extension and Communication (RJ)

Corresponding Author- Mr. Raut Vikram Keshavrao

Email - vickyraut2137@gmail.com

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Abstract:-

The present study was conducted in Nashik and Sangli districts of Maharashtra state considering the larger area and production of grape. Grape (*Vitis Vinifera L.*) commonly known as angor most important fruit crop grown in temperate tropical, subtropical and tropical regions of the world. The wide adaptability, hardy nature, low maintenance cost, steady and high yields, fine table and therapeutic values, better keeping quality are some of the qualities which make this fruit crop ideally suitable for semi arid regions. During the study, it was observed that the major constraints faced by grape growers in study area were occurrence of downy mildew, unavailability of labour, unavailability of crop insurance, timely unavailability of recommended fertilizers, occurrence of powdery mildew and mealy bug, adverse climatic condition, fluctuation in market prices, regular updation of recent technology and unavailability of market.

Keywords: Grape, Constraints, Maharashtra

Introduction:

In an agrarian country like India national economy is born by agricultural industries. Agriculture enterprise is the way of life in India. Agriculture sector is the backbone of the Indian economy. India is the second largest producer of fruit in the World after China. The major fruit growing states in India are Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Grape (*Vitis Vinifera L.*) is a temperate fruit crop and also cultivated under tropical and subtropical regions in the world. It is originated in Asia Minor in the region between Black Sea and Caspian Sea which belongs to the family vitiaceae.

The grape is one of the most delicious, refreshing and nourishing fruit. Ripe grapes are easily digestible. It is fairly good source of minerals like calcium, phosphorus, iron and vitamins like B1 and B2. Grape juice is a refreshing drink, a stimulant to kidneys and laxative. Ripe fruits are supposed to be the best table fruit. Wine making from grapes is a flourishing industry in many countries. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Haryan are the major grape growing states

in India. Maharashtra is the leading grape producing state, where the total area under grape cultivation is 55,700 ha with annual production of 14.75 lakh million tons (2010). it stands very low as compared to other fruit crops. This is a challenging task for the scientists and the farmers.

Material and Methods:

Nashik and Sangli are the major grape producing districts in the Maharashtra. These two districts together accounted for more than 50.00% of area & production under grape in the state. Hence, based on highest area and production in the Maharashtra, the Nashik and Sangli districts were selected for study.

The primary unit of the sample was talukas of these two districts. The leading talukas of grape cultivation in Nashik districts were Niphad, Dindori, Satana & in Sangli were Tasgaon, Kavathe-Mahankal, and Palus. All six talukas were selected purposively. The secondary unit of the sample was villages. Three villages from each talukas having maximum area under pomegranate cultivation were selected for the study.

For the selection of grape growers, the purposive sampling method was used. Ten grape growers from the list of farmers growing grape were randomly selected from each chosen village. Thus, a total of 180

grape growers were selected and personal interviews with structured schedule was developed for the present study. Data were collected from primary sources to achieve the stated objectives.

Result and Discussion:

Constraints faced by grape growers in adoption of recommended cultivation practices.

Sr. No.	Constraints	N	%
1	Occurrence of Powdery Mildew disease	151	83.88
2	Non availability of Labour	127	70.55
3	Non availability of crop insurance	123	68.33
4	Timely Non availability of recommended fertilizers	114	63.33
5	Occurrence of Downy Mildew disease	112	62.22
6	Adverse climatic condition	110	61.11
7	Fluctuation in market prices	96	53.33
8	Regular updation of recent technology	60	33.33
9	Non availability of market	57	31.66

In the constraints, majority of the respondents reported that, occurrence of Powdery Mildew disease (83.88 Per cent), Non availability of labour (70.55 Per cent), Non availability of crop insurance (68.33 Per cent), timely Non availability of recommended fertilizers (63.33 Per cent) were the major constraints.

Whereas, occurrence of Downy Mildew disease (62.22 per cent), adverse climatic condition (61.11 per cent), fluctuation in market prices (53.33 per cent), regular updation of recent technology (33.33 Per cent) and Non availability of market (31.33 per cent) constraints were also reported by majority of the grape respondents.

Conclusion:

Hence it can be concluded from the study that the major constraints faced by grape growers in study area were occurrence of Powdery Mildew disease, Non availability of labour, Non availability of crop insurance, and timely Non availability of recommended fertilizers. It can also conclude that least felt constraints were occurrence of Downy Mildew disease, adverse climatic condition, and fluctuation in market prices, regular updation of recent technology and unavailability of market. With the help of the above study the researcher tried to understand the related problems of grape growers. Conclusions of this study will be helpful to grape growers and agencies who are engaged in production and marketing of grape for designing future policies.

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Role of Indian Industrial Sector in Employment (For the period of 2010-11 to 2019-20)

Vaibhav Vitthal Gadhave¹, Prin. Dr. Bobade Manjushri Vilasrao²

¹Research Student, PDEA's Prof. Ramkrushna More College, Akurdi

²Research Guide, Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's

Yashwantrao Chavan Mahavidyalaya Pachwad

Tal. Wai Dist. Satara

Corresponding Author- Vaibhav Vitthal Gadhave

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Abstract

India is number one populated country in the world and giving employment to them is the biggest challenge in front of governing bodies. The sector wise contribution in GDP for financial year 2021-22 agriculture sector has accounted 18.80%, industries 28.20% and service sector 53%. The agriculture and allied sectors are employing the major percentage of employment accounting 41.40% but it is contributing only 18.80%, industrial sector is accounting 27.60% and employing 17%. The service sector is contributing 53% in G.D.P. and accounting more than 30% of employment. The industrial sector is providing promising and steady employment to most populated country since its introduction. The different types of sectors of industries like agriculture and food processing, automobile, petro chemicals, chemicals, aviation, cement, steel are also some examples which are giving the employment opportunities. The government policies are favorable to industries which resulting attraction to FDI.

• Introduction

The economies of the nations are depending upon the various sectors like Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors. Now day new sector is developed and it is known as Research and Development. Whenever the economies are undeveloped at that they have to rely upon the primary sector. The journey of industrialization started in 1770 in Britain. Industrialization started with the development of steam, water and mechanical equipment in cotton industries. The first-generation industries were processing cotton all over the world. The cotton industries started in India in the year 1854 from Mumbai and the journey of industrialization begins. The journey of cotton mill and jute mills reached at 378 nos. till 1998. The industries of the India started with the help of foreign capital and management. The coal mining sector started its journey in the year 1772 from Raniganj. The sectors like cement, glass, soaps, sugar, paper, chemical industries have started slowly in India in that phase. The development of the industries before independence in India was very inadequate and insufficient. The world has seen second industrial revolution started

in the year 1870. The second industrial revolution was based on the electricity and mass production. The third industrial revolution started in the year 1950 which was based on the Electronics, IT and Automatic production technology. The third industrial revolution has developed world economy and made world 10 times wealthier. The third world industrial revolution required higher number of skilled workers. The third world revolution made high amount of production and revenues. The lakhs of new firms established in third world revolution. The third world revolution is also known as Digital Revolution. The current world is undergoing from the fourth industrial revolution which is depending upon Artificial Intelligence and advanced technologies. The system of industries is based on the CPS (Cyber Physical System).

• Objectives

1. To study the history of Industrialization.
2. To study the Industrialization in India.
3. To study the role of industries in an Indian economy.
4. To study the role industries in employment.

• Research Methodology

The research paper is based on the secondary data which is collected from the various websites, research reports of the various government agencies. The government of India is publishing the various reports on the industrial establishment and development of an economy. The analytical and statistical research methods are used for the data collection and analysis in this research.

• Review of Literature

1. Mrs. Manjula (2022) studied the creation of employment from industrial sector. Where she studied the limited capital resources industries have created good amount of employment by labour intensive industries. The industries have created 16% of employment in an economy. Researcher has mentioned that the increasing industries are lowering the unemployment and poverty rates.
2. Sudhakar, P., Padmavathi, A., & Kumar, N. B. K. (2012) have studied the employment trend in India. The researchers have found that the growth of the population is higher in India and the numbers of employment opportunities are limited. The study also mentioned that the Five Year plans played biggest role in creation of employment opportunities. The researchers have also shown that the employment is an important aspect of economic development.
3. Mogtadaee, A., Nezhad, M. Z. & Ansari, E (2006) studied the role of small industries in employment generation and economic development in Maharashtra & Khuzestan. The Researchers have used t test and chi square statistical tests. The study has analyzed the status of small scale industries in specific areas. The study has found the investments in large scale industries by Iran and Maharashtra, Khuzestan created job opportunities in small scale industries.

4. Dr. Pujar, Uma. (2014) studies the MSMEs role in employment. The researcher has found that the MSMEs industries has played vital role in socio economic development. The MSME sector is contributing 45% manufacturing output and 40% exports of the country. The MSMEs is providing 5, 95, 00, 000 numbers employment. The MSMEs businesses are creating self employment and wage employment in an economy of India.

• Meaning Industries

The industries are defined as the processing of inputs to get the output. The industries are creating finished goods from raw materials. The industries are involved in procurement, processing and creation of the finished goods. The industries are also classified under different categories or levels. The first category of industries is producing raw materials for other industries. These first levels of industries are extracting from the natural resources or minerals the industries are known as coal mining, forestry and fishing.

The second levels of industries are the industries which are converting raw materials into usable products by processing it. The example of such type of industries is making bakery products from the wheat flour. These industries are known as value addition making industries.

The Third levels of industries are the service industries are providing support to second level and primary industries. These are the essential services for the industries to grow and develop their market. The major service industries are financial institutes, education, transportation, education, hospitals and others.

• World Scenario of Industries

According to the report published by the IBIS world research firm the employment is as follows

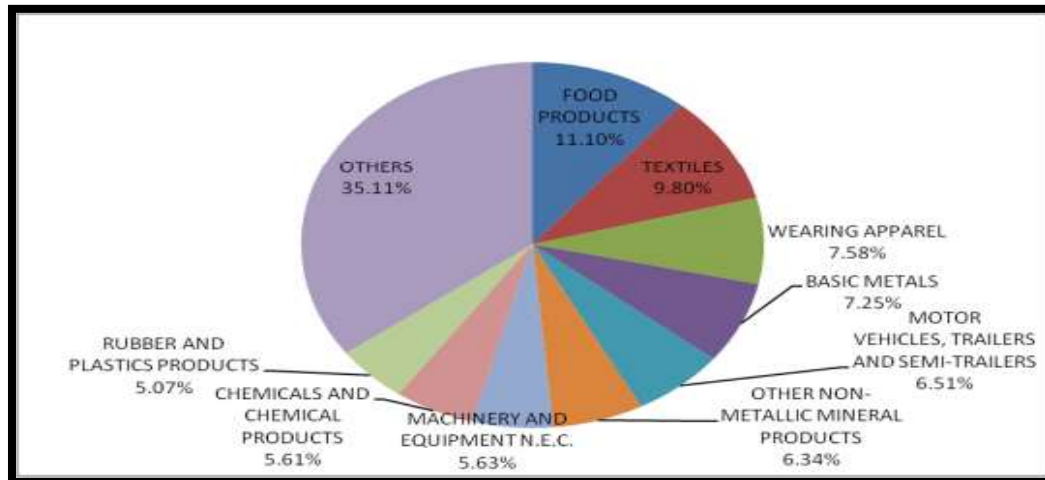
Table No. 1.1 The worldwide Employment availability by industry

Sr. No.	Name of the Industry	Employment
1	Consumer Electronics Manufacturing	1,75,18,424
2	Commercial Real Estate	1,71,64,710
3	Fast food and Restaurants	1,34,58,146
4	HR and Recruitment Services	1,04,36,002
5	Apparel Manufacturing	96,75,672
6	Coal Mining	89,18,489
7	Travel & Tourism	86,84,644
8	Commercial Banks and Financial Institutes	80,76,796
9	Auto Parts & Accessories Manufacturing	80,60,047
10	Hotels & Resorts	79,03,412

(Source:- <https://www.ibisworld.com/global/market-research-reports/global-consumer-electronics-manufacturing-industry/>)

The above industries are giving employment by industries at world level. The consumer electronics industries are most expanded industry which providing 1.75 crore employment. Electronic industry is ranking first in the world at employment parameter. The real estate based industries are giving 1.71 crore employment whereas fast food and restaurants are giving 1.35 crore employments.

- **Industries and India**



(Source: - ASI (Annual Survey of Industries) Report 2019-20)

The above chart data is interpreting that the food products industry is employing 11.10%. The textile and apparel industry is employing 7.58% whereas Basic Metals 7.25%, Motor Vehicles 6.51%. The Chemical and Chemical Product industries are providing 5.61%, Rubber and Plastics 5.07%, Non Metallic

mineral industries 6.34% and other than these industries accounting 35.11%.

- **Sector Wise employment in India**

The majority population of Indian country is relying on the Agriculture sector for an employment following table is showing the sector wise employment of the country

Table 1.1 The availability of sector wise Employment

Sr. No.	Year	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1	2010-11	51.52	21.81	26.68
2	2011-12	49.26	23.49	27.53
3	2012-13	47	24.36	38.64
4	2013-14	46.50	24.37	29.13
5	2014-15	45.89	24.45	29.66
6	2015-16	45.26	24.54	30.20
7	2016-17	44.56	24.74	30.70
8	2017-18	43.93	24.86	31.21
9	2018-19	43.33	24.95	31.72
10	2019-20	42.60	25.12	32.28

(Source:- website: www.indiastats.com)

The above table 1.1 is showing sectorwise availability of employment. The primary sector (Agriculture & Allied) is providing highest share of percentage employment. The financial year 2010-11 is providing 51.52%, 2011-12 49.26% whereas 2012-13 has given 47%. The industrial sector is also giving

upward trend of employment percentage from 2010-11 21.81% to 25.12% in 2019-20. The service sector is has given 26.68% in 2010-11 to 32.28% in 2019-20. The dependency on agriculture has decreased of India from 51.52% to 42.60%.

- **Conclusion**

The Indian population is top ranked in the world. To employ this populated country is the biggest challenge to government agencies. India is developing nation and most of the population is involved in agriculture sector or primary sector it is accounted 51.52% in the year 2010-11 which had more than half share of total employment. The initial phase of independent India largely depended on agriculture but nowadays the industries and service sector has made important position to employment. The industrial sector is employing 25.12% in the year 2019-20 whereas service sector has employed 32.28% in same year. The flow of FDI (Foreign Direct Investments) is increasing in India for the year 2021-22 it was more than 6 lakh crore. The industrial sector and service sectors are expanding at good growth of the Indian country and it is giving the promising employment. To increase the employment, it is required to increase the investments in Micro, Small, Medium and Large scale industries.

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A Brief Study on Socio-Economic Status And Well-Being Of Single Women

Vinay Lalita¹, Prof. M.H.Siddiqui²

1Research Scholar, Badri Vishal PG College Farrukhabad, CSJM University Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh).

2(Principal) Halim Muslim PG College, CSJM University Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh).

Corresponding Author- Vinay Lalita

Email -vinay0315@gmail.com

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Abstract: Woman holds a special place in Indian society; like men she too has proved for excellence in every walk of life. Her role in nation building is well recognized. The widespread of education and self-Consciousness among women has led to her progress over the period. Jawaharlal Nehru, Leader of India's Independence movement, and India's first Prime Minister once said that, "You can tell the condition of a Nation by looking at the status of its Women." According to the U.S. Census Bureau (2015), More than 1 in 7 women (nearly 18.4 million) lived in poverty in 2014. Women's poverty rates were once again substantially above the poverty rates for men. Socio-economic status can encompass opportunities and privileges as well as the quality of life attributes afforded to people within society. Poverty, specifically, is not a single factor but rather is characterized by multiple physical and psychosocial stressors. Socio-economic status is a compatible and well founded predictor of a big assemblage of outcomes across the life span, including physical and psychological well-being. Thus, Socio-economic status is relevant to all fields of behavioral and social science, including research, education, practice and advocacy. The Study is based on qualitative method. The necessary information about the socio economic status of single women have been collected through primary and secondary data source. The sample size of the research is 30 single women including married, unmarried, widow, divorced and separated.

Keywords: Socio-economic status, well-being, single women, social problems,.

1. Research Scholar, Badri Vishal PG College Farrukhabad, CSJM University Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)

2. Prof. M.H.Siddiqui, (Principal) Halim Muslim PG College, CSJM University Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)

1. Introduction

You can tell the condition of a Nation by looking at the status of its Women." Jawaharlal Nehru, Leader of India's Independence movement, and India's first Prime Minister. Woman holds a special place and pride in Indian society; her role in nation building is well acknowledged. Like men she too has proved for excellence in every step of life. The widespread of education and self awareness among women has led to her progress over the period.

There is a worldwide misconception regarding the accurate status of women in Ancient Indian Society. Radha Kamal

Mukerjee writes, the laws customs and traditions of 'Shruti' and 'Smriti' defines the true status of women. (Big, Tara Ali 1958). Women in the Vedic Age appear to have enjoyed a comparatively higher status than that enjoyed by her sisters in the post Vedic Age. From the early ages women were very educated but has to suffer from the immoral of society like Sati Pratha, child marriage etc. because of the efforts of broad minded men like Raja Ram Mohan, Swami Vivekananda, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. These evils crumbled over a period. Undoubtedly, there have been periods in history when women enjoyed freedom and privileges in the family province, religious rituals, educational attainments, personal liability and public life; as such they had free approach even to social and political life. In addition to these, women obtain their status from their husbands, that they are socialized to think

themselves as lesser, and they are psycho-psychologically primed, to use the modern term, they are framed to be wives and mothers, antagonistic with men because they are less able to compete.

They surpassed in intellectual groups, philosophical depths, administrative equality, religious understanding, moral intensification and spiritual enrichment. In all, they had a good say in matters pertaining to life and living at all levels. But as centuries rolled by, the situation went on changing adversely for them. In all, they had a good say in matters pertaining to life and living at all levels. It was Napoleon saying, nature designed women to be our slaves, we are not theirs, they are our property. They belong to us just as a tree that bears fruit belongs to the gardener. What a mad idea to demand equality for women? (Neshla, 1994) Whether it was Rousseau writing the whole education of women ought to be relative to men. To please them, to educate them when young, to care for them when grown up, to counsel them, to console them and to make life sweet and agreeable to them-these are the duties of women at all times and that should be taught to them from their infancy.

2.Objectives Of The Study

- 1.To study the socio-economic status of single women.
- 2.To study the well-being of single women.

3. Research Methodology

This section refers to the methods and data sources used to carry out this study and evaluate the research objectives.

3.1 Techniques of Data Collection

This study is conducted among single women at various socio-economic levels in Farrukhabad district. They are chosen on the basis of keeping in mind, the variation in age, marital status and type of occupation. The research study involves reference of both primary and secondary data primary data. In

Age Distribution of Single Women-

Age Group	Number	Percentage (%)
20-25	2	6.66
25-30	4	13.33
30-35	8	26.66
35-40	16	53.33
Total	30	100

2.Education- Education has been seen from many sociological perspective, the education fulfills needs of the society. The functionalist view of the relationship and occupation argues that educational fulfillment in all the

this study primary data is collected through a field survey with the help of a self prepared checklist distributing among 30 respondents which are purposively selected including married ,unmarried ,divorced, widow and separated single women with yes or no questions. For the purpose of the study secondary data is collected by referring to the Journals, research magazines and published data of varied in nature

3.2 Type of Research

The descriptive research design methodology has been adopted in this research paper.

3.3 Sample Design

30 respondents which are purposively selected including married, unmarried, divorced, widow and separated single women are the sample size for the study. The sample selected for the study is from Farrukhabad district in Uttar Pradesh. The nature of the sample is not restricted to specific people, working and non working both are selected for the study.

3.4 Limitations of the Study

The research outcome is purely based on the personal opinion and the understanding level of respondents. There could be the chance of difference based on the thought process as well as family support extended to the respondents. There may be limitations to generalize the findings of the survey completely.

4. Data Analysis & Interpretations

The three factors age, education, occupation have been taken for analysis of socio-economic status of single women-

1.AGE- Age is definite , most visible psychological fact supposed at birth. It affects individuals and is interlinked with other socio-economic structural elements. Age is also review another variable that decide the status, roles, decision making and authority (Ross, 1961; Goode, 1963).

societies is increasingly linked to occupational status. Educational qualifications increasingly from the basis of the distribution of individuals to occupational status. Thus, there is a tightening bond

between education and occupation (Haralambos and Heald, 1996).

Educational Qualification of Respondent-

Qualification	Number	Percentage(%)
Primary School	3	10
High school	10	33.3
Diploma	5	16.6
Degree	8	26.26
Post graduate and above	4	13.3
Total	30	

3.Occupation- Occupation refers to profession. One's occupation is also a sign of economic activity having adequate returns. It his/her status. may vary from business, labor, service or

Occupation of Respondent

Occupation Sector	Number	Percentage (%)
Government	12	40
Non- Government	10	33.3
Total	24	80

Below is summary of analysis on survey respondents:

Most of the single women (43.0) percent have education up to primary and high school. An overwhelming majority of the single women, more than three fourth (85.3 percent) come from urban background, whereas, the remains 14.7 percent) from rural background indicating that the phenomena or singlehood is less rural areas as compared to urban areas. Majority of the women belong to the age group of 30-40 years. Most of them are educated primary and high school. Some are graduate single women come from the families where in both the parents are educated.

- There is no sole determinant of individual well-being, but in general, well-being is dependent upon positive social relationships, good health, and availability and access to basic resources (e.g., shelter, income).
- Education has brought change in women's perception of their own self and they no longer consider that control of men is important for them.
- Data from the field survey, found that working women had a higher sense of well-being and used fewer professional services to cope with personal and mental health problems than their non employed counterparts
- Many studies have examined the relationship between determinants of individual and national levels of well-being. Many of these studies have used

different measures of well-being (e.g., life satisfaction, psychological well-being, positive effect.), and different methodologies resulting in irregular inconsistent findings related to well-being and its forecast.

- In general, life satisfaction is dependent more closely on the availability of basic needs being met (food, shelter, income) as well as approach to modern benefits (e.g., electricity). Pleasant emotions are more closely associated with having sympathetic relationships.

5. Conclusion- One of the eves of International Women's Day, president Ram Nath Kovind said much remains to be done to further improve the socio-economic status of women in the country. "We all have to work relentlessly towards women's safety, education and independence because only by doing so, we will be able to pave the way for women, especially ours daughters, to become more active, capable and empowered".

Jessie Bernard (1981) quote, who argued that the status of women cannot be compared with that of men, only on the basis of higher status. They are usually better educated and have more organized skills and experience than women. This does not prove that women's are weak; they are made weak by programming the so called rules and regulations of society. They are not weak ,they are made weak.

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The Effect of the Social- Emotional Learning Skill in Education Development and in India

Dr. Gunjan Sharma

Associate Professor , Subharti Department of Journalism and Mass Communication

Faculty of Art and Social Science

Swami Vivekanand Subharti University, Meerut

Corresponding Author- Dr. Gunjan Sharma

Email- gunjan24022004@gmail.com

DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.7939974

Abstract

Life skills comprise the majority of competencies within the personal and social assets categories (i.e., physical development, intellectual development, psychological and emotional development, and social development. According to the National Research Council students needs opportunities and support from their communities to develop like skills and social assets in order to become competent, contributing adult members of society. Students need continues exposure, positive experiences, and people, as well as opportunities to gain and refine life skills. To achieve the desired goal in the in the 21st century, students needs more than traditional academic learning. They must be adept at collaboration, communication and problem-solving, which are some of the skills developed through social and emotional learning (SEL). Coupled with mastery of traditional skills, social and emotional proficiency will equip students to succeed in the swiftly evolving digital economy. Social-emotional learning (SEL) describes the mindsets, skills, attitudes, and feelings that help students succeed in school, career, and life, such as as growth mindset, grit, and sense of belonging at school. Educators use many names for these skills, such as “non-cognitive skills”, “soft skills”, “21st century skills”, “character Skills,” etc. Social-emotional learning is an important part of a well-rounded education. This paper would be able to define the social – Emotional mind set of the students and ability to understand and regulate one’s emotion. Further this paper will define about the happiness learning skills that lead to social- emotional and academic development

Key Words: Social-emotional learning, 21st century skills, happiness learning skills.

Introduction

The goals of education, and of a school, indisputably include building cognitive abilities such as reading and math. Increasingly, however, it also implies that children should be equipped with other abilities that allow them to succeed in and contribute to the society they live in. We will broadly call such traits – such as communication, critical thinking, creativity, self-management, decision-making, perseverance - life skills. Life skills may be viewed as a range of psycho-social and cognitive abilities that equip children to make informed decisions and choices, manage their emotional well-being and communicate effectively. Efforts to address the achievement gap have typically focused on core subjects such as Maths and English. A common belief is that life skills are

optional and secondary to achieving basic literacy and numeracy only if resources are available. The students who develop social-emotional skills and academic mindsets are better equipped to succeed in school and are able to transfer theoretical concepts to real-life situations. Life skills encompass a wide-ranging and often unstructured set of skills and attitudes that is difficult to rigidly define and that has not been officially codified or categorised.¹ A number of related terms are used in this context; some of these include:

1. Life skills
2. 21st century skills
3. Non-cognitive skills
4. Non-academic skills
5. Character skills
6. Soft skills
7. Social and Emotional Learning (SEL)

1 Ben-Arieh, and Frones, 'Indicators of Children's Well-being: What should be Measured and Why' (2007).

1.LIFE SKILLS are the skills we need to deal effectively with the challenges in everyday life, whether at school, at work or in our personal lives.

A definitive list is something educators, governments and employers continue to discuss. But no matter if you call them life skills, 21st century skills or soft skills, students who are able to understand and use these skills, along with their educational qualifications, will be better placed to take advantage of educational and employment opportunities.

The importance of life skills

In a constantly changing environment, having life skills is an essential part of being able to meet the challenges of everyday life. The dramatic changes in global economies over the past five years have been matched with the transformation in technology and these are all impacting on education, the workplace and our home life. To cope with the increasing pace and change of modern life, students need new life skills such as the ability to deal with stress and frustration. Today's students will have many new jobs over the course of their lives, with associated pressures and the need for flexibility.

➤ **Benefits for the individual:** In everyday life, the development of life skills helps students to:

- Find new ways of thinking and problem solving
- Recognize the impact of their actions and teaches them to take responsibility for what they do rather than blame others
- Build confidence both in spoken skills and for group collaboration and cooperation
- Analyse options, make decisions and understand why they make certain choices outside the classroom
- Develop a greater sense of self-awareness and appreciation for others

➤ **Benefits for employment:** While students work hard to get good grades, many still struggle to gain employment. According to research by the CBI (Confederation of British Industry) in 2011 employers were looking not just for academic success but key employability skills including:

- The ability to self-manage, solve problems and understand the business environment
- Working well as part of a team
- Time and people management
- Agility and adaptability to different roles and flexible working environments
- The potential to lead by influence

➤ **Benefits for society:** The more we develop life skills individually, the more these affect and benefit the world in which we live:

- Recognizing cultural awareness and citizenship makes international cooperation easier
- Respecting diversity allows creativity and imagination to flourish developing a more tolerant society
- Developing negotiation skills, the ability to network and empathise can help to build resolutions rather than resentments

2. 21ST CENTURY SKILLS are the skills, knowledge and expertise students should master to succeed in work and life in the 21st century. These are :

➤ **Content Knowledge:** Proficiency in fundamental subjects and 21st century themes is essential for students in the 21st century. Disciplines include:

- English Reading/language Art
- World Languages
- Arts /Mathematics /Economics /Science /Geography
- History /Government and Civics

In addition to these subjects, the schools must move beyond a focus on basic competency to promoting understanding of academic content at much higher levels by weaving 21st century interdisciplinary themes into curriculum:

- Global awareness
- Financial, economic, business and entrepreneurial literacy
- Civic literacy
- Health literacy
- Environmental literacy

➤ **Learning and Innovation Skills:** Learning and innovation skills increasingly are being recognized as the skills that separate students who are prepared for increasingly complex life and work environments in the 21st century, and those who are not. A focus on creativity, critical thinking, communication and collaboration is

essential to prepare students for the future.

- Creativity and Innovation
- Critical Thinking and Problem Solving

- Communication
- Collaboration
- **Media Literacy environment :** It gives the information about
 - Access to an abundance of information,
 - Rapid changes in technology tools, and
 - The ability to collaborate and make individual contributions on an unprecedented scale.

To be effective in the 21st century, citizens and workers must be able to create, evaluate, and effectively utilize information, media, and technology.

- **Life and Career Skills:** Today's students need to develop thinking skills, content knowledge, and social and emotional competencies to navigate complex life and work environments. P21's essential Life and Career Skills include::
 - Flexibility & Adaptability
 - Initiative & Self Direction
 - Social & Cross-Cultural Skills
 - Productivity & Accountability
 - Leadership & Responsibility

3. NON-COGNITIVE SKILLS are any skills that are not cognitive, such as memory, attention, planning, language and thinking skills. Non-cognitive skills include emotional maturity, empathy, interpersonal skills and verbal and non-verbal communication. Non-cognitive skills influence the overall behavior of a person. For example, a nurse who is able to to easily comfort patients has non-cognitive skills.

Non-Cognitive Skills in the Workplace

- **Social skills:** Non-cognitive skills that play a major role in the workplace and are often demanded by employers. Effective non-cognitive skills tend to lead to higher wages and decreased incidents of risky behavior among individuals. Children who have developed non-cognitive skills are more adventuresome and open to learning, according to Judy Cameron of the Oregon National Primate Research Center. Unlike specific skills that can only help workers in one type of workplace, such as the ability to fix cars, non-cognitive skills help workers in all

workplaces. However, some workplaces value non-cognitive skills more than others. For example, non-cognitive skills are more important for salesmen than they are for assembly-line workers, according to the study "Non-Cognitive Skills, Social Success, and Labor Market Outcomes."

- **Developing Non-Cognitive Skills:** Parents are more capable of helping children develop non-cognitive skills than anyone else. Efforts made by parents help children with their cognitive skills more in the earlier stages and with their non-cognitive skills in later stages in life. The child's non-cognitive skills change as the individual goes through her life. Non-cognitive skills are much easier to develop in adolescence than cognitive skills. Non-cognitive skills are partially innate and based off family intervention. However, non-cognitive skills can be developed both through deliberate learning and through practice or experience.

- **Inequality:** Some of the non-cognitive skills highly valued by employers are interpersonal skills, negotiation skills and communication skills. Those with poor non-cognitive skills can become trapped. They do not receive the economic and workplace opportunities to develop their non-cognitive skills, so they become vulnerable to inequality in the workplace. However, workers can participate in social encounters and develop interpersonal skills.

- **Social Activities:** Activities that can increase student participation in social events can help these students develop more non-cognitive skills. For example, high schools can offer athletics, student government, drama clubs and other extracurricular activities to give students more opportunities to develop non-cognitive skills.

4. NON-ACADEMIC SKILLS plays important role in student's life education experts are highlighting the importance of students learning non-academic skills. These types of skills enhance students socially, in work and in life. Non-academic skills are the types of things that a typical classroom doesn't formally teach. And there are no specific lessons you can take to learn them.

- **Character:** Building character is definitely nothing new to the 21st century. However, it's still an incredibly important non-academic skill to focus on as children grow up in modern day society. They must be taught self-control, especially in an age in which so many stimuli are at their fingertips. We also must foster in our children a sense of curiosity about the world around them; and not in a superficial, "Let's Google it" manner. Children must yearn to explore the world, and find answers for themselves rather than relying on a machine to give them everything. We should also build up our children's confidence, so they are optimistic about their lives as they grow into young adults, so they can face the world knowing they can improve it in some way.
- **Social and Emotional Skills:** In a world in which we're increasingly isolated by computers, cell phones, and television, children need to learn how to interact with one another. They need to know how to treat each other, and how to address each other's needs. Really, the only way they can do this is by being placed into social situations and monitored by a knowing and caring adult to help guide them when situations turn ugly. If a child's social behavior is left unchecked, it could lead to multiple problems down the road.
- **Growth Mindset:** Children should know they are constantly growing and learning. Yes, it is okay for kids to be kids, but they also should be constantly conscious of the fact that each experience they go through is a chance to learn something even in a non-academic setting. This will help them make the most out of bad situations, because they'll always be looking at what they learned, rather than the fact that they messed up. They'll also learn to be okay with messing up, as they'll understand that life is a process of learning from one's mistakes. When we stop learning, that's when trouble starts to pile up. As Noah Webster (of Webster's dictionary) once said, "The virtues of men are of more consequence to society than their abilities...for this reason, the heart should be cultivated."
- **Non-cognitive Traits and Habits:** Researchers are on the fence about the name of this characteristic, but in essence they are describing metacognitive skills. In other words, these are the non-academic skills that we use in order to know which other skills to use. For example, a child may know the multiplication tables by heart, but after reading a word problem, he might not know that he should be using multiplication to solve the problem. It's important to focus not just on what skills to learn, but *how* to use them as well. Sometimes the development of these traits occurs in the typical problem-solving that goes along in regular life.
- **Grit:** Life isn't easy. The sooner children figure that out, the better off they'll be. They need to learn that it's totally okay to fail, as long as they pick themselves up and keep pushing until they succeed. They also need to understand the difference between passing by the skin of their teeth and passing with flying colors. One will earn them just enough to get by in life, but the other will allow them to truly get ahead. Being rigorous in all activities, and putting their all into everything they set out to do, is of utmost importance if children want to live their life to the fullest. Even something simple like asking your child, "What did you fail at today?" shows them that failure happens everyday but can be overcome with persistence or through another avenue.
- **21st Century Skills:** The Information Age has brought about a time in which we must become specialized in one area, while also exhibiting a variety of other skills as well. From an early age, children now learn how to collaborate and communicate with others, both physically and through the use of technology. They also need to think critically and be creative in finding solutions to problems that didn't even exist twenty years ago. In doing so, the children of today will ensure that society continues to move forward tomorrow.
- **Soft Skills:** This last set of non-academic skills is a bit of a misnomer. Any skill you can learn is important, so calling these skills "soft" makes them seem less so. However, now more than ever it is important that children learn the basics of professionalism. They need to know it's

important to be punctual, and to dress properly. They need to exhibit good manners and obey social conventions, not just during their working hours, but at all times. It's increasingly important that children understand that their online persona will allow others to judge their real-life personality, so it's important to be prudent both on and offline. If they don't pay attention to these social conventions, all other skills they learn will ultimately be null and void.

5. **CHARACTER SKILLS:** The terms personality and character almost interchangeably (even though they are different), the greatest educational interest revolves around character development.
 - **Character skills like IQ, if not more** The evidence is clear: character skills are predictive of a range of important life outcomes, from higher socioeconomic status and income to fewer drug and health problems. These skills can potentially be improved through training and effort.
 - **Timing matters** The early years are the most important period for the formation of both cognitive and character skills. However, the window of opportunity for improving character skills is wider than that for improving IQ. While cognitive development trajectories become difficult to shift after the first decade of life, some character skills do not reach comparable stability until age 50. This means that there is a role for interventions to improve character skills even into adolescence and beyond, such as our recent work on improving non-cognitive skills in further education (FE)
 - **Character skills are future proof** Employers consistently report in surveys that they highly value character skills such as the ability to work in a team, collaborate with others, and communicate effectively. Given that developments in technology and automation are anticipated to have profound and disruptive effects on workplaces of the future, the ability to work effectively in a team or be resilient in the face of change may become even more important over time.
6. **SOFT SKILLS** Soft skills are the personal attributes, personality traits,

inherent social cues, and communication abilities needed for success on the job. Soft skills characterize how a person interacts in his or her relationships with others.

Unlike hard skills that are learned, soft skills are similar to emotions or insights that allow people to "read" others. These are much harder to learn, at least in a traditional classroom. They are also much harder to measure and evaluate. Soft skills include

attitude, communication, creative thinking, work ethic, teamwork, networking, decision making, positivity, time management, motivation, flexibility, problem-solving, critical thinking, and conflict resolution.

Here's more information on the difference between hard skills and soft skills.

7. **SOCIAL – EMOTIONAL LEARNING (SEL)** is the process through which children and adults acquire and effectively apply the knowledge, attitudes, and skills necessary to understand and manage emotions, set and achieve positive goals, feel and show empathy for others, establish and maintain positive relationships, and make responsible decisions.
 - **Self-Awareness** involves understanding one's own emotions, personal goals, and values. This includes accurately assessing one's strengths and limitations, having positive mindsets, and possessing a well-grounded sense of self-efficacy and optimism. High levels of self-awareness require the ability to recognize how thoughts, feelings, and actions are interconnected.
 - **Self-Management** requires skills and attitudes that facilitate the ability to regulate one's own emotions and behaviors. This includes the ability to delay gratification, manage stress, control impulses, and persevere through challenges in order to achieve personal and educational goals.
 - **Social Awareness** involves the ability to understand, empathize, and feel compassion for those with different backgrounds or cultures. It also involves understanding social norms for behavior and recognizing family, school, and community resources and supports.

- **Relationship Skills** help students establish and maintain healthy and rewarding relationships, and to act in accordance with social norms. These skills involve communicating clearly, listening actively, cooperating, resisting inappropriate social pressure, negotiating conflict constructively, and seeking help when it is needed.
- **Responsible Decision Making** involves learning how to make constructive choices about personal behavior and social interactions across diverse settings. It requires the ability to consider ethical standards, safety concerns, accurate behavioral norms for risky behaviors, the health and well-being of self and others, and to make realistic evaluation of various actions' consequences.

In India and globally, many approaches to deliver life skills education have also been incorporated within other skill development activities. A collaborative approach of this nature can often secure greater buy-in from different stakeholders, from policy makers to funders, as it may be viewed as producing more tangible outcomes. Some of these include:

- **Life skills and employment:** Life skills are imparted as part of training programmes building secondary school students' employability skills. Along with investing in technical skills, such programmes address skills and mindsets such as taking responsibility, adaptability, entrepreneurship, effective communication, decision-making, leadership and teamwork. The aim is to equip children with technical knowledge as well as the soft skills required to succeed in the workplace, thereby directly translating their education into a source of livelihood. Examples in India include InOpen (life skills education as part of computer literacy programmes), IGNIS Careers (English language learning), Medha (soft skills for the workplace), and Lend A Hand India (vocational education).
- **Life skills and values education:** Existing policy in India, by a large measure, tends to focus on inculcating such skills through values-based education. However, unless well implemented, such approaches may be very prescriptive in nature and seen as an add-on to existing syllabus pressure. Examples of schools that have integrated holistic development as part of their pedagogy include the Don Bosco school network.
- **Early childhood education:** Early childhood interventions lay strong foundations for children during the most critical development phase of their lives, i.e., from ages 3 to 6 years. Such interventions explicitly target a wide range of cognitive, language, emotional and social skills, from communication, self-regulation, conflict resolution skills, etc. Examples include Sesame Workshop India and Bodh.
- **Life skills and child rights:** Within India, there are several interventions that work on building life skills as part of a larger programme of child rights and empowerment. Such organisations address target mindsets and abilities such as self-awareness, leadership, and social influence, through their broader goals of tackling gender disparity, violence, health, etc. Examples in India include Educate Girls, Sanlaap, Ibtada and Shaishav.
- **Higher order thinking skills:** Many life skills programmes (of which a large number are for profit providers) are increasingly catering to imparting 21st century skills. Such programmes, which have accelerated in light of increasing advocacy for a shift from rote learning, support inquiry-based learning by building critical thinking and creative problem solving skills. Examples in India include Creya and THOTS Labs.

Current Status of Life Skills Education in India

The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005[6] has emphasized on constructive learning experiences, and on the development of an inquiry-based approach, work-related knowledge and broader life skills. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), in 2005, introduced life skills education as an integral part of the curriculum through Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) for classes 6 to 10 and developed life skills manuals for teachers teaching classes 6, 7 and 8. These manuals provide teachers broad guidelines for each of the ten core life skills identified by WHO. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) also

has, under its agenda, life skills training for girls in on upper primary classes. While there have been dispersed efforts around life skills, focus on curriculum integration and teacher development remains poor. Many of these efforts take a general approach to 'life skills information delivery' (sometimes more as moral/values education) without a particular context. There are certain difficulties in successfully integrating life skills in Indian school education without systemic reform:

- Moving life skills from the margins (i.e. extracurricular or as passive 'values education') to the centre of schooling and creating multiple learning opportunities or reinforcement within schools.
- Introducing a learner-centric pedagogy, not solely reliant on rote learning or exam-based assessment.
- Building a school culture toward life-skills based education.
- Improving the capacity and motivation of teachers to develop and integrate such life skills into their classroom practice.

Life skills education in schools clearly needs to take place in the context of broader education system reforms. To be effective, life skills ultimately need to be age-aligned, and inculcated in schools that are inclusive, with trained and motivated teachers who can employ participatory and experiential teaching practices.

Discourse around education quality has typically been limited to educational attainment and improvements in test scores. A critical question, however, is what learning outcomes are truly relevant for children to succeed in the 21st century.

- **Academic Achievement:** That learning outcomes in India remain abysmally low is no longer a debate, with the rate of progress over the years appearing to be negative.⁶ Student learning, however, is now commendably beginning to move to the forefront of the government's agenda. Cognitive achievement and life skills are strongly interdependent, with academic achievement relying heavily on abilities like self-discipline and motivation.⁷ Whether self-esteem and sense of agency (Krishnan et al, 2009), self-control or diligence (Duckworth, Seligman, 2005), academic tenacity (Dweck, 2012) - there are several behaviours, skills, attitudes, and strategies - beyond content

knowledge and academic skill - necessary for sustained and significant improvements in learning outcomes.⁸ The role of non-cognitive factors in improving school performance remains a critical and relatively unexplored area in India.

- **Employment Outcomes:** There is also preliminary evidence that differences in such skills explain variation in education and employment outcomes that are not explained by cognitive skill differences.⁹ Research has consistently found that cognitive abilities explain only a fraction of variance in wages, finding that other, non-academic skills play a complimentary role in shaping longer-term outcomes.¹⁰ Evidence from the GED testing programme in the U.S. is significant where, on the surface, the programme appears successful in terms of test scores, yet in terms of later life outcomes including labour market success, GED recipients lag far behind.
- **Workforce Readiness:** We face a growing abilities gap – the youth segment of our population (15-34 years) is projected to peak at 484.86 million in 2030; this has important implications for the labour market. Functional literacy does not translate into being work ready, with nearly 75% of youth entering the workforce every year considered unemployable or not job-ready.¹¹ Job skill demands have undergone major changes over the last few decades - tasks demanding routine manual input and routine cognitive input have declined steadily between 1960 and 2000, while those requiring non-routine analytic and non-routine interactive skills have grown significantly.¹² Employment potential today depends upon not only technical skills, but also the social ability to work effectively, and interpersonal, cooperation, communication and creative skills.

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ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾತ್ಮಗಾಂಧೀ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಖಾತರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪಾತ್ರ

ಡಾ. ಶರತ್. ಎ.ಎಂ,¹ ಡಾ. ಎಂ ಎಸ್ ಮಂಜುನಾಥ್,² ವಿನಂತಿ ಕೆ ವಿ,³

¹ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕ, ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ವಿಭಾಗ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ, ಕುವೆಂಪು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ.

²ಸಹ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕ, ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗ ತುಂಗಾ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ.

³ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕಿ, ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ವಿಭಾಗ ತುಂಗಾ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ

Corresponding Author- ಡಾ. ಶರತ್. ಎ.ಎಂ

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ಭಾರತ ಒಂದು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳ ದೇಶ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ಐದು ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಅಧಿಕ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿವೆ. 2001 ರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸುಮಾರು 742 ದಶಲಕ್ಷ ಜನರು ಅಂದರೆ, ಶೇಕಡ 72.2ಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಅಧಿಕ ಜನರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಕಳೆದ ಐದು ದಶಕಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಭಾಗದ ಜನರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಫಲಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು, ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಭಾರತ ಹಲವು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಆಗರವಾಗಿಯೇ ಉಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಬಡತನ, ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ, ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳ ಅಜ್ಞಾನ, ಮುಂತಾದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಭಾರತ ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಗಂಭೀರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಜನರು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡತನ ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯ ಪಾತ್ರ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಡತನ ಎಂಬುದು ಜನರ ಭರವಸೆ ರಹಿತ ನಿತ್ಯವೂ ಜೀವನದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಮಾಜದ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಗದ ಜನರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮೂಲವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಈಡೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗದಂತಹ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಡತನ ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಹಾಗೂ ಇದೊಂದು ಸಾಪೇಕ್ಷ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅದನ್ನು ಭೌತಿಕ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ವಿಷಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದದ್ದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೀರಿಕೆ:

ಭಾರತವು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಿರುವ ದೇಶ. ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಭೂ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡ 2.4 ರಷ್ಟು ಪಾಲನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೂ 2011 ರ ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ 1.21 ಕೋಟಿ ಯಷ್ಟು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಭಾರತ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ಒಟ್ಟು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 62.31 ಕೋಟಿ ಪುರುಷರು ಮತ್ತು 58.74 ಕೋಟಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಈ ಒಟ್ಟು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇ72.2ರಷ್ಟು ಹಾಗೂ ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇ27.8 ಜನ ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಭಾರತ ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡತನ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ ನಿವಾರಣೆಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಬಡತನ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆಗಾಗಿ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಹಲವಾರು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ, ಹಾಗೆ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧೀ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಖಾತರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯವಾದುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಭಾರತದಂತಹ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹವಾಮಾನ

ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ಷದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾಲಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಸಿಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಕೆಲಸ ಸಿಕ್ಕದೂ ಗಂಡು-ಹೆಣ್ಣೆಂಬ ತಾರತಮ್ಯ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಕಟುವಾಸ್ತವ ಸಂಗತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಸ್ಥಳೀಯವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಇದ್ದಾಗ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಅರಸಿ ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ವಲಸೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಜನರ ಬದುಕನ್ನು ಹಸನುಗೊಳಿಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದುಡಿಯುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ, ಅಗತ್ಯತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗಂಡು-ಹೆಣ್ಣೆಂಬ ಲಿಂಗ ತಾರತಮ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ದುಡಿಯುವ ಕೈಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದಿಷ್ಟು ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು 1982ರಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾರ್ಡ್ ರಿಪ್ಪನ್ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದ ಸುಧಾರಣ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರೇರಿತರಾಗಿ ವಿಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಭರವಸೆ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳೆರಡೂ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿವಿಧ ಕಾಲಘಟ್ಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಬಡತನ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ ನಿವಾರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ

ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ನಂತರ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದರು ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳೆಂದರೆ, ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ, ಸ್ವರ್ಣ ಜಯಂತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೋದ್ಯೋಗ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಸಮಷ್ಟಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಹತ್ತು ಹಲವು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಹಲವಾರು ತೊಡಕುಗಳು ಎದುರಾದವು.

ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಕೊರತೆ, ಜನರ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ ಕೊರತೆ, ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಕೊರತೆ, ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು, ಹೀಗೆ ಹಲವು ತೊಡಕುಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ವೈಫಲ್ಯಗಳ ಆಗರವಾಗಿದ್ದವು ಈ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತನ್ನ ಮಹತ್ವಾಕಾಂಕ್ಷೆಯಂತೆಯೇ ಜನಪರವಾದ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಖಾತ್ರಿ ಯೋಜನೆ-2005 ನ್ನು ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿತ್ತು.

ಹಲವಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ ಅಪ್ರತಿಮ ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞ ಜಾನ್ ಮೇನಾರ್ಡ್ ಕೇನ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸಿದ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಹೂಡಿಕೆಯ ಆಧಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಕ್ತ

ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರೆ-ಕಾಲುವೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೋಡಿಸಿ, ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಿಸಿ, ಆಗ ತಾನಾಗಿಯೇ ಉದ್ಯೋಗವಕಾಶಗಳು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಗುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸಿದರು. ಇವರಂತೆ ಕೇಂಬ್ರಿಡ್ಜ್ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ರ್‌ಯಾಗ್ನರ್ ಕೂಡ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆಹಾರ ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಬಂಡವಾಳವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆಂದು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸಿದರು.

ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು:

- ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಖಾತರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಜನರ ಜೀವನ ಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸಫಲವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು.
- ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕೆ ಆಯ್ದುಕೊಂಡ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಖಾತರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯುವುದು.
- ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ತಲುಪುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂದು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡುವುದು.

ಕೋಷ್ಟಕ 1: ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಿಂದ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ ನಿವಾರಣೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ	ವಿವರಣೆ	ಸಂದರ್ಶಿತರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಶೇಖಡವಾರು
1	ಹೌದು	23	76.67%
2	ಇಲ್ಲ	7	23.33%
	ಒಟ್ಟು	30	100%

ಮೂಲ: ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಾಧ್ಯಯನದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

ಮೇಲಿನ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇ 76.67 ರಷ್ಟು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದಿಂದ ಸಂದರ್ಶಿತರು ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ ನಿವಾರಣೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು, ಶೇ 23.33 ರಷ್ಟು ಸಂದರ್ಶಿತರ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ ನಿವಾರಣೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

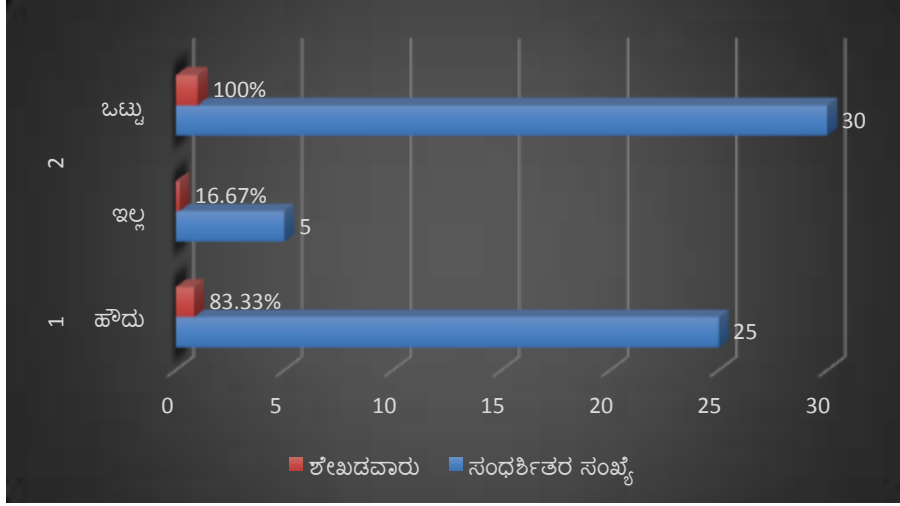
ಕೋಷ್ಟಕ 2: ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದ ನಂತರ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ	ವಿವರಣೆ	ಸಂದರ್ಶಿತರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಶೇಖಡವಾರು
1	ಹೌದು	25	83.33%
2	ಇಲ್ಲ	5	16.67%
	ಒಟ್ಟು	30	100%

ಮೂಲ: ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಾಧ್ಯಯನದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

ಈ ಮೇಲಿನ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇ 83.33 ರಷ್ಟು ಸಂದರ್ಶಿತರು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಿದೆ ಎಂದು, ಶೇ 16.67 ರಷ್ಟು ಸಂದರ್ಶಿತರು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ

ಅಧ್ಯಯನದಿಂದ ತಿಳಿಯುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದ ನಂತರ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.



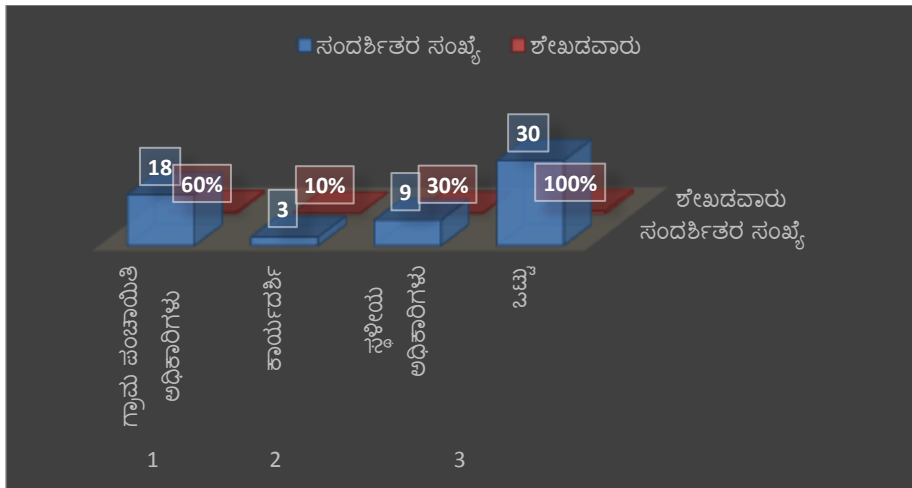
ಕೋಷ್ಟಕ 3: ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಯ ಅಳತೆಯನ್ನು ಯಾರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ	ವಿವರಣೆ	ಸಂದರ್ಶಿತರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಶೇಖಡವಾರು
1	ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು	18	60%
2	ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ	3	10%
3	ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು	9	30%
	ಒಟ್ಟು	30	100%

ಮೂಲ: ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಾಧ್ಯಯನದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

ಈ ಮೇಲಿನ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇ 60 ರಷ್ಟು ಸಂದರ್ಶಿತರು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಎಂದು, ಶೇ 10 ರಷ್ಟು ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು ಎಂದು, ಶೇ 30 ರಷ್ಟು

ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳ ಅಳತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಈ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದಿಂದ ತಿಳಿಯಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.



ಕೋಷ್ಟಕ 4: ಕೂಲಿ ನೀಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ವಂಚನೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

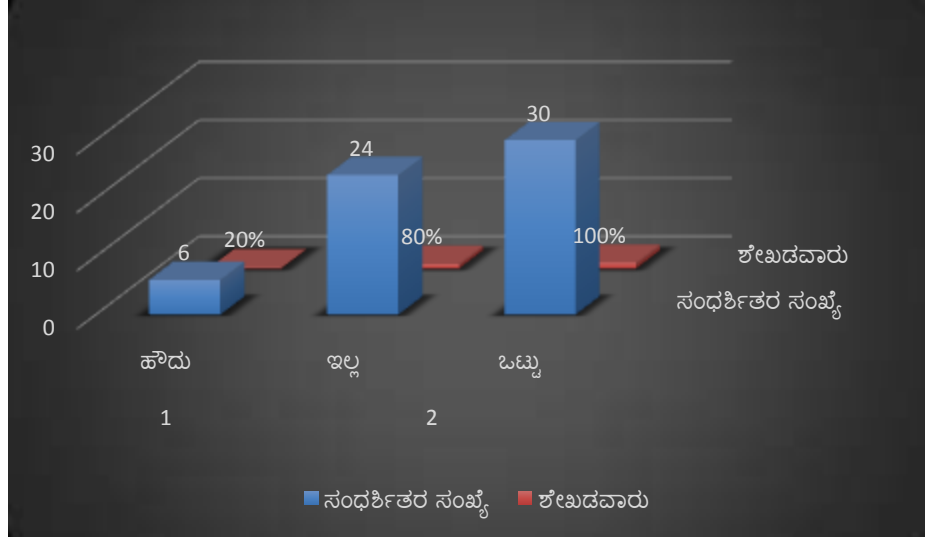
ಡಾ. ಶರತ್. ಎ.ಎಂ, ಡಾ. ಎಂ ಎಸ್ ಮಂಜುನಾಥ್, ವಿನಂತಿ ಕೆ ವಿ,

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ	ವಿವರಣೆ	ಸಂದರ್ಶಿತರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಶೇಖಡವಾರು
1	ಹೌದು	6	20%
2	ಇಲ್ಲ	24	80%
	ಒಟ್ಟು	30	100%

ಮೂಲ: ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಾಧ್ಯಯನದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

ಈ ಮೇಲಿನ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇ 20% ರಷ್ಟು ಸಂದರ್ಶಿತರು ಕೂಲಿ ನೀಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ವಂಚನೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಶೇ 80 ರಷ್ಟು ಸಂದರ್ಶಿತರು ಕೂಲಿ ನೀಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ವಂಚನೆ ನಡೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆಯಾಗಿ ಈ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದಿಂದ ತಿಳಿಯುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಲಿ ನೀಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ವಂಚನೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿದೆ.



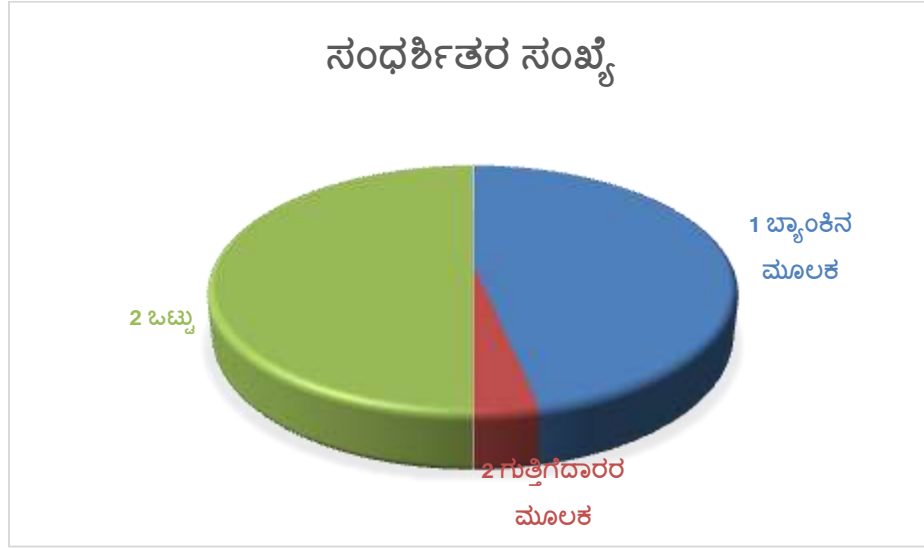
ಕೋಷ್ಟಕ 5: ಸಂದರ್ಶಿತರು ಕೂಲಿಯನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಮೂಲದಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ	ವಿವರಣೆ	ಸಂದರ್ಶಿತರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಶೇಖಡವಾರು
1	ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನ ಮೂಲಕ	28	93.33%
2	ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆದಾರರ ಮೂಲಕ	2	6.67%
	ಒಟ್ಟು	30	100%

ಮೂಲ: ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಾಧ್ಯಯನದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ.

ಈ ಮೇಲಿನ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇ 93.33 ರಷ್ಟು ಸಂದರ್ಶಿತರು ಕೂಲಿಯನ್ನು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನ ಮೂಲಕ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಶೇ 6.67 ರಷ್ಟು ಸಂದರ್ಶಿತರು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆದಾರರ ಮೂಲಕ ಕೂಲಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಈ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕದ ಮೂಲಕ ತಿಳಿಯಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದಿಂದ ಅತೀ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂದರ್ಶಿತರು ಕೂಲಿಯನ್ನು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನ ಮೂಲಕ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ಕೂಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಂಚನೆ ನಡೆಯುವುದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.



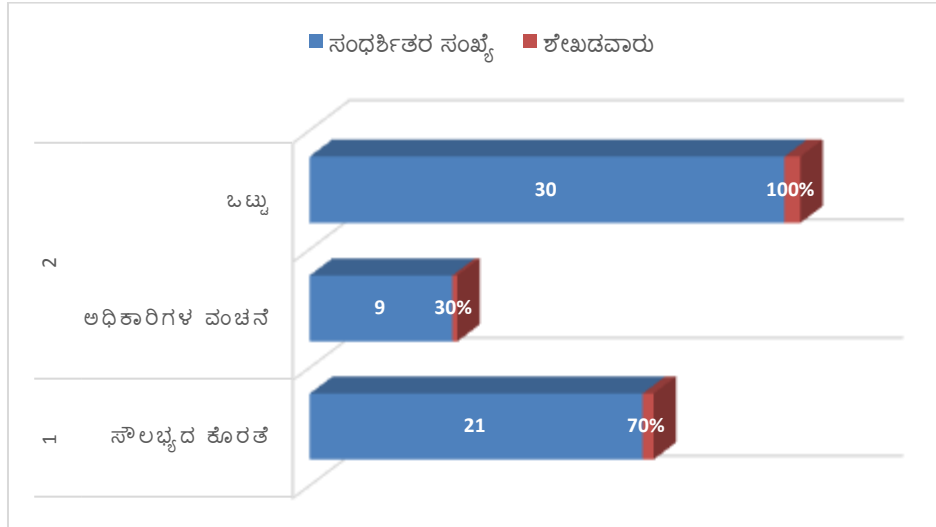
ಕೋಷ್ಟಕ 6: ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ದೋಷಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ	ವಿವರಣೆ	ಸಂಧರ್ಶಿತರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಶೇಖಡವಾರು
1	ಸೌಲಭ್ಯದ ಕೊರತೆ	21	70%
2	ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ವಂಚನೆ	9	30%
	ಒಟ್ಟು	30	100%

ಮೂಲ: ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಾಧ್ಯಯನದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

ಈ ಮೇಲಿನ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇ 70 ರಷ್ಟು ಸಂದರ್ಶಿತರು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯದ ಕೊರತೆ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು, ಶೇ 30 ರಷ್ಟು ಸಂದರ್ಶಿತರು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ವಂಚನೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ

ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದಿಂದ ತಿಳಿಯುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಶೇ 70 ರಷ್ಟು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯದ ಕೊರತೆ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.



ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಕೊಂಡ ಅಂಶಗಳು:

“ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾತ್ಮಗಾಂಧಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಖಾತರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪಾತ್ರ” ಎಂಬ ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಾಗರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಬರೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಯ ಆಯ್ಕೆ

ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಕೈಗೊಂಡಾಗ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಂತಹ ಅಂಶಗಳೆಂದರೆ,

- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದಿಂದ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದ ಈ ಭಾಗದ ಅಕುಶಲ

- ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ದೊರೆತಿರುವುದು ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂದಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳ ಜೀವನ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.
- ಸಂದರ್ಶಿತ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಚೀಟಿ ಪಡೆದಿರುವುದು ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂದಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯವಾಗಿ ಕೈಗೆತ್ತಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಯು ಹೆಚ್ಚಳವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜನತೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ 100 ದಿನಗಳ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಫಲವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ತಿಳಿದಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯದ ಕೊರತೆ ಇರುವುದು ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂದಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಚಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಸದಸ್ಯರು, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಪ್ರಭಾವಿ ಮುಖಂಡರು ಸಹ ಶಾಮೀಲಾಗಿರುವುದು ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂದಿದೆ.
- ಅಂತಿಮವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ ನೀಡಿದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಒಂದು ಉತ್ತಮ ಯೋಜನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಸಲಹೆಗಳು:

- ಈ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವು ಒಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಒಂದು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿನ ಒಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ಸೀಮಿತವಾದಂತಹ ಅಧ್ಯಯನವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ನಾವು ಇದನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳಿಗೂ ಕೂಡ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರವನ್ನು ತೊಡೆದು ಹಾಕಬೇಕು ಹಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

- ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಂಡು ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಣ್ಣೆಂಬ ಭೇದ ಭಾವ ತೋರದೆ ಸಮಾನ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮದಂತೆ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗತ್ಯಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಯಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆದಾರರ ಹಸ್ತಕ್ಷೇಪವನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತದಲ್ಲಿನ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛತೆ, ಬಡತನ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗವನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಭಾವಿ ಅಸ್ತವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಬಹುದು, ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಲಿಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿನ ಇತರೆ ಕೂಲಿಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಿದ್ದು, ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನಿಗದಿಮಾಡಿರುವ ಕೂಲಿಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿದರೆ ಜನರ ಜೀವನ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಜನ ವಲಸೆ ಹೋಗುವುದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.
- ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡತನ ರೇಖೆಗಿಂತ ಕೆಳಗಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವರ್ಗದ ಜನಾಂಗದವರನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಹಾಗೂ ಜಾತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಧರ್ಮದ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ತಾರತಮ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬಾರದು.
- ಈ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳ ಕೊರತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಗಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಉಪ ಸಂಹಾರ:

ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಇಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗದೇ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ, ಮಳೆನೀರಿನ ಕೊಯ್ಲು, ಸಣ್ಣ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಕಾಲುವೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಗಳಂತಹ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಸಲು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮುಂದಾಗಬೇಕು.

ಮಹಾತ್ಮಗಾಂಧೀ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಖಾತರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಅಕುಶಲ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಿಗೆ ದುಡಿಯುವ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು

ದೊರಕಿಸುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಉದ್ಯೋಗದ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ವೃಥಾವಾಗಿ ಕಳೆದು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲವನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪಾದನಾ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ, ಹಾಗೂ ಜನರ ವಲಸೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವನ್ನು ತಗ್ಗಿಸಿದೆ.

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Existential Vision in William Golding's Poems

Prof. Bhupendra Kumar Patel

HoD, English/Principal, Naveen Government College, Nawagarh (CG)

Corresponding Author- Prof. Bhupendra Kumar Patel

Email: bk1962.patel@gmail.com

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William Golding is a British author and poet known for his existentialist themes and his commentary on the human condition. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1983. In his poems, Golding explores existential themes such as the search for identity, the meaning of life, the human experience of isolation and alienation, and the inevitability of death. This paper will examine Golding's existential vision in his poems and how he expresses these themes through his writing.

Golding's poetry is deeply influenced by existential philosophy, which emphasizes the individual's search for meaning and purpose in life. One of the central themes in his poetry is the human condition, which he portrays as one of isolation, alienation, and despair. In "The Insect God," Golding explores the theme of alienation by depicting a world in which a man is disconnected from his environment and from other people. The poem begins with the lines, "The insect god, the hawk god, / the god of stillness and decay, / speak to me with their voices / of what I cannot say." Here, the speaker is unable to communicate with the natural world, and he is isolated from the gods who represent the natural order of things. The poem ends with the lines, "The insect god, the hawk god, / are waiting in the wings, / and I will never leave this stage / of meaningless things." Here, Golding is emphasizing the individual's struggle to find meaning in a world that seems meaningless and chaotic.

Similarly, in "The Brass Butterfly," Golding explores the theme of isolation and the search for identity. The poem is about a man who is trapped in a room with a brass butterfly, and he is unable to escape. The poem begins with the lines, "I have seen it hanging in the air / over old wooden chests / half full of dreams." Here, the speaker is describing the butterfly as a symbol of his

own dreams and desires, which he is unable to attain. The poem ends with the lines, "In this closed room I have no friends, / only the butterfly that never ends." Here, Golding is emphasizing the individual's struggle to find identity and meaning in a world that seems to be closing in on him.

Another prominent theme in Golding's poetry is the relationship between humans and nature. In many of his poems, Golding portrays nature as a force that is indifferent to human existence. In "The Insect God," for example, he describes the natural world as a collection of gods who are indifferent to the struggles of humanity. Similarly, in "The Brass Butterfly," Golding portrays the butterfly as a symbol of the natural world that is beautiful and mysterious but also indifferent to the human condition.

In "The Scorpion," Golding explores the theme of the natural world as a force that is hostile to human existence. The poem is about a scorpion that is trapped in a jar, and the speaker describes the scorpion as a "beast in a bottle / black, armored, full of sting." Here, Golding is emphasizing the danger that the natural world poses to human existence. The poem ends with the lines, "It waits in the glass for a hand, / for a foot, for a heart to come close. / It waits and it hungers and it knows." Here, Golding is emphasizing the

inevitability of death and the idea that the natural world is always waiting to claim its victims.

In conclusion, William Golding's poetry is characterized by his existential vision, which emphasizes the individual's struggle to find meaning and purpose in a world that seems chaotic and meaningless. Golding explores themes such as the human condition, the search for identity, the inevitability of death, and the relationship between humans and nature. He portrays the human experience as one of isolation and alienation, and he often uses natural imagery to convey his ideas. Golding's poetry is also marked by his use of language and his ability to create vivid and powerful images that capture the essence of his themes.

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Similarly, in "The Brass Butterfly," Golding explores the theme of isolation and the search for identity. The poem is about a man who is trapped in a room with a brass

butterfly, and he is unable to escape. The poem begins with the lines, "I have seen it hanging in the air / over old wooden chests / half full of dreams." Here, the speaker is describing the butterfly as a symbol of his own dreams and desires, which he is unable to attain. The poem ends with the lines, "In this closed room I have no friends, / only the butterfly that never ends." Here, Golding is emphasizing the individual's struggle to find identity and meaning in a world that seems to be closing in on him.

Another prominent theme in Golding's poetry is the relationship between humans and nature. In many of his poems, Golding portrays nature as a force that is indifferent to human existence. In "The Insect God," for example, he describes the natural world as a collection of gods who are indifferent to the struggles of humanity. Similarly, in "The Brass Butterfly," Golding portrays the butterfly as a symbol of the natural world that is beautiful and mysterious but also indifferent to the human condition.

In "The Scorpion," Golding explores the theme of the natural world as a force that is hostile to human existence. The poem is about a scorpion that is trapped in a jar, and the speaker describes the scorpion as a "beast in a bottle / black, armored, full of sting." Here, Golding is emphasizing the danger that the natural world poses to human existence. The poem ends with the lines, "It waits in the glass for a hand, / for a foot, for a heart to come close. / It waits and it hungers and it knows." Here, Golding is emphasizing the inevitability of death and the idea that the natural world is always waiting to claim its victims.

In conclusion, William Golding's poetry is characterized by his existential vision, which emphasizes the individual's struggle to find meaning and purpose in a world that seems chaotic and meaningless. Golding explores themes such as the human condition, the search for identity, the inevitability of death, and the relationship between humans and nature. He portrays the human experience as one of isolation and alienation, and he often uses natural imagery to convey his ideas. Golding's poetry is also marked by his use of language and his ability to create vivid and powerful images that capture the essence of his themes.

Golding's poetry is relevant today as it offers a perspective on the human condition that is

still applicable to modern life. His themes of isolation, alienation, and the search for identity are still relevant, and his commentary on the relationship between humans and nature is still a topic of concern. Golding's poetry encourages the reader to reflect on their own lives and to consider their place in the world.

Existentialism in Golding's poetry is often characterized by a sense of despair and the feeling that life is meaningless. In "The Brass Butterfly," for example, the speaker is trapped in a room with no escape, and the butterfly he sees represents his own unattainable dreams and desires. The sense of confinement and frustration the speaker feels in the poem is an expression of the existentialist idea that humans are trapped in their own existence and have to make their own meaning.

Golding's poetry often depicts a sense of moral decay and the idea that the human condition is in decline. In "The Scorpion," for example, the speaker describes the scorpion as a "beast in a bottle" and portrays the natural world as a hostile force that is always waiting to claim its victims. The poem suggests that the world is a dangerous place and that humans are not in control of their own destiny.

Another theme that is prominent in Golding's poetry is the idea of transcendence. Golding often portrays the individual's struggle to overcome their limitations and find a way to rise above their circumstances. In "The Brass Butterfly," for example, the speaker's dreams and desires are represented by the butterfly, which he sees as a symbol of the beauty and mystery of the natural world. The butterfly is a symbol of transcendence, representing the idea that humans can rise above their limitations and achieve something greater.

In "The Insect God," Golding portrays the natural world as a source of freedom and authenticity. The speaker describes the insect god and the hawk god as voices that speak to him of what he cannot say, suggesting that the natural world offers a kind of authenticity and truth that is unavailable in human society. The poem suggests that the individual can find freedom and authenticity by connecting with the natural world and by embracing the chaos and mystery of existence.

Golding's poetry often portrays the individual as being in conflict with society and with the world at large. In "The Scorpion," for example, the speaker describes the scorpion as a "beast in a bottle," suggesting that humans are trapped in a world that is hostile to their existence. The poem suggests that the individual must struggle to overcome the limitations imposed by society and by the natural world in order to achieve something greater.

In "The Insect God," Golding also explores the theme of individuality and the struggle to assert oneself in a world that is hostile to individuality. The speaker describes the insect god and the hawk god as voices that speak to him of what he cannot say, suggesting that the individual must find a way to express themselves in a world that does not value individuality. The poem suggests that the individual must assert themselves in order to find meaning and purpose in life.

Golding's poetry often depicts a sense of absurdity and the idea that life is irrational and chaotic. In "The Brass Butterfly," for example, the speaker is trapped in a room with no escape and the butterfly he sees is a symbol of the irrational and mysterious nature of existence. The poem suggests that life is full of absurdities and that the individual must find a way to cope with the irrationality and chaos of existence.

One of the key aspects of Golding's poetry is his use of language. Golding's poetry is characterized by a sparse and simple style that is nonetheless powerful and evocative. His poems often use natural imagery and metaphor to explore existential themes and convey complex ideas. For example, in "The Scorpion," Golding uses the image of the scorpion to convey the sense of danger and the idea that humans are not in control of their own destiny. The poem is sparse and direct, but the image of the scorpion is a powerful symbol that conveys the essence of the poem's message.

Another example of Golding's use of language can be found in "The Brass Butterfly." The poem uses the image of the butterfly to represent the speaker's dreams and desires, and the confinement of the room represents the limits of his existence. The simple language and vivid imagery in the poem create a powerful metaphor for the

human condition and the struggle for transcendence.

Golding's poetry often portrays the natural world as a force to be reckoned with. In "The Insect God," for example, the natural world is portrayed as a source of freedom and authenticity. The insect god and the hawk god are seen as symbols of the natural world and the voices that speak to the speaker of what he cannot say. The poem suggests that the natural world offers a kind of truth and authenticity that is unavailable in human society.

Golding's poetry also explores the theme of identity and the struggle to find one's place in the world. In "The Brass Butterfly," for example, the speaker is trapped in a room with no escape and the butterfly he sees represents his unattainable dreams and desires. The poem suggests that the search for identity is a difficult and sometimes fruitless endeavor, and that humans are often trapped in their own existence.

Another important aspect of Golding's poetry is his exploration of the relationship between humans and nature. In "The Scorpion," for example, the natural world is portrayed as a hostile force that is waiting to claim its victims. The scorpion is a symbol of the dangers that humans face in a world that is not under their control. The poem suggests that humans must find a way to survive in a world that is often indifferent to their needs and desires.

Golding's poetry often portrays the individual as being in conflict with society and with the world at large. In "The Insect God," for example, the speaker is searching for a way to express himself in a world that does not value individuality. The insect god and the hawk god are seen as symbols of the need for individual expression and the struggle to assert oneself in a hostile world. The poem suggests that the individual must find a way to express themselves and to assert their identity in order to find meaning and purpose in life.

Golding's poetry is relevant today as it speaks to the universal human experience and the struggle to find meaning and purpose in life. His themes of isolation, alienation, and the search for identity are still relevant, and his commentary on the relationship between humans and nature is still a topic of concern. Golding's poetry encourages the

reader to reflect on their own lives and to consider their place in the world.

One of the most intriguing aspects of Golding's poetry is his use of symbolism. The symbols he employs often represent larger, universal ideas, and are used to explore existential themes. For example, in "The Brass Butterfly," the butterfly is used as a symbol of hope and desire, representing the speaker's desire to transcend the confines of his own existence. Similarly, in "The Insect God," the insect god and the hawk god symbolize the speaker's desire for authenticity and his struggle to find a voice in a world that does not value individuality. Golding's use of symbolism is particularly effective in conveying complex ideas in a concise and powerful manner.

Another recurring theme in Golding's poetry is the tension between the individual and society. In "The Insect God," for example, the speaker is searching for a way to express himself in a society that values conformity and uniformity. The poem suggests that the individual must find a way to assert their identity and to express themselves in order to find meaning and purpose in life. Similarly, in "The Scorpion," the scorpion is a symbol of the dangers that humans face in a world that is often hostile and indifferent. The poem suggests that humans must find a way to survive and thrive in a world that is not under their control.

Golding's poetry also explores the idea of the human condition, particularly the struggle to find meaning and purpose in life. In "The Brass Butterfly," for example, the speaker is trapped in a room with no escape, representing the limits of his own existence. The butterfly he sees represents his unattainable dreams and desires, and the poem suggests that the search for identity and meaning is often a difficult and sometimes fruitless endeavor.

Golding's poetry also comments on the relationship between humans and nature. In "The Insect God," the natural world is portrayed as a source of truth and authenticity that is unavailable in human society. The insect god and the hawk god are seen as symbols of the natural world, and the poem suggests that humans must find a way to connect with the natural world in order to find meaning and purpose in life. Similarly, in "The Scorpion," the natural world is portrayed as a hostile force that humans must learn to navigate and survive.

One of the most compelling aspects of Golding's poetry is the sense of despair and alienation that permeates many of his poems. In "The Brass Butterfly," for example, the speaker is trapped in a room with no escape, and the butterfly he sees represents his unattainable dreams and desires. The poem suggests that humans are often trapped in their own existence, with no hope of transcendence or escape. Similarly, in "The Scorpion," the natural world is portrayed as a force that is indifferent to human needs and desires. The poem suggests that humans must find a way to survive in a world that is often hostile and indifferent.

Despite the sense of despair that permeates much of his poetry, Golding's existential vision ultimately offers a message of hope. In "The Insect God," for example, the speaker is searching for a way to express himself and to find meaning and purpose in life. The insect god and the hawk god are seen as symbols of the need for individual expression and the struggle to assert oneself in a hostile world. The poem suggests that the individual must find a way to assert their identity and to express themselves in order to find meaning and purpose in life.

Overall, William Golding's poetry offers a compelling exploration of the human condition, the search for identity and meaning, and the relationship between humans and nature. His use of language, symbolism, and imagery is powerful and evocative, and his existential vision offers a powerful message for readers today. Golding's poetry encourages the reader to reflect on their own lives and to consider the bigger questions about the nature of existence and the human condition.

Golding's poetry is not only a reflection of his own existential vision, but also a reflection of the broader cultural and intellectual currents of his time. The 20th century was marked by widespread social and political upheaval, as well as significant advances in science and technology. The impact of these changes on human society and the individual psyche was profound, and Golding's poetry can be seen as a response to these developments.

In particular, Golding's poetry reflects the growing sense of alienation and dislocation that many people experienced in the modern world. The rise of mass society, the erosion of traditional values, and the increasing focus on materialism and

consumer culture all contributed to a sense of disorientation and loss of purpose. Golding's poetry offers a powerful critique of this state of affairs, and offers a way to find meaning and purpose in an otherwise chaotic and meaningless world.

Another important theme in Golding's poetry is the tension between reason and emotion. The modern world was characterized by an increasing emphasis on rationality, logic, and scientific thinking, which often came at the expense of more subjective and emotional modes of experience. Golding's poetry suggests that both reason and emotion are necessary for a meaningful and authentic existence, and that the individual must find a way to balance these competing impulses in order to find a sense of wholeness and coherence.

One of the key features of Golding's existential vision is his belief in the essential solitude of the individual. Golding sees the individual as fundamentally alone in the world, and this isolation is a source of both anxiety and opportunity. On the one hand, the individual's isolation can lead to a sense of despair and meaninglessness, as there seems to be no connection between the self and the wider world. On the other hand, this sense of solitude can also be seen as an opportunity to create one's own meaning and purpose, to define oneself in relation to the world and to other individuals.

This tension between despair and opportunity is a recurring theme in Golding's poetry, and is reflected in his use of language and imagery. Many of his poems are characterized by a sense of fragmentation and disconnection, with images of brokenness and isolation. For example, in the poem "The Scorpion," Golding writes: "I see the scorpion / In the ruin of his shell, / The dry leaves on his back, / The light and shadow / Of his cruel head." This image of the scorpion, alone and vulnerable in the ruins of its shell, is a powerful symbol of the human condition, and suggests the sense of isolation and dislocation that many individuals feel in the modern world.

However, Golding's poetry is not only concerned with the negative aspects of the individual's solitude. He also emphasizes the potential for creativity and self-definition that arises from this isolation. In the poem "The Intolerable Weight," for example, Golding writes: "The self, alone, must find the world, / It alone must give a name / To

what it sees or hears or feels." This emphasis on the individual's creative potential suggests that, while the world may be indifferent to the individual, the individual still has the power to shape and define their own existence.

Another important aspect of Golding's existential vision is his emphasis on the role of the imagination in shaping our experience of the world. Golding sees the imagination as a vital tool for creating meaning and purpose in the world, and for bridging the gap between the individual and the wider world. In the poem "The Cave," for example, Golding writes: "The cave is dark, the walls are rough, / The sound of dripping water fills the air, / But here within the shadow of the rock / Imagination is free to range."

This emphasis on the power of imagination is closely related to Golding's critique of the modern world's emphasis on rationality and logic. Golding sees the narrow focus on reason and empirical evidence as limiting our ability to connect with the world on a deeper level. In the poem "The Hollow Men," for example, Golding writes: "We are the hollow men / We are the stuffed men / Leaning together / Headpiece filled with straw."

These lines suggest that, in the modern world, individuals have become "hollow" and disconnected from their own emotions and desires. Golding suggests that this disconnection can be overcome through the power of the imagination, which allows individuals to connect with the world on a deeper level and to find a sense of meaning and purpose that goes beyond reason and empirical evidence.

Finally, it is worth noting that Golding's existential vision is not without its limitations and critiques. While Golding offers a powerful critique of the disorientation and alienation of the modern world, some have criticized his work for being overly pessimistic and lacking in hope. Others have suggested that his emphasis on the individual's isolation and solitude ignores the important role that social and cultural factors play in shaping our experience of the world.

Despite these limitations, however, Golding's poetry remains a powerful expression of his existential vision, and continues to resonate with readers today. His emphasis on the essential solitude and creative potential of the individual, as well as

his belief in the power of the imagination to shape our experience of the world, offer a compelling vision of what it means to be human in the modern world.

One of the ways in which Golding's poetry embodies his existential vision is through his use of language and imagery. His poetry often reflects a sense of fragmentation and disconnection, with images of brokenness, isolation, and decay. For example, in the poem "The Scorpion," Golding writes, "I see the scorpion / In the ruin of his shell, / The dry leaves on his back, / The light and shadow / Of his cruel head." This image of the scorpion, alone and vulnerable in the ruins of its shell, is a powerful symbol of the human condition, and suggests the sense of isolation and dislocation that many individuals feel in the modern world.

Moreover, Golding's use of language often highlights the limitations of language itself, and the difficulty of expressing the complexities of human experience. In the poem "The Cave," Golding writes, "Words are not enough to tell the story / Of the things that live and die / In the shadow of the rock." This acknowledgment of the limitations of language reflects Golding's belief that the human experience is fundamentally ineffable, and that the limitations of language are a constant source of frustration and anxiety for the individual.

At the same time, however, Golding's poetry often points to the potential for creativity and self-definition that arises from this isolation and fragmentation. In the poem "The Intolerable Weight," for example, Golding writes, "The self, alone, must find the world, / It alone must give a name / To what it sees or hears or feels." This emphasis on the individual's creative potential suggests that, while the world may be indifferent to the individual, the individual still has the power to shape and define their own existence.

Another important aspect of Golding's existential vision is his critique of the modern world's emphasis on rationality and empirical evidence. Golding sees this emphasis as limiting our ability to connect with the world on a deeper level and to find meaning and purpose in our lives. In the poem "The Hollow Men," Golding writes, "We are the hollow men / We are the stuffed men / Leaning together / Headpiece filled with straw." These lines suggest that, in the

modern world, individuals have become disconnected from their own emotions and desires, and have lost touch with the deeper sources of meaning and purpose in their lives.

Golding's critique of rationality and empirical evidence is closely related to his emphasis on the power of the imagination to shape our experience of the world. In the poem "The Cave," for example, Golding writes, "Imagination is free to range/Beyond the boundaries of the rock,/to paint the pictures, sing the songs / That reason never knew." This emphasis on the power of the imagination to transcend the limitations of reason and empirical evidence suggests that the human experience is richer and more complex than can be captured by rationality alone.

Another important theme in Golding's poetry is the idea that the individual's experience of the world is always mediated by their own subjectivity. Golding emphasizes the importance of individual perception and interpretation in shaping our understanding of the world around us. In the poem "The Scorpion," for example, Golding writes, "I see the scorpion/in the ruin of his shell." This emphasis on the subjectivity of perception suggests that the world is not an objective reality that exists independently of the individual, but rather is shaped by the individual's own perceptions and interpretations.

Finally, it is worth noting that Golding's existential vision is not without its limitations and critiques. While Golding offers a powerful critique of the disorientation and alienation of the modern world, some have criticized his work for being overly pessimistic and lacking in hope. Others have suggested that his emphasis on the individual's isolation and solitude ignores the importance of community and social connection in the human experience.

Indeed, Golding's emphasis on the individual's isolation can at times feel bleak and hopeless. In the poem "The Intolerable Weight," for example, Golding writes, "It is enough to bear the weight / of consciousness, to know we are alone, / to feel the stone of being / in the vast emptiness of space." These lines suggest a profound sense of despair and hopelessness, and can be difficult for some readers to engage with.

Furthermore, Golding's emphasis on the individual's creative potential can at times feel overly optimistic and disconnected from the realities of the world. While it is true that the individual has the power to shape their own existence, it is also true that individuals are subject to a wide range of social, economic, and political forces that can limit their ability to exercise this power.

Despite these critiques, however, Golding's poetry remains a powerful expression of the human search for meaning and purpose in an often confusing and alienating world. His emphasis on the power of the imagination to shape our experience of the world, and his critique of the narrow focus on reason and empirical evidence, offer a hopeful vision of what it means to be human in the modern world. Furthermore, his acknowledgment of the limitations of language, and his emphasis on the importance of individual subjectivity and interpretation, offer a nuanced and complex vision of the human experience.

Ultimately, Golding's existential vision speaks to the fundamental human need for connection and meaning in an often chaotic and indifferent world. By exploring the complexities and contradictions of the human experience, and by offering a vision of the world that is at once hopeful and critical, Golding's poetry remains a powerful and relevant expression of the human search for meaning and purpose.

In conclusion, William Golding's poetry offers a powerful and complex vision of the human condition. His emphasis on the individual's essential solitude, and the potential for both despair and creativity that arises from this isolation, offers a compelling critique of the disorientation and alienation of the modern world. At the same time, his belief in the power of the imagination to create meaning and purpose, and his critique of the narrow focus on reason and empirical evidence, offers a hopeful vision of what it means to be human in a world that can often feel cold and indifferent. Golding's existential vision continues to resonate with readers today, and his poetry remains a powerful expression of the human search for meaning and purpose in an often confusing and alienating world.

William Golding's poetry is a powerful expression of his existential vision, exploring themes of identity, meaning, purpose, and the human condition. His use of language,

symbolism, and imagery is evocative and powerful, and his poetry offers a compelling critique of the disorientation and alienation of the modern world. Despite the sense of despair and alienation that permeates many of his poems, Golding's existential vision ultimately offers a message of hope and the possibility of finding meaning and purpose in an otherwise chaotic and meaningless world. His poetry continues to resonate with readers today, offering a powerful exploration of the big questions about life and existence.

William Golding's poetry is marked by his existential vision and his exploration of themes such as the human condition, the search for identity, the relationship between humans and nature, and the struggle for transcendence. His poetry is characterized by his use of language and his ability to create powerful and evocative imagery that captures the essence of his themes. Golding's poetry is a reminder of the struggles of the human experience and the importance of finding meaning and purpose in life. His poetry is relevant today and encourages the reader to reflect on their own lives and the world around them.

William Golding's poetry is characterized by his existential vision and his exploration of themes such as the human condition, the search for identity, the relationship between humans and nature, and the struggle for transcendence. His poetry often depicts a sense of isolation, alienation, and despair, and he uses natural imagery to convey his ideas. Golding's poetry is also marked by his use of language and his ability to create vivid and powerful images that capture the essence of his themes. Golding's existential vision is a reminder of the struggles of the human experience and of the importance of finding meaning and purpose in life.

Golding's existential vision is a recurring theme in his poetry. His exploration of the human condition, the search for identity, and the relationship between humans and nature are themes that are relevant to modern life. Golding's poetry is a powerful reminder of the struggles of the human experience and of the importance of finding meaning and purpose in life.

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Distribution of Element oxides or minerals depending on the high to low density/gravity of some selected coal

Priyanka Kumari Ujala¹, K.M. P. Singh²

¹Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research (AcSIR), Ghaziabad-201002, India.

²CSIR-Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research (Digwadih Campus), PO; FRI, Dhanbad- 828108, Jharkhand, India.

Corresponding Author- Priyanka Kumari Ujala

Email- priyankaujala@rediffmail.com

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Abstract:

The element oxides or minerals that are found in coal can be classified into kaolinite, quartz, siderite, hematite, etc. The effects of these element oxides or mineral matter during gravity fractionation were studied. The float and sink methods and sieving were employed to partition the ground coal. The principal techniques include LAT using quantitative evaluation of X-ray diffraction; HAT for conventional geochemical analysis; and knowing the morphological structures and elemental compositions with the help of Fe-SEM and EDS. Kaolinite was recorded at (31.38–33.23%) high at heavier gravity fractions and at low concentrations (7.38–14.08%) at lower gravity fractions. Quartz ranged from 24.16 to 32.36% in heavier gravity fractions and from 5.79 to 12.33% in lower gravity fractions. Sanidine (AlSi₃O₈) was reported at 21.4% in the heavy fraction. The behaviour of four elements, Ca, Al, Fe, and K, was reported at around 1.1-2.0 mg/kg in heavy gravity fraction after removing these at around 0.01 to 0.41 mg/kg. It was probably derived from the interaction of organically-associated coals during the low-temperature ashing process, but in lower fractions, it was recorded at a trace level. There are almost 3 to 4 times the separation noted for most of the obstacle elemental oxides.

Keywords: Elements, minerals matter, organic, inorganic, gravity, morphology, geochemical.

Introduction:

The International Energy Agency predicts that coal will continue to play a significant role in the global energy mix over the next ten years because it is regarded as the most affordable source of energy [1]. The Gondwana-derived coals from India are blessed with high mineral content and low sulphur content. Intimately mixed solid, liquid, and gaseous phases with allothigenic and authigenic origins make up coal, a sedimentary rock, which is a complex mixture of organic and inorganic materials. There have been extensive reports on the main, minor, and trace element contents, concentration trends, distributions, organic-inorganic affinities, and modes of occurrence in a variety of coals [2]. Numerous discussions and summaries have also been conducted regarding the variety of mineral

occurrences in coal, as well as their quantities, morphologies, and genesis [3]. The geochemical processes that the precursor peat and coal underwent, the element's origin, and—most importantly—how the element will behave during coal cleaning, utilisation, leaching, disposal, etc. are all revealed by an element. The majority of published works on coal inorganic chemistry aim to identify the ways of occurrence of particular elements [4]. The quantification of the forms of elemental occurrence in coal [5], the association between elements and minerals, and the organic association of elements in coal have all been the subject of multiple publications published in the last ten years. Coal mining, coal preparation, coal utilisation, combustion, pyrolysis, gasification, liquefaction, and other coal-related technological and environmental

issues are all caused by the inorganic components of coal, which predominately consist of minerals and, to a lesser extent, amorphous phases and fluid inclusions. Although long employed as a forerunner to coal beneficiation, the float-sink methods have also been extensively utilised to ascertain the modalities of occurrence of components in coal [6]. The elements' concentrations can be found in various float-sink fractions produced at corresponding particular densities. For instance, the higher the predicted organic association of the elements in the coal, the higher the concentrations of the elements in lower-density fractions (for instance, comparatively pure coal). According to [7], efforts have been made to deduce the organic association of elements using float-sink separations and bulk studies, all of which are predicated on the idea that components present in the very-low-ash fractions of the coal have an organic association [8]. There is a long history of using X-ray diffraction (XRD) to analyse the minerals in coal, with one of the earliest investigations being that of [9]. The papers of [10] should be examined for a more thorough

historical review. Based on the height of the diffracted X-ray peaks and their location in the diffractogram, the majority of the inorganic components of coal may be easily identified by XRD since they have crystalline structures. An individual X-ray diffraction pattern exists for each mineral. A field emission scanning electron microscope (Fe-SEM) in combination with energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) is a powerful tool to produce high-resolution and three-dimensional images with topographic and morphological information and to analyse in situ the elemental composition of the samples. This makes the technique extremely valuable in a variety of scientific and industrial applications, including studies on minerals and macerals and their elemental compositions in various geological settings.

The colour contrast between biological and inorganic particles in coal makes it simple to distinguish between them, even to the unaided eye. This is demonstrated by Figure 1, which simultaneously illustrates the intricacy in the composition of a single coal particle while exhibiting a diminishing disparity in reflection and dullness in hue



Figure 1. Coal Samples with mineral matter and different macerals compositions

Indian coal is well renowned for being challenging to wash. The ash-forming minerals in coal and their relationship to coaly matter are attempted to be visualised. Although the elements in coal have been researched in some prior publications, we provide a comprehensive analysis of the major, minor, and trace elements in certain chosen Indian coal and its gravity fractions

in this work using XRD, FE-SEM, EDS, and other conventional techniques. The goal of this research is to examine the distributions of mineral content within coal's gravity fractions, as well as its inherent qualities and applications.

Material and Methods:

Eight samples of coal (one head/overall and seven gravity fractions)

were taken from the western coalfields of India for the study. Crushed to a size of 100 mm, the collected run-of-mine coal was separated into three portions: one for overall/head sample analysis, one for laboratory float and sink examination, and one for further research. 212 microns (72 mesh) of size pulverised overall/head sample for different laboratory characterisation evaluations.

Density fractionation (float-sink):

Mineral materials are heavily intergrown in drift-derived Indian coals. In order to fractionate the ash-forming mineral matter from the coal and fulfil the end user's requirements, float-sink tests are performed on the coal. The float-sink study evaluates how coal responds to various gravity/density fractions as well as how much mineral stuff is reported to run-of-mine coal's gravity fraction. Density fractionation, which was accomplished by utilising an organic liquid combination, was used to establish the maximum ash limit. Indian Standard IS13810; ASTM Procedure D4371-06. In a typical float-sink study, predetermined portions of the representative coal sample were crushed, and the range of particle sizes was then dissolved in liquids with varying densities or known densities. In comparison to other rocks like shale (2.4-2.8) or minerals like pyrite (4.9-5.2), coal has a comparatively low density or specific gravity of about 1.2. As a result, float-sink investigations were often conducted in liquids with densities ranging from 1.3 to 2.0. In liquids with lower densities than the coal-rock association, the coal floats, while the rock and pyrite sink. A portion of the floating material is removed from the test container's top, dried, and weighed as the float fraction using the density of the liquid as a reference. Additionally, the float fraction's density and ash content were examined. Additionally, the material that sinks is dried, weighed, and has its density and ash content assessed.

Proximate and ultimate analysis:

The WS coal sample was subjected to laboratory floats and sink analysis and divided into various gravity fractions. After

air drying, the density divided coal was weighed. The weighted coal was ground to 212 microns for various analyses after recording. For proximal and ultimate studies, run-of-mine coal and density-fractionated coal were both examined. The proximate analysis was completed in accordance with IS: 1350 (Part-1)-1984, and the final analysis was completed in accordance with IS: 1350, Part II-2000.

Low temperature (350°C) ash:

According to IS: 1350 (Part-1)-1984, it was prepared to eliminate the organic matter without significantly changing the mineral phases contained in the coal. XRD, Fe-SEM, and EDS were used to analyse the coal samples' quantitative mineral content. To achieve enough sensitivity and accuracy, the instrumental conditions were adjusted.

Although XRD has long been the method of choice for identifying minerals in coal on a qualitative level, it has only very lately become popular for quantitative mineralogical investigation. The mineralogy of each LTA from the coal was investigated using an automated high-resolution $\Theta - \Theta$ multipurpose X-ray Diffractometer. (SmartLab X-ray Diffractometer, Rigaku, Japan) with CuK α radiation (λ : 1.5406). The application of advanced analytical techniques to the evaluation of mineral matter by quantitative.

The low temperature ash was acid digested and examined using an ICP-OES equipped with a cross-flow nebulizer connected to an HF resistant cyclonic spray chamber for quantitative elemental analysis. To achieve enough sensitivity and precision, the instrumental conditions were optimised. For coal digestion, the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) procedures were used. A low ash temperature was set, then 1.000 g of oven-dried powdered sample was added to many silica crucibles, fired in a muffle furnace, and continued to burn until a steady weight of ash residue was obtained. The temperature of the furnace was gradually raised, the muffle furnace was kept at 350 OC, and the coolants were allowed to cool in desiccators for 10 minutes. The

percentage was computed after the weights were recorded. In a platinum crucible, 1.000 g of ash sample was placed, and 40 ml of HCl and 10 ml of HNO₃ aqua-regia (HNO₃/HCl) were added. The mixture was then slowly heated on the hot plate until the residue was entirely dissolved. Whatmann filter paper No. 42 was used to filter the solution. The identical process was used to prepare the blank, but without the real sample. The digested sample solution was run through Whatmann filter paper No. 42 to calculate the silica % before being allowed to dry for at least 24 hours. Filter paper and filtrate were added to a platinum crucible before being put in a muffle furnace with the filtrate. For one hour, the sample was allowed to burn entirely at 900 °C (10). The residue was removed from the furnace and allowed to cool for ten minutes in a desiccator. The percentage was computed after the weights were recorded. The residue underwent additional HF treatment before being diluted with Millipore water and transported to a 500 ml volumetric flask for ICP-OES analysis (iCAP 6300, Thermo Fisher Scientific). The following formula was used to determine the major, minor, and rare elements in the gravity fractionated samples on a coal basis:

$$\text{coal basis} = (y \cdot x) / 100$$

y = raw data elements in mg/kg as received by ICP-OES

x = Ash%

Characterization of morphemes For imaging of the coal sample (overall and density fractions), the Merlin VP Compact, (Carl ZEISS, Germany; manufacture) FE-SEM analyzer with air lock chamber was employed. With the use of the energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS) and field-emission scanning electron microscopy (Fe-SEM), low-temperature ashing was generated and utilised to determine the morphology and elements present in the coal sample under analysis. In order to determine the elemental composition, EDS spectra were collected. Point analysis and mapping were performed using liquid nitrogen free octane super SDD, which has a 60 mm² sensor size and a detector resolution of 129.4 eV. The

detector had been properly calibrated using standards before analysis.

High temperature ash (HTA):

It was prepared in accordance with IS: 1350 (Part-1)-1984. Understanding the concentration of elements and the existence of other associated elements depends on understanding the chemistry of coal. The economic value of every mineral or rock can be determined through chemical analysis without a doubt. In February 2012, the Indian Bureau of Mines revised edition measured the oxide radicals of gravity-fractionated coals.

Determination of SiO₂ & preparation of stock solution:

In a platinum crucible, combine 1 g of ash with 3–4 g of sodium carbonate. Cool the bulk, then extract it with water and diluted hydrochloric acid. Dry the solution by evaporating it on a hot plate. On a hot plate, bake this for 30 minutes to totally dehydrate it. Add 50 ml of distiller's water (DM) and 5 ml of strong hydrochloric acid. Boil, then let cool before passing through a Whatman 40 filter. With hot water, wash the residue 5–6 times. Keep the filtrate on hand for further analysis. Place the filter paper and residue in a platinum crucible. At 1000°C, warm this up in a muffle furnace. After cooling, weigh the mass. 15 drops of 48% hydrofluoric acid and 2-3 drops of diluted sulfuric acid should be added. On an asbestos sheet, heat this until vapours form. Remove all of the crucible's vapours. Now, heat the crucible in a furnace at 1000 °C after initially heating it on a low burner. Cool, then weigh the leftovers. The amount of silica in the ash and the loss are related. Combine the potassium pyrosulphate with the mass that remains in the crucible after hydrofluorization. For additional analysis, extract this in the filtrate that has been saved. Put the filtrate in a volumetric flask and dilute it to 250 ml. To determine the major and minor constituents in a stock solution, follow the instructions provided in that chapter. Silica percentage (%) = $(W1 - W2) \times 100 / W3$

Whereas,

W1 = is the weight of the crucible + material after ignition.

W2 = is the weight of the platinum crucible + material after hydrofluorization and

W3 = is the weight of the sample taken.

F. Determination of loss on ignition (L.O.I)

In a platinum or silica crucible, weigh 1 g of the dried sample. Put this crucible inside a muffle furnace set to a temperature below 300°C. Furnace temperature should be increased to 1000 °C. This should be kept at this temperature for around 30 minutes. Desiccator cooling the crucible. Scale the crucible. Identify the weight reduction.

Percentage of LOI = $\frac{\text{Loss in weight} \times 100}{\text{Weight of the sample}}$

The major, minor and tare elements of the gravity fractionated samples were calculated on coal basis with the given formula:

Coal basis = $y \times x / 100$.

y = Raw data as received by volumetric analysis.

x = Ash%.

Results and discussion:

Ash content of the head/overall coal sample (table 1) was 29.7%, moisture was 13.3%, and volatile matter was 26.7%. This gives helpful background knowledge but is unable to determine the percentage of each element in coal. In further developed ultimate analysis [12], (CHNSO), we are able to understand the fundamental trend of organic combustible materials. Table 2 shows the carbon (C) content of the head and overall samples at 44.93%, hydrogen (H) at 3.35%, nitrogen (N), sulphur (S), at 0.43%, ash (A) at 14.20%, and oxygen (O) at 20.59%. With respect to the increase in density and gravity, the inorganic mineral matter content of coal generally increases while the organic content decreases, but not all minerals and elements will follow the same pattern depending on the type of association.

Table 1: Proximate analysis of head / overall coal

Sample	Ash%	Moist. %	VM%	F.C.%
WS	29.68	13.26	26.71	30.35

Table 2: Ultimate analysis of head / overall coal

Sample	Carbon (%)	Hydrogen (%)	Nitrogen (%)	Sulfur (%)	Oxygen (%)
WS	44.93	3.35	1.03	0.43	20.59

This sample's outside view gives us a quick understanding of the coal sample's elemental makeup [13]. In coal, generally speaking, non-combustible content increases and combustible matter decreases with gravity. To explore the nature of relationship and distribution of combustible organic coal and non-combustible inorganic mineral matter, different density fractions of the samples were created/generated using the laboratory float-sink method.

Proximate analysis of gravity fractionated coal sample:

Figure shows the results of the investigation's proximate analysis on the samples of gravity-fractionated coal. A variety of moisture was observed (2.52-14.59%), ash (14.20-87.00%), volatile matter (9.02-28.33%), and fixed carbon (1.46-42.88%)

were also noted. According to conventional wisdom, lower gravity fractions have larger concentrations of volatile matter and fixed carbon but lower concentrations of ash. Low moisture concentrations correlate with higher gravity fractions [14]. Ash (14.20%, moisture (14.59%), volatile matter (28.33%), and fixed carbon (42.88%) are recorded in the gravity fraction of 1.40. Similar to how the ash (26.41%) and volatile matter (26.66%) in gravity fraction 1.40-1.50 approximate similar contents were reported, the moisture (14.59%) and ash (14.20%) contents were virtually equal in this gravity fraction of 1.40-1.50, however volatile matter contents were concentrated highly compared to the rest fraction. Its meaning suggests that a lower percentage of associations are more organic. All of the coal under consideration

has a low to medium moisture content, a medium to high amount of volatile matter,

and a high level of ash overall, according to a proximate analysis.

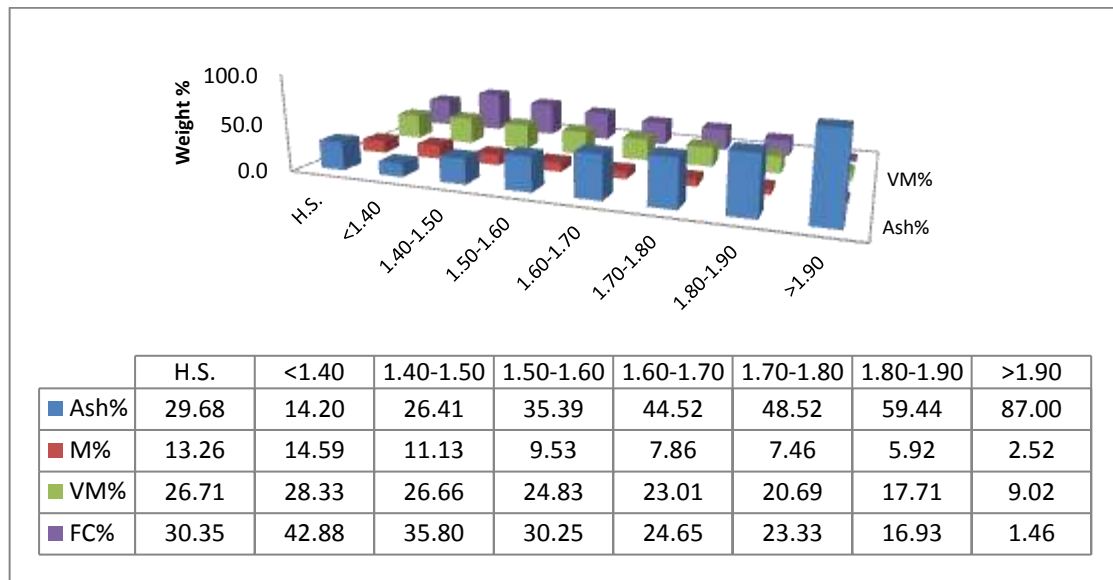
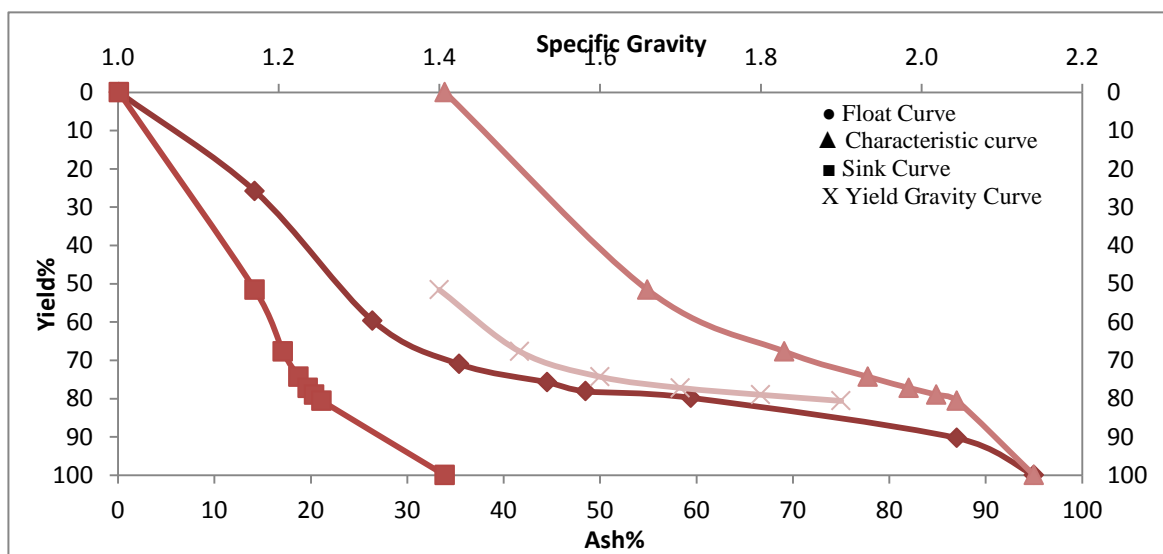


Figure 2: Proximate analysis of gravity-fractionated coal samples



It has been observed that coals with a high volatile-matter content are extremely reactive and rapidly ignite. The amount of fixed carbon in coal decreases as its volatile matter level rises.

Figure 3: Washability curve for the gravity fractionated coal sample. The organic content is diminished by the heavier fractions' significant mineral content (or high ash production). The percentage of coal sample ash with a specific gravity greater than 1.90 was 87%. Figure 3 depicts the washability curve of samples of gravity-fractionated coal that exhibit the usual [15] behaviour of difficult to wash coal. It seemed believed that

heavier fractions were primarily made up of extrinsic minerals. The curve indicates the coal's mineral matter's characteristic of liberation.

Ultimate analysis of gravity-fractionated coal sample:

The ultimate analysis's results (figure 4) shows that the coals' carbon content ranges from 5.22 to 56.84 percent, with total sulphur concentrations between 0.29 and 0.67 percent being comparatively low. Hydrogen percentage ranges from 0.56-4.14%, whereas nitrogen content ranges from 0.16 to 1.35 %. Calculations revealed that the oxygen

concentration of the coals (on a daf basis)

ranged from 6.39 to 23.09%.

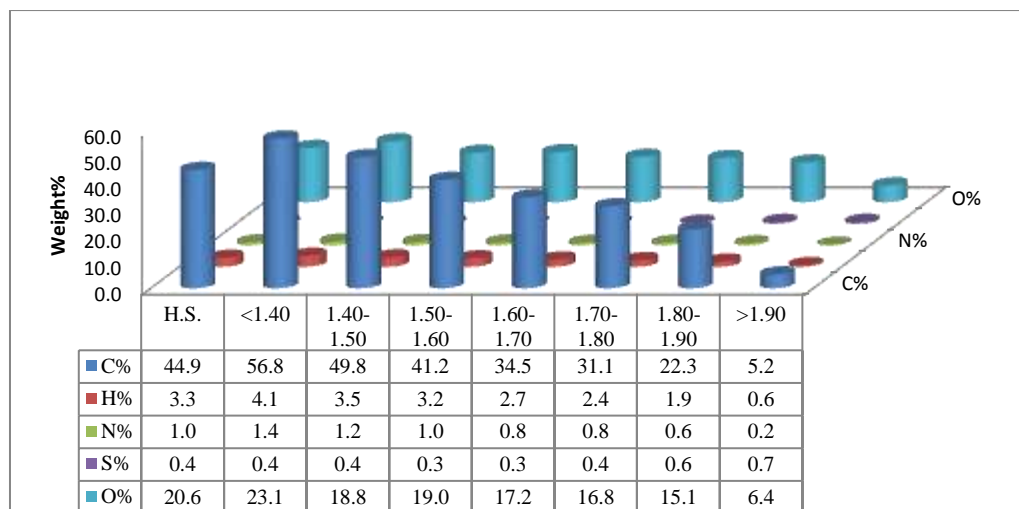


Figure 4: Ultimate analysis of gravity-fractionated coal samples

Hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen percentages in the low gravity fraction were found to be high (1.40), following trends in the low gravity fraction. With the exception of gravity fraction 1.60-1.70, where sulphur recorded 0.29%, sulphur percentage followed the pattern of low concentration in low gravity fraction. In the gravity fraction 1.80-1.90, the proportions of nitrogen and sulphur are almost identical. Carbon is typically found in high proportions in vitrinite-rich macerals. With an increase in coal rank, the carbon content of coal progressively rises. Despite various restrictions, the measurement of the carbon percentage in coal is still the dominant and most reliable metric among other chemical properties for the evaluation of coal rank. Higher hydrogen concentration was often more indicative of lower-ranking or younger coals, while the lower concentration is typical of higher-rank coals. The ash content of coal is a non-flammable residue that remains after the burning of the coal. It depicts the mineral stuff after the combustion process has removed carbon, oxygen, sulphur, and water. These findings demonstrate that bulk ash yield alone is a weak predictor of coal quality if origin, composition, and element abundance are not taken into account. Instead, elemental analysis reveals clear distinctions with regard to various coal densities. To determine the changes of organic and inorganic contents, XRD, FT-IR,

geochemistry, and FE-SEM with EDS analyses were carried out. These results are summarised below.

Mineralogy of LTA residues:

A comparison of the proportion of each sample's low ash temperature (LAT) (350 oC) against the percentage of high-temperature ash (815 oC) reported for the same coal sample in table 1 is shown in Figure 5. The data points on the figure are predicted to fall along the diagonal line if all percentages were equal. However, the data points are above this equality line, suggesting that the mineral matter percentages, as stated by the LTA [16], are a little bit greater than the high-temperature ash yields from coal samples. This is owing to the quantity of essentially unchanged minerals found in the LTA, including clay minerals, pyrite, and carbonates, which release volatile components and leave a less percentage of altered mineral residue after the high-temperature ashing process. For instance, despite the fact that quartz is inert, high-temperature ashing causes kaolinite to lose around 14% of its mass and calcite to lose about 44% owing to the dehydroxylation and decarbonization processes, respectively. The total proportion of mineral matter (LTA) in the coal samples is generally 8% greater than the (high-temperature) ash output, according to the slope factor (1.07 in the linear regression equation).

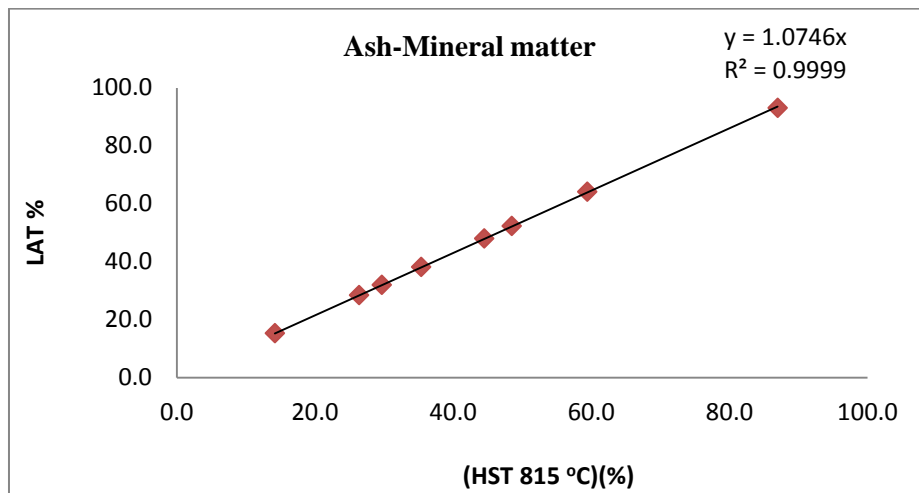


Figure 5: Comparison of LAT percentage of ash yield for coals analyzed of the study
XRD analysis of gravity fractionated LAT samples:

The pulverised coal utilised in the power plant's combustion process is predominantly made up of siliceous minerals including quartz (SiO_2), kaolinite [$\text{Al}_2(\text{SiO}_2\text{O}_5)(\text{OH})_4$], and other minerals, according to the results of the XRD study (fig. 6). The mineral suites found in the coal samples utilised in this investigation are in agreement with those found in earlier research [17]. The coal samples include an even distribution of kaolinite. Two species of this mineral, a low crystallinity detrital kaolinite and a high crystallinity neomorphic kaolinite, are frequently found in coal. These genetic subtypes have previously been discussed [18]. Water is bound inside the lattices of

kaolinite. Figure 6 shows how the LTA was produced from the eight coals, including one head/overall coal and seven gravity fractionated coals, was mostly composed of quartz and kaolinite. In higher gravity fractions, kaolinite concentrations were found to be high (31.38-33.23%) and low (7.38-14.08%) in lower gravity fractions. In larger gravity fractions, quartz concentrations varied from 24.16 to 32.36%, whereas in lower gravity fractions, it ranged from 5.79 to 12.33%. In the heavy fraction, sanidine (AlSi_3O_8) was found to be present at 21.4%. It most likely came from the low-temperature ashing process, which included the interaction of biologically connected in coals. However, it was only detected at the trace level

Table 3: XRD analysis of LTA gravity fractionated coal samples

Gravity	Quartz $\text{SiO}_2\%$	Kaolinite $\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5(\text{HO})_4$ %	Sanidine $\text{AlSi}_3\text{O}_8\%$	Anatase $\text{TiO}_2\%$	Rutile $\text{TiO}_2\%$	Siderite $\text{FeCO}_3\%$	Hematite $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3\%$
Head	15.02	13.45	T	0.5	0.71	T	T
<1.40	5.79	7.38	T	T	T	0.77	0.26
1.40-1.50	12.33	14.08	T	T	T	T	T
1.50-1.60	15.71	19.68	T	T	T	T	T
1.60-1.70	18.16	26.36	T	T	T	T	T
1.70-1.80	24.16	24.36	T	T	T	T	T
1.80-1.90	22.11	31.38	T	T	T	T	T
>1.90	32.36	33.23	21.4	T	T	T	T

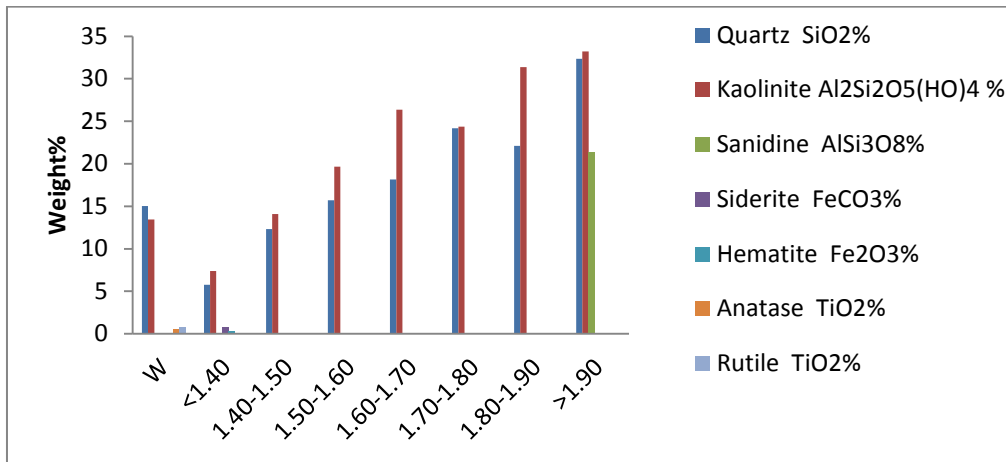


Figure 6: XRD analysis of LAT gravity fractionated coal samples

Minor oxides such siderite (FeCO₃) and hematite (Fe₂CO₃) of less than 0.8% in a gravity fraction of less than 1.40 may be owing to attachment with coaly substances.

Rutile (TiO₂) and anatase (TiO₂) were produced in tiny amounts or in uncommon quantities in all gravity fractions.

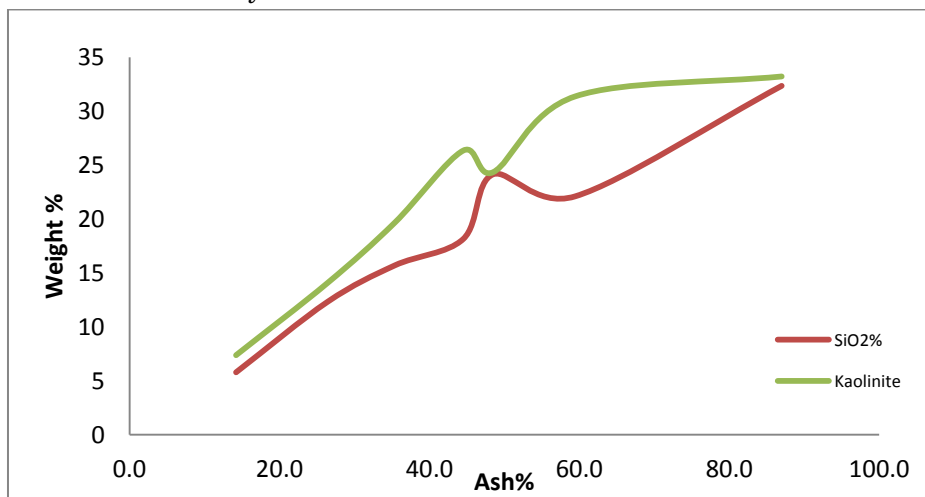


Figure 7. Comparison of major elements' oxide percentage with respect to gravity fraction inferred from quantitative XRD data to observed oxide percentage obtained by direct LAT ash analysis of coal samples. Aside from this figure 7, kaolinite and quartz, exhibit increasing gravity fractions in terms of ash content.

The elemental distribution between different gravity-fractionated coal samples:

The elemental concentrations of the coal in different gravity-fractionated samples were determined by inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy.

Elements	Heavy gravity fraction in mg/kg	Removal (%) (Lower gravity fraction in mg/kg)
Al	1.704	0.411
Ca	1.151	0.402
Fe	1.951	0.998
K	1.118	0.018
Mg	0.164	0.055
Na	0.242	0.021
P	0.037	0.104
S	0.668	0.182
Si	47.676	6.102
Ti	0.102	0.048

As	1.49	0.45
Cd	0.59	0.71
Ni	102.36	35.05
Pd	26.45	7.31
Cu	36.81	7.92
Cr	307.57	78.92
Mn	318.26	203.87

Table 4: The concentration of elements in WS coals and their removal after washing treatment

Since WS coal has elevated ash content and are rich in environmentally sensitive elements like Fe, K, and Cd they require beneficiation.

The main, minor, and trace elements all showed a considerable decline. Table 1 provides the higher gravity fraction with lower gravity fraction (removal). Na (0.021 mg/kg), K (0.018 mg/kg), Mn (203.87 mg/kg), Fe (0.998 mg/kg), Mg (0.055 mg/kg), Al (0.411 mg/kg), Ca (0.402 mg/kg), As (0.45 mg/kg), Pb (7.31 mg/kg), Ni (35.05 mg/kg), Cu (7.92 mg/kg), Cd (0.71 mg/kg), and Cr (78.92 mg/kg). As a result, the usable in heat values for beneficiation, gasification, and combustion have increased generally.

Geochemical analysis of gravity-fractionated coal samples:

Figure 8 displays the percentages of inorganic elements (reported as oxides) in the coal ashes that were determined by geochemical analysis at the State Geological Laboratory (SGL) Hazaribag. Iron oxide (Fe₂O₃), alumina oxide (Al₂O₃), and silica oxide (SiO₂) are the three main oxides found

in coal. In larger gravity fractions, SiO₂ was observed to range from 32.99 to 39.33%, whereas in low gravity fractions, it was recorded at (7.29–13.780). Al₂O₃ concentrations ranged from 15.77 to 17.89% for heavier fractions compared to 7.89 to 10.23% at lighter fractions. At greater gravity fractions, Fe₂O₃ fluctuates (2.84–6.19%), but at smaller gravity fractions, it was (0.57–1.18%). Despite being recorded at smaller fractions (0.43–1.01%), the less significant but still substantial CaO proportions range from heavy fraction composition (2.51–5.48%).

Compared to the lower proportion (0.37–0.85%), MgO was present in the heavy gravity fraction (2.69–6.83%). The greater MnO₂ concentrations were found in heavier fractions (3.19–4.85%) and lower gravity fractions (1.31–1.84%). TiO₂ was recorded at less than 0.9% in the heavy fraction and between 0.1 and 0.30% in the lower gravity fraction, while other oxides were identified at trace quantities. Table 4: Conventional geochemical analysis of HAT gravity fractionated coal sample

Gravity Feactions	Ash%	LOI %	Fe ₂ O ₃ %	Al ₂ O ₃ %	SiO ₂ %	CaO%	MgO%	R ₂ O ₃ %	MnO ₂ %	TiO ₂ %	V ₂ O ₅ %	P ₂ O ₅ %
H.S.	29.68	70.32	1.22	8.89	16.52	0.88	0.59	0.83	1.78	0.23	T	T
<1.40	14.20	85.50	0.57	7.89	7.29	0.43	0.37	0.13	1.31	0.19	T	T
1.40-1.50	26.41	73.59	1.18	10.23	13.80	1.01	0.85	0.32	1.84	0.34	T	T
1.50-1.60	35.39	64.61	1.71	12.45	17.21	1.25	1.34	0.46	2.32	0.41	T	T
1.60-1.70	44.52	55.48	1.85	13.43	24.66	1.53	1.64	0.67	2.78	0.45	T	T
1.70-1.80	48.52	51.48	2.84	14.55	25.66	2.11	2.23	1.21	2.93	0.49	T	T
1.80-1.90	59.44	40.56	2.41	15.77	32.99	2.51	2.69	0.94	3.19	0.65	T	T
>1.90	87.00	13.00	6.19	17.89	39.33	5.48	6.83	5.57	4.85	0.99	T	T

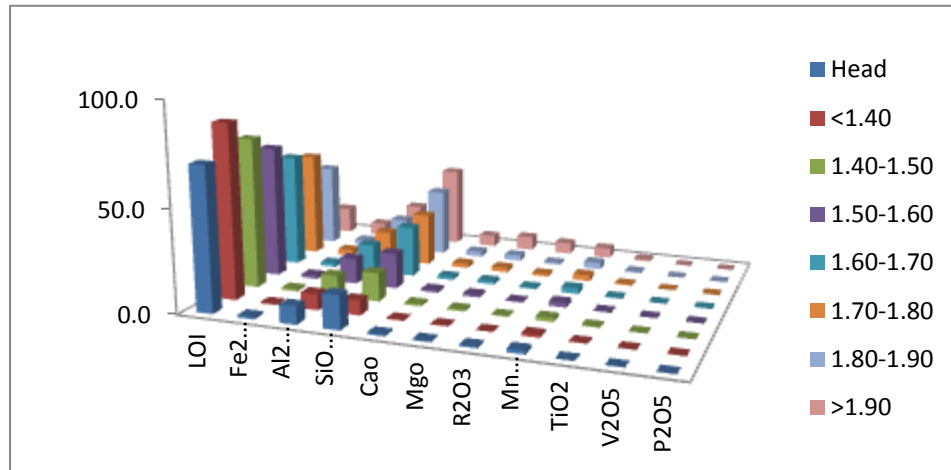


Figure 8: Conventional geochemical analysis of HAT gravity fractionated coal samples

As a result, it can be inferred that the quantitative percentages in the mineralogical studies depicted in figure 8 are typically in line with the chemical information independently ascertained by manual examination of the relevant high-temperature ash materials. The primary

oxide percentages shown by the two various approaches are visually compared in Figure 8. Each figure contains a diagonal line along which the points would fall if the percentages given by each approach were equal. The axes' ranges are also identical for each scenario.

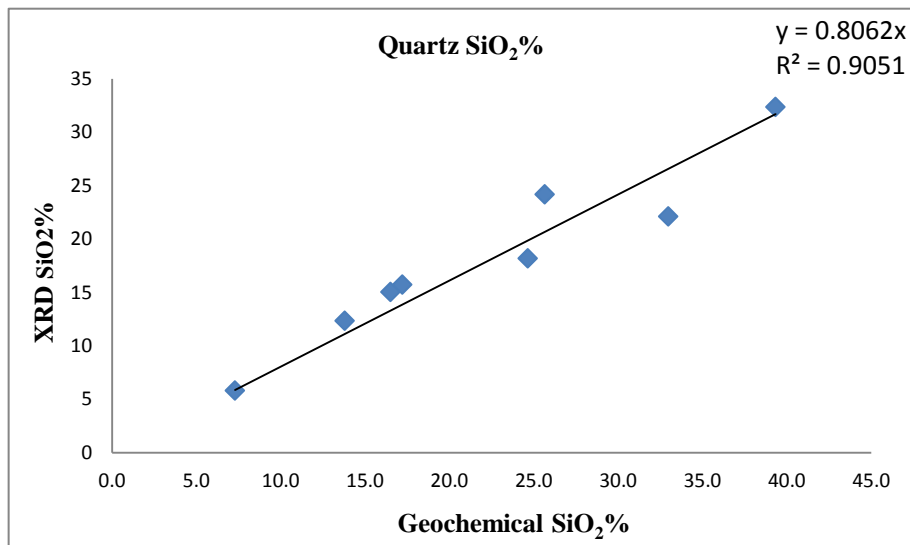


Figure 9: Comparison of major elements oxide percentage with respect to gravity fraction inferred from quantitative XRD data to observed oxide percentage obtained by direct LAT and Geochemical ash analysis of coal Samples.

Correlation of ash and elemental oxides

The best fit line with the correlation coefficient value is displayed in figure 9 for the gravity fractionated coals between ash and each oxide, including SiO₂, Al₂O₃,

Fe₂O₃, CaO, MgO, MnO, TiO₂, and R₂O₃. The figure unequivocally demonstrates a favourable association. Because there are more elemental oxides present in the heavy gravity fractions, the ash percentage rises. A positive association is plainly seen in the graph. Because there are more elemental oxides present in the heavy gravity fractions, the ash percentage rises.

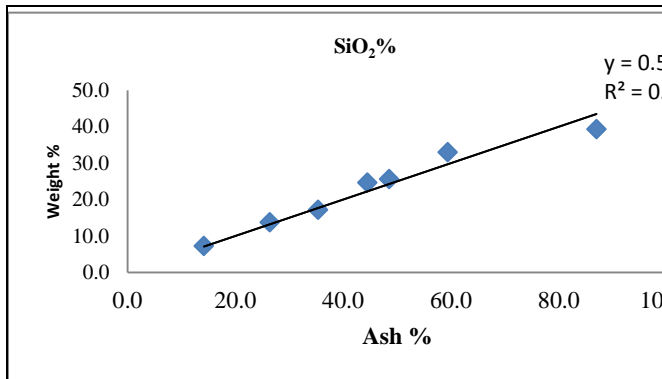
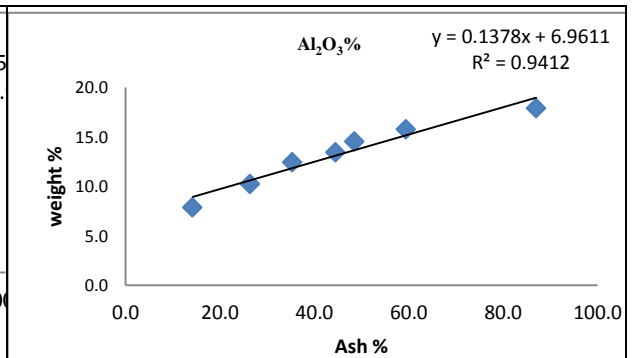
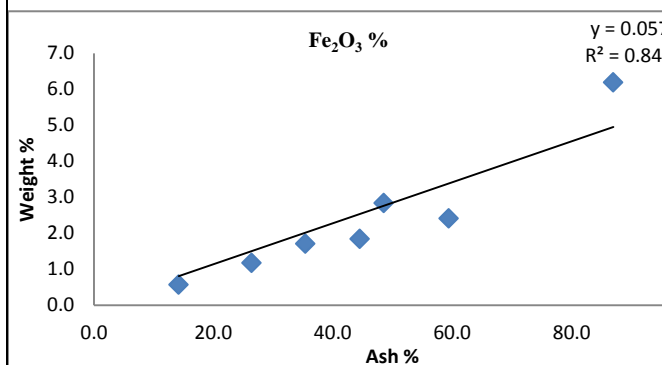
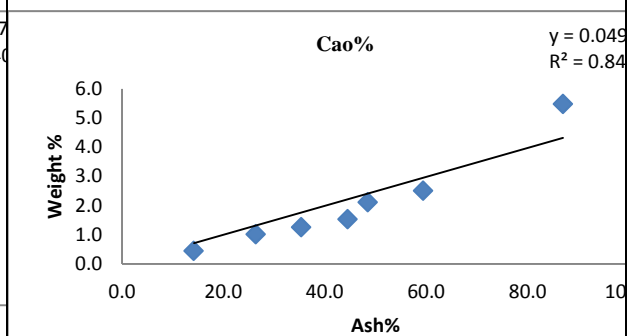
Fig. 14: Correlation curve between ash and SiO₂ %Fig.15: Correlation curve between ash and Al₂O₃ %Fig.10. Correlation curve between ash and Fe₂O₃ %

Fig.11. Correlation curve between ash and CaO %

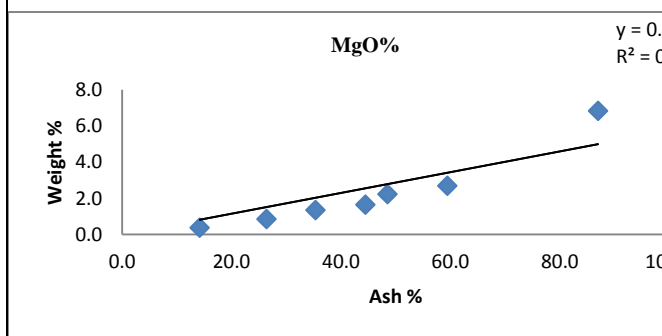
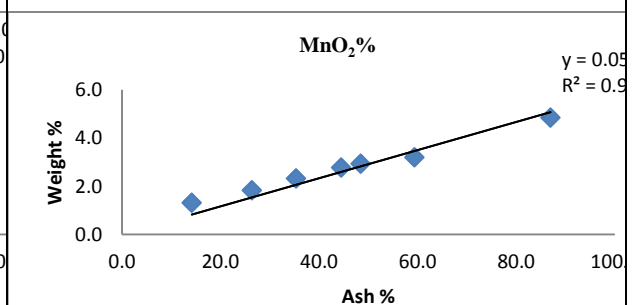
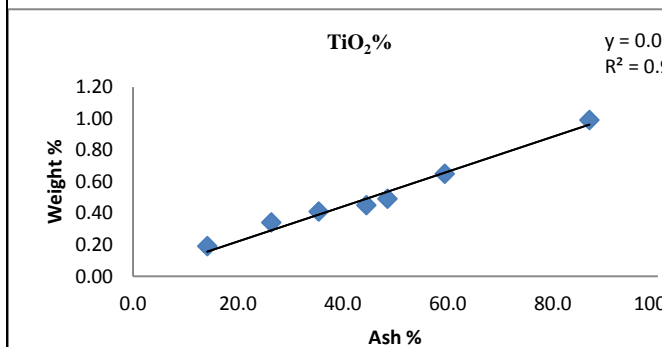
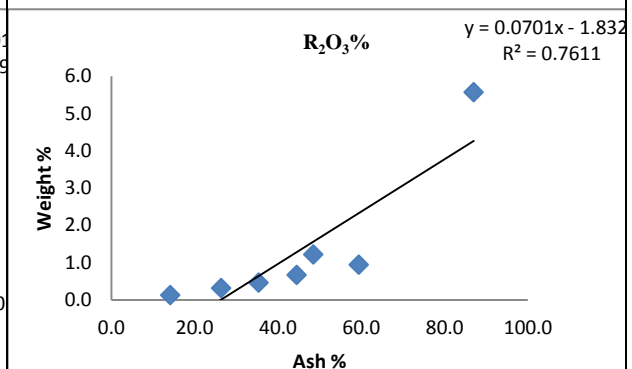


Fig.12. Correlation curve between ash and MgO %

Fig.13. Correlation curve between ash and MnO₂ %Fig. 14. Correlation curve between ash and TiO₂ %Fig. 15. Correlation curve between ash and R₂O₃ %

The R^2 value has been found to be 0.95% for SiO_2 , 0.94% for Al_2O_3 , 0.84% for R_2O_3 , Fe_2O_3 , 0.84% for CaO , 0.77% for MgO , 0.92% for MnO_2 , 0.97% for TiO_2 , and 0.76 for R_2O_3 , which is a trend of strong correlation.

Fe-SEM and EDS analysis of LTAs sample

The Fe-SEM micrographs of the LTA samples are shown in all gravity fractions table 5 with their corresponding EDS graphs of the marked area to know the elemental presence. The surface morphology of

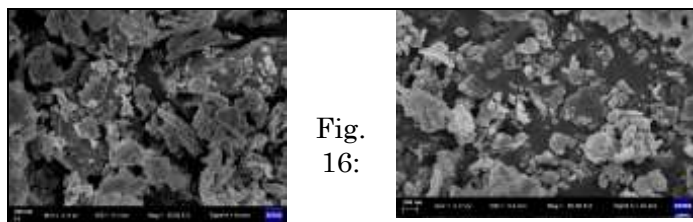
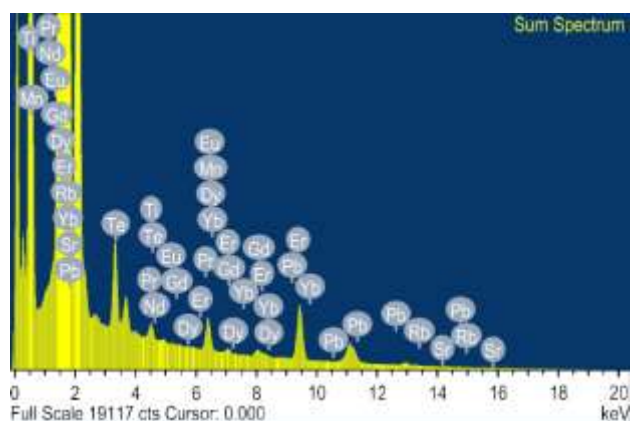


Fig. 16:



Microphotographs showing particles of the coal head sample
EDS mapping of the overall coal sample.

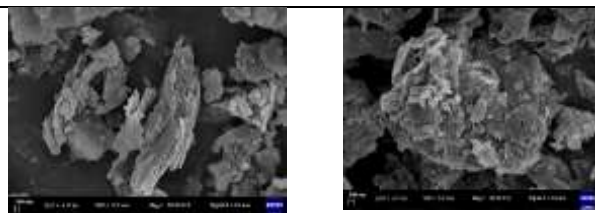
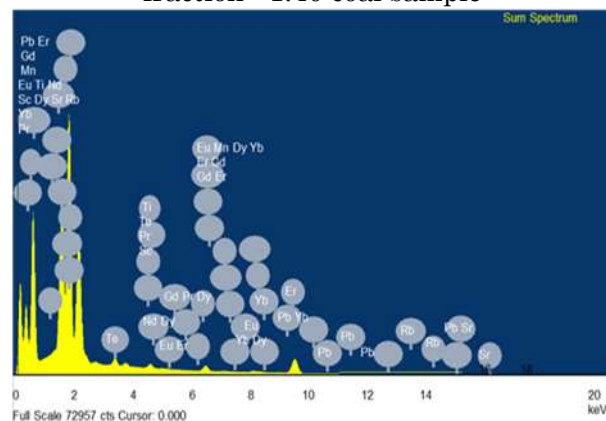


Fig. 17: Microphotographs of the gravity fraction <1.40 coal sample



EDS mapping of the gravity fraction < 1.40 coal sample.

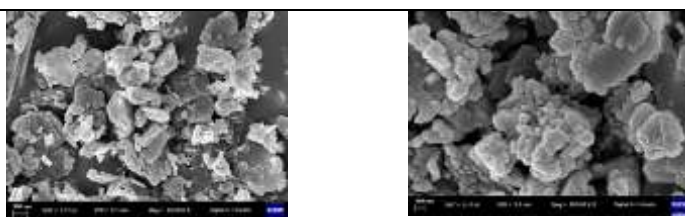
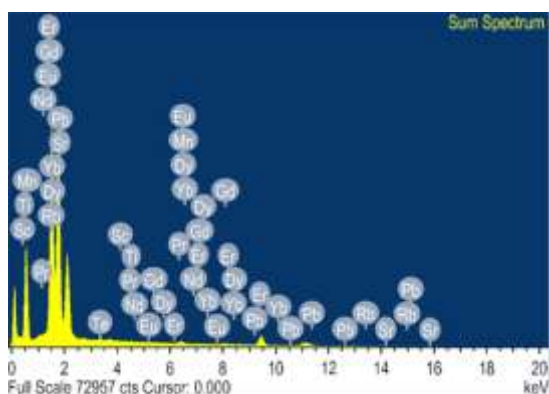


Fig. 18: Microphotographs of the gravity fraction 1.40– 1.50 coal sample



EDS

mapping of the gravity fraction 1.40-1.50 coal

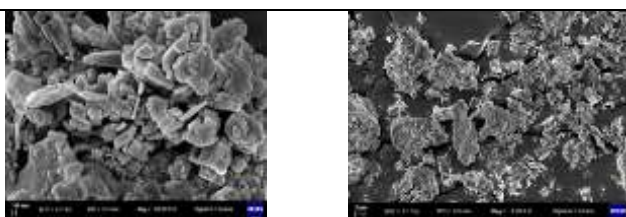
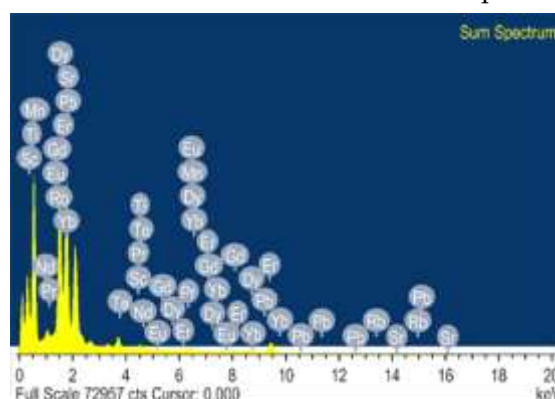


Fig.19: Microphotographs of the gravity fraction 1.50 - 1.60 coal sample



EDS mapping of the gravity fraction 1.50-1.60 coal sample.

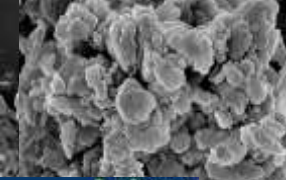
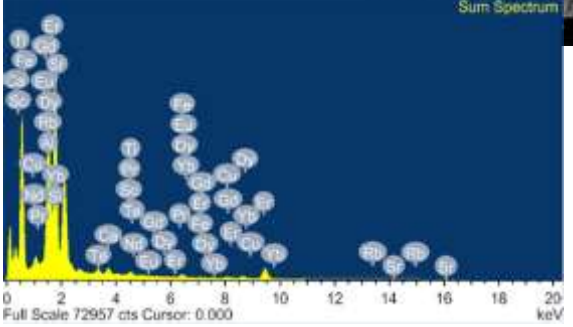
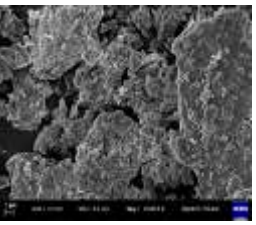
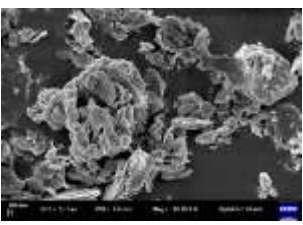
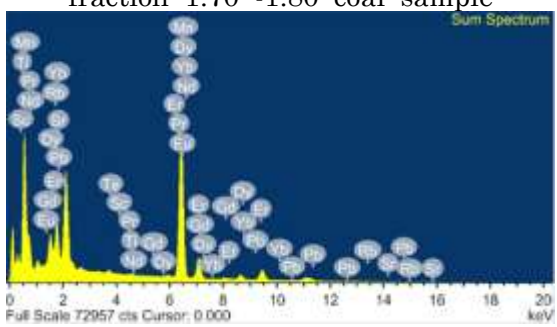
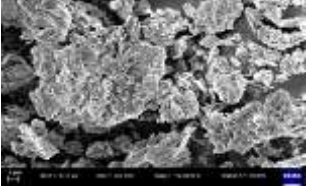
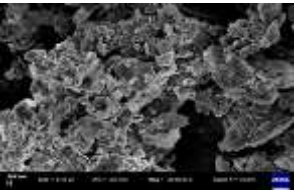
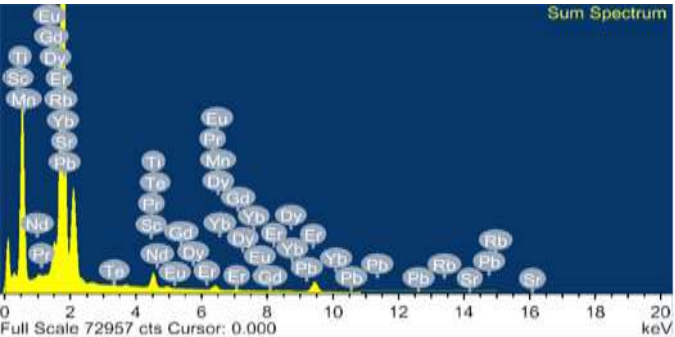

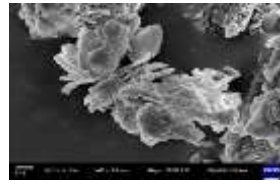
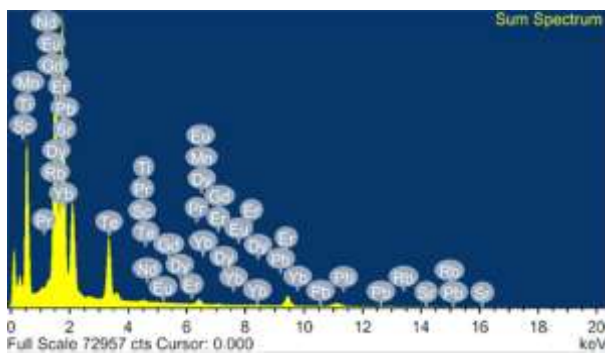
<p>sample.</p>  <p>Fig. 2: Microphotographs of the gravity fraction 1.60 - 1.70 coal</p>  <p>EDS mapping of the gravity fraction 1.60-1.70 coal sample.</p>	  <p>Fig. 21: Microphotographs of the gravity fraction 1.70 -1.80 coal sample</p>  <p>EDS mapping of the gravity fraction 1.70-1.80 coal sample.</p>
  <p>Fig. 22: Microphotographs of the gravity fraction 1.80 -1.90 coal sample.</p> <p>EDS mapping of the gravity fraction 1.80-1.90 coal sample.</p>  <p>sample.</p>	  <p>Fig 23: Microphotographs of the gravity fraction >1.90 coal sample.</p>  <p>EDS mapping of the gravity fraction >1.90 coal sample.</p>

Table 5. Microphotograph structure of head / overall and gravity fractionated coal samples using Fe-SEM and compositions of elements using ESD.

the LTAs appeared to be non-uniform in almost all the samples due to their powder nature. Individual mineral grains within the coal matrix are quantitatively examined

through the use of Fe-SEM and EDS. This provides information about the content of a bulk coal sample, the content of specific lithotypes and minerals in coal. The abundance of minerals in coal is the abundance of mineral phases.

Conclusion:

It is evident that the Kaolinite was recorded at (31.38–33.23%) high at heavier gravity

fractions whereas low concentrations (7.38–14.08%) at lower gravity fractions. Quartz concentrations ranged from 24.16 to 32.36% in heavier gravity fractions and from 5.79 to 12.33% in lower gravity fractions. Sanidine (AlSi_3O_8) was reported at 21.4% in the heavy fraction but in lower fractions it was recorded at a trace level. The behaviour of four elements, Ca, Al, Fe, and K, was reported at around 1.1-2.0 mg/kg in heavy gravity fraction after removing these are around 0.01 to 0.41 mg/kg. It was probably derived from the interaction of organically-associated coals during the low-temperature ashing process. There is almost 3 to 4 times the separation noted for most of the obstacle elemental oxides. Information may provide an improved basis for understanding coal formation and for evaluating the response of particular coals to different combustion, gasification, and coking processes.

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Relatives of Major Characters in Shakespearean Plays: A Recherche Research

Dr. Debashis Mandal

Assistant Teacher & HOD, English, Raniganj High School (H. S.)
Paschim Bardhaman, West Bengal, India

Corresponding Author- Dr. Debashis Mandal

Email- deb.rhs@gmail.com

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Abstract

Relatives of major characters in Shakespeare's plays reveals the inner traits of the major characters of his plays in various aspects. Sometimes these relatives throw bright light to illuminate some revealing inner traits of some major characters. Sometimes their roles are just choric, commenting upon the whereabouts of other characters, episodes and situations. Sometimes they reveal the quotidian flux of human life with all their attitudes and platitudes. Sometimes their roles are tellingly functional in that they are used to put a major character into greater prominence through contrast. Here discussion has been made on some of these notable characters like Macduff, Lady Macduff, Little Macduff in *Macbeth*; Duke of Albany and Duke of Cornwall in *King Lear*; Egeus in *A Midsummer Night's Dream* and Ferdinand in *The Tempest*.

Key words: Shakespeare, plays, character, major, minor.

Inclusion of the relatives of major characters in Shakespeare's plays have been done by Shakespeare to reveal the inner traits of the major characters in various aspects. Sometimes these relatives throw bright light to illuminate some revealing inner traits of some major characters. Sometimes their roles are just choric, commenting upon the whereabouts of other characters, episodes and situations. Sometimes they reveal the quotidian flux of human life with all their attitudes and platitudes. Sometimes their roles are tellingly functional in that they are used to put a major character into greater prominence through contrast.

In Shakespeare's *Macbeth* it is seen that Macduff is one of the Scottish noblemen who are devoted to King Duncan. He belongs to the group of characters who represent the principle of goodness in the play as against the evil of *Macbeth* and *Lady Macbeth*. He has not as large a part to play as *Macbeth* or *Banquo* at least in the earlier scenes. At the beginning he is not so conspicuous, but as the play progresses he becomes, at the end, a sort of a 'protagonist', leading as he does the resistance against *Macbeth* and being as it were the instrument of *Nemesis*. *Macduff* is the person who first appears in the play in

The so-called Discovery Scene (Act II, Scene iii) and discovers the murder of Duncan. At once he raises a hue and cry to announce the terrible news:

O horror! horror! horror!

Tongue nor heart cannot conceive, nor name thee! (*Macbeth*; II.iii.62-3)

He on discovering the murder of Duncan raises an alarm:

Awake! awake! ----

Ring the alarum-bell. – Murder, and treason!
Banquo, and Donalbain! Malcolm,
awake! (*Macbeth*; II.iii.72-4)

He also informs Banquo about the sad news -

O Banquo! Banquo!

Our royal master's murder'd! (*Macbeth*; II.iii.83-4)
And Malcolm ----

Your royal father's murder'd. (*Macbeth*; II.iii.97)

It is in his 'limited service' (*Macbeth*; II.iii.51) he does 'make so bold to call' (*Macbeth*; II.iii.50) when he finds that the king is not stirring.

After the murder of Duncan, *Macduff* comes into prominence. When he realizes that *Macbeth* has killed the chamberlains, it strikes him as rather unusual, if not suspicious; and he bluntly asks, 'Wherefore did you so?' (*Macbeth*; II.iii.105) This is, no doubt, a pertinent question and could have been

followed up as a clue to the murder of the king. Macduff's emotional nature shows itself in public life also and contrasts him to Banquo. Like Banquo he is loyal, but his loyalty is emotional. 'Rational' perhaps is not the word for Banquo's loyalty, the word for it probably is 'official' or 'conventional'. But to call Macduff's loyalty 'emotional' is to call it by its right name. And if it is 'emotional', it is heroic also. Macduff is not a time-server, but loyal to the memory of the murdered king, no matter what may happen to him. He is not afraid to provoke the hostility of Macbeth, and this he does by refusing his presence at the feast; Is it not heroic of him to decline Macbeth's invitation with an absolute 'Sir, not I,' (*Macbeth*; III.vi.40) and to take upon his head the wrath of the tyrant, the fiend of Scotland. Macduff's emotional nature marks him as much in his private life. Of all men in the tragedy he is a family man. And it is a tribute to the man who renounces the claims of family life in order to serve his country reeling under the usurper's tyranny and restore the throne to the son of the murdered Duncan. As a loving father and a devoted husband, Macduff inspires love and affection in his wife and children.

On the other hand his flight from Scotland abroad with the hope of obtaining foreign aid for his country's deliverance is heroic too. Heroic again is his self-sacrifice, his putting his country before his home and leaving his castle to the tender mercy of the wolf. Macduff indeed is the patriot of patriots. He lived to see his country free from Macbeth's barbarous rule and his struggle for the liberation of his country is not an inconsiderable one. Macduff, ordinarily, is a man of few words. When in the last Act, the other leaders discuss the prospects of the battle against Macbeth, he of all men keeps mum. And this brings out another trait of his character: his reticence, when reticence is called for. This reticence comes of his self-control. A capacity for restraint is his most salient characteristic, which is evident in the way he receives the news of his domestic tragedy.

Shakespeare portrays Lady Macduff and her son to show his command of Minor characters. Lady Macduff is a simple but devoted wife and mother with never a thought beyond her home which is kingdom large enough for her. She is domestically minded but heroic. She becomes indignant when the security of her home and the safety

of his family is in jeopardy for Macduff's thoughtless act *i.e.* his patriotism. She feels wounded by her husband's cruel neglect but this noble minded woman fails to understand her husband's motive in fleeing from the country and accuses her husband of having acted in an irresponsible manner. Her distress is revealed when she describes her son to Rosse:

Father'd he is, and yet he's fatherless.

(*Macbeth*; IV.ii.27)

But her wrath itself is love's invariable counterpart. The proud wife hides her tears under a veil of anger. The way she reproaches her husband is proof of her devotion to him. The great noble spirited wife is brave enough to give a challenging answer to the query of the murderers.:

I hope, in no place so unsanctified,

Where such as thou may'st find him. (*Macbeth*; IV.ii.80-8)

Little Macduff, another minor character who has a personality of his own is a great creation of Shakespeare. He is affectionate, frank, brave, high spirited and witty. He is confident with his own power. His mother cannot simply cope with his nimble wit. The best in him comes when he encounters the murderers. His mother screams in horror at the very sight of the faces of the murderers but he is not scared. He protests when they call his father 'traitor'. He utters, in his innocent prattling, the new truth of contemporary life. Told by his mother that his father is a traitor, that a traitor is one who swears and lies, that all traitors should be hanged by honest men, the boy's reply serves as commentary on the bankruptcy of the time:

Then the liars and swearers are fools; for there are liars and swearers enough to beat the honest men and hang up them. (*Macbeth*; IV.ii.55-7)

When the brave son of Macduff is stabbed he has not a thought for himself. Instead he is concerned for his mother's safety.

He has kill'd me, mother:

Run away, I pray you! (*Macbeth*; IV.ii.86-7)

The young hero dies without a groan, with an unconcern worthy of a Socrates. Indeed the slaughter of the innocent wife and child is final testimony to the public horrors of Macbeth's lawless reign.

Duke of Albany and Duke of Cornwall are two sons-in law of King Lear. They are the husbands of King Lear's daughters –

Goneril and Reagon respectively. Shakespeare carefully individualizes the two. In the Opening Scene where both are present no difference is noticeable. Neither of them utters a word of protest when Cordelia is rejected most unjustly by Lear and share is distributed between Goneril and Reagon. In his own place Duke of Albany is a mild husband and is almost completely under the thumb of his malish wife. He has no guts to curb Goneril. When Goneril ill-treats her father and Lear rages all that he can say:

My Lord, I am guiltless, as I am ignorant

Of what hath moved you. (*King Lear*; I.iv.271-2)

He tries a little to expostulate with her and utters a warning. He is absent from the scene where Goneril and Reagon heckle their father and send him out in the storm. He pours abuses on Goneril (on her return to him) when he hears of Goneril and Reagon's savage treatment to their father. He does not strike her down only because a woman's shape protects her. He thanks heaven when he hears from messenger that Cornwall has been killed. He is not the inefficient, spineless nincompoop that he appears at first to be.

On the other hand Duke of Cornwall is a good foil to Duke of Albany. He is a fit husband to the wolfish Reagon. He stands silently by and enjoys the fun when Goneril and Reagon heckle Lear and send him out into the howling storm. When Lear, his father-in-law has rushed out into the storm how smugly does he say, "Let us withdraw, 'twill be a storm." (*King Lear*; II.ii.285) He out tops his own self in his behaviour with Gloucester. He suspects Gloucester and wants to punish him though he is a guest to Gloucester's place because his only offence is that he helped Lear to leave for Dover where he may be safe. He pulls out one of his eyes and urged by his wife when he is going to pull out another he is fatally wounded by one of his servants. The sight is too cruel to bear. Thus passes out the cruellest man of the play. He is responsible for perhaps the most repulsive horrid act on the Elizabethan-Jacobean stage --- "hoist with his own petard." (*Hamlet*; III.iv.207)

Egeus, Hermia's tyrannical father is a minor character in Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream* but he plays a key part in illustrating the love play's theme of law versus love, and reason versus

imagination. He is a courtier at Theseus's court. He is an angry, bad tempered man with a nasty attitude: always grumpy and rarely happy. This small and stout man with a double chin and a purple face looking like he is ready to explode stomps around as though he is angry but in fact he is in deep thought. He has a big nose which he likes to poke in other people's businesses but he is a very proper man.

Prince Ferdinand is a minor character in William Shakespeare's final play *The Tempest*. People from royal and noble families are usually arrogant, self-serving, and pompous. But though Prince Ferdinand, son of Alonso, King of Naples and the heir to the throne of Naples comes from a royal family is humble and kind. Being escaped from the tempest, a violent and windy storm instead of mourning the loss of his father, Ferdinand immediately falls in love with a young girl named Miranda, the daughter of the man who sought revenge on his father and wins the approval of her father to marry her. It is with the marriage between Ferdinand and Miranda that the strife between the King Alonso and *Prospero* ends. Ferdinand seems in some ways to be as pure and naive as Miranda. He falls in love with her upon first sight and happily submits to servitude in order to win her father's approval. He doesn't say or do much, besides mooning in love. Still, he does seem easy to love, earnest, and good above all else. He does have a sort of princely arrogance about him. He also vows to stay true to her father, *Prospero*, and not violate Miranda's chastity before their wedding night because he is a nice guy.

Ferdinand typifies young, gallant nobility. He is handsome and well bred. He is also accepting of his fate. When *Prospero* pretends to brand him as a spy and traitor as part of his master plan, Ferdinand does not challenge him or fight his enslavement. Instead, he accepts the drudgery of his work as a pleasure, for it allows him to see the beautiful Miranda. He is truly blessed with a royal nature, worthy of marrying *Prospero's* lovely daughter to whom he is completely devoted. He represents the new generation, the source of hope for the future. For this reason, *Prospero* seeks Ferdinand out as the perfect spouse for his daughter. It seems to be a match made in heaven. *Prospero* allows Ferdinand and Miranda to interact, and seeing their desire for one another he allows

them to marry. Ferdinand displays noble intentions, assuring Prospero that he will not untie Miranda's "virgin knot" until they are formally married.

Thus, there is no denial of the fact that these minor characters are organically and intrinsically integrated to the plot of the plays in which they occur. Far from being decorative and superfluous, they constitute the very matrix of the plays. In the ultimate analysis the characters are minor in terms of their social positions and status, or even in terms of their brief presence in the plays; but their roles are not at all 'minor' in the true sense of the term.

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कृषी पर्यटन आणि ग्रामीण विकास

डॉ. रमेश वाघमारे

सहाय्यक प्राध्यापक, लोकप्रशासन विभाग प्रमुख गोदावरी कला कनिष्ठ व वरिष्ठ

महाविद्यालय अंबड, जिल्हा जालना.

Corresponding Author- डॉ. रमेश वाघमारे

Email: waghmarer179@gmail.com

DOI- 10.5281/zenodo.7940045

प्रस्तावना:-

भारत हा खेड्यांचा देश आहे आणि कृषीप्रधान देश आहे. भारतामध्ये जवळपास 6 लाख 40 हजार पेक्षा अधिक खेडे आहेत. शिवाय कृषी क्षेत्रावर आधारित उपजीविका करणाऱ्या कुटुंबांची संख्या अजूनही जवळपास 75% पेक्षा अधिक आहे. त्यामुळे ग्रामीण भाग आणि कृषी क्षेत्र यांचा फार घनिष्ठ व जिव्हाळ्याचा संबंध आहे, जसे की आई आणि मुलाचे नाते. ग्रामीण भागाच्या विकासासाठी कोणतेही शासन मग ते केंद्र शासन असो किंवा राज्य शासन अनेकविध नवनवीन योजना व कार्यक्रम आखून विकास करण्याचा सातत्याने प्रयत्न करतात. शिवाय अनेकविध शेतीपूर्वक व्यवसायासाठी देखील धोरण व योजना निर्माण करून त्यामार्फत अनुदान आणि सबसिडीच्या आधारेही ग्रामीण जनतेला विकासाच्या प्रवाहात आणण्यासाठी चे प्रयत्न होताना दिसून येत आहेत. परंतु येथे खेदाने नमूद करावे लागते की स्वातंत्र्याच्या 75 वर्षांनंतर देखील भारतातील ग्रामीण भागाचा व कृषी क्षेत्राचा व्हावा तितका विकास झालेला नाही.

मागील दोन-तीन दशकापासून ग्रामीण भाग व कृषी क्षेत्राला अनेक पर्यायी व पूरक व्यवसायाच्या माध्यमातून विकास प्रक्रियेत आणण्यासाठी शर्तीचे प्रयत्न होताना दिसून येतात. यामध्ये कृषी क्षेत्राला दुग्ध व्यवसाय, शेळी - मेंढी पालन, कुक्कुटपालन, वह पालन याशिवाय कृषी पर्यटन केंद्र यांसारख्या पूरक व्यवसायाची जोड देऊन ग्रामीण जनतेला व कृषी क्षेत्राला उभारी आणण्यासाठी चे धोरण शासन आखते आहे. विशेषता ग्रामीण भाग तेथील संस्कृती, खानपान, राहणीमान लोक पावत चाललेली ग्रामीण कला, हस्तकला, शेतीतील उत्पादनाची व पिकांची माहिती, प्रत्यक्ष शेतीची मशागत कशी करतात व शेतकरी पिके कसे घेता जाता प्रत्यक्ष अनुभव याद्वारे घेतला जातो. कृषी पर्यटन हा एक ग्रामीण भारताचा

अनुभव घेण्याचा एक अनोखा मार्ग आहे. देशपातळीवर व राज्यस्तरावर शेतकऱ्यांना एक पूरक व्यवसाय आणि नागरिकांना पर्यटकांचा अनुभव घेता यावा, ज्यामुळे त्या ग्रामीण भागाचा विकास होईल, असा या संकल्पनेचा मुख्य उद्देश आहे. प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधामध्ये ग्रामीण कृषी पर्यटन म्हणजे काय, यामुळे कशाप्रकारे ग्रामीण विकासाला चालना मिळेल व ग्रामीण समुदायाला याचा कसा फायदा होईल, याचा मागोवा घेण्याचा अल्पसा प्रयत्न केलेला आहे.

शोध निबंधाचा उद्देश:-

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधाचा उद्देश म्हणजे ग्रामीण कृषी पर्यटनामुळे, ग्रामीण भागाचा व ग्राम समुदायाचा

आणि पर्यटकांचा कसा फायदा व विकास होते हे जाणून घेणे होय.

संशोधन पद्धती :-

प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधासाठी द्वितीयक साधन सामुग्रीचा वापर करण्यात येणार आहे. यामध्ये संदर्भ ग्रंथ, प्रकाशित व प्रकाशित साहित्य, जर्नल्स, वेबसाईट, वर्तमानपत्रे, इ. वापर करण्यात येणार आहे.

ग्रामीण कृषी पर्यटन म्हणजे काय :-

ग्रामीण कृषि पर्यटन म्हणजे घरातील पर्यटकांना आकर्षित करून किंवा बोलावून तुमची शेती गावाकडील जीवन आणि संस्कृती याचा प्रत्यक्ष अनुभव त्यांना देणे होय ग्रामीण आणि कृषी हे दोन्ही घटक भारतातील प्रत्येक नागरिक समजू शकतो व अनुभवतो सुद्धा मग पर्यटन म्हणजे काय?.

" एका व्यक्तीने किंवा व्यक्ती समूहाने एका ठिकाणाहून दुसऱ्या ठिकाणी मनोरंजनासाठी , अभ्यासासाठी केलेला प्रवास म्हणजे पर्यटन होय." पर्यटनाचे अनेक प्रकार आहेत जसे सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन, निसर्ग पर्यटन, साहशी पर्यटन आणि पर्यावरणीय पर्यटन इको पर्यटन अशा अनेक पर्यटनाचा समावेश ग्रामीण पर्यटनामध्ये होतो. ग्रामीण कृषी पर्यटन का वाढते आहे, याचा विचार करता एकंदरीतच भारतीय शेती ही लहरी हवामानावर आधारित आहे, अस्थिर परतावा मिळतोय, हवामानातील बदल वाढत आहेत. जमिनीचे तुकडीकरण झालेले आहे. यामुळे ग्रामीण जीवनाला व विकासाला गती मिळत नाही. पर्यायाने अनेक विविध पर्यायी व्यवसाय ग्रामीण जनतेला शोधावे लागत आहेत . त्यामुळे ग्रामीण शेतकरी पर्यायी उपजीविकेच्या आणि उत्पन्नाच्या शोधात व्यवसाय व उद्योगाकडे वळतो आहे. त्यातच शेतीला पर्यायी व्यवसाय म्हणून ग्रामीण जनता असे व्यवसाय करू पाहते आहे, व त्यातून निश्चितपणे या व्यवसायाला गती मिळून एक पर्यटन केंद्र, म्हणून याद्वारे ग्रामीण जनतेला व पर्यायाने ग्रामीण भागाचा विकास होण्यास मदतच मिळत आहे.

ग्रामीण विकास म्हणजे काय :-

ग्रामीण भागातील लोकांचे राहणीमान उंचावणे म्हणजेच ग्रामीण विकास होय. याचबरोबर ग्रामीण भागाच्या आर्थिक व सामाजिक उन्नतीसाठी तयारी केलेली कृती योजना म्हणजे ग्रामीण विकास होय. ग्रामीण विकास हा जसा शेती व शेतीपूरक व्यवसायाशी निगडित आहे तसाच देशाच्या सर्वांगीण विकासामध्येही त्याचे योगदान आहे. म्हणजे शेतीच्या आधीकच्या उत्पन्नामुळे उद्योग धंद्यासाठी लागणारा कच्चा माल मिळतो, यामुळे अधिक रोजगाराच्या संधी निर्माण होतात, शिवाय शेती प्रक्रिया उद्योग वाढ होऊन एकूण ग्रामीण विकासाला गती मिळते. ग्रामीण विकासाचे विविध पैलू, आयाम, भाग आहेत. त्यापैकी शेतीवर आधारित असणारा ग्रामीण समुदाय पर्यायाने शेतीच्या तुकडीकरणामुळे तसेच नैसर्गिक लहरीपणामुळे होत जाणारे नुकसान पाहता अनेकविध रोजगाराच्या संधी शोधण्यासाठी ग्रामीण भागातील कार्यक्षम मनुष्यबळ शहरी भागाकडे स्थलांतरित होत असते. यामुळे ग्रामीण भागात विविध विकासात्मक योजनांचा वापर करून त्या भागाचा विकास करण्याचे शासन सर्वतोपरी प्रयत्न करीत असते. परंतु या ग्रामीण कृषी पर्यटन केंद्राच्या माध्यमातून ग्रामीण भागातील जनतेला ग्रामीण भागातच रोजगार निर्माण करून दिल्यास त्या भागाचा तर विकास होईलच आणि तेथील जनतेला सुध्दा रोजगार मिळेल आणि याद्वारेच ग्रामीण विकासाला गती मिळेल.

कृषी पर्यटनाची पार्श्वभूमी :-

खरे पाहता कृषी पर्यटनाची सुरुवात ही ऑस्ट्रेलिया सारख्या विकसित राष्ट्रांमधून झालेली आहे. आपल्या देशामध्ये प्रामुख्याने महाराष्ट्र सारख्या राज्यांनी पर्यटन केंद्राची सुरुवात केलेली आहे. यामध्ये पश्चिम महाराष्ट्राचा सिंहाचा वाटा आहे, असे म्हटल्यास वावगे ठरणार नाही. विशेषता कागल या तालुक्यामध्ये महाराष्ट्र राज्य कृषी पर्यटन महासंघाच्या अनुषंगाने कृषी पर्यटन सहकारी संस्था स्थापन केली गेली आणि त्या अनुषंगाने या

भागामध्ये या केंद्राची सुरुवात झाली. जवळपास आज मीतिला तरी पाचशेच्या जवळपास कृषी पर्यटन केंद्र महाराष्ट्रामध्ये अस्तित्वात आहेत. या कृषी पर्यटन केंद्रासाठी महाराष्ट्र कृषी पर्यटन महासंघाच्या मान्यतेने शिवाय महाराष्ट्र शासन आणि केंद्र शासनाच्या कृषी पर्यटन धोरणाच्या अनुषंगाने डोंगराळ भागात असणाऱ्या शेती आणि हायवे लगतच्या जमिनी शिवाय गायरान जमिनीचा वापर या कृषी पर्यटन केंद्रासाठी करता येईल या अनुषंगाने शासन धोरण तयार केलेले आहे. यासाठी काही शेतकऱ्यांना हा एक पूरक व्यवसाय मिळवून देण्याच्या उद्देशाने स्वतःच्या मालकीची जमीन असणाऱ्या शेतीमालकास पाच लाखापासून ते एक लाख रुपयांची सबसिडी देखील या योजनेच्या अंतर्गत दिली जाते. यामध्ये डोंगर माथ्यावर जमीन असणारा शेतकरी मालक किंवा गायरान जमिनीचा असणारा मालक अशा गरीब - श्रीमंत शेतकऱ्यांमध्ये भेद - भाव न करता त्यांना व्यवसाय करण्याची संधी दिली जाते. याचा एकमेव असा उद्देश म्हणजे ग्रामीण भागातील शेतकऱ्यांना शेतीला एक जोड- पूरक व्यवसायाची संधी मिळवून देण्याचा प्रयत्न शासनाचा आहे, त्याला साथ हवी ती त्या भागातील शेतकऱ्यांची, व्यवसाय करू इच्छिणाऱ्या लोकांची. या कृषी पर्यटन केंद्रातून उत्पादनाला बाजारपेठ मिळवून देणे, स्थानिक बाजारपेठ उपलब्ध करून देणे, कृषी पूरक व्यवसायांना प्रोत्साहन देणे, गावातील तरुण बेरोजगार युवकांना, महिलांना रोजगाराची संधी उपलब्ध करून देणे, लोककला आणि परंपरांचे दर्शन घडविणे, पर्यटकांना प्रत्यक्ष शेतीतील कामाचा अनुभव देणे, प्रदूषणमुक्त व निसर्गाच्या सानिध्यात राहण्याचा अनुभव देणे, अशा या धोरणाचा कृषी पर्यटन केंद्राच्या माध्यमातून ग्रामीण विकास साध्य करण्याचा उद्देश आहे.

कृषी पर्यटनाचा उद्देश :-

कृषी पर्यटनातून ग्रामीण विकास आणि ग्रामीण विकासातून राज्याचा विकास साधने. कृषी

पर्यटनाच्या माध्यमातून कृषी उत्पादनाला बाजारपेठ उपलब्ध करून देणे. कृषी पर्यटनाला शेती पूरक व्यवसाय म्हणून प्रोत्साहन देणे. ग्रामीण भागातील लोककला आणि परंपरेचे दर्शन शहरी भागातील नागरिकांना घडविणे. ग्रामीण भागातील महिला, तरुणांना गावातच रोजगाराच्या संधी उपलब्ध करून देणे. कृषी पर्यटनाच्या माध्यमातून ग्रामीण भागातील राहणीमान उंचावणे, पर्यायाने ग्रामीण विकासास चालना देणे. ग्रामीण भागातील पडीक गायरान, क्षारपड जमिनी तसेच डोंगर माथ्यावरील जमिनी उपयोगात आणणे. ग्रामीण कृषी पर्यटनामुळे ग्रामीण अर्थकारणावर दुरगामी आणि सकारात्मक परिणाम घडून येतात. गावाचा शाश्वत विकास घडवून आणण्यासाठी ग्रामीण कृषी पर्यटन केंद्रे महत्वाचे आहेत. या ग्रामीण कृषी पर्यटन केंद्रामुळे शहरी भागाकडे होणारे स्थलांतर रोखले जाईल

कृषी पर्यटनाचे फायदे आणि ग्रामीण विकास :-

कृषी पर्यटनाचे फायदे ग्रामीण भागातील शेतकऱ्यांना तर होणारच आहेत, शिवाय कृषी पर्यटन केंद्राच्या संचालकास होणार आहेत. यासोबतच शेतकऱ्यांना, ग्रामस्थांना, स्थानिक समुदायाला, महिला आणि पुरुषांना, पर्यटकांना, युवकांना, अर्थव्यवस्थेला, ग्रामीण बाजारपेठेला एक संधी मिळणार आहे. स्थानिक पातळीवर रोजगार निर्माण होणार आहेत. लघु व कुटीर उद्योगाला चालना मिळणार आहे. सांस्कृतिक देवाण-घेवाण वाढणार आहे. म्हणजे असे एकंदरीत या कृषी पर्यटनाच्या फायद्यातून ग्रामीण विकास साधण्यासाठी चे महत्वपूर्ण विकासात्मक पैलू या कृषी पर्यटन केंद्राच्या मार्फत होतील असे अपेक्षित आहे. शिवाय त्याचा एक प्रामुख्याने उद्देश म्हणून या कृषी पर्यटन केंद्राला गती दिल्यास निश्चितच ग्रामीण भागाचा विकास होईल असे एकंदरीत या कृषी पर्यटन फायद्यातून दिसून येते. असे जरी असले तरी कृषी पर्यटन केंद्राचे फायदे आपण पुढील काही मुद्द्यांच्या आधारे सांगता येतील.

ग्रामीण भागातील शेती, निसर्गरम्य परिसर, पसु-पक्षी, संस्कृती आणि जीवनशैली यांचे शहरी भागातील लोकांना आकर्षण वाटू लागलेली आहे.

कृषी पर्यटन व्यवसायाला चालना मिळते आहे. पर्यायी व्यवसाय म्हणून याकडे पाहिले जात आहे. पर्यावरण पूरक व्यवसाय म्हणून पाहिले जात आहे. शेतकऱ्यांना यातून फायदा होतो, शिवाय स्थानिक बाजारपेठ निर्माण होते. यातून आर्थिक उत्पन्न वाढेलच शिवाय रोजगारही निर्माण होतो. ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेला उभारी मिळते. शहरी आणि ग्रामीण भागातील दरी कमी होण्यास मदत होईल, तसेच ग्रामीण संस्कृती, कला-कृती लोप पावत चाललेले आहेत त्यांना या निमित्ताने पुनर्जीवित करता येईल. ही एक उदयोन्मुख आणि ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेला बळ देणारी संकल्पना आहे. या कृषी पर्यटनातून ग्रामीण भागातील सुमारे एक लाख महिला आणि तरुणांना रोजगार उपलब्ध झाला आहे. यामध्ये फक्त शेतकरीच नाही तर संपूर्ण गावाच्या सामाजिक आणि आर्थिक विकासाला हातभार लागतो आहे.

जसे शेतकऱ्यांना फायदे होतात तसेच पर्यटकांना देखील फायदे होतात. विशेषता प्रदूषणमुक्त निसर्गरम्य वातावरणात स्वच्छंदपणे पर्यटकांना वावरता येते. ग्रामीण संस्कृतीचा वास लाभतो व संस्कृती जाणून घेता येते, ग्रामीण जीवन जवळून अनुभवता येते, ताजा शेतमाल व प्रक्रिया केलेला शेतमाल याची माहिती मिळते. शेती विषयी असणारे समज व गैरसमज दूर होतात. विशेषता आपण जे अन्न खातो, फळे खातो ते कुठून येतात व कशी निर्माण होतात याचा अनुभव घेता येतो. शेतीची व शेतमालाची गोडी निर्माण होते. एखाद्या भागाची, प्रदेशाची सांस्कृतिक विविधता लक्षात व अनुभवता येते.

1. जसे शेतकऱ्यांस व पर्यटकांचे फायदे होतात तसेच स्थानिक समुदायाला देखील काही फायदे होतात. ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्थेला चालना मिळते

पर्यायाने स्थानिक जनतेचा देखील फायदा होतो. शेतीवरचा आर्थिक ताण कमी होतो. शेतीची पर्यायाने प्रगतशील शेतकरी समूह समुदाय निर्माण होतो. यावरून शासन निर्णयानुसार अशा गावांचा आराखडा तयार केला जातो. ग्रामीण किंवा गावाचा विकास आराखडा आखून विकास साध्य केला जातो. या कृषी पर्यटन केंद्रामुळे ग्रामीण भागातील तरुण-तरुणी, महिला यांचा व्यक्तिमत्व विकास होतो व आत्मविश्वासही वाढतो. ग्रामीण भागातील महिला बचत गटांना, स्थानिक कारागिरांना, कलाकारांना त्यांच्या वस्तू, कला यांना बाजारपेठ मिळते, व मान देखील मिळतो. महत्वाचे म्हणजे गावाकडून शहराकडे जाणारे जे स्थलांतरांचे किंवा बेरोजगाराची लोंढे आहेत ते या कृषी पर्यटन केंद्रामुळे रोखले जातात.

सारांश:-

या कृषी पर्यटन केंद्रामुळे ग्रामीण भागात विकासासाठीच्या विविध पैलू बदल एक सकारात्मक विकासाची पावले गतिमान होत असतात. कारण या कृषी पर्यटन केंद्रामुळे ग्रामीण भागातील प्रत्येक घटकांना विकासात्मक प्रक्रियेत सामावून घेण्याचे प्रयत्न झालेले दिसून येतात. या धोरणाचे अनेक फायदे जरी असले तरी या धोरणाला पाहिजे तेवढा प्रतिसाद विशेषतः महाराष्ट्रासारख्या राज्यातून मिळत नाहीत हे खेदाने येथे नमूद करावे लागते. कारण महाराष्ट्रात राज्याच्या अनेक भागांमध्ये अनेक प्रकारच्या जमिनीचे, नैसर्गिक वातावरणाचे आणि पर्यटन क्षेत्राला विकसित करण्यासारखे शेत जमिनीचे प्रकार आहेत. त्यामुळे त्यातील शेतकऱ्यांनी याकडे आकर्षित झाल्यास त्यांचा विकास होईलच, शिवाय ग्रामीण भागाचा सुद्धा मोठ्या प्रमाणात विकास या प्रक्रियेद्वारे होऊ शकतो. म्हणजेच यात कृषी पर्यटन धोरणाचा ग्रामीण भागातील शेतकऱ्यांनी एक मोठ्या प्रमाणात स्वीकार करून एक पर्यायी किंवा पूरक

व्यवसाय निर्माण करण्याच्या दृष्टीने प्रयत्न केल्यास निश्चितच ग्रामीण भागाचा विकासाला त्या दृष्टीने हातभार लागू शकतो. ग्रामीण भागाचा शाश्वत विकास करण्याच्या दृष्टिकोनातून निश्चितपणे कृषी पर्यटन केंद्र ही त्याला मुख्य आधारभूत घटक ठरू शकतात असे या एकंदरीत सर्व फायद्यांच्या आधारे आपल्याला सांगता येईल.

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“ डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर आणि भारतीय लोकशाही विचार ”

प्रा. डॉ. भागवत शंकर महाले

(राज्यशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख) मविप्र कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, त्र्यंबकेश्वर, जि. नाशिक.

Corresponding Author- प्रा. डॉ. भागवत शंकर महाले

Email :- bsmppoliticalscience@gmail.com

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गोष्टवारा (Abstract) :-

डॉ. भीमराव रामजी आंबेडकर यांचा जन्म १४, एप्रिल १८९१ रोजी महू येथे झाला. त्यांचे वडील रामजी आंबेडकर सैन्यात नोकरीला होते. खेड तालुक्यातील आंबवडे हे त्यांचे मूळ गाव होय. या गावाच्या नावावरून त्यांचे आडनाव आंबेडकर असे झाले. त्यांचे वडील निवृत्तीनंतर साता-यास स्थायिक झाले. पदवीचे शिक्षण मुंबई येथील एल्फिन्स्टन महाविद्यालयात, तर एम.ए. (अर्थशास्त्र) ची पदवी अमेरिकेतील कोलोंबिया विद्यापीठातून घेतली. या शिक्षणासाठी त्यांना सयाजीराव गायकवाडांची शिष्यवृत्ती उपयुक्त ठरली. बडोदा संस्थानात नोकरी करीत असताना तेथील सहका-यांनी त्यांना समानतेची वागणूक दिली नाही, म्हणून त्यांनी नोकरी सोडून मुंबई येथील सिडनहॅम महाविद्यालयात प्राध्यापकाची नोकरी स्वीकारली. त्यांनी लंडन येथे एम.एस.सी, डी.एस.सी. या पदव्या घेतल्या. छत्रपती शाहु महाराजांनी त्यांच्या कुटुंबाला या काळात अर्थसहाय्य केले. भारतात आल्यावर त्यांनी राजकीय, सामाजिक कार्यात सहभाग घेतला. मूकनायक बहिष्कृत हितकारिणी सभा स्थापन केली. भारतीय राजीधटनेचे ते शिल्पकार होते, येवला येथील जाहीर सभेत ते म्हंटले होते; की “मी हिंदु धर्मात जन्माला आलो असलो; तरी हिंदु म्हणून मरणार नाही.” त्यानुसार १४ ऑक्टोबर १९५६ रोजी आपल्या असंख्य जातबांधवांसह नागपूर येथे बौद्ध धर्माची दीक्षा घेतली. ६ डिसेंबर, १९५६ रोजी या महापुरुषाचे महापरिनिर्वाण झाले. विसाव्या शतकाच्या पूर्वार्धात भारताच्या राजकीय, सामाजिक, आर्थिक क्षेत्रात ज्यांनी विचारांचा व कर्तृत्वाचा ठसा उमटवला असे तत्त्वचिंतक, समाजसुधारक व अर्थतज्ञ म्हणून डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांची जागतिक पातळीवर ओळख आहे.” समाजपरिवर्तनाच्या हेतुने जो मनुष्य प्रेरित झालेला असेल आणि त्या दृष्टीने समाजातील अनिष्ट प्रवृत्ती नष्ट करण्याचे काम ज्याने हाती घेतले असेल तोच खरा महापुरुष होय.” डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या, अध्यायन, अध्यापन व लेखणीची सुरवात समाजशास्त्र, राज्यशास्त्र व अर्थशास्त्रापासून सुरू झाली होती व त्यांना जमीनदारी, कुळ पद्धती व भुमीहीन मजूर पद्धतीस विरोध असून त्यांनी व्यक्तिस्वतंत्र्य व कल्याणकारी राज्याचा पुरस्कार आपल्या विचारातून केला.

प्रस्तावना (Introduction) :- डॉ. भीमराव रामजी आंबेडकर यांचा जन्म १४, एप्रिल १८९१ रोजी महू येथे झाला. १९०७ साली ते मॅट्रिक परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण झाल्यावर पुढील शिक्षणासाठी बडोद्याचे महाराज सयाजीराव गायकवाड यांनी शिष्यवृत्ती देवून अमेरिकेतील कोलंबो विद्यापीठात प्रवेश घेतला. त्यांना प्रख्यात अर्थतज्ञ डॉ. सेलिगमन सारखे शिक्षक लाभले. १९१५ मध्ये त्यांनी एम.ए. (M.A.) अर्थशास्त्र पदवीसाठी “एन्थान्ट इंडियन कॉमर्स” हा प्रबंध सादर केला. १९१६ मध्ये “नॅशनल डिव्हिडंड ऑफ इंडिया ए. हिस्टॉरिकल ऑड अँनॅलिटिकल स्टडी” या प्रबंधासाठी पीएच.डी. पदवी मिळाली. मध्यांतराच्या काळातली खान, अध्यापक म्हणून कार्य करून पुढील शिक्षणासाठी नंतर ‘लंडन स्कूल ऑफ इकॉनॉमिक्स अँड पॉलिटिक्स’ मध्ये कायदा व अर्थशास्त्र विषयाचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी प्रवेश घेतला. जून १९२१ मध्ये

“प्रॉव्हिन्शियल लडि सेंट्रलायझेशन ऑफ इंपिरियल फायनान्स ऑफ ब्रिटिश इंडिया” या प्रबंधात एम.एस.सी अर्थशास्त्र पदवी संपादन केली व मार्च १९२३ मध्ये “दि प्रॉब्लेम ऑफ दि रूपी : इट्स ओरिजिन अँड इट्स सोल्युशन” या प्रबंधासाठी डी.एस.सी. ही लंडनची अर्थशास्त्र विषयातील सर्वोच्च पदवी मिळाली. थोडक्यात, आंबेडकरांच्या अध्ययनाची सुरवात अर्थशास्त्रापासून सुरू झाली असून भारतातील आर्थिक सुधारणीत त्याचे मोलाचे स्थान आहे. या महान अर्थतज्ञाला १९५२ मध्ये कोलंबिया विद्यापीठाने डी.लिट. पदवीने सन्मानित केले.

संशोधन पद्धती:- या शोधनिबंधामध्ये बरील उद्दिष्टानुरूप अभ्यास करण्यासाठी दुय्यम साधन सामुग्रीचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे. त्यामध्ये विविध ग्रंथ, पुस्तके, अहवाल, शोध पेपर, वृत्तपत्र, नियतकालिके इ. साधनांचा वापर करण्यात आला आहे.

अभ्यास विषयाची गरज :- डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर हे उपेक्षितांचे उध्दारकर्ते होते. त्यांच्या आयुष्याचा प्रवास खडतर व कष्टमय होते. उपेक्षित समाज, गरीबी, दारिद्र्यात अडकलेल्या समाजासाठी त्यांनी आपले सर्व आयुष्य पणाला लावले.राज्यघटनेचे शिल्पकार, उत्कृष्ट कायदेतज्ञ, लोकशाहीचे रचिता दलीतांचे कैवारी इत्यादी अनेक क्षेत्रात त्यांनी मोलाचे योगदान दिले. तसेच विद्यापीठ पातळीपासून त्यांच्या शिक्षणाची सुरवात अर्थशास्त्र विषया पासूनच झाली व पुढेत्यानी एम.ए.,पीएच.डी., बी.एससी, डी.एससी, व डी.लीट इ.पदव्या अर्थशास्त्र विषयात संपादन केल्या. या अनुषंगाने त्यांचे भारतीय आर्थिक विचारवंतांतील योगदानाचा शुद्ध अभ्यास या शोधपेपर मध्ये करण्यात आला आहे.

अभ्यास विषयाची उद्दिष्टे (Objectives):-

- १) सामाजिक विचारांचा अभ्यास करणे.
- २) जाती व्यवस्थेच्या विचारांचा अभ्यास करणे.
- ३) धार्मिक विषयक विचारांचा अभ्यास करणे.
- ४) राजकीय विषयक विचारांचा अभ्यास करणे.
- ५) लोकशाही विषयक विचारांचा अभ्यास करणे.
- ६) कायदे विषयक विचारांचा अभ्यास करणे.
- ७) शिक्षण विषयक विचार :-

१)सामाजिक विचार (Social Thoughts) :-

डॉ.आंबेडकरांनी मुंबई येथे १९२० मध्ये मूकनायक पाक्षिक काढले. तेंव्हापासून अस्पृश्य समाजात जागृती करण्याचा निर्धार केला. ते स्वतः दलित समाजात जन्माला आल्याने अस्पृश्यांचा अवमान, त्रास आणि त्यांच्यातील नैराश्य या सर्वांची आत्मानुभूती होती, म्हणूनच अस्पृश्य समाजाच्या परिषदा भरविणे, व्याख्याने, चर्चेद्वारे जागृती घडवून आणण्याचा कार्यक्रम हाती घेतला. महाड येथे चवदार तळ्याचा सत्याग्रह घडवून आणला. गावकीची कामे समाजाला सोडण्याचा संदेश दिला. सायमन कमिशन समोर अस्पृश्य समाजाच्या कल्याणाचे निवेदन सादर केले. काळाराम मंदिर प्रवेशासाठी नाशिक येथे सत्याग्रह केला. १९३५ मध्ये स्वतंत्र मजुरपक्ष तर १९४२ मध्ये शेड्यूल कास्ट फेडरेशन हा देशव्यापी पक्ष स्थापन केला. डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर व नेमस्त सुधारक यांच्या समाजसुधारणा विषयक दृष्टिकोनात गुणात्मक फरक होता.

- १) केशवपन, विधवा विवाह, विवाहाची वयोमर्यादा या नेमस्तांच्या सुधारणा म्हणजे सामाजिक विषमता नष्ट झाल्यास कौटुंबिक सुधारण सहजपणे घडवून आणता येतील.
- २) मानवी हृदय परिवर्तनावर नेमस्त सुधारकांचा विश्वास होता, परंतु आंबेडकरांच्या मते, स्वतःच्या हिताविरुद्ध हृदय परिवर्तन करता येत नाही. ज्यांचे हित शोषणात आहे त्यांचे शोषणविरुद्ध हृदय परिवर्तन करणे अवघड आहे. म्हणूनच शस्त्र्यतोवर अहिंसा व आवश्यकता वाटल्यास हिंसा हे त्यांच्या सुधारणेचे तंत्र होय.

३) राजा राममोहन रॉय पासून रानडे पर्यंतच्या समाजसुधारकांनी धर्माचे उल्लंघन न करता सुधारणा सुचविल्या आहेत.

सामाजिक, दलित, ग्रामीण, स्त्रीवादी विषयक विचार :-

स्वातंत्र्य पूर्वकाळात दलितांचे स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र ही कल्पना अस्तित्वात येणे शक्य होते, काय ? मोहम्मद अली जिनांनी जसे पाकिस्तानचे स्वप्न पाहिले आणि त्यासाठी व्यूहरचना केली, तसा प्रकार डॉ.बाबासाहेब यांच्या बाबतीत घडणे शक्य होते काय? विलायतेतील वर्तुळ परिषदेत त्यांनी स्वतंत्र राष्ट्राच्या मागणीची नांदी होती काय ? तर आपल्याला दिसते ते असे की, डॉ.बाबासाहेबांनी स्वतंत्र दलितस्तान ची मागणी केली नाही.दलित हे एक स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र आहे, ह्या त्यांच्या विधानाचा नेमका काय अर्थ आहे किंवा त्यासंबंधी त्यांनी काय स्पष्टीकरण केले किंवा त्यातून त्यांना काय अपेक्षित होते, हे लक्षात घेतले तर एका गैर समजूतीचे निराकरण होऊ शकेल असे वाटते.आंबेडकर पुढे हवाला देतात की, खुद, ब्राम्हणतच ओल्या अन्नाची भिक्षा मागण्याचा प्रघात पंजाबात आहे.परजातीतील ओले अन्न मागून आणणारे हे पंजाबी ब्राम्हण, पुण्यातील सदाशिव पेठच्या हौदावर गेले तर भालाकार त्यांच्या पाठी सडकण्यास गुंडांचे सेनापती होतील काय, असा भेदक सवालही ते करतात . ब्राम्हण कुटुंबातील ब्राम्हण स्त्रिया पुरुषांच्या उष्ट्याचे धनी होतात, मग उष्टे खाणारा तो अस्पृश्य ठरवून त्यांना घराबाहेर काढण्याचा प्रयत्न ब्राम्हण करतील का ? आंबेडकर असेही विचारतात की, खरेच भालाकारांच्या व्याख्येनुसार चांभार आणि भंगी यांचा समावेश अस्पृश्य लोकांत होईल काय ? असे डॉ बाबासाहेब यांचे विचार दलि

२) जातीव्यवस्था (Caste System) :-

डॉ.आंबेडकरांचे जाती विषयीचे विचार स्पष्ट होते.शतकानुशतके उच्चजातीय हिंदुनी अस्पृश्य जमातीला जी वागणूक दिली, त्यातून त्यांचे जातीविषयक विचार निर्माण झाले होते.अस्पृश्यतेचा जन्म स्पष्ट करतांना ते म्हणत की, अस्पृश्यता ही माणसांनीच निर्माण केली आहे . दोन भिन्न टोळ्यातील पराभूत गट जेव्हा स्वरक्षणासाठी स्थिर जमातीच्या आश्रयाला आले, तेव्हा बलवान जमातींनी त्यांना गावाबाहेर जागा दिली. गावावर आक्रमण झाले तर त्यांना तोंड देण्यासाठी त्यांचा उपयोग केला जात असे. कालांतराने त्यांना अस्पृश्य ठरविण्यात आले, अशा प्रकारे या अस्पृश्यतेचा जन्म झाला. पुढे त्यांचे शोषण होऊ लागले त्यांचा छळ होऊ लागला.डॉ.आंबेडकर म्हणत की, व्यक्ती एखाद्या जातीत जन्माला येते , त्यात त्या व्यक्तीचा दोष नसतो.जात ही जन्मावर आधारलेली असते, ती बदलता येत नाही.प्रत्येक जातीच्या त्याच चाकोरीत प्रत्येकाला राहावे लागते.त समाजाच्या हक्काबाबत निर्माण झाले होते.

३) धार्मिक विचार (Relisinal Thoughts)

डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर धर्माला मानणारे होते.व्यक्ती विकासाचे साधन म्हणून त्यांनी धर्माचे महत्व प्रतिपादन केलेले होते . धर्म माणसाची आध्यात्मिक उन्नती घडवून आणतो व त्याला आत्मिक समाधान प्राप्त करून देतो असे, त्यांचे मत होते.मात्र, धर्मात उच्चनीचता नसावी, अशी ठाम धारणा होती . धर्मातच स्वातंत्र्य व समानता यांचा अंतर्भाव असावा, धर्माने सर्व माणसांना समान लेखावे.याच दृष्टीकोनातून त्यांनी हिंदू धर्माकडे पाहिले.परंतु हिंदू धर्मात मोठ्या प्रमाणावर विषमता आहे. हे लक्षात आल्याने त्यांनी "मी हिंदू म्हणून जन्माला आलो पण हिंदू म्हणून मरणार नाही. ", अशी प्रतिज्ञा केलेली होती.' भगवना बुद्ध , संत कबीर आणि महात्मा फुले हे आपले गुरु आहेत, असे बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर म्हणून भगवान बुद्धाची करुणा संत कबिराचा प्रेमभाव आणि महात्मा फुल्यांची बंडखोरी याचे आकर्षण त्यांना वाटत असावे .तसेच त्यांच्या वडिलांच्या विचारांचाही काही परिणाम असावा. रामजी सकपाळ यांनी कबीरपंथाची दिक्षा घेतली होती. बाबासाहेब वृत्तीने धार्मिक होते. धर्म समाजजीवनाला आवश्यक आहे असे त्यांचे मत होते. परंतु धर्म यासंबंधीची त्यांची कल्पना पारंपारिक कल्पनेपेक्षा वेगळी होती.कर्मकांडात बुडालेला , माणसाची स्वतंत्र विचारसरणी नष्ट करणारा , समाजात अंधश्रद्धा आणि विषमता यांना बळकटी आणणारा धर्म त्यांना त्याज्य होता.समाजामध्ये पावित्र्य आणि सदाचरणाला बळकटी आणणारा, समता आणि स्वातंत्र्य यांची शिकवण देणारा धर्म त्यांना अभिप्रेत होता.भगवान बुद्ध आणि त्याचा धम्म हिंदूधर्माचे तत्वज्ञान इ.ग्रंथातून आणि इतर काही लेखांतून आपली धर्म विषयक कल्पना डॉ.आंबेडकर यांनी स्पष्ट केली आहे. १४ ऑक्टोबर १९५६ या दिवशी त्यांनी बौद्ध धर्माची दिक्षा घेतली, पण हा निर्णय त्यांनी एकाएकी घेतलेला निर्णय नव्हता, धर्मातराचा निर्णय त्यांनी १९३५ सालीच घेतला होता. हिंदू धर्मात राहूनच अस्पृश्यांचे प्रश्न सोडवावेत, त्यांना इतरांच्या बरोबरीने स्थान प्राप्त करून द्यावे , हा प्रयत्न त्यांनी जवळजवळ दहा वर्षे केला, पण यात कोणतेही यश मिळण्याची शक्यता नाही, हे स्पष्ट झाल्यानंतर धर्मातराचा निर्णय त्यांनी जाहीर केला.

४) राजकीय विचार (Political Thoughts) :-

दलित मुक्तीचा लढा हे बाबासाहेबांचे जीवित कार्य बनलेले होते, त्यामुळे स्वाभाविकच दलितांचे प्रश्न त्यांचे हक्क यांना त्यांच्या विचार विश्वात मध्यवर्ती स्थान होते. पण बाबासाहेबांचा देशासमोरील विविध राजकीय प्रश्नांवर विचार सातत्याने चालू होताच विशेषतःगोलमेज परिषदानंतर भारतासमोरील राजकीय प्रश्नांवर बाबासाहेबांनी अधिक प्रमाणात लक्ष दिलेले दिसून येते. कारण यानंतरच्या काळात भारताची भावी राज्यघटना,

पाकिस्तानचा प्रश्न, राखीव जागांचा प्रश्न, भारतीय संघराज्य व्यवस्था इ. राजकीय प्रश्नांना महत्व आले. दुसरे महायुद्ध सुरु झाल्यानंतर भारतात राजकीय घडामोडींनी वेग घेतला.महायुद्धाच्या अखेरीस भारताला स्वातंत्र्य देण्याच्या दिशेने विचार सुरु झाला, असे राजकीय प्रश्न निर्माण झाले. त्यावेळी आपल्या भाषणातून, लेखातून, परिषदातून बाबासाहेबांनी आपले विचार व्यक्त केले.१९३७ साली देशात निवडणूका झाल्या, त्यावेळी बाबासाहेबांनी स्वतंत्र मजूर पक्ष या राजकीय पक्षाची स्थापना केली. पुढे १९४२ साली शेड्युल्ड कास्ट फेडरेशन या नव्या राजकीय पक्षाची स्थापना करण्यात आली. राष्ट्रवाद, लोकशाही निष्ठा, व्यक्तीस्वातंत्र्य आणि समता, या तत्वांचा पुरस्कार शोषण विरहित समाज निर्मितीचे ध्येय, धर्मनिरपेक्ष दृष्टीकोन ही त्यांच्या राजकीय विचारांची आहेत.

५) लोकशाही (Democracy):- लोकशाही म्हणजे सहजीवन लोकशाहीची मुळे सामाजिक संबंधातच आढळतात, असे त्यांना वाटत होते. भारताने जगातील लोकशाही राष्ट्रांशी सहकार्य करून लोकशाही मुल्यांचे संरक्षण करावे. भिन्न सामाजिक गट असलेल्या भारतात सहजीवनाची भावनाच अर्धवट असल्याने लोकशाहीचे वातावरण निर्माण होणे अवघड आहे. भारतीय लोकशाहीच्या मार्गात जातीयता , दारिद्र्य व निरक्षरता हे आहेत. त्यांच्या विमोडाशिवाय लोकशाहीला काहीच अर्थ नाही. भारतात समान हितसंबंध नाहीत, मुक्त संभाषण नाही, सर्व समावेशक अशी समान क्षेत्रे नाहीत, त्यामुळे येथे कोणताही गट इतर गटांचे प्रतिनिधीत्व करू शकत नाही. आंबेडकरांच्या मते राजकीय लोकशाहीची गृहितके पुढील प्रमाणे होत.

१) व्यक्ती हेच स्वयंमेव साध्य आहे.

२) व्यक्तीच्या अदेय हक्कांना राज्यघटनेने सुरक्षेची हमी द्यावी .

३) कोणत्याही विशेषाधिकार प्राप्तीसाठी घटनादत्त हक्क व्यक्तीला गमवावा लागू नये .

४) राज्यसंस्था आपली शासनसत्ता खाजगी व्यक्तींना प्रदान करणार नाही.

याच आधारावर आंबेडकरांनी आपले विचार मांडले आहेत.

संसदीय लोकशाही : - डॉ. आंबेडकरांना संसदीय लोकशाहीच योग्य वाटत होती, याला पुढील कारणे होती.

१) लोकमताचा आदर केला जातो, निवडणुका मुक्त व स्वच्छ वातावरणात आणि विशिष्ट मुदतीत घेण्यात येतात.

२) सरकार लोकनियुक्त असते व परिवर्तन शांततेने होते.

३) व्यक्तीचा दृष्टीकोन व्यापक होतो व तिच्या अंगच्या गुणांचा विकास होतो.

४) विरोधी पक्ष सरकारवर आपला दबाव ठेवत असतो.

५)लोकांना आपल्या तक्रारी मांडता येतात समाजवाद विषयी डॉ.आंबेडकरांना संसदीय लोकशाही व समाजवाद

यांचा मेळ घालणे आवश्यक वाटते, हाच त्यांचा लोकशाही समाजवाद होय .

दलित समाजाच्या दारिद्र्यातून त्यांच्या समाजवादाचा उगम झालेला आहे. जीवनात केवळ श्रम करणे एवढेच आवश्यक नसते तर व्यक्तीला समाजाने सांस्कृतिक जीवन उपलब्ध करून दिले पाहिजे. आर्थिक शोषण थांबवायचे असेल किंवा शोषणात घट करायची असेल, तर काही महत्वाच्या उद्योगधंद्यांची सुत्रे राज्याने हाती घेणे आवश्यक ठरते. काटेकोर आर्थिक नियोजनातून उत्पादनक्षमताही वाढू शकते व मालमतेचे विभाजन न्यायतत्वावर होऊ शकते.

६) कायदे विषयक विचार :- कायद्याची अधिसत्ता या तत्वाला बाबासाहेबांच्या राजकीय विचारांत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान आहे. कायद्याची अधिसत्ता याचा अर्थ कायद्याची समानता, वंश, धर्म, लिंग, वर्ग, जात, पंथ अशा कोणत्याही कारणांवरून व्यक्ती- व्यक्तींमध्ये कायदा भेदाभेद करणार नाही. सर्व धर्म पंथ जातीच्या स्त्री - पुरुष नागरिकांना समान हक्क असतील, कोणत्याही वर्गाला अगर गटाला विशेषाधिकार असणार नाहीत, ही कायद्यानी अधिसत्ता या संकल्पनेमागची तत्वे आहेत. भारतीय राज्यघटनेने कायद्याची अधिसत्ता हे तत्व स्विकारलेले आहे. घटनेच्या १५ व्या कलमात हे तत्व अंतर्भूत आहे. या कलमानुसार धर्म, वंश, जात, लिंग किंवा जन्मस्थान यापैकी कोणत्याही कारणाने राज्य व्यक्ती- व्यक्तीत भेदभाव करणार नाही. याशिवाय ४४ व्या कलमानुसार भारतीय प्रदेशात सर्वत्र नागरिकांना समान कायदा लाभावा यासाठी राज्य प्रयत्नशील राहील असे स्पष्ट करण्यात आले आहे.

७) शिक्षण विषयक विचार :- डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर म्हणत असत की भारतात गरीब लोकांना सुशिक्षित करणे गरजेचे आणि महत्वाचे काम आहे.

१) भारतात मोफत आणि सक्तीच्या स्वरूपाची प्राथमिक शिक्षण व्यवस्था गरजेची आहे. २) साक्षरता प्रसार करण्यासाठी अशिक्षित प्रौढ शिक्षणाची आवश्यकता आहे.

३) औद्योगिक शिक्षणावर विशेष भर पाहिजे आहे.

४) दलित, अस्पृश्य, मागास वर्गीय गुणवान, बुद्धिवादी तरुणांना उच्च शिक्षणासाठी सरकारी योजना पाहिजे.

निष्कर्ष (Conclusion) :-

१९९० साली डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांना भारत सरकारने भारतरत्न हा किताब देऊन त्यांच्या कार्याचा यथोचित गौरव केला. शिक्षण स्वातंत्र्याची प्रेरक शक्ती म्हणून हिंदू समाजाच्या अगदी खालच्या थरातून आल्यामुळे शिक्षणाचे किती महत्व आहे, हे मी जाणतो. खालच्या समाजाची उन्नती करण्याचा प्रश्न आर्थिक असल्याचे मानण्यात येते, पण ही मोठी चूक आहे, असे त्यांनी म्हटले होते. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर म्हणत असत की भारतात गरीब लोकांना सुशिक्षित करणे गरजेचे आणि महत्वाचे काम आहे. ते विद्याव्यासंगी, विनयशील, शीलवंत, प्रज्ञावंत, विचारवंत, सामाजिक सुधारक, चिकित्सक लेखक,

कायदेपंडित, राजकीय नेते, तत्वचिंतक, इतिहास संशोधक, घटनाकार, अर्थतज्ञ, धम्मप्रवर्तक, बहुश्रुत अशी विविध गुणवैशिष्ट्ये त्यांच्या व्यक्तिमत्वात आढळतात. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर हे भारतीय राज्यघटनेचे महान शिल्पकार आहेत. राज्यघटना निर्मितीचे त्यांचे कार्य अमेरिकेचे घटनाकार जेफरसन यांच्या बरोबरीचे आहे. त्यांची ही कामगिरी अतुलनीय, अविस्मरणीय, महनीय अशी आहे. तरी सुद्धा भारतीय राज्यघटनेच्या निर्मितीच्या संदर्भात काही तांत्रिक व ठिसुळ मुद्यांचा आधार घेऊन, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर हे भारतीय घटनेचे शिल्पकार नव्हतेच, असे सांगून सर्वसामान्यांचा बुद्धिभेद करण्याचा प्रयत्न काही मंडळींकडून अलिकडे हेतू पुरस्कार केला जात आहे. जातीयतेमुळे संकुचित प्रवृत्तीची वाढ होते, राज्य अस्थिर होते. जातीयतेमुळेच देश दुर्बल झालेला आहे. जातविरहित, वर्णविरहित व धर्मविरहित बंधुता प्रत्यक्षात आणून समाजात सुसंवाद निर्माण करणे गरजेचे आहे. यातील सत्य पडताळून वेळीच अशा मंडळींना आवरणे गरजेचे आहे. घटना निर्मितीच्या प्रतिक्रियांचे समीक्षण केले तर डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर हे भारतीय घटनेचे महान शिल्पकार आहेत, यासंबंधी वाद - विवाद करण्याची आवश्यकता वाटत नाही.

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सकरी नदी द्रोणी के जल संसाधनों में फसलोत्पादन में वृद्धि के लिए जल प्रबंधन एक भौगोलिक विश्लेषण

हिमांशु रजक

नेट/जे०आर०एफ उत्तीर्ण, भूगोल विभाग मगध विश्वविद्यालय बोध गया, बिहार

Corresponding Author- हिमांशु रजक

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सारांश:-

जल जीवन का आधार है। यह संसाधन मृदा से भी अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि बिना जल की सहायता से मृदा कुछ भी उत्पन्न नहीं किया जा सकता है। वस्तुतः कोई भी अर्थिक सम्बन्धी कार्य ऐसा नहीं है, जो जल के बिना सम्भव हो। मानव जगत के लिए जल सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण होता है, इसके बिना मानव जगत की कल्पना नहीं किया जा सकता है। बिहार राज्य के नवादा जिला के भौगोलिक स्थिति २२°४३' से २४°४८' उत्तरी अक्षांश से लेकर ८५°३२' से ८५°३३' पूर्वी देशान्तर पर अवस्थित है। २०११ के जनगणना के अनुसार कुल आबादी २२,१९,४७८ है तथा जनसंख्या घनत्व ८९० प्रति व्यक्ति किलोमीटर है और इस जिले का जनसंख्या वृद्धि दर २२.६३ प्रतिशत है, इस जिला का लिंगानुपात १००० पुरुषों पर ९३९ महिलाएँ हैं। यहाँ की कुल साक्षरता दर ५९.७६ है।

मूल शब्द :- फसल जलमांग, वाष्पन-वाष्पोत्सर्जन विधि, फव्वारा सिंचाई प्रणाली, टपक सिंचाई प्रणाली, जल प्रबंधन, फसलोत्पादन वृद्धि

अध्ययन क्षेत्र :- पानी सबसे कीमती प्राकृतिक संसाधन है जो धीरे-धीरे दुनियाभर में सीमित संसाधन बनता जा रहा है। दुनिया की एक तिहाई से अधिक आबादी को वर्ष २०२५ तक पूर्ण रूप से पानी की कमी का सामना करना पड़ेगा। दुनिया के वर्षावन क्षेत्र सबसे अधिक प्रभावित होते हैं जो पहले से ही जनसंख्या का भारी संकेद्रण कर रहे हैं। भारत में भी स्थिति गंभीर है, जहाँ पानी की कमी पहले से ही अधिकांश आबादी को प्रभावित कर रही है। कृषि, भारत में पानी का सबसे बड़ा ८१ प्रतिशत उपभोक्ता है। कृषि में पानी के कुशल और विवेकपूर्ण प्रबंधन के लिए सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता होनी चाहिए। कृषि को २०५० तक विश्व स्तर पर ६० प्रतिशत अधिक खाद्यान्न उत्पादन की आवश्यकता है और समान जल संसाधनों का उपयोग करके विकासशील देशों में १०० प्रतिशत अधिक उत्पादन करना है। एशिया में एक अनुमान के अनुसार औद्योगिक जल उपयोग में ६५ प्रतिशत वृद्धि, घरेलू उपयोग में ३० प्रतिशत वृद्धि और २०३० तक कृषि उपयोग में पांच प्रतिशत वृद्धि की संभावना है। सिंचाई सबसे अधिक पानी की खपत करने वाला क्षेत्र है जो कुल निकासी का ८० प्रतिशत से अधिक है। कृषि और अन्य क्षेत्रों

में पानी की बढ़ती मांग और पिछले कुछ दशकों में इसकी घटती मात्रा के कारण इस सीमित संसाधन के उपयोग के प्रबंधन की आवश्यकता है। कुशल कृषि जल प्रबंधन के लिए फसल में पानी की आवश्यकता है। फसल प्रबंधन में वाष्पीकरण-वाष्पोत्सर्जन को महत्वपूर्ण माना जाता है। यह फसल की कुल पानी की आवश्यकता को निर्धारित करता है। इसलिए वास्तविक समय मौसम टिप्पणियों का उपयोग करके वाष्पीकरण वाष्पोत्सर्जन के आंकलन के लिए कार्यप्रणाली को नियोजित करना, फसल के लिए पानी की आवश्यकता को मॉडलिंग करने की आवश्यकता है। वर्तमान में वास्तविक समय मौसम डेटाबेस की उपलब्धता बढ़ी है और यहां तक कि स्थानिक डेटा भी अंतिम उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए सुलभ है। इसलिए, अध्ययन मुख्य रूप से वास्तविक समय मौसम आंकड़ों के आधार पर फसल पानी की आवश्यकता और सिंचाई शेड्यूलिंग से अधिक पानी की बचत की जा सकती है और यह आज के समय की मांग भी है।

अध्ययन क्षेत्र के सकरी नदी का मानचित्रण



फसल	जल मांग (मिमी प्रति हेक्टेयर)	जल मांग (लाख लीटर प्रति हेक्टेयर)
गेहूं	450-650	45-65
चावल	900-2500	90-125
मक्का	450-650	45-65
गन्ना	1500-2500	150-250
कपास	700-1300	70-130
आलू	500-700	50-70
ज्वार	450-650	45-65
जौ	450-650	45-65
सोयाबीन	450-700	45-70
मूंगफली	500-700	50-70

फसल जल मांग- फसल जल मांग फसल की अवस्था मौसम और मिट्टी प्रकार पर निर्भर करती है। फसल जल मांग प्रारंभिक फसल अवस्था में कम होती है और वृद्धि के साथ बढ़ती जाती है। वाष्पन-वाष्पोत्सर्जन के आंकड़ों से और फसल सूचकांक से फसल वाष्पन-वाष्पोत्सर्जन को आसानी से ज्ञात किया जाता है और फसल वाष्पन-वाष्पोत्सर्जन फसल की जलमांग का 99 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा होता है। पौधे में लगभग 1 प्रतिशत पानी ही कार्यकीय प्रक्रियाओं के लिए लगता है। इसलिए एक कि० गेहूं को नावादा क्षेत्र में पैदा करने के लिए वर्षा और सिंचाई को मिलाकर 1200-1500 लीटर पानी की आवश्यकता होती है। यह मांग तापमान वृद्धि से और बढ़ने की संभावना होती है। अधिकतर फसल जल मांग को पैन इवापोरेशन से तय किया जाता है। परन्तु फसल वाष्पन-वाष्पोत्सर्जन विधि से तय की गई फसल जल मांग कम होती है और इस विधि द्वारा फसल सिंचाई सारणी से फसल की पैदावार भी ज्यादा होती है और पानी भी कम लगता है। गर्मियों में लगने वाली फसलों (खरीफ) की पानी की आवश्यकता ज्यादा होती है।

यह भूमि से वाष्पन एवं पौधों से वाष्पोत्सर्जन के अधिक होने से होती है। वाष्पन मुख्यतः वायुमंडल के तापमान व हवाओं की स्थिति पर निर्भर करता है। भिन्न फसलों की जल आवश्यकता अलग-अलग होती है। यह जल मांग बीज से बीज तक की अवस्था के समय पर निर्भर करती है। शुरुआत में जल की कम आवश्यकता होती है जबकि फसल वृद्धिकाल में इस की आवश्यकता अधिक हो जाती है। यह आवश्यकता पैन वाष्पन का आंकलन कर किसी भी जगह के लिए और फसल के लिए निकाली जा सकती है।

विभिन्न प्रमुख फसलों की जल मांग –

सिंचाई प्रणाली में बदलाव लाना एक महंगा कदम है क्योंकि इसके लिए अधिक संसाधनों की आवश्यकता होती है। उपयुक्त सिंचाई विधियों के अलावा हम मौसमीय अवयवों व अंतरिक्षीय उपग्रहों के आधार पर फसल की जल मांग को उस स्तर तक कम कर सकते हैं जहां तक उत्पाद की उत्पादकता में कमी न हो।

वाष्पन-वाष्पोत्सर्जन विधि – इस विधि से हम फसल की उपयुक्त जल मांग व सिंचाई की समय सारणी का निर्धारण

कर सकते हैं। इस विधि में प्रतिदिन फसल क्षेत्र के जल में कमी को पौधों द्वारा तथा भूमि द्वारा अंकित कर लिया जाता है। जिसे मुख्यतः उस फसली क्षेत्र का वाष्पन-वाष्पोत्सर्जन कहा जाता है। नवादा क्षेत्र में सर्दियों में वाष्पन-वाष्पोत्सर्जन की दर 1.5 से 3 मिली लीटर तथा गर्मियों में यह 8 से 10 मिली लीटर के लगभग होती है। वाष्पन-वाष्पोत्सर्जन की दर हवा की गति, आर्द्रता, तापमान, वर्षा, पत्ती सूचकांक, फसल की अवस्था, मिट्टी के प्रकार व फसल के प्रकार आदि घटकों पर निर्भर करती है। इस विधि के उपयोग से सिंचाई के पानी के अपव्यय से बचा जा सकता है क्योंकि इस विधि में फसल की सिंचाई उस फसल क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध नमी के आधार पर दी जाती है। इस विधि से सिंचाई जल की मांग तथा सिंचाई की संख्या में कमी कर सकते हैं। एक शोध के दौरान पाया गया कि गेहूँ की फसल से उच्चतम उत्पादन के लिए वाष्पन-वाष्पोत्सर्जन विधि से 237 मिली लीटर व 267 मिली लीटर कुल जल की आवश्यकता हुई जो कि सामान्य दी हुई जल मांग (450-650) मिली लीटर से बहुत कम है। सामान्य विधि की अपेक्षा इस विधि में 25 लाख लीटर से 65 लाख लीटर पानी की बचत की जा सकती है। इसी विषय के संदर्भ में एक अन्य शोध के दौरान पाया गया कि वाष्पन-वाष्पोत्सर्जन विधि में ज्वार की जल मांग 1875 मिली लीटर ज्ञात हुई जबकि यह ज्वार की घोषित की हुई जल मांग से बहुत कम है। इसमें एक से दो सिंचाई की कमी होती है तथा 25 लाख से 65 लाख लीटर पानी की बचत होती है। आलू की फसल के लिए अनुसंधान में पाया गया है कि फसल वाष्पन-वाष्पोत्सर्जन अलग अलग विधियों द्वारा ज्ञात कर 60-120 मिली लीटर पानी बचाया जा सकता है। सामान्य मौसम में और फसल की उत्पादकता पर भी कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता। आजकल मौसम विज्ञान विभाग वाष्पन-वाष्पोत्सर्जन आंकड़ों को प्रतिदिन दिखाता है। उसको आधार मान कर फसलों में पानी की सलाह दी जा सकी है साथ में भारतीय मौसम विभाग का पूर्वानुमान जो पांच दिन पहले आता है उसका भी आंकलन कर और वाष्पन-वाष्पोत्सर्जन के आंकड़ों के संग्रहण से सही समय पर फसल सिंचाई से फसल सिंचाई उपयोगिता को बढ़ा सकते हैं। आजकल के बदलते मौसम के संदर्भ में जहाँ तापमान की वृद्धि दर्ज की जा रही है वहीं पानी का सहरी और कम प्रयोग करना एक उचित फसल प्रबंधन का मुख्या हिस्सा है। सुदूर संवेदन विधि से प्राप्त आंकड़ों द्वारा सिंचाई प्रबंधन-जलवायु परिवर्तन के संदर्भ में और वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में बिहार में पिछले दस सालों के मौसम आंकड़ों से रबी फसलों में अक्टूबर से जनवरी तक सूखे का सामना होता है। सिंचाई प्रबंधन के लिए व्यवस्थित आधार पर फाल जल आवश्यकता का अनुमान लगाने के लिए सुदूर संवेदन तकनीक के उपयोग से काफी सटीक परिणाम मिले हैं। सुदूर संवेदन तथा भौगोलिक सूचना तंत्र प्रणाली का उपयोग पिछले कुछ वर्षों में एक आधुनिक पद्धति के रूप में किया जा रहा है। सुदूर

संवेदन प्रणाली द्वारा एक बड़े क्षेत्र के जलवायु संबंधी तथा भौगोलिक संबंधित आंकड़े बहुत कम समय में प्राप्त किये जाते हैं। इन जलवायुवीय व भौगोलिकीय आंकड़ों का सॉफ्टवेयर द्वारा विश्लेषण करके भूमि से संबंधित तथा जलवायु अद्वैत मौसम से संबंधित अनेक मानचित्र बनाए जा सकते हैं। इस विधि में अंतरिक्ष में सैटेलाइट उपकरणों का उपयोग फसल क्षेत्र के मौसम संबंधी आंकड़ों को प्राप्त करने के लिए किया जाता है। इन आंकड़ों के विश्लेषण के आधार पर हम फसलों की सिंचाई की संख्या व फसल जल मांग का निर्धारण कर सकते हैं। कुछ वैज्ञानिकों ने शोध के दौरान पाया कि फसल जल मांग को हम अंतरिक्षीय उपकरणों द्वारा भी ज्ञात कर सकते हैं।

सस्यन क्रियाओं व तकनीकों द्वारा मृदा नमी का संरक्षण :

1. खरपतवार नियंत्रण
2. गहरी जुताई
3. वाष्पीकरण को कम करने हेतु पलवार का प्रयोग
4. संरक्षण जुताई
5. फसल चक्र
6. हरी खाद डालना
7. मिश्रित फसल और अंतरसस्यन
8. वाष्पोत्सर्जनरोधी रसायनों जैसे की ओलिन 16 प्रतिशत व साइकोसेल (0.03 प्रतिशत) फसल की उचित अवस्था में छिड़काव।
9. धान में श्री विधि – यह धान को उगाने की विधि है। इसमें हम धान की पौध का निश्चित दूरी पर तथा केवल एक ही पौधा लगाते हैं। एक साथ कई पौधे नहीं लागे जाते हैं। यद्यपि धान अधिक जल मांग वाली फसल है। लेकिन श्री विधि के द्वारा 15 से 20 प्रतिशत जल को बचा सकते हैं।

सूक्ष्म सिंचाई विधियाँ :-

- i. फव्वारा सिंचाई प्रणाली – फव्वारा सिंचाई विधि एक सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणाली है जिसमें पानी की बचत की जा सकती है। यह विधि विभिन्न फसलों में अपनाई जा सकती है। इस विधि से गेहूँ की फसल में सिंचाई करने पर 40 से 50 प्रतिशत पानी की बचत की जा सकती है। इस विधि से गेहूँ में सिंचाई करने पर 25 से 30 लाख लीटर पानी कम लगता है। इसी तरह जौ की फसल में इस विधि के उपयोग से 50 से 60 प्रतिशत तथा 35 से 40 लाख लीटर पानी की बचत की जा सकती है। कपास की फसल में इस विधि के उपयोग से 35 से 40 प्रतिशत पानी तथा 40 से 45 लाख लीटर पानी की बचत की जा सकती है। मुख्यतः इस सिंचाई प्रणाली को अपनाने से फसलों में 55 से 65 प्रतिशत जल की मात्रा को बचाया जा सकता है।



टपक सिंचाई प्रणाली – यह सिंचाई प्रणाली इजराइल द्वारा विकसित की गई है। इस सिंचाई प्रणाली में हम 70 से 85 प्रतिशत पानी की बचत कर सकते हैं। यह सिंचाई प्रणाली मुख्यतः सब्जी वर्गीय फसलों तथा फल वाली फसलों के लिए उपयुक्त है। इस विधि द्वारा गन्ना में सिंचाई करने पर 55 से 65 प्रतिशत तथा 75 लाख से 1 करोड़ पचास लाख लीटर

पानी की बचत की जा सकती है। इसी प्रकार कपास में इस सिंचाई प्रणाली का उपयोग करने पर 55 प्रतिशत से 65 प्रतिशत तथा 65 लाख लीटर पानी की बचत की जा सकती है। इस विधि में हम सिंचाई जल के साथ उर्वरकों को भी दे सकते हैं। यह सिंचाई प्रणाली बागवानी क्षेत्र तथा सब्जी उत्पादन वाले क्षेत्रों में अधिक कारगर साबित हुई है।



पाइप सिस्टम – विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा पाइप सिस्टम पर किसानों को अनुदान स्वरूप सुविधाएं प्रदान कराई जाती हैं जिससे उंची नीची भूमि पर भी आसानी से सिंचाई की जा सकती है। इस विधि से सिंचाई करने पर 10 से 15 प्रतिशत जल की बचत होती है।

गेहु में फर्ब विधि से सिंचाई – इस विधि से गेहूं में सिंचाई करने पर कम मात्रा में सिंचाई जल का नुकसान होता है। अर्थात् लगभग 30 से 40 प्रतिशत सिंचाई जल को इस विधि से बचा सकते हैं। इस विधि द्वारा कूड़ों में गेहूं की बुवाई करते हैं तथा उसी में ही सिंचाई जल का प्रवाह करते हैं

जिससे अतिरिक्त जल बर्बाद होने से बच जाता है। लंबे समय तक सूखा, बढ़ती आबादी, शहरी मांग में वृद्धि और जलवायु प्रवृत्तियों में बदलाव के कारण दुनिया भर में पानी की कमी हो रही है। 2050 तक दुनिया की आबादी 10 बिलियन तक पहुंचने का अनुमान है और खाद्य, ईंधन और फाइबर की मांग के साथ-साथ पहले से ही दुर्लभ ताजे पानी की मांग बढ़ जाएगी। इस समस्या से उबरने के लिए कम पानी के संसाधनों का उपयोग करते हुए कृषि उत्पादन के लिए कम पानी के संसाधनों का उपयोग करते हुए कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है।



निष्कर्ष :-

अतः उल्लेख की हुई विधियां जैसे वाष्पन-वाष्पोत्सर्जन विधि सूदूर संवेदन विधि द्वारा प्राप्त उस क्षेत्र के प्रतिदिन मौसमीय आंकड़ों द्वारा विभिन्न फसलों में पानी की बचत की जा सकती है। विभिन्न प्रयोगों द्वारा ज्ञात हुआ है कि गेहूं में इन विधियों के प्रयोग से 25 से 30 प्रतिशत पानी की बचत की जा सकती है। इस प्रकार यह तकनीक वर्तमान स्थिति के लिए कारगर साबित हो सकती है। इसके अलावा विभिन्न प्रकार की सस्य तकनीकों को अपनाकर जैसे पलवार, गहरी जुताई, खरपतवार नियंत्रण हीर खाद, संरक्षण जुताई, फसल चक्र, धान में श्री विधि का प्रयोग तथा सूक्ष्म सिंचाई की तकनीकों जैसे टपक विधि, फव्वारा विधि को अपनाकर भविष्य में बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या की खाद्य मांग को पूरा किया जा सकता है तथा ताजे पानी की उपलब्धता को संरक्षित किया जा सकता है।

संदर्भ :-

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झारखण्ड में सामाजिक वानिकी

अर्चना कुमारी

शोधार्थी, राजनीतिक विज्ञान विभाग, नी० पी० विश्वविद्यालय, मेदनीनगर, पलामू

Corresponding Author- अर्चना कुमारी

Email-akgupta0012@gmail.com

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प्राकृतिक वनस्पति पृथ्वी पर प्रथम जैव परम्परा के रूप में विकसित हुई। और तत्पश्चात् मानव सहित अन्य जीवों के लिये प्राकृतिक आवास्य इन्हीं वनस्पतियों के द्वारा प्रदान किया गया। मनुष्य की सभ्यता के विकास का प्रथम चरण पशुपालन से माना जाता है, इस प्रकार वन संसाधन मानव के लिये हमेशा महत्वपूर्ण रहा है। कहा जाता है कि पशुपालन द्वारा ही मनुष्य शिकारी जीवन से छुटकारा पाया। इस तरह वन पारिस्थितिकी पशु समायोजन की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण है। प्रेयरी, सवाना, स्टेपी, टुण्ड्रा जैसे क्षेत्रों में पशुपालन अब भी होता है। प्रेयरी, सवाना, स्टेपी क्षेत्रों में कुछ कृषि कार्य भी प्रारम्भ हुआ किन्तु टुण्ड्रा मरुस्थल एवं स्टेपी के कुछ भागों में पशुपालन ही प्रमुख उद्यम है। अत्यधिक पशुचारण से अनेक भागों में घास की हानि हुई तथा बढ़ती जनसंख्या ने इस क्षेत्र में कृषि के विस्तार के लिए उत्साहित किया। साथ ही संसार के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में वनस्पति का आदान-प्रदान एवं संकरण होने लगा।

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लोगों की दैनिक आवश्यकता के वनोत्पाद, जैसे लकड़ी, बांस, बल्ला, लहड़ा, चारा, फल आदि की पूर्ति हेतु आम जनता के सहयोग से निजी अथवा सरकारी जमीन पर वृक्षारोपण करना सामाजिक वानिकी है। सामाजिक वानिकी का उद्देश्य समाज के कमजोर वर्ग, जैसे छोटे एवं सीमांत किसान, भूमिहीन एवं दैनिक मजदूर, अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति तथा मधोमधिया महिलाओं को जलावन लकड़ी और चारा के संबंध में आत्मनिर्भर बनाकर उनका सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक उत्थान करना है। वैसे तो सामाजिक वानिकी के अंतर्गत मुख्यतः आम जनता की भागीदारी से बंजर एवं परती भूमि पर बड़े पैमाने पर जनता की आवश्यकतानुसार वृक्षारोपण किया जाता है, किन्तु झारखंड राज्य में कृषि की विषम परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए वानिकी नितांत आवश्यक विकल्प प्रतीत होती है।¹ अतः झारखंड के किसानों की समस्याओं के निदान हेतु कृषिवानिकी पर प्रकाश डालना आवश्यक है।

वनो की संरचना, प्रबन्धन, संरक्षण और वन उत्पादों के उचित उपयोग को वानिकी (थ्वतमेजतल) कहा जाता है। वानिकी को कार्यों के आधार पर अलग-अलग नाम दिये गये हैं जैसे कृषि वानिकी, उद्यान वानिकी, ग्रामीण वानिकी, शहरी वानिकी आदि। सामाजिक वानिकी समाज की सहभागिता के आधार पर वनीकरण की एक ऐसी बहुउद्देशीय योजना है जिसके द्वारा पर्यावरण सुधार के साथ सहभागी लोगों की आवश्यकता का ईंधन, चारा, लकड़ी आदि की प्राप्ति भी हो सके। स्पष्ट है कि इस योजना का उद्देश्य अप्रयुक्त भूमि, संस्थाओं के परिसर, ऊसर भूमि आदि पर वृक्षारोपण कर भौतिक और आर्थिक लाभ की प्राप्ति करना है। सामाजिक वानिकी के द्वारा जनचेतना को मूर्तरूप भी दिया जाता है, ताकि लोग अपने पर्यावरण के प्रति सजग बने रहें।² सामाजिक वानिकी के प्रमुख कार्यों को निम्नवत् सूचीबद्ध किया जा सकता है –

(1) पर्यावरण को संतुलित बनाये रखने के लिये खुली भूमि पर वृक्षारोपण को प्रोत्साहन देना।

(पप) खेत की मेड़ पर कम छायादार वृक्षों का रोपण।

(पपप) सड़क, रेल, नहर आदि के किनारे वृक्षारोपण।

(पअ) संस्थाओं के परिसर में वृक्षारोपण।

(अ) भूमिक्षरण वाले क्षेत्रों में वृक्षारोपण।

(अप) वृक्षारोपण के लिये नर्सरी का विकास।

(अपप) परिवेश के अनुकूल वृक्षों का चुनाव।

(अपपप) समाज की सहभागिता के लिये विविध प्रकार के प्रोत्साहन का प्रावधान।

सामाजिक वानिकी सामूहिक दायित्व की भावना विकसित करने की लाभकारी योजना है, जिससे समाज के सभी वर्ग के लोगों की हितरक्षा अन्तर्निहित है। केन्द्रीय सरकार इस योजना के लिये राज्यों को आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान करती है। हाल में एक नई विधा का उदय हुआ है जिसे व्यावसायिक वानिकी (ब्वउउमतबपंस थ्वतमेजतल) कहा जा सकता है। अनेक व्यावसायिक संगठन अपने साधनों से खुली भूमि पट्टे पर लेकर वृक्षारोपण करने लगे हैं और बदले में 20 साल बाद निवेश का प्रतिदान नकद या वृक्ष के रूप में देने का वादा कर पूँजी निवेश को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं।³ उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश आदि राज्यों में ऐसी अनेक कम्पनियाँ कार्यरत हैं, जो हजारों हेक्टेयर भूमि पर वृक्षारोपण कार्यक्रम चला रही हैं।

सामाजिक वानिकी एवं ग्राम वन प्रबंधन

सामाजिक वानिकी

मानव का अस्तित्व वनों पर निर्भर है। जन्म से लेकर मृत्यु पर्यन्त मनुष्य वनों पर आधारित है। शुद्ध हवा और स्वच्छ जल से लेकर ईंधन, काष्ठ, वन औषधि, कन्द-मूल-फल हमें वनों से प्राप्त होते हैं, परन्तु जनसंख्या की अत्यधिक वृद्धि, विविध कल-कारखानों के लिए खनन क्षेत्र का विस्तार, आवासों एवं संस्थानों आदि के निर्माण आदि अन्य कारणों से हो रहे गैर वानिकी कार्यों के कारण वनों का ह्रास हुआ है। पर्यावरण संतुलन बना रहे, इसके लिए एक निश्चित परिमाण में वन क्षेत्रों का रहना आवश्यक है। इसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्र का 33 प्रतिशत भू-भाग वनों से आच्छादित रहे। पारिस्थितिकीय संतुलन बिगड़ने से मानव मात्र के अस्तित्व पर ही संकट उत्पन्न हो सकता है। अधिकतर वन भूमि भू-क्षरण से बुरी तरह प्रभावित है। वनों की बर्बादी के निम्नलिखित मुख्य कारण हैं :-

(क) अधिक चराई :- घास-फूस, छोटे पौधे या पत्तियों को मवेशी द्वारा बार-बार चराई किये जाने से घास तथा पौधे पनप नहीं पाते हैं। मवेशी के खुर से भी जमीन टूटती है और भू-क्षरण होता है। जानवरों की अत्यधिक चराई के कारण वनों का विनाश होता है।

(ख) जंगल की कटाई के बाद नये पौधों के संरक्षण का अभाव :- यदि नये शूट की रक्षा नहीं की जाय, तो पेड़-पौधे स्थापित नहीं हो पाते हैं और इस तरह वन बर्बाद होते हैं।

(ग) स्थानीय लोगों द्वारा जलावन, घेरान या घरेलू कार्यों के लिए छोटे-छोटे पौधों को जल्द - जल्द काटना।

(घ) वन में लगने वाले आग के कारण वनों की काफी क्षति होती है। छोटे-छोटे पौधे आग में जलकर मर जाते हैं। आग से वनों को सर्वाधिक क्षति होती है। विगत कुछ वर्षों में बढ़ती आबादी और जलावन की माँग का सीधा प्रभाव जंगल पर पड़ा है। वन उजड़ गये हैं। उजड़े जंगलों को पुनः प्राकृतिक रूप में लाने के लिए सघन वनरोपण कार्यों की सख्त आवश्यकता है।

वन भूमि के वनेतर उपयोग आदि कई कारणों से प्रदेश की वन भूमि का संकुचन हुआ है एवं साथ ही जनसंख्या में अप्रत्याशित वृद्धि के कारण वनों पर दबाव भी बहुत अधिक बढ़ गया है।⁶ ऐसी परिस्थिति में वनों के बाहर की अन्य भूमि यथा : कृषि भूमि, सामुदायिक भूमि, पथ तट के किनारे की भूमि आदि पर वनरोपण कर जनता की घरेलू मांगों की पूर्ति की जा सकती है। स्थानीय लोगों या समाज की ईंधन, काष्ठ, पशु चारा आदि आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हेतु रैयती एवं सरकारी भूमि पर वृक्षारोपण करके वनों का विस्तार करना सामाजिक वानिकी कहलाता है।

सामाजिक वानिकी के उद्देश्य

(क) सामाजिक उद्देश्य :-

वन पदार्थ के लिए आत्मनिर्भरता, सामाजिक वानिकी एवं वनरोपण का मुख्य उद्देश्य वन पदार्थों की आत्मनिर्भरता है। सामाजिक वानिकी के अन्तर्गत यह प्रयास करना होगा कि जलावन, लड़ा, खम्भा, घेरान की लकड़ी तथा अन्य छोटे-छोटे खेती के लिए आवश्यक औजार गृहस्थ अपने खेत तथा घर के आसपास उगाये वृक्षों से प्राप्त कर सकें।

(ख) आर्थिक उद्देश्य :-

कमजोर वर्ग के लिए आमदनी का ठोस जरिया पैदा करना भी सामाजिक वानिकी एवं वनरोपण के मुख्य उद्देश्यों में से एक है। कमजोर वर्ग अपनी जीविका के लिए मजदूरी करते हैं, मजदूरी नहीं मिलने पर जंगल से लकड़ी, फल, फूल, पत्ती, छाल, जड़ी-बूटी आदि लाकर बेचते हैं और अपनी जीविका चलाते हैं। यदि उन्हें काम दे दिया जाय, तो जंगल को कटने से बचाया जा सकता है। वनरोपण कार्यों, यथा: मृदा कार्य, पौधशाला कार्य, पौधरोपण क्षेत्र का घेरान कार्य, सुरक्षा, रख-रखाव आदि कार्यों के द्वारा कमजोर वर्ग को जीविका उपलब्ध करायी जा सकती है। आर्थिक दृष्टि से उपयोगी पौधे, फलदार, फूलदार, औषधीय उपयोग वाले पौधे लगाकर भी लोगों की आर्थिक मदद की जा सकती है।

सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक उद्देश्यों के अलावे वनरोपण से निम्न उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति भी हो सकेगी:-

(प) पशुपालन एवं कृषि कार्य में सहायक :-

पशु चारा के रूप में उपयोगी पौधों को लगाकर पशुपालन को बढ़ावा दिया जा सकता है तथा कृषि कार्यों में सहायक प्रजातियाँ लगाई जा सकती है। इससे कृषि कार्य के उपयोग में लाये जाने वाले उपकरण निर्मित होने वाली प्रजातियाँ रोपी जा सकती है।⁶ भू-क्षरण से सुरक्षा:- भू-क्षरण से उपजाऊ सतह की बर्बादी होती है। अतः चेक डेम या छोटे-छोटे बाँध बनाकर भू-क्षरण को रोका जा सकता है। ये कार्य वनरोपण कार्यों के साथ ही किया जा सकता है।

(पप) स्थानीय उद्योग में सहायक :-

इसके लिए बॉस, अर्जुन, आसन, पलास, बैर, सर्वाई घास आदि लगाकर स्थानीय कुटीर उद्योग को बढ़ावा दिया जा सकता है।

(पअ) स्थानीय लोगों से अच्छे तालमेल एवं इससे वनों की सुरक्षा में सहायता :-

वनरोपण कार्यों के जरिये स्थानीय लोगों से अच्छे संबंध बन सकते हैं। लोगों को वनों के महत्त्व तथा उसकी सुरक्षा के संबंध में बताया जा सकता है और उन्हें वनों की सुरक्षा के प्रति जागरूक किया जा सकता है। स्थानीय ग्रामीणों की सहायता से ही वनरोपण की सुरक्षा एवं रख-रखाव प्रभावकारी हो सकता है।

सामाजिक वानिकी के घटक

(1) फार्म वानिकी :-

कृषि कार्य हेतु उपयोग में न लायी जाने वाली रैयती जमीन पर ईंधन, काष्ठ और चारा की आपूर्ति हेतु जो पौधरोपण कार्य किया जाता है, उसे फार्म फॉरेस्ट्री कहते हैं। इसमें सम्पूर्ण भूमि पर वृक्षारोपण किया जाता है। इनमें मिश्रित प्रजाति के पौधे रोपे जाते हैं। इस तरह की वानिकी कार्य को फार्म वानिकी कहते हैं। इस प्रकार के वनरोपण से प्राप्त वनोपज पर भू-स्वामी का अधिकार रहता है।

(2) कृषि वानिकी :-

कृषि कार्य के साथ-साथ खेतों के मेड़, तालाब के बाँध आदि पर ईंधन, काष्ठ, पशु चारा या फलदार प्रजाति के पौधों का रोपण किया जाता है। पूर्व-पश्चिम वाले मेड़ पर वृक्षारोपण किया जाता है। इनमें मिश्रित प्रजाति के पौधे रोपे जाते हैं। इससे एक ही जमीन पर कृषि उत्पादन एवं लघु काष्ठ, चारा, जलावन या फल का उत्पादन किया जा सकता है। इस तरह की वानिकी कार्य को कृषि वानिकी कहते हैं। इस प्रकार के वनरोपण से प्राप्त वनोपज पर भू-स्वामी का अधिकार रहता है।

(3) समुदायिक वानिकी :-

गाँव की सार्वजनिक भूमि, गैर मजरूवा खास, गैर मजरूवा आम या सामुदायिक भवनों के आस-पास की खाली जमीन पर ग्रामीणों की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हेतु ईंधन, चारा, फलदार या काष्ठ उत्पादन के लिए जो पौधरोपण कार्य किया जाता है, उसे समुदायिक वानिकी कहते हैं।⁶ इस प्रकार के वनरोपण से प्राप्त वनोपज पर ग्राम समुदाय का अधिकार रहता है।

(4) प्रसार वानिकी :-

इसके अतिरिक्त पथ तट, रेलवे लाइन के किनारे आदि स्थलों के किनारे उपलब्ध भूमि पर वानिकी कार्य कर वनों का विस्तार किया जाता है। इसे प्रसार वानिकी कहा जाता है।⁷ इस प्रकार के वनरोपण से प्राप्त वनोपज पर सरकार का अधिकार रहता है।

सामुदायिक विकास में सामाजिक वानिकी की भूमिका

आदिवासी अर्थव्यवस्था, समाज और संस्कृति वनों से जटिल रूप से जुड़ी हुई है। वन जनजातीय समुदाय के लिए जीविका और आजीविका के स्रोत के रूप में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देते हैं। भ.व.स. भारत सरकार के एकीकृत जनजातीय विकास कार्यक्रम (आईटीडीपी) के अन्तर्गत जनजातीय जिलों में बनावरण का नियमित रूप से आकलन कर रहा है। झारखंड, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर, मेघालय, मिजोरम, नागालैंड, सिक्किम, त्रिपुरा और लक्षद्वीप के सभी जिले अपनी उच्च आदिवासी आबादी के कारण आदिवासी जिलों की श्रेणी में आते हैं। आईटीडीपी के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार द्वारा चिन्हित 26 राज्यों / संघशासित क्षेत्रों में 218 जनजातीय जिले हैं। इन्हें अध्याय 13 में जिलावार वनावरण की तालिका में अधिलिपी (ज) के साथ चिन्हित किया गया है। तालिका 29 देश के जनजातीय जिलों में अ.व.क्षे. / ग्रीन वॉश के भीतर और बाहर वन आवरण और उसके परिवर्तन का सार प्रदान करती है। जैसा कि तालिका में दर्शाया गया है, जनजातीय जिलों में वन आवरण में 55 वर्ग कि.मी. की कुल कमी आई है, तथापि, जनजातीय जिलों में अनिलिखित वनावरण / ग्रीन

वॉश क्षेत्रों के भीतर वनावरण में 655 वर्ग कि.मी. की कमी दर्शाई गई है।⁸

सामाजिक वानिकी कार्यों से ग्रामीणों की कई आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हो जाती है जिससे उनके धन की बचत होती है और इस प्रकार यह उनके आर्थिक विकास में सहायक होता है।

सामाजिक वानिकी के अन्तर्गत वनरोपण कार्य करते समय ग्रामीणों की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप प्रजाति का चयन करना आवश्यक है। इससे वनरोपण की सुरक्षा तथा सफलता सीधे तौर पर प्रभावित होती है। प्रजाति का चयन करते समय मिट्टी के गुणों के आधार पर तथा निम्नलिखित बिन्दुओं पर ध्यान देते हुए कार्य सम्पादित करना चाहिए।

1) वन पदार्थ के लिए आत्मनिर्भरता :-

इसके लिये यह प्रयास करना होगा कि जलावन, लट्टा, खंभा, घेरान की लकड़ी तथा कृषि कार्य हेतु आवश्यक औजार ग्रामीण अपने खेत या घर के आस-पास लगाये गये वृक्षों से प्राप्त कर सकें। इसके लिए निम्नलिखित पौधों का चयन किया जा सकता है: अमलतास, एकेशिया, शीशम, सुबबूल आदि।

पप) कमजोर वर्ग के लिए आमदनी का ठोस जरिया पैदा करना :-

कुछ लोग अपनी जीविका के लिए पूर्णरूपेण वनों पर आश्रित रहते हैं। उन्हें गाँव के आस-पास लम्बी अवधि तक काम उपलब्ध कराया जा सकता है। वनों पर आशिक रूप से आश्रितों को भी कुछ अवधि के लिए रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया जा सकता है। वनरोपण हेतु काष्ठ या फलदार पौधों का ब्लॉक प्लान्टेशन में निम्नलिखित प्रजातियों का चयन किया जा सकता है शीशम, गम्हार, सांगवान, कदम्ब, आम, जामुन, शरीफा, महुआ, करंज आदि।

पपप) पशुपालन एवं कृषि कार्य में सहायक :-

पशुओं को चारा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सुबबूल, बाँस, शीशम, गम्हार, पीपल, बीजा साल आदि पौधे लगाये जा सकते हैं। चैक डेम बनाकर पशुओं को पीने का पानी उपलब्ध कराया जा सकता है। इससे भू-क्षरण की रोकथाम भी होती है।

पअ) स्थानीय उद्योग में सहायक :-

इसके लिए ऐसे पौधे लगाये जा सकते हैं, जिससे ग्रामीणों को कुटीर उद्योग के लिए सामग्री मिल सके। जैसे बाँस, बेंत आदि।⁹ तसर उत्पादन हेतु शहतूत, कहुआ (अर्जुन) आदि एवं लाह उत्पादन हेतु बेर, कुसुम, पलास आदि के पौधे लगाये जा सकते हैं।

इस प्रकार झारखंड, में सामाजिक वानिकी कार्यक्रम ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कई तरह समस्याओं के समाधान में सहायक हो सकती है। क्योंकि इस कार्यक्रम के तहत एक ही खेत से खाद्यान्न उत्पादन के साथ इमारती लकड़ी और फलों का भी उत्पादन किया जा सकता है। वहीं जलवायु परिवर्तन, जैसी वर्तमान वैश्विक समस्या से सबसे अधिक ग्रामीण जनजीवन एवं गरीब तबके के लोग ही प्रभावित हो रहे हैं तो इनके दुष्प्रभावों को कम करने में सामाजिक वानिकी कार्यक्रम एक महत्वपूर्ण उपकरण साबित हो सकती है। सामाजिक वानिकी के द्वारा मेंढों पर या नदी तटबंधों पर वृक्षारोपण कर मृदा कटाव जैसी समस्याओं को भी काबू कर सकते हैं तो कहीं-न-कहीं यह जल संरक्षण एवं मृदा की उर्वरता को बढ़ाने वाले प्राकृतिक कारक हैं। इस कार्यक्रम के जरिये ग्रामीण बेरोज़गारी की समस्या पर भी काफी हद तक काबू पाया जा सकता है।

अतः सामाजिक वानिकी कार्यक्रम को सामाजिक दायित्व के रूप में लेना होगा तथा इसे सामाजिक शिक्षा व

तकनीक से जोड़कर इसकी अनिवार्यता पर अत्यधिक बल देना होगा।

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डॉ मनोज कुमार साहू

सहायक प्राध्यापक (वाणिज्य), शासकीय जे वर्मा कला .पी.एवं वाणिज्य स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय,
बिलासपुर (छत्तीसगढ़)

Corresponding Author- डॉ मनोज कुमार साहू

Email: mksahu3101@gmail.com :

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सार:(Abstract)

पर्यटन उद्योग किसी भी क्षेत्र या राज्य के आर्थिक विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। भारत के मध्य भाग में स्थित छत्तीसगढ़ में एक समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक विरासत, विविध वन्य जीवन, सुंदर प्राकृतिक सुंदरता और कई ऐतिहासिक स्मारक हैं। हालाँकि, राज्य पर्यटन विकास के मामले में अपेक्षाकृत नया है और पड़ोसी राज्यों मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और ओडिशा से कड़ी प्रतिस्पर्धा का सामना कर रहा है। अतः इस अध्ययन का उद्देश्य छत्तीसगढ़ के पर्यटन उद्योग का अपने पड़ोसी राज्यों से तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण करना है।

अध्ययन में विभिन्न स्रोतों से प्राप्त द्वितीयक डेटा का उपयोग किया गया, जिसमें सरकारी रिपोर्ट, शोध पत्र और ऑनलाइन संसाधन शामिल हैं। वर्णनात्मक सांख्यिकी और SWOT विश्लेषण तकनीक का उपयोग करके डेटा का विश्लेषण किया गया। निष्कर्ष बताते हैं कि छत्तीसगढ़ में पर्यटन विकास की अपार संभावनाएं हैं, लेकिन इसका पर्यटन उद्योग अभी भी अपने पड़ोसी राज्यों की तुलना में प्रारंभिक अवस्था में है। अध्ययन कई कारकों की पहचान करता है जो बुनियादी ढांचे, विपणन, प्रचार, पहुंच और सुरक्षा सहित पर्यटन उद्योग के विकास में योगदान करते हैं।

अध्ययन का निष्कर्ष यह है कि छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार को राज्य में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सक्रिय कदम उठाने चाहिए, जैसे बुनियादी ढांचे में सुधार, नए पर्यटन उत्पादों का विकास, विपणन और प्रचार गतिविधियों को बढ़ाना और पर्यटकों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करना। ऐसा करने से छत्तीसगढ़ पर्यटन की अपार संभावनाओं का दोहन कर सकता है और पर्यटन के क्षेत्र में अपने पड़ोसी राज्यों से प्रतिस्पर्धा कर सकता है।

कीवर्ड: छत्तीसगढ़, पर्यटन उद्योग, पड़ोसी राज्य, बुनियादी ढांचा, विपणन, प्रचार, सुरक्षा।

परिचय:

पर्यटन एक महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक गतिविधि है जिसमें किसी भी क्षेत्र या राज्य के समग्र विकास में योगदान करने की क्षमता है। पर्यटन उद्योग आय उत्पन्न करता है, रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करता है और अर्थव्यवस्था के समग्र विकास में योगदान देता है। छत्तीसगढ़ भारत के मध्य भाग में स्थित एक राज्य है, जो समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक विरासत, विविध वन्य जीवन, प्राकृतिक सुंदरता और कई ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों से संपन्न है। हालाँकि, राज्य पर्यटन विकास के मामले में अपेक्षाकृत नया है और पड़ोसी राज्यों मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और ओडिशा से कड़ी प्रतिस्पर्धा का सामना कर रहा है।

छत्तीसगढ़ में पर्यटन उद्योग अभी भी अपनी प्रारंभिक अवस्था में है, और राज्य में पर्यटन विकास की अपार

संभावनाएं हैं। इसलिए, इस अध्ययन का उद्देश्य छत्तीसगढ़ में अपने पड़ोसी राज्यों, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और ओडिशा के साथ पर्यटन उद्योग का तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण करना है। अध्ययन छत्तीसगढ़ में पर्यटन उद्योग की ताकत, कमजोरियों, अवसरों और खतरों की पहचान करने और इसके विकास और विकास के लिए सिफारिशें प्रदान करने का प्रयास करता है।

साहित्य की समीक्षा

यहाँ पड़ोसी राज्यों के पर्यटन उद्योग के साथ छत्तीसगढ़ पर्यटन उद्योग के तुलनात्मक अध्ययन की साहित्य समीक्षा है:

"छत्तीसगढ़ और मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटन उद्योग का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन" : अंजना तिवारी .तिवारी और डॉ .के.एन .डॉ " प्रदेश के पर्यटन उद्योग की अध्ययन छत्तीसगढ़ और मध्य तुलना उनके प्राकृतिक संसाधनों, सांस्कृतिक विरासत और

बुनियादी ढांचे के आधार पर करता है। अध्ययन में पाया गया है कि मध्य प्रदेश में बेहतर बुनियादी ढांचा है और यह अधिक पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करता है, जबकि छत्तीसगढ़ में इकोस्फ़टिक पर्यटन में अप्रयुक्त क्षमता है। टूरिज्म और सां-

"छत्तीसगढ़ और ओडिशा में पर्यटन उद्योग का एक तुलनात्मक अध्ययन. डॉ. " डी.के.एस. मिश्रा और डॉ. के. यह अध्ययन छत्तीसगढ़ और ओडिशा के पर्यटन : पांडा उद्योग की तुलना उनके प्राकृतिक संसाधनों, पर्यटकों के आकर्षण और प्रचार गतिविधियों के आधार पर करता है। अध्ययन में पाया गया है कि ओडिशा में पर्यटन का बेहतर बुनियादी ढांचा है और यह अपने पर्यटन स्थलों को बढ़ावा देने में अधिक सफल है, जबकि छत्तीसगढ़ में विविध प्रकार के आकर्षण हैं और इकोटूरिज्म में विकास की संभावना है।-

"छत्तीसगढ़ और झारखंड में पर्यटन का तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण " यह अध्ययन छत्तीसगढ़ : गुप्ता .जी. सिंह और डॉ. के.ए. डॉ. और झारखंड के पर्यटन उद्योग की उनके प्राकृतिक संसाधनों, सांस्कृतिक विरासत और पर्यटन नीतियों के आधार पर तुलना करता है। अध्ययन में पाया गया है कि छत्तीसगढ़ में बेहतर बुनियादी ढांचा है और यह अपने पर्यटन स्थलों को बढ़ावा देने में अधिक सफल है, जबकि झारखंड में एक समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक विरासत और इकोटूरिज्म में अप्रयुक्त क्षमता है।-

डॉ. शर्मा द्वारा .एन. कुमार और डॉ. पी. छत्तीसगढ़ और महाराष्ट्र में पर्यटन उद्योग का एक" यह अध्ययन छत्तीसगढ़ और महाराष्ट्र : "तुलनात्मक अध्ययन के पर्यटन उद्योग की उनके प्राकृतिक संसाधनों, पर्यटकों के आकर्षण और प्रचार गतिविधियों के आधार पर तुलना करता है। अध्ययन में पाया गया है कि महाराष्ट्र में बेहतर पर्यटन बुनियादी ढांचा है और यह अधिक पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करता है, जबकि छत्तीसगढ़ में इकोटूरिज्म और सांस्कृतिक - पर्यटन की अप्रयुक्त क्षमता है।

इन अध्ययनों से पता चलता है कि छत्तीसगढ़ में विविध प्रकार के आकर्षण हैं और इकोटूरिज्म और - सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन में विकास की संभावना है। हालांकि, मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र जैसे पड़ोसी राज्यों के साथ प्रतिस्पर्धा करने के लिए राज्य को अपने पर्यटन बुनियादी ढांचे और प्रचार गतिविधियों में सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है।

कार्यप्रणाली:

अध्ययन में विभिन्न स्रोतों से प्राप्त द्वितीयक डेटा का उपयोग किया गया, जिसमें सरकारी रिपोर्ट, शोध पत्र और ऑनलाइन संसाधन शामिल हैं। वर्णनात्मक सांख्यिकी और SWOT विश्लेषण तकनीक का उपयोग करके डेटा का विश्लेषण किया गया। एसडब्ल्यूओटी विश्लेषण उद्योग या संगठन का एक व्यापक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान करता है और सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने में मदद करता है।

मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में पर्यटन उद्योग का अवलोकन

मध्य प्रदेश भारत का एक केंद्रीय राज्य है, जिसमें एक समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक विरासत और प्राचीन मंदिरों और ऐतिहासिक

स्मारकों से लेकर वन्यजीव अभयारण्यों और प्राकृतिक चमत्कारों तक पर्यटन की एक विविध श्रेणी है। पर्यटन उद्योग राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था में एक महत्वपूर्ण योगदानकर्ता है, रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करता है और राजस्व उत्पन्न करता है।

मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ लोकप्रिय पर्यटन स्थल हैं:

खजुराहो - अपने प्राचीन मंदिरों के लिए प्रसिद्ध है, जो यूनेस्को की विश्व धरोहर स्थल हैं।

ग्वालियर - अपनी समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक विरासत, ऐतिहासिक किले और महलों के लिए जाना जाता है।

भोपाल - मध्य प्रदेश की राजधानी शहर अपनी झीलों, संग्रहालयों और ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों के लिए प्रसिद्ध है।

सांची - अपने बौद्ध स्तूपों और मठों के लिए जाना जाता है, जो यूनेस्को की विश्व धरोहर स्थल हैं।

पचमढी - सतपुड़ा रेंज में स्थित एक हिल स्टेशन, जो अपनी प्राकृतिक सुंदरता और झरनों के लिए जाना जाता है।

कान्हा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान - भारत के सबसे बड़े राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों में से एक, जो अपने बाघों और अन्य वन्य जीवन के लिए जाना जाता है।

बांधवगढ़ राष्ट्रीय उद्यान - एक अन्य लोकप्रिय राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, जो बाघों की आबादी के लिए जाना जाता है।

इंदौर - मध्य प्रदेश की वाणिज्यिक राजधानी, जो अपने भोजन और खरीदारी के लिए जानी जाती है।

ओडिशा राज्य भारत में पर्यटन उद्योग का अवलोकन

ओडिशाभाग में स्थित एक राज्य भारत के पूर्वी , है। इसका एक समृद्ध इतिहास, संस्कृति और प्राकृतिक सुंदरता है, जो इसे एक लोकप्रिय पर्यटन स्थल बनाती है। ओडिशा में पर्यटन उद्योग हाल के वर्षों में तेजी से बढ़ रहा है, राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे रहा है।

ओडिशा के कुछ प्रमुख पर्यटक आकर्षण हैं:

मंदिर: ओडिशा अपने प्राचीन मंदिरों के लिए जाना जाता है, जिनमें पुरी में प्रसिद्ध जगन्नाथ मंदिर, कोणार्क सूर्य मंदिर, भुवनेश्वर में लिंगराज मंदिर और मुक्तेश्वर मंदिर शामिल हैं।

समुद्र तट: ओडिशा में पुरी बीच, चंद्रभागा बीच और गोपालपुरसी सहित कई खूबसूरत समुद्र तटों के साथ -ऑन- एक लंबी तटरेखा है।

वन्यजीव: ओडिशा कई वन्यजीव अभयारण्यों और राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों का घर है, जिनमें सिमलीपाल राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, भितरकनिका राष्ट्रीय उद्याननंदन कानन राष्ट्रीय उद्यान , यारण्य भुवनेश्वर और सतकोसिया गॉर्ज वन्यजीव अभ शामिल हैं।

संस्कृति और विरासतओडिशा की एक समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक : विरासत है, जिसे इसके नृत्य रूपों, हस्तशिल्प और स्थानीय व्यंजनों के माध्यम से अनुभव किया जा सकता है।

ओडिशा में पर्यटन उद्योग मुख्य रूप से घरेलू पर्यटकों द्वारा संचालित है, राज्य में आने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों की संख्या

भी बढ़ रही है। राज्य सरकार ने राज्य में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास, इकोटूरिज्म को - बढ़ावा देने और सांस्कृतिक उत्सवों के आयोजन सहित कई पहल की हैं।

ओडिशा में कुछ लोकप्रिय पर्यटन सर्किट हैं:

स्वर्ण त्रिभुज सर्किट: यह सर्किट ओडिशा के तीन प्रमुख पर्यटन स्थलों भुवनेश्वर-, पुरी और कोणार्क को कवर करता है।

बौद्ध सर्किट: इस सर्किट में ओडिशा के प्रमुख बौद्ध स्थल शामिल हैं, जिनमें धौली, रत्नागिरी और उदयगिरि शामिल हैं।

जनजातीय सर्किट: यह सर्किट ओडिशा के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों को कवर करता है, जिससे पर्यटकों को आदिवासी समुदायों की समृद्ध संस्कृति और परंपराओं का अनुभव करने का अवसर मिलता है।

ओडिशा में पर्यटन उद्योग तेजी से बढ़ रहा है, राज्य इतिहास, संस्कृति और प्राकृतिक सुंदरता का एक अनूठा मिश्रण पेश करता है। पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने और बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास पर सरकार के ध्यान के साथ, ओडिशा में भारत में एक प्रमुख पर्यटन स्थल बनने की क्षमता है।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पर्यटन उद्योग का अवलोकन

महाराष्ट्र भारत के सबसे लोकप्रिय पर्यटन स्थलों में से एक है और समुद्र तटों और हिल स्टेशनों से लेकर ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों और सांस्कृतिक स्थलों तक कई प्रकार के पर्यटक आकर्षणों का घर है। राज्य में एक विविध पर्यटन उद्योग है जो पूरे वर्ष घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय दोनों पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करता है।

महाराष्ट्र में पर्यटन उद्योग की कुछ प्रमुख विशेषताएं इस प्रकार हैं:

समुद्र तट पर्यटन महाराष्ट्र में :720 किमी से अधिक लंबी तटरेखा है और लगभग 40 किमी चौड़ाई जैसे जुहू बीच, मरीन ड्राइव, गिरगौमचौपाटी बीच- अलीबाग , मुरुड बीच और काशिद बीच जैसे कई , हरि हरेश्वर बीच, बीच लोकप्रिय समुद्र तटों का घर है। ये समुद्र तट वाटर स्पोर्ट्स, समुद्र तट के किनारे भोजन और वाकिंग जैसी कई गतिविधियाँ प्रदान करते हैं।

हिल स्टेशन पर्यटन: महाराष्ट्र में महाबलेश्वर, लोनावाला, खंडाला और माथेरान जैसे कई हिल स्टेशन हैं जो शहरों की गर्मी और कोलाहल से राहत प्रदान करते हैं। ये हिल स्टेशन अपनी प्राकृतिक सुंदरता, प्राकृतिक दृश्यों और सुहावने मौसम के लिए जाने जाते हैं।

वन्यजीव पर्यटन: महाराष्ट्र में कई वन्यजीव अभयारण्य और अंधारी टाइगर रिजर्व-राष्ट्रीय उद्यान हैं जैसे ताडोबा 15, पेंच टाइगर रिजर्व और संजय गांधी राष्ट्रीय उद्यान जो विभिन्न प्रकार की वनस्पतियों और जीवों का घर हैं।

विरासत पर्यटन: महाराष्ट्र में एक समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक विरासत है, जिसमें अजंता और एलोरा गुफाएं,

छत्रपति शिवाजी टर्मिनस और एलिफेंटा गुफाएं जैसे कई यूनेस्को विश्व धरोहर स्थल हैं। ये स्थल दुनिया भर के इतिहास प्रेमियों और संस्कृति के प्रति उत्साही लोगों को आकर्षित करते हैं।

धार्मिक पर्यटन: महाराष्ट्र कई महत्वपूर्ण तीर्थ स्थलों जैसे शिरडी, पंढरपुर और नासिक का घर है, जो हर साल बड़ी संख्या में भक्तों को आकर्षित करते हैं।

चिकित्सा पर्यटन: महाराष्ट्र में विशेष कर मुंबई पुणे में कई , रीय अस्पताल और चिकित्सा सुविधाएं हैं जो विश्व स्तर अंतरराष्ट्रीय रोगियों को सस्ती स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रदान करती हैं, जिससे यह चिकित्सा पर्यटन के लिए एक लोकप्रिय गंतव्य बन गया है।

महाराष्ट्र में पर्यटन उद्योग राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देता है और हजारों लोगों को रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करता है।

इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर: महाराष्ट्र में एक अच्छी तरह से विकसित पर्यटन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर है, जिसमें कई होटल, रिसॉर्ट और अन्य आवास शामिल हैं, साथ ही हवाई अड्डे, रेलवे स्टेशन और बस टर्मिनल जैसी परिवहन सुविधाएं भी हैं।

साहसिक पर्यटन: महाराष्ट्र ट्रेकिंग, राफ्टिंग, क्लाइम्बिंग, पैराग्लाइडिंग और वाटर स्पोर्ट्स सहित साहसिक पर्यटन विकल्पों की एक श्रृंखला प्रदान करता है। महाराष्ट्र घरेलू और विदेशी दोनों पर्यटकों के लिए एक लोकप्रिय गंतव्य है, और राज्य सरकार अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा देने और नौकरी के अवसर पैदा करने के लिए पर्यटन को सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा दे रही है।

छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में पर्यटन का अवलोकन

पड़ोसी राज्यों के साथ छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में पर्यटन उद्योग का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करते हुए मजबूती और कमजोरी का अध्ययन प्राकृतिक सुंदरता और विविधता : छत्तीसगढ़ प्राकृतिक सुंदरता से समृद्ध है और इसमें एक विविध परिदृश्य है, जिसमें घने जंगल, झरने, नदियां, पहाड़ और वन्यजीव अभयारण्य शामिल हैं। यह इसे प्रकृति प्रेमियों और साहसिक उत्साही लोगों के लिए एक आकर्षक गंतव्य बनाता है। छत्तीसगढ़ के भू भाग में % 44 से अधिक क्षेत्रों में गुरु घासीदास कांगेर वेली नेशनल, इन्द्रावती, पार्क 11, वन्य जीव अभयारण्यों स्फियर -अमरकंटक बायो -अचानकमार , रिजर्व एवं कई बाघ परियोजना से भरपूर वन क्षेत्र है।

सांस्कृतिक विविधता समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक छत्तीसगढ़ में एक : विरासत है और यह कई आदिवासी समुदायों का घर है, जिनके अपने अद्वितीय रीतिरिवाज-, परंपराएं और कलाएं हैं। राज्य में बस्तर दशहरा, राजिम कुंभ मेला और चक्रधर समारोह ,विश्व आदिवासी महोत्सव ,भोरमदेव महोत्सव, मडई जैसे -मेले विभिन्न ,मैनपाट महोत्सव ,सिरपुर महोत्सव कई सांस्कृतिक उत्सव भी आयोजित किए जाते हैं, जो पूरे भारत के पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करते हैं।

विरासत स्थलराज्य में कई प्राचीन विरासत स्थल हैं ;, जैसे भोरमदेव मंदिर के स्मारक, भारत के नियाग्रा से उपमित शानदार चित्रकोट जलप्रपात ऊँचा धवल धारा से प्रवाहित, चैतुरगढ़ किला और ऐतिहासिक सिरपुर, तीरथगढ़ जलप्रपात डीपाडीह पुरा स्थल। इन स्थलों का एक महान ,मल्हार, ऐतिहासिक और सांस्कृतिक महत्व है और ये पुरातत्व और इतिहास में रुचि रखने वाले पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करते हैं।

इकोटूरिज्म- छत्तीसगढ़ हाल के वर्षों में इकोटूरिज्म को - बढावा दे रहा है, जिसमें समृद्ध वनस्पतियों और जीवों के संरक्षण के उद्देश्य से कई पहल की गई हैं। इसके परिणामस्वरूप राज्य के अचानकमार वन्यजीव अभयारण्य , उदयन्ती वन्यजीव ,बार नवापारा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य गोमर्डा ,तमोर पिंगला वन्यजीव अभयारण्य, अभयारण्य सेमरसोत वन्यजीव अभयारण्य,न्यजीव अभयारण्यव ,गुरु घासीदास राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, इन्द्रावती राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, कांगेर घाटी राष्ट्रीय उद्यान जैसे कई पर्यावरणपर्यटन स्थलों - का पर्यटन उद्योग हेतु विकास हुआ है।

पड़ोसी राज्यों की तुलना में छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में पर्यटन उद्योग की कमजोरियां:

अवसंरचनाछत्तीसगढ़ में पर्यटन उद्योग के विकास को : समर्थन देने के लिए पर्याप्त अवसंरचना काअभाव है। अधिक पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए राज्य को बेहतर सड़कों, हवाई अड्डों और अन्य परिवहन सुविधाओं के साथसाथ - आवास विकल्पों की आवश्यकता है।

विपणन और प्रचारराज्य व्यापक दर्शकों के लिए अपने : पर्यटन प्रस्तावों के विपणन और प्रचार में सफल नहीं रहा है। जागरूकता बढाने और अधिक पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए सरकार को प्रभावी विपणन रणनीतियों और अभियानों में निवेश करने की आवश्यकता है।

सुरक्षा संबंधी चिंताएँ: छत्तीसगढ़ वामपंथी उग्रवाद के कारण सुरक्षा चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहा है, जिसने कई पर्यटकों को राज्य में आने से रोक दिया है। सरकार को सुरक्षा की स्थिति में सुधार करने और पर्यटकों को उनकी सुरक्षा के प्रति आश्वस्त करने के लिए उपाय करने की आवश्यकता है।

प्रशिक्षित जनशक्ति की कमीपर्यटन उद्योग को एक : प्रशिक्षित और कुशल कार्यबल की आवश्यकता है, जिसकी वर्तमान में छत्तीसगढ़ में कमी है। पर्यटन उद्योग के लिए एक कुशल कार्यबल तैयार करने के लिए राज्य को प्रशिक्षण और कौशल विकास के लिए आवश्यक बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

पड़ोसी राज्यों के साथ छत्तीसगढ़ में पर्यटन उद्योग के तुलनात्मक अध्ययन का निष्कर्ष:

पर्यटन भारत में एक प्रमुख उद्योग है और देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देता है। भारत विविध संस्कृतियों, भाषाओं और परिदृश्यों का घर है, जो इसे घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय दोनों यात्रियों के लिए एक लोकप्रिय पर्यटन स्थल बनाता है। मध्य भारत में स्थित छत्तीसगढ़ अपनी समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक विरासत, प्राकृतिक सुंदरता और

जनजातीय संस्कृति के लिए जाना जाता है। मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और ओडिशा जैसे पड़ोसी राज्यों की तुलना में छत्तीसगढ़ का पर्यटन उद्योग अपेक्षाकृत अविकसित है। हालाँकि, हाल के वर्षों में, राज्य सरकार ने इस क्षेत्र में पर्यटन को बढावा देने के लिए कई पहल की हैं। इनमें से कुछ पहलों में बुनियादी ढांचा विकसित करना, इकोटूरिज्म को - तिक उत्सवों का आयोजन करना बढावा देना और सांस्कृतिक शामिल है।

दूसरी ओर, मध्य प्रदेश, भारत में एक लोकप्रिय पर्यटन स्थल है और अपने विरासत स्थलों, वन्यजीव अभयारण्य और प्राकृतिक सुंदरता के लिए जाना जाता है। महाराष्ट्र, अपने महानगरीय शहरों, ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों और समुद्र तटों के साथ, दुनिया भर के पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करता है। ओडिशा अपने समृद्ध इतिहास, मंदिरों और समुद्र तटों के साथ एक लोकप्रिय पर्यटन स्थल भी है।अंत में, छत्तीसगढ़ में एक पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में अपार संभावनाएं हैं, लेकिन यह अभी भी अपने पड़ोसी राज्यों की तुलना में पर्यटन विकास के प्रारंभिक चरण में है। हालांकि, सरकार और निजी क्षेत्र के निरंतर प्रयासों के साथ, राज्य में पर्यटन उद्योग में एक प्रमुख खिलाड़ी के रूप में उभरने की क्षमता है।

परिणाम:

अध्ययन में पाया गया कि छत्तीसगढ़ में पर्यटन विकास की अपार संभावनाएं हैं, लेकिन इसका पर्यटन उद्योग अभी भी अपने पड़ोसी राज्यों की तुलना में अपनी प्रारंभिक अवस्था में है। राज्य में एक समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक विरासत, विविध वन्य जीवन, सुंदर प्राकृतिक सुंदरता और कई ऐतिहासिक स्मारक हैं, जो घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों को आकर्षित कर सकते हैं। हालाँकि, छत्तीसगढ़ को अपने पर्यटन उद्योग के विकास में कई चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, जिनमें अंदरूनी क्षेत्रों में अपर्याप्त पर्यटन बुनियादी ढाँचा, खराब विपणन और प्रचार गतिविधियाँ, पहुँच की कमी और सुरक्षा चिंताएँ शामिल हैं।

अध्ययन में छत्तीसगढ़ में पर्यटन उद्योग की निम्नलिखित शक्तियों, कमजोरियों, अवसरों और खतरों की पहचान की गई है:

ताकत:

समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक विरासत

विविध वन्य जीवन

मनोरम प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य

कई ऐतिहासिक स्मारक

कमजोरियां:

अपर्याप्त बुनियादी ढाँचा

भारत के छत्तीसगढ़, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और ओडिशा राज्यों के बीच 2021 तक के पर्यटन आंकड़े का तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण

Share of Top 10 States/UT s of Indian in Number of Domestic Tourist Visits in 2019.

Rank	State/UT	Domestic Tourist Visits in 2019(P)	
		Number	Percentage share (%)
1	Uttar Pradesh	535855162	23.1
2	TamilNadu	494865257	21.3
3	Andhra Pradesh	237051508	10.2
4	Karnataka	227934714	9.8
5	Maharashtra	149294703	6.4
6	West Bengal	92366025	4.0
7	Madhya Pradesh	88707139	3.8
8	Telangana	83035894	3.6
9	Gujrat	58864661	2.5
10	Rajasthan	52220431	2.2
Total top 10 States		2020195494	87.0
Others		301787169	13.0
Total		2321982663	100.0

Source: India Tourism Statistics, 2020 State/UT Tourism Departments. P:Provisional

Figure for the year 2019 has been estimated using All India Growth rate

छत्तीसगढ़ अपनी समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक विरासत और प्राकृतिक सुंदरता के लिए जाना जाता है। छत्तीसगढ़ के कुछ लोकप्रिय पर्यटन स्थलों में चित्रकोट जलप्रपात, बस्तर जिला, सिरपुर, कांगेर घाटी राष्ट्रीय उद्यान और रायपुर शामिल हैं। पर्यटन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार(India Tourism Statistics, 2020) के अनुसार, राज्य को 2019 में 1,73,04,506 घरेलू पर्यटक और 6,817 विदेशी पर्यटक मिले। देश के कुल घरेलू पर्यटकों में राज्य का हिस्सा 0.75तथा % कुल विदेशी पर्यटकों में राज्य का हिस्सा 0.02% रहा। राज्य का देश में रैंक घरेलू पर्यटकों में 17 वा और विदेशी पर्यटकों में 32 वा रहा।

महाराष्ट्र भारत का एक लोकप्रिय पर्यटन स्थल है, जो अपने समुद्र तटों, ऐतिहासिक स्थलों और प्राकृतिक सुंदरता के लिए जाना जाता है। महाराष्ट्र के कुछ लोकप्रिय पर्यटन स्थलों में मुंबई, पुणे, अजंता और एलोरा की गुफाएं, लोनावला, महाबलेश्वर और औरंगाबाद हैं। पर्यटन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार (India Tourism Statistics, 2020) के अनुसार, राज्य को 2019 में 14,92,94,703 घरेलू पर्यटक और 55,28,704 विदेशी पर्यटक मिले। देश के

कुल घरेलू पर्यटकों में राज्य का हिस्सा %6.43तथा कुल विदेशी पर्यटकों में राज्य का हिस्सा %17.60 रहा। राज्य का देश में रैंक घरेलू पर्यटकों में 5 वा और विदेशी पर्यटकों में 2 रा रहा।

मध्य प्रदेश अपनी समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक विरासत और प्राकृतिक सुंदरता के लिए जाना जाता है। मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ लोकप्रिय पर्यटन स्थलों में खजुराहो, बांधवगढ़ राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, कान्हा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, ग्वालियर और इंदौर शामिल हैं। पर्यटन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार(India Tourism Statistics, 2020) के अनुसार, राज्य को 2019 में 8,87,07,139 घरेलू पर्यटक और 3,27,958 विदेशी पर्यटक मिले। देश के कुल घरेलू पर्यटकों में राज्य का हिस्सा %3.82तथा कुल विदेशी पर्यटकों में राज्य का हिस्सा %1.04 रहा। राज्य का देश में रैंक घरेलू पर्यटकों में 7 वा और विदेशी पर्यटकों में 14 वा रहा।

ओडिशा अपने समुद्र तटों, मंदिरों और प्राकृतिक सुंदरता के लिए जाना जाता है। ओडिशा के कुछ लोकप्रिय पर्यटन स्थलों में पुरी, भुवनेश्वर, कोणार्क, चिल्का झील और कटक हैं। पर्यटन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार(India Tourism Statistics, 2020) के अनुसार, राज्य को 2019 में 1,53,07,637 घरेलू पर्यटक और 1,15,128 विदेशी पर्यटक मिले। 0.66 0.37 20 22 देश के कुल घरेलू पर्यटकों में राज्य का हिस्सा %0.66तथा कुल विदेशी पर्यटकों में राज्य का हिस्सा %0.37 रहा। राज्य का देश में

रैंक घरेलू पर्यटकों में 20 वा और विदेशी पर्यटकों में वा 22 रहा।

COVID-19 महामारी ने भारत सहित विश्व स्तर पर पर्यटन उद्योग को गंभीर रूप से प्रभावित किया है। India Tourism Statistics, 2021 के अनुसार, 2019 में भारत में कुल घरेलू पर्यटक आगमन 2321982663 तथा कुल विदेशी पर्यटक आगमन 31408666 और में 2020 कुल घरेलू पर्यटक आगमन 610216157 तथा कुल विदेशी पर्यटक आगमन 7171769 रहा जिसके कारण वृद्धि दर, क्रमशः -73.7,% -77.2 नकारात्मक रही। %इसलिए प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में तक के पर्यटन आंकड़ों को निष्कर्ष 2019 निकालने में आधार बनाया गया।

छत्तीसगढ़, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और ओडिशा राज्यों के बीच पर्यटन पहलों के बारे में एक तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण
पर्यटन एक महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र है जो किसी राज्य या क्षेत्र के आर्थिक विकास में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे सकता है। इस तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण में, छत्तीसगढ़, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और ओडिशा राज्यों के बीच पर्यटन पहलों को विश्लेषित किया गया है।

छत्तीसगढ़:

छत्तीसगढ़ अपनी प्राकृतिक सुंदरता, समृद्ध संस्कृति और आदिवासी विरासत के लिए जाना जाता है। राज्य में कई पर्यटक आकर्षण हैं जैसे झरने, वन्यजीव अभयारण्य, मंदिर और ऐतिहासिक स्थल। राज्य सरकार ने राज्य में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई पहल की हैं। कुछ पहलों में शामिल हैं:

टूरिस्ट सर्किट का विकास राज्य सरकार ने छत्तीसगढ़ राम : वनगमन सर्किट के माध्यम से कई पर्यटन स्थलों को विकसित करने की योजना क्रियान्वित की है। ट्राइबल टूरिज्म सर्किट के अंतर्गत राज्य के वनांचल क्षेत्रों में जशपुर, कुरदर, महेशपुर, मैनपाट, कमलेश्वरपुर, कुनकुरी, कोंडा, नथिया नवागांव, गंगरेल, सरोधा दादर गाँव और तीरथगढ़ पर्यटन स्थलों को, चित्र कोट, जगदलपुर, कवर करते हुए स्वदेश दर्शन योजना के अंतर्गत प्रथम फेस त इको का कार्य पूरा किया गया है। दूसरे फेस के अंतर्गत, अचानकमार, टूरिज्म सर्किट के अंतर्गत चिल्फी घाटी बांगो डैम के सीमावर्ती-अमरकंटक घाटी और हसदेव क्षेत्रों को विकसित किया जायेगा। ये सर्किट पर्यटकों को विविध प्रकार के अनुभव प्रदान करते हैं।

ईकोछत्तीसगढ़ में एक समृद्ध : टूरिज्म को बढ़ावा देना- विरासत है और राज्य सरकार के वन विभाग ने प्राकृतिक नेचर वॉक, बर्ड वाचिंग और जंगल में कैपिंग जैसी ईको-टूरिज्म पहलों को बढ़ावा दिया है।

सांस्कृतिक उत्सव राज्य सरकार ने राज्य की समृद्ध संस्कृति : भोरमदेव, को प्रदर्शित करने के लिए बस्तर दशहरा राजिम कुंभ मेला जैसे कई सिरपुर महोत्सव और महोत्सव सांस्कृतिक उत्सवों का आयोजन किया है।

महाराष्ट्र:

डॉ मनोज कुमार साहू

महाराष्ट्र भारत के सबसे लोकप्रिय पर्यटन स्थलों में से एक है, जो अपने समुद्र तटों, हिल स्टेशन, ऐतिहासिक स्थलों और जीवंत संस्कृति के लिए जाना जाता है। राज्य सरकार ने राज्य में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई पहल की हैं। कुछ पहलों में शामिल हैं:

पर्यटक सर्किटों का विकास-राज्य सरकार ने मुंबई : औरंगाबाद सर्किट, कोंकण तट सर्किट और डेक्कन ओडिसी सर्किट जैसे कई पर्यटक सर्किटों की पहचान की है। ये सर्किट कई पर्यटन स्थलों को कवर करते हैं और आगंतुकों को विविध प्रकार के अनुभव प्रदान करते हैं।

साहसिक पर्यटन को बढ़ावा महाराष्ट्र साहसिक पर्यटन के : कई अवसर प्रदान करता है जैसे ट्रेकिंग, रॉक क्लाइम्बिंग और वाटर स्पोर्ट्स। राज्य सरकार ने साहसिक शिविरों की स्थापना और साहसिक खेलों को बढ़ावा देने जैसी विभिन्न पहलों के माध्यम से साहसिक पर्यटन को बढ़ावा दिया है।

सांस्कृतिक त्यौहार महाराष्ट्र में एक समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक : विरासत है और राज्य सरकार ने राज्य की संस्कृति को प्रदर्शित करने के लिए गणेश चतुर्थी और एलिफेंटा महोत्सव जैसे कई सांस्कृतिक उत्सवों का आयोजन किया है।

मध्य प्रदेश:

मध्य प्रदेश अपने समृद्ध इतिहास, वन्य जीवन और सांस्कृतिक विरासत के लिए जाना जाता है। राज्य सरकार ने राज्य में पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई पहल की हैं। कुछ पहलों में शामिल हैं:

पर्यटन सर्किट का विकास राज्य सरकार ने बौद्ध सर्किट :, और वन्यजीव सर्किट जैसे कई पर्यटन सर्किटों की पहचान की है। ये सर्किट कई पर्यटन स्थलों को कवर करते हैं और आगंतुकों को विविध प्रकार के अनुभव प्रदान करते हैं। साँचीपंचमढी -भीम बेटका-भोजपुर-भोपाल-खजुराहो-ओरछा-शिवपुरी-ग्वालियर, सर्किट

बांधव गढ़ सर्किट-कान्हा-मंडला-भेडाघाट-जबलपुर, सर्किट मांडू सर्किट के माध्यम से -ओंकारेश्वर-महेश्वर-उज्जैन-इंदौर, प्रदेश के पर्यटन स्-पर्यटकों को मध्यस्थलों पर आकृष्ट किया जा रहा है।

वन्यजीव पर्यटन को बढ़ावा मध्य प्रदेश में कई राष्ट्रीय : उद्यान और वन्यजीव अभयारण्य हैं। इनमें कान्हा टाइगर माधव, सतपुड़ा नेशनल पार्क, बांधवगढ़ नेशनल पार्क, जवैरि पन्ना नेशनल पार्क राज्य, संजय नेशनल पार्क, नेशनल पार्क में है। राज्य सरकार ने वन्यजीव रिसॉर्ट स्थापित करने और वन्यजीव सफारी को बढ़ावा देने जैसी विभिन्न पहलों के माध्यम से वन्यजीव पर्यटन को बढ़ावा दिया है।

हेरिटेज वॉक मध्य प्रदेश में एक समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक विरासत : है और राज्य सरकार ने राज्य के इतिहास और संस्कृति को प्रदर्शित करने के लिए भोपाल और ग्वालियर जैसे शहरों में कई हेरिटेज वॉक का आयोजन किया है। राज्य में यूनेस्को के अंतर्गत साँची हेरिटेज स्थल है। खजुराहो जैसे, भीमबेटका,

ओडिशा:

ओडिशा अपने मंदिरों, समुद्र तटों और प्राकृतिक सुंदरता के लिए जाना जाता है। राज्य सरकार ने राज्य में पर्यटन को

बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई पहल की हैं। कुछ पहलों में शामिल हैं:

पर्यटन परिपथों का विकासराज्य सरकार ने स्वर्ण त्रिभुज : परिपथ(पुरी(कोणार्क-भुवनेश्वर-, बौद्ध परिपथ -रत्नागिरी) स्वदेश दर्शन)और तटीय परिपथ(उदय गिरी-ललित गिरी बा-योजना अंतर्गत गोपालपुरकुल (तामापारा-सातापाड़ा-जैसे कई पर्यटन परिपथों की पहचान की है।राज्य सरकार ने -सर्किट कोलकाता 3 कोलकाता से रोड से किये जाने वाले ,(डीप इन टू द मैग्रोवेस)का सर्किटभीतर कनिकोलकाता- , (क्योंझर-द ट्रेल ऑफ़ केसकैदेस)क्योंझरकोलकाता-टाइगर ट्रेल्स एंड रॉयल)सिमलीपाल्डीबनाये हैं। ये (सर्किट कई पर्यटन स्थलों को कवर करते हैं और आगंतुकों को विविध प्रकार के अनुभव प्रदान करते हैं।

समुद्र तट पर्यटन को बढ़ावा: ओडिशा में कई खूबसूरत समुद्र तट हैंगोल्डन ,चंद्रभागा बीच ,इनमें पुरी बीच , पाराद्वीप, चांदीपुर बीच ,गोपालपुर बीच,बीच बीच , बालासोर बीच इत्यादि प्रमुख हैं। राज्य सरकार ने विभिन्न पहलों के माध्यम से समुद्र तट पर्यटन को बढ़ावा दिया है सॉर्ट्स स्थापित करना और जल खेलों को जैसे समुद्र तट रि बढ़ावा देना।

विरासत संरक्षणओडिशा की एक समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक : इनमें लिंगराज मंद ,विरासत हैरिमुक्तेश्वर ,जगन्नाथ मंदिर , शिशुपाल ,धौली ,कोणार्क सूर्य मंदिर,गुडिचा मंदिर ,मंदिर अपने ललितगिरी प्रमुख हैं। राज्य सरकार ने,रत्ना गिरी,गढ़ विरासत स्थलों को संरक्षित और बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई पहल की हैं।

छत्तीसगढ़, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और ओडिशा राज्यों के बीच पर्यटन बुनियादी ढांचे के बारे में एक तुलनात्मक अध्ययन

छत्तीसगढ़, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और ओडिशा राज्यों के बीच पर्यटन के बुनियादी ढांचे के तुलनात्मक अध्ययन के लिए परिवहन, आवास, पर्यटक आकर्षण और पर्यटकों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने वाली अन्य सुविधाओं जैसे विभिन्न पहलुओं के विश्लेषण की आवश्यकता होती है। इनमें से प्रत्येक राज्य में पर्यटन अवसंरचना का संक्षिप्त विवरण यहां दिया गया है:

छत्तीसगढ़: छत्तीसगढ़ एक अपेक्षाकृत नया राज्य है, लेकिन यह जल्दी ही मध्य भारत में एक लोकप्रिय पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में उभरा है। राज्य में की स्थिति में राष्ट्रीय 19-2018 कुल) राज्य मार्गों एवं जिला सड़कों,राजमार्गों ,(किमी 32931.93प्रधानमंत्री सड़क योजना अंतर्गत पक्के सड़कोंसहित सड़कों और (किमी 31758.73 कुल) का अच्छा नेटवर्क है (किमी969.081 कुल) रेलमार्गों, जो पर्यटकों के लिए इधरउधर घूमना आसान बनाता है। भारत - (MORTH) सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ,सरकार के 19-2018 की वार्षिक बुनियादी सड़क सांख्यिकी रिपोर्ट तक राज्य में शहरी सड़कों की लम्बाई 2019 मार्च ,अनुसार है। राज्य सरकार ने जलप्रपात .किमी 12,824, वन्यजीव अभ्यारण्य और ऐतिहासिक स्थलों जैसे विभिन्न पर्यटक

आकर्षणों को भी विकसित किया है। राज्य के बड़े शहरों यथा रायपुरदगांव राजनां ,बिलासपुर ,भिलाई ,दुर्ग , कवर्धा और कोरबा में निजी क्षेत्रों से संचालित तथा ,रायगढ़ छत्तीसगढ़ पर्यटन बोर्ड संचालित बजट गेस्टहाउस से रिसॉर्ट्स तक, राज्य में आवास विकल्पों की एक अच्छी श्रृंखला है।

महाराष्ट्रमहाराष्ट्र भारत के सबसे विकसित राज्यों में से एक : है, और यहाँ एक अच्छी तरह से विकसित पर्यटन बुनियादी ढांचा है। राज्य में सड़कों और रेलमार्गों का अच्छा नेटवर्क है, जो पर्यटकों के लिए इधरउधर घूमना आस-ान बनाता है। भारत सरकार सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय , की वार्षिक बुनियादी सड़क सांख्यिकी रिपोर्ट (MORTH) तक राज्य में राष्ट्रीय 2019 मार्च ,के अनुसार 19-2018 जो देश के राष्ट्रीय ,है .किमी 17,757 राजमार्गों की लम्बाई %13.4 राजमार्गों का हिस्सा है। प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय 18 32,005 राजमार्ग हैं। राज्य में राज्य राजमार्गों की लम्बाई %18 जो देश के राज्य राजमार्गों का ,है .किमीहिस्सा है।राज्य में जिला सड़कों की लम्बाई लाख किमी है 1.08 किमी का उच्चतम ग्रामीण सड़क 4,26,327।महाराष्ट्र में नेटवर्क है। राज्य में शहरी सड़कों की लम्बाई 30,386 है। राज्य कई लोकप्रिय पर्यटन स्थलों जैसे मुंबई .किमी, पुणेऔरंगाबाद महानगरों और ,नाशिक,नागपुर, महाबलेश्वर और लोनावला के हिल ,माथेरान,खंडाला स्टेशनों का घर है। यहाँ बजट गेस्टहाउस से लेकर लक्ज़री होटलों तक, राज्य में आवास विकल्पों की एक अच्छी श्रृंखला है।

मध्य प्रदेशमध्य प्रदेश को भारत के दिल के रूप में जाना : में जाता है और यह एक लोकप्रिय पर्यटन स्थल है। राज्य सड़कों और रेलमार्गों का अच्छा नेटवर्क है, जो पर्यटकों के लिए इधर ,उधर घूमना आसान बनाता है। भारत सरकार- सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय की (MORTH) के 19-2018 वार्षिक बुनियादी सड़क सांख्यिकी रिपोर्ट तक राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की 2019 मार्च ,अनुसार जो देश के राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का ,है .किमी 8,772 लम्बाई %6.6हिस्सा है। राज्य में राज्य राजमार्गों की लम्बाई है .किमी 11,389। मध्यप्रदेश में किमी का 2,32,344 ग्रामीण सड़क नेटवर्क है। राज्य में शहरी सड़कों की लम्बाई है। राज्य खजुराहो .किमी 31,343, ग्वालियर और उज्जैन जैसे कई लोकप्रिय पर्यटन स्थलों का घर है। बजट गेस्टहाउस से लेकर लक्ज़री होटलों तक, राज्य में आवास विकल्पों की एक अच्छी श्रृंखला है।

ओडिशा: ओडिशा भारत के पूर्वी तट पर स्थित एक राज्य है और अपनी समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक विरासत और प्राकृतिक सुंदरता के लिए जाना जाता है। राज्य में सड़कों और रेलमार्गों का अच्छा नेटवर्क है, जो पर्यटकों के लिए इधर- सड़क ,उधर घूमना आसान बनाता है। भारत सरकार की वार्षिक (MORTH) परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय

,के अनुसार 19-2018 बुनियादी सड़क सांख्यिकी रिपोर्ट तक राज्य में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की लम्बाई 2019 मार्च %4.33 जो देश के राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का ,है .किमी 5,762 हिस्सा है। राज्य में राज्य राजमार्गों की लम्बाई 4,143 किमी का ग्रामीण सड़क 2,26,922 है। ओडिसा में .किमी 21,425 नेटवर्क है। राज्य में शहरी सड़कों की लम्बाई है। राज्य पुरी .किमी, कोणार्क और भुवनेश्वर जैसे कई लोकप्रिय पर्यटन स्थलों का घर है। बजट गेस्टहाउस से लक्जरी रिसॉर्ट्स तक, राज्य में आवास विकल्पों की एक अच्छी श्रृंखला है।

सभी चार राज्यों में एक अच्छी तरह से विकसित पर्यटन बुनियादी ढांचा है, अच्छी परिवहन सुविधाएं और आवास विकल्पों की एक श्रृंखला है। प्रत्येक राज्य के अपने विशिष्ट आकर्षण हैं, जो विभिन्न प्रकार के पर्यटकों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करते हैं।

निष्कर्ष

महाराष्ट्र चार राज्यों में सबसे लोकप्रिय पर्यटन स्थल प्रतीत होता है। इसमें समुद्र तटों, ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों, हिल स्टेशनों और वन्यजीव अभ्यारण्य सहित कई प्रकार के आकर्षण हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश की एक समृद्ध सांस्कृतिक विरासत है, और यह अपने प्राचीन मंदिरों, किलों और महलों के लिए जाना जाता है। इसमें कई राष्ट्रीय उद्यान और वन्यजीव अभ्यारण्य भी हैं जो प्रकृति प्रेमियों को आकर्षित करते हैं।

ओडिशा अपने समुद्र तटों, मंदिरों और पारंपरिक हस्तशिल्प के लिए प्रसिद्ध है। इसकी एक महत्वपूर्ण जनजातीय आबादी भी है, जो इसकी सांस्कृतिक विविधता को जोड़ती है।

छत्तीसगढ़ एक अपेक्षाकृत नया पर्यटन स्थल है और अपनी प्राकृतिक सुंदरता और जनजातीय संस्कृति के लिए जाना जाता है। राज्य में कई राष्ट्रीय उद्यान और झरने, जो पर्यटकों के बीच लोकप्रिय हैं।

पर्यटन के बुनियादी ढांचे के संदर्भ में, महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश अपेक्षाकृत अच्छी तरह से विकसित हैं, जिसमें कई प्रकार के आवास विकल्प, परिवहन सुविधाएं और पर्यटक-टूरिज्म और टिकाऊ पर्यटन -अनुकूल सेवाएं हैं। ओडिशा ईको प्रथाओं को बढ़ावा देने पर ध्यान देने के साथ अपने पर्यटन बुनियादी ढांचे में सुधार के लिए भी प्रयास कर रहा है। दूसरी ओर, छत्तीसगढ़ को पर्यटन विकास के मामले में अभी और कार्य करने की आवश्यकता है।

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