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CONTENTS

The Impact of the Environment on Sustainable Development and the Importance of Plants Science

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Abstract:

The current focus on the importance of plants in our lives and the environment emphasizes the significance of maintaining a balanced vegetational structure. Nagpur as a metropolitan city is undergoing significant development aimed at enhancing urban infrastructure. In this context, the role of plants becomes crucial in mitigating the adverse effects of increasing climate and atmospheric changes resulting from rapid urbanization.Environmental pollutants including various chemicals and energies, contribute to ecosystem contamination and atmospheric degradation. Plants play vital role in improving the livability of cities in numerous reasons. However, there has been a concerning trends of decreasing plantation canopy in urban areas over the years. Large mature plants reaching the end of their lifespans are often replaced with small species. Increasing the presence of trees and plants in urban environment is essential for reducing city pollution levels and maintaining adequate oxygen levels. This emphasizes the urgent need to prioritize efforts to preserve and enhance green spaces within cities to ensure a healthier and more sustainable urban environment.

Keywords: Plantation, Plants, smart city, Environment, Vegetation.

Introduction:

The vital role of our environment is to furnish us with pure oxygen, ensuring a pollution–free atmosphere.Within our environment, avariety of gases exist,including nitrogen,carbon dioxide,carbon monoxide,chlorine and nitrogen dioxide. Among these chlorine stands out as a primary greenhouse gas contributing to global warming[1,2]. Through the process of photosynthesis, plants produce oxygen by splitting water molecules. This oxygen, liberated during photosynthesis,originates from the water molecules utilized in this process.Furthermore, trees play a crucial role in sequestering carbon from air,storing it as cellulose in their trunks,branches, and leaves. The act of tree planting remains one of the most economical methods for reducing the carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere.A single mature tree can absorb approximately 21.6 kg of CO_2 annually and release sufficient oxygen to sustain two humans, highlights the significance of these natural processes [1,3].

In urban area like metro cities, maintaining environmental equilibrium is paramount, with tree and plants assuming pivotal roles[1]. Unfortunately many squares in cities like Nagpur suffer from pollution due to vehicular emissions, particularly carbon dioxide, exacerbating climates conditions. The congestion at disrupting the natural balance of square environments. The prominent squares in Nagpur such as Variety square, Maharajbag square, Sakkardara square, Katol road square experience significant crowding particularly during peak hours, leading to a spike in pollution levels. This upward trend in pollution poses severe health risks to human well-being.Therefore, the preservation and proliferation of trees are very crucial for fostering a safe and pollution free urban environment.

When embarking on road construction projects, preserving existing trees becomes imperative, safeguarding not only human lives but also the flora that contributes to the city's aesthetic appeal and environmental health, thereby facilitating the development of a smart and sustainable city infrastructure[3].

Trimming trees properly promotes overall health as well as ensures safety.As thesaying goes, prevention is better than cure, and it's preferable to prevent safety hazards by encouraging robust tree growth. Removing any dead or decaying matter creates space for the tree to sprout fresh, vigorous branches and leaves. This process redirects the tree's resources from battling diseases and pests towards cultivating a stronger root system [4,5].

Moreover, aside from health and safety considerations, the most noticeable benefit of tree trimming is its impact on visual aesthetics. Maintaining trees in a somewhat uniform size through trimming contributes to pleasing landscaping. When a tree dominates the landscape, achieving balance can be challenging.

In terms of physiological processes, most plants primarily absorb carbon dioxide (CO2) and

release oxygen during the day through photosynthesis, while they absorb oxygen and release CO_2 at night through respiration. However, certain plants, like the Peepal tree, possess the ability to uptake CO_2 during the night due to a unique photosynthesis pathway known as Crassulacean Acid Metabolism (CAM). Nevertheless, it's important to note that these plants do not release substantial amounts of oxygen during the night. CAM represents one of the three common photosynthesis pathways found in plants.

The present work is carried out to evaluate the management of allergens and pollutants and its harmful effect is the major problem of the present era and it is our responsibility to save our environment to save our plant without spoiling the nearby environment so it becomes necessary to take the efforts to control global warming in a sustainable manner.

Methodology:

Research locations in Nagpur City:
1. Variety Square
2. Maharajbag Square
3. Sakkardara Square
4. Katol Road Square
5. Itwari square
6. Cotton Market Square

The survey is carried out during both local and urban area visits throughout daytime. Each site undergoes five visits in total. Primary tasks include assessing potential issues ang gathering secondary data. The ecological environmental status is thoroughly examined.Specifically, the study survey focuses on conducting an in-depth analysis of the environment,evaluating vegetation damage, and identifying pollutants in the air within designated area. Instruments such as dust frequency monitors, moisture sensors, hygrometer and gas analyzer are utilized to measure various parameters in the air. It is important to note the following points:

Area or CommunityAnalysis:
1. Continuous plantation along roadways is imperative.
2. Trimming of Peepal trees holds significant importance as they contribute substantially to oxygen production, thereby aiding in maintaining pollution-free squares.
3. Adequate trimming and plantation in square areas are essential to ensure a pollution-free environment, with pollutants dispersing gradually.
4. Monitoring vehicle speeds.
5. Efficient time management for traffic signals and inspection of pollution-free vehicles.
6. Promoting awareness to safeguard our city's environment from pollution, including storing firewood outside residential areas.
7. Ensuring appropriate construction schedules, with preference for night-time activities.

Certain key plants:

These are some essential plants when cultivated, enhance air purification and boost oxygen levels,They offer the advantage of being cost-effective and are resistant to consumption by animals. With regular watering every eight days, they can thrive for twelve months. Noteworthy among these plants are:
1. *Hedera helix*
2. *Ocimum sanctum*
3. *Nephrolepisexaltata*
4. *Epipremnumaureum*
5. *Chrysanthemum morifolium*
6. *Syngoniumpodophyllum*
7. *Scheffleraarboricola*
8. *Philodendron*
9. *Oxycardium*
10. *Snake plant*
11. *Chlorophytumcomosum*
12. *Codiaeumvariegatumpictum*
13. *Aloe barbadensis)*
14. *Kalanchoeblossfeldiana*
15. *Ficusrobusta*

In some squares, trees have dried up, indicating the need of replantation. The accompanying photograph depicts squares where new plants can be introduced, namely Variety Square, Maharajbag Square, Sakkardara Square, Katol Road Square.

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Fig-Different Square Of Nagpur City

Discussion:

Plants play a pivotal role in enhancing the quality of life in urban settings. They mitigate the 'Greenhouse' effect by absorbing carbon dioxide and emitting oxygen, thus improving air quality. Acting as natural air filters, plants effectively remove dust, smoke, and pollutants. Additionally, they serve as effective sound barriers, reducing noise pollution. Recent studies suggest that trees can also alleviate the stress of modern urban living. The planting of new plants and the preservation of mature trees are crucial steps towards creating a healthier environment.

During daylight hours, plants utilize a process where they break down malate and utilize the released CO2 through the Kalvin cycle to produce sugars, akin to C3 plants. However, it's important to note that CAM (Crassulacean Acid Metabolism) is an energy-inefficient reaction, and plants resort to CAM only under certain conditions.

Trees not only benefit the environment and landscape but also form an integral part of the ecosystem, offering advantages to wildlife and biodiversity. Particularly, older or veteran trees, as well as those in groups or woodlands, provide habitats for native ground flora and fauna, fostering biodiversity and ecological balance.

Conclusion:

Trees are integral part of our planet, providing aesthetic beautyand essential shade.They play a crucial role in reducing temperatures through shading and transpiring water, consequently lowering air conditioning costs and energy consumption.Research indicates that a single mature tree can offer cooling effects equivalent to that of 10 room sized air conditioners. This presents an effective strategy for mitigating urban heat islands and hotspots in cities.

The impact of environmental pollutants on human health is predominantly physical, but can also lead to long-term neurological effects. Peepal tree, in its native habitat, acts as a hemi-epiphyte,

initially germinating and growing on other trees before establishing itself in soil when host tree dies. Whether the Peepal tree release CO_2during the night depends on its epiphytic nature. For other CAM plants, CO_2 release depends on factors such as water availability and environmental conditions. Furthermore it is imperative to enhance our understanding of tree inspection, management and maintenance practices. By prioritising the preservation of nature and creating allergen-free environments, tree plantation in smart cities and leveraging advanced technology can help mitigate allergies and promote a healthier environment.

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!!!! Stay Safe ….Stay Healthy !!!!

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India's Role in the SAARC Region

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Abstract:

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established in 1985.Formerly it was adopted by Charter. This Organization includes India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Maldives on 13 November 2005. Afghanistan was recognized as a member of the SAARC.

(Saarc) South Asian Association) for regional Cooperationwas established in a regional organization to promote regional cooperation between nations of South Asia, which is called the South Asian Regional Cooperation Association South Asia. Saarc was established in 1985 formerly it was adopted by charter.

India is the founding member of SAARC. So in this regional cooperation, India plays an important role, to strengthen the regional cooperation, various developments and progress SAARC seeksto accelerate the process of socio-economic development in member states through collective self-reliance.

Keywords: Religion, development, health population, cooperation, safety, NATO, countries.members.

Introduction:

SAARC Or South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation was established on 7-8 December 1985.This organization includes India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Srilanka and Maldives. It was recognized as a member of Saarc. Its headquarters is located in Kathmandu.

The objective of the SAARC:

The main objectives of Saarc are the following-

1. To improve the welfare and standard of living of the people of South Asian countries. The main objective of this organization is to improve the welfare and the living standards of the people.
2. Increase in collective self-sufficiency of people of Asia countries. The other objective of the organization was to increase the collective self-sufficiency of the people there. So that they can complete their actions and move forward in the path of development.
3. Economic and Cultural Development of the region- This organization we aims to encourage economic growth, social progress and cultural development within the South Asia region. So the main aim of Saarc is to encourage people for the welfare of the people, for the prosperity of the country and to enrich the living standard of the people.
4. Accelerate the Social Development of The Region-The tenth summit of the(Saarc) during (Colombo, July 1996), with the determination of social development in the social sector. Saarcencourages this social agenda in aparticular region-

- Saarc Social Charter
- Health and Population Activities.
- Children and Youth
- Gender-related Issues.

In spite of all this, there are many regional projects under Saarc development to support social development.

5. To Understand and evaluate each other's The main purpose of this organisation is to evaluate and understandObstacle in the path of Saarcthe problems of peoples and persons of the countries.
6. Active Corporation and increase in the sociological, economic, technological and scientific fields.

Principles of the SAARC:

Principles of The (Saarc) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation- The main principles of Saarc is based on the following framework-

1. Sovereign integrity is it's main principle accordingto this principle no one interferes in the political freedom and internal affairs of other states.
2. In this corporation bio -bilateral and multilateral Corporations must exist and the new form of corporation must be enhanced.
3. This type of corporation must not conflict with each other.

Major Organs of (Saarc) South Asian Association of Regional Corporation, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Pakistan, India, Maldive, Nepal, Sri Lanka,

There are nine countries which are observed in Saarc -They are Australia, China, The European Union, Iran, Japan, The Republic of Korea, Mauritius, Myanmar, and the United States of America.

Obstacles in the path of SAARC:

There are some obstacles in the path of Saarc-

1. The form of government in all the countries of the city is different. Due to this, all countries rule. Just

   As democracy in Sri Lanka and the Maldives. There are dictatorships of soldiers in Pakistan and Monarchy in Nepal and Bhutan. Where people in different religions live in all the nations. Due to this the environment in all the countries is contaminated.

2. Our country is bigger than any other country in terms of area and power,in terms of population. Due to this other countries see India with doubts.

3. Due to the high interaction in Saarc countries it seems very difficult for these disputessolved in these conferences.

4. South Asia is suffering from Pakistani terrorism. It creates many difficulties in the path of Saarc.

   According to the Prime Minister of Bangladesh Khalida Begum,

   "Saarc is a kind of a bowl which also had red syrup in addition to lentils and fish.

5. Relationship between India And Pakistan-The relations between India and Pakistan have also had a bad effect on Saarc, due to which Saarc's capabilities are less.

6. Due to the limited Limits of SAFTA, it could not be implementedsatisfactorily due to which the trade had to be compromised except for information technology and other similar services.

7. There is also a barrier among SAARC member countries that there is a shortage of meetings here.

8. The need is that meetings between these SAAR ll Countries will be promoted.

India's contribution to SAARC: Right from the origin and evolutionary growth of SAARC, India has been playing a prominent role in it. Here to access India's initiatives in the SAARC:

● India made sincere efforts for the formation of SAARC it played a big role in the first summit, which was held during the origin of this organization as well as the preparation of its charter.

● India has hosted SAARC summits three times. The second summit was held in 1986:Eighth summit was held in 1995, and fourteen summitswere held in 2007 During the 2nd summit the Heads of state or government welcomed the signing of the MOU on the establishment of the SAARC secretariat by the council of ministers and their decision to locate the secretariat in Kathmandu, Nepal and appointment Abul Ahsan of Bangladesh as the first secretary -General of SAARC.

● India, given its size, population economy and centre allocation is indeed the pivot of SAARC has common land/sea borders with six of the seven other members which place it in an unquestionable leadership Role.

● India because of its geography, economy, international stature and commitment to the region is central to SAARC. The SAARC region has an acute asymmetrical power balance as India encompasses more than 75 per cent of the region's GDP and more than 70 per cent of the population, territorial dependency in India is high and it possesses enormous military power compared to other countries in the region. India has a special responsibility flowing from the geography of the region and the size of its economy. Taking the region along in India's March towards progress and prosperity is both an economic and demographic imperative. India has so far contributed over Uss 530, million to SAARC institutions for socio-economic development.

India's trade with South Asia accounts for around 5.5/of its global trade. India has been advocating expedited negotiations, and the implementation of agreements promoting investment, and trade exchange in the region, India's emphasis is on three central themes of SAARC trade connectivity and people-to-people contact. They were summarised hereunder.

Under SAFTA India has unilaterally offered duty-free access on all items to the SAARC LDCs and has met the phase II commitments for non-LDCs has zero tariff and goods coming from LDCs. We are eliminating 455 out of 480 tariff lines in our sensitive Lists for LDCs

India is ready with its schedule of commitment to the SAARC agreement on trade in service (SATIS) which was come in to force in December 2012.The Agreement provides for expanding intra-regional investment, trade liberalisation in the service sector etc. The five latest developed countries in the Region viz. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives and Nepal are accorded special differential treatment,Commensurate with their development need.

The fledgling SAARC development fund(S DF) finances sub- regional projects envisaged under its social, economic and infrastructure windows.india is the only country to have paid its assessed contribution for the entire five-year period

of USD89.9 million and a voluntary contribution of USD 100 million.

Objectives of India's Initiatives in the saarc:

The above said India's contribution to the SAARC,no doubt is the driving force to strengthen the organisation but India has been facing some obstacles regarding her initiatives in the SAARC.they are:

1. The small neighbour countries of SAARC feel the" big brother syndrome " aboutIndia's larger size territory made India the most striking culprit in the eyes of its smaller neighbour in the SAARC.

2. Due to its economic strengthand scientific and technological development India is creating in the minds of smaller neighbours suspicion of domination feeling by India.

3. Pakistan factor is another obstacleto India's Initiatives in the SAARC. Though the two countries occupied the largest numbers in size I,e.80/. Of SAARC land area over 85/. Of its population and over 90/. Of its GDP,but Pakistan, uninterrupted enmity disturbed her initiatives in the SAARC,for example, India and a few saarc members boycotted the 19th SAARC Summit which was held in Islamabad due to the Pakistan-sponsored terrorist attack on Uri armycamp in JK.and ultimately it was scraped.

4. Another obstacle to India's Initiatives in the SAARC is the small members of SAARC like Bangladesh Nepal and Sri Lanka considered India to be the main source of threat to their security,they welcomed either directly or indirectly the role of extra-regional power's in the region to Counter the military might and the alleged military threat of India.

Suggestion for The SAARC:

These are the following suggestions for the success of the Saarc-

1. Lack of the great personality of the world - For the success of the SAARC the great powers of the world must beintervened.

2. Need for Discussion on the Determine Programmes-It is over necessary for the success of the SAARC that all the nations of the SAARC should discuss the Predetermined programs with the brother-hood.

3. Bilateral and Multilateral Cooperation-Bilateral and multilateral Cooperation should be promoted for the success of the SAARC.

4. New Areas Should be Discovers-New areas will be discovered for various fields of business, literacy, electrical, technology, science, energy and cultural Cooperation.

5. Attempt To Increase Contact with World Politicians- Keeping in mind its success SAARC should try to increase contact with the

politicians of the world from a political point of you.

The followingachievements of the SAARC Countries are-

1. SAARC prohibits the smuggling of drugs and Opposition terrorism and works on control population and disarmament.

2. Poverty Eradication non-aliging environment etc. Questions have been discussed by the members of the SAARC and discuss Ed on it.

3. Cooperation in economic and cultural sectors has also increased in the countries of the SAARC.

Major SAARC conference:

The description of major SAARC conferences are following -

1. Dhaka Summit -First Dhaka Summit was held on 7 to 8 December 1985.In this conference principles and main aim were announced in this conference. India played an important role in this conference.

2. Bangalore Summit (1986)In this conference(Bangalore Summit) it was decided that the office of the SAARC should be established in Kathmandu. The principal secretary of the secretariatwas appointed and in the field of Corporations,tourism department, radio, Doordarshan,broadcasting program, Finance, Management Studies etc.

3. Kathmandu Summit (November 1987) In the Kathmandu summit an agreement was reached on the administration of soul, terrorism. At this conference, the security force was also considered the establishment of security and environmentalproblemswere also considered at the Summit.

4. Islamabad Summit (December 1988)Islamabad Manifesto in 2000 special emphasis was given on the reality scheme. In this conference, the Ben on the drug trafficking was emphasized on disarmament in which the establishment of the new international economy was emphasized on the cooperation between metallic developing countries, south direction co-operation of NCC.

5. Marle Summit (1990) At the end of the Marley Summit the president of the member countries signed the Marley Manifesto. These South Asian countries signed the Marley Manifesto. The South Asian country decided to establish a joint industry to strengthen theircooperation and setup collective courses from regional projects and emphasized increasing cooperationin medicine.

6. Colombo submitted (July 1998) An inter-governmentgroup for the implementation of the SAFTA at the Summit was formed. SAARC leader in Colombo agreed to stop the growth of population, education,health , women's development, etc.

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7. Kathmandu Summit (January 2002) - In this Summit terrorism and free trade agreements agreed to be implemented. Soon the 11th Summit took place after 4 years as Pakistan was countedin 1999.

8. 12th SAARC Summit(2004) 12th conference started on 4th January 2004 with the chairmanship of Pakistan in Islamabad . Pakistan Prime Minister Mir Zafar Ulla Zamaliwas made its President and agreed to India's proposal to give more compulsion to deal with terrorism in all member countries including India.

9. SAARC 13th Summit (Dhaka November 2005) - Important issues of this Summit are as follows-

a. In this regard it agreed to make Afghanistan the 8th member of the organisation and to give the status of supervisor to China and Japan.

b. The implementation of SAFTA was signed.

c. Consent on eradication of terrorism.

d. On the formation of a fundfor poverty elevation.

e. Emphasis on increasing cooperation.

10. SAARC 14th Summit (New Delhi) 3-4 April 2007- The following issues are agreed upon at the SAARC 14 Summit –

• consent on the elimination of terrorism.

• Consent to establishedFoodbank.

• Agreed to form South Asia University.

• emphasis on setting up of groups to promote leader trade, emphasize the establishment of South Asia energy security strength development fund.

• A road map will be prepared to set upthe South Asia customs Union and Asia economic Union.

11. SAARC 15 Summit (August 2008) The SAARC 15 Summit was held in Colombo Sri Lanka state of Marley the 15 Summit of SAARC of South Asian countries and the regional co-operation organisation of South Asian countries due to internal problems of Marley the 15 Summit. The major issues and successes in the SAARC conferences are as follows-

f. Decided to take action together for the end of terrorism.

g. Emphasis on protecting climate change areas and cooperating in disaster management areas.

h. Asian University started in New Delhi in 2010.

i. Action for prevention of terrorism to provide mutual legal aidin criminal cases.

j. SAARC development was anissue at the Summit given by SDF rules.

k. It was also decided to review the list of sensitive items and not trade sanctions on them to promote business and economic integrity in the free Trade Sector under SAARC. .

Conclusion:

We can say that SAARC South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation were established as a Regional organisation to promote regional Cooperation between nations of South Asia which is called South Asian Regional Cooperation Association South Asia the major organs of SAARC are Afghanistan Bangladesh Bhutan Pakistan India Maldives Nepal and Sri Lanka they are 9 countries which are observer in the SAARC they are Australia China the European Union Iran Japan the Republic of Korea tiles Myanmar United State of America the time when this South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation pass established so people faces many difficulties spite of many difficulties they get success

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11. India's Role in the SAARC by Dr. C. Ramana Reddy, HOD dept. Of Political Science.

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A study examining into the integration of Kaizen and 5S methods for quality control in India's primary industries

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Abstract:

The Indian context has given special importance to continual improvements during the last decade. The inability to satisfy worldwide standards for quality with available resources and the lack of finance are the two main causes of this. Many organisations are pursuing this goal by implementing Lean Manufacturing practices. Cutting costs has made the application of lean manufacturing techniques imperative. The goal of lean manufacturing is to produce high-quality goods as cheaply and efficiently as possible while simultaneously reducing all forms of waste and non-value-added activities by using less labour, inventory, time for product development, and space.

The ancillary benefits of using the 5S approach included safer working environments and increased employee enthusiasm and timeliness. There is much space for improvement in this approach. The 5S concept is currently being developed into a 7S approach. A lengthy debate over the past few years has focused on the addition of "Security and "Safety" as the two extra S's. We may so conclude that this methodology is still evolving and that various concepts for implementing it are likewise being created. The purpose of this research article is to describe the benefits that an Indian industry has gained by implementing the 5S technique and to identify the process that was used to do so.

Keywords: Quality Management System, Seiri, Seiton, Seisu, Seiketsu, Shitsuki, Kaizen, Industries, Award

Introduction:

The 5S method is a fantastic place to start for any improvement project that aims to reduce waste in the manufacturing process and, in the end, increase a company's production by cutting costs and improving goods and services. When it comes to Continuous Improvement or Lean Manufacturing processes, many manufacturing facilities—from small and medium-sized businesses to large industries—have chosen to adopt a "5S" workplace organization and housekeeping methodology in an effort to minimize waste and achieve higher quality standards. Older manufacturing facilities hope to increase their production without major expenditures which find this approach particularly appealing.

The degree of competition has significantly increased due to technological advancements and globalization, particularly in the last 20 years. Any business that wants to survive in the marketplace must meet or beyond consumer expectations maintaining the lowest costs. Advancements and innovative discoveries are no longer merely means to increase a company's revenue; they are now essential to survival.

Thus, ideas like Kaizen (continuous improvements), Quality Circles (QCs), Just-in-Time (JIT), Failure Mode Effective Analysis (FMEA), Lean Manufacturing, Six Sigma, and 8D Methodology are becoming more and more well-known these days in Indian Industries.

Lean Manufacturing is the mantra for any organization hoping to survive and thrive via waste reduction. One of the most fundamental and crucial tools for implementing lean manufacturing is the 5S Methodology. It is a system to promote the continuous improvement culture by systemizing the workplace and controlling the flow of work.

This methodology has been embraced by numerous Indian companies, and a wealth of research details the application of 5S by sizable Indian units. The extent to which smaller manufacturing companies have incorporated this technique is unknown, though.

Review of Literature:

According to **Soumya R. Purohit and Shanthi V's (2015) exploratory study, "Implementation of 5S Methodology in a Manufacturing Industry,"** 5 S is a step-by-step process that helps manufacturers eliminate unnecessary items, shorten item searches, inspect

while cleaning, standardize arrangements to prevent misplacing, and maintain all of the aforementioned benefits through self-discipline.

In a study processed by *Ashwin Desai et al.'s (2019) on the "Implementation of 5S in the manufacturing industry, small and medium-sized organizations"* primary goals of achieving continuous improvement and greater performance will be greatly aided by the application of the 5S technique.

Additional Research on the *Implementation of 5S Methodology in Manufacturing Industry: Case Study by Pradnya N. Kuchekar, Reena Pant, R. P. Polampally, (May 2019)*, showed that the application of 5S significantly raised staff morale and output.

Another Study on *Kaizen Implementation in an Industry inIndia: A Case Study*(5. Rajesh Gautam, Sushil Kumar, Dr. Sultan Singh (April 2022),The application of the kaizen technique has a significant impact on all levels of a company's management as well as its operations, including design, distribution, marketing, and so on.

Objectives of Study:
1. To research how the Quality Management System is developed through the application of Kaizen and 5S.
2. To clarify the sequential steps associated with putting 5S and Kaizen into practice
3. To describe the techniques used by the manufacturing sectors in India to enhance QMS through Kaizen and 5S
4. To comprehend how 5S and Kaizen improve productivity, staff morale, and waste elimination.

Scope of Study:
The research covering the application of 5S and Kaizen to the Quality Management System is characterized by the following scope.
1. To establish a clean and organized work environment that will support the organization's improvement goals, 5S and Kaizen rely on the principles of sort, straighten, shine, standardize, maintain, and continuous improvement.
2. Creating a clean and orderly work environment that will support the organization's improvement goals is the foundation of 5S and Kaizen. These principles include sort, straighten, shine, standardize, maintain, and continuous improvement.
3. Establishing the optimal physical workplace, the 5S framework is an essential component of the Kaizen method.
4. Using a 5S approach, visual order, organization, cleanliness, and standardization are created in order to continuously increase profitability, efficiency, service, and safety.

What Does 5S Stand For?
The acronym 5S, often known as 5s or Five S, is a combination of five Japanese terms that are used to denote the processes in the 5S visual management system. Every word begins with a S. The terms Seiri, Seiton, Seiso, Seiketsu, and Shitsuke are the five S's in Japanese. The five S's are Sort, Set in Order, Shine, Standardize, and Sustain when translated into English.

There are five key practices involved in 5S. They are as follows:

Japanese Term	American Term	Definition
SEIRI	**Sort**	Sort materials, retaining only those that are absolutely need to finish activities. This is sorting through everything in a workspace to see what has to be kept and what can be thrown out. The workspace should be cleared of anything that isn't needed to finish a task.)
SEITON	**Set in Order**	Make sure everything is arranged and that everything has a place. Make sure that everything left in the office is arranged logically to facilitate employees' completion of assignments. This frequently entails arranging objects in ergonomic places so that individuals can reach them without bending over or using additional motions.
SEISO	**Shine**	Proactively maintaining tidy and purpose-driven workspaces to guarantee productive work. Cleaning and upkeep of the freshly arranged workspace are required. Performing maintenance on machinery, tools, and other equipment, as well as standard duties like cleaning and mopping, can be included.
SEIKETSU	**Standardize**	Establish a set of guidelines for procedures and organization. Essentially, this is the stage in which you take the first three S's and provide guidelines for how and when these tasks are to be completed. These requirements may include lists, charts, schedules, and more.

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SHITSUKE	Sustain	Maintain discipline by conducting audits and sticking to new procedures. It follows that the preceding four S's must be maintained throughout time. This is accomplished by helping staff members who will take part in 5S to become more self-disciplined.
KAIZEN	Continuous Improvement	Kaizen is a Japanese word that means constant improvement or change for the better. This is a corporate strategy from Japan that focuses on procedures that involve all staff members and continuously enhance operations. According to kaizen, increasing productivity is a slow, deliberate process.

Kaizen 5s Framework
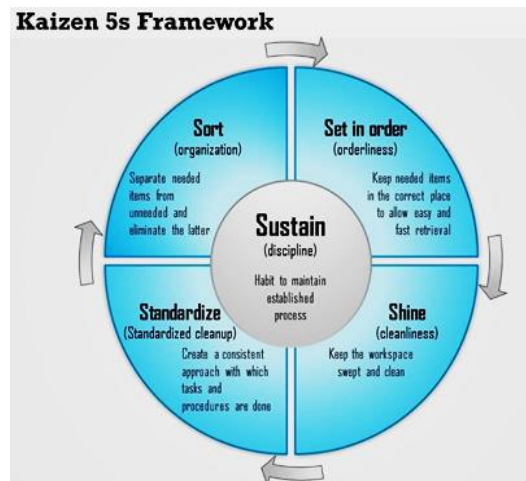
Adani Ports & Special Economic Zone:

Adani Ports, one of the biggest commercial ports in India, has effectively applied the 5S concept. The National Productivity Council of the Government of India granted a certificate for the 5S Workplace Management System to the flagship port of Adani Ports & Special Economic Zone (APSEZ) in Gujarat. With this, the port becomes the first in the nation to successfully implement the methodology. Since then, the 5S system has been adopted by every port in India that is under APSEZ management.

The following APSEZ locations have adopted the 5S principles: Adani Kandla Bulk Terminal Private Limited in Tuna; Adani Ports & Special Economic Zone Limited in Mundra; Adani Hazira Port Limited; Dhamra Port Company Limited in Odisha; Adani Krishnapatnam Port Ltd in Andhra Pradesh; Adani Ennore Container Terminal Private Limited in Chennai; Gangavaram Port Limited in Visakhapatnam; Adani Petronet (Dahej) Port Ltd.

By streamlining processes, this strategy assists clients in receiving outstanding and long-lasting returns. Additional advantages include enhanced staff engagement, cost optimisation, productivity, and security. Several businesses both domestically and abroad have experienced enhancements following the implementation of the 5S technique.

Because port operations place a high priority on safety, possible risks and roadblocks can be found by applying the 5S technique, which can lower the likelihood of mishaps and injuries.

Employee pride and a sense of ownership over their workplace are also increased when they are involved in these activities. The 5S system is a useful strategy for efficient port operations and for providing clients with excellent and timely output.

Ramco Group – Textile Division:

Quality, in the opinion of Ramco Group Textile Division, is not just a goal but a way of life and a crucial component of the business' customer satisfaction plan. Ramco Group Textile Division promises to provide high-quality goods and services that will satisfy customers due to their affordability, quality, delivery, and technology.

The textile sector of the Ramco Group is aggressively implementing the 5S system for the benefit of both the business and the workforce. The company employed a highly skilled workforce to proficiently execute, oversee, and enhance the 5s methodology in their group mills on a continuous basis. This allowed them to fulfil their objective of providing distinctive products of dependable quality to their clients, thus maintaining their position as a top textile maker globally.

NTPC Ltd – Dadri Unit, Uttar Pradesh:

The Dadri power station of the state-run National Power Thermal Corporation (NTPC) has been awarded the prestigious 5S QCFI-JUSE Certificate for excellence in the "5S Workplace Management System" by Quality Circle Forum of India (QCFI) and Union of Japanese Scientists and Engineers (JUSE) in 2019. Out of all the NTPC stations, NTPC Dadri is the first to receive this esteemed distinction.

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In order to minimize waste and maximize productivity in NTPC Ltd, the 5Stechnique produced a clean, uncluttered, safe, and well-organized workplace. Its purpose is to foster the development of a high-caliber work environment, both psychologically and physically. Any workspace that is conducive to visual control and lean productivity can benefit from the 5S philosophy. Employees also adhered to this idea, which also formed the foundation of consumers' initial perceptions. In order to increase efficiency, the 5S method aided in organizing the workplace, a cleanup campaign and keeping it spotless.

Kauvery Hospital, Chennai:

A prestigious 5S Platinum Award was recently won by Kauvery Hospital, one of Chennai's top hospitals, adding yet another feather to its cap. The 5S awards are determined by how well an organization follows all of the rules outlined in the 5S system. After being widely embraced by the global manufacturing sector, the service sector also embraced the 5S system. Kauvery Hospital got the 5S Platinum Award in the healthcare category out of 50 businesses in the manufacturing and service sectors. Having a safe, orderly, and clutter-free atmosphere, providing healthcare through a process-driven approach, and cutting inefficient spending and procedures were Kauvery Hospital's key competitive advantages that enabled it to receive the prize.

Kauvery Hospital underwent a series of rigorous tests and audits to evaluate overall compliance with 5S standards and norms in order to comply with 5S requirements. These extensive assessments are designed to grade the organization's ability to implement the 5S system at all levels of its daily operations and to master it. Additionally, it evaluates how well staff members comprehend the system and how it is being used at all levels. Because of how well this system functions, a 5S certification is now universally recognized as the gold standard for evaluating an organization's effectiveness, workplace standards, and success in its industry.

Hindustan Zinc Ltd, Rajasthan:

The Quality Circle Forum of India, in collaboration with the Union of Japanese Scientists and Engineers (JUSE), presented the 5-S JUSE (Union of Japanese Scientists and Engineers) certificate to Hindustan Zinc's Central Research & Development Laboratory and Kayad Mine in 2018. Hindustan Zinc has implemented many benchmarking initiatives, such as creative material placement designs and Visual Display campaigns, to sustain a hygienic and secure workplace environment.

The Zinc Smelter Debari of Hindustan Zinc has been granted the 5s Excellence Awards for 2022. This was given in the Manufacturing category following a comprehensive evaluation of the work environment, and it demonstrates the ongoing efforts made by the organization to reduce waste and boost productivity.

In all of its operational units, Hindustan Zinc has consistently prioritized the Zero Waste mission and works to make the ecosystem safer, cleaner, more productive, and efficient. Every action taken by the smelter guarantees that employee morale stays extremely high, fosters pride in their job, and increases responsibility for their duties. The end outcome of all these metrics is the company's overall profitability.

CEAT Tyres, Mumbai:

One of the top tyre marketers in India, CEAT Tyres Limited is the flagship company of RPG Enterprises and produces top-notch radial tyres with exceptional performance for a variety of automobiles. This covers cars, SUVs, trucks, farm vehicles, two-wheelers, and trailers. Their significant market share in the market for truck and light truck tyres increased. The company was awarded by ABK AOTS 5S excellence award in the year 2016 and 2017. They were also awarded by Deming Prize for Total Quality Management.

The company's administrative offices and manufacturing facilities in Mumbai, India, have adopted 5S. When putting it into practice, they take a methodical approach. Determining which items are superfluous and remove them from the workspace. Arranging the things that are needed and making them easily accessible. This involves organizing all required items and focuses on practical and efficient storage techniques.

This includes maintaining everyday cleanliness, cleaning everything, and employing cleaning to check the workspace and equipment for flaws. This is a daily cleaning task for the workplace. These include developing visual rules and regulations to maintain a clean, tidy, and orderly workplace. A high quality of proper housekeeping is upheld in this condition.

Discipline and training guarantee that everyone adheres to the 5S requirements. In this state, everyone voluntarily and spontaneously embodies the first four S's as a way of life. As a result, it becomes the organization's culture.

Indian Railways (Eastern Railway), Andal:

The Indian Railways' first ROH (Routine Overhauling) Depot to apply the 5S Methodology is BOXN (Bogie Open Sided High Sided Wagon) Depot Andal. The BOXN Depot Andal workplace culture has changed as a result of the 5S methodology's implementation. In the past, the Depot's working environment was unclean, with dusty floors that were unhygienic for workers' health. Materials were left strewn about the shop floor, which made workers more vulnerable to accidents and hindered ROH's ability to do its job.

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Materials were wasted as a result of poor inventory control.

Many changes were made to this Depot during the first and final stages of the 5S adoption process. It inspired every worker to enhance Depot's workflow. Every single person is eager to work on all five S's. The Depot's workspace has now completely changed and been arranged; the previous workspace has become a visual workspace. It creates a tidy work area with a clean floor and items placed in rakes. The personnel have been trained in planned cleaning, gardening, making the most use of available resources, etc.

This Depot created a number of models, including the Visual Spring System, the QR code for stock items, the Material Positioning System that aids in inventory management, the BOXN Door Hinder Repair Device that prevents door crises, the Test Bench of the BMBS Brake Cylinder, the Directional Board, and others. It further fosters a positive workplace atmosphere.

A handful of excellent works have been influenced by the 5S technique. Construction of the Multi-Disciplinary Specialized Training Institute's infrastructure, including the Digital Library, Audio-Visual Classroom, Smart Classroom, and Expressive Model Room with many Waggon and Coach variations. Solar pipe lighting system placed on CNC surface wheel lathe shed and main shed celling. Additionally, it enhances the amenities provided to employees at Depot, such as the installation of a water cooler in a water booth and the provision of pigeonhole almirahs for each employee.

Grand Palace Hotel & SPA, Yercaud:

Situated in Yercaud, Grand Palace has an incredibly stunning site. Without a doubt, it is the greatest location to stay in Yercaud. It boasts a lovely garden that is kept up beautifully. Grand Palace Hotel & Spa received the Platinum Award from ABK AOTS – Dosakai in 2017 and is the first hotel in India to successfully apply "5S" (Japanese Work Culture) in hotel operations.

In this organization, the 5S concept is a way of focusing and thinking that helps manage and organize workplace more effectively. Specifically, it focuses on getting rid of wastes, which are defined by the Primary form of Lean Management system. It is among the most essential and commonly applied elements of lean management. Its straightforward, sensible application serves as a dependable and extremely powerful stabilizing factor for lean strategies.

By putting SOPs into practice, using "POKA YOKE" to prevent human error, "KAIZENS" for continuous improvements, and "Standardized Colour Coding" to guarantee zero defects, they committed to providing services of unmatched quality. All of this was made feasible by their ongoing examination of visitor input. "Quality is remembered long after the price is forgotten," according to the organization.

GMR Aero Technic Ltd. (GATL), Hyderabad:

In the "Large Scale Industry-Service category," GMR Aero Technic Ltd. (GATL), a premier integrated third-party independent airframe Maintenance, Repair & Overhaul (MRO) service provider at Hyderabad Airport, took first place in the prestigious CII Southern Region 5S Excellence Award for 2019.

"This award is an acknowledgement of our focus on continuous improvement and our relentless efforts to establish a well-organized and streamlined work area at GATL," stated Mr. Ashok Gopinath, CEO of GATL. The shop floor is now neat, orderly, and clutter-free thanks to the organization's use of 5S, a five-step workplace organization technique, throughout the whole facility. This work has produced a comprehensive and noticeable change in the organization's safety, increased productivity, and level of customer satisfaction as well as service quality.

Lubrizol Advanced Materials, Dahej, Gujarat:

The world's largest producers of CPVC compound and innovators, Lubrizol Advanced Materials, Inc., have been recognized for their exceptional 5S system implementation at their Dahej production plant, which has earned them the Platinum Rating Certification and the CII National 5S Excellence Award in 2022.

The organization received this award for successfully implementing the five-step process, which aims to build and maintain an efficient workplace by decreasing waste and increasing productivity. The fundamental building block for enhancing industry competitiveness across all sectors is the 5S idea. Considering the significance of the 5S idea, industry advancement in the areas of competitiveness, growth, sustainability, and technology can be achieved by incorporating it.

TDK India Private Limited, Nashik:

The company TDK India Private Limited, also known as TDK India, is a division of TDK Electronics, formerly known as EPCOS. Its primary focus is on the development, production, and marketing of electronic systems and components for the consumer, industrial, and automotive markets, as well as information and communications technology.

The TDK India team from the Nashik plant was awarded the Consistency Award and the 5S Excellence Award at the annual Kaizen Competition by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII). In the Large Corporate category, the Nashik team was the recipient of the 5S Excellence Award. The CII awards are given out in accordance with a methodical selection procedure that includes on-site inspections and several assessments.

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Additionally, the Nashik factory received recognition for its unwavering dedication (KAIZEN) to raising quality. The team not only took home the first place award from last year, but they also received the Consistency Award this year. The company's continuous efforts to promote an excellent work environment and increased employee involvement are acknowledged with this award.

Conclusion:

Within the framework of workplace organization, Kaizen provides insightful ideas and practical methods to improve productivity and efficiency. Kaizen emphasizes continual improvement across a process, which forms the basis of numerous operational approaches.

One such effective tool that is based on Kaizen principles is the 5S technique, which offers an organized strategy for organizing and optimizing the workplace. By putting the 5S's of Kaizen into practice, businesses may establish a clean, orderly workspace. Employee productivity is increased and waste is decreased since it makes it simple for staff members to find information, tools, and resources. Furthermore, by removing dangers and maintaining a tidy and structured workstation, the 5S of Kaizen encourages safety.

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Exploring the Dichotomy of NITI and NYAYA through Amartya Sen's Justice Theory

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Abstract:

This research explores the dichotomy of NITI (Policy) and NYAYA (Justice) within the framework of Amartya Sen's Justice Theory. Drawing inspiration from Sen's seminal work, "The Idea of Justice," the study employs a qualitative analysis to unravel the nuanced relationship between strategic policy formulation and the realisation of distributive justice in the socio-economic and political context of India. The rejection of transcendental institutionalism, the emphasis on freedom and capability, and the introduction of the NITI and NYAYA dichotomy form the theoretical foundation. Through a detailed examination of historical analogies and practical policy implications, the qualitative analysis seeks to discern the intricate dynamics shaping justice outcomes.

The research contributes to academic discourse by providing a comprehensive understanding of the challenges and opportunities in aligning NITI and NYAYA. Furthermore, the study offers valuable insights for policymakers, advocating for a pragmatic approach grounded in reasoned public reasoning, actual social outcomes, and the empowerment of individuals.

Keywords: Justice Theory, Transcendental Institutionalism, Freedom and Capability, Distributive Justice, Inclusive Development

Introduction:

In the intricate tapestry of socio-economic and political development, the pursuit of justice stands as a pivotal objective for societies worldwide. India, a diverse and dynamic nation, grapples with the challenge of fostering equitable growth and social harmony. In this context, the dichotomy between NITI (Policy) and NYAYA (Justice) emerges as a crucial focal point, embodying the tension between strategic planning and distributive justice. This research delves into the nuanced interplay between these two pillars of governance through the lens of Amartya Sen's Justice Theory.

Amartya Sen, a Nobel laureate in Economics, has been a prominent voice in the discourse on justice, advocating for an expansive and multidimensional understanding of the concept. His seminal works, such as "The Idea of Justice," provide a comprehensive framework that extends beyond traditional theories, emphasising the importance of capabilities, freedoms, and social arrangements in achieving true justice. As India grapples with the challenges of development, Sen's theory offers a valuable perspective for dissecting the apparent tension between policy formulation (NITI) and the realisation of justice (NYAYA).

NITI, encapsulating policy initiatives and strategic planning, reflects the government's efforts to chart a course for economic growth and societal progress. However, the effectiveness of such policies in achieving justice remains a subject of critical examination. On the other hand, NYAYA embodies the quest for fairness and equitable distribution of resources, ensuring that the benefits of development reach all strata of society. The tension arises as policy decisions may only sometimes align seamlessly with the principles of justice, leading to disparities and social inequalities.

This research seeks to unravel the intricate relationship between NITI and NYAYA, employing Amartya Sen's Justice Theory as a conceptual framework. By analysing specific policy interventions and their impact on justice outcomes, the study aims to contribute to a nuanced understanding of the challenges and opportunities in reconciling strategic planning with distributive justice. In doing so, it aspires to offer insights that can inform policy discourse and decision-making processes, fostering a more inclusive and equitable trajectory for India's development journey. As we navigate the complexities of governance, this exploration promises to shed light on pathways that harmonise the dichotomy between NITI and NYAYA, forging a more just and sustainable future for the nation.

Problem Statement:

The dichotomy between NITI and NYAYA poses a fundamental challenge in achieving a just and equitable society. The problem statement revolves around the tension between strategic policy

planning and the realisation of distributive justice objectives. Despite concerted efforts to drive economic growth and development, disparities persist, raising questions about the alignment of policy initiatives with principles of social justice. This research aims to address the specific problem of reconciling NITI and NYAYA, seeking to understand how policy decisions can be better tailored to achieve justice outcomes, and vice versa, in the context of India's socio-economic and political landscape.

Aim and Objective

The overarching aim of this research is to critically examine the dichotomy between NITI and NYAYA in the context of India's socio-economic and political landscape, employing Amartya Sen's Justice Theory as a guiding framework. By delving into the intricate relationship between strategic policy formulation and the realisation of distributive justice, the research aims to contribute to a nuanced understanding of how these two facets intersect and impact each other.

Objectives:

Based on the stated problems and aims, the objectives for this research have been listed as follows:

1. Analyse the complex interplay between NITI and NYAYA using the framework provided by Amartya Sen's Justice Theory
2. Investigate the effectiveness of capabilities, freedoms, and social arrangements in achieving justice objectives.
3. Based on the analysis, formulate recommendations for enhancing the alignment between NITI and NYAYA.

By achieving these objectives, the research aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the intricate dynamics between NITI and NYAYA, offering valuable insights for both academic and practical considerations in the pursuit of a just and inclusive development agenda for India.

Significance and Scope of the Research:

The study will contribute to evaluating the actual impact of policy initiatives on justice outcomes, providing a robust basis for assessing the effectiveness of strategic planning in achieving distributive justice.By applying Amartya Sen's Justice Theory, the research seeks to advance theoretical understanding, offering a nuanced perspective on justice that goes beyond traditional economic frameworks.The findings and recommendations of the research can serve as guidance for policymakers in aligning strategic planning with justice objectives, fostering more coherent and inclusive policy formulation.The research aims to contribute to the academic discourse on the interplay between policy and justice, offering insights that can inform further research in the fields of economics, political science,

and development studies.By uncovering disparities and inequalities resulting from policy decisions, the research may contribute to social justice advocacy, empowering civil society and non-governmental organisations to address systemic issues.

The study will primarily focus on policy initiatives and justice outcomes in India over the past decade, providing a contemporary understanding of the challenges and opportunities in aligning NITI and NYAYA.The research will examine policies across various domains, including economic development, social welfare, and governance, to capture the multidimensional nature of the NITI and NYAYA dichotomy.While the primary focus is on India, comparative analyses with experiences from other developing nations may be considered to provide a broader perspective on policy and justice dynamics.The study's theoretical framework will predominantly draw upon Amartya Sen's Justice Theory, emphasising capabilities, freedoms, and social arrangements as essential components for evaluating justice outcomes.

Amartya Sen's The Idea of Justice:

Amartya Sen's book 'The Idea of Justice' provides a critical analysis of existing ideas of 'justice' and presents his perspective on the concept of social justice. According to Sen, it is necessary to assess societal inequalities using logical reasoning and justified explanations (many foundations). Policy actions may only be adopted to minimise social injustice and advance justice based on a reasoned understanding of its origins. Sen has vehemently criticised the line of thinking known as transcendental institutionalism, which is associated with thinkers such as Locke, Rousseau, Kant, and Rawls. He argues that it is impossible to establish a single social system that is absolutely right. He rejects the idea of a transcendental thesis that a specific set of institutions would automatically achieve social justice. According to him, it is optional and sufficient for a theory of justice to be workable. He had a strong preference for comparative analyses of justice that were centred on actualisations, such as those proposed by Adam Smith, Marx, J. S. Mill, and Condorcet. This approach is grounded on the social manifestations that arise from tangible institutions, genuine behaviours, and other influential factors. The primary emphasis of the latter approach lies in rectifying blatant unfairness within society rather than in identifying optimal social structures and selecting ideal institutions.

Sen has utilised historical analogies and other illustrations to establish an analogy for a public reasoning process that is based on arguments and may be implemented to determine rankings of alternatives. The concept of 'social choice theory', formulated initially by Condorcet and then expanded upon by Kenneth Arrow in the mid-20th

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century, is fundamental to the field of analysis. Amartya Sen supports the use of reason to investigate the issue of ethical objectivity. He believes that examining this issue from various perspectives through reasoned scrutiny is crucial for achieving objectivity in ethical and political beliefs.

NITI over NYAYA in Sen's Idea of Justice:

Sen argues that the concept of a perfect model of justice is redundant because he believes that all transcendental systems of justice are flawed. These systems need to prioritise the reduction of injustice and instead focus on the advancement of justice without considering that the existence of multiple demands prevents the establishment of a perfect justice system. Sen argues that the existence of correctable unfairness may be more closely linked to behavioural violations rather than deficiencies in institutions. Justice is fundamentally intertwined with the trajectory of individuals' lives rather than solely being determined by the characteristics of the institutions that encompass them(Rawls, 2001a).

Professor Sen drew inspiration from early Indian jurisprudence to elucidate the distinct notions of justice, 'NITI' and 'NYAYA'. The concept of NITI encompasses both organisational decorum and ethical soundness. At the same time, the latter, NYAYA, focuses on the outcomes and processes, specifically the actual lives that individuals are capable of living(Wacks, 2013). It is essential to evaluate the functions of institutions based on the level of inclusivity they demonstrate. This evaluation should consider the more significant viewpoint of NYAYA, which refers to the actual world that arises rather than being limited to the institutions we currently have.

Sen provides an illustrative instance to demonstrate the distinction between NITI and NYAYA. Ferdinand I, the Roman Emperor during the sixteenth century, famously declared: "Fiat justitia, et pereat mundus," which might be interpreted as "Let justice be done, even if it means the destruction of the world." This is an example of a stringent type of NITI that promotes even the occurrence of a disaster without taking into account how justice will be served if the world were to be destroyed. Professor Sen argues that adopting a realisation-focused perspective facilitates a better comprehension of the significance of preventing blatant injustice in the world rather than pursuing absolute justice(Satz, 2011). He provided an additional example that the movement against slavery throughout the 18th and 19th centuries did not succeed due to the mistaken notion that the abolition of slavery would result in an entirely fair society. The eradication of slavery became a priority due to the profoundly repugnant and unjust nature of the institution(Satz, 2011). While the arrangement-centered viewpoint of NITI is frequently understood

in a manner that assumes the mere existence of suitable institutions is sufficient to meet the requirements of justice, the broader perspective of NYAYA suggests the need to assess the actual social outcomes produced by those institutional foundations(Sen, 2015). This system can facilitate the integration and adaptation of differing perspectives. Sen proposes a comprehensive framework for justice in the contemporary world that transcends narrow-mindedness and tackles the pressing issues of global inequality.

Sen's concept of justice has sparked a discussion on the old legal concepts of niti and nyaya. In Sanskrit, these phrases have a restricted definition that refers to "justice." However, when considering their interpretational values, both terms emphasise two distinct approaches. Prior to proceeding, it is essential to elucidate the ethical and jurisprudential significance of both of these phrases.

"Niti" might be defined as the "theory of State" or political sagacity(Gautam, 2021). This exercise is abstract and, when put into practice, would lead to the highest level of public welfare and justice. Niti, according to Sanskrit ethics and concepts, primarily concerns itself with the establishment and enforcement of rules and institutions. Nyaya, however, refers to the all-encompassing notion of justice that has been achieved. Niti must be evaluated based on Nyaya, which is inherently connected to the actual world that unfolds, rather than solely focusing on the institutions or regulations that exist. It is crucial to assess the extent to which institutions embody inclusion by considering the broader perspective of Nyaya, which focuses on the actual reality rather than just the existing institutions. Sen argues that the differentiation between niti and nyaya can be observed in European philosophy. Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Kant, and Rawls primarily emphasise the creation of proper institutions, while Adam Smith, Wollstonecraft, Bentham, Marx, and Mill adopt a more comprehensive perspective, considering social outcomes that are undoubtedly influenced by institutions as well as other factors, such as human conduct(Sen, 2008).

Sen uses the example of Ferdinand I, a Roman emperor in the 16th century, who proclaimed "Fiat Justitia, et pereat mundus", meaning "Let justice be done, though the world perish," to demonstrate the distinction between niti and nyaya. This is an example of a severely strict form of morality that encourages causing catastrophe without considering the consequences of the entire world's destruction on the concept of justice. According to Professor Sen, adopting a realisation-focused approach simplifies the understanding of the importance of preventing apparent injustice in the world rather than striving for absolute fairness. The divide between Niti and

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Nyaya bears a remarkable resemblance to another well-recognised differentiation in Western legal thinking: the dichotomy between law as written and law as practised, as formulated by American attorney Roscoe Pound (Sen, 2015). While the divides may not possess identical significance, they do exhibit noticeable and captivating resemblances. This occurrence serves as an illustration of one of Sen's several principles: showcasing the fact that ideas that are seen as innovative in the Western world had already exerted influence in other regions of the world throughout ancient times. Generally, the notion of justice is not entirely unfamiliar, as it has been deliberated about throughout various civilisations throughout history.

The concept of Nyaya is founded upon the incorporation of humanitarian ideals such as compassion and inclusivity. This is in opposition to Niti's approach, which involves selecting institutions for the fundamental framework of society and establishing a political understanding of justice(Kant, 1796). Sen exemplifies the compassionate nature of the nyaya philosophy by citing the case of Gautama Buddha. According to him, when the young Gautama Buddha departed from his affluent residence in the Himalayan foothills to seek enlightenment, he was profoundly moved by the presence of death, sickness, and physical weakness in his surroundings, which greatly disturbed him. Sen argues that the suffering experienced by Gautama Buddha can be comprehended without difficulty and that it is feasible to "acknowledge the significance of human existence in logical evaluations of our world."(Sen, 2008) According to him, this is a fundamental attribute of the conventional Indian viewpoint on 'Nyaya' (justice) in contrast to 'Niti' (rules). Therefore, Sen prioritises "Nyaya" as the core principle of his justice paradigm.

Undoubtedly, social analysts have had a longstanding fascination with the essence of the lifestyles that individuals are capable of pursuing. Although numerous commonly used economic indicators of progress, as evident in a wide range of easily accessible data, have tended to prioritise the improvement of non-living commodities (such as gross national product (GNP) and gross domestic product (GDP), which have been extensively studied in relation to progress), this focus can only be justified based on the impact these commodities have. The justification for utilising direct measures of life quality, well-being, and freedoms that individuals possess is becoming more evident. The creators of quantitative national income estimation, despite the widespread focus and support for the concept of justice, have emphasised that their primary concern lies in the overall quality of human existence. It is worth noting that their measures have garnered significant attention, while their underlying motivations have received less scrutiny (Sen, 2015). Sen Attempts to convey that the Nyaya-centric approach to justice is both ancient and foreign. It has permeated even the theories of contemporary economics.

Sen recognises the significant role that institutions play in developing our ability to critically examine the values and priorities we consider. Democracy, as an institution, is evaluated based on public reasoning. The effectiveness of a democratic institution should be assessed by the extent to which diverse voices are able to express themselves and be heard rather than simply by its formal existence. If a democratic institution fails to provide representation and the opportunity for people to voice their opinions, it becomes meaningless.

Freedom and Capability

Sen has expanded upon the social choice theory by emphasising an achievement-oriented concept of justice that is rooted in the freedom and potential of individuals. He believes that the recognition of social potential not only empowers individuals but also generates ethical obligations. Sen argues that the significance of how we live outweighs the specific circumstances of our existence. Therefore, the significance of liberty and the ability to make choices is considered one of the esteemed elements of existence. Increased freedom affords us more significant possibilities to pursue our life goals. This facet of freedom pertains to one's capacity or aptitude. Another facet of freedom is intricately connected to the act of making choices. This also contributes to enhancing worries and commitments towards social life. Here, he diverges from the utilitarian method and formulates his capability-based approach, placing particular stress on 'niti' and 'Nyaya'. Niti refers to the principles and guidelines that govern organisational propriety and behavioural conduct. On the other hand, Nyaya encompasses the broader notion of justice that is actually achieved and realised. Sen has contended that the evaluation of niti should be based on nyaya in order to achieve a thorough understanding of justice.

Sen has skilfully referenced examples from The Bhagavadgita to shed light on the contrast between niti and nyaya. Specifically, he explores the thought-provoking conversation and predicament between Krishna and Arjuna at the beginning of the Kurukshetra war. Arjuna, who follows the consequentialist philosophy, is greatly troubled by the deadly effects of the conflict. On the other hand, Krishna, who adheres to deontological principles, is encouraging Arjuna to disregard the outcomes and fulfil his duty as a warrior. In this context, Sen examines the social ramifications of the differentiation and comparison between deontological and consequentialist approaches to

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justice. He has vigorously advocated for the 'comprehensive outcome', which encompasses the processes involved, rather than solely emphasising the 'culmination end', which only focuses on the final consequence, as a method of achieving social justice.

Features of Sen's Capability Approach:

The capability approach can be characterised by three distinct features, which are focused on opportunities rather than just achievements, concern about the difficulty of measuring capabilities, and the importance of valuation and public reasoning. These are further elaborated as follows:

1. Going Beyond Achievement to Opportunity

Capability refers to the range of operating options available to a person, encompassing all possible combinations of choices. If the selection is determined by attained performance, then the ability to make choices is forfeited. Freedom possesses solely instrumental value. Consider the scenario when a wealthy individual voluntarily decides to abstain from eating for political or religious reasons while they have the option to eat. In contrast, a person living in poverty is compelled to fast because they lack access to food and are experiencing hunger. The attained functioning is identical in both circumstances; however, the former example grants a high capacity by allowing individuals to choose numerous kinds of living within their reach.

2. Fear of Non-Commensurability (Measurability)

Capabilities are incomparable because they are inherently diverse, unlike usefulness and GNP. Non-commensurability occurs when many aspects of value are not able to be reduced or compared to one other. Nevertheless, in practical situations where we must choose between non-comparable options, such as going on a vacation or seeking medical treatment, we still make rational decisions.

3. Valuation and Public Reasoning

Public reason serves as the foundation for assessing comparative importance rather than just quantifying based on utility values. Public debate has a crucial role in providing valuable information and solid arguments for social evaluation, especially in policy fields. With public discourse, the availability of such information and arguments may be significantly expanded. The application of public reasoning has been valuable in challenging the notion of a rigidly defined work schedule for women. This facilitates the emergence of novel and intriguing inquiries. There is no basis for pre-established weights. The presence of pre-established weights may help the assessment of injustices. The primary objective is to ensure accuracy in the process of comparison assessment.

Capabilities, Individuals and Communities:

Equating the capabilities approach with methodological individualism would be an erroneous assumption. One can discuss the capabilities of various communities, such as tribal communities and Muslim communities. Indeed, each individual is inherently interconnected with society. The capability perspective necessitates increased public involvement in various matters that result in human misery but is rooted in societal conditioning. The concept of an impartial spectator highlights the significance of society in the process of evaluation. This social assessment aligns with the concept that it is individual persons who engage in cognitive processes, make decisions, and take action. A crucial aspect to consider is that individuals own many identities as members of various social groups rather than just one. Therefore, comprehending an individual's choice and action requires considering their various identities and affiliations rather than relying solely on methodological individualism.

Sustainable development, environment and global justice:

Sen has demonstrated the significance of environmental sustainability in maintaining and improving the overall quality of life, therefore expanding the potential of human beings. Simultaneously, the process of empowerment through education and other means can create a conducive environment for individuals. An illustration of environmental sustainability is, after that, suggested to advocate for the extension and perpetuation of freedom. Furthermore, a crucial aspect supporting the case for competence is the significance of human lives. Sen has recently discussed a comprehensive perspective on global justice. Once again, he emphasises the repetitiveness of the transcendental institutional approach as an idealistic concept that needs more practicality with the existence of a comprehensive global institutional governance or framework. Sen argues that the call for global justice and institutional reforms aims primarily to eradicate instances of apparent injustice, such as apartheid and slavery, rather than striving for an entirely equitable global society.

From Sen's understanding of social justice, we can deduce a few objective principles that have policy implications. Primarily, policy development at the conceptual phase should be grounded in a comprehensive comprehension of the difficulties and problems that exist at the grassroots level, both in social and tangible terms. It involves doing a logical examination using public reasoning and identifying and prioritising practical alternatives. Simply adopting a transcendental perspective in policy-making to attain an idealistic vision of social justice would be ineffective in achieving intended goals. The goal of achieving universal elementary education through the implementation of the Sarva Siksha Aviyan policy by the Government of India has largely been unsuccessful due to a lack of

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awareness of the actual conditions on the ground, such as the demand for education, the availability and distribution of teachers in schools, and regional and social inequalities.

Furthermore, it is essential to view policy perspectives not only as a conclusion but also as a whole process. The method of achieving a socially desirable goal through policy has significantly more consequences than solely focusing on the outcome. As an illustration, we discuss the massification of higher education in India in relation to the significant increase in the Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER), which is the outcome. However, upon closer examination of the process driving this increasing Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER), it becomes evident that it is primarily driven by a rapid increase in the number of private Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in India, without sufficient regard for essential factors such as quality, access, and equity. These factors are of greater significance and are critical for achieving socially desired outcomes.

Furthermore, Sen has extensively elaborated on a capability-based approach in his theory, which focuses on empowering individuals by granting them the flexibility to make choices about their lives. This method aims to foster a more equitable and fair society. Viewing social realisations in terms of capacities rather than utility or happiness would enhance individuals' empowerment and responsibility. This represents a significant deviation from the conventional utilitarian mindset that underlies the development of any public policy formulation technique. A welfare state should prioritise granting its residents greater autonomy and agency in their decision-making processes, rather than solely focusing on establishing effective administrative structures, in order to foster a thriving human society.

Comparative Justice in the Theory of Justice

According to Amartya Sen, Nyaya is a perspective that facilitates the recognition of the imperative to prevent apparent injustice in the world. He characterises this as being in opposition to Rawl's conception of a utopian or just society. Sen Constructs his concept of justice based on the oversimplified representations of the aspects that Rawls' "Theory of Justice" fails to address(Wacks, 2013). Rawls discusses transcendental institutional and justice, emphasising the principles of fairness and the cultivation of "reflective equilibrium" and "overlapping consensus" (Rawls, 1971). To fully grasp Sen's model of comparative justice, it is imperative to examine Rawls' theory of justice, as Sen's model is built upon critiques of Rawls' theory for its excessive focus on "niti-centric" aspects. Rawls defines justice as "justice as fairness." In this context, Rawls presents two fundamental principles of justice. Rawls drew upon Kantian deontological ethics as a source of inspiration while developing the concept of justice. Kantian deontological ethics is a moral framework that is primarily guided by rigid moral principles and maxims that have the quality of being universally applicable(Kant, 1796). Rawls' concept of justice is deontological. Rawls employs the metaphor of the 'veil of ignorance' in this context to articulate his notion of justice as 'justice as fairness'(Rawls, 2001a). In addition, he employs the term 'impartiality' to characterise his notion of justice as 'justice as fairness.' However, fairness in all assessments necessitates the avoidance of bias, vested interests, personal idiosyncrasies and prejudices, as well as consideration for the concerns of others. The term 'fairness,' in this context, refers to the requirement for unbiased treatment, as determined by his notion of the 'starting position.' Rawls considers the original stance to be essential in his argument for 'justice as fairness'. The initial position refers to a hypothetical scenario when individuals are oblivious to their identities or interests within the community. It represents a state of equality and justice(Rawls, 2001a).According to Rawls, the representative must decide between 'full preferences' and a 'veil of ignorance,' which is a hypothetical state of deliberate unawareness. The notions of justice are universally embraced due to their wide-ranging appeal. "The original positions establish the appropriate initial status quo that guarantees the fairness of the fundamental agreements achieved within it," Rawls asserts in this context(Rawls, 2001). The phrase 'justice as fairness' was coined to explain this phenomenon.

Rawls ultimately presents two concepts of justice that will gain widespread acceptance from the outset. The book "Political Liberalism" outlines two principles, the Liberty Principle and the Difference Principle, which pertain to social and economic inequities. Rawls acknowledges the possibility of a conflict between these two primary concepts. Rawls offers a collection of 'Principles of Priority' as a solution to this issue. This priority is referred to as 'lexical,' indicating that the first condition must be fully met before the second one is assessed. The first principle of justice supersedes the second, and the principle of fair equality of opportunity supersedes the principle of difference. Therefore, it is essential to prioritise the equality of fundamental freedoms and rights, especially the equitable value of political liberty, over any other considerations (Sen, 2008).

Sen argues that the most significant weakness in Rawls' theory of justice is its reliance on transcendental institutionalism. Rawls' renowned theory, rooted in the social contract tradition, sought to elucidate a set of principles that would facilitate the establishment of equitable public institutions in a fair society. Sen's criticism of Rawls is direct yet impactful. 'He asserts that a theory of justice, which

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can be the basis of practical reasoning, must encompass methods for evaluating how to diminish injustice and promote justice. This is in contrast to the prevailing approach in contemporary political philosophy, which primarily concentrates on defining ideal just societies.' Therefore, Sen's primary objection to Rawls' theory lies in its endorsement of the perfection theory. Rawlsian political theory lacks practicality as it neglects to address significant societal injustices such as the Bengal famine of 1943, resulting in the deaths of millions, and the catastrophic earthquake in Haiti in January 2010, which claimed the lives of over 150,000 individuals and displaced more than two million people. Sen argues that the most effective approach to addressing calamities such as these is to focus on preventing starvation and improving people's quality of life rather than seeking out hypothetical and perfect institutions(Sen, 2015). The achievement of this goal can be attained by firmly asserting that preventing famines is morally correct, regardless of our differing opinions on the organisation of Haiti's government or international development aid.

The distinction between the niti-centered technique and other approaches to justice, such as social choice theory, is evident. The latter approach would analyse the impact of social institutions and public behaviour patterns by considering the social outcomes and achievements they generate. This analysis also takes into consideration the inherent significance of specific institutions and behaviour patterns within the social outcomes being evaluated.

Sen's criticism of Rawls' theory can be summarised in three main points. There are three critical factors to consider. The first is the undeniable significance of actual actions or conduct. The second is the alternatives based on contract Arian principles. Moreover, the third is the importance of taking into account global viewpoints. Sen argues that Rawls aligns with the prevailing paradigm in Western social philosophy, which prioritises institutions above individuals' lives. This tradition assumes that by designing and implementing just institutions, practical justice may be achieved. However, institutions alone do not embody justice, and it is not appropriate to view institutions as the exclusive manifestation of justice. Instead, we should actively seek out institutions that actively promote justice rather than adopting a narrow perspective that considers institutions as the ultimate source of justice. Although institutions play a valuable role in addressing injustice, their effectiveness depends on other social, economic, political, and cultural variables that are often disregarded in modern conceptions of justice.

Sen argues that conventional Western social and political theory has neglected the significance of real human lives and social behaviour in the pursuit of justice, as well as the practical consequences of different actions and decisions. Justice must take into account both institutional institutions and actual human behaviour. There is a reciprocal relationship between the need for institutions to improve the pursuit of social justice and the support given to reconsidering behaviour based on social justice principles. Successful institutional adjustments necessitate modifications in tangible social conduct, as these factors are inherently interconnected.

Philosophy of Nyaya as Sen'sModel of Justice

A method based on Nyaya (law in action) is superior to a niti (law in books) approach because it enables the examination of consequences. Nevertheless, it would be erroneous to equate Nyaya with a strictly consequentialist perspective on ethics and justice. Arjuna's occurrence in the Gita serves as a prominent example of a repeating topic in the text. Additionally, a nyaya approach encompasses the examination of processes, tasks, and responsibilities. Sen emphasises the use of the word 'comprehensive outcome' to refer to the entirety of the processes involved, and it should be separated from the term 'culmination outcome' (Sen, 2008). In his works on Eunomics, Lon Fuller, the renowned American lawyer, has cautioned against separating means and goals in social and legal analysis. Sen affirms that such a separation diminishes the effectiveness of ideas of justice. Put, a Nyaya method does not necessitate consequentialism, while it does consider the outcomes.Conversely, a nyaya approach explicitly acknowledges the incorporation of an anthropological element in the notion of justice.

Sen's work prioritises the human element, which is evident in the abundant anecdotes he uses to exemplify and elucidate different ideas. These narratives encompass both historical and contemporary accounts, comprising a mixture of factual and fictional stories, all centred on individuals. Admittedly, they do provide colour to the book, but they serve a much greater purpose. Sen's conception of justice incorporates anthropological discernment: 'The endeavour to formulate a theory of justice is connected to a similar inquiry: What is the human experience like?'(Sen, 2008)While it is true that comprehending human nature alone is not enough to address all the inquiries posed by a theory of justice, Sen highlights the significance of recognising that many of the conflicting notions of justice are rooted in a common perception of what defines a human being. The primary components of this shared vision are the willingness to oppose injustice and the inclination to do so through active engagement in meaningful public discourse involving reasoning, debating, disagreeing, and reaching consensus.

An emphasis on realisation in the Nyaya philosophy allows for a clear understanding of the importance of preventing apparent unfairness in the

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world, such as matsyanyaya. This perspective discourages indulging in fantasies of building an utterly fair society or implementing flawless social systems. Slavery abolitionists of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries held the belief that the abolition of slavery would not lead to a state of complete justice in the world. Instead, they argued that a society founded on slavery was entirely immoral and required immediate abolition. The anti-slavery movement considered the pursuit of their cause as a paramount obligation, driven by their assessment of an intolerable wrong. The recognition of intolerable injustice inherent in slavery prompted the urgent pursuit of abolition without requiring consensus on the precise characteristics of an ideally just society(Sen, 2015).

Sen stressed that his conception of justice extends beyond mere outcomes. His conception of justice encompasses a comprehensive perspective that considers both the methods and results. To illustrate his point, he used the renowned dialogue between Krishna and Arjuna in the Bhagavad Gita. Arjuna, a celebrated warrior, experiences hesitation on the eve of battle despite being aligned with righteousness and justice, as he is unwilling to bring harm to his cousins who are fighting on the opposing side. Krishna compels Arjuna to fulfil his obligations regardless of the consequences. This argument is commonly presented as a clash between deontological and consequentialist viewpoints, with Krishna embodying the former and Arjuna embodying the latter.

Nevertheless, Sen argued that Arjuna is not solely a consequentialist, as he is not only concerned with the number of casualties in the fight he is deliberating but also with the act of killing individuals he holds dear. In the Gita argument, Krishna emphasises the fundamental principle of completing one's duty, whereas Arjuna both questions and opposes this principle. Arjuna questions why he should kill so many people, even if it seems to be his duty and queries regarding the ethical principles of the society that would arise from the battle (can a morally upright planet be built via widespread killing?). Sen's preference is prioritising the consequence discussions arising from our ancient literature rather than engaging in debates centred around niti(Sen, 2015).

Essentially, Sen's point is that within the comprehensive framework of Nyaya, we cannot only delegate the responsibility of justice to some social institutions and regulations that we consider to be flawless and then cease any further evaluation of their societal impact. When seeking justice, it is necessary to investigate the current state of affairs and explore possibilities for improvement.

Sen elucidates his conception of justice by employing the philosophical framework of nyaya, with particular emphasis on the narrative of Indian

democracy. India serves as a prime example of the significant successes and unique shortcomings of democracy, which can be attributed to a lack of effective utilisation of democratic institutions. There is a strong argument for transitioning from electoral initiatives to democratic justice or governance through a "government of discussion".

Therefore, Sen's concept of justice is centred on Nyaya. Drawing from his personal experiences, including surviving the Bengal famine in 1943 and conducting thorough research on the subject, Sen argues that our prior thoughts and considerations of justice shape our understanding of justice as human beings. By delving into the root causes of injustices and human behaviour, it is possible to achieve justice and address the resulting consequences.

Flawless institutional frameworks need to indicate how we may make progress; the most suitable institutional configurations that represent a push towards more fairness would rely on specific conditions. Sen's thesis posits that by recognising this, we may shift our attention away from the pursuit of perfect institutions and instead concentrate on utilising them to tackle certain societal injustices and issues. We prioritise finding solutions based on individual capacities rather than imposing institutional structures or implementing changes from (e)Utopia (the ideal location) to Eudaimonia (flourishing), and this can only be accomplished by the application of justice, as per the principles of Nyaya philosophy.

Analysis and Interpretation

Amartya Sen's "The Idea of Justice" offers a profound and nuanced perspective on justice, departing from traditional theories and emphasising a capability-based approach rooted in freedom and social arrangements. This analysis will explore critical themes from Sen's work, such as the rejection of transcendental institutionalism, the centrality of freedom and capability, the features of the capability approach, and the dichotomy of NITI and NYAYA.

1. Rejection of Transcendental Institutionalism: Sen challenges the idea of establishing a single, ideal social system that can guarantee absolute justice. His critique of transcendental institutionalism aligns with his belief that justice cannot be achieved through a rigid set of institutions. Instead, he advocates for a pragmatic approach that recognises the diversity of human experiences and values reasoned public reasoning over predetermined, idealistic structures.

2. Freedom and Capability: Sen's emphasis on freedom and capability provides a distinctive lens for evaluating justice. The notion that individuals' capabilities are integral to justice challenges traditional utilitarian perspectives. He argues that focusing on opportunities and freedoms, rather than

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just achievements, is crucial. Sen's departure from a strict utilitarian mindset underscores the importance of empowering individuals and fostering a society that prioritises autonomy and agency.

3. Capability Approach Features: The capability approach, as outlined by Sen, exhibits three key features: a focus on opportunities, concerns about non-commensurability, and the importance of valuation and public reasoning. These features contribute to a comprehensive understanding of justice that goes beyond traditional measures of utility. The emphasis on public reasoning aligns with Sen's broader call for reasoned scrutiny and logical examination in the evaluation of ethical and political beliefs.

4. NITI and NYAYA Dichotomy: Sen introduces the dichotomy between NITI and NYAYA, drawing inspiration from Indian jurisprudence. NITI, representing organisational propriety and behavioural conduct, is contrasted with NYAYA, which encompasses broader notions of justice realised in actual lives. Sen argues that evaluating NITI should be based on NYAYA to gain a comprehensive understanding of justice. The example of Ferdinand I's strict NITI illustrates the need to consider real-world outcomes, emphasising the importance of NYAYA.

5. Evaluation of Institutions: Sen recognises the pivotal role of institutions in shaping values and priorities. However, he critiques the effectiveness of institutions solely based on their formal existence, highlighting the need for institutions, particularly democratic ones, to facilitate public reasoning and diverse voices. This evaluation goes beyond structural considerations and emphasises the practical functioning of institutions in promoting justice.

6. Sustainable Development and Global Justice: Sen extends his capability approach to address issues of sustainable development and global justice. He emphasises the significance of environmental sustainability in enhancing human potential and underscores the importance of empowering individuals through education and other means. Additionally, Sen argues against a rigid, idealistic vision of global justice, focusing on addressing clear instances of injustice rather than pursuing an unattainable, perfect global society.

7. Policy Implications: Sen's capability-based approach has direct policy implications. The emphasis on understanding grassroots realities, prioritising public reasoning, and viewing policies as processes rather than just outcomes reflects a pragmatic and context-specific approach. The analysis of specific policies, such as the Sarva Siksha Aviyan and higher education massification, highlights the importance of considering the actual conditions on the ground for effective policy formulation.

8. NITI Over NYAYA in Sen's Idea of Justice: Sen argues against the pursuit of a perfect model of justice and favours addressing correctable injustices over an idealistic vision. The distinction between NITI and NYAYA becomes crucial, emphasising the need to evaluate institutions based on the inclusivity they demonstrate and the actual social outcomes they produce. Sen's approach advocates for a comprehensive framework that addresses the practical challenges of global inequality.

Sen's rejection of transcendental institutionalism sets the stage for understanding the dichotomy. Sen argues against the idea of a single, perfect social system that can achieve absolute justice. This rejection implies that there are inherent complexities and variations in societal structures that cannot be universally defined, thereby supporting the existence of a dichotomy.

Amartya Sen's exploration of the dichotomy between NITI and NYAYA through the lens of his justice theory offers a rich and multifaceted understanding of justice. Sen's departure from transcendental institutionalism, his focus on freedom and capability, and his application of the capability approach to diverse contexts provide a comprehensive framework for analysing and addressing societal challenges. The practical implications for policy formulation underscore the relevance and applicability of Sen's ideas in the pursuit of a just and inclusive society.

In conclusion, based on the arguments presented in the article, there is a clear establishment of the dichotomy between NITI and NYAYA in the context of Amartya Sen's Justice Theory. The rejection of a universal social system, the emphasis on real-world outcomes, and the critique of institutions solely based on their formal existence all contribute to the acknowledgement of this dichotomy. The nuanced approach presented in the article supports the idea that justice involves a complex interplay between policy formulation (NITI) and the actual realisation of justice in people's lives (NYAYA).

Conclusion:
Sen's approach to justice involves the rejection of dogma, not only in terms of institutionalism (because the state is an institution, which relates to the previous problem with the niti method), but also in terms of exclusion. At least two factors hinder domestic local viewpoints on justice. The nature of injustice in our world is often global, and looking at it solely through the lens of national legislation is too limited for studying and analysing it, as well as for effectively fighting against it. Furthermore, a narrow focus solely on national law disregards international perspectives, limiting the legal domain to a narrow-mindedness that hinders progress in addressing injustice. Sen's focus on expanding comparisons and repeated allusions to the

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'impartial spectator' are relevant to this argument. Sen advocates for the incorporation of a more extensive range of comparative, international, and particularly transnational perspectives in legal education, potentially leading to a significant overhaul of Western legal education(Priya, 2022).

The primary concept here is that achieving global justice does not necessitate the establishment of a worldwide governing body. Due to the absence of a reliable worldwide authority in the foreseeable future and the urgent and immediate nature of injustices, this approach is characterised by a sense of hope and optimism. Nevertheless, in the absence of a global state, democratic discourse can persist. Indeed, global democracy is currently being implemented, albeit to a certain extent. Nevertheless, this optimistic perspective can only be rationalised if we embrace a noninstitutional Nyaya concept of democracy, wherein "democracy is no longer exclusively defined by the aspiration for public voting, but rather, more comprehensively, by what John Rawls referred to as "the practice of public reason".

The nyaya-concept method has gained recognition in India through multiple rulings by the Indian Judiciary. The recent significant ruling in the case of Puttuswamy versus Union of India36 draws upon Sen's democratic-Nyaya approach by affirming that the elements of development, such as political liberty and democratic rights, are essential. Thus affirming the opposing decision made by Justice Khanna in the case of ADM Jabalpur vs Shivakanth Shukla. This demonstrates that law encompasses not only ethical principles but also the administration of justice. The Nyaya-centric approach involves the implementation of law in a manner that is fair and equitable. The ideals of dialogue and justice serve as a criterion to measure the unfairness of law enforcement. Part IV of Amartya Sen's book "Idea of Justice", titled "Public Reasoning and Democracy", was referenced in Pradeshiya. The case of Jan Jati Vikas Manch and Others v. State of UP and Others played a crucial role in safeguarding the civil and political rights of Scheduled Tribes and ensuring their representation in local governance—the case of B.K. Pavitre v. Union of India referenced Amartya Sen's work, Merit and Justice, as a valuable resource for comprehending the role of merit in establishing social structure and mitigating economic inequality.

Consequently, the Court concluded that providing reservations to S.C.s and SCTs did not contravene the principle of meritocracy. The Supreme Court ruled that merit should not be confined to inflexible standards like test scores but should instead aim for societal equity. These instances demonstrate that Amartya Sen's concept of justice when applied in practice, can withstand scrutiny based on actual justice served rather than perceived justice.

Sen's concept, based on extensive literature, boils down to a simple fundamental point: There are cases of severe injustice that demand immediate action, and the pursuit of the perfect idea of justice may not be helpful in the short term. Therefore, in order to summarise Amartya Sen's philosophy, one can examine the character of Pip from Charles Dickens's novel and discover that "what motivates"us, reasonably enough, is not the realisation that the world falls short of being completely just, which few of us expect – but that there are clearly remediable injustices around us which we want to eliminate." Thereby, the conclusion is to reduce injustice in the world rather than strive for justice.

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Medical Insurance Penetration in India: Trends, Challenges, and Prospects

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Abstract:

This research paper explores the status of medical insurance penetration in India, analyzing trends, identifying challenges, and proposing strategies to enhance penetration rates. Through a comprehensive review of literature and qualitative insights, this study aims to provide valuable insights for policymakers, insurers, healthcare providers, and consumers. Drawing from existing literature, quantitative data analysis, and qualitative insights. This paper examines the factors influencing medical insurance penetration in India and proposes measures to enhance its uptake. it identifies barriers such as low awareness, affordability issues, inadequate coverage, and trust deficit, and recommends strategies including awareness campaigns, product innovation, regulatory reforms, and public-private partnerships to promote insurance penetration.

Keywords: medical insurance, health care, penetration, awareness, affordability

Introduction:

The provision of adequate healthcare services is essential for the well-being of individuals and the economic development of nations. Medical insurance plays a crucial role in ensuring access to quality healthcare while mitigating financial risks associated with healthcare expenses. In India, despite significant progress in healthcare infrastructure and services, medical insurance penetration remains relatively low. In India, despite the growing healthcare needs of its population, medical insurance penetration remains low medical insurance plays a vital role in ensuring access to healthcare services while providing financial protection against unforeseen medical expenses.

Despite increased awareness about insurance, India is still grappling with a health protection gap of 73 per cent, leaving over 40 crore individuals without health insurance, found a report. This constitutes over 31 per cent of the country's population. The National Insurance Academy (NIA), an institution dedicated to research, and development in insurance, pension, and allied fields. [https://www.business-standard.com/finance/personal-finance/health-protection-gap-persists-in-india-40-crore-uninsured-report-123121400799_1.html]

This paper aims to explore the factors influencing this low penetration and to propose strategies for enhancing uptake to achieve universal health coverage.

Literature Review:

(Shukla, 2018) in the research paper point out that to ensure that everyone in the nation is insured, health insurance must become more widely known. Due to the unorganised nature of their employment, a considerable portion of India's population lives in semi-urban and urban areas and is not protected by any health insurance plans. It is crucial to teach the residents of these locations how to obtain health insurance for themselves. It is important to educate the people in these areas to cover themselves with healthcare plans. In India, the expense of medical treatment is rising daily and is becoming unaffordable for the average citizen. In India, the proportion of people living below the poverty line (BPL) is higher than one-third of the entire population. Therefore proper medical insurance facilities are top priority in our country.

Bhaskar Purohit (2014) in his research discussed that community-based health insurance (CBHI) for the unorganized sector in rural areas in India is required to be tapped. While the impact would be of great advantage to the poor, it is not effective because of poor implementation and lack of proper regulation. Further, this scheme should be extended to bring under its purview the informal sector in urban and rural areas as this scheme only covers the rural poor.

David M Dror (2006) discussed the myths and realities of health insurance of the poor in India. According to the author, there are several myths about the poor's willingness to pay for health insurance but in reality, there is a need and the poor can pay 1.3% of their income. The market is however not yet penetrated. Health insurance products should be community-based endeavours and innovative and creative plans to enable the poor to be covered.

Objectives of the Study:

This paper aims to study the following objectives

a. Current medical insurance scenario in India .

b. factors influencing medical insurance penetration in India.

c. Measures to improve the medical insurance penetration in India.

Methodology:

This study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative analysis of secondary data from insurance regulators, industry reports, and surveys with qualitative insights from interviews with key stakeholders. The study makes use of data from Govt of India, the IRDAI website etc. The data is also collected from academic journals, conference proceedings, and institutional repositories, newspapers, magazines, and online news sources often publish articles based on research findings

Current Medical Insurance Scenario in India

Medical insurance coverage in India has been undergoing significant expansion and diversification to meet the healthcare needs of the population. Since 1999, the Insurance Regulatory and Development Agency (IRDA) have licensed 24 new private insurance companies, of which 21 have foreign equity participation. Major global players like Aegon, Fortis, Future Generali, Principal and Dai-ichi have joined with Indian partners to set up life insurance operations. Further, 11 Indian banks were planning to enter the insurance market in joint ventures with overseas insurance companies in 2007. Although liberalization has led to better regulatory policy and the beginning of private health insurance, the market is still largely dominated by government-owned insurance companies. Demand for health insurance has been growing at a rate of 25 per cent per year, driven by rapidly increasing costs of health care and the expanding middle class. (Rapeti, 2009)

Government Health Insurance Schemes: The Indian government has implemented several health insurance schemes to provide coverage to vulnerable populations. One of the prominent schemes is Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY), which aims to provide health coverage to over 500 million people, particularly those from economically disadvantaged backgrounds. It provides 5 lakh rupees medical insurance coverage to the economically backward section of the society even in the private sector hospitals throughout the country.

Private Health Insurance Plans: Private health insurance companies offer a wide range of insurance plans catering to various segments of the population. These include individual health insurance policies, family floater plans, senior citizen health insurance, critical illness plans, maternity insurance, and more. Coverage under these plans typically includes hospitalization expenses, pre and post-hospitalization expenses, day care procedures, and sometimes additional benefits like maternity coverage, ambulance charges, and alternative treatments.

Employer-Sponsored Health Insurance: Many companies in India provide health insurance coverage to their employees as part of their employee benefits package. These employer-sponsored health insurance plans often cover the employee, their spouse, and dependent children.

Micro Health Insurance: Micro health insurance schemes are designed to provide affordable health coverage to low-income individuals and families, particularly those in rural areas. These schemes are often offered by microfinance institutions, NGOs, or government agencies and aim to address the specific healthcare needs of marginalized communities.

Telemedicine and Digital Health Coverage: With the increasing adoption of telemedicine and digital health services, some health insurance providers in India are beginning to include coverage for virtual consultations, remote monitoring, and digital health platforms as part of their insurance plans.

International Health Insurance: For individuals travelling abroad or non-resident Indians (NRIs), there are international health insurance plans available that provide coverage for medical expenses incurred outside of India.

Regulatory Framework: The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) regulates the health insurance sector in India, overseeing the licensing of insurance companies, product approvals, and ensuring compliance with regulations to protect the interests of policyholders.

Pre-Existing Conditions: While most health insurance plans cover pre-existing conditions after a waiting period, coverage for certain pre-existing conditions may be excluded or subject to specific terms and conditions depending on the insurance provider and the individual's health history.

It's important for individuals to carefully review the terms and conditions of their health insurance policies to understand the extent of coverage, exclusions, claim procedures, and any limitations or restrictions that may apply. Additionally, staying informed about changes in regulations and advancements in the healthcare sector can help individuals make informed decisions about their health insurance coverage.

Factors Influencing Medical Insurance Penetration

The following are factors influencing medical insurance penetration in India;

Low Awareness: Many individuals in India lack awareness about the importance of medical insurance, the types of coverage available, and how to access insurance products.

Affordability Issues: The high cost of insurance premiums relative to income levels often makes medical insurance unaffordable for many Indians, particularly those in low-income groups.Majority of

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workers in the country belong to the unorganised sector where the income as well as social security measures are very poor.

Inadequate Coverage: Existing insurance products may not provide comprehensive coverage for healthcare services, leaving gaps in protection and dissuading individuals from purchasing insurance. Developing countries like India is exposed to many types of diseases which are not covered by many insurance companies.

Trust Deficit: Some segments of the population, have mistrust toward insurance companies, doubting the transparency of policies, claim settlement processes, and the overall benefit of insurance.

Strategies to Enhance Medical Insurance Uptake.

Awareness Campaigns: Government agencies, insurers, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) can collaborate to launch comprehensive awareness campaigns to educate the public about the importance of medical insurance and how to access it.

Product Innovation: Insurers should innovate their product offerings to make them more affordable, customizable, and relevant to the diverse needs of different population segments, including those in rural areas and low-income groups.

Regulatory Reforms: Policymakers can introduce regulatory reforms to streamline 6surance processes, enhance consumer protection, and incentivize insurers to expand coverage to underserved areas and populations.

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs): Collaborative efforts between the government, private sector, and civil society can facilitate the expansion of medical insurance coverage through joint initiatives, subsidy schemes, and infrastructure development projects.

Conclusion:

Enhancing medical insurance penetration in India requires a multi-faceted approach that addresses the underlying factors inhibiting uptake while leveraging innovative strategies to promote access and affordability. By implementing targeted interventions and fostering collaboration among stakeholders, India can make significant strides toward achieving universal health coverage and ensuring financial security for all its citizens.

In conclusion, enhancing medical insurance penetration in India is imperative to achieve universal health coverage and ensure financial protection for all citizens. Addressing the multifaceted challenges requires concerted efforts from policymakers, insurers, healthcare providers, and civil society. By adopting a holistic approach and leveraging lessons from global best practices, India can realize its vision of a healthier and more resilient society.

A report by Business Standard pointed out that to tackle the 73 per cent health insurance gap, customised products tailored to the unique risks prevalent in different age groups, genders, and occupations are needed. As per their survey, improving penetration can be facilitated by implementing innovative solutions like savings-linked long-term health insurance, especially among younger and middle-aged generations. According to the paper, removing the GST from premiums for low-income and unorganised sector workers might promote health insurance coverage among them and provide discounts for senior citizens. Additionally, it promoted preventative health measures, such as the provision of fitness-related services and outpatient department (OPD) coverage. With the projected increase in the senior population, long-term critical illness insurance with alternatives for longer premium payments becomes essential, it stated.
[https://www.business-standard.com/finance/personal-finance/health-protection-gap-persists-in-india-40-crore-uninsured-report-123121400799_1.html]

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A New Petrified Unilocular Winged Fruit
Aceraceocarpon gen.nov
From The Deccan Intertrappean Beds of Singhpur, M.P., India

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Abstract:
The fossil chert were collected from singhpur, locality belonging to upper most cretaceous period. The locality is in M.P and was located by Fermor (1931) Sahni (1931) and after long gap Dr. Sheikh visited this locality in 1989 and it is 3 Km south from village Mohagaonkalan, of Chhindwara district, M.P.

The Present Winged fruit *Aceraceocarpon* with two specimen *A. singhpurii and A. intertrappea* is a unilocular fruit. Presence of 'Wing' indicate adaptation of the fruit to wind dispersal. It is of samara type i.e. Outermost limiting layer which surrounds or cover the whole fruit and the inner multilayered which function as *'Wing'* and surrounds or cover the seed bearing part of the fruit. On comparison it shows close resemblance with the characters of family *Aceraceae*. Specimen A, measures 1733µm long and 733µm broad and Specimen B, measures 3350µm long and 1450µm broad.

Keyword: Intertrappean, Angiosperm, Unilocular Winged Fruit.

Introduction:
The Deccan Intertrappean flora is the oldest flora of India. Few winged fruits have been described from these beds. They are *Wingospermocarpon mohgaonese* (Sheikh & Kapgate, 1984)*, Trialata malphighia* (Dixit, 1984), *Juglandiocarpon agashii* (Adhao, 1986) and *Agashocarpon intertrappea* (Channe, 1996).

Material & Method:
A piece of chert has been collected from a well-known fossiliferous locality of singhpur of chhindwara district, M.P.India. The material was preserved in black chert which after breaking showed two fruits in longitudinal plane.

The description of the fruit was based on the study of both the specimen A and B. Both specimen shows similar characters and are well preserved, giving good peel section after etching with hydrofluoric acid. The camera lucida sketches were drawn and important stages of both the fruit were photographed.

Description:
Fruit Morphology
The fruit is small, sessile and samaroid type including the wing and the lower seed bearing part. According to *Ganguly, Das and Datta (1988)* a "**Samara**" is a 1, 2 or more chambered winged fruit developed out of a syncarpous ovary. The wings are developed from the pericarp and the fruit breaks up into component parts. Fruit is unilocular with one seed inside the locule. On the basis of morphological characters both the fruit specimen A and B vary from each other. The oblique L.S of specimen A consisting of four winged fruits lie side by side, each fruit is unilocular with single seed inside the locule. The fruit is long and oblong in shape. The shape and size of all the four fruits of specimen A is more or less similar. (Plate Figs. 1 Text Figs. 1). The oblique L.S of specimen B consists of single winged fruit. It is also unilocular with single seed inside the locule. Fruit is heart shaped ie. Broader towards upper side and narrow towards lower side. (Plate Figs. 7 & 8 Text Figs.7)

Fruit Anatomy:
Specimen A
Anatomically it is clear that, all the four petrified fruits lie side by side has wings, developed from the pericarp and the lower seed bearing part. All the four fruits are long and oblong in shape. Each fruit measures approximately 1733µm in length and 733µm in width.

Pericarp :- The fruit wall or pericarp usually differentiated into three layers, Epicarp, Mesocarp & Endocarp, but in the present fossil specimen A fruit wall is differentiated into two layers i.e. Outer most limiting layer which surrounds or cover the whole fruit and the inner multilayered which function as '*wings*' and surrounds or cover the seed bearing part of the fruit. The outermost limiting layer is made up of thin walled, elongated parenchymatous cells and it measures 59.9µm in thickness. The inner multilayered which functions as wing consisting of irregular, thin walled parenchymatous polygonal cells with some depositions (Plate Figs.2, 3; Text Figs. 2, 3 &6)

Locule: - The fruit has a single locule measuring 533µm along its length and 435µm along its breadth. The fertile locule is with a single prominent seed. (Plate Figs. 4, 5; Text Figs. 4, 5)

Seed: - A single prominent seed is present inside the fertile locule of the fruit. The seed is elongated to oval in shape. It measures about 495µm in length and 390µm in width. The seed developed from an orthotropus ovule and shows bitegmic in nature ie. seed coat is differentiated into outer testa and inner tegma. The inner layer is composed of soft papery layer. Attachment of seed is not clearly preserved, the seed lie free inside the locule shows free central placentation. Inside the seed endosperm cells appears polygonal in shape and soft in nature. (Plate Figs. 4, 5; Text Figs. 4, 5)

Embryo: Not preserved.

Dehiscence: Fruit is indehiscent?

SPECIMEN B

Anatomicaly it is clear that, the petrified fossil fruit has also wing developed from the pericarp and the lower seed bearing part. The fruit is unilocular and heart shaped i.e. broader towards upper side and narrow towards lower side. The whole fruit measures 3350µm in length and 1450µm in width.

Pericarp :- The fruit wall or pericarp usually differentiated into three layers Epicarp, Mesocarp & Endocarp, but in the present fossil specimen B fruit wall is differentiated into two layers ie. Outer most limiting layer which surrounds or cover the entire fruit and the inner multilayered which functions as '*wings*' and surrounds or cover the seed bearing part of the fruit. The outermost limiting layer is made up of thin walled, elongated to oval, parenchymatous cells and it measures 109µm in thickness.The inner multilayered which functions as '*wing*' consisting of irregular, thin walled parenchymatous polygonal cells with some depositions (Plate Fig. 7,8 ; Text Figs. 7, 8)

Locule: - The fruit has a single locule measuring 2000µm along its length and 1050µm along its breadth. The fertile locule is with a single prominent seed. (Plate Fig. 7, 8; Text Fig.7,8)

Seed: - A single prominent seed is present inside the fertile locule of the fruit. The seed is elongated to oval in shape. It measures about 1900µm in length and 950µm in width. The seed developed from an orthotropus ovule and shows bitegmic nature ie. Seed coat is differentiated into outer testa and inner tegma. Attachment of seed is not clearly preserved, the seed lie free inside the locule shows free central placentation. Inside the seed dicot embryo is well preserved. (Plate Fig. 8; Text Fig.8)

Embryo: Embryo is well preserved showing dicotyledonous nature of fruit, with two Cotyledons, Hypocotyl region and narrow radicle. (Plate Fig 9; Text Fig.9)

Dehiscence: - Fruit is indehiscent?

Discussion & Identification:

The important identifying characters of the fruit, on the basis of both specimens A and B are as follows:

1. Fruit is winged and samaroid type.
2. It is unilocular and sessile.
3. In Specimen A, fruit is long & oblong in shape and in Specimen B fruit is heart shaped.
4. Single seed present inside the locule.
5. Seed orthotropus in nature.
6. Seed with free central placentation.
7. Seed is endospermic in nature.
8. Embryo not preserved in Specimen A and it is well preserved in Specimen B.

Presence of wing indicate the adaptation of the fruit to wind dispersal. Thus, the present petrified fossil fruit specimen A and B is compared with earlier reported winged fruits for its identification. ***Wingospermocarpon mohgaonese* (Sheikh & Kapgate, 1984),** differs from the present petrified fossil fruit in having winged seed rather in having winged fruit. ***Trialata malphighia* (Dixit, 1984),** shows similar characters like fruit samaroid type, and dicot seed, but vary in having three winged and trilocular fruit with one seed in each locule. ***Agashocarpon intertrappea* (Channe, 1996)** is one loculed, one seeded winged fruit but differ in triangular nut type of fruit & wing leathery in two floats.

Hence, none of the reported fossil fruit is matched with both the specimen A and B of the present petrified fossil fruit. Now, comparisons are made with the modern (Living) families having winged fruit like, ***Dipterocarpaceae, Sapindaceae, Casurinaceae, Combretaceae, Aceraceae.* (B. Bhattacharyya, B. M. Johri, 1998)**

Fruit of ***Dipterocarpaceae,*** is vary with the present fruit specimens in having indehiscent capsule thus, not compairable. Fruit of ***Sapindaceae,*** differ in having loculicidal capsule and in having arillate type of seeds, which is not matched with the present one. Fruit of ***Casurinaceae,*** differ in having one seeded, winged nut protected by the hardened bracteoles and seed bears a straight embryo. Fruit of ***Combretaceae,*** vary in having two to five angled or winged, coriaceous (leathery) or drupaceous.

Whereas the fruit of ***Aceraceae***, resembles few character with the present fossil fruit specimen like, fruit is samaroid type often schizocarpic, separating into two single-winged mericarps or a double samara. But the only difference encountered is, in respect of seed ie, In Aceraceae, seed is non-endospermic and with straight embryo, while in both petrified fruit specimen seed is endospermic in nature.

Family ***Aceraceae,*** is characterized by two genera namely ***Acer*** and ***Dipteronia***. Though the present winged fruits shows similar character with the family Aceraceae as cited above, however it differ from the above two genera by certain distinguishing

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characters. Fruit of **Acer** and **Dipteronia** vary in having ex-albuminous seed with curved embryo.

From the above discussion it can be concluded that though the present fruit shows a number of similar characters with the family Aceraceae, it differ greatly from its living genera ie. (Acer & Dipteronia) Thus, it is clear that the present winged fruits might have been extinct genera of the family **Aceraceae**. Hence for time being it is named as **Aceraceocarpon** gen. nov with two species. **A. singhpurii** (For specimen A) and **A. intertrappea** (For specimen B) sp. nov. The generic name is after the family **Aceraceae** and specific name is after the name of locality Singhpur and Intertrappean beds.

Diagnosis:

Aceraceocarpon gen. nov

Fruit dicotyledonous, unilocular, sessile, winged and samara type. Single seed present inside the locule. Pericarp differentiated into two layers ie. Outer most limiting layer which surrounds or cover the whole fruit and the inner multilayered which function as '*wings*' and surrounds or cover the seed bearing part of the fruit.

A. Singhpurii sp. Nov

Specimen A consisting of four winged fruit lie side by side, each fruit unilocular sessile, winged and samara type, with single seed inside the locule. The fruit long and ablong in shape. It measures approximately 1733µm in length and 733µm in width. Pericarp differentiated into two layers. The seed elongated to oval in shape. It measures about 495µm in length and 390µm in width. Seed orthotropic in nature with free central placentation. Seed endospermic in nature and embryo not preserved.

B. Intertrappea sp. Nov

Specimen B consisting of singled fruit. It is unilocular sessile, winged and samara type, with single seed inside the locule. The fruit heart-shaped. It measures 3350µm in length and 1450µm in width. Pericarp is differentiated into two layers. The seed elongated to oval in shape. It measures about 1900µm in length and 950µm in width. It is orthotropus in nature with free central placentation. Seed endospermic in nature and embryo well preserved showing dicotyledonous nature of fruit.

Holotype :   APS. / Fruit -6. Department of Botany, Institute of Science, Nagpur.

Locality   :   Singhpur, M.P. India.

Horizon   :   Deccan Intertrappean Series of India.

Age   :   ? Upper Cretaceous.

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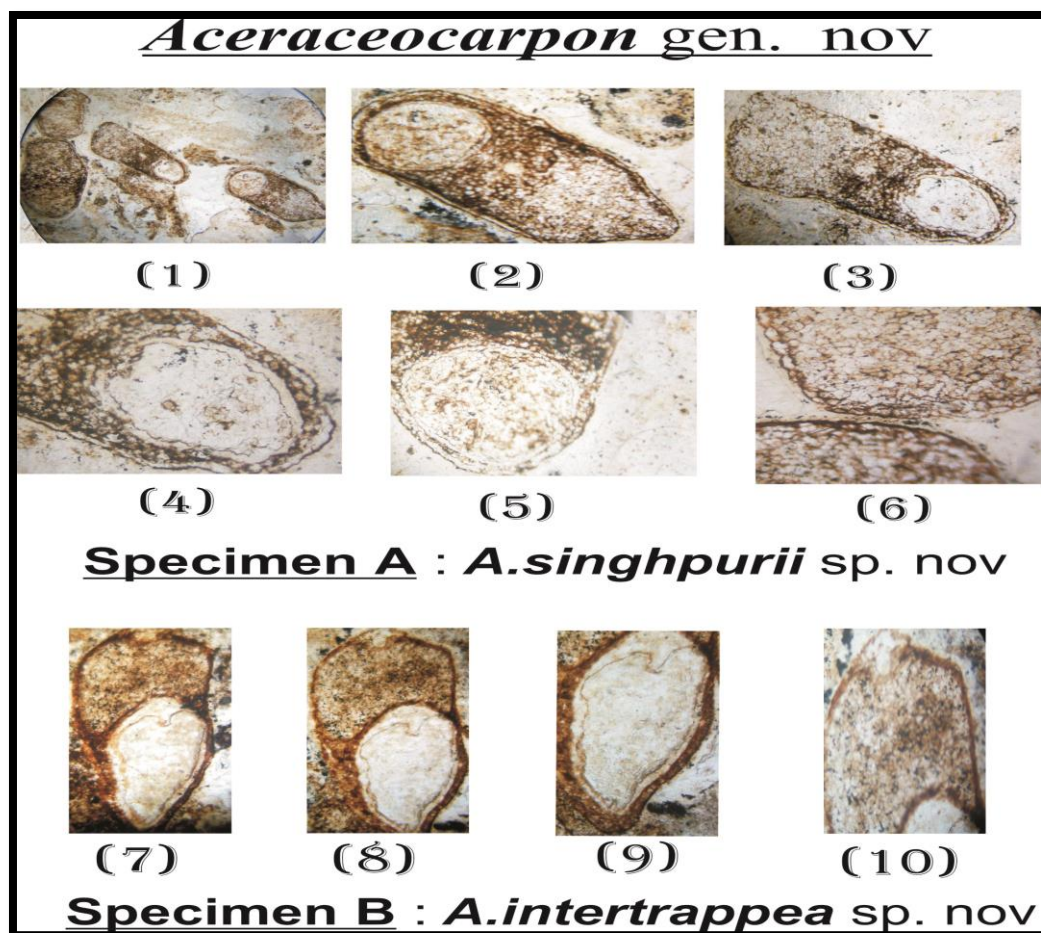
Plate FigsL:

Aceraceocarpon gen. nov **Specimen A:** *A.singhpurii* sp.nov
Explanation Of Plate Figs. 1 To 10

Figs. 1	:	Section consists of four winged fruit lie side by side. 17.5X
Figs. 2 & 3	:	Single fruit enlarged. 50X
Figs. 4& 5	:	Showing unilocular fruit with single seed inside the locule. 50X
Figs. 6	:	Enlarged view of pericarp and winged cells. 400X

Specimen B: *A. intertrappea* sp. nov

Figs. 7&8	:	L.S fruit showing unilocular winged fruit.
Figs. 9	:	Enlarged view of single seed with dicot embryo. 25X
Fig. 10	:	Enlarged view of pericarp & winged cells. 25X

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Text Figs:

Text Fig. : *Aceraceocarpon* gen. nov
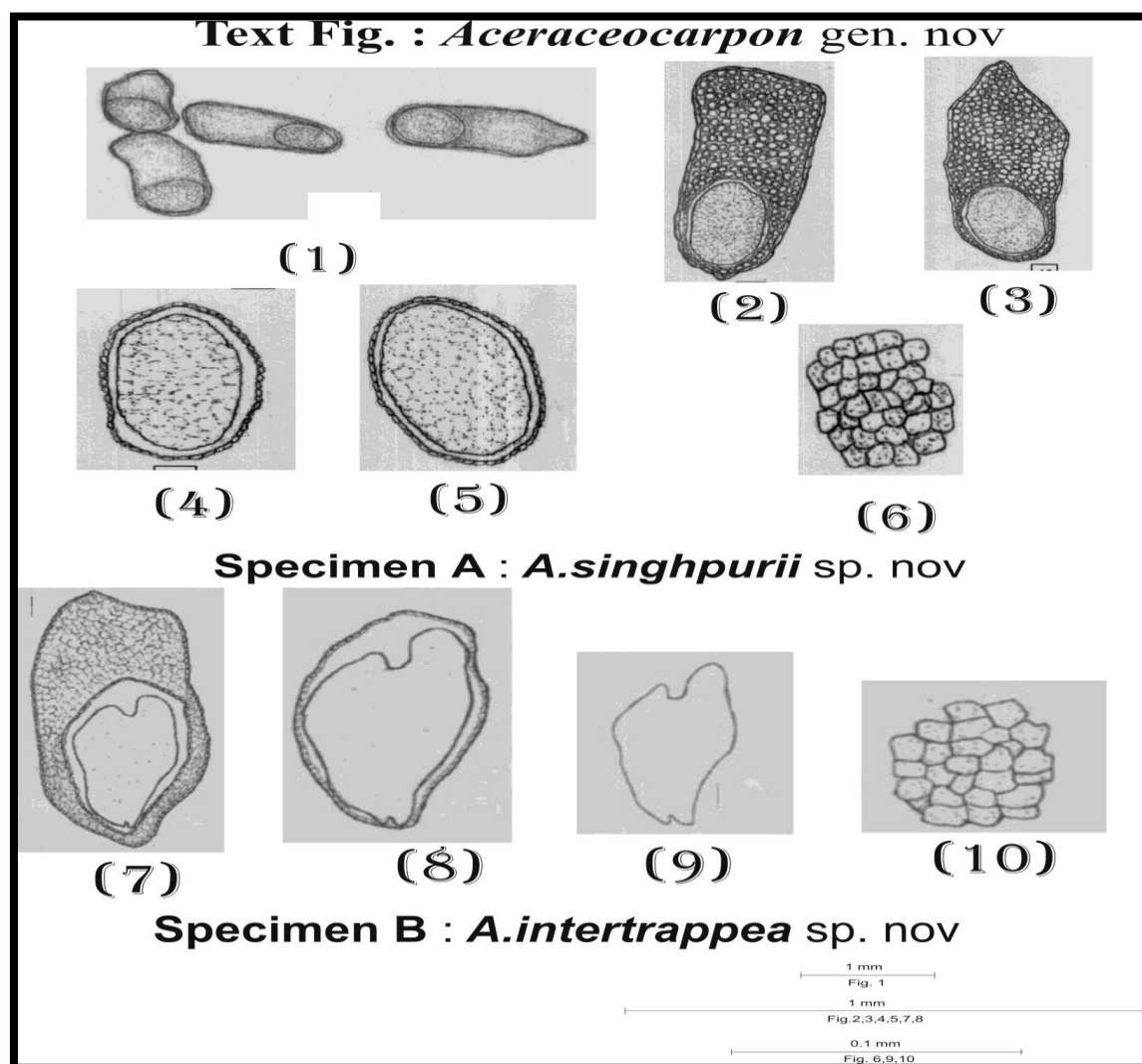
Aceraceocarpon gen. nov
    Specimen A: *A.singhpurii* sp.nov
Explanation Of Text Figs 1 To 10
Figs. 1   **:**   Section consist of four winged fruit lie side by side.
Figs. 2 & 3   **:**   Single winged fruit enlarged.
Figs. 4 & 5   **:**   Enlarged locule showing single seed.
Figs. 6   **:**   Enlarged winged cells.
    Specimen B: *A. intertrappea* sp. nov
Figs. 7   **:**   Enlarged unilocular winged fruit.
Figs. 8   **:**   Enlarged seed.
Figs. 9   **:**   Enlarged embryo.
Figs. 10   **:**   Enlarged winged cells.

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Equal opportunities for Women at the workplace: Strategies for Achieving Gender Equality at Work

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Abstract:

Equal treatment for women in the workplace remains elusive, even though women have broken down barriers to education and broadened their career options. Despite centuries of progress and developments in various fields, equal representation and rights of women are still an alien concept in most of the societies. Women's participation in the workforce is way less than Men even after a considerable amount of effort and hardships put in by the women leaders and representatives throughout the world. When women in society remain underrepresented, this phenomenon is referred to as the "glass ceiling. "The glass ceiling is a metaphor in which glass is described as invisible barriers through which women or demographic minorities can see elite positions but cannot reach them which is known as "ceiling". While several nations have undertaken diverse measures to guarantee gender parity in business leadership, the effective realization of this goal remains unfulfilled. This paper adopts a feminine viewpoint to present a comprehensive analysis of the problems associated with establishing gender diversity and equal opportunities for women in organizations. This paper work is only of an exploratory nature which is based on some data collected from different resources like journals, magazines, and the internet.

Keywords: Glass Ceiling, Glass Escalators, Queen-bee syndrome, Minority, Gender-based Discrimination, Organizational Barrier, Women Empowerment.

Scope and Objectives:

1. Understanding and defining Equal Employment and Diversity in the workplace.

2. To analyze whether the organizational recruitment strategy and diversity strategy are aligned.

3. To ensure the talent acquisition processes and systems adopted by the organizations are free of bias.

4. To study the impact of a Diverse workforce in an organization.

5. To delve into the broad spectrum of issues confronting women at work and provide a Critical and analytical perspective on the multiple hindrances women face at work.

6. To Make recommendations to improve the lives of women in the workplace.

Research Methodology:

The primary data of the study was obtained by interviewing five informants/responsible persons who are recognized as experts on gender issues. Secondary data was obtained through library research and all documented information; mainly from government reports, websites of national organizations, published articles, news and journals. The five experts with different professional backgrounds and positions are: academicians, government officials, management of a statutory body and an NGO. They are asked for their opinion on gender equality and its practice in the workplace and

are expected to answer based on their knowledge and experience. Their answers are then concluded as an important finding that constitutes the elements of gender equality. The results of a content analysis of legal documents and interviews show that gender equality is influenced by several factors.

Introduction:

For modern society and organizations to function, the equal contribution of all genders is essential. Scholars have determined that gender is a spectrum rather than a binary opposition between male and female. Stated differently, gender encompasses a variety of identities that an individual may like to choose rather than just being recognized as a man or a woman. Gender is a highly manufactured phenomenon that has a big impact on social structures and society. In addition to classifying people, gender division also gives each of them a function that they must play without hesitation or question throughout their lives. As a result, gender is a social construct, and men's and women's roles are shaped by what society expects of them (men are more powerful than women in society, and dominance plays a significant role in defining women's roles). Women run the risk of alienating themselves if they try to defy the notion that they are defined by males. The majority of countries worldwide are patriarchal, and patriarchal ideas and customs determine what it means to be a woman. Asian societies, in particular, are patriarchal in that men are viewed as superior to women in these settings. The structural roles of men and women in organizations appear to be influenced by this social role view, or gender role stereotype. Thus, organizational cultures are also shaped by prevailing cultural elements or societal ideals. The values, beliefs, attitudes, and other cultural implications that members of an organization bring to the table shape the organization's culture, which frequently exists as a parallel subculture to the prevailing culture. Men strive to maintain their hegemonic role in society since it is generally believed that men should rule over women. This is the case even in workplace organizations.

Women typically hold lower-level positions in organizations, whereas men are preferred for administrative and leadership roles. Many people in society, including women, are aware that traditionally, masculine characteristics have been associated with good leadership. Women are generally thought to possess soft or delicate characteristics that make them unfit for leadership roles. Some academics contend that these preconceptions have a detrimental impact on how women's abilities and confidence are evaluated and that women incorrectly think they are incapable of achieving leadership roles because they are a counter-leadership. Consequently, even if a female personally disagrees with the stereotype, she may still leave the situation with a low opinion of her abilities if she has internalized the idea that "most

men" anticipate more efficient performance from men. Because of the bias, a man acts equally.

Women are underrepresented in leadership roles inside organizations, despite recent research suggesting that gender diversity in leadership enhances both organizations and society. There hasn't been a significant increase in women's leadership roles and career advancement in the majority of workplaces across many nations in the world, despite recent measures that have made it possible for women to pursue higher education and training, organizational changes, legal accommodations, and other policy-related initiatives to ensure gender equality and career advancement opportunities for women to reach decision-making positions. More women than ever before are joining the workforce, yet it's obvious that these women are employed at lower organizational levels. In the organizational hierarchy, the highest roles are dominated by men and this is true for developed as well as developing economies. Professional domains like counseling, networking, power, glass ceilings and glass escalators, gender-based discrimination, gender segregation at work, career advancement, personal growth, relationship development, disruptions to work-life balance, female leadership, organized turnover, and human resource policies have gained popularity among feminists in light of contemporary studies on women's careers. In the worldwide context, there are just 37 female CEOs, or 7.4%, of the top Fortune 500 businesses. Even though there are now more female CEOs in Fortune 500 businesses than ever before, women's representation is still far from equal. In the corporate sectors worldwide in 2018, women made up 16.8% of CEOs and Heads of Business, 29% of executives, 9% of key management staff, and 32.4% of senior managers. In the year 2019, women held 29% of senior management posts globally. Data from 2017 showed that just 26 CEOs (5.8%) of S&P 500 companies were female. Thus, even in the 21st century, when awareness of gender equality is more widespread than ever, it appears that women are underrepresented in upper corporate echelons globally.

Gender Roles in Contemporary Organizations: A Reflection In a work environment, gender is stabilized and re-stabilized through interactions inside the organization. Gender-based occupational segregation is prevalent in businesses, and this is frequently horizontally demonstrated by vertical and division. When it comes to women's professional advancement and the underrepresentation of women in senior positions inside businesses, the glass ceiling argument is comprehensive. There is a glass ceiling on women's ability to rise to senior management positions in medium-sized and large enterprises across all developing nations. The metaphor "Glass Ceiling," which refers to a transparent barrier that keeps women from climbing up the corporate ladder, is frequently

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used to depict the obstacles that keep women from rising to senior management positions in large organizations. The GC portrays a corporate environment where corporate customs and culture prevent women from achieving top managerial roles. Stated differently, it alludes to the imperceptible obstacles that hinder women's professional progress. The socialization process and the many roles that women play in social institutions shape womanhood in a culture that is founded on patriarchal norms and largely act as barriers when women attempt to climb the upper rungs of their career ladders Another well-known notion that is frequently connected to women's career advancement into leadership roles is the "Glass Escalator" theory. The Glass escalator refers to the circumstances in which males have a hidden edge that enables them to get the position even in professions where women predominate because of men's dominant status in society when they compete with women for the same leadership position. It alludes to the reality that males are joining fields of labor that have historically been dominated by women (such as nursing and elementary teaching) and are rising to leadership positions faster than women, giving the impression that men are advancing past women like they are riding an escalator. Women face disadvantages when trying to achieve their goals because of the Glass Ceiling and Glass Escalator hypotheses, attempting to reach leadership positions in organizations in both.

According to some research, the Queen Bee syndrome is another important characteristic that prevents women from rising to the top corporate positions. The term "Queen Bee Syndrome" refers to a situation where women who thrive in workplaces with a high male to female ratio try to keep other women from rising to the same levels of development and promotion. Rd. Michelle Ryan and Professor Alex Haslam of the University of Exeter's, School of Psychology coined the term, "Glass Cliff". It stems from the observation that women are more likely than men to be appointed for dangerous and precarious leadership positions. The metaphor of the "glass cliff" captures what all too often occurs when women advance to executive roles in a company who's financial performance is flagging. This is due to the sometimes-held belief that when it comes to handling crises in organizations, women leaders' problem-solving techniques and innately feminine features are more beneficial than those of men. The social identity theory describes how people see themselves as belonging to a social group and how they perceive it. This theory also describes how people see other people in the same or other social groupings as well as how they see themselves as members of those groups. People build different identities based on their perceived social identities, which leads to the creation of in-group and out-group identifications. There are drawbacks to the in-group and out-group continuum, including prejudice, marginalization, and oppression. A foundation for creating and comprehending "identity" is provided by such self and other construction and perception, which respond to inquiries such as "Who am I?" "Who am I not?", "How am I different and from whom?", "How am I similar and to whom?" and so on.

Moreover, people create their identities by referencing preexisting social identities that are created by or within their social milieu. When creating "Social identities," people often organize others into social categories that make sense to them. This affects how people interact with people both inside and outside of their identity group. Individuals are classified as belonging to an ingroup or an outgroup based on their social identity. Thus, "identity" and "social identity" are essential ideas to grasp when trying to comprehend variety. In certain organizational roles and processes, the dominant in-groups may attempt to keep the weaker out-groups out. This exclusion frequently occurs when employees and management fail to see certain people and groups as essential components of the and groups are subject to both implicit and explicit exclusion from employment prospects, information networks, team membership, human resource investments, and decision-making processes. When a dominating group believes that it is better than other groups, it results in oppression.

The marginalization of a minority group or group results from the supremacy or dominance of one group over another. As the dominant group exercises its privileges over the marginalized group, it produces certain unfair structures for these groups. Because of their privileged group membership, marginalized group members suffer life-diminishing, life-deadening, life-threatening, and life-ending consequences from the acts, behaviors, and practices of oppression, regardless of their contributions, accomplishments, or achievements. Isms are unique customs, ideologies, or systems in this sense. Oppression is frequently the result of genderism. Genderism is the belief that men are superior to women, the practice of discrimination based on gender, and the justification of such discrimination. There are two primary components of genderism. The first element is "gendered attitudes or ideology," which refers to views, philosophies, and concepts that highlight the superiority of one group—typically men—over the other—typically women—and provide justification for the persecution of the latter. "Gendered practices and institutions," the second component, stands for how tyranny is carried out. Conscious gendered orientation is not always the cause of oppression; unconscious systems of oppression can be used to coerce one gender (typically women) into having less power and material possessions.

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According to the "intersectionality" idea, because they are members of various minority groups, marginalized groups like women experience multiple forms of oppression, including overlapping and interconnected forms of discrimination or disadvantage. As a result, it has come to light that, among other things, oppression occurs simultaneously based on factors like gender, color, and class. Understanding a wide range of distinctions, such as those related to gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation, age, class, disability, and more, is therefore essential. Women who are shut out of networks find it difficult to get employment and experience delays in their professional development. This leads to Stress, a decrease in job satisfaction, and an increase in turnover result from this (graph below). Both productivity and corporate growth are adversely affected by this kind of exclusion. As a result, businesses should foster an environment free from discrimination and an inclusive work culture where people of different backgrounds are appreciated, valued, and shared. Women leaders are leaving their companies at higher rates.

How The Issue Should Be Tackled:

How the problem ought to be resolved Companies cannot just ignore or avoid the phenomena of women in leadership. Organizations in the modern day should always work to support women leaders and gender diversity. The most important element influencing whether organizations produce women leaders is their attitude toward gender diversity. Senior executives who respect diversity tend to promote more women and are more inclined to create rules that support female leaders across the entire company. Thus, corporate strategies of internationally high-performing firms involve encouraging gender diversity inside the organization. An organization may be able to make better judgments and perform better if its executives combine aspects of both masculine and feminine leadership. Organizations are currently using various policies and practices to encourage gender diversity in leadership roles and benefit from it. Companies use these five strategies to address gender diversity in leadership positions. These include addressing implicit or subtle bias, setting explicit diversity targets that track advancement toward objectives, emphasizing important roles and redefining the route to leadership, creating sponsorship and mentoring programs, and offering assistance and flexibility in achieving work-life balance. Companies can train managers and staff on diversity by stressing the value of equal employment opportunities and affirmative action, appreciating diversity, managing intercultural relations and diversity, reducing prejudice, and anti-racism, anti-oppression, and liberation theory. Establishing quantitative goals, holding management responsible for their actions, and clearly articulating diversity goals are all necessary for organizations. Additionally,

companies might create diversity councils to track their goals and advancement toward them. A corporation can identify the most varied pool of talented candidates—including women—by casting a wide net throughout the recruitment process because it doesn't give preference to certain people with inside networks of contacts. Companies may find talented women and help them by matching them with mentors and other resources so that they can shatter the glass ceiling and other barriers. Remote and hybrid work is game-changing for women-Excitement for flexibility in all its manifestations is higher than ever, two years after the epidemic drove corporate America to undertake a big experiment with flexible work arrangements. The great majority of workers desire to be employed by organizations that provide remote or hybrid work arrangements. In the upcoming year, just 7% of organizations want to reduce their use of remote and hybrid work, while 32% predict that these alternatives will likely increase. Remote and hybrid working is here to stay, even though they won't be suitable for every company or job. Companies should bear the following three points in mind as they continue to manage this transition: Making a decision is essential. Workers who have the option to work under the arrangement prefer to be less burned out, happier in their careers, and far less likely to think about leaving their companies—whether they work remotely or on-site. This emphasizes the value of offering employees agency and choice wherever feasible; not all employees will benefit equally from a one-size-fits-all approach to flexible work arrangements. I believe that dealing with prejudice and disrespect has become simpler when working remotely. I can take a few minutes to sit outside and breathe deeply after a meeting. I can cry and switch off my camera. My mental health has significantly improved since working remotely.

Women In The Workplace: Flexibility:

Women working in a different set-up than their colleagues or team-mates tend to get less support. Women employees working remotely or in a hybrid model of work supports their well-being and shows interest in their careers. The option to work remotely is especially important to women. Only 1 in 10 women want to work mostly on-site but most of them choose remote and hybrid work options as one of their top reasons for joining or staying with an organization. These preferences are about more than convenience and flexibility. Women working remotely, even if it is for a small period of time, they experience very less microaggressions and higher levels of psychological safety. The decrease in microaggressions is especially pronounced for women of color, LGBTQ+ women, and physically disabled women – groups who usually face rude, demeaning and discriminatory behaviour at workplace. Although remote and hybrid work is delivering real benefits, they may also be creating new challenges. Today,

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most employees specially after COVID, prefer working remotely or in a hybrid structure. Most HR leaders believe that offering flexible work options has helped diversify their talent pipelines and retain more employees from underrepresented groups. However, there are various drawbacks to these new ways of working. A majority of companies are concerned that employees who work remotely feel less connected to their teams and say that remote and hybrid work is placing additional demands on managers. There are possibilities that employees who primarily work from home are likely to be women and will get lesser opportunities for recognition and career progression. An organization can gain many advantages by encouraging gender diversity in leadership roles, including a rise in positive attitudes among members, support for female ambition, a reduction in the gender gap within the organization, and a decrease in gender-based harassment and abuse. These kinds of programs enable male and female staff members to benefit from gender diversity policies, which in turn fosters an engaged and self-motivated workforce within the company.

Conclusion:

Gender diversity in leadership roles in modern organizations remains unachieved, even though we live in a technologically advanced and digitally connected world and many nations have experienced economic development. Even now, several developing nations are having difficulty providing women in the workplace with the barest minimum of rights. Because of this, women in the global south occasionally work ten to sixteen hours a day in sweatshops. Promoting equal opportunity for women is a difficult challenge in such circumstances. However, the world community has assisted in the implementation of many summits, movements, and conventions, and the majority of nations are now enacting laws, policies, and regulations to empower women in the workplace and society at large. Policies within the organization and Gender equality within organizations have been recognized to be promoted by methods like "gender blind" and "gender neutral" hiring and treatment. Organizations that adopt gender-blind policies permit their members to carry out their work by disregarding roles that are customarily accepted through socialization. These rules disregard socially imposed gender norms. The organization, in this case, does not specify distinct positions for men and women. Likewise, companies that have gender-neutral practices don't treat their employees differently based on their gender. Increasing the quota for women is another constructive way to support gender diversity and provide women with more opportunities. Increased quotas have previously proven successful for a few European nations. Equal opportunity for men and

women is essential, as is getting rid of the obstacles that women face when trying to leadership that

combines both masculine and feminine traits, minimize gender stereotyping, and blur the lines between gender divisions. Diversity in the workplace is a valuable source of the competitive advantage of a business. Diversity improves organizational flexibility, innovation, and creativity and increases healthy competition among employees.

Research Findings:
What Are The Root Causes Of Gender Discrimination:

1. Stereotypes and Bias: Preconceived notions about gender roles and abilities often lead to biased decision-making in hiring, promotion, and task assignments.
2. Pay Gap: Women are frequently paid less than their male counterparts for performing the same work, reflecting deep-rooted inequalities in compensation practices.
3. Lack of Representation: Underrepresentation of women in leadership positions perpetuates stereotypes and limits opportunities for advancement.
4. Workplace Culture: Hostile work environments, including harassment and microaggressions, contribute to gender discrimination and inhibit professional growth.
5. Family Responsibilities: Assumptions about women's caregiving responsibilities can result in discrimination, such as denial of promotions or opportunities for flexible work arrangements.

Recommendations:

1. **Education and Training:** Implement mandatory training programs to raise awareness about unconscious bias and promote inclusivity in the workplace.
2. **Pay Transparency:** Establish transparent salary structures and conduct regular audits to identify and address gender-based pay disparities.
3. **Diversity Initiatives:** Develop initiatives to recruit, retain, and promote women and underrepresented groups into leadership positions, fostering a more inclusive organizational culture.
4. **Zero-tolerance policies:** Enforce strict policies against harassment and discrimination, providing clear channels for reporting and addressing complaints.
5. **Flexible Work Arrangements:** Offer flexible scheduling, remote work options, and parental leave policies to support employees in balancing work and family responsibilities.
6. **Mentorship and Sponsorship Programs:** Pair employees with mentors and sponsors who can provide guidance, advocacy, and support for career advancement.
7. **Accountability Measures:** Hold leaders and managers accountable for promoting objectives.

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Understanding the Demographic Patterns: A Study of Tribal Population Density in Jalgaon District

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Abstract:

This research explores the demographic patterns of tribal population density in Jalgaon District, Maharashtra, India, aiming to provide insights into the spatial distribution and socio-economic characteristics of these communities. Tribal populations in India often face marginalization and challenges in accessing basic services and opportunities for development. Understanding their demographic patterns can help in formulating targeted policies and interventions to address their specific needs and improve their well-being. The study utilizes a mixed-methods approach, combining Geographic Information Systems (GIS) analysis with demographic techniques. GIS is employed to map the spatial distribution of tribal populations across the district, using data from the latest census. This mapping is complemented by demographic analysis, which examines factors such as education, healthcare, and socio-economic status to understand their impact on tribal population density. The findings reveal significant variations in tribal population density across different regions of Jalgaon District. Areas with higher tribal population densities are often characterized by lower levels of access to education and healthcare facilities, as well as limited economic opportunities. These findings underscore the need for targeted interventions to improve the well-being of tribal communities in these areas. The research also highlights the importance of considering the socio-economic factors that influence tribal population density. Factors such as access to education and healthcare, as well as economic opportunities play a significant role in shaping the demographic patterns of tribal populations. Addressing these factors through targeted policies and interventions can help in reducing disparities and improving the overall well-being of tribal communities in Jalgaon District. Overall, this research contributes to a better understanding of the demographic patterns of tribal population density in Jalgaon District and provides valuable insights for policymakers and development practitioners working towards the empowerment and inclusion of tribal communities in India.

Keywords: Density, scheduled tribe, demographic.

Introduction:

Tribal populations in India represent a diverse and culturally rich segment of society. However, they often face marginalization and socio-economic challenges, including limited access to basic services and opportunities for development. Understanding the demographic patterns of tribal populations is crucial for formulating targeted policies and interventions to address their specific needs and improve their well-being. Jalgaon District in Maharashtra, India, is home to a significant tribal population, comprising various communities with distinct cultural practices and livelihoods. The distribution of tribal populations across the district is influenced by a range of factors, including historical settlement patterns, access to resources, and socio-economic conditions. This research aims to investigate the demographic patterns of tribal population density in Jalgaon District, utilizing a combination of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) analysis and demographic techniques. By mapping the spatial distribution of tribal populations and analyzing factors such as education, healthcare, and socio-economic status, the study seeks to identify areas with higher concentrations of tribal populations and understand the factors influencing their density. The findings of this research are expected to provide valuable insights for policymakers and development practitioners working to improve the well-being of tribal communities in Jalgaon District. By identifying areas with higher tribal population densities and understanding the socio-economic factors influencing these patterns, targeted interventions can be designed to address the specific needs of these communities and promote their inclusion and empowerment. The Tribal population of Jalgaon district is the mixture of Bhils , Tadvi, Nirdhis, Tokare Koli, Kotils, Pavras, Ramosis, Bhisti kolis, Gonds, Pardhis.

Study Area:

Area under study is confined to the old administrative part of Khandesh viz. Eastern Khandesh. Since 1 May 1960, it became Jalgaon district. Jalgaon District is the northernmost part of State of Maharashtra. It lies between latitudes 20^0 N

to 21^0 N and longitudes 74^0 55' to 76^0 28' E covering an area of 11765km^2. According to 2001 census, it has 3679936 populations. The average density of population of Jalgaon district is 313 persons/km^2. while average state density is 314 persons/km^2. So far

tribal population is concerned it is very important in Jalgaon district because the total Scheduled Tribal population in the district is 310806 claim 11.84% of the total population against 8.85 % of the state.
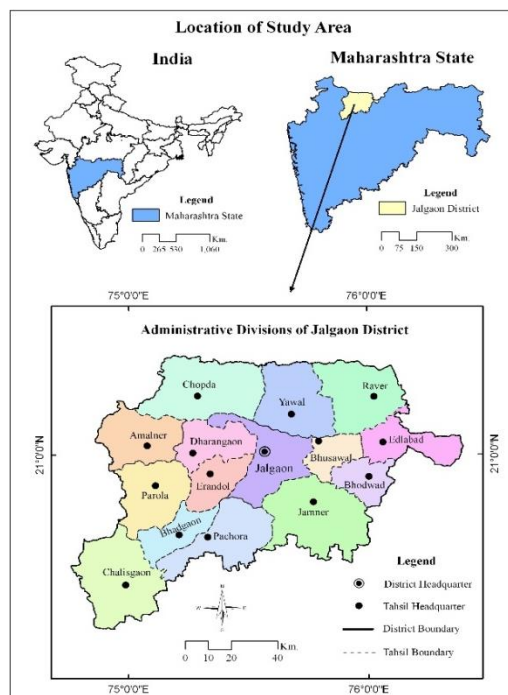

Fig. 1

Aims & Objectives:

The main objectives of the study are:-
1. To map the spatial distribution of tribal population density in Jalgaon District using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) analysis.
2. To analyze the demographic characteristics of areas with high tribal population density, including factors such as education, healthcare, and socio-economic status.
3. To identify correlations between demographic factors and tribal population density in Jalgaon District, with the aim of informing targeted policies and interventions to improve the well-being of tribal communities.

Methodology & Data Source:

This research utilizes a mixed-methods approach combining Geographic Information Systems (GIS) analysis with demographic techniques to study tribal population density in Jalgaon District, Maharashtra, India. Census data on tribal population distribution at the village level is collected from the latest available sources. Additionally, data on topography, infrastructure, and socio-economic indicators such as education and healthcare facilities are gathered. GIS software is used to map the spatial distribution of tribal population density in Jalgaon District. This involves overlaying census data with topographical and infrastructural data to identify areas with higher concentrations of tribal populations. Demographic techniques are employed to analyze the factors influencing tribal population density. This includes examining variables such as education, healthcare, and socio-economic status at the village level to understand their impact on tribal population distribution. Statistical analysis is conducted to identify correlations between demographic factors and tribal population density. This helps in understanding the underlying factors driving the spatial distribution of tribal populations in Jalgaon District. The findings are interpreted to provide insights into the demographic patterns of tribal population density in Jalgaon District. The results are then used to inform policies and interventions aimed at improving the well-being of tribal communities in the region.

Density of Tribal Population:

Tribal populations, officially known as Scheduled Tribes (STs), are distributed unevenly, with higher concentrations in certain states and lower densities in others. According to the 2011 Census of India, the overall population density of STs in India was 50 persons per square kilometer. However, this figure masks the wide variation seen at the state and regional levels. As of the 2011 Census of India, Maharashtra had a tribal population density of approximately 104 persons per square kilometer. This figure represents the density of Scheduled Tribes (STs) in Maharashtra, which includes various tribal communities living in the state. Maharashtra is home to a diverse range of tribal communities, each with its own distinct culture, language, and way of life. The

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state has several tribal-dominated districts, such as Thane, Palghar, Nashik, and Gadchiroli, where tribal population densities are relatively higher. These areas often have hilly terrain, dense forests, and a predominantly rural population, which are characteristic of many tribal regions in India. The tribal population density in Maharashtra varies across different districts and regions within the state. While some districts have a relatively high density of tribal populations, others have lower densities. Factors such as geographical location, historical settlement patterns, and access to resources can influence the distribution and density of tribal populations in

Maharashtra. It's important to note that these figures are based on the 2011 Census data, and there may have been changes in tribal population densities in Maharashtra since then. For the most up-to-date information, it's advisable to refer to the latest census or official statistics from the Maharashtra government. Population density is calculated by total population of the tahasil divided by the number person living per square km. Population density give the idea about the geographical distribution of population in the area. The talukawise density, schedule tribe rural and urban population density for the year 1991 etc. is given in table 1.

Table 1: Tahasilwise Schedule Tribe population density of Jalgaon district

Sr. No.	Name	Jalgaon District Density(km^2)	ST Density (km^2)	Rural ST Density (km^2)	Urban ST Density (km^2)
1	Jalgaon	506	43	32	168
2	Chopda	295	51	49	337
3	Yawal	341	50	47	318
4	Raver	374	47	46	268
5	Muktainagar	183	20	20	0
6	Bhusawal	430	18	10	128
7	Jamner	184	15	15	0
8	Erandol	268	28	25	294
9	Amalner	304	30	26	379
10	Parola	196	21	20	168
11	Bhadgaon	264	28	28	0
12	Chalisgaon	262	23	21	120
13	Pachora	286	20	19	228
Jalgaon District		294	29	26	185

(**Source:** Census 1991)

As per the table 1(*fig. 2 & 3*) the population density of district was 294 per sq. km in 1991. Based on the provided data for Jalgaon District and its various talukas (sub-districts), we can interpret the density of the Scheduled Tribe (ST) population as follows:

The overall population density of Jalgaon District is 294 persons per square kilometer. The ST population density is 29 persons per square kilometer, indicating that STs constitute a significant proportion of the district's population. Chopda has the highest ST population density among the talukas at 51 persons per square kilometer, indicating a relatively high concentration of STs in this area. Yawal and Raver also have relatively high ST population densities, at 50 and 47 persons per square kilometer, respectively. Muktainagar has the lowest ST population density at 20 persons per square kilometer, suggesting a lower concentration of STs compared to other talukas. Bhusawal has a moderate ST population density of 18 persons per square kilometer. Jamner has a relatively low ST population density of 15 persons per square kilometer. Erandol and Amalner have moderate ST

population densities of 28 and 30 persons per square kilometer, respectively. Parola has a relatively low ST population density of 21 persons per square kilometer. Bhadgaon has a moderate ST population density of 28 persons per square kilometer. Chalisgaon has a moderate ST population density of 23 persons per square kilometer. Pachora has a relatively low ST population density of 20 persons per square kilometer. The rural ST population density is generally higher than the urban ST population density in most talukas, indicating that ST communities are primarily concentrated in rural areas. Muktainagar, Jamner, and Bhadgaon have no urban ST population density, suggesting that ST communities in these talukas are predominantly rural. Erandol and Amalner have relatively high urban ST population densities, indicating some level of urbanization among ST communities in these areas. Overall, the data suggests varying levels of ST population density across different talukas in Jalgaon District, with some talukas having higher concentrations of STs compared to others.

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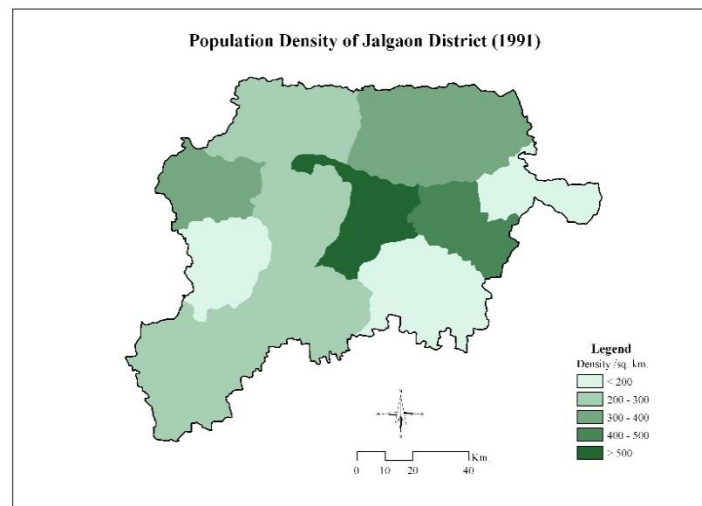
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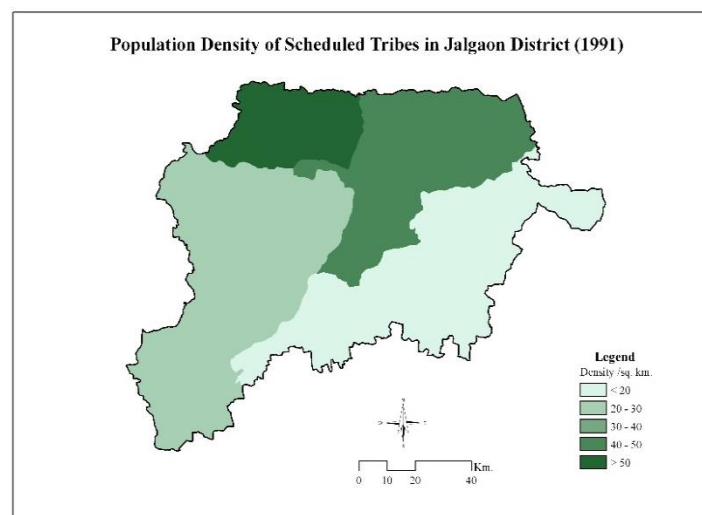
Fig. 3

The talukawise density, schedule tribe rural and urban population density for the year 2001 etc. are given in table 1.

Table 2: Tahasilwise Schedule Tribe population density of Jalgaon district (2001)

Sr. No.	Name	Jalgaon District Density(km²)	ST Density (km²)	Rural ST Density (km²)	Urban ST Density (km²)
1	Jalgaon	696	63	46	264
2	Chopda	345	89	84	611
3	Yawal	376	77	74	344
4	Raver	426	67	65	359
5	Muktainagar	219	32	32	0
6	Bhusawal	730	36	19	158
7	Jamner	217	21	21	0
8	Erandol	308	36	33	496
9	Amalner	337	39	34	496
10	Parola	215	23	22	181
11	Bhadgaon	294	31	31	0
12	Chalisgaon	284	23	21	145
13	Pachora	316	23	22	230
14	Bodvad	208	12	12	0
15	Dharangaon	279	40	38	242
Jalgaon District		**313**	**40**	**37**	**251**

(**Source:** Census 2001)

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Overall District Density: The overall population density of Jalgaon District is highest in Bhusawal taluka at 730 persons per square kilometer, indicating a high population concentration in this area. The ST population density for the district is 63 persons per square kilometer. Chopda has the highest ST population density among the talukas at 89 persons per square kilometer, indicating a high concentration of STs in this area. Yawal and Raver also have relatively high ST population densities, at 77 and 67 persons per square kilometer, respectively. Muktainagar has a lower ST population density at 32 persons per square kilometer. Jamner and Parola have relatively low ST population densities, at 21 and 23 persons per square kilometer, respectively. Bhadgaon has a moderate ST population density of 31 persons per square kilometer. Chalisgaon and Pachora have ST population densities of 23 persons per square kilometer. Bodvad has a relatively low ST population density of 12 persons per square kilometer. Dharangaon has a higher ST population density of 40

persons per square kilometer. The rural ST population density is generally higher than the urban ST population density in most talukas, indicating that ST communities are primarily concentrated in rural areas. Erandol and Amalner have relatively high urban ST population densities, indicating some level of urbanization among ST communities in these areas. Chopda, Yawal, and Raver have significant urban ST population densities, indicating urban settlements of ST communities in these talukas. Muktainagar, Jamner, Bhadgaon, and Bodvad have no urban ST population density, suggesting that ST communities in these talukas are predominantly rural. Overall, the data suggests varying levels of ST population density across different talukas in Jalgaon District, with some talukas having higher concentrations of STs compared to others. Urbanization seems to have a significant impact on ST population distribution, with higher urban densities in talukas like Chopda, Yawal, Raver, Erandol, and Amalner.
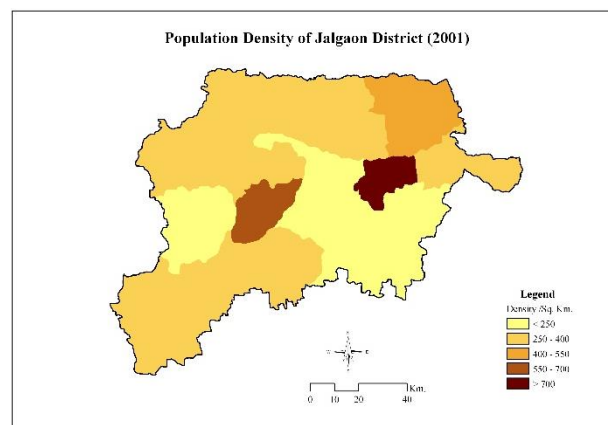
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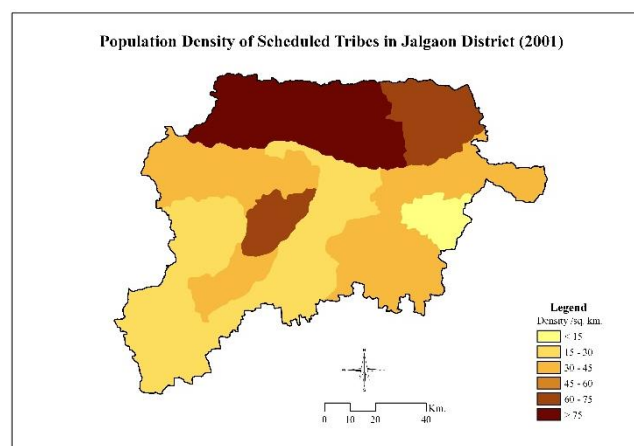
Fig. 5

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the data analysis of tribal population density in Jalgaon District provides valuable insights into the distribution and characteristics of Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the region. The findings highlight significant variations in ST population density across different talukas, with some areas exhibiting higher concentrations of STs compared to others. Chopda emerges as a taluka with the highest ST population density, indicating a strong

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presence of tribal communities in the area. Yawal, Raver, and Dharangaon also show relatively high ST population densities, suggesting significant tribal populations in these regions. The data also reveals interesting patterns in rural and urban ST population densities. While ST communities are predominantly rural, areas like Erandol and Amalner show relatively high urban ST population densities, indicating some level of urbanization among tribal populations in these talukas. These findings have important implications for policy and development planning. Targeted interventions and policies can be designed to address the specific needs of ST communities in areas with higher population densities. Improving access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities in these regions can help in promoting the well-being and socio-economic development of tribal populations. Overall, this study contributes to a better understanding of tribal population distribution in Jalgaon District and provides a foundation for future research and policy initiatives aimed at improving the lives of tribal communities in the region.

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General Scenario of Herbal Medicines and Emerging Trends in the Pharmaceutical Sector

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Abstract:
Since ancient times people have depended on herbal remedies for health issues and the treatment of various illnesses. The continuous use of synthetic medications is not safe for health because of their negative impact. So nowadays we can estimate that, in certain emerging nations like the United States and England use herbal pharmaceuticals. It also offers therapeutics for different conditions. In 1991 Guidelines for the evaluation of herbal medicine were created by WHO. There are recommendations for standardizing herbal medicine there is a discussion on the scenario and opinions towards herbal medicine. In this review also the emerging trends of pharmaceutical medicine are mentioned.

Keywords: Herbal; Pharmaceutical; WHO; Emerging trends; Phototherapy; Impoverished Nation.

Introduction of Herbal Medicine:

According to a new definition provided by the WHO, traditional medicine (which includes herbal medications) refers to therapeutic procedures that have been around for centuries and are still in use today, before the establishment and spread of modern medicine. Approximately 75–80% of the global population still relies mostly on herbal therapy for primary healthcare, particularly in underdeveloped nations (Kamboj, 2000). This is mainly due to the widespread perception that herbal medications are affordable and readily available in addition to having no adverse effects (Gupta and Raina, 1998). The World Health Organisation (WHO) reports that the usage of herbal treatments is two to three times more globally than the use of conventional medications (Evans, 1994). Herbal medicines application can be seen in records from over 5000 years ago that are found in Indian, Chinese, Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and Syrian languages. The Atharveda, Sushruata Sconhita, Charak Sanhita, and Rigveda are among the classical Indian texts. Because of this, herbal remedies and traditional medicines have their roots in both scientific research and the rich customs of past civilizations.[1]

Role of WHO in herbal medicine:

When the World Health Organisation (WHO) described traditional health systems two decades ago, they were describing them as "holistic" because they "emphasise the view that ill health or disease is brought about by an imbalance or disequilibrium of man in his total ecological system and not only by the causative agent and pathogenic evolution." This was likely meant to imply that indigenous system drugs, such as herbal medicine, restore the imbalance or disequilibrium leading to the cure of ill health or disease. In 1989, the World Health Assembly carried on the discussion and approved a resolution declaring that herbal medicine is essential for maintaining the health of both individuals and entire communities. As a result, the World Health Organisation created guidelines in 1991 for evaluating herbal medicine, and the 6th International Conference of Drug Regulatory Authorities in Ottawa the same year approved the standards. The salient features of WHO guidelines are: (1) Quality assessment. Crude plant material, Plant preparation; Finished product. (2) Stability: Shelf life. (3) Safety assessment. Documentation of safety based on experience or: Toxicology studies. (4) Assessment of efficacy: Documented evidence of traditional use.[2]

Challenges associated with herbal medicine:

Herbal medications are released into the market without first undergoing a required toxicological or safety assessment to determine their potential effects. Effective machinery to control production procedures and herbal medicine quality standards is also lacking in many of these nations. Sometimes The use of the incorrect plant species, adulteration of herbal products, incorrectly reported medication, contamination, overdosage, improper use of herbal medicines by consumers or healthcare professionals, and the combination of herbal and pharmaceutical medicines are some of the causes of adverse effects resulting from the consumption of herbal medicines. Hence, It is essential to utilise the most widely used binomial nomenclature for medicinal plants in order to eliminate the confusion caused by the common names. For example, Artemisia absinthium L., which has at least 11 common names, contains an active narcotic derivative. Hence, the effective monitoring of herbal

medicine will require effective collaboration between botanists, phytochemists, pharmacologists, and other major stakeholders. It is challenging task to carry out quality controls on the raw materials used to create herbal medications because of a variety of variables. **Good manufacturing practice (GMP)** states that accurate identification of medicinal plant species, specific storage conditions, and unique cleaning techniques are necessary for the quality control of starting materials. **Food and drug administration (FDA)** also responsible for protecting the public health by assuring the safety, efficacy and security of the herbal medicines. FDA classifies herbal preparations as food supplements.[3,4]

Role of herbal medicines utilised to treat various conditions:

Herbal medicine, also referred to as phototherapy or herbalism, is the use of plants or their extracts for medical purposes. Now a days Patients typically turn to natural treatments when they have an acute, often self-limiting illness like a cold, throat infection, or bee sting because accessing medical care can be challenging, uncomfortable, costly, or time consuming. Natural treatments can help to improve health and treat a variety of disorders. Many think that natural plant products are healthier than manufactured medications. The natural world is home to a variety of plants and traditional remedies that are used to cure liver disorders, kidney diseases, skin diseases, diabetes etc.[5]

(Google image)

Figure 1: Conditions can be treated by the herbal medicine**.**

Scenario of herbal medicines:

The herbal medicines or phytomedicines continue to expand rapidly throughout the world. Many people are now resorting to herbal products for the treatment of various health challenges in different national health-care settings. The sections of the population that still rely on traditional practitioners and herbal medicines for their primary care in developing countries like, Africa up to 90% and India up to 70% of the population. In China, traditional medicine accounts around 40% of overall health care delivered, and more than 90% of general hospitals in China have units for traditional medicine.

Currently, herbs are applied for the treatment of chronic and acute disease and various ailments and problems such as cardiovascular disease, prostate problems, depression, and inflammation and to boost the immune system etc. In Africa, the Africa flower (traditional herbal medicine) has been used for decades to treat wasting symptoms associated with HIV Now, it is believed that nature contributes about 90% to the new drug molecule. Nature has provided many effective drug agents such as dactinomycin, bleomycin, and doxorubicin, vinblastine, topotecan, etoposide, and paclitaxel (anticancer), mefloquine chloroquine, artemisinin and arteether (antimalarial), metformin and eventually the other biguanide,

cryptolepine, and maprouneacin (antidiabetic), and calanolide A, curcumin, phenethyl isocyanate, and phenoxide (anti-HIV drugs).[6]

Over 1.5 million people in India uses the traditional medical system, which includes about 25,000 potent plant-based remedies. In India, there are 7800 pharmaceutical production facilities that use roughly 2000 tonnes of herbs a year. The information at hand indicates that there is a sizable demand for traditional medicine. The Indian herbal market is worth around 50 billion rupees and is growing at a rate of 14% per year. The value of the herbal products exported is approximately one billion rupees.[7]

Global demand:

The global market for phytomedicines, sometimes known as herbal medicines, is still growing quickly. In many national health-care settings, a growing number of people are turning to herbal medications to treat a variety of health issues. In the past few decades, both in industrialised and developing nations, there has been a notable increase in public interest in natural remedies. Up to 90% of people in impoverished nations like Africa and up to 70% of people in India still receive their primary care from traditional healers and herbal remedies. Around 40% of all healthcare provided in China is provided by traditional medicine, which is housed in more than

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90% of general hospitals. The WHO has predicted that the global herbal market will increase from its present $62 billion level to $5 trillion in 2050 due to the growing need for therapeutic plants. This desire is growing daily. More than 70% of the diversity in the world is created in China and India. Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, China, and Indonesia are new herbal markets that are rising, whereas the EU, USA, Canada, Australia, Singapore, and Japan make up the major global herbal export market.[8,9]

Future prospects:

At the moment, scientific research on medicinal plants is being carried out most intensely in research institutes, universities and pharmaceutical laboratories as well as in the clinics of many developed countries. Drugs of each and every traditional medicine, like Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha need to be tested and Turner Dl. Natural product source material validated scientifically. Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), New Delhi, is already involved in this field and validated about 350 formulations for different activities. Day by day WHO has emphasized the need to ensure the quality control of herbs and herbal formulations by using modern techniques.[10]

Sales of herbal supplements and cures are expected to increase in the upcoming years, and meeting this need by herbals will be a lucrative industry (Barnes and Bloom, 2007, Gunjan et al., 2015; Kalia, 2017). This implies that in order to find their supply, scientists, physicians, and the pharmaceutical industry will be looking to China, India, and other developing nations. Because these nations are the top exporters of raw herbal materials and have the widest variety of medicinal plant species. The utilization of plants in their entirety or as medications will persist in the future due to their growing appeal as a less expensive and safer substitute for conventional therapeutic treatments.[11]

Indian pharma sector-
Background of Indian pharma medicines:

Affordable health care is a basic human need that must be ensured by the government. This problem gets worse when many pharmaceutical giants with uncontrolled profit motives in the pharmaceutical industry start creating their own monopolies through their own patented products. During the 1950s and 1960s, even in India, western multinational pharma's, then in the Indian pharmaceutical industry, one revolutionary change occurred due to this decrease in the dominance of multinational companies. Then, in the 1950s, the US also took several measures to control the manipulation by the big pharma companies to make affordable medicines.

Present scenario:

The pharmaceutical industry is regarded as one of the most strictly controlled in the world. The regulatory agency makes sure that a drug complies with all applicable laws and regulations. Every nation has a regulatory body that is in charge of issuing guidelines to govern the licencing and drug development processes as well as implementing laws and regulations to pharmaceutical product labelling, manufacture, marketing and registration.

Regulatory approval in India:

In India, Regulatory Approval The government's price regulation, strict patent eligibility requirements, and mandatory patent licencing have all presented difficulties for India's medicine clearance process in recent years. A number of other problems have also arisen in the field of clinical trials, which has diminished pharmaceutical sponsors' interest in India as a priority location for conducting clinical research despite the country's high treatment naïve population and developing economy. In terms of pharmaceutical legislation pertaining to the registration of drug products, their manufacture and distribution, pricing control, marketing, research and development, and intellectual property protection, international regulatory organisations are crucial.[12]

Some Emerging trends in pharmaceutical medicine:

* Personalized medicine
* 3D Printing
* Big data
* Nanotechnology
* Artificial intelligence

Personalized medicine:

Personalized medicine, also referred to as individualized medicine, simply means the prescription of specific treatments and therapeutics best suited for an individual taking into consideration both genetic and environmental factors that influence response to therapy. Genomic/proteomic technologies have facilitated the development of personalized medicines but other technologies such as metabolomics are also contributing to this effort. Personalized medicine is the best way to integrate new biotechnologies into medicine for improving the understanding of pathomechanism of diseases and management of patients. Various terms that are used to describe the concept of personalized medicine are listed below:

Customized drug therapy, Genomic medicine, Genotype-based therapy, individual-based therapy, Information-based medicine, Integrated healthcare, Precision medicine, Rational drug selection, Stratified medicine, Systems medicine, Tailored therapy, Translational medicine.[13]

3d Printing:

The foundation of additive manufacturing, also referred to as 3D printing, is the layer-by-layer overlap of materials in layered production. By precisely accumulating material using solid modelling in accordance with a computer-aided design (CAD) model or computed tomography (CT) scan under computer control, this method can be used to quickly produce components with any complex shape. Current

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research on 3D printing technology for medical applications can be classified into the following four main areas of focus: 1-.Research on manufacturing pathological organ models to aid preoperative planning and surgical treatment analysis.2-Research on personalized manufacturing of permanent non-bioactive implants.3-Research on fabricating local bioactive and biodegradable scaffolds.4-Rresearch on directly printing tissues and organs with complete life functions. Although such applications remain far from widespread clinical use due to several key technical and basic scientific issues that are yet to be overcome, notable scientific advancements and applications have been achieved in these areas.[13]

Nanotechnology:

A single particle was responsible for the creation of the entire universe, and scientists are currently working on similar tiny particles to produce scientific wonders. From this point on, the field of nanoscience has been established and is now present in all branches of research and technology.

Vast and varied discoveries in nanotechnology and nanomedicine have led to remarkable advancements in the field, raising the bar for medications and improving patient outcomes. Best practices and approaches in medicine are the subject of substantial continuing research, including cancer therapy, cardiovascular disease therapeutic genes, and nephrology. The quality of nanoparticles and nanotechnology has improved, with optimistic outcomes observed, and there has been a substantial development in the traditional treatment. Nanoparticles can function as molecular imaging agents within those devices and input cancer-related genetic alterations and tumour cell functional features. Nanotechnology offers the potential for in-vitro diagnosis by replacing current procedures with more affordable and easily utilised alternatives. Furthermore, depending on the intended purpose, functional nanotechnology-based coatings usually include the following nanomaterials: carbon black, titanium dioxide, silicon dioxide, iron oxide, zinc oxide, and silver. Tools and processes improve the safety, efficacy, and physio-chemical characterization evaluations of nanomaterials and nanosurfaces included into medical device engineering. Scientists are essential to the creation of new materials, sensors, and energy storage devices, among other products.[15,16]

Bigdata:

Large and complicated data that are challenging to evaluate and handle with conventional software or hardware are referred to as "big data" in the healthcare and medical fields. Integration of heterogeneous data, data quality assurance, analysis, modelling, interpretation, and validation are all included in big data analytics. Utilising big data analytics allows for the thorough discovery of knowledge from the vast amount of data that is available. Big data analytics, in particular, makes it possible to analyse enormous databases containing thousands of patient records, find patterns and correlations across the datasets, and create predictive models by applying data mining techniques. Bioinformatics, medical imaging, sensor informatics, medical informatics, and health informatics are just a few of the scientific fields that are analysed through the integration of big data analytics in the medical and healthcare fields.[17]

The 3 Vs of Big data

Despite its variable definitions, Doug Laney's description of the "3 Vs" volume, variety, and velocity have been widely accepted as the key data management challenges associated with Big data.[18]
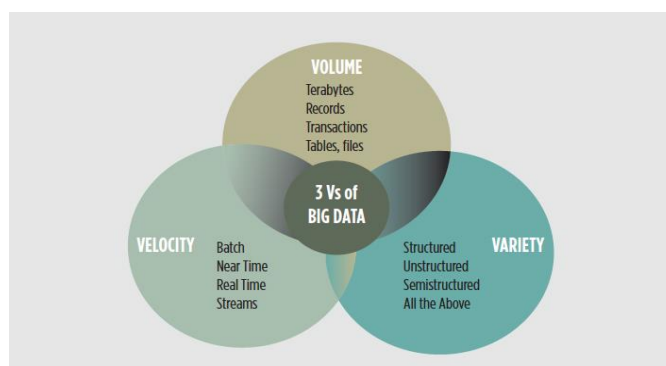
(Google image)

Figure 3: Understanding the 3Vs of big data

Artificial intelligence:

Large and complicated data that are challenging to evaluate and handle with conventional software or hardware are referred to as "big data" in the healthcare and medical fields. Integration of heterogeneous data, data quality assurance, analysis, modelling, interpretation, and validation are all included in big data analytics. Utilising big data analytics allows for the thorough discovery of knowledge from the vast amount of data that is available. Big data analytics, in particular, makes it possible to analyse enormous databases containing thousands of patient records, find patterns and correlations across the datasets, and create predictive models by applying data mining techniques. Bioinformatics, medical imaging, sensor informatics,

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medical informatics, and health informatics are just a few of the scientific fields that are analysed through

the integration of big data analytics in the medical and healthcare fields.[19]

(Google image)
Figure 4: AI in acquiring and analysing data of a patient in personalizing the treatment.

Conclusion:

In this conclusion we might state that traditional herbal medicine reflected a rich and varied history of centuries-long medicinal methods that had been developed. It still has a significant role in the international healthcare system. The outdated belief that herbal medicines are "safe" since they come from "natural" sources has also led to issues with side effects being more obvious, universal, and indisputable in recent times. On other hand in condition of pharma sector in India grow day by day. Today, it is widely accepted that without pharma companies like Cipla, Sun pharma, Ranbaxy, and Dr. Reddy's, they can't deal with their public health challenges. Artificial intelligence plays very crucial role in pharma industry in drug discovery, drug development, clinical trials etc. Some emerging factors are also responsible for the development of pharmaceutical medicine.

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Financial sector Reforms in India

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Abstract:
        With the objective of liberalizing, strengthening and modernizing the Financial sector, many reforms were introduced since the beginning of 1990. Indian financial market consisting of money market, equity market, debt market, bond market have evolved in recent years. Financial sector being the strength of any economy, its contribution is immensely significant in mobilization and distribution of resources. Reforms in Financial sector are crucial for reforming and re framing policies in developed nations. Financial sector reforms facilitate not only resource mobilization and allocation but are also significant for macroeconomic stability. Financial sector reforms include allocation of resources proficiently, increasing the return on investment and accelerate the growth of the real sectors in the economy.

Keywords: Indian Financial sector, Pension market, Insurance sector, Banking sector, Economic development, Reforms, Financial inclusion, Foreign exchange

Introduction:

        The economic reforms initiated in 1991 included many financial reforms with the objective of eliminating existing financial repression and development of efficient, productive and profitable financial sector. The major components of financial sector include commercial Banks, non-banking Financial Institutions, Investment funds, pension markets, Insurance and money markets which aim at mobilising and distributing financial resources from the surplus sector to the needy sector thus promoting production, employment , demand and subsequently economic growth of the country. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana and Jan Suraksha Schemes (Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana and Atal Pension Yojana) initiated by NDA government aimed at financial inclusion of economically backward class and LIG and MIG group and augment the pension and insurance ambit of the country

        Financial sector reforms are driven by two contrary forces i.e liberalization which entails lowering of direct control   over banks and other financial sector and the other includes imposition of stricter regulations on financial sector

        The government also introduced reforms in governance and management of public sector banks to improve financial stability

        To preserve the significance of Indian legal system, Fugitive Economic Offender Act was enacted by the government in the year 2018 to dissuade the fugitive economic offenders from escaping the legal action in India by staying outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts.

Financial sector Reforms in India
1. Banking Sector Reforms:

1. Introduction of asset allocation, capital adequacy norms and provisioning were few reforms introduced by government to bring about stability in banking sector. Government increased the capital base of the banks by introduction of public issues, debts and recapitalization
2. Pre-emption of bank resources by the government was reduced sharply.
3. Liberal licensing process for the private sector in banking sector for introduced

    Government gave permissions to Private Corporates, public sector entities and Non-Banking Finance Companies with a strong track record can now apply to set up new banks. The establishment of banking through private sector resulted in improved services to the end customer and increased access to banking facilities. The ceiling of authorised capital for public sector banks were removed which resulted in flexibility in raising funds as per the requirements of public sector banks.

    Banking sector reforms have resulted in sound balance sheets of the banks along with operational flexibility which inturn improved the capital adequacy ratio and better asset.

2. Insurance sector reforms:

        With the aim of providing a sound, competitive and customer centric insurance sector, government has opened the insurance sector to private players and foreign companies. The establishment of IRDA in 1999 as a regulatory body to oversee the insurance market was a step forward to improve the working of insurance sector with stringent regulations for risk management, capital adequacy and solvency. Grievance and complaint redressal   machinery was

established at the central level to address the grievances of the customers

To encourage foreign investments in the insurance sector, Government has increased the foreign direct investments limit from 49% to 74 % in 2021

To cater to the varied needs of the customers, private players are permitted to offer wider range of products in the insurance sector form ULIP, health sector to specialised products. Introduction of Micro insurance products to rural areas and low income groups was a step forward to provide access of insurance to larger strata of society and thus promoting inclusion. The launch Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima in the year 2015   have expanded to insurance market to the masses.

With the advent of information technology and artificial intelligence , insurance sector have experienced a paradigm shift from contemporary methods to modern digital methods thus enhancing the efficiency and customer satisfaction.

3. Pension Sector Reforms:

Introduction of New Pension scheme initially for government employees (tier 1)   and subsequently extending it to all the citizens in 2009 (tier 2 contributors) to facilitate retirement savings and planning that provides financial security . For better transparency and efficiency of the pension sector Pension Fund and Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) was established in the year 2003 to supervise the working of the pension sector. The contributions to NPS were exempted form income tax under section 80C and 80CCD to incentivize the individuals investing in NPS.

The launch of Atal Pension Yojna in 2015 aimed at provision of pension scheme to unorganised sector, thus providing security to the unorganised sector.

To promote the habit of saving, the government has introduced corporate pension plans and provident fund

The objective of the above reforms was to align the pension sector of the country to international standards and practices.

4. Foreign exchange Sector Reforms- To increase the participation of India in Global foreign exchange market, RBI liberalised the foreign exchange market by permitting private banks , non-banking financial companies, foreign portfolio investors to engage in foreign exchange trading. FEMA was enacted to align foreign exchange market with international standards. New hedging products such as cross-currency swaps and forwards have been introduced to help manage currency risks. With the inception of electronic trading platforms, transparency and efficiency of a foreign exchange market has increased.

5. Financial Inclusion through Pradhan Manatri Jan Dhan Yojna (PMJDY)

With the aim of providing banking facilities to unbanked individuals, PMJDY was initiated to ensure access to financial services and products at an affordable cost. The government also promoted microfinance institutions to extend credit to economically backward class.

6. Introduction of Fin Tech Technology – With the establishment of Unified Payment Interface, E-wallets and mobile payments like Gpay, Amazon pay, Paytm, seamless digital transactions were promoted thus revolutionizing the way people access financial services and products. Fin tech has played significant role in financial inclusion of masses. Buy now pay later facility enables the customers to buy products and pay the amount in instalments often without interest. Platforms like Groww and Zerodha provide easy access to investment options like mutual funds stock markets.

Conclusion:

Reforms in Financial market in past ten years have played an important role in economic development of the country, facilitating industrialisation and integrated infrastructural facilities.. Streamlining of financial market with international practices and standards has increased the foreign direct investment in the sector. Reforms in financial sector have increased the efficiency and competitiveness of Indian market to international investors. Services to the customers have significantly improved with technological advancement in financial sector. Soundness of Indian financial market can be gauged from the fact that recent South East Asian countries crisis hasn't impacted the economy of India. Liberalisation of financial market has brought about deregulation of interest rates, sound banking procedures; strengthen capital market including government securities market, financial inclusion of unbanked sector and dismantling of directed credit.

However policies need to be reframed for derivative markets, corporate debt sector and interbank interest rate

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Navigating a World of Desire: Comparative Study of Madam Bovary and Maya Memsaab

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Abstract:

Desire is arguably the reason behind everything we do; it is an intrinsic part of human life.The psychological underpinnings of desire, includes the roleof motivation, emotion, and cognitive biases in shaping our wants and needs. An individual's desires are represented within broader social, cultural, and economic frameworks, considering how external forces shape and constrain the expression of desire. The very concept of desire being human tendency has been part of interest area in Literature as well as screen. Interdisciplinary theoretical interpretations of the text mould the new extended possibilities of Literature. For a long time, there has existed an interrelationship and mutual influence between literature and other forms of artistic expressions. Literature shares with film the ability to employ the structures and devices of narrative.Film adaptation are a derivative work of transferring literary text into a feature film. From earliest days of cinema, adaptation has been as common as the development of the original play. The comparative approach allows for a nuanced understanding of the universality and contextual variations in the experience and expression of desires across diverse settings. The chosen text for the comparative study is the classic novel *Madame Bovary* by Gustave Flaubert and Indian Film *Maya Memsaab*. Both works explore the concept of female desire and the societal constraints that women face in pursuing their aspirations through different medium. The study examines how the protagonists, Emma Bovary and Maya, navigate their worlds of unfulfilled longings and social expectations. The study concludes by proposing a holistic framework for understanding and navigating the world of desire.

Keywords: Desire, Comparative study, Madam Bovary, Maya Memsaab, Film Adaptation literary analysis

Objectives:

- The paper provides a comparative analysis of the themes of desire, gender dynamics, and adultery in Gustave Flaubert's novel *Madame Bovary* and the film *Maya Memsaab*, which is loosely based on the novel.
- It examines how the two works reflect and challenge the socio-cultural norms and gender roles of their respective time periods and settings (19th century Franceand20th century India).
- The paper explores the protagonists' romantic idealism, their pursuit of fulfilment through extramarital affairs, and the realist depiction of the consequences of their actions.
- It also discusses the intertextual relationship between the novel and the film, and how the feminist perspective is manifested in the cinematic adaptation.
- The analysis highlights the universality of the themes of desire, gender, and societal constraints across cultures and time periods.

Introduction:

The theme of desire is a fundamental aspect of human experience explored across literature, philosophy, psychology, and various other disciplines. Desire encompasses a wide range of wants, cravings, aspirations, and passions that drive individuals to seek fulfillment, satisfaction, or transcendence. In literature, the theme of desire often serves as a central motif, driving character development, plot progression, and thematic exploration.

Literature, history, and movies are distinct forms of communication which seem to have received a sudden spur in the information age we live in. Literary texts have been adapted to produce TV serials and films. The first key is the nature and tradition of adaptation itself. Tales evolve and one generation adjusts the stories of the past to the present time and to its modern needs and ways of storytelling. "My dramas are but slices cut off from the great banquet of Homer's poems,"[1]However, Aeschylus' dramas were leaner and meaner, engaged as he was in search of a higher truth which synthesized moral

opposites, profoundly simpler than anything else. The singer, not the song, makes the splendour of communication possible. Aeschylus retold Homer, and the retelling of this tale continues. Beneath there is the surface of the story that has been told before and will be told again- a story that has been alive among humans for centuries. The stories are repeated with the time, just medium changes.

Motion pictures create the edifice of art differently, with images of stronger contrast, and coexisting limitations of time, space, sound, and light; simultaneous, multiplied in the number of cuts, a result that an actor enhances but not essentially, the reason why a movie star need not be but a serviceable performer. Movies absorb quick action, dialogue light in its feet and well-developed events. *Maya Memsaab*, the Film, is the Adaptation of the original Text *Madam Bovary* by Gustav Flaubert. In the field of Film Adaptation there are two basic approaches to whole question of adaptation. The first approach requires the integrity of original work, to be preserved, and therefore, argues that it should not be tampered with and should in fact be upper most in the adapter's mind. The second approach suggests that it is proper and in fact necessary to adapt the original work freely, in order to create different.

Comparative Study of Madam Bovary and Maya Memsaab Cinematographers are the people who decide when and how to zoom in and out of the actors, in order to create as or to emphasis. Flaubert has the same type of narrator who does the same thing. His 'Shots' are very particular when it comes to the portrayal of the character. At times, the narrator is in side of the minds of the characters and at other times he is completely outside.

The text '*Madam Bovary*' is published in the year 1857 by Gustave Flaubert. The time when this novel was written, the societal structure was very conservative. Portraying a character like Emma Bovary was indeed a matter of challenge to discuss it publically. Her desire as woman felt trapped in the bondages of society. The original plot is closely adapted in the film adaptation of the text and thus the story line remains nearly the same. The Film Adaptation of *Madam Bovary* is very well done in Indian Cinema by Ketan Mehta. '*Maya*' the name itself mean 'illusion'. She is the character who lives the impulse. The original text '*Madam Bovary*' talks largely upon the character who likes lead such a life as she had reading books. She is a lady with impulse. She longs to be liked and loved by people around. She wants to be loved by someone at any cost.

The film by Ketan Mehta in the same manner talks about such character 'Maya' which largely resembles the character of *'Madam Bovary'*. The character of Maya is been played by Deepa Sahi, the wife of Ketan Mehta. She has acted in such a manner that it is difficult to imagine any other actress playing the role of Maya. Ketan Mehta, instead of making the Indian version of '*Madam Bovary*' has largely focused upon the character portrayal of 'Maya'. She carries the instincts of Madam Bovary but possess a different sort of personality. She lives in the dream world. In the very beginning of the movie she says, "*Maya ko aaj man hua*" and towards end she is able to separate two things within. One is herself and another is a girl who lives in a dream world. What we call a split personality is one of the characteristics of Maya. She loves herself and likes to be loved by the man around. The adaptation of the text *Maya Memsaab* carries massive changes in nature and narration. The story line does not actually follow the original text but shows a different aspect of Maya's character, a woman playing with dreams. Significantly the greatest change that the film makes is the substantial change in Maya/Emma's social status. She has a wealthy inheritance and thus the narrative negates any possibility, unlike the novel, of playing out the story of Emma's subconscious desire for wealth, implicit in her desire for a 'higher' more aristocratic love. Even though the film begins with establishing itself as a murder mystery, an investigation of Maya's death as to whether it was a murder or suicide, we soon realize that it is film in which, as Flaubert himself says, 'nothing happens.'

The film *Maya Memsaab*, doesn't focus primarily on the analysis of the story, but on the narrative itself. The film begins with her direct address to the audience that "I do not know what happened today. Maya just felt like it" in a voice over where we do not see her but only hear her. But the other model that complicates this direct address is the realization that Maya is already dead and the movie begins with the two investigators who are investigating if her death was suicide or a murder and as they collect testimonies from witnesses. Her husband's testimony about how he met Maya the first time is juxtaposed with her servant's reading the same lines from dead Maya's own diary.

Maya says she has everything she could possibly want, with a decent but awkward professional man as a husband, and two lovely daughters. However, she is just as attracted to men as they are to her, and she falls into and out of any number of disastrous sexual liaisons. Indeed, she eventually cuts such a swath through society that the police are looking for some way to remove her from circulation, and concoct

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something called '*the Maya scandal*' to permit them to put her away.

Beautiful young Maya has a mind full of dreams and a body full of desires .One day, her father falls down the stairs and breaks his leg. A young country doctor comes to treat him. Love blossoms between the gentle doctor and Maya and they get married. Initially, the excitement of beginning a new life, of redecorating the house and discovering togetherness, gives her a feeling of euphoria. But gradually the monotony of marriage starts setting in. The boredom of a small-town, middle- class existence starts becoming oppressive, and she finds escape in a series of Extramarital affairs. At the same time, her craving for a more glamorous life leads her to the fantasies of romance and passion. She seeks refuge in the extravagant, hoping that possessing symbols of luxury will provide her some satisfaction, but it only leads her to duplicity, debt and despair.

Even her extramarital relationships, at first platonic, then passionate, end up as pathetically possessive, making her realize that adultery can become as dull as marriage. The more she gets disillusioned with reality, the further she slips into her fantasy world. And she keeps chasing herself-created mirage still her tragic, comic, heroic and magical end. The story is narrated in flashback as a reconstruction of the life of Maya. The film ends very tragically when her house is auctioned and she appears to be engulfed by her fantasy life.

Conclusion:

The study concludes by proposing a holistic framework for understanding and navigating the world of desire. This framework emphasizes the importance of self-awareness, emotional intelligence, and ethical decision-making in cultivating a balanced and fulfilling relationship with one's desires. Implications for individual well-being, social harmony, and the pursuit of a more just and equitable society are discussed. It refers to the parallels and divergences in the portrayal of female subjectivity, marital relationships, and the consequences of transgressing gender norms in 19th century France and 20th century India. The analysis delves into the author's and director's use of literary devices, narrative structures, and socio cultural contexts to capture the internal conflicts and external pressures experienced by the female characters. Through this comparative lens, the paper aims to contribute to the scholarly discourse on women's literature, gender studies, and the universal themes of desire, agency, and the societal regulation of female sexuality and ambition.

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A Geographical Analysis of Distribution about Sex Ratio with Special Reference of Nashik District of Maharashtra, India

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Abstract:

The sex ratio is described about demographic, economical structure, social and cultural structure of any region. In the present study major focus on the diversification of sex ratio in the urban area and rural area in the study region. An analysis of as per tahasil wise comparison between urban - rural area and Maharashtra state – Nashik district also. The given paper mainly observed that the Kalawan, Deola, Dindori and Peinth tahsils there are absence of urban sex ratio and urban area also. There are number of tahsils they founded low sex composition.

Keywords: Sex Ratio, Rural, Urban, Gender.

Introduction:

In the study regarding demography of population about sex ratio characteristics, age-sex structure is one of the prime characteristics of population composition. It is prime evidence that age and sex data are crucial for the understanding of applications in areas such as education, planning, health services, politics, technology and commercial also. Rural-urban divide, occupation structure, marital status, literacy, fertility and mortality highlight the inter connection of age and sex data with various demographic factors. Sex ratio it is evidence about real situation and typical condition about a particular region. It is notable that the data source basically collected from the district census handbook 2011 regarding detail comparative analytical study of sex ratio in the rural and urban region population.

Study Area:

The Nashik district region of Maharashtra has been selected for the present study. Nashik District is situated partly in the Tapi basin and partly upper Godavari basin. It lies between 19º 33' to 20º 53' North latitude and 73º 15' to 75º 16' East Longitude. Nashik District has an area of 15,530 sq. km and population of 61,07,187 as per the 2011 census. There are 15 tahsil were included in the Nashik District. In that we are selected urban area for distribution of urban settlement.
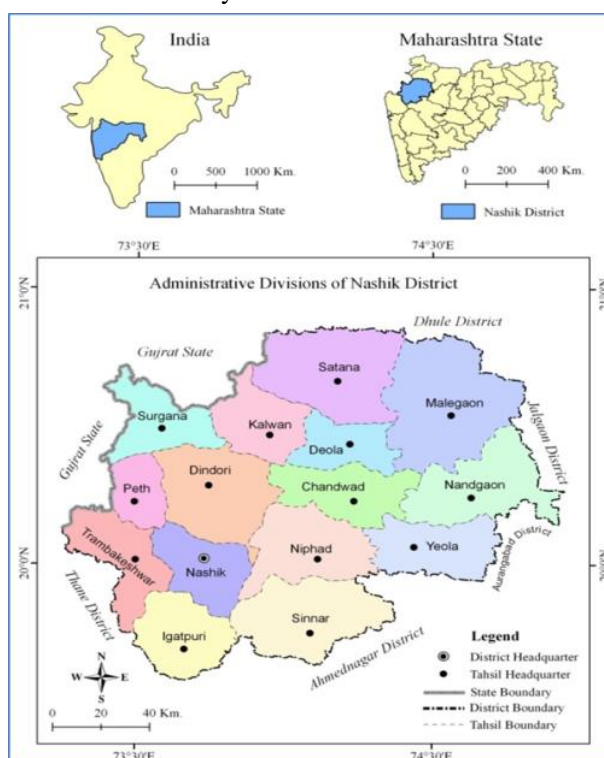

Fig.1.1

Aim and Objective:

Present study mainly focus on the following objective-

1. To find out sex ratio census 2011 pattern context of urban and rural in the study region.
2. To analyze the statistical account of sex ratio of population in the study region.

Source of Data:

The present study regarding population sex ratio data have been collected from the district census report 2011 for the comparative study between rural and urban area of tahsils in the study region.

Data Base and Methodology:

The current analytical work is based on Secondary data collected from published census report from Government of India. All related work from the published Article, journals and books.

The secondary data of sex ratio and population has been collected from district census handbook, Nashik district gazetteer, and district statistical data. The tahsil has been taken as a unit for the comparative analysis. The data is represented by the help of bar graph, statistical data. Analytical data is present with the help of tabular from.

Comparative Sex Ratio Analysis of State and District:

Table no: 1. State and district sex ratio

Census yr	State – Maharashtra			District- Nashik		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
2011	**929**	**952**	**903**	**934**	**945**	**920**

Source-District Census Handbook 2011
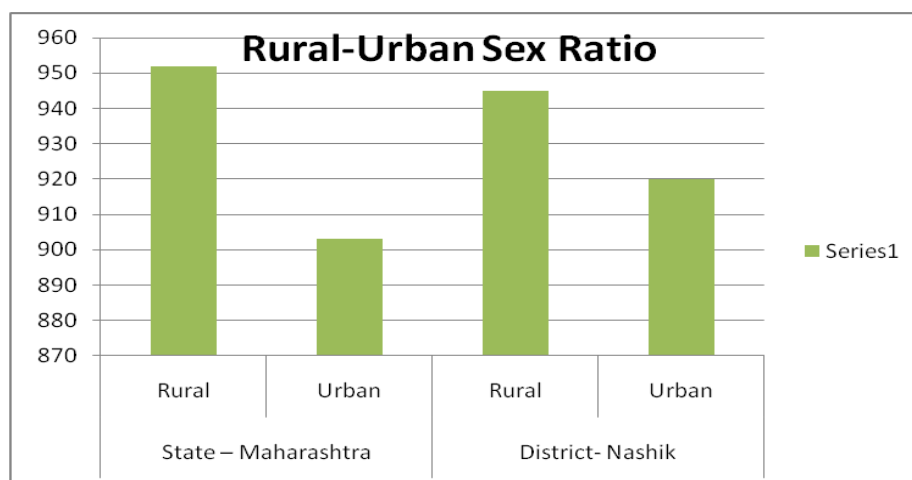
Fig.1.2

The sex ratio is a demographic indicator that measures the number of females per 1,000 males of population. Table no-1 it is clearly show that representation of sex ratio differentiation of male and female as per given census data of 2011. In the context of the data provided for the year 2011 in Maharashtra and Nashik district, the sex ratio is given for both the total population and further categorized into rural and urban areas.

Maharashtra & Nashik:

This means that the total sex ratio was 929 females for every 1,000 males in the entire state of Maharashtra and 934 for Nashik district in 2011. It was clearly show that the total sex ratio of Nashik district 934 is higher than the state of Maharashtra 929.

Rural & Urban Sex Ratio Maharashtra (2011):

According to census 2011, sex ratio of population in rural areas of Maharashtra, there were 952 females for every 1,000 males. In urban areas of Maharashtra, there was sex ratio of 903. Rural areas tend to have higher sex ratios compared to urban areas. Urban areas may have lower sex ratios due to various factors such as migration, industrialization, and socio-economic conditions.

Rural & Urban Sex Ratio Nashik (2011):

In the study region represents the sex ratio of rural area is 945 and in the urban area 920 sex ratio of population observed. It's simply mean that the rural sex ratio is higher than the urban sex ratio.

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Tahsil wise rural and urban population sex ratio:

Table no: 2 Rural and urban sex ratio 2011.

S.R.	Tahsil	Sex ratio		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	Surgana	1001	1003	960
2	Kalwan	963	963	0
3	Deola	919	919	0
4	Baglan	939	939	938
5	Malegaon	949	925	965
6	Nandgaon	932	918	958
7	Chandwad	932	935	908
8	Dindori	955	955	0
9	Peint	988	988	0
10	Trimbakeshwar	975	976	954
11	Nashik	904	936	900
12	Igatpuri	965	968	957
13	Sinner	924	934	885
14	Niphad	936	937	934
15	Yevla	937	934	948
	District Average	**934**	**945**	**920**

Source-District Census Handbook 2011
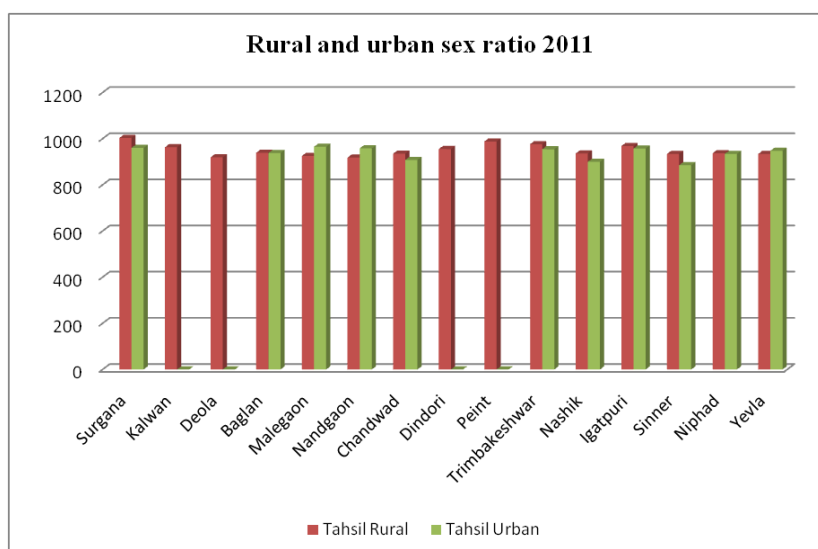
Fig. 1.3

According to Census 2011, the District sex ratio is 934. Within the district population sex ratio varies from tahsil to tahsil. The total average sex ratio of study region was 934 females. Surgana and peint tahsils total average sex ratio was 1001 and 988 respectively. It was noticeable higher rank among the tahsils. The higher average sex ratio of more than 975 females has been observed in the surgana (1001), peint (988) and Trimbakeshwar (975) in the study region. All the remaining tahsils sex ratio was found between the 900 to 975 females. As compared to Nashik was found lowest sex ratio 904 in the study region. There are nine tahsils was found which was average sex ratio between 900 to 950 females, respectively Deola (919), Baglan (939), Malegaon (949), Nandgaon (932), Chandwad (932), Nashik (904), Sinner (924), Niphad (936), Yevla (937) in the study region. It is high noticeable factors which was

affect on the migration for the employment and education oppertunities. The highest sex ratio was observed in surgana (1001) followed by peint (988), Trimbakeshwar (975), igatpuri (965), kalwan (963). The sex ratio in between 900 to 963 was found Nashik (904), Deola (919), Sinner (924), Nandgaon (932), Chandwad (932), Niphad (936), Yevla (937), Baglan (939), Malegaon (949), Dindori (955), Kalwan (963). Nashik tahsil exhibits lowest sex ratio (904) in the study region. It was observed that western part of the study region higher sex ratio. In the middle part of study region was moderate sex ratio observed and eastern part lower sex ratio also found.

The average rural sex ratio of study region in 2011 was 945. The higher rural sex ratio was recorded by Surgana (1003) and Peint (988) followed by Trimbakeshwar (976), Kalwan (963). The lower rural sex ratio was observed at Nandgaon (918). In 2011

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study region identified average sex ratio was 945 females per 1000 males in the rural area. It is very high possibility for most of the males migrated for to the gate opportunities about education and employment from the surgana (1001) and Peint (988) tahasils in study region.

In the urban area of study region the average sex ratio was found 920 females in 2011. In the Malegaon tahasil was recorded highest urban sex ratio (965) and lowest sex ratio was sinner tahasil (885) found in the study region. It was noticeable observation in the study region zero urban sex ratio was found in the Kalwan, Deola, Dindori and Peint. Because of lack of urbanization and less facilities observed as per census 2011. Remarkable lowest urban sex ratio observed in the sinner (885) followed by Nashik (900), Chandwad (908), Niphad (934), Baglan (938), Yevla (948), Trimbakeshwar (954), Igatpuri (957), Nandgaon (958), Surgana (960), Malegaon (965). In the study region there was no one tahasils sex ratio of urban area above 965 females. Because due to heavy migration was occurred from rural to urban region for various purposes.

Conclusion:

1. Both in Maharashtra and Nashik district, there is a significant difference in the sex ratios between rural and urban areas. Rural areas generally have higher sex ratios than the urban areas.
2. Very less sex ratio was found in the urban area as compared to rural area of study region.
3. It is noticeable observation in the study area there was absent of zero urban population in the highlighted tahasils like Kalwan, Deola, Dindori and Peint.
4. Those tahasils are observed low population sex ratio in the study region, socio economic, literacy, social background developments are less among them.
5. Hence it is necessary to study that other socio economical parameter that influence on the study area.

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Jacques Derrida's Theory of Deconstruction and Its Application in Literature

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Abstract:

Literary theory plays a pivotal role in shaping our understanding of texts, offering frameworks through which we interpret and analyze literature. Among the myriad theories that have emerged, Jacques Derrida's Deconstruction Theory stands out as a transformative approach that challenges conventional modes of interpretation. Derrida, an Algerian-born French phenomenologist, achieved prominence for his theory of deconstruction, characterized by its intricate and often enigmatic style. This theory, rooted in post-structuralist thought, seeks to unravel the inconsistencies and complexities within philosophical and artistic writings. By critically examining the deconstructive procedures employed by authors, deconstruction reveals the fluidity and multiplicity of meaning inherent in texts. This research article provides a comprehensive exploration of Derrida's contributions to literary theory, situating deconstruction within the broader context of Post-structuralism. Through a nuanced analysis of Derrida's work and its implications for literary scholarship, this study illuminates the enduring significance of deconstruction in contemporary literary discourse.

Keywords: Jacques Derrida, deconstruction, différance , textual binaries, interpretation, meaning etc.

Introduction:

Jacques Derrida, a prominent French philosopher and literary theorist, revolutionized the field of literary criticism with his groundbreaking theory of deconstruction. Emerging in the mid-20th century, deconstruction challenged traditional notions of language, meaning, and interpretation, opening up new avenues for understanding texts and their complexities. In this introduction, we will provide a comprehensive overview of Jacques Derrida's Deconstruction Theory, discuss the significance of deconstruction in literary criticism, and outline the purpose of this research, which aims to explore how Derrida's theory unravels textual binaries in literature. At the heart of Derrida's Deconstruction Theory lies the idea that language is inherently unstable and that meaning is not fixed but is instead contingent and deferred. Derrida famously coined the term "différance" to describe this process of deferral and difference within language. According to Derrida, language operates through a system of differences, where meaning is generated through the interplay of signifiers and signifieds, constantly deferring to other signifiers in an endless chain of references. This notion of différance destabilizes the idea of a fixed, essential meaning, instead emphasizing the fluidity and ambiguity of language.

Central to Derrida's deconstruction is the critique of binary oppositions, such as presence/absence, speech/writing, and inside/outside. Derrida argues that these binaries are not mutually exclusive but are instead interconnected and dependent on each other. He demonstrates how each term in a binary opposition relies on its counterpart for its definition, leading to a blurring of boundaries and the subversion of hierarchical structures. Through deconstruction, Derrida aims to reveal the inherent contradictions and instabilities within these binary oppositions, ultimately challenging the privileged position of one term over the other. Derrida's deconstruction also interrogates the concept of the "trace," which refers to the residue left behind in language by the absence of a fixed meaning. The trace embodies the idea that language is always marked by its own limitations and impossibilities, highlighting the gap between signifier and signified. For Derrida, the trace disrupts the notion of a unified, transparent language, exposing the inherent instability and indeterminacy of linguistic meaning.

Deconstruction has had a profound impact on literary criticism, reshaping the way scholars approach and interpret literary texts. By challenging the notion of a fixed, stable meaning, deconstruction encourages readers to engage with texts in a more nuanced and open-ended manner. Instead of seeking to uncover the author's intended message or uncovering a single, definitive interpretation, deconstruction encourages readers to explore the multiplicity of meanings inherent in a text. This multiplicity arises from the inherent ambiguity and complexity of language, as well as the interplay of various textual elements such as language, structure, and theme. Furthermore, deconstruction destabilizes traditional notions of authority and hierarchy within literature. By exposing the instability of binary oppositions and the inherent contradictions within texts, deconstruction undermines the privileged position of certain voices or perspectives. This opens

up space for marginalized voices to be heard and for alternative interpretations to emerge, enriching our understanding of literature and its cultural significance.

The purpose of this research is to delve deeper into the application of Derrida's deconstruction theory in literary analysis, with a specific focus on how it unravels textual binaries in literature. By examining selected literary texts through a deconstructive lens, this research aims to elucidate how Derrida's theory destabilizes binary oppositions and reveals the fluidity of meaning within texts. Through close textual analysis and critical interpretation, we will explore how deconstruction challenges fixed notions of identity, authority, and meaning in literature, ultimately contributing to a more nuanced and multifaceted understanding of literary texts. In the words of Derrida himself, "Deconstruction never had meaning or interest, at least in my eyes, than as a radicalization, that is to say, also within the tradition of a certain Marxism, in a certain spirit of Marxism" (Derrida, 1981, p. 11). This research seeks to carry forward the spirit of radical inquiry and critical engagement embodied by Derrida's deconstruction, pushing the boundaries of literary criticism and opening up new avenues for interpretation and understanding.

Theoretical Framework:

Jacques Derrida's Deconstruction Theory is built upon a complex interplay of key concepts that fundamentally challenge traditional understandings of language, meaning, and interpretation. In this section, we will provide an in-depth explanation of these key concepts, discuss the influence of structuralism and post-structuralism on Derrida's thought, and explore the intricate relationship between language, meaning, and interpretation in deconstruction.

Explanation of Key Concepts in Derrida's Deconstruction Theory:

1) **Différance:** At the core of Derrida's deconstruction lies the concept of "différance," a term he coined to describe the inherent deferral and difference within language. Différance encompasses both the act of deferral (différer) and the play of differences (différence). According to Derrida, meaning is never present in language but is always deferred to other signifiers, leading to an endless chain of references and deferrals. Différance destabilizes the notion of a fixed, essential meaning, emphasizing the fluidity and ambiguity of language.

2) **Binary Oppositions:** Derrida's deconstruction is deeply concerned with the critique of binary oppositions, such as presence/absence, speech/writing, and inside/outside. He argues that these binaries are not mutually exclusive but are instead interconnected and dependent on each other. Each term in a binary opposition relies on its counterpart for its definition, leading to a blurring of boundaries and the subversion of hierarchical

structures. Through deconstruction, Derrida aims to reveal the inherent contradictions and instabilities within these binary oppositions, ultimately challenging the privileged position of one term over the other.

3) **Trace:** The concept of the "trace" refers to the residue left behind in language by the absence of a fixed meaning. The trace embodies the idea that language is always marked by its own limitations and impossibilities, highlighting the gap between signifier and signified. For Derrida, the trace disrupts the notion of a unified, transparent language, exposing the inherent instability and indeterminacy of linguistic meaning.

4) **Differance as the Absence of a 'Fixed Origin':** Derrida also critiques the idea of a fixed origin or center within language. He argues that there is no ultimate foundation or fixed point from which meaning originates. Instead, meaning is always deferred and deferred, leading to a continuous play of differences without a stable center.

Derrida's work is deeply influenced by structuralism, particularly the structural linguistics of Ferdinand de Saussure. Structuralism emphasizes the study of underlying structures and systems that govern language and culture. Saussure's distinction between langue (the underlying structure of language) and parole (actual speech acts) laid the groundwork for Derrida's critique of binary oppositions and his exploration of language as a system of differences. However, Derrida's thought also marks a departure from structuralism, giving rise to the movement known as post-structuralism. While structuralism seeks to uncover underlying structures and systems, post-structuralism challenges the notion of a stable foundation or center. Derrida's deconstruction can be seen as a critique of structuralist assumptions about language and meaning, as he argues that there is no fixed origin or center from which meaning emanates.

In deconstruction, the relationship between language, meaning, and interpretation is inherently complex and dynamic. Language is not seen as a transparent medium for conveying meaning but as a site of contestation and ambiguity. Meaning is not fixed but is instead contingent and deferred, constantly shifting and evolving in response to various contextual factors. Interpretation in deconstruction is not about uncovering the author's intended meaning or arriving at a single, definitive interpretation. Instead, it involves a process of critical engagement with the text, exploring the multiplicity of meanings inherent in language. Interpretation is not a passive act but an active engagement with the text, where readers are encouraged to question and interrogate the assumptions and binaries that underlie traditional modes of interpretation. In the words of Derrida, "There is nothing outside the text" (Derrida, 1976, p. 158). This famous assertion encapsulates the idea that meaning is always mediated through

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language and that there is no fixed, external reality beyond the text itself. Interpretation, therefore, becomes a recursive process of reading and re-reading, as readers continually engage with the text and uncover new layers of meaning.

Deconstruction in Practice: Unraveling Textual Binaries:

In the practice of deconstruction, literary texts become fertile ground for exploration, as they often embody and reflect the complexities of language, meaning, and interpretation. Through a deconstructive lens, selected literary texts can be analyzed to unravel the textual binaries that underpin their structure and narrative. These binaries, such as presence/absence, inside/outside, and speech/writing, are not viewed as fixed opposites but as interconnected and mutually constitutive elements within the text.

For example, in Virginia Woolf's novel *To the Lighthouse*, Woolf challenges conventional narrative structures and explores themes of memory, perception, and the passage of time. Through a deconstructive reading, one can identify several binary oppositions at play within the text. One such binary is that of presence and absence. Throughout the novel, characters grapple with the absence of Mrs. Ramsay, whose death looms large over the narrative. Yet, even in her absence, Mrs. Ramsay continues to exert a powerful presence through the memories and perceptions of the other characters. The binary opposition between presence and absence is destabilized as the boundaries between the two become blurred, revealing the fluidity of meaning inherent in the text. Similarly, Woolf's exploration of the interior and exterior worlds of her characters complicates the binary opposition of inside and outside. The novel's stream-of-consciousness narrative style allows readers to delve into the inner thoughts and feelings of the characters, blurring the boundaries between their internal and external realities. This blurring of boundaries challenges traditional notions of space and perspective, highlighting the interplay between inner and outer worlds. Moreover, Woolf's use of language, particularly the interplay between speech and writing, further destabilizes binary oppositions within the text. Characters' spoken words often fail to fully capture their thoughts and emotions, leading to a sense of linguistic inadequacy. Conversely, Woolf's lyrical prose and intricate narrative structure offer a rich tapestry of meaning that transcends the limitations of speech. The binary opposition between speech and writing is thus deconstructed, as both modes of communication intersect and overlap in complex ways. Through a deconstructive reading of *To the Lighthouse*, we come to see the text not as a fixed entity with clear-cut meanings, but as a dynamic and multi-layered exploration of language and consciousness. The binaries of presence/absence,

inside/outside, and speech/writing are revealed to be fluid and unstable, opening up new possibilities for interpretation and understanding.

Another example of deconstruction in practice can be found in Toni Morrison's novel *Beloved*. Set in the aftermath of slavery, *Beloved* explores themes of trauma, memory, and identity through a complex narrative that defies linear storytelling conventions. Through a deconstructive lens, Morrison's novel can be seen as a profound meditation on the binary oppositions that structure the characters' experiences. One of the central binary oppositions in *Beloved* is that of past and present. The novel's nonlinear narrative disrupts traditional notions of time, as past traumas continue to haunt the present. Through the character of Sethe, Morrison explores the lingering effects of slavery and the ways in which the past shapes individual and collective identities. The binary opposition between past and present is deconstructed as the boundaries between the two become blurred, revealing the interconnections and complexities of historical memory. Moreover, Morrison's exploration of the self and other complicates binary oppositions of identity and difference. The character of Beloved, who embodies the collective trauma of slavery, challenges traditional notions of selfhood and otherness. Through her enigmatic presence, Beloved disrupts the boundaries between self and other, highlighting the fluidity of identity and the interconnectedness of all human experiences. Additionally, Morrison's use of language and storytelling techniques further destabilizes binary oppositions within the text. The novel's rich tapestry of voices and perspectives offers a multiplicity of meanings that resist easy categorization. The binary opposition between language and silence is deconstructed as language becomes a site of contestation and negotiation, reflecting the complexities of individual and collective experiences. Through a deconstructive reading of *Beloved*, we come to see the text as a powerful exploration of the complexities of history, memory, and identity. The binaries of past/present, self/other, and language/silence are revealed to be fluid and contingent, inviting readers to engage with the text in new and unexpected ways.

In both *To the Lighthouse* and *Beloved*, the practice of deconstruction reveals the inherent instability and fluidity of meaning within literary texts. By identifying and interrogating binary oppositions such as presence/absence, inside/outside, and speech/writing, these novels challenge traditional modes of interpretation and invite readers to engage with the complexities of language, narrative, and identity in new and profound ways. Through close textual analysis and critical interpretation, we gain insight into the rich complexities of literature and its capacity to both reflect and shape our understanding of the world.

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Deconstruction and Authorial Intent:

In the realm of literary criticism, the concept of authorial intent has long been a central focus, with scholars and critics seeking to uncover the author's intended meaning behind a text. However, Jacques Derrida's theory of deconstruction challenges the traditional notions of authorial intent, destabilizing the authority of the author's intended meaning and emphasizing the active role of the reader in creating meaning through interpretation. Derrida argues that the notion of a fixed, stable authorial intent is illusory and ultimately impossible to ascertain. He contends that language itself is inherently unstable and that meaning is never fully present or transparent. Instead, meaning is always deferred and deferred, constantly shifting and evolving in response to various contextual factors. This notion of différance disrupts the idea of a fixed, essential meaning and calls into question the possibility of ever fully capturing the author's intended message.

Furthermore, Derrida's critique of binary oppositions extends to the relationship between author and text. He argues that the traditional understanding of authorial intent relies on a binary opposition between the author as the authoritative source of meaning and the text as a passive vessel for conveying that meaning. However, Derrida challenges this binary by highlighting the fluid and contingent nature of language. According to Derrida, the text is not a passive reflection of the author's intentions but a dynamic and polyvalent space where meaning is constantly negotiated and contested. In Derrida's view, the meaning of a text is not determined by the author's intentions but is instead co-created through the interaction between the text and the reader. The reader's interpretation of the text is influenced by their own experiences, perspectives, and cultural contexts, leading to a multiplicity of meanings that transcend the author's original intent. Derrida famously asserts, "Il n'y a pas de hors-texte" (There is nothing outside the text), suggesting that meaning is always mediated through language and that there is no fixed, external reality beyond the text itself.

This emphasis on the reader's role in creating meaning through interpretation has profound implications for literary criticism. It shifts the focus away from uncovering the author's intended message and instead encourages scholars to engage with texts in a more open-ended and exploratory manner. Interpretation becomes a collaborative process between the text and the reader, where meaning is continually negotiated and re-negotiated through the act of reading. Moreover, Derrida's theory of deconstruction opens up new possibilities for understanding the relationship between author, text, and reader. Instead of viewing these elements as separate and distinct, deconstruction highlights their interconnectedness and mutual dependence. The meaning of a text is not fixed or predetermined but is always in flux, shaped by the dynamic interplay between authorial intent, textual ambiguity, and reader interpretation. Thus, Jacques Derrida's theory of deconstruction challenges traditional notions of authorial intent by emphasizing the instability of language and the active role of the reader in creating meaning through interpretation. By destabilizing the authority of the author's intended message, deconstruction opens up new avenues for understanding and appreciating the complexities of literary texts. It invites readers to engage with texts in a more nuanced and open-ended manner, fostering a deeper appreciation for the multiplicity of meanings that emerge through the act of reading.

Deconstruction and Identity:

Deconstruction, as espoused by Jacques Derrida, presents a profound challenge to fixed notions of identity by interrogating the binary oppositions that structure our understanding of self and other, male and female, presence and absence. By destabilizing these binaries, deconstruction opens up new possibilities for understanding identity as fluid, contingent, and constantly in flux. One of the central tenets of deconstruction is the critique of binary oppositions, which are seen as artificial constructs that serve to reinforce hierarchical power structures. These binaries, such as self/other and male/female, are often deeply ingrained in society and inform our understanding of identity. However, Derrida argues that these binaries are not mutually exclusive but are instead interconnected and mutually constitutive. The self is defined in relation to the other, and male and female identities are constructed in opposition to each other.

Literature provides a rich terrain for exploring the deconstruction of identity binaries. For example, in Shakespeare's famous tragedy *Othello*, the binary opposition between self and other is central to the character of Othello, a Moorish general in the Venetian army. Othello's identity is defined in opposition to the predominantly white society in which he lives, and he grapples with feelings of otherness and alienation throughout the play. However, Shakespeare complicates this binary by portraying Othello as a complex and multifaceted character, whose identity cannot be reduced to simple categories of self and other. Similarly, the binary opposition between male and female is deconstructed in literature through the portrayal of gender fluidity and non-conformity. Virginia Woolf's novel *Orlando* challenges traditional notions of gender identity by depicting the protagonist's journey through multiple genders and centuries. By blurring the boundaries between male and female, Woolf disrupts fixed notions of gender identity and highlights the fluidity of gender expression.

Furthermore, deconstruction destabilizes the binary opposition between presence and absence, complicating our understanding of identity as a stable,

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coherent entity. In literature, characters often grapple with feelings of existential emptiness and the search for meaning in a world characterized by absence and loss. For example, in Albert Camus' novel *The Stranger*, the protagonist Meursault confronts the absurdity of existence and the fleeting nature of identity in the face of death. Through Meursault's existential journey, Camus challenges fixed notions of identity and invites readers to confront the inherent uncertainty of human existence. The implications of deconstruction for identity politics and representation in literature are profound. By challenging fixed notions of identity, deconstruction opens up space for marginalized voices to be heard and for alternative perspectives to be explored. It disrupts the hegemony of dominant discourses and invites readers to question the power dynamics that shape our understanding of identity. In a world marked by diversity and difference, deconstruction offers a powerful framework for celebrating the complexity and richness of human experience.

Criticisms and Limitations:

Derrida's deconstruction theory has not been without its critics, who have raised various concerns and objections regarding its conceptual framework and practical application in literary analysis. One of the main criticisms of deconstruction is its perceived obscurity and complexity, which some scholars argue makes it inaccessible and esoteric. For example, literary critic Terry Eagleton has criticized deconstruction as "a peculiarly inward-looking, hermetic discourse which disdains any wider intellectual context" (Eagleton, 1983, p. 151). Eagleton suggests that deconstruction's focus on linguistic play and textual ambiguity can alienate readers and obscure the underlying social and political dimensions of literature. Furthermore, some critics have raised concerns about deconstruction's alleged relativism and nihilism, arguing that it undermines the possibility of objective truth and meaning. Philosopher John Searle, for instance, contends that deconstruction leads to a "self-defeating skepticism" that ultimately undermines the foundations of rational inquiry (Searle, 1999, p. 67). Searle suggests that deconstruction's emphasis on the indeterminacy of language can lead to a dangerous relativism that erodes the possibility of meaningful communication and interpretation.

Another criticism of deconstruction is its perceived lack of practical utility in literary analysis. Some scholars argue that deconstruction's focus on textual ambiguity and linguistic play can lead to endless interpretation without any clear criteria for evaluating competing readings. Literary critic Harold Bloom, for example, has criticized deconstruction as "an enterprise without method" that ultimately "dissolves into whimsy and caprice" (Bloom, 1987, p. 32). Bloom suggests that deconstruction's refusal to privilege any one interpretation over another can

result in a free-for-all of competing readings that undermine the integrity of the literary text. In addition to these criticisms, there are also limitations to applying deconstruction to literary analysis. One potential limitation is the risk of reducing literature to a purely linguistic or textual artifact, neglecting its broader social, historical, and cultural contexts. While deconstruction offers valuable insights into the complexities of language and meaning, it can sometimes overlook the material conditions and lived experiences that shape literary texts. Edward Said has cautioned against "the danger of aestheticizing politics" and reducing literature to a mere "play of signs" divorced from its social and political significance (Said, 1983, p. 246). Said suggests that while deconstruction has its place in literary analysis, it must be complemented by a broader engagement with the socio-political dimensions of literature. Moreover, deconstruction's emphasis on textual ambiguity and indeterminacy can sometimes lead to an overly skeptical or cynical approach to literature. Northrop Frye has warned against "the danger of seeing only the negative side of things" and neglecting the affirmative and imaginative aspects of literature (Frye, 1957, p. 78). Frye suggests that while deconstruction can be a valuable tool for uncovering hidden meanings and contradictions within texts, it must be balanced by an appreciation for literature's capacity to inspire and uplift.

Conclusion:

The application of Derrida's deconstruction theory in literature has yielded profound insights into the complexities of textual meaning, challenging traditional modes of interpretation and opening up new avenues for understanding literary texts. Throughout this exploration, several key findings have emerged, highlighting the significance of deconstruction for literary criticism and interpretation.

Firstly, deconstruction has revealed the inherent instability and fluidity of meaning within texts by interrogating the binary oppositions that structure our understanding of language and identity. Through close textual analysis, scholars have uncovered the ways in which these binaries, such as presence/absence, self/other, and male/female, are deconstructed and destabilized, revealing the multiplicity of meanings inherent in literature. Secondly, deconstruction has challenged traditional notions of authorial intent by emphasizing the active role of the reader in creating meaning through interpretation. By highlighting the indeterminacy of language and the contingency of meaning, deconstruction invites readers to engage with texts in a more open-ended and exploratory manner, fostering a deeper appreciation for the complexities of literary texts. Furthermore, deconstruction has profound implications for identity politics and representation in literature, offering a framework for interrogating dominant discourses and amplifying marginalized

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voices. By destabilizing fixed notions of identity and exposing the power dynamics that shape our understanding of literature, deconstruction opens up space for alternative perspectives and interpretations to emerge.

In light of these findings, there are several suggestions for further research in the field of deconstruction and literature. Scholars could explore the application of deconstruction to specific literary genres or historical periods, examining how deconstruction sheds light on the unique challenges and complexities of different literary forms. Next, further investigation into the relationship between deconstruction and other critical approaches, such as feminist criticism, postcolonial criticism, and queer theory, could deepen our understanding of the intersections between language, power, and identity in literature. Lastly, scholars could explore the implications of deconstruction for literary pedagogy and curriculum development, considering how deconstructive approaches can be integrated into educational settings to foster critical thinking and engagement with literature.

In conclusion, Derrida's deconstruction theory offers a powerful framework for understanding the complexity of textual meaning and interrogating the power dynamics that shape our interpretation of literature. By challenging traditional modes of interpretation and opening up new possibilities for engagement with texts, deconstruction enriches our understanding of literature and invites us to embrace the inherent ambiguity and contingency of language. As we continue to explore the intersections between deconstruction and literature, we deepen our appreciation for the richness and diversity of literary texts and the myriad ways in which they shape our understanding of the world.

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The Importance of Media Literacy in Today's Society

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Abstract:
Media literacy is a crucial skill in today's world where individuals are constantly bombarded with various forms of media. This paper explores the significance of media literacy by examining how media influences attitudes and behaviours, particularly in children and adolescents.

It discusses the role of media literacy education in fostering critical thinking skills and promoting responsible media consumption. Additionally, it highlights the effectiveness of media literacy interventions in mitigating the negative effects of media influence. Practical tips for promoting media literacy at home are also provided.

Keywords: Media Literacy, Propaganda, Fact checking, misinformation, Verification

Introduction

In contemporary society, the omnipresence of media necessitates the acquisition of media literacy skills. This paper delves into the importance of media literacy, emphasizing its role in enabling individuals to navigate the media landscape effectively.

By critically engaging with media content, individuals can make informed decisions and participate responsibly in society.

Understanding Media Literacy:

Media literacy entails the ability to analyse, interpret, and evaluate media messages critically. It empowers individuals to discern between credible information and biased content, thereby fostering informed decision-making.

Media literacy equips individuals with the tools to question media representations and uncover underlying motives and agendas.

The Influence of Media on Attitudes and Behaviours:

Media exerts a profound influence on attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors, shaping societal norms and perceptions. Advertisers capitalize on media platforms to promote products and manipulate consumer preferences.

Moreover, media representations influence self-perception and interpersonal relationships, particularly among vulnerable populations such as children and adolescents.

The Role of Media Literacy Education

Media literacy education is instrumental in equipping individuals with the skills necessary to critically engage with media content.

By integrating media literacy into educational curricula, schools can empower students to deconstruct media messages, recognize bias, and challenge stereotypes. Media literacy fosters digital citizenship and enables individuals to navigate the complexities of the digital age responsibly.

Promoting Media Literacy at Home

In addition to formal education, promoting media literacy at home is essential for reinforcing critical thinking skills.

Parents play a vital role in fostering media literacy by engaging in discussions about media content, setting limits on media use, and modeling responsible media behavior. By creating a media-literate environment at home, parents can empower children to navigate the media landscape effectively.

Conclusion

Media literacy is a fundamental skill in today's media-driven society. By equipping individuals with media literacy skills, we can empower them to critically engage with media content, resist manipulation, and make informed decisions.

Through media literacy education and advocacy efforts, we can promote a society where individuals are empowered to navigate the media landscape responsibly.

Message:

The research paper explores the importance of media literacy in contemporary society, emphasizing its role in enabling individuals to navigate the media landscape effectively. By critically engaging with media content, individuals can make informed decisions and participate responsibly in society.

Referances-

1. Media Litracy in the digital age by R. Hobbs & P. Mihailidis
2. Media Literacy: keys to interpreting Media messages by L A Liebes & E. Katz

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A Scrutiny on the Significance of Venture Capital to the Indian Economy

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Abstract:
This article starts with a prologue to funding, development of VC Industry, featuring its significance in supporting advancement and chance taking in the business area, and driving financial development and occupation creation. The examination paper then digs into the targets of the review, analysingthe job of funding in financing andsupporting new companies in India and the difficulties looked by them in raising capital and how investment defeats these difficulties. The concentrate likewise analyzes the public authority's job in advancing andsupportingtheventurecapitalindustryinIndia. Besides, the speculations are introduced and examined to test the meaning of the funding business in driving monetary development, work creation, advancement, and advancement of entrepreneurshipinIndia.Thisstudyconcludesthat funding is a significant apparatus in advancing financial development and improvement in India.

Keyword: Investment, Innovation,Economic development, New companies, Occupation creation

Introduction:

Funding (VC) alludes to a sort of confidential value venture that gives cash-flow to new businesses and beginning phase organizations with high development potential. The objective of funding is to give financing and backing to new companies to help them scale and develop into fruitful and productive companies.The significance of funding in the economy lies in its capacity to help innovationand risk-taking in the business area. Without admittance to investment, many new businesses might battle to get the financing they need to bring new items, advances, or administrations to advertise. By giving capital and backing to these organizations, investment assists with driving financial development and make new positions. Moreover, funding likewise assists with advancing development and further develop intensity, as new companies are frequently at theforefrontofdevelopingnewtechnologiesand plans of action. Along these lines, funding playsa urgent job in driving financial development and advancement, especially in the tech and begin up areas.

Development of Venture Capital Industry in India:

The funding business in India has developed quickly throughout the last 10 years, driven by the rising number of new companies, good government approaches, and the development of the Indian economy. As per information from the Public Funding Affiliation and Thompson Reuters, the aggregate sum of adventure capital invested in India has developed from $1.5 billion out of 2010 to more than $10 billion in 2020.The development of the funding business in India fundamentally affects the economy. It, first and foremost, has assisted with making a biological system that upholds business and advancement. By giving capital and backing to new companies, investment has empowered business people to bring their thoughts to market, create new products and services,andgrow their organizations. This has prompted work creation, expanded monetary movement, and further developed competitiveness.In expansion, the funding business has assisted with driving financial development in India by advancing interest in new technologies, like man-made brainpower, the Web of Things, and sustainable power. These areas are supposed to drive future monetary development and give new open doors to organizations and financial backers.

The funding business has likewise assisted with prodding monetary improvement bypromoting monetary consideration and supporting new companies from underrepresented gatherings, like ladies and provincial business visionaries. By giving these gatherings admittance to capital and backing, the funding industry is helpingto construct a more comprehensive and different economy.

Objectives:
1. To examine the job of funding in financing and supporting new companies, particularlyin India.
2. To feature the difficulties looked by new companies in raising capital and how venture capital helps beat these difficulties.
3. To discussthe government'srole inpromoting and supporting the funding business in India.

Speculations:

H01: The funding business has nosignificant job to drive monetary development and backing new companies in India.

H02: There is no huge effect of funding on work creation, development and promotionof business in India.

Research Methodology:

The approach for this study in light of auxiliary information. The wellsprings of information incorporate distributed reports, scholastic articles, and online data sets. The review utilizes an elucidating research plan to examine the job of funding in subsidizing and supporting new companies in India, the difficulties looked by new businesses in raising capital, and the public authority's job in advancing and supporting the funding business in India.The information analysisinvolvesa efficient reviewand blend ofthe existing writing onventure capital in India. The survey incorporates a basic assessment of the quality and dependability of the wellsprings of information. The concentrate likewise includes the advancement of speculations based on thereview of the literature,whicharethen tried utilizing optional information. The information examination is done utilizing subjective examination to give a comprehensiveunderstandingofthe roleofventure capital in advancing financial development and improvement in India.

Literature Review:

The writing on Funding (VC) in Indiaisextensive andcovers a widerangeoftopics connected with its part in supporting the development of new companies and advancement. Lately, India has arisen as one of the quickest developing economiesin the world, and the country's VC industry plays had a critical impact in this development. Here is a briefreviewof some of the literatureont hetopic of VC in India:

AgarwalandKour(2021) providesimportant experiences into the effect of VC financing onstart-up development and advancement in India. The utilization of review information gathered from genuine beginning ups that have received VC fundingadds validity to the discoveries. The positive connection between VC financing and different development and advancement measurements features the significance of VC subsidizing in advancing business and development in India. The review's suggestions for strategy producers and proposals for future examination recommend the potential for additional investigation of thistopic later on.

Chakraborty and Bhaumik's (2021) paper gives a cutting edge survey of funding (VC) supporting in India. The creators look at the set of experiences and development of the VC industryin India, the difficulties confronted bystart-ups in

raising VC subsidizing, the administrative frame work forVCinvestments,and the impact of VC supporting on fire up development and advancement. The review reasons that while the VC business in India has gained critical headway lately, there are still difficulties to survive, for example, the absence of a strong leave environment and restricted accessibility of follow-on subsidizing. The paper gives valuable experiences to policymakers,entrepreneurs, and financial backers intrigued by the Indian beginning up biological system.

Sharma (2020) gives an outline of the present status and future possibilities of funding (VC) in India. The paper analyzes the development of VC in India, the areas that have gotten the most speculation, and the difficulties looked by the VC business.The author also discusses the impact of government policieson VC investment and the potential for future development in the business. Generally, thepaper recommends that while the VC business in India is still in its beginning phases, there is critical potential for development and advancement later on. The paper gives usefulinsights for investors,policymakers,and specialists keen on the VC business in India.

Shukla and Jha (2019) look at the connection between investment (VC) and innovationinIndianfirms. The studyusesdata from an overview of 101 Indian firms that have gotten VC subsidizing. The creators investigate the effect of VC financing on various parts of advancement, including new item improvement, process development, and authoritative advancement. The outcomes show that VC-financed firms are more probable toengage in development exercises than those that don't get VC subsidizing. The investigation likewise discovers that VC-subsidized firms are bound to collaboratewi the xternal partners for innovation,indicating that VCfunding helpsin building organizations and associations for development. The review reasons that VC financing assumes a huge part in advancing development in Indian firms and proposes that strategy creators ought to zero in on establishing an empowering climate for VC speculations.

*Abid and Gupta (2019) l*ead an exhaustive survey of the Indian beginning up environment, with an emphasis on investment (VC) supporting. The paper analyzes thegrowth and advancement of the Indian beginning up environment, the job of government arrangements in advancing business, and thechallenges looked by Indian new companies in getting to VC financing. The review highlightsthe rise of new areas, for example, e-commerce,fintech,and healthtech, whichhave pulled in huge VC interests as of late. The creators additionally examine the significance of hatcheries, gas pedals, and private backers in supporting the

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development of new companies in India. The review closes with recommendationsfor strategy producers and ideas for future examination. By and large, the paper gives important bits of knowledge into the Indian beginning up biological system and the job of VC supporting in advancing entrepreneurship an dinnovation in the country.

Job of Adventure Capitalinfunding and Supporting New companies:

Funding assumes an essential part in subsidizing and supporting new companies, particularly in the beginning phases of their improvement when customary wellsprings of funding, for example, bank credits or public markets, are of tennotavailable. By providing new businesses withthecapital theyneed togetoffthe ground, investment empowers business visionaries to put up their thoughts for sale to the public, make new items and administrations, and become their businesses.In India, funding has turned into an undeniably significant wellspring of fundingforstart-ups,asthenumberof start-upshas developed and the interest for beginning phase capital has expanded. As per information from the Public Funding Affiliation and Thompson Reuters, funding interest in India has developed from$1.5 billion out of 2010 to more than $10 billion in 2020.In expansion to giving capital, funding likewise furnishes new businesses with valuablesupport and mastery. Investors bring cash, yet in addition industry information, associations, and experience to the table. They can help new companies to foster their marketable strategies, recruittoptalent,and negotiate deals with suppliers and clients. Investors can likewise give

Mentor ship and guidance eonissuessuchas promoting, item improvement, and monetary preparation.

Besides, funding firms frequently contribute instart-ups as a consortium, uniting an organization of financial backers and organizations to help the new companies they put resources into. This organization can furnish new companies with significant associations, aptitude, and assets that can help them develop and succeed.

Challenges Looked by New Companies in India in Raising Capital:

New companies face various difficulties in raising capital, for example,

Restricted admittance to financing sources: Many beginning upsdo not approach customary wellsprings of subsidizing like bank credits or credit extensions because of absence of security or a record of loan repayment.

High gamble perception: Start-ups are much of the time seen as high-risk ventures because of their doubtful plans of action, absence of income, anduncertain economic situations.

Valuation issues: It tends to be challenging to precisely esteem a beginning up, especiallyif it doesn't have a history or equivalent organizations to benchmark against.

Job of Funding to Defeat Difficulties:

Specialization in high-development new businesses: Funding firms spend significant time in putting resources into high-development new companies and are more able to face risk challenges customary banks.

Vital direction and ability: Financial speculators get not just monetary capitalbut likewise essential direction and industry mastery to help the beginning up develop.

Approval of the plan of action: By putting resources into the beginning up, adventure capitalistshelp approve the plan of action and increment the beginning up's believability according to different financial backers.

Portfolio approach: Financial speculators commonly put resources into a few new businesses with the assumption that a couple of will succeed andprovide exceptional yields, making up for thehighriskofinvestinginearly-stagecompanies. This portfolio approach helps spread the gamble and permits new companies to get to a bigger pool of subsidizing than they could somehow approach.

Moreover, financial speculators normally put resources into a few new businesses with the assumption thata few will succeed and give significant yields, compen sating for the high risk of in vesting in beginning phase organizations. This portfolio approach helps spread the gamble and permits new businesses to accessa bigger pool of financing than they could some way or another approach.

Effect of Ventutre Capital on Indian Economy:

Funding emphatically affects work creation, advancement, and advancement of business venture in India. Here is an examination of the effect on every one of these areas:

Work Creation: Funding ventures play had a critical impact in work creation in India. As per a report by KPMG,venture capital-moved organizations in Indiahave made more than 1.4 million positions somewhere in the range of 2014 and 2019. This is on the grounds that funding reserves give the fundamental fundingfor start-upstoexp and thei ro perations and hiremore employees. Asaresult, therehas been a huge expansion in business potential open doors in different areas like innovation, medical services, and web based business.

Development: Investment altogether affects advancement in India.Start-ups that get investment subsidizing are of ten working on cutting-edgetechnologies and thoughts that can possibly disturb conventional ventures. Investors offer monetary help as well as strategic guidance and ment or ship,which helps these new companies

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foster their items and administrations. This has prompted the improvement of a few creative items and administrations in India, going from fintech stages to medical care arrangements.

Advancement of Business: Funding plays had a urgent impact in advancing business venture in India. Financial speculators effectively search out promising new companies and give them the vital subsidizing and support to develop and scale their businesses.This has prompted the improvement of a powerful beginning up biological system in India, with a few fruitful new companies arising lately. Furthermore, investors frequently act as mentor sto these start-ups ,providing them with direction and backing as they explore the difficulties of business.

Generally, funding emphatically affects work creation, advancement, and advancement of business venture in India, and is probably going to keep assuming a urgent part in the country's monetary development and improvement.

Engaging New companies: Investment on Development and Advancement:

Funding can help new companies scale their organizations and arrive at new levels of progress in more than one way:

Giving Monetary Assets: Financial speculators put resources into new companies fully intent on aiding them develop and scale their organizations. This infusion of capital can help new companies to finance item advancement, enlist new representatives, and venture into new business sectors. Financial speculators likewise have a vested interestin seeing their portfolio organizations succeed, and will frequently keep on giving follow-on subsidizing to help development.

*Key Direction and Mentorship:*Venture entrepreneurs commonly have huge involvement with the ventures in which they contribute, and can furnish new businesses with vital direction and mentorship. This can remember guidance for item advancement, marketing,and deals, as well as acquaintances with central participants in the business. This direction can help new companies to make more educated decisionsand stay away from normal traps.

Network Impacts: Financial speculators frequently have broad organizations of contacts in the ventures in which they contribute. By cooperating with a financial speculator, new businesses can get close enough to these organizations, which can assist them with tracking down new clients, accomplices, and providers. Moreover, financial speculators can assist new businesses to construct associations with other portfolio organizations, which can prompt open doors for cooperation and development.

ReputationandCredibility: By investingina fire up, financial speculators can give astamp of endorsement that can assist with building believability and draw in different financial backers.

This can be particularly significant for beginning phase new businesses that may not as yet have a demonstrated trackrecord or laid out client base.

In outline, funding can give new companies the monetary assets, vital guidance,network keffects, and reputation needed to scale their organizations and arrive at new levels of achievement.

Job of Governmet Advancing and Supporting the Investment:

The public authority of India has taken a few drives to advance and support the funding business in the country. Here are some ofthe key advances taken by the public authority:

Setting up Assets: The public authority has set up a few assets to help the development of the funding business in India. For instance, the Little Enterprises Improvement Bank of India (SIDBI) has set up an asset of assets to help new businesses and beginning phase organizations.

Charge Motivators: The public authority has likewise acquainted a few expense impetuses with support interest in new companies. For instance, financial backers in qualified new businesses can guarantee an expense derivation of up to 100 percent of their speculation under Segment 80-IAC of the Personal Duty Act.

RegulatoryFramework: The governmenthas laid out an administrative system to oversee the tasks of funding firms in the country. This incorporates the Protections and Trade Leading body of India (SEBI), which manages the exercises of investment assets and elective speculation reserves.

Fire up India: The public authority sent off the Beginning up India drive in 2016 to help and advance business in the country.Under this drive, the public authority gives different motivating forces to new companies, including tax cuts, subsidizing, and admittance to guides and systems administration valuable open doors.

Simplicity of Carrying on with Work: The public authority has found a way multiple ways to further develop the straight forwardness ofdoing business in the country, which

Has help edtocre ateam or econ ducive environment for new companies and funding firms. For instance, the presentation of online stages for organization enlistment and consistence has smoothed out the most common way of setting going a business in India.

In general, the public authority plays had a critical impact in advancing and supporting the funding business in India. These drives have assisted with making a greater

Favorable environment for new businesses and financial backers the same, and are probably going to keep driving development and innovation in the country's pioneering environment.

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Success Stories of Indian Start-Ups:

There have been various examples of overcoming adversity ofIndian new companies that have gotten investment financing and altogether affected the Indian economy. A few examples are:

Flipkart: One of India's biggest web based business organizations, Flipkart got investment financing from financial backers, for example, Accel Accomplices andTigerGlobalManagement.Today, Flipkart has become perhaps of the biggest internet based retailer in India and has made a huge number of job sinthe country.It success hasal so spurred the development of the Indian web based business market and assisted with advancing business venture in the tech area.

Ola: Ola, India's biggest ride-hailing organization, received venture capital funding from investors like Soft Bank and Sequoia Capital. Today, Ola works over 100 urban communities across India and has become one of the country'smost important new companies. Its prosperity essentially affects the Indian transportation area and has made a large number of occupations for drivers and different workers.

Paytm: Paytm, India's driving digital payments organization, got investment financing from financial backers like SoftBank and Alibaba. Today, Paytm has become perhaps of the biggest advanced installment organizations in Indiaand has changed the country's monetary administrations area. Its prosperity has assisted with advancing monetary consideration and has made computerized installments available to a large number of Indians.

Byju's: byju's, India's biggest edtech organization, received venture capital funding from investors like Sequoia Capital and Tencent. Today, Byju's has become one of the biggest web-based schooling stages in India and has changed the country's schooling area. Its prosperity has assisted with making quality instruction available to a large number of understudies across India.

These examples of overcoming adversity exhibit the effect that funding can have on the Indian economy. By giving capital, aptitude, and backing to new businesses, investment assists with prodding advancement, make occupations, and drive economicgrowth.

Prospective Development of the Funding Business in India:

What's in store possibilities of the funding business in India look encouraging because of the accompanying reasons?

Huge undiscovered market: India has a monstrous populace of over 1.3 billion individuals, a critical extent of which is yet to be Reached by technology and digital platforms. This sets out a tremendous freedom for new businesses in regions like web based business, fintech, edtech, and medical services.

Governmentsupport: The Indian govern ment is focused on advancing business and innovation in the country. Thegovernment has sent off a few drives to supportstart-ups, for example, the Beginning up India drive, which gives subsidizing and mentorship to business visionaries.

Developing financial backer premium: India is turning into an inexorably appealing speculation objective for investors all around the world. Financial backers are bullish on the Indian beginning up environment because of the enormous market size, further developing foundation, and a developing poolof skilled business visionaries.

Rising number of unicorns: India has seen a huge expansion in the quantity of unicorns as of late, which is a positive sign for the funding business. The development of unicorns makes a far reaching influence, leadingtomo refundingop portunities for new businesses and drawing in additional financial backers to the environment.

Generally, the funding business in India has a promising future, and we can hope to see proceeded with development and development before long.

Conclusion:

It very well may be reasoned that funding playsa signifi cantrolein driving economic growth, advancing development and hazard taking, and setting out work open doors in the beginning up and tech areas in India. Despite the difficulties looked by new businesses in raising capital, funding gives the essential financing and backing to assist them with scaling and growinto effective and beneficial organizations. The job of investment in subsidizing and supporting new businesses in India is basic to thesuccess of these organizations and the development of the Indian economy. By giving capital, aptitude, and backing, funding helps new businesses to put up new items and administrations for sale to the public, make occupations, and drive financial growth.The government likewise plays acrucial role in promoting and supporting the funding industry in India through different strategies and drives.

Besides,the hypotheses presented in the study show that there is a huge effect of funding on work creation, development, and advancement of business in India. All in all, funding is a significant apparatus in advancing financial development and improvement in India and needs proceeded with help and venture from both the private and public areas.

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Shakespeare's Peerless Craftsmanship in Characterisation

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Abstract

William Shakespeare, the greatest dramatist of England, has been acknowledged, after four centuries as one of the great dramatists of the world. He is superior to other contemporaries by his many-sided curiosity and the extreme diversity of his talent. The most important of all the characteristics which distinguishes such myriad-minded genius from his English rivals is the frequent complexity of his characters that, as a rule, are not represented only within the short span of crisis. He lived in an age, he studied the crowed, gave them what they wanted and simply reflected their own thoughts and feelings. Shakespeare's excellence of dramatic artistry is reflected in his exceptional brilliance and peerless craftsmanship in the portrayal of vivid characters – their variety and complexity in his plays. He created a multitude of living characters such as have never been created by any other writer. From the beginning there is life in all his characters, but as he advances towards maturity his characters come to be more boldly outlined and more complex. Whether good or bad, whether moving among the realities of history or among the most romantic happenings, his every character possesses an unfailing humanity and a striking realism.

Key words: *Shakespeare, drama, character, living, complex.*

Introduction:

Others abide our question. Thou art free.
We ask and ask Thou smilest and art still,
Out-topping knowledge. For the loftiest hill,
Who to the stars uncrowns his majesty.
Matthew Arnold

Indeed Shakespeare's greatness is unquestionable. His deep insight into human nature enabled him to transcend his own time, so to speak, and to investigate problems which are still being discussed today in the light of contemporary theories. William Shakespeare, the greatest dramatist of England, has been acknowledged, after four centuries as one of the great dramatists of the world. The greatness of Shakespeare, the supreme genius of English race lies in the fact that he has united the powers and advantages of three great forms: romance, poetry and drama.

George Saintsbury has rightly attempted to ascertain the range and depth of Shakespeare's creative power, particularly his variety of life and portraits, his boundless imagination and verisimilitude. The great distinction of this myriad-minded genius is that he absorbed the whole literary tradition and left the imprint of his individual talent on it, and in the process enriched the literary tradition by his immortal works of art. His plays, moreover, are properly expressions of passions, not descriptions of them. His characters strike us as real beings of flesh and blood; they speak like real men, not like authors. In fact, passion in Shakespeare's characters is an inalienable element. This passion is modified by all other feelings to which the individual is susceptible. His boundless imagination is in keeping with his complex conception of characters or their passion. This power of imagination which glances from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven unites the most opposite extremes; or, as Puck says, in boasting of his own feats, 'puts a girdle round the earth in forty minutes.' (*A Midsummer Night's Dream*; II.i.175-6) Shakespeare, as Ben Jonson remarked, was not of an age but of all time. (288).

Theodore Spencer offers to trace Shakespeare's great-ness in his book, *Shakespeare and the Nature of Man.*

All things lead to a mystery. To realize that this is the truth of life is to be terrified. And this terrifying truth of life is in Shakespeare as it is in no other of the world's greatest books. It is not that Shakespeare expressed that truth with his conscious mind ---- though there indubitably was a moment when he did apprehend it in full consciousness, and sought to express the mystery which then overwhelmed him ---- but that he preeminently embodied that truth. Nature uttered itself in him and came to self-awareness in him. When Shakespeare becomes conscious of his own mystery, the breath of our soul is withheld, for Nature itself seems to pause, to hesitate, to become bewildered and afraid. One feels that it is not a man that asks these unanswerable question, nor into man's eyes that comes the sudden glint of apprehension and anguish when Hamlet shrugs his shoulders:

But thou wouldst not think how ill all's here
about my heart.
But it is no matter.
(*Hamlet*; II.v.199-200)

It is the wind of life that has dropped in the sails of the splendid ship, and yet the ship moves on. At such a moment we feel it is not a man who hesitates, but Man; and Man in the sense of Goeth's saying: Man is the first speech that Nature holds with God. (Murry 88)

In Shakespeare we seem to watch Nature involved in her destiny of self-discovery; and since this is a process which cannot be watched, we ourselves are caught in it. Shakespeare is as deep and many-sided as life, and thus it requires great courage to face and understand him. In fact the only way to know him is to completely submit to his overwhelming power. John Middleton Murry's book on Shakespeare begins with a chapter entitled 'Everything and Nothing' in which Murry explores his reluctant conclusion and rightly asserts:

In the end there is nothing but to surrender to Shakespeare. The moment comes in our experience of Shakespeare when we are dimly conscious of a choice to be made: either we must turn away whether by leaving him in silence or by substituting for his reality some comfortable intellectual fiction of our own), or we must suffer ourselves to be drawn into the vortex. (Hartman 2)

In Murry's later monograph on Shakespeare, that tradition is one that is seen as celebrating the multifarious and mysterious 'vorte*x*' of 'life itself', that mocks conventional morality and order: To enter that vortex is so plunge into chaos: a chaos of the world of order and of moral law in which men long to believe. (Ellis 41) Milton and Keats are typical of the possibilities of a complete reaction to him. Either we must move away from him to remain ourselves; or we must let the wave go over us, and risk annihilation. Giving a general estimate of Shakespeare, Legouis and Cazamian have observed in *A History of English literature*:

Much has been said of Shakespeare's philosophy. So many reflections on life occur in his plays as to produce the illusion that he was endowed with superior wisdom. It is tempting to imagine that the collection of the scattered fragments of his thought would constitute a body of doctrine which would yield an answer, to the riddles of life. (278)

In truth, no Shakespearean system exits; this philosophy vanishes if we seek to grasp it. Its numerous contradictions soon become apparent, and its incoherence, which is no less than that of reality. They who hold that had the poet had a message to deliver he would have placed it in his non-dramatic work, more especially his sonnets, and that he did nothing of the sort escape disappointment. There is nothing in Shakespeare philosophy which is distinctive or carries conviction. The miracle is not in the abstract though his works contain, but in that extraordinary pliability which let him put the most divergent, most striking and most ingenious arguments in the mouths of his characters in support of their passions or interests. Each of them, from the kings to the clowns, has indeed a philosophy which he makes singularly clear. Each judges life in his own way, from his own angle, whence he may utter a remark strikingly true, and profound also in many instances. But all this is the emanation of vigorous dramatic genius. These scattered reflections evoked by circumstances and deliberately self-contradictory derive strength from their appropriateness, and are penetrating by the feeling of which they are born, as they are beautiful by the poetry of the words which clothe them. But it is vain to hope by gathering them together, to arrive at a higher wisdom which was the poet's. They are not maxims accumulating to produce a total result. Their number is commensurate only with the diversity of human judgements and reveals only the playwright's marvelous versatility and his consciousness of the relative nature of all things.

Hence, philosophies constructed from the ideas scattered through the plays have been frail and mutually contradictory. Protestants, Catholics, and free thinkers have with equally plausible arguments claimed Shakespeare for their own. He enunciates principles akin to those proverbs and popular sayings, all equally striking, all true within their limits which contradict each other; one of them can often be matched by its exact contrary. Hamlet, disturbed by glimpses of moral degeneration that something is rotten in the state of Denmark has cause to hesitate exactly as Henry V, seeing 'some soul of goodness in things evil' (*Henry V*; IV.i.5), has reasons for acting and finds that the very obstacles in his path are motives for action and hope. Each temperament and every circumstance has in the plays its appropriate philosophy. No higher doctrine embraces and resumes them all. Nevertheless the deduction is allowable that the playwright's thought rarely went beyond earthly life, that if he sometimes glanced further, he soon brought back his gaze to this world which seemed to him man's all. He shows in *Hamlet* that human reason is limited and also that much lies beyond human thought in this elusive, mysterious world:

There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio,
than are dreamt of in your philosophy.

(*Hamlet*; I.v.174-5)
Hamlet himself says,   To die – to sleep;
no more;
(*Hamlet*; III.i.60-1)
but he also finds out the truth of human volition. Man cannot choose death freely even when life becomes a kind of 'non-life' or unbearable, because

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he never knows what was for him beyond death ----
fulfillment or nightmare?

…the dread of something after death.

The undiscovered country from whose bourn

No traveller returns.

(*Hamlet*; III.i.78-80)

Other characters in the plays probe deeper into the reality and offer their own visions and perceptions of the existential situation. For example, inspite of his gradual moral degeneration and dehumanization, Macbeth recaptures the meaninglessness of human volition and the absurdity of the world.:

Life's but a walking shadow; a poor player,

That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,

And then is heard no more: it is a tale

Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,

Signifying nothing.

(*Macbeth*; V.v.24-8)

It may mean no more than what Jaques, the melancholy philosopher believes.:

It is ten o'clock.

Thus may we see', quoth he, 'how the world wags:

'Tis but an hour ago since it was nine,

And after one hour more 'twill be eleven;

And so from hour to hour, we ripe, and ripe,

And then from hour to hour, we rot, and rot,

And thereby hangs a tale.

(*As You Like It*; II.vii.22-8)

It is, however, difficult to think that Prospero did not voice the poet's mature opinion when, reflectively, he averred that: We are such stuff

As dreams are made on , and our little life

Is rounded with a sleep.   (*The Tempest*; IV.i.156-8)

Indeed, the way Prospero looks at life strikes one as the perspective of a philosopher, but this very approach to life has been shaped by his experiences. *The Tempest* offers to concretise these profound and to concretise these profound and abstract thoughts in the context of the transience of man's life. Marlowe had written more audacious lines. Shakespeare did no more than find rare and unforgettable forms in which to enclose the secular thinking of the men of his time.

Free of every theory, accepting all of life, uniting the real and the poetic, appealing to the most various men, to a rude workman as to wit, Shakespeare's drama, is a great river of life and beauty. All who thirst for art or truth, the comic or the tender, ecstasy or satire, light or shade, can stoop to drink from its waters, and at almost every instant, of their changing moods find the drop to slake their thirst.

Above all, the most important of all the characteristics which distinguishes such myriad-minded genius from his English rivals is the frequent complexity of his characters that, as a rule,

are not represented only within the short span of crisis. Shakespeare took advantage of the wide allowance of space under his dramatic system, the twenty or so scenes into which each of his play is, on an average, divided, and showed his heroes at various moments of their lives in changing situations and a colloquy with different persons. They are not obliged to sustain one attitude but have time to move and alter. No simple principle accounts for them. They have life and life's indefiniteness, and therefore they are not always fully intelligible but are mysterious. It is even possible to ask whether Shakespeare himself understood them all. Had he an analytical comprehension of Hamlet? The watchmaker understands the watch he has made, but a wise father knows his own child. Thus it is that many of Shakespeare's men and women whose reality cannot for an instant be questioned do not admit of too precise investigation and are differently interpreted by different critics. But even as they evolve as very credible real characters, the secret of that great art escapes us, through which the illusion of their identity through all their changes is preserved.

Indeed, Shakespeare's greatness and pre-eminence as a dramatist are universally recognized. He lived in an age, he studied the crowed, gave them what they wanted and simply reflected their own thoughts and feelings. Though romantic critics hold that in him 'all came from within', practical men are of the view that in Shakespeare 'all came from without'. (Long 1) From an attentive study of his plays, one can find that Shakespeare was endowed with an acute power of observation of all phenomena of life. In Stratford he learned to know the natural man in his natural environment; in London he learned to know the social and the artificial man in the most unnatural surroundings. He is superior to other contemporaries by his many-sided curiosity and the extreme diversity of his talent. His genius was flexible to a marvelous degree. No two of his dramas of English history have the same shape or a like movement. He shows equal aptitude for the tragic and the comic, the sentimental and the burlesque, lyrical fantasy and character-study, portraits of women and of men.

Thus, there is no denial of the fact that Shakespeare's excellence of dramatic artistry is reflected in his exceptional brilliance and peerless craftsmanship in the portrayal of vivid characters – their variety and complexity in his plays. Besides his variety, Shakespeare s capital gift was certainly that he could depict characters, both historical and imaginary, with a surpassing vividness. This power he wielded easily, naturally, spontaneously without ever giving an impression of effort. From the beginning there is life in all his characters, but as he advances towards maturity his characters come to be more boldly outlined and more complex. His

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characters differ in sex, age, state of life, virtues and vices, but all of them are alike in being alive. Their parts may be short, they may have to speak only some twenty lines of verse, but they are made unforgettable. He created a multitude of living characters such as have never been created by any other writer. His characters are at once living and true. Whether good or bad, whether moving among the realities of history or among the most romantic happenings, his characters possess an unfailing humanity and a striking realism.

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Status of Vocational Education at Secondary Education Level: A study of Government Schools in District Hoshiarpur (Punjab)

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Abstract:

Vocational education and training (VET) is crucial for equipping youth and adults with skills for work and life. In the 21st century, it focuses on skills development, entrepreneurship, and self-reliance. The World Bank has shifted focus to vocational education since the 1980s, focusing on job opportunities and active citizenship. It plays a significant role in skill development, employability, and economic growth in developing countries. Vocational education in India has been a significant concept since the Wood's Despatch of 1854. In addition, the Hunter Commission, Indian Education Commission, Hartog Committee, Sargent Committee, and Kothari Commission all emphasized vocational education. Despite economic growth and independence, India's education progress has been less impressive, particularly for girls and women. A mixed-methods strategy was used, including multistage simple random sampling and focus group discussions. Data on vocational education in government secondary schools was collected using a semi-structured questionnaire. This present study explores vocational education in Hoshiarpur district, Punjab, with the highest literacy rate. Furthermore, the study highlighting gaps in literature, challenges like infrastructure, outdated curriculum, and low teacher-student ratio and emphasising the need for improved rural education.

Introduction:

Vocational education and training (VET) have an extensive and significant historical background extending over a century (Markowitsch & Bjørnåvold, 2022). The history of vocational education and the factors that led to its establishment as a distinct kind of education (Benavot, 1983). UNESCO's 2015 Recommendation emphasizes the importance of technical and vocational education (TVET) in equipping youth and adults with relevant knowledge, skills, and competencies for work and life (Subrahmanyam, 2020). In the 21st century, education focuses on skills development, entrepreneurship, and self-reliance to prepare learners for the changing nature of work and the challenges of the future (Agrawal & Agrawal, 2017). Moreover, education, in all forms and ways, plays a crucial role in shaping an individual's future. It is essential to understand the concepts of general education and vocational education. It is a highly complex question among the pupils of developing nations (Yann, 1998). It

varies in content, including the relationship between general and vocational education (American Public Media, 2014; Fuller, 2015). In addition, the relative returns to vocational education are higher than the of general secondary education (Dougherty & Lombardi, 2016).

Furthermore, vocational education training is crucial for holistic development regarding labour market needs, economic and social expansion, and industrial progress (Dey & Srivastava, 2022). For the past several decades, vocational education has played an essential role in the skill development of pupils, employability, and economic growth, which is a significant policy agenda in several developing countries. It is important to highlight that a policy is a key component of the state's economic policy, and it significantly influences the provision of vocational education (Malley & Keating, 2000; Shaidullina et al., 2015). India, like many other developing countries in the Asian region, has placed varying emphasis on general and

vocational education, depending upon several historical, social, economic and political considerations (Maclean & Lai, 2014). The present study will provide a brief account of the progress made by the state policies in vocational education and training and discusses a few emerging issues of serious concern among the public schools with special reference to district Hoshiarpur, Punjab.

The article explored into various sections. Introduction of the article defines in section I, the literature review mentioned in section II. Section III presents the vocational education as global perspective. Status and development of vocational education, gaps and objectives defines in section IV. The data and methodology are presented in section V of the article followed by results in section VI. The conclusion is presented in section VII.

Review of Literature

Benavot (1983) elaborate on the rise and decline of vocational education in school curricula. The study explored the structural arrangements of educational systems affected by changing worldwide ideological currents. Abbott (1939), Rashtriya (2005), Deaconu (2018), Gupta (2019), and Biswas (2008) elaborated on how vocational education plays an important role in the development of human resources and how it seems to enhance an individual's specialised skills and occupation. Furthermore, various scholars explained that vocational education is considered to be a part of general education in formal education. Moreover, Moenjak & Worswick (2003) elaborated that vocational education has been overvalued and that providing general education to the workforce followed by on-the-job training would be more beneficial. This study found that upper secondary vocational education gives statistically higher returns than general education at the same level. Raffe (2003), from his explanatory study, elaborated that there are different scenarios of unification of academic and vocational education in different countries of the world. However, Bathmaker (2013) explained that general vocational education is a crucial component of upper secondary and initial tertiary education in numerous countries. Aggarwal and Indrakumar (2014) observed the role of vocational education in shaping the socio-economic landscape in India.

Furthermore, the study elaborated on various national-level skill development programs and challenges faced by the Government at the public policy level. The study explored the fact that the government is well aware of the important role of vocational education and has already taken a number of important initiatives in this area. Kumar (2017) investigated the interest of 10th-class students towards vocational courses in relation to their gender and locale using descriptive survey methods and statistical techniques. The study found that a majority of 10th-class students have an extremely high interest towards vocational courses, with significant differences observed in the interest of boys, girls, and rural and urban students towards vocational courses. Day and Srivastava (2023) discussed the prospects and challenges of technical and vocational education and training in India. The study suggested there is a need to rejuvenate the policies related to vocational education in India. Middeldorp and Dijk (2018) exhibited the effect of vocational education on school-to-work transitions.

The study aims to uncover ideal-typical trajectories of school-to-work transitions and to provide recommendations for policymakers and educators to improve the school-to-work transition process. Ramaswamy and Pilz (2020) stated that vocational training is viewed as a significant tool that increases employment outcomes and provides potential career advancement opportunities for individuals, and the study found that the demand-driven approach works best in vocational training. Furthermore, Kumar (2017) stated that the interest of 10th-class students in vocational education is based on gender and locale. The study revealed the level of interest of 10th-class students and found significant differences in the interest of boys, girls, and rural and urban students in vocational courses. Boys have an extremely high interest in vocational courses. Based on the literature analysis, vocational education is a crucial component of secondary education in developing nations. It also serves as a connection between education and skill development to safeguard individuals' future prospects. Moreover, it should be included in all types of management schools, such as government, private, and aided schools.

Vocational Education: Global Perspective

Since the early 1980s, the World Bank has witnessed a significant transformation in the scale and character of its education sector programs. It has actively advocated for the importance of basic education and encouraged developing nations to reduce their spending on Vocational Education Training (VET). In the 1990s, the United States shifted its focus from

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educational reform to training and the correlation between education and economic competitiveness. A new systematic approach to vocational education was sought, aiming to cater to the opportunities and needs of specific jobs, global labour markets, and active citizenship (Kreysing, 2001; Bailey, Berg, 2009; Zirkle & Martin2012). Programs like the Canadian International Development Agency's SENAI in Brazil have played a significant role in changing the 'macho' image of TVET (Technical and Vocational Education and Training) participants (Maclean & Lai, 2011). However, this approach has faced criticism, as VET is viewed as a crucial aspect of skill development and economic growth (Bennell, & Segerstrom, 1998). Most of the research studies (Lillis, K., & Hogan, 1983; Herr, 2001; Gough, 2010) have shown that as the global economy expands, the demand for Vocational Education and Training (VET) also increases, indicating a positive outlook for the future.

Furthermore, as underscored by (McGrath 2012), in many developing nations, the evaluation of Vocational Education and Training (VET) is primarily economic in nature, with a strong emphasis on employability and production. This highlights the practical and immediate relevance of VET in these contexts, where economic outcomes are often the primary concern, emphasizing the urgency and importance of the issue at hand.

Moreover, the Pacific region has identified the development of skills, including vocational and technical skills, and the enhancement of employability as key strategic objectives. However, the funding structures of vocational education and training systems in this region are largely based on the supply-driven training model (Palmer, 2015). This model, as argued, needs to be more closely aligned with policy objectives. TVET in the Pacific region grapples with a range of challenges, including a negative public perception and a lack of student motivation. To tackle these issues, it is crucial to step up efforts to raise public awareness and advocate for the value of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in securing employment. As countries in the region strive to achieve Universal Primary Education and strengthen foundational education, they have also witnessed a significant increase in the availability of secondary education and participation in tertiary education. This shift has led to the differentiation of TVET from primary to

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secondary and secondary to post-secondary levels. Managing student flows into academic and TVET streams is therefore a critical issue for ensuring access and equity, particularly in countries with high unemployment rates (Maclean & Lai, 2014). This discussion of the unique challenges faced by TVET in the Pacific region provides a regional perspective and helps the reader understand the specific issues faced by different areas.

Status and Development of Vocational education in India

Vocational education has been a longstanding concept in Indian philosophy and education (Sacheti, 1993). If we talk about the historical development of education in India, one of the significant milestones is the Wood's Despatch of 1854, highlighted the lack of provision for manual work in general education. To address this issue, Wood's Dispatch proposed the introduction of primary occupational education at the secondary stage (Misra, 2011; Gandhi, 2009; Dougherty, 1988). In the view of (Tilak,1988 & Lux, 1964; Chand, 2015; Basu, & Sarkar, 2022) the Hunter Commission and the Indian Education Commission 1882 also pointed the same need and further suggested that the vocational courses should be included in general education. Moreover, the Hartog Committee also laid emphasis on Vocational Education (Nayana & Kumar, 2019; Mujeeb, 1953) because vocational education provides occupational training to millions of peoples in different ways (Hunter, 1986).

The Hartog Committee primarily addressed primary education, while the Sargent Committee had a broader scope, covering various levels of education and specially emphasis on vocational education (Dey & Sricastava, 2022; Sargent, 2014). Natarajan, & Chunawala, (2009), Ahamad, Sinha, & Shastri (2016) also discussed various component of the Kothari Commission, which was set up in 1966. It proposed that science education, work-experience, and vocational education should be an integral part of school education. Verma, (2017) analysed the issues and challenges faced by vocational education in India and examined the government's policies and initiatives to address them. After independence, various educational policies and commissions viz. Secondary Education Commission, National

Educational Policy 1968, Kothari Commission, National Education Policy 1986, 1992, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) etc. had laid emphasis on vocational education. India's education progress over the past six decades has been less impressive, particularly for girls and women, despite rapid economic growth and over 60 years of independence (Tiwari, Kumar, & Kumar, 2014). After liberalization, over the past three and half decades, India has experienced growth driven by domestic demand, investment, and private consumption, making it one of the fastest-growing major economies in the world (Agarwal, 2012). Education system from primary to middle and secondary to higher education also grew. In the light of the above discussion, secondary education is a stage which makes a bridge between primary education to higher education. At the secondary stage vocational education provides for diversification of educational opportunities so as to enhance individual employability, reduce the mismatch between demand and supply of skilled manpower and provides an alternative for those pursuing higher education. But in Indian context, there are some gaps to Hence, it is important and should be implemented from class 9th onwards, unlike the present situation from class XI, and it is subsumed under RMSA. In the present years, vocational education was provided to students of 989 government senior secondary schools. Trades such as Agriculture, Automobile, beauty& wellness, Healthcare, IT/ITES, Physical education, retail, security and travel & tourism are being taught under this program.

Research Gaps

The various research studies have examined the factors that contribute to the expansion and diversification of modern educational systems. However, there is needs for more comparative research on the reasons behind the emergence of technical-vocational educational programs as a separate type of public schooling. Most of the existing studies are carried out at the national and state levels.

On the contrary, this present study is based on a specific district leading in terms of education in district Hoshiarpur, Punjab. This study is important in the sense that it tries to provide a discussion on vocational education in public schools. Furthermore, vocational education addresses the skill gap issues which were commonly reported in various research studies. So, to address the skill gap, it is also important to strengthen vocational education at public school level. Hence, to fulfil this gap, the present study was conceived to provide valid and accurate explanations of the observed outcome.

Objectives of the study:
1. To study the variation in availability of vocational education by gender, region and class of the pupils in district Hoshiarpur (Punjab)
2. To study the vocational education at government secondary schools in district Hoshiarpur (Punjab)

Research Methodology

Research Methodology is a structured and scientific technique employed to carry out research (Patel, 2019). The present research study, conducted with utmost rigor, has notably focused on district Hoshiarpur, which has the highest literacy rate among all the districts of Punjab, as per in the census 2011 data. The current study has utilized a mixed-methods strategy to enhance the research outcomes. A technique of multistage simple random sampling was chosen for the study. In addition, this qualitative study integrates focus group discussions and face-to-face contact carried out in the participant's native language. Data about the condition of vocational education in the government secondary schools in Hoshiarpur district, Punjab, was collected using a semi-structured questionnaire from the students, teachers and heads of the schools. The data was entered and processed in Microsoft Excel before being analysed using advanced statistical methods, ensuring the validity and reliability of our findings.

Results and Discussion

The present section of the research paper deals with the first objective. One is to deals with the variation in availability of vocational education by gender, region and class of the pupils and second deals with study the vocational education at government secondary schools of district Hoshiarpur, Punjab.

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Table 1: Demographic Characteristics of the sampled respondents by their Area of residence

		Area					
		Rural		Urban		Total	
	Gender	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Sex	Male	77	38.5	148	74.0	225	56.3
	Female	123	61.5	52	26.0	175	43.8

Source: Primary Data

Table 1 shows the primary data of the study, which includes number and percentage of males and females respondents in rural and urban locations, as well as the total number and percentage. Drèze, & Kingdon (2001) explored that the females are more participating in school level than boys in India. The sampled students across rural areas two hundred from each in which 38.5 percent are male and 61.5 percent are females, who studies in government secondary schools in rural area in respective district. With the discussion with teachers, it was found that after elementary education most of the boys from the villages moved to the towns for job and were engaged in skilled work. (Sidhu, 2011) also exhibited that a significant proportion of children continue to drop out before reaching secondary school in India. In addition, the table further shows that male students belong to urban area as compare with rural area are more engage with school education. There are 74 percent of males and 26 percent females who continue their secondary education. Focus group discussion revealed, more males wants to continue their education till higher education level. Overall, the table shows that a higher percentage of the population lives in urban areas as compared to rural areas.

Table 2: Mean Differences of Vocational Education with regard by Gender, region and class of Students of Government Secondary Schools in district Hoshiarpur (Punjab)

		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t-value	p-value
Region	Rural	200	29.90	15.20	.653	.514
	Urban	200	30.95	16.91		
Gender	Male	225	31.60	16.88	1.662	.097
	Female	175	28.91	14.87		
Class	9th class	200	31.30	15.48	1.089	.277
	10th class	200	29.55	16.63		
Total		400	30.43	16.07		

Source: Primary data

Table 2 presents descriptive statistics for a dataset, including the number of observations (N), mean, standard deviation (Std. Deviation), t-value, and p-value. The data is categorized by region (rural and urban), gender (male and female), and class (9th and 10th). The table provides insights into the distribution of a variable, across the respective categories viz. region, gender, class. However, the region wise data indicates the mean value of vocational education for students from urban areas (30.95) is not significant but better than the student from a rural area (20.90) with a standard deviation of 16.91 and 15.20, respectively. The t-value of 0.653 and the p-value of 0.514 indicate that there is no significant difference in the variable between rural and urban regions. In addition, the gender wise data shows that the mean value for the variable among males is 31.60, with a standard deviation of 16.88. The mean value for the variable among females is 28.91, with a standard deviation of 14.87. The t-value of 1.662 and the p-value of 0.097 indicates a marginally significant difference in the variable between males and females. However, in the terms of class wise data exhibited that the mean values of vocational education for students studying in the 9th standard (31.30) and 10th standard (29.55), are approximately equal with standard deviations of 15.48 and 16.63, respectively. The t-value of 1.089 and the p-value of 0.277 indicate that there is no significant difference in the variable between the 9th and 10th classes. Beside this, data also shows the mean value for the variable across all observations is 30.43, with a standard deviation of 16.07.

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Table 3: Status of Vocational Education in Government Secondary Schools in district Hoshiarpur (Punjab)

	Educational Blocks						Chi-Square	p-value
	Bhunga II	**Mahilpur II**	**HSP I**	**Garshankar I**	**Total**			
Offering VC	32	40	99	20	191	47.8	148.491	.0001**
Vocational Equipment's	33	40	99	20	192	48	147.196	.0001**
Vocational Teacher	33	40	99	20	192	48	147.196	.0001**
Total	100	100	100	100	400	100		

Table 3 showing the distribution of data across different Educational Blocks and variables. The values in the table represent the frequencies or percentages of observations in each category. Furthermore, the table shows the relationship between different educational blocks and variables related to vocational education, such as offering vocational courses, availability of vocational equipment, and the presence of vocational teachers. The chi-square test is a non-parametric test used to analyse group differences when the dependent variable is categorical. The p-value of 0.0001** suggests a significant association between the variables, indicating that the distribution of vocational education resources varies across the different blocks.

Table 4: Mean Differences in Vocational Education across the respective Four Educational Block of District Hoshiarpur (Punjab)

Educational Blocks	Mean	SD
Bhunga	30.1	16.91
Mahilpur	29.7	13.37
HSP	44.9	5.22
Garshankar	17	12.43
F-value	80.531	
p-value	.0001**	

Note: HSP (Hoshairpur)

Table 4 depicts the mean and standard deviation of four different blocks namely Bhunga II, Mahilpur II, HSP I, and Garshankar I. The F-value and p-value are also given. The mean value of Bhunga II is 30.1 and standard deviation 16.91 which exhibited that there is no significance difference between the respective educational block. The F-value and p-value are used in statistical analysis to determine the significance of the differences between the means of multiple groups. In this case, the f-value is 80.531, and the p-value is 0.0001.The low p-value suggests that there is a significant difference between the means of the four educational blocks viz. Bhunga , Mahilpur, HSP and Garshankar.

Findings

The data on average scores for vocational education in different areas like Bhunga, Mahilpur, and Garshankar blocks is crucial. It reveals significant differences in the accessibility of vocational education in these places. For instance, in Bhunga, the average score is 30.1, while in Mahilpur, it's 29.7, and in Garshankar

block, it's 17. This data underscores the need for more equitable access between these areas. The numbers also provide insights into the distribution of these scores from the average, with Bhunga having a standard deviation of 16.91, Mahilpur 13.37, and Garshankar block 12.43. This indicates that access to vocational education varies significantly within each area, a fact that demands our attention.

Despite the variations in the average scores, it's important to note that both boys and girls seem to have similar levels of access to vocational education overall. This finding is significant as it underscores the gender equality in educational opportunities, despite the differences between areas. In other words, both genders seem to have similar opportunities for vocational education, which is a positive outcome. The p-value reveals a significant difference between rural and urban educational blocks, highlighting the systematic disparities in access to vocational education between rural and urban areas

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Conclusion:

Role of the vocational education has been facilitating the transition towards employment in the developing countries among the world. Vocational education helps to improve young people's employability and strengthen skill development among the youth. Numerous studies have investigated vocational education on both national and international levels. Given India's diverse population, with a majority residing in rural areas. In addition, to understanding the complexities of vocational education is vital for addressing the educational needs of the country's rural masses. So, it is very important to enhance the employment among the rural pupation. Furthermore, the current study adds to our understanding of vocational education in developing nations such as India. It sheds light on the condition and availability of vocational education in rural and urban areas of Hoshiarpur district, Punjab. In addition, it was found that there are various gaps in the existing literature in the field of vocational education, particularly in the education sector. Moreover, Li & Pilz (2023) elaborated that policy implementation may sometimes leads to different results. Finally, the study investigated numerous problems faced in the progress of vocational education in India, such as lack of infrastructure, outdated curriculum, and low teacher-student ratio.

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बालक के प्रारंभिक विकास पर पोषण, स्वास्थ्य, टीकाकरण, शिक्षा का प्रभाव

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सारांश

सबसे शुरूआती वर्ष (0 से 8 वर्ष) बच्चे के विकास के सबसे असाधारण वर्ष होते है। जीवन में सब कुछ सीखने की क्षमता इन्ही वर्षों पर निर्भर करती है। इस नींव को ठीक से तैयार करने के लिए हमें बालक के पोषण, स्वास्थ्य प्रतिरोधक क्षमता, शिक्षा व अन्य कारक का ज्ञान होना आवश्यक है। एक मजबूत नींव बच्चों को उन कौशलों को विकसित करने में मदद करती है जिनकी उन्हें अच्छी तरह से काम करने वाले व्यस्क बनने के लिए आवश्यकता होती है। बच्चों ने शुरूआती जीवन के अनुभव मस्तिष्क के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते है। माता–पिता व अन्य व्यस्कों के साथ स्थिर और उत्तरदायी सम्बन्ध, सुरक्षा व खुशहाल वातावरण बालक से सकारात्मक विकास को बढ़ावा देते है। बालक के प्रारभिक विकास में चार मुख्य क्षेत्रों में तेजी से विकास होता है। क्रियात्मक विकास, भाषा व संचार, संज्ञानात्मक और सामाजिक/भावनात्मक। इन चारों क्षेत्रों पर पोषण, स्वास्थ्य, प्रतिरोधक क्षमता शिक्षा का महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पड़ता है।

शब्द कुंजी : विकास, प्रारम्भिक विकास, विकास को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक

प्रस्तावना

विकास – एक सार्वभौमिक व निरन्तर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है जो संसार के प्रत्येक जीव में पायी जाती है। यह गर्भाधान से प्रारंभ होकर जीवन के अन्त तक निरन्तर चलती रहती है। मानव विकास का अध्ययन एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय है इस विषय के अन्तर्गत बाल विकास में यह ज्ञात किया जाता है कि विकास की एक अवस्था से दूसरी विकास की अवस्था तक क्या–क्या परिवर्तन होते है ये परिवर्तन कब होते हैं तथा इन परिवर्तनों के क्या कारण होते है।

विकास परिवर्तन का द्योतक है यह उन्नति से संबंधित परिवर्तनों की ओर इशारा करता है। व्यक्ति में दिन प्रतिदिन घटित होते रहने वाले संरचनात्मक एवं कार्यात्मक परिवर्तनों का नाम ही विकास है चाहे ये परिवर्तन वृद्धि संबंधी है अथवा ह्रास से संबंधित परिवर्तन। विकास के अन्तर्गत व्यक्ति में शारीरिक, मानसिक, सामाजिक एवं संवेगात्मक दृष्टि से होने वाले परिवर्तनों को शामिल किया जाता है "हरलॉक" कहते है "विकास परतों में वृद्धि तक ही समिति नहीं है बल्कि यह परिपक्वता के लक्ष्य की ओर परिवर्तनों की एक प्रगतिशील श्रृंखला है।

विकास की प्रक्रिया में बालक को विभिन्न अवस्थाओं से निकलना होता है प्रत्येक अवस्था की अपनी कुछ विशेषताएं होती है किसी विशेष अवस्था में तो यह विशेषताऐं इतनी अधिक होती है कि ये उस अवस्था का व्यवहार ही समझ ली जाती है। विकास की अवस्थाओं के सम्बन्ध में सभी मनोवैज्ञानिक एकमत नहीं है विभिन्न मनोवैज्ञानिक ने विकास की विभिन्न अवस्थाऐं बतायी है।

कॉलसनिक के अनुसार विकास की अवस्थायें –

गर्भाधान से जन्म तक	– जन्म के पूर्व की अवस्था
शैशव अवस्था	– जन्म से तीन–चार सप्ताह तक
प्रारम्भिक शैशव अवस्था	– एक अथवा दो महीने से 15 महीने तक
उत्तर शैशव अवस्था	– 15 माह से 30 माह तक
पूर्व बाल्यावस्था	– 30 माह से 5 वर्ष तक
मध्य बाल्यावस्था	– 5 वर्ष से 9 वर्ष तक
उत्तर बाल्यावस्था	– 9 वर्ष से 12 वर्ष तक
किशोरावस्था	– 12 वर्ष से 21 वर्ष तक

प्रारंभिक विकास –

प्रारम्भिक विकास में शैशवस्था मानव की सर्वप्रथम तथा महत्वपूर्ण अवस्था है कुछ लोग इस अवस्था का जन्म से 3 वर्ष तथा कुछ लोग 5 वर्ष या 6 वर्ष तक मानते है इसे भावी जीवन की आधारशिला के रूप में देखा जाता है बालक इस समय अपरिपक्व तथा दूसरों पर निर्भर रहता है। **फ्रायड** का मानना है कि मनुष्य को जो कुछ बनना होता है वह प्रारंभ के चार पांच साल में ही बन जाता है।

एडलर का मानना है कि शैशवस्था के द्वारा जीवन का पूरा क्रम निश्चित होता है। इस अवस्था को जीवन का आधार कहा जा सकता है जिस पर बालक के भावी जीवन का निर्माण होता है।

शारीरिक विकास की बात करें तो जन्म के समय बालक की लम्बाई लगभग 20 इंच होती है एक वर्ष में 27 से 28 इंच हो जाती है इसी प्रकार वजन भी जन्म से समय 5 से 8 पौण्ड होता है एवं एक साल में 21 पौण्ड हो जाता है। जन्म के समय हड्डियां कोमल व लचीली एवं संख्या में 270 होती है। धीरे–धीरे कैल्शियम, फास्फोरस तथा खनिज पदार्थों की सहायता से हड्डियां मजबूत होने लगती है।

इस अवस्था में मानसिक विकास तेजी से होती है स्मरण शक्ति जिज्ञासा व तर्कशक्ति का विकास होने लगता है जिज्ञासा के कारण अपने सम्पर्क में आने वाली वस्तु के बारे में अपने माता–पिता से प्रश्न करना आरंभ कर देता है।

प्रारंभिक विकास के अन्तर्गत संवेगों का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है समस्त संवेग जन्मजात नहीं होते है उनका क्रमशः धीरे–धीरे विकास होता है। **वाटसन** के अनुसार नवजात शिशु में तीन प्रकार के संवेग भय, क्रोध, प्रेम पाये जाते है धीरे–धीरे पीड़ा, आनंद, डर, खुशी आदि संवेग की विकसित हो जाते है। यह संवेग परिवर्तित होते रहते है कभी रोते है कही हँसते है। 5 वर्ष की आयु में शिशु के संवेगों पर उसके वातावरण का प्रभाव पड़ना प्रारंभ हो जाता है।

इस प्रकार बालक पर समाज का भी प्रभाव पड़ता है मनुष्य एक सामाजिक प्राणी है प्रारंभ में माँ ही उसका समाज होती है वह माँ को पहचानने लगता है धीरे धीरे परिवार के अन्य सदस्यों के साथ धुल मिल जाता है वह समूह कार्यो में रूचि लेने लगता व सामुहिक खेलों में भाग लेने लगता है।

इस प्रकार प्रारंभिक विकास के अन्तर्गत भाषा विकास की बात करे तो जन्म के समय बालक रोता है यही उसकी पहली भाषा होती है फिर वह धीरे धीरे कुछ ध्वनियां निकालने लगता हैं फिर दस माह की अवस्था में बालक एक दो शब्द बोलता है प्रारंभ में बालक की भाषा को समझना कठिन होता है केवल अनुभव के आधार पर उसकी भाषा को समझा जा सकता है।

प्रारंभिक विकास में गति का विकास की अपनी महत्ता रखता है प्रारंभ में जन्म के समय शिशु में इतनी क्षमता नहीं होती है कि वह अपने शरीर का संचालन कर सके। 4 या 5 माह की आयु में वह सिर उठाने योग्य होता है। 7–8 माह में बैठने योग्य व धीरे धीरे सहारा लेकर खड़े होने की कोशिश करने लगता है। 2 साल की आयु में बालक हाथों और पैरों का संचालन अच्छी तरह से करने लगता है।

उपरोक्त विवेचना से स्पष्ट है कि बालक के सम्पूर्ण विकास में प्रारंभिक विकास का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है इस समय बालक का सर्वांगीण विकास शुरू हो जाता है। अतः बालक के विकास को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक जैसे पोषण, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा आदि का ध्यान रखना आवश्यक हो जाता है ताकि बालक का विकास समुचित व सही दिशा में हो सके एवं समाज व देश के विकास में अपना महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे सकें।

पोषण –

पूर्व वाल्यावस्था में यदि पोषण युक्त आहार के प्रति माता पिता संवेदनशील होते है तो बालक का तीव्र गति से विकास होता है और बच्चों की प्रतिरोधक क्षमता में भी वृद्धि होती है। वही अल्प पोषण से शारीरिक विकास प्रभावित होता है। पोषण की कमी बालकों के स्वास्थ्य एवं सर्वांगीण विकास को अवरूद्ध कर देता है बच्चे का सर्वोत्तम विकास व सम्पूर्ण संवृद्धि, पोषण की गुणवत्ता, महत्ता और समुचित मात्रा में उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करती है। अतएव पूर्व बाल्यावस्था में बालकों के माता–पिता संरक्षक व परिवार के सदस्यों के लिए यह नितांत आवश्यक हो जाता है कि वे उनके उचित पोषण के लिए संवेदनशील रहे।

प्रत्येक मानव के सम्पूर्ण जीवन काल में उचित पोषण की सदैव आवश्यकता रहती है और पूर्व बाल्यावस्था सर्वोत्तम विकास का प्रमुख पायदान होता है। इसलिए इस अवस्था में सभी पोषक तत्व से युक्त संतुलित आहार की आवश्यकता नितांत और निहितार्थ होती है।

स्वास्थ्य –

किसी बच्चे के उत्तम विकास के लिए जरूरी तत्व हैं पोषण एवं स्वास्थ्य, स्वच्छता, सुरक्षा प्रेरणा जो एक साथ मिलकर भरपूर देखभाल कहलाते हैं। स्वस्थ प्रारंभिक बाल विकास हर बच्चे के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। विगत वर्षों में बाल स्वास्थ्य और पोषण के परिणाम में अच्छी बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। पांच वर्ष से कम उम्र के बच्चों की मृत्यु दर में 1990 से 2015 तक वैश्विक स्तर पर 62 प्रतिशत की भारी गिरावट आई है। बचपन के शुरूआती क्षण महत्वपूर्ण होते है और उसका असर जीवन भर रहता है। शिशु के मस्तिष्क का विकास गर्भावस्था के समय ही शुरू हो जाता हैं और

डॉ. शकीला खान

गर्भवती माता के स्वास्थ्य, खानपान और वातावरण का उस पर प्रभाव पड़ता है जन्म के बाद शिशु का मस्तिष्क तेजी से विकसित होता है और उसका शा0 मा0 तथा भावनात्मक स्वास्थ्य, सीखने की क्षमता व्यक्स होने पर उसकी कमाने की क्षमता और सफलता को भी प्रभावित करती है। अतः आवश्यक है कि बालक के स्वास्थ्य पर शुरू से ही ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए स्वास्थ्य हैं जो जीवन समृद्ध है अन्यथा जीवन व्यर्थ है।

रोग प्रतिरोक क्षमता –

बालक के विकास में रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता का अपना अलग महत्व है अपने छोटे से बच्चे को बार बार बीमारी पड़ते हुए देखना काफी दुखदायी है लेकिन अपने बच्चे को बार–बार होने वाली बीमरी से बचाना उतना भी मुश्किल नहीं है यदि एक बार आप जान जाये कि क्या क्या खिलाने से बच्चे की रोगप्रतिरोधक क्षमता को बढ़ाया जा सकता है जिससे बच्चों को बीमारियों से दूर रखने में मदद मिलेगी। बच्चों को रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता बढ़ाने वाली खाने की चीजें देने से इन्फेक्शन से बचाया जा सकता है सही अर्थ में बच्चे का आहार संतुलित होना चाहिए, ताजे फल, सब्जियां, अंडे, मछली से प्राप्त वसा, तेल, रोग प्रतिरोधक शक्ति बढ़ाने में मदद करते है। विटामिन सी सबसे अच्छा इम्यून बूस्टर होता है। विटामिन ठ6 आयरन आदि युक्त चीजों का सेवन बालकों को करना चाहिए। एक बच्चे में रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए सही खाना खिलाने के अलावा पूरी नींद मिलना की आवश्यक है। ऐसा इसलिए क्योंकि सोते समय शरीर अपने आपको ठीक करने नई ताजगी भरता है।

शिक्षा –

प्रारंभिक बाल्यावस्था की देखभाल व शिक्षा न केवल शिक्षा की सीढ़ी का प्रथम चरण होती है। बल्कि यह प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिए महत्वपूर्ण आधार भी होती है। म्ब्ख की संकल्पना बच्चों के लिए एक ऐसे समेकित समग्र कार्यक्रम के रूप में की गयी है। जिसमें शिक्षा, देखभाल, स्वास्थ्य तथा पोषण सभी के प्रावधान शामिल है।

प्रारंभिक बाल्यावस्था शिक्षा के दो प्रमुख उद्देश्य होते है –

1. आयु विकास की दृष्टि से, खेल, आधारित गतिविधियां के उचित कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से बच्चों का सर्वांगीण विकास करना।

2. कौशल आधारित, गतिविधियां – जो प्राथमिक स्कूली पढ़ायी में प्रवेश से पहले पढ़ने लिखने तथा अंगणित (अ) सीखने के लिए पूर्व तैयारी को बढ़ावा देगी।

इनके द्वारा बच्चों में स्कूल के लिए तैयार होने का भाव विकसित करना। यह तीन बुनियादी कौशल को औपचारिक रूप से सिखाने वाला कार्यक्रम नहीं होता स्कूल के लिए तैयार होने का उद्देश्य 4 से 6 वर्ष से बीच की आयु वाले बच्चों के लिए विशेष रूप अनुकूल होता है क्योंकि इस उम्र तक बच्चे अधिक संरचित खेल आधारित सीखने के वातावरण के लिए परिपक्वता की दृष्टि से तैयार हो चुकते है।

उपर्युक्त विवेचना से स्पष्ट है कि प्रारंभिक बाल्यावस्था में पोषण, स्वास्थ्य, प्रतिरोधक क्षमता व शिक्षा का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है अतः हम सभी को इसकी आवश्यकता व महत्व का ज्ञान होना आवश्यक है तभी इसी समाज से स्वथ्य नागरिक को विकसित कर पायेगें एवं

स्वथ्य व प्रतिभा सम्पन्न समाज का निर्माण करने में योगदान दे सकेगें।

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डॉ. शकीला खान

पुर्व विदर्भातील वार्षिक पर्जन्य व कृषी उत्पादकता विभाग

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सारांश :–

मानवी संस्कृतीचा इतिहास जेवढा प्राचिन आहे तेवढाच शेती शास्त्राचे महत्व प्राचिन आहे. आधुनिक काळात शेती शास्त्रात झपाट्याने बदल होत आहे. अलिकडे पारंपारिक उदरनिर्वाह शेतीकडुन बागायती शेतीकडे शेतकरी वळत आहे. यांचा परिणाम पुर्व विदर्भातील वार्षिक पर्जन्य व कृषी उत्पादकतेचे विभाग यांच्या दृष्टीने शेतक–यांनी बदल केलेले दिसुन येतात. त्यामुळे पुर्व विदर्भातील शेतीचा विकास आर्थिक दृष्टीने वाढत असलेला दिसुन येतो.

बिज शब्द :– उदरनिर्वाह शेती, वार्षिक पर्जन्य, कृषी उत्पादक्ता

प्रस्तावना :–

पुर्व विदर्भातील कृषी उत्पादकता ही शेतीच्या दृष्टीने हवामानावर आधारलेली दिसुन येते. शेती करिता योग्य हवामान असेल तर शेतीचा विकास हवामानावर आधारित असेल तर त्यात तापमाण, पर्जन्य, भुमी, मृदेचा प्रकार, खते, शासकिय धोरण व कृषी व्यवस्थापन यांचा परिणाम होतांना दिसुन येतो.

पूर्व विदर्भातील वार्षिक पर्जन्य व कृषी उत्पादकता हा विषय निवडण्यामागचा मुख्य हेतू असा कि, कुठल्याही प्रदेशात पिकांची लागवड करण्यासाठी पर्जन्य व भुमी अतिशय महत्वाची आहे. त्या आधारावरच पिकांचा प्रकार ठरविण्यात येतो. प्रती हेक्टर पिकाचे उत्पादन किती आहे ? त्यात पर्जन्य काय परिणाम करते ? त्यात घट होते की वाढ ? हे लक्षात येईल. आर्थिक घटकांच्या आधारावर उत्पादनातील वाढ कशी होईल या करिता प्रयत्न केले गेले पाहिजे.

उदेष :–

1) पुर्व विदर्भातील वार्षिक पर्जन्याचा भौगोलीक दृष्टीने अभ्यास करणे.

2) पुर्व विदर्भातील विभागाची कृषी उत्पादकता तपासुन पाहणे.

प्रदेशाची निवड :–

कोणताही लघुशोध निबंधासाठी प्रदेश किंवा गाव निवडतांना संम्पुर्ण भौगालिक बाबी विचारात घ्याव्या लागतात. त्यावरूनच प्रदेशाची निवड ठरलेली असते. पुर्व विदर्भातील वार्षिक तापमाण व कृषी उत्पादकता हा विषय निवडण्या मागचा हेतू असा आहे की, भौगोलिक व आर्थिक घटकाच्या आधारावर उत्पादनात वाढ कशी होते व त्यावर काय परिणाम करतात. याचा अभ्यास केलेला आहे.

भौगोलीक स्थान व विस्तार :–

महाराष्ट्र राज्यात विदर्भाला विशेष स्थान आहे. त्यातही पुर्व विदर्भ नागपुर महसुली विभागात समाविष्ट केला जातो. हा प्रदेश एकुण 6 जिल्हया नीयुक्त आहे. पुर्व विदर्भामध्ये वर्धा, नागपुर, भंडारा, गोंदिया, चंद्रपुर व गडचिरोली या जिल्हयांचा समावेश होतो. पुर्व विदर्भ हा महाराष्ट्र राज्याचा पुर्व भागात $10^0 2'$ ते $21^0 2'$ उत्तर अक्षांश आणि $71^0 2'$ ते $81^0 2'$ पुर्व रेखांश या भौगोलिक पट्यामध्ये पसरलेला आहे. या प्रदेशाची एकुण क्षेत्रफळ 28107 चौ. किमी असून महाराष्ट्राच्या एकुण क्षेत्रफळा पैकी 9.13 % क्षेत्र व्यापले आहे.

हवामान :–

पुर्व विदर्भातील तापमान —

पुर्व विदर्भातील हवामान उष्ण कोरडे व विषम स्वरूपाचे आढळुन येते. उन्हाळा उष्ण व कोरडा तर हिवाळा थंड व कोरडा असतो. पुर्व विदर्भात नेऋत्य मौसमी वा-यामुळे पाऊस पडतो. पावसाळ्यात हवा दमट स्वरूपाची असते. 2001 च्या आकडेवारीनुसार सरासरी वार्षिक तापमाण खालील प्रमाणे दिसुन येतो.

पुर्व विदर्भातील तामपान
पुर्व विदर्भातील वार्षिक सरासरी तापमान (2000 – 01) $(0^0 C)$

अ. कं.	जिल्हा	कमाल	किमान	सरासरी
1	नागपुर	45.1	11.1	28.4
2	वर्धा	44.8	12.0	27.2
3	भंडारा	44.0	1.2	28.1
4	चंद्रपुर	45.0	10.5	27.1
5	गडचिरोली	40.0	10.0	25.0

पूर्व विदर्भातील वार्षिक सरासरी तापतान
वर्ष 2000 – 2001
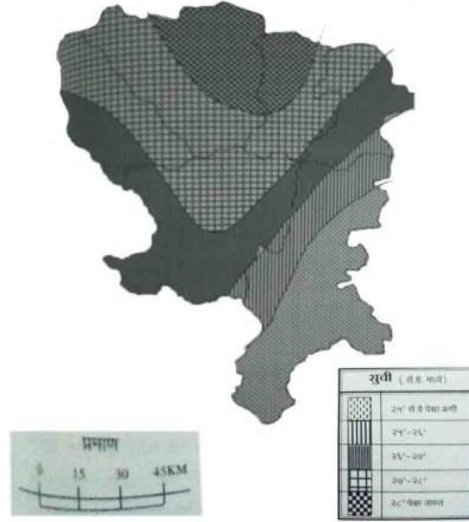

विषय प्रतिपादन
पर्जन्य :—

पुर्व विदर्भात प्रामुख्याने नैऋत्य मौसमी वा-यामुळे पाऊस पडतो. जुन महिन्याच्या पहिल्या आठवडयात पावसाला सुरूवात होतो. व पर्जन्याचे प्रमाण सर्वत्र वेगवेगळे आहेत. पुर्व विदर्भाच्या पश्चिमेकडील जिल्हयापेक्षा पुर्व भागातील जिल्हयामध्ये पर्जन्याचे प्रमाण जास्त दिसुन येते. हिवाळयात व उन्हाळयात बंगालच्या उपसागरावर निर्माण होणा-या चक्रीवादळामुळे सुध्दा या प्रदेशात पर्जन्यवृष्टी होते. मौसमी वा-यांचे विलंबाने होणारे आगमन आणि वेळेपुर्वी निर्गमण यामुळे शेतीवर अनिष्ट परिणाम होते.

पुर्व विदर्भातील वार्षिक पर्जन्य
वर्ष 2000 – 2001

अ. क्र.	जिल्हा	सरासरी पर्जन्य (पर्जन्य मि. मी. मध्ये)
1	नागपुर	1919.2
2	वर्धा	1070.6
3	भंडारा	1426.3
4	चंद्रपुर	1376.7
5	गडचिरोली	1433.3
		7226.1

डॉ. वनश्री एन. लाखे
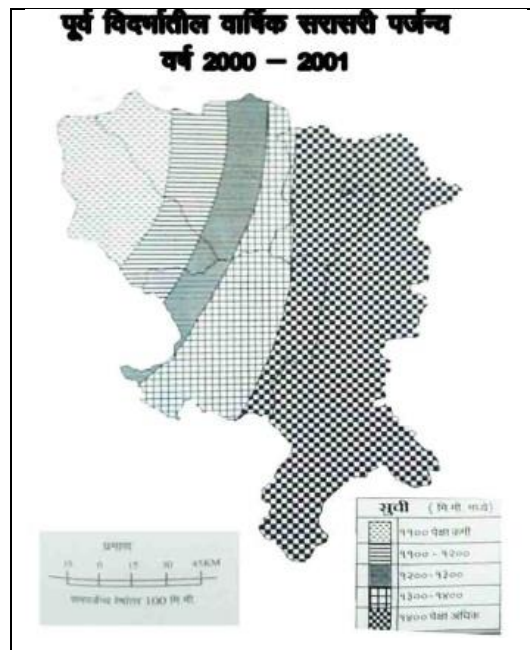
प्रस्तुत सारणीवरून असे लक्षात येते की, सर्वाधिक पर्जन्य गडचिरोली जिल्हात 1433.3 मि. मी. असुन त्या खालोखाल भंडारा जिल्हात 1426.3 मि मी. पाऊस पडतो. सर्वात कमी पाऊस वर्धा जिल्हात 1070.6 मि. मी. पडत असलेला दिसुन येतो. तर नागपुर व चंद्रपुर या जिल्ह्यांमध्ये मध्यम पाऊस अनुक्रमे 1919.2 मि. मी. व 1376.7 मि. मी. असे आढळुन येतो.

कृषी उत्पादकता आणि कृषी क्षमता दोन्ही शब्द समान अर्थाने वापरले जाते.

कृषी उत्पादकता आणि कृषी क्षमतेच्या मापनाच्या प्रारंभी संबंधी प्रती एकर उत्पादनाशी आहे. ही कृषी उत्पादकता भौतिक आणि सांस्कृतीक घटकाच्या आंतरसंबंधाशी आहे. अनेक भुगोल तज्ञांनी कृषी उत्पादकतेच्या अर्थ स्पष्ट करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न केले आहे. आणि वेगवेगळ्या व्याख्या मांडलेल्या आहे. भारतीय शास्त्रज्ञ राव यांनी 1962 मध्ये,

"Agricultural productivity is a physical rather than a value concept and describing the changing relation between output and one of the major input like a land, labour and capital."

पुर्व विदर्भातील कृषी उत्पादक्तेचे विभाग
(वर्ष 2000 – 2001)

अ. कं.	उत्पादक्ता	कृषी उत्पादक्तेचे विभाग	जिल्हे
1	2.00 पेक्षा कमी	उच्च उत्पादक्ता	वर्धा
2	2.00 – 2.50	मध्यम उत्पादक्ता	चंद्रपुर
3	2.50 – 3.00	न्युनतम उत्पादक्ता	नागपुर, भंडारा
4	3.00 पेक्षा अधिक	अति न्युनतम उत्पादक्ता	गडचिरोली

केंडॉल यांच्या पध्दतीनुसार पुर्व विदर्भातील कृषी उत्पादक्ता काढली असली तरी कृषी उत्पादक्तेचे विभाग पाडण्यात येतात.
1) उच्च उत्पादकता विभाग (High Productivity)
2) मध्यम उत्पादकता (Medium Productivity)
3) न्युनतम उत्पादकता (Low Productivity)
4) अति न्युनतम उत्पादकता (Very Low Productivity)
असे उत्पादक्ता विभाग पाडण्यात आले आहे.

1) उच्च उत्पादक्ता :–
पुर्व विदर्भातील उच्च कृषी उत्पादक्ता सन 2000 – 01 मध्ये गडचिरोली जिल्हा असुन तो 3.00 पेक्षा अधिक दिसुन येतो.

2) मध्यम उत्पादक्ता :–
पुर्व विदर्भातील मध्यम कृषी उत्पादक्ता सन 2000 – 01 मध्ये नागपुर व भंडारा जिल्हा असुन ती 2.50 ते 3.00 इतकी दिसुन येते.

3) न्युनतम उत्पादक्ता :–
पुर्व विदर्भातील न्युनतम कृषी उत्पदक्ता सन 2000 – 01 मध्ये चंद्रपुर जिल्हा असुन ती 2.00 ते 2.50 इतकी दिसुन येते.

4) अति न्युनतम उत्पादक्ता :–
पुर्व विदर्भातील अति न्युनतम कृषी उत्पदक्ता सन 2000 – 01 मध्ये वर्धा जिल्हा असुन ती 2.00 पेक्षा कमी दिसुन येते.

निष्कर्ष :–
1) पुर्व विदर्भातील कृषी उत्पादक्ता मध्म स्वरूपाची आढळुन येते.
2) गडचिरोली जिल्ह्यात इतर जिल्ह्याच्या तुलनेत उच्च उत्पादक्ता आढळुन येते.
3) पुर्व विदर्भातील शेती ही हंगामी स्वरूपाची आहे. उच्च तापमाण व पर्जन्य यामुळे या भागात तांदुळ पिक आढळते. भंडारा, चंद्रपुर व गडचिरोली भागात तांदुळ हे प्रमुख पिक आहे.

उपाय योजना :–
1) शेतक-यांनी बाजार पेठेची मागणी लक्षात घेवून कमी खर्चात अधिक उत्पन्न मिळणा-या पिक पध्दतिकडे वळले पाहिजे.
2) कृषी उत्पादन घेत असताना पिकांच्या क्रमात परिवर्तन करायला पाहिजे. कारण प्रत्येक वर्षी एकच पिक घेतल्याने जमिनीची सुपिकता कमी होते.
3) सिंचन क्षमता वाढविण्यावर भर दिले पाहिजे शेतक-यांना भोगवटदार न ठेवता पुर्ण मालकी हक्क दिले पाहिजे.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ :–
1. महाराष्ट्राचा भुगोल   – डॉ. सौदी
2. कृषी भुगोल   – सुरेश फुले
3. सामाजिक आर्थिक समालोचन
4. जिल्हा सांख्यिकीय विभाग – महाराष्ट्र शासन

डॉ. वनश्री एन. लाखे

साठोत्तरी कहानियों में हाशियाकृत समाज
(संदर्भ: काशीनाथ सिंह और दूधनाथ सिंह की कहानियां)

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शोध सार:

साहित्य और समाज का गहरा संबंध है। किसी भी साहित्य का अवलोकन तत्कालीन सामाजिक परिस्थितियों से परिचय होता है। साठोत्तर समय भी हिंदी कथा जगत का एक महत्त्वपूर्ण काल रहा है। इस दौर को यदि 'एक युग से उपजी आशाओं के कत्ल का युग' कहा जाए तो इसमें कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं। यही कारण रहा है कि इस समय की कहानियों में वे तमाम चिंताएं हैं जिनसे मनुष्य जूझ रहा था।

जहां तक 'हाशियाकृत समाज' का प्रश्न है वह उस वर्ग का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है जो इस समाज में रहकर भी अनुपस्थित रहता है। साठोत्तर पीढ़ी के कथाकारों ने अपनी रचनाओं में इस समाज की नोटिस ली और उनकी समस्याओं को अपनी कथा का केंद्रीय विषय बनाया। इन्हीं में काशीनाथ सिंह और दूधनाथ सिंह ऐसे रचनाकार हैं जो अपने समय और समाज के प्रति सचेत और सजग रहे। इनकी रचनाओं में सामाजिक सत्य, यथार्थ और उस यथार्थ के प्रति जवाबदेही देखने को मिलती है। काशीनाथ सिंह की कहानियों को आशीष त्रिपाठी 'वर्गभेद युक्त समाज में संबंधों के छीजन' की कहानियां कहते हैं।

दूधनाथ सिंह की कथा दृष्टि में भी इसका विस्तार दिखाई देता है। ये एक ऐसे व्यक्तित्व हैं जिसने साहित्य की लगभग सभी विधाओं पर लेखनी चलाई है लेकिन इनकी कहानियों की अपनी एक अलग विशेषता रही। इनकी कहानियों में हाशिए का समाज उसी रूप में चित्रित होता नज़र आता है जैसा कि उन्होंने इसे महसूस किया था। इनकी कहानियों का पक्ष समाज के दबे-कुचले, शोषितों और वंचितों के साथ रहा। दूसरे शब्दों में कहा जाए तो दूधनाथ सिंह 'आम आदमी के हक' में खड़े रहने वाले कहानीकार हैं।

बीज शब्द – हाशियाकृत समाज, साठोत्तर कथा परिदृश्य, मार्क्सवाद, प्रगतिशील, वर्ग भेद आदि।

समाज एक ऐसी संस्था है जिसके केंद्र में समन्वय की भावना निहित है। यह समन्वय का सिद्धांत ही समाज की महत्ता को प्रतिपादित करता है। यह कहा जा सकता है कि समाज एक ऐसी संस्था है जो विभिन्न समुदाय या समूहों के साथ आपसी सहयोग और प्रतिरोध के द्वंद्व को लेकर विकसित होता है। कुल मिलाकर यही कि एक तरह से यह पूरा विषय लोक अथवा जन के प्रश्न की ओर एक संकेत है। साहित्य में यह लोक हमेशा से ही उपस्थित रहा है। इसके बिना साहित्य की कल्पना ही नहीं की जा सकती। विश्वनाथ त्रिपाठी इसे 'साहित्य की जनतांत्रिकता' कहते हैं। इस जनतांत्रिकता की मुख्य विशेषता यह है कि इसमें विपक्ष की भावना का भी सम्मान देखने को मिलता है। जहां तक साठोत्तर साहित्य पूर्व यह जनतांत्रिकता 'वह' तक सीमित थी। इस संबंध में काशीनाथ सिंह का यह कथन आलोच्य विषय पर विस्तार से बात करने का रास्ता खोल देता है –

"जिस समय मैंने कहानी लिखनी शुरू की उन दिनों हिंदी कहानी में एक पात्र होता था और उसका नाम था 'वह'।.....'वह' मोटे तौर पर एक पढ़ा-लिखा मध्यवर्गीय युवक था जो प्रायः सोचता रहता था, उसके बीवी थी, नहीं भी थी।.....दूसरी बात, इस 'वह' के पास केवल 'वर्तमान' था।"[1]

उपरोक्त पंक्तियों पर गंभीरता से विचार करने पर जो बात सामने आती है वह यह कि साठोत्तर कहानियों ने उस कहानी के नायक 'वह' को ख़ारिज किया। इन कहानियों ने समाज के उस तबके को भी कहानियों के केंद्र में लाया जो हाशिए पर था। एक तरह से यह वह दौर था जिसने जीवन के बुनियादी प्रश्नों के साथ–साथ उन्हें समझने के एक निश्चित दृष्टिकोण को विकसित किया। यह इसी दृष्टिकोण का परिणाम है कि इस समय के साहित्य ने हाशिए के लोगों को केंद्र में स्थापित किया। शब्द 'हाशिया', सुनते ही एक अजीब सी अनुभूति होती है। विदित है कि इसके अंतर्गत समाज का वह तबका आता है जो सताया हुआ है या उपेक्षित है। ऊपर जिस जनतांत्रिकता पर रौशनी डाली गई है दरअसल उसका केंद्र समाज का यही हाशिए पर धकेला गया व्यक्ति है। अर्थात एक प्रकार से कहा जाए तो जनतांत्रिकता प्रतिरोध को जन्म देती है इसलिए साहित्य में यह प्रतिरोध हमेशा

चित्रित होता रहा है। साठोत्तर कहानी में यह द्वंद्व पूरी तरह से अभिव्यक्त हुआ। आलोचकों ने इस पर अपने-अपने ढंग से प्रकाश डाला। किसी ने इस दौर के साहित्य को मार्क्सवाद के खांचे में डाला तो किसी ने इसे वैयक्तिकता, सामाजिकता या मनोवैज्ञानिकता जैसे प्रचलित वर्गीकरणों के अंतर्गत देखा। सुरेंद्र चौधरी, विजयमोहन सिंह, चंद्रभूषण तिवारी, धनंजय वर्मा, विमल वर्मा आदि ऐसे नाम थे जिन्होंने इस दौर की कहानियों को अपने-अपने ढंग से देखा और उनपर टिप्पणी की।

ये तो रही आलोचकों की बात, पर जिन लोगों पर यह चर्चा केंद्रित है वे साठोत्तर कथाकारों की श्रेणी में अपनी एक अलग पहचान रखते हैं। काशीनाथ सिंह और दूधनाथ सिंह वे कथाकार हैं जिन्होंने हाशिए पर धकेले जा चुके समाज को अपनी रचनाओं के केंद्र में स्थापित किया। इन्होंने उस द्वंद्व को भली भांति अनुभूत किया और शोषण के अनुभव और दर्शन से लोगों को परिचित करवाया। कहानी जैसी विधा को चुनने के संदर्भ में काशीनाथ सिंह कहते हैं –

"मैंने चुना नहीं, जो लिखा वह कहानी हुई।.....असल में कहानी मेरे लिए सिर्फ भाषा नहीं, जीवन की जबान है।"[2]

काशीनाथ सिंह के इस कथन से यह बात स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि उनकी कहानियां उस जीवन को केंद्र में लेकर चलती हैं जो स्थानीयता के दायरे को तोड़कर अपनी पहचान पाने के लिए निरंतर संघर्षरत हैं। काशीनाथ सिंह की कहानियों पर आने से पूर्व विजयमोहन सिंह के इस कथन से होकर गुजरना आवश्यक हो जाता है –

"किसी भी कथाकार की रचनाओं का आकलन अपने समय तथा समकालीनों के संदर्भ में ही किया जाना चाहिए। इस दृष्टि से काशीनाथ सिंह ने अपने समय तथा इसकी जरूरतों को समझा ही है, अपने अनेक समकालीनों की तरह वे अपने समय की कहानी बनाने के लिए प्रचलित फैशनेबल प्रवृत्तियों की ओर नहीं गए हैं। उन्होंने अपनी कहानियों की ज़मीन स्वयं चुनी है, और इस ज़मीन को जितना उर्वर बना सकते थे बनाया है।"[3]

काशीनाथ सिंह की कहानियों के संबंध में विजयमोहन सिंह का उपरोक्त कथन उनकी रचनाधर्मिता पर मुहर लगा देता है। कहानियों की ज़मीन को स्वयं चुनना एक कहानीकार के लिए चुनौती भरा कार्य होता है। यह चुनौती ही बहुत से लेखकों को अपनी ज़मीन की पहचान न होने के कारण उन्हें और उनकी रचना को कमज़ोर सिद्ध कर देती है। काशीनाथ सिंह उन रचनाकारों की श्रेणी से स्वयं को अलग सिद्ध करते है और अपने लेखन की ज़मीन स्वयं चुनते हैं। जहां तक इनके लेखन में हाशियाकृत समाज का प्रश्न है उनके संघर्ष की स्थितियों पर काशीनाथ सिंह का कहना है –

"मेरे गांव का चमटोल ही मेरे 'असेसमेंट' का बैरोमीटर है। मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि पिछले दस सालों

में ठाकुरों की ज़मीन यादवों ने खरीदी है। यहां एक नया तबका डेवलप कर रहा है। ह्रासोन्मुख सामंतवादी व्यवस्था जातिवाद के आधार पर दूसरे रूप में विकसित हो रही है।"[4]

काशीनाथ सिंह के लेखन का केंद्र यही हाशियाकृत समाज है। यह हाशियाकृत समाज ही उन्हें उन बदलावों वाली शक्तियों की पहचान करने के लिए उकसाता है जो एक नए तबके का जन्मदाता है। एक तरह से कहा जाए कि काशीनाथ सिंह की कहानियां 'तब्दीली वाली शक्तियों की पहचान' करती कहानियां हैं तो इसमें कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए।

काशीनाथ सिंह की कहानियां सूचना, वे तीन घर, कहानी सराय मोहन की, के आधार पर बात करें तो ये कहानियां उन्हीं तब्दीलियों की पहचान करती हैं। इनकी दृष्टि में हाशिए का यह समाज एक दिन अपनी कहानी खुद लिखेगा। इस संबंध में यह कहा जाए कि काशीनाथ सिंह की कहानियां आम आदमी की कहानियां हैं तो इसे प्रमाणित करने में अधिक परिश्रम की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी। विजयमोहन सिंह के शब्दों में कहें तो यह 'मुहावरे का फैशनेबल"आम आदमी' नहीं बल्कि वास्तव में अपने अधिकारों के प्रति सचेत आदमी है।

'सूचना' कहानी में यह 'आम आदमी' अपने अधिकारों की मांग करता दिखाई देता है। उसका यह प्रतिरोध एक तरह के क्रांति की सूचना है –

"मामला ठंडा होने पर तीन-चार आदमी एक रिक्शेवाले को घसीटकर पटरी पर लाते हैं, 'बे, तूने उसे मारा क्यों?'
वह आंखों से आग उगलता हुआ हांफता रहता है।
'बोलता क्यों नहीं?' वे उसकी चिथड़ा हुई कमीज का कालर पकड़ कर पूछते हैं।

'उसने गाली दी है साब!' वह चिल्लाकर बोलता है, 'कहता है, अबे साला रिक्शा।'

'बहवा! यह गाली है?' वे हंसने लगते हैं, ' फिर वह क्या कहे तुम्हें? लाटसाहब? हुजूर? सरकार ?'[5]

'सूचना' कहानी का यह अंश साठोत्तर कहानियों में आ रहे बदलाव को दर्शाता है। कहानी का रिक्शावाला एक सताया हुआ पात्र है जो अब अपने अधिकारों के प्रति सजग दिखता है। लेकिन इस कहानी का अंत जो सूचना देता है वह इस हाशिए के समाज को दी गई एक चेतावनी जैसा प्रतीत होता है –

'कृपया मक्खियां उड़ाने की हिम्मत न करें, वे भूखी हैं।'

ऐसी सूचना हाशियाकृत समाज के इस प्रतिरोध के स्वर को दबाने का भी प्रयत्न है। लेकिन प्रतिरोध का यह स्वर इस वर्ग में आ रहे परिवर्तन को दर्शाता है जो आत्मविश्लेषण से पैदा हुआ है।

'वे तीन घर' कहानी 'अगर तुम हमारे घर पैदा होते तो पता चलता कि चमार होना क्या होता है' कथन के पीछे छिपे अवसरवाद को दर्शाती है। कहानी के दो मित्र मदन (ब्राह्मण) और विपत (चमार)। मदन निहायत

नीरज कुमार

आदर्शवादी हैं शायद इसलिए उनकी बेटी एम.ए., बी.एड. करने के बावजूद ब्याह के इंतज़ार में किसी न किसी विषय में फिर से दाखिला लेते हुए जीवन जी रही है। दूसरी तरफ बिपत हैं जो ज़माने की वास्तविकता से परिचित हो उन तमाम ऊंचाइयों को प्राप्त करता है जिन तक मदन अपने आदर्श के कारण नहीं पहुंच सके हैं। 'वे तीन घर' एक प्रतीक के रूप में सामाजिक विषमता को दर्शाता हैं। कहानी के आरंभ में ऐसा प्रतीत होता है मानों यह समाज की निम्न जातियों के उत्कर्ष की कहानी है। बिपत का कथन इस बात की पुष्टि भी करता है –

"इसी तरह मान लो, ठाकुराई लोग है – सोबराज चमार हल जोतना बंद कर दे, बाढ़ू कहार पानी भरना बंद कर दे, बब्बन धोबी कपड़े न धोए, महमूद नाऊ बाल न काटे, रामू कुम्हार कुल्हड़-गगरी न बनाए तो उसकी बबुआई कहां जाएगी।"6

बिपत के इस कथन में जिस विषमता को खारिज करने की भावना है वह आगे चलकर उसी विषमता का सबसे बड़ा समर्थक बन जाता है। काशीनाथ सिंह इन्हीं परिस्थितियों से उपजे प्रश्नों से जूझते हैं। बिपत चमारों के बीच जागरूकता लाने की बात करता है लेकिन अपने ही समाज का शोषण करने से पीछे नहीं हटता। वह इस सत्य को स्वीकार लेता है कि –

"अपने लोगों का मकसद था सिद्धांतों को लोगों तक पहुंचाना, सत्ता के चरित्र का पर्दाफाश करना, इसी बहाने सर्वहारा को एकजुट करना। आगे के लोगों के लिए ज़मीन तैयार करना। वरना अपनी जात के कितने हैं? मेरा अनुभव यही रहा है कि चुनाव में वही जीतेगा जो या तो ठाकुर-बामन हो या सेठ महाजन।"7

दरअसल हाशियाकृत समाज का यही सच है। वह जागरूक होते हुए भी उसी सत्ता का पिछलग्गू बन जाता है जिसकी वह विरोधिता करता आता है। कहानी में काशीनाथ सिंह इस सच से भली भांति परिचित दिखाई देते हैं। वे इस सत्य से भी इंकार नहीं करते कि यह सर्वहारा वर्ग इसलिए भी आगे का रास्ता तैयार नहीं कर पाता क्योंकि एक ओहदे पर पहुँचने के बाद ये अपने ही लोगों का शोषण करना आरंभ कर देता हैं। कहानी में बिपत का यह कथन कि –

"लेकिन चिंता की बात यह नहीं, दूसरी है! आरक्षण के चलते हममें से जो भी अफसर या हाकिम हो रहे हैं, वे उस सारी जहालत और जलालत को भूलते जा रहे हैं और ठाकुरों बामनों के बीच उठने–बैठने में गर्व का अनुभव कर रहे हैं।"8

यह वर्तमान का सच है जिसे 'वे तीन घर' कहानी के माध्यम से काशीनाथ सिंह उस सामाजिक विषमता की पड़ताल करते हैं जो स्थितियों का परिणाम हैं। ये स्थितियां ही सर्वहारा वर्ग की मानसिक संरचना की बनावट और बुनावट को चरितार्थ करती हैं।

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ये स्थितियां ही हैं जिनकी पहचान आगे चलकर 'कहानी सराय मोहन की' के रूप में आगे आती है। यह कहानी भी मोहन के माध्यम से समाज के हाशिए पर धकेल दिए गए वर्ग के प्रतिरोध के स्वर को दर्शाती है। इस कहानी में सर्दी की रात है, खेत और खलिहान साथ ही कुत्ते भी हैं। काशीनाथ सिंह की यह कहानी इसलिए और महत्वपूर्ण हो जाती है क्योंकि इसमें उन्होंने बहुत सहज और स्वाभाविक ढंग से ठाकुर, ब्राह्मण और अछूत के माध्यम से उच्च वर्ग के पाखंड का उद्घाटन किया है। इस कहानी के संदर्भ में विजय मोहन सिंह का यह कथन पूरी कहानी में इस प्रतिरोध के स्वर के कारणों की ओर संकेत करता है –

'कहानी के ब्राह्मण और ठाकुर दोनों अपनी समझ से बड़ी चतुराई और धूर्तता के साथ अछूत मजदूर मोहन के उपले की आग में पकती गर्म और सुस्वादु बोटियों को चट कर जाते हैं, और मजदूर मोहन चुपचाप उसे ' समझ हरेक राज़ को मगर फरेब खाए जा' वाले अंदाज़ में झेलता जाता है, और खुद झोले में बचे चनों को खाकर भूख शांत कर लेता है।"9

विजयमोहन सिंह के इस कथन में जहां एक ओर मोहन की व्यथा का चित्रण है तो वहीं दूसरी ओर उसके भीतर पनप रहे गुस्से का कारक भी है। इसलिए वह अपने गुस्से को कहानी सुनाने के बहाने व्यक्त करता है। विजयमोहन सिंह इसे कुछ इस तरह दर्शाते हैं –

"जब मोहन पिटाई का बयान करता हुआ गाता है कि 'दे दनादन, दे दनादन...' तो जैसे वह पूरे दलित समुदाय के पूंजीभूत आक्रोश को अभिव्यक्त कर रहा है....।"10

यही काशीनाथ सिंह के अभिव्यक्ति की शैली है जो इस दलित समुदाय में 'कहानी सुनाने के बहाने' चेतना की सिरिंज को इंजेक्ट करते जान पड़ते हैं। कहानी में मोहन के मुंह से निकलने वाला 'दे दनादन' का स्वर वही इंजेक्शन है जो भूखे का हक मारने वाले ब्राह्मण और ठाकुरों को पुश किया जा रहा है। मोहन के इस प्रतिरोध से यह बात स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि इस कहानी की कथावस्तु का वितान पिछली कहानियों से अधिक विस्तृत है। उपरोक्त दोनों कहानियों में 'आम आदमी' अपने प्रतिरोध के साथ उपस्थित है लेकिन इनमें प्रतिरोध के स्वर को दबाए जाने की मुहिम भी पूरे चरम दिखाई देती है।

काशीनाथ सिंह की कहानियों में सर्वहारा वर्ग एक ऊर्जा के साथ अपनी पहचान को प्राप्त करने की कोशिश करता दिखता है। यह सर्वहारा दूधनाथ सिंह की कहानियों में भी प्रतिरोध के उसी स्वर के साथ उपस्थित दिखाई देता है। उनके कथा संग्रह 'जलमुर्गियों का शिकार' संग्रह की अधिकांश कहानियां इस सत्य का प्रमाण हैं –

"दूधनाथ सिंह अपने भाष्य में इन पात्रों या मनुष्यों का सृजन करते हैं, जिनके बिना कोई कथा तो संभव है, कोई मुक्ति संभव नहीं। दूधनाथ सिंह के लिए लेखन मुक्ति-सृजन के लिए मनुष्य-सृजन का लेखन है।"11

'मनुष्य-सृजन का लेखन' पद एक तरह के प्रतिरोध को दर्शाता है। सृजन तभी संभव है जब द्वंद्व होगा। यह द्वंद्व वैचारिक स्तर पर सामाजिक घटनाओं के पड़ने वाले प्रभावों का भी हो सकता है अथवा मनुष्य और समाज के बीच संबंधों में घर करती विसंगतियों के परिणामस्वरूप उपजी परिस्थितियों का भी। दूधनाथ सिंह का कथाकार निरंतर इनसे जूझता कथाकार है। अपने रचनाकर्म के संदर्भ में उनका कहना है –

"रचना कोई भी हो मेरे लिए आसान नहीं होती। लिखने में अत्यंत कष्ट होता है, इसलिए अधिकांशतः लिखने से कतराता और भागता हूं। रचना मेरे लिए परम यातनादायी स्थिति है, क्योंकि तब सारा दैनंदिन जीवन और मानसिक व्यवहार गड़बड़ा जाता है। एक तरह के विक्षिप्त विस्फोट में लिखना होता हैं।"12

अर्थात दूधनाथ सिंह के लिए लेखन एक तरह की विक्षिप्तता की स्थिति है जिसमें सब कुछ गड़बड़ा जाने का खतरा होता है। यह सच भी है जब लेखक किसी रचना को जन्म देता है उसमें वे तमाम स्थितियां होती हैं जो उसके आस-पास घटित हो रही होती हैं। ये स्थितियां उसे परेशान करती हैं और वह एक विचलन के दौर से गुजरता है। जहां तक दूधनाथ सिंह की कहानियों का प्रश्न है वे यथार्थ से टकराते हुए समाज को एक सच को तरह पेश करती हैं। उनकी कहानियां धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे, रेत, दुःस्वप्न, इज़्ज़त, काशी नरेश से पूछो आदि समाज के हाशिए के लोगों के जीवन के उन पक्षों का उद्घाटन करती हैं जिनकी ओर सहज ही दृष्टि नहीं जाती। परंतु यहां उन दो कहानियों पर विशेष रूप से यह चर्चा केंद्रित होगी जिसमें दूधनाथ सिंह, काशीनाथ सिंह से थोड़ा अलग सिद्ध होते हैं।

'धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे' कहानी दूधनाथ सिंह की कथा यात्रा के दूसरे दौर की कहानी है। कथा साधारण सी है। कहानी में पिता-पुत्र हैं जो औरतों को खरीदने और बेचने का धंधा करते हैं। इसी क्रम में एक दिन पुत्र पिता के लिए एक औरत खरीदता है। दूसरे दिन दिन के उजाले में यह पता चलता है कि वह औरत पहले से गर्भवती है। स्थिति को देखते हुए दोनों ही औरत को बेचने निकल पड़ते हैं। इसी दरम्यान मरकटवा (पुत्र) को उस स्त्री से लगाव हो जाता है। जंगल में स्त्री का प्रसव होता है। पिता (सिउ महतो) स्त्री का सौदा सही से हो सके वह बच्चे को गाड़ने के लिए गड्ढा खोदना शुरू करता है। बेटा इसका विरोध करता है। दोनों के बीच मार-पीट होती है और वे एक दूसरे की जान ले लेते हैं। आशय यह कि दूधनाथ सिंह के पात्र उस वर्ग का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं जो 'छान-छप्पर, खपड़ा और टिन-टप्पर के दड़बों' के बीच 'ईंटों के पक्के मकान' के मालिक हैं। जिसे हासिल करने के लिए वे कोई नया रास्ता अख्तियार नहीं करते बल्कि अपने गुरु बाबा लेंड़ी महतो के रास्ते पर चल पड़ते हैं। यह समाज का वह तबका है जो हाशिए पर रहकर मुख्यधारा में शामिल होने के लिए किसी भी हद तक जा सकता है। अतः

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इस कहानी के आधार पर देखा जाए तो दूधनाथ सिंह के पात्रों में प्रतिरोध का जो स्वर दिखाई देता है वह काशीनाथ सिंह के पात्रों से बिल्कुल भिन्न है।

दूधनाथ सिंह की कहानी 'रेत' में सिलहुत डोम के मार्फत ग्रामीण समाज में डोमों के उत्थान को रोचक ढंग से दर्शाया गया है। कहानी का आरंभ सिलहुत डोम के जयकारे से होती है। वह चौधरी साहब के सामने अपनी आफति की बात रखता है। लड़की की शादी की बात से चिंतित डोम चौधरी साहब से जब गांव बेचने की बात कहता है। उसकी यह बात सुन चौधरी की प्रतिक्रिया कुछ इस प्रकार से सामने आती हैं –

"जो कुछ लगेगा बियाह में हम सब देंगे। बाकी गांव बेचने की बाति कही तो लउर का हुर मुंह में डालि के पेट चीर देंगे। समझे कि नाहि।"13

यह समाज के निचले तबके के प्रति चौधरियों की सोच है। सिलहुत इसी का सताया हुआ है। समाज में अपनी प्रतिष्ठा की रक्षा के लिए उसके द्वारा प्रयोग की गई युक्ति इस वर्ग में आई चेतना का परिचायक है। दूधनाथ सिंह यहां सिलहुत की प्रतिष्ठा को कुछ इस तरह से दर्शति हैं –

"डोम का बियाह कइसे होता है मालिक, जानते हैं न?" हम कइसे जानेंगे डोमराजा! चौधरी साहब बोले। जब तक कपार नहीं फटता, सुभ-साइत नहीं आती महाराज!"14

कहानी के अंत में सिलहुत का अपने समधी को ललकारते हुए कहना इस वर्ग में आई चेतना को भली-भांति उजागर करता है। चौधरियों को डोमड़ा साबित करना यह दूधनाथ सिंह जैसा कथाकार ही कर सकता है।

अंततः साठोत्तरी कहानियां अपने समय के सच को दर्शाती कहानियां है। ये कहानियां न केवल अपने समाज बल्कि उन परिस्थितियों को भी उजागर करती है जिन्होंने इस विषमता की खाई को पाटने की बजाय चौड़ा किया है। जहां तक हाशियाकृत समाज का प्रश्न है उपरोक्त विवेचन यह सिद्ध करता है कि जहां काशीनाथ सिंह की कहानियों में यह वर्ग प्रतिरोध के साथ-साथ एक चेतावनी का शिकार है तो वहीं दूधनाथ सिंह के यहां पूरी तरह से सतर्क और जागरूक।

संदर्भ ग्रंथ सूची:

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नीरज कुमार

निराला के काव्य में प्रकृति चित्रण

डॉ. सुमन देवी

सहायक प्रोफेसर, हिन्दी संत मोहन सिंह खालसा लबाना गर्ल्स कॉलेज बराड़ा (अंबाला) हरियाणा

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सारांशः

छायावादी कवियों में निराला का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। मानव और प्रकृति का प्रारंभ से ही गहरा संबंध रहा है इसलिए सूर्यकांत त्रिपाठी निराला ने भी अपने काव्य में प्रकृति का महत्वपूर्ण चित्रण किया है। उन्होंने प्रकृति के साथ अपनी भावनाओं को जोड़कर उसका अनेक रूपों में चित्रण किया है। उन्होंने प्रकृति के उन्मुक्त स्वरूप का भी महत्वपूर्ण वर्णन किया है। उन्होंने प्रकृति के आलंबन रूप का चित्रण किया है जिसमें प्रकृति साधन न होकर साध्य बन जाती है। उन्होंने प्रकृति का उद्दीपन रूप में चित्रण करते हुए कहा है कि जब प्रकृति मानव हृदय में कोई भाव जगाने या अनुभूति कराने के लिए चित्रित की जाती है तो वह प्रकृति का उद्दीपन चित्रण कहलाता है। प्रतीकात्मक चित्रण में उन्होंने प्रकृति के विभिन्न कार्यकलापों को प्रतीक के रूप में चित्रित किया। साहित्य में प्राचीन काल से ही दूती परंपरा का निर्वाह होता आया है इसलिए निराला ने भी अपने काव्य में प्रकृति को दूती के रूप में चित्रित किया है। उन्होंने प्रकृति का मानवीकरण रूप में चित्रण करते हुए कहा है कि जहा प्रकृति पर मानवीय भावनाओं का आरोप करके उसे चित्रित किया जाता है वह प्रकृति का मानवीकरण रूप कहलाता है। उन्होंने प्रकृति के अलंकार रूप का चित्रण करते समय अपने भावों, विचारों को सुंदर रूप देने के लिए प्रकृति को उपादान के रूप में प्रयोग किया है। प्रकृति मनुष्य को अपने क्रियाकलापों के माध्यम से सदुपदेश देने का कार्य करती है इसलिए उन्होंने अपने काव्य में प्रकृति को सदुपदेशिका के रूप में भी चित्रित किया है।

मुख्य शब्द: प्रकृति, आलंबन, उद्दीपन, प्रतीकात्मक, दूती, मानवीकरण, अलंकरण, सदुपदेशिका

प्रस्तावना:

सूर्यकांत त्रिपाठी निराला जी का छायावादी कवियों में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। उन्होंने अपने काव्य में प्रकृति का बहुत ही सुंदर चित्रण किया है। मानव और प्रकृति का प्रारंभ से ही गहरा संबंध रहा है। मनुष्य ने जब से अपनी आंखें खोली है तब से ही उन्होंने प्रकृति को सहचरी के रूप में देखा है। मनुष्य का संपूर्ण जीवन प्रकृति की गोद में ही व्यतीत होता है। इसलिए भावुक कवि भी प्रकृति से प्रभावित होता है और अपने काव्य में उसका वर्णन करता है। कवि प्रकृति के साथ अपनी भावनाओं को जोड़कर उसका चित्रणअनेक रूपों में करता है।

निराला जी प्रकृति के उन्मुक्त रूप से अत्यधिक प्रभावित रहे हैं । उन्हे बादल, झरने, फूल आदि से अधिक लगाव रहा है। उनके बादल प्रेम को देखकर डॉ. रामविलास शर्मा ने कहा है कि -

"इन्होंने बंगाल और अवध दोनों ही प्रांतों की बरसात देखी है ।शायद कोई भी हिंदी कवि मूसलाधार पानी में इतना न नहाया होगा ।बाहर घूमते हुए बारिश आ गई तो इन्हें घर लौटने की कभी जल्दी नहीं होती। बादल घिरे हो, तो भी दोस्तों को यह समझाते हुए की पानी बरसने की जरा भी शंका नहीं ,वे उनके साथ घूमने चल देते ।"1

बादल राग कविता से उनके इस प्रकृति प्रेम का परिचय मिलता है। निराला जी आजीवन सामाजिक बंधनों को तोड़ने में व्यस्त रहे ।कोई भी बंधन इन्हें बांधने में सफल नहीं हो सका ।लौकिक बंधन जहां भी इन्हें जकड़ने का प्रयास करते वहां उनकी दृष्टि प्रकृति में लग जाती और उसमें समाने की इच्छा उत्पन्न हो जाती। " मैं रहूंगा न गृह के भीतर, जीवन में रे मृत्यु के विवर,

यह गुहा गर्त प्राचीन रुद्ध नव दिक्प्रसार,वह किरण शुद्ध ।"2

इन्होंने अपने काव्य में प्रकृति के यथार्थ और काल्पनिक दोनों ही रूपों का वर्णन किया है ।

1.आलंबन चित्रण _

जब कई प्रकृति के यथार्थ रूप का सहज,स्वाभाविक और सुंदर चित्र अंकित करता है तो उसे प्रकृति का आलंबन चित्रण कहते हैं। इसमें प्रकृति साधन न होकर साध्य बन जाती है ।इन्होंने प्रातः,दोपहर और संध्या का चित्रण बहुत ही सुंदर ढंग से किया है। "चढ़ रही थी धूप गर्मियों के दिन दिवा का तमतमाता रूप ।"3

शाम के समय जब श्रमिक वर्ग अपने-अपने घर लौट रहे हैं तो उस समय का चित्रण करते हुए कवि कहता है कि _"संध्या समय पार हुआ ,मनोहर रात आई । ऐसा दृश्य जीवन में और कभी नहीं दिखा।"4

इन्होंने अपने काव्य में ग्रीष्म ,शरद, हेमंत, शिशिर सभी ऋतुओं का वर्णन किया है । वर्षा के रुकने के बाद धूप के निकलने का चित्रण करते हुए कवि कहता है कि _"बहुत दिनों बाद खुला आसमान, निकली है धूप ,हुआ खुश जहान दिखी दिशाएं, झलके पेड़, चराने लगे लड़के ढोर गाय_भैंस भेड़।"5

" राम की शक्ति पूजा" कविता में कवि ने प्रकृति के यथार्थ चित्रण के साथ उसके भयानक रूप का भी वर्णन किया है। राम रावण के युद्ध के बाद आकाश अंधकार उगल रहा है, दिशाओं का पता नहीं चल रहा है ।समुद्र गरज रहा है ,पर्वत ध्यान मग्न हैं ।

"है अमा निशा ; उगलता गगन घन अंधकार ;
खो रहा दिशा का ज्ञान; स्तब्ध है पवन चार ;****
स्थिर राघवेंद्र को हिला रहा फिर फिर संशय,
रह रह उठता जग जीवन में रावण जय भय ।"6

2.   उद्दीपन चित्रण-

प्रकृति के सुंदर रूप को देखकर कवि के मन में कोमल भावना उत्पन्न होती है। "मानव हृदय में कोई भाव जगाने, उनकी अनुभूति कराने आदि के लिए प्रकृति में उस भाव की उदीप्ति या अनुभूति निरूपित की जाती है ।जीवन में कोई कर्म या संकल्प उत्पन्न करने के लिए उसी कर्म या संकल्प का प्रकाशन प्रकृति में किया जाता है ।इस प्रकार का वर्णन प्रकृति का उद्दीपन चित्रण कहलाता है। निराला ने अपने काव्य में होली, बसंत, वर्षा ऋतु का उद्दीपन रूप में चित्रण किया है। प्रकृति का यह रूप प्रेमी प्रेमिकाओं के मन में

डॉ. सुमन देवी

काम भावना पैदा करने के लिए चित्रित नहीं किया है बल्कि संपूर्ण संसार की पीड़ा का अनुभव करके अपनी उस वेदना को भी व्यक्त किया है। वर्षा के बाद बादल प्रेमी प्रेमिका को ही घायल नहीं करते बल्कि पूरे संसार को भी घायल करते हैं।

अलि घिर आए घन पावस के ,
द्रुम समीर कंपित थर थर।
झरती धाराएं झर झर झर,
जगती के प्राणों में स्मर शर
बेंध गए, कसके.....।"8

संयोग में जो वस्तुएं सुख देती है, वियोग में वही वस्तुएं दुख देने लगती हैं। कवि ने प्रकृति के माध्यम से अपनी विरह वेदना को व्यक्त किया है ।संध्या के समय जब सभी प्राणी जो दिन भर के परिश्रम से थके हुए थे सो जाते हैं तो उस समय कवि का प्रेम बढ़ जाता है और वह प्रकृति की शांति के कारण विरह गीत गाने लगता है।_"अर्धरात्रि की निश्चलता में हो जाती जब लीन ,

कवि का बढ़ जाता अनुराग,
विरहाकुल कमनीय कंठ से ,
आप निकल पड़ता तब एक विहाग।"

इसी प्रकार पत्थर तोड़ती कविता में कवि ने सड़क पर पत्थर तोड़ने वाली मजदूरिन की दयनीय स्थिति को अभिव्यक्त करने के लिए प्राकृतिक वातावरण को महत्व दिया है ताकि उसकी ऐसी स्थिति देखकर मनुष्य के हृदय में उसके प्रति करुणा की धारा उमड़ पड़े। जैसे_

गुरु हथौड़ा हाथ ,करती बार-बार प्रहार ,
चढ़ रही थी धूप गर्मियों के दिन, दिवा का तमतमाता रूप।
उठी झुलसती हुई लू रुई ज्यों जलती हुई भू ,
गर्द चिनगी छा गई ।"10

3. प्रतीकात्मक चित्रण_-

निराला ने प्रकृति के विभिन्न कार्यकलापों को प्रतीक के रूप में चित्रित किया है। तुलसीदास कविता में कवि ने प्रतीकों का प्रयोग करके ही भारतीय जनता और उनकी सांस्कृतिक स्थिति का चित्रण करने में सफलता प्राप्त की है। इस कविता के प्रारंभ में संध्या का अंधकार अंत में प्रकाश से युक्त प्रातः काल के जो चित्रण है वे जड़ से युक्त भौतिक संस्कृति पर भारतीय आध्यात्मिक संस्कृति की

विजय का संकेत देते हैं ।जैसे_ संकुचित खोलती श्वेत पटल, बदली कमला तिरती, सुख जल प्राची दिगंत उर में पुष्कल रवि रेखा ।"11

तुम और मैं कविता में प्रकृति की विभिन्न वस्तुओं को आत्मा परमात्मा के रूप में चित्रित किया है। इन्होंने सरल जीवन को भी प्रातः समीरण कहा है ।इन्होंने नाव के अस्थिरता को जीवन की अस्थिरता और धारा की प्रखरता को व्यक्ति के जीवन की आपदाओं की तीव्रता का प्रतीक माना है। मनुष्य के जीवन को सुखी बनाने के लिए और जीवन रूपी नौका को पार लगाने के लिए प्रतीकों का प्रयोग किया है ।

"डोलती नाव प्रखर है धार,
संभालो जीवन खेवन हार।"12

4 .दूती रूप में चित्रण -_

भारतीय साहित्य में प्राचीन काल से लेकर आज तक प्रकृति को दूती रूप में चित्रित किया गया है ।कालिदास ने अपने ग्रंथ मेघदूत में मेघ को संदेश वाहक बनाकर यक्षिणी को यक्ष का संदेश दिया था। इसी तरह जायसी ने नागमती के विरह वर्णन में तोते को दूत बनाया था । जैसे_पंखि आंखि तेहि मारग, लामी दुनहु रहाहि। कोई न संदेशी आवहि तेहि क संदेश कहाहि।"13

निराला ने बादलों को प्रेमी प्रेमिका के संदेशवाहक के रूप में प्रयुक्त किया है। बादल तो अपने निश्चित समय पर आ गये हैं लेकिन घनश्याम नहीं आये हैं _
"घन आए घनश्याम न आए।" 15

5 .प्रकृति का मानवीकरण _

जहां जड़ प्रकृति पर मानवीय भावनाओं का आरोप करके उसे चेतन प्राणी के रूप में चित्रित किया जाता है वह प्रकृति का मानवीकरण कहलाता है। निराला ने जूही की कली को विरह व्याकुल नायिका के रूप में चित्रित किया है। वह अपने प्रियतम से मिलने के लिए व्याकुल है और प्रेम रूपी सपनों में डूबी हुई है। जैसे _"स्नेह है स्वप्न मग्न अमल कोमल तनु तरुणी,
जूही की कली दृग बंद किए शिथिल पत्रांक में ।"16

निराला ने संध्या का भी सुंदरी के रूप में मानवीकरण किया है। वह मेघमय आसमान से परी के रूप में धीरे-धीरे नीचे उतर रही है। उसके अंदर कहीं भी वासना और चंचलता नहीं है बल्कि वह दिव्यता से युक्त है। जैसे_

डॉ. सुमन देवी

मेघमय आसमान से उतर रही है, वह संध्या सुंदरी परी सी ,
धीरे-धीरे धीरे ,
तिमिरांचल में चंचलता का कहीं नहीं आभास ,
मधुर मधुर है दोनों उसके अधर _ किंतु गंभीर हैं ।"17

6.अलंकरण रूप में चित्रण_

जब कवि अपने भावों और विचारों को सुंदर रूप देने के लिए प्रकृति को उपादान के रूप में प्रयोग करता है तो वह अलंकरण रूप कहलाता है। निराला ने कुकुरमुता कविता में कुकरमुता को सर्वहारा वर्ग और गुलाब को उच्च वर्ग का प्रतीक माना है ।कुकरमुता गुलाब पर व्यंग्य करते हुए कहता है कि _"अबे !सुन बे गुलाब,

भूल मत जो पाई खुशबू रंगो आब,
खून चूसा खाद का तूने अशिष्ट ,
डाल पर इतराता है केपीटलिस्ट।"18

7.सदुपदेशिका के रूप में चित्रण_

प्रकृति मनुष्य को अपनी क्रियाकलापों के माध्यम से सदुपदेश देने का कार्य करती है। प्रकृति हमें विनम्र बनाती है। निराला ने रास्ते के फूल से कविता के माध्यम से उपदेश दिया है कि हमें उच्च पद या प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त व्यक्ति की ओर ने देखकर अपने से नीचे वाले व्यक्ति की ओर देखना चाहिए तभी हमारा जीवन सुखमय हो सकता है। इस तथ्य को कवि झरने के पृथ्वी पर आने का उदाहरण देते हुए कहता है की_

गर्जित जीवन झरना उद्देश्य पार पथ करना।
ऊंचा रे, नीचे आता जीवन भर दे जाता।
गाता, वह केवल गाता बन्धु ताराना_तरना।"19

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भारतवंशी देश : गिरमिटिया विमर्श (मॉरीशस के सन्दर्भ में)

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सारांश:

गिरमिटिया मजदूरों के जीवन को दर्शाने वाला वह भारतवंशी देश में लिखा गया साहित्य गिरमिटिया साहित्य की श्रेणी में आता है।गिरमिटिया शब्द के विषय में "दक्षिण अफ्रीका में भारतीयों का आगमन लेख" में मोहनदास करमचंद गांधी ने लिखा है कि इन मजदूरों को नेटाल में एग्रीमेंट में गए हुए मजदूर कहते हैं। इससे यह अपने आपको गिरमिटिया करने लगे। इसलिए आगे से हम एग्रीमेंट को गिरमिट और उनके अंदर गए हुए मजदूरों को गिरमिटिया कहेंगे।"[i] डी. आर. खुल्लर इन मजदूरों के प्रवास के विषय में लिखते हैं कि, " 19वीं शताब्दी तथा 20वीं शताब्दी के आरंभिक वर्षों में अंग्रेजों ने अपने मॉरीशस , गयाना , नेटाल ,फिजी द्वीप आदि उपनिवेशों में असंख्या भारतवासियों को कृषि और उद्योग में कुली के रूप में भर्ती किया और उनका उचित लाभ उठाया।"[ii]

प्रस्तावना:

भारतवंशियों को ही मजदूरों की भांति ले जाने का कारण बताते हुए गिरिराज किशोर लिखते हैं "मॉरीशस में एक काले मजदूर पर आने वाला खर्च कुछ भी नहीं . तनख्वाह आधी और काम ज्यादा।"[iii] हरतारिन कौर मारवाह इस संबंध में लिखती हैं - "ऐसा नहीं है कि मॉरीशस में भारतीयों को केवल मजदूर के रूप में लाया गया बल्कि इतिहास साक्षी है कि बहुत से भारतीयों को अंग्रेजों ने काला पानी की सजा के तहत मॉरीशस लाकर पटक दिया था जो फिर कभी भारत न लौट सके । यहां उनके लिए एक कठोर यातना भरा जीवन था ।"[iv] गिरमिटिया साहित्य में गिरमिटिया मजदूरों की जिंदगी के दर्दनाक पहलु ,जीवन की त्रासदी, कठिनाइयां, मुश्किलें आदि का वर्णन देखा जा सकता है।जिस दर्दनाक यात्रा को करके गिरमिटिया मजदूर मॉरीशस ,गयाना ,फिजी इन देशों में गए, उनका बहुत ही चित्रात्मक वर्णन हमें 'पहला गिरमिटिया' में देखने को मिलता है- "आदमी बड़े बच्चों को चिपकाए थे, उन्हें लग रहा था अब रस्सा छूटा और अब गिरे समुद्र में । उतारते हुए भी वह अजीब अजीब आवाज़ निकल रहे थे। सारा वातावरण जैसे आंसुओं से सराबोर हो गया था। कभी-कभी लगता था समुद्र के पानी से ज्यादा उन लोगों के आंसुओं का प्रवाह है।"[v] भारत से इन्हें सुनहरे सपने दिखाकर अलग-अलग द्वीपों पर ले जाया गया लेकिन हकीकत बिल्कुल अलग थी। कठिन परिश्रम ,अभावग्रस्त जीवन ,नरकीय वातावरण ,कठोर परिस्थितियों ऐसे में कोई व्यक्ति अपने उज्ज्वल भविष्य के बारे में सोच नहीं सकता बल्कि भविष्य को लेकर चिंतित ही होता है।

गिरमिटिया मजदूरों की दशा का वर्णन करते हुए रोहिणी अग्रवाल लिखती हैं- "जहां पत्थर पलट कर सोना पा लेने के प्रलोभन में 'मारीच देश' में उतरे हर भारतीय मजदूर के गले में जानवरों के पट्टे की तरह उनका पहचान नंबर डाल दिया जाता है। चौबीस घंटे के अथक परिश्रम के बदले आधी देह कपड़ा, आधा पेट भोजन स्वीकारने की विवशता है।"[vi] गिरमिटिया साहित्य में इन्हीं किसान मजदूर के जीवन संघर्ष को स्त्रियों की मार्मिक दशा को भूख से रोते हैं। उनके बच्चों की पीड़ा को दर्शाया गया है। वैसे तो गिरमिट साहित्य, मॉरीशस, सुरीन नाम, फिजी इत्यादि देशों में लिखा गया है। लेकिन सभी की चर्चा एक लेख में करना थोड़ा मुश्किल है। इसलिए हम केवल मॉरीशस में रचित हिंदी साहित्य के विकास की चर्चा करेंगे।

यह कहना कठिन है कि मॉरीशस में हिन्दी साहित्य लेखन की शुरुआत कब हुई, क्योंकि यहाँ का प्रारंभिक साहित्य गीतों पर आधारित था, मौखिक रूप से, लोककथाओं के माध्यम से प्रसारित किया गया था। मॉरीशस

में आजादी के बाद यानी 1968 के बाद साहित्यिक लेखन में तेजी आई। इससे पहले भी साहित्य लेखन का कार्य होता था लेकिन प्रकाशन के साधनों के अभाव के कारण वह साहित्य उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाता। कुछ रचनाओं की जानकारी अवश्य मिलती है। 'होली' कविता मॉरीशस में हिंदी साहित्य के प्रथम पुष्प के रूप में उभरी, जो 'हिन्दुस्तानी' समाचार पत्र के 2 मार्च 1913 के अंक में प्रकाशित हुई। 1923 में पंडित लक्ष्मी नारायण चतुर्वेदी 'रसपुंज' का पहला काव्य संग्रह 'रसपुंज' प्रकाशित हुआ। 'रस पुंज कुंडलिया' प्रकाशित हुआ और 1935 में उनका दूसरा काव्य संग्रह 'शताब्दी सरोज' प्रकाशित हुआ। मॉरीशस में हिंदी साहित्य की शुरुआत समाचार पत्रों और पत्रिकाओं से हुई जिसमें सनातन धर्मांक पत्रिका ने महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है।

इस पत्रिका में कई शुरुआती लेखकों की कहानियाँ प्रकाशित हुईं। इस पत्रिका में 'इण्डोन' नामक पहली हिन्दी कहानी को स्थान मिला था। मॉरीशस प्रवासी लेखक पं. की कहानी 'इंडो' तपेश्वरनाथ, जो 1933 में प्रकाशित हुई, मॉरीशस हिन्दी साहित्य की पहली कहानी है। इसी पत्रिका के आगामी अंकों में कथाकार पं. की 'तारा' जैसी कई कहानियाँ प्रकाशित हुईं। जय प्रकाश शर्मा, सूर्यमंगर भगत की 'वो चला गया' आदि प्रकाशित हुईं, लेकिन कहानी संग्रह मूल रूप से 1950 के बाद ही प्रकाशित होने लगे। यदि हम कालानुक्रमिक क्रम में मॉरीशस में हिंदी साहित्य की चर्चा करें, तो यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि 1960 तक छिटपुट साहित्य ही प्रकाशित हुआ था। यहाँ लिखा है. उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार मॉरीशस के सबसे पुराने लेखकों में से एक जयनारायण राय का नाटक 'जीवन संगिनी' 1941 में प्रकाशित हुआ था। इसके बाद 1948 में ब्रजेंद्र कुमार भगत 'मधुकर' की कृति 'मधुपर्क' प्रकाशित हुई। 1960 में एक लघु उपन्यास 'पहला कदम' प्रकाशित हुआ जिसके लेखक कृष्ण लाल बिहारी हैं। 1966 में विष्णुदत्त मधु द्वारा लिखित पुस्तक 'चंद्र' और प्रसाद गणपत द्वारा लिखित निबंध संग्रह 'जीवन प्रदीप' प्रकाशित हुए। 1967 में ईश्वरदत्त अलीमन का कहानी संग्रह 'एक सपना' और 'नये अंकुर' मॉरीशस हिंदी लेखक संघ द्वारा प्रकाशित हुआ। उसी वर्ष सोमदत्त बखोरी का काव्य संग्रह 'मुझे कुछ कहना है' भी आया। 1968 में ईश्वर दत्त अलीमन का एक और कहानी संग्रह 'नई कहानियाँ' प्रकाशित हुआ। 1970 में पूजनानंद नेमा का काव्य संग्रह 'आकाश गंगा' प्रकाशित हुआ, जबकि उसी वर्ष

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मॉरीशस के प्रसिद्ध और प्रमुख साहित्यकार अभिमन्यु अनत का पहला उपन्यास 'और नदी बहती रही' प्रकाशित हुआ। का अभी तक कु 19 हाँ प्राव 19 1971 में अभिमन्यु अनत का दूसरा उपन्यास 'आंदोलन' और सोमदत्त बखोरी का काव्य संग्रह 'बीच में बहती धारा' प्रकाशित हुआ, 1972 में दो काव्य संग्रह प्रकाशित हुए; गिरजानन रंगू की 'मॉरीशस में बाढ़' और मुनीश्वर लाल चिंतामणि की 'नव निर्माण की बेला', अभिमन्यु अनत का उपन्यास 'एक बीघा प्यार', प्रेमचंद भूली की दो कहानी संग्रह 'चिराग और तूफान' और दीपचंद बिहारी की 'सागर-पारी'।

प्रकाशित हो चुकी है।. इनके साथ ही सोमदत्त बखोरी का यात्रा वृतांत 'गंगा की पुकार' भी उसी वर्ष प्रकाशित हुआ। उसी वर्ष अनत जी का नाटक 'विद्रोह' भी प्रकाशित हुआ, साथ ही अस्तानंद सदा सिंह का नाटक 'आवाज़' भी प्रकाशित हुआ। 1973 में अभिमन्यु अनत का उपन्यास 'जाम गया सूरज' और तीन कहानी संग्रह, सुनीता अलियार द्वारा लिखित 'दो शरीर एक आत्मा', ब्रजलाल रामदीन द्वारा लिखित 'परख' और मॉरीशस के हिंदी लेखक संघ द्वारा प्रकाशित 'सुरभित उद्यान' आये। . 1974 में प्रकाशित 'नन्हे दीप' में कविताएँ और कहानियाँ दोनों संकलित हैं: इसके संपादक चूड़ामणि हैं। 1975 में एक उपन्यास 'फट गई धरती' प्रकाशित हुआ, जिसके लेखक विष्णुदत्त मधु हैं। 1976 में अभिमन्यु अनत का उपन्यास 'तीसरे किनारे पर', उनका कहानी संग्रह 'खामोशी 'उनके द्वारा संपादित 'चितकर', 'मैन एंड मशीन' और काव्य संग्रह 'पोएट्री ऑफ मॉरीशस' प्रकाशित हुए। 1977 में भी अभिमन्यु अनत के उपन्यास आये: 'चौथा प्राणी', 'लाल पसीना', 'तीसी दोपहरी'। 1978 में अभिमन्यु अनत का एक और उपन्यास 'कुहासे का दायरा' और दीपचंद बिहारी का 'स्वर्ग में क्या रख है' प्रकाशित हुआ। 1979 में अभिमन्यु अनत के दो उपन्यास 'शेफ़ाली' और 'हरताल कल होगी' और आस्तानंद सदा सिंह के नाटक 'तू-तू' और 'गूंगा इतिहास' प्रकाशित हुए। 1980 में दीपचंद बिहारी का उपन्यास 'मसीह नरक जीते हैं', 1981 में अभिमन्यु अनत का उपन्यास 'चुन चुन इलेक्शन', कहानी संग्रह 'वो बीच का आदमी', नाटक 'तीन दृश्य' और रामदेव धुरंधर का उपन्यास 'चेहरों का आदमी' और भानुमती नागदान का कहानी संग्रह 'मंत्रीजी' और अस्तानंद सदा सिंह का नाटक 'थूक दिया भविष्य पर' प्रकाशित हुआ। 1982 में अभिमन्यु अनत का

उपन्यास 'अपनी ही तलाश'; 1983 में भी उनके उपन्यास 'पार पगडंडी नहीं मरती', 'अपनी-अपनी सीमा' और रामदेव धुरधर का उपन्यास 'छोटी मछली बड़ी मछली' आये। 1984 में अनत का एक और उपन्यास 'गांधी जी बोले थे; 1985 में उनका उपन्यास 'मार्क ट्वेन हेवेन' और नाटक 'डंब हिस्ट्री' प्रकाशित हुआ। 1986 में अनत का उपन्यास 'फैसला आपका', नाटक 'रोक दो कान्हा'; रामदेव धुरंधर का उपन्यास 'पूछो इस माटी से', आस्तानंद सदासिंह का उपन्यास 'मानसभक्षी' आदि प्रकाशित हुए। 1987 में अनत का उपन्यास 'मुड़िया पहाड़ बोल उठा', कहानी संग्रह 'एक थाली समंदर' और संपादित कहानी संग्रह 'मॉरीशस हिंदी कहानियां' प्रकाशित हुए।

1989 में अनत का उपन्यास 'शब्द भंग', 1990 में रामदेव धुरंधर के दो उपन्यास 'बनते-बिगड़ते रिश्ते' और 'सहमे हुए सच' प्रकाशित हुए। इसके अलावा अभिमन्यु अनत का उपन्यास 'अचित्रित' और नाटक 'भरत राम' ,'भाई' प्रकाशित हो चुकी है.। 1992 में पूजा नंद नेमा का कहानी संग्रह 'नया सफर सहने का', 1993 में अभिमन्यु अनत का उपन्यास 'और पसीना बहता रहा'; उनका संपादित कहानी संग्रह 'वसंत चयनिका' प्रकाश में आया। इसके बाद 1995 में अभिमन्यु अनत का उपन्यास 'लहरों की बेटी', 'घर लौट चलो वैशाली' और एक नाटक 'देख कबीरा यसी' के अलावा रामदेव धुरंधर का कहानी संग्रह 'विषमंथन', वीरसेन जगा सिंह का कहानी संग्रह 'सैलाबों के बीच' आया। ', 'त्रिकोण का केंद्र', अजमिल मतबदल का संपादित कहानी संग्रह 'सुस्मिता' प्रकाशित हुआ।

1998 में अनत का उपन्यास 'चलती रहो अनुपमा' प्रकाशित हुआ। 1999 में रामदेव धुरंधर का कहानी संग्रह 'चेहरे मेरे तुम्हारे', 2002 में अनत का कहानी संग्रह 'बवंडर बाहर भीतर', मोहनलाल ब्रजमोहन का कहानी संग्रह 'लाइफ साइज बौने' आदि प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं। निष्कर्षतः, मॉरीशस में हिंदी साहित्य का उदय 1933 के आसपास हुआ लेकिन यहां साहित्यिक लेखन में गति 1960 के बाद आई। इस अवधि में कई कहानी संग्रह और कविता संग्रह प्रकाशित हुए। 1970 से 1990 तक के समय को हिन्दी साहित्य के उत्कर्ष का समय कहाँ माना जा सकता है? 1990 के बाद भी कई रचनाएँ प्रकाशित हो चुकी हैं। यहाँ के साहित्यकारों में अभिमन्यु अनत और रामदेव धुरंधर सबसे सक्रिय साहित्यकार हैं । कुल मिलाकर सारा मॉरीशस का हिंदी

डॉ. नवनीत कौर

साहित्य, गिरमिटिया मजदूरों के दर्द, पीड़ा, त्रासदी, घुटन, संघर्ष आदि का दस्तावेज है जिसको पढ़कर पाठक उस देशकाल और वातावरण से भली प्रकार से परिचित हो सकता है।

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औदयोगिक प्रदुषणाचे भारतीय जनतेवर व होणारे परिणाम

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औदयोगिक प्रदुषण म्हणजे काय

उद्योगांत कच्च्या मालावर प्रक्रिया करून त्यापासून पक्का माल तयार केला जातो. अशा निर्मिती व प्रक्रिया उद्योगातून मालांची निर्मिती होत असताना काही अपायकारक अपशिष्टे व प्रदूषके बाहेर पडतात. या अपशिष्टे व प्रदूषकांमुळे हवा, पाणी, ध्वनी व जमीन यांचे प्रदुषण होते. अशा प्रदुषणाला औद्योगिक प्रदुषण म्हणतात.

वायू प्रदुषण हे समाजातील लाकांवर अत्यंत घातक प्रदुषण आहे. समाजावर माठयाप्रमाणात वाईट परिणाम होत आहे. या साठी सर्वात जास्त औद्योगिक प्रदुषण जवाबदार आहेत. या औद्योगिक प्रदुषणामुळे लोकांवर अत्यंत गंभीर परिणाम होत आहें. अनेक देशामध्ये वायू प्रदुषणाचा परिणाम होत आहे. सर्व देश या विषयावर चिंतेत आहे. याच कारणासाठी यावर उपाय श्शोधण्यासाठी संशोधन केले जात आहे. चर्चासत्र आयोजित केले जात आहे. ज्या प्रमाणे समाजाची उदयोगाप्रती जबाबदारी असते त्याच प्रकारे उदयोगाची देखील समाजाप्रती जबाबदारी असते त्यामुळे (C.S.R) Corporate social responsibility तयार केले आहे. सर्व कंपन्यांना C. S. R आवश्यक केले आहे. २०१३ पासून हा कायदा लागू करण्यात आलेला आहे. सर्व कपन्यांना आपल्या सरासरी लाभाचा २ टक्के घेतला जातो.

पर्यावरण व विकास एकाच नाण्याचा दोन बाजु आहेत. संपूर्ण साश्वर्त विकासासाठी आर्थिक व पर्यावरण विकास दोघानाही सारखेच महत्व दिले पाहिजे. केवळ देशाचा विकास करण्यासाठी पर्यावरण नष्ट कले तर तो विकास प्रदेशाला ओसाड करेल म्हणजेच कोणत्याही विकास करतांना पर्यावरणाचा देखील विकास करणे आवश्यक आहे. पर्यावरणाचा विकास झाल्याशिवाय देशाचा विकास होणार नाही. या गोष्टीचा विचार करून (C. S. R) Corporate social responsibility हा कायदा निर्माण केला.

औदयोगिक प्रदुषणाचे परिणाम

कारखान्यांतून बाहेर पडणारे विविध दूषित वायू व वाहितमल तसेच यंत्रांचे मोठे आवाज ही प्रमुख औद्योगिक प्रदूषके आहेत. कारखान्यांच्या धुराड्चतून कार्बन डाय—ऑक्साइड, सल्फर डायऑक्साइड, कार्बन मोनॉक्साइड यांसारखे अपायकारक वायू वातावरणात सोडले जातात. त्यामुळे हवेचे प्रदुषण होते. अशी दूषित हवा सजीव सृष्टीला अपायकारक ठरते. कारखान्यांतील उत्सर्जित वायू व उष्णता यांमुळे वातावरणाचे तापमान वाढते. कारखान्यांतून बाहेर पडणाऱ्या विविध प्रकारच्या आम्लांमुळे आम्लवर्षा होते. आम्लवर्षामुळे वनस्पती, प्राणी, मृदा, पिके, ऐतिहासिक वास्तू किंवा शिल्पे यांच्यावर दुष्परिणाम होतात. उद्योगांमध्ये वापरण्यात येणाऱ्या क्लोरोफ्लोरोकार्बनमुळे उच्च वातावरणस्तरातील ओझोन थराचा क्षय होत आहे. औद्योगिक प्रदुषणांमुळे हरितगृह परिणाम (सूर्याकडून आलेली उष्णता पृथ्वीवरील वातावरणात स्थानबंधन झाल्यामुळे होणारा परिणाम) जाणवू लागले आहेत.

अणुऊर्जा प्रकल्पामधून होणारे किरणोत्सर्जन सजीव सृष्टीला हानीकारक ठरत आहे. उदा.रशियातील चेनोंबील येतील अणुऊर्जा केंद्रातून २८ एप्रिल १८८६ रोजी झालेले किरणोत्सर्जन. रसायन उद्योगातील तांत्रिक बिघाड किंवा मानवाचा निष्काळजीपणा यामुळे विषारी वायुगळती होऊन सजीव सृष्टीवर गंभीर परिणाम होतात. उदा., डिसेंबर घ*†† मध्ये भोपाळ येथील युनियन कार्बोईडच्या कारखान्यातून मिथिल आयसोसायनाइड या विषारी वायूची गळती होऊन त्याच्या प्रादुर्भावामुळे तेथील हजारो लोक मृत्युमुखी पडले. अनेकांना कायमचे अंधत्व किंवा अपंगत्व आले. औद्योगिक प्रदुषकांमुळे ऑक्सिजन चक्र, कार्बन चक्र, जलचक्र व पर्यावरण यांच्यात असंतुलन निर्माण झाले आहे. औद्योगिक प्रदुषणाचे वैशिष्ट्र असे की, ही समस्या केवळ औद्योगिक परिसरापुरतीच सीमित रहात नाही, तर संपूर्ण पृथ्वीला व्यापते. औद्योगिक प्रगत देशांत ही समस्या अधिक गंभीर बनली आहे. कारखान्यांतील वाहनान्या नद्या, नाले, सरोवरे, खाड्च, समुद्र इ. जलाशयांत सोडल्याने त्यातील पाणी प्रदूषित होते. प्रदूषित पाणी मानवी आरोग्यास तसेच परिसंस्थांना अपायकारक ठरते. गंगा नदीच्या काठावर उभारण्यात आलेले कारखाने व त्यामुळे निर्माण झालेली नागरी केंद्रे यामुळे गंगा नदीचे पाणी खूप दूषित झाले आहे. जगातील तेलशुद्धीकरण कारखाने प्रामुख्याने समुद्रकिनाऱ्यावर स्थापन झालेले आहेत. त्यांतील तेलगळतीमुळे तेथील सागरी पाण्याचे प्रदुषण होते. उद्योगांतील द्रवरूप प्रदूषके उघड्चवर पडलेली असतात किंवा जमिनीत गाडली गेलेली असतात. अशी प्रदूषके जमिनीत झिरपत जाऊन भूमिजलाचे प्रदुषण होते.

कारखान्यांतून बाहेर पडणाऱ्या काही अपशिष्टांचे (टाकाऊ पदार्थांचे) अपघटन होते. त्यामुळे परिसरात दुर्गंधी सुटते. तसेच त्यामुळे रोगांचाही प्रादुर्भाव होते. औद्योगिक वाहितमल व अपायकारक घन अपशिष्टामुळे भूप्रदुषण होते. कारखान्यांतील यंत्रांचे मोठे आवाज, भोंगे यांमुळे ध्वनिप्रदुषण होते. परिणामस्वरूप तेथील कामगारांना बहिरेपणा. निद्रानाश, चिडचिडेपणा यांसारख्या व्याधी जडतात. औद्योगिक विकासामुळे

अस्तित्वात आलेल्या नागरी केंद्रांच्या ठिकाणी अति—नागरिकरणाच्या पर्यावरण विषयक गंभीर समस्या निर्माण झालेल्या आढळतात.

औद्योगिक प्रदूषकांमुळे निर्माण झालेल्या पर्यावरण व प्रदूषणविषयक समस्यांबाबत आज जागतिक पातळीवर गांभीर्याने विचार केला जात आहे. उद्योगाचे स्थान निश्चित करताना स्थानिकीकरणाच्या परंपरागत घटकांबरोबरच परिस्थितिकीय घटकांचाही विचार केला जात आहे. कारखान्यांमुळे होणारे प्रदूषण नियंत्रित करण्यासाठी व्यवस्थापनाने होणारे प्रदूषण नियंत्रित करण्यासाठी व्यवस्थापनाने आपल्या कारखान्यातील वाहितमल, अपायकारक अपशिष्टे व प्रदूषकांची योग्य प्रकारे विल्हेवाट लावली पाहिजे. इंधनाची बचत करणाऱ्या वाहनांची व यंत्रसामग्रीची निर्मिती केली पाहिजे. प्रदूषण नियंत्रण, नैसर्गिक संसाधनांचे संधारण, पर्यावरणीय व्यवस्थापन योजना इ. घटक विचारात घेणे आवश्यक आहे.

भारतात औद्योगिक प्रदूषण रोखण्याच्या दृष्टीने राष्ट्रीय तसेच राज्य पातळीवर काही कायदे व नियम केले आहेत. उदा., जल व वायू प्रदूषण नियंत्रण कायदा, पर्यावरण संरक्षण व संधारण कायदा. भारत शासनाचे केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मंडळ प्रदूषणविषयक कामकाज पाहते. या संदर्भातील कायद्यांचे उल्लंघन करणाऱ्या कारखान्याच्या व्यवस्थापनास जबाबदार व शिक्षेस पात्र ठरविले जाते.

वृक्ष लागवडीचे नियोजन

पर्यावरण संतुलित समृद्ध ग्राम योजना राज्यभर राज्य शासनाच्या ग्रामविकास विभागामार्फत राबविली जात आहे. या योजनेमधून मोठ्या प्रमाणावर वृक्ष लागवड केली जाणार आहे. पर्यावरणातील होत असलेले बदल त्याचा शेती व शेती उद्योगावर होत असलेले वाईट परिणाम कमी करण्यासाठी वृक्ष लागवडीचा उपयोग करून घेता येणार आहे. यासाठी वृक्ष लागवडीचे नियोजन व व्यवस्थापन या गोष्टीविषयी जनजागृती होणे आवश्यक आहे.

ज्यातील हवामान, जमीन, पाण्याचा अभ्यास करून कृषी हवामान विभागानुसार वृक्ष लागवडीचे नियोजन होणे आवश्यक आहे. बऱ्याचदा लागवडीचे दिलेले उद्दिष्ट पूर्ण करण्यासाठी कुठल्याही प्रजाती, वनस्पतींची काहीवेळा निवड केली जाते. कुठल्या जागेवर कुठल्या झाडांची लागवड करावी, रोपे कशी करावी, रोपे घेणे व उपलब्धता, लागवडीसाठी खड्डे आकार, लागवडीची पद्धत याची माहिती असणे आवश्यक आहे. लागवडीनंतर पाणी, खते व्यवस्थापन, सावली, जनावरांपासून संरक्षणाचे नियोजन झाले, तर रोपवन किंवा लागवड केलेली झाडे चांगली वाढतील. त्यामुळे परिसर समृद्ध, संपन्न होण्यासाठी मदत होणार आहे. वृक्ष लागवडी वेळी बऱ्याचदा प्रदेशनिष्ठ नसलेल्या, आपल्या जंगलामध्ये न आढळणाऱ्या प्रजातींची लागवड केली जाते. पर्यावरण पूरक वनस्पतींची निवड न केल्याने अन्नसाखळया सुदृढ होण्याऐवजी त्यावर दुष्परिणाम होतो, असे निदर्शनास आले आहे. यासाठी पर्यावरण पूरक वनस्पतींची लागवड होणे आवश्यक आहे. गावाच्या परिसरात सार्वजनिक जमिनी, गायराने, शाळा, महाविद्यालय परिसर, पाण्याचे पाट, नद्या, नाले, तलाव, रस्ते, शेताचे रस्ते, शेताचे

प्रा. डॉ. राजेश सं. बहुरुपी

बांध, शेतातील घरे, गावातील घरे इ. ठिकाणी वनस्पतीतील गुण, गुणधर्म, आकारमान इ.चा विचार करून लागवड करणे आवश्यक आहे.

कार्बन चक्र

कार्बनाचे वातावरणातून सजीवांकडे व सजीवांच्या मृत्यूनंतर पुन्हा वातावरणाकडे होणारे अभिसरण व त्याची पुनरुपयुक्तता म्हणजे कार्बन चक्र होय. कार्बनाच्या अणूंचे मुख्यत: प्रकाशसंश्लेषण व श्वसनक्रियेद्वारे अभिसरण व त्याची पुनरुपयुक्तता होते. वातावरणात कार्बन डाय—ऑक्साइड (CO_2) वायू केवळ ०.०३% असतो. उष्ण कटिबंधात कार्बन चक्र प्रभावी असते.

पृथ्वीवर कार्बन चक्र अविरत चालू असते. प्रकाशसंश्लेषण प्रक्रियेतून होणारी अन्ननिर्मिती फक्त सूर्यप्रकाशात होते. जैविक व अजैविक प्रक्रिया, प्रकाशसंश्लेषण, श्वसन, अपघटन इ. वेगवेगळ्या प्रक्रियांद्वारे हवेतील कार्बन डाय—ऑक्साइड वायू वनस्पती व प्राणी यांच्या माध्यमातून संक्रमित होऊन पुन्हा हवेत मिसळत असतो.

औद्योगिक अपशिष्ट

निरनिराळ्या कारखान्यांतून आणि औद्योगिक वसाहतींतून उत्पादन होत असताना निरुपयोगी झालेला माल किंवा वस्तू म्हणजे 'औद्योगिक अपशिष्ट' होय. औद्योगिक क्रांतीनंतरच्या काळात औद्योगिकीकरणाबरोबरच विज्ञान आणि तंत्रज्ञानातही वेगाने प्रगती होत गेली. निर्मिती आणि प्रक्रिया उद्योगांत स्वयंचलित यंत्रे, जीवाश्म इंधने, कच्चा माल इत्यादींचा वापर वाढत जाऊन औद्योगिक उत्पादनांत प्रचंड वाढ झाली. वाढत्या औद्योगिक उत्पादनांबरोबरच प्रचंड प्रमाणात अपायकारक अशा औद्योगिक अपशिष्टांचीही निर्मिती होत गेली.

वेगवेगळ्या उद्योगांतून निर्माण होणारी अपशिष्टे वेगवेगळ्या स्वरूपाची व गुणधर्मांची असतात. उद्योगांमधील अपशिष्ट निर्मितीचे प्रमाण त्या उद्योगाच्या प्रकारावर व आकारावर अवलंबून असते. वेगवेगळ्या कारखान्यांच्या धुराड्यांतून धूर, कार्बनचे कण, कार्बन डाय—ऑक्साइड, कार्बन मोनॉक्साइड, सल्फर डाय—ऑक्साइड, हायड्रोजन सल्फाइड, हायड्रोक्लोरिक अम्ल, सल्फ्युरिक अम्ल, नायट्रिक अम्ल, क्लोरीन, नायट्रोजनाची ऑक्साइडे यांसारखे विषारी वायू व इतर अनेक अपशिष्टे वातावरणात सोडली जातात. उद्योगांमध्ये वेगवेगळ्या प्रक्रियांसाठी दररोज हजारो लिटर पाणी वापरले जाते. प्रक्रियेनंतर त्यातील बरेचसे पाणी सांडपाण्याच्या म्हणजेच द्रवरूप अपशिष्टाच्या स्वरूपात बाहेर सोडले जाते. साखर कारखान्यांतून बगॅस व मळी ही अपशिष्टेय रासायनिक खते, कीटकनाशके, प्लास्टिक, स्फोटके व डिटर्जंट निर्मिती उद्योगांतून विविध रसायनयुक्त अपशिष्टे धातूला मुलामा देणाऱ्या उद्योगांतून सायनाइड, क्रोमियम व निकेलयुक्त विषारी अपशिष्टे तसेच खनिज तेल व धातू शुद्धीकरण कारखान्यांतून अनेक टाकाऊ, विषारी व अपायकारक अपशिष्टे बाहेर पडतात. अन्नप्रक्रिया व वस्त्रोद्योगात कार्बन अपशिष्टे असतात. कागदाचा लगदा व कागद उद्योगातील अपशिष्टांत कार्बोहायड्रेटांचे तर दुग्ध—प्रक्रिया, कातडी कमावणे व कत्तलखाना इत्यादींतील अपशिष्टांत नायट्रोजनाचे प्रमाण अधिक असते. औद्योगिक उत्पादनांच्या आवेष्टनासाठी पॉलिथीन, प्लास्टिक, पुठ्ठा, कागद, बारदान इत्यादींचा वापर केला जातो. परंतु त्या उत्पादनाच्या पहिल्या

उपयोगानंतरच सर्व आवेष्टन साहित्य अपशिष्ट स्वरूपात साचून राहते. औष्णिक ऊर्जा निर्मिप्रकल्पातील अपशिष्टे राखेच्या स्वरूपातील असतात. यांशिवाय इतरही असंख्य वायुरूप, द्रवरूप व घनरूप अपशिष्टे वेगवेगळया उद्योगांमुळे तयार होतात.

रोपांचे नियोजन

झाडांची निवड लागवडीपूर्वी करावी. लागवडीसाठी दर्जेदार रोपे होण्यासाठी दर्जेदार बियाणे मिळणे आवश्यक असते. यासाठी विद्यापीठे, सरकारी संस्था, स्वयंसेवी संस्थांकडे संपर्क करणे आवश्यक आहे. बियाणे मिळाल्यानंतर रोपवाटिका तयार करणे हा वृक्षलागवड यशस्वी करण्यासाठी महत्त्वाचा भाग आहे. रोपवाटिकेच्या माध्यमातून ग्रामीण भागात मोठ्या प्रमाणात रोजगारनिर्मिती होऊ शकतो. रोपे दर्जेदार होण्यासाठी रोपे बनविण्यासाठी लागणाऱ्या पिशवी ५ ग ८ सें.मी. किंवा त्यापेक्षा मोठी असणे आवश्यक आहे. लागवडीसाठी रोपे आकाराने मोठी, धष्टपुष्ट, दर्जेदार असणे आवश्यक आहे. यासाठी रोपवाटिकेसाठी वापरल्या जाणाऱ्या मातीत आवश्यकतेनुसार वेळोवेळी खते मिसळणे आवश्यक आहे. बियाणे पेरणीपूर्व त्यास संस्काराची गरज आहे किंवा नाही हे बघणे आवश्यक आहे. अन्यथा, बियाणे वाया जाण्याची शक्यता असते. बियाणे उगवून आल्यानंतर संप्रेरके, विद्राव्य खते इत्यादींची फवारणी रोपे चांगली होण्यासाठी फायदेशीर ठरते. रोपांना सावलीसाठी शेडनेटचा वापर करावा. पाण्याच्या व्यवस्थापनासाठी रोपवाटिकेत तुषार सिंचनाचा वापर करावा. या सर्व गोष्टींमुळे आपणास लागवडीसाठी दर्जेदार रोपे मिळतील.

संदर्भ

१. लेकमत
२. नवभारत
३. वायू प्रदुषन एच व्ही. एन राव आणि एम. एन. राव टी.एम. एच पब्लिकेशन्स
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5- Air Pollution Perkins.
6- Google

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नारी जीवन की चुनौतियाँ : कमलेश्वर के उपन्यासों के संदर्भ में

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नारी, नारी क्या है ? नारी के बारे में बहुत कुछ लिखा एवं कहा गया है। नारी जीवन देने वाली, जीना सिखाने वाली एवं उसके बिना जीवन की कल्पना करना भी शून्य के समान है। नारी समाज एवं संस्कृति की धुरी है।

''प्रकृति ने केवल नारी के शरीर को ही अधिक सुकुमार नहीं बनाया, वरन् उसे मनुष्य की जननी का पद देकर उसके हृदय में अधिक संवेदना, आँखों में अधिक आर्द्रता तथा स्वभाव में अधिक कोमलता भर दी। मातृत्व के कारण उसके जीवन का अधिक अंश संघर्ष से भरे विश्व के एक छिपे कोने में बीतता रहा। ''

महादेवी जी ने नारियल के जल से नारी की उपमा देने के साथ पुरुष के कड़ेपन को, निष्ठुरता को नारियल के कठोर छिलके से तुलना की है या यूँ कहे कि इस कठोर छिलके रूपी नारियल में नारी रूपी जल शुद्ध व कोमल बना रहा उसे एक कवच की तुलना दी। भेद जो भी हो पर यह सत्य है कि नारी है जिसने पुरुष के भीतर छिपी प्रकृतियों को जाना, पहचाना और उसे बदलने एवं निखारने का भी पूर्ण प्रयास किया। नारी ने अपनी कोमलता से आगे कुछ सोचा ही नहीं वह हमेशा पुरुष को प्रेम व सहनशीलता से ही जीतती रही उसने कभी शक्ति या बुद्धि से उसे जीतने का प्रयास नहीं किया।

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काल के उपन्यास नारी जीवन की विभिन्न परिस्थितियों को उद्घाटित करते हैं। इस काल के उपन्यासों के नारी चरित्र रूढ़ि परम्पराओं को तोड़कर अन्याय, अत्याचार का विरोध करके, अपने स्वतंत्र व्यक्तित्व के निर्माण के लिए स्वयं के द्वारा निश्चित किए गए मार्ग पर चलकर अपने जीवन को सुखमय बनाती है।

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर काल के सशक्त हस्ताक्षर कमलेश्वर जी प्रतिभा संपन्न उपन्यासकार है। इनके उपन्यासों के अध्ययन के पश्चात यह स्पष्ट होता है कि इनके उपन्यासों में जहाँ पुरुष पात्रों की प्रधानता है वहीं हमें स्त्री पात्रों पर आधारित उपन्यास देखने को मिलते हैं। 'काली आँधी', 'आगामी अतीत', 'वही बात', 'डाक बँगला' आदि उपन्यास स्त्री पात को ही केन्द्र में रखकर लिखे गए हैं। कमलेश्वर जी के उपन्यासों में पुरुष पात्र के साथ नारी पात्र की प्रधानता रही है उनके पुरुष पात्र लगभग सभी उपन्यासों में बहुत ही कोमल हृदय है। स्त्री पर शासन करने वाले तो नहीं पर स्त्री के प्रति दया भाव या त्याग व समर्पण का भाव रखने वाले जरूर दिखाई देते हैं। यदि नारी पात्र को देखा जाए तो उनके उपन्यास की नारी पात्र पूर्ण रूप से आत्मनिर्भर, निडर एवं सशक्त नारी पात्र है कहीं भी उन्होंने नारी को कमजोर नहीं बताया है। कोई भी रचनाकार युग और परिवेश के अनुरूप पात्र का सृजन करता है। वास्तव में रचनाकार पात्रों व चरित्रों के माध्यम से जीवन के अनेक पक्षों को प्रस्तुत करता है। इसीलिए लेखक को इनका निर्माण एक विशेष दृष्टिकोण को ध्यान में रखकर, एक विशेष ढंग से करना होता है।

किसी भी उपन्यास में पात्रों का विशेष योगदान होता है। पात्रों की मन:स्थिति, वातावरण, परिस्थिति ही कथा को आगे बढ़ाती है। हर कथा का मुख्य पात्र किसी न किसी मन:स्थिति से गुजरता रहता है। किसी न किसी भावना में बहता रहता है। इसी प्रकार कमलेश्वर के उपन्यासों में नारी पात्र पति, परिवार, समाज, बच्चे, राजनीति आदि में अपना स्थान बनाती दिखाई दी है।

(1) मातृत्व और नारी

कमलेश्वर जी के सभी उपन्यासों में हर नारी की स्थिति अलग ही रही है और यह सत्य भी है कहीं इरा जैसी पात्र मातृत्व के भाव से खुश भी होती है तो कहीं ऐसी भी परिस्थिति आती है कि इरा को अपने मातृत्व को दफन करना पड़ता है।

मालती की एक बच्ची होते हुए भी वह राजनीति में या यूँ कहे कि अपनी सफलता में इस तरह मशगूल रहती है या हो जाती है कि उसे अपनी बच्ची का भी ध्यान नहीं रहता तो कहीं-कहीं वह अपने पति एवं बच्ची के लिए तड़पती भी है पर अपने बाहरी परिवेश से तालमेल नहीं बैठा पाती है और राजनीति की चकाचौंध में गुम हो जाती है।

चंदा, जो कि कमल बोस को चाहती है किन्तु उसके वापस न आने पर एक वृद्ध से शादी करती है और विषम परिस्थितियों में भी अपनी बेटी को जन्म भी देती है और उसे पालती भी है। चित्रा, (तीसरा आदमी) दो बार मातृत्व का सुख भोगती है परन्तु दोनों ही बार उसे अपने पति का सहारा नहीं मिलता अपनी शंकाओं के चलते हर बार वह उसे छोड़कर भाग जाता है और इन परिस्थितियों में भी वह अपने बच्चों को जन्म देती है और उनका पालन-पोषण करती है।

(2) अनिश्चित मातृत्व और नारी

मातृत्व का सुख हर नारी को, हर समय सुखद ही लगता है किन्तु कुछ परिस्थितियाँ ऐसी होती है कि मातृत्व भी अनिश्चित हो जाता है। जैसे विवाह के पूर्व की परिस्थिति आदि। जहाँ तक हम कमलेश्वर जी के साहित्य को देखते हैं तो इनके उपन्यास की नारी पात्र कहीं अपने अनिश्चित मातृत्व को संभालती है एवं सहेजती भी है जो कि हमें 'आगामी अतीत' की चंदा में दिखाई देता है।

''सेमल के मांसल लाल-लाल फूल।'' यही वह अहसास है जो इरा में मातृत्व का भाव जगाता था।''
जब इरा पहली बार बतरा के बच्चे की माँ बनी तब बतरा ने उसे धोखे से 'टॉनिक' के बहाने उससे उसका मातृत्व

छीन लिया था। तब भी इरा कुछ न कर सकी एवं अपने भोले मन से उसे माफ कर आगे बढ़ गई । अनिच्छित मातृत्व नारी के लिए होता ही नहीं है नारी जब भी मातृत्व भाव को पाती है वह उसे अपना सौभाग्य मानती है, अपना नया जीवन मानती है यह तो परिस्थितियाँ ही ऐसी बनती है कि वह इच्छित और अनिच्छित बन जाता है।

(3) मातृत्व का दायित्व और नारी

मातृत्व एक नारी को पूर्ण बनाता है। नारी सही मायने में तब ही पूर्ण कहलाती है जब वह एक अच्छी बेटी से पत्नी और पत्नी से माँ बनती है। दायित्व एक ऐसा शब्द है जो एक नटखट, चंचल, पिता की लाड़ली बेटी को जवाबदारी सिखा देता है। चित्रा, चंदा ये कुछ ऐसे नारी पात्र हैं जो कमलेश्वर जी के उपन्यासों को पढ़ने पर अमिट छाप हृदय पर छोड़ते हैं। 'तीसरा आदमी' की चित्रा, दोनों बच्चों के समय जब वह नौ महिने कष्ट से गुजरती है जब उसे पति की सबसे ज्यादा जरुरत होती उस समय उसे वह सहारा नहीं मिलता है और वह अकेले ही इस समय से बाहर निकलती है और कठिनाई में भी बच्चों को जन्म देने के साथ उनका पालन–पोषण भी करती है जो उसमें एक जिम्मेदार नारी को दर्शाता है।

''हर बच्चा दो हाथ लेकर आता है, और वे दो हाथ दस को सहारा दे सकते हैं...... मेरे लिए कोई भी बच्चा कभी भी अनचाहा नहीं होगा......।''

यहाँ चित्रा एक महिला होते हुए भी अपने आने वाले बच्चे के प्रति पूर्ण समर्पित है और उसका भार उठाने के लिए तैयार है वह अपनी ममता को कुचलना नहीं चाहती है। पति अभी एक और बच्चे का भार उठाने में अपने आपको असहाय बताता है किन्तु पत्नी हर हाल में अपने बच्चे को जन्म देना चाहती है।

(ख) नौकरी पेशा नारी पात्र

कमलेश्वरजी ने अपने उपन्यासों में नारी पात्र को नौकरी पेशा बताया है औरत का बाहर जाना, बाहर जाकर पैसे कमाना उस समय समाज में इतना सही नहीं माना जाता था उस समय नारी का पढ़ना, लिखना, नौकरी करना यह सब कुछ बुद्धिजीवी लोगों तक ही सीमित था। किन्तु उनके हर उपन्यास की नारी पात्र कुछ न कुछ रोजगार में जुटी हुई है।

बंसिरी सर्कस में काम करती है, तो चंदा अपने पिता की औषधियों को बनाने में मदद करती है। चित्रा ने हर कोशिश कर नौकरियाँ की और शहरी जीवन में अपने पैर जमाने का हौसला दिखाया। 'इरा' ने भी कभी सेक्रेटरी तो कभी बन कर नई–नई जीवनोपार्जन के रास्ते ढूँढे और आगे बढ़ी। मालती ने तो नई मिसाल बनाई उसने राजनीति में उतर कर और उसमें सफल होकर नया नाम किया और उस सफलता में उसे कितने ही बलिदान देने पड़े।

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