

**EMBEDDING SOFT SKILLS TO THE TEACHER EDUCATION UNDERGRADUATE
CURRICULUM: PERCEPTIONS OF FACULTY AND STUDENTS**

M.V. Vithanapathirana

*Department of Educational Psychology, Faculty of Education
University of Colombo, Sri Lanka
Email: manjulav@edu.cmb.ac.lk*

Abstract

Soft skills have become a subject of increasing interest. Soft skills acquisition enhances personality development resulting in success in professional and personal life. Emphasis on the soft skills development in higher education has been a major focus in all undergraduate programs. The objective of the study was to conduct a status study on the implementation of soft skills development in the Bachelor of Education (BEd) program of the Faculty of Education, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka which is the oldest and the highly recognized BEd program of the country. Within the case study purposive samples of ten faculty members and thirty students were selected. Data were collected on student perceptions, faculty perceptions and self reflections of the researcher who was the coordinator of the soft skills program. Data collection strategies were focus group interviews and reflective notes. Findings reveal that the students preferred soft skills workshops conducted as stand-alone support activities. Their participation in classroom activities with soft skills components was also encouraging. Faculty members were in favour of embedding soft skills to the teacher education curricula. The study suggests that a wide range of soft skills to be embedded into all teacher professional development programs through innovative activities.

Keywords: Soft Skills, Teacher Education, Higher Education, Embedded Curriculum

Introduction

Soft skills are considered to be one of the critical skills in determining the success of professional practice while shaping a person's personality. Hard skills are those skills that are specific to a particular career field or job while soft skills are those skills and personal traits which may be useful for performing any job, no matter the field of any human endeavours (Onabamiro, Onuka, and Oyekanmi, 2014, 109). Soft skills fulfill an important role in shaping an individual's personality. Soft skills of school teachers are considered essential to meet the demands of the 21st century society.

As a faculty engaged in teacher education, the Faculty of Education, University of Colombo offers a Bachelors degree in Education (BEd). The BEd program is a degree program conducted by the Faculty of Education in collaboration with the Faculty of Arts. It is a four year special degree with 125 credits and also the only pre-service university based teacher education program. The BEd student follows 13 professional courses in three years beyond the first year of the undergraduate program. During the 2nd and 3rd years in every semester a student takes one professional subject and major concentration of the program remains with the academic subjects. In the final year or the four years B.Ed. student follows all courses with the Faculty of Education spends substantial amount of time on practice teaching and orientation seminars to strengthen their professional practice of

education in school and classroom. Through the degree program both academic and professional competencies required by a teacher to teach subjects of General Education system.

Soft skills development is very important in the teacher preparation. Teachers are expected to acquire and develop academic knowledge, technical skills of teaching and also soft skills which in other words called as human skills and life skills. As in other faculties, prior to this systemic intervention there had been no special emphasis for developing soft skills of the undergraduates of the Faculty of Education, University of Colombo. With the directives to integrate soft skills into undergraduate curricula Faculty of Education also made efforts comply through reorganization of the professional component of the BEd course modules. The views of the students and faculty on the ongoing curriculum implementation were investigated to improve success of the intervention.

Review of Literature

Jain (2009) lists seven soft skills chosen to be implemented in all institutions of higher learning in United States. These include the following:

- Communicative skills.
- Thinking skills and Problem solving skills.
- Team work
- Life-long learning and Information Management
- Entrepreneurship skills
- Ethics, moral and professionalism

- Leadership skills

It is also said that in introducing soft skills it is necessary to revise course content, the instructional system and learning environment in higher education. Soft skills cannot be taught directly and also cannot acquire through reading. Three models are recognised in the development of soft skills. One is the stand-alone subject model. This model uses the approach of training and providing opportunities to students to develop soft skills through specific courses that are carefully planned for this purpose. The next model is the embedded model. This model uses the approach of embedding the soft skills in the teaching and learning activities across the curriculum. It does not require the student to take special courses as in the stand-alone subject model. The combined stand-alone and embedded model is the other model. This allows the faculty to introduce special courses if necessary and also to integrate elements as needed to the running program. In addition to these three standard models soft skills development through academic and non-academic support programs. While a similar report is compiled by Pachauri and Yadav (2014) they also add another model where soft skills are developed through academic and non-academic support programs. The academic support programs helps the student to acquire soft skills associated with academic components while the non-academic support programs are generic personality development focused programs.

Of the three models, the embedded model is reported as the most effective for soft skills development. By incorporating soft skills into the already existing curricula with minimum changes would facilitate students to develop their soft skills throughout their normal program (Schulz, 2008; Shakir, 2009). The development of soft skills through the embedded model requires teacher expertise to use a variety of student-centred teaching strategies which result in active learning.

A study on the readiness of lecturers to embed soft skills in curricula in a Malaysian teacher education institution has revealed that lecturers showed readiness irrespective of their number of years of professional experience. However, it was revealed that they needed support in gaining knowledge on soft skills (Hassan, Maharoff and Abidin, 2012)

Malaysian institutes of higher learning have introduced the same seven soft skills elements as USA to be incorporated into undergraduate studies. Shakir (2009) reports that there are several challenges faced in the process such as issues

related to student belief that they do not lack any skills; getting the relevant parties such as students, lecturers to collaborate to make it a joint effort and realize the need for development of soft skills and having no clear guidelines to assess soft skills.

In a study of soft skills incorporation into an engineering higher education institution in Malaysia indicates that the issues related to soft skills development initiatives are the student negative attitudes on the need to learn soft skills, shortage of time to cover heavy syllabuses and having to deal with large class sizes (Idrus, et al, 2009). In India very little has been done in concrete terms to plan Soft Skills in teaching career ().

Vijaya Kumari (2014) and Balkrishnan and Raju (2015) report that soft skills development has not been adequately addressed in teacher education as in the fields of management, engineering and other technical fields. The study by Vijaya Kumari (2014) reveals a positive relationship between teacher accountability at the secondary school level and soft skills, thus confirming the need for soft skills for teaching as similar to other fields. The study recommends that training on soft skills should be an integral part of teacher education programs. A study by Balakrishnan and Raju (2015) with teachers of the high school indicates that soft skills are positively related to teacher competencies. This study too recommends soft skills training in pre-service and in-service modes. Both studies are based on samples of teachers India.

A study by Ngang, Yie and Shahid (2015) on the relationship between acquisition of soft skills and quality teaching has brought out that there is a strong relationship between the two variables.

Ngang, Hashim and Yunus (2015) in a study of novice teachers' perceptions on a module of soft skills integration in teacher professional training revealed that except for the entrepreneurship skill other 6 skills are relevant to the teaching profession and recommended to be integrated to the soft skills module of teacher training.

A study by Onabamiro, Onuka and Oyekanmi (2014) on soft skills teaching and assessment indicate that irrespective of the gender teachers perceive that soft skills are teachable and can be assessed through essay type questions, assignments, projects and case studies rather than objective type questions.

Objective of the Study

The objective of the study was to conduct a status study on the curriculum implementation of the soft skills integrated to the BEd curriculum. The seven soft skills stated above were embedded to the BEd

curriculum in the form of student-centred teaching learning strategies. The entire academic staff of the faculty participated in including student centred activities to the specific subjects. The entire faculty was involved in developing activities for each topic where student soft skills are evoked. In addition three non-academic support workshops were conducted across the semester.

Methodology

This study was conducted as a case study of the implementation of the soft skills integrated BEd curriculum of the Faculty of Education, University of Colombo. Purposive samples of ten faculty members out of 25 members and thirty students out of 120 students were selected to gather data. The entire academic faculty had participated in carrying out the task of embedding soft skills in the pre-service teacher education curriculum. Of the ten lecturers in the sample five were senior members of the staff while the other five were middle level members of the faculty. Academics of both genders were included in the sample. The student sample was selected from the final year BEd students who had been exposed to the curricula embedded to develop soft skills. The student sample consisted of only females as the BEd batch consisted of a large majority of female students.

Data were collected on perceptions of faculty and students and self-reflections of the researcher who was the coordinator of the soft skills program. Data collection strategies were focus group discussions and reflective notes of the researcher. Data categories were developed.

Findings and Discussion

The findings revealed the student experiences and the teacher views and challenges of implementing the revised curriculum that integrated soft skills developing activities. In addition the reflections of the coordinator were also accommodated to triangulate the findings.

All lecturers in the sample expressed that participation of BEd undergraduates in classroom activities enhancing soft skills components was encouraging. They were in favour of soft skills integration to the teacher education curricula when compared with the Stand-alone support programs. The curriculum rearrangement and introduced changes to the instructional methods to strengthen soft skills development were appreciated by the sample of lecturers. They indicated that strategies for self-learning, group learning and team-work were being implemented successfully. The activities such as individual and group assignments,

presentations using multimedia, poster presentations, information search using internet, social work, small scale action research were also being implemented across the different modules of the curriculum. The sample of the academic staff selected for the study unanimously agreed that unless soft skills are assessed on a regular basis with valid and reliable ways of grading, mere inclusion of these in the instructional system may not be effective enough to enhance these skills in every student. With the revision of the curriculum types of continuous assessment strategies were changed to deviate from written assignment style to other types of assessments such as oral and poster presentations, small scale research, role play, group work in class and small scale portfolios.

Student perceptions revealed that all students liked soft skills workshops conducted as non-academic support stand-alone activities by external resource persons as they were useful and enjoyable learning activities. The resource persons from corporate sector who conducted these sessions had been able to evoke an enthusiasm in students to be aware of the soft skills application in day to day life as a teacher or an educator.

However, when inquired about their preference for Stand-alone course modules on soft skills, they were not in favour to follow such modules. The main reason given was that they needed to concentrate and stay focused on academic and professional subjects and obtaining high grades at the final examination and they were not keen on having to follow a complete standalone module on developing soft skills. Unlike in Malaysian studies on students of technical courses (Adnana, Ramalingam and Ilias 2014; Shakir, 2009) in higher education these students admitted the need for soft skills for their future.

There were three main challenges faced by the lecturers in their effort to integrate soft skills in their teaching of BEd courses in the University of Colombo. These were the students' degree of readiness to participate in activities in the classroom, limited time to cover the syllabus and large numbers of students in a session. Three of the lecturers were of the opinion that it is better to provide the lecturers a training on soft skills.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Soft skills can be developed through consistent training and practice through embedding the training of soft skills into hard skills courses. can be considered as a feasible method of achieving both a student-centred way of teaching a particular content and as also an enhancement of soft skills

of the trainees of the pre-service teacher education program. Most of the soft skills overlap with the skills needed for teaching and hence, the need to embed the soft skills in teacher education curricula systematically is mandatory. It can be inferred that stand-alone courses may not be a necessity for teacher education programs. However, it would be necessary to assess the impact of the embedded model of the curriculum through follow-up studies. The stand-alone support workshops motivate students to understand the importance of soft skills. Therefore, occasional opportunities of participation would be a reinforcement.

References

1. Adnana, A. H. M., Ramalingam, S., Ilias, N. et al (2014), "Acquiring and Practicing Soft Skills: A Survey of Technical Technological Undergraduates at a Malaysian Tertiary Institution", *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, Vol.123, pp. 82 – 89
2. Balakrishnan, R. and Raju, G. (2015), "Soft skills and teaching competency of teachers at the high school level", *Indian Journal of Research*, Vol. 5 No. 1, pp. 495-496.
3. Devadason, E.S., Subramaniam, T. and Daniel, E.G.S. (2010), "Final year undergraduates' perceptions of the integration of soft skills in the formal curriculum: a survey of Malaysian public universities", *Asia Pacific Education Review*, Vol. 11 No.3, pp. 321-348.
4. Hassan, A., Maharoff, M. and Abiddin, N.Z. (2014), "The readiness lecturers in embedding soft skills in the Bachelor's degree program in Malaysia's Teachers Education Institute", *Arts and Social Sciences Journal*, Vol.5, No. 071, doi: 10.4172/2151-6200.100071
5. Idrus, H., Dahan. H. M., Abdullah, N. (2009), "Challenges in the Integration of Soft skills in teaching technical courses: lecturers' perspectives", *Asian Journal of University Education*, Vol. 5, No. 2, pp. 67-81.
6. Jain, V. (2009), "Importance of soft skills development in education, <http://schoolofeducators.com/2009/02/i> mportance-of-soft-skills-development-in-education (accessed 10 June 2015).
7. Pachauri, D. and Yadav, A. (2014), "Importance of Soft Skills In Teacher Education Programme", *International Journal of Education Research and Technology*, Vol. 5 No.1, pp. 22-25
8. Schulz. B. (2008), "The Importance of Soft Skills: Education beyond academic knowledge", *NAWA Journal of Language and Communication*, pp.146-154
9. Shakir, R. (2009), "Soft skills at the Malaysian institutes of higher learning", *Asia Pacific Education Review*, Vol.10, pp. 309–315. DOI 10.1007/s12564-009-9038-8
10. Ngang, T. K., Nor, H.H., and Yunus, H. M. (2015), "Novice teacher perceptions of the Soft Skills Needed in Today's Workplace", Vol.177, pp.284-288.
11. Ngang, T. K, Yie, C.S. and Shahid, A.A.M.S. (2015), "Quality Teaching: Relationship to Soft Skills Acquisition", *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, Vol. 191, pp.1934 – 1937.
12. Onabamiro, A.T., Onuka, A. O. U. and Oyekanm, S. A. (2014), "Teachers' Perception of Teaching and Assessing Soft Skills in Secondary Schools", *Education 2014*, Vol.4 No.5, pp. 109-115.
13. Vijaya Kumari S.N. (2014), "Soft Skills and Teacher Accountability in the Context of Quality Education", *International Journal of Education and Psychological Research (IJEPR)*, Vol. 3 No.1, pp.78-81

**LAND ACQUISITION AND ITS IMPACT ON FARMERS: A CASE STUDY OF VILLAGE
CHANDAWALI (DISTRICT FARIDABAD)**

Ritu, Assistant Professor
Department of Political Science
Aggarwal College, Ballabgarh
District Faridabad (Haryana)

Abstract

For a majority of the farmers in the country, agricultural land is the only source of his sustenance. The acquisition of land for development of residential and industrial projects by the Government renders the farmers landless or result in decrease in their landholdings. This affects their lifestyle, occupational pattern. They are forced to divert to other alternative occupations for which they are not skilled and have to struggle for their livelihood. In many cases the projects are delayed hampering the development process in the area and in some cases, the projects never take off. There are instances of delayed payments also. It requires to look into these aspects by the Governments to ensure safety of the interest of farmers ensuring the continuity of the development process.

Key words: Land acquisition, Development, Compensation

Introduction

People are central to any development activity. Development should not rely on econometric or techno-centric models but be guided by the people, their institutions and their knowledge, their forms of social organisation to develop themselves for attaining the goal of a good society without tensions, strife and disruptions.

Crores of rupees are spent by the government on urban infrastructure building, including the development of airports, highways, expressways, etc. which facilitates the urban society, however, since the development of agriculture sector is neglected, the rural masses get marginalized.

For all developmental activities be it for national security, urbanization, construction of roads, canals or dams, or the development of power plants or SEZs or setting up educational institutions or other public purposes, land is the first requisite. Till 2013, land acquisition was done under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

The Act has a provision for monetary compensation and it does not guarantee any rehabilitation of the displaced. This had led to protests against land acquisition and when they had shown muscles against land acquisition, promises were held out to oustees for rehabilitation. However, the government and the enterprises have been noticed going slow on rehabilitation process. In several cases it is also observed that no action for setting up of the industry was taken but only fencing of the acquired lands was done for security; there were also cases where the acquired lands were sold at a profit to other parties. All these factors caused resentment and distrust of the peasantry against the government and the industry.

Continued protests and resentment against land acquisition for mining and industrial projects led the UPA government to undertake a wide-ranging overhaul of the "Land Acquisition Act, 1894" and "The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013", (LARR Act, 2013) was enacted. The Act, 2013 provided a steep increase in the of compensation to land-owners and other project affected persons, the requirement of consent of land-owners for acquisition on behalf of private companies and public-private-partnerships, the need to undertake a social impact assessment of the project for which the acquisition is being undertaken and limits on acquiring multi-cropped and other agricultural land.

After the NDA government came to power in May 2014, it promulgated an ordinance in December, 2014 to amend the LARR Act, 2013.

Shri Nitin Gadkari, Union Minister of Road, Transport and Highways in the BJP led NDA Government and Shri Shrikant Sharma, National Secretary, BJP state that LARR Act, 2013 excluded 13 other Central Acts while the maximum land acquisition is done under these Acts. Thus, it necessitated amendments to the LARR Act, 2013 through an Ordinance brought in December, 2014 by the NDA Government to include the above Acts in the ambit of the Land Acquisition Act in the interest of farmers.

Subsequently, the LARR (Second Amendment) Bill, 2015 was introduced by the NDA Government which has been passed in the Lok Sabha but it could not be passed in the Rajya Sabha. Thus, land acquisition in India is governed by "The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act,

2013” (LARR), except in Jammu and Kashmir where it is governed by the “Jammu and Kashmir Land Acquisition Act, 1934”.

Land Acquisition Policy in Haryana

The State of Haryana having only 1.34 per cent of the total geographical area of the country and 2.09 per cent of the total population of the country but is one of the few states having the highest per capita income (Rs. 107051 for year 2011-12) in the country. There is a high demand for land in the state from private sector for industrial model townships, industrial parks, technology cities and public private partnership projects. The main agencies involved in land acquisition in Haryana include the Haryana Shahari Vikas Pradhikaran (HSVP) (earlier known as Haryana Urban Development Authority) for development of residential sectors in urban areas, Haryana State Infrastructure and Industrial Development Corporation (HSIIDC) for development of industries and Haryana State Agricultural Marketing Board (HSAMB) for development of agribusiness infrastructure in the State. As per data collected from HSVP and HSIIDC, no land is acquired in Haryana either by HSVP or HSIIDC under LARR Act, 2013 due to the complex procedure of land acquisition under LARR Act, 2013 i.e. complex rehabilitation and resettlement procedure, clause of consent of 70% to 80% of project affected people, etc.

Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy – 2007 and 2010

Haryana is one of the first States in the country to frame Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy in 2005 and to further improve it in the interest of farmers; it was amended on December 07, 2007. This (“Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007”) was further revised on November 09, 2010, to be effective from September 07, 2010. The policy is applicable to all those lands where award of compensation was announced on or after March 05, 2005. The policy has the provision of a minimum floor rate, royalty for 33 years, provision of allotting plots proportionate to the land acquired, creation of social infrastructure and skill development for employability in the villages falling within the acquired land. It also provides for ‘no litigation incentive’.

Haryana Land Pooling Scheme-2012

The Government of Haryana initiated Land Pooling Scheme for residential and industrial sectors, whereby the landowners are given an option to become partners in the development process. The land owners whose land is acquired

for the development of residential/industrial sectors will have the option either to accept the compensation in monetary terms as available under the Land Acquisition Act along with non-statutory benefits under R & R policy or to seek the compensation in the form of developed plots as full and final settlement.

Objectives

The land acquisition for development projects by the Government has resulted in many changes in the livelihood of the affected households. The aim of this paper is to analyse the effect of land acquisition on the development and condition of affected farmers.

Review of Literature

Chaudhary, K. (2000) in his article, “Development Dilemma” has discussed the case of displacement and resettlement of the 'maldharis' of the Gir forest in Gujarat, who were displaced and resettled in 1970s and 1980s as a result of creation of a sanctuary and later a national park in the Gir forest. Ding, C. (2004) in his article, “Effects of Land Acquisition on China’s Economic Future” has examined as to how the policy reforms have stimulated the socio-economic development in the Republic of China.

Sharma, Sheetal (2008), “Locational Disadvantage”, *Mainstream Weekly*, Vol. XLVI, No. 19. The author has described the impact of land acquisition considering the land acquisition in village Pelpa of Jhajjar district in Haryana bordering Delhi and Gurgaon. The study finds that after the land acquisition, the socio-economic character of the village has undergone drastic change.

In the book “Land Acquisition, Displacement and Resettlement in Gujrat: 1947- 2004” Lancy Lobo and Shashikant Kumar (2009), for Centre for Culture and Development, Vadodara describe land acquisition, analysis of land acquisition for development project and their impact on the displaced and project affected people of Gujarat from 1947 to 2004.

Dr. Shweta Deshpande (2014), “Resettlement and Rehabilitation of the Displaced and the Project Affected Families in India – An Analysis”, *KLE Law Journal*, 2014, Issue I, pp. 130-135, available at

<https://www.manupatrafast.com/articles/ArticleSearch.aspx?sub=Land%20Acquisition>, examines the legal attempts made in India to resettle and rehabilitate the displaced people and the Resettlement and Rehabilitation provisions of the “Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in

Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013”.

This book/volume “Land Rights in India: Policies, Movements and Challenges”, edited by Varsha Bhagat-Ganguli (2016), published by Routledge, is the outcome of “National Seminar on Right to Land and its Potentials for Social Transformation” organised by Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla in June, 2014. The Seminar had mainly focused on six themes of Right to Land and Social Transformation.

Sinha, K. & Singh, N. (2016), in their paper “Land Acquisition in India: History and Present Scenario” describe various laws relating to land acquisition process – property and ownership rights under Indian Law and other Acts.

Mathews et. al. (2018) in their paper “State-Led Alternative Mechanisms To Acquire, Plan, And Service Land For Urbanisation In India” have described and analyzed six land acquisition mechanisms, covering the planning and servicing of the land acquisition and the methods for utilizing the increased land value. Cases to demonstrate the end to end development approach for each mechanism were selected, and analyzed for the impact, strengths, and challenges.

Research Methodology: -

The study has been conducted using both primary and secondary data. The primary data was collected by conducting survey of 50 households in village Chandawali, district Faridabad where the land had been acquired for IMT Faridabad in 2008. For collection of the data, a questionnaire was designed considering various aspects affecting social and economic conditions of the affected households, development of the infra-structure in the area and the impact on the environment etc. after land acquisition. The questionnaire was used both in English and Hindi for easy understanding by the respondents. The data was collected by personal interviews and discussions with the respondents and other stakeholders. Observation of general conditions of the households, infrastructure and living conditions of the

respondents and status of implementation of the concerned projects in the area were also taken into consideration. Secondary data was collected from Government documents and other published document, papers etc. and the internet sources. The data has been analysed and presented mainly using simple statistical tools such as tabulation, pie diagrams, frequency, and percentage.

Findings and Results discussion

The entire agricultural land in Village Chandawali, district Faridabad has been acquired for IMT, Faridabad. Only small patches of land have been left after the land acquisition and the entire respondents have been either deprived of their land completely or they have a land holding of less than one acre after the land acquisition.

Amount of Compensation

Initially, the amount of compensation in Faridabad was Rs. 16 lac per acre but it was later on enhanced to Rs. 26 Lac per acre. The amount of compensation was further enhanced to Rs. 1230 per Square yard (i.e. Rs. 59.452 Lac per acre) by the Court. Many farmers in village Chandawali are yet to receive the full amount of enhanced compensation awarded by the court and thus, the affected households are struggling for receipt of the amount of compensation even after 10 years of their land acquired by the Government. The affected households are not satisfied with the compensation amounts received by them. The expectation of respondents about compensation is very high. The maximum number of respondents approx. 56 percent have the opinion that the amount should be three times more than they got and 28 percent respondents have the opinion that amount should be fair as per market rate (rate in the open market) and 14 percent respondents have the opinion that amount should be four times. Only 2 percent respondents were satisfied with the amount of compensation. The main reasons for higher demand of compensation are higher market price and that the land acquired was fertile and irrigated.

Utilisation of the Amount of Compensation

Table 1: Utilization of Compensation Money

Area of Utilization	Frequency	Percent
Purchase of Agriculture land	43	86
Purchase of Residential Plot/house/ construction/repairing of house	30	60

Domestic Consumption	26	52
Social Functions including marriage	17	34
Bank Deposit	23	46
Education	7	14
Business or self-employment	3	6
Purchase of vehicle	9	18
Paying off debts	3	6
Others	6	12

The above table shows the utilization of compensation money in different areas. The sample households have utilised the compensation money for more than one purpose and thus, the sum of the columns is not equal to the total sample households. The results present that maximum number of respondents 86 percent preferred purchase of agriculture land. Then 60 percent and 52 percent respondents preferred the purchase of Residential Plot/house/construction/repairing of

house and domestic consumption, respectively. The least preferred area is paying off debts or they may not be having a debt.

Pattern of Occupation before and after land acquisition

Table 2 shows occupation-wise number of respondents before land acquisition and after land acquisition and the changes occurred in the respective occupations from the total number of respondents.

Table 2: Pattern of Occupation before and after land acquisition

Occupations	Before Land Acquisition	After Land Acquisition	Change
Farming	45 (90)	45 (90)	0 (0.00)
Dairy and Poultry	0 (0.00)	1 (2)	1 (2)
Government job	4 (8)	3 (6)	-1 (-2)
Private Job	3 (6)	4 (8)	1 (2)
Business	0 (0.00)	1 (2)	1 (2)
Skilled labour	6 (12)	0 (0.00)	-6 (-12)
Others	1 (2)	15 (30)	14 (28)

The data shows that farming remains the main occupation both before and after land acquisition. Private jobs increased from 6 percent to 8 percent. There was considerably very high increase from 2 percent to 30 percent under the category of other occupations, which accounts for 15 fold increase. The compensation money thus helped in improving the opportunities for self-employment. Considering the dignity of tilling their own lands

higher than working in small jobs for other industries and services, many of the youths were facing unemployment because they did not want to join the labour jobs and were not skilled enough for bigger jobs.

Impact of land Acquisition on Common Utilities

The table 3, below presents the impact of land acquisition on common utilities

Table 3: Impact of land Acquisition on Common Utilities

Impact on Common Utilities	Count	%
Availability of water increased	29	58
Availability of water decreased	2	4

No Change	19	38
Roads Developed	50	100
Roads not developed	0	0.00
Street Conditions Improved	49	98
Street Condition not improved	1	2
Transport Facility Improved	43	86
Transport Facility not improved	7	14
Electricity supply increased	30	60
Electricity supply decreased	0	0.00
No change	20	40
Waste management facilities developed	50	100
Waste management facilities not developed	0	0.00

The above data shows overall improvement in the common utilities with major impact on the development of roads, improvement in the street conditions, transport and waste management facilities.

Impact of land acquisition on farm sector

Increase in the price of land has been reported consequent upon land acquisition by all the respondents. 44 percent respondents stated that agricultural income has decreased and 84 percent respondents feel there is no change in the modernization of agriculture. 30 percent respondent feel there is decrease in the livestock income while 64 percent feel there is no change in livestock income. 72 percent and 84 percent respondents feel there is no change in intensive farming and transportation facilities for agricultural produce, respectively.

Impact of land acquisition on non-farm sector

There is improvement in the standard of living and livelihood. There is no change in the safety and security in the area so far and also there is no change in the educational facilities as 50 percent each of the respondent stated improvement and no change in these factors. However there is slight improvement in the social status of the respondents and health services as 56 percent respondents reported improvement in these factors while 38 percent and 42 percent respondent felt no change in these factors. According to 60 percent respondent risk of accidents has increased. 46 percent respondents feel that alcoholism and addiction has increased and the rest feel there is no change. 56 percent respondent reported improvement in the conditions of women and old persons after land acquisition. As regards impact on the environment, all the respondents feel that noise and air pollution has increased while 20 percent respondent feel increase in water pollution also but about 78 percent respondent feel there is no effect on water pollution so far.

Conclusion

From the findings, it is concluded that the land in the area was acquired in 2008 but even after 10 years, the affected households have not received the full amount of compensation and struggling to get the payment. Though most of the affected households have utilised the compensation money on productive activities like purchase of agricultural land, construction/repair of houses or purchase of house or plots; others have also used the amount extravagantly for purposes like luxurious vehicles, household luxuries which could have adverse impact in the long run. The project is still under progress and not implemented fully but still there is increase in noise and air pollution. There is increase in alcoholism and addiction and these could further be affected adversely in future when the project is fully implemented. There would also be pressure on the infrastructure when the outside population is increased when the project is fully implemented. The other side is improvement in the infrastructure like roads, waste management. There is also improvement in the standard of living of the affected households. However, the negative effects are more as compared to the positive impacts. Thus, a balanced approach is needed in the development process and the acquisition of land to ensure that neither of the two suffers for the sake of the other.

References

1. Lobo, Lancy and Shashikant Kumar (2009): Land Acquisition, Displacement and Resettlement in Gujrat: 1947- 2004, *Sage Publications India Pvt. Ltd.*, p. 227
2. Sardana, M.M.K. (2010), "Land Acquisition Issues", ISID Discussion Note DN2010/01, August
3. Anwarul Hoda (2018), "Land use and Land Acquisition laws in India", Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations, July 2018 available at http://icrier.org/pdf/Working_Paper_361.pdf

4. Dainik Jagran, 12 March, 2015
5. Dainik Jagran, 27 February, 2015
6. Revenue Department (2005), "Acquisition and Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy-2007 and Revision 2010", Government of Haryana
7. Urban Estates Department (2012), "Land Pooling Scheme for acquisition and development of residential sectors", Government of Haryana
8. Industrial and Commerce Department (2012), "Land Pooling Scheme – Haryana", Government of Haryana
9. Sharma, Sheetal (2008), "Locational Disadvantage", *Mainstream Weekly*, Vol. XLVI, No. 19 available at <https://www.mainstreamweekly.net/article666.html>
10. Ding, Chengri (2004), "Effects of Land Acquisition on China's Economic Future", *Land Lines*, Vol. 16, No. 1
11. Mathews, R., M. Pai, T. Sebastian and S. Chakraborty (2018), "*State-Led Alternative Mechanisms To Acquire, Plan, And Service Land For Urbanisation In India*", World Resource Institute, available at https://wricitieshub.org/sites/default/files/LandPub_working%20paper_0.pdf
12. Sinha, K. & Singh, N. (2016), "Land Acquisition in India: History and Present Scenario", *Journal of Legal Studies and Research* [Vol. 2 Issue 4] ISSN 2455-2437, Open Access Journal available at <http://www.jlsr.thelawbrigade.com/>
Varsha Bhagat-Ganguli, Ed. (2016) "Land Rights in India: Policies, Movements and Challenges", edited by, published by Routledge

Kalpna

Assistant Professor, Dept of Commerce
Pt. J.L.N Govt. College, Faridabad
[Email-Cempa9999@Gmail.Com](mailto:Cempa9999@Gmail.Com)

Abstract

India is one of the fastest developing country in the world. India is well thought-out as the world's biggest booming economies. Here modernization has led to the development of the lifestyle and basic needs. Along with the modernization, the industrialization has led to development in different areas like agriculture, manufacturing sector, plants, automobiles, gas and chemicals. Industrialization is the process of manufacturing consumer goods and capital goods and in order to provide goods and services to both individuals and businesses. As such Industrialization plays a major role in the economic development and lifestyle of people living in the country with vast manpower and varied resources. But in recent years the large scale urbanization, industrialization and associated environmental alteration and its impact on biodiversity pose a threat to human existence through basic necessities, recreation and the ecological functions. It has led to the degradation of environment and the environmental condition. Industrialization has resulted; increase the emission of harmful effluents and pollutants. This is a transition period for many developing economies like India, so there is a strong need to strike a balance between industrial development and environment so as to reduce the intensity of pollution. In this paper an attempt has been made to analyze the impact of industrialization on the environment. The central theme of this paper is to highlight the effect of industrial pollution on the quality and status of life.

Keywords: Industrialization and Environment, Role, Impact, Industrial Pollution, Control Measures, suggestion

Introduction

Industrialization is the system of production that has arisen from the steady development, study, and use of scientific knowledge. It is based on the division of labor and on specialization and uses mechanical, chemical, and power-driven, as well as organizational and intellectual, aids in production. The primary objective of this method of organizing economic life, which had its genesis in the mid eighteenth century, has been to reduce the real cost, per unit, of producing goods and services. The resulting increases in output per man-hour have been so large as to stagger the imagination.

Objectives

- To study the concept of industrialization
- To study the impact of industrialization on environment
- To find out the controlling measures & related suggestions for industrial pollution which are facing by country

Meaning

Industrialization is the process by which an economy is transformed from primarily agricultural to one based on the manufacturing of goods. Individual manual labor is replaced by mechanized mass production, and craftsmen are replaced by assembly lines. Industrialization occurs when industry is introduced on a large scale to a region or country. Industrialization is generally thought to be a sign of a growing economy, and is associated with income growth, urbanization, and improvements in health, lifespan, and standard of

living for the populace. It is the process by which traditionally nonindustrial sectors (such as agriculture, education, health) of an economy become increasingly similar to the manufacturing sector of the economy.

Industrialization is usually divided into one of five categories:-

Physical Environment

The most undeveloped economies have the majority of their workers in the physical environment sector; most of the economy engages in farming, hunting and fishing. The physical environment sector has a lower barrier to entry. It allow for greater production levels with fewer workers.

Raw Material: The raw material industries process materials such as iron ore so that the raw materials can be fabricated into useful products. A steel mill turns iron ore into steel. Machines increasing efficiency and reducing the number of workers needed. Leftover workers must enter into the knowledge or service sector.

Services: The service industry is very diverse. Those in the service industry take sales orders, care for animals, handle airport baggage, give advice, and help children cross the street, provide product information, perform massages, embalm the deceased, maintain buildings and perform various other services. Some services require little training, while other services can require a college degree. Those in the service industry have mostly benefited from information technology and productivity

software. Information technology lets those in the service industry perform tasks for others over the Internet, such as designing a webpage, expanding their opportunities. Productivity software lets specialists such as accountants perform their jobs faster.

Application of Information and Knowledge

The application of information sector and the knowledge sector include those in management and in advanced positions in the production cycle, such as engineering. These professionals are often creative, producing cutting-edge products and developing new services for customers. They also create the innovations that transform the other sectors and drive industrialization, such as inventing new ways to safely slice a bagel.

Six Causes of Industrialization

- Natural Resources
- Growing Population
- Improved Transportation
- High Immigration
- New Inventions
- Investment Capital

Role of Industrialization

The role of industrialization in the Indian economy. **Raising Income:** The first important role is that industrial development provides a secure basis for a rapid growth of income. The empirical evidence suggests a close correspondence between the high level of income and industrial development. In the industrially developed countries the GNP per capita income is very high whereas for the industrially backward countries it is very low.

Changing the Structure of the Economy: In order to develop the economy underdeveloped countries need structural change through industrialization. History shows that in the process of becoming developed economy the share of the industrial sector should rise and that of the agricultural sector decline. This is only possible through deliberate industrialization. As a result, the benefits of industrialization will 'trickle down' to the other sectors of the economy in the form of the development of agricultural and service sectors leading to the rise in employment, output and income.

Meeting High-Income Demands: Beyond certain limits, the demands of the people are usually for industrial products alone. After having met the needs of food, income of the people are spent mostly on manufactured goods. This means the income-elasticity of demand for the manufactured goods is high and that of agricultural

products is low. To meet these demands and increase the economy's output underdeveloped countries need industrialization.

Overcoming Deterioration in the Terms of Trade: Underdeveloped countries like India need industrialization to free themselves from the adverse effects of fluctuations in the prices of primary products and deterioration in their terms of trade. Such countries mainly export primary products and import manufactured goods. The prices of primary products have been falling or are stable whereas the prices of manufactured products have been rising. For economic development such countries must shake off their dependence on primary products. They should adopt import substituting and export oriented industrialization.

Absorbing Surplus Labour (Employment Generation): Underdeveloped countries like India are characterized by surplus labour and rapidly growing population. To absorb all the surplus labour it is essential to industrialize the country rapidly. It is the establishment of industries alone that can generate employment opportunities on an accelerated rate.

Bringing Technological Progress: Research and Development is associated with the process of industrialization. The development of industries producing capital goods i.e., machines, equipment etc., enables a country to produce a variety of goods in large quantities and at low costs, make for technological progress and change in the outlook of the people. This results in bringing about an industrial civilization or environment for rapid progress which is necessary for any healthy economy.

Industrialization and Environment

The most severe impact is left on environment by the process of industrialization. Environment has been defined as the aggregate of all the external conditions and influences affecting organism. The environmental costs of industrialization are mind boggling. The huge quantities of pollutants solids, liquids and gaseous which are being let out in the air, water, land are investing the relationships between man and the nature with new complexities. Some of the statistics pertaining to environmental scenario are quite revealing. At present nearly 70% of the available water is polluted. The drive for economic development has resulted in ecological harm. Extraction of minerals can be destructive as streams and rivers were diverted so that miners can pan the riverbeds for minerals. Fish and other resources are destroyed and erosion increase gently. Energy production can create other kinds of

damage as well. Oil spills destroy marine life. Power plants burning coal and gas produce pollution along with electricity. A number of hazards are posed by nuclear power. Nuclear power plants raise the temperature of nearby rivers. Concern about the dangers of nuclear energy has focused public attention on the general problem of radiation as they are harmful to human beings.

Radiation can also alter the structure of genes in the human bodies. Exhaustion of natural resources is another problem faced by the industrialized societies. US alone consume the world's energy more than 60% of the natural gas, more than 40% of the aluminum and coal, 1/3 of the Petroleum, copper, quarter of gold, iron, lead, silver and zinc.

Industrial production effects the environment through natural resource depletion (water, air, energy, materials and the reduction of biodiversity) and through pollution of the environment (both physically through production plant or through toxic emissions, whether during production or in product use or disposal). The most crucial aspect of environmental impact is that the greenhouse gases are building up in the atmosphere).

India is a predominantly agricultural country. The well-being of Indian economy is directly connected with the welfare of her masses dwelling in the rural areas. With the scientific and industrial development, a vigorous industrial policy had to be adopted. The introductions of heavy industries have both positive and negative impact on Indian society and economy.

Government launched massive economic reforms: Government introduced "New Economic Policy" in 1991. The vigorous economic Plans enshrined the industrial schemes and projects. Private sector in now encouraged to invest into heavy industries. It sought to establish in the country a belt of heavy industries.

Positive Impact of Industrialization

Low cost of production: The introduction of industries has led to the decrease in the cost of production of many essential items. The decrease in cost is the result of economy of Large scale production. It allows to

save time and labour. Industrial goods have become more affordable for common people.

Self-sufficient: Before independence, we used to spend hundreds of millions of rupees over import of cloth only, as we had no heavy industries in the real sense of the term. With the advancement of textile industry in our country, we are able to manufacture clothes at a much lower cost. In this

way, we made ourselves self-sufficient in providing our basic needs.

Employment: Large industries need thousands of skilled and semi-skilled workers. It provides massive employment opportunity for a large chunk of people.

Improved Agriculture: In the modern age efficient agricultural system is that, which is done with the help of machine and mechanical devices. For this purpose, we have to adopt the latest Industrial system.

Defense and security: But we must keep pace with the march of time. We have to defend our country against foreign aggression. We must manufacture latest weapons, for it is most unwise to depend upon foreign aid for defense of one's country.

Negative Impact of Industrialization

Mechanized, heavy and large-scale industries have negative impact which adversely affects the environment, society and economy of this country.

Decline of cottage industry: Throughout, India has been proud of her rural cottage industries. The silk produced by the village-weavers had been a source of attraction all over the world. With the advent of heavy mechanical industries began the chapter of the decline of our village cottage industries.

Mass migration from rural areas: Another attack is that with the creation of heavy mechanized industries in the urban areas, the rural population would start mass-migration into town and cities, thereby making the unemployment problem more acute and complex.

Depletion of natural resources: Due to industrialization, there is constant depletion of natural resources. Many industries are powered by thermal power plants that consumes coal. Since, large industries are spread over many acres of land, agricultural lands and forests are often cleared to make available the required land.

Pollution: Large industries emits many harmful gases into the environment. The introduction of harmful chemicals into air leads to air-pollution. The noises that it produces leads to noise-pollution

Industrial Pollution

In order to provide daily needs of the growing population, different types of industries are setup to produce different products. The industries use raw materials, process them and produce finished products. Besides the finished products, a good number of by-products are produced. Out of all the by-products, if some are in huge quantities and

the processing is cost effective, the industrialist preserves the by-products.

If the processing of waste is a cost prohibitive one, then the industrialist throws the waste into the environment in the form of gas, liquid or solid. The gases are usually released into the atmosphere, the liquids are discharged into aquatic bodies like canals, rivers or sea and solid wastes are either dumped on the land or in aquatic bodies. In all the cases, either the air or water or land is polluted due to dumping of wastes. Till now, there are many industries which are declared to be most polluting. These include the caustic soda, cement, distillery, dyes and dye intermediaries, fertilizers, iron and steel, oil refineries, paper and pulp, pesticides and pharmaceuticals, sugar, textiles, thermal power plants, tanneries and so on.

The wide varieties of pollutants as shown, disturb the natural eco-system. Due to industrial activities, a variety of poisonous gases like NO, SO₂, NO₂, SO₃, Cl₂, CO, CO₂, H₂SO₄ etc.- volatile chemicals, dusts etc., are liberated into the atmosphere causing acute pollution problem. Besides, the accidental leakage of poisonous gases can also cause of pollution.

For example, Methyl Isocyanate gas leakage from Union Carbide factory at Bhopal caused mass killing which is known as Bhopal gas tragedy. In addition to accidents, many of the above poisonous gases induce depletion of ozone layer, creation of ozone hole. Green House effect, Global warming. Acid rain, destruction of monument and killing of living organisms disturbing the natural eco-systems.

	Industry	Wastes Produced	Type of Pollution
1.	Caustic Soda	Mercury, Chlorine gas	Air, water and land
2.	Cement dust, smoke	Particulate matter	–
3.	Distillery	Organic waste	Land and water
4.	Fertilizer	Ammonia, cyanide, oxides of nitrogen, oxides of sulphur	Air and water
5.	Dye	Inorganic waste pigment	Land and water
6.	Iron and steel	Smoke, gases, coal dust, fly ash, fluorine	Air, water and land
7.	Pesticides	Organic and inorganic waste	Water and land
8.	Oil Refineries	Smoke, toxic gases, organic waste	Air and water
9.	Paper and Pulp	Smoke, organic waste	Air and water
10.	Sugar	Organic waste, molasses	Land and water
11.	Textiles	Smoke, particulate matter	Land and water
12.	Tanneries	Organic waste	Water
13.	Thermal power	Fly ash, SO ₂ gas	Air and water
14.	Nuclear power station	Radioactive wastes	Water and land
15.	Food processing	Alkalies, phenols, chromates, organic wastes	Water and land

The nature of the industrial waste depends upon the industrial process in which these originate and the raw materials they use.

Broadly the industrial wastes may be divided into two groups:

- Process waste;
- Chemical waste.
- Process Waste:

The waste generated in an industry during washing and processing of raw materials is known as process waste. The process waste may be organic

or inorganic in nature depending upon the raw materials used and nature of the industry.

The organic process wastes are liberated from food processing units, distilleries, breweries, paper and pulp industry, sugar mills etc. The inorganic process wastes may be the effluents of chemical industries; caustic soda industry, paint industry, petroleum industry, pesticide industry etc. Both organic and inorganic process wastes are toxic to living organisms. The solid wastes released by different industries.

Since different industries use different raw materials, the quality and quantity of solid wastes differ from industry to industry. Industries releasing the solid wastes in the form of fly ash is dumped on the ground which leads to soil pollution. Some amount of fly ash also contaminate atmospheric tract causing respiratory tract disorders. Metallic industries produce a lot of solid metallic waste and large quantities of slag. In addition to the release of hazardous chemical pollutants, the industries may also cause thermal pollution and noise pollution. The thermal pollution is due to release of hot water from industries into aquatic bodies. The noise pollution is due to running of heavy machinery producing a lot of noise.

Chemical Wastes:

The chemical substance generated as a by-product during the preparation of a product is known as chemical waste product. The chemical waste includes heavy metals and their ions, detergents, acids and alkalis and various other toxic substances. These are usually produced by the industries like fertilizer factories, paper and pulp industries, iron and steel industries, distilleries, sugar mills etc. These are usually liberated into nearby water bodies like rivers, lakes and seas and sometimes into lands. The entry of these chemicals into bodies may alter the pH, BOD (Biological Oxygen Demand) and COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand).

The loading of suspended solids (ss), heavy metals and their ions brings about a drastic change in physiochemical nature of the water. The aquatic animals and plants absorb, accumulate and bio-concentrate the chemical wastes leading to bio-magnifications and finally destroying the trophic levels and food chains of the eco-system. Hence these disturb the eco-system dynamics and eco-system balance of the nature.

Effects of Industrial Pollution:

On human health:

- It causes irritation of eye, nose, throat respiratory tracts, etc.
- It increases mortality rate and morbidity rate.
- A variety of particulates mainly pollens, initiate asthmatic attacks.
- Certain heavy metals like lead may enter the body through lungs and cause poisoning.

On animal health:

In case of animals, the pollutants enter in two steps.

- Accumulation of the airborne contaminants in the vegetation forage and prey animals.
- Subsequent poisoning of the animals when they eat the contaminated food. In case of animals, three pollutants namely fluorine, arsenic and lead are responsible for most livestock damage.

On plants: Industrial pollution has been shown to have serious adverse effects on plants. In some cases, it is found that vegetation over 150 Km. away from the source of pollutants have been found to be affected. The major pollutants affecting plants are SO₂, O₃, MO, NO₂, NH₃, HCN, Ethylene, Herbicides, PAN (Peroxy Acetyl nitrate) etc. In the presence of pollutants, the healthy plants suffer from neurosis, chlorosis, abscission, epinasty etc.

Control of Industrial Pollution:

The ultimate object behind the measures to control pollution to maintain safety of Man, Material and Machinery (Three Ms). The implementation of control measures should be based on the principle of recovery or recycling of the pollutants and must be taken as an integral part of production i.e. never as a liability but always an asset.

Some important control measures are:

Control at Source: It involves suitable alterations in the choice of raw materials and process in treatment of exhaust gases before finally discharged

Selection of Industry Site: The industrial site should be properly examined considering the climatic and topographical characteristics before setting of the industry.

Treatment of Industrial Waste: The industrial wastes should be subjected to proper treatment before their discharge.

Plantation: Intensive plantation in the region considerably reduces the dust, smoke and other pollutants.

Stringent Government Action: Government should take stringent action against industries which discharge higher amount of pollutants into the environment than the level prescribed by Pollution Control Board.

Assessment of the Environmental Impacts: Environmental impact assessment should be carried out regularly which intends to identify and evaluate the potential and harmful impacts of the industries on natural eco-system.

Strict Implementation of Environmental Protection Act: Environment Protection Act

should be strictly followed and the destroyer of the environment should be strictly punished.

the major steps being undertaken by the Indian Government to reduce environmental pollution.

Water Pollution

- Namami Gange Project: Under the project, the Government is planning to make the areas around the river Open Defecation Free and to achieve Zero Liquid Discharge into the river.
- Strict enforcement of industrial effluent standards
- Smart Cities Mission and AMRUT project: Under these, the Government is planning to achieve 100 per cent sewage collection and its treatment before being discharged in river.

Air Pollution

- Energy Sector: Promotion of renewable energy, enforcement of Renewable Purchase Obligations and Renewable Generation Obligations to increase the share of renewable energy in total generation capacity.
- Traffic Emissions: The Government has decided to enforce Bharat Stage VI norms from 2020. Furthermore, the Ministry of Roadways has undertaken the project to plant trees along the all major highways.

Solid Waste

- Solid Waste Management Rules 2016: The Government has implemented new solid waste rules whereby the emphasis is on proper segregation, collection, reuse, recycle and disposal through composting. Moreover, there is also a provision of Extended Producer Responsibility under which the producer of waste has to ensure waste management. Besides, the Government has decided to incorporate the informal sector of waste collection to transform into a formalized one.
- E-waste Management Rules 2016: Under these rules, incentives would be provided to promote recycling of e-waste and ensure 100 per cent collection. The recycling centers will be registered to ensure safe practices of recycling and disposal.
- Smart Cities Mission and AMRUT

Others

The central and the state governments are often pulled up by the National Green Tribunal for not

coming up with enough solutions to reduce the environment pollution. Some of the steps taken by the central and the state governments in the country are:

- Road traffic rationing,
- increasing green cover along side roads,
- sprinkle water on trees nearby the roads,
- vacuum cleaning of roads,
- promoting Swachh Bharat Abhiyan,
- cleaning of rivers and water bodies,
- strict instructions to construction companies regarding pollution,
- reducing carbon emissions by focusing on renewable energy generation,
- ban on sale of firecrackers,
- crackdown on burning of solid waste and agricultural waste,
- urging businesses to invest on solutions related to environmental sustainability,
- issuing alerts and closing down schools and colleges,
- strengthening public transport system

These are some of the steps that have been taken by respective governments at their own capacities. However, when it comes to environmental pollution, there is still a lot of work that needs to be done for ensuring that the future generations get to live in much better conditions.

Suggestions

Industrial pollution can be controlled in the following ways:

- Industrial plants should be set up in distant areas away from human settlements.
- Industries need to take up preventive measures to check pollution.
- Industries should encourage sustainability and recycling of their products.
- More efforts should be taken to establish local industries which implement reasonable and low cost ways to reduce pollution production at their plants.
- It is necessary to encourage industries to promote "green" methods of production and products. It includes environment-friendly operating processes

Conclusion

Industrial technology uses a dizzying array of chemicals to keep modern life humming. These chemicals after fulfilling their roles in production end up accumulating in atmosphere. Industrial pollution are inevitable evil. More production more waste. Pollution is result of wastage both during

production and after use. We can think of minimizing, not totally eradicating pollution. Minimization could be done by better technology and avoiding wasteful life style. One of the main problems is that public awareness is lagging behind the increasingly complex problem of pollution. The mass media and government should work on spreading awareness regarding the issue and it is high time the government takes a stern position in preventing the hazardous situation.

References

1. <http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/air-pollution/asures-taken-for-controlling-air-pollution-from-industries-in-india/19769>
2. <http://www.environmentalpollution.in/industrial-pollution/industrial-pollution-types-effects-and-control-of-industrial-pollution/299>
3. <http://pune.gen.in/india/essay-positive-negative-impact-industrialization-india/3699/>
4. <http://www.trcollege.edu.in/study-material/24-economics/46-role-of-industrialisation-in-india>
5. <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/i/industrialization.asp>

www.ijpd.co.in

Renu

Asst. Prof., Dept. of Commerce
 Aggarwal College Ballabgarh
 Email: renu.vaishnav94@gmail.com

Abstract:

Globalization plays a vital role in an economic development of a nation. In India, procedure of globalization come up with the economic reforms of 1991. Economic reforms presume that Indian economy should have coordinate and close connection with the whole world. Globalization is the result of the policies of liberalization and privatization and linking the Indian economy with the whole economy. Globalization helps in free flow of goods and services, capital, technology and labour among various Nation. The impact of globalization can be seen in both frames positive as well as negative but we can't neglect the positive purpose of globalization. Because of this there is increment in foreign trade, foreign investment, foreign collaboration, exchange reserve and standard of living. Considering the expanded amiability among market of various country and existence of MNCs in almost every country, now globalization seem to be a actuality and we can't go without globalization .The purpose of this study to analyse the impact of globalization on India trade, industrial sector, economic growth and development, financial sector, banking sector & market etc; The point by point discussion about globalisation is a principal purpose of this paper.

Keywords: Globalization, benefits, effects, foreign, nation, free flow.

Globalization Play vital role in an economic development of a Nation. In India, procedure of globalization come up with the economic reforms of 1991. Economic reforms refers to that policy which are adopted for making easy inflow of foreign capital, decrease fiscal deficit, bring desired changes in trade policy, abolish the needless restriction on private sector, check the role of public sector .Globalization is the process which increases movement of people, ideas, capital, technology &

- To study the positive as well as negative effects of globalization in different sector.
- The principal objective of globalization is to look the whole world as a global village.

Methodology:

The study is descriptive in nature and based on secondary data. The information collected from books, journals, Articles, Websites Etc;

Impact of Globalization on Indian Economy:

Globalization has both positive and negative effects on Indian economy. These are following:

Positive Effects:

These are below:

Increase in Foreign Trade: In the process of globalization, by adoption of foreign trade policy of India, world trade has gone up.

India shares in world trade

This table clearly shows there has been some increase in India share in world trade. Share of India export in India has also been gradually increasing.

Improvement in Standard of Living: By process of globalization, the standard of living of Indian population has gone up. They can get better goods of high quality at low price. Now middle income group can buy luxury goods.

Increase in Employment: In India, many MNC's are set by the foreign countries which generated many employment opportunities. Many foreign companies likes insurance, automobile, electronic and telecommunication are recently working for this purpose.

Year	India's % share in world trade
1990-91	0.53
1995-96	0.60
2005-06	1.00
2007-06	1.50
2008-09	1.64
2009-10	1.78
2014-15	1.96

knowledge among various nations and brings the whole economy into single place. It increases the nation's output and contribute in higher GDP growth and economic development. It can be of different type of market, production, technology & investment. Because of it, many MNCs are open in our Indian economy and employment generation also increase. It removed many restrictions on trade and investment among various nations. Due to this, there is increase in FDI.

Objectives:

- To study the impact of globalization process on Indian economy.

Development of Services Sector: As a result of globalization, our service sector promoted very fast due to establishing many insurance, automobile, electronic and telecommunication industries establishing in India. Services sector is the largest contributor to national income.

Increase in Foreign Exchange Reserve: As implies the process of globalization in Indian economy, there is increased in foreign exchange reserve substantially. In 1991 it amounted to Rs.4388 Crores which increased to Rs.15, 24,328 Crores in April 2012. Thus, there has been an increment of 347 times in foreign exchange reserve of India.

Faster Flow of Information & Ideas : Due to Global village ,any type of vital information & ideas can be transmitted easily across all over the world .It has also made easy in extended the ease of transporting goods and services.

Development on Education Sector: Globalization integrated the Indian economy with the rest of world and because of this it became easier for the people to move across boundaries to various parts of the world to get better education. Most of our Indian students are going to foreign country for the purpose of higher education.

Increase in Foreign Collaboration: Globalization has developed collaboration of foreign companies with Indian companies. Their collaboration can be many types like financial, technical and both. By these, Indian economy is able to get financial resources as well as modern technology from the foreign countries.

Increase in Foreign Investment: As a result of globalization, there has been increment in both foreign direct investment and foreign portfolio investment.

Foreign investment inflow in India

Year	FDI	Portfolio Investment	Total
2000-01	4,031	2,760	6,791
2007-08	34,763	27,271	62,106
2009-10	37,763	32,376	70,139
2014-15	32,901	31,471	64,372

Sources: Economic Survey 2014-15

Due to this, India started encounter an excess balance of payment and a very significant increase in foreign exchange reserve.

Development of Market: Globalization opens the trade and economy for the international players. Because of this, an economy can buy and sell goods & services across the world. It increases the share of market. A business unit can open their branch in other economy.

Negative Effect

Tax Evasion: By adopting transfer pricing method, global companies minimize their profit and avoid the tax. In another words, global companies excess the invoice of import and under the invoice of exports, disclose the minimum profits in their account and try to effort to evade the tax.

Imbalance Regional Development: Basically Gobar companies opened their industries in the developed country not in the underdeveloped country. It help to develop the already developed countries and underdeveloped countries remain the same backward.

Exploitation of Labour: Due to increasing unemployment, labours have to do work under bad conditions and for less pay because they have no opportunity .some laborer’s are not skilled so they have no option to do work under this situation where less wages are paid for long working hours.

Dominance of Foreign Institution: By the process of globalization, dominance of foreign institution has increased. It helps them to expand their share in market.

Increase in Inequality: With the result of globalization, most gain received by big business house not the small unit like cottage business. This lead the inequality in developing countries.

Conclusion:

The main finding of this paper that our economy has gained many benefit after new economic policy 1991 means economic reforms. FDI & GDP growth has helped Indian economy to keep a strong place in global area.. Keeping in view of all positive and negative aspect, we conclude that there shall be improvement in globalization policy by which all economy in world can get benefit of this .There should be fair policy.

References:

1. Mukesh & Ranju Trehan, "International Business and Trade"(Lt ed.)
2. Govt. of India,"Economic survey "(Lt ed.)
3. Jain&Majhi,"Business environment"(Lt ed.)
4. <http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com>
5. www.fibre2fashion.com/industryD.&R.&K.P.sundram,"Indian economy(Lt ed.)

www.ijpd.co.in

Dr. Vijaya Shridhar
 Assistant Professor, Computer Science
 Govt. College Faridabad
 shridharvijaya@gmail.com

Leena Sharma
 Assistant Professor, Commerce
 Govt. College Tigaon
 leena_vashisth@yahoo.com

Abstract :

Fundamental focal point of Indian government is to give better arrangement of framework, money related administrations, farming advancement and general wellbeing administrations including all the weaker segments of society in rural region of the country. Indispensable task is played by Information and Communication Technology in financial aspects development and improvement of India. 60% of Indian aggregate population lives in rural regions. Choice like social conduct , Economic, political today depends totally on the assemble ,access and analyzing and effect of Information and Communication Technology on Indian financial development. Information from different government sites and fulfilled report is broke down and analyzed to reach legitimate inference. So this paper means to breaking down and inspecting the impact of Information and Communication Technology on monetary extension of India. The paper is divided into different classifications as indicated by their ease of use in various divisions, in actuality, and finishes up with an exhaustive estimation of IT industry Sectors and demonstrates the effect of its unanticipated fruitful results in whole economy. The economic growth is determined by investments in Information and Communication Technology (ICT)is a Prediction of Economic growth theories. The evaluations uncover a noteworthy effect on monetary development of interests in Information and Communication Technology in the unusual areas in India. This certain that if these nations try to redesign their financial development, the usage of Information and Communication Technology explicit approaches are the deliberation.

Keywords: ICT, IAMAI, GSMA,NMEICT,NAPTEL,MES

Introduction:

Indian government is taking many relevant steps, in the direction, to bring the total nation under one umbrella. There are seven large IT clusters. The Cities Delhi (NCR), Bangalore, Chennai, Mumbai, Pune, Kolkata, Hyderabad has all emerged as significant Information and technology hubs. Information and Communication Technology is an sunshade term that encompass every communication device or application encircling radio, television, cellular phones, computer and networks, hardware/software, satellite system etc in addition to the assorted services and applications. ICT covers every artefact that will store, manipulation, retrieve, receive and transmit information electronically in digital outline. The improvement of the magnitude of human life is by using ICT. It provides wider facts and help in accessing and gaining information. The province areas are also inclined by the use of mobile devices like laptops and Personal Computers. Internet increased access will also influence replicating the trends, shopping patterns seen in city region of India according to an analytical report by Boston consulting group likewise urban areas.

Figure 1 : Mobile internet users in India

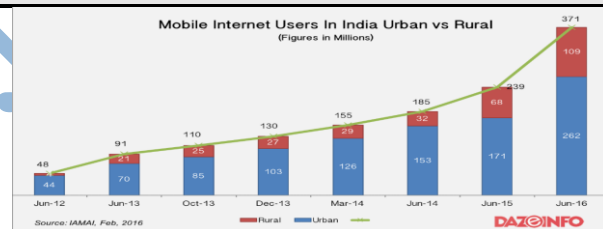


Figure 2: Internet Users in India

India Internet Users		
Year	Internet Users**	Penetration (% of Pop)
2016*	462,124,989	34.8 %
2015*	354,114,747	27 %
2014	233,152,478	18 %

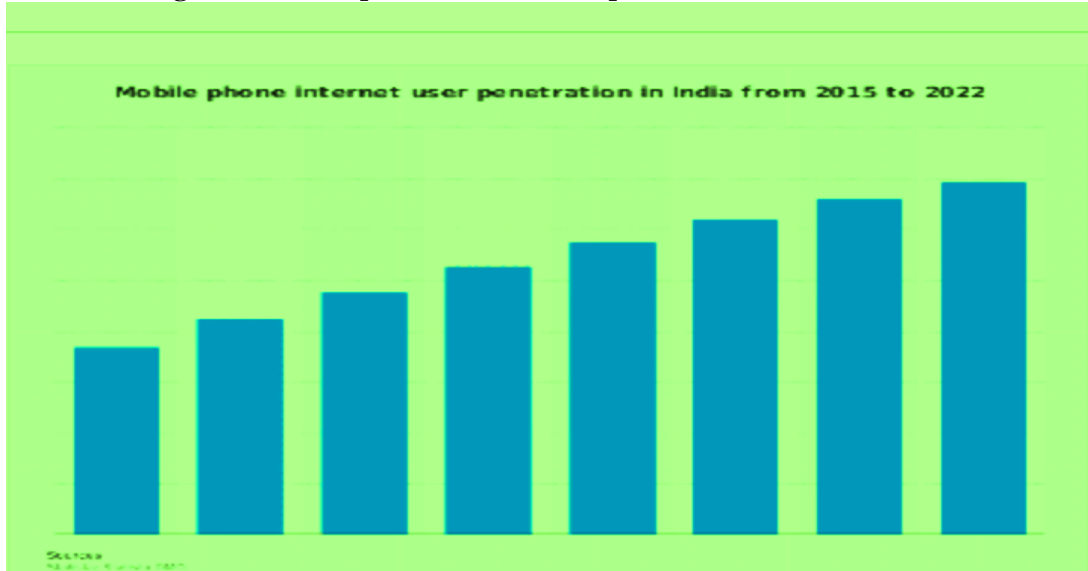
It is clearly said that after analyzing the above data that from June 2012 to June 2016 the internet users are continuously increasing and approximately 462,124,989 with penetration % is of 34.8%

The yearly manufacture of Mobile Phones in India has increased from 3 million units in year 2014 to 11 million units in year 2017, India has Supersede

Vietnam and went on to overtake china to expand this position . Mobile telephony is the nucleus of an entire ecosystem, It generates millions of indirect and direct employment. According to GSMA, due to increased Mobile Phone

production,the total economic worth to be generated will be approx. Rs 14 Lakh crores to year 2020. Employment generation quoted those 3 million direct placements by year 2020 with an additional 2 million indirect jobs.

Figure 3: Mobile phone internet user penetration in India from 2015 to 2022



Pictorially , a steady growth is shown from year 2015 to year 2022.

Figure 4: GDP contribution in Rupees



The number of internet users in India is expected to reach 500 million by June 2018, said a report by Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI). Urban estimated population of 455 million already

ICT and School Education

Rashtriya Madhyaamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) to implement ICT in Schools. Now ICT in schools is a module of the RMSA. Information Communication and Technology in school was launched in Dec 2004 and modified in 2010 to grant opportunities to derived stage students to mainly build their capacity in ICT proficiency and build students to learn through CAL Process.

National Award for researchers/teachers using Information Communication and Technology for

using 295 million using internet. Rural internet usage penetration has matured from 18% December 2016 to year 2020 and 26% in December 2017.

advancement in education in year 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 was given to nine awardees. One fifty small schools would be set up by state government and Union territories in district level using a grant of Rs twenty five lakhs for a school and a recurring grants of Rs 2.5 lakhs per year . This would able provision of at least forty computers in each such school.

ICT in University

Beneath the nationwide mission on education through (pib.nic.in). In NMEICT, provision to

provide 512 kbps speed for 15-20 broadband communication each to over 25000 institutions/colleges including 2000 Polytechniques in the country and 1giga bits per second optical fiber connectivity to four hundred nineteen universities/university level Institution. The other components of the NMEICT mission include prerequisite of e-books and e-journal free to the learner , support for generation of e-contents for undergraduate and post graduate level, creation of web & video causes under (National Programme in Technology Enhanced Learning) NAPTEL in all branches of engineering and physical sciences, develop of virtual laboratory, development of vocational education modules etc.

Role of Mobile Industry in Economic Growth and Job Creation

Figure 5: Gross domestic product GDP in existing prices from 2012 to 2022 (in billion U.S dollar)

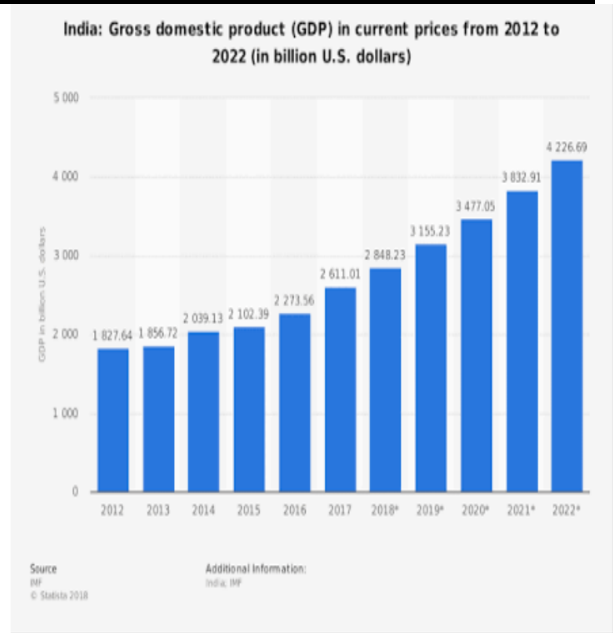
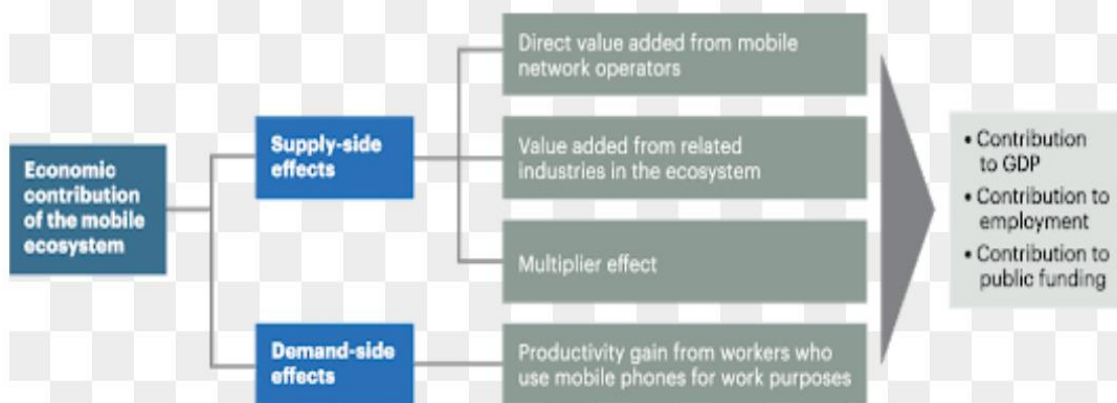


Figure 6: Framework for calculating the mobile value chain's economics contribution

Figure

Framework for calculating the mobile value chain's economic contribution



Source: A.T. Kearney analysis

Conclusion

Multiple devices in Mobile ecosystem consist of tablets , Phablet , mobile phones etc so companies like (device manufacturers, carrier, application stores , development/ testing companies etc.) software including operating system, development tools and testing tools etc. and the process by which data (sms, bank transaction etc) .

Mobile Ecosystem is a foremost consulting as well as consultative firm focused on the next generation mobile communication products and services. Corporate operating in the MES (Mobile Eco system) of India generate bank

operators and the addition which is calculated as DEC (Direct Economic Contribution) of Mobile network operators and the Mobile ecosystem to GDP of India.

The share of mobile and other telecommunication equipment in year 2018, in the country's entirety import is continuously increasing and currently stands at 26.4%. The total direct financial involvement of the mobile-telephony to the Indian financial data is expected to be about 1.75% of the Indian GDP for the year 2015 and in Rs 2520 billion, according to an analytical report launched by Broadband India Forum (BIF).

References:

1. Annual Report 2013-14, Department of telecommunications, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology
2. Internet in India 2015.pdf,report released by IAMAI and IMRB International
3. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology(2016), NASSCOM Strategic Review.
4. Official website of GSMA www.gsmamobileeconomy.com
5. Official website www.meity.gov.in
6. Officialwebsite www.proschoolonline.com
7. Officialwebsite www.telecommunication.economictimes.indiatimes
8. Official website www.gsma.com
9. Officialwebsite www.proschoolonline.com
10. Singh N (2004), ' Information Technology and its role in India economic development', Paper presented at University of California, Santa cruz, USA.

Dr. Rekha Sain

Assistant Professor, Aggarwal College Ballabgarh

E-mail:- rekhasain1975@gmail.com

Abstract

Solar energy is the energy received by the earth from the sun that is converted into thermal or electrical energy. The world is increasingly looking forward for alternate source of energy. Solar energy is considered as the best source of energy as it is a renewable source of energy. One of the goal of sustainable development is to increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030. NITI Aayog also included the development of solar energy projects in three year action agenda 2017-2020. For the improvement of solar energy, an international solar alliance has been formed. The Government of India initiated many projects for the development of solar energy system in different places in the country. The central government and state government have focussed on installation of solar energy. India has pledged a target of installing 100GW by 2022 and reduction in emission intensity by 33–35% by 2030 to let solar energy reach to the most unconnected villages and communities and also towards creating a clean planet. India is endowed with abundant of solar radiation. The country receives solar radiation equivalent to more than 5,000 trillion kWh/year, which is far more than its total annual energy requirement. The ministry of new and renewable energy taken initiative for implementing the solar energy system in our country. The ministry started many programs and schemes for this purpose. National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE) is organizing “Suryamitra” skill development programs, in collaboration with State Agencies. Many other solar programs like Solar Cities Program, KUSUM yozana, AkshayUrja Solar Shop have been implementing for growth of solar energy. Through the programs and schemes government will provide benefit in the various ways to the society. The Government of Haryana has formulated Haryana Solar Power Policy 2016, to promote the generation of power from solar energy and many projects have been implemented and some of them are under progress. The government also provide financial assistance for purchasing solar energy panels. The government is making efforts to creating awareness in the people so that they can get information regarding the solar energy and its utilization. The participation of society for implementing the solar projects is required.

Keywords: *Solar Energy, Renewable Energy, Suryamitra ,information, Awareness, Government Policies, Impediments, Solar projects.*

Introduction:

Energy is the prime mover of economic growth, and is vital to sustaining a modern economy and society. India is still heavily dependent on fossil fuels to fulfil most of its energy demands. India is vast potential of solar energy, it needs comprehensive policies to be a global leader in clean and green energy. Government has taken a number of steps towards improving the adoption of solar energy at a large scale in the country and making the stakeholders aware of its benefits. Many programs and policies have been initiated at both the National and State level for promoting solar energy. India is facing challenges of use and production of solar energy. This paper makes an attempt to assesses the policies and investment criteria on the grounds of stakeholders’ perspective on the impediments associated with the governments’ initiatives for solar energy in the country. On studying major initiatives taken by government, in the rural and urban scenarios, it was found that there was a gap between the policies and

the actual scenario. The awareness level among the beneficiaries was found to be very low.

In addition to its large-scale grid-connected solar PV initiative, India is developing off-grid solar power for local energy needs. A report published by the Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis (IEEFA) found that India installed 10 GW of solar in 2017, almost double its record in 2016. Crucially, India’s “Scheme for Development of Solar Parks” has proven successful at attracting foreign capital toward construction of the world’s largest ultra-mega solar parks. There are three principal government bodies established to promote solar energy in India. The first is the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), which is the primary unit for all matters relating to RE. The second, India Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA), is a public limited company established in 1987 to promote, develop and extend financial assistance for RE and energy

efficiency projects. Finally solar energy centre (SEC) is a dedicated unit of the MNRE and the Government for the development of solar energy technologies and promotion of its applications through product development. Besides this, government has also rolled out various policies and subsidies to promote this sector. In addition, every state has a nodal agency, focusing mainly on the issues related to renewable energy. Government of India has come out with a number of policies and programs for the promotion of solar energy, in India. The National Solar Mission is a major initiative of the Government of India and State Governments to promote ecologically sustainable growth while addressing India's energy security challenge. Solar is currently high on absolute costs compared to other sources of power such as coal. The Mission recognizes that there are a number of off grid solar applications particularly for meeting rural energy needs,

Renewable Energy Policy:

Various policy measures such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) Feed-in-Tariff, Accelerated Depreciation (AD), Generation Based Incentives (GBI), Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPO) and Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) have helped in the rapid growth of Renewable Energy deployment in the country Along with demand and supply side measures to promote renewable energy growth in India. Various states have come up with their state Solar policies to provide an enabling framework for growth of Renewable Energy in India. Salient features of various State Solar Policies are provided in the following sections.

Gujarat Solar Policy 2009:

A state specific policy dedicated to solar was first envisioned by Gujarat in 2009. The outlines were given under the policy titled "Solar Power Policy -2009". The policy was the first solar specific policy introduced in the country predating the National Solar Mission. The Gujarat Solar Policy is operative till 31st March2014.Any Solar Power Generator (SPG) commissioned during the operative period shall become eligible for incentives declared under this policy for a period of 25 years.

Rajasthan Solar Policy 2011:The policy aims at developing Rajasthan as a global hub of solar power of 10,000-12,000 MW capacity in next 10-12 years to meet energy requirements of Rajasthan and . To achieve grid parity in next 7-8 years, the State will encourage the Solar Power

which are already cost-effective and provides for their rapid expansion. It also states that off-grid decentralized and low-temperature applications will be advantageous from a rural electrification perspective and meeting other energy needs for power and heating and cooling in both rural and urban areas.

Objectives of Study:

- To assess the National solar energy policy and state policy and programs.
- To analyze the implementation of solar energy projects in India.
- To compare the renewable energy sector contribution in India.
- To identify the factors associated with public investment in solar energy development.
- To develop awareness in the society so that people will be able to get benefited.

Developers to establish manufacturing plant of their technology in Rajasthan. This Policy document is aimed at giving a direction to the above stated ambition of the Rajasthan state.

Haryana Solar Policy 2016:

The Government of Haryana has formulated Haryana Solar Power Policy 2016 to promote the generation of power from solar energy. The policy will supersede the Haryana Solar Power Policy,2014.The objectives of this policy are to promote generation of green and clean power in the State using solar Energy. It creates conditions conducive to the participation of private and public sector as well as PPP in the promotion and setting up of up Solar Energy based power projects in the State. Its Productive use of wastelands /non-agricultural lands thereby leading to socio-economic transformation and a reduction in regional disparities in development.

Karnataka Solar Policy2011-16:

Under the Karnataka Renewable Energy Policy, it is envisaged that the State have a target for achieving 126 MW of solar power up to 2013-14. The Govt. of Karnataka had released the Solar Policy for FY11-FY16 on 1st July 2011 envisaging to set up a capacity of 200 MW of solar power in the state for the RPO fulfilment of the ESCOMs. The policy came into force from 1st July 2011.**Madhya Pradesh Solar Policy 2012:** All Solar energy based power project Developers (Solar PV/Solar thermal) and manufacturing units of equipment's,

ancillaries related to Solar Power projects shall be eligible for benefits under the policy. Only new plant and machinery shall be eligible for installation under the Policy.

Tamil Nadu Solar Policy 2012:

Tamil Nadu solar policy aims to achieved 3GW installed capacity by 2015 and thereby achieve grid parity.

Chhattisgarh Solar Policy 2012-17: The Govt. of Chhattisgarh has released the solar energy policy on 20th November 2012. This policy will be operative till 31st March 2017. Solar power plants approved, installed and commissioned during this period would be eligible for the benefits of this policy. **National Solar Mission:** The objective of the National Solar Mission is to establish India as a global leader in solar energy, by creating the policy conditions for its diffusion

across the country as quickly as possible. The main aim is to create favorable conditions for solar manufacturing capability, particularly solar thermal for indigenous production and market leadership and promote programmes for off grid applications, reaching 1000 MW by 2017 and 2000 MW by 2022. The target of this solar mission was to achieve 15 million sq. meters solar thermal collector area by 2017 and 20 million by 2022. and deploy 20 million solar lighting systems for rural areas by 2022. The objective of the Mission is to create a policy and regulatory environment which provides a predictable incentive structure that enables rapid and large-scale capital investment in solar energy applications and encourages technical innovation and lowering of costs.

Figure-1



Source: Ministry of new and renewable energy

Recent investments

May 2018- Kerala and NTPC sign MOU for increasing solar power generation.

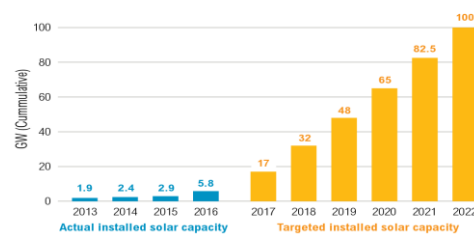
Feb 2018 – the world’s largest solar park set up at an investment of USD 2.53 bn at Pavagada in Karnataka.

Target of solar energy projects in India The targets of solar energy in india in 2022 are bechmark. For the acheivement of target the government of India set up many solar projects in different states in this country. The current scenario and the promised goal are cited below in figure 2

FIGURE-2

Feb 2018 – During Uttar Pradesh Investors summit, amplus solar signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the state government for the investment of USD 340.1 million over the nest 5 years.

India Sets Year-on-Year Targets to Reach Ambitious 2022 Solar Goal

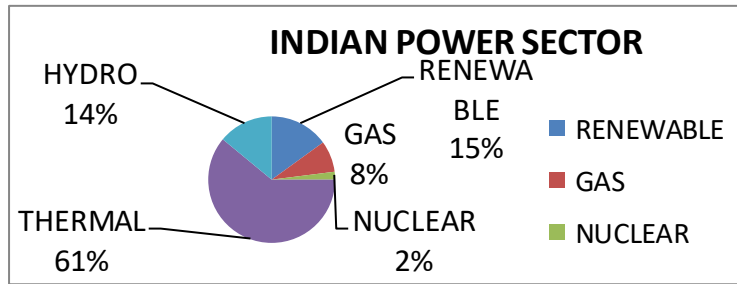


Notes: FY = All years in chart are fiscal year from April 1 to March 31; 1 GW = 1,000 MW.

Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance (BNEF); The Economic Times

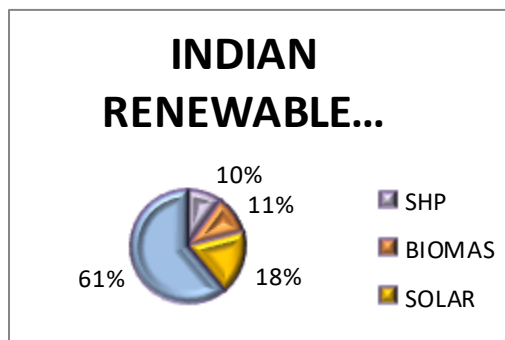
Total Installed Capacity-304.5 GW

FIGURE- 3



Thermal	Hydro	Renewable	Gas	Nuclear
87.2	42.8	44.2	24.5	5.8

Source: Central Electricity Authority (CEA) as on 30/6/2016
 Total Installed Capacity-44.2 GW
 FIGURE- 4



Source: MNRE as on 30/6/2018

Major Solar Energy Development Institution in India

- Indian renewable energy development agency
- National institute for solar energy
- National institute for renewable energy

Solar Energy Corporation of India

Centre and state electricity regulatory commission. These above institutions are responsible for growth and development of solar energy in India. With the help of these institutions government has installed many projects in different parts of the country.

Solar Plants in India

India is one of the few country in the world with highest solar electricity production per watt installed, Solar Power in India is the fastest growing industry and continuing to develop the electricity with solar power projects in Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Kurnool Ultra Mega Solar Park, Andhra Pradesh Kamuthi Solar Power Project, Tamil Nadu Bhadla Solar Park, Rajasthan Charanka Solar Park, Gujarat Sakri Solar Plant, Maharashtra Kamuthi Solar Power Project is a solar park spread over an area of 2,500 acres (10 km²)

Welspun Solar MP Project, Madhya Pradesh DhirubhaiAmbani Solar Park, Rajasthan Banasura Sagar Dam Floating Solar Power Plant, Kerala Kurnool Ultra Mega Solar Park is a solar park spread over a total area of 5,932.32 acres (24.0072 km²) in Panyamandal of Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh. With a capacity of 1,000 MW, on beginning of 2017 it was the world's largest solar park. The project was implemented by the Andhra Pradesh Solar Power Corporation Private Limited (APSPCL), a joint venture of the Solar Energy Corporation of India, Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation and the New & Renewable Energy Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Ltd. The park was built at an investment of around ₹7,000 crore(US\$1.0 billion) by solar power developers and the Central and State governments. Solar power developers invested ₹6,000 crore (US\$890 million), while the remaining ₹1,000 crore (US\$150 million) was funded by APSPCL supported by a ₹200 crore(US\$30 million) grant from the Union Government. in Kamuthi, 90 km from Madurai, in the state of Tamil Nadu. The project was commissioned

by Adani Power. With a generating capacity of 648 MW at a single location, it is the world's sixth largest (as of 2018) solar park.

ABB commissioned five sub-stations to connect the solar park with the National Grid on 13 June 2016. The Kamuthi Solar Power Project was completed on 21 September 2016 with an investment of around ₹4,550 crore (equivalent to ₹47 billion or US\$690 million in 2017). The solar plant consists of 2.5 million solar modules, 380,000 foundations, 27,000 meters of structures, 576 inverters, 154 transformers, and almost 6,000 km of cables. Construction of the structures needed to mount the solar panels required 30,000 tons of galvanized steel. Around 8,500 workers installed an average of 11 MW of capacity per day to complete the project within 8 months. The entire solar park is connected to a 400 kV substation of the Tamil Nadu Transmission Corp. The solar panels are cleaned daily by a self-charged robotic system.

Given the solar resource of around 2100 kWh/(m²*yr) an annual generation of 1.35 TWh/YR may be possible. This corresponds to a capacity factor (or average power) of 24% of the peak capacity 648 MW.

Bhadla Solar Park is one of the largest solar parks in India which is spread over a total area of 10,000 acres (40 km²) in Bhadla, Phalodi tehsil, Jodhpur district, Rajasthan, India. The park is proposed to have a capacity of 2,255 MW. The park has witnessed one of the lowest bids for tariff of Rs 2.44 per kWh, which is lowest for solar in India so far.

Finding and Suggestion

The Ministry of New & Renewable Energy has already initiated various programmes in the Urban Sector for promoting solar water heating systems in homes, hotels, hostels, hospitals and industry. Deployment of Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) systems/devices in urban areas for demonstration and awareness creation is possible. The designs of Solar Buildings and promoting urban and industrial waste/ biomass to energy projects have been executed. The Solar City Programme aims to address the energy problem of the urban areas. After conducting the research, many major

References

1. Asif, M., & Muneer, T. (2007). Energy supply, its demand and security issues for developed and emerging economies. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 11(7), 1388-1413. doi: 10.1016/j.rser.2005.12.004

impediments came out both from the implementers' and the users' perspective in both the rural and urban areas such as lack of awareness, high costs involved, discontinuous supply of electricity, less capacity and so on. It is suggested that solar power projects be developed taking care of the local needs of the people. The local people ought to be involved at every stage to have a clear understanding of their requirements so that the project can be made to suit their needs. Another major area of concern is monitoring of these solar power plants. Proper monitoring teams need to be made to overcome the problems of thefts etc. Awareness is a major area that requires immediate attention. Training programs need to be developed in local languages, spreading education on the benefits of solar energy and proper use and maintenance of the plants being installed in the village. Local people can be trained to keep a track of the plants. Another important issue is the involvement of women. Women are the main end users of electricity in the households as they spend most of their time indoors. It also ensures the technological innovation and market conditions to determine technology winner.

Conclusion

- Solar energy consumption is increasing worldwide.
- Indian government making lots of efforts in development of solar energy sector.
- Some of the solar projects have been completed and some are under progress.
- Public are also getting benefit from different solar programs and schemes.
- Participation of people for the purpose of implementation of project should be required.
- International solar alliance has been established for expansion of solar energy projects.
- Solar energy become national action agenda for the coming years for the creation of energy as a resource.

3. India Energy Portal.(n.d).Overview of *Indian Energy sector*. Retrieved from <http://www.indiaenergyportal.org/overview.php>
4. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.(2011a). *Jawaharlal Nebru Solar Mission*.Retrieved from

- http://www.mnre.gov.in/annualreport/2010_11_English/Chapter%206/chapter%206.htm
5. Sargsyan, G., Bhatia, M., Banerjee, S. G., Raghunathan, K., &Soni, R. (2010). *Unleashing the Potential of Renewable energy in India*. Retrieved from http://www.mnre.gov.in/annualreport/2010_11_English/Chapter%206/chapter%206.htm
 8. futurechallenges- and-prospects
 9. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.(2011c). *Renewable Energy at a glance*.Retrieved from <http://www.mnre.gov.in/akshayurja/akshayurjadecember-2011/52.pdf>
 10. Meisen, P. (2006). *Overview of Renewable Energy Potential of India*.Retrieved from <http://www.geni.org/globalenergy/library/energyt>
 - from <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTENERG>
 6. Y2/Resources/Unleashing_potential_of_renewables_in_India.pdf
 7. Abdullah, F. (2011). *India's Renewable Future: Challenges and Prospects*. Retrieved <http://www.renewableenergyworld.com/rea/newsarticle/2011/02/indias-renewable-rends/currentusage/renewable/Renewable-Energy-Potential-for-India.pdf>
 11. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_New_and_Renewable_Energy
 12. <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/industry/energy/power/government-indifference-delays-solar-projects-on-govt-building-roofs/articleshow/64266172.cms>

WWW.IJPD.CO.IN

APPLICATION OF CLOUD COMPUTING AND LIBRARY MANAGEMENT: AN OVERVIEW

Anand Prakash Yadav
Librarian, Lady Shri Ram College
University of Delhi

Abstract

Cloud computing is a new technology model for IT services. This paper presents an overview of cloud computing in libraries. Cloud computing offers user centered multilevel services. This article defines cloud computing and shows how it is different from other types of computing. It also discusses how cloud computing solutions could be beneficial to libraries in three basic areas: technology, data and community. These days most of the Libraries are moving towards cloud computing technology for maintaining digital libraries, and social networking with multiple flexibilities. Various characteristics, benefits, service models, types of cloud storage, need & usage of cloud computing are discussed in this paper.

Introduction

The purpose of this article is to look specifically at how cloud computing can be employed by libraries and what needs to be considered before moving into a cloud computing solution. It is also helpful in libraries to maintain the record data, private and delicate data.

Cloud Computing is a web based technology, which is a new form of computing. Cloud computing can transform the way systems are built and services delivered, providing libraries with an opportunity to extend their impact. It is a service provided on the internet or network. It is a server based service, which is very helpful in modern times. Cloud computing requires remote server as well as internet to maintain and organize data and applications. In cloud computing so many computers are connected with a server. The applications are installed in a remote server and all the computers connected to that server location can use all these applications.

Objectives

- To define the concept of cloud computing.
- To discover the library services that are clubbing with cloud computing technology.
- To investigate present situation of Indian libraries in order to adopt cloud computing into their library services.

Models of Cloud Computing Service Models

Though, there is various service models originated on the web but three service models widely used for delivering the different cloud based services that described below:

Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)

This service model comprises a wide range of features, services and resources which support to build an virtual infrastructure for computing. Organizations can be developed entire

infrastructure on demand. e.g. Amazon Web Services, Rackspace, Savvis, HP, IBM, Sun and Google Base.

Platform as a Service (PaaS)

Platform as a Service model helps in generating the computing platforms to run the software and other tools over the internet without managing the software and hardware at the end of user side. Amazon Elastic Cloud, EMC Atmos, Aptana and GoGrid are the examples of PaaS model which providing platforms to users in maintaining and supporting their IT infrastructure without spending huge amount for buying hardware, software and related technology.

Software as a Service (SaaS)

In this model, users can avail the facilities to access and use any software available with cloud vendors. However, it is not necessary for the users to buy the software, install and run, maintenance the applications on their own servers. The cloud users need not to manage the cloud infrastructure and platform on which the application is running. This service model provides online email applications, free services, limitless storage, and remote access from any computer or device with an Internet connection.

Deployment Models

Currently, four types of cloud deployment models have been defined in the cloud community:

Private Cloud

This kind of deployment model solely developed and managed by a single organization or a third party regardless whether it is located in premise or off premise. There are several reasons behind the development of private cloud for an organization some key reasons include optimize utilization of existing in-house resources, security concerns including data privacy and trust also make private cloud an option for many firms, data transfer cost

from local IT infrastructure to a Public Cloud is still rather considerable, organizations always require full control over mission-critical activities that reside behind their firewalls and for research and teaching purposes.

Community Cloud

It is a joint venture of several organizations come together to build a cloud infrastructure as well as policies through which cloud services will be rendered. This type of cloud deploy model helpful in developing of economic scalability and democratic equilibrium. In the community cloud model, cloud infrastructure may be hosted by a third party vendor or within one of the organizations in the community

Public Cloud

Public cloud is meant for general public use and open to all. This kind of deployment model of cloud computing is developed by any cloud computing agency and having own policy, value, and profit, costing, and charging model. Some popular public cloud services include Amazon EC2, S3, Google App Engine and Force.com.

Hybrid Cloud

This type of cloud made from more than one cloud deployment models that may be public, private, community and other models also, bound together with by standardized or proprietary technology that enables data and application portability (e.g., cloud bursting for load-balancing between clouds). The Hybrid cloud model is widely used by institutions and organizations because this model provides more facilities and flexibilities in making optimum use of their resources and accomplishing the tasks.

Technology improvements

Cloud computing solutions at their essence are built on current technology and should be architected to allow for technology shifts. Looking at the explosion of mobile devices one sees how businesses and organizations operating in a cloud environment are able to adapt and deliver their services to the new devices much more quickly and less expensively.

The main stay of libraries is the library management system (LMS, also known as the integrated library system or ILS). Library management systems were developed before the Internet and Web existed and are generally closed proprietary systems. It has been difficult and costly for these closed systems to take advantage of new technologies as they emerge. It is also challenging to integrate to external systems and libraries must rely on their vendors to do any such integration.

Over time libraries have needed to add more systems to manage their changing collections which moved from strictly physical collection management to a combination of physical, licensed and digital collections. Since each of these systems has stood alone integrating them has been difficult and at times not possible.

Applications of Cloud Computing In Library management

Libraries are shifting their services with the attachment of cloud and networking with the facilities to access these services anywhere and anytime. In the libraries, the following possible areas were identified where cloud computing services and applications may be applied:

Building Digital Library/Repositories

In the present situation, every library needs a digital library to make their resources, information and services at an efficient level to ensure access via the network. Therefore, every library is having a digital library that developed by using any digital library software. In connection to cloud based digital library software, Duraspace is having two softwares namely Dspace and Fedora Commons but Dspace is widely used for building digital libraries/repositories relative to Fedora Commons. Dura cloud provides complete solutions for developing digital libraries/repositories with standard interfaces and open source codes for the both software.

Library Automation

For library automation purpose, Polaris provides variant cloud based services such as acquisitions, cataloguing, process system, digital contents and provision for inclusion of cutting edge technologies used in libraries and also supports various standards such as MARC21, XML, Z39.50, Unicode and so on which directly related to library and information science area. Apart from this, nowadays many of the software vendors such as Ex-Libris, OSS Labs are also offering this service on the cloud and third party services offering hosting of this service (SaaS approach) on the cloud to save libraries from investing in hardware for this purpose. Besides cost-benefit, the libraries will be free from taking maintenance viz. software updates, backup and so on.

Use of OPAC in libraries

An Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) is the best example of cloud computing technology used in the modern or digital libraries. OPAC provides the complete bibliographic details of the collection of a library to its users. A user can retrieve the documents from the OPAC by searching the name

of author, title, call number, or ISBN etc. In simple search option user can search the document either by providing the exact key or the first few letters of the search key. A combination of search terms is also possible with the use Boolean operators. In addition the OPAC portal may include other features for users like information about borrowed documents changing their address details, paying fines, reservations, etc. The library community can apply the concept of cloud computing to amplify the power of cooperation and to build a significant, unified presence on the Web. This approach to computing can help libraries save time and money while simplifying workflows.

A brief list of potential areas of improvement could include:

- Most library computer systems are built on pre-Web technology
- Systems distributed across the Net using pre-Web technology are harder and more costly to integrate
- Libraries store and maintain much of the same data hundreds and thousands of times
- With library data scatter across distributed systems the library's Web presence is weakened
- With libraries running independent systems collaboration between libraries is made difficult and expensive
- Information seekers work in common Web environments and distributed systems make it difficult to get the library into their workflow
- Many systems are only used to 10% of their capacity. Combining systems into a cloud environment reduces the carbon footprints, making libraries greener

These improvements can be grouped into three basic areas: technology, data and community. Each offers some general and some unique opportunities for libraries. Looking first at the technology that most current library systems employ several benefits of cloud computing solutions surface.

Present Situation of Indian Libraries

In India, cloud computing in libraries is in development phases. Libraries are trying to provide to users cloud based services but in real sense they are not fully successful owing to the lack of good service providers and technical skills of LIS professionals in the field of library management using advanced technology. But some services such as digital libraries, web documentation and using

web2.0 technologies are running on successful modes. Some good examples of successful cloud computing libraries include Dura cloud, OCLC services and Google based cloud services. Nowadays many commercial as well as open sources vendors (i.e. OSS) are clubbing the cloud computing technology into their services and products. However, cloud computing technology is not fully accepted in the Indian libraries but they are trying to develop themselves in this area.

Conclusion

This study provides cloud computing concepts and implications of cloud based applications in libraries in order to enhance their services in a more efficient manner. No doubt, libraries are moving towards cloud computing technology in present time and taking advantages of cloud based services especially in building digital libraries, social networking and information communication with manifold flexibilities but some issues related to security, privacy, trustworthiness and legal issues were still not fully resolved.

The cooperative effect of libraries using the same, shared hardware, services and data— rather than hosting hardware and software on behalf of individual libraries—can result in lowering the total costs of managing library collections and enhancing the both library user's experience and library staff workflows.

While local library systems served an important purpose earlier in library automation they now represent a tremendous duplication of effort. Each library builds and maintains a database, buys equipment and installs and updates the software. In fact, some libraries can get stuck in perpetual upgrade mode, which involves lots of testing and retesting and time-consuming customization.

The vision is to use cloud computing to deliver library resources, services and expertise at the point of need, within user workflows and in a manner that users want and understand. The cloud computing model will encourage libraries and their users to participate in a network and community of libraries by enabling them to reuse information and socialize around information. It can also create a powerful, unified presence for libraries on the Web and give users a local, group and global reach.

Cloud computing can make libraries greener by sharing computing power thus reducing carbon footprints. It can also create a powerful, unified presence for libraries on the web and give users a local, group and global reach. Cloud computing is not a new technology but a new form of computing. Libraries are on the path to apply cloud

based applications in order to enhance their services very effectively and efficiently.

References

1. Breeding, Marshall: It's time to break the mold of the original ILS. In: Computers in Libraries 27:10 (2007) S. 39-41
2. Buyya, R., Yeo, C.S., Venugopal, S., Broberg, J. & Brandic, I.
3. Cloud computing, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cloud_computing (Accessed on 23.01.2013)
4. Mell, P. & Grance, T. (2009). Effectively and securely using the cloud computing paradigm, http://csrc.nist.gov/organizations/fissea/2009-conference/presentations/fissea09-pmell-day3_cloud-computing.pdf (Accessed on 24.01.2013).
5. (2009). Cloud computing and emerging IT platforms: Vision, hype, and reality for delivering computing as the 5th utility. Future Generation Computer Systems, 25, 599-616.
6. Khan, S., Khan, S. & Galibeen, S. (2011). Cloud computing an emerging technology: Changing ways of libraries collaboration. International Research: Journal of Library and Information Science, 1(2).
7. Pandya, M. (2012). Cloud computing for libraries: A SWOT analysis. 8th Convention PLANNER-2012 Sikkim University, Gangtok, 387-394
8. Goldner, M.R. (2010). Wind of change: Libraries and cloud computing. BIBLIOTHEK Forschung und Praxis, 34(3), 270- 275.
9. Srivastav, K. & Kuma, A. (2011). A new approach of cloud: Computing infrastructure on demand. TRIM, 7(2), 145-153.
10. Murley, D. (2009). Law libraries in the cloud. Law Library Journal, 101(2), 249-254.
11. Sasikala, P. (2011). Cloud computing: Present status and future implications. International Journal Cloud Computing, 1(1), 23-36.
12. Goyal, S. (2012). A comparative study of cloud computing service providers. International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Science and Software Engineering, 2(2), 1-5.
13. Wikipedia: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multi-tenancy>
14. <http://www.webopedia.com/TERM/S/SaaS.html> (accessed on 17.08.2014)
15. <http://www.interoute.com/what-paas> (accessed on 17.08.2014)

भगवद्गीता के श्लोक में छिपा प्रबंधन राज

डॉ. पूजा सैनी

सहायक प्रवक्ता संस्कृत विभाग
अग्रवाल महाविद्यालय बल्लभगढ़

धर्म ग्रंथों के अनुसार मार्गशीर्ष मास के शुक्ल पक्ष की एकादशी तिथि को भगवान श्रीकृष्ण ने कुरुक्षेत्र के मैदान में अर्जुन को गीता का उपदेश दिया था। श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता को हिंदू धर्म में बड़ा ही पवित्र ग्रंथ माना जाता है। गीता के माध्यम से ही भगवान श्रीकृष्ण ने संसार को धर्मानुसार कर्म करने को प्रेरणा दी। वास्तव में यह उपदेश भगवान श्रीकृष्ण कलयुग के मापदंड को ध्यान में रखते हुए ही दिया है। गीता दुनिया के उन चंद ग्रंथों में शुमार है, जो आज भी सबसे ज्यादा पढ़े जा रहे हैं और जीवन के हर पहलू को गीता स जोड़कर व्याख्या की जा रही है। इसके 18 अध्यायों के करीब 700 श्लोकों में हर उस समस्या का समाधान है जो कभी ना कभी हर इंसान के सामने आती है।

मुख्यमंत्री मनोहर लाल ने कहा कि 21वीं सदी में जीवन के कुशल प्रबंधन के लिए गीता का अनुसरण करना जरूरी है। कई बड़े संस्थानों और कंपनियों में वरिष्ठ पदों पर बैठे लोगों को गीता का अध्ययन करवाया जा रहा है। उन्होंने कहा कि हरियाणा के स्वर्ण जयंती वर्ष में पहली बार अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर गीता महोत्सव मनाया जा रहा है। यहां देश के 574 जिलों के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में 574 लोग अपने प्रदेश की मिट्टी लाए हैं जिससे कुरुक्षेत्र में भगवान कृष्ण की विशाल प्रतिमा बनाई जाएगी। यहां मौलाना कोकब मुजतबा ने कहा कि श्रीमद्भगवद् गीता सम्पूर्ण मानव कल्याण के लिए एक पवित्र किताब है। उन्होंने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा कि गीता का उर्दू में अनुवाद किया जाए तो इस ग्रंथ से करोड़ों लोगों को रोशनी मिलेगी। अमेरिकन इंस्टिट्यूट आफ वैदिक स्टडीज के संस्थापक डेविड फराले ने कहा कि गीता का संदेश पूरी दुनिया के लिए है।

श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता जिसे सम्मान से गीतोपनिषद् भी कहा जाता है, भारतीय धर्म, दर्शन और अध्यात्म का सार है। जो वेदज्ञान नहीं पा सकते, दर्शन और उपनिषद् का स्वाध्याय नहीं कर सकते; भगवद्गीता उनके लिए अतुल्य सम्बल है। जीवन के उस मोड़ पर जब व्यक्ति स्वयं को द्वन्द्वों तथा चुनौतियों से घिरा हुआ पाता है और कर्तव्य-अकर्तव्य के असमंजस में फंस जाता है; भगवद्गीता उसका हाथ थामती है और मार्गदर्शन करती है।

श्रीमद् भागवत गोता जिसे हम गीता के नाम से जानते हैं, यह केवल एक हिन्दू धर्म ग्रन्थ नहीं है बल्कि आज के लाइफ स्टाइल के दबाव को प्रबंध करने की मार्गदर्शिका भी है। जब भी हम बाजार से कोई फ्रिज या दूसरा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक आइटम लाते हैं तो उसक साथ हमें एक नियमावली (उंदनंस) मिलती है, जिससे हम जान पाते हैं कि उस इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सामान को कैसे उपयोग करना है उसी प्रकार गीता भी हमारे लिये जीवन जीने का नियमावली (उंदनंस) है। कुछ बिन्दुओं पर प्रकाश डालते हैं और समझते हैं किस प्रकार आज से 5000 वर्ष पूर्व दबाव प्रबंधन और सकारात्मकता पर पहला व्याख्यान दिया गया।

- श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता हमारे प्राचीन भारत के अध्यात्मिक ज्ञान को दर्शाता है। कहा जाता है

शब्द भगवद् (ठीहंअंक) का मतलब है भगवान और गीता (ळपजं) का अर्थ गीत यानि की भगवन का गाया हुआ गीत।

- भगवान श्री कृष्ण ने महाभारत के समय कुरुक्षेत्र में भगवद् गीता को अर्जुन के सामने समझाया था। भगवद् गीता में कुल 700 संस्कृत छंद, 18 अध्यायों के भीतर निहित है जो की 3 वर्गों में विभाजित है, प्रत्येक में 6 अध्याय हैं।
- इस जीवन में सफलता को पाने के लिए कर्म(ज्ञतउ) ही सबसे पहला और बड़ा रास्ता है। भगवद् गीता में भगवान श्रीकृष्ण ने कर्म जे जुड़े कुछ ऐसे अनमोल विचार और वचन को संसार के समक्ष रखा था, जो अगर मनुष्य अपने जीवन में अमल करे तो इस दुनिया की कोई शक्ति उसे किसी भी क्षेत्र में पराजित नहीं कर सकती।

श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता के बारे में महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य

- श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता का आज से लगभग 7 हजार साल पहले सुनाई थी।
- श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता को कुरुक्षेत्र की रणभूमि में भगवान श्रीकृष्ण ने अर्जुन को सुनाया था।
- भगवान श्रीकृष्ण ने गीता को रविवार के दिन सुनाया था।
- जिस दिन गीता सुनाई गई थी उस एकादशी तिथि थी।
- भगवान श्रीकृष्ण ने गीता को लगभग 45 मिनट में सुनाया था।
- गीता में कुल 18 अध्याय हैं।
- श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता में कुल 700 श्लोक हैं।
- गीता को अर्जुन के अलावा धृतराष्ट्र एवं संजय ने भी सुना था।
- अर्जुन से पहले गीता का पावन ज्ञान भगवान सूर्यदेव को मिला था।
- गीता को धर्म-ग्रंथा उपनिषदों की श्रेणी में रखा गया है।
- गीता को अर्जुन को सुनाने का उद्देश्य अर्जुन को कर्तव्य सिखाने के लिए और आने वाली पीढ़ियों को धर्म-ज्ञान सिखाने के लिए था।
- गीता का दूसरा नाम गीतोपनिषद् भी है।
- गीता में श्रीकृष्ण जी द्वारा-574, अर्जुन द्वारा-85, धृतराष्ट्र द्वारा दृ 1, संजय द्वारा दृ 40 श्लोक कहे गये हैं।
- गीता महाग्रंथ महाभारत के एक अध्याय शांति-पर्व का एक हिस्सा है।
- गीता का सार प्रभु श्रीकृष्ण की शरण लेना है।

गीता के कुछ चुनिंदा प्रबंधन सूत्रों इस प्रकार हैं—
 कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते मा फलेषु कदाचन।
 मा कर्मफलहेतुर्भूमा ते संगोऽस्त्वकर्मणि ॥

अर्थ— भगवान श्रीकृष्ण अर्जुन से कहते हैं कि हे अर्जुन। कर्म करने में तेरा अधिकार है। उसके फलों के विषय में

मत सोच। इसलिए तू कर्मों के फल का हेतु मत हो और कर्म न करने के विषय में भी तू आग्रह न कर।

मैनेजमेंट सूत्र— भगवान श्रीकृष्ण इस श्लोक के माध्यम से अर्जुन से कहना चाहते हैं कि मनुष्य को बिना फल की इच्छा से अपने कर्तव्यों का पालन पूरी निष्ठा व ईमानदारी से करना चाहिए। कर्म करते समय फल की इच्छा मन में होगी तो आप पूर्ण निष्ठा से साथ वह कर्म नहीं कर पाओगे। निष्काम कर्म ही सर्वश्रेष्ठ परिणाम देता है। इसलिए बिना किसी फल की इच्छा से मन लगाकर अपना काम करते रहो। फल देना, न देना व कितना देना ये सभी बातें परमात्मा पर छोड़ दो क्योंकि परमात्मा ही सभी का पालनकर्ता है।

योगस्थः कुरु कर्माणि संग त्यक्त्वा धनंजय।

सिद्धय-सिद्धयोः समो भूत्वा समत्वं योग उच्यते⁶।।

अर्थ— ह धनंजय (अर्जुन)। कर्म न करने का आग्रह त्यागकर, यश-अपयश के विषय में समबुद्धि होकर योग युक्त होकर, कर्म कर, (क्योंकि) समत्व को ही योग कहते हैं।

मैनेजमेंट सूत्र— धर्म का अर्थ होता है कर्तव्य। धर्म के नाम पर हम अक्सर सिर्फ कर्मकांड, पूजा-पाठ, तीर्थ-मंदिरों तक सीमित रह जाते हैं। हमारे ग्रंथों ने कर्तव्य को ही धर्म कहा है। भगवान कहते हैं कि अपने कर्तव्य को पूरा करने में कभी यश-अपयश और हानि-लाभ का विचार नहीं करना चाहिए। बुद्धि को सिर्फ अपने कर्तव्य यानी धर्म पर टिकाकर काम करना चाहिए। इससे परिणाम बेहतर मिलेंगे और मन में शांति का वास होगा। मन में शांति होगी तो परमात्मा से आपका योग आसानी से होगा। आज का युवा अपने कर्तव्यों में फायदे और नुकसान का नापतौल पहले करता है, फिर उस कर्तव्य को पूरा करने के बारे में सोचता है। उस काम से तात्कालिक नुकसान देखने पर कई बार उसे टाल देते हैं और बाद में उससे ज्यादा हानि उठाते हैं।

नास्ति बुद्धिरयुक्तस्य न चायुक्तस्य भावना।

न चाभावयतः शांतिरशांतस्य कृतः सुखम्⁷।।

अर्थ— योग रहित पुरुष में निश्चय करने की बुद्धि नहीं होती और उसके मन में भावना भी नहीं होती। ऐसे भावना रहित पुरुष का शांति नहीं मिलती और जिसे शांति नहीं, उसे सुख कहाँ से मिलेगा।

मैनेजमेंट सूत्र— हर मनुष्य की इच्छा होती है कि उसे सुख प्राप्त हो, इसके लिए वह भटकता रहता है, लेकिन सुख का मूल तो उसके अपने मन में स्थित होता है। जिस मनुष्य का मन इंद्रियों यानी धन, वासना, आलस्य आदि में लिप्त है, उसके मन में भावना (आत्मज्ञान) नहीं होती। और जिस मनुष्य के मन में भावना नहीं होती, उसे किसी भी प्रकार से शांति नहीं मिलती और जिसके मन में शांति न हो, उसे सुख कहाँ से प्राप्त होगा। अतः सुख प्राप्त करने के लिए मन पर नियंत्रण होना बहुत आवश्यक है।

विहाय

कामान् यः कर्वाण्युमांश्चरति निस्पृहः।

निर्ममो निरहंकार स शांतिमधिगच्छति⁸।।

अर्थ— जो मनुष्य सभी इच्छाओं व कामनाओं को त्याग कर ममता रहित और अहंकार रहित होकर अपने कर्तव्यों का पालन करता है, उसे ही शांति प्राप्त होती है।

मैनेजमेंट सूत्र— यहां भगवान श्रीकृष्ण कहते हैं कि मन में किसी भी प्रकार की इच्छा व कामना को रखकर मनुष्य को शांति प्राप्त नहीं हो सकती। इसलिए शांति प्राप्त करने के लिए सबसे पहले मनुष्य को अपने मन से इच्छाओं को मिटाना होगा। हम जो भी कर्म करते हैं,

उसके साथ अपने अपेक्षित परिणाम को साथ में चिपका देते हैं। अपनी पसंद के परिणाम की इच्छा हमें कमजोर कर देती है। वो ना हो तो व्यक्ति का मन और ज्यादा अशांत हो जाता है। मन से ममता अथवा अहंकार आदि भावों को मिटाकर तन्मयता से अपने कर्तव्यों का पालन करना होगा। तभी मनुष्य को शांति प्राप्त होगी।

न हि कश्चित्क्षणमपि जातु तिष्ठत्यकर्मकृत्।

कार्यते ह्यशः कर्म सर्व प्रकृतिजैर्गुणैः⁹।।

अर्थ— कोई भी मनुष्य क्षण भर भी कर्म किए बिना नहीं रह सकता। सभी प्राणी प्रकृति के अधीन हैं और प्रकृति अपने अनुसार हर प्राणी से कर्म करवाती है और उसके परिणाम भी देती है।

मैनेजमेंट सूत्र— बुरे परिणामों के डर से अगर ये सोच लें कि हम कुछ नहीं करेंगे तो ये हमारी मूर्खता है। खाली बैठे रहना भी एक तरह का कर्म ही है, जिसका परिणाम हमारी आर्थिक हानि, अपयश और समय की हानि के रूप में मिलता है। सारे जीव प्रकृति यानी परमात्मा के अधीन हैं, वो हमसे अपने अनुसार कर्म करवा ही लेगी। उसका परिणाम भी मिलेगा ही। इसलिए कभी भी कर्म के प्रति उदासीन नहीं होना चाहिए, अपनी क्षमता और विवेक के आधार पर हमें निरंतर कर्म करते रहना चाहिए।

नियतं कुरु कर्म त्वं कर्म ज्यायो ह्यकर्मणः।

शरीरयात्रापि च ते न प्रसिद्धयेदकर्मणः¹⁰।।

अर्थ— तू शास्त्रों में बताए गए अपने धर्म के अनुसार कर्म कर, क्योंकि कर्म न करने की अपेक्षा कर्म करना श्रेष्ठ है तथा कर्म न करने से तेरा शरीर निर्वाह भी नहीं सिद्ध होगा।

मैनेजमेंट सूत्र— श्रीकृष्ण अर्जुन के माध्यम से मनुष्यों को समझाते हैं कि हर मनुष्य को अपने-अपने धर्म के अनुसार कर्म करना चाहिए जैसे— विद्यार्थी का धर्म है विद्या प्राप्त करना, सैनिक का कर्म है देश की रक्षा करना। जो लोग कर्म नहीं करते, उनसे श्रेष्ठ वे लोग होते हैं जो अपने धर्म के अनुसार कर्म करते हैं, क्योंकि बिना कर्म किए तो शरीर का पालन-पोषण करना भी संभव नहीं है। जिस व्यक्ति का जो कर्तव्य तय है, उसे वो पूरा करना ही चाहिए।

यद्यदाचरति श्रेष्ठस्तत्तदेवेतरो जनः।

स यत्प्रमाणं कुरुते लोकस्तदनुवर्तते¹¹।।

अर्थ— श्रेष्ठ पुरुष जैसा आचरण करते हैं, सामान्य पुरुष भी वैसा ही आचरण करने लगते हैं। श्रेष्ठ पुरुष जिस कर्म को करता है, उसी को आदर्श मानकर लोग उसका अनुसरण करते हैं।

मैनेजमेंट सूत्र— यहां भगवान श्रीकृष्ण ने बताया है कि श्रेष्ठ पुरुष को सदैव अपने पद व गरिमा के अनुसार ही व्यवहार करना चाहिए, क्योंकि वह जिस प्रकार का व्यवहार करेगा, सामान्य मनुष्य भी उसी की नकल करेंगे। जो कार्य श्रेष्ठ पुरुष करेगा, सामान्यजन उसी को अपना आदर्श मानेंगे। उदाहरण के तौर पर अगर किसी संस्थान में उच्च अधिकार पूरी मेहनत और निष्ठा से काम करते हैं तो वहां के दूसरे कर्मचारी भी वैसे ही काम करेंगे, लेकिन अगर उच्च अधिकारी काम को टालने लगेंगे तो कर्मचारी उनसे भी ज्यादा आलसी हो जाएंगे।

न बुद्धिभेदं जनयेदज्ञानां कर्म संगिनाम्। जोषयेत्सर्वकर्माणि विद्वान्युक्तः समाचरन्¹²।।

अर्थ— ज्ञानी पुरुष को चाहिए कि कर्मों में आसक्ति वाले अज्ञानियों की बुद्धि में भ्रम अर्थात् कर्मों में अश्रद्धा उत्पन्न न करे किंतु स्वयं परमात्मा के स्वरूप में स्थित हुआ और

सब कर्मों को अच्छी प्रकार करता हुआ उनसे भी वैसे ही कराए।

मैनेजमेंट सूत्र— ये प्रतिस्पर्धा का दौर है, यहां हर कोई आगे निकलना चाहता है। ऐसे में अक्सर संस्थानों में ये होता है कि कुछ चतुर लोग अपना काम तो पूरा कर लेते हैं, लेकिन अपने साथी को उसी काम को टालने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करते हैं या काम के प्रति उसके मन में लापरवाही का भाव भर देते हैं। श्रेष्ठ व्यक्ति वही होता है जो अपने काम से दूसरों के लिए प्रेरणा का स्रोत बनता है। संस्थान में उसी का भविष्य सबसे ज्यादा उज्ज्वल भी होता है।

ये यथा मां प्रपद्यन्ते तांस्तथैव भजाम्यहम्।

म व्रत्रानुवर्तन्ते मनुष्या पार्थ सर्वशः¹³।।

अर्थ— हे अर्जुन। जो मनुष्य मुझे जिस प्रकार भजता है यानी जिस इच्छा से मेरा स्मरण करता है, उसी के अनुरूप मैं उसे फल प्रदान करता हूँ। सभी लोग सब प्रकार से मेरे ही मार्ग का अनुसरण करते हैं।

मैनेजमेंट सूत्र— इस श्लोक के माध्यम से भगवान श्रीकृष्ण बता रहे हैं कि संसार में जो मनुष्य जैसा व्यवहार दूसरों के प्रति करता है, दूसरे भी उसी प्रकार का व्यवहार उसके साथ करते हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर जो लोग भगवान का स्मरण मोक्ष प्राप्ति के लिए करते हैं, उन्हें मोक्ष की प्राप्ति होती है। जो किसी अन्य इच्छा से प्रभु का स्मरण करते हैं, उनकी वह इच्छाएं भी प्रभु कृपा से पूर्ण हो जाती है। कंस ने सदैव भगवान को मृत्यु के रूप में स्मरण किया। इसलिए भगवान ने उसे मृत्यु प्रदान की। हमें परमात्मा को वैसे ही याद करना चाहिए, जिस रूप में हम उसे पाना चाहते हैं।

कलयुग में गीता पढ़कर लोगो को अपनी समस्याओं का हल मिलता है, इसे पढ़ने से आत्मिक शांति मिलती है। यह ग्रन्थ भटक मनुष्यों को राह दिखाता है। इसे पढ़ने से लोगो का पाप समाप्त हो जाता है। आज का मनुष्य जीवन की चिंताओं, समस्याओं, अनेक तरह के तनावों से घिरा हुआ है। कई बार वह भटक जाता है। उसे कुछ समझ नहीं आता है की क्या करे। ऐसे में गीता मनुष्यों को "क्रियाशीलता" का संदेश देती है। यह जीवन जीने की कला सिखाती है।

चिन्ता ज्वाल शरीर में, बन दावा लागि जाए।

प्रगट धुआँ नहिं ऊपजे, मन अन्दर धंधियाय।।

अपने जीवन में कर्म करते हुए हम अनेक बार सफल और असफल होते हैं। पर तनिक सी असफलता मनुष्य को परेशान कर देती है। वो परेशान हो जाता है, चिंतित होकर जीवन जीने लगता है। ऐसे में गीता सिखाती है की कर्म करें पर फल की इक्षा न करे। फल की कामना करने से व्यक्ति अनायास ही भ्रमित चिंतित परेशान हो जाते हैं। गीता कहती है की फल को ईश्वर पर छोड़ देना चाहिये क्योंकि मनुष्य के हाथ में सिर्फ कर्म करना ही है।

फल देना ईश्वर के हाथ में है। यह पुस्तक आम लोगो के लिए एक मुक्ति द्वार है। हमारे जीवन में अनेक समस्याएँ हमारे मन के द्वारा पैदा होती हैं। मनुष्य का मन बहुत चंचल होता है। किसी एक जगह पर नहीं टिकता है। इधर से उधर भागता रहता है। स्वयं श्रीकृष्ण भगवान ने इसे वश में करना अत्यंत कठिन बताया है।

निष्कर्ष

क्वदश्ज इम त्तिपक : हम सभी के लिए सबसे भयानक सत्य है 'मृत्यु'। जिससे हम सभी डरते हैं जो कि स्वभाविक है। मृत्यु के भय से व्यक्ति अपने आचरण के विरुद्ध कार्य करने के लिए भी तैयार हो जाता है, परन्तु गीता में कहा गया है, शरीर ही नाशवान है आत्मा तो अमर है जो शरीर की मृत्यु के बाद दूसरा शरीर धारण करती है। इसका एक अर्थ यह भी हो सकता है कि बाहरी शरीर की सुंदरता और ध्यान ना देकर, अपनी आत्मिक सुन्दरता को पहचानें।

क्वदश्ज वततल : जब भी हम अपने कार्यों के रिजल्ट की चिंता में लग जाते हैं, हम अपना बेस्ट नहीं दे पाते, क्योंकि आधा ध्यान तो रिजल्ट कि चिंता में लगा है, इसलिए सिर्फ अपना बेस्ट दीजिये रिजल्ट अगर पॉजिटिव आया तो बहुत ही अच्छा और अगर नेगेटिव आया तो भी आपने कुछ सीखा तो जरूर।

क्वदश्ज इम त्तममकल : एक वास्विकता 'हम क्या लेकर आये थे और क्या लेकर जायेंगे' हमारा सब कुछ पा लेने का लालच हमें छोटी छोटी खुशियों से दूर ले जाता है। यदि पड़ोसी ने लम्बी कार खरीद ली तो आप भी ओवर टाइम शुरू कर देंगे व किसी से आपकी कहा सुनी हो गयी तो लो हो गया पूरा दिन खराब। अरे, जब कार, इज्जत सब रहना यही है तो क्यों इतना जतमे लेना।

डवअम वद : कभी भी कुछ भी हमेशा के लिए नहीं होता। समय व परिस्थितियां बदलती हैं समाज बदलता है, तो हम भी क्यों किसी एक पैनम पर चिपके रहे। जैसे आज से करीब 50-100 वर्ष की कठिन रीतियों को सिर्फ इसलिए ढोना क्योंकि वो पुरानी है। समय के साथ बदल कर ही आप अपनी उपस्थिति इस वतसक वेवबपमजल के लिए सवहपबंस बना सकते हैं।

जमअमत चिचमदमक हववक : कभी गौर किया है कि हमारा दिमाग या तो चेंज के विषय में सोचता है या फिर निजनतम के विषय में, सोचे। पॉजिटिव रहने का मूल मंत्र यही है "जो हुआ अच्छा हुआ, जो हो रहा है अच्छा हो रहा है और जो होगा वो भी अच्छा होगा।"

सन्दर्भ ग्रन्थः

- 1 गोता चिन्तन हनुमानप्रसाद पोद्दार (गीता प्रेस गोरखपुर)
- 2 शंकराचार्य गीताभाष्य
- 3 लोकमान्य तिलक गीता रहस्य
- 4^प [जजवेरुध्रसमंतदेज्ञनबीण्पद^द प्दकपंद.टमके](#)
- 5 भगवद्गीता 2.47
- 6 भगवद्गीता 2.48
- 7 भगवद्गीता 2.66
- 8 भगवद्गीता 2.71
- 9 भगवद्गीता 3.4
- 10 भगवद्गीता 3.8
- 11 भगवद्गीता 3.21
- 12 12 भगवद्गीता 3.36
- 13 13 भगवद्गीता 4.11

शरीरत्रयः एक सामान्य व दार्शनिक अध्ययन

डॉ. सुशमा नारा

असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर एंस्कृत, पालि एवं प्राकृत विभाग
महर्षि दयानन्द विश्वविद्यालय, रोहतक।

दार्शनिक दृष्टि से विचार किया जाए तो इस दृश्यमान सृष्टि में तीन प्रकार के शरीर विद्यमान हैं स्थूल शरीर, सूक्ष्म शरीर व कारण शरीर। जिनमें से हमें केवल स्थूल शरीर ही दृष्टिगोचर होता है। लेकिन तात्त्विक विवेचन करने पर इन तीनों शरीरों की सत्ता का ज्ञान हो जाता है। सतोगुण, रजोगुण और तमोगुण इन तीनों के समुदाय का नाम ही प्रकृति है। ये अत्यन्त सूक्ष्म कण हैं, यही तीनों मिलकर अन्य तत्त्वों को उत्पन्न करते हैं। अतः इस प्रकृति का नाम ही कारण शरीर है। प्रकृति रूपी कारण शरीर से जो दूसरा शरीर उत्पन्न हुआ उसी का नाम सूक्ष्म शरीर है। फिर इनसे उत्पन्न हुए पंच महाभूतों से स्थूल शरीर उत्पन्न होता है। इसे इस प्रकार समझा जा सकता है—व्यक्ति जो वस्त्र धारण करता है, इसका कारण धागा है और धागे का कारण है—रूई। इनमें स्थूल शरीर है—वस्त्र, सूक्ष्म शरीर है—धागा और कारण शरीर है—रूई। अतः कारण शरीर से सूक्ष्म शरीर निर्मित होता है और सूक्ष्म शरीर से ही स्थूल शरीर का निर्माण होता है।

कतिपय दर्शन 'सूक्ष्म शरीर' व कारण शरीर को एक ही मानते हैं जबकि कुछ इन्हें अलग-अलग स्वीकार करते हैं। इन तीनों शरीरों के विशय में एक और लौकिक दृष्टांत देकर स्पष्ट किया जाता है जैसे— कुम्हार मिट्टी से अनेक प्रकार के बर्तन बनाता है— घड़ा, सुराही, सकोरा आदि मिट्टी इन सबका कारण शरीर है, जो इन सबमें व्यापक है।¹ किसी भी वस्तु के निर्माण के लिए उसके मूलकारण का ग्रहण करना आवश्यक है। अतः घड़ा बनाने के लिए उसका मूल उपादान कारण मिट्टी का लेना आवश्यक है उसके अभाव में घड़े का निर्माण असंभव है।² इसके बाद कुम्हार के मस्तिष्क में सभी बर्तनों के चित्र चित्रित होते हैं, भिन्न-भिन्न आकृतियां होती हैं और ये सभी आकृतियां कुम्हार के मस्तिष्क में अदृश्य व सूक्ष्म रूप में होती हैं। वे सभी इन बर्तनों के सूक्ष्म शरीर हैं। जो व्यापक न होकर सीमित हैं, एक समान न होकर एक दूसरे से भिन्न हैं। तीसरी अवस्था तब आती है जब इन सूक्ष्म आकृतियों के अनुसार स्थूल पदार्थ बन जाते हैं और कुम्हार छोटे-बड़े, लाल-काले घड़े, सुराहियां, सकोरे बना देता है, यह बर्तनों का स्थूल शरीर है। इस प्रकार मिट्टी 'कारण शरीर' है, आकृतियां 'सूक्ष्म शरीर' हैं। कारण शरीर सबका एक है, सूक्ष्म शरीर व स्थूल शरीर सबके भिन्न-भिन्न हैं। कारण शरीर व सूक्ष्म शरीर अदृश्य हैं जबकि स्थूल शरीर दृश्यमान होता है। प्रज्ञोपनिषद् में भी मास को प्रजापति के दो रूप कृष्णपक्ष व शुक्लपक्ष का अभिधान देकर कृष्णपक्ष को 'रयि' की संज्ञा दी है। जिसे स्थूलभूत समुदाय का कारण अर्थात् शरीर या स्थूल शरीर रूप कहा है।

मासो वै प्रजापतिस्तस्य कृष्णपक्ष एव रयिः शुक्लः।
प्राणस्तस्मादेत ऋशयः शुक्ल इष्टं कर्वन्तीतर इतरस्मिन्।³

सूक्ष्म शरीर को लिङ्ग शरीर तथा अतिवाहक शरीर भी कहते हैं क्योंकि यह आत्मा को जन्म-जन्मान्तर में ले

जाने का कार्य करता है। उपनिषद् के अनुसार मन द्वारा किए हुए संकल्प से वह अर्थात् सूक्ष्म शरीर दूसरे शरीर में प्रवेश करता है। मरते समय प्राणी के मन में उसके कर्मानुसार जैसा संकल्प होता है उसे वैसा ही शरीर मिलता है।⁴ अर्थात् मृत्यु के बाद उन संस्कारों को लिए हुए सूक्ष्म शरीर ही किसी अन्य स्थूल शरीर में प्रवेश करता है।

मिट्टी के उदाहरण को समझ रखकर प्राणी के तीनों शरीरों का भी व्याख्यान किया जा सकता है। ये तीनों शरीर भौतिक हैं और प्रकृति से बने हैं संसार के जितने भी पदार्थ हैं वे सांख्य-शास्त्रीय परिभाषा में प्रकृति नहीं बल्कि 'विकृति' कहलाते हैं। 'विकृति' इसलिए क्योंकि वे 'प्रकृति' के विकार हैं। इस सब विकारों अर्थात् विकृति का मूल कारण प्रकृति है जो व्यापक है अदृश्य है। जैसे घड़े, सुराही, सकोरे आदि का 'कारण शरीर' मिट्टी है, वैसा ही प्राणी के 'सूक्ष्म शरीर' तथा स्थूल शरीर का 'कारण शरीर' प्रकृति है। इस दृष्टि से सब प्राणियों के सूक्ष्म शरीर तथा स्थूल शरीर का यह व्यापक तथा अदृश्य सत्त्व, रज व तम की साम्यावस्था स्वरूप — 'सत्त्व रजस्तमसां साम्यावस्था प्रकृतिः' अर्थात् सत्त्व, रजस् व तमस गुणों की साम्यावस्था ही प्रकृति है जो महत् आदि कार्य समूह को उत्पन्न करती है। अतः प्रकृति ही कारण होने से 'कारण शरीर' है।

कारण शरीर से जो प्रकृति से निर्मित होने के कारण सब प्राणियों का एक समान है, सूक्ष्म शरीर का निर्माण होता है। यह सूक्ष्म शरीर सबका भिन्न-भिन्न है। सांख्यकारिका के अनुसार—

पूर्वात्पन्नमसक्तं नियतं महदादिसूक्ष्मपर्यन्तम्।

संसरति निरूपभोगं भावैरधिवासितं लिङ्गम्।⁵
महत्, अहंकार, एकादशेन्द्रिय और पंचतन्मात्राएँ इन अष्टादश अवयवों का समुदाय ही 'सूक्ष्म शरीर' है जो धर्माधर्म आदि भावों के संस्कार से संसरण करता रहता है। एक शरीर छोड़कर दूसरे शरीर में चला जाता है और सूक्ष्म अवस्था में रहता है।⁶ इसे लिङ्ग शरीर भी कहा जाता है।

पञ्च ज्ञानेन्द्रियाँ— श्रोत्र, त्वक्, चक्षु, जिहवा, घ्राण

पञ्च कर्मेन्द्रियाँ — वाक्, पाणि, पाद, पायु, उपस्थ

पञ्च तन्मात्राएँ — शब्द, स्पर्श, रूप, रस, गंध, महत्, अहंकार और मन जहाँ सांख्य दर्शन 18 तत्त्वों से मिलकर सूक्ष्म शरीर की संरचना करता है, वहीं वेदान्त दर्शन का वेदान्तसार इसे 17 तत्त्वों का मिश्रण मानता है।

'सूक्ष्मशरीराणि सप्तदशवयवानि लिङ्गशरीराणि'⁷

अर्थात् पांच ज्ञानेन्द्रियां, पांच कर्मेन्द्रियां, पांच वायु, बुद्धि व मन इन सत्रह अवयवों से मिश्रित सूक्ष्म या लिङ्ग शरीर कहा जाता है।

इसी सूक्ष्म शरीर में संस्कार संचित रहते हैं जैसे मिट्टी से बने भिन्न-भिन्न बर्तनों की कुम्हार के मस्तिष्क में बनी आकृतियां सूक्ष्म और अदृश्य होती हैं और भिन्न भी होती है वैसा ही सब प्राणियों के सूक्ष्म शरीर प्रकृति के बने होते हैं। इसके बाद जैसे कुम्हार

के मस्तिष्क में वर्तमान मिट्टी के बर्तनों की अदृश्य आकृतियों से दृष्य घड़ा, सुराही, सकोरा आदि बन जाते हैं वैसे ही 'सूक्ष्म शरीर' से उसमें अन्तर्निहित बीज रूप संस्कारों के परिणामस्वरूप 'स्थूल शरीर' का निर्माण होता है। यह स्थूल शरीर दृश्यमान होता है। परंतु सूक्ष्म शरीर दिखाई नहीं देता। सूक्ष्म शरीर ही जीवनभर के संचित संस्कारों की छाप लेकर अगले जन्म के लिए चल देता है और आत्मा व शरीर के बीच संबंध स्थापित करने का साधन यह 'सूक्ष्म शरीर' ही है क्योंकि यह भौतिक होते हुए भी आत्मा के समान अदृश्य है और अदृश्य होते हुए भी शरीर के समान भौतिक भी है।¹⁰

तैत्तिरीय उपनिषद्¹¹ में इन शरीरों का पंचकोषों के रूप में वर्णन मिलता है। वे पांच कोश हैं—अन्नमय, प्राणमय, मनोमय, विज्ञानमय तथा आनन्दमय। 'स्थूल-शरीर' अन्नमय कोष है। 'सूक्ष्म शरीर' प्राणमय, मनोमय तथा विज्ञानमय कोश है। 'कारण शरीर' आनन्दमय कोष है। कारण शरीर को आनन्दमय इसलिए कह सकते हैं क्योंकि प्रकृति की कारणावस्था में और सूक्ष्म शरीर की कारणावस्था में जाकर सब विकार पांत हो जाते हैं, विकृति की अवस्था न रहकर 'प्रकृति' की अवस्था आ जाती है और साम्यावस्था की प्राप्ति हो जाती है। साम्यावस्था की प्राप्ति ही आनन्दमयता है।¹²

छान्दोग्य उपनिषद् में भी उच्छालक ने शरीरत्रय के मौलिक विभागों का वर्णन किया है—तेज, जल एवं अन्न। मनुष्य के शरीर में इसके सूक्ष्मतम भाग वाणी, प्राण और मन हैं।¹³ बृहदारण्यक उपनिषद् के प्रथम अध्याय के पंचम ब्राह्मण में भी मन, वाणी तथा प्राण त्रयी का वर्णन है। इन्हीं का संबंध पंचकोषों से है। इन कोषों को तीन शरीरों में विभाजित किया जा सकता है। अन्नमय पूर्ण स्थूल होने से और प्राणमय अल्पस्थूल होने से दोनों स्थूल शरीर के अंतर्गत हैं। मनोमय कोष में स्थूल शरीर की इन्द्रियाँ सूक्ष्म रूप में रहती हैं, अतः इसे सूक्ष्म शरीर कहते हैं और इन दोनों शरीरों का कारण या बीज होने से विज्ञानमय कोष को कारण शरीर कहा जाता है।¹⁴

सांख्यानुसार सूक्ष्म शरीर की उत्पत्ति पुरुष का भोग अपवर्ग सम्पादन करने के लिए हुई है परंतु वह स्वतंत्र रूप से विशयों का उपभोग करने में समर्थ नहीं है। स्थूल शरीर के माध्यम से ही भोग अपवर्ग की सिद्धि संभव है। स्थूल शरीर पंचमहाभूतों के योग से निर्मित होता है। इसी कारण इसका नेत्रेन्द्रिय आदि से प्रत्यक्ष संभव होता है। इनकी संख्या अनन्त है।

बुद्धि के धर्म 'राग' के कारण रजोगुण की प्रेरणा से स्त्री-पुरुष का संगम होता है जिससे गर्भाशय में स्त्री के रज और पुरुष के वीर्य का मिश्रण होता है। पहले माह में वात, पित्त व प्लेश के क्षोभ से चैतन्य युक्त 'कलल' अर्बुद अर्थात् मांस के पिण्ड के समान हो जाता है। फिर उसमें अंगों की संरचना होती है।

"सांसिद्धिकाच्च भावाः प्राकृतिका वैकृतिकाच्च धर्माद्याः।

दृष्टाः करणाश्रयिणः कार्यश्रयिणश्च कललाद्याः।"¹⁵

आचार्य धन्वंतरि गर्भ में शरीर के अंगों की रचना को एक साथ स्वीकार करते हैं परंतु आचार्य भौतिक के अनुसार पहले सिर का निर्माण होता है। मार्कण्डेय हाथ पैरों की रचना पहले मानते हैं। आचार्य पराशर ने गर्भ का पोषण नाभि से होने के कारण नाभि की रचना सर्वप्रथम मानी है। कृतवीर्य हृदय की रचना

पहले स्वीकार करते हैं क्योंकि हृदय से ही रक्त का संचार सम्पूर्ण शरीर में होता है किन्तु आचार्य गौतम ने शरीर के मध्य भाग की संरचना सर्वप्रथम मानी है।

स्थूल शरीर के रूप में गर्भ में स्थित षिषु के रक्त, रोम और मांस का निर्माण माता के रज से होता है। हड्डी, स्नायु और मज्जा पिता के वीर्य से बनते हैं। इन छः तत्वों से युक्त होने के कारण ही स्थूल शरीर को शाट्कोशिक अर्थात् छः कोषों वाला कहा जाता है। यह स्थूल शरीर ही षब्द, स्पर्श, रूप, रस और गंध आदि विशयों का उपभोग पुरुष को कराने में एक माध्यम का कार्य करता है।¹⁶ और इस प्रकार इन तीन प्रकार के शरीरों का वर्णन विभिन्न शास्त्रों में वर्णित किया गया है जो एक दूसरे के साथ रहते हुए कार्यरत रहते हैं।

इन तीन शरीरों से संबंध रखने वाली तीन अवस्थाएँ हैं:—

- 1- जागरितावस्था – स्थूल शरीर
- 2- स्वप्नावस्था – सूक्ष्म शरीर
- 3- सुशुप्तावस्था – कारण शरीर

जागरितावस्था क्रियाप्रधान होने से स्थूल शरीर से संबंध रखती है। इसमें हमारी प्रज्ञा बहिर्मुखी होकर स्थूल जगत का भोग करती है। षब्द, स्पर्श, रूप, रस और गंध ग्रहण करने वाली इंद्रियों के अतिरिक्त वाणी तथा प्राण को लेकर कुल सात अंगों में हमारी षक्ति विभक्त होती है। जिसका उपयोग मन, बुद्धि, चित्त, अहंकार, शीर्ष स्थानीय सात छिद्र, दो हाथ, दो पांव, गुदा, उपस्थ, नाभि तथा त्वक् कुल उन्नीस प्रकार से होता है।¹⁷ अतः इसी स्थूल रूप का वर्णन करते हुए माण्डूक्योपनिषद् में लिखा है—

"जागरितस्थानो बहिः प्रज्ञः सप्तांडगः एकोनविंशतिमुखः स्थूलभुक् वैष्णानरः प्रथम पादः।"¹⁸

स्वप्नावस्था में हमारी वृत्तियाँ अंतर्मुखी हो जाती हैं, परंतु फिर भी जागरितावस्था की भांति हमारी षक्ति सात भागों में विभक्त होकर उक्त उन्नीस प्रकार से उपयुक्त होती रहती है अंतर केवल इतना होता है कि अब इसका उपयोग स्थूल भोगों के लिए नहीं होता, अपितु इन्हीं स्थूल भोगों के सूक्ष्म रूपों के लिए होता है। इसलिए स्वप्नावस्था में शरीर के निष्पेष्ट रहते हुए भी हम नाना कर्म करते और नाना भोग भोगते हैं। इसके विशय में लिखा है—

"स्वप्नस्थानोऽन्तःप्रज्ञः सप्तांडगः एकोनविंशतिमुखः प्रविक्त्वभुक्कतैजसो द्वितीय पादः।"¹⁹

अतएव इस अवस्था का संबंध मनोमय कोष और सूक्ष्म शरीर से है, इसी से जागृतावस्था में हम जो स्वप्न देखते हैं, उसे संस्कृति में मनोराज्य कहते हैं।

सुशुप्तावस्था का संबंध कारण शरीर (विज्ञानमय कोष) से है। जब हम प्रगाढ़ निद्रा में होते हैं, तो हमारे दुःख-सुख, आषा-निराषा बस केवल एक आनन्द में परिणत हो जाते हैं। उसी प्रकार इस अवस्था में हमारी प्रज्ञा जो अन्य दो अवस्थाओं में नानारूपमयी होकर रहती है, वह यहाँ एकीभूत होकर केवल चेतसा मार्ग में ही प्रयुक्त होती है।

"सुशुप्तसान एकीभूतः प्रज्ञानधन एवानन्दभुक् चेतोमुखः प्रज्ञास्तृतीयपादः।"²⁰

उक्त तीनों शरीरों और तीन अवस्थाओं से परे एक और चौथी अवस्था भी है। इसी को कहीं कहीं 'तुरीयावस्था' कहा गया है। इसका संबंध आनन्दमय या हिरण्यमय कोष से है। यह शुद्ध अद्वैत आत्मा की अवस्था है। जो प्रज्ञा या षक्ति अन्य तीनों

अवस्थाओं में कार्य करती रहती थी, वह यहाँ आत्मा में लीन हो जाती है। इस अवस्था का वर्णन करना असंभव है। इसके विशय में लिखा है—

“नान्तः प्रज्ञं न बहिःप्रज्ञः नोभयतः प्रज्ञः न प्रज्ञानघन न प्रज्ञे नाऽप्रज्ञम्।”²¹

इस प्रकार तीन प्रकार के शरीर व उनकी अवस्थाओं का वर्णन विभिन्न शास्त्रों में वर्णित है। जो एक दूसरे के साथ रहते हुए कार्यरत रहते हैं।

संदर्भ ग्रन्थ सूची

- 1- वैदिक विचारधारा का वैज्ञानिक आधार, डॉ. सत्यव्रत सिद्धान्तालंकार, विजयकुमार गोविन्दराम हासानन्द 4408, नई सड़क, दिल्ली, पृ0 सं0 248
- 2- वैदिक विचारधारा का वैज्ञानिक आधार, डॉ. सत्यव्रत सिद्धान्तालंकार, विजयकुमार गोविन्दराम हासानन्द 4408, नई सड़क, दिल्ली, पृ0 सं0 249
- 3- सांख्यकारिका, डॉ. राकेश शास्त्री, पृ0 सं0-59
- 4- प्रश्नोपनिषद्, प्रश्न-1, मंत्र सं0-12
- 5- ईषादि नौ उपनिषद्, हरिकृष्णदास गोयन्का, पृ0 सं0-162
- 6- सर्वदर्शनसंग्रहः, प्रो. उमाशंकर शर्मा ऋशि, चौखम्बा विद्याभवन वाराणसी, पृ0 सं0-258
- 7- सांख्यकारिका, डॉ. राकेश शास्त्री, कारिका-40, पृ0 सं0-116

- 8- सांख्यतत्त्व कौमुदी, डॉ. गजाननशास्त्री मुसलगांवकर, चौखम्बा संस्कृत संस्थान, वाराणसी, पृ0 सं0-224, 226
- 9- वेदान्तसार, रमाशंकर त्रिपाठी, पृ0 सं0-29
- 10- वैदिक विचारधारा का वैज्ञानिक आधार, डॉ. सत्यव्रत सिद्धान्तालंकार, पृ0 सं0-250
- 11- तैत्तिरीयोपनिषद्, ब्रह्मानन्दवल्ली, द्वितीय अनुवाक
- 12- वैदिक विचारधारा का वैज्ञानिक आधार, डॉ. सत्यव्रत सिद्धान्तालंकार, पृ0 सं0-250, 251
- 13- छान्दोग्य उपनिषद्
- 14- वृहद0 उ0, प्र0 अ0
- 15- सांख्यकारिका, डॉ. राकेश शास्त्री, कारिका-43, पृ0 सं0-124
- 16- वैदिक विचारधारा का वैज्ञानिक आधार, डॉ. सत्यव्रत सिद्धान्तालंकार, पृ0 सं0-251
- 17- त्रिगुणात्मक अद्वैत दर्शन, डॉ. किरण कुमारी, प्र0 सं0-75,76
- 18- माण्डूक्योपनिषद् 3
- 19- वही0
- 20- वही0
- 21- मा. उ0 8,9

अथर्ववेद में व्रत का समीक्षात्मक अध्ययन

नवीन शर्मा

शोधकर्ता, संस्कृत विभाग

पंजाबी विश्वविद्यालय, पटियाला, पंजाब

अथर्ववेद संहिता

अथर्ववेद का अर्थ है अथर्वों का वेद। अर्थात् अभिचार मंत्रों से संबंधित ज्ञान। अङ्गिरा यंशीय अथवा ऋषि के द्वारा दृष्ट होने के कारण इस वेद को अथर्ववेद के नाम से तथा अथर्वोङ्गिरस के नाम से जाना जाता है। इस वेद के देवता सोम आचार्य सुमन्तु तथा ऋत्विक् ब्रह्म हैं। अथर्ववेद में यज्ञोपयुक्त अंश कम होने कारण इसे वेदत्रयी की अपेक्षा कम महत्त्व दिया गया है।

अथर्ववेद की शाखाएं

महाभाष्यकार पञ्जलि के अनुसार इस वेद की नौ शाखाएं हैं।¹⁰ पिप्लाद²⁰ मोद³⁰ स्तोद⁴⁰ शौनकीय⁵⁰ जाजल⁶⁰ जालद⁷⁰ ब्रह्मवेद⁸⁰ देवदर्श⁹⁰ चारणवैद्य इनमें से पैलाद शाखा तथा शौनक शाखा ये दो शाखाएँ ही उपलब्ध हैं। सम्पूर्ण अथर्ववेद में कुल²⁰ काण्ड³⁴ उपपाठक¹¹¹ अनुवाक⁷³⁹ सूक्त तथा⁵⁸⁵⁹ मंत्र हैं। इनमें से लगभग¹²⁰⁰ मंत्र ऋग्वेद में भी मिलते हैं। आचार्य बलदेव उपाध्याय के अनुसार अथर्ववेद के कुल²⁰ काण्ड⁷³¹ सूक्त तथा⁵⁸⁸⁷ मंत्र हैं।

विष्यवस्तु

ऋग्वेदादि तीनों वेदों का विषय स्वर्गलोक की प्राप्ति इत्यादि पारलौकिक तथ्यों से संबंध विषयों का प्रतिपादन है। जबकि अथर्ववेद का विषय ऐहिक है। इस जीवन को सुखमय तथा दुःखरहित बनाने के लिए जिनजिन साधनों की आवश्यकता होती है। उनकी सिद्धि के लिए नाना प्रकार के अनुष्ठानों का विधान इस वेद में किया गया है। अङ्गेषु गात्रेषु यो रस सप्तधातुमयः तमधिकृत्य या चिकित्सा साङ्गिरसानां चिकित्सा। अर्थात् शरीर सप्तधातुमय रस है उसकी चिकित्सा जिसमें है वह अङ्गिरस वेद है। संहिता के प्रारंभिक तेरह काण्डों का विषय तन्त्रमन्त्र¹⁰ मारण¹⁰ उच्चाटनादि से संबंधित है। चौदहवें काण्ड में विवाह अठाहरवें काण्ड में श्राद्ध तथा उन्नीसवें काण्ड में राष्ट्रवृद्धि एवं अध्यात्परक सूक्त हैं। बीसवें काण्ड में सोमयोग से संबंधित मन्त्र दिये हैं। अथर्ववेद की विषय सामग्री को मुखयता आठ वर्गों में रखा जा सकता है।¹⁰ भेष्यसूक्त²⁰ आयुष्यसूक्त³⁰ पौष्टिकसूक्त⁴⁰ स्त्रीकर्मसूक्त⁵⁰ प्रायश्चित्तसूक्त⁶⁰ ब्राह्मण्यसूक्त⁷⁰ राजकर्मसूक्त⁸⁰ अभिचारसूक्त। इसके अतिरिक्त अथर्ववेद में रोहित सूक्त¹⁰ दार्शनिक सूक्त¹⁰ सृष्टि सूक्त¹⁰ उत्पत्ति सूक्त तथा पृथ्वी सूक्त इत्यादि भी उपलब्ध होते हैं।

इस प्रकार अथर्ववेद के विषयविवेचन से यह पता चलता है कि इसमें धर्म¹⁰ अर्थ¹⁰ काम तथा मोक्ष रूप पुरुषार्थ चतुष्टय के सभी अंगों का वर्णन है। शास्त्रीय दृष्टि से धर्म¹⁰ दर्शन तथा अध्यात्म एवं तत्त्वमीमांसा से संबंध सभी तत्त्व इसमें विद्यमान हैं। समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टि से राजनीति अर्थशास्त्र¹⁰ धर्मशास्त्र एवं ज्ञान विज्ञान का यह भंडार है साहित्यिक दृष्टि से रस¹⁰ छन्द¹⁰ अलंकार तथा भाव एवं भाषा सौन्दर्य इत्यादि भाव इसमें पूर्ण रूप में विद्यमान है व्यवहारिक उपयोगिता की दृष्टि से भावात्मक प्रेरण¹⁰ मनन चिन्तन¹⁰ कर्तव्योपदेश¹⁰

सदाचार एवं नीतीपरक उपदेशों का यह अत्यन्त विशाल भंडार है। भौतिक जीवन को सुखमय बनाने के लिए जिन जिन साधनों की आवश्यकता होती है उनकी पूर्ति हेतु अथर्ववेद में विविध विद्याओं का वर्णन प्राप्त होता है। जिनमें संस्कारों¹⁰ शास्त्रों का ज्ञान¹⁰ अभिचारक¹⁰ अनुष्ठानों के साथ साथ व्रतों का पालन करने का निर्देश भी दिया गया है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र का विषय व्रतों से संबंधित है अतः यहां व्रतों के संबंध में विचार किया गया है।

व्रत

त्रियते इति व्रतम्¹⁰ जिसका वरण¹⁰ ग्रहण¹⁰ अनुपालन¹⁰ आचरण¹⁰ अनुष्ठान किया जाए उसे व्रत कहते हैं। वृत्र वरणे धातु से कर्म में अतच् प्रत्यय के द्वारा व्रत शब्द निष्पन्न होता है इसके अतिरिक्त वृत्र आवरणे¹⁰ वृत् वृत्तने¹⁰ वृत् वरणे वृत्तव्यवहारे तथा व्रति¹⁰ नियमने इन धातुओं से भी व्रत शब्द बनता है। फलतः व्रत शब्द के पुण्य जनक उपवास¹⁰ नियम¹⁰ निष्ठा अनुष्ठान¹⁰ नियमन¹⁰ निषिद्ध वस्तुवर्जन¹⁰ संकल्प¹⁰ संयम¹⁰ नियम¹⁰ विधि कर्तव्यकर्म आदि अनेक अर्थ होते हैं। अमरकोष में व्रत एवं नियम को पर्यायवाचक माना गया है तथा उपवास¹⁰ पुण्यक आदि को व्रत का प्रकार कहा गया है।² निरुक्तकार यास्क के अनुसार धार्मिक कृत्य का संकल्प सत्य बोलना¹⁰ ब्रह्मचर्यादि नियमों का पालन¹⁰ सात्विक भोजन इत्यादि करना व्रतों की श्रेणी में आता है।³ क्षमावान होना¹⁰ सत्य बोलना¹⁰ दया करनी¹⁰ पवित्र रहना¹⁰ इन्द्रियों को संयमित रखना¹⁰ देवताओं की पूजा¹⁰ हवर करना¹⁰ चोरी न करना अग्निपुराण में ये नियम सभी व्रतों में श्रेष्ठ बताते गये हैं।⁴

व्रतेन दीक्षामाप्नोति दीक्षयाऽऽनोति दक्षिणाम्

दक्षिणा श्रद्धामाप्नोति श्रद्धया सत्यमाप्यते

वेदों में उल्लेख प्राप्त होता है कि व्रत धारण करने से मनुष्य दीक्षित होता है। दीक्षा से दक्षिण्य¹⁰ दक्षता¹⁰ निपुणता¹⁰ प्राप्त होती है। दक्षता की प्राप्ति से श्रद्धा का भाव जाग्रत होता है एवं श्रद्धा से सत्यस्वरूप ब्रह्म की प्राप्ति होती है।⁵ अग्नि देव को व्रतों का स्वामी तथा व्रतानुष्ठान से प्रसन्न होकर पुत्र¹⁰ पोत्रों को देने वाला कहा है।

अन्नं न निन्द्यात् तद् व्रतम्। अन्नं न परिचक्षीत्।

तद् व्रतम्। अन्नं बहु कुर्वीत। तद् व्रतम्। न

कञ्चन वसतौ प्रत्याचक्षीत्। तद् व्रतम्।

तैत्रियोपनिषद् में अन्न की निन्दा न करने को व्रत कहा है। अन्न की अवहेलना न करें वह एक व्रत है। अन्न को बढ़ायें वह एक व्रत है। अपने घर पर ठहरने के लिए आये हुए किसी भी अतिथि को प्रतिकूल उत्तर न दें वह एक व्रत है। व्रताचरण¹⁰ उपवास¹⁰ नियमों के परिपालन तथा विविध दानों से व्रतियों पर भी देवता¹⁰ ऋषि¹⁰ मुनि तथा संसार के प्राणी प्रसन्न होते हैं।

व्रतों के भेद

व्रतों के कई भेद हैं

- कायिक हिंसा आदि के त्याग को कायिक व्रत कहते हैं
- वाचिक कटुवाणी, निन्दा इत्यादि का त्याग एवं सत्य
- परिमित तथा हितयुक्त मधुर भाषण 'वाचिकव्रत' कहा जाता है
- मानसिक काम, क्रोध, लोभ, मोह, मद, मात्सर्य, ईर्ष्या तथा राग द्वेष आदि से रहित रहना मानसिक व्रत है। उपवास रख कर ईष्ट की आराधना करना ये ज्यादा लोक प्रसिद्ध व्रत है।

व्रत मुख्य रूप से तीन प्रकार के माने गये हैं। 1. नित्य, नैमित्तिक एक एवं काम्य नित्य वे व्रत हैं जो भक्तिपूर्वक भगवान की प्रसन्नता के लिए निरन्तर कर्तव्य भाव से किये जाते हैं। एकादशी, प्रदोष, पूर्णिमा आदि व्रत इसी प्रकार के हैं। किसी निमित्त से जो व्रत किये जाते हैं वे नैमित्तिकव्रत कहलाते हैं। पापक्षय के निमित्त चान्द्रायण, प्राजापत्य आदि व्रत इस कोटि में हैं। किसी विशेष कामना को लेकर जो व्रत किये जाते हैं वे काम्यव्रत कहे जाते हैं। कन्याओं द्वारा वर प्राप्ति के लिए किये गये गौरीव्रत, वटसावित्रीव्रत आदि काम्यव्रत है इसके अतिरिक्त भी व्रतों के एकभुक्त, अयाचित तथा मितभुक्त एवं नक्तव्रत आदि कई भेद हैं।

व्रतों के अधिकारी

धर्म शास्त्रों के अनुसार अपने वर्णाश्रम के आचारविचार में रत रहने वाले, निष्कपट निर्लोभी, सत्यवादी, सम्पूर्ण, प्राणियों का हित चाहने वाले, वेदों के अनुयायी, बुद्धिमान तथा पहले से निश्चय करके यथावत् कर्म करने वाले व्यक्ति ही व्रताधिकारी होते हैं। उपर्युक्त गुणसम्पन्न ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, शूद्र, स्त्री एवं पुरुष सभी व्रत के अधिकारी हैं। सौभाग्यवती स्त्री के लिए पति की अनुमति से ही व्रत करने का विधान है।

अथर्ववेद में व्रत वर्ण

कायिक, मानसिक एवं वाचिक व्रतों के मुख्य भेदों में वाचिक व्रत का उल्लेख करते हुए अथर्ववेद में कहा गया है कि व्यक्ति को कटु वाणी का उपयोग नहीं करना चाहिए।

जिह्वाया अग्रे मधु में जिह्मामूले मधूलकम्

ममदह क्रतावसो मम चित्तमुपायसि।

कामना की गई है कि हमारी जिह्वा के अग्र भाग में तथा जिह्वा के मूल भाग में सदैव मधुरता रहे हम सञ्जी से मधुरता युक्त भाषण करें, जिस से सभी को प्रसन्ना हो, कटु विचारों से किसी भी व्यक्ति के मन को दुखी न करें।

सं वो मनसि सं व्रता समाकूर्तिनमामसि

अमी ये विव्रता स्थान तान वःसं नमयामसि।

मन की समानता एवं एक दूसरे से सम भाव से रहना चाहिए जिससे हम दूसरे से विपरीत कर्म करते हुए किसी को दुख न पहुंचाये। संकल्पों को एक भाव से संयुक्त करने से विपरीत कर्म नहीं होते। अतः सबको श्रेष्ठ विचारों के माध्यम से अनुकूल करना चाहिये। जिससे मानसिक व्रतों का पालन होता है। देवताओं द्वारा मनुष्यों के हृदय को प्रेमपूर्ण बनाने तथा सौमनस्य बढ़ाने वाले कर्म किये गये, जिस से वह परस्पर उसी प्रकार व्यवहार करें जिस प्रकार उत्पन्न हुए बछड़े से गाय स्नेह करती है।

अनुव्रतः पितु पुत्रो मात्रा भवतु संमना।

जाया पत्ये मधुमती वाच वदतु शान्तिवाम।

पुत्र को अपने मातापिता की आज्ञा का पालन करना चाहिए यही पुत्र धर्म के व्रत हैं। माता के साथ समान विचार से रहना पुत्र का कर्तव्य है। पत्नी को अपने पति से मधुरता तथा सुख से युक्त वाणी से वार्ता करनी चाहिए सद् व्रतों को धारण कर भाई अपने भाई से विद्वेष न करे एवं बहन अपनी बहन से विद्वेष न करे सब एक विचार से तथा एक कर्म वाले होकर परस्पर कल्याणकारी वार्तालाप करें पुत्र अपने रक्षक पिता की वन्दना करे एवं कल्याण प्राप्त करने के लिए श्रेष्ठ मर्यादापूर्ण धर्म का पालन करे। पुत्र को सदैव पिता का सम्मान करना चाहिए।

जनाद् विश्वजनीनात् सिन्धुतस्पर्शाभृतम्

दरात् त्वा मन्य उद्भृतमीर्ष्याया नाम भेषजम्

अथर्ववेद में ओषधि द्वारा क्रोध एवं ईर्ष्या को दूर करना वर्णित है। ईर्ष्या निवारण करने वाले देव से प्रार्थना की गई है कि ईर्ष्यालु पुरुष की ईर्ष्या को उसी प्रकार शांत करें, जिस प्रकार जल के द्वारा अग्नि को शांत किया जाता है।

शरीर से किसी को दुख न पहुंचाने तथा इन्द्रियों को संयमित करने को तप कहा गया है। इन व्रतों को धारण करने से शक्ति बढ़ाने एवं व्यक्तियों की दीर्घ आयु होती है। अग्नि देव को संबोधित करते हुए कहा गया है कि हे अग्नि देव हम शरीरिक, मानसिक वाचिक तप करते हैं। इन व्रतों से आप हमारी शक्ति एवं आयु को बढ़ाये।

यद् दृष्टकृतं यच्छमलं यद् वा चेरिम पापया

त्वया तद् विश्वतोमुखायामार्गाय मृज्महे।

दुखदायी पाप कर्मों एवं दुर्बुद्धि के कारण जो मलिन पाप होते हैं, उनकी निवृत्ति हेतु अपामार्ग नाम ओषधि की स्तुति की गई है। कि हम दुखदायी पाप कर्मों को न करें, अतः हमें सद् बुद्धि प्रदान करें जो हम जिससे हम सद् व्रतों का अनुष्ठान कर सके। ईर्ष्यालु एक क्रोधी प्रवृत्ति को सूक्ष्म विवेचनात्मक वाणी द्वारा शांत करना चाहिए।

अग्नि को व्रत शील कहते हुए कहा गया है कि आप हमारे व्रत युक्त होकर हर्षित मन से होकर घरों में प्रदीप्त रहें। हम पुत्र पोत्रों सहित आपकी उपासना करते हैं। अथर्ववेद में निन्दा, असत्य भाषण, ऋण न चुकाना, पिता से द्रोह करने को पाप कर्म कहा गया है। असत्य बोलने की निन्दा करते हुए कहा गया है कि असत्य भाषी मुट्टी में बंधे हुए जल के सदृश पूर्ण रूपेण नष्ट हो जाता है।

ब्रह्माचारीष्णांश्चरति रोदसी उभे तस्मिन् देवाः

संमनसो भवन्ति स दधार पृथिवी दिवं च स

इन्द्रियों का दमन, भौतिक इच्छाओं का त्याग करते हुए विद्या प्राप्त करने वाले विद्यार्थी की प्रशंसा की गई है कि जो सद् व्रतों का पालन करना है, उस ब्रह्माचारी के दोनों लोक अनुकूल हो जाते हैं। ब्रह्माचार्य व्रत से प्रसन्न होकर ब्रह्मचारी के शरीर में सौमनस्यतापूर्वक देवता निवास करते हैं देव, पितर, गन्धर्व, देवगण ये सभी उसका सहयोग करते हैं। ब्रह्मचारी अपनी ऊर्जा से उन्नित प्राप्त करता है तथा ब्राह्मण के रूप में प्रकट होता है। अपने सद्गुणों से ही वह आचार्य पद पर सुशोभित होता है, ऐसा ब्रह्मचारी ही प्रजा का रक्षक अर्थात् शासक बनता है।

ब्रह्मचर्येण तपसा रजसा राष्ट्रं वि रक्षति

आचार्यो ब्रह्मचर्येण ब्रह्मचारिणमिच्छते।
ब्रह्मचर्यं रूपी तप से वह शासक राष्ट्र की रक्षा करता है।
आचार्य भी ब्रह्मचर्य की समार्थ से ऐसे छात्रों की कामना
करते है जो इन्द्रियों को वश में रखें। भौतिक सुखों का त्याग
कर एकाग्र मन से शिक्षा ग्रहण करें। सत्य, विस्तृत यथार्थ
बोध, दक्षता, क्षात्रतेज, तपश्चर्या, ब्रह्मज्ञान एवं त्याग इन्हीं गुणों
से राष्ट्र की रक्षा की जा सकती है।

सन्यास व्रत धारण करने को श्रेष्ठ कर्म कहा गया है। जिसमें
सांसारिक, भौतिक, सुखों का त्याग करना अनिवार्य है।
इच्छाओं का दमन करना तथा वन में निवास, भिक्षा द्वारा
जीवन व्यतीत करना किसी से कोई इच्छा या द्वेष न करते
हुए प्रभु भक्ति करनी इत्यादि कठिन नियमों का पालन
सन्यास व्रत धारण करने वाले को करने होते हैं।

यस्यामापः परिचरा समनीरहोरात्रे अप्रमादं क्षरन्ति
सा नो भूमिभूरिधारा पयो दुहामथो उक्षतु वर्चसा।
सन्यास व्रत को धारण करने की तुलना शीतल जल से की
गई है। सन्यासी को शांत मन से दिनरात सजग होकर ज्ञान
का संचार करना चाहिए। यहां पर सन्यास व्रत को धारण
करने वाले ज्ञानी जन संचार करते हैं वहां की भूमि अन्न, जल
एवं घी इत्यादि से परिपूर्ण होती है। जिससे तेजस्विता,
प्रखरता इत्यादि गुणों का विकास होता है।

पति व्रत के नियमों के बारे में बताया गया है कि बहु को
अपने पति के घर में सभी को सुख प्रदान करने वाली होना
चाहिए। उसे स्नेह दृष्टि से युक्त, सभी का भला सोचने वाली
अपनी संतान को श्रेष्ठतम ज्ञान देने वाली होना चाहिए।³

अद्यौरचक्षुपतिहनी स्योना शग्मा सुशेवा सुयमा गृहेश्यः
वीरसूर्देवकामां स त्वयैधिषीमहि सुमनस्यमाना।
पति को क्षीण न करने वाली, देवर इत्यादि का शुभ चिन्तन
करते हुए पति के घर में पत्नी को निवास करना चाहिए।
सत्य, दया, अहिंसा, इन्द्रिय संयम, इत्यादि शुभ व्रतों के
पालन करने वाले व्रती का सम्मान करने का निर्देश किया
गया है। श्रेष्ठतम व्रतों को धारण करने वाला व्रती राजा के गृह
में भी सत्कार प्राप्त करता है। उल्लेख प्राप्त होता है कि
जिसके गृह में ज्ञानवान व्रती एक रात्रि के लिए अतिथि रूप
में वास करता है। वह गृहस्थ उसके पुण्य फल से पृथ्वी के
सभी पुण्य लोकों को जीत लेता है।² शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के
लिए निर्धारित नियमों का पालन करने वाले को ब्रह्मवेता
कहते हुए अनुशासनों, नियमों, इत्यादि व्रतों को तप कहा है।
कामना की गई है कि तप साधना करने वाले ब्रह्मवेता जिस
परमपद को प्राप्त करते हैं। ब्रह्मा हमें वहीं स्थान प्राप्त
कराएं। वे हमें ब्रह्मविद्या की प्रेरणा प्रदान करें उन्हीं का हम
यजन करते हैं।

निष्कर्ष

ऋग्वेदादि तीनों वेदों का विषय परालौकिक तथ्यों पर
आधारित है। जबकि अथर्ववेद में ऐहिक विषयों का समावेश
है। जीवन को सुखमय बनाने के लिए जिन साधनों की
आवश्यकता होती है, उनकी सिद्धि के लिए नाना प्रकार के
साधनों का वर्णन अथर्ववेद में प्राप्त होता है। जिनमें विभिन्न
प्रकार के व्रतों का पालन करने का निर्देश दिया गया है।
जिसका वरण, ग्रहण, अनुपालन किया जाय उसे व्रत कहते

हैं। सत्य, क्षमा, दया, दान उचित भोजन इत्यादि सद्कार्य
व्रतों की श्रेणी में आते हैं। अथर्ववेद में ज्ञानी जनों की सङ्गति
एवं मधुर वाणी का उपयोग, मन की साधना, पवित्र रहना,
क्रोध का त्याग, मन से काय से वचन से किसी को दुख न
पहुंचाना, राष्ट्र प्रेम, ब्रह्मचर्य, सन्यास, पतिव्रत, क्रोध एवं ईर्ष्या
का त्याग इत्यादि उत्तम व्रतों का वर्णन प्राप्त होता है।

संदर्भ सूची

1. वृज वरण ; वृणोति, स्वादिगणीय वृज धातु से अतच्
2. वृज अवरणे ; वारयति, वरति, चुरादिगणीय वृज धातु से अतच्
3. नियमों व्रतमस्त्री तच्चोपवासादि पुण्यकम अमरकोश
4. ^{207:237}
5. व्रतमिति कर्म नाम वृणातीतिष्ठ सतः इदमपीतरद् व्रत मेतस्मादेव निवृति
6. अग्निपुराण ^{175:10:11}
7. यजु ^{19:30}
8. तैत्तिरीयोपनिषद्, भृगुवल्ली अनु ^{7:10}
9. भविष्यपुराणा व्रतोपवासनियमैर्नानादानौस्थ नृप।
10. देवादयो भवन्तयेव प्रीतास्तेषा न संशयः
11. विशिषादुपवासेन तिथे किल महीपते
12. प्रीता देवादयस्तेषा भवन्ति कुरुनन्दन भविष्यपुराण ^{16:13, 14}
13. अथर्ववेद ^{1:234:2}
14. अथर्ववेद ^{1:18:5}
15. अथर्ववेद ^{3:30:1}
16. सहृदयं सांमनस्यमविद्वेषं कृणोमि वः
17. अन्यो अन्यमभि हर्यत वत्सं जातमिवाध्या।
18. अथर्ववेद ^{3:30:1}
19. अथर्ववेद ^{3:30:3}
20. मा भ्राता भ्रातरं द्विक्वन्मा स्वसारयुता स्वसा
21. सम्भ्रः सव्रता भुत्वा वाच वदते भद्रया
22. अथर्ववेद ^{7:64:1}
23. अथर्ववेद ^{7:63}
24. अथर्ववेद ^{7:63:1}
25. अथर्ववेद ^{7:67:2}
26. तवाष्टुणाहं वचसा वि त ईर्ष्यामीमदम। अधोयो मन्युष्टे पते तुम ते शमयामसि
27. अथर्ववेद ^{7:21:4:7}
28. अथर्ववेद ^{1:17:1}
29. अथर्ववेद ^{1:17:5}
30. अथर्ववेद ^{1:17:17}
31. सत्यं बृहद्वत्तमुग्रं दीक्षा तपो ब्रह्म यज्ञः पृथिवी धारयन्ति।
32. अथर्ववेद ^{1:21:8}
33. आशासनां सौमनस। प्रजां सौभाग्य रयिम्
34. पत्यरनुव्रता भूत्वा सं नश्वस्वाभुताप कम्

वैदिकसाहित्य में पर्यावरण सुरक्षा

डॉ सुचित्रा भारती

असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर, गार्गी महाविद्यालय, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय

सार

वर्तमान काल में पर्यावरण संरक्षण चिंतन का महत्वपूर्ण विषय बना हुआ है पर्यावरण और उसके संरक्षण की यह चिंतनधारा नवीन नहीं है अपितु वैदिक काल से ही यह प्रस्फुटित हो गई थी उसी के फलस्वरूप वैदिक साहित्य में पर्यावरण और उसकी शुद्धि व संरक्षण के अनेक उपाय दृष्टिगोचर होते हैं प्रस्तुत शोध-पत्र में पर्यावरण संरक्षण हेतु वैदिक उपाय एवं वैदिक क्रियाकलापों का वर्णन किया गया है प्राचीन काल में वैदिक ऋषि की प्राकृतिक तत्वों के विषय में चिंतनधारा क्या थी इसपर विचार किया गया है पर्यावरण सुरक्षा हेतु आधुनिक युग में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं, सरकार के द्वारा बनाए गए पर्यावरण सम्बन्धी कानून और परियोजनाओं का भी वर्णन प्रकृत शोध-पत्र में किया गया है

पर्यावरण का अभिप्राय भूमि या मानव को चारों ओर से घेरे उन सभी भौतिक स्वरूपों से है जिनमें न वह केवल रहता है, बल्कि जिनका प्रभाव उसकी क्रियाओं पर भी स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाई देता है। मानव के पर्यावरण में वह तत्व सम्मिलित है जिनसे वो जीवित है, पोषित है, तथा रक्षित है। पर्यावरण का सीधा अर्थ है- प्राकृतिक वातावरण। पृथ्वी, जल, तेज, वायु और आकाश इसके प्रमुख तत्व हैं।

वेद में पृथ्वी, जल, तेज, वायु और आकाश का विस्तृत विवेचन है, तथा वैदिक साहित्य में पर्यावरण की रक्षा हेतु अनेक तत्वों का वर्णन मिलता है। अथर्ववेद के अनुसार प्रत्येक लोक को जल, वायु तथा औषधियाँ अपने जीवन को भली भाँति सञ्चालन करने के लिए प्रदान किये गए हैं-

आपो वाता औषधयः तान्येकस्मिन् भुवन अर्पितानि
वेद का सन्देश है कि मनुष्य यदि वायु, भूमि, जल व अन्य प्रकृति के घटकों को सुरक्षित रखता है तो पर्यावरण स्वयमेव हमारे लिए कल्याणकारी सिद्ध होगा। वैदिक ऋषि वायु के महत्व को जानते थे, इसलिए वायु को विश्वभेषज कहा है। यह औषधि के समान वायु हमारे रोगों को दूर करने वाला है-

आ वात वाहि भेषजं वि वात वाहि यद् रूपः त्वम् हि विश्वभेषज
देवाना इत ईयसे।

वात आ वातु भेषजं शम्भु मयोभु नो हृदे।
वायु में ऑक्सीजन रूपी अमृत विद्यमान है। वैदिक ऋषि वायु से प्रार्थना करते हैं कि - हे वायु, वह अमृत हमें भी जीने के लिए दे- यद् अदो वात ते गृहे मृतस्य निधिर हितः

ततो नो देहि जीवसे।

वेद का संदेश है कि वायु की संपूर्ण तरीके से रक्षा करनी चाहिए, जिससे पृथ्वी पर जीवन सुचारू रूप से चलती रहे। ओजोन परत सूर्य से आने वाली हानिकारक पराबैंगनी किरणों को पृथ्वी पर आने से रोकता है। ऋग्वेद तथा अथर्ववेद में ओजोन परत का भी वर्णन है। ऋग्वेद में ओजोन परत के लिए 'महत् उल्ब' शब्द का प्रयोग हुआ है, तथा अथर्ववेद में इसका रंग सुनहरी बताया गया है तथा पृथ्वी को गर्भस्थ शिशु मानकर ओजोन परत को उसके रक्षार्थ एक आवरण की संज्ञा दी है-

महत् तदुल्बम् स्थविरं तदासीद्, येनाविष्टित प्रविवेशिथाप
तस्यो जायमानस्य उल्ब आसीद् हिरण्मयः ॥

अथर्ववेद में पृथ्वी को माता के रूप में माना गया है तथा 'माता भूमिः पुत्रोऽहं पृथिव्याः' की भव्य भावना से पृथ्वी की स्तुति की गई है। पृथ्वी को माँ मानते हुए ऋषि मुनि उसकी सुरक्षा करने, उसको संवारने, वन्य जीव-जन्तु आदि की रक्षा करने के प्रति सदैव सजग थे। पृथ्वी सूक्त में पर्यावरण की समस्या और उसके समाधान की ओर भी स्पष्ट संकेत दिया गया है -

यत् ते भूमे विखनामि क्षिप्रं तदपि रोहतु।

मा ते मर्म विमृग्वरि मा ते हृदयमर्पिपम् ॥

अर्थात्, जमीन पर खेती करने से हम उसकी कमजोर करते हैं और उसके अंदर के तत्वों का उपयोग करते हैं। जिनकी पूर्ति यदि न हो तो एक ऐसा असंतुलन उत्पन्न होगा जो प्राणी मात्र के लिए हानिकारक होगा, इसलिए इस सूक्त में "क्षिप्रं तदपि रोहतु" की प्रार्थना की गई है जो कमी खनन से हो जाए उसकी पूर्ति शीघ्र ही हो

। मानव के समान पशु-पक्षी भी ईश्वरीय कृति हैं। ये सभी पर्यावरण के संतुलन को बनाए रखने में महत्वपूर्ण हैं। यही कारण है कि भू-लोक एवं दिव्य-लोक के वन्य पशु, मृग तथा पक्षियों की हिंसा से विरत रहने की भावना भी वेदों में अभिव्यक्त हुई है -

पार्थिवाः दिव्याः पशवः आरण्या उत ये मृगाः।

शकुन्तान् पक्षिणो ब्रूमस्ते नो मुचत्वंहसः ॥

कृष्ण यजुर्वेद का भी कथन है - न ग्राम्यान् पशून् हिनस्ति नारण्यान् ॥

अथर्ववेद में कामना की गई है कि हमारे लिए शुद्ध जल प्रवाहित हो शुद्धा न आपस्तनवे क्षरन्तु । वेद में आठ प्रकार के जलों का वर्णन भी मिलता है। मन्त्रों में यह सर्वकल्याण की कामना की गई है की आठों प्रकार के जल सुखदायक हो -

शं त आपो हेमवती शमु ते संतूत्याः

शं ते सनिष्यदा आप शमु ते सन्तु वर्षाः ॥

शं त आपो धन्वत्याः शं ते सन्तु नूष्याः।

शं ते खनित्रिमा आपः शं या कुम्भभिराभृताः ॥

उपर्युक्त मंत्र का आशय है हिमालय पर बर्फ के रूप में, स्रोतों के रूप में, तीव्र वेग से बहने वाली, वर्षा द्वारा नदियों में आए जल-प्रवाह, मरुस्थल के जल, जलाशय में रहने वाले, भूमि खोद कर प्राप्त तथा घड़े में भरकर रखे गए जल। ये आठों प्रकार के जल मानव के लिए सुखदायी हों। यहाँ स्पष्ट उल्लेख है की उपलब्ध सभी प्रकार के जलों को प्राकृतिक रूप से रखा जाए, वही जलप्रदूषण को रोक कर पर्यावरण की समस्या के समाधान में साधक होगा।

अथर्ववेद के एक मंत्र के अनुसार जल निरंतर प्रवाहित होना जल प्रदूषण का समाधान है -

यस्यामापः परिचराः समानीरहोरात्रे अप्रमादं क्षरन्ति ।

सा नो भूमिभूरिधारा पयो दुहामथो उक्षतु वर्चसा ॥

प्राचीन ऋषि जल की पवित्रता के प्रति सजग थे। अतः तैत्तिरीय आरण्यक में जल में गन्दगी विसर्जित करने का निषेध किया गया है- न निष्ठिवेत्। नाप्सु मूत्रपुरीषं कुर्यात्। अमृतं वा आपः। न विवसनस्सायात्।

वेदों में वृक्ष वनस्पतियों को बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बताया है। औषधियों को प्रदूषण नाशक बताया गया है इसलिए इन्हें विषदूषणी कहा गया है – उग्रा या विषदूषणीः... औषधीः

इसी प्रकार वृक्षों व वनस्पतियों को नष्ट न करने के लिए कहा है – ओषध्यास्ते मूलं मा हिंसिषम् वृक्षों का रक्षण हि नहीं, अपितु नवीन वृक्षों को लगाए जाने की प्रेरणा हमें वैदिक मन्त्रों से मिलती है 'वनस्पति वनं आस्थापयध्वं'

पर्यावरण को शांतियुक्त और प्रदूषण मुक्त रखने के लिए वेदों में यज्ञ यागों का विधान है। यज्ञीय आहुति जहाँ एक ओर प्राकृतिक वातावरण को शुद्ध एवं शांतिपूर्ण बनाती है, वहीं वातावरण में माधुर्य का संचार भी करती है। ऋग्वेद के पुरुष सूक्त में कहा गया है कि देवों ने यज्ञ द्वारा हि सृष्टि रचना की – यज्ञेन यज्ञमयजन्त देवाः

यजुर्वेद में यज्ञ को सृष्टि का केंद्र कहा गया है- अयं यज्ञो भुवनस्य नाभिः

वैदिक संस्कृति में प्रकृति की प्राणदायिनी जीवन शक्तियाँ ही देव कहलाती हैं। उनकी उपासना का तात्पर्य उनको आदर देना, और उनके संरक्षण के प्रति सावधान रहना है। इस प्रकार ऋषियों ने वायु, जल, औषधियों आदि पर्यावरण के इन घटकों की शुद्धि के प्रति जागरूक रहने का सन्देश दिया है, तथा इनमें आए अशुद्धता को दूर करने के लिए प्रेरित किया है। प्रकृति तत्वों का स्तवन, उनके प्रति आदर एवं मैत्रीभाव, यज्ञ-विधान आदि पर्यावरण की शुद्धता के प्रति जागरूकता के हि पर्याय हैं।

आधुनिक युग में भी राष्ट्रीय एवं अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दोनों स्तरों पर समय समय पर कानून एवं योजनाएँ बनाकर पर्यावरण संरक्षण को बढ़ावा दिया गया है, लोगों को पर्यावरण की शिक्षा दी जा रही है जिससे लोगों में पर्यावरण के प्रति जागरूकता पैदा हुई है, तथापि आधुनिक युग में जब समस्त विश्व पर्यावरण की समस्या से ग्रसित है, पृथ्वी में निरंतर ताप वृद्धि से लेकर जल, वायु आदि प्रदूषण से मानव अस्तित्व पर अदृश्य संकट गहराया हुआ है, तब मानव के विकास एवं अस्तित्व को बनाए रखने के लिए प्राकृतिक संसाधन के अस्तित्व को बनाए रखने की आवश्यकता है। वैदिक-साहित्य में पर्यावरण सम्बन्धी चिंतन ने ही देश को धन धान्य संपन्न बनाया था। वैदिक ऋषियों ने ऐसी जीवन पद्धति विकसित की जो मानव को प्रकृति के साथ जोड़ती है। वेद मंत्रों में निहित ज्ञान पर्यावरण के प्रति जागृति का सन्देश तो देता हि है साथ हि इनमें व्याप्त अशुद्धियों को हटाने की भी प्रेरणा देता है। वैदिक काल में पर्यावरण संरक्षण में

मानवोत्तर प्राणी, जड़ एवं चेतन पदार्थों के साथ नैतिक व्यवहार किया गया है। प्रकृति की रक्षा के लिए प्रकृति पूजन का विधान किया गया ताकि लोग उसे सम्मान दें। इस प्रकार जो धारणाएँ प्रकृति की एकता को बल पहुँचाती हैं वे हमारी आधुनिक शिक्षा प्रणाली के अंग बनने चाहिए। यही प्रकृति के संरक्षण और निर्वहनीय जीवनशैली की नए नैतिकता की स्थापना की कुँजी है।

सन्दर्भ ग्रन्थः

1. अथर्ववेद 18.1.17
2. अथर्ववेद 4.13.3
3. ऋग्वेद 10.12.186
4. ऋग्वेद 10.12.186
5. ऋग्वेद 10.51.1
6. अथर्ववेद 4.2.8
7. अथर्ववेद 4.2.8
8. अथर्ववेद 12.1.35
9. अथर्ववेद 11.6.8
10. अथर्ववेद 12.1.30
11. अथर्ववेद 19.2.1
12. अथर्ववेद 12.1.8
13. तैत्तिरीय आरण्यक 1.2.6.7
14. अथर्ववेद 8.7.4
15. यजुर्वेद 1.25
16. ऋग्वेद 10.101.11
17. ऋग्वेद 10.19.16
18. यजुर्वेद 23.62

Supriya Dhanda

Assistant Professor, Department of History
Aggarwal College Ballabgarh

The Maurya empire, under Chandragupta and his successors, united under one sceptre most of the South Asian subcontinent and some regions outside it (most notably in what today is called Afghanistan). We have direct evidence of the extent of the Maurya empire thanks to the so-called edicts of Ashoka, Chandragupta's grandson. These edicts also provide us with contemporary information about Ashoka's policies and personal thoughts. They are virtually the only contemporary evidence we have on the Maurya empire. Chandragupta himself left us no inscriptions, even though there are accounts from outside India, most notably the information (or what is left of it) provided by Megasthenes, the Seleucid ambassador who spent time in Chandragupta's capital around the year 300 BCE. Apart from this, we depend on more recent sources, whose historical reliability is not always guaranteed. Consider the following. The capital of the Maurya empire was Pataliputra, a city in the eastern Ganges valley. Under the Mauryas it may have become the largest city of the ancient world. Initially this city was much smaller, and the capital of a much smaller kingdom, Magadha. This kingdom, along with surrounding regions, I call Greater Magadha, partly because there are good reasons to think that this part of North India had a culture of its own, quite different from the Brahmanical culture that was centred to its west, in the so-called Aryavarta. Greater Magadha had a different culture, a culture from which religions like Buddhism and Jainism arose, and a culture in which the superiority of Brahmins and of their ideas about society and its correct organization was not taken for granted. Indeed, some of Ashoka's edicts leave no doubt that this emperor had little patience with Brahmanical sacrifices. Consider the following passage from the first Rock Edict, where Ashoka states: "Here no living being must be killed and sacrificed". The form "must be sacrificed" – prajuhitavyam, pajohitaviye, etc. – is derived from the verbal root hu "to sacrifice, offer oblations", whose connection with the Vedic sacrifice is well-known. The first Rock Edict, then, forbids the Brahmins to carry out sacrifices in which animals

are killed. This edict, it may be recalled, was hewn into rock at at least nine different places scattered over the whole of Ashoka's empire. The prohibition to sacrifice living beings had therefore more than mere local significance. A passage from the ninth Rock Edict is equally interesting. This edict is positively rude about what it calls mamgala "ceremonies". It says: "Men are practising various ceremonies during illness, or at the marriage of a son or a daughter, or at the birth of a son, or when setting out on a journey; on these and other (occasions) men are practising various ceremonies. But in such (cases) women are practising many and various vulgar and useless ceremonies. Now, ceremonies should certainly be practised. But ceremonies like these bear little fruit indeed". Ashoka recommends dhamma-mamgala "Dharma ceremonies" instead. We are at present more interested in what he rejects. A glance at the Dharma-sūtras and other traditional texts will make clear that the Brahmins were masters of such kinds of ceremonies (even though the term mamgala to designate them appears to be rare in their texts). It seems, therefore, that Ashoka's ninth Rock Edict is criticizing certain Brahmanical customs, or also Brahmanical customs, without saying so explicitly. It will come as no surprise that there is no trace in the edicts that Ashoka followed Brahmanical advice in ruling his empire. We know that Ashoka's personal leanings were toward Buddhism, and tradition testifies to the fact that all the other rulers of the Maurya empire had strong links with Jainism, sometimes Ajivikism, but never with Brahmanism. A persistent tradition maintains that Chandragupta was a Jaina. Ashoka's lack of interest for Brahmins and their ideas is further confirmed by the fact that his edicts never mention the Brahmanical fourfold division of society. They never mention Kṣatriyas, Vaisyas and sudras, nor indeed the word varṇa in the sense of caste-class. We must assume that the vision of society that the Brahmins promoted was not accepted by Ashoka, nor by the majority of his subjects. The picture that is slowly gaining ground in modern research is that the establishment of the Maurya

empire spelt disaster for traditional Brahmanism. Brahmins in earlier days performed rituals at the courts of kings in the Brahmanical heartland. This Brahmanical heartland was conquered by rulers from Paṭaliputra, who had no respect for Brahmanical rituals and needed no Brahmins at their courts. This incorporation into a larger empire, first presumably by the Nandas, then by the Mauryas, took away all the respect and privileges that Brahmins had so far enjoyed, and might have meant the disappearance of Brahmins as a distinct group of people. The reason why this did not happen is that Brahmanism reinvented itself. Deprived of their earlier privileges, Brahmins made an effort to find new ways to make themselves indispensable for rulers, and to gain the respect of others. Late Vedic literature suggests that Brahmins, already in the good old days, had the custom of travelling around and offering their services to kings who needed them for this or that specific ritual event. From time to time they participated in competitive encounters with other Brahmins at a royal court, and occasionally the king himself might show an understanding of the Vedic sacrifice on a par with that of the Brahmins. Those good old days did not last, and we have already seen that the imperial unification of northern India by rulers from Magadha, far from the Vedic heartland, probably accelerated the decline. Travelling Brahmins were henceforth likely to be faced with a diminished demand for their habitual services, especially outside the Vedic heartland. What they did in response was broadening the range of services they offered. They were still willing to carry out elaborate solemn Vedic sacrifices in the service of the king, but they also made a point of acquiring the skills required to counsel kings in the more practical arts of statecraft and governing; we may assume that this was no more than an extension of what they had done before. Being in essence priests, they further used their familiarity with the supernatural to predict people's future, interpret signs, pronounce curses or blessings where needed, and other such things. And wherever they went, and whatever they did, they always made the claim that they, the Brahmins, were entitled to the highest position in society, and disposed of great but secret powers which enabled them to impose their will in case that were to be necessary. These claims further encompassed an elaborate vision of society in which there are fundamentally four caste-classes (varṇa). In descending order these

were the Brahmins, the Kṣatriyas (primarily kings), the Vaisyas (merchants etc.), and at the bottom the Śūdras¹². The transformation of Brahmanism I have been discussing has left a number of literary traces. Mahabharata scholars are coming to agree that the Mahabharata as we know it was given something approximating its present form – wholly or in large part – during the last few centuries preceding the Common Era, most probably after the decline and fall of the Maurya Empire, with the intention of establishing Brahmanical ideology and supremacy. The same might be said of the Ramayana. Other kinds of texts, such as the Dharma Sutras, perhaps also Gṛhya Sutras, and of course the handbook for statecraft, the Arthashastra, can also be looked upon as the literary expression of this transformation. Before I return to Chandragupta Maurya, let me remind that this transformation of Brahmanism had, in the course of time, momentous consequences. One thousand years after Chandragupta and Ashoka, that is one thousand years after the political events that might have eradicated Brahmanism, it had become the dominant socio-political ideology in a vast area, stretching from Kashmir to Vietnam and Java in Indonesia. The spread of Brahmanism is a phenomenon of gigantic proportions and significance, which has yet received very little serious academic interest. It is all the more remarkable in that this ideology, unlike Christianity, was not imposed by an empire and, unlike Islam, was not imposed by military conquest. It did not even owe its expansion to religious missionaries. This remarkable success of Brahmanism was still centuries away at the time of Chandragupta Maurya. There is a tradition that claims that Chandragupta owed most of his successes to a Brahmanical minister, whose name is variously given as Kautilya, Kauṭalya, and Caṇakya. This same Kauṭilya (I will stick to this name) is reported to have composed the Arthashastra, the treatise of politics that has been compared to Machiavelli's *Il Principe*. The Arthashastra gives detailed indications as to the way in which a state should be run, and there can be no doubt that its advice has been taken to heart by numerous rulers over the centuries. If it is true that Chandragupta and the empire he established spelt disaster for Brahmanism, if it is further true that neither Chandragupta nor any of his successors had any interest in Brahmanism, how then is it possible to believe that this very empire was created by a Brahmin, Chandragupta's

minister Kauṭilya? It is possible to believe either that the Maurya empire was a disaster for traditional Brahmanism or that it was created by a Brahmin, but very difficult to believe both at the same time. I touch here the central point of my article. Can we use the Arthasastra as evidence to find out more about the way Chandragupta organized his empire? And is it true that the Maurya empire was created with the indispensable help of a Brahmin minister? I think it is important to keep these two questions apart. Theoretically, it is conceivable that the Maurya empire was created with the help of a Brahmin minister, who was yet not the author of the Arthasastra. It is equally conceivable that the Arthasastra can justifiably be used to find out more about the way Chandragupta organized his empire, without believing that this text, or the whole of it, was composed by a Brahmin. I begin with the tradition which claims that Chandragupta had a Brahmanical minister, Kauṭilya (or whatever else his name may have been), who was instrumental in creating the Maurya empire. Scholars have pointed out that the earliest sources do not mention him, and that the sources that do mention him are separated from the times to which they refer by many centuries¹⁵. Moreover, the Brahmanical tradition raises the political skills of Kauṭilya to such a level that there was little for Chandragupta to do but follow the advice of his minister. The Maurya empire, in short, was created by a Brahmin minister for his king, even though the king was not interested in Brahmanism. The propagandistic value of this story can easily be appreciated. Future rulers who heard it were reminded of the importance of finding a suitable Brahmanical counsellor. In other words, there is a priori little reason to accept this tradition at its face value, and a good deal of reason to suspect that it was invented for propagandistic purposes. It seems advisable to remain wary with regard to the legend of Kauṭilya. Let us therefore forget Kauṭilya, at least for the time being, and turn to the text of the Arthasastra. This text has intrigued scholars since its first modern publication, and attempts have been made to find out whether it is a unitary text, and whether anything sensible can be said about its date of composition. Regarding the unitary nature of the text, the following observations can be made. The Arthasastra consists of verses and prose. Hartmut Scharfe (1968) has shown that at least two persons left their traces in the composition of this work, one

of whom wrote in verse, the other one in prose. Scharfe adduces several arguments in support of this, among them the fact that the contents of the verses do not always agree with those of the prose. The verse text, moreover, calls its author Kauṭilya in the very beginning and states that he tore away the land of the Nandas at the very end, while the prose text calls itself a compilation in the first line and its author Viṣṇugupta in the last. The exact relationship between the portions of Kauṭilya and those of Viṣṇugupta is not clear. The concluding lines of the text state that Viṣṇugupta composed both Sutra and Bhaṣya. What exactly is meant is again not clear. It is possible that the verses and parts of verses adopted in the prose are referred to as sutras. This custom is adopted in some other texts known to us. The concluding lines of Viṣṇugupta are interesting in this context. They form a verse in arya metre and read: *dr̥ṣṭva vipratipattiṃ bahudha sastreṣu bhaṣyakaraṇam/ svayam eva viṣṇuguptaś cakara sutraṃ ca bhaṣyaṃ*. The second line means, of course, that Viṣṇugupta himself made Sutra and Bhaṣya, which does not exclude the possibility that he borrowed extensively from earlier authors, as we shall see. The first line can be interpreted in different ways. *Vipratipatti* means basically 'opposition' or 'contradiction'. The line may therefore speak of the opposition of the Bhaṣyakaras against the Sutra, or against each other. In the first case it concerns an incorrect interpretation of the Sutra, in the second a difference of opinion among themselves. Another and at least equally important difficulty lies in the word *sastreṣu*. Does this word refer to the books, or sciences, on which the Bhaṣyakaras wrote their Bhaṣyas? Another interpretation is possible. The whole line may be understood to speak about the opposition of the Bhaṣyakaras in the sastras. This would mean that the Bhaṣyakaras were at the same time the writers of Sastras. This is less peculiar than it seems. Viṣṇugupta describes himself in the same verse as the author of a Bhaṣya, but he is also the author of a Sastra, the Arthasastra. A parallel case is constituted by the Yoga Bhaṣya, which calls itself – including the sutras contained in it – Yoga Sastra. A Sastra is in these cases a work which combines sutras (or *karikas*) and Bhaṣya, a work which brings a number of elements together and unites them into one. This is exactly what Viṣṇugupta's Arthasastra says in its first line: ... *yavanty arthasastraṇi purvacaryaiḥ prasthapitani prayasas*

tani samhr̥tyaikam idam arthasastraṃ kṛtam
This single (eka) [work called] Arthasastra has mainly been made by compiling all the Arthasastras produced by earlier teachers. This is not the place to study how many authors have contributed to the Arthasastra as we now know it. It is clear that the prose sections may contain parts which derive from various commentators preceding Viṣṇugupta. It yet seems clear that the Arthasastra as we now know it does not date from the time of Chandragupta Maurya. Are we at least entitled to accept the attribution of the verse text to Kauṭilya, i.e. to a minister of Chandragupta Maurya? This is highly improbable. The fact that no writing was used in India at the time of Chandragupta Maurya is one reason to entertain doubts. Another one is the fact that the Arthasastra presupposes a kingdom that can be surrounded by more powerful rivals, whereas the empire of Chandragupta Maurya and his successors could not be encircled. Then there is the obvious advantage, already pointed out before, which more recent Brahmins could derive from the claim that the Maurya empire – which had not been sympathetic to them – had really been created by a Brahmin, using the methods which those more recent Brahmins promoted among the rulers that were their contemporaries. We still have to consider the possibility that the oldest core of the Arthasastra was not composed by a Brahmin (or by Brahmins), and may therefore conceivably preserve traces of the way the Maurya empire (whether the empire of Chandragupta Maurya or that of one of his successors) was organized. A doctoral dissertation recently submitted to the University of Texas at Austin, by Mark McClish (2009), is highly relevant in this context. McClish comes to the conclusion that “the ideology of Brahmanism, which promotes the political interests of the Brahmanical community, was a later addition to a text previously devoid of such concerns” (p. vi). There was, he claims (p. 317), “sometime around the turn of the millennium, a comprehensive articulation of the state (within sastric convention) that displayed little, if any, evidence of the political interests of the Brahmanical community (the so-called ‘prakaraṇa-text’). And, in one major overhaul (the adhyaya redaction), a religious ideology had been inserted into the text sufficient to recast the entire project of statecraft as being carried out within a greater religious order.” I find McClish’s arguments on the whole convincing. We must however keep in mind that he would be the last

to claim that the prakaraṇa-text is the original or earliest Arthasastra; it seems to preserve traces of interpolations, even though a reconstruction of an even earlier text seems for the time being impossible. The prakaraṇa-text as McClish has reconstructed it, though free from evidence of the political interests of the Brahmanical community, is not altogether free from Brahmanical elements. Indeed, McClish believes (p. 310) “that it would be erroneous to draw the conclusion that the prakaraṇa-text of the Arthasastra is somehow anti-Brahmanical or non-Brahmanical. ... On the contrary, the text seems to assume a privileged social position for Brahmins, even though it does not address it in its policy or law. Moreover, the king’s prime minister, the mantripurohita, his astrologers, diviners, and many other functionaries were almost certainly Brahmins.” The prakaraṇa-text may well be “a text written by Brahmins and possibly also for Brahmins, at least in part” (p. 311). The fact that it was composed in Sanskrit further supports this assumption. But judging by its contents, “it doesn’t appear that varṇadharmā had made a very large impression on kings and states in the period in which it was composed” (p. 312). The prakaraṇa-text, then, was not a text used in organizing the Maurya empire. Quite on the contrary, it is an earlier and as yet less confident Brahmanical attempt to develop a sastra on statecraft. As such, it is an exceedingly important and interesting historical document, but not, I repeat, because it supposedly tells us something about the Maurya empire: it does not.²⁶ It does on the other hand provide us with information about the early development of Brahmanism as a socio-political ideology, a topic that deserves more attention than can be given to it in this paper. The Arthasastra, then, may not be a reliable source for finding out the way in which Chandragupta’s empire was run. If my earlier reflections are right, it is rather an expression of the Brahmanical reaction against the political changes his empire had brought about. It was because of the Maurya empire that Brahmanism had to reinvent itself. It was because of that empire that Brahmanism transformed itself from a ritual tradition linked to local rulers in a relatively restricted part of India into a socio-political ideology that succeeded in imposing itself on vast parts of South and Southeast Asia, together covering an area larger than the Roman empire ever had. If, then, the Arthasastra is not a reliable source of information for Chandragupta Maurya and his

empire, are there other sources that are more reliable? There are, and a particularly important one is the testimony left by Megasthenes, a Greek visitor who spent time at the court of Chandragupta Maurya, in Paṭaliputra. Megasthenes was an ambassador of king Seleucus, and wrote a book containing his observations on India, fragments of which have survived in the works of other Greek authors. We will see that the picture we can derive from this text agrees in a crucial respect with the picture I have presented so far. The no doubt most puzzling feature of the testimony left by Megasthenes is his account of Indian society as being composed of seven classes, viz., the philosophers, farmers, shepherds and hunters, artisans and tradesmen, warriors, inspectors, and advisers and councillors. Numerous modern scholars have racked their brains trying to make sense of this enumeration. A number of them have tried to bring this list in agreement with the traditional Brahmanical division of society into four varṇas, others, in desperation, have claimed that Megasthenes imposed categories that he had brought from Egypt or somewhere else. No one seems to have stated what seems now obvious, viz. that Megasthenes spent time in Magadha during a period when this region had not yet been brahmanized. Megasthenes' puzzling enumeration constitutes in this way a striking confirmation of the observation made at the beginning of this article, viz., that the region of Magadha had not been brahmanized at the time of Chandragupta. Let me remind that brahmanization means, first of all, the imposition of the Brahmanical vision of society, typically into four varṇas. In Magadha, at the time of Chandragupta, people did not think of themselves as being hierarchically organized in this particular manner, just as people of the same region had not thought of themselves in that manner at the time of the Buddha. Indeed, at the time of Chandragupta, the brahmanization of society still belonged to a distant future. We see, then, that the new picture of Chandragupta and his empire that is emerging is not quite the same as the one cherished by tradition. There can be little doubt that Chandragupta's impact on the history of India was momentous. But it was not momentous for the reasons often thought. It was momentous because his empire constituted the greatest threat the Vedic Brahmanical tradition had yet seen. It put Brahmanism before the choice of either perishing or reinventing itself. Somehow Brahmanism reinvented itself.

The consequences of the change have had a major impact on the course of human history in large parts of Asia right until today .

References:

1. Asvaghōṣa: *Buddhacarita: A History of Indian Archaeology from the Beginning To 1947*
2. Dilip Kumar Chakrabarti: *A History of Ancient India : Chandra Satish*
3. *A History of Ancient and early Medieval India : from the Stone age to the 12th Century : Upinder Singh*
4. *Ashoka and the Decline of the Mauryas : Romila Thapar*
5. *Ancient India : In Historical Outline : Dwijendra Narayan Jha*
6. Bhargava, Purushottam Lal : *Chandragupta Maurya: A Gem of Indian History.*
7. Bloomfield, Maurice : *The Atharva Veda.* Strassburg: Karl J. Trübner. Reprint
8. Bronkhorst, Johannes (2007): *Greater Magadha. Studies in the Culture of Early India.*
9. *Exploring Early India , upto AD. 1300 : R.Chakravarti*
10. *Early India : From the Origins to A.D. 1300 : Romila Thapar*
11. *Essays in Indian History : Irfan Habib*
12. *Gautama Dharmasutra.* See Olivelle, 2000.
13. Hultzsch, E. : *Inscriptions of Ashoka.*
14. *Indian S Ancient Past : Ram Sharan Sharma*
15. *India , An Archaeological History : Palaeolithic Beginnings to Early Historic Foundations : Dilip Kumar Chakrabarti*
16. Jha, D. N. : *The Myth Of The Holy Cow*
17. *Myth and Reality : Studies in the Formation of Indian Culture : Damodar Dharmananda Kosambi*
18. Olivelle, Patrick (Ed., Tr.)(2000): *Dharmasutras. the Law Codes of Apastamba, Gautama, Baudhayana, and Vasiṣṭha.*
19. *Political History of Ancient India : Hem Chandra Raychaudhuri*
20. *Studying Early India, Archaeology, Texts and Historical Issues : Brajadulal Chattopadhyaya*
21. Scharfe, Hartmut : *Investigations in Kauṭalya's Manual of Political Science*

22. Staal, Frits : Discovering the Vedas. Origins, Mantras, Rituals, Insights
23. The Penguin History of Early India, From The Origins To Ad 1300 : Thapar, Romila (2002): Penguin Books.
24. The Edicts of Ashoka : Vincent Arthur Smith
25. Trautmann, Thomas R. : Kauṭilya and the Arthashastra. A Statistical Investigation of The Authorship and Evolution of the Text
26. The Culture and Civilisation of Ancient India in Historical Outline : Damodar Dharmananda Kosambi
27. Willis, Michael: The Archaeology and Politics of Time. the Vakaṭaka Heritage. Indian Culture at the Crossroads.
28. Willis, Michael: The Archaeology of Hindu Ritual. Temples and the Establishment of the Gods.

www.ijpd.co.in

Aanchal Yadav

Student, M.Tech. in Computer Science
Jamia Hamdard University, New Delhi
yadavaanchal96@gmail.com

Abstract

This article presents an assessment and summarises the benefits which can be gained by use of Internet in form of IoT (Internet of Things).

The paper is based on personal experience and research after using IoT so as to engage fellow researchers and enhance awareness and impact of Iot.

Introduction

The **Internet of things (IoT)** is the network of devices such as vehicles, and home appliances that contain electronics, software, actuators, and connectivity which allows these things to connect, interact and exchange data.

The IoT involves extending Internet connectivity beyond standard devices, such as desktops, laptops, smart phones to any range of traditionally dumb or non-internet-enabled physical devices and everyday objects. Embedded with technology, these devices can communicate and interact over the Internet, and they can be remotely monitored and controlled.

While this may not surprise you that by 2020, there will be at least 20 billion internet-connected devices up-and-running, and that number is expected to skyrocket once 5G cellular networks become the norm.

If that doesn't put the idea of growth with IoT into perspective, just know that by 2021, the average North American is expected to own 13 internet-connected devices.

IoT is, of course, short form of the Internet of Things, a network of internet-connected devices that is constantly expanding. Devices have been connecting to the internet since it was first introduced in 1995, but the rate at which they're coming online and the variety of these devices is growing every day.

What is an IoT Device?

Laptops, smart phones, smart televisions, smart watches, vehicles, and digital assistants are amongst the more traditionally used IoT devices. But what makes these devices "smart," and how are they connected to the internet?

How does Iot Device works?

There are actually two components of turning something into an IoT device that shares a variety of useful data:

- A physical thing that is going to be connected to the internet in some way.

- An embedded device, such as a sensor, a piece of software, or any micro-technology for network connection.

When both components are paired, an IoT device is born. For example, watches have traditionally been used to check the time nothing more. As sensors and microprocessors made their way onto our wrists, watches began getting smarter.

Now, people are hardly using watches to see when their lunch break is over. Smart watches can reveal your heart rate, monitor blood-glucose levels, break down your most recent workout, and much more.

So, what's next?

The internet of things market is expanding faster than ever and is expected to touch every major industry in just a few years. By 2020, the global IoT market is estimated to reach \$8.9 trillion – up from just \$2.99 trillion in 2014.

For this growth to be reality, new IoT devices will have to move from the drawing board to production.

A smart toothbrush is one such rocket launch to IoT.

Smart Toothbrushes

There are currently IoT devices that have some neat features, but don't exactly provide the most value to its users. Today's smart toothbrushes fall into this category.

The most advanced smart toothbrushes on the market today allow users to visualize the inside of their mouths via mobile app and front-facing camera. Users are able to see which areas of their mouth require brushing and can even keep a daily log of their brushing habits.



While this is certainly a step in the right direction, smart toothbrushes of the future will be just a bit smarter. Much like a smart watch can send health-related data to your doctor; smart toothbrushes will be able to send dental hygiene data to your dentist.

Through embedded Artificial Intelligence, a user can be notified via mobile app that they should probably schedule a dentist appointment in the near future. Smart toothbrushes will soon act as your handheld digital assistant.

Kolibree is a company based in Neuilly-sur-Seine, France that is known for developing a smart toothbrush. Calibri means "hummingbird" in French; perhaps a reference to their signature product's light weight, about 64g.

The toothbrush connects via Bluetooth to a smart phone application and can tell users whether or not they are brushing well. Also available is a choice of video games, in which good brushing is rewarded with high scores in the game. The toothbrush has removable heads; thus the same brush can be shared by different people without worry of contamination.



Unlike Kolibree, there are brushes that are most sonic toothbrushes come with different cleaning modes and intensity levels. Cleaning modes are designed for special types of cleaning efficiency. Some of the most well known are Sensitive, Daily care, Whitening and Tongue cleaning.

Certain toothbrushes that offer both ultrasonic and sonic motion allow for the intensity of the sonic motion to be reduced, or even for the sonic motion to be turned off entirely so that only ultrasound is emitted. Since ultrasound movements are very low in amplitude, this setting may be indicated for patients who may not be suitable candidates for typical sonic or power toothbrush vibration but need the additional cleaning power of an ultrasonic toothbrush, such as patients who have recently undergone periodontal surgery.

Conclusion

From the beginning, the technical development of the [Internet](#) was an extensive research topic which increased public awareness of several critical shortcomings in terms of performance, reliability, scalability, security and many other categories including social, economical and business aspects, led to future Internet research efforts. The time horizon of future Internet studies is typically long term, taking several years before significant deployments take place but with Internet of Things the pace has been triggered to higher extend.

References

1. en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Future_Internet
2. http://www.kolibree.com/en/team/
3. http://www.kolibree.com/en/
4. learn.g2crowd.com/iot-devices
5. http://www.engpaper.com/iot-2018.htm
6. https://www.google.com/search?q=smart+toothbrush+iot&oq=smart&aqs=chrome.69i59l2j69i57j69i60j69i61j69i60.3925j0j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8

ਗੀਤਾ ਰਾਣੀ

ਖੋਜਾਰਥਣ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਅਧਿਆਨ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਦਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਪਟਿਆਲਾ

ਮਨੁੱਖ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੀ ਸਚਾਈ ਦੀ ਤਲਾਸ਼ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਕੁਝ ਸਿਟਿਆਂ ਉਪਰ ਪਹੁੰਚਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਸਿਟਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਬਦੌਲਤ ਹੀ ਉਸ ਲਈ ਦੇ ਧਾਰਨਾਵਾਂ ਕਾਇਮ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਆਸਤਿਕ ਤੇ ਨਾਸਤਿਕ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਵੱਖਰੀ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਤੇ ਸਾਧਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਨੇ ਅਲੱਗ-ਅਲੱਗ ਆਦਰਸ਼ ਤੇ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਮਿਥੇ ਹਨ। ਆਸਤਿਕ ਦੁਨੀਆ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਸਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਪਰਮ ਸਚਾਈ ਨੂੰ ਅੰਤਮ ਸੱਚ ਵਜੋਂ ਸਵੀਕਾਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਕਈ ਧਰਮਾਂ ਨੇ ਸੁਰਗ ਅਤੇ ਬਹਿਸਤ ਦੇ ਖਿਆਲ ਵੀ ਪ੍ਰਗਟ ਕੀਤੇ ਹਨ। ਆਪਣੇ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਤੱਕ ਉਪਝਨ ਲਈ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਉਹ ਭਰਮਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਲਝ ਕੇ ਰਹਿ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਮਹਾਤਮਾ ਬੁਧ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਤ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਾ ਤੇ ਸੰਕਰ 'ਅਵਿਦਿਆ' ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਵਿੱਚ ਅੰਤਮ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੇ ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਲੀਨ ਹੋਣਾ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਉਸ ਲਈ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੇ ਸਚਿਆਰ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਬਤੀਤ ਕਰਨਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ। ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਸਚਿਆਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਅੜਚਣ ਹਉਮੈ ਦੀ ਕੰਧ ਸਵੀਕਾਰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਸਚਿਆਰ ਬਣਨ ਲਈ ਅਧਿਆਤਮ ਕਰਮਾਂ ਤੇ ਜ਼ੋਰ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਸੱਚਾ ਬਣ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਅਧਿਆਤਮਿਕਤਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ 'ਅਧਿਆਤਮ' ਤੋਂ ਬਣਿਆ ਹੈ। 'ਅਧਿਆਤਮ' ਦਾ ਸੰਬੰਧ 'ਆਤਮਾ' ਨਾਲ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਅਧਿਆਤਮਿਕਤਾ ਤੋਂ ਭਾਵ ਉਸ ਗਿਆਨ ਤੋਂ ਲਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਅੰਦਰ ਜਾਂ ਆਤਮਾ ਨਾਲ ਜੋੜਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਅੰਦਰ ਦੀ ਯਾਤਰਾ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਗੁੱਝੇ ਭੇਦਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਖੋਲ੍ਹਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਨੂੰ 'ਆਤਮ ਬੋਧ' 'ਆਤਮ ਗਿਆਨ' 'ਸਵੈ ਗਿਆਨ' 'ਜੀਵਨ ਸੋਝੀ' ਆਦਿ ਦੇ ਅਰਥਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਅਧਿਆਤਮਿਕਤਾ ਦੇ ਅਰਥ ਨਿਰਧਾਰਿਤ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਵਿਭਿੰਨ ਕੋਸ਼ਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਦਵਾਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਦੇਖੇ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਵਿਦਵਾਨਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਭਿੰਨ ਕੋਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਅਧਿਆਤਮਿਕਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਸਹਿਤ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਮਹਾਨ ਸਿੱਖ ਵਿਦਵਾਨ ਭਾਈ ਕਾਨ੍ਹ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਾਭਾ ਰਚਿਤ 'ਮਹਾਨ ਕੋਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਅਧਿਆਤਮ ਦਾ ਕੋਸ਼ੀ ਅਰਥ ਆਤਮਾ' ਮਨੁੱਖ ਸੁਭਾਉ ਦੇਹ ਸਰੀਰ ਅਤੇ ਆਤਮ ਵਿੱਦਿਆ ਹੈ।

ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਰਚਿਤ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਕੋਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਅਧਿਆਤਮਿਕਤਾ ਦੇ ਅਰਥ ਭਾਈ ਕਾਨ੍ਹ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਾਭਾ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਅਰਥਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਮਿਲਦੇ ਜੁਲਦੇ ਅਰਥ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਕੋਸ਼ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਵੀ ਅਧਿਆਤਮ ਦਾ ਅਰਥ ਆਤਮਾ ਦੇਹ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਚਿਤ ਆਤਮਾ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਰੱਖਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਅਤੇ ਆਤਮਾ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।

ਸ਼ਕਤੀਵਾਦੀ ਆਚਾਰਯ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਡਾ. ਰਾਮਚੰਦਰ ਚੰਦਰ 'ਦੇਵ ਸੰਪ੍ਰਦਾਇ' ਅਨੁਸਾਰ 'ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਸੰਦਰਭ ਵਿਚ ਅਧਿਆਤਮਿਕਤਾ ਦਾ ਸੰਕਲਪ ਭੌਤਿਕਵਾਦ ਦੇ ਵਿਰੋਧ ਵਿਚ ਖੜ੍ਹਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਇਸ ਸਿਧਾਂਤ ਤੇ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਹਕੀਕਤ ਜਾਂ ਸਤਿ ਦਾ ਸਰੂਪ ਪੂਰੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਧਿਆਤਮਿਕ ਹੈ। ਭੌਤਿਕਵਾਦ ਪਦਾਰਥ ਨੂੰ ਅਸਲ ਮੰਨ ਕੇ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਮਾਨ ਜਗਤ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਹਕੀਕਤ ਮੰਨਦਾ ਹੈ। ਅਧਿਆਤਮਵਾਦ ਇਸ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਮਾਨ ਜਗਤ ਜਾਂ ਵਰਤਾਰੇ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਉਸ ਸ਼ਕਤੀ ਜਾਂ ਮੂਲ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਇਹ ਸਾਰਾ ਬ੍ਰਹਿਮੰਡ ਕਿਰਿਆਸ਼ੀਲ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਹਕੀਕਤ ਦਾ ਸਰੂਪ ਅਧਿਆਤਮਿਕ ਹੈ ਨਾ ਕਿ ਭੌਤਿਕ।'

ਵਿਭਿੰਨ ਕੋਸ਼ਾਂ ਦੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਸਿੱਧ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਸ਼ਾਸਤਰੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਦਵਾਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਵੀ ਅਧਿਆਤਮਿਕਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ 'ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀਕੋਣਾਂ' ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰੀਭਾਸ਼ਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ।

ਅਧਿਆਤਮਿਕਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਵਿਨੋਬਾ ਭਾਵੇਂ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਿਤ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ 'ਭਿੰਨਤਾ ਵਿਚ ਅੰਦਰੂਨੀ ਏਕਤਾ ਦੀ ਸਮਝ ਨੂੰ ਅਧਿਆਤਮਿਕਤਾ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਭਿੰਨ ਰੂਪਾਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਬਾਹਰੀ ਜਗਤ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਇਕੋ ਹੀ ਆਤਮਾ ਹੈ। ਵਿਚਾਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਰੂਪਾਂ ਦੀ ਬਾਹਰੀ ਭਿੰਨਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਇਕ ਮੁਕਤੀ ਦੀ ਹੋਂਦ। ਇਹ ਦੋਵੇਂ ਰਲ ਕੇ ਹੀ ਸੰਪੂਰਨਤਾ ਦਾ ਸੰਕਲਪ ਪ੍ਰਸਤੁਤ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਭਿੰਨਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਏਕਤਾ ਦੋਵੇਂ ਇਕ ਦੂਜੇ ਦੀਆਂ ਪੂਰਕ ਹਨ। ਵਿਰੋਧੀ ਨਹੀਂ।' ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਅੱਗੇ ਇਸ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਨੂੰ ਹੋਰ ਵਿਸਤਾਰ ਦਿੰਦਿਆਂ ਉਹ ਲਿਖਦੇ ਹਨ 'ਆਪਣੇ ਆਲੇ-ਦੁਆਲੇ ਅਤੇ ਪਰਿਸਥਿਤੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਗਿਆਨ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਆੰਤਰਿਕ ਇੱਛਾਵਾਂ ਕਾਮਨਾਵਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀਕੋਣ ਦੀ ਸਮਝ ਦਾ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਅਧਿਆਤਮਿਕਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਹੈ। ਆੰਤਰਿਕ ਅਨੁਭਵ ਅਤੇ ਚੇਤਨਾ ਦੇ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਦਾ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਅਧਿਆਤਮਿਕਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਹੈ। ਸਭੁਲਤਾ ਤੋਂ ਸੁਖਮਤਾ ਵੱਲ ਦੀ ਯਾਤਰਾ ਅਧਿਆਤਮਿਕਤਾ ਹੈ।' ਡਾ. ਤਾਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ 'ਅਧਿਆਤਮਿਕਤਾ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਯਤਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਵੇਰਵਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਆਤਮਾ ਆਪਣੇ ਸੋਮੇ ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣ ਬੁੱਝਣ ਅਤੇ ਮਾਨਣ ਦਾ ਉਪਰਾਲਾ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ।'

ਡਾ. ਦੀਵਾਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ 'ਅਧਿਆਤਮਿਕਤਾ ਇਹ ਇਕ ਯਤਨ ਹੈ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਆਤਮਾ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਮੂਲ ਸੋਮੇ ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣ ਦਾ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਪਿਆਰਨ ਦਾ ਉਸ ਨਾਲ ਅਭੇਦ ਹੋਣ ਦਾ ਸੀਮਿਤ ਤੋਂ ਅਸੀਮਤ ਹੋਣ ਦਾ ਛਿੰਨ-ਭੰਗਰ ਤੋਂ ਅਥਿਨਾਸ਼ੀ ਹੋਣ ਦਾ।'

ਸੁਰਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਧਾਲੀਵਾਲ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ 'ਆਤਮਾ ਅਤੇ ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਦਾ ਆਪਸੀ ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਮਿਲਣ ਅਤੇ ਇਕਸੁਰਤਾ ਅਧਿਆਤਮਿਕਤਾ ਦਾ ਮੂਲ ਲੱਛਣ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਵਾ ਗਿਆਨ ਅਤੇ ਭਗਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਖਰੀ ਕਿਸਮ ਦਾ ਹੈ। ਭਾਵਨਾ ਜਾਂ ਮੋਹ ਵੱਸ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਈਸ਼ਵਰ ਨੂੰ ਅਰਾਧਨਾ ਧਰਮ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਧਰਮ ਦਾ ਨਿਰੰਤਰ ਸੰਚਾਰ ਹੀ ਅਧਿਆਤਮਵਾਦ ਹੈ।'

ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਕੋਸ਼ਗਤ ਅਰਥਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਪ੍ਰੀਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀਚਾਰਿਆ ਇਹ ਸਹਿਜੇ ਹੀ ਸਪੱਸ਼ਟ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਧਿਆਤਮਿਕਤਾ 'ਆਤਮਾ' ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਗਿਆਨ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਆਤਮਾ ਅਤੇ ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਦੀ ਇਕਰੂਪਤਾ ਦੀ ਸੂਚਕ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਉਹ ਸਾਰੇ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਯਤਨ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਦੀ ਪਹਿਚਾਣ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਆਤਮ ਸਰੂਪ ਅਤੇ ਅਥਿਨਾਸ਼ੀ ਹੋ ਜਾਣ ਦੇ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਅਧਿਆਤਮਕਤਾ ਨੂੰ ਹੋਰ ਸੌਖੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਦੱਸਣਾ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਆਤਮਾ ਦਾ ਗਿਆਨ ਆਤਮਾ ਦੇ ਮੂਲ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਣਨ ਦਾ ਯਤਨ ਆਤਮਾ ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਦੀ ਇਕਰੂਪਤਾ ਤੋਂ ਲਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਰਚਨਾ ਜਪੁ ਬਾਣੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਧਿਆਤਮਕਤਾ ਦਾ ਬਾਬੂਥੀ ਸੰਕਲਪ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਡਾ. ਰਤਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੱਗੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ 'ਜਪੁਜੀ ਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਬਾਣੀ ਦੇ ਅੰਤ ਉਤੇ ਦੱਸੇ ਗਏ ਪੰਜ ਖੰਡ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਮੌਲਿਕ ਅਧਿਆਤਮਿਕ ਅਨੁਭੂਤੀ ਦੇ ਵਾਚਕ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਆਤਮਕ ਅਵਸਥਾ ਦੇ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਤੇ ਵਿਗਾਸ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਸਤੁਤ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸ਼ਬਦਾਰਥ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ 'ਸਤਿਗੁਰ ਜੀ ਪਉੜੀ 34 ਤੋਂ 37 ਤਾਈਂ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੀ ਆਤਮਕ ਅਵਸਥਾ ਦੇ ਪੰਜ ਹਿਸੇ ਦਸਦੇ ਹਨ ਧਰਮ ਖੰਡ ਗਿਆਨ ਖੰਡ ਸਰਮ ਖੰਡ ਕਰਮ ਖੰਡ ਤੇ ਸਚਖੰਡ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਚਾਰ ਪਉੜੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਿਕਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਪ੍ਰਭੂ ਦੀ ਮਿਹਰ ਨਾਲ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਸਾਧਾਰਨ ਹਾਲਤ ਤੋਂ ਉਚਾ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਪ੍ਰਭੂ ਨਾਲ ਇਕ ਰੂਪ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।'

ਪੰਜਾਂ ਖੰਡਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਖੰਡ ਧਰਮ ਖੰਡ ਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਆਤਮਾ ਦੇ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਦਾ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਪੜਾਅ ਹੈ। ਜਦ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੇ ਅੰਤਰਕਰਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਦੀ ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ ਨਾਲ ਜਾਗ੍ਰਿਤੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਲਈ ਧਰਤੀ ਧਰਮ ਕਮਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਸਥਾਨ ਬਣਦੀ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਤਕ ਨਿਯਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਗੰਮੀ ਵਿਵਸਥਾ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਜੋਂ ਮਾਣਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਲਈ ਰਾਤਾਂ, ਬਿਤਾਂ, ਵਾਰਾਂ, ਮਹੀਨੇ ਤੇ ਵਰ੍ਹੇ ਦੈਵੀ ਕੁਦਰਤ ਦੀ ਜਾਪ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਭਾਸ਼ਣੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਧਰਤੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਰੂਪਾਂ, ਰੰਗਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਨਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਜੀਵ ਬਹੁਭਾਂਤੀ ਜੁਗਤੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਸੱਚੇ ਦੀ ਉਸਤਤ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਤ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਉਹ ਅਨੰਤ ਵਾਹਿਗੁਰੂ ਕਰਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਪਛਾਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਬਖਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਦਾ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ ਜੀਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਮੱਥੇ ਉਪਰ ਉਘਾੜ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਖੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਕੱਚੇ ਪੱਕੇ ਦੀ ਪਛਾਣ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਗਿਆਨ ਖੰਡ ਅਧਿਆਤਮਕ ਉਨਤੀ ਦਾ ਦੂਜਾ ਖੰਡ ਹੈ। ਭਾਈ ਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਗਿਆਨ ਦਾ ਮੰਡਲ ਉਹ ਹੈ ਜਿਥੇ ਗਿਆਨ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਹੋਵੇ। ਈਸ਼ਵਰ ਦੇ ਅਨੰਤ ਪਸਾਰੇ ਦੇ ਸਰਬ ਸਰੂਪ ਦਾ ਬੱਧ ਹੀ ਗਿਆਨ ਖੰਡ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਈ ਕੋਤੇ, ਬਰਮੇ, ਵਿਸ਼ਣੂ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਿਵ ਹੁਕਮ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਕਾਰਜ ਕਰਦੇ ਪਏ ਹਨ। ਕੋਤੇ ਹੀ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਜ ਦੀ ਸਾਂਭ ਸੰਭਾਲ ਤੇ ਦੇਖ-ਰੇਖ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਅਸਤ ਹਨ। ਭਾਵ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਕੁਦਰਤ ਦੀ ਅਨੰਤਤਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਸੋਝੀ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਚੰਡ ਗਿਆਨ ਨਾਲ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਆਤਮਿਕ ਅਵਸਥਾ ਦਾ ਤੀਜਾ ਪੜਾਅ ਸਰਮ ਖੰਡ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਖੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਧਿਆਤਮਕ ਕਰਮ ਦੀ ਪਕਿਆਈ ਆ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੀ ਸੁਰਤ, ਮਨ ਤੇ ਬੁੱਧੀ ਤਰਾਸੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਸੁਰਮਿਆ ਤੇ ਸਿੱਧਾ ਵਰਗੀ ਅਕਲ ਤੇ ਬਲ ਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਕਥਨ ਕਰਨਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਮੁਸਕਿਲ ਹੈ ਜੇਕਰ ਕੋਈ ਕਰਦਾ ਵੀ ਉਸ ਕੋਲ ਪਛਤਾਵੇ ਤੋਂ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਹੋ ਕੁਝ ਵੀ ਰਹਿ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਂਦਾ।

ਚੌਥਾ ਖੰਡ ਕਰਮ ਖੰਡ ਹੈ। ਉੱਝ ਆਮ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਅਰਥ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਪਹਿਲਾ ਕਰਮ ਦੀ ਕਿਰਿਆ ਤੇ ਦੂਜਾ ਬਖਸ਼ਿਸ਼। ਇਸ ਖੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਦੋਨੋਂ ਹੀ ਵਿਦਮਾਨ ਹਨ। ਕਰਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਜੋਧੇ, ਮਹਾਂਬਲੀ ਤੇ ਸੁਰਮੇ ਵਾਹਿਗੁਰੂ ਦੀ ਨਦਰ ਸਦਕਾ ਇਸ ਖੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਿਵਾਸ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਹਿਰਦਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਹੀ ਨਿਵਾਸ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਉਹ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਖਿੜੇ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਅਧਿਆਤਮਕ ਅਵਸਥਾ ਦਾ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਸਿਖਰਲਾ ਖੰਡ ਸਚਖੰਡ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਨਿਰਾਕਾਰ ਦਾ ਨਿਵਾਸ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਨੰਤ ਖੰਡ, ਮੰਡਲ ਤੇ ਬ੍ਰਹਿਮੰਡ ਹਨ ਜਿੰਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਨੂੰ ਮੰਨਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਹੁਕਮ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਕਾਰਜਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਲੀਨ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਪਰਮਾਤਮਾ ਨਾਲ ਇਕ ਰੂਪ ਹੋ ਚੁਕਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਆਤਮਕ ਅਵਸਥਾ ਵਾਲੇ ਮਨੁੱਖਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਸਥਾਨ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਕਥਨ ਕਰਨਾ ਕਰੜਾ ਸਾਰ ਹੈ।

ਅੰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਖੰਡਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਤਕ ਨਿਯਮ ਤੋਂ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਦੈਵੀ ਨਿਯਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਿਧਾਂਤ ਦਾ ਵਿਸਥਾਰ ਦਿਤਾ ਹੈ। ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਅਵਸਥਾ ਦੀ ਸਬੂਲਤਾ ਤੋਂ ਸੁਖਮਤਾ ਦੀ ਯਾਤਰਾ ਨੂੰ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸ ਅਧਿਆਤਮ ਮੰਡਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੋਝੀ ਝਲਕਾਰੇ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤੇ ਹਨ।

ਹਵਾਲੇ

1. ਅਧਿਆਤਮ ਕਰਮ ਕਰੇ ਤਾ ਸਾਚਾ ॥
2. ਸ਼ਬਦਾਰਥ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਪੰਨਾ ੨੨੩
3. ਭਾਈ ਕਾਨ੍ਹ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਾਭਾ ਮਹਾਨ ਕੋਸ਼ ਪੰਨਾ 56੯
4. ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ : ਸੰਪਾਦਕ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਕੋਸ਼ ਪੰਨਾ 20੯
5. ਈਸ਼ਾ ਬੀਪਚਰਚਮਰਦੈ ਚਪਤਯਨੰਦਪਯਲਦ
ਰਦਕਲਕਚਰਚਰਚਕਪੰ ਰੀ ਰਸਚਪਠਪਰਦ 'ਦਕ ਰਜੀਪਕੇਦ
ਚਾ 808੯
6. ਰਾਠਾ ਰਪਾਂਰਦ ਟਪਦਕੜੀਦ ਤੀਮੈ ਚਪਤਯਯਨੰਦ
ਰਸਅਰਚਨੰਦਪਰਦੰਦਰਦ ਚਾ 28੯
7. ਉਗੀਦ ਪੰਨਾ 28੯
8. ਡਾ. ਤਾਰਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇਮ ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਪੰਨਾ 23੯
9. ਦੀਵਾਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੁਫੀਵਾਦ ਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਲੇਖ ਪੰਨਾ 31੯
10. ਸੁਰਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਧਾਲੀਵਾਲ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ
ਭਗਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਰੂਪ ਚ ਪੰਨਾ 36੯
11. ਰਤਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੱਗੀਦ ਸਿੱਖ ਪੰਥ ਵਿਸਵਕੋਸ਼ : ਭਾਗ
ਦੂਜਾ ਚ ਪੰਨਾ 1153
12. ਸ਼ਬਦਾਰਥ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਪੰਨਾ
13. ਭਾਈ ਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਕੋਸ਼ ਪੰਨਾ 205

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਸਦਾ ਅਮਰ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਡੱਲੇ ਹੋਏ ਖੂਨ ਦੇ ਹਰ ਕਤਰੇ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਨਵਾਂ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਜਨਮ ਲੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਅਕਾਲ ਪੁਰਖ ਦੀ ਲਾਡਲੀ ਫੌਜ ਬਣ ਕੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਦੀ ਸੁੰਤਰਤਾ ਲਈ ਸੰਘਰਸ਼ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਵਿਚਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਭਾਈ ਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਲ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਰਚਨਾ 'ਸਿੰਘ ਸਾਗਰ' ਵਿਚ ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ

ਤਨ ਮਾਨਸ ਮਨ ਦੇਵਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਕ੍ਰਮ ਜਸ ਮ੍ਰਿਗਰਾਜ।

ਰਚੇ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਧਰਮ ਯੁੱਧ ਕੇ ਕਾਜ॥

ਜੇਕਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਹੱਥ ਵਿਚ ਤਲਵਾਰ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿੱਚ ਲੋਹੇ ਦੀ ਦੀਵਾਰ ਨਾ ਖੜੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਤਾਂ ਨਾਦਰ ਯਾ ਅਬਦਾਲੀ ਦੇ ਹਮਲਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਮੁਲਕ ਨੂੰ ਬਚਾਉਣਾ ਅਸੰਭਵ ਜੇਹੀ ਗੱਲੀ ਸੀ ਤੇ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਲਾਜ਼ਮੀ ਨਤੀਜਾ ਸਾਡੀ ਸਭਿਅਤਾ ਦਾ ਸਰਬਨਾਸ਼ ਸੀ। ਬੁਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਵਰਗੇ ਫ਼ਕੀਰਾਂ ਦਾ ਅੰਦਾਜ਼ਾ ਠੀਕ ਹੀ ਸੀ

ਨ ਕਹੂੰ ਜਬ ਕੀਏ ਨ ਕਹੂੰ ਤਬ ਕੀਏ ਬਾਤ ਕਹੂੰ ਮੈਂ ਅਬ ਕੀ

ਅਗਰ ਨ ਹੋਤੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੁੰਨਤ ਹੋਤੀ ਸਭ ਕੀ।

ਸਤਿਗੁਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਉਚੀ ਕਲਗੀਏ ਉਡਦਾ ਬਾਜ਼ ਉਛਲਦਾ ਨੀਲਾ ਘੋੜਾ ਚਮਕਦੀ ਤੇਗਏ ਗੁੰਜਦਾ ਰਣਜੀਤ ਨਗਾਰਾਏ ਝੁਲਦਾ ਕੇਸਰੀ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨ ਅਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਦੇ ਜੀਉਂਦੇ ਜਾਗਦੇ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਸਨ। ਬਾਦਸ਼ਾਹ ਅਰੰਗਜ਼ੇਬ ਬਾਰ ਬਾਰ ਇਹ ਫੁਰਮਾਨ ਜਾਰੀ ਕਰ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਰਾਜਪੂਤਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਸਿਵਾਏ ਕੋਈ ਅਰਬੀ ਇਰਾਕੀ ਕਿਸਮ ਦਾ ਵਧੀਆ ਘੋੜਾ ਨ ਰਖੇ ਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਸ਼ਸਤ੍ਰ ਧਾਰਨ ਕਰੇ। ਇਕ ਵਾਰ ਤਾਂ ਉਸਨੇ ਫੌਜਦਾਰ ਸਰਹੰਦ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਲਿਖ ਕੇ ਘੱਲਿਆ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਗੁਰੂ ਨੂੰ ਆਖੋ ਕਿ ਫਕੀਰਾਂ ਵਾਂਗ ਰਹੇ ਏਸੌਚਾ ਪਾਤਸ਼ਾਹ ਨ ਕਹਾਵੇ ਹਥਿਆਰ ਤੇ ਬੰਦੇ ਇਕੱਠੇ ਨ ਕਰੇ ਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਨਗਾਰੇ ਵਜਾਵੇ ਤੇ ਝੰਡੇ ਝੁਲਾਵੇ। ਪਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਉਹ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਸਨ ਜੋ ਅਜ਼ਾਦੀ ਤੇ ਸ਼੍ਰੋਮਣੀ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਾਹਰਾਹ ਵਲ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਸਨ।

ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਸਦੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ੁਲਮ ਸਹਿ ਰਹੀ ਹਿੰਦੁਸਤਾਨ ਦੀ ਲੋਕਾਈ ਨੂੰ ਹੱਕ ਸੱਚ ਲਈ ਤਿਆਰ ਹੋਣ ਅਤੇ ਜ਼ੁਲਮ ਦੇ ਖਿਲਾਫ਼ ਟੱਕਰ ਲੈਣ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ। ਨੀਵੀਆਂ ਜਾਤਾਂ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੱਡੇ ਮੁਰਾਤਬੇ ਮਿਲਣ ਲੱਗੇ। ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕਦੇ ਚਿੜੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਉਡਾਈਏ ਉਹ ਬਾਜ਼ਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਟੱਕਰ ਲੈਣ ਦੇ ਸਮਰੱਥ ਬਣਾਏ ਗਏ। ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੀ ਸਿਰਜਣਾ ਲੋਕਤੰਤਰੀ ਸ਼ਾਸਨ ਦੀ ਇਕ ਉੱਤਮ ਮਿਸਾਲ ਹੈ ਜਿਥੇ ਦਬੇ ਕੁਚਲੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਿਰ ਉੱਚਾ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਹੱਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਾਖੀ ਲਈ ਸੰਘਰਸ਼ਸ਼ੀਲ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।

ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਹਿ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਦੀ ਦਾਤ ਬਖਸ਼ ਕੇ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਬਣਾ ਕੇ ਇਕ ਨਵੀਂ ਰੂਹ ਫੂਕ ਦਿੱਤੀ। ਇਕ ਆਦਰਸ਼ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੀ ਘਾੜਤ ਘੜ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜੋ ਸੰਤ ਵੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਸਿਪਾਹੀ ਹੈ। ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦਾ ਕੋਲ ਨਾਮ ਜਪਣ ਲਈ

ਮਾਲਾ ਵੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਮਾਲਾ ਦੀ ਰਾਖੀ ਲਈ ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਨ ਵੀ ਹੈ। ਖਾਲਸਾ ਇਕ ਪੁਰਨ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਹੋ ਨਿਬੜਿਆ ਹੈ।

ਪੁਸਤਕ ਸੂਚੀ

1. ਗੁਰਨਾਮ ਕੌਰ :ਡਾ.ਸੰਪਾ.ਡਾ. ਨਾਨਕ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਪਤ੍ਰਿਕਾਏ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਸਥਾਪਨਾ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਅੰਕ ਦੇ ਅੰਕ ਦੂਜਾ ਪਬਲੀਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਬਿਊਰੋਏ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀਏ ਪਟਿਆਲਾਏ ਦਸੰਬਰ 1999
2. ਸ਼ੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ :ਡਾ.ਸੰਪਾ.ਡਾ. ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਦਰਸ਼ਨਏ ਸ਼੍ਰੋਮਣੀ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕ ਕਮੇਟੀਏ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰਏ ਸਤਵੀਂ ਵਾਰ 1998
3. ਗੁਰਨਾਮ ਕੌਰ :ਡਾ.ਸੰਪਾ.ਡਾ. ਨਾਨਕ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਪਤ੍ਰਿਕਾਏ ਅੰਕ ਦੂਜਾਏ ਪਬਲੀਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਬਿਊਰੋਏ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀਏ ਪਟਿਆਲਾਏ ਦਸੰਬਰ 2000
4. ਜਸਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਡਾ.ਸਿੱਖ ਵਿਰਾਸਤ ਸਿਧਾਂਤ ਤੇ ਵਿਹਾਰਏ ਨਵਯੁਗ ਪਬਲਿਸ਼ਰਜ਼ਏ ਨਵੀਂ ਦਿੱਲੀਏ 2010
5. ਗੰਡਾ ਸਿੰਘ :ਡਾ.ਸੰਪਾ.ਡਾ. ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰ ਸੋਭਾ ਕਵੀ ਸੈਨਾਪਤਿ ਰਚਿਤਏ ਪਬਲੀਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਬਿਊਰੋਏ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀਏ ਪਟਿਆਲਾਏ ਚੌਥੀ ਐਡੀਸ਼ਨਏ 1996
6. ਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ :ਸੰਪਾ.ਡਾ. ਸਿੱਖ ਸੰਕਲਪ ਸਿਧਾਂਤ ਤੇ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂਏ ਧਰਮ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ ਕਮੇਟੀਏ ਸ਼੍ਰੋਮਣੀ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕ ਕਮੇਟੀਏ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰਏ ਜਨਵਰੀ 2015
7. ਸ਼ਮਸ਼ੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਅਸ਼ੋਕ :ਸੰਪਾ.ਡਾ. ਵਾਰਾਂ ਗਿਆਨ ਰਤਨਾਵਲੀ ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰਦਾਸ ਜੀਏ ਸ਼੍ਰੋਮਣੀ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕ ਕਮੇਟੀਏ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰਏ ਵਾਰ 41ਏ ਤੀਜੀ ਐਡੀਸ਼ਨਏ ਫਰਵਰੀ 1981
8. ਅੱਛਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਕਾਹਲੌਂ :ਡਾ.ਸੰਪਾ.ਡਾ. ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰ ਪਦ ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਏ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਬਾਬਾ ਸੁਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਪਬਲੀਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਬਿਊਰੋਏ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀਏ ਪਟਿਆਲਾਏ 2000
9. ਗੰਡਾ ਸਿੰਘ :ਸੰਪਾ.ਡਾ. ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰ ਸੋਭਾ ਕਵੀ ਸੈਨਾਪਤਿ ਰਚਿਤਏ ਦੂਜੀ ਵਾਰ 1980ਏ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀਏ ਪਟਿਆਲਾ
10. ਸੁਖਦਿਆਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਡਾ.ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦਾ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾਲ 1469.1708ਏ ਜਿਲਦ ਪੰਜਵੀਂਏ ਪਬਲੀਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਬਿਊਰੋਏ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀਏ ਪਟਿਆਲਾਏ 2012
11. ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨਾ ਕੁਮਾਰੀ ਬਾਂਸਲ :ਸੰਪਾ.ਡਾ. ਸਿੰਘ ਸਾਗਰਏ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਭਾਈ ਵੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਲਏ ਪਬਲੀਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਬਿਊਰੋਏ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀਏ ਪਟਿਆਲਾਏ ਦੂਜੀ ਵਾਰਏ 1998
12. ਪਿਆਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਪਦਮਏ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਾਗਰਏ ਸਰਦਾਰ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਭਵਨਏ ਕਲਮ ਮੰਦਿਰਏ ਲੋਇਰ ਮਾਲਏ ਪਟਿਆਲਾਏ 1967

ਖਾਲਸਈ ਬੋਲੇ ਇਕ ਅਧਿਐਨ

ਮਨਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ

ਸੀਨੀਅਰ ਰਿਸਰਚ ਸਕਾਲਰ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ।

ਬੋਲੀ ਕਿਸੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਦੇ ਸੁਭਾਅ ਦੀ ਪਹਿਚਾਣ ਕਰਵਾਉਣ ਵਿਚ ਸਹਾਇਕ ਸਿੱਧ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਬੋਲੀ ਸਾਡੇ ਮਨ ਦੇ ਭਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਅਕਤ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਰੀਆ ਹੈ। ਮਨੁੱਖ ਆਪਣੇ ਸੁਭਾਅ ਆਪਣੀ ਬੋਲ ਚਾਲ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਪਹਿਰਾਵੇ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਚਾਣਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸੇ ਕਰਕੇ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਦੀ ਪਛਾਣ ਦਸਤਾਰ, ਰਫਤਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਫਤਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਸਹਿਜੇ ਹੀ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਇਕ ਦੂਜੇ ਦੇ ਸਹਿਪੁਰਕ ਹਨ। ਸਮਾਜ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਜਿਆਂ ਮਨੁੱਖਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਜੋੜਦਾ ਹੈ, ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਉਸਦੇ ਅੰਦਰਲੇ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨਾਲ ਜੋੜਦੀ ਹੈ। ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਸਗੋਂ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਦੂਜੇ ਮਨੁੱਖਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਵਿਚਰਨ ਜਾਂ ਸਮਾਜ ਦਾ ਅੰਗ ਬਣਨ ਵਿਚ ਸਹਾਇਕ ਸਰੋਤ ਵਜੋਂ ਵੀ ਕਾਰਜਸ਼ੀਲ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਇਕ ਸੰਚਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ ਹੈ। ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਵਰਤਾਰੇ ਦਾ ਇਕ ਰੂਪ ਹੈ। ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੀ ਨਿਰੁਕਤੀ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਧਾਤੁ :ਰਥਕਯਛ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਤੋਂ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ। ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਧਾਤੁ ਦਾ ਅਰਥ ਹੈ. ਬੋਲਣਾ, ਕਹਿਣਾ, ਸੰਬੋਧਨ ਕਰਨਾ, ਵਾਰਤਾਲਾਪ ਕਰਨਾ, ਨਿਰੂਪਣ ਕਰਨਾ, ਵਰਣਨ ਕਰਨਾ। ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਮੱਧਕਾਲੀ ਤੇ ਪੁਰਾਤਨ ਕਾਲੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਭਾਖਾ ਜਾਂ ਭਾਖਿਆ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਇਕ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਦਰੱਖਤ ਹੈ ਜਿਸਦੀਆਂ ਜੜ੍ਹਾਂ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਮਨ ਵਿਚ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਇਸਦੀਆਂ ਟਾਹਣੀਆਂ ਫੁੱਲ, ਫਲ ਅਤੇ ਪੱਤੇ ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿਚ ਹਨ।

ਜਿਹੜੇ ਸਿੱਖ ਸਦੀਆਂ ਤਕ ਉਜੜੇ ਰਹੇ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਘਰ ਘਾਟ ਬਰਬਾਦ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਰੋਏ ਪੰਜਾਬੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਰੋਏ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਣ ਅਤੇ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀਕੋਣਾਂ ਨੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਭਰਵੇਂ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਕਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਆਦਰਸ਼ਾਂ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੋਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਨਵੇਂ ਅਰਥ ਦਿੱਤੇ, ਨਵੇਂ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀਕੋਣ ਬਖਸ਼ੇ, ਨਵੇਂ ਤੇ ਕਰੜੇ ਵਿਅੰਗ ਦਿੱਤੇ, ਨਵੇਂ ਮੁਹਾਵਰੇ ਅਤੇ ਆਦਰਸ਼ ਦਿੱਤੇ। ਇਹ ਲੋਕ ਕਦੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਨ ਪਰ ਜੇ ਕੁਝ ਵੀ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਭਰ ਦੀ ਬੋਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਕਦੀ ਵੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਦੇ ਸਕਿਆ। ਜੰਗਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਲੁਕ ਛਿਪਦੇ ਖਾਲਸੇ ਨੇ ਅਕਾਲ ਪੁਰਖ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦੀ ਓਟ ਤੋਂ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਹੋਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਦਾ ਸਹਾਰਾ ਨਾ ਤੋਕਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪੰਕਤੀਆਂ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਆਪਣੀ ਸੁਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਅਕਾਲ ਪੁਰਖ ਦੇ ਸੁਕਰ ਵਿਚ ਰਖਿਆ।

ਦੁਖੁ ਨਾਹੀ ਸਭੁ ਸੁਖੁ ਹੀ ਹੈ ਰੇ ਏਕੈ ਏਕੀ ਨੇਤੈ॥

ਬੁਰਾ ਨਹੀ ਸਭੁ ਭਲਾ ਹੀ ਹੈ ਰੇ ਹਾਰ ਨਹੀ ਸਭ ਜੇਤੈ॥

ਜੰਗਲਾਂ, ਮਾਰੂਥਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਕਈ ਕਈ ਦਿਨ ਭੁੱਖੇ ਭਾਣੇ ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਨੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਦੀ ਰਜ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਠਾ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਮੰਨਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਜੇ ਵੀ ਕੱਚਾ ਪੱਕਾ ਖਾਣ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਛਕ ਕੇ ਹੀ ਆਨੰਦ ਮਾਣਦੇ ਰਹੇ।

ਬੋਲੇ

ਇਕ ਖਾਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਬੋਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਬੋਲੇ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਬੋਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਆਉਣ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਮੁਖ ਮੰਤਵ ਹਾਸੀ, ਮਖੌਲ ਜਾਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਮਨ ਦੇ ਭੇਦ ਲੁਕਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਬੋਲੀ ਲਿਖੇ ਪੜ੍ਹੇ ਜਾਂ ਉੱਚ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀ ਦੇ ਲੋਕ ਘਟ ਵਰਤਦੇ ਹਨ। ਖਾਲਸਈ ਬੋਲੇ ਜੰਗੀ ਸੁਝ ਲਈ ਸੰਕੇਤਕ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਹੈ। ਕਿਤੇ ਕਿਤੇ ਇਹ ਸੰਕੇਤਾਵਲੀ ਵਿਚ ਕਠੋਰਤਾ ਤੇ ਤਲਖੀ ਵੀ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਇਹ ਸਮਝ ਲੈਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਸਭ ਕੁਝ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੇ ਹਾਕਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਜਾਬਰਾਨਾ ਕਾਰਵਾਈ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਕ੍ਰਿਆ ਮਾਤਰ ਸੀ। ਬੁੱਢਾ ਦਲ ਦੇ ਲਿਖਾਰੀ ਗਿਆਨੀ ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਵੜੇਚ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਦੇ ਚੜ੍ਹਦੀ ਕਲਾ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੰਗਾਂ ਜੁਧਾਂ ਸਮੇਂ

ਦੁਸ਼ਮਨ ਨੂੰ ਭੈ ਭੀਤ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਬੋਲਦੇ ਜੋ ਖਾਲਸੇ ਨੇ ਆਪ ਹੀ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤੇ ਸਨ। ਨਿਹੰਗ ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਬੋਲੇ ਆਮ ਵਰਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਗੁਪਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ

ਗੁਪਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਈ ਰੂਪ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਖਾਸ ਵਰਗ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਅਜਿਹਾ ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕਿ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਦੂਜੇ ਵਰਗ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਤਕ ਨਾ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਸਕੇ। ਗੁਪਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਈ ਗੱਲਬਾਤ ਨੂੰ ਗੁਪਤ ਰੱਖਣ ਵਾਸਤੇ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਨਿਹੰਗ ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਦੀ ਵੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਇਕ ਗੁਪਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਹਰੇਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਸਥਾਪਤ ਅਰਥਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਅੱਗੇ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਵਿਭਿੰਨ ਅਰਥਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਕਾਰ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਖਾਲਸਈ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਤੋਂ ਹੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਈ ਸੀ ਪਰ ਸਮੁੱਚੇ ਮੁਹਾਂਦਰੇ ਤੋਂ ਇਹ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਵਿਲੱਖਣ ਕਿਸਮ ਦੀ ਸੀ ਤੇ ਹਰ ਆਦਮੀ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਸਿਵਾਇ ਸੰਗ੍ਰਾਮੀਏ ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਦੇ ਪੂਰੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਮਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਸਕਦਾ। ਮਿਸਟਰ ਫਰੈਂਕਲਿਨ ਨੇ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਆਲਮ ਦੀ ਤਵਾਰੀਖ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਸਾਫ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਉਚੇ ਦਿਓ ਲੰਮੇ ਕੱਦਾਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਨੀਲੰਬਰੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਭੁਰਿਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਗਿਲਤੀਆਂ ਮਾਰ ਕੇ ਕਮਰਕੱਮੇ ਕਰਕੇ ਤੇ ਸਿਰਾਂ ਉੱਤੇ ਖੁਲ੍ਹੇ ਡੁਲ੍ਹੇ ਦਸਤਾਰੇ ਸਜਾ ਕੇ ਰੱਖਦੇ ਸਨ ਅਤੇ ਪਸ਼ਤੋ ਵੀ ਚੰਗੀ ਬੋਲ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਸਨ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਅਰਬੀ, ਫਾਰਸੀ ਤੇ ਹਿੰਦਵੀ ਦੀ ਮਿੱਸ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਸੀ। ਖਾਲਸਈ ਬੋਲਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਸ਼ੈਲੀ ਇਹ ਸਿੱਧ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਿੰਘ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਪਤਵੰਤੇ ਪੁਰਸ਼ਾਂ ਦੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਉਚੇ ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਕ ਹੈ।

ਗੜਗੱਜ ਬੋਲੇ

ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ ਚੁੰਕਿ ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਨੇ ਘੜੇ ਸਨ ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਨੁਹਾਰ ਗਰਜਵੀਂ ਰਹੀ ਸੀ। ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਇਕ ਨਾਮਾਂਤਰ ਗੜਗੱਜ ਬੋਲੇ ਵੀ ਪ੍ਰਚਲਿਤ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ। ਖਾਲਸਈ ਬੋਲੇ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਗੜਗੱਜ ਬੋਲੇ ਜਾਂ ਨਿਹੰਗ ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੋਲੇ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਇਹ ਬੋਲੇ ਇਕੋ ਸਮੇਂ ਜਾਂ ਇਕੋ ਵਾਰ ਹੋਂਦ ਵਿਚ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਏ ਸਗੋਂ ਸਮੇਂ-ਸਮੇਂ ਉੱਤੇ ਇਹ ਬੋਲੇ ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਦੀ ਗੁਪਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਾ ਸਿੰਗਾਰ ਬਣਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਰਲਦੇ ਗਏ। ਉਦਾਹਰਣ ਵਜੋਂ ਆਸਾ ਦੀ ਵਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਫੁਰਮਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ:

ਅੰਨੁ ਦੇਵਤਾ ਪਾਣੀ ਦੇਵਤਾ ਬੈਸੰਤਰੁ ਦੇਵਤਾ ਲੂਣੁ ਪੰਜਵਾ ਪਾਇਆ ਘਿਰਤੁ॥

ਨਿਹੰਗ ਸਿੰਘ ਆਪਣੀ ਬੋਲੀ ਵਿਚ ਪੰਜਵਾ ਘਿਓ ਨੂੰ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਛੇਵਾਂ ਚੜੇਲ ਨੂੰ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਚਾਲ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਨਾਲ ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਬੋਲਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਾਧਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਰੇਲਗੱਡੀ ਨੂੰ ਭੁਤਨੀ ਇੰਜਣ ਨੂੰ ਤੇਜਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਚਾਹ ਨੂੰ ਢਿੱਡ ਫੁਕਣੀ ਅਤੇ ਮੇਟਰ ਗੱਡੀ ਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਗੜਗੱਜ ਬੋਲਿਆਂ ਆਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕੁਝ ਕੁ ਬੋਲੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਨਾਲ ਇਜ਼ਾਦ ਕਰ ਲਏ ਗਏ ਅਤੇ ਨਿਹੰਗ ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਦੀ ਗੁਪਤ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਵਲੀ ਵਿਚ ਜੁੜਦੇ ਗਏ ਅਤੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਪੁਰਾਤਨ ਬੋਲਿਆਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਬੋਲੇ ਅਲੋਪ ਵੀ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਇਹ ਬੋਲੇ ਤੇ ਅਠਾਰਵੀਂ ਸਦੀ ਦੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਜਾਬਰਾਨਾ ਕਾਰਵਾਈ ਦਾ ਸਿੱਟਾ ਸੀ। ਜਦੋਂ ਨਾਦਰ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਲੁੱਟ ਕੇ ਵਾਪਸ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਸੀ ਤਾਂ ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਨੇ ਨਾਦਰ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਦੇ ਖਜ਼ਾਨੇ ਨੂੰ ਗੁਰੀਲਾ ਪੈਂਤੜਿਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਲੁੱਟਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਨਾਦਰ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਨੂੰ ਸੋਗਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਪਾਉਣ ਨੂੰ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਰ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਲੋਕ ਕੰਟ ਹਨ ਜੋ ਮੇਰੇ ਖਜ਼ਾਨੇ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਲੁੱਟਣ ਦੀ ਹਿੰਮਤ ਰਖਦੇ

ਹਨ। ਨਾਦਰ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਨੇ ਜ਼ਕਰੀਆ ਖਾਨ ਤੋਂ ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਪੁੱਛਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਉਸਨੇ ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਆਖਿਆ ^{੨੬} ਤਬ ਖਾਨੂ ਨੇ ਐਸ ਬਖ਼ਾਨੀ। ਮੁਲਕ ਉਸੈ ਕੇ ਨਾਂਹਿ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨੀ। ਖੜੇ ਸੇਵੈਂ ਅੰ ਚਲਤੇ ਖਾਂਹਿ। ਨਹਿੰ ਬੈਠੋਂ ਵੈ ਕਿਤੇ ਗਿਰਾਇੰ। ਨੂਨ ਘਿਰਤ ਕੇ ਸਭਾਦ ਨ ਜਾਨੈਂ। ਹਮ ਦੁਖ ਦੇਵੈਂ ਵੈ ਸੁਖ ਮਾਨੈਂ।

ਹਾੜ ਨ ਦਿਨ ਭਰ ਪੀਵੈਂ ਪਾਨੀ। ਸਯਾਲੇ ਰਖੈਂ ਨ ਅਗਨ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨੀ।

ਨਹਿੰ ਖਾਵੈਂ ਵੈ ਪੀਸਯੇ ਨਾਜ। ਲੜੈਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਵੈ ਕਰਕੇ ਭਾਜ।

ਏਕ ਹੋਇ ਤਾਂ ਸੌ ਸੌ ਲਹੈਂ। ਮਰਨੇ ਤੇ ਵੈ ਮੂਲ ਨ ਡਰੈਂ।

ਖਾਲਸਈ ਬੋਲਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਜਨਮ ਕਾਲ

ਡਾ. ਸੁਖਦਿਆਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ^{੨੭} ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੀ ਸਾਜਨਾ ਨਾਲ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਨਵੀਂ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਅਤੇ ਨਵੀਂ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਵਲੀ ਦਾ ਸੰਚਾਰ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ। ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਬੋਲੇ ਸੇ ਨਿਹਾਲੇ ਸਤਿ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਅਕਾਲੇ ਵਾਹਿਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਕਾ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਵਾਹਿਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਕੀ ਫਤਿਹੇ ਸਿੰਘੇ ਕੌਰੇ ਪੰਜ ਪਿਆਰੇ ਇਥੋਂ ਤੱਕ ਕਿ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਸਰਬੱਤ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਪੰਥ ਗੁਰਮਤਾ ਫਤਿਹੇ ਇਕ ਨੂੰ ਸਵਾ ਲੱਖ ਚੜ੍ਹਦੀਆਂ ਕਲਾਂ ਆਦਿ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੋਲੀ ਵਿਚ ਨਵੇਂ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹੋ ਗਏ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਵਲੀ ਕੇਵਲ ਤੇ ਕੇਵਲ ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੀ ਹੀ ਦੇਣ ਹੈ। ^{੨੮} ਅਖਬਾਰਾਤਿ ਦਰਬਾਰ ਮੁਅੱਲਾ ਵਿਚ ਦਰਜ ਹੈ ਕਿ ^{੨੯} ਜਨਵਰੀ 1711 ਈ. ਨੂੰ ਬਾਦਸ਼ਾਹ ਬਹਾਦਰਸ਼ਾਹ ਸਾਮੁਣੇ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਹੋਈ ਕਿ ਇੱਕ ਇੱਕਲਾ ਸਿੱਖ ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪ ਨੂੰ ^{੩੦} ਫੌਜ ਕਹਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਜਾਹਰ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਖਾਲਸਈ ਬੋਲੇ ਅਠਾਰਵੀਂ ਸਦੀ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਢ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਸਿਰਜੇ ਜਾਣ ਲਗ ਪਏ ਸਨ। ^{੩੧} 1716 ਈ. ਵਿਚ ਬਾਬਾ ਬੰਦਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਹਾਦਰ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਹੀਦੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਸਿੱਖ ਕੌਮ ਉਪਰ ਅੱਤ ਦੇ ਤਸੀਹਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਦੌਰ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋਇਆ। ਫਰੂਖਸੀਅਰ ਅਬਦੁਸ ਸਮੈਦ ਖਾਂ ਜ਼ਕਰੀਆ ਖਾਂ ਵਰਗੇ ਹਾਕਮਾਂ ਨੇ ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਅਤਿਆਚਾਰ ਕਰ ਕਰ ਕੇ ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਘਰਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਨਿਕਲ ਕੇ ਜੰਗਲਾਂ ਬੋਲਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਲੁਕਣ ਲਈ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਰ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੀ ਅਗਵਾਈ ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਇਹ ਸੁਰਬੀਰ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਸਨ ^{੩੨} ਦੀਵਾਨ ਦਰਬਾਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੱਥੇਦਾਰ ਕਪੂਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੱਥੇਦਾਰ ਨਵਾਬ ਕਪੂਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੀ ਰਹਿਣੀ ਬਹਿਣੀ ਅਤੇ ਬੋਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਨਵਾਂ ਰੂਪ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਸਾਰੀ ਕੌਮ ਦੀ ਸੁਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਉਚਾ ਰਖਣ ਲਈ ਪਰਚੱਲਤ ਬੋਲ ਚਾਲ ਨੂੰ ਬਦਲ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਜਥੇਦਾਰ ਕਪੂਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਅਤੇ ਦੀਵਾਨ ਦਰਬਾਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਪਹਿਲ ਕੋਈ ^{੩੩} ਬੋਲੇ ਰਚੇ ਸਨ। ਇਹ ਬੋਲੇ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਮੌਖਿਕ ਹੀ ਸਨ।

ਬੋਲਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਲਿਖਤੀ ਰੂਪ

ਖਾਲਸਈ ਬੋਲਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਲਿਖਤੀ ਰੂਪ ਬਹੁਤ ਹੀ ਘੱਟ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਬੋਲੇ ਸੀਨੇ ਬਸੀਨੇ ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਰਹੇ ਅਤੇ ਹੁਣ ਸਿਰਫ ਨਿਹੰਗ ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਬੋਲੇ ਆਮ ਬੋਲ ਚਾਲ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਸੁਣਨ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਦੇ ਹਨ। ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਪਿਆਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਪਦਮ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ^{੩੪} 1854 ਈ. ਵਿਚ ਅਲਾਉਦੀਨ ਮੁਫਤੀ ਦੇ ਇਬਰਤਨਾਮੇ ਵਿਚ ਕੁਝ ਖਾਲਸਈ ਬੋਲਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਸੰਕੇਤ ਮਿਲਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਸ. ਰਤਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਭੰਗੂ ਦੇ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰ ਪੰਥ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ^{੩੫} :1841 ਈ. ਵਿਚ ਖਾਲਸਈ ਬੋਲਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਕੁਝ ਕੁ ਸੰਕੇਤ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਮਗਰੋਂ ਗਿਆਨੀ ਗਿਆਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੇ ਪੰਥ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ^{੩੬} :1878 ਈ. ਪੰਨਾ ਨੰ. 732 ^{੩੭} :35 ਵਿਚ ਖਾਲਸਈ ਬੋਲਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਵਿਸਤਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਵੀਹਵੀਂ ਸਦੀ ਵਿਚ ਤੇਜਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਪੁਸਤਕ ^{੩੮} ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਦਾ ਪੰਥ ਨਿਆਰਾ ^{੩੯} :1901 ਈ. ਵਿਚ ਖਾਲਸਈ ਬੋਲਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਕਵਿਤਾ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਭਾਈ ਕਾਨ੍ਹ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਾਭਾ ਨੇ ਮਹਾਨ ਕੋਸ਼ ^{੪੦} :1930 ਈ. ਵਿਚ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਬੋਲਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਦਰਜ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ^{੪੧} 1933 ਈ. ਵਿਚ ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਸਾਹਿਬ ਸਿੰਘ ਬੀ. ਏ. ਖਾਲਸਾ ਕਾਲਜ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਵਲੋਂ ^{੪੨} ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸੋਹਜ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਪੁਸਤਕ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ

ਗੜਗੱਜ ਬੋਲੇ ਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਇਕ ਲੇਖ ਛਾਪਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਮਗਰੋਂ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਟ੍ਰੈਕਟ ਸੁਸਾਇਟੀ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਵਲੋਂ ^{੪੩} 1960 ਈ. ਵਿਚ ਟ੍ਰੈਕਟ ਨੰ. 300 ^{੪੪} ਗੜਗੱਜ ਬੋਲੇ ਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਟ੍ਰੈਕਟ ਵੀ ਛਾਪਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਭਾਈ ਭਗਵਾਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਕਲਰਕ ਨੇ ^{੪੫} 1979 ਈ. ਵਿਚ ਆਪਣੀ ਰਚਨਾ ^{੪੬} ਖਾਲਸਾ ਮਤ ਹੁਲਾਸ ਵਿਚ ਗੜਗੱਜ ਬੋਲਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਕਾਵਿ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਵਰਨਣ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਪਿਆਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਪਦਮ ਨੇ ^{੪੭} 1997 ਈ. ਵਿਚ ਖਾਲਸਈ ਬੋਲਿਆਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਇਕ ਪੁਸਤਕ ਵੀ ਲਿਖੀ ਹੈ। ਬਾਕੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕਿਧਰੇ ਕਿਧਰੇ ਹੀ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਬੋਲਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ^{੪੮}

ੴ ਮਕ ਕੇ ਛੇਡੇ ਉਚ ਰਹਤ ਚੀਤੇ ਪੀਛੈ ਅੰਭ।

ਚੀਤੇ ਤੋਂ ਭਾਵ ਪਿਸ਼ਾਬ ਕਰਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਅੰਭ ਤੋਂ ਭਾਵ ਪਾਣੀ ਵਰਤਣ ਤੋਂ ਹੈ। ਨਿਹੰਗ ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੋਲਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਪਿਸ਼ਾਬ ਕਰਨ ਨੂੰ ਚੀਤਾ ਭਜਾਉਣਾ ਅਤੇ ਸੌਚ ਜਾਣ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਢੂ ਬੈਠਣਾ ਆਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਰਹਿਤਨਾਮਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ^{੪੯}

ਕਾਢੂ ਬੈਠੇ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਪਾਸ ਰਖੇ ਸੇ ਭੀ ਤਨਖਾਹੀਆ।

ਸਿੱਖ ਪੰਥ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਕੋਸ਼ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਖਾਲਸਈ ਬੋਲੇ ਘੜਨ ਦੇ ਚਾਰ ਕਾਰਨ ^{੫੦} ਮੰਨੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ^{੫੧}

ਇਕ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਕਿ ਗੁਪਤ ਸੰਕੇਤਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਸਿੰਘ ਇਕ ਦੂਜੇ ਤਕ ਆਪਣੀ ਗੱਲ ਪਹੁੰਚਾਉਂਦੇ ਸਨ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਦੁਸ਼ਮਣ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਸੇ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਭਿਣਕ ਨ ਪੈ ਸਕੇ। ਦੂਜਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਇਹ ਕਿ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਤੁਛ ਵਸਤੂ ਨੂੰ ਉੱਤਮ ਵਸਤੂ ਦੇ ਨਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਪੁਕਾਰਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਛੋਲਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਦਮਛੇ ਛੋਲੂਏ ਲਈ ਸਾਉਗੀ। ਤੀਜਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਇਹ ਕਿ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਸੰਕਟ ਕਾਲ ਵਿਚ ਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋ ਸਕਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਉੱਤਮ ਵਸਤੂ ਪ੍ਰਤਿ ਨਾਕਾਰਤਮਕ ਬਿਰਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਅਪਣਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ ਹਾਥੀ ਨੂੰ ਕੱਟਾ ਮੁਰਗੀ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਜ਼ੀ। ਚੌਥਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਇਹ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਅਸਾਧਾਰਣ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਪਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਲਾਲ ਮਿਰਚ ਲਈ ਲੜਾਕੀ ਸੁਚੇਤੇ ਜਾਣ ਲਈ ਮੈਦਾਨ ਜਾਣਾ ਆਦਿ।

ਪ੍ਰੋ. ਪਿਆਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਪਦਮ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਖਾਲਸਈ ਬੋਲਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਦੇ ਆਚਰਣ ਦੇ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਪਹਿਲੂ ਉਜਾਗਰ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ ^{੫੨}

- ਆਤਮ ਗੌਰਵ: ਚੜ੍ਹਦੀ ਕਲਾ
- ਬੌਧਿਕਤਾ
- ਸੁਹਜਾਤਮਿਕਤਾ
- ਨਿਰਭੈਤਾ

ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਹਿਲੂਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਆਧਾਰ ਬਣਾ ਕੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਬੋਲਿਆਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਸਥਾਰ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਹੈ ^{੫੩}

ਆਤਮ ਗੌਰਵ: ਚੜ੍ਹਦੀ ਕਲਾ

ਚੜ੍ਹਦੀ ਕਲਾ ਇਕ ਅਜਿਹੀ ਅਵਸਥਾ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਸਥਿਰ ਦ੍ਰਿੜਤਾ ਭਰਪੂਰ ਚਿੰਤਾ ਰਹਿਤ ਡਰ ਰਹਿਤ ਗਮ ਰਹਿਤ ਤੇ ਝੋਰਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਪਰੇ ਸਦਾ ਤਿਆਰ ਬਰ ਤਿਆਰ ਨਿਤ ਉਤਸ਼ਾਹ ਵਿਚ ਖੁਸ਼ੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮਹਿਕ ਖਲੇਰਦੀ ਹੋਈ ਹਰ ਦਮ ਹੁਲਾਸ ਭਰੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਚੜ੍ਹਦੀ ਕਲਾ ਵਿਚ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਭੂਤਕਾਲ ਦੀਆਂ ਮੁਸੀਬਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਪਛਤਾਵਾ ਆਪਣੇ ਮਨ ਤੋਂ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਿਆਉਂਦਾ। ਚੜ੍ਹਦੀ ਕਲਾ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਚਰਦਾ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਵੱਡੀ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਡੀ ਮੁਸੀਬਤ ਨੂੰ ਹੱਸ-ਹੱਸ ਕੇ ਝੱਲਦਾ ਹੈ। ਚੜ੍ਹਦੀ ਕਲਾ ਦੀ ਦਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਉਹੋ ਮਾਣ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਹੜਾ ਕਿ ਪਦਾਰਥਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਨਿਸ਼ਾਨਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਬਣਾਉਂਦਾ ਸਗੋਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਧਨਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਇਕ ਸਾਧਨ ਸਮਝਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿਸੇ ਮਹਾਨ ਆਸ਼ੇ ਲਈ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਬੋਲਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਪਿਛੋਕੜ ਵਿਚ ਜਿਥੇ ਖੁਫੀਆ ਬੋਲੀ ਦੀ ਵਜ੍ਹਾ ਮੰਨੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਉਥੇ ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਦੀ ਚੜ੍ਹਦੀ ਕਲਾ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਪਿਛੋਕੜ ਮੰਨਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਚੜ੍ਹਦੀ ਕਲਾ ਵਿਚ ਰਖਣ ਲਈ ਨਿਹੰਗ ਸਿੰਘ ਇਕ ਦੂਜੇ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਹੱਲਾ ਸ਼ੇਰੀ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਕਾਣੇ ਨੂੰ ਲੱਖ ਨੇਤਰਾ ਟੁੰਡੇ ਨੂੰ ਲੱਖ ਬਾਹਾਂ ਅੰਨ੍ਹੇ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਰਮਾ ਕਹਿ ਕੇ ਹੱਸਲਾ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਝਾੜੂ ਮਾਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਥੇਦਾਰ

ਜੀ ਕਹਿ ਕੇ ਸਤਿਕਾਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਕੱਲੇ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੂੰ ਸਵਾ ਲੱਖ ਜਾਂ ਫੌਜ ਆਖਕੇ ਸੰਬੋਧਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸਵਾ ਲੱਖ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਦੋ ਲੱਖ ਤਿੰਨ ਲੱਖ। ਇਹ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਦਸ ਲੱਖ ਤਕ ਚਲਦੀ ਹੈ। ਦਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਫੇਰ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਖ਼ਤਮ ਅਤੇ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਬੇਅੰਤ।

ਬੋਧਿਕਤਾ

ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਲਗਾਈਆਂ ਪਾਬੰਦੀਆਂ ਕਾਰਨ ਵਿਦਿਆ ਪੱਖੋਂ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਅਣਜਾਣ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਨੇ ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਵਿੱਦਿਆ ਦਾ ਆਧਾਰ ਬਣਾਇਆ। ਨਿੱਤਨੇਮ ਦੀ ਸੰਥਾ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਹੀ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਅਕਾਲ ਪੁਰਖ ਦਾ ਸ਼ੁਕਰਾਨਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਪਰ ਐਸੇ ਹਾਲਾਤ ਦੇ ਬਾਵਜੂਦ ਵੀ ਜੇ ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਨੇ ਸੰਕੇਤਕ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਵਲੀ ਘੜੀ ਸੀ ਉਸ ਤੋਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਬੋਧਿਕਤਾ ਦਾ ਪਤਾ ਲਗਦਾ ਹੈ। ਦਾਤਣ ਨੂੰ ਮੁਖ ਮਾਂਜਣਾ ਮਿਰਚ ਨੂੰ ਲੜਾਕੀ ਲੁਣ ਨੂੰ ਸਰਬਰਸ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਬੋਧਿਕਤਾ ਦਾ ਹੀ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਵਾ ਹੈ।

ਅਤਿਆਚਾਰ ਦੇ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਦਿਲ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਵੇ ਲਈ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਸਾਢੇ ਢੰਗ ਲੱਭ ਲਏ। ਪੀਲੂ ਨੂੰ ਮੇਵੇ ਬੋਲਣ ਨੂੰ ਗਰਜਣਾ ਦਮੜੀ ਨੂੰ ਰੁਪਈਆ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਉਲਟ ਰੁਪਈਏ ਨੂੰ ਫਿਲੜ ਸਮਝਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਲਈ ਦੁਖ ਬਿਪਤਾ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਹੀ ਉਡ ਗਏ ਸਨ। ਇਸ ਹਾਲਤ ਵਿਚ ਵੀ ਉਹ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੀ ਚੜ੍ਹਦੀ ਕਲਾ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਹਸ ਦਾ ਆਨੰਦ ਮਾਣ ਸਕਦੇ ਸਨ। ਗਰੀਬੀ ਤੇ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਲਾਂ ਨੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਕ ਦੂਜੇ ਨਾਲ ਜੋੜਨ ਤੇ ਨੇੜੇ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਕੀਤਾ ਅਮਨ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਜੋ ਬੰਦਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਤਕਰੇ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਉਹ ਜਬਰ ਦੇ ਸੁਹਾਗੇ ਨੇ ਪਧਰੇ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਸਨ। ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਇੱਕ ਬਾਟੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੈਠ ਕੇ ਛਕਣ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਨਹਿਰੀਏ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਨਿਹੰਗ ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਇਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਬਿਬੇਕ ਬਹੁਤ ਪ੍ਰਸਿਧ ਹੈ। ਸਰਬ ਲੋਹ ਦੇ ਬਰਤਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਲੰਗਰ ਪਕਾਉਣ ਅਤੇ ਛਕਣ ਦੀ ਮਰਯਾਦਾ ਨੂੰ ਬਿਬੇਕ ਆਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਸਰਬ ਲੋਹ ਦੇ ਬਰਤਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਖੂਹ ਦੇ ਜਲ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਤੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਹੱਥੀਂ ਅਠ ਪਹਿਰ ਲੰਗਰ ਸਜਾ ਕੇ ਛਕਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੂੰ ਬਿਬੇਕ ਸਿੰਘ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਰਜ਼ੂਰੀ ਸਾਥੀ ਵਿਚ ਅਕਾਲੀ ਕੌਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਿਹੰਗ ਨੇ ਵੱਸਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀਲੰਗੜੇ ਆਖਿਆ ਹੈ। ਜਥੇਦਾਰੀ ਨਾਮ ਸੇਵਾਦਾਰ ਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪੰਥ ਖਾਲਸੇ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਬੋਲਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਸੇਵਾਦਾਰ ਜਾਂ ਪਹਿਰੇਦਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਜਥੇਦਾਰ ਸੰਬੋਧਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਨੌਕਰੀ ਵਿਚ ਤਨਖਾਹ ਤਲਬ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰੀ ਲੈਣੀ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੀ ਤਨਖਾਹ ਡੰਡ ਸਜਾ ਹੈ ਮਾਇਆ ਮਜ਼ਦੂਰੀ ਦੇਣੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਗੋਂ ਤਨਖਾਹ ਲਾਉਣੀ ਭਾਵ ਸਜਾ ਵਜੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਭੀ ਦੰਡ ਜੇ ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਹੋਵੇ ਭੁਲ ਬਖਸ਼ਾਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਨੂੰ ਜੇ ਭੀ ਗੁਨਾਹ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਕੂਲ ਹੋਵੇ ਉਹੋ ਜਿਹੀ ਤਨਖਾਹ ਲਾਈ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਅਖੰਡ ਪਾਠ ਕਰਾਓ ਮੰਗਤ ਦੇ ਜੁਠੇ ਬਰਤਨ ਮਾਂਜਣੇ ਜੋੜਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਝਾੜੂ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਦਰੀਆਂ ਵਿਛਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਜਾਂ ਦਾਤਣਾਂ ਲਿਆ ਕੇ ਮੰਗਤ ਵਿਚ ਵੰਡਣੀਆਂ ਆਦਿ।

ਸੁਹਜਾਤਮਿਕਤਾ

ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੇ ਬੋਲਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਸੁਹਜ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਵਾ ਸਹਿਜੇ ਹੀ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸਾਧਾਰਨ ਚੀਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਮ ਵੀ ਖਾਲਸੇ ਨੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਸੁਹਜ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਰਖੇ ਹੋਏ ਸਨ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਕਿੱਕਰ ਨੂੰ ਸਦਾ ਗੁਲਾਬ ਦਸਤਾਰ ਬੰਨ੍ਹਣ ਨੂੰ ਦਸਤਾਰ ਸਜਾਉਣਾ ਤਲਵਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੁੱਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਚਰਨਦਾਸੀ ਆਦਿ। ਸੁਹਜਾਤਮਿਕਤਾ ਸਮੇਤ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਯੰਤ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਖੂਬਸੂਰਤ ਜਾਪਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਦੇ ਸਬੰਧ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਥਾਇ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਵਧੀਆ ਜਾਪਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਿੱਕਰ ਜਾਂ ਬਬੂਲ ਦੀ ਦਾਤਣ ਨੂੰ ਸਦਾ ਗੁਲਾਬ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ। ਅਖੰਡ ਪਾਠ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਵੇਲੇ ਮੂੰਹ ਢੱਕੇ ਪਾਠ ਕਰਨ ਨੂੰ ਚਿਹਰਾ ਸਜਾਉਣਾ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ। ਪਸਤੌਲ ਨੂੰ ਵਤਮੰਚਾ ਅਤੇ ਬਦ੍ਰਕਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਿੰਘ ਵਰਾਮਜੀਰੇ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ। ਵਰਾਮਜੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਖੂਬ ਚਲਾਵੈ ਤੀਰ ਮਾਰ ਮਾਰ ਘੋੜੇ ਗਿਰਾਵੈ।

ਗੁਰਮੁੱਖ ਇਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਕਿ ਅਮਕਾ ਮਰ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਸਗੋਂ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਵਫ਼ਤਹਿ ਗਜਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਵਫ਼ਤਹਿ ਕਰ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਵਫ਼ਤਹਿ ਅਕਾਲ ਚਲਾਣਾ ਕਰ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਗੁਰਪੁਰੀ ਸਿਧਾਰ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਕਿਸੇ ਭੈ ਭੀਤ ਗੱਲ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਮ੍ਰਿਤੁ ਬਿਮਾਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਭੈੜੀ ਗੱਲ ਨੂੰ ਦਰਸਾਉਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦਾ ਉਚਾਰਨ ਆਮ ਕਰਕੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸਗੋਂ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਖੁਸ਼ ਬੋਲਿਆਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਘੱਟ ਭੈ ਭੀਤ ਬਣਾ ਕੇ ਦਰਸਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਸੱਪ ਦੇ ਡੰਗੇ ਨੂੰ ਕੀੜਾ ਮੂੰਹ ਲਾ ਗਿਆ। ਕੋਈ ਚੰਗੀ ਗੱਲ ਕਹਿਣੀ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਆਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸੁੱਖ ਨਾਲ ਫਲਾਣੀ ਗੱਲ ਕੋਈ ਮਾੜੀ ਗੱਲ ਕਹਿਣ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਵਰੱਥ ਨਾ ਕਰੇ। ਪੱਗ ਜਾਂ ਦੁਮਾਲੇ ਨੂੰ ਦਸਤਾਰ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਬੰਨਣ ਨੂੰ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਸਤਾਰ ਸਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਸਸਤਰ ਧਾਰਨ ਕਰਨ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਸਸਤਰ ਵਸਾਉਣੇ ਆਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਭੰਗ ਛਾਨਣ ਦੇ ਰੁਮਾਲ ਦੇ ਕੋਨਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ੇਰ ਦੇ ਕੰਨ ਆਖ ਕੇ ਸੰਬੋਧਨ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਨਿਰਭੈਤਾ

ਖਾਲਸਈ ਬੋਲਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਅਹੁਦਿਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਮਜ਼ਬੂਤ ਇਸਲਾਮ ਬਾਰੇ ਵੀ ਕਈ ਕਟਾਖਮਈ ਸੰਕੇਤ ਮਿਲਦੇ ਹਨ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਦੀ ਨਿਰਭੈਤਾ ਤੇ ਦਲੇਰੀ ਦਾ ਪਤਾ ਲਗਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਅਹੁਦੇਦਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੁਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਸਮਝਦੇ। ਰੁਪਈਆ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਈ ਛਿੱਲੜ ਸੀ ਤੇ ਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਜਾਗੀਰ ਟੱਕੜ। ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਿੰਘ ਅਹਿਮਦ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਅਬਦਾਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਬਲੀ ਕੁੱਤਾ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਸਨ ਅਤੇ ਜ਼ਕਰੀਆ ਖਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਨੂੰ ਮੌਤ ਨੂੰ ਮਖੌਲ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਨੇ ਮੁਸੀਬਤ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਸੁਰਗ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਵੀ ਖਾਲਸਈ ਬੋਲਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਕੁਝ ਹੋਰ ਪੱਖ ਵੀ ਹਨ ਜਿਵੇਂ

ਵਿਲੱਖਣਤਾ

ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਖਾਲਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਨਿਆਰਾ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਲੱਖਾਂ ਦੀ ਭੀੜ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਵੀ ਪਹਿਚਾਣਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਖਾਲਸਾ ਸਾਜਣ ਦੀ ਘਟਨਾ ਤੋਂ ਲੈਕੇ ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੀ ਰਹਿਤ ਮਰਯਾਦਾ ਅਤੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਜੀਉਣ ਦੇ ਢੰਗ ਤਕ ਸਭ ਕੁਝ ਵਿਲੱਖਣ ਹੈ। ਇਸੇ ਵਿਲੱਖਣਤਾ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਖਾਲਸਈ ਬੋਲੇ ਵੀ ਆਪਣਾ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਸਥਾਨ ਰਖਦੇ ਹਨ। ਡਾ. ਜੋਗਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਬੋਲਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਭਾਖਾ ਦੀ ਵਿਲੱਖਣ ਸੁਰ ਦਰਸਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੀ ਚੇਤਨਤਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਕਿਸੇ ਵਿਲੱਖਣ ਸਮਾਜਕ ਲਹਿਰ ਲਈ ਵਿਲੱਖਣ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਹੋਣਾ ਅਵੱਸ਼ਕ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਭਾਖਾਈ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਵੀ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹਨ। ਖਾਲਸਾ ਸਮਕਾਲੀ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਧਾਰਾਵਾਂ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਅਤੇ ਇਸਲਾਮ ਧਾਰਾਵਾਂ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਨਿਵੇਕਲੀ ਪਛਾਣ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਨਿਵੇਕਲੇਪਨ ਨੂੰ ਜਨਮਾਨਸ ਵਿਚ ਹੋਰ ਡੂੰਘਿਆਂ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਆਪਣੀ ਭਾਖਾ ਅਤੇ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਸੁਚੇਤ ਸੀ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਆਪਣੇ ਪੂਰੇ ਵਿਵਹਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਸਥਾਪਤ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਸਮੂਹ ਇਕ ਵਿਲੱਖਣ ਸਮੂਹ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸਦੇ ਸਮਾਜਕ ਟੀਚੇ ਵੀ ਵਿਲੱਖਣ ਹਨ। ਵਿਲੱਖਣਤਾ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਇਹ ਚੇਤਨਾ ਇਕ ਕਾਰਨ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਖਾਲਸੇ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਭਾਖਾ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਵਿਲੱਖਣ ਰੰਗਤ ਦਿੱਤੀ।

ਪੁਰਖ ਸੁਰ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨਤਾ

ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਬੋਲਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਪੁਰਖ ਸੁਰ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਧਾਨਤਾ ਹੈ। ਭਾਰਤੀ ਪਰੰਪਰਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਬਿਲਕੁਲ ਉਲਟ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੋਲਚਾਲ ਵਿਚ ਆਮ ਕਰਕੇ ਅਤੇ ਖਾਲਸੇ ਦੀ ਬੋਲਚਾਲ ਵਿਚ ਖਾਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਸਤਰੀ ਲਿੰਗ ਦੀ ਭਾਵਨਾ ਵਿਚ ਬੋਲੇ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਉਤੇ ਪੁਲਿੰਗ ਭਾਵਨਾ ਵਿਚ ਬੋਲੇ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਪਰਚੱਲਤ ਹੋ ਗਏ। ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿਰਪਾਨ ਜਾਂ ਤਲਵਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਸਿਰੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਪੱਗ ਨੂੰ ਦਸਤਾਰਾ ਮੁੱਛਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੁਛਿਹਰੇ ਦਾੜ੍ਹੀ ਨੂੰ ਦਾੜ੍ਹਾ ਕੱਛ ਨੂੰ ਕਛਿਹਰਾ ਦਾਲ ਨੂੰ ਦਾਲਾ ਚਾਹ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਹਟਾ ਆਦਿ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ

ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਇਕ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਭਾਈਚਾਰੇ ਦੀ ਚੜ੍ਹਦੀ ਕਲਾ ਦਾ ਪਰਗਟਾਵਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਸੀ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਬੋਲੀ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਵਲੀ ਵਿਚ ਜੰਗਜੂ ਭਾਵਨਾ ਭਰ ਗਈ ਸੀ। ਉਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਮ ਵੀ ਅਨੇਖੇ ਹੀ ਰੱਖੇ ਹੋਏ ਸਨ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਬਖੇੜਾ ਸਿੰਘ, ਤਕੜਾ ਸਿੰਘ, ਲਕੜਾ ਸਿੰਘ, ਬਾਘੜਾ ਸਿੰਘ, ਅਘੜਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਧਰਤਿ ਧਕੇਲ ਸਿੰਘ, ਦਿੱਲੀ ਤੋੜ ਸਿੰਘ, ਬੱਜਣ ਸਿੰਘ, ਗੱਜਣ ਸਿੰਘ।

ਕਲਪਨਾ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਘਾਟੇ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰਨਾ

ਖਾਲਸਈ ਬੋਲੇ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਭੰਡਾਰ ਹਨ ਜਿਸ ਨਾਲ ਘਾਟੇ ਨੂੰ ਕਲਪਨਾ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਦੂਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜਿਵੇਂ ਛੇਲਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਚਬਾਮਚ ਘਾਹ ਉਪਰ ਸੌਣ ਨੂੰ ਚਮਖਮਲੀ ਫਰਸ਼, ਟੱਟੀ ਝੋੜੀ ਨੂੰ ਚਸੀਸ ਮਹਿਲ, ਚੁੜ੍ਹਾ ਨੂੰ ਚਬਾਹਰ ਦੀ ਹਵਾ, ਕਹਿ ਕੇ ਸੱਦ ਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸਲੂਣੀ ਕੜੀ ਨੂੰ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਥੋੜੇ ਨੂੰ ਸਵਾਇਆ ਕਹਿ ਕੇ ਯਾਦ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਬੇਰਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਭੁਕੜੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਖਜ਼ੂਰਾਂ ਆਖ ਕੇ ਸੁਕਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਵਸਤੂਆਂ ਦੇ ਛੋਟੇ ਵੱਡੇ ਨਾਮ

ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਬੋਲਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਪ੍ਰਵਿਰਤੀ :उदाहरणदाबलदाब ਦੀ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਆਕਾਰ ਛੋਟੇ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਬਾਈਸਾਇਕਲ ਤੋਂ ਸਾਈਕਲ, ਬਲਰਾਜ ਤੋਂ ਬਲੂ, ਬਲਬੀਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਤੋਂ ਬੀਰੀ, ਕਲਿਆਨਦਾਸ ਤੋਂ ਕਾਲੂ ਆਦਿ ਅਤੇ ਕਈ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਆਕਾਰ ਛੋਟੇ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਡੇ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ ਜੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਨੂੰ ਵਧਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਆਮ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਸਿਖ ਲੋਕ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਨਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਅੰਤ ਵਿਚ ਚਾ ਆ ਲਗਾ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਯਥਾ : ਸੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਸੰਤਾ ਸਿੰਘ, ਮੁਣਸ਼ੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਮੁਣਸ਼ਾ ਸਿੰਘ, ਦਾਲ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਤੇ ਦਾਲਾ, ਭਾਜੀ ਦਾ ਥਾਂ ਭਾਜਾ ਆਦਿ। ਮੰਜਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਤਲ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ। ਮੰਜਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਉੱਚੇ ਪਾਵਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਕੋਤਲ, ਘੋੜੇ ਦੇ ਤਣੇ ਹੋਏ ਕੰਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੋਤਲ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ। ਬੋਲਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਸਤੂਆਂ ਜਮਾ ਰਖਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਟੋਰ ਨੂੰ ਕੁਠਾਰ ਬੋਲਦੇ ਹਨ। ਕੁਠਾਰ ਦੇ ਅਰਥ ਕੋਠਾ :ਭੰਡਾਰ ਦਾਣੇ ਰਖਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਕਮਰਾ ਹੈ।

ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਦੇ ਆਚਰਣ ਦੀ ਮਿਸਾਲ

ਖਾਲਸਈ ਬੋਲੇ ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਦੇ ਆਚਰਣ ਦੀ ਪਛਾਣ ਹਨ। ਸਿੰਘ ਔਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਹੇ ਉਹ ਜਵਾਨ ਹੋਵੇ ਜਾਂ ਬੁੱਢੀ, ਉਸਨੂੰ ਚੁੱਢੀ, ਹੀ ਆਖਦੇ ਸਨ। ਉਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਸੰਤੋਖੀ ਹੋ ਚੁੱਕਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਜੇਕਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਸਿੰਘ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਲੁਣ ਮਿਲ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ ਜਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਕੋਲ ਲੁਣ ਸਾਂਭ ਕੇ ਰਖਿਆ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਤਾਂ ਦੂਜੇ ਸਿੰਘ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਸਵਾਦੀ ਆਖਕੇ ਮਖੌਲ ਕਰਦੇ ਕਿ ਤੂੰ ਸਵਾਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਪਇਆ ਹੋਇਆ। ਕਈ ਕਈ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਬਾਦ ਲੰਗਰ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਦਾ ਨਸੀਬ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਵੀ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਲੁਣ ਮਸਾਲਿਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਤਾਂ ਵੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਖੁਸ਼ੀ ਮਨਾਉਂਦੇ ਸਨ। ਸਿੰਘ ਕੜਾਕੇ ਸਯੋਂ ਰਵੈਂ ਦੁਏ ਚੌਥੇ ਦਿਨ ਖਾਹਿੰ। ਬਿਨਾ ਲੁਣ ਭਾਜੀ ਲਭੇ ਤੋਂ ਖਾਵੈਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਲਾਹਿੰ।

ਸਿੰਘ ਭੁੱਖੇ ਰਹਿਣ ਨੂੰ ਕੜਾਕੇ ਫਾਕੇ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਜਦ ਕਦੇ ਲੰਗਰ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਦਾ ਨਸੀਬ ਨਾ ਹੋਣਾ ਉਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਲੰਗਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਸਤਾਨ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ ਭਾਵ ਕਿ ਲੰਗਰ ਮੁੱਕ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲੈ ਤੋਂ ਮਸਤ ਰਹਿੰ ਇਸ ਬਿਧ ਗੁਜਰ ਕਰਾਹਿੰ। ਜੰਗਲਾਂ ਬੋਲਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਦਿਨ ਕੱਟਦਿਆਂ ਹੋਇਆਂ ਜਦ ਕਦੇ ਕਈ ਕਈ ਦਿਨ ਲੰਗਰ ਨਸੀਬ ਨਾ ਹੋਣਾ ਤਾਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਲੰਗਰ ਨੂੰ ਮਸਤਾਨਾ ਕਹਿ ਦਿੱਤਾ।

ਵਿਅੰਗਤਮਕ

ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਦੇ ਇਹ ਬੋਲੇ ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੇ ਹਾਲਾਤ ਉੱਤੇ ਕਰਾਰ ਵਿਅੰਗ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਹਿੰਦੂ ਨੂੰ ਚੰਨੂ ਅਤੇ ਚੁਰਕ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਣਾ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਲਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਉਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਪਖੰਡ ਦਾ ਬੋਲ ਬਾਲਾ ਸੀ ਜਿਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਲਈ ਚੰਨੂ ਅਤੇ ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨ ਲਈ ਕਾਣਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਵਰਤਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਮਹਾਤਮਾ ਬੁੱਧ ਦੀ ਨਿਰੀ ਅਹਿੰਸਾ ਨੇ ਭਾਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਸਤਰਹੀਣ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ।

ਉਸ ਦਾ ਸਿੱਟਾ ਸਾਡਾ ਸਦੀਆਂ ਭਰ ਦੀ ਗੁਲਾਮੀ ਦਾ ਅਹਿਸਾਸ ਹੈ। ਬੁੱਧ ਨੂੰ ਲੁਲੂ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਅਹਿੰਸਾ ਦੀ ਫ਼ਿਲਾਸਫੀ ਦਾ ਸੁੰਦਰ ਸੰਕੇਤ ਹੈ। ਭਗਵੇਂ ਕੱਪੜਿਆਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਨੂੰ ਚੰਗੇਦੜ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਪਖੰਡੀ ਸਾਧੂਆਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿਅੰਗ ਹੈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਗਿੱਦੜ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੇ ਮਾਰੇ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਖਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਆਪ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਾਰਦਾ। ਆਪ ਮਿਹਨਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਦਾ ਅਤੇ ਚਲਾਕੀਆਂ ਕਰਨਾ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਸੁਭਾਅ ਹੈ। ਲੰਗੇਟ ਦੀ ਗੰਢ ਖਿਸਕ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ, ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਲੰਗੇਟ ਨੂੰ ਖਿਸਕੂ ਕਹਿ ਕੇ ਸੰਬੋਧਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।

ਹਾਸ ਰਸ

ਨਿਹੰਗ ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੋਲਿਆਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਹਾਸ ਰਸ ਵੀ ਦੇਖਣ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕਈ ਵਸਤੂਆਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਮ ਐਸੇ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਰੱਖੇ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਨਾਮ ਸੁਣ ਕੇ ਹਾਸਾ ਆਉਣਾ ਸੁਭਾਵਿਕ ਹੈ। ਉਦਾਹਰਨ ਦੇ ਤੌਰ ਵੇਚ ਜੇਕਰ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਕਿ ਘੋੜ ਦੇੜ ਹੋ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਇਸਦਾ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ ਵਸਤੂਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਚੁੰਘੀਆਂ ਹੋਣੀਆਂ। ਬੱਕਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਅਕਾਸ਼ਪਰੀ ਘਰਾੜੇ ਮਾਰਨ ਨੂੰ ਅਨਹਤ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਸੌਣ ਨੂੰ ਅੜਿੰਗ ਬੜਿੰਗ ਹੋਣਾ, ਮੰਦ ਪੁੱਟ ਛੱਡਣ ਨੂੰ ਨਰ ਸਿੰਘਾ ਵਜਾਉਣਾ ਆਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜੰਗਲ ਪਾਣੀ ਜਾਣ ਨੂੰ ਆਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਾਜ਼ੀ ਨੂੰ ਰਸਦਾਂ ਬਸਤਾਂ ਦੇਣ ਚੱਲੇ ਹਾਂ। ਨਿਹੰਗ ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੋਲਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਹਾਥੀ ਨੂੰ ਕੱਟਾ ਆਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਅਬ ਕੱਟਾ ਤੁਰਕਨ ਕਾ ਕਿਤਨਕ ਬਲਾਇ। ਮਾਰ ਤੁਰਕ ਤੂੰ ਉਪਰ ਜਾਇ।

ਜੰਗੀ ਰਣਨੀਤੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗ ਹੋਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਬੋਲੇ

ਅਨੂਾਰਵੀਂ ਸਦੀ ਵਿਚ ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਲਈ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਵਿਚ ਇਕੋ ਕਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਦੀ ਸਥਾਪਨਾ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਸੋਚੀ ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਰਾਮ ਰੋਣੀ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਪਰ ਇਹ ਇਕ ਕਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ। ਦੁਸ਼ਮਣਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਆਪਣੇ ਬਚਾਉ ਲਈ ਜੇ ਛੋਟੀ ਛੋਟੀ ਕੱਚੀ ਕੰਧ ਕਰ ਲਈ ਜਾਵੇ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਰਾਉਣੀ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ। ਗੜੀ ਕੋਟ ਯਾ ਕਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਹੋਰ ਚੀਜ਼ਾ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਰਾਉਣੀ ਐਵੇਂ ਸਿਰ ਲੁਕਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਜਦ ਮੀਰ ਮਨੂੰ ਨੇ ਰਾਮ ਰਾਉਣੀ ਨੂੰ ਸਰ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਫੌਜਾਂ ਘੱਲੀਆਂ ਤਾਂ ਅਦੀਨਾ ਬੇਗ ਨਾਲ ਜੱਸਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਵੀ ਸੀ ਜੋ ਆਪਣੇ ਸੌ ਸਵਾਰਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਅਦੀਨਾ ਬੇਗ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਲੜਨਾ ਸੀ। ਉਦੋਂ ਕਈ ਸਿੰਘ ਐਸੇ ਸਨ ਜੋ ਮੁਗਲਾਂ ਦੀ ਚਾਕਰੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਤੇ ਮੁਗਲਾਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਲੜਿਆ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਨ। ਐਸੇ ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਚਕਰੈਲ ਆਖਦੇ ਸਨ। ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਣਨੀਤੀ ਕਾਰਨ ਹੀ ਇਹ ਬੋਲੇ ਘੜੇ ਗਏ ਸਨ। ਜੰਗ ਦੀ ਵਿਉਂਤਬੰਦੀ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਜਦ ਸਾਰੀ ਫੌਜ ਅੱਗੇ ਵਧ ਕੇ ਲੜਨ ਨੂੰ ਚਲੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਸੀ ਤਾਂ ਪਿੱਛੇ ਮਾਲ ਡੇਰੇ ਤੇ ਨੌਕਰਾਂ ਚਾਕਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਰਾਖੀ ਲਈ ਜਿਸਨੂੰ ਮੁਗਲ ਬਹੇਰੂ ਬੰਗਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਜੀ ਵਹਿਰ ਆਖਦੇ ਸਨ ਤੇ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਵੈਰੀ ਦੇ ਹੱਲੇ ਨੂੰ ਰੋਕਣ ਲਈ ਕਿਸੇ ਤਕੜੇ ਸੁਰਮੇ ਨੂੰ ਛੱਡਿਆ ਜਾਇਆ ਕਰਦਾ ਸੀ। ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਮੁਗਲ ਕਰਾਵਲ ਤੇ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਜੀ ਚਿਤਾ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਨ। ਲਹੂ ਜਾਂ ਖੂਨ ਨੂੰ ਚਮੇਲਾ ਆਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਕੰਬਲ ਜਾਂ ਭੂਰਾ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਖਾਸ ਬਸਤਰ ਸੀ। ਦਿਨੇ ਇਹ ਕੰਬਲ ਘੋੜੇ ਉਤੇ ਸੁਟ ਲੈਂਦੇ ਤੇ ਰਾਤ ਨੂੰ ਇਸੇ ਨਾਲ ਆਪਣਾ ਗੁਜ਼ਾਰਾ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਨ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਘੋੜੇ ਬੜੇ ਸਿਆਣੇ, ਮਾਲਕ ਦੀ ਅਵਾਜ਼ ਪਛਾਣਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਤੇ ਦੁਖ ਸੁਖ ਦੇ ਸਾਥੀ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਸਨ ਤੇ ਘੋੜੇ ਦੇ ਮਰਨ ਉਤੇ ਵੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਬੜਾ ਸੋਗ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਨ। ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾਤਰ ਲੱਖੀ ਜੰਗਲ ਦੇ ਪਾਲੇ ਘੋੜੇ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਚੰਗਲ ਤਾਜ਼ੀ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ। ਘੋੜੇ ਨੂੰ ਚਾਨ ਭਾਈ ਵੀ ਕਹਿ ਕੇ ਪਿਆਰਦੇ ਹਨ।

ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਨੇ ਕੁਝ ਹੋਰ ਵੀ ਬੋਲੇ ਬਣਾਏ ਹਨ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਜਾਤ ਪਾਤ ਜਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਦਬਕੇ ਨਾਲ ਸਬੰਧਤ ਹਨ। ਨਿਹੰਗ ਸਿੰਘ ਰੰਘਰੇਟੇ ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਚੌਥੇ ਪੌੜੇ ਵਾਲੇ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਕਰਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਹਿਸਟੋਰੀਅਨ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਚੌਥੇ ਗਦਰ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਜਦ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਫੌਜਾਂ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਪਈ ਤਾਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਚੂਹੜੇ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਛਕ।

ਛਕ ਕੇ ਭਰਤੀ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਗਏ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਮਜ਼ੂਬੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਆਖਦੇ ਸਨ।

ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਹਿ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਿੱਖ ਪੰਥ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਵਲੀ ਨੂੰ ਇਕ ਅਮੋਲਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਭੰਡਾਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਖਾਲਸਈ ਬੋਲੇ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਤੱਖ ਪ੍ਰਮਾਣ ਹਨ ਕਿ ਸਿੱਖ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਕਿੰਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਸ਼ਾਲ ਅਤੇ ਅਨਮੋਲ ਹੈ। ਜੰਗਲਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਰਹਿੰਦਿਆਂ ਦੁਖ ਵਿਚ ਸੁਖ ਮਨਾਈ ਦਾ ਜਾਪ ਕਰਦੇ ਖਾਲਸੇ ਨੇ ਅੱਤ ਦੀਆਂ ਔਕੜਾਂ ਝੱਲਦਿਆਂ ਹੋਇਆਂ ਵੀ ਸਿੱਖੀ ਦੀ ਲਾਟ ਨੂੰ ਜਗਦਾ ਰਖਿਆ।

ਪੁਸਤਕ ਸੂਚੀ

1. ਅਜਮੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ:ਡਾਯੋਗ:ਸੰਪਾਦਕ ਖੋਜ ਪਤ੍ਰਿਕਾ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਯੋ ਖਾਲਸਾ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਅੰਕ ਅੰਕ 48 ਪਬਲੀਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਬਿਊਰੋ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਪਟਿਆਲਾ ਸਤੰਬਰ 1998 ਪੰਨਾ 98
2. ਸ਼ਬਦਾਰਥ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਪੋਥੀ ਚੌਥੀ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਪੰਜਵੀਂ ਵਾਰ ਫਰਵਰੀ 1979
3. ਸੁਖਦਿਆਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਡਾਯੋਗ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦਾ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ:ਗੁਰੂ ਕਾਲ 1469-1708 ਜਿਲਦ ਪੰਜਵੀਂ ਪਬਲੀਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਬਿਊਰੋ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਪਟਿਆਲਾ 2012
4. ਸੁਖਵਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਡਾਯੋਗ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਪਬਲੀਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਬਿਊਰੋ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਪਟਿਆਲਾ 2003
5. ਸੁਰਜੀਤ ਕੁਰਸ਼ੀਦੀ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਰਥ ਦੀ ਰੂਪ ਰੇਖਾ ਪ੍ਰਗਰੈਸਿਵ ਬੁਕ ਸੈਂਟਰ:ਪਬਲਿਸ਼ਰਜ਼ ਜਲੰਧਰ ਫਰਵਰੀ 1973
6. ਹਰਜਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਿਲਗੀਰ ਡਾਯੋਗ ਸਿੱਖ ਕਲਚਰ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਕ ਡਾਯੋਗ ਹਰਜਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਿਲਗੀਰ ਡੈਨਮਾਰਕ 1994
7. ਹੀਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਰਦ :ਸੰਪਾਦਕ ਕਰਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਹਿਸਟੋਰੀਅਨ ਦੀ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਕ ਖੋਜ ਭਾਗ ਤੀਜਾ ਸਿੱਖ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਰੀਸਰਚ ਬੋਰਡ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਜੁਲਾਈ 2014
8. ਕੌਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਨਿਰੰਗ ਅਕਾਲੀ ਹਜ਼ੂਰੀ ਸਾਬੀ ਅਕਾਲੀ ਪੜ੍ਹਾ ਪ੍ਰੈਸ 9 ਬ੍ਰਾਂਡਰਥ ਰੋਡ ਲਾਹੌਰ 1934 ਈ

9. ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ ਵੜੋਚ ਗਿਆਨੀ ਦੇ ਗੁਰਸਿੱਖ ਨਿਰਮੋਲਕ ਹੀਰੇ ਆਦਰਸ਼ਕ ਜੀਵਨੀ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀ ਪੰਥ ਅਕਾਲੀ ਬੁੱਢਾ ਦਲ ਨਿਰੰਗ ਸਿੰਘਾਂ ਪਿੰਡ ਕੌਲ ਡਾਕਖਾਨਾ ਰਾਜਗੜ੍ਹ ਜ਼ਿਲਾ ਪਟਿਆਲਾ:ਪੰਜਾਬ 1996
10. ਚਮਕੌਰ ਸਿੰਘ :ਸੰਪਾਦਕ ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਕ ਗੁਰਮਤਿ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਕ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਪ੍ਰਿਟਿੰਗ ਪ੍ਰੈਸ ਰਾਮਸਰ ਰੋਡ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਅੰਕ 1 ਜਿਲਦ 47 ਅਪ੍ਰੈਲ 2003
11. ਜਗਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਿੱਖ ਇਨਕਲਾਬ ਬਾਹਰੀ ਪਬਲੀਕੇਸ਼ਨਜ਼ ਪ੍ਰਾਈਵੇਟ ਲਿਮਟਿਡ ਨਵੀਂ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਅਪ੍ਰੈਲ 1982 :ਛਾਪਕ ਨਵਯੁਗ ਪ੍ਰੈਸ ਚਾਂਦਨੀ ਚੌਕ ਨਵੀਂ ਦਿੱਲੀ
12. ਪਿਆਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਪਦਮ ਪ੍ਰੈਸ ਸੰਖੇਪ ਸਿੱਖ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ :1469-1989 ਈ ਡਾਕਮ ਮੰਦਰ ਪਟਿਆਲਾ 1990
13. ਪਿਆਰਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਪਦਮ ਪ੍ਰੈਸ ਪੰਥ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਥ ਦਾ ਵੱਲੀ ਕਲਗੀਧਰ ਕਲਮ ਫਾਊਂਡੇਸ਼ਨ ਕਲਮ ਮੰਦਰ ਪਟਿਆਲਾ 1999
14. ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ ਧਾਲੀਵਾਲ ਡਾਯੋਗ ਸਿਧਾਂਤਕ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਮਦਾਨ ਪਬਲੀਕੇਸ਼ਨਜ਼ ਪਟਿਆਲਾ 2001
15. ਬਲਵੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਿਲੋਂ :ਡਾਯੋਗ:ਸੰਪਾਦਕ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰ ਪੰਥ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਸ ਰਤਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਭੰਗੂ ਸਿੰਘ ਬ੍ਰਦਰਜ਼ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਅਪ੍ਰੈਲ 2004
16. ਬਾਬਾ ਸੰਤਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਅਕਾਲੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਾਹਿਬ :ਪ੍ਰੀਕਾਕਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਚੀਨ ਪੰਥ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਸਟੀਕ ਸ਼ਹੀਦ ਭਾਈ ਰਤਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਭੰਗੂ ਵਾਲਾ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ਕ. ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀ ਪੰਥ ਅਕਾਲੀ ਬੁੱਢਾ ਦਲ ਪੰਜਵਾਂ ਤਖ਼ਤ 5 ਜੂਨ 2000 ਲੋਇਰ ਮਾਲ ਰੋਡ ਪਟਿਆਲਾ
17. ਰਤਨ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੱਗੀ ਡਾਯੋਗ ਸਿੱਖ ਪੰਥ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਕੋਸ਼ ਭਾਗ ਦੂਜਾ :ਹਫ਼ਤਾ ਗਰੇਸ਼ੀਅਸ ਬੁੱਕਸ ਪਟਿਆਲਾ 2014
18. ਰਾਮ ਸਿੰਘ ਗਿਆਨੀ:ਐਮ.ਏ. ਸ਼ਬਦ ਚਮਤਕਾਰ ਅਰਥਾਤ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਲਾਹੌਰ ਬੁੱਕ ਸ਼ਾਪ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਦੂਜੀ ਵਾਰ ਫਰਵਰੀ 1950
19. ਰੂਪ ਸਿੰਘ :ਸੰਪਾਦਕ ਸਿੱਖ ਸੰਕਲਪ ਸਿਧਾਂਤ ਤੇ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ ਧਰਮ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਣੀ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਜਨਵਰੀ 2015

ਕਾਲਿਫ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਕ ਪੱਖ

ਲਛਮਣ ਦਾਸ

*ਖੇਜਾਰਥੀ, ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਵਿਭਾਗ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ

ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਕ ਦ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਟੀਕੋਣ ਬਾਰੇ ਚਰਚਾ ਕਰਨ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਜਿਹੀ ਜਾਣ-ਪਛਾਣ ਕਰਨ ਲੈਣੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਇੱਕ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਧਰਮ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਨਵੀਨ ਧਰਮ ਹੋਣ ਦੇ ਬਾਵਜੂਦ ਵੀ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਕੋਨੇ-ਕੋਨੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਫੈਲਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ-ਪਰਸਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਘਰ ਦੇ ਸੇਵਕਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਖਾਸ ਕਰ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਦਵਾਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਵਿਦਵਾਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਵੀ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਚਾਰ-ਪਰਸਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਣਾ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਪਾਇਆ।

ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਵਿਦਵਾਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਵੀ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸਨੇ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਨੂੰ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਨੁਵਾਦਿਤ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਵਿਆਖਿਆਕਾਰੀ ਵੀ ਕੀਤੀ। ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਦੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਜਿੰਦਗੀ ਦਾ ਵੱਡਾ ਹਿੱਸਾ ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਰਪਿਤ ਸੀ। ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਇੱਕ ਅਜਿਹਾ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ ਵਿਦਵਾਨ ਸੀ, ਜਿਸਨੇ ਸਿੱਖ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਵੱਲ ਵੱਡਾ ਯੋਗਦਾਨ ਦਿੱਤਾ।

ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਮਹਾਨ ਵਿਆਖਿਆਕਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਕਾਰ ਮੈਕਸ ਆਰਥਰ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ (ਡੱਗ ਆਰਥਰ ਡੱਗਲਸ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਦਾ ਜਨਮ 10 ਸਤੰਬਰ, 1841 ਈ. (ਭਾਈ ਕਾਨ੍ਹ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਾਭਾ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ 29 ਸਤੰਬਰ 1837 ਈ.) ਨੂੰ ਆਇਰਲੈਂਡ ਦੇ ਨਿਊਕੈਸਲ ਵੈਸਟ, ਲਿਮੇਰਿਕ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੋਇਆ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਮੁੱਢਲੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਨਿਊਕੈਸਲ ਸਕੂਲ, ਲਿਮੇਰਿਕ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਹੋਈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਅਗਲੀ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਸਪਰਿੰਗਫੀਲਡ ਕਾਲਜ ਅਤੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਬੀ.ਐਸ.ਸੀ. ਦੀ ਡਿਗਰੀ ਕੁਈਨਜ਼ ਕਾਲਜ, ਗਾਲਵੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਤੋਂ 1862 ਈ. ਵਿੱਚ ਪੂਰੀ ਕੀਤੀ।

1862 ਈ. ਵਿੱਚ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਸਿਵਲ ਸਰਵਿਸਿਜ਼ (ਸਰਕਾਰ) ਦਾ ਇਮਤਿਹਾਨ ਪਾਸ ਕਰਨ ਉਪਰੰਤ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਨਿਯੁਕਤੀ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੋਈ। ਉਹ ਫਰਵਰੀ 1864 ਵਿੱਚ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਪਹੁੰਚੇ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਕਈ ਥਾਈਂ ਅਸਿਸਟੈਂਟ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ ਰਹੇ। ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਆ ਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ, ਫਾਰਸੀ, ਮਰਾਠੀ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਦੀਆਂ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਉਪਬੋਲੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਗਿਆਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕੀਤਾ। 1882 ਈ. ਵਿੱਚ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਤਰੱਕੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ ਜਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਦੇ ਡਿਪਟੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ ਬਣਾ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਗਏ ਅਤੇ ਜਲਦੀ ਹੀ ਦੋ ਸਾਲ ਬਾਅਦ 1884 ਈ. ਵਿੱਚ ਉਹ ਫਿਰੋਜ਼ਪੁਰ ਜਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਦਾ ਹੀ ਡਿਵੀਜ਼ਨਲ ਜੱਜ ਬਣ ਗਏ।

ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਡੂੰਘੀ ਦਿਲਚਸਪੀ ਰੱਖਦਾ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੱਭਿਅਤਾ, ਸਾਹਿਤ ਅਤੇ ਧਰਮ ਬਾਰੇ ਜਾਣਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਸੀ। ਇਸ ਕਾਰਨ ਹੀ ਉਸਦਾ ਇੱਥੋਂ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਪਿਆਰ ਪੈ ਗਿਆ, ਪਰ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਕੀਮਤ ਵਜੋਂ ਉਸਦੇ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਨੇ ਉਸਦੀ ਮਿੱਤਰਤਾ ਤਿਆਗ ਦਿੱਤੀ।

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਿੱਚ ਨੌਕਰੀ ਹੋਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਕਈ ਵਾਰ ਦਰਬਾਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਗਏ। ਉੱਥੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਬਾਣੀ ਸੁਣਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਰੀਏਟਲ ਕਾਲਜ ਲਾਹੌਰ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰੋਫੈਸਰ ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰਮੁਖ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਸੰਗਤ ਤੋਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਪਿਆਰ ਜਾਗਿਆ।

1893 ਈ. ਤੱਕ ਉਹ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਦਾਲਤੀ ਕੰਮਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੁੱਝੇ ਰਹੇ। ਇਸੇ ਸਾਲ ਸਿੱਖ ਸੁਸਾਇਟੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਨਿਧਾਂ ਨੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕੀਤੀ

ਕਿ ਉਹ ਆਪਣੀ ਨੌਕਰੀ ਤੋਂ ਅਸਤੀਫਾ ਦੇਣ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਪਵਿੱਤਰ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਆਰੰਭ ਕਰਨ। 1893 ਈ. ਵਿੱਚ ਸਿੱਖ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਨਿਧਾਂ ਦੀ ਬੇਨਤੀ 'ਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਡਿਵੀਜ਼ਨਲ ਜੱਜ ਦੀ ਨੌਕਰੀ ਤੋਂ ਅਸਤੀਫਾ ਦੇ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਸਿੱਖ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਜਰਮਨੀ ਦੇ ਇਸਾਈ ਮਿਸ਼ਨਰੀ ਟ੍ਰੰਪ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਤੋਂ ਨਾ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਅਤੇ ਨਾ ਹੀ ਸਿੱਖ ਜਗਤ ਸੰਤੁਸ਼ਟ ਸੀ। ਜਿਸ ਦੇ ਸਿੱਟੇ ਵਜੋਂ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਨੇ ਨਵੇਂ ਸਿਰੇ ਤੋਂ ਸਿੱਖ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਲਿਖਣ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਆਰੰਭਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਿਕ ਸੰਦਰਭ ਵਿੱਚ ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ ਦਾ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤਾ। ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਨੇ ਡਿਵੀਜ਼ਨਲ ਜੱਜ ਦੀ ਨੌਕਰੀ ਤੋਂ ਤਿਆਗ ਪੱਤਰ ਦੇ ਕੇ ਬਾਕੀ ਦੀ 20 ਸਾਲ ਉਮਰ ਸਿੱਖ ਅਧਿਐਨ ਅਤੇ ਖੋਜ ਦੇ ਲੇਖ ਲਾਈ ਅੰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਿਹੜੀ ਮਹਾਨ ਪੁਸਤਕ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਲਿਖ ਰਹੇ ਸਨ, ਉਹ ਛਪਣ ਲਈ ਤਿਆਰ ਹੋ ਗਈ। 'ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ' ਉਸਦੇ ਗੁਰੂ, ਪਵਿੱਤਰ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਲੇਖਕ, ਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਹਸਤ-ਲਿੱਪੀ ਕਲੈਡਰੇਨ ਪ੍ਰੈਸ ਨੂੰ ਦੇ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ। 1909 ਈ. ਵਿੱਚ ਇਹ ਪੁਸਤਕ ਛੇ ਜਿਲਦਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਛਪੀ, ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਤਿੰਨ ਸੈਂਚੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਬੰਨ੍ਹਿਆ ਗਿਆ।

ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ 15 ਮਾਰਚ, 1913 ਈ. ਨੂੰ ਰਾਤ ਦੇ 8 ਵੱਜ ਕੇ 10 ਮਿੰਟ 'ਤੇ ਲੰਡਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਣੇ ਘਰ, 10 ਸਿੰਕਲੇਅਰ ਗਾਰਡਨਜ਼, ਵੈਸਟ ਕੈਨਿੰਗਸਟਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਚਲਾਣਾ ਕਰ ਗਏ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਮੌਤ ਤੋਂ 10 ਮਿੰਟ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਜਪੁਜੀ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦਾ ਪਾਠ ਕੀਤਾ। ਆਪਣੀ ਅੰਤਿਮ ਇੱਛਾ: ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਨੇ ਸਿੱਖ ਵਿਧੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਦਾਹ ਸੰਸਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਇੱਛਾ ਪ੍ਰਗਟਾਈ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਕਾਪੀਰਾਈਟ: ਕਰਚਗਰਪਣੀਯਫ ਭਾਈ ਕਾਨ੍ਹ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਾਭਾ ਨੂੰ ਦੇ ਗਏ ਸਨ।

ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਦੀ ਮੌਤ ਉਪਰੰਤ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਅੰਤਿਮ ਸੰਸਕਾਰ ਸਮੇਂ ਵੀ ਕੁੱਝ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲਾਂ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆਈਆਂ। ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਤੇਜਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੂੰ ਭਗਤ ਲਕਸ਼ਮਣ ਸਿੰਘ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਬਾਨੀ ਪਤਾ ਲੱਗਿਆ ਸੀ। ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ ਤੇਜਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੱਸਦੇ ਹਨ, "ਮਰਨ ਤੇ ਵੀ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਮੁਰਦਾ ਖ਼ਰਾਬ ਹੋਣ ਲੱਗਾ ਸੀ। ਈਸਾਈ ਕਹਿਣ ਕਿ ਈਸਾਈ ਨਾ ਹੋਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਉਸ ਦਾ ਸਰੀਰ ਈਸਾਈ ਰੀਤੀ ਨਾਲ ਕਬਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਦਫ਼ਨਾਇਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਅਤੇ ਉੱਥੇ ਦੇ ਥੋੜ੍ਹੇ ਜਿਹੇ ਸਿੱਖ ਕਹਿਣ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਕੇਸਾਧਾਰੀ ਨਾ ਹੋਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਸਿੱਖ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ, ਇਸ ਲਈ ਸੰਸਕਾਰਿਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ। ਅੰਤ ਫ਼ੈਸਲਾ ਇਹ ਹੋਇਆ ਕਿ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਦਾ ਸਰੀਰ ਤਾਬੂਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਾ ਕੇ ਪੰਜ ਮਿੰਟ ਲਈ ਕਬਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਜਾਵੇ, ਅਤੇ ਉਪਰੰਤ ਦਾਹ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ। ਸੇ ਇਉਂ ਹੀ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ।"

ਸ੍ਰੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਜੀਵਨ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਕ ਪੱਖ: ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਜੀਵਨੀ ਲਿਖਣ ਲਈ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਨੇ ਜਨਮ ਸਾਖੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਆਧਾਰ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਹੈ।

ਜਨਮ ਮਿਤੀ: ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਜਨਮ- ਮਿਤੀ ਕੱਤਕ ਨੂੰ ਨਾ ਮੰਨਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਵੈਸਾਖ ਨੂੰ ਮੰਨਦਾ ਹੈ। ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਜਨਮ ਵਿਸਾਖ ਮਹੀਨੇ (ਅਪ੍ਰੈਲ-ਮਈ) ਦੇ ਚਾਨਣ ਪੱਖ ਦੇ ਤੀਸਰੇ ਦਿਨ (ਵਿਸਾਖ ਸੁਦੀ 3), ਸੰਨ 1469 ਨੂੰ ਚੜ੍ਹਦੀ ਸਵੇਰ ਨੂੰ ਹੋਇਆ ਸੀ। ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਬਿਆਨ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਮਨੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਤੇ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਪੁਰਾਤਨ ਜਨਮ ਸਾਖੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਜਨਮ-ਮਿਤੀ ਵੈਸਾਖ ਹੀ ਮੰਨੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਸਿਰਫ ਹੰਦਾਲੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਨਵੀਨ ਜਨਮ ਸਾਖੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਜਨਮ-ਮਿਤੀ ਕੱਤਕ ਮੰਨੀ

ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਸੰਗਤਾਂ ਵਲੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼-ਪੁਰਬ ਕੱਤਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਨਾਏ ਜਾਣ ਬਾਰੇ ਵੀ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਕੁੱਝ ਕਾਰਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਪਹਿਲਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਦੇ ਰਹਿਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਭਾਈ ਸੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਗਿਆਨੀ ਦੱਸਦਾ ਹੈ। ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਦੱਸਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਤੋਂ ਕਰੀਬ ਪੰਜ ਕਿਲੋਮੀਟਰ ਦੂਰ ਰਾਮ ਤੀਰਥ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸਥਾਨ 'ਤੇ ਕੱਤਕ ਦੀ ਪੂਰਨਮਾਸ਼ੀ ਨੂੰ ਹਿੰਦੂਆਂ ਦਾ ਮੇਲਾ ਲੱਗਦਾ ਹੈ। ਭਾਈ ਸੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਇਸੇ ਦਿਨ ਇੱਥੇ ਇੱਕ ਹੋਰ ਮੇਲਾ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਕਿ ਸਿੱਖ ਹਿੰਦੂਆਂ ਦੇ ਸਥਾਨ 'ਤੇ ਨਾ ਜਾਣ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਭਾਈ ਸੰਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਹੰਦਾਲੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਿਕ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਜਨਮ ਤਾਰੀਖ ਬਦਲ ਕੇ ਕੱਤਕ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਦੀ ਪੂਰਨਮਾਸ਼ੀ ਰੱਖ ਦਿੱਤੀ।

ਦੂਸਰੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੱਸਦਾ ਹੈ, “ਲਾਹੌਰ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਦ ਗੰਜ ਵਿਚ ਰਹਿਣ ਵਾਲਾ ਇੱਕ ਸਿੱਖ ਭਾਈ ਹਰਭਗਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਸੀ ਜਿਸ ਦੀ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਮਾਨਤਾ ਸੀ। ਉਸਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਮਨ ਵਿਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਚਿਰ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਉਤਸਵ ਕੱਤਕ ਵਿਚ ਅਪਨਾਉਣਾ ਚਾਹੇਗਾ ਕਿ ਵਿਸਾਖ ਵਿਚ। ਆਖਰ ਵਿਚ ਉਸਨੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਅੰਤਿਮ ਨਿਰਣਾ ਕਿਸਮਤ ਦੇ ਫੈਸਲੇ ਤੇ ਛੱਡ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਉਸਨੇ ਇਕ ਪਰਚੀ ਤੇ ਵਿਸਾਖ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਤੇ ਦੂਸਰੀ ਤੇ ਕੱਤਕ ਅਤੇ ਦੋਵੇਂ ਪਰਚੀਆਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਅੱਗੇ ਰੱਖ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਇਕ ਅਨਪੜ੍ਹ ਮੁੰਡੇ ਨੂੰ ਸਰੋਵਰ ਵਿਚ ਇਸਨਾਨ ਕਰਾ ਕੇ ਇਕ ਪਰਚੀ ਚੁੱਕਣ ਲਈ ਕਿਹਾ। ਮੁੰਡੇ ਨੇ ਜੇ ਪਰਚੀ ਚੁੱਕੀ ਉਸ ਉਪਰ ਕੱਤਕ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਸੀ”।

ਇੱਕ ਕਾਰਨ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਇਹ ਦੱਸਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਵਿਸਾਖ ਦੇ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਹਿੰਦੂਆਂ ਦੇ ਕਈ ਤਿਉਹਾਰ ਮਨਾਏ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਸਨ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਬਸੰਤ ਦਾ ਤਿਉਹਾਰ ਆਦਿ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤਿਉਹਾਰਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਿੰਦੂਆਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਸਿੱਖ ਵੀ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਸਨ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਈ ਤਿਉਹਾਰ ਇਕੱਠੇ ਮਨਾਉਣਾ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲ ਸੀ। ਉੱਪਰ ਅਕਤੂਬਰ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਕੋਈ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਤਿਉਹਾਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਅਤੇ ਨਨਕਾਣਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਯਾਤਰਾ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਦਾ ਮੌਸਮ ਵਧੀਆ ਸੀ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਨੇ ਕੱਤਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਜਨਮ ਦਿਵਸ ਮਨਾਉਣਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ।

ਇੱਕ ਹੋਰ ਕਾਰਨ ਬਾਰੇ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਬਿਆਨ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ, “ਜਦੋਂ ਕੱਤਕ ਦੇ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਨੂੰ ਹੰਦਾਲੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਜਨਮ ਦਾ ਸਮਾਂ ਸਵਿਕਾਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਤਾਂ ਇਹ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਵਟਾਂਦਰਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਚੰਦਰਮਾ ਦੀਆਂ ਥਿਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਮੁਤਾਬਕ ਸੀ ਜਾਂ ਸੂਰਜ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਦੋਹਾਂ ਤਰੀਖਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਫਰਕ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਚੰਦਰਮਾ ਵਾਲੇ ਕੱਤਕ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਦੇ ਪੱਖ ਲੈਣ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਮੰਨੀ ਗਈ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਚੰਦਰਮਾ ਦੇ ਹਿਸਾਬ ਨਾਲ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਾਚੀਨ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਲਈ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਨਯੋਗ ਸੀ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਧਰਮ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਧਰਮ ਦੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਰੂਪ ਤੇ ਆਧਾਰਿਤ ਹੋਣ। ਇਸਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਦੱਸਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਸਾਰੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਸਵਰਗਵਾਸੀ ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰਮੁਖ ਸਿੰਘ ਤੋਂ ਮਿਲੀ ਸੀ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਦੱਸਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਸਿੱਖ ਸਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਹ ਸਾਰਾ ਵਿਸਥਾਰ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਇੱਕ ਡੈਪੂਟੀਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਖੀ ਬਣਨ 'ਤੇ ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰਮੁਖ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਕੋਲੋਂ ਇਸ ਗਲਤ ਜਨਮ ਦਿਵਸ ਦੀ ਛੁੱਟੀ ਘੋਸ਼ਿਤ ਕਰਵਾਈ।

ਤਲਵੰਡੀ ਦੀ ਭੂਗੋਲਿਕ ਹਾਲਤ: ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਨੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਜਨਮ ਅਸਥਾਨ ਤਲਵੰਡੀ ਦੀ ਭੂਗੋਲਿਕ ਹਾਲਤ ਬਾਰੇ ਵੀ ਇੱਕ ਚੰਗੇ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਕਾਰ ਵਾਂਗ ਵਰਨਣ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਉਥੋਂ ਦੀ ਭੂਗੋਲਿਕ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਣ ਬਾਰੇ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੱਸਦਾ ਹੈ, “ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਰਾਜਧਾਨੀ ਲਾਹੌਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਦੇ ਦੱਖਣ-ਪੱਛਮ ਵੱਲ ਤਕਰੀਬਨ ਤੀਹ ਮੀਲ ਦੂਰ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਜਰਾਂਵਾਲੇ ਤੇ ਮਿੰਟਗੁਮਰੀ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਹੱਦ ਤੇ (1921 ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਸੇਖੂਪੁਰਾ ਜੋ ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਸਥਿਤ ਹੈ, ਬਣਿਆ) ਤਲਵੰਡੀ ਦਾ ਕਸਬਾ ਇਕੱਲਵਾਂ ਭਰਵੇਂ ਜੰਗਲ ਵਿਚਕਾਰ ਸਥਿਤ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਉੱਚੀ ਜੰਗਲ ਵਾਲੀ ਜ਼ਮੀਨ ਜੋ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਵਿਚਕਾਰ ਹੈ ਇਹ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਸਿਰੇ ਤੇ ਹੈ। ਕਸਬਾ ਹਾਲੇ ਵੀ ਸਾਰੇ ਪਾਸਿਓਂ ਕਾਫੀ ਸ਼ਾਖਾਦਾਰ ਦਰੱਖਤਾਂ ਨਾਲ

ਘਿਰਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਤਕਰੀਬਨ ਸਾਰੇ ਮੌਸਮਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਬੜਾ ਲੁਭਾਉਣਾ ਦਿਸ਼ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਸਿਰਫ ਹਨੇਰੀਆਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਜਦੋਂ ਰੋਗਿਸਤਾਨੀ ਹਵਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਿੱਟੀ ਨਾਲ ਦਰੱਖਤ ਚਿੱਟੇ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ। ਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਦਰੱਖਤ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਫਲਾਹੀ ਤੇ ਜੰਡ ਦੇ ਦਰੱਖਤ ਵੀ ਪਾਏ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ”। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਜਨਮ ਤਲਵੰਡੀ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਾਂਤ ਅਤੇ ਇਕਾਂਤ ਭਰੇ ਵਾਤਾਵਰਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੋਇਆ। ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਦੱਸਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਘਰ ਰਾਏ ਬੁਲਾਰ ਦੇ ਕਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਤੋਂ ਥੋੜ੍ਹੀ ਹੀ ਦੂਰ ਸਥਿਤ ਸੀ। ਉਹ ਦੱਸਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਕਸਬੇ ਦਾ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਨਾਮ ਹੁਣ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਿਹਾ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਸਥਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਜਨਮ ਦਾ ਸੁਭਾਗ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਹੁਣ ਇਸਨੂੰ ਨਨਕਾਣਾ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਪ੍ਰਸਿੱਧੀ ਹੋਣ 'ਤੇ ਇਸ ਸਥਾਨ ਉੱਤੇ ਇੱਕ ਗੁਰਦੁਆਰੇ ਦੀ ਉਸਾਰੀ ਕਰਵਾਈ ਗਈ ਸੀ।

ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਖ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ: ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਨੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਬਾਰੇ ਵੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਮੁਹੱਈਆ ਕਰਵਾਈ ਹੈ। ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਕਾਲੂ ਜੀ ਬਾਰੇ ਦੱਸਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਖੱਤਰੀ ਜਾਤ ਦੇ ਬੇਦੀ ਵਰਣ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਸਨ। ਉਹ ਕਿੱਤੇ ਤੋਂ ਪਿੰਡ ਦੇ ਪਟਵਾਰੀ ਸਨ ਅਤੇ ਨਾਲ-ਨਾਲ ਖੇਤੀ-ਬਾੜੀ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਵੀ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਨ। ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਦਾਦਾ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਸ਼ਿਵ ਰਾਮ ਅਤੇ ਦਾਦੀ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਬਨਾਰਸੀ ਸੀ। ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਕਾਲੂ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਲਾਲੂ ਨਾਮ ਦਾ ਇੱਕ ਭਰਾ(ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਚਾਚਾ) ਵੀ ਸੀ। ਕਾਲੂ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਵਿਆਹ ਮਾਝੇ ਦੀ ਰਹਿਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾ ਜੀ ਨਾਮ ਹੋਇਆ। ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਭਾਵ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਨਾਨਾ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਰਾਮ ਅਤੇ ਭਰਾ (ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਮਾਮਾ) ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨ ਸੀ। ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਨੇ ਕਿਤੇ ਵੀ ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਮਾਤਾ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਨਾਮ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ। ਮਾਤਾ ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਕੁੱਖੋਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਪੁੱਤਰੀ ਨਾਨਕੀ ਅਤੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਨਾਨਕ ਨੇ ਜਨਮ ਲਿਆ। ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਮਾਤਾ ਤ੍ਰਿਪਤਾ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਸਿੱਖ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਣੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਦੇ ਲਗਾਉ ਤੇ ਪਿਆਰ ਲਈ ਯਾਦ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਭੈਣ ਨਾਨਕੀ ਦਾ ਵਿਆਹ ਸੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ ਦੇ ਮਾਲ ਅਫਸਰ ਜੋ ਰਾਮ ਨਾਲ ਹੋਇਆ। ਸੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ ਬਾਰੇ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਦੱਸਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ,

ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕਪੂਰਥਲਾ ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਜਲੰਧਰ ਦੇ ਆਬ ਦੀ ਰਾਜਧਾਨੀ ਸੀ। ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਵਿਆਹ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਭੈਣ ਬੇਬੇ ਨਾਨਕੀ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਆਹ ਤੋਂ ਛੇਤੀ ਹੀ ਬਾਅਦ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ। ਇੱਥੇ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਮਨੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਦੀ ਜਨਮ ਸਾਖੀ ਦਾ ਹਵਾਲਾ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਜਨਮ ਸਾਖੀ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਵਿਆਹ ਚੌਦਾਂ ਸਾਲਾ ਦੀ ਉਮਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ। ਨਵੀਨ ਜਨਮ ਸਾਖੀਆਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਵੀ ਦੱਸਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਕਹਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਨਵੀਨ ਜਨਮ ਸਾਖੀਆਂ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਵਿਆਹ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਸੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ ਜਾਣ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਹੋਇਆ। ਨਵੀਨ ਜਨਮ ਸਾਖੀਆਂ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਵਿਆਹ ਜੈ ਰਾਮ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਹੀ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਸੀ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਜਨਮ ਸਾਖੀਆਂ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਬੀਬੀ ਸੁਲੱਖਣੀ ਜੀ ਪੱਖੋਂ ਦੀ ਰਹਿਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਸੀ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਸੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਦੂਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੈ। ਪਰ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਨੇ ਭਾਈ ਮਨੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਅਤੇ ਪੁਰਾਤਨ ਜਨਮ ਸਾਖੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਠੀਕ ਮੰਨ ਕੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਹੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਆਹ ਦੇ ਹਵਾਲੇ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਹਨ। ਵਿਆਹ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੱਸਦਾ ਹੈ, “ਬਟਾਲਾ ਜੋ ਹੁਣ ਗੁਰਦਾਸਪੁਰ

ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਵਿਚ ਹੈ, ਦੇ ਰਹਿਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਮੂਲ ਚੰਦ ਦੀ ਸਪੁੱਤਰੀ ਸੁਲੱਖਣੀ ਨਾਲ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਕੁੜਮਾਈ ਹੋਈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਲੱਗਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਨਨਕਾਣਾ ਤੇ ਬਟਾਲਾ ਦੀ ਦੂਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਮਦੇ-ਨਜ਼ਰ ਰਖਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਜਿਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਆਉਣ ਜਾਣ ਤੇ ਗੱਲ ਬਾਤ ਕਰਨ ਵਿਚ ਰੁਕਾਵਟ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਸੀ ਵਿਆਹ ਵੀ ਕੁੜਮਾਈ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਜਲਦੀ ਹੀ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ”। ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਭੈਣ ਨਾਨਕੀ ਤਾਂ ਵਿਆਹ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੌਜੂਦ ਸਨ ਪਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਪਤੀ ਜੈ ਰਾਮ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਆਹ ਤੇ ਆਉਣ ਦੀ ਇਜਾਜ਼ਤ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲੀ। ਜੈ ਰਾਮ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਸੁਨੇਹਾ ਭੇਜਿਆ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਕਿਸੇ ਹੋਰ ਦਾ ਨੌਕਰ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਉਸਨੇ ਵਿਆਹ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਾਜ਼ਿਰ ਨਾ ਹੋਣ 'ਤੇ ਖਿਮਾ ਮੰਗੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਭ ਨੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਖਿਮਾ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਨ ਕਰ ਲਈ। ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਮਾਤਾ ਸੁਲੱਖਣੀ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਜਨਮ ਸਥਾਨ

ਬਟਾਲੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਦੱਸਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਸਥਾਨ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਵਲੋਂ ਸਤਿਕਾਰਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਸ਼ੇਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਸਥਾਨ ਉੱਤੇ ਇੱਕ ਧਰਮਸ਼ਾਲਾ ਵੀ ਬਣਾਈ ਹੈ। ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਵਾਹਿਕ ਜੀਵਨ ਬਾਰੇ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਬਸ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਚੰਦ ਅਤੇ ਲੱਖਮੀ ਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਨਾਮਾਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਹੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਮਿਲਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਸਰਧਾਲੂ, ਸਿੱਖ, ਪੀਰ-ਫਕੀਰ ਅਤੇ ਹੋਰ ਲੋਕ: ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਜਨਮ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੀ ਦਾਈ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਦੌਲਤਾਂ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਜਨਮ-ਪੱਤਰੀ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਹਰਦਿਆਲ ਨਾਮੀ ਜੇਤਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਬੁਲਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ। ਜਦੋਂ ਇਸ ਜੇਤਸੀ ਨੇ ਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਕੀਤੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਸਨੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਹੱਥ ਜੋੜ ਕੇ ਨਮਸਕਾਰ ਕੀਤੀ।

ਜਿਸ ਮੇਦੀ ਖਾਨੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਾਨਕ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਕੰਮ ਕੀਤਾ, ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਉਸ ਮੇਦੀ ਖਾਨੇ ਦੇ ਮਾਲਿਕ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਨਾਜ਼ਿਮ ਦੌਲਤ ਖਾਨ ਦੱਸਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇੱਥੇ ਹੀ ਮਰਦਾਨਾ ਜੀ ਤਲਵੰਡੀ ਤੋਂ ਆ ਕੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਨਿੱਜੀ ਸੇਵਕ ਬਣ ਗਏ। ਮਰਦਾਨੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਦੱਸਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਡੂਮ ਜਾਤ ਦਾ ਸੀ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਵਿਰਸੇ ਵਜੋਂ ਹੀ ਇੱਕ ਗਵੱਈਆ ਸੀ। ਮਰਦਾਨਾ ਜੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਨਾਲ ਰਬਾਬ ਵਜਾ ਕੇ ਸਾਥ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਸੀ। ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਜਦੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਸਈਅਦਪੁਰ ਗਏ ਉਹ ਲਾਲੇ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਘਰ ਠਹਿਰੇ ਜੋ ਇੱਕ ਤਰਖਾਣ ਸੀ। ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਮਲਿਕ ਭਾਗੋ ਸਈਅਦਪੁਰ ਦੇ ਮਾਲਕ ਪਠਾਨ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕ ਸੀ। ਜਿਸਨੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਭੇਜਨ ਲਈ ਨਿਮੰਤ੍ਰਣ ਭੇਜਿਆ ਸੀ। ਇੱਥੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਅਤੇ ਮਰਦਾਨਾ ਸ਼ੇਖ ਸੱਜਨ ਦੇ ਘਰ ਵੀ ਗਏ। ਜੋ ਕਿ ਇੱਕ ਬਦਨਾਮ ਠੱਗ ਸੀ। ਇਸ ਸ਼ੇਖ ਸੱਜਨ ਦੀ ਤੁਲਨਾ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਨੇ ਯੂਨਾਨ ਦੇ ਮਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਠੱਗ ਪੈਕਸਟਸ ਨਾਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ। ਜਦੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਪਾਣੀਪਤ ਗਏ ਸਨ ਤਾਂ ਉੱਥੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਮਿਲਾਪ ਸ਼ੇਖ ਸ਼ਰਫ ਅਤੇ ਉਸਨੇ ਚੇਲੇ ਟਟੀਰੀ ਨਾਲ ਹੋਇਆ ਸੀ। ਸ਼ੇਖ ਸ਼ਰਫ ਬਾਰੇ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਦੱਸਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸ਼ੇਖ ਸ਼ਰਫ ਅਬੁਅਲੀ ਕਲੰਦਰ ਦੀ ਔਲਾਦ ਸੀ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਚਾਲੀ ਸਾਲ ਦੀ ਉਮਰ ਵਿਚ ਖਵਾਜਾ ਕੁਤਬੁਦੀਨ ਤੋਂ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਜੋ ਸ਼ੇਖ ਫ਼ਰੀਦ ਬਾਦਸ਼ਾਹ ਸ਼ਮਸੁੱਲ ਦਿਨ ਉਲਤਤਮਸ਼ ਦੇ ਵੀ ਮੁਰਸ਼ਦ ਸਨ। ਪਾਣੀਪਤ ਤੋਂ ਜਦੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਗਏ ਤਾਂ ਉੱਥੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਇਬਰਾਹਿਮ ਲੋਧੀ ਨਾਮ ਦੇ ਬਾਦਸ਼ਾਹ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲੇ ਜਿਸਦਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਹਾਥੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਸੀ।

ਜਦੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਪੂਰਬ ਵੱਲ ਗਏ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਮੇਲ ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨ ਪਤਵੰਤੇ ਸ਼ੇਖ ਵਾਜਿਦ ਨਾਲ ਹੋਇਆ। ਜਦੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਗੋਰਖਮਤੇ ਪਹੁੰਚੇ ਤਾਂ ਉੱਥੇ ਉਹ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲੇ। ਬਨਾਰਸ ਵਿਖੇ ਪਹੁੰਚਣ 'ਤੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਭੈਣ ਉੱਥੇ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਬ੍ਰਾਹਮਣ ਪੰਡਿਤ ਚਤੁਰ ਦਾਸ ਨਾਲ ਹੋਈ। ਬਨਾਰਸ ਵਿਖੇ ਹੀ ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ਨ ਤੇ ਹਰਿ ਲਾਲ ਨਾਮੀ ਦੇ ਮਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਪੰਡਿਤ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਣ ਆਏ।

ਪੂਰਬ ਦੀਆਂ ਯਾਤਰਾਵਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਜਦੋਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਾਪਿਸ ਆਏ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਅਜੇਧਨ (ਜਿਸਨੂੰ ਹੁਣ ਪਾਕ ਪਟਨ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ) ਗਏ। ਇੱਥੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਮਿਲਾਪ ਸ਼ੇਖ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ (ਇਬਰਾਹੀਮ) ਨਾਲ ਹੋਇਆ। ਸ਼ੇਖ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ ਉਸ ਵੇਲੇ ਸ਼ੇਖ ਫ਼ਰੀਦ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਮਜ਼ਾਰ ਉੱਤੇ ਗੱਦੀ ਨਸ਼ੀਨ ਸਨ।

ਜਦੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਅਤੇ ਮਰਦਾਨਾ ਜੀ ਪੱਛਮ ਦੀ ਯਾਤਰਾ 'ਤੇ ਗਏ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਬਾਬਰ ਅਤੇ ਉਸਦੀ ਸੈਨਾ ਦੇ ਅਫ਼ਸਰ ਮੀਰਖਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਮਿਲੇ। ਜਦੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਸਿਆਲਕੋਟ ਗਏ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਮੁਲਾਕਾਤ ਇੱਕ ਮੁੱਲਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਹੋਈ। ਇਹ ਮੁੱਲਾਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨਾਲ ਕਾਬਲ ਵੀ ਗਿਆ। ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਨੇ ਇਸ ਮੁੱਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਮ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ। ਜਦੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਮਿੱਠਣਕੋਟ ਗਏ ਤਾਂ ਉੱਥੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੀਆਂ ਮਿੱਠਾ ਨਾਮ ਦਾ ਫਕੀਰ ਮਿਲਿਆ। ਲਾਹੌਰ ਵਿਖੇ ਦੁਨੀ ਚੰਦ ਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਵੀ ਮਿਲਿਆ। ਜੋ ਬਾਅਦ ਵਿੱਚ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਸਿੱਖ ਬਣ ਗਿਆ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਮਾਲੇ, ਭਾਗੋ, ਕਾਲੂ, ਭਗਤਾ, ਓਹਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਭਗੀਰਥ, ਸੈਦੇ ਅਤੇ ਘੋਰੋ, ਸੀਹੋ ਆਦਿ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਮਾਂ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਸਰਾਵਰੀ ਜਾਂ ਜੈਨ ਮੰਦਰ ਵਿਖੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਜੈਨੀ ਪੁਜਾਰੀ ਨਰਭੀ ਮਿਲਣ ਲਈ ਆਇਆ।

ਜੋ ਬਾਅਦ ਵਿੱਚ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਅਨੁਯਾਈ ਬਣ ਗਿਆ। ਲੰਕਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਿਵਨਾਥ ਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਰਾਜਾ ਮਿਲਿਆ। ਜੇਹੀ ਭੰਗਰਨਾਥ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਵੀ ਆਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸਨੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਵਾਦ ਰਚਾਇਆ ਸੀ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਹਾਸੂ ਲੌਹਾਰ, ਸੀਹਾਂ ਛੀਂਬਾ, ਵਲੀ ਕੰਧਾਰ, ਮਰਦਾਨਾ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਸਪੁੱਤਰ ਸ਼ਾਹਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਆਦਿ ਨਾਮਾਂ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਹੈ।

ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਅਲੋਪ ਹੋਣਾ: ਜਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਆਮ ਮੰਨਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਜਦੋਂ ਬੇਈ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਸ਼ਨਾਨ ਕਰਨ ਗਏ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਬਾਹਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਆਏ ਭਾਵ ਉਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਅਲੋਪ ਹੋ ਗਏ। ਪਰ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਜੰਗਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਲੋਪ ਹੋਏ ਸਨ। ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ "ਇਕ ਦਿਨ ਇਸ਼ਨਾਨ ਕਰਨ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਨਾਨਕ ਜੀ ਜੰਗਲ ਵਿਚ ਅਲੋਪ ਹੋ ਗਏ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਇਕ ਬਲਕ ਵੇਖੀ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਰੱਬ ਦੀ ਹਜ਼ੂਰੀ ਵਿਚ ਸਨ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਦਾ ਪਿਆਲਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਜੋ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਸੁਕਰਗੁਜ਼ਾਰ ਹੋ ਲੈ ਲਿਆ"। ਇਸੇ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਰੱਬ ਨੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਾਪਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਨਿਰਲੇਪ ਰਹਿਣ, ਨਾਮ ਜਪਣ, ਪਰਉਕਾਰ ਆਦਿ ਸਿੱਖਿਆਵਾਂ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ। ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਤਿੰਨ ਦਿਨ ਬਾਅਦ ਜੰਗਲ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਆਏ। ਇਸ ਉਪਰੰਤ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਸੰਤਾਂ ਵਾਲੇ ਕੱਪੜੇ ਪਾ ਲਏ ਅਤੇ ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਸਾਧੂ-ਸੰਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੰਗਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਹਿਣ ਲੱਗ ਪਏ। ਪਹਿਲੇ ਦਿਨ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਚੁੱਪ ਰਹੇ ਪਰ ਦੂਸਰੇ ਦਿਨ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ 'ਨਾ ਕੋਈ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਨਾ ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨ' ਦੀ ਘੋਸ਼ਣਾ ਕੀਤੀ।

ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਉਦਾਸੀਆਂ: ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਉਦਾਸੀਆਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਨੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀਆਂ ਦਿੱਤੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਨੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਜੀਵਨੀ ਦਾ ਆਧਾਰ ਜਨਮ ਸਾਖੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਬਣਾਇਆ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਇਹ ਵੀ ਸਪੱਸ਼ਟ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ, "ਜਨਮ ਸਾਖੀ ਦੇ ਲਿਖਾਰੀਆਂ ਕੋਲ ਅਗਵਾਈ ਲਈ ਭੂਗੋਲਿਕ ਚਿਤਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਨ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਕਈ ਵਾਰੀ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਕਰਕੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਜੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਉਦਾਸੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਸੰਭਵ ਰੂਪ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਰਚਨਾ ਵਿਚ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੇ ਸਫ਼ਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੂਧਾਈ ਦੇ ਯਤਨ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਉਹ ਵਿਗਿਆਨਿਕ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਭੂਗੋਲ ਨਾਲ ਮੇਲ ਖਾਣ"।

ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਅਲੋਪ ਹੋਣ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਜਦੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਜੰਗਲ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਆਏ ਤਾਂ ਥੋੜ੍ਹੀ ਦੇਰ ਉਹ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਆਦਮੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਰਹੇ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਉਹ ਮਰਦਾਨੇ ਨੂੰ ਨਾਲ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਸਈਅਦਪੁਰ ਵੱਲ ਚੱਲ ਪਏ। ਸਈਅਦਪੁਰ ਬਾਰੇ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਦੱਸਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਈਅਦਪੁਰ ਹੁਣ ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨ ਦੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਗੁਜਰਾਂਵਾਲੇ ਦਾ ਏਮਨਾਬਾਦ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਹੈ। ਸਈਅਦਪੁਰ ਤੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਹੀ ਕੁਰੂਕਸ਼ੇਤਰ ਗਏ। ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਉੱਥੇ ਸੂਰਜ ਗ੍ਰਹਿਣ ਮੌਕਾ ਇੱਕ ਭਾਰੀ ਮੇਲਾ ਲੱਗਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਸੀ। ਕੁਰੂਕਸ਼ੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਕਾਫੀ ਸਿੱਖ ਬਣਾਏ। ਕੁਰੂਕਸ਼ੇਤਰ ਤੋਂ ਚੱਲ ਕੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਹਰਿਦੁਆਰ ਗਏ। ਉੱਥੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਅਤੇ ਮਰਦਾਨਾ ਜੀ ਪਾਣੀਪਤ ਵੱਲ ਚੱਲ ਪਏ। ਪਾਣੀਪਤ ਬਾਰੇ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੰਦਾ ਹੈ, "ਪਾਣੀਪਤ ਭਾਰਤੀ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਵਿਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਪ੍ਰਸਿੱਧ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਹੈ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਤਿੰਨ ਵੱਡੀਆਂ ਨਿਰਣਾਇਕ ਲੜਾਈਆਂ ਲੜੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ। ਪਾਣੀਪਤ ਤੋਂ ਚੱਲ ਕੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦਿੱਲੀ ਪਹੁੰਚੇ। ਦਿੱਲੀ ਤੋਂ ਉਹ ਬਿੰਦਾਬਨ ਵੱਲ ਗਏ।

ਫਿਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਪੂਰਬ ਵੱਲ ਚੱਲ ਪਏ। ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਪਹਿਨੇ ਗਏ ਪਹਿਰਾਵੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਬਾਖ਼ੂਬੀ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਵੰਨ-ਸੁਵੰਨਾ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਅਤੇ ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨੀ ਪਹਿਰਾਵਾ ਪਹਿਨ ਲਿਆ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਪੀਲੇ ਰੰਗ ਦੀ ਵਾਸਕਟ ਅਤੇ ਉਸਦੇ ਉੱਪਰ ਚਿੱਟੀ ਚਾਦਰ ਲੈ ਲਈ। ਸਿਰ ਉੱਪਰ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨ ਕਲੰਦਰ ਵਰਗਾ ਟੋਪ, ਗਲੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੱਡੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਹਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਮੱਥੇ ਉੱਤੇ ਹਿੰਦੂਆਂ ਵਾਂਗ ਕੇਸਰੀ ਤਿਲਕ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਸੀ। ਜਦੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਗੋਰਖਮਤੇ ਜਾਂ ਗੋਰਖ ਦੇ ਮੰਦਿਰ ਪਹੁੰਚੇ ਤਾਂ ਉੱਥੇ ਮੌਜੂਦ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਮੁਰਝਾਇਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਪਿੱਪਲ ਹਰਾ ਹੋ ਗਿਆ। ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਦੱਸਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਹ ਸਥਾਨ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਉੱਤਰ ਪ੍ਰਦੇਸ਼ ਸੂਬੇ ਵਿਚ ਪੀਲੀਭੀਤ ਤੋਂ ਵੀਹ ਮੀਲ ਉੱਤਰ ਵਿਚ ਹੈ। ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਨਾਲ ਇਹ ਵੀ

ਦੱਸਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਉੱਥੇ ਜਾਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਸ ਸਥਾਨ ਨੂੰ 'ਨਾਨਕਮਤਾ' ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਣ ਲੱਗ ਪਿਆ। ਇੱਥੋਂ ਚੱਲ ਕੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਹਿੰਦੂਆਂ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਸਿੱਧ ਤੀਰਥ ਸਥਾਨ ਬਨਾਰਸ ਵਿਖੇ ਪਹੁੰਚੇ। ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਗੰਗਾ ਦਰਿਆ ਦੀਆਂ ਦੋ ਸਹਾਇਕ ਨਦੀਆਂ-ਬਰਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਅਸੀ ਦੇ ਸੁਮੇਲ ਤੋਂ ਸੰਸਕ੍ਰਿਤ ਵਿਚ ਬਨਾਰਸ ਬਣਿਆ ਹੈ। ਬਨਾਰਸ ਤੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਗਯਾ ਪਹੁੰਚੇ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਮਹਾਤਮਾ ਬੁੱਢ ਦਾ ਤਪੱਸਿਆ ਸਥਾਨ ਹੈ।

ਯਾਤਰਾ ਜਾਰੀ ਰੱਖਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਕਾਮਰੂਪ ਪਹੁੰਚੇ ਜਿੱਥੋਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਔਰਤਾਂ ਜਾਦੂ-ਟੂਣਿਆਂ ਲਈ ਮਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਸਨ। ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਦੱਸਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸਿੱਖ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਰਾਣੀ ਨੂਰਸ਼ਾਹ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਕਾਮਰੂਪ ਦਾ ਰਾਜ-ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧ ਚਲਾਇਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸੀ। ਕਾਮਰੂਪ ਤੋਂ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਇੱਕ ਉਜਾੜ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਗਏ, ਜਿੱਥੇ ਕਲਯੁੱਗ ਨੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਭਰਮਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਕੀਤੀ। ਉਪਰੰਤ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਇੱਕ ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਹੁੰਚੇ, ਜਿੱਥੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਨੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਰਹਿਣ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਿੱਤਾ। ਅਗਲੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਵਾਲਿਆਂ ਨੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਆਦਰ ਕੀਤਾ। ਇਹ ਦੋਨੋਂ ਉਹ ਪਿੰਡ ਸਨ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਵਸਦੇ ਰਹੇ ਅਤੇ ਉੱਜੜ ਜਾਉ ਵਾਲੀ ਸਾਖੀ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਬ੍ਰਹਮਪੁਤਰਾ ਨਦੀ ਦੇ ਕਿਨਾਰੇ-ਕਿਨਾਰੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਪੁਰੀ ਵਿਖੇ ਪਹੁੰਚੇ। ਪੁਰੀ ਵਿਖੇ ਜਗਨ ਨਾਥ ਦਾ ਮਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਮੰਦਿਰ ਸਥਿਤ ਹੈ। ਪੂਰਬ ਵੱਲ ਦੀ ਯਾਤਰਾ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਈ ਮਰਦਾਨਾ ਵਾਪਿਸ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਆ ਗਏ। ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੱਖਣੀ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਪਾਕ ਪਟਨ ਵਿਖੇ ਗਏ। ਉੱਥੋਂ ਉਹ ਬਿਸੀਅਰ ਤੇ ਬਿਸੀਅਰ ਤੋਂ ਇੱਕ ਰੇਗਿਸਤਾਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਹੁੰਚੇ। ਇੱਥੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਵਾਪਿਸ ਤਲਵੰਡੀ ਵੱਲ ਚੱਲ ਪਏ ਅਤੇ ਤਲਵੰਡੀ ਪਿੰਡ ਤੋਂ ਤਿੰਨ ਮੀਲ ਦੂਰ ਰੁੱਕ ਗਏ।

ਤਲਵੰਡੀ ਤੋਂ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਮਰਦਾਨੇ ਨੂੰ ਨਾਲ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਪੱਛਮ ਦੀ ਯਾਤਰਾ 'ਤੇ ਚੱਲ ਪਏ। ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਉਹ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਫਿਰ ਸ਼ੇਖ ਬ੍ਰਹਮ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲਣ ਪਾਕ ਪਟਨ ਗਏ। ਇੱਥੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦਿਪਾਲਪੁਰ, ਦਿਪਾਲਪੁਰ ਤੋਂ ਲਾਹੌਰ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਦੇ ਕੰਗਨਪੁਰ, ਉੱਥੋਂ ਪੱਟੀ (ਅੱਜ-ਕੱਲ੍ਹ ਜ਼ਿਲਾ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ), ਵਿੰਦਪੁਰ ਗਏ। ਫਿਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਅੱਜ ਦੇ ਗੋਇੰਦਵਾਲ, ਉੱਥੋਂ ਸੁਲਤਾਨਪੁਰ, ਵੈਰੇਵਾਲ, ਜਲਾਲਾਬਾਦ, ਕਿੜੀ ਪਠਾਨ ਅਤੇ ਫਿਰ ਬਟਾਲੇ ਪਹੁੰਚੇ। ਇੱਥੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਇੱਕ ਵਾਰੀ ਫਿਰ ਭਾਈ ਲਾਲੇ ਦੇ ਘਰ ਸਥਿਰਦੁਪੁਰ ਗਏ।

ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਪਸਰੂਰ ਤੋਂ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਸਿਆਲਕੋਟ ਪਹੁੰਚੇ। ਸਿਆਲਕੋਟ ਤੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਮਿੰਨਣਕੋਟ ਗਏ। ਇੱਥੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਰਾਵੀ ਦਰਿਆ ਵੱਲ ਗਏ ਅਤੇ ਲਾਹੌਰ ਪਹੁੰਚ ਗਏ। ਲਾਹੌਰ ਤੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਉੱਤਰੀ-ਪੱਛਮੀ ਦਿਸ਼ਾ ਵੱਲ ਗਏ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਰਾਵੀ ਦਰਿਆ ਦੇ ਕੰਢੇ 'ਤੇ ਠਹਿਰੇ। ਉੱਥੋਂ ਚੱਲ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਯਾਤਰਾ ਜਾਰੀ ਰੱਖੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਹ ਇੱਕ ਅਮੀਰ ਆਦਮੀ ਨੂੰ ਮਿਲੇ। ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਤੋਂ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਕੇ ਉਸ ਅਮੀਰ ਆਦਮੀ ਨੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਸਨਮਾਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਪਿੰਡ ਵਸਾਇਆ, ਜਿਸਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਉਸਨੇ ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ ਰੱਖਿਆ। ਉਸਨੇ ਉੱਥੇ ਇੱਕ ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮਸ਼ਾਲਾ ਦੀ ਉਸਾਰੀ ਕਰਵਾਈ ਅਤੇ ਇਹ ਪਿੰਡ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਭੇਟ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤਾ।

ਬਾਬਾ ਬੁੱਢਾ ਜੀ ਨਾਮ ਮਿਲਾਪ: ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ ਵਿਖੇ ਹੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਸੰਗਤ ਕਰਨ ਇੱਕ ਸੱਤ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਦਾ ਲੜਕਾ ਆਇਆ ਕਰਦਾ ਸੀ। ਇੱਕ ਦਿਨ ਜਦੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਨਾਲ ਗੱਲ-ਬਾਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਇੰਨੀ ਘੱਟ ਉਮਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੰਗਤ ਕਰਨ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਨਾਂ ਕਰਕੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਬੁੱਢਿਆਂ ਵਾਂਗ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ। ਉਸ ਦਿਨ ਤੋਂ ਹੀ ਉਸ ਲੜਕੇ ਨੂੰ ਭਾਈ ਬੁੱਢਾ ਜੀ ਕਹਿ ਕੇ ਬੁਲਾਇਆ ਜਾਣ ਲੱਗਾ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਤਿਕਾਰਯੋਗ ਸਥਾਨ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਇਆ। ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਨੇ ਬਾਬਾ ਬੁੱਢਾ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਵੰਸ਼ ਦੇ ਨਾਮਾਂ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ। ਬਾਬਾ ਬੁੱਢਾ ਜੀ ਤੋਂ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੱਸਦਾ ਹੈ, "ਭਾਈ ਬੁੱਢਾ ਜੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਤੋਂ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਹਰਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਤੱਕ ਜੀਵਿਤ ਰਹੇ ਦਾ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਭਾਨਾ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ। ਭਾਨੇ ਦਾ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਸਰਵਨ ਅਤੇ ਸਰਵਨ ਦਾ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਜਲਾਲ, ਜਲਾਲ ਦਾ

ਪੁੱਤਰ ਝੰਡਾ, ਝੰਡਾ ਦਾ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਗੁਰਦਿੱਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਰਦਿੱਤਾ ਦੇ ਪੁੱਤਰ ਭਾਈ ਰਾਮ ਕੰਵਰ ਹੋਏ ਹਨ। ਭਾਈ ਰਾਮ ਕੰਵਰ ਬਾਰੇ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਦੱਸਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਭਾਈ ਰਾਮ ਕੰਵਰ ਨੂੰ ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਤੋਂ ਖੰਡੇ ਦਾ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤ ਛਕਾਇਆ ਅਤੇ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਭਾਈ ਗੁਰਬਖਸ਼ ਸਿੰਘ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਬਖਸ਼ਿਆ।

ਕਰਤਾਰ ਤੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੱਖਣ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੀ ਯਾਤਰਾ ਲਈ ਚੱਲ ਪਏ। ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਬਿਆਨ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ, "ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਲੱਕੜ ਦੀਆਂ ਖੜ੍ਹਾਵਾਂ ਪਾਈਆਂ, ਹੱਥ ਵਿਚ ਲੱਕੜ ਦੀ ਸੇਟੀ ਲਈ, ਸਿਰ ਤੇ ਰੱਸੀ ਨੂੰ ਪੱਗ ਦੀ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਬੰਨ੍ਹ ਲਿਆ ਤੇ ਮੱਥੇ ਤੇ ਟਿੱਕਾ ਤੇ ਲਾਈਨਾਂ ਲਗਾ ਲਈਆਂ। ਉਸ ਮੌਕੇ ਤੇ ਜੱਟ ਜਾਤੀ ਦੇ ਸੈਦੇ ਤੇ ਘੇਰੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਸਨ। ਉਹ ਦਰਾਵੜ ਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਵੱਲ ਚੱਲ ਪਏ ਜਿਸਨੂੰ ਹੁਣ ਮਦਰਾਸ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ"। ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਸਰਾਵਗੀ ਜਾਂ ਜੈਨ ਮੰਦਿਰ ਪਹੁੰਚੇ। ਇੱਥੋਂ ਚੱਲ ਕੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਇੱਕ ਸਮੁੰਦਰੀ ਟਾਪੂ ਉੱਤੇ ਪਹੁੰਚੇ ਪਰ ਇਸ ਟਾਪੂ ਦੇ ਨਾਮ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸਥਾਨ ਤੋਂ ਉਹ ਲੰਕਾ ਅਤੇ ਲੰਕਾ ਤੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਸ਼ਿਵਰਾਤ ਦੇ ਮੇਲੇ 'ਤੇ ਅਚਲ ਬਟਾਲੇ ਗਏ। ਅਚਲ ਬਟਾਲੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਹੋਰ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਿੰਦਾ, "ਅਚਲ ਬਟਾਲੇ ਸ਼ਿਵਰਾਤਰੀ ਦਾ ਮੇਲਾ ਫੱਗਣ ਦੀ ਮੌਸਮ ਨੂੰ ਲੱਗਦਾ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਸ਼ਿਵ ਦੇਵਤਾ ਦੀ ਯਾਦ ਵਿਚ ਲੱਗਦਾ ਹੈ। ਆਇਨ-ਏ-ਅਕਬਰੀ ਵਿਚ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਕਬਰ ਬਾਦਸ਼ਾਹ ਜੇਗੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਕਰਦਾ ਤੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਖਾਂਦਾ-ਪੀਂਦਾ ਸੀ। ਸ਼ਰਾਬ ਦੀ ਲੋਹ ਵਿਚ ਯੋਗੀ ਕਿਹਾ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਨ ਕਿ ਅਕਬਰ ਬਾਦਸ਼ਾਹ ਦੀ ਉਮਰ ਆਮ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨਾਲੋਂ ਤਿਗੁਨੀ ਜਾਂ ਚੌਗੁਨੀ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ"।

ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਉੱਤਰ ਵੱਲ ਦੀ ਯਾਤਰਾ ਜਾਰੀ ਰੱਖਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰ ਨੂੰ ਗਏ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਪੈਰਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਸਿਰ 'ਤੇ ਚਮੜਾ ਪਹਿਨਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਸੀ। ਉਹਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਆਪਣੇ ਸਰੀਰ ਦੇ ਦੁਆਲੇ ਰੱਸੀ ਲਪੇਟੀ ਹੋਈ ਸੀ ਅਤੇ ਮੱਥੇ ਉੱਪਰ ਕੇਸਰ ਦਾ ਟਿੱਕਾ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਸੀ। ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰ ਤੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਸ਼੍ਰੀਨਗਰ ਅਤੇ ਉੱਥੋਂ ਸੁਮੇਰ ਪਰਬਤ ਗਏ। ਇੱਥੋਂ ਉਹ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਵਾਪਿਸ ਆ ਗਏ।

ਫਿਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਉੱਤਰ-ਪੱਛਮ ਦਿਸ਼ਾ ਦੀ ਯਾਤਰਾ ਆਰੰਭ ਕੀਤੀ। ਉਹ ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਧਾਰਮਿਕ ਅਸਥਾਨ ਹਸਨ ਅਬਦਾਲ ਪਹੁੰਚੇ। ਹਸਨ ਅਬਦਾਲ ਤੋਂ ਉਹ ਗੋਰਖ ਦੇ ਪੁਰਾਣੇ ਮੰਦਿਰ ਗੋਰਖ ਹਟੜੀ ਗਏ। ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਹੁਣ ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨ ਹਾਜ਼ੀਆਂ ਵਾਲਾ ਪਹਿਰਾਵਾ ਪਹਿਨ ਲਿਆ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਨੀਲੇ ਰੰਗ ਦਾ ਚੋਲਾ ਪਹਿਨ ਲਿਆ ਅਤੇ ਹੱਥ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੇਟੀ ਫੜ ਲਈ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਕੱਛ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਤਾਬ ਲਈ ਹੋਈ ਸੀ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਨਮਾਜ਼ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਲਈ ਇੱਕ ਚਟਾਈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ਼ਨਾਨ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਹੱਥ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕ ਲੋਟਾ ਵੀ ਲੈ ਲਿਆ। ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਮਦੀਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਫਿਰ ਬਗਦਾਦ ਅਤੇ ਬਗਦਾਦ ਤੋਂ ਮੁਲਤਾਨ ਗਏ। ਮੁਲਤਾਨ ਤੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ ਵੱਲ ਚੱਲ ਪਏ।

ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਨਿਰਮਲ ਧਰਮ ਦੀ ਨੀਂਹ ਰੱਖੀ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਿੱਕਾ ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਚੱਲਣ ਲੱਗਾ। ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ ਵਿਖੇ ਮਰਦਾਨਾ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਬੁਢੇਪੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਸਿਹਤ ਖਰਾਬ ਹੋ ਗਈ। ਕਰਤਾਰ ਵਿਖੇ ਹੀ ਉਹ ਅਕਾਲ ਚਲਾਣਾ ਕਰ ਗਏ। ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਨਾਲ ਮਰਦਾਨਾ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਸਰੀਰ ਰਾਵੀ ਦਰਿਆ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਰਵਾਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਅੰਤਿਮ ਰਸਮਾਂ ਨਿਭਾਈਆਂ।

ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ ਵਿਖੇ ਹੀ ਜੋਧਾ ਨਾਮੀ ਸਿੱਖ ਨਾਲ ਭਾਈ ਲਹਿਣਾ ਜੀ ਖਡੂਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਤੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਦਰਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਲਈ ਆਏ। ਲਹਿਣਾ ਜੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਸੇਵਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਹਿਣ ਲੱਗ ਪਏ। ਜਦੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਮਹਿਸੂਸ ਹੋਇਆ ਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਅੰਤਿਮ ਸਮਾਂ ਨੇੜੇ ਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਲਹਿਣਾ ਜੀ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣਾ ਉੱਤਰਾਧਿਕਾਰੀ ਘੋਸ਼ਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਬਦਲ ਕੇ ਅੰਗਦ ਦੇਵ ਰੱਖ ਦਿੱਤਾ।

ਜੋਤੀ-ਜੋਤਿ ਸਮਾਉਣਾ: ਜਦੋਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਸਮਾਂ ਨੇੜੇ ਆ ਗਿਆ ਤਾਂ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਕੋਲ ਰਹਿਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨ ਕਹਿਣ ਲੱਗੇ ਉਹ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਸਰੀਰ ਨੂੰ ਦਫਨਾਉਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਕਹਿਣ ਲੱਗੇ ਕਿ ਉਹ ਸੰਸਕਾਰ ਕਰਨਗੇ। ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਹਿੰਦੂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਸੱਜੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਫੁੱਲ ਰੱਖਣ ਅਤੇ

ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨ ਖੱਬੇ ਪਾਸੇ। ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਫੁੱਲ ਸਵੇਰ ਤੱਕ ਖਿੜੇ ਰਹਿਣਗੇ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਹੀ ਸਰੀਰ ਦਾ ਅੰਤਿਮ ਸੰਸਕਾਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। ਸਵੇਰ ਨੂੰ ਜਦੋਂ ਚਾਦਰ ਹਟਾਈ ਗਈ ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਸਥਾਨ 'ਤੇ ਕੁੱਝ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੀ ਪਰ ਦੋਵੇਂ ਪਾਸਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਫੁੱਲ ਖਿਲੇ ਹੋਏ ਸਨ। ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਦੱਸਦਾ ਹੈ, "ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਸੰਮਤ 1595 (1538ਈ.) ਅੱਸੂ ਦੇ ਚਾਨਣੇ ਪੱਖ ਦੇ ਦਸਵੇਂ ਦਿਨ ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰ, ਪੰਜਾਬ(ਪਾਕਿਸਤਾਨ) ਵਿਚ ਜੋਤੀ-ਜੋਤਿ ਸਮਾ ਗਏ"।

ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਦੱਸਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੇ ਸਨਮਾਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਾਵੀ ਦੇ ਕੰਢੇ 'ਤੇ ਮੁਸਲਮਾਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਮਕਬਰਾ ਅਤੇ ਸਿੱਖਾਂ ਨੇ ਸਮਾਧ ਬਣਾ ਦਿੱਤੀ। ਇਹ ਦੋਵੇਂ ਹੀ ਦਰਿਆ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਰੋੜ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਗਏ। ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ ਦੱਸਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਸ਼ਾਇਦ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਘਟਨਾ ਦਾ ਕਾਰਨ ਗੁਰੂ ਜੀ ਦੀ ਅਖੀਰਲੀ ਜਗ੍ਹਾ ਦੀ ਬੁੱਤ ਪੂਜਾ ਨੂੰ ਰੋਕਣਾ ਸੀ।

ਪੁਸਤਕ ਸੂਚੀ

1. ਨਾਭਾ, ਭਾਈ, ਗੁਰਸ਼ਬਦ ਰਤਨਾਕਰ ਮਹਾਨ ਕੋਸ਼, ਜਿਲਦ ਚੌਥੀ, ਪਬਲੀਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਬਿਊਰੋ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ, 2015, ਪੰਨਾ-2110.
2. Harbans Singh(ed.), The Encyclopaedia of Sikhism, Vol.3, Punjabi University, Patiala, 1997, page 1.
3. Harbans Lal, Max Arthur Macauliffe: The Western Gateway to study of Sikhism, in Studies in Sikhism and comparative Religion, Vol xiv Number-1, Guru Nanak Foundation, New Delhi, Jan-June 1995, Page-54.
4. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-36
5. Dogra, Ramesh Chander & Mansukhani, Gobind Singh (Dr.), Encyclopaedia of Sikh Religion and culture, Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd, New Delhi, First Published 1995, Page 291.
6. ਕਾਨ੍ਹ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਾਭਾ, ਭਾਈ, ਗੁਰਸ਼ਬਦ ਰਤਨਾਕਰ ਮਹਾਨ ਕੋਸ਼, ਜਿਲਦ ਚੌਥੀ, ਪਬਲੀਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਬਿਊਰੋ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ, 2015, ਪੰਨਾ-2110.
7. ਮੈਕਸ ਆਰਥਰ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ, ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ, ਪਵਿੱਤਰ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਰਚਨਾਕਾਰ, (ਅਨੁ.) ਡਾ. ਕਿਰਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ, ਜਿਲਦ ਪਹਿਲੀ, ਪਬਲੀਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਬਿਊਰੋ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ, 2003, ਪੰਨਾ-੧੧੧ (ਭੂਮਿਕਾ).
8. ਗੁਰਪ੍ਰੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ, ਸਿੱਖੀ ਦਾ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ ਵਿਆਖਿਆਕਾਰ ਮੈਕਸ ਆਰਥਰ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ, ਸਿੱਖ ਫੁਲਵਾੜੀ, ਮਾਰਚ 2008, ਪੰਨਾ 41.
9. ਤੇਜਾ ਸਿੰਘ (ਪ੍ਰਿੰਸੀਪਲ), ਆਰਸੀ, ਪਬਲੀਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਬਿਊਰੋ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ, 2001, ਪੰਨਾ-27.
10. ਮੈਕਸ ਆਰਥਰ ਮੈਕਾਲਿਫ, ਸਿੱਖ ਧਰਮ, ਗੁਰੂ ਸਾਹਿਬਾਨ, ਪਵਿੱਤਰ ਰਚਨਾਵਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਰਚਨਾਕਾਰ, ਜਿਲਦ ਪਹਿਲੀ, ਡਾ. ਕਿਰਪਾਲ ਸਿੰਘ (ਅਨੁ.), ਪਬਲੀਕੇਸ਼ਨ ਬਿਊਰੋ, ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਪਟਿਆਲਾ, 2003, ਪੰਨਾ-47.
11. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-41 (ਪ੍ਰਵੇਸ਼ਿਕਾ).
12. ਉਗੀ.
13. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-42 (ਪ੍ਰਵੇਸ਼ਿਕਾ).
14. ਉਗੀ.
15. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨੇ 42, 43 (ਪ੍ਰਵੇਸ਼ਿਕਾ).
16. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-43 (ਫੁੱਟਨੋਟ) (ਪ੍ਰਵੇਸ਼ਿਕਾ).
17. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-28 (ਪ੍ਰਵੇਸ਼ਿਕਾ).
18. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-30 (ਪ੍ਰਵੇਸ਼ਿਕਾ).
19. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-46.
20. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨੇ-28, 29 (ਪ੍ਰਵੇਸ਼ਿਕਾ).
21. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-53.
22. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-57.
23. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-53.
24. ਉਗੀ.
25. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-53 (ਫੁੱਟਨੋਟ).
26. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-57.
27. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-46.
28. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-60.
29. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-65.
30. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-67.
31. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-71.
32. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-71 (ਫੁੱਟਨੋਟ).
33. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-74.
34. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨੇ-76, 77.
35. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-85.
36. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨੇ-96, 97.
37. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-101.
38. ਉਗੀ.
39. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-107.
40. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-115.
41. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-117.
42. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-118.
43. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨੇ -60, 61.
44. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-੧੧੧ (ਭੂਮਿਕਾ).
45. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-65.
46. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-68.
47. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-70-71.
48. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-74.
49. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-75.
50. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-75 (ਫੁੱਟਨੋਟ).
51. ਉਗੀ.
52. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-81.
53. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-82.
54. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-84.
55. ਉਗੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-89.

੫

-
- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 56. ਉਹੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-92. | 67. ਉਹੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-122. |
| 57. ਉਹੀ, ਪੰਨੇ-94,95. | 68. ਉਹੀ, ਪੰਨੇ- 124-125. |
| 58. ਉਹੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-106. | 69. ਉਹੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-125. |
| 59. ਉਹੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-107 | 70. ਉਹੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-126. |
| 60. ਉਹੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-108. | 71. ਉਹੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-129. |
| 61. ਉਹੀ, ਪੰਨੇ-109,110. | 72. ਉਹੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-130. |
| 62. ਉਹੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-35(ਫੁੱਟਨੋਟ)(ਪ੍ਰਵੇਸ਼ਿਕਾ). | 73. ਉਹੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-131. |
| 63. ਉਹੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-35(ਪ੍ਰਵੇਸ਼ਿਕਾ). | 74. ਉਹੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-135. |
| 64. ਉਹੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-114. | 75. ਉਹੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-136. |
| 65. ਉਹੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-118. | |
| 66. ਉਹੀ, ਪੰਨਾ-118(ਫੁੱਟਨੋਟ). | |

ASSESSMENT OF WATER QUALITY ON THE YAMUNA RIVER FROM MATHURA TO FARIDABAD: A CASE STUDY

Bhuri Singh

Research Scholar, Department of Chemistry, Al-Falah University
Dhauj, Faridabad, Haryana-121004, India.

Shahla Khan

Associate Professor, Al-Falah University
Dhauj, Faridabad, Haryana-121004, India.

Shahjahan

Professor, Al-Falah University
Dhauj, Faridabad, Haryana-121004, India.

Abstract

Present work studies of water quality of the Yamuna river using physicochemical parameters that are important in assessing of water quality. River water has important role on the environment development. Its water is vitally important for irrigation and domestic purposes. Yamuna river is situated in the North India and is a second largest tributary of Ganga river. The study area was monitored at four sample stations (Gokul barrage near bridge, Mathura, Yamuna river bank near Pipli village, Aligarh, Yamuna river bank near Gurwari village, Palwal, Chbainsa village near bridge, Faridabad) for three years. Water collection has been done on the basis of survey and taking samples on the different intervals. Water samples were applied to colour, temperature, pH, turbidity, dissolved oxygen (DO), nitrate, acidity, alkalinity, hardness, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), chemical oxygen demand (COD), chloride, total dissolved solid (TDS), electrical conductivity (EC), salinity and total coliform. Mostly, Parameters have exceeded the desire prescribed limit of Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) and Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). Therefore, it is concluded that, Yamuna river is polluted at all sites. Assessment on the water quality of river indicates that anthropogenic factors are responsible for deterioration the water quality of Yamuna river.

Keywords- Industrialization, Physicochemical properties, Urbanization, Water pollution, Yamuna river.

Introduction

The Yamuna river is second largest tributary of Ganga river. According to Hindu mythology, it is a holy river in India. Yamuna river water flows from Banderpooch (Himalayas), through Yamuna Nagar, Sonipat, Delhi, Gautam

Buddh Nagar, Faridabad, Palwal, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Etawah and Allahabad [05]. The river has catchment area, such as 40.6% in Madhya Pradesh, 29.8% in Rajasthan, 21.5% in Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, 6.5% in Haryana, 1.6% in Himachal Pradesh and 0.4 in Delhi (**Fig.1**).

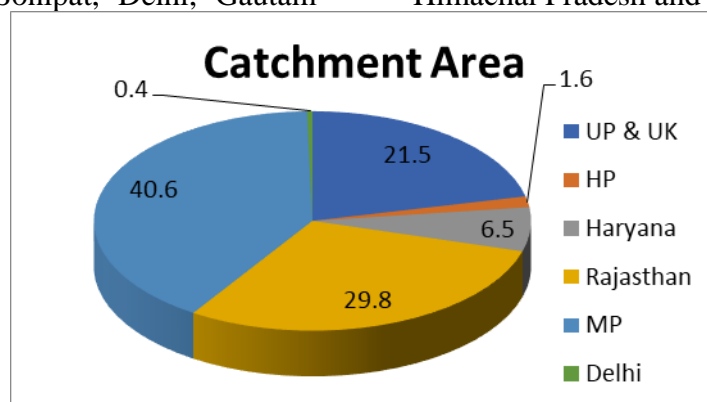


Fig.1: Yamuna river catchment area.

Its water is used as resources for domestic, agriculture and transport usage. In total,

seventy percent water is used for irrigation purposes, twenty two percent is consuming

for industrial purpose and remaining eight percent is used for different domestic activities. Domestic and industrial unwanted materials are the main cause of water pollution. Some industries are discharging their waste into Yamuna river which includes pulp and paper, sugar, distilleries, textiles, leather, chemical, pharmaceuticals, oil refineries, thermal power plant etc. Which is situated at Yamuna river bank. Yamuna river is most polluted at Faridabad, Palwal, Aligarh and Mathura. The reason are being urbanization, industrialization and use of fertilizers in agriculture. Yamuna river in Faridabad and Mathura are heavily polluted by untreated industrial waste. Its water directly discharged in the Yamuna river. and removed at Gokul barrage upstream of 8 km in Mathura. So, River water is highly polluted, while most of the city domestic waste are discharged on the river water. Its water has direct effect in the biotic environment and river water quality. Domestic and Industrial wastes should be proper sewage treatment plants to take care of Yamuna river water. Government of India lunched various action plans to combat the river pollution for Yamuna river. Finally, it is suggested that Yamuna river is not safe for drinking and other uses. Assessment of river water quality indicates that anthropogenic factors are responsible for deterioration the water quality of Yamuna river.

Material & Method

Study Area: Yamuna river originated from Himalayas, flows through Faridabad, Palwal, Aligarh and Mathura, Its water is highly polluted at S₁, S₂, S₃ and S₄. There are many industries in the surrounding area and urban disposal exist and agricultural waste in the region. Which has directly affects the water quality of river. In the present analysis has been carried out for four sites which are chosen as sample station. These sample locations are Gokul barrage near bridge, Mathura (S₁), Yamuna river bank near Pipli village,

Aligarh (S₂), Yamuna river bank near Gurwari village, Palwal (S₃) and Chhainsa village near bridge, Faridabad (S₄).

Water Sample: The data set of four water quality monitoring stations, comprising sixteen water quality parameters were monitored on yearly basis over the three years study period. The selected water quality parameters include colour, temperature, pH, turbidity, DO, nitrate, acidity, alkalinity, hardness, BOD, COD, chloride, TDS, EC, salinity and total coliform. The sampling containers were washed with distilled water and ringed by Yamuna river water. The temperature varies between 27°C to 40°C during the summer months. Its waters were immediately transported to the laboratory. Water samples were stored at 4°C in the refrigerator. The water quality parameters were determined as per the standard method for examination of water and wastewater. The result was evaluated in accordance with norms prescribed by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).

Result & Discussion

Yamuna river region is one of the urbanization and industrialization in the North India. The river water is increasingly deteriorated due to anthropogenic pollution from the rapid economic development. Its water is very polluted at Gokul barrage near bridge, Mathura, Yamuna river bank near Pipli village, Aligarh, Yamuna river bank near Gurwari village, Palwal, Chhainsa village near bridge, Faridabad. The maximum and minimum values of sample selected at different point (S₁, S₂, S₃, and S₄) of Yamuna river. These values are presented in the Table1. Sixteen physicochemical parameters were analysed by standard method and comparison of BIS. The colour has light yellow grey and bright yellow grey in indicating salt on river water. The alkalinity values varied 340 mg/L to 540 mg/L indicated that dissolved carbon dioxide present in river water. The

hardness values ranged between 250 mg/L to 340 mg/L. All samples hardness values are above the BIS permissible limit. It indicates that calcium and magnesium ion are present in water sample. The chloride value varies from 176 mg/L to 246 mg/L. Samples of chloride values are below the BIS permissible limit. The TDS values varied between 1136 ml/L to 1560 mg/L. Its values are above the BIS permissible limit. It indicates that, Organic matters are also present in water. The EC values varied from 1460 $\mu\text{s}/\text{cm}$ to 1776 $\mu\text{s}/\text{cm}$. The EC values are in high permissible limit indicating high dissolve ion present in water (Fig.2). The temperature ranges from 27⁰C to 40⁰C in the observation period. The hydrogen ion concentration value varies from 7.08 to 7.98. The hydrogen ion concentration values are in permissible limit. The

turbidity varies from 12 NTU to 26 NTU, indicating soil runoff in river water. The dissolved oxygen value varies from 3 mg/L to 4.1 mg/L. The DO values are carried out on low permissible limit. The nitrate values vary from 18 mg/L to 40 mg/L. The nitrate is found low prescribed limit of BIS. The acidity values of water varied from 7.76 mg/L to 42.85 mg/L. The BOD values varied between 23 mg/L to 56 mg/L and are not in permissible limit indicating organic matter contamination in water. The COD values varied from 67 mg/L to 120 mg/L. It values are above the BIS permissible limit and indicating oxidation of waterborne organic and inorganic matter present in river water. The salinity values varied from 0.317 ppt to 0.495 ppt (Fig.3). The TC values varied from 15000 MPN to 4900000 MPN. The TC values are higher of permissible limit.

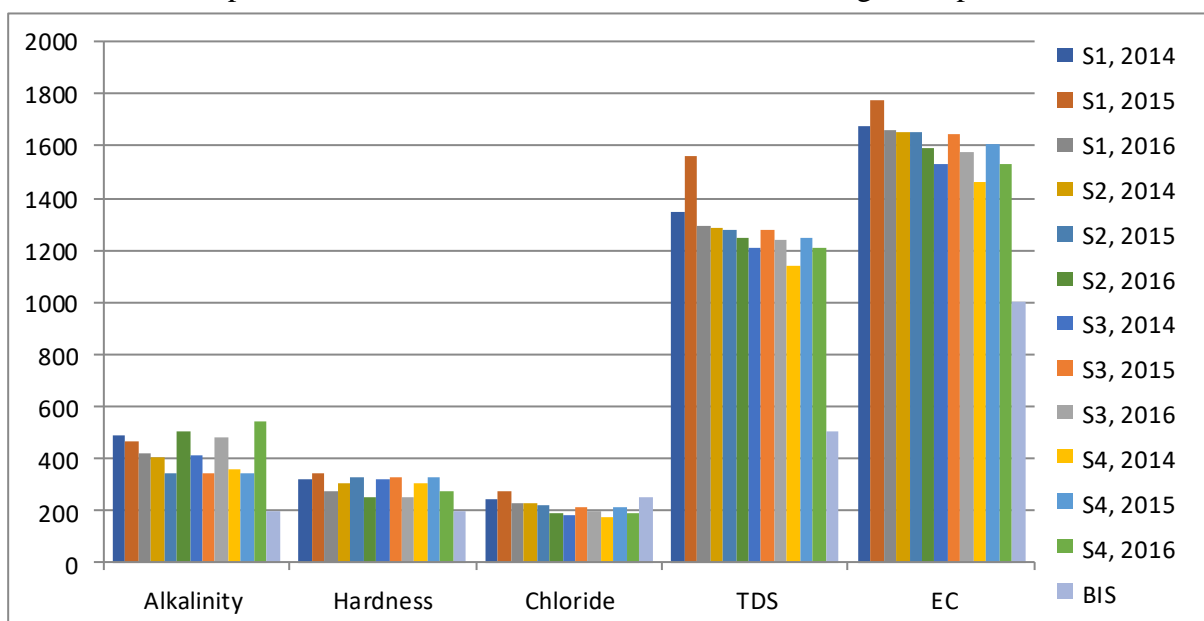


Fig.2: Water quality parameters of Yamuna river at S₁, S₂, S₃ and S₄.

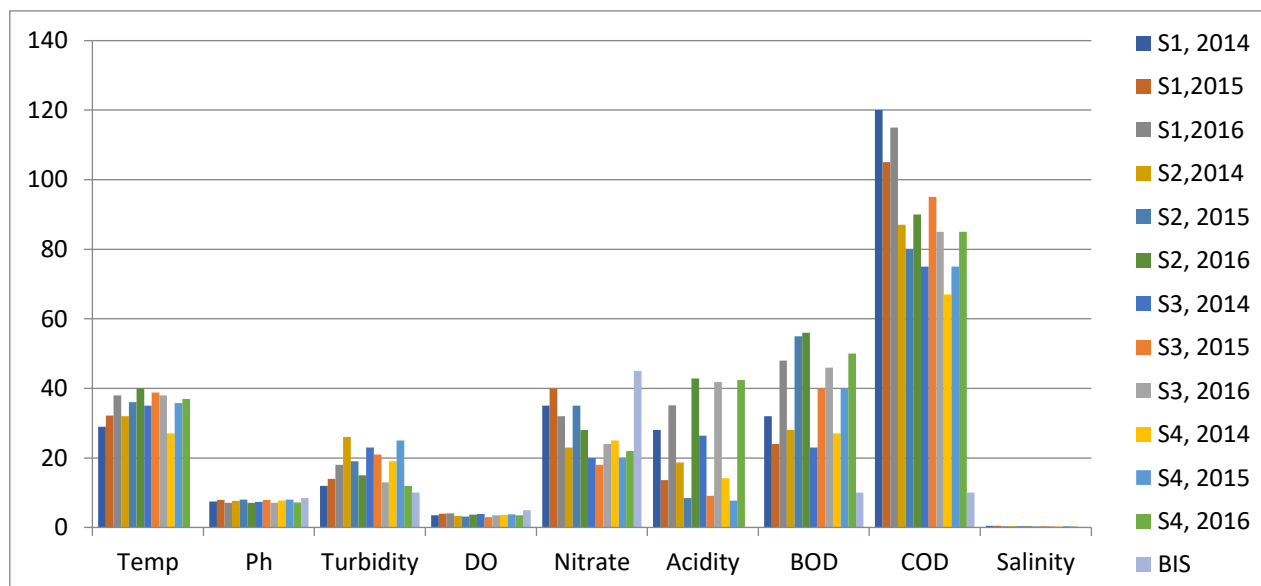


Fig.3: Water quality parameters of Yamuna river at S1, S2, S3 and S4.

Table.1:River water analysis at S1, S2, S3 and S4.

W.P	Unit	BIS & CPC B	S1			S2			S3			S4			Min	Max
			2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016		
Colour	--	--	LYG	LYG	LYG	BYG	BYG	BYG	BYG	BYG	BYG	BYG	BYG	BYG	--	--
Alkalinity	mg/L	200	490	466	420	402	340	500	410	344	480	360	340	540	340	540
Hardness	mg/L	200	320	340	270	300	328	250	320	328	250	305	324	272	250	340
Chlorides	mg/L	250	246	234	230	227	220	190	183	215	197	176	214	187	176	246
TDS	mg/L	500	1350	1560	1295	1285	1280	1245	1209	1278	1238	1136	1250	1210	1136	1560
EC	µS/cm	1000	1680	1776	1660	1650	1650	1590	1530	1644	1580	1460	1611	1530	1460	1776
Temp	0C	--	29	32.2	38	32	36	40	35	38.8	38	27	35.8	37	27	40
pH	--	6.5 – 8.5	7.5	7.89	7.13	7.65	7.97	7.10	7.40	7.93	7.08	7.75	7.98	7.20	7.08	7.98
Turbidity	NTU	10	12	14	18	26	19	15	23	21	13	19	25	12	12	26
DO	mg/L	5	3.5	4	4.1	3.3	3.1	3.7	3.9	3	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.5	3	4.1
Nitrate	mg/L	45	35	40	32	23	35	28	20	18	24	25	20	22	18	40
Acidity	mg/L	--	28	13.64	35.10	18.66	8.49	42.85	26.35	9.09	41.82	14.14	7.76	42.42	7.76	42.85
BOD	mg/L	10	32	24	48	28	55	56	23	40	46	27	40	50	23	56
COD	mg/L	10	120	105	115	87	80	90	75	95	85	67	75	85	67	120
Salinity	PPT	--	0.444	0.495	0.415	0.410	0.397	0.359	0.330	0.388	0.355	0.317	0.386	0.337	0.317	0.495
TC	MPN	31000-4900000			15000-1800000			17000-2100000			27000-3300000			1500	4900
			LYG = Light yellow grey BYG = Bright yellow grey													

Conclusion

Water quality varies at Gokul barrage near bridge, Mathura, Yamuna river bank near Pipli village, Aligarh, Yamuna river bank near Gurwari village, Palwal and Chhainsa village near bridge, Faridabad. Chloride, Nitrate and DO are found low on prescribed limit of Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) at all sites. The pH is within their respective desirable limit at all four sites. High values of turbidity, BOD, COD, colour, alkalinity, hardness, TDS, EC, and TC were found in all the samples. Assessment of river water quality indicated that Yamuna river water is highly contaminated at S₁, S₂, S₃ and S₄. Assessment on physicochemical characteristics of Yamuna river basin has very much negative impact on water quality. It needs to spread the aware for the pollution status of Yamuna river publicly.

Acknowledgements

The authors are extremely grateful to Department of Chemistry, Al-Falah University, Faridabad, for the support, encouragement and necessary help provided to the authors during the research work.

Reference

- American Public Health Association. (1997). Standard methods for the examination of water and waste water, Washington DC.
- BIS. (2012). Drinking water specification IS No-10500. Bureau of Indian Standards. New Delhi.
- Bhargava., S.D. (2006). Revival of Mathura's ailing Yamuna river. *Environmentalist*, 26: 111-112.
- CPCB. (2015). Interstate river boundary monitoring programmer series: IRBM/01/2015. Central Pollution, New Delhi.
- CPCB. (2006). Assessment and development of river basin series ADSORBS/41/2006-07. Central Control Pollution Board, New Delhi.
- Hassan., Taskeena, Parveen., Saltanat, Bhat., B.N and Ahmad., Uzma. (2017). Seasonal variation in water quality parameters of river Yamuna, India. *International Journal of Current Microbiology & Applied Science*, 6(5): 694-712.
- Idris., Sunusi, Abdu., Y.A and Saini., Gaurav. (2016). Assessment of surface water quality using QUAL2K software: A case study of river Yamuna, India. *European Journal of Advances in Engineering & Technology*, 39(7):16-23.
- Kaul., S.N and Gautam., Ashutosh. (2002). Water and waste water analysis, Daya publishing house, Delhi.
- Myrthong., Ibadaihum, Sharma., Richa, Synrem., Gideon and Kumar., Sushil. (2014). River water quality: A case study of Yamuna at Allahabad. *Asian Journal of Environmental Science*, 9(1):62-67.
- Maiti, S.K. (2011). Hand book method in environmental studies, Oxford book company, New Delhi.
- Naithani., Rajnee. (2015). Comparative analysis of the trends in river water quality parameters: A case study of the Yamuna river. *International Journal of Scientific Research Engineering & Technology*, 4(12):1212-1221.
- Rout., Chadetrik. (2017). Assessment of water quality: A case study of river Yamuna. *International Journal of Earth Science & Engineering*, 10(02):398-403.
- Shankar., B.S, Balasubramanya., N and Reddy., M.T. (2008). Impact of industrialization on groundwater quality: A case study of Peenya industrial area, Bangalore, India. *Environ Monit Assess*, 142: 263-268.
- Sharma., Deepshikha, Kansal., Arun and Pelletier., Greg. (2015). Water quality modeling for urban reach of Yamuna river, India (1999-2009) using QUAL2KW. *Applied Water Science*, 1-25. DOI:10.1007/S/13201-015-0311-1.
- Sharma., A.K, Prashar., N and Sharma., R. (2013). Monitoring of water quality of Yamuna river at Mathura, U.P physicochemical characteristics. *International Journal of research in environmental science and technology*, 3(4): 156-169.
- Upadhyay, A.R. (2004). Aquatic plants for the waste water treatments, Daya publishing house, Delhi.
- Yamuna river Wikipedia: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/yamuna>.

Vinod Kumar

Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, P.U.Patala

Abstract

There were three sides to Aurobindo Ghosh's political ideas and activities. First, here was the action with which he started Secret revolutionary propaganda and organization of which the central object was the preparation of an armed insurrection. Secondly, there was a public propaganda intended to convert the whole nation to the ideal of independence which was regarded, when he entered into politics, by the vast majority of Indians as unpractical and impossible an almost insane chimera. It was thought that the British Empire was too powerful and India too weak, effectively disarmed and impotent even to dream of the success of such an Endeavour. Thirdly, here was the origination of the people to carry on a public and united opposition.

Introduction

Aurobindo Ghosh emerges as a political thinker of unusual importance in modern Indian political thought. He was largely responsible for imparting an esoteric and spiritual significance to the national movement, for placing before it the inspiring ideal of complete independence, for invigorating the spirit of India by a reassessment of the true bases of her great culture heritage, for expounding a practical system whereby the goal of independence could be achieved, and for placing the whole movement in the ideal of human unity for a person so averse to propaganda to have done all his in the short period of hardly five years of active political life is an achievement. He must be counted among the great builders of modern India, as one who contributed noble toward laying the foundations for the edifice of national freedom which Mahatma Gandhi and others later reared. Even after 1910 his interest in Indian freedom remained undiminished, and he lived to see the fruition of his work when India finally achieved Independence of his seventy-fifth birthday, the 15 August, 1947.

Aurobindo's political idea but is one aspect of his vision of Reality and his view of the meaning and dusting of man's life on earth. He wrote this earning race of human feelings dreams always of perfecting their environment by the machinery of government and society, but it is only by the perfection of the soul within that the outer environment can be perfected. Creation and Evaluation and Delight in Sachchidananda answer the how and why of creation respectively, cosmos is not divorced from Sachchidananda, Matter, life and Mind are not unreal, out reality itself with lesser or degree of limitation. Thus the basic concept of Aurobindo Ghosh's philosophy Sachchidananda, super mind and evolutionary progression are the foundations on which is constructed a historical and political thought

stricter. He was one of the makers of the Indian nation. He was a great Yogi, a sage, a great patriot, a lover of man, a great humanist and a distinguished philosopher. He was one of the most creative and significant figures in the Indian renaissance movement. He was gifted with godly powers of intellect and mysticism.

According to Dr. Karan Singh the contribution of Sri Aurobindo to modern political thought conveniently summarized under four headings:-

1. His concept of spiritual nationalism and the divinity of the motherland which imparted an esoteric an important to the movement for India's liberation.
2. His exposition of the ideal of complete freedom from foreign rule and his role in inspiring and radicalizing the national movement.
3. His contribution to the theory of boycott and Passive resistance, as also to the use of force if necessary to achieve freedom.
4. His vision of the broader role that India was destined to play in world affairs and his enlightened ideal of human.

A broad assessment of Sri Aurobindo's contribution to modern Indian Political thought beginning with his return from England in 1893 and leaving for Pondicherry in 1910 would show four characteristics:

Concept of spiritual National and the divinity of the Motherland

The bedrock of his political theory, it underlies all his writing in this field the divinity of the motherland is of course, a concept that has enlisted since the dawn of history in the earliest religious tents, not only of India but of other ancient civilizations, the earth-particularly that portion of it occupied by the tribe or society in question was worshipped as the sustainer, nourished and supporter of all life and prosperity.

The Vedas contain numerous hymns in adoration of creation of the earth and the worship of prithvi is one of the basic rituals in Hindu religious ceremonies. This tradition has continued unbroken in India right down to modern times, when Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in his Anada Math created the Bande Matram glorifying the divinity of the Motherland.

Brief through his political career was he defined the essence of spiritual nationalism in a manner which, for power and poison has perhaps never been equaled. He thus imparted a new dimension to the national movement, lifting it above the purely material plane and placing before it an inspired and inspiring spiritual ideal. It was his Bhawani Mandir that become the gospel of the Indian revolution aired and it was with a smile and the cry of Bande Mataram on their lips that thousands of patriots faces repression and even death at the hands of their foreign rulers. His concept of the whole National movement is beautifully summed up in his own words, the strength of the new movement in India lies in supreme idealism. It is not a mere economic movement, though. It is not a mere political movement, through it has bodily declared itself for absolute political independence.

The ideal of complete freedom from foreign rule and his role in radicalizing the national movement

Despite the brevity of his political career, Sri Aurobindo enough to infuse a new spirit into the movement and thus to help change the very complexion of politics in the country, as early as 1893-94, himself barely out of his teens, "New Lamps for Old," he had laid out a radical philosophy of politics and revealed an astute insight amazing in one so young. Later his tireless dedicated activity helped to galvanize the people especially of Bengal, during the anti-partition agitation. The key to his great influence upon men and events is to be found in the fact that he laid before the people a worthwhile ideal, the ideal of Purna Swaraj, or complete independence. He had the courage to declare this openly, not as a favor from the alien rulers but as the inalienable birthright of India. His concept of the divinity of the Motherland led directly and inevitably to the demand for her complete emancipation from foreign rule and he preached this doctrine with immense patriotic fervor, not only did he powerfully advocate the ideal of independence, he also effectively demolished constricted political position of the moderates. His writings went a

long way towards isolating them from the support of public opinion and making the Indian mind respective to a more radical political programme.

Social reform, here a word may be added about the criticism leveled against Sri Aurobindo and other radical leaders that they neglected the important issue of social reform. It is true that they did not lay much emphasis upon this aspect of public life which has now assumed so much significance, but this was not because they considered social reform unimportant. It was rather because they were convinced of the primary necessity of securing political independence before a really effective such any hope of success. They recognized the importance of such reform, but felt that it could not precede political independence. To attempt social reform before becoming independent would not only be to put the cart before the horse, but also to fritter away energies that could this view and not any aversion to social reform parse, that lad Sri Aurobindo to attack the moderate leadership for their misplaced obsession with social problems.

His ideal of human unity and of India's role in the international community

Sri Aurobindo Ghosh's political goal of complete independence was the undying conviction that India must be free not for herself alone, but for the good of entire mankind. He felt that India had a spiritual message which was urgently needed the world of the 20th century, in fact that she was destined to lead mankind up the next step spiritual evolution. The political goal should be nothing less than complete independence, since only then could India fulfill her true destiny or swadharma in the broader international community. Sri Aurobindo's Political ideas are but one aspect of his vision of Reality and his view of the meaning and destiny of man's life on earth. He wrote: This earning of human beings dreams always of perfecting their environment by the society and machinery of government, but it is only by the perfection of the soul within that the outer environment can be perfected. This is the key not of his thought. It takes within its scope man's entire past and his present endeavor to better his inner and outer life, and look for into the future to indicate the goal to which he is being led in a momentous voyage of discovery. The concepts of freedom, equality and harmony so significant in Sri Aurobindo's thought emanate from the human soul. They need to be founded first and foremost in the hearts and minds of men and from there these would be progressively manifested in the

political institutions. The institutions are molded according to the levels of consciousness through which the soul passes. The individual, therefore, is significant in the process of change. No machinery can perfect men unless he himself undergoes a complete transformation. There is little of any significance in the whole history of political thought that has not received an illumining touch at the hands of Sri Aurobindo. He takes his stand on the past and the present, and casting his vision for into the future offers a solution to the problem of politics which man can, neglected only at his peril.

Criticism of the Indian National Congress

Within six month of his joining the Baroda service in 1893, he began contributing a series of political articles under the general heading, "New Lamps for Old," to the Indu Prakash, a weekly issued from Bombay by his Cambridge friend, Sri K.G. Deshpande. Before subjecting the Congress to a severe indictment he gave it a rich tribute by saying that to all the Indians it was all that is most dear, most high and most sacred, a well of living water in deserts more than Saharan, a proud banner in the battle of liberty, and a holy temple of concord where the races met and mingled. Aurobindo's criticism of the Indian National Congress may best be stated in his own words as follows, mistaken that the spirit in which it proceeds towards their accomplishment is not the spirit of sincerity and whole-heartedness and that the methods it has chosen are not the right methods, and the leaders in brief that we are at present the blind led if not by the blind, at any rate by the one-eyed. The Indian National Congress was not really national and had not attempted to become national. This is strong charming indeed, it is merciless and ruthless. The first thing to be noted is that this criticism stems from the conviction that our-real enemy is not some force exterior to ourselves, weakness, our cowardice, our selfishness, our hypocrisy, our purblind sentimentalism. He was asserted that the spirit in which the Congress proceeded towards the accomplishment of its narrow objective was not one of sincerity and whole-heartedness. It can be said that the older congress leaders were not guided by the spirit of whole-heartedness in so far as they were not inspired by the longing for national freedom their aim was to make the yoke of the English easy to bear but not to remove it altogether. Writing in the Bande Mataram in 1906, he observed at under, Mumukshutva, or the longing for emancipation...is the most important

pre-condition of political emancipation. This longing implies as its own pre-conditions, one, the existence of bondage, and two, a keen sense of it. And the most disheartening feature in the present political leadership is an almost utter absence of this sense. Our leaders are not at all conscious of their own and their countries present political bondage. They do not, notwithstanding all their ravings against the government, really feel the utter degradation and misery of their present position in the constitution of their state.

If they had felt the keen sense of bondage to the foreign yoke, they would not have talked with pride of their British citizenship and would not have been loud in their professions of loyalty to the British crown and regarded British rule as a Divine blessing. Their achievements were unsubstantial because they lacked the sense of humiliation involved in subjection to foreign rule and a longing for national liberation. The leader who today leads to a most violent attack on the government, is therefore found, the movement that government admits him into its, counsels or woos him with offers of honor and preferment, to support and defend it most enthusiastically. The main cause of the sorry state of affairs in the Congress was, according to Sri Aurobindo, its neglect of the proletariat which was sunk in ignorance and over helmed with distress. He lamented the fact that the Indian Congress was a middle class organization.

Criticism of the British Government

Before proceeding with a study of the methods recommended by Aurobindo for achieving national liberation, mention may be made of his criticism of the British government. He was unsparing in his denunciation of the British misrule in India as in his indictment of the Congress which he once designated as the Indian National Congress. Aurobindo's criticism of the foreign rule was quite direct, it may be recalled that Shri Mahadev Govind Ranade warned the proprietor of the Indu Prakash that unless the author of 'New Lamps for Old' considerably toned down his criticism of the British government the former ran grave risk of prosecution for sedition. The criticism of the Aurobindo Ghosh was to motivated by two considerations. Firstly, he wanted to undermine the faith of the Indians in the superiority of the British political organization. Whilst conceding the necessity of accepting much of what the West had to teach, he pointed out that Britain did not necessarily represent the best in Occidental culture

and civilization, he compared the British political organization to the French to the advantage of the latter. Hence, we do not care to purchase an outfit of Political ideas properly adjusted to our natural temper and urgent requirements, but eke out our scanty wardrobe with cast off rags and threadbare leavings of our English masters. In the second place, he pointed out in strong terms the unsuitability of the administrative system established by the British rulers to the conditions prevailing in our country. He criticized the system of education on the ground that it killed the very soul of the nation, and indicated the British officials for their arrogance and rudeness. It is not necessary to go into details as they do not throw any light on his political thinking.

Democracy and Liberty

Monarchy was replaced by democracy. Democracy is the first attempt of man, the collective being, to vindicate his liberty against this oppressive tyranny. In the ancient world, it found its greatest opportunity in the small city states of Greece and Rome. Its main postulates are the right of each individual to govern his life according to the dictates of his own reason and will so far as that could be done without impinging on the same right in others, and that the reason of each and all seeking for a basis of agreement should be effectively organized only for the indispensable common ends of the society. The democratic idea implies that the right of full development individual capability. For man in the mass is still only a half rational being declared Sri Aurobindo. He was his reason mainly to justify his impulses, interests and prejudices under specious labels. He is more prone to enforce his opinions on others than to come to an agreement. Democracy has evolved a political system where there is a perpetual strife of parties, a constantly recurring tyranny of the majority claiming to speak for the whole, a government effectively dominated by a single class the bourgeoisie.

The Doctrine of Passive Resistance

During 1906-1907, the usual criticism leveled by the Moderates against the Extremists or Nationalists was that the latter had no constructive ideas, that, while they demanded 'Independence' they had no sanctions or, "practical programme" to enforce the demand. Moti Lal Nehru, for example had described Extremist postures as being evolved out of the depths of despair. In answer to this line of criticism, Bande Mataram published from 10 April to 2 May 1907 a series of 14 articles under the general caption "New

Thought". The first was by Satis Mukherjee, the rest by Sri Aurobindo out of which, again, the first seven were an exposition of the 'Doctrine of Passive Resistance' and the rest were in the nature of ancillary comments. The Passive Resistance series, in which he discussed its possibilities as an instrument of political action an instrument that has since helped India more than any other to reach her goal. Passive or defensive resistance even like violent resistance many have different ends, operate on different levels, and pursue different means. He was the government indigenous resistance could be offered to bring about the redress of particular grievances. But in subject nations which mean to live and not to die, resistance-passive or active can have no less an object than an entire and radical change of the system of Government. The idea of Passive resistance also included the refusal of payment of taxes to the government, but considered it the strongest and final form of Passive resistance. He did not recommend this for India in the first stage of struggle. Nevertheless legality was neither the core of Passive resistance nor an essential condition. He strongly advocated the breaking of laws if they were unjust and oppressive, seditious laws and laws related to racial enmity, in fact, opposition of such laws, for him, constituted the duty of the practitioner of Passive resistance and the latter should be ready to bear the brunt of the government because the latter Bengal where even the singing of Bande Mataram invited wreath from the state.

Firstly, he advocated an economic boycott and the alternative of Swadeshi. The only way to check the continued foreign exploitation and the continual bleeding of the country's resources and to compel the government to protect indigenous industries was, by the people, in their capacity as consumers, refusing to purchase foreign goods. But since the people, cannot live without consuming goods, the alternative to be pursued simultaneously of the spirit of self-reliance and enterprise amongst our people so that they set up and expanded indigenous industries, on their own initiative. Secondly, Sri Aurobindo suggested a boycott of education imparted by the foreign government because it was calculated to keep the nation poor, train citizens to be subordinate to government and discourage patriotism. In short, because of its anti-national character, as a substitute for government education, he was advocated setting up schools of our own in which our children may receive a through national education. Thirdly, Sri

Aurobindo advocated a boycott of the foreign judiciary expressing grave concern and dissatisfaction with its brutal procedures and penalties, its costliness, its partiality and its frequent subordination to political objectives. Hence, he was urged the people not to enter alien courts to arbitrate and resolve disputes among themselves. At the same time he did not seem to be very inflexible with regard to judicial boycott, for in Karmayogin he tells that he is aware of the limitations of a judicial boycott by all citizens, and hence he would only urge those fine consciences to whom it appeared to practice it. In fact, Aurobindo himself did not observe such a boycott and appealed at the doors of British justice in the famous Alipore Bomb Conspiracy case, in which the court acquitted him of involvement in the conspiracy in spite of the British Administrations frantic attempts to implicate him. However, he was very clear that in one respect the judicial boycott must be scrupulously observed viz. no nationalist should resort to the British Courts against a brother nationalist.

The fourth boycott, Sri Aurobindo advocated was of the executive. He condemned the executive for its arbitrariness, inquisitorial character and its repressive policies. If, therefore, we refuse to go to the executive for help advises or protection, if we no longer consent to work in government offices or serve in alien police force, the administration would be severely disrupted. As an alternative, he advised people to impose their own self-made laws and desist to the maximum extent possible from helping the foreign government to make and enforce laws. From among the many possible methods of political agitation, Aurobindo chose passive resistance as the most suited to the needs and requirements of the Indian situation. As we have already seen, he summarily rejected the constitutional method of 'Petition, Prayer, and Protect,' as it was employment by the Indian National Congress so long as it was dominated by the liberals or Moderates as they came to be called after the emergency of the new nationalist group under the leadership of Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal and Lajpat Rai, a group to the rise of which the contribution of Sri Aurobindo was big indeed. Its rejection was due not merely to the unsubstantial character of the gains achieved by it during the first fifteen years of the Congress and its slowness but also to the realization that it could never lead to the desired goal of complete independence. As regards the means of political action, Sri Aurobindo was a staunch critic of the policies of

the moderates. He presented a case for organized national resistance, aggressive or recommended passive resistance for India because it suited the circumstances in the best manner. He seemed to justify violent methods, if the situation so demanded, that peaceful resistance had over the violent way was that unlike armed revolt, in which a during minority purchases with its blood the freedom of the millions, for passive resistance it is necessary that all should share in the struggle, and in the privation and, in the course of such a struggle, the moral qualities of unity and courage, so necessary for the self government to be attained the struggle, will be development. Passive resistance is intended obstructing the normal functioning of the regime, they are fighting against. They do not aim at directly harming the government nevertheless they indulge in activities that render the administration of various state departments impossible.

View about Nationalism

He exhorted his countrymen to sacrifice everything for the nation. He considered devotion not some one aspect of life, but the whole of it. For him service of the nation was a religious practice. He said, Nationalism is not a mere political programmed, Nationalism is a religion that has come from God, and Nationalism is a creed which should have to live. If you are going to be nationalist, if you are going to this religion of nationalism, you must do it in the religious spirit. It must be remembered that it is the instruments of God. Thus Aurobindo presented the God and exhorted everyone to sacrifice everything for her. He demanded complete Swaraj and sanctioned every means for its achievement. He has admitted liberty is the one single goal of political movement. In his moral philosophy, the excellence of end decided the excellence of means can be adopted to fulfil a spiritual end. Therefore, he recommended his countrymen to adopted any political method and political action considered necessary for achieving complete freedom.

Aurobindo's early writings and statement give the impression of his nationalism being, narrow and chauvinistic, his overall view of nationalism is spiritual and humanist. He wanted the values of tapasya, and sakti to guide Indian nationalism. According to Aurobindo, political authority must have spiritual foundation and spiritual norms must be incorporated into socio-political life. The Human Cycle, he has condemns the, economic barbarism, of the West which had made the pursuit of the goals of productiveness

accumulation, possession, enjoyment and comfort as goals or ends in themselves.

Aurobindo, said Swaraj essentially meant, spiritual virtues and inward fraternity. Nationalism was neither the last stage in human evolution, nor the final category of philosophy. The ultimate destiny and ideal is the unity of Mankind. He said that ultimate vision was not a mechanical political unity of man, but a more fundamental unity of the inner oneness of all mankind. Unity is an important and integral aspect of Aurobindo's entire philosophy and perceived unity at various levels viz. cosmic, supra-relational and even transcendent. One of the significant contributions, he makes to the theory of nationalism, is in fact his attempt to reconcile nationalism with the ideal of human unity. Nationalism after a certain stage tends to become a block. When your nationalism becomes aggressive, restrictive, it becomes stifling and reactionary. It cannot last long. The evolutionary spirit of the world community presses upon it obliging it to shed its rigidities and join with other national spirit for the common weal. So nationalism is a very helpful, primitive force up to a state of maturity.

When the nation comes into being and reaches its full nationhood, it has to pass into the next stage of forming the commonwealth of nation. Just as each individual has perforce to adapt himself and form a constituent unite of the collective soul of the country, so has each nation to sub serve the common interests of the collectivity of nations. So nationalism has a role but today this role has become a disease, often nationalism is a cover for economic chauvinism. Just as we have passed the stage of organized religions, we have also passed beyond historical nationalism. We are entering into an era of internationalism. He would prefer to use the word cosmic era. Even the word 'Internationalism' presupposes so many nations as separate individual units, having an inter change. Nationalism as a Dharma, he declared that the Indian national movement is being guided by divine inspiration. It is an effort to realize God in the country. Therefore, not even the mightiest can suppress it and it must win in the end. He has been indomitable faith in the future of the country was rooted in his religion of nationalism. He said, "Nationalism is a religion that has come from God. It has not been crushed. Nationalism survives in the strength of God and it is not possible to crush it, whatever weapons are brought against it. Nationalism is immortal, nationalism cannot die, because it is not human thing, it is God who is

working in Bengal." Indian nationalism took a turn in the last decade of the 19th century movement. In the advent of revolutionary movement, in the period, many things were happening in the field of world politics which had their effects up on the mind of Asian, specially, Indian leaders. The Boer war left an impression that a small no willing to fight for freedom can carry on the struggle against such a powerful British Empire. Japan defeated China later Japan's victory over Russia shattered many of the myths regarding the inferiority of Asian peoples in the arena of international affairs politics while these changes were going in the world. Including, Turkish and Persian revolutions, a new policy was developing in India.

All India National Congress which came into being in 1885 was working for political reform of British administration. British, rules by the end of the 19th century early 20th centuries was not gaining the end there was a new demand for action such as might lead to the complete Independence of India. The nationalism of the better to call it Patriots, we may say that they were Patriots without being nationalists. They no doubt loved India and strove hard to loosen the chains that bound her, and braved much suffering for her sake, Gokhale literally worked himself to death in her service. But his love for the country had not become a religious passion with many of them. They concentrated attention on small administrative and political reforms and drew their inspiration from the West. It would not be doing them any injustice to say that they wanted to make India into a little England by taking over European education, European organization and equipment. They were not nationalists in the true sense of the term because they were not inspired by the idea of kindling in the nation a consciousness of its own genius. They had no true vision of the soul of India and therefore could not awaken in the people any national awareness.

Sri Aurobindo puts it "the 19th century in India was imitative self-forgetful, artificial. It aimed at a successful reproduction of Europe in India, forgetting the deep saying of the Gita" Better the law of one's own being though it be badly done than an alien Dharma well followed, death in one's own Dharma is better, it is a dangerous thing to follow the law of an others nature. If we had succeeded in Europeanizing ourselves we would have lost forever our spiritual capacity, our intellectual force, our national elasticity, and the power of self-renovation. It is sheer political atheism, the negation of all that we were, are and

hope to be. This return of India on her eternal self, the restoration of her splendor, greatness, and triumphant Asiatic supremacy is the ideal of nationalism. It is doubtful which ideal will be more acceptable to the nation, that which calls on it to murder its instincts, sacrifice its future and deny its past for the advantage of an inglorious security or that which asks it to fulfill itself by the strenuous reassertion of all that is noble and puissant in the blood it draws from such a heroic ancestry as no other nation can boast.

The future is with the Nationalist ideal because there is no other. But the danger is that the false shadow of an ideal which is now being put forward as a reality will be accepted as a convenient instrument for self-protection against the danger of the bureaucracy. This temptation must be religiously eschewed and the true issue boldly proclaimed it Nationalism is to fulfill its divinely appointed mission. The Nagpur Nationalists are now being run down in every quarter for having failed to work in unison with the Moderates. The cause of rupture as disclosed by the, "Indian Social Reformer", a hostile critic of the Nationalist Party, will convince every right thinking man that the highly reprehensible conduct on their part. They had a Nationalist majority in Executive committee and the Moderates were arranging for a fresh meeting of the reception committee to alter this state of things.

The idea of Indian Nationalism is in the second session of its life history. Nationalism was never a gospel of despair nor did it owe its birth to oppression. It is not true account of it to say that because Lord Curzon favored reaction, a section of the congress party lost faith in England and turned Extremist and it is vain political trickery to tell the bureaucrats in their councils that it was which created Extremism and the renewal of their smiles will kill it. The fixed illusion of these Moderate go spellers is that the national life of India is merely a fluid mirror reflecting the moods of the bureaucracy, sunny and serene when they are in a good humour and stormy and troubled when they are out of temper, that it can have no independent existence. But nationalism was not born of persecution and cannot be killed by the cessation of persecution.

Views Regarding Swaraj

The word Swaraj itself had first been used by Sakharam Ganesh Deuskar, of the ablest members of the Bengali revolutionary groups, in his popular biography of Shivaji in Bengali. He also wrote, on

Sri Aurobindo's suggestion, *Desher Katha*, a book giving in overwhelming detail the sordid story of foreign exploitation leading to India's economic servitude and this book seems to have had an enormous influence on the young men of Bengal and turned many of them into revolutionaries and prepared them for the Swadeshi movement. Swaraj and Swadeshi thus came to be linked together and to these were added a vitriolic third ingredient is boycott of British goods. These three formed the base plank of the programme of the secret revolutionary organization, whose aim of course was to make the programme adopted by the Congress and the nation as a whole. The magic word 'Swaraj' was later popularized by the Bengali paper, *Sandhya*, edited by Brahmabandhap Upadhyaya. At the Calcutta Congress 1906, Dadabhai Naoroji in an inspired movement described Self-government as Swaraj, at once conferring official recognition on the word and also, in some measure, containing its connotation. But the term soon broke out of the container, and it was left to Sri Aurobindo to use the unambiguous English equivalent independence and reiterate it constantly in his articles and speeches as the one and immediate aim of national politics.

He writes in the editorial of *Bande Mataram* weekly of May 3, 1908 that the ideal of unqualified Swaraj has a charm for the national mind which is irresistible if it is put before it in the national way by minds imbued with Indian feeling and free from gross taint of western materialism. Swaraj as a sort of European ideas, political for the sake of political self-assertion will not awake India. Swaraj as the fulfilment of the ancient life of India under modern conditions, the return of the Satyayuga of national greatness, the resumption by of her great role of teacher and guide, self-liberation of the people for the final fulfilment of the Vedantic ideal in politics, this is true Swaraj for India.

Aurobindo Ghosh remarks that Swaraj is the life belt, Swaraj the pilot, Swaraj the star of guidance. India is the guru of the nations, the physician of the human soul in its profounder maladies she is destined once more to new mould the life of the world and restores the peace of the human spirit. But Swaraj is the necessary conditions of her work, she must fulfil the conditions Sri Aurobindo is popularly known for having inspired the Swadeshi movement. The movement was not a mere struggle for economic independence of India but also connoted a general expression standing for India's struggle for absolute Swaraj or

independence from the British rule. Few Indian leaders are known to have made a more significant and fruitful contribution towards the concept of Purna Swaraj than Sri Aurobindo. He also tried to transform this ideal into a reality by devising practical steps for achieving this goal. He was greatly moved to join Bengal politics to fulfill his fervent hope. Very soon he won for himself his destined place in the revolutionary movement of the country. He could directly inspire this movement by virtue of his continuous contributions through the daily *Bande Mataram*. The editorial he contributed to this daily was read with avidity all over the country in the days when such literature was rather rare. These articles by themselves constitute a most original first-hand source for the history of the freedom movement in India.

Freedom of India or Swaraj for Sri Aurobindo was the fulfilment of the ancient life of India under modern conditions, the return of the golden age of national greatness. The ideal is not of Swaraj or absolute autonomy free from foreign control, the right of every nation to live its own life by its own energies according to its own nature and ideals. He rejected the claim of aliens to force upon us a civilization inferior to our own or to keep us out of our inheritance on the untenable ground of a superior fitness. While admitting the stains and defects which long subjection has induced upon our native capacity and energy, we are conscious of that capacity and energy reviving in us.

References:

1. Sri Aurobindo, *On Himself*, SABCL, Pondicherry, 1972, p.27
2. Kishore Gandhi, *Contemporary Relevance of Sri Aurobindo*, ed., Vivek Publishing House, Delhi, 1973, p.58
3. Sri Aurobindo, *Thoughts and Aphorism*, Pondicherry, Sri Aurobindo Ashram, 1959, p.55
4. Shiva Kumar Mital, *Sri Aurobindo's: Integral Approach to Political Thought*, Metropolitan, New Delhi, 1981, p.53
5. Narinder Mehta, J.S.Deol, *Ancient and Modern Indian Political Thought*, New Academic Publishing Co. Jalandhar, 2010, p.188
6. *The Bedrock of Indian Nationalism*, *Bande Mataram*, Weekly Ed., June 14, 1908
7. Kishore Gandhi, *Contemporary Relevance of Sri Aurobindo*, ed., Op.cit.p.52

8. *Ibid*, p.54
9. *Ibid*, p.55
10. *Ibid*, pp.56-57
11. V.C. Joshi, ed., *Sri Aurobindo: An Interpretation*, Vikash Publishing House, Pvt. Ltd., Delhi, 1973, pp.90-91
12. *New Lamps for Old*, Indu Prakash, August 7, 1893
13. *New Lamps for Old*, August 21, 1893
14. Quoted in *Sri Aurobindo Bulletin*, Vol. xiii, p.56
15. *Ibid*, p.15
16. *New Lamps for Old*, Indu Prakash, October 30, 1893, quoted by Karan Singh, *Prophet of Indian Nationalism*, p.56.

Shyam Sundar

Research Scholar, P.G.S. Govt. College of Physical Education, Patiala

Abstract

Postural deformities are a commonly encountered problem among children. Most of the aches and pains of adults are the result, not of injuries, but of the long-term effects of distortions in posture or alignment that have their origins in childhood or adolescence. Television, video entertainment, motorized transportation, fast food and lack of regular physical activity contribute to the poor physical condition of children. Childhood obesity has increased dramatically in the past decade. Countries in economic transition from underdeveloped to developed, such as South Africa, are particularly affected and have an increasing prevalence of obesity across all economic levels and age groups. In a developing country like South Africa, where overweight/obesity co-exists with under nutrition, there is an urgent need to prevent unhealthy trends in diet and physical activity.

Introduction

Good or Correct posture is one, in which the body is so balanced as to produce least fatigue. Correct or good posture in the position of body held without any sense of effort. The efficiency of body depends upon good posture. It is directly related to the health status of an individual. By good posture the various organs of the body get rest, the body does not get easily tired and the person remains in good health.

Posture is the position in which you hold your body and limbs when standing, sitting or lying down. To have good posture means that you need to be aware of always holding yourself in a way that puts the least strain on your back, whatever you are doing.

An attitude of the body. Good posture cannot be defined by a rigid formula; it is usually considered to be the natural and comfortable bearing of the body in normal, healthy persons. This means that in a standing position the body is naturally, but not rigidly, straight, and that in a sitting position the back is comfortably straight. Good standing and sitting posture helps promote normal functioning of the body's organs and increases the efficiency of the muscles, thereby minimizing fatigue.

Types of Posture

Postures can be "Inactive" or "active". Inactive postures are adopted for resting, sleeping or training general relaxation. In inactive postures, the essential muscular activity required to maintain life is reduced to maintain these. Active postures may be either "Static" or "Dynamic". A static posture is maintained by the interaction of group of muscles which work more or less statically to stabilize the joints, and in opposition to gravity or other forces whereas, a dynamic posture is required to form an efficient basis for movement, and the pattern of posture is constantly modified and adjusted to meet the changing circumstances which arise as a result of movement.

An efficient posture requires strong muscles, nervous control for neuro-muscular co-ordination, a stable psychological background, good hygienic conditions and an opportunity of plenty of natural free movement.

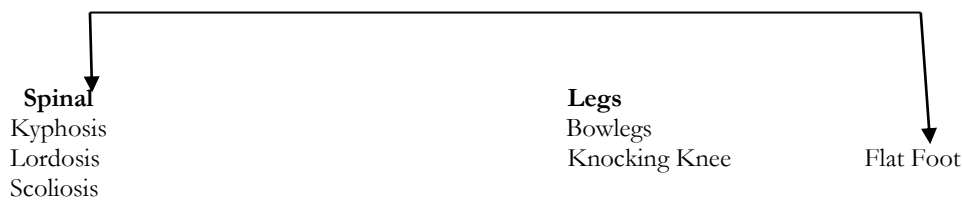
Advantages of Correct Posture:

- Good physical Appearance
- Efficiency of movement-
- Physical Fitness
- Hygiene Value
- Social Value Economic Value
- Prevent Disorders & Diseases
- Change in mental Attitude
- Lessen the Fatigue
- Improves Speech
- Psychological Balance
- Improves Appetite
- Reduce Postural Deformities
- Better Skill perfection
- Better Selection of Players
- Good Body Balance

Causes of Bad Posture

- Accident
- Diseases
- Lack of Nutritional Diet
- Wrong Postural Habit
- Improper Treatment
- Psychological Stress
- Lack of Sufficient Strength
- Age Factor
- Poor Eyesight
- Bad Shoes or Clothing
- Obesity
- Taking Heavy Weight on one side
- Heredity and Genetics
- Mental Attitude and Stress
- Muscle tension and Weakness
- Injuries
- Improper Clothing
- Lack of Fresh air & Rest
- Bad Habits
- Other Reasons

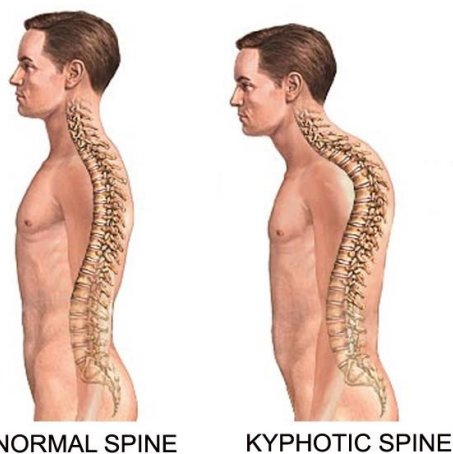
Various types of Postural deformities are discussed



Spinal
 Kyphosis
 Lordosis
 Scoliosis

This type of deformity is related to spine. This deformity is caused by carrying excessive weight beyond capacity. In another way we can say that weak muscles cause the formation of spine curvature. The normal lumbar spine is characterised by a moderate anterior hyperextension curve, when viewed laterally. Although there is absolute standard for the determination of the degree or extent of the anterior convexity of the normal lumbar curve. There are three types of spinal deformities:

KYPHOSIS: Kyphosis implies an increase or exaggeration of a backward or posterior curve or a decrease or reversal of a forward curve. It is also called round upper back. Depression of chest is common in kyphosis.



Causes of kyphosis: kyphosis is caused by malnutrition, illness, crowd, deficiency of pure air, insufficient exercises, rickets, carrying heavy loads on shoulders, unsuitable furniture, weak muscles and habit of doing work by leaning forward etc.

Precautions: If specific precautions are not followed, it may result in kyphosis. So, the teachers and parents should pay specific attention on this point. From the very beginning, they should teach appropriate posture of sitting, standing and walking to children so that their posture may remain balanced. The proper exercises are not only helpful in maintaining the

proper posture but also control the problem of kyphosis.

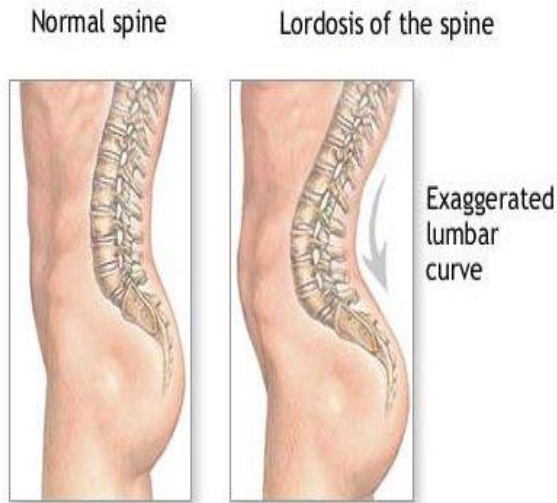
Treatment: The following exercises should be performed for remodification of kyphosis

- Sit in a chair, your buttocks should touch the back of chair. By looking upward, hold your hands each other behind the back in such a way that your shoulders may remain in stretch backwards. Remain in this position for some time:
- Always keeps a pillow under your back while sleeping.
- Bend your head backward in standing position.
- Perform the dhanurasana, the yogic asana regularly.
- Lie down in front lying position keep your hands near the shoulders. Now straighten up your arms slowly, raise the chest. Head should be backwards. Maintain this position for some time
- Hold your arms out at shoulder level and bend elbows. Snap elbows back return to starting position. Repeat this exercise at least 8 times for the best results.



Lordosis: Lordosis is the inward curvature of spine. In fact, it is an increased forward curve in

the lumbar region. It creates problem in standing and walking. The body seems to be stiff. The individual feels shame and inferiority. Lordosis can be corrected in an early stage.



Causes of Lordosis: Generally imbalanced diet, improper environment improper development of muscles, obesity and diseases affecting vertebrae and spinal muscles are such causes which result in lordosis. In addition to these causes, not performing exercises and taking excessive food are also major causes of lordosis.

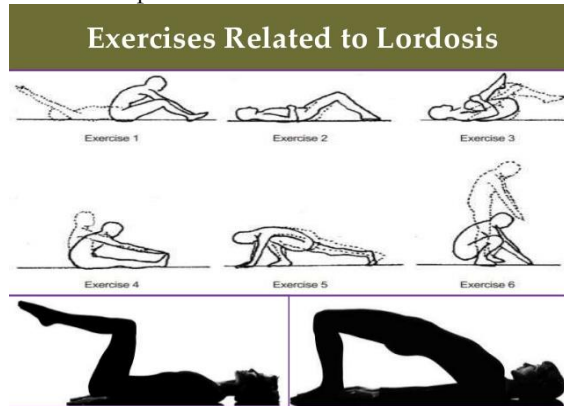
Precautions:

- Balanced diet should be taken
- Obesity should be kept away especially in early age.
- The body should be kept straight while carrying weight.
- Excessive intake of food should be avoided.

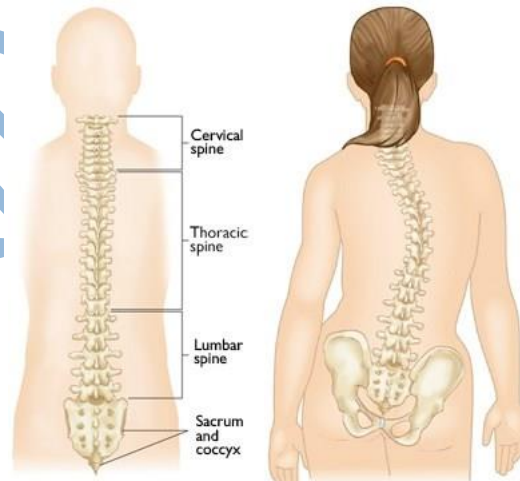
Treatment: For remedification of lordosis, following exercises should be performed:

- From standing position bend forward from hip level. Repeat this exercise ten times.
- Lie down your back; raise your head and legs simultaneously for 10 times.
- Perform sit-ups regularly
- Halasana should be performed regularly
- You should lie down in supine position, i.e., on your back, then should raise your legs at 45 degree angle. Remain in this position for some time.
- Toe touching should be performed for at least 10 times.

- Sit down and extend your legs forward. Try to touch your forehead to your knees. Repeat this exercise 10 times.



SCOLIOSIS: Postural adaptation of the spine in lateral position is called scoliosis. Scoliosis means bending, twisting or rotating. In fact, these are sideways curves and may be called scoliotic curves. These are defined in terms of their convexities. They are identified as either convexity right or right convexity. A simple or single curve to the left or convexity left is commonly called a C curve. Scoliotic curve may be found in S' shape.



Causes of scoliosis: Scoliosis may be because of a lot of reasons but the main reasons are disease in the joints of bones, underdeveloped legs, infantile paralysis, rickets etc. It may also be due to carrying heavy weights on one shoulder unhealthy conditions, like inadequate lightning arrangement, unsuitable desks , partial deafness and wrong standing posture. It may be caused by congenital or acquired abnormalities of vertebrae, muscles or nerves.

Precautions:

- Balanced diet should be taken.
- The study should be avoided in sideways bending position.

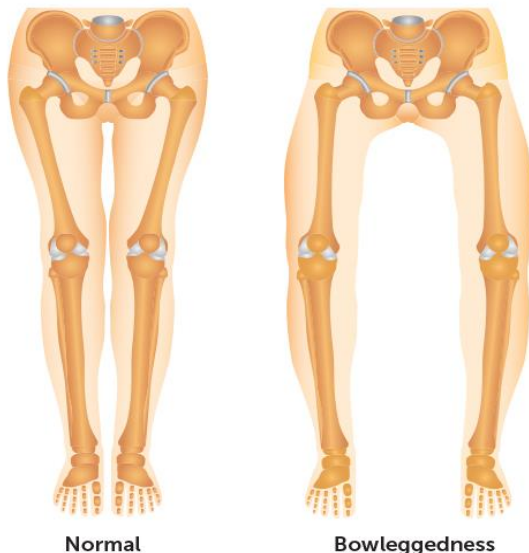
- Avoid walking for long time with carrying weight in one hand.

Treatment: Scoliosis can be remedied by performing following exercises:

- Bending exercise should be performed in opposite side of c shaped curve.
- Hold the horizontal bar with your hands and swing your body to the left and right side.
- To swim by using breast stroke technique.



BOW LEGS: Bow legs are also a postural deformity. Approximately, it is opposite to knock knees position. If there is wide gap between the knees when standing with feet together, the individual has bow legs or genu varum. In this deformity, the knees are widely apart. There remains a wide gap between knees when a bow legged person keeps his feet together. This deformity can be observed easily, when an individual walks or runs.



Causes: the main cause of bow legs is the deficiency of calcium and phosphorus in bones. Long bones of legs become soft, hence they are bent outwards. The chances of bow legs also increase when the children become overweight.

This deformity may be because of the deficiency of vitamin D. Improper way of walking and forcing the babies to walk at very early age may also lead to bow legs.

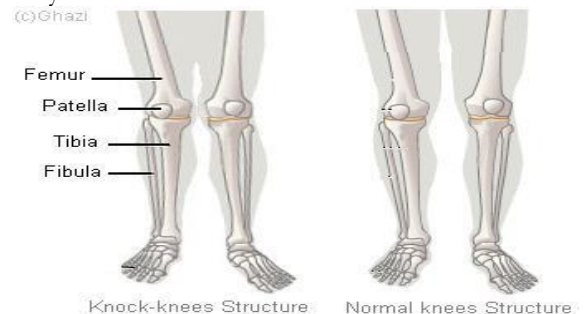
Precautions:

- Don't let the children become overweight.
- Don't force the babies to walk at a very early age.
- Balanced diet should be given to children. There should not be any deficiency of calcium, phosphorus and vitamin-D in the diet.
- **Treatment:** The following measures should be taken for remedification of bow legs
- Vitamin-D should be taken in required amount.
- Balanced diet should be taken.
- Bow legs can be corrected by walking on the inner edge of the feet.
- Walking by bending the toes in ward.
- Perform chakrasana and dhanurasana regularly.

Exercises Related to Bow Legs



KNOCKING KNEE: The Knock knees are one of the major postural deformities. In this deformity, both the knees knock or touch each other in normal standing position. The gap between ankles goes on increasing. The individual faces difficulty in walking and running. He cannot walk or run in a proper manner. Owing to this deformity, they cannot be good players and even they are not selected in defence services.



Causes: Generally, the lack of balanced diet especially vitamin-D, calcium and phosphorus is the main cause of knock knees. It may also be due to rickets. Chronic illness, obesity, flat foot and carrying heavy weight in early age may be other possible causes of knock knees.

Precautions:

- Balanced diet should be taken.
- Babies should not be forced to walk at very early age.

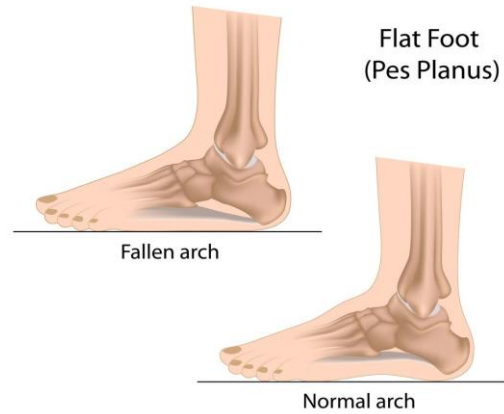
Treatment: Horse-riding is the best exercise for remodification of this deformity.

- Perform padmasana and gomukasana regularly for some time.
- Cod liver may be beneficial in reducing this deformity up to some extent.
- Keep a pillow between the knees and stand erect for some time.
- Use of walking calipers may also be beneficial.
- In severe cases, consult the doctor.

Exercises Related to Knock Knees



FLAT FOOT: Our feet act as the base of support for the body in standing, walking, running and jumping. Flat foot is generally found among newly born babies but it becomes a postural deformity if it still persists during lateral childhood. The children with flat foot deformity cannot be efficient sportspersons. Such children feel pain in feet. They face problem in standing and walking. It is easy observed whether a person has flat foot deformity or not. Dip your feet in water and walk on the floor. If there is not a proper arch of footprints on the floor then you have the deformity of flat foot in fact, there should be proper arch of the feet.



Causes of flat foot: The main causes of flat foot are weak muscles. Weak muscles of the foot cannot bear the body weight. Hence, feet become flat or without arches. Along with this rapid increase in body weight, improper shoes, carrying heavy weight for a longer period are also the cause of flat foot.

Precautions:

- The shoes should be of proper shape and size.
- Don't walk bare feet for a long duration
- Obesity should be avoided.
- Don't force babies to walk at very early stage.
- Carrying heavy weight in early childhood should be avoided.
- High heeled shoes should be avoided.

Treatment: The following exercises should be performed to remedy this deformity:

- Walking on heels.
- Walking on inner and outer side of feet.
- Walking on toes.
- To perform up and down the heels.
- Jumping on toes for sometime
- To skip on rope.
- To perform Vajrasana, the yogic asana.

Exercises Related to Flat Foot



References

1. L.K. Smith et al. Brunnstromis Clinical Kinesiology 5th ed. (1996)
2. AText Book On Kinesiology by Dr Satinder Paul (2016)
3. Oscar W. Kiputh et. al Postural Defecs (1964)
4. Dena Gardiner The Principles of Exercise Therapy 4th ed. (1985)
5. J.L. Rathbone and V.V Hunt Corrective Physical Education 7th ed. (1965)
6. Encyclopedia of Sports Sciences and Medicine "Posture" (1971)
7. Harold M. Barrow, Man and Movement Principles of Physical Education 3rd ed. (1983)
8. S.S. Kety, "Human Cerebral Blood Flow and Oxygen consumption as Related to Aging ",Journal of Chronic Diseases 3rd ed. (1956)
9. Carl E, Willgoose, Evaluation in Health Education and Physical Education (1961)
10. E.D. Kelly, Teaching Posture and Body Mechanics (1949)
11. H. Harrison Clarke and David H. Clorke Developmental and Adapted Physical Education (1963)
12. J.D. Morton, "Correctie Placement of feet", Your Health (1965)
13. J.E. Goldthwait , et al. Body Mechanics in Health and Diseases (1941)
14. M.Glandys Scott, A Text Book in Kinesiology (1942)
15. Rasch and Burke, Kinesiology and Applied Anatoy
16. Arthur S. Daniels and A, Devies, Adapted Physical Education (1975)
17. Gene A, Logan, Adaptations of Muscular Activity (1967)
18. Josephine L. Rathbone, Corrective Physical Education (1946)
19. George T. Staford, Preventive and Corrective Physical Education (1950)

www.ijpd.co.in

**EXPLORING THE PROBLEM OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING UNDER THE ASPECT OF
MIGRATION AS GLOBAL PHENOMENA**

Manpreet Kaur

Research Scholar, Department of Political Science,
Punjabi University, Patiala

Abstract

Migration is a changing process which encompasses diversified forms of mobility; these forms of migration may vary from short-term to stable migrants and from seasonal to yearlong migrants. Trafficking is connected with the phenomena of migration, and particularly unlawful migration of persons from developing countries to developed ones. Laws which are made for the healthy work conditions of migrants are unsuccessful: legislation fails because strict authorities are over-stretched and the state sees migrants as a low preference. The study tries to explore the problem of human migration and trafficking as global phenomena in the current scenario.

Keywords: Migration, Trafficking, UN, Protocol, Resolutions

Introduction

In many Third World countries, acceleration in the growth of urban population has assumed alarming proportions. The process of industrialization and economic development has been associated with considerable human migration to fulfill the growing need of demand and supply equation of labour market. Trafficking of person especially children and women is a global phenomenon. According to estimate, every year almost four million are procured, sold or trafficked into labour. They have to go for other ways of wage earnings such agriculture labour, construction works, labourers in the brick kilns etc. Most of them fall into the 'housemaid' and unskilled categories of informal sector. In such a situation they are prone to migration and become easy prey for the traffickers and agents of contractors. Brightness of the outer world, the metros, also attracts the people where they become independent but helpless.

Methodology: The present research paper is exploratory in nature and would look into aspects of human trafficking under the milieu of migration. Both Primary and Secondary sources have been used to support the ongoing argument and fulfill the objectives of the underlined study. The data has been derived from the UN reports and protocol, Reports of UNODC (United Nations office on Drugs and Crime), UN documents, such as resolutions of General Assembly and Security Council, books, journals, article, and newspapers. The main objectives of the present research paper are as following:

- To analyses the causes, and effects of human migration.
- To explore the link between human migration and human trafficking.
- To present human migration and human trafficking as a worldwide problem.

- To discuss the UN position on human trafficking.

Concept and Meaning of Migration

Migration means constant change of habitation by an individual or group, apart from such movement as nomadic and immigrant labour. Migration may be classify as national or international as well as voluntary or enforced. Voluntary migration is generally undertaken in search of better life and enforced migration includes exclusion during war and the transportation of slaves or prisoners. Forced migrations which related to war and refugee flows carry on very huge scale, as are intentional migrations from emergent nations to developed ones. National migrations have tended to be from rural areas to urban ones, from one state to another and international migrant cross the border of countries to explore better life opportunities.

The UN Multilingual Demographic Dictionary considers migration as a form of geographical mobility between one geographical unit and another one, generally a change of residence from the place of source or place of exodus to the place of destination or place of arrival. Thus the migration process involves different types of mobility: area to area, state to state, realm to realm, continent to continent, rural to urban, urban to urban, seasonal, temporary, permanent, etc., influenced by physical environment as well as socio- economic conditions of both the places, the place of source and the place of destination of migrants.

Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is mixture of two words: Human+ Trafficking. **Human** means a part of any of the races of human sapiens: person who would be women, man or child and distinguished from other flora and fauna or as representing the human class. We can define trafficking as a trade in

something that should be traded in for various political, social, and economic reasons. We also have terms like arms trafficking, drug trafficking, and human trafficking.

Thus, Human Trafficking is the traffic of human's beings, for the intention of commercial sexual abuse, forced labour, bounded labour and sexual slavery for the trafficker or others. Extraction of certain body parts from the individuals for trade purposes also included in human trafficking. It is a modern form of the slave trade. Similar to the slave trade, human trafficking is defined by deception, coercion, and exploitation.

Causes and Consequences of Migration

Quite a large number of scholars have written research papers and expressed their views concerning causes and consequences of migration. Ganguli holds the view that wider economic, political and cultural conditions are potent causes of migration. The improvement of transport and communication, increases in the level of literacy and general development also encourage migration. Dhekeny emphasized the causes of migration as seeking employment, better employment, better prospect and better business, etc. Pall expresses the view that relatively better conditions of living and better prospect in the cities are significant motivating factors. Zachariah holds the view that predominant causes of rural- urban migration are economic. Dasgupta and Lasley believe that poverty may be considered as an important migration factor. Arora categorises migration factors into two groups: push factors and pull factors. Push factor comprise of stress on earth; break up of joint family, family debt, etc., and pull factors consist of lure of educational facilities, higher social status at urban centres, etc. Gosal is of the opinion that improvement of transportation facilities and development of education also encourage mobility of population.

Consequences of migration are multidimensional and significant part of the study. Persistent migration tends to economic problems of developing areas as it drains the working population and creates an imbalanced community in which the young and the old are over represented. Migration has both type of effects, positive and negative at the origin and the destination places of migrants. Due to migration the origin place may experience shortage in labour force and its quality, similarly at destination place a positive consequence may be in the form of sufficient labour force, increased production etc. Likewise, at destination place migration increases

amount of population, shortens employment opportunities of local people as well as increases other population related problems. Bogue, D.J. explains optimistic and pessimistic facet of migration. According to him positive and negative are related to 'pull' and 'push' factors correspondingly working at the destination and origin places of migrants. Negative effect of migration is seen in the increase of diverse types of illness from one region to another. Migrants encounter a number of health and behavioural problems as a consequence of moving into what are frequently very alien natural and social environments. Migration is not only a process of shifting people one place to another. It is a fundamental process of changing the composition of population.

Migration and Trafficking as a Global Dilemma

We all know that nowadays the movement of people, voluntary or forced, presents multiple aspects, implications and dilemmas for states. The development of appropriate policy and management responses by governments to this challenge has become a fundamental issue for many nations of world and it also impacts the inter-state relationships more than ever before.

Trafficking is connected with the issue of migration, in particular prohibited migration of human beings from poor countries to richer countries. Migration has the most vigorous human actions from ancient history of human life. In ancient time people used to move from one forest to another in search of forest products. The huge increase in human trafficking is a straight result of mounting pressures arising from the migration phenomenon. Among all other issues in the migration continuum, the problem of trafficking in migrants is attaining alarming proportions. Every year immense number of persons, with greatest amount of female and kids from poor countries, are exploited, sold, tricked and forced into situations of exploitation. These vulnerable people are physically abused as commodities by a transnational criminal industry, which has already prompt billions of dollars for criminal activities. Although trafficking in human beings may share general characteristics with alien smuggling and illegal migration, we must be conscious that it has its own distinguishing features and dynamics involving grave violation of human rights which demand a specific and appropriate response. Migrants may cross border illegally by use the services of smugglers, but the fact that when they

are put into slavery-like situations, deprived of their freedom, makes it trafficking.

Human trafficking is vicious and also cruel violation of human rights. It is new form of modern day slavery. Its victims are mainly children and women, the weakest and most vulnerable sections of our societies. Trafficking in humans has become the third largest crime worldwide, after drug trafficking and arms traffic. It has develop into one of the most lucrative criminal enterprises, which has recognized its own criminal industry connected with related criminal activities such as money laundering, drug trafficking, document forgery, smuggling etc. It is evident, that human trafficking could not survive and flourish to such an amount without corruption. In South Eastern Europe, the crisis of human trafficking is compounded by the instability of civil societies and the low effectiveness of laws which provide more extent to organized crime. The wars and conflicts have changed the social structure of life dramatically and caused dramatic shifts. In post war and post conflict areas women are more negatively affected by difficult economic situations than men. This bad economic situation makes the female population very vulnerable. Young women try to find jobs abroad and may easily become victims of traffickers. We know that many women across national borders in hope of good job, but this hope turns out into virtual slavery or face subjugation of patron who make use of them as prostitutes or in hard labour. Many women come to other countries after being promised of good jobs or in belief that they would be highly paid as

entertainers or sex workers. Very often there is also made use of false advertisement offering good jobs abroad. Once in the foreign country, however, they find themselves saddled with huge debts, which in most cases they are compelled to work off, or forced to work under vicious conditions without reimbursement until they are released. Most often, the first link in the trafficking chain is a neighbour, a friend or acquaintance who is the local recruiter. Another type of recruitment goes e.g. through middlemen such as foreign tour bus operators and people supposedly arranging jobs abroad. Many women realize what kind of job they have to do only when they end up in a night-club, but then they have little chance to escape. And many women also accept to work as prostitutes because they know that nothing good is waiting for them back home.

UN Stance

Many international instruments have been created from prolong period that are both highly valid and appropriate to the multifaceted issue of trafficking in persons. The United Nations Convention for the ‘Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others (1949)’, first time address the involuntary prostitution as a ‘White Slavery’ and efforts made for the suppression of slave trade, white slave traffic and traffic in women and children. The United Nations Commission on ‘Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice’ adopted several resolutions to tackle the problem of trafficking in persons. The list below gives an overview of some of the resolution.

Years	Resolutions
1994	Organized Smuggling of Migrants International Trafficking in Minors
1995	Combating the Organized Smuggling of Illegal Migrants
1996	Violence against Women International Trafficking in Children
1997	Violence against Women
1998	Draft Resolution on Illegal Migrants and Trafficking in Persons
1999	Resolutions concerning the Palermo Convention

The **UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children 2000**, which came into force in December 2003, is the only intercontinental legal instrument addressing human trafficking as a offense. The Trafficking Protocol relevant in both ways firstly it advance international law by providing a working definition of human trafficking and requiring ratifying States to criminalize such practices, secondly through its parent instrument, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, marks a significant milestone in international law

concerning victims of crime. Building on earlier international policy initiatives, the Convention is the first international instrument requiring States to provide assistance and protection to victims of crime.

The United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT) is conceived as a combine forces and coordinate the global fight on human trafficking on the basis of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. From that time, more than 115 States have ratified the Protocol. UN.GIFT was launched in March 2007

by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) with a allowance made by the United Arab Emirates (UAE). It is managed cooperatively by the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). The United Nation Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT) provides a agenda for action by all stakeholders, governments, business, academia, civil society and the media so that they can support each other, work with corporation and create effective apparatus to fight human trafficking.

The Global Initiative is based on a simple principle: human trafficking is a crime of such scale which is act through violence that it cannot be dealt with successfully by any Government alone. This global problem requires a global, multi-stakeholder approach which builds on national efforts throughout the world. To pave the way for this global strategy, it is important to coordinate those efforts which are already under way, increase knowledge, raise awareness and provide technical assistance. To ensure that everybody take responsibility for this fight through promote effective rights-based responses, utilize available resources and build the capacity of State and non-State stakeholders and foster partnerships for joint action. UN.GIFT aims to create synergies among the anti-trafficking activities of United Nations agencies, international organizations and other stakeholders in order to develop the most capable and cost-effective apparatus and best practices by encouraging cooperation and coordination which is able to combat human trafficking. UN.GIFT aims to mobilize State and non-State actors to eradicate human trafficking by (1) reducing the vulnerability of potential victims and the requirement for exploitation in all its forms; (2) ensuring adequate protection and support to those who do fall victim; and (3) supporting the efficient prosecution of the criminals involved, while respecting the fundamental human rights. To complete its mission, UN.GIFT will focus on the goals mentioned above of increasing knowledge and awareness of human trafficking among masses; promoting effective rights-based responses; building the capacity of State and non-State actors to tackle this problem; and fostering partnerships for joint action against trafficking in persons. As the guardian of the United Nations Protocol on

human trafficking, UNODC is facilitating UN.GIFT.

Recommendations:

The following recommendations may be considered to tackle the problem of migration and trafficking in human beings.

- To provide vocational education should be essential for government to masses so that they can easily earn their livelihood in their own country.
- Government should establish standardize asylum procedure for migrant so that they could not fall in the trap of traffickers.
- Governments should work honestly to implement UN protocol to tackle this problem.
- Governments and civil societies should take responsibility to aware the masses through education and awareness program.
- Masses should work in collaboration with NGOs to stop this crime.
- Those who are victims of trafficking should be screened for HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases and necessary medical assistance should be provided.

Conclusion

Human migration and human trafficking is a global dilemma which is complex in nature. These complex reasons are the imbalanced economic growth of different nations, the economic and social causes like unemployment and underemployment, poverty, inequality, discrimination and gender based violence in our societies, the patriarchal structures of society and the demand for encouragement of sex tourism in many nations of the world, etc. It is need of time to analysis and taken into account these reasons to tackle this alarming crisis. If we want to achieve sustainable solutions, we must systematically address especially the structural roots of this criminal enterprise: namely the global inequalities in resources and wealth.

References

1. Ibrahim Mohamed Abdelfattah Abelaziz, "Wither Childhood? Child Trafficking in India", Interdisciplinary Conference on Human Trafficking, University of Nebraska, 2013, p. 1
2. Jayasri Ray Chaudhuri, Migration and Remittances: Inter-Urban and Rural-

- Urban Linkages, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 1993, pp. 24-30
3. "Current Status of Victim Service Providers and Criminal Justice Actors in India on Anti Human Trafficking" United Nation Office on Drug and Crime, 2013, pp. 25-27.
 4. N.I. Ebbe and Dilip K. Das, Global Trafficking in Women and Children, CRC Press, London: New York, 2008, p.7
 5. "Human Trafficking: An Overview, United Nation Office on Drug and Crime", United Nations: New York, 2008, p. 34
 6. "India, South Asia Regional Conference: Responding to Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation in South Asia", United Nation, New York, 2008, pp. 1-2
 7. Kamaljit Singh, Internal Migration in a Developing Economy, National Book Organisation, New Delhi, 1991, pp. 21-22
 8. Helga Konrad, "Migration and trafficking in human beings", Vol. 77, No. 1/2, Berliner Wissenschafts-Verlag, 2002, p. 43
 9. Natalia Ollus, "The United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children: A Tool for Criminal Justice Personnel", ResearchGate, 2002, pp. 18-19
 10. A.S. Oberai, and H.K.Manmohan Singh, Causes and Consequences of Internal Migration: A Study in the Indian Punjab, Oxford University Press, Bombay, 1983, p.1
 11. Prabhat K. Singh, Trafficking and Migration: Twin Reasons for Sufferings, Human Trafficking and Female Migration: Problem of Evolving Humanity and Emerging World, edited book by Sharma, Vijay Prakash, Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi, 2014, pp. 193-194
 12. D.F.Fujiki Roberts, and K. Torizuka, Isolation, Migration and Health, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1992, p. 167
 13. S.K. Roy, Child Trafficking in India: Realities and Realization, IUAES 2013, p. 1
 14. Sankar Sen, Trafficking in Women and Children in India, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 2005, p.2
 15. Vijay Prakash Sharma, Human Trafficking and Female Migration: Problem of Evolving Humanity and Emerging World, Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi, 2014, p. 99
 16. J.P. Singh, Patterns of Rural Urban Migration in India, Inter India Publications, New Delhi, 1986, p. 16
 17. Ram Nath Singh, Impact of Out Migration on Socio-Economic Conditions: A Case Study of Khutouna Block, Amar Prakashan, Delhi, 1989, p. 1

Rubi Chhabra

Research Scholar, Singhania University, Jhujhunu (Rajasthan)

Asstt. Prof. Dept. of Computer Application

B.R.Ambedkar Govt. College, Palwal

E-mail: rubychhabra3285@gmail.com

Abstract

E-learning implies a learning procedure, in which an individual may use present day system, for example, web, cell phones, PC included instruments and media. The organized condition offers a dynamic and incredible medium to learning and data searchers with apparatuses, for example, web crawler, entryways, subjects door, etc, for upgrading openness to potential. This paper talks about the importance, attributes and mechanical devices utilized for e-taking in its points of interest and burdens.

Keywords: DVD, Compact disc ROM, e-getting the hang of, Showing instruments, CBT, WBT.

Introduction:

Innovation has ruled all circles of life. It assumes an imperative job in the rise of e-learning. E-Learning is presently the worldwide situation. The Real accomplishment of e-learning lies on basic, helpful and open innovation. Innovation is required to help all round e-learning movement. In internet learning condition significant accentuation ought to be on equipment, programming, organize transmission capacity, specialized apparatus, and so on e-learning involves all types of electronically upheld learning and instructing. The Data and correspondence frameworks, regardless of whether organized or not, fill in as explicit media to actualize the learning procedure. The term e-learning was begat in the late 90s to depict the utilization of innovation to convey learning and preparing programs internet learning, electronic adapting constant sharing and shared learning in the innovation driven instructional projects. E-learning has developed as the most essential strategy for training and conveyed new chances to instruction technique for all subjects including Library and Data Science. It is turning into a persuasive power in advanced education today; a power, which has some sort of quality on pretty much every grounds and in a consistently expanding number of school and college courses. It is a developing and dynamic condition, one in which ease and change is the standard socially, institutionally and in fact. Instruction and library are twin sisters. More than quite a while the training procedure has seen extraordinary changes in granting information. Amid the most recent couple of years it has been seen, a relatively exponential advancement and development of the digitalization and the Web, with minimal indication of a log jam. Never again is Web get to limited to a couple of chosen instruction

foundation, it is currently accessible to anybody in their work environment, nearby libraries, the web referred to and even in the data that has turns into the way to the accomplishment in various different backgrounds. The latest impact of ICT in the field of training is e learning.

WHAT IS E-learning?

E-learning, now and then named PC based preparing (CBT), web based preparing (IBT) or online preparing (WBT), incorporates all types of electronically bolstered learning and instructing, including instructive. The data and correspondence frameworks, regardless of whether organized learning or not, fill in as explicit media to execute the learning procedure.

E-learning regularly includes both out-of-classroom and in-classroom instructive encounters by means of innovation applications and procedures, for example, Online learning, PC based learning, training openings and computerized joint effort. Content is conveyed by means of the Web, intranet/extranet, sound or video tape, satellite television, and Compact disc ROM. It tends to act naturally paced or teacher drove and incorporates media as content, picture, activity, spilling video and sound. It is regularly imagined that new innovations can have a major effect in training. Numerous defenders of e-learning trust that everybody must be outfitted with fundamental information of innovation, and in addition use it as a medium to achieve a specific objective.

Web based learning

- Computer-Based Preparing (CBT)
- Internet-Based Preparing (IBT)
- Web-Based Preparing (WBT)
- Online assets based learning (ORBL)
- Networked community learning (NCL)

E-Learning is the usage of electronic innovations to get to instructive educational programs outside of a conventional classroom. By and large, it alludes to a course, projects or degree conveyed totally on the web. There are numerous terms used to depict discovering that is conveyed on the web, by means of the web, running from Separation Training, to modernized electronic learning, web based learning, web learning and numerous others. I.e. e-Learning is conveyed by means of the web to some place other than the classroom where the educator is instructing. It's anything but a course conveyed by means of a DVD or Disc ROM, video-tape or over a TV slot. It is intuitive in that one can speak with his instructors, teachers or different understudies in your class. Some of the time it is conveyed live, where you can —electronically— raise your hand and collaborate continuously and in some cases it is an address that has been prerecorded.

E-Learning in Higher Education:

In the Assembled States, e-learning has turned into a transcendent type of post-auxiliary training. Enlistments for completely web based learning expanded by a normal of 12– 14 percent every year between 2004– 2009, contrasted and a normal of around 2 percent expansion for each year in enlistments by and large. In 2006, 3.5 million understudies partook in on-line learning at advanced education organizations in the Assembled States. Right around a fourth of all understudies in post-optional training were taking completely online courses in 2008. In 2009, 44 percent of post-optional understudies in the USA were taking a few or the majority of their courses on the web, this figure is anticipated to ascend to 81 percent by 2014. Amid the fall 2011 term, 6.7 million understudies selected in no less than one online course. More than 66% of boss scholarly officers trust that internet learning is basic for their foundation. The Sloan report, in view of a survey of scholarly pioneers, demonstrated that understudies are as happy with on-line classes likewise with customary ones.

Despite the fact that a vast extent of for-benefit advanced education foundations currently offer online classes, just about portion of private, non-benefit schools do as such. Private organizations may turn out to be increasingly required with on-line introductions as the costs decline. Appropriately prepared staff should likewise be contracted to work with understudies on-line. These staff individuals need to comprehend the substance zone, and furthermore be profoundly

prepared in the utilization of the PC and Web. Online training is quickly expanding, and online doctoral projects have even created at driving examination colleges. Greatly Open Online Courses (MOOCs) have essentially extended: MIT, Stanford and Princeton College offer classes to a worldwide gathering of people, however not for school credit.

History of E-Learning

In the mid-1960s, Stanford College brain science teachers Patrick Suppes and Richard C. Atkinson explored different avenues regarding utilizing PCs to show math and perusing to youthful youngsters in schools in East Palo Alto, California. Stanford's Instruction Program for Skilled Youth is dropped from those early tests. In 1963, Bernard Luskin introduced the primary PC in a junior college for guidance, working with Stanford and others, created PC helped guidance. Luskin finished his milestone UCLA paper working with the Rand Enterprise in breaking down obstructions to PC helped guidance in 1970. Early e-learning frameworks, in view of PC Based Picking up/Preparing frequently endeavored to reproduce absolutist showing styles whereby the job of the e-learning framework was thought to be for exchanging information, rather than frameworks grew later dependent on PC Upheld Cooperative Learning (CSCL), which empowered the common improvement of knowledge. As right on time as 1993, William D. Graziadei portrayed an online PC conveyed address, instructional exercise and evaluation venture utilizing electronic mail. By 1994, the principal online secondary school had been established.

In 1997 Graziadei, W.D., et al., distributed an article entitled "Building Offbeat and Synchronous Instructing Learning Conditions: Investigating a Course/Classroom The executives Framework Arrangement". They depicted a procedure at the State College of New York (SUNY) of assessing items and building up a general system for innovation based course improvement and the board in educating learning. The product(s) must be anything but difficult to utilize and look after, versatile, replicable, adaptable, and quickly reasonable, and they needed to have a high likelihood of achievement with long haul cost-viability. Today numerous innovations can be, and are, utilized in e-learning, from online journals to shared programming, portfolios, and virtual classrooms. Most eLearning circumstances use mixes of these systems.

Truncations LIKE CBT (PC based learning)

Contractions like CBT (PC Based Preparing), IBT (Web Based Preparing) or WBT (Electronic Preparing) have been utilized as equivalent words to e-learning. Today one can at present discover these terms being utilized, alongside varieties of e-adapting, for example, learning, E-learning, and eLearning. WHY E-LEARNING? It gives simple to utilize and well ordered web based preparing structures.

- It gives a la mode and current data.
- Users can move online instruction without anyplace.
- Self-coordinated and helpful.
- It is financially savvy and less expensive than any formal courses.
- It gives full data about total exercises and understudies can learn subjects top to bottom.

Types of e-learning

e-Learning comes in numerous varieties and frequently a mix of the accompanying:

- Purely on the web - no eye to eye gatherings
- Blended Learning - blend of on the web and vis-à-vis
- Synch Offbeat
- Instructor-drove gathering
- Self-consider
- Self-consider with topic master
- Web-based
- Computer-based (Compact disc ROM)
- Video/sound tape

Apparatuses and Segments

India assumes a crucial job in the worldwide e-learning market. E-learning is going about as an instrument by utilizing data innovation, empowering the client to take in whenever and from anyplace. It give the students to get data from specialists and can be conferred preparing with the utilization of Web mechanical channel and systems. E-learning utilizes web to serve not only for the center educating and for learning process. It is the union of learning through web. E-learning assets can be of/for:

- Self-instructional material.
- Online instructive material
- Web assets
- Multimedia assets
- CD-ROM
- Blogs
- Digital library

- Virtual library

The techniques/innovation utilized for getting to the assets can be through

- LAN, MAN, WAN, messages, visit, recreations, instructive movement,
- Simulations and HTML and so forth.

Qualities of e-learning

A portion of the qualities of e-learning are:

- Any time learning office: It is really 24*7 learning framework.
- Freedom of adapting/Anyplace learning: It permits taking in movement from either office or home or anyplace. It gives remote access office.
- Remote Student Educator: In the e-learning condition instructor and student can be far from one another yet accomplishing the shared objective of training by the methods for ICT application.
- Learner Focused: It is particularly subject to the student's very own decision; here the student has the office to pick his/her learning module.
- Lifelong Taking in: The student will have the adaptability to learn and complete the program at their very own pace moreover. It gives deep rooted figuring out how to the clients.
- Multimedia Nature: The course substance are accessible in electronic configuration, for example, it very well may be content, sound or video shape.
- Learning by doing or Individual protection in learning.

Different modes of e-Learning

At present the online courses can be offered in following mode:

- Online mode
- E-correspondence mode, Underline mode, the students are qualified for the accompanying advantages.
- Access to virtual classroom in the site for cooperative learning background by means of a large group of intuitive instruments i.e. talk, exchange discussion, and email.
- Semester insightful intelligent courseware Compact disc
- Optimal brief term contact program in every semester

- Facility to request the courseware books (discretionary)
- Facility to make an individual site.

Advantages of e-Learning

There are number of advantages to e-learning. Some of them are:

Any time. A member can get to the learning developer whenever that is helpful - not simply amid the explicit 1-3-hour time frame that is set for an ordinary course. The scenes can be speedy grabs at odd occasions or long late-night sessions. Cross-time-zone correspondence, hard to organize continuously, is as simple as conversing with somebody crosswise over town when utilizing the Web.

Any put. The members don't need to meet. That implies they can be anyplace. Global sharing is achievable. People can sign on at work, home, the library, in a network taking in focus or from their lodging and when voyaging moreover.

Asynchronous connection. Not all like up close and personal or phone discussions, electronic mail does not expect members to react promptly. Subsequently, cooperation's can be progressively brief and to-the-point, discourse can remain more on-track, and individuals can inspire an opportunity to make their reactions. This can prompt progressively astute and innovative discussions.

Group coordinated effort. Electronic informing makes new open doors for gatherings to cooperate, making shared electronic discussions that can be keen and more changeless than voice discussions. Some of the time helped by on-line arbitrators, these net classes can be amazing for learning and critical thinking.

New instructive methodologies. Numerous new choices and learning methodologies turn out to be financially practical through online courses. For example, the innovation makes it possible to use personnel anyplace on the planet and to assemble staff groups that incorporate ace educators, specialists, researchers, and experienced proficient engineers. Online courses additionally can give extraordinary chances to instructors to impart advancements in their own work to the prompt help of electronic gatherings and master staff.

Integration of PCs. The online student approaches a PC, so PC applications can be utilized without barring a few members. This implies, for example, that a scientific model actualized in a spreadsheet can without much of a stretch be joined into an exercise and downloaded so all members can run,

investigate, and refine the model and afterward share their discoveries and enhancements.

Disadvantages

A portion of the disadvantages are:

- Learners required access to PC and Web.
- Training and full information about programming and equipment are required.
- Time taken to figure out how to utilize the e-apparatuses.
- Cost savvy, it is costly, as each client should have PC, web camera, and printer
- Learners required different sorts of e-devices and parts.
- Learners required different sorts of e-apparatuses and segments.
- Maintenance additionally expensive.
- Lack of specialized prepared staff.
- Lack of up close and personal discussion.

Conclusion

It talked about the meanings of e-learning with the requirement for it. It seems to offer significant advantages to deep rooted students over both formal investigation and ordinary opening. The Internet has been unmistakably appeared to be an appropriate vehicle for the conveyance of online instruction. This is most likely just the start of a change in outlook. Be that as it may, online guidance isn't out to supplant eye to eye guidance: it must supplement it. Albeit online guidance may not be for all understudies, it is a feasible choice for a critical portion of the training market. Nature may change, the innovation may give chances to development and advancement, innovation may open new ways to give training in a more extensive setting, however the basics continue as before: the foundation must keep on focusing on giving the most ideal instruction by whatever implies accessible to address the issues of understudies.

References

1. Golwal, M.D. Firke, Yogaraj S. and Mukhyadal, B.G (2010). Emerging Trends and Technologies in Libraries and Information Services; KBD publications. New Delhi.
2. Malik, K.L and Bala, K. (2010). E-Learning: Issues, Challenges and Opportunity for LIS Professionals-Pages (312-316) Emerging Trends and Technologies in Libraries and Information Services; KBD publications. New Delhi.
3. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-learning>
4. http://www2.unescobkk.org/education/ict/v2_2/info.asp

**PROFILE OF PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY IN INDIA: A SPECIAL REFERENCE TO
INDIAN PARLIAMENT ELECTIONS**

Harmaldeep Singh

Researcher, Department of Political Science, P.U.Patiala

Abstract

Elections provide an opportunity for every citizen to make choice on political representation that they want. Elections are the main sources of political consciousness among the mass. The present study follows some objectives keeping in the view that elections play an important role in politics. The present study is mainly based on primary and secondary resources. The primary sources include the annual report of the election commission of India, census of India, election commission office, election Abstract and statistical Abstract of Punjab. Secondary sources include books, newspaper, encyclopedia, dictionary and web sites etc. In the completion of the study, various methods and techniques are used to explore the idea of elections. Therefore, instead of depending one technique, we have used historical, analytical and sociological techniques whenever needed and considered relevant to the study in analyzing and interpreting the data.

Introduction

Government is basically a system by which a country or community is controlled. On the basis of relationship of executive and legislature, there are two types of government. One of them is parliamentary form of government and other is presidential. The most popular form out of these two is parliamentary form of government. Though it had originated from England, but in these days, it is adopted by many western and Asian countries. India has also adopted the parliamentary form of government and based its constitution on British model. India is a "union of states" with its strong center under the scheme of distribution of powers. That is why Indian Constitution can be called federal in structure but unitary in spirit many times. The Constitution of independent Indian came into force on 26 January 1950 with its full-fledged Representative Parliamentary democracy. The framers of Indian constitution were familiar with the alternative model of democracy but they choose the parliamentary system after carefully weighting merits and demerits of other form of government.

They preferred the parliamentary democracy because they had some experience of operating it in India. They had firm belief that only this model would be most appropriate for country. And it will definitely put India on developmental path. They rejected the British Rule over India but not their institutions and government. They were also very confident that interests and aspirations of millions of people would be better addressed and redressed in the duly elected legislative bodies.

Presidential form of government is based on the separation of power between the legislative and executive while parliament government based on the division of power. There is close relationship between legislature and executive in parliamentary form of government. Double executive is basic

feature of parliamentary government. In parliamentary government, president, the head of the state enjoys nominal power while prime minister, head of government is the real executive. All the powers are exercised by prime minister and its cabinet. The constituent assembly had adopted this form of government because in it the executive is responsible to the legislative.

India is pluralistic society with wide size and diversity. There are many differences in cultural, religion, language, mode of living dress and diet in society. So the framers of constitution believe that the parliamentary form is the most suitable for accommodating a variety of interests and building a unity of India. The representative character of parliament does not reflect the unity in diversity but also gives legitimacy to political system.

There are many fundamental differences between British and Indian parliament. British Parliament is supreme because there is no limitation on parliament and further there is no written constitution. On the other hand, the power and function of Indian parliament are defined by constitution and limited with appropriate powers. India has a federal system which itself put limitation on the parliament.

The Role and History of Parliamentary Elections in India

The term "Parliamentary" refers specifically to a kind of democratic polity where in the supreme power vests in body of people's representative, called parliament. The parliament enjoys supremacy of place in the government of state. Under the constitution of India, the union legislature is called "Parliament". It is pivot on which the political system of the country revolves. Parliamentary form of government cannot function without political participation of citizens which is only possible through the election. The power of the people goes into the hands of their

representative and these representatives are responsible to the people for their programme and policies. This symbolizes the sovereignty of the people and also legitimates the authority of the government. Through the election, people express their faith on government because it is the only medium available in the world in the modern democracy. Elections are the main instrument through the peaceful transaction of power is possible. It also makes the authority responsible to the people.

In short, election provides a means through the government formed, according to the wishes of majority of citizens. The parliamentary democracy, in any country, depends upon the truly faith of the people and impartiality of electoral process. Democracy survives only when people exercise their franchise without fear and coercion. It is the right as well as duty of all citizens to cast their votes to choose their representative, which they feel will fulfil their aspiration and interests.

After Independence, India adopted a parliamentary form of government, with first past the post system for election to the house of people and state legislative Assemblies. The system of proportion representation of single transferable vote has been adopted to the office of president, vice president, and also Rajya Sabha. During the last decade, the elections to Lok Sabha are conducted according to single majority system.

Furthermore, the elections become channels of communication between polity and society, elite and society, mass and government. It is through elections that society comes close to political system. By participation in election, people feel themselves as a part of political system.

Political parties play an important role in democratic countries. Democratic government cannot function without the presence of political parties. It is commonly recognized that party system is necessary condition of representative government. Political party defined as a group of people, organized to secure the political power. They provide a great opportunity for probing into the dynamic political behavior of people because elections are concerned with the expression of popular will about their candidate. They pick up the demand from society and bindle them into the package. They are able to discuss and evaluate the issues related to human beings and try to solve them through a policy programme.

Democratic elections require existence of multi-party system. So that citizens make a political decision by voting for competing candidate of

various parties. As Maurice Duverger said, "Election systems effect the political life of the country mainly through the political parties". It will not be wrong to say that political parties bring a number of issues in front of people during election campaign and provide the legitimacy to government.

India has a multi-party system. There are number of parties operating national and state level in India. Indian constitution is silent about the role of political parties. There is no standard method of classification of party's existence in India. The party system in India has its origins in colonial era with the formation of Indian National Congress in 1885 at Bombay. However, in its initial years, congress did not have mass organization. It was mainly created by the elite and educated people only for their own interest. Congress can be called as a mother of all parties because most of the political parties and group are emerged from it

Indian constitution enacted on 26 January 1950, provides an adult franchise which means right to vote will be given all adult citizens without the discrimination of cast, class, color, religion and sex. Article 326 of Indian constitution provides the voting right to every citizen whose age is not less than 18 years without any discrimination.

After the independence, as many as sixteen general elections have been successfully conducted in this largest democracy of India. A study of India's electoral experience from 1952 to 2014 clearly reveals that the universal adult franchise has been quite successful in the country. The Indian electorates have shown their active participation by taking part in these elections.

After the adaptation of parliament form of government, the first general election was held in 1952. The Indian national congress, which was the precursor of freedom movement, ruled both at the center and state level for twenty years long time. Congress's position was so strong at that time because most of its leaders had participated in freedom struggle movement. But the fourth general election of 1967 started a new era in Indian politics. The position of Indian national congress party started declining considerably at center level and non-congress governments were formed for the first time in many states. The general election 1967 marked as an end to system of one party's dominance. It is also important to note that for the first time in Indian party system, a non-congress Janta party came to power at the center in 1977's general elections. It is witnessed that the first three Lok Sabha houses completed their term

of five years each. But the fourth Lok Sabha, which was to work till 1972, was dissolved about one year earlier. The fifth Lok Sabha, thus constituted 1971, was to stay till 1972. But in June 1975 internal emergency proclaimed and the life of Lok Sabha extended by one year.

The general election to the sixteenth Lok Sabha was held in 7 April to 12 May 2014. In this 16th Lok Sabha elections, near about 66 percent people of total electoral, participated which highest voting is cast ever till today. It can also be regarded as a positive sign of our democracy.

Concluding Remarks

The study of elections of any democratic country is quite important as elections are the main instrument that transfer of political Authority from one party to another party is possible through constitutional Means. Elections are the integral part of politics in a democratic system of government while politics is the art and practice dealing with the political power election is the only process which legitimacy such power. Democratic government cannot function and sustained without the trust of governed. Elections are the founding pillar of any democratic nations. Foundation of true democracy is based upon undoubtedly free and fair elections. Features of Indian constitution provided for an independent election commission for conducting free and fair election.

These play an important role to communication between the government and people. Elections are the only medium to participation in democratic set up. Election may be recognized as a device to determine the authority for governance of the country for defined period. The important purpose of the elections is to find the people's mind, Attitude, opinion and their general verdict on the performance of government. Peacefully and orderly transfer of power is possible only through the Medium of election.

All democratic state held a periodic election which provides people with a sense of direct involvement in governance of their society. India after achieving independence, has adopted a parliamentary democracy which gives rights to common people to elect their own choice's representative. Elections are the medium through which the relationship between ruler and ruled is regulated. Open competition, equality of voter's freedom of choice and truth full counting are the main characteristics of free and fair elections.

Elections also reflect the social, political and economic trends in political system. They act as

the index through which political socialization and participation can be evaluated. Through the election, the power of the people goes into the hands of their reflected representation and these representations are responsible to people for their program and policies.

India, being a largest democratic country in the world, has also gone through many successive general elections since independence. Free and fair elections are the integral part of democracy. No political system can be truly democratic unless it holds free and fair elections. The successful management of the general elections in India requires a high quality of administrative competence and efficiency. It is so because of large size of electorate and existence of multi political parties in India. For ensuring free and fair election, the constitution of India provides an independent body called as election commission. From above, it is clear that elections play very crucial role to the survival of representative democracy. It is so, because without elections, we cannot think of any democracy. Systematic study of elections therefore provides an image of general political development and pattern of politics in a particular country or region.

References

1. Puspa Sharma, Working of the Parliamentary Democracy in India, Modern Publishers and Distribution, New Delhi, 1986, p.1.
2. D.R Satish Kumar Gawatti, Review of The Working of Indian democracy Parliament affair, Vol.29, 2009, p.10.
3. Shari Ram Meheswari, Indian Parliamentary System, Laxmi Naryian, Aggarwal Education Publishers, 1957, Agra, p.7.
4. M.K. Santhanam, 50 Years Indian Republic, Publication Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, New Delhi, 2000, p.16.
5. Dr. S.S. Awasthy, Indian Government and Politics, Har-anand Publication, New Delhi, 2009, p.160.
6. Ibid. p.163.
7. S.L. Sikhdar, Glimpses of Working of Parliamentary Democracy, Metropolitan Book Limited, New Delhi, 1976, p.8.
8. Pushpa Sharma, Op.cit., p.1.
9. S.L. Sikhdar, Glimpses of Working of parliamentary, The Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi, 1976, p.13.

10. Subash Kashyap, Indian Polity, Retrospective and Prospective, National Publishing House, New Delhi, p.156.
11. Subash Kashyap, Our Constitution, National Book Trust, New Delhi, 2001, p.148.
12. Shard Dighe and R.B. Sundriyal, Op.cit. p.8.
13. Dr. S.S. Awasthy, Op.cit. p.349.
14. Iqbal Narian, Election Studies in India, Allied publication, New Delhi, 1986, p.11.
15. Dr. S.S. Awasthy, Op.cit., p.1.
16. Norman D. Palmer, Election and Political Development in India, the South Asian Experience in India, Vikas Publication, New Delhi, 1986, p.11.
17. Dr. S.S. Awasthy, Op.cit., p.3.
18. M.P. Singh, Rekha Sexena, Indian Politics, Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2008, p. 230.
19. Lakhwinder Singh Sidhu, Gurpreet Singh Brar, Sumandeep Kaur Punia, Politics in Punjab 1966-2008, Unistar Publication, Chandigarh, 2009, p.70.
20. N.D Arora, The Lok Sabha Election in India, Pargati Prakshan, Delhi, 1977, p.2.
21. Paul Wallace, India's 2014 Election, A Modi Led BJP Sweep, Sage Publication Pvt.Ltd., New Delhi, 2015, p.1.

www.ijpd.co.in

भारतीय संविधान में गवर्नर की भूमिका : एक अध्ययन

ज्योति डागर

सहायक प्रोफेसर, राजनीति विज्ञान, अग्रवाल कॉलेज बल्लभगढ़।

E:mail: jdagar1995@gmail.com

सार

भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था में राज्यपाल का पद केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारों की बीच सम्पर्क की महत्वपूर्ण कड़ी है। राज्यपाल अपने राज्य का संवैधानिक अध्यक्ष होने के नाते राज्य के शासन संचालन में नाममात्र की भूमिका निभाता है। इसके साथ वह राज्य में केन्द्र सरकार के प्रतिनिधि के नाते केन्द्र-राज्य सम्बन्धों में समन्वय स्थापित करता है। सबसे बढ़कर, अपनी विवेक शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते समय राज्यपाल अपने राज्य के शासन संचालन में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। वस्तुतः राज्यपाल का पद ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक शासन की विरासत है और उसकी शक्तियाँ आज भी कायम हैं। संविधान लागू होने के बाद कुछ राज्यपालों ने निष्पक्ष भूमिका निभाई है और इस संवैधानिक पद की प्रतिष्ठा स्थापित की है।

राज्यपाल अपने राज्य की कार्यपालिका का औपचारिक अध्यक्ष होता है। राज्य की कार्यपालिका शक्ति राज्यपाल में निहित होती है। जिसका प्रयोग वह स्वयं या अपने अधीनस्थ प्राधिकारियों (मंत्रियों) की सहायता एवं सलाह से करता है। भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 154 के खण्ड (1) के अन्तर्गत राज्य की कार्यपालिका शक्ति राज्यपाल में निहित होगी और वह इसका प्रयोग इस संविधान के अनुसार स्वयं या अपने अधीनस्थ अधिकारियों के द्वारा करेगा। राज्यपाल को उसके कार्यों के सम्पादन में सहायता एवं सलाह देने के लिए मुख्यमंत्री की अध्यक्षता में गठित एक मंत्रिपरिषद् होती है। किन्तु राज्यपाल अपनी विवेक शक्ति के अन्तर्गत आने वाले कार्यों में अपने विवेक से निर्णय लेता है। अनुच्छेद 163 के खण्ड (1) के अनुसार एष्यजिन बातों में इस संविधान द्वारा या इसके अधीन राज्यपाल से यह अपेक्षित है कि वह अपने कृत्यों या उनमें से किसी को अपने विवेकानुसार करे, उन बातों को छोड़कर राज्यपाल को अपने कृत्यों का प्रयोग करने में सहायता और सलाह देने के लिए एक मंत्रिपरिषद् होगी जिसका प्रधान, मुख्यमंत्री होगा। अतः यह स्पष्ट है कि राज्य की सभी कार्यपालिका शक्तियाँ राज्यपाल में निहित होती हैं। किन्तु इन कार्यपालिका शक्तियों का प्रयोग व्यवहार में राज्यपाल के नाम पर मंत्रिपरिषद् के द्वारा किया जाता है। राज्यपाल अपनी मंत्रिपरिषद् की सहायता और सलाह से कार्य करता है। इस अनुच्छेद से यह भी स्पष्ट है कि राज्यपाल अपनी विवेक शक्ति का प्रयोग स्वयं के विवेक से करता है।

आर इस शक्ति का प्रयोग करते समय वह अपनी मंत्रिपरिषद् के द्वारा दी गई सलाह को मानने के लिए बाध्य नहीं है। यदि किसी विषय को लेकर यह विवाद उत्पन्न हो जाए कि यह मामला राज्यपाल की विवेक शक्ति के अधीन है या नहीं। तो राज्यपाल के अपने विवेक द्वारा लिए गए निर्णय को अन्तिम माना जाता है तथा उसकी वैधानिकता को न्यायालय में चुनौती नहीं दी जा सकती। अनुच्छेद 163 के खण्ड (2) के अनुसार एष्यदि कोई प्रश्न उठता है कि कोई

विषय ऐसा है या नहीं जिसके सम्बन्ध में इस संविधान द्वारा या इसके अधीन राज्यपाल से यह अपेक्षित है कि वह अपने विवेकानुसार कार्य करे तो राज्यपाल का अपने विवेकानुसार किया गया विनिश्चय अन्तिम होगा और राज्यपाल द्वारा की गई किसी बात की विधिमान्यता इस आधार पर प्रश्नगत नहीं की जाएगी कि उसे अपने विवेकानुसार कार्य करना चाहिए था या नहीं।

इस प्रकार अनुच्छेद 163 के विश्लेषण से यह स्पष्ट है राज्यपाल से राज्य के संवैधानिक अध्यक्ष के रूप में अपनी मंत्रिपरिषद् की सलाह से कार्य करने की अपेक्षा की गई है। यद्यपि राज्यपाल निम्नलिखित परिस्थितियों में मंत्रिपरिषद् की सलाह मानने के लिए बाध्य नहीं है— (1) यदि मंत्रिपरिषद् विधानसभा का विश्वास मत प्राप्त करने में असफल रहती है तो राज्यपाल ऐसी मंत्रिपरिषद् द्वारा विधान सभा भंग करने की सलाह मानने के लिए बाध्य नहीं है। संवैधानिक रूप से मंत्रिपरिषद् अपने कार्यों के लिए विधानसभा के प्रति सामूहिक रूप से उत्तरदायी होती है। अनुच्छेद 164 के खण्ड (2) के अनुसार एष्यत्रिपरिषद् राज्य की विधान सभा के प्रति सामूहिक रूप से उत्तरदायी होगी। जब राज्यपाल ने राष्ट्रपति को राज्य में संवैधानिक मशीनरी के विफल होने का प्रतिवेदन भेज दिया हो तो ऐसी स्थिति में भी राज्यपाल मंत्रिपरिषद् के द्वारा दी गई सलाह के अनुसार कार्य करने के लिए बाध्य नहीं होता। साथ ही संविधान में राज्यपाल को विधायी प्रस्तावों तथा प्रशासनिक निर्णयों आदि की जानकारी देने के सम्बन्ध में मुख्यमंत्री के कर्तव्य भी निहित किए गए हैं। अनुच्छेद 167 के अनुसार एष्यत्येक राज्य के मुख्यमंत्री का यह कर्तव्य होगा कि वह—(क) राज्य के कार्यों के प्रशासन सम्बन्धी और विधान विषयक प्रस्थापनाओं सम्बन्धी मंत्रिपरिषद् के सभी विनिश्चय राज्यपाल को संसूचित करे य (ख) राज्य के कार्यों के प्रशासन सम्बन्धी और विधान विषयक प्रस्थापनाओं सम्बन्धी जो जानकारी राज्यपाल मांगे, वह देय एवम् (ग) किसी विषय को जिस पर किसी मंत्री ने विनिश्चय कर दिया है किन्तु मंत्रिपरिषद् ने

विचार नहीं किया है, राज्यपाल द्वारा अपेक्षा किए जाने पर परिशद् के समक्ष विचार के लिए रखे।¹⁶ इस प्रकार संसदीय शासन प्रणाली के सिद्धान्तों के अनुरूप संविधान में राज्यपाल की भूमिका निर्धारित की गई है। साधारण परिस्थितियों में राज्यपाल संसदीय शासन प्रणाली के अनुरूप अपनी मंत्रिपरिशद् की सहायता और सलाह से कार्य करता है। मंत्रिपरिशद् राज्यपाल को प्रदत्त विधायी, कार्यपालिका, वित्तीय व न्यायिक शक्तियों का व्यवहार में प्रयोग करती है। मुख्यमंत्री द्वारा समय-समय पर राज्य की गतिविधियों की जानकारी राज्यपाल को दी जाती है। वस्तुतः राज्य के शासन संचालन में राज्यपाल की भूमिका उसके व्यक्तित्व एवं मुख्यमंत्री व मंत्रियों के साथ उसके पारस्परिक सम्बन्धों, विधानसभा में मंत्रिपरिशद् के बहुमत की स्थिति और केन्द्र सरकार में उसके प्रभाव आदि तथ्यों पर निर्भर करती है। यदि राज्यपाल के पद पर प्रभावशाली व्यक्तित्व, राजनीतिक सुझ-बुझ प्रशासनिक अनुभव तथा उचित समय पर उचित निर्णय लेने की क्षमता वाला व्यक्ति पदासीन है तो वह प्रभावशाली भूमिका निभाता है। इसके विपरीत एक कमजोर व्यक्तित्व वाला व्यक्ति राज्यपाल के रूप में अपने राज्यपाल के शासन संचालन में नाममात्र की भूमिका निभाता है। दूसरी तरफ, केन्द्र में सत्तारूढ़ दल या गठबंधन के हितों की पूर्ति करने वाला व्यक्ति आलोचना का शिकार भी हो सकता है। जैसे हरियाणा के राज्यपाल जी.डी. तपासे (1982), आंध्रप्रदेश के राज्यपाल रामलाल (1983), उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल रोमेश भण्डारी (1996-1998), बिहार के राज्यपाल बूटा सिंह (2005), एवं कर्नाटक के राज्यपाल हंसराज भारद्वाज (2011) ने पक्षपातपूर्ण ढंग से निर्णय लिए हैं और राज्यपाल के पद की प्रतिष्ठा को कम किया है। अतः स्पष्ट है कि राज्यपाल को राज्य की संसदीय शासन प्रणाली में एक संवैधानिक अध्यक्ष और कार्यपालिका के औपचारिक प्रमुख का दर्जा दिया गया है, किन्तु इसके साथ ही वह राज्य की संवैधानिक मशीनरी का प्रत्यक्षदर्शी होता है। उसको केन्द्र सरकार के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में कुछ कर्तव्य भी निभाने पड़ते हैं। वह अपने पाक्षिक प्रतिवेदनों के माध्यम से राष्ट्रपति को राज्य की राजनीतिक गतिविधियों की सूचना देता है। इतना ही नहीं राज्यपाल राजधानी नई दिल्ली में समय-समय पर प्रधानमंत्री तथा केन्द्रीय गृहमंत्री से भेंट करके राज्य की राजनीतिक स्थिति की जानकारी भी देता है। अतः स्पष्ट है कि राज्य के शासन संचालन में राज्यपाल राज्य के नाममात्र के अध्यक्ष से अधिक भूमिका निभाता है।¹⁷ अतः राज्यपाल को अपने राज्य कानाममात्र का अध्यक्ष और रबड़ की मुहर कहना उचित नहीं है, बल्कि वह राज्य के शासन संचालन में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है।

राज्यपाल की भूमिका पर न्यायिक अनुक्रिया :

राज्यपाल की शक्तियों व भूमिका के निर्धारण के प्रश्न का विनिश्चय

सर्वप्रथम कलकता उच्चन्यायालय के द्वारा सुनील कुमार बोस के मामले (1950) में किया गया। इस मामले में न्यायालय ने निर्णय दिया कि वर्तमान संविधान के अन्तर्गत राज्यपाल अपने मंत्रियों की सलाह के बिना कार्य नहीं कर सकता। भारत शासन अधिनियम 1935 के अधीन स्थिति अलग थी। राज्यपाल अपनी व्यक्तिगत क्षमता में अपने 1935 के अधीन वह मंत्रियों की सलाह से विशेष कार्य कर सकता, किन्तु वह व्यक्तिगत क्षमता में किए जाने वाले कार्यों के बारे में मंत्रियों द्वारा दी गई सलाह के अनुसार कार्य करने के लिए बाध्य नहीं था। वर्तमान संविधान के अन्तर्गत राज्यपाल की विवेक शक्ति या उसकी व्यक्तिगत क्षमता में कार्य करने की शक्ति को समाप्त कर दिया गया है। अतः राज्यपाल अवश्य ही अपने मंत्रियों की सलाह से कार्य करता है।¹⁷ जबकि वर्धराज के मामले (1953) में त्रावनकोर-कोचीन उच्चन्यायालय ने निर्णय दिया कि असम के राज्यपाल को छठी अनुसूची के अन्तर्गत और संघ शासित प्रदेश को प्रशासक नियुक्ति होने पर अनुच्छेद 232(2) के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी मामले में राज्यपाल को विवेक शक्ति प्राप्त नहीं है। न्यायालय ने यह स्पष्ट किया कि असम के राज्यपाल को संविधान की छठी अनुसूची के पैरा 9 एवं 18 के अन्तर्गत तथा किसी संघ शासित प्रदेश का प्रशासक नियुक्त होने पर अनुच्छेद 239 (2) के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त विवेक शक्ति को छोड़कर अन्य किसी मामले में राज्यपाल अपनी विवेक शक्ति से कार्य नहीं कर सकता। इसी प्रकार हरनामसिंह गुरुसवक सिंह के मामले (1954) में विनिश्चय किया गया कि भारत जैसे लोकतांत्रिक संविधानों का यह एक आधारभूत तत्व है कि कार्यसंचालन के नियमों को राष्ट्रपति के अनुमोदन के लिए प्रस्तुत किये जाते हैं और राष्ट्रपति मंत्रियों की सलाह के अनुसार कार्य करने के लिए बाध्य है।¹⁸ आजाद के मामले (1950) में आंध्र प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय ने निर्णय दिया कि, संविधान में स्पष्ट रूप से राज्यपाल की विवेक शक्ति के बारे में कोई विशेष प्रावधान नहीं है। अतः राज्यपाल का यह दायित्व बनता है कि वह अपनी विवेक शक्ति का समुचित ढंग से प्रयोग करे। अनुच्छेद 163 से यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है कि उन मामलों को छोड़कर जिनमें राज्यपाल से अपनी विवेक शक्ति से कार्य करने की अपेक्षा की गई है, उसको अपने मंत्रियों की सलाह से कार्य करना चाहिए। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने राय सहाब राम जवाया कपूर के मामले (1955) में राज्यपाल की स्थिति व भूमिका को स्पष्ट करते हुए यह निर्णय दिया कि भारत के संविधान में ब्रिटिश की संसदीय प्रणाली को अपनाया गया है तथा राष्ट्रपति व राज्यपाल ग्रेट ब्रिटेन के सम्राट की भांति एक संवैधानिक अध्यक्ष है। ब्रिटेन में यह सुस्थापित नियम है कि सम्राट अपनी मंत्रिपरिशद् के द्वारा दी गई सलाह का निरादर नहीं करता। आंध्र प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय ने मोहम्मद

आजाद प्रकरण (1958) में विनिश्चय दिया कि संविधान के अन्तर्गत राज्यपाल के द्वारा अपनी विवेक शक्तियों को प्रयोग उन कार्यों को छोड़कर जिनमें संविधान में स्पष्ट रूप से या विवक्षित रूप से यह निहित है कि वह अपनी शक्तियों का प्रयोग अपने व्यक्तिगत विवेक से कर सकता है जैसा कि असम के मामले में राज्यपाल को जनजातीय मामलों में विवेक शक्ति दी गई है अपने मंत्रियों की सलाह से करेगा।

राज्यपाल की संवैधानिक स्थिति को स्पष्ट करते हुए सर्वोच्च न्यायालय नेहरगोविन्द प्रकरण (1979) में सर्वसम्मति से यह निर्णय दिया कि राज्यपाल अपने राज्य का अध्यक्ष होता है और एक उच्च संवैधानिक पद ग्रहण करता है जो कि संवैधानिक कार्य करता है जो कि संवैधानिक कार्य करता है और महत्वपूर्ण दायित्व

निभाता है। अतः उसको भारत सरकार का एक सेवक नहीं माना जा सकता। राज्यपाल एक स्वतंत्र संवैधानिक पद है जिस पर भारत सरकार द्वारा नियंत्रण नहीं रखा जा सकता।

सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने एस.आर.बोम्मई (1994) के मामले में यह ऐतिहासिक निर्णय दिया कि मंत्रिपरिषद् के बहुमत का निर्णय विधान सभा के पटल पर किया जाना चाहिए राजभवन या किसी अन्य स्थान पर नहीं। न्यायालय ने कहा कि मंत्रिपरिषद् सदन का विश्वास खो चुका है इसका विनिश्चय राज्यपाल के द्वारा या किसी अन्य के द्वारा नहीं किया जाना चाहिए, बल्कि केवल सदन के पटल पर ही किया जाना चाहिए। हमारे संविधान में इस लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धान्त को रेखांकित किया गया है कि ऐसे प्रश्न का निर्णय सदन के पटल पर करना चाहिए। सदन ही वह स्थान है जहां लोकतंत्र कार्यशील होता है। राज्यपाल के स्वयं के द्वारा इस प्रश्न का निर्णय नहीं होना चाहिए। यह उसकी व्यक्तिगत संतुष्टि का मामला नहीं है। यह एक वस्तुनिष्ठ तथ्य है जिसका निर्णय करने में सदन ही सामर्थ्यवान है। केवल असाधारण परिस्थिति में एक ही अपवाद हो सकता है जब सदन में हिंसा के कारण स्वतंत्र मतदान सम्भव नहीं हो तो राज्यपाल यह निश्कर्ष निकाल सकता है जिसका उल्लेख वह अपने प्रतिवेदन में करेगा। इसी प्रकार रामेश्वर प्रसाद के मामले (2005) में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने बिहार विधानसभा भंग करने तथा राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने की राष्ट्रपति की उद्घोषणा को असंवैधानिक करार देते हुए यह कहा कि राज्यपाल अपने राज्य का संवैधानिक अध्यक्ष होता है अतः उसके द्वारा राज्य की परिस्थितियों का वस्तुनिष्ठ ढंग से आकलन करना चाहिए और उसके

आधार पर केन्द्र को राज्य में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने एवं विधान सभा को भंग करने की रिपोर्ट भेजनी चाहिए।

इस प्रकार न्यायपालिका ने राज्यपाल को राज्य के संवैधानिक अध्यक्ष का दर्जा दिया है। न्यायपालिका ने

राज्यपाल से केन्द्र के प्रतिनिधि की अपेक्षा राज्य के संवैधानिक अध्यक्ष के रूप में निष्पक्ष भूमिका निभाने पर बल दिया है।

विशेषज्ञों के मत :

राज्यपाल की भूमिका के बारे में विधि विशेषज्ञों के बीच मतैक्य नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में प्रसिद्ध विधिवेत्ताओं के द्वारा प्रकट किए गए मतों का विश्लेषण करना समीचीन है:-

सो.एच.एलेक्जन्ड्रोविच के अनुसार राज्यों की संवैधानिक मशीनरी के अन्तर्गत राज्यपाल की विवेक शक्ति मुख्य रूप से परम्पराओं के द्वारा निर्धारित होती है जबकि केन्द्र पर उसकी निर्भरता स्पष्ट रूप से संवैधानिक प्रावधानों के द्वारा निर्धारित होती है। केन्द्र के प्रति राज्यपाल का उत्तरदायित्व नैतिक नहीं है बल्कि कानून के द्वारा स्वीकृत है।

ग्रेनविल ऑस्टिन के अनुसार संविधान के द्वारा राज्यपाल की विवेक सत्ता केवल पांच पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों के विशेष जनजातीय मामलों तथा संघ शासित प्रदेश के प्रशासक के रूप में परिभाषित की गई है। अन्यथा जब राज्यपाल अपनी विवेक शक्ति का प्रयोग करेगा तो संविधान के अन्तर्गत केवल राज्यपाल ही अपनी विवेक शक्ति के कार्य के लिए अन्तिम निर्णायक होगा। संविधान के अन्तर्गत संसदीय प्रणाली के महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों को अनुत्तरित छोड़ दिया गया है।

एच.एम.सिरवई के अनुसार राज्यपाल अपने विवेक सत्ता केवल संविधान के अनुच्छेद 239 (2) एवं छठी अनुसूची के अन्तर्गत कार्य कर सकता है। सिरवई के मतानुसार राज्यपाल को संविधान के अनुच्छेद 200 एवं 356 को छोड़कर अपनी मंत्रिपरिषद् की सलाह से ही कार्य करना चाहिए।

एम.वी.पायली के अनुसार राज्यपाल की विवेक शक्ति विशेष परिस्थितियों में अन्तर्निहित होती है। पायली के मत में राज्यपाल की विवेक शक्ति का प्रयोग करने से कोई नहीं रोक सकता यदि एक विशेष परिस्थिति उस पर विवेक शक्ति का प्रयोग करने का दबाव डालती है। पायली ने यह भी मत प्रकट किया कि राज्यपाल अपनी विवेक शक्ति का प्रयोग स्वैच्छाचारी ढंग से नहीं कर सकता क्योंकि संविधान के अनुसार उससे अपेक्षा की गई है कि वह अपनी विवेक शक्तियों का प्रयोग संसदीय शासन प्रणाली के सुस्थापित सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार करेगा। संविधान में उसे निरपेक्ष विवेक शक्ति प्रदान नहीं की गई है बल्कि उसकी विवेक शक्ति सीमित है।

वी.एन.शुक्ला के अनुसार, राज्यपाल अपने राज्य के संवैधानिक अध्यक्ष के रूप में अपनी मंत्रिपरिषद् के द्वारा दी गई सलाह को मानने के लिए बाध्य है, विशेष परिस्थितियों में वह अपने व्यक्तिगत विवेक का प्रयोग कर सकता है। शुक्ला के मत में राज्यपाल अपनी विवेक शक्ति का प्रयोग मुख्यमंत्री की नियुक्ति करने मंत्रियों को बर्खास्त करने तथा विधान सभा को भंग करने के लिए कर सकता है।

दुर्गादास बसु के अनुसार राज्यपाल के द्वारा संविधान की छठी अनुसूची के पैरा 9 (2) वा 18 (2) तथा अनुच्छेद 239 (2) के अन्तर्गत विवेक शक्ति का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। बसु के मत में राज्यपाल के लिए कुछ परिस्थितियों में मंत्रिपरिषद् की सलाह के अनुसार कार्य करना व्यावहारिक नहीं है। राज्यपाल के द्वारा संविधान के अनुच्छेद 200, 356 व 365 के अन्तर्गत अपनी विवेक शक्ति का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, अनुच्छेद 371 एवं 371-ए आंध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात व नागालैण्ड के राज्यपाल को विशेष उत्तरदायित्व सौंपता है। जिनके सम्बन्ध में भी इन राज्यों के राज्यपाल अपने विवेक से निर्णय लेने में सक्षम हैं।

इस प्रकार राज्यपाल की भूमिका के बारे में विभिन्न विशेषज्ञों के द्वारा भिन्न-भिन्न मत प्रकट किए गए हैं। अधिकांश विधि विशेषज्ञों के द्वारा संवैधानिक प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत राज्यपाल को विवेक शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने में सक्षम बताया गया है। किन्तु व्यवहार में राज्यपाल की विवेक शक्ति का प्रयोग राजनीतिक परिस्थितियों पर अधिक निर्भर करता है। वस्तुतः राजनीतिक परिस्थितियां ही किसी राज्य के राज्यपाल को अपनी विवेक शक्ति का प्रयोग करने का अवसर प्रदान करती हैं।

राज्यपाल की भूमिका का वर्गीकरण :

प्रत्येक राज्य के राज्यपाल को तिहरी भूमिका निभानी पड़ती है। राज्यपाल की भूमिका को तीन भागों में बाटा जा सकता है : (1) राज्य के संवैधानिक अध्यक्ष के रूप में राज्यपाल की भूमिका य (2) केन्द्र सरकार के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में राज्यपाल की भूमिका एवं (3) संवैधानिक अध्यक्ष से अधिक राज्यपाल की भूमिका।

राज्य के संवैधानिक अध्यक्ष के रूप में भूमिका : राज्यपाल अपने राज्य का संवैधानिक अध्यक्ष होता है। राज्य के संवैधानिक अध्यक्ष के नाते राज्यपाल राज्य के शासन संचालन में निम्नलिखित भूमिका निभाता है:-

कार्यपालिकीय भूमिका : राज्यपाल अपने राज्य की कार्यपालिका का औपचारिक अध्यक्ष होता है। राज्य की समस्त कार्यपालिका शक्ति उसमें निहित होती है। जिसका प्रयोग वह अपनी मंत्रिपरिषद् की सहायता और सलाह से करता है। राज्य के सभी प्रशासनिक कार्य उसी के नाम में किए जाते हैं। वह मंत्रियों को उनके कार्यों का आवंटन करता है तथा राज्य सरकार के कार्यसंचालन सम्बन्धी नियम बनाता है।

- राज्यपाल राज्य के मुख्यमंत्री तथा उसकी सलाह से अन्य मंत्रियों की नियुक्ति करता है। वह उन्हें पद एवं गोपनीयता की शपथ दिलाता है और उनके त्यागपत्र स्वीकार करता है।
- वह राज्य के उच्च पदाधिकारियों यथा-राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग के अध्यक्ष व सदस्यों, जांच आयोगों व समितियों के अध्यक्ष व सदस्यों की नियुक्ति करता है।

- वह मुख्यमंत्री से विधायी प्रस्तावों एवं प्रशासनिक निर्णयों की सूचना मांग सकता है।

- वह मुख्यमंत्री से किसी मंत्री के निर्णय को मंत्रिपरिषद् के विचार के लिए रखने हेतु कह सकता है।

- वह राज्य के विश्वविद्यालयों के कुलाधिपति के रूप में भी कार्य करता है आदि।

विधायी भूमिका: राज्यपाल अपने राज्य के विधान मण्डल का अभिन्न अंग होता है। विधायी क्षेत्र में राज्यपाल निम्नलिखित भूमिका निभाता है :

- राज्यपाल राज्य के विधानमण्डल के अधिवेशन आहूत करता है और उनका सत्रावसान करता है।
- वह विधानसभा में आंग्ल भारतीय समुदाय के एक सदस्य को मनोनीत कर सकता है। यदि विधान सभा में उस समुदाय को प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं मिला हो।
- वह राज्य की विधान परिषद् में 1/6 सदस्य मनोनीत करता है। जिन्हें कला, विज्ञान, साहित्य, समाज सेवा और सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में विशेष ज्ञान या अनुभव प्राप्त हो।
- वह विधानमण्डल के किसी सदस्य की अयोग्यता के प्रश्न पर चुनाव आयोग के परामर्श से निर्णय लेता है।
- वह राज्य विधानमण्डल की बैठक को सम्बोधित करता है और उसको कोई संदेश भेज सकता है जिस पर तुरन्त विचार किया जाता है।
- वह आम चुनाव के बाद विधानमण्डल की पहली बैठक तथा प्रत्येक वर्ष की पहली बैठक में अभिभाषण देता है।
- वह राज्य विधानमण्डल के द्वारा पारित विधेयक पर अपनी स्वीकृति दे सकता है। स्वीकृति रोक सकता है या गैर-धन विधेयक को पुनर्विचार के लिए विधानमण्डल के पास वापस भेज सकता है।
- जब विधानमण्डल का अधिवेशन नहीं चल रहा हो तो आवश्यक होने पर राज्यपाल अध्यादेश जारी कर सकता है। ऐसा अध्यादेश विधानमण्डल के द्वारा पारित कानून के समान शक्ति रखता है। ऐसा अध्यादेश छः सप्ताह तक प्रभावी रहता है।
- राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग, वित्त आयोग, लोकायुक्त सूचना आयोग, महिला आयोग, अल्पसंख्यक आयोग, अनुसूचित जाति व जनजाति आयोग, जांच आयोगों व समितियों के प्रतिवेदन राज्यपाल के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किए जाते हैं। जिन्हें वह विधान

मण्डल में विचार करने के लिए रखवाता है।

वित्तीय भूमिका: राज्यपाल वित्तीय मामलों में निम्नलिखित भूमिका निभाता है:

- राज्यपाल राज्य विधान सभा में धन विधेयक प्रस्तुत करने की अनुमति देता है।
- प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के प्रारम्भ में वह सरकारी आय-व्यय का वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण (बजट) अपने मंत्री से विधान सभा में प्रस्तुत करवाता है।
- राज्य की संचित निधि राज्यपाल के नियंत्रण में होती है जिसमें से धन निकालने के लिए वह मंत्रिपरिषद् को स्वीकृति प्रदान कर सकता है जिसका बाद में विधान सभा द्वारा अनुमोदन किया जाता है।
- वह राज्य में आकस्मिक परिस्थितियां उत्पन्न होने पर मंत्रिपरिषद् को आकस्मिक निधि में से खर्च करने की स्वीकृति प्रदान कर सकता है जिसका बाद में विधान सभा से अनुमोदन कराया जाता है।
- वह राज्य वित्त आयोग की पांच वर्ष के लिए नियुक्ति करता है जो करों के बारे में सुझाव देता है।
- वह राज्य के राजस्व मण्डल के अध्यक्ष व सदस्यों की नियुक्ति करता है।

न्यायिक भूमिका: राज्यपाल न्यायिक क्षेत्र में निम्नलिखित भूमिका निभाता है :-

- राज्यपाल अपने राज्य के उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश तथा अन्य न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति करते समय राष्ट्रपति को अपनी सलाह देता है।
- वह जिला व सत्र न्यायाधीशों, महाधिवक्ताएँ तथा अन्य न्यायिक अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति, स्थानान्तरण एवं पदोन्नति सम्बन्धी मामलों का निर्णय करता है।
- वह राज्य की कार्यपालिका क्षमता के अन्तर्गत आने वाले कानूनों के विरुद्ध किए गए अपराधों के लिए दण्डित व्यक्तियों के दण्ड मृत्यु दण्ड को छोड़कर को स्थगित कर सकता है कम कर सकता है या माफ कर सकता है।

इस प्रकार राज्यपाल उपर्युक्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग अपनी मंत्रिपरिषद् की सलाह से करता है। इनकार्यों में राज्यपाल की भूमिका सीमित होती है। वह मंत्रिपरिषद् द्वारा लिए गए निर्णय पर अपनी औपचारिक स्वीकृति प्रदान करता है। इन मामलों में राज्यपाल राज्य के संवैधानिक अध्यक्ष के रूप में नाममात्र की भूमिका निभाता है।

केन्द्र के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में भूमिका : राज्यपाल अपने राज्य के शासन संचालन में केन्द्र सरकार के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में निम्नलिखित भूमिका निभाता है :-

- राज्यपाल यह सुनिश्चित कर सकता है कि केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा अनुच्छेद 256 व 257 के अन्तर्गत दिए गए प्रशासनिक निर्देशों का पालन राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाए।
- वह विशेष मामलों से सम्बन्धित विधेयकों जैसे उच्च न्यायालय के क्षेत्राधिकार में कमी, समवर्ती क्षेत्राधिकार के सम्बन्ध में संसद के कानूनों से संघर्ष की सम्भावना या अन्य विधेयक जिससे केन्द्र सरकार से विवाद की आशंका होए को राष्ट्रपति के विचार के लिए आरक्षित कर सकता है। (अनुच्छेद 200)।
- वह कतिपय विषयों से सम्बन्धित अध्यादेश जारी करने से पूर्व राष्ट्रपति की अनुमति लेता है।
- वह राष्ट्रपति को राज्य की संवैधानिक मशीनरी के विफल होने की रिपोर्ट भेजता है जिसमें राज्य में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने की सिफारिश कर सकता है। यदि राष्ट्रपति अनुच्छेद 356 (1) के अन्तर्गत राज्य में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने की घोषणा करता है तो राज्यपाल केन्द्र सरकार के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में राज्य के प्रशासन को संचालित करता है और राज्य का वास्तविक शासन बन जाता है।

इस प्रकार उपर्युक्त मामलों में राज्यपाल केन्द्र सरकार के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में कार्य करता है। इन कार्यों में वह मंत्रिपरिषद् से सलाह नहीं लेता बल्कि केन्द्र के प्रतिनिधि की भूमिका निभाता है।

संवैधानिक अध्यक्ष से अधिक भूमिका: राज्यपाल संविधान के अनुच्छेद 163 (1) के अन्तर्गत प्रदत्त विवेक शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते समय अपनी मंत्रिपरिषद् से सलाह नहीं लेता, बल्कि अपने व्यक्तिगत विवेक से कार्य करता है। अतः विवेक शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने में राज्यपाल राज्य के संवैधानिक अध्यक्ष से अधिक भूमिका निभाता है।

संविधान के द्वारा राज्यपाल को निम्नलिखित विषयों में विवेक शक्तियां प्रदान की गई हैं :-

- असम का राज्यपाल खनिजों के लाईसेन्स से प्राप्त रॉयल्टी का जिला पर्वतीय परिषदों के लिए निर्धारण स्वविवेक से करता है (छठी अनुसूची पैरा 9 व 18)।
- जब एक राज्यपाल को किसी संघ शासित प्रदेश का प्रशासक नियुक्त कर दिया जाता है तो वह प्रशासक के रूप में स्वविवेक से कार्य करता है (अनुच्छेद 239 (2))
- महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, मणिपुर, नागालैण्ड, सिक्किम, आन्ध्र प्रदेश एवं अरुणाचल प्रदेश के राज्यपाल को विशेष उत्तरदायित्व सौंपे गए हैं, जिनके पालन में वे व्यक्तिगत निर्णय से कार्य करते हैं (अनुच्छेद 371 व 371-ए)।

उपरोक्त विवेक शक्तियों के अतिरिक्त राज्यपाल द्वारा राज्य की राजनीतिक परिस्थितियों के अनुसार

मंत्रिपरिषद् की सलाह के बिना अपने विवेक से कार्य किए जाते हैं जिनका उल्लेख संविधान में नहीं किया गया है। विवेक शक्तियों के बारे में संविधान में कोई स्पष्ट प्रावधान नहीं है और इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्धारित क्षेत्र भी नहीं है। इन विशयों की स्पष्ट सूची नहीं दी जा सकती। व्यवहार में, राज्यपालों के कार्यकारण से यह स्पष्ट है कि राज्यपालों ने अपनी विवेक शक्तियों का एक जैसी परिस्थितियों में भी मनमाने ढंग से प्रयोग किया है। इस सम्बन्ध में राज्यपालों की भूमिका प्रायः सन्देशस्पद और अभिनति से ग्रहण दिखई देती है, जिसकी कड़ी आलोचना की जाती रही है।

राज्यपाल की विवेक शक्ति से सम्बन्धित मामलों का विश्लेषण निम्नलिखित शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत किया जा सकता है :-

मुख्यमंत्री की नियुक्ति करना : जब राज्य में आम चुनाव के बाद किसी भी राजनीतिक दल या गठबंधन को स्पष्ट बहुमत नहीं मिले या कुछ विधायकों द्वारा समर्थन वापस लेने से मंत्रिपरिषद् का बहुमत समाप्त हो जाए तो ऐसी स्थिति में राज्यपाल अपने विवेक से उस राजनीतिक दल के नेता को सरकार बनाने के लिए आमंत्रित कर सकता है जो उसकी राय में स्थाई सरकार प्रदान कर सकता है। ऐसी स्थिति में किस दल के नेता को सरकार बनाने का अवसर दिया जाए, इस प्रश्न पर संविधान मौन है। अतः राज्यपाल को ऐसी परिस्थिति में अपने विवेक से निर्णय लेने का अवसर मिल जाता है। यदि विधान सभा का सत्र नहीं चल रहा हो तो राज्यपाल व्यक्तिगत रूप से निर्णय करता है। राज्यपाल जी.डी. तपासे ने हरियाणा (1982) ए रोमेश भण्डारी ने उत्तर प्रदेश (1996, 98) ए वी.सी.पाण्डे ने बिहार (2002) ए बुटासिंह ने बिहार (2005) ए ए.एस.रजी ने झारखण्ड (2009) में अपने राज्य में सबसे बड़े दल के नेता को सरकार बनाने का अवसर नहीं दिया। यह प्रवृत्ति जनादेश तथा प्रतिनिधि शासन प्रणाली के सिद्धान्तों की उपेक्षा है। अतः इस सम्बन्ध में राज्यपाल के लिए स्पष्ट दिशा-निर्देश निर्धारित करने की आवश्यकता है। सरकारिया आयोग (1998) ने इस सम्बन्ध में सुझाव दिया है कि ऐसी स्थिति में राज्यपाल के द्वारा चुनाव से पूर्व बने गठबंधन के नेता का मुख्यमंत्री के रूप में चयन करना चाहिए।²⁴ मंत्रिपरिषद् को बर्खास्त करना : राज्य मंत्रिपरिषद् के सदस्य व्यक्तिगत रूप से राज्यपाल के प्रति उत्तरदायी होते हैं और वे राज्यपाल के प्रसाद पर्यन्त पद पर बने रहते हैं। अतः राज्यपाल द्वारा किसी मंत्री के कार्य से असंतुष्ट होने पर उस मंत्री को पदच्युत किया जा सकता है खानुच्छेद 164 (1)। राज्यपाल के द्वारा मुख्यमंत्री या पूरी मंत्रिपरिषद् को निम्नलिखित परिस्थितियों में पदच्युत किया जा सकता है :

- यदि राज्यपाल की यह सन्तुष्टि हो जाए कि मुख्यमंत्री विधान सभा में अपना बहुमत खो चुका है और सरकार अल्पमत में आ गई है

- जब मुख्यमंत्री विधान सभा में पराजित होने के बाद भी त्याग पत्र देने से मना करता है
- जब सरकार पर कुप्रशासन या भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप हों
- जब मंत्रिपरिषद् लोगों की इच्छा का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करती है एवं
- जब मंत्रिपरिषद् संविधान के प्रावधानों का उल्लंघन करती है। यद्यपि राज्यपाल व्यक्तिगत रूप से मंत्रिपरिषद् के बहुमत का निर्णय करने के लिए अधिकृत नहीं हैं क्योंकि अनुच्छेद 164(1) के अन्तर्गत मंत्रिपरिषद् विधान सभा के प्रति सामूहिक रूप से उत्तरदायी होती है अतः विधानसभा को बहुमत के प्रश्न का निर्णय करने का अधिकार है। किन्तु व्यवहार में अनेक राज्यपालों के द्वारा केन्द्र में सत्तारूढ़दल या गठबंधन के निहित स्वार्थों की पूर्ति के लिए विधिवत निर्वाचित और बहुमत प्राप्त मंत्रिपरिषदों को बर्खास्त किया गया है। उदाहरणतः राज्यपाल धर्मवीर ने अजय मुखर्जी मंत्रिपरिषद् को पश्चिम बंगाल (1967) में ए.के.शाह ने तमिलनाडू (1976) में एम.करुणानिधि सरकार को ए.गोपाल रेड्डी ने उत्तर प्रदेश (1970) में चरण सिंह मंत्रिपरिषद् को, रामलाल ने आंध्र प्रदेश (1983) में एन.टी.रामा रावमंत्रिपरिषद् को ए. रोमेश भण्डारी ने उत्तर प्रदेश (1998) में कल्याण सिंह मंत्रिपरिषद् को राजनीतिक हितों की पूर्ति के लिए बर्खास्त किया, जो संवैधानिक रूप से अन्यायोचित था। अतः सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के द्वारा एस. आर.बोम्मई के मामले (1994) में निर्णय दिया गया कि मंत्रिपरिषद् के बहुमत का निर्णय विधान सभा के पटल पर किया जाना चाहिए राजभवन या किसी अन्य स्थान पर नहीं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, केन्द्र में गठबंधन सरकार के प्रचलन के कारण मनमाने ढंग से राज्य मंत्रिपरिषदों को बर्खास्त करने की प्रवृत्ति पर काफी सोमा तक अंकुश लगा है जो हमारे संवैधानिक लोकतंत्र के लिए निश्चय ही एक शुभ संकेत है।

विधान सभा को भंग करना : जब मंत्रिपरिषद् विधान सभा में अपना बहुमत खो दे और कोई दूसरा राजनीतिक दल या गठबंधन सरकार बनाने की स्थिति में नहीं हो तो राज्यपाल स्वविवेक से राज्य विधान सभा को भंग कर सकता है। इस सम्बन्ध में भारत में ब्रिटिश पूर्वोक्ति का अनुसरण किया जाता है जिसके अनुसार पराजित मुख्यमंत्री राज्यपाल को विधानसभा भंग करने और नये चुनाव कराने की सलाह दे सकता है। किन्तु व्यवहार में राज्यपालों के द्वारा एक जैसी परिस्थितियों में भिन्न-भिन्न निर्णय लिए गए हैं। उदाहरणतः नौ कांग्रेस शासित

राज्यों यथा— पंजाब, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा व पश्चिमबंगाल की विधान सभाओं (1977) को इस आधार पर भंग किया गया कि इन राज्यों को सरकारों ने लोक सभा चुनाव में मतदाताओं का विश्वास खो दिया है। इस कदम की पुनरावृत्तिसन् 1980 में की गई और नौ गैर-कांग्रेस शासित राज्यों की विधान सभाओं को प्रतिकार के रूप में भंग किया गया। अयोध्या की घटना (1992) के बाद भाजपा शासित उत्तर प्रदेश, हिमाचल प्रदेश एवं मध्य प्रदेश की विधान सभाओं को भंग किया गया जो प्रतिनिधि लोकतंत्र का उल्लंघन था। भवानी सिंह ने उचित कहा है कि विधान सभाओं को भंग करने और राज्य मंत्रिपरिषदों को बर्खास्त करने का कोई एक समान पैटर्न नहीं है। यह राज्यपालों की अभिवृत्ति पर निर्भर करता है...
..... वे अपनी विवेक शक्ति का प्रयोग अधिकांशतः केन्द्र में सत्तारूढ़ दल के लिए करते हैं जो कि दुभाग्यपूर्ण है।⁸⁶

राष्ट्रपति शासन : राज्यपाल अपने विवेक से राज्य में संवैधानिक मशीनरी के विफल होने से सम्बन्धित रिपोर्ट राष्ट्रपति को भेज सकता है और राज्य में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने की सिफारिश कर सकता है। व्यवहार में, राज्यपालों द्वारा अपने राज्य में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने की रिपोर्ट भेजते समय विवादास्पद भूमिका निभाई जाती रही है। राज्यपाल रामलाल ने आंध्रप्रदेश (1983-84) में, रोमेश भण्डारी के द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश (1996-98) में, बुटा सिंह के द्वारा बिहार (2005) में, एवं हंसराज भारद्वाज के द्वारा कर्नाटक (2011) में केन्द्र के एजेन्ट के रूप में पक्षपातपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई गई है जो कि लोकतांत्रिक परम्पराओं के विरुद्ध है। अधिकांश मामलों में केन्द्र में सत्तारूढ़ दल या गठबंधन के द्वारा दूसरे दल या गठबंधन के द्वारा शासित राज्यों की बहुमत प्राप्त सरकारों को हटाने के लिए अनुच्छेद 356 का प्रयोग किया गया है। इसके कारण केन्द्र-राज्य सम्बन्धों में तनाव उत्पन्न हुआ है और सत्तारूढ़ दल या गठबंधन तथा विपक्षी दलों के बीच कटुता उत्पन्न हुई है। अनुच्छेद 356 का बार-बार प्रयोग करने से केन्द्र और राज्यों के बीच शक्ति विभाजन बिगड़ा है। इससे संघवाद एवम् लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धान्तों का उल्लंघन हुआ है। चूंकि राष्ट्रपति शासन के दौरान राज्य की विधायी, कार्यकारी एवं प्रशासनिक शक्तियों का प्रयोग राज्यपाल और उसके सिविल सेवक सलाहकारों के माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है जो न तो राज्य के लोगों की इच्छा का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं और ना ही विधान सभा के प्रति उत्तरदायी होते हैं। यह प्रवृत्ति प्रतिनिधि लोकतंत्र के विरुद्ध है। एक अध्ययन से यह स्पष्ट हुआ है कि राज्यों में सन् 1950-89 तक राष्ट्रपति शासन उन्नीस बार लगाया गया है, जबकि सन् 1990-2013 तक उन्नीस बार लगाया गया है। इस प्रकार राष्ट्रपति शासन गठबंधन सरकारों के सोलह वर्षों के काल में अठारह बार लगाया गया है

जबकि कांग्रेस पार्टी के पांच वर्षों के काल (1990-1995) में ग्यारह बार लगाया गया है।⁸⁷ इस प्रकार बोम्मई प्रकरण के निर्णय (1994) तथा केन्द्र की गठबंधन सरकार में क्षेत्रीय दलों के आन्तरिक प्रतिरोध के कारण अनुच्छेद 356 के बार-बार मनमाने ढंगसे प्रयोग करने की प्रवृत्ति पर काफी सीमा तक अकुंश लगा है जो हमारी संघीय व्यवस्था तथा संवैधानिक लोकतंत्र के लिए एक शुभ संकेत है। विधेयकों को आरक्षित करना : यदि राज्यपाल के मत में राज्य विधानमण्डल द्वारा पारित किसी विधेयक से उच्च न्यायालय की शक्तियों पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ता हो या वह विधेयकसंविधान के किसी प्रावधान के विरुद्ध हो तो उस विधेयक को वह राष्ट्रपति के विचार के लिए आरक्षित कर सकता है (अनुच्छेद 200)। व्यवहार में कई राज्यों के राज्यपालों द्वारा केन्द्र में सत्तारूढ़ दल या गठबंधन के निहित स्वार्थों की पूर्ति के लिए पक्षपातपूर्ण ढंग से राज्य विधेयकों को राष्ट्रपति के विचार के लिए आरक्षित किया गया है। इस प्रवृत्ति से न केवल राज्यपाल और मंत्रिपरिषद् के सम्बन्धों में कटुता उत्पन्न हुई है बल्कि राज्य के शासन संचालन में भी गतिरोध उत्पन्न हुआ है।

अध्यादेशों पर राष्ट्रपति की पुर्वानुमति : राज्यपाल के द्वारा कतिपय विशयों पर अध्यादेश जारी करने से पूर्व राष्ट्रपति से अनुमति ली जा सकती है जबकि (1) अध्यादेश के प्रावधानों पर संविधान के अनुसार राष्ट्रपति की पूर्व अनुमति लेना आवश्यक होया (2) यदि वह राष्ट्रपति की अनुमति लेना आवश्यक समझता हो या (3) यदि राज्य विधानमण्डल के अधिनियम के प्रावधान राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति के बिना अवैध हो जायेंगे (अनुच्छेद 213)। व्यवहार में कई राज्यों के राज्यपालों के द्वारा पक्षपातपूर्ण ढंग से अध्यादेशों पर राष्ट्रपति से दिशा-निर्देश मांगे गए हैं जिससे राज्य के शासन संचालन में बाधा उत्पन्न हुई है।

राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों का कुलाधिपति : राज्यपाल अपने राज्य की विश्वविद्यालयों का कुलाधिपति होता है। राज्य विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत राज्यपाल को कुलाधिपति के रूप में शक्तियां एवं कर्तव्य सौंपे जाते हैं। अतः विश्वविद्यालयों के मामलों में राज्यपाल मंत्रिपरिषद् की सलाह मानने के लिए बाध्य नहीं है बल्कि वह अपने व्यक्तिगत निर्णय के अनुसार कार्य करता है। यद्यपि विश्वविद्यालय की सविधि के अन्तर्गत राज्यपाल को कुलाधिपति के रूप में मंत्रिपरिषद् से विशेष मामलों में सलाह करनी पड़ती है किन्तु इन मामलों में राज्यपाल मंत्रिपरिषद् के द्वारा दी गई सलाह को मानने के लिए बाध्य नहीं है। वह कुलाधिपति के रूप में सर्व कमेटी की सिफारिश पर कुलपति की नियुक्ति करता है कार्यकारी परिषद् की सिफारिश पर कार्यसंचालन के नियमों का निर्धारण करता है सिण्डिकेट की सिफारिश पर बजट को स्वीकृत देता है और कुलपतियों को बैठक की अध्यक्षता करते हुए

पाठ्यक्रम निर्धारण सेमेस्टर प्रणाली व परीक्षा प्रणाली के बारे में निर्णय करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। कुछ राज्यों के राज्यपालों द्वारा कुलाधिपति के रूप में विवादास्पद निर्णय लिए गए हैं जिससे राज्यपाल एवं मंत्रिपरिषद् के सम्बन्धों में तनाव उत्पन्न हुआ है और विश्वविद्यालयों का शैक्षिक वातावरण भी प्रभावित हुआ है। उदाहरणतः राज्यपाल एम.वेन्नारेड्डी द्वारा तमिलनाडू (1993-94) में कुलाधिपति के रूप में अतिसक्रिय भूमिका निभाई गई तथा देवानन्द कुंवर के द्वारा बिहार (2011) में मंत्रिपरिषद् की सलाह के बिना कुलपतियों की नियुक्ति की गई। यह प्रवृत्ति लोकतांत्रिक परम्पराओं के विरुद्ध है।

विशेष उत्तरदायित्व :

आंध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, नागालैण्ड, मणिपुर, सिक्किम और अरुणाचल प्रदेश के राज्यपालों को विशेष उत्तरदायित्व सौंपे गए हैं जिनका पालन करने में राष्ट्रपति द्वारा समय-समय पर दिए गए दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार वे अपनी विवेक शक्ति का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं (अनुच्छेद 371, 371-ए)। यद्यपि विशेष उत्तरदायित्व के मामलों में राज्यपाल अपनी मंत्रिपरिषद् से सलाह करता है किन्तु वह अपने व्यक्तिगत निर्णय के अनुसार कार्य करता है जिसका किसी न्यायालय में चुनौति नहीं दी जा सकती। व्यवहार में इन राज्यों के राज्यपालों के द्वारा राज्य प्रशासन को प्रभावित करने वाले मामलों में भी मंत्रिपरिषद् से सलाह नहीं ली गई है जिससे राज्यपाल और मंत्रिपरिषद् के बीच तनाव बढ़ा है। यह प्रवृत्ति हमारे संसदीय लोकतंत्र के लिए उचित नहीं मानी जा सकती।

गुजरात (2011) में राज्यपाल कमला बेनीवाल के द्वारा अति सक्रिय भूमिका निभाते हुए मंत्रिपरिषद् की सलाह के बिना राज्य में लोकायुक्त की नियुक्ति की गई जो न्यायोचित नहीं मानी जा सकती।

उपर्युक्त विवेचन से यह स्पष्ट है कि राज्य की शासन प्रणाली में राज्यपाल का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। वह राज्य के संवैधानिक अध्यक्ष के रूप में अपनी मंत्रिपरिषद् की सहायता एवं सलाह से कार्य करता है और औपचारिक प्रमुख की भूमिका निभाता है। जबकि केन्द्र सरकार के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में उसको केन्द्र के हितों की पूर्ति के लिए कार्य करना पड़ता है। किन्तु अपनी विवेक शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते समय वह मंत्रिपरिषद् से सलाह नहीं लेता बल्कि व्यक्तिगत रूप से निर्णय करता है। भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के कार्य संचालन से यह स्पष्ट है कि कई राज्यपालों ने अपनी विवेक शक्तियों का प्रयोग केन्द्र में सत्तारूढ़ दल या गठबंधन के निहित स्वार्थों की पूर्ति के लिए किया है जिससे राज्यपाल के पद की प्रतिष्ठा कम हुई है और हमारी संघीय व्यवस्था पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ा है। सुधाशु त्रिपाठी के अनुसार राज्यों के राज्यपालों के द्वारा अपनी विवेक शक्तियों का प्रयोग सविधान निमाताओं की भावनाओं के अनुरूप नहीं किया है। राज्यपालों की

विवेक शक्ति केन्द्र में सत्तारूढ़ दल द्वारा राज्यों में दूसरे दलों की सरकारों के प्रति राजनीतिक चिन्तन और अभिवृत्ति पर निर्भर करती है।

संदर्भ

1. त्रिपाठी, सुधाशु, 'इण्डियन जनरल ऑफ पब्लिक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, खण्ड स्प्ट, अंक 1, जनवरी - मार्च, 2008, पृ. 68-69.
2. 24.केन्द्र-राज्य संबंध आयोग, रिपोर्ट, खण्ड, 1 भारत सरकार, नासिक, 1988, पृ. 135.
3. एस.आर.बोम्मई बनाम भारत संघ, आल इण्डिया रिपोर्ट, 1994, सुप्रीम कोर्ट 1930.
4. सिंह, भवानी, गवर्नर : रोल आइडेन्टीफिकेशन एण्ड सरकारिया कमीशन, प्रिन्टवेल, जयपुर, 1999, पृ. 72.
5. चौहान, डी.सी., प्रेसीडेन्टस रूल इन इण्डियन स्टेट्स, क्लासिकल, नई दिल्ली, 2010, पृ. 191.
6. बसु, दुर्गादास, इन्ट्रोडक्शन टू द कांस्टीट्यूशन ऑफ इण्डिया, वधवा, नागपुर, 2008, पृ.242.
7. भारत का संविधान, विधायी विभाग, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली, 1991, पृ. 40.
8. वही, पृ. 41.
9. वही, पृ. 41.
10. वही, पृ. 42.
11. वही, पृ. 42.
12. गहलोत, एन.एस., गवर्नर-इंटस कांस्टीट्यूशनल इमेज एण्ड रियल्टी, चुघ पब्लिकेशन्स, इलाहाबाद, 1977, पृ. 48.
13. आजाद बनाम असम राज्य, वही, 1958, आंध्र प्रदेश 619, पृ. 623.
14. राय सहाब रामजवाया कपूर पंजाब राज्य, वही, 1955, सुप्रीम कोर्ट, 549, 550.
15. मोहम्मद आजाद बनाम हैदराबाद राज्य, वही, 1958, आंध्र प्रदेश, 619-23.
16. हरगोविन्द बनाम रघुकुल तिलक, वही, 1979, सुप्रीम कोर्ट 1113.
17. एस.आर.बोम्मई बनाम भारत संघ, वही, 1994, सुप्रीम कोर्ट, 1930.
18. रामेश्वर प्रसाद बनाम भारत संघ, वही, 2005, सुप्रीम कोर्ट, 4302.
19. एलेक्जेंड्रोविच, सी.एच., कांस्टीट्यूशनल डवलपमेन्ट इन इण्डिया, ओक्सफोर्ड यूनिवर्सिटी प्रेस, लन्दन, 1957, पृ. 145.
20. ऑस्टिन, ग्रैनविल, वर्किंग ए डेमोक्रेटिक कांस्टीट्यूशन : ए स्ट्रिटी ऑफ द इण्डियन एक्सपीरियन्स, ओक्सफोर्ड यूनिवर्सिटी प्रेस, नई दिल्ली, 1999, सातवां संस्करण, 2010, पृ. 582.
21. सिरवई, एच.एम., कांस्टीट्यूशनल लॉ ऑफ इण्डिया : ए क्रिटिकल कमेन्टरी, एन.एम. त्रिपाठी प्रा.लि., बम्बई, 1967, पृ. 775.

22. पायली, एम.वो., *द कांस्टीट्यूशनल गवर्न्मेन्ट इन इण्डिया*, एस.चन्द, नई दिल्ली, चतुर्थ 1960, संस्करण, 1984, पृ. 526.
23. शुक्ला, वी.एन., *द कांस्टीट्यूशन ऑफ इण्डिया*, ईस्टर्न बुक क., लखनऊ, पांचवा संस्करण, पुनर्मुद्रित 1970, पृ. 318.
24. बसु, दुर्गादास, *कोमन्टरी ऑन द कांस्टीट्यूशन ऑफ इण्डिया*, एस.सी. सरकार एण्ड सन्स, कलकता, तृतीय संस्करण, खण्ड 2, 1954, पृ. 8.
25. *वही*, पांचवा संस्करण, खण्ड 3, 1967, पृ. 266.
26. जौहरी, जगदीश चन्द्र व पुरवार, राजेन्द्र कुमार, *भारतीय शासन और राजनीति*, विशाल पब्लिकेशन्स, जलन्धर, 1990, पृ. 641-43.
27. सुनील कुमार बोस बनाम सचिव, पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार, *आलइण्डिया रिपोर्टर*, 1950, कलकता, 274.
28. वर्धराजा बनाम त्रावनकोर-कोचीन राज्य, *आल इण्डिया रिपोर्टर*, 1953, त्रावनकोर-कोचीन, 140.
29. गुरुसेवक सिंह हरनाम सिंह बनाम राज्य, *वही*, 1954, पेप्सू, 129.

Dr. Anup Sangwan

Asso. Prof., Dept. of Economics
Pt. JLN Govt. College, Faridabad (Haryana)
E-mail: anupsangwan64@gmail.com

HR administrators need to play out a few jobs to release their obligations and duties. For example, they need to go about as selection representatives, position pros, preparing and improvement masters, worker welfare specialists, worker advantages' authorities, remuneration and employment examination pros, work relations specialists and HR data framework experts, aside from being great instructors. For example, Armstrong 13 points out that HR expert need to assume the jobs of colleagues, strategists, interventionists, trend-setters, interior specialists, screens and volunteers (proactive job). The effective execution of the differing HR assignments would require a multi-disciplinary information for the HR chiefs. It would be beneficial for them to have a working information in the fields of business organization, law, conduct sciences, modern brain science, humanism, political theory, financial matters, insights, designing, fund and PCs. Aside from these, they would require the accompanying individual and occupation related characteristics and aptitudes to become powerful entertainers.

Learning: Information encourages one increase regard. The HR supervisor must be a specialist in his very own field to pick up the certainty and regard of his subordinates. He should have an exhaustive information of ideas, standards and hypotheses identifying with HRM and other related fields. Yet, negligible ownership of this information is insufficient; the HR chief must have handy introduction to these ideas and standards, in actuality, circumstances.

Insight: Knowledge implies the psychological capacity to appropriately comprehend the idea of the issue existing in a circumstance or occasion which may require an answer. The HR chief ought to have the capacity to comprehend the circumstance rapidly and to act definitively before it winds up unmanageable. He ought to likewise have the capacity to legitimately look at the circumstance to recognize the genuine issues from the ones that are simply made to seem critical.

Relational abilities: The job of any chief is to complete work through others. A HR director is no exemption to this. He should have great relational abilities to share his thoughts viably with the representatives and to convince them to move

in the direction of the hierarchical objectives effectively. In this manner, it is basic for the HR administrator to have great relational abilities to accomplish better participation and solidarity. It is additionally attractive for him to have an utilitarian information of the dialects of the workers to viably speak with them.

Objectivity and Decency: The HR calling is one of a kind. The HR supervisor needs to serve the enthusiasm of both then administration and the representatives. Consequently, he ought to watch severe unprejudiced nature and trustworthiness in the entirety of his exchanges. He is required to act just based on applicable actualities and data. Also, he has an ethical duty to secure the rights and benefits of the moderately feeble workforce.

Leadership and Motivational Qualities: To lead is to impact. The HR director ought to have the capacity to impact the workers towards the accomplishment of objectives and targets. He ought to likewise be a decent help He should have the vital aptitudes to continually persuade the representatives to take a stab at better execution.

Enthusiastic Development: Usually hard to foresee the reactions of individuals. They for the most part carry on diversely in various circumstances. Henceforth, it is basic for the HR administrator to have enthusiastic development and resilience in managing the representatives. He should indicate parental consideration in taking care of their needs. He ought not have any evil sentiments towards any representative based on his past conduct. He ought to dependably be reasonable and not enthusiastic in his methodology.

Sympathy: Compassion relates to taking a gander at occasions or circumstances from the others' perspective. The HR chief ought to figure out how to see the issues influencing the representatives from their point of view as well. He ought not just depend on his formal expert in managing the representatives' complaints yet utilize his causal relationship also in settling them. He should respect others' assessments, feelings, rights, convictions and qualities. Notwithstanding these characteristics, the HR director ought to have a decent character, identity, physical quality, and stamina for successfully releasing his obligations.

Having seen the striking characteristics of the HR directors, we will presently talk about the distinctions in their obligations and duties as line experts and staff consultants.

Staff Expert of HRM

Staffing, which is one of the administrative capacities, is by and large performed by all directors. This is on the grounds that the chiefs are regularly associated with the way toward securing, preparing and surveying the representatives of their own specialty. Truth be told, line supervisors handle all parts of HR exercises in little associations, while in extensive associations, the best administration typically builds up a select HR office to create and oversee HR projects and arrangements. The line chiefs in these organizations look for the guidance of the HR division in taking care of work related issues. Gary Dessler grouped the line chiefs' duties regarding viable HRM under the accompanying general headings: 14

- Placing the correct individual on the correct activity
- Starting new representatives on the association (introduction)
- Training the representatives for occupations that are unfamiliar to them
- Improving the activity execution of every individual
- Gaining inventive collaboration and creating smooth working connections
- Deciphering the approaches and methods of the organization
- Controlling work costs
- Developing the capacities of every individual
- Creating and keeping up the office spirit
- Protecting the workers' wellbeing and physical condition

At the point when an association has separate utilitarian HR divisions, the HR chiefs need to play out the errand of line directors for their very own area of expertise and go about as staff consultants for line supervisors of different offices. We will initially observe the significance of the vital terms worried about line versus staff specialist before examining the job of HR chiefs in these limits.

Authority: The term alludes to one side to impact the exercises of the subordinates or take choices concerning them and to issue guidelines or requests relating to their work.

Line Director: Line supervisors are the individuals who are enabled to coordinate crafted

by the general population allocated to them. Further, line administrators are straightforwardly in charge of achieving the departmental objectives and corporate destinations. Instances of line chiefs are generation supervisor, buy director and team lead.

Staff Guide : Staff counsels are the individuals who assume an imperative job in exhorting and helping the line administrators in achieving the fundamental objectives. Hypothetically, the proposals given by the staff guide to the line supervisors might possibly be acknowledged by the last mentioned. Figure 1.3 demonstrates the line and staff duties of the HR directors.

Job of the HR Administrator as a Line Authority

The HR administrators apply their line specialist inside the HR offices. As it were, the HR chiefs direct the exercises of the general population in their very own area of expertise towards the achievement of determined objectives. These chiefs can't apply line expert outside their area of expertise.

Job of the HR Administrator as a Staff Adviser

In their ability as staff consultants, the HR supervisors counsel the line chiefs on issues concerning work issues in their particular divisions. They help line experts in contracting, preparing, assessing, granting, directing and firing the representatives. At whatever point modern relations are influenced by debate, complaints and indiscipline, HR chiefs are brought in to assume a vital job in taking care of those complaints and in fitting the work relations. HR directors aid HR-system structure and execution by helping the best administration investigate the work force parts of the authoritative exercises. The HR division is additionally in charge of different motivating force plans and advantage programs. Further, the HR chiefs teach the line directors about the correct approaches to treat the workers, including tuning in to their issues and getting them, settling their complaints, and making them feel essential in the association.

The Future Job of HRM

HRM has been extending in its territory of exercises as far back as the days when the board started to incorporate welfare and work force offices in the authoritative structure. Today, the duties of the HR division have become more extensive and progressively sober minded. In addition, the coming of financial changes as globalization, progression and privatization in our nation has changed the very profile of associations.

Today, HR administrators need to think past customary exercises like faculty arranging, welfare measures, and mechanical relations. The HR chiefs of tomorrow should be comfortable with the operational parts of the associations, for example, vital arranging, aggressive weights, rate of return, and cost of generation, to give some examples, other than their very own field. In a nutshell, they should be set up to capacity from the more elevated amounts of the administration in close coordination with the best administration in structuring and actualizing the HR plans and techniques. We will presently talk about the future job and difficulties of HR administrators.

Change in the Idea of Work in Present Scenario

Technological developments are changing the very nature of work. Due to technological advancements, even traditional jobs have become technologically challenging. These changes require the employment of more educated and more skilled workers in these jobs. Further, the service sector, which is fast emerging as the major provider of employment in our country, requires the use of knowledge workers. For HR managers, these developments indicate an increasing importance of human capital and knowledge workers. These new breeds of better-informed employees will expect unconventional and world-class HR practices and systems. HR managers must have plans and strategies to meet the changing expectations of these new-generation employees. They should also be prepared to handle the emerging work culture, which keeps employees more focused on their individual career prospects. Similarly, due to rapid social transformation, an enhanced access to education and increased labour mobility, the workforce profile of the country has changed dramatically and organizations now represent several heterogeneous groups. For instance, the proportion of women, religious minorities, physically challenged and socially backward people in the workforce has increased dramatically. This is a direct challenge for the HR managers as they now have to deal with culturally and racially diverse work groups. Many firms are now compelled to initiate new gender-specific and target-based HR policies to serve the interests of different sections of the employees.

References

1. Bondarouk T. V and Rue H.J.M, (2008) "HRM systems for successful information technology implementation: evidence

- from three case studies", *European Management Journal*, 26, 153– 165
2. Carl F.Fey (2000) , "The Effect of Human Resource Management Practices on MNC Subsidiary Performance in Russia" , SSE/EFI Working Paper Series in Business Administration No. 2000:6
3. Chand M.and Katou A.(2007) "The Impact of HRM practices on organizational performance in the Indian hotel Industry",*Employee Relations*,Vol.29, No.6, pp 576-594.
4. Chew Janet & Chan Christopher C.A (2008), "Human resource practices, organizational commitment an intention to stay",*International Journal of Manpower*,Vol.29,No.6,pp.503-522.
5. Dangwal, R.C., and Reetu Kapoor (2010),"Financial Performance of Nationalised Banks ",*NICE Journal of Business*, Vol. 5, No. 2, pp. 67-79
6. De, Bikram (2003), "Ownership Effects on Bank Performance: A Panel Study of Indian Banks",*Paper* presented at the Fifth Annual Conference on Money and Finance in the Indian Economy, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development
7. Gnan, L., L. Songini, 2003, 'The Professionalization of Family Firms: The Role of Agency Cost Control Mechanisms' *FBN Proceedings* 2003,pp.141-172.
8. Guest, D. (1997) 'Human resource management and performance: a review and research agenda' *International Journal of Human Resource Management*, Vol. 8, No. 3, pp.263-276
9. Jha, D.K., and D.S. Sarangi (2011), "Performance of New Generation Banks in India: A Comparative Study", *International Journal of Research in Commerce and Management*, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 85-89
10. Kane,B. and Palmer, I.(1995), " Strategic HRM or Managing Employment Relationship?"*International Journal of Manpower*, Vol.16,No.5,pp.6-21.
11. Kaynak,T.,Adal,Z.and Ataay, I.(1998), " Human resource Management, Istanbul: Donence Baisn ve Yajin Hizmetleri,Turkey

Dr. Shri Parkash
 Asso. Prof., Dept. of Political Science
 MLN College, Yamunanagar
 dr.majorshri1969@gmail.com

Present day time is a period of technology, communication and challenges. English assumes an essential job in addressing different difficulties and furthermore in data technology. IT is utilized in organizations and is fundamentally the foundation of the business world right now. English, the worldwide dialect of exchange as of now, thus the two are interlinked regarding having the capacity to work numerous frameworks. Thus it has likewise been utilized to give separate training through electronic figuring out how to the understudies of various nations.

Introduction

Separation training or separation learning is a method of conveying instruction and guidance, frequently on an individual premise, to understudies who are not physically display in a customary setting, for example, a classroom. Separation learning gives "access to realizing when the wellspring of data and the students are isolated by time and remove, or both. "Separation training courses that require a physical on location nearness for any reason (counting taking examinations) have been alluded to as half and half or mixed courses of study. The far reaching utilization of PCs and the web made separation learning dispersion less demanding and quicker and offered ascend to virtual schools and virtual colleges in which the whole instructive contributions are directed online to empower individuals to learn whenever and anyplace. Online learning incorporates preparing, the conveyance of in the nick of time data and direction from specialists.

History

Amid the 1990s various Government-supported activities assumed a huge job in the advancement of learning innovations in the UK, at HE level - right now we were all the while thinking about CAL CBL and CBT as abbreviations: these have all been subsumed into 'e-learning' - these included chiefly, TLTP (Educating and Learning Innovation Program) and CTI (PCs in Instructing Activity). At first, in any event, these projects were emphatically orientated towards 'Mixed media' and the advancement of networkable 'instructional exercise' bundles. Various foundations even put vigorously in preparing staff in utilizing these apparatuses - a great instance of the innovation driven situation in instruction arrangement of top of the line tools=high-end learning.

One part of the program which demonstrated supportive, was the advancement of a basic system for sub-isolating learning innovations/CAL - the rundown included:

Category	Typical characteristics
Resource based learning	'Self-directed' learning material featuring extensive textual and some image-based material and including case studies.
Tutorials	Short exercises, using range of media to reinforce/scaffold classroom-based activities.
Simulations and models	Usually featured complex, animated packages, which allowed sophisticated trial and error approach.
Information retrieval systems	Datasets, databases, information gateways etc.
Communications	Synchronous/asynchronous communications facilities, e.g, chat, bulletin boards.
Self assessment and feedback	Simple testing packages, usually a variation on multiple choice testing.

Types

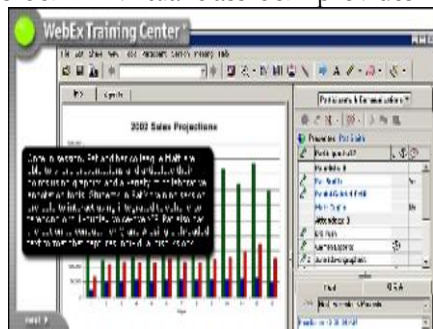
Separation training innovations are isolated into two methods of conveyance: synchronous learning and offbeat learning.

Synchronous Learning

In synchronous adapting, all members are "available" in the meantime where instructors direct classes over the Web. The synchronous advancements additionally enable individuals to communicate with companions and specialists. In such manner, it looks like conventional classroom training techniques regardless of the members being found remotely. It requires a timetable to be sorted out. Virtual classroom, audio conferencing, chat, videoconferencing are instances of synchronous innovation, as are immediate communicated satellite (DBS), web radio, live spilling, phone, and online VoIP



Virtual Classroom: A virtual classroom duplicates the capabilities found in a real classroom. A virtual classroom provides:



A place to meet: Students and teachers use their computers to go to a virtual meeting place instead of a classroom.

- **Take attendance:** A list of students is recorded.
- **Lecture:** Teachers can choose from a variety of synchronous technologies including:
 - Slide presentation
 - Application sharing
 - Shared whiteboard
- **Interaction with students:** Students can indicate when they want to speak by virtually raising their hand. Teachers can let students speak through conferencing. Teachers and students can use instant messaging and chat.
- **Quiz:** Teachers can present questions to students.

Interaction with understudies: Understudies can show when they need to talk by essentially raising their hand. Educators can give understudies a chance to talk through conferencing. Instructors and understudies can utilize texting and talk.

Quiz: Educators can display inquiries to understudies.

Sound and Video Conferencing: Sound conferencing can be actualized in two different ways:

- Computers associated with the Web. Normal names for this sort of execution are IP Sound Conferencing or Voice-over-IP.
- Phone meetings. Individuals dial a similar number to take part in a sound meeting.

Video conferencing can likewise be actualized in two different ways:

- Computers associated with the Web. The PCs require advanced cameras.
- Special video conferencing gadgets that associate over the Web or over telephone lines.

Visit: Talk enables a few people to speak with one another. Every member utilizes a PC to type their remarks. Alternate members can see the name of the individual and their remarks.

Offbeat Learning

Nonconcurrent Learning gives individuals a chance to learn at anytime. In offbeat learning, members get to course materials adaptably all alone timetables. Understudies are not required to be as one in the meantime. Mail correspondence, which is the most established type of separation instruction, is a nonconcurrent conveyance innovation as are message board gatherings, email, video and sound accounts, print materials, phone message and fax. The upside of a this system is accommodation.

Discussion Groups

change gather is an accumulation of discussions that happen after some time. Different names for talk bunches are message sheets, release sheets and dialog gatherings. A discourse gathering may begin as an inquiry from a person. At some point later, another individual reacts to that question. Others can react to the inquiry (making a string) or they can begin their own discussion (shaping another string). A strung discourse may likewise begin with an educator asking an open-finished inquiry that prompts a class talk. Exchange gatherings can be utilized to help a gathering of individuals taking a similar class or can be utilized to help individuals performing comparative errands. A talk amass is an exceptionally proficient approach to give

master answers to a huge gathering individuals. A solitary response to a typical inquiry can profit many.

Innovation :There are numerous sorts of advancements utilized in the training framework.

Sound: The radio has been around for quite a while and has been utilized in instructive classrooms. Ongoing advancements have enabled classroom educators to stream sound over the web. There are additionally webcasts and digital broadcasts accessible over the web for understudies and instructors to download. For instance, iTunes has different webcast accessible on an assortment of subjects, which can be downloaded for nothing.

Video: Recordings may enable educators to achieve understudies who are visual students and will in general learn best by observing the material as opposed to hearing or finding out about it. Educators can get to video cuts through the web as opposed to depending on DVD's or VHS. Sites like YouTube are utilized by numerous instructors. Instructors can utilize Skype or webcams to cooperate with visitor speakers and different specialists. Intelligent computer games are being coordinated in the educational modules at both K-12 and the advanced education foundations.

PCs, PCs and Tablets

Having a PC or PC in the classroom permits understudies and educators access to sites and different projects, for instance, Microsoft Word, PowerPoint, PDF records and pictures.

Blogging

Blogs enable understudies and educators to post their contemplations, thoughts, and remarks on a site. Blogging enables understudies and educators to share their considerations and remarks on the contemplations of others which could make an intuitive learning environment.

1) Mobile Devices

Mobile gadgets, for instance, Cell phones work like PCs.

Learning The executives Frameworks

Learning the executives frameworks, for instance, Board or Moodle, are web based applications that establishments used to achieve their understudies. It enables instructors to make and convey course material utilizing the web. Teachers can post declarations, review assignments, beware obviously action, and partake in class talks. Understudies can present their work, read and react to exchange questions, and take quizzes.

Whiteboards

Interactive whiteboards enable instructors and understudies to compose on the touch screen, so learning ends up intuitive and locks in.

Alongside the terms learning innovation, instructional innovation, the term Instructive Innovation is commonly used to allude to the utilization of innovation in learning in an a lot more extensive sense than the PC based preparing or PC Supported Guidance of the 1980s. It is likewise more extensive than the terms Internet Learning or Online Training which by and large allude to simply electronic learning. In situations where portable advances are utilized, the term M-learning has turned out to be progressively normal. E-adapting, in any case, likewise has suggestions past simply the innovation and alludes to the genuine discovering that happens utilizing these frameworks.

In advanced education particularly, the expanding inclination is to make a Virtual Learning Condition (VLE) (which is here and there joined with an Administration Data Framework (MIS) to make an Oversight Learning Condition in which all parts of a course are dealt with through a reliable UI standard all through the organization. A developing number of physical colleges, and additionally more up to date online-just universities, have started to offer a select arrangement of scholarly degree and testament programs by means of the Web at a wide scope of levels and in a wide scope of orders. While a few projects expect understudies to go to some grounds classes or introductions, many are conveyed totally on the web. Moreover, a few colleges offer online understudy bolster administrations, for example, web based prompting and enrolment, e-directing, online reading material buy, understudy governments and understudy papers. E-Learning can likewise allude to instructive sites, for example, those offering learning situations, worksheets and intelligent activities for kids. The term is additionally utilized widely in the business segment where it by and large alludes to practical web based preparing.

The ongoing pattern in the E-Learning division is screen casting. There are numerous screen casting instruments accessible yet the most recent buzz is about the electronic screen casting apparatuses which enable the clients to make screencasts straightforwardly from their program and make the video accessible on the web with the goal that the watchers can stream the video specifically. The benefit of such apparatuses is that it enables the moderator to demonstrate his thoughts and stream

of contemplations instead of just clarify them, which might be all the more befuddling when conveyed by means of straightforward content guidelines. With the blend of video and sound, the master can copy the one on one experience of the classroom and convey clear, total directions. From the student's perspective this gives the capacity to delay and rewind and gives the student the upside of moving at their own pace, something a classroom can't generally offer.

Research on the utilization of video in exercises is primer, however early outcomes demonstrate an expanded maintenance and better outcomes when video is utilized in an exercise. Making a deliberate video improvement technique holds guarantee for making video models that decidedly affect understudy learning.

Application

Preschool : Electronic media are a component of pre-school life. Although guardians report a positive ordeal, the effect of such use has not been efficiently evaluated . The age when a given tyke may begin utilizing a specific innovation, for example, a cellphones or PC may rely upon coordinating a mechanical asset to the beneficiary's formative capacities, for example, the age-foreseen stages named by Swiss therapist, Jean Piaget Parameters, for example, age-suitability, rationality with looked for after qualities, and simultaneous stimulation and instructive viewpoints, have been proposed for picking media.

K- 12 : E-learning is used by open K- 12 schools in the Assembled States and non-public schools. Some e-learning conditions occur in a conventional classroom, others enable understudies to go to classes from home or different areas. There are a few expresses that are using digital and virtual school stages for e-learning the nation over that keep on expanding. Virtual school empowers understudies to log into synchronous learning or nonconcurrent learning courses anyplace there is a web association. Innovation units are generally given that incorporate PCs, printers, and repayment for home web use. Understudies are to utilize innovation for school utilize just and must meet week by week work accommodation prerequisites. Instructors utilized by K- 12 online open digital schools must be guaranteed educators in the state they are instructing in. Digital schools take into consideration understudies to keep up their own pacing and advancement, course determination, and give the adaptability to understudies to make their own timetable. E-learning is progressively

being used by understudies who might not have any desire to go to conventional physical schools because of extreme sensitivities or other therapeutic issues, dread of school savagery and school tormenting and understudies whose guardians might want to self-teach yet don't feel qualified. Digital schools make a place of refuge for understudies to get a quality training while totally dodging these regular issues. Digital contract schools additionally regularly are not restricted by area, pay level or class estimate in the manner in which physical sanction schools are. National tuition based schools are likewise accessible on the web. These give the advantages of e-figuring out how to understudies in states where sanction digital schools are not accessible. They additionally may permit understudies more prominent adaptability and exception from state testing.

Higher Education : In the Assembled States, e-learning has turned into a transcendent type of post-optional instruction. Enlistments for completely web based learning expanded by a normal of 12- 14 percent every year between 2004- 2009, contrasted and a normal of roughly 2 percent expansion for each year in enlistments in general. In 2006, 3.5 million understudies took part in on-line learning at advanced education organizations in the Unified States. Very nearly a fourth of all understudies in post-auxiliary instruction were taking completely online courses in 2008. In 2009, 44 percent of post-optional understudies in the USA were taking a few or the majority of their courses on the web, this figure is anticipated to ascend to 81 percent by 2014. During the fall 2011 term, 6.7 million understudies enlisted in something like one online course. Over 66% of boss scholarly officers trust that web based learning is basic for their establishment. The Sloan report, in light of a survey of scholarly pioneers, showed that understudies are as happy with on-line classes likewise with conventional ones.

Despite the fact that an extensive extent of for-benefit advanced education establishments presently offer online classes, just about portion of private, non-benefit schools do as such. Private organizations may turn out to be increasingly required with on-line introductions as the costs decline. Appropriately prepared staff should likewise be enlisted to work with understudies on-line. These staff individuals need to comprehend the substance region, and furthermore be exceptionally prepared in the utilization of the PC

and Web. Online instruction is quickly expanding, and online doctoral projects have even created at driving exploration colleges.

Hugely open online courses (MOOCs) have altogether extended: MIT, Stanford and Princeton College offer classes to a worldwide gathering of people, yet not for school credit.

Corporate and Proficient: E-Learning has now been embraced and utilized by different organizations to illuminate and teach both their representatives and clients. Organizations with expansive and spread out dispersion fastens use it to teach their business staff with regards to the most recent item improvements without the need of sorting out physical courses. Consistence has additionally been a major field of development with banks utilizing it to keep their staff's CPD's dimension up.

Advantages

- Flexibility, Openness, Accommodation Students can continue through a preparation program "at their very own pace and at their very own place." They can likewise get to the e-Adapting course whenever, and just as much as they require. This is otherwise called "In the nick of time and simply enough."
- Cross-stage Support-E-Learning courses are available by Internet browsers on any stage: Windows, Macintosh, UNIX, OS/2, Amiga, and so on. You can convey your preparation program to any machine over the Web or intranet without writing a program explicitly for every stage.
- Browsers and Web Associations are Broadly Accessible Most PC clients approach a program, for example, Netscape or Web Wayfarer, and are associated with an organization's intranet as well as approach the Web.
- Inexpensive Overall Circulation No different dispersion instrument is required. E-Taking in courses are available from any PC anyplace on the planet, which keeps conveyance costs low.
- Ease of Updates-After the e-Adapting course is discharged, any progressions can be made on the server facilitating the program and everybody worldwide can immediately get to the refresh. Courses can be intended to get to assigned current data, for example, the most recent new

item particulars, from some other server worldwide for an on-the-fly refresh at whatever point the e-Adapting course is run.

- Savings in Movement Cost and Time- There are no movement costs for conveying remote representatives to a brought together workshop in light of the fact that the Internet is accessible from all work areas. As indicated by a few experts, the genuine time required for preparing by PC midpoints about half to that of educator drove preparing, further setting aside some cash.
- In light of this structure, we'll currently think about what subjects and factors that function admirably for e-Learning conveyance

Criticism

- Technology subordinate: students will require access to a machine of least detail as directed by the e-learning provider or access to an administration with a high data transfer capacity to exchange the course materials timely.
- Material Contradiction: a few materials intended for one specific framework won't work appropriately on another (for instance, the Apple Mac and the Windows PC). Norms will help in the region.
- Unsuitable for Specific Sorts of Preparing: any aptitude that depends intensely on between close to home contact in spite of the fact that these courses could be enhanced by eLearning.
- Unsuitable for Specific Sorts of Students: eLearning requires an abnormal state of self-restraint and individual time the executives. learners should be exceedingly self-inspired to take full preferred standpoint of the medium as regularly the web based learning background can be indifferent. Working through 'bundled' projects can be aggravating.
- Reliant of the Nature of the Substance: it is unreasonably simple for a few organizations to concede the photocopying costs onto the student by putting all address notes and course gifts on the web. Such practices regularly imply that the course materials are in a wrong

organization for web based learning. Course suppliers need to grow new specialized aptitudes and course structure abilities to suit the new medium.

- Expensive: start-up expense of an e-learning administration is costly and the expense of creation of web based preparing materials is high. Educators must be sure that the additional expenses are offset with the advantages of conveying a course on the web. Huge time should be put resources into course set-up and in progressing upkeep (checking joins, refreshing course content and so forth.).
- Reliant on Human Help: e-learning is as yet reliant on help on either the course materials or the product.
- Social/financial impediment: can restrain or forestall access by some understudy gatherings (for instance, cost of hardware, online access and printing).
- No Match for Eye to eye Educating: Electronic correspondence does not really give a decent match to up close and personal correspondence and is more direct than vis-à-vis dialog.
- Too Dependent on IT Aptitudes: students may have constrained IT abilities, or be awkward with electronic correspondence and need to figure out how to utilize the medium successfully.
- Disabilities: Understudies with visual or physical debilitations might be hindered.
- Inflexible: Adaptability might be lost as changes in accordance with the course in light of understudy response are difficult to make once the course is in progress.
- Pedagogically Unsound: The electronic condition does not fundamentally offer an academically improving learning condition.

Conclusion

Generally, there are some promising signs in the electronic learning field: various establishments are taking a gander at the progress from on-line conveyance to on-line learning. Proof is incompletely narrative yet additionally gotten from the development in take-up of courses in on-line learning and educating at all dimensions; this is especially apparent where there is a culture of supporting advancement in instructing and learning. There is a clearer center around online learning in the professional area, where there is broad low maintenance, adaptable and work-based action – electronic learning offers genuine favourable circumstances.

Open doors for coordinated effort between divisions are being abused and will keep on creating as the 'hole' between segments reduces - where establishments are set up to explore the market and contribute, there are clear open doors in the business segment, yet organizations must be sensible and cantered. It appears to be clear that there will be a development in the scope of organization openings that end up accessible - for instance an establishment may join forces with a business body to offer IPR on learning material so as to achieve new markets. The potential accomplices incorporate agents of the communicate media, the distributing part, 'eLearning' organizations and the corporate preparing segment. Companies and the corporate training sector.

References

1. e-learning and the science of instruction Proven Guidelines for Consumers and Designers of Multimedia Learning by Ruth Colvin Clark and Richard E. Mayer. (Update 01/21/2011: suggested by B. Phillip Smith)
2. *The e-learning handbook* Past Promises, Present Challenges by Saul Carliner and Patti Shank.
3. e-learning-the wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
Delivering e-learning: A Complete Strategy for Design, Application and Assessment by Kenneth Fee

Vashist Kumar
vashistbsf@gmail.com

Abstract

Today we are facing a daily reality such that science has done enormous for the advancement of the society. World was never a superior spot than this yet this all accompanied a cost, these costs brought concerns and one of such is about human incited environmental change. Which in turn may affect the wellbeing of EARTH's populace. These effects can be immediate, for example, the impact of more grounded warmth waves or circuitous like change in supply of nourishment or the expense of accessibility of energy. We are likewise worried about whether a changing atmosphere may fundamentally modify current climate design so that it will spread out of district where they are presently endemic to regions to where they are at present of little concern. This paper presents a dangerous atmospheric deviation, explains its causes and perils and exhibits a few answers for unravel this hot issue. Most importantly, elective vitality sources (sunlight based, wind, hydro, bio mass and so forth) should be truly taken up. Finding and utilizing inexhaustible wellsprings of vitality is one of the techniques to battle the consistently expanding issues identified with a worldwide temperature alteration viably

Destinations :

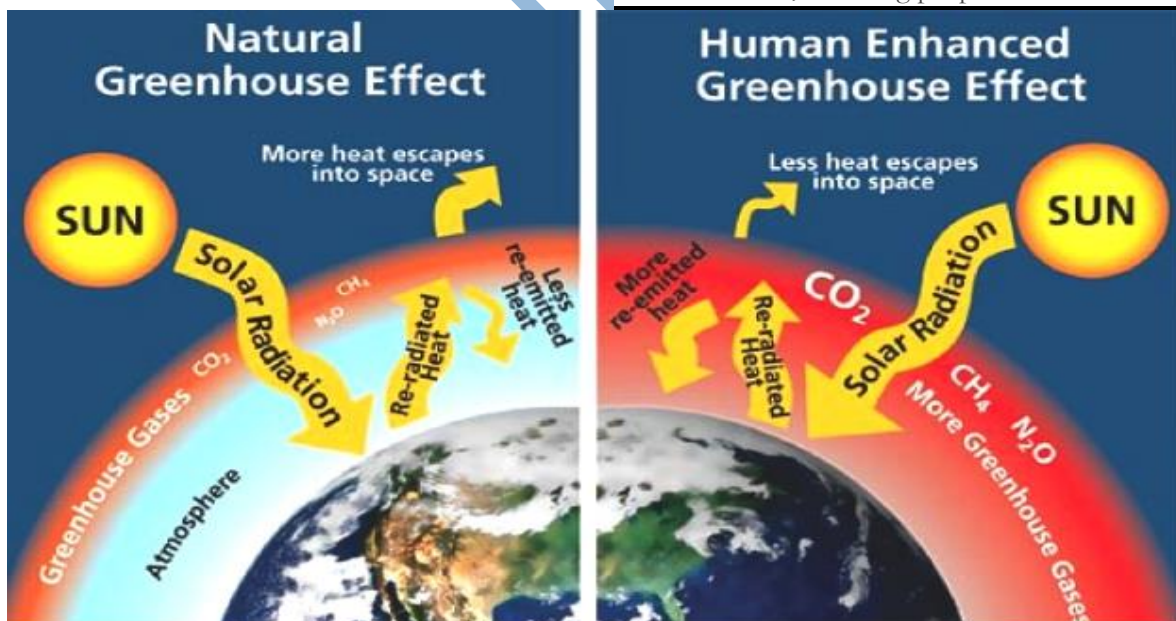
- To investigation the idea of a dangerous atmospheric deviation
- To investigation how a dangerous atmospheric deviation drive environmental change
- think about the significance of dark carbon and what does it cause an Earth-wide temperature boost
- To examination the certainties of a dangerous atmospheric deviation

Introductions

A worldwide temperature alteration is the slow increase in the normal temperature of the world's environment because of ozone depleting substances that gather in the climate like a thickening cover, catching the sun's warmth and making the planet warm up in light of the fact that a measure of the vitality (heat) striking the earth

from the sun is being caught in the air and not transmitted pull out into the space.

The world's air tends to act like a nursery spread to catch the sun's warmth, because of their warmth catching limit guaranteeing that the earth dependably get temperatures that allowed the development of life frames on our mom planet Earth as we probably am aware them, including people.



Without environmental nursery the earth would be very cold. Making it practically unfit for having living things. A dangerous atmospheric deviation, be that as it may, is what could be compared to a

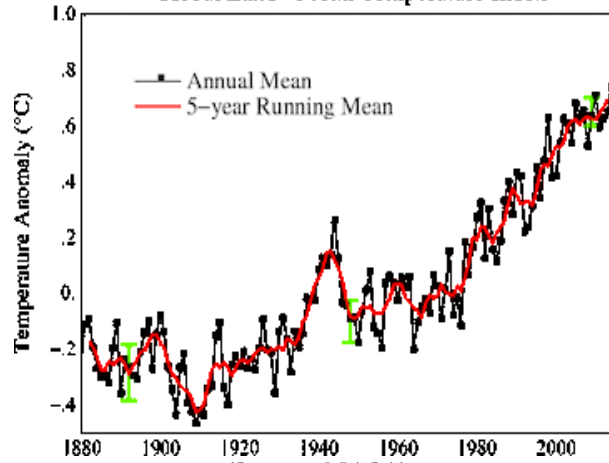
nursery with high proficiency intelligent glass introduced the incorrect route around.

Incidentally, the best proof of this may originate from a horrible cooling occasion that occurred somewhere in the range of 1,500 years back. Two

gigantic volcanic emissions occurred year after year which set so much dark residue into the upper air that daylight could scarcely infiltrate. Temperatures dropped in the end. Harvests fizzled. Individuals kicked the bucket of starvation and the Black Death began its walk. As the residue gradually tumbled to earth, the sun was again ready

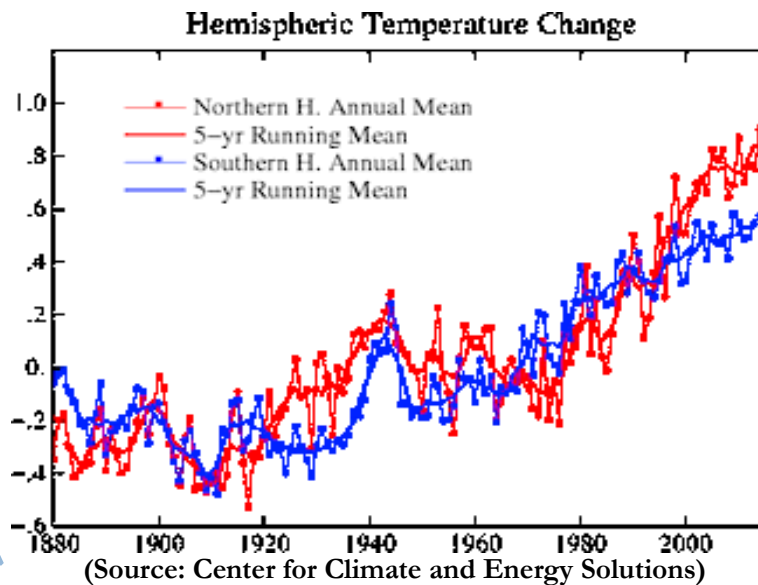
to caution the world and life came back to ordinary. Today, we have the contrary issue. Today, the issue is upside down, that an excessive amount of warmth is being caught in our climate. So much warmth is being kept inside nursery earth that the temperature of the earth is going up quicker than at any past time in history of development.

Comparison of Annual mean temperatures 1880-2000.
Global Land-Ocean Temperature Index



(Source: NASA)

Comparison of Hemispheric Annual mean temperatures (1880 to 2000)

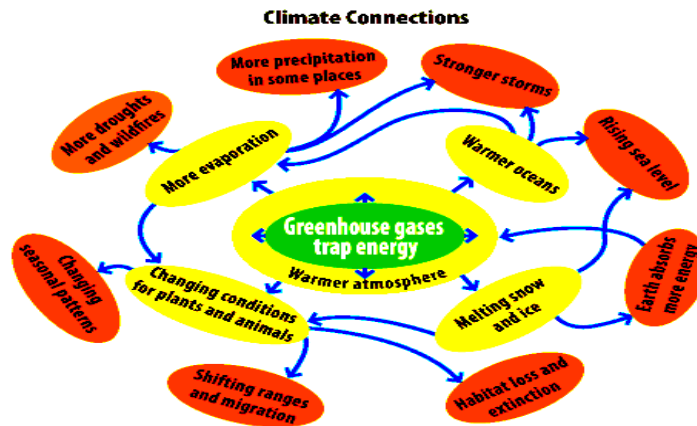


(Source: Center for Climate and Energy Solutions)

Global Warming drive Climate Change?

Warmth is a type of vitality and when we add vitality to any framework changes do occur. And as all frameworks in the worldwide atmosphere framework are interconnected, including heat vitality makes the worldwide atmosphere all in all change. A significant part of the world is secured with sea. At the point when the sea warms up,

more water vanishes into the mists. Where storms like sea tempests and hurricanes are framing, the outcome is more vitality concentrated tempests. A hotter air makes ice sheets and mountain snow packs, the Polar ice top, and the extraordinary ice shield of Antarctica dissolves subsequently raising the ocean levels ss



(Source: US Environmental Protection Agency)

Changes in temperature do change the examples of wind that get the rainstorm Asia and downpour and snow far and wide, making dry season and flighty climate an ordinary marvel.

What Causes Global Warming?

There are three stands on an unnatural weather change:

- That an Earth-wide temperature boost isn't happening thus nor is environmental change.
- That an Earth-wide temperature boost and environmental change are happening, however these are common, cyclic occasions random to human action.
- That an unnatural weather change is happening thus principally of human exercises thus environmental change is additionally the aftereffect of human movement.

The case that nothing is going on is extremely difficult to process as land-based and satellite information that obviously indicates rising normal ocean and land temperatures and contracting ice masses.

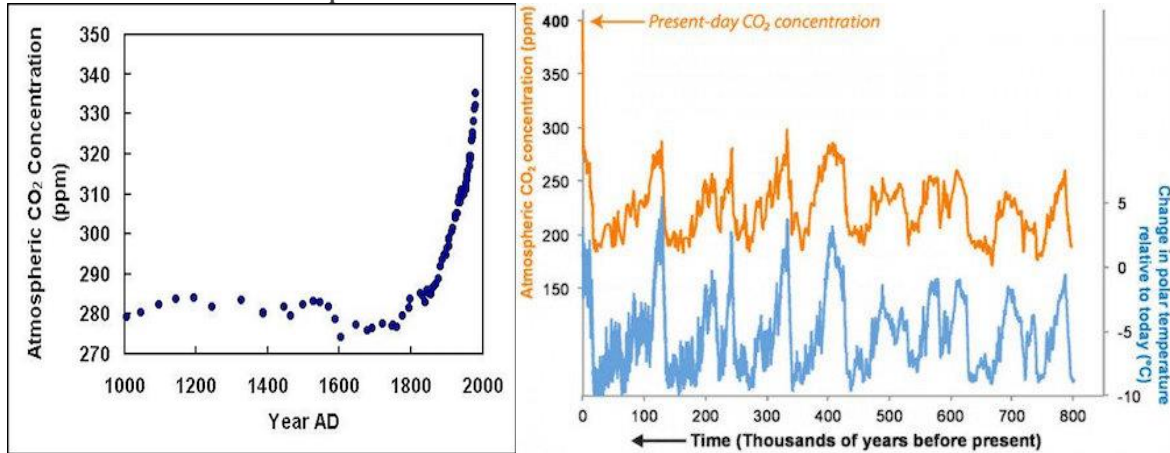
The case that the watched an Earth-wide temperature boost is characteristic or possibly not the consequence of human carbon emanations (see Climate Skeptics underneath) centers around information that demonstrates that world temperatures and air CO2 levels have been similarly high or higher previously. They additionally point to the surely knew impacts of sun based action on the measure of radiation striking the earth and the way that as of late the sun has been especially dynamic. When all is said in done, atmosphere researchers and tree huggers either debate the information dependent on, for instance, new ice center information or propose that the planning issue – that is, the quick pace

with which the globe has warmed and the atmosphere changed essentially don't fit the model of past common occasions. They note likewise that contrasted with different stars the sun is in reality truly steady, fluctuating in vitality yield by simply 0.1% and over a generally short cycle of 11 to 50 years very inconsequential to an unnatural weather change all in all. The information firmly proposes that sunlight based movement influences the worldwide atmosphere from multiple points of view, however isn't a factor in the fundamental change after some time that we call an Earth-wide temperature boost. With respect to the last position that a worldwide temperature alteration and environmental change consequence of human movement i.e anthropogenic, researchers ascribe ebb and flow climatic warming to human exercises that have expanded the measure of carbon containing gases in the upper air and to expanded measures of modest particles in the lower air for the most part, gases discharged fundamentally by the copying of petroleum derivatives and the small particles created by fragmented burning snare the sun's vitality in the air. Researchers call these gases "ozone harming substances" (GHGs) in light of the fact that they demonstration like the incorrect way intelligent glass in our worldwide nursery. 'dark carbon' or ash or smoke are the modest particles and ascribe their warming impact to the way that the subsequent layer of dark particles in the lower climate ingests heat like a dark cover. Researchers date the start of the ebb and flow warming pattern as far as possible of the eighteenth or start of the nineteenth century when coal originally came into regular use. This warming pattern has quickened as there have been increment in the use of non-renewable energy sources to incorporate gas, diesel, lamp oil and petroleum gas, just as the petrochemicals (plastics,

pharmaceuticals, composts) It is credited to the present warming pattern to the utilization of non-renewable energy sources since utilizing them discharges carbon, that were sequestered (covered) a huge number of years back.

The expansion of this "old" carbon to the world's present supply of carbon, researchers have closed as what is warming our earth unequivocally said an Earth-wide temperature boost.

Year wise Data on Atmospheric CO2 concentration



Source: EARSIS

Most important greenhouse gases (GHGs)

The most widely recognized and most discussed ozone harming substances is CO2 or carbon dioxide. Truth be told, on the grounds that it is so normal, researchers use it as the benchmark or proportion of things that warm the climate. Methane, another imperative GHG, for instance, is 28-36 times as warming as CO2 when in the upper air (USEPA GWP – Global Warming Potential – gauge more than 100 years), in this manner, 1 ton of methane = 28-36 tons eCO2 or CO2 counterparts.

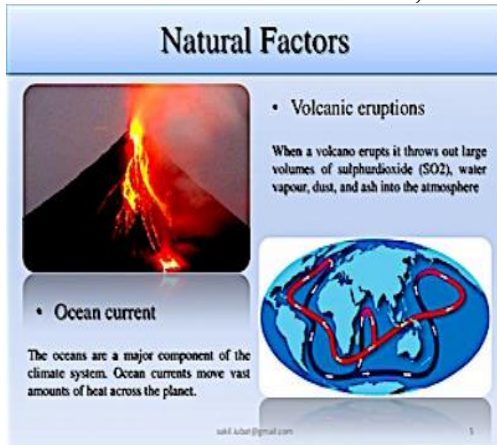
The most normally talked about GHGs are:

- CO2 or carbon dioxide is delivered whenever something is singed. It is the most widely recognized GHG, establishing by certain measures almost 55% of complete long haul GHGs. It is utilized as a marker by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, for instance, as a result of its omnipresence. Carbon dioxide is relegated a GWP or Global Warming Potential of 1.
- Methane or CH4 is created in numerous burning procedures and furthermore by anaerobic deterioration, for instance, in overwhelmed rice paddies, pig and dairy animals stomachs, and pig excrement lakes. Methane separates in around 10 years, yet is an antecedent of ozone, itself a vital GHG. CH4 has a GWP of 28-36.
- Nitrous oxide (laughing gas), NO/N2O or basically NOx is a side-effect of manure creation and use, other modern procedures and the ignition of specific materials. Nitrous

oxide keeps going an extremely lengthy time-frame in the climate, yet at the multi year purpose of correlation with CO2, its GWP is 265-298.

- Fluorinated gases were made as replacements for ozone exhausting refrigerants, however have turned out to be both very dependable and incredibly warming GHGs. They have no common sources, however are completely man-made. At the multi year purpose of correlation, their GWPs extend from 1,800 to 8,000 and a few variations top 10,000.
- Sulfur hexafluoride or SF6 is utilized for particular therapeutic systems, yet fundamentally in what are called dielectric materials, particularly dielectric fluids. These are utilized as covers in high voltage applications, for example, transformers and framework changing gear. SF6 will last a large number of years in the upper climate and has a GWP of 22,800.
- Black carbon (BC) is small particles of carbon discharged because of the inadequate ignition of non-renewable energy sources, biofuel and biomass. These particles are amazingly little, running from 10 μm (micrometers, PM10), the span of a solitary bacterium to under 2.5 μm (PM2.5), one thirtieth the width of a human hair and little enough to go through the dividers of the human lung and into the circulation system.

- Although BC – think about the tuft of smoke from a smokestack or a flame – drops out of the lower air in days, while it is suspended noticeable all around, it

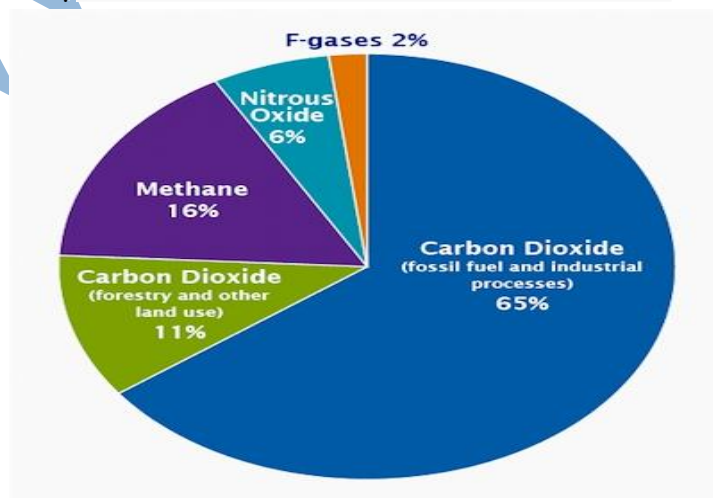
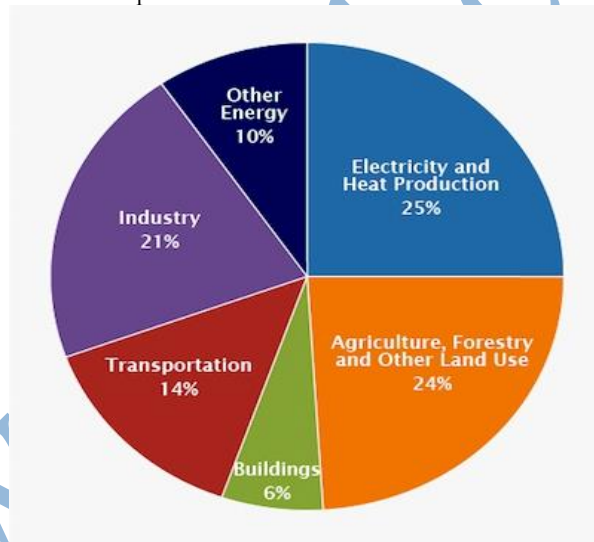


retains the sun's warmth a huge number of times more successfully than CO₂. At the point when wind conveys BC over snow, icy masses or ice tops where it drops out onto

the white, ordinarily intelligent surface, it is especially harming in light of the fact that it contributes straightforwardly to liquefying

Most critical sources of GHGs and dark carbon

Non-renewable energy source and related employments of coal and oil are the most essential wellsprings of GHGs and dark carbon (control age, industry, transportation, structures). Agribusiness is the second most essential source (creatures – bovines and pigs), feed generation, substance serious sustenance creation, and overwhelmed paddy rice creation, just as deforestation driven by the longing to grow developed zones. (New studies suggest that agribusiness is the biggest donor of particulate emanations in the US and other created rural nations.) Characteristic wellsprings of GHGs and dark carbon incorporate timberland fires, savanna flames and fountains of liquid magma



(Source: US Environmental Protection Agency)

Environmental Change

The most compelling environmental change proof is long haul information relating air CO2 levels and worldwide temperature, ocean level, the territory of ice, the fossil record and the dissemination of species.

- This information, which returns a great many years, demonstrates an extremely solid connection among CO2 levels and temperature. Late information demonstrates a pattern of expanding temperature and rising CO2 levels starting in the mid nineteenth century.
- As all pieces of the worldwide atmosphere are interconnected, researchers have had the capacity to make a few models of how changes brought about by warming should work their way through the whole framework and show up in various regions, for instance, ocean level, over the top climate, the development of fish species in the sea.
- NASA and other logical organizations have done this and discovered that the models function admirably.
- A second method to test is to utilize the model to foresee up and coming changes and then to check whether rising reality fits. It is conceivable to follow the fast retreat of ice sheets and watch the mid year dissolving of the Polar Ice Cap. Ocean levels are rising quantifiably, the temperature of the world's seas is verifiably rising and subsequently many fish species are moving to pursue waters that are the correct temperature for them.
- Connecting these progressions to the planning of ascends in CO2 levels and temperature recommends relationship. NASA provides a decent visual apparatus for review these social models "in real life". In explicit occasions, for instance, CO2 levels, temperature and sea pH, the substance forms are recognizable demonstrating direct causal association.

Path Forward : Carbon dioxide is the atmosphere's most exceedingly terrible foe. It's discharged when oil, coal, and other non-renewable energy sources are copied for vitality—the vitality we use to control our homes, vehicles, and cell phones. By utilizing less of it, we can control our own commitment to environmental change while additionally setting aside extra cash. Here are twelve simple, powerful ways every last one of us can have any kind of effect:

Mindfulness: What's the single greatest approach to affect worldwide environmental change? "Converse with your companions and family, By voicing your worries—through online life.

Sustainable Power source Assets: Picking an utility choice that produces in any event a large portion of its capacity from wind or sun based or some other inexhaustible asset and has been ensured as well, an association that gives sustainable power source choices. In the event that that is preposterous finding different approaches to help inexhaustible sources.

Putting resources into vitality Productive Machines: Since they were first actualized broadly in 1987, productivity guidelines for many apparatuses and items have kept 2.3 billion tons of carbon dioxide out of the air. That is about a similar sum as the yearly carbon contamination hacked up by almost 440 million vehicles. "Vitality effectiveness is the most minimal cost approach to diminish emissions" When looking for fridges, clothes washers, and different machines, search for the Energy Star label. It will reveal to you which are the most productive.

Lessening water squander : Spraying water lessens carbon contamination as well. That is on the grounds that it takes a great deal of vitality to siphon, warmth, and treat your water. So scrub down, turn off the tap while brushing your teeth, and switch to Water Sense.

Purchasing better Globules: LED light bulbs use up to 80 percent less vitality than conventional incandescents. They're additionally less expensive over the long haul: A 10-watt LED that replaces your customary 60-watt globule will spare you enormous sum over the lightbulb's life.

Spare Power : It very well may be taken up like this India has significantly coal based power creating plant that me a greater power will prompt all the more consuming of coal subsequently expanding the dimension of GHGs in the climate.

Driving an eco-friendly vehicle: Gas-keen autos, for example, crossovers and completely electric vehicles, spare fuel and cash. Before one purchase another arrangement of wheels, look at mileage performance .

Psychologist your carbon Profile: One can balance the carbon created by acquiring carbon balances, which speak to clean power that you can add to the country's vitality network instead of intensity from non-renewable energy sources. Be that as it may, not all carbon counterbalance organizations are alike. doin best to locate the best provider.

Conclusion

The 'End' affirms that a dangerous atmospheric derivation is the real test for our worldwide society. There is almost no uncertainty that a dangerous atmospheric derivation will change our atmosphere in the following century. So what are the answers for a worldwide temperature alteration? To begin with, there must be a universal political arrangement. Second, financing for creating

shoddy and clean vitality generation must be expanded, as all monetary advancement depends on expanding vitality utilization. We should not stick every one of our expectations on worldwide legislative issues and clean vitality innovation, It ought to be an individual duty as well. Whenever actualized now, a great deal of the expenses and harm that could be brought about by changing environmental change be alleviated.

References

1. Abbot, Charles G., and F.E. Fowle, Jr. (1908). "Income and Outgo of Heat from the Earth, and the Dependence of Its Temperature Thereon." Annals of the Astrophysical Observatory (Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC) 2: 159-176.
2. Allen, Robert J., and Steven C. Sherwood (2008). "Warming Maximum in the Tropical Upper Troposphere Deduced from Thermal Wind." Nature Geoscience 1: 399 403
3. Ballantyne, A. P., et al. (2012). "Increase in Observed Net Carbon Dioxide Uptake by Land and Oceans During the Past 50 Years." Nature 488: 70-72
4. Bradley, Raymond S. (2011). Global Warming and Political Intimidation: How Politicians Cracked Down on Scientists as the Earth Heated Up. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press.
5. Brooks, C.E.P. (1950b). "Climatic Fluctuations and the Circulation of the Atmosphere." Weather 5:
6. Bryson, Reid A., and David A. Barreis (1968). "Climatic Change and the Mill Creek Culture of Iowa." I. Iowa Archeological Society 15-16: 1-358.
7. Abbot, Charles G., and F.E. Fowle, Jr. (1908). "Income and Outgo of Heat from the Earth, and the Dependence of Its Temperature Thereon." Annals of the Astrophysical Observatory (Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC) 2: 159-176.
8. Allen, Robert J., and Steven C. Sherwood (2008). "Warming Maximum in the Tropical Upper Troposphere Deduced from Thermal Wind." Nature Geoscience 1: 399 403

Sakshi Verma

verma.sakshi174@gmail.com

A 'share' is a section possession in an organization; a 'stock' is various offers thought about together. The risk of the investors of a 'constrained' organization is restricted to the degree of their shareholding. Not at all like the owner of an exclusive firm or accomplices in an organization firm, such investors are not in charge of the liabilities of the firm past the separate measures of offers held by them. This paper characterizes in detail into the different parts of stock Exchange activities.

Stock Exchange

This is where securities and offers are exchanged. Moreover, they give value to these offers and securities by giving a stage where these can be purchased and sold. They additionally give the office of utilizing the offers to the general population. A portion of the elements of stock trades are:

Prepared Market: A composed stock trade gives persistent and as of now market to sacking and selling of offers and partners securities. It is likewise called the auxiliary market. It additionally gives value progression and debatability to the capital hindered in ventures. It lets the lender to know the value of his securities consistently as the value citation of these securities are recorded on the stock trade. Empowers legitimate examination of securities: The stock trade gives the most accusative value evaluation of the securities, debentures and shares and these costs demonstrate the present and future pay of these organizations. According to the stock trade rules, it is required that every one of the exchanges are to be recorded and made known to people in general and here these costs which are paid and got change into market citations.

Help to capital arrangement: The stock trade helps in the lecture of surplus store of the normal man to put resources into corporate securities. These assets would have generally stayed inactive or would have been put resources into business banks and procuring law status of premium. Subsequently the open cash can be put resources into helpful tasks. Along these lines, the stock trade encourages in the ordinary and consistent stream of capital in the new undertakings. Every one of the profits and enthusiasm on the speculations are furrowed again into the administration tasks and along these lines this stream of capital outcomes into capital development.

Legitimate canalization of Capital: The security costs on the stock trade encourages appropriate canalization of capital from the surplus units for

example the basic man to the deficiency units for example the modern units. This outcomes in the surplus units procuring great benefits on their speculations.

Liquidity to financial specialists: The securities exchange gives a decent stage to the speculators to sell their interests in securities anytime of time. This is achieved because of the straightforwardness in costs of securities realized by the stock trade where the citations for purchasing and selling of securities are expressed. Further, the stock trade is capable the give this straightforwardness just in the event that it capacities under very much characterized standards and guidelines and accordingly can diminish controls and theoretical exchanges. The guiltless financial specialists would have been effectively misdirected by the cunning merchants without the stock trade. In this way in way, the stock trade gives security in dealings of different exchanges. Intermediaries who are engaged with any sort of misbehavior are seriously managed the stock trade.

Gives offices to hypothesis: Speculation is one of the manner by which the market members work. Here, each move is made with the expectation of making benefit, yet it might likewise result in misfortunes. In spite of the fact that theory isn't devisable according to the tenets and guidelines under which the stock trades work, some smart representatives guess and make tremendous benefits through change in security costs. This in path adjusts the interest and supply circumstance in the market.

Gives guideline of the organization the board: The organizations which need their securities to be recorded and exchanged on the stock and guidelines of the stock trade. This incorporates complete honesty of all the money related data of the organization, data about its minority investors. This encourages assurance of the enthusiasm of overall population and aides in controlling the administration of the organization.

Mirrors the advancement of the business:

Business conditions, for example, sorrow are reflected through the file of costs of different securities kept up by the stock trade. The high points and low points in the market citations give a sign to the business atmosphere of any association.

Guarantees more extensive responsibility for:

By posting an organization's security on various stock trades, a more extensive responsibility for security can be made as the speculators are dissipated everywhere throughout the nation. This under proprietorships shields the corporate division from government impedance.

Guarantees spread of data:

The quarterly consequences of the organizations must be outfitted to the stock trades which are distributed by the Exchanges. This information is utilized by different experts both in the print and common media to break down the execution of the organizations and their future prospects. Such examination can be found in business papers like Mint, Economic Times, and Business Standard and so on and in the visual media, for example, CNBC TV 18, NDTV Profit, ET Now, UTV News, and Zee Business and so forth. This furnishes great attention to the organizations with the least expense.

Gives soundness in the costs of securities:

The customary deal and buy of securities gives solidness in the offer costs of the organizations and furthermore the liquidity. Liquidity without value steadiness has no importance. At the point when the securities exchange is high, as demonstrated by Sensex, the benchmark file of Bombay Stock Exchange. In the event that the cost of the securities rise, selling happens and thus the costs balances out. On the off chance that the cost of the securities falls, a purchasing binge by the stockbrokers is seen, along these lines expanding the interest for the securities, which prompts an ascent in costs.

Destinations

In the wake of experiencing this unit, you will have the capacity to:

- Understand the idea of stock and exchanging stock
- Understand the idea of a stock trade
- Define 'five-coast advertise capitalization'
- Analyze the extraordinary highlights of the National Stock Exchange
- Assess the purposes behind change of offer costs
- Understand the ideas of securities exchange list and calculation of sensex.

Advantages of stock trades

A very much managed stock trade is a help to financial specialists, the country, network and the organization.

Advantage to the network

- It helps in the monetary flourishing by urging speculators to put their surplus investment funds into the different securities recorded on the stock trade and in profitable ventures.
- By urging the attractiveness to securities the stock trade serves to held the situation of productively run organizations.
- Capital arrangement is encouraged by the stock trade.
- Investors are shielded from undesirable misfortunes, as the stock trade directs exchanging and checks undesirable theory.
- They give liquidity to the speculations by taking inverse positions and thus give the financial specialists from market hazard.
- By forcing edge prerequisites for dealers, they dispose of the default chance.
- Investors are likewise shielded from false market administrators because of the exacting administrative condition forced by the stock trades.
- Stock trades additionally give money related data about recorded organizations and consequently empower financial specialists to have appropriate learning of the market before they contribute.
- Stock trades likewise helps in the outfitting of projects of national significance and social qualities and in this way bolsters the legislature to obtain from people in general.
- For self-guided organizations, activations of assets are encouraged by stock trades.

Advantage to the organization

Listing on the stock trades improves the notoriety and brand picture of the organization in the credit showcase.

- Shareholder's riches is augmented, if the offers of the organization are exchanged on the Stock Exchange.
- Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) the capital market controller of the guard dog limits takeover of organizations by aggregation of offers by a particular gathering, and subsequently offers enormous assurance to the organizations.

- Creates a culture of money related control for the organizations as the organization's execution is intently observed by the stock trade, merchants and financial specialists, when an organization is recorded on the stock trade.
- Once an organization's offers are exchanged on the stock trade, it improves the market an incentive as far as profit, profits and so on. Subsequently, the organization can order abetter bartering power on the off chance that of any mergers or amalgamation.
- Stock trades offer a more extensive market to the organization's offers. This is valuable to the organization's administration, as a very much enhanced market does not bolster aggregate restriction.
- Once an organization is recorded on the stock trade, it winds up simpler for the organization to raise capital from the market. Furthermore, it is obligatory for an organization to list its offers on the stock trade, on the off chance that it needs to go for an open issue of offers.
- The organization's money related position is distributed occasionally by the market investigators and this gives great exposure to the organization without extra expense and furthermore welcomes financial specialists consideration.
- A organization needs to obligatorily keep up monetary control and morals in its dealings as its execution is persistently observed by the stock trades, financial specialists and merchants:

Benefit to the investors

Stock trades increment the liquidity of the financial specialist's ventures by offering a stage to empower it to sell its offers as and when required and along these lines make a benefit.

- Due to the exacting guidelines and guidelines of the stock trade, a speculator appreciates more prominent security regarding his ventures. Merchants managing recorded securities are viewed as progressively genuine in they dealings.
- Stocks recorded on the trades can be utilized as great securities for advances by merchants.
- The prepared attractiveness of offers offered by the stock trades gives

incredible motivating forces to the financial specialists who contribute their surplus investment funds there.

The Concept of Stock and Trading in Stock

At the point when an organization issues offers to general society, the 'open offering' happens in the 'essential market' portion of the capital market. The issuing organization is straightforwardly engaged with this movement. When the offers are issued, these are held by investors, who might expect some sort of 'liquidity' of these money related resources i.e., they ought to have the capacity to offer them in a market as and when they want. The market where shares are so exchanged is the 'share market' or 'securities exchange'. It is fascinating to take note of that when shares are being exchanged the financial exchange among investors and imminent investors of a specific organization, the organization itself isn't involved with the exchange. Such a market is never again an essential market; it is known as an 'optional market'.

Gatherings to Trading of Stock: An expansive number of purchasers and venders are available in the optional market of organization shares. Every one of the offers of a specific organization are indistinguishable, for example the item in this market is homogeneous. Likewise, there is a free stream of data with regards to the cost at which a specific offer is being purchased and sold at a specific purpose of time. Web based exchanging, upheld by PCs and systems administration, has additionally encouraged such stream of data. In financial matters, when the three previously mentioned qualities are available in a specific market, the circumstance is called one of 'immaculate challenge'. The optional market for offers is really a nearby reasonable case of immaculate challenge.

The Concept of a Stock Exchange: In request to guarantee that there is a reasonable exchange the market, advertise players comply with specific orders, They verify that there is no fake control of cost, and so forth. Auxiliary market activities likewise should be controlled. At a strategy level, the SEBI is the administrative specialist for managing and checking share exchanging. At the exchange level, be that as it may, a hierarchical help is required to empower trade (purchasing and selling) of offers in the optional market. The job of such an association is to give an all around organized and satisfactorily controlled framework for exchanging. Standard tenets and guidelines

are characterized — e.g., for conveyance of the offers sold, settlement of the installments made, security to be kept by every merchant with the goal that the danger of default by them (counterparty chance) is leveled out, the instrument to be pursued for a genuine exchange through a go-between called a 'representative', and so forth. Such an association is known as a stock trade (or a bourse). It is a formal association which could be a 'common association' of the individuals from the trade or an organization with offers held by the general population on the loose. Presently, in any case, all trades in India are demutualized and corporatized. Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and National Stock Exchange (NSE) are the two biggest stock trades in India. There are likewise local stock trades like the Delhi Stock Exchange, Calcutta Stock Exchange, Bhubaneswar Stock Exchange, and so on. A securities exchange is a critical part of the capital market of any nation and a stock trade assumes a vital job in the financial exchange by encouraging exchanging organization shares. A stock trade gives offices to exchanging organization stocks and different securities, issue and recovery of securities, unit trusts and other pooled (common store) venture items and so on. Till a couple of years back, exchanging shares occurred at a physical spot (a substantial lobby called a 'very much') given by the stock trade, where dealers must be physically present. In the group, dealers yelled their offers and offers or utilized hand motions in a normally comprehended communication through signing. Computerization and systems administration in the bourses have changed this image totally. Today stock trades may at present have a physical area however that is more for record-keeping and authoritative capacities; genuine exchange is never again physically connected to a characterized area since offers and offers are currently made on the web. The brokers might connect with one another and letting the big dog eat without being in physical closeness. This gives focal points of accommodation, speed and lower cost of exchanges. It isn't necessary to exchange stocks just on a trade. There might be an arrangement for over-the-counter (OTC) exchanging also. For instance, bonds are regularly exchanged the. OTC mode. By and large, in any case, an OTC exchanging is conceivable just when there is a definite match between the interest and supply of the individual gatherings to an exchange. Costs in an OTC market might be

the aftereffect of exchange between two gatherings or among a predetermined number of gatherings. The upside of a trade lies in the way that it offers the chances of a market with a substantial number of purchasers and merchants at some random purpose of time. Costs are, in this way, determined by the powers of interest and supply in the market. Exchange on a specific trade is just by the individuals from that trade and the holders of stocks and offers. A stock specialist is an individual from a perceived stock trade. Such enrollment qualifies the merchant for sell or purchase stocks for sake of a client. Accordingly a stock merchant is essentially an operator. It isn't feasible for any two people to stroll into a stock trade and exchange stocks between themselves, the intermediation of an individual from the trade, i.e., a dealer, is required by both such gatherings, viz. the purchaser and the vender. Participation of NSE can be taken by anybody including people, association movies, organizations and organizations. Nonetheless, people and partnership firms are not qualified to get participation for the discount obligation advertise (WDM) fragment. The base paid-up capital of any organization planning to take up exchanging participation at NSE is Rs 30 lakh. Following an exchange, a stock agent must issue contract notes to customers. A stock representative must be enrolled with SEBI. A sub-merchant is any individual who intermediates among financial specialists and stockbrokers. He follows up for the benefit of a stockbroker as an operator or generally to help financial specialists in managing securities through the stockbroker.

Association of Stock Exchange

The perceived stock trades in India tail one of the three hierarchical

- Public constrained organization
- Voluntary non-benefit making affiliation
- Company constrained by assurance

Exchange of business on a stock trade

There are four stages associated with any exchange on the Stock Exchange.

Submitting a request with the specialists:

Transactions on the stock trades must be done through individuals. Merchants need to take the assistance of part representatives on the off chance that they need to purchase or sell or both, at the market cost. For this they need to pay some edge cash to the intermediaries. Moreover, it is additionally necessitated that the customer ought to give references relating to his budgetary position and his uprightness.

The execution of the request: Once the request is gotten from the customer, the dealer or the approved representative executes it by moving toward the stock trade in which that specific offer is dealt with. The dealer requests a citation or may likewise cite his very own cost. Hence, subtleties, for example, number of offers, depiction of offers, name of the gathering from whom the offers are brought or sold are recorded. The subtleties of the arrangement seem later on the stock trade.

The announcing of the arrangement to the customer: As soon as the exchange of the arrangement is done, its subtleties are recorded on the books of the merchant. After that an agreement is arranged and is sent to the customer. The agreement letter contains the accompanying subtleties, for example, that of securities which are purchased or sold, representative's bonus, cost of securities, cost of income stamps, date of settlement (if the deal isn't for money).

The settlement of exchanges: The settlement of exchanges should be possible in two different ways:

- **Ready conveyance contract:** In this sort of repayment, prompt conveyance of offers happens and money installment is made. Such contracts are called money exchanges and might be settled inside 7 days of execution. On the off chance that the installment and conveyance is done around the same time or the following day, it is called spot conveyance contract. On the off chance that over two days are there for settlement, at that point it pursues the T+2 settlement frameworks where 'T' represents the day when the exchanging happens. There are two manners by which the prepared conveyances of agreements are settled:
- By real conveyance of securities purchased or sold and the cost is forked over the required funds.
- The exchange is settled not by real conveyance of securities but rather by paying the distinction in cost.

In addition, prepared conveyance contracts may manage cleared or uncleared securities. Cleared securities are those which can be cleared by the clearing house while uncleared securities are those which are not cleared by the clearing house,

yet through a procedure called 'hand conveyance' and installment.

- **Forward conveyance contract:** Delivery contracts are utilized for theory where the gathering has no expectation of taking conveyance or on making installments on the purchasing and selling of securities. Here, just those securities which are put on the forward rundown by a trade can be exchanged the forward market. Forward contracts are settled on a specific fixed day after each 15 days. There are three manners by which the forward contracts are settled:
- It can be through genuine conveyance of securities

Financial Exchange

The general value dimension of the offers exchanged a stock trade is estimated by a list, called a 'securities exchange file'. A record is really a marker of the composite esteem or cost of a specific number of things. For instance, the discount value file (WPI), the buyer value record (CPI), and so on mirror the dimension of cost in the market for a select rundown of things. If prices for the most part go up, the estimation of a value file will rise; if costs fall, the file esteem will descend. In a value record, a container of things will be picked relying on the relating utilization design. Not all things in such a container will have a similar weight, e.g., emerge in the cost of rice will influence the purchaser considerably more than an ascent in the cost of salt, since rice is expended in a higher amount than salt. Along these lines, a 'stock record' perhaps built by taking a crate of offer exchanged a specific trade. The crate must be chosen to the point that it is illustrative of developments in the market overall. Numerous files gathered by news or money related administrations firms are utilized crosswise over nations, the most celebrated securities exchange record in India being the BSE affectability file, called Sensex' Index conclusion calculation An end Sensex is figured on each exchanging day. For this, all exchanges the offers of the 30 organizations amid the most recent 30 minutes of exchanging session are considered. The weighted normal of exchanging costs over those exchanges is taken. In the event that any of these offers did not exchange amid the most recent 30 minutes, its last exchanged cost would be considered. In the event that an offer was not exchanged at all in multi day, its earlier day's end cost is taken. This

system endeavors to keep any consider control of the cost of an offer at the very end of an exchanging day so as to falsely change the end estimation of the list. Online calculation of file In an online domain of stock exchanging, the exchanging PC utilizes the continuous costs at which the constituent offers of the file are being exchanged amid market hours. Along these lines the Sensex is determined like clockwork by the framework. Exchanging costs An exchanging shares includes financier to be paid to stockbrokers, storehouse member's charges for affecting the exchange through the individual demit records and exchange charge. Present moment (under 1 year) capital increases are assessable, long haul capital additions are definitely not.

Calculation of Sensex

The trades frequently fix some limit up to which the market file can vacillate in a solitary day. This is known as the electrical switch. For example, in the primary week of April 2007, the BSE has set the electrical switch at 1,500 for example in the event that the Sensex increments or diminishes by 1,500 points in any single day, working will be halted naturally by the framework. Exceptional highlights of the National Stock Exchange (NSE) The National Stock Exchange (NSE) is the primary trade in India with screen-based web based exchanging. It is additionally the main trade having a discount obligation showcase (WDM) portion. People and organization firms are not permitted to take enrollment for this fragment. In addition, NSE (as likewise BSE) has Futures and Option (F&O) fragment, where the stock and stock record fates and choices exchange. There is additionally a move to begin exchanging corporate securities with impact from 1 July 2007. A record board of trustees' of the stock trade, viz. BSE, chooses 30 organizations whose shares are to be taken into the calculation of the Sensex. This rundown of 30 organizations is definitely not a static rundown; choice for consideration is based on nonstop audit by the board of trustees. The advisory group comprises of experts like academicians, common reserve directors, fund writers, free overseeing board individuals and different members in the monetary markets. Loads of these organizations make up the Sensex following an 'advertise capitalization-weighted' technique. Market capitalization = cost of offer x complete number of offers.

The criteria dependent on which the 30 Sensex offers are chosen are comprehensively as pursues:

(I) The market capitalization of each such organization must be among the main 100 under the BSE. Every one of them ought to have an offer of more than 0.5 percent in the absolute market capitalization under the Sensex. (ii) as far as exchanging recurrence, every one of these 30 offers ought to have been exchanged on each exchanging day amid the most recent one year. Be that as it may, an exemption can be made to this measure in extraordinary circumstances like offer suspension, and so on (iii) The exchanging volume (figured as the normal number of exchanges every day throughout the previous 1 year) of every one of these organizations ought to be among the best 150 organizations recorded in BSE. (iv) There should a wide industry portrayal, i.e., the 30 chose organizations ought to be among the pioneers in their separate industry gatherings. (v) Listed history of each organization ought to be no less than 1 year on BSE. (vi) The reputation of every one of the 30 organizations must be satisfactory to the record advisory group, as its would like to think. Table 4.1 records the accompanying 30 organizations' stocks that are utilized as of March 2007.

Conclusion

A 'share' is separated possession in an organization; a 'stock' is various offers thought about together. At the point when an organization issues offers to the general population, the 'open offering' happens in the 'essential market' section of the capital market. At the point when shares are being exchanged the securities exchange among investors and imminent investors of a specific organization, the organization itself isn't involved with the exchange. Such a market is never again an essential market; it is known as an 'auxiliary market'. Countless and merchants are available in the auxiliary market of. organization shares. A stock trade gives offices to exchanging organization stocks and different securities, issue and reclamation of securities, unit trusts and other pooled (shared reserve) speculation items, and so forth. It isn't obligatory to exchange stocks just on a trade. There might be an arrangement for off trade or over-the-counter (OTC) exchanging too. Purchasers and merchants may put different sorts of 'orders' with the broken the general value dimension of the offers exchanged a stock trade is estimated by a record, called 'financial exchange list'.

References

1. Avadhani, V.A. Marketing of Financial Services. New Delhi: Himalaya Publishing House.
2. Batra, G.S. Financial Services and Markets. New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications.
3. Gordan, E. and K. Natrajan. Emerging Scenario of Financial Services. New Delhi: Himalaya Publishing House.
4. Khan, M.Y. Financial Services. New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill.
5. Machiraju, H.R. Indian Financial System. New Delhi:Vikas Publishing House.
6. Meidan, A.B. Option Pricing: Theory and Applications. Toronto: Lexington Books.

www.ijpd.co.in

Vinita Garg

Assistant Professor, Dept. of Commerce
Aggarwal College Ballabgarh
E-mail: gargvinita35@gmail.com

Abstract

India's fast industrialization development in little and substantial undertakings has had its effect on the earth; this has now turned into a noteworthy worry to the economy. Industrialization has prompted improvement in assorted territories like horticulture, fabricating division, coal, timber, packaging plants, vehicles, gas and synthetic concoctions which has unquestionably built up the economy of India and the way of life of individuals living in the nation, however it has additionally prompted the debasement of condition, exhaustion of normal assets and presenting genuine hazard to human creature and vegetation. This is a result of dumping mechanical waste items into water sources causing water contamination, risky smoke from the fireplaces causing air contamination and modern machines with high force sound causing clamor contamination. A dangerous atmospheric deviation is additionally a standout amongst the most and genuine outcomes of mechanical contamination causing an expansion in the water level in oceans and streams in this manner expanding the opportunity of flood. So there is a solid need to strike a harmony between modern improvement and physical condition in order to lessen the power of contamination and to adapt up to this basic circumstance, we have to make ideal use and the executives of assets and ought to likewise utilize the idea of co-handling for example utilization of waste materials in modern procedures by receiving different techniques since waste ought to dependably be considered as an open door for further use.

Keywords : Global warming, industrialization, co-handling, Environment

Introduction

Unmistakably, Industrialization is a focal mainstay of the advancement of economy of any nation. Industrialization is the time of social and monetary change that changes a human gathering from an agrarian culture into a modern culture, including the broad re-association of an economy to manufacture. It is while vital for monetary development and advancement of a general public, can likewise be hurtful to the earth.

Industrialization to accomplish monetary advancement has brought about worldwide natural corruption. While the effects of mechanical movement on the indigenous habitat are a noteworthy worry in created nations, substantially less is thought about these effects in creating nations.

Openings for work: This is the primary constructive effect of industrialization that it gave numerous new openings for work to the general population in the general public.

Urbanization: Urbanization is an expansion in the quantity of individuals living in towns and urban areas . Substantial number of town individuals relocates to urban areas for employments and they needed to live in urban zones which are nearest to the industrial facilities that they are worked in. By this residents likewise improve their way of life by increasingly extra cash.

Transportation: Industrialization gives new apparatus expanded generation speed which

enabled individuals to transport crude material starting with one spot then onto the next spot in simple path, for example, steam motor, rail street framework and so on.

Steam motor: it gives development of products starting with one spot then onto the next through conduits in shabby rate.

Rail street framework: the rail street gave producer a shabby method to transport their items . New nourishment can likewise be conveyed to far off towns in constrained time.

Opportunity of work: more industrialization give opportunity to the people to pick their own work of their own desire because of better accessibility of training.

Ease of generation: Large dimension of creation or large scale manufacturing because of more industrialization implied more creation requiring little to no effort . society can bear the cost of that items in all respects effectively.

Specialization: through industrialization there is an advantage of specialization to the general public since work gave in the business based on forte not based on standing , religion , and culture.

Give any desire for development:: it gives of progress in creating nations by improving way of life ,giving openings for work and giving reasonable items.

Independent: Before freedom we needed to do import to fulfill our fundamental needs at extremely surprising expense since we had no

substantial ventures around then however with the headway of different businesses in our nation we can fulfill our essential needs at exceptionally ease ,so through industrialization we made ourselves independent .

Improved horticulture: In the cutting edge age agribusiness framework become exceptionally effective when it is finished with the assistance of productive machines and mechanical gadgets . Through industrialization it ended up conceivable to embrace the most recent innovation in farming framework by which our agribusiness framework improved.

Negative Impacts of Industrialization:

Fast urbanization: As urbanization results in development in size of the urban populace that include weight the nearby condition . this become negative effect of industrialization as it prompts general decay of laborer's personal satisfaction and numerous issues for society such wrongdoing , stress and mental issue

Youngster work: Child work is basic in numerous ventures .at some point more industrialization drives kid work . industrial facility proprietors swings to untalented youngster on the grounds that their little hands and bodies venture into small gaps and it is less demanding for them to get things done.

Worry: As individual moves to the urban regions for employment this will result the detachment of Family individuals to social pressure that can turn into the consequence of numerous maladies.

Pay was low: by and large the compensation was less for ladies and youngsters in ventures and that compensation is sufficient to help the individual not a family.

Risky working conditions: In numerous ventures there is hazardous working conditions and there are not many laws and guidelines to secure laborers around then.

Work hours : In numerous enterprises work hours are long . laborers need to work for 10 to 12 hours ,frequently with work on Saturdays . anyway there are breaks for suppers yet at the same time such long work days are extremely debilitating

No assurance on occupation : As in ventures there are untalented labour and managers could procure any one from all roads. There is no activity ensure for the present specialists.

Squander material: Industrialization delivers a more noteworthy measure of wastage ,both legitimately because of creation of merchandise ,

just as the transfer of those products once their motivation has been served

Pessimistic effect of innovation: before industry unrest individuals made items that were all handcrafted and they must be built separately anyway that was very tedious procedure yet quality items were delivered . in any case, on the negative side after the modern insurgency with the coming of new innovation made the activity quicker and made twice at numerous items that two hands could carry out .The responsibilities of those two hands disappeared.

Deforestation: By industrialization our rainforest are wrecking by cutting trees .This reason creatures to free their regular territory and progresses toward becoming to move them to people which cause much more issues.

Mechanical Pollution and Environment Degradation

Commotion Pollution: Industrialization, while imperative for the financial development and advancement of a general public, can likewise be hurtful to the earth. In addition to other things mechanical procedure can cause environmental change, contamination to air, water and soil, medical problems, annihilation of species, and that's just the beginning.

The following is a concise take a gander at a portion of the ecological ills brought about by business and industry.

Air contamination: It is brought about by the nearness of toxic gases, for example, carbon monoxide and sulfur dioxide. The sustenance handling industry utilizes a wide scope of techniques for the planning, cooking and bundling of foodstuffs that discharge particulates into the environment. There are various genuine environmental ramifications and wellbeing dangers related with mechanical air contamination, for example, an Earth-wide temperature boost, corrosive downpour, respiratory clutters and ozone layer exhaustion

Water contamination: Many ventures don't have appropriate waste administration framework and channel the loss in the crisp water which makes it inadmissible for drinking and different purposes and which goes into streams, trenches and later into Sea, cause water contamination and harm to us and our condition.

Land contamination: Land is the prime normal asset on which our reality depends. Industry is one of the main considerations which cause land corruption. Because of increment popular for nourishment, asylum and house, more

merchandise are delivered. This brought about production of progressively squander that should be discarded. To fulfill the need of the developing populace, more businesses were created which prompted deforestation. Innovative work made ready for current manures and synthetic substances that were profoundly dangerous and prompted soil sullyng.

Clamor contamination: Progress in innovation (industrialization) has brought about making commotion contamination. Material factories, printing squeezes, designing foundations and metal works, apparatus processing plant gear, generators and so on contribute intensely towards commotion contamination. These work from workshops situated on the ground floors of the local locations and cause disturbance, uneasiness and aggravation to the inhabitants presented to the clamour that is unavoidably delivered.

Measures to Control Industrial Pollution:

The execution of control measures ought to be founded on the guideline of recuperation or reusing of the contaminations and must be taken as an indispensable piece of creation for example never as a risk yet dependably a benefit.

Some imperative control measures are:-

- Minimizing waste age by expanding fiery remains usage.
- Industries ought to energize supportability and reusing of their items
- The mechanical site ought to be appropriately analyzed considering the climatic and geological qualities before setting of the business '
- The mechanical squanders ought to be exposed to legitimate treatment before their release.
- Avoid superfluous or inefficient bundling of items.
- Before last transfer of dangerous waste, reuse and re-use ought to be given need either with in premises or outside with legitimate show framework.
- Install water meters and stream meters to gauge real utilization and waste water released.
- Continuously complete stack observing just as ordinary screen surrounding air quality for sulfur dioxide, oxide for

nitrogen, specific issues, hydrocarbons and so forth.

- Government should make stringent move against ventures which release higher measure of toxins into the earth than the dimension recommended by Pollution Control Board.
- It is important to urge businesses to advance "green" techniques for generation and items. It incorporates condition neighborly working procedure.

Conclusion

The mechanical transformation was a period of incredible creative energy and advancement. The innovations that enabled new items to be produced made an interest that caused an endless loop that impelled a few people to success, while in the meantime held individuals down in destitution. So it is required to comprehend both positive and negative effects of industrialization . For effective execution of modern strategy of government there ought to be agreeable connection between working class and the board.

References

1. Sen, A. & J. Dreze (1995). India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity. Oxford University Press: Oxford.
2. J.-D. Duh, V. Shandas, H. Chang, and L. A. George, "Rates of urbanisation and the resiliency of air and water quality," Science of the Total Environment, vol. 400, no. 1–3, pp. 238–256, 2008.
3. Landes, David. S. (1969). The Unbound Prometheus: Technological Change and Industrial Development in Western Europe from 1750 to the Present. Cambridge, New York: Press Syndicate of the University of Cambridge
4. https://www.researchgate.net/.../270899735_Industrialization_Environment_and_Pollution dt 25/11/2018
5. www.yourarticlelibrary.com>industries dt. 26/11/2018
6. www.environmentalpollution.in dt 23/11/20018

रविंदर जिन्धड़ शोधकर्ता

डाक- हसनपुर ए तहसील- तावड़ू
जिला-नूँह (हरियाणा)
दूरभाष नं. 8685020255
इंटरनेट/हॉस्पिटल/हॉस्पिटल

भारत के भू-जलवायु पर्यावरण में अनेक विविधताएँ देखी गई हैं। पर्यावरण की यह विविधता वन्य जीवन पक्षियों तथा कीड़ों के लिए प्राकृतिक वास प्रदान करता है। भारत में वन्य प्राणी एक महान प्राकृतिक धरोहर हैं। यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि विश्व के ज्ञात पौधों और प्राणियों की किस्मों में से 4-5 प्रतिशत किस्में भारत में पाई जाती हैं। हमारे देश में इतने बड़े पैमाने पर जैव विविधता पाए जाने का कारण यहाँ पर पाए जाने वाले विभिन्न प्रकार के पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र हैं, जिन्हें हमने युगों से संरक्षित रखा है। समय के साथ पारिस्थितिकी तंत्रों के आवास मानव क्रियाओं द्वारा प्रभावित हुए और परिणामस्वरूप जैव प्रजातियों की संख्या काफी कम हो गई। आज भी कुछ समुदाय वन्य जीवों के संरक्षण के लिए पूरी तरह समर्पित हैं। डी० आर० खुल्लर के अनुसार-“राजस्थान के विश्‍नोई पेड़-पौधों और जीव-जंतुओं के संरक्षण के लिए 29 सिद्धांतों का पालन करते हैं। महाराष्ट्र का मोरे समुदाय मोरों, मयूरों और वृहत् की सुरक्षा में अब भी विश्‍वास करता है”।

जैवमंडल निचय

जैवमंडल आरक्षित क्षेत्र जैव तथा सांस्कृतिक विविधता में धनी होता है तथा आदिकालीन प्रकृति एवं सांस्कृतिक धरोहर की विशेषताओं को सम्मिलित करता है। माजिद हुसैन के अनुसार-“जैवमंडल आरक्षित प्रदेश स्थलीय तथा तटीय पारिस्थितिक तंत्र है जिसे यूनेस्को के मैनेज्ड बायोस्फीयर, डेवेलपमेंट योजना के तहत अन्तरराष्ट्रीय मान्यता दी गई।”

मैनेज्ड बायोस्फीयर प्रोग्राम, डेवेलपमेंट यह एक अन्तरराष्ट्रीय अन्तर्विषयी षोध कार्यक्रम है जिसे न्चैब्ले ने सन् 1970 में पारंभ किया था। सविन्द्र सिंह के अनुसार “मनुष्य के कार्यकलापों तथा प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण के माध्य होने वाली अन्तःक्रियाओं के फलस्वरूप उत्पन्न समस्याओं का प्रबन्धन करना। वास्तव में यह कार्यक्रम मानव-पर्यावरण के सम्बन्धों के अध्ययन के पारिस्थितिकीय उपागम, स्ब्सिस्टेम्स, डेवेलपमेंट पर अधिक बल देता है।

जैवमंडल आरक्षित क्षेत्र के उद्देश्य

जैवमंडल आरक्षित जैव विविधता के परिरक्षण हेतु आरक्षित क्षेत्र है। डेवेलपमेंट कार्यक्रम के दौरान इनके मुख्य उद्देश्य को बताते हुये कहा गया है -

- पौधों, पशुओं तथा सूक्ष्म जीवों का संरक्षण,
- पारिस्थितिक संरक्षण तथा प्रबन्धन पर षोध को बढ़ावा देना तथा
- शिक्षण, जागरूकता तथा प्रशिक्षण के लिए सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करना है। इस प्रकार एक जैव मण्डल आरक्षित क्षेत्र संरक्षणात्मक भूमिका, विकासात्मक भूमिका तथा व्यवस्थात्मक भूमिका अदा करता है।”

जैवमंडल आगार, मण्डारद्व की अवधरणा का उद्भव

उल्लेखनीय है कि जैवमंडल आगार, उपवेचीमतम त्मेमतअमद्ध की संकल्पना का आविर्भाव 1968 में डेवेलपमेंट द्वारा आयोजित ‘द रैशनल यूज एण्ड कंजर्वेशन रिसोर्सेज ऑफ द बायोस्फीयर’ नामक संगोष्ठी के समय हुआ था। इस संगोष्ठी की संस्तुतियों, तमबवउउमदकंजपवदद्ध में से एक संस्तुति ‘जननिक ससांधनों के उपयोग एवं परिरक्षण से संबधित है। इस संगोष्ठी की संस्तुतियों में से प्रमुख हैं - “कटिपय महत्वपूर्ण पारिस्थितिक तंत्रों, पालतू पौधों एवं जन्तुओं के मौलिक प्राकृतिक आवासों तथा संकटापन्न, मदकंदहद्रमकद्ध एवं दुर्लभ, तंतमद्ध प्रजातियों की बची संख्या के परिरक्षण के तथा प्राकृतिक क्षेत्रों एवं संकटापन्न प्रजातियों के परिरक्षण के लिए विशेष तौर पर प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए।” 5 सन् 1969 में यह निर्णय लिया कि डेवेलपमेंट कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विष्व भर में राश्ट्रीय उद्यानों, जीवीय आगारों तथा अन्य रक्षित क्षेत्रों की व्यवस्था की जाए तथा इनमें धनिश्ट संबध स्थापित किया जाय। ‘जैवमंडल आगार’ की संकल्पना का उद्भव सन् 1971 में हुआ तथा प्रथम जैवमंडल आगार का अभिनिर्धारण सन् 1976 में किया गया। 1976 के बाद से मैब द्वारा अभिनिर्धारित जी मण्डल आगारों की संख्या में निरन्तर वृद्धि होती गई तथा 1986 के अन्त तक 70 देशों में 261 जैवमंडल आगारों का अभिनिर्धारण कर लिया गया था। सन् 2015 तक जैवमंडल आगारों की संख्या बढ़कर 651 हो गई जिनका जाल 110 देशों में फैल गया है। भारत में यद्यपि 18 जैवमंडल आगार हैं। मैब में 1971 में जैवमण्डल आगार की परिभाषा निम्न रूप में प्रस्तुत की है:-जैवमंडल आगार षोध के लिए आधारभूत लाजिस्टिक, सुप्रचालनिकद्ध ससांधन हैं जहाँ पर विभिन्न समयों में एक ही स्थान पर कई बार प्रयोग किए जा सकते हैं, ये शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण के क्षेत्र होते हैं। ये डेवेलपमेंट कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत चलने वाली

परियोजनाओं के अध्ययन के आवश्यक संघटक होते हैं।

जैव संरक्षण स्थल के अनुक्षेत्र ;ठवेचीमतम 'वदंजपवदद्ध जैवमंडल निचय को सन् 1976 में न्छमैब्ल की टास्क फोर्स ने जीवमंडल आगार के सरल मण्डलन प्रतिरूप ;वदपदह चंजजमतदद्ध का प्रस्ताव रखा। इसमें जैव संरक्षण स्थल के तीन अनुक्षेत्र बताएँ गये हैं जो इस प्रकार हैं

केन्द्रीय अनुक्षेत्र ;ब्वतम 'वदमद्ध:यह संरक्षण स्थल का सबसे भीतरी क्षेत्र है तथा इसमें किसी भी प्रकार की मानवीय गतिविधि की आज्ञा नहीं होती।

प्रतिरोधक अनुक्षेत्र ;उनजजमत, वदमद्ध: यह केन्द्रीय अनुक्षेत्र के बहार का क्षेत्र है। इसमें अनुसंधान और वैज्ञानिक जैसी मानवीय गतिविधियों को अनुमति है।

परिवर्ती अनुक्षेत्र ;जतंदेपजपवद, वदमद्ध:इस अनुक्षेत्र में मानवीय आवास और अन्य मानवीय गतिविधियाँ जैसे कृषि, पर्यटन, वन उत्पादों को इकट्ठा करने की अनुमति है तब तक वे वन्य जीवों पर कोई दृष्टभाव नहीं डालते। इस क्षेत्र में संरक्षण के प्रबन्धन और स्थानीय लोगों में गहन सम्बंध होता है।

भारत में जीवमंडल निचय का क्षेत्र।

भारत में 18 जीवमंडल निचय हैं इनमें से 10 जीवमंडल निचय यूनेस्को द्वारा जीवमंडल निचय विष्व नेटवर्क पर मान्यता प्राप्त हैं। उनका विवरण कुछ इस प्रकार है

नीलगिरी जीवमंडल निचय:इसकी स्थापना 1 अगस्त 1986 में हुई थी और यह भारत का पहला जीव मंडल निचय है। इस निचय में वायनाड वन्य जीवन सुरक्षित क्षेत्र, नगरहोल, बांदीपुर और मदुमलाई, निलंबूर का सारा वन से ढका ढाल, उपरी नीलगिरी पठार, सायलेंट वैली और सिदुवानी पहाड़ियाँ शामिल हैं। इस जीवमंडल निचय का कुल क्षेत्र 5,520 वर्ग किलोमीटर है। नीलगिरी जीवमंडल निचय में विभिन्न प्रकार के आवास और मानव क्रिया द्वारा कम प्रभावित प्राकृतिक वनस्पति व सूखी झाड़ियाँ, जैसे-पुष्क और आर्द्र पर्णपाती वन, अर्ध-सदाबहार और आर्द्र सदाबहार वन, सदाबहार षोलास, घास के मैदान और दलदल शामिल हैं। यहाँ पर दो संकटापन्न प्राणी प्रजातियों, नीलगिरी ताहर ;जीतद्ध और षेर जैसी दुम वाले बंदर की सबसे अधिक संख्या पाई जाती है। नीलगिरी निचय में हाथी,बाघ, गौर, सांभर और चीतल जानवरों की दक्षिण भारत में सबसे ज्यादा संख्या तथा कुछ संकटापन्न और क्षेत्रीय विशेष पौधे पाए जाते हैं, इस क्षेत्र में कुछ ऐसी जनजातियों के आवास भी स्थित हैं जो पर्यावरण के साथ सामंजस्य करके रहने के लिए विख्यात हैं।इस जीव मंडल की स्थालाकृति उबड़-खाबड़ है और समुद्र तल से ऊँचाई से 2,650 मीटर तक है। पश्चिमी घाट में पाए जाने वाले 80 प्रतिषत फूलदार पौधे इसी निचय में मिलते हैं।

नंदा देवी जीवमंडल निचय:

इसकी स्थापना 18 जनवरी 1988 को हुई थी और यह उत्तराखंड में स्थित है, जिसमें चमोली, अल्मोडा, पिथौरागढ और बागेश्वर जिलों के भाग शामिल हैं। यहाँ पर मुख्यतः शीतोष्ण कटिबंधीय वन पाए जाते हैं। यहाँ पाई जाने वाली प्रजातियों में सिल्वर वुड तथा लैटीफोली जैसे ओरयिड और रोडोडेड्रॉन शामिल हैं।उस जीवमंडल निचय में कई प्रकार के वन्य जीव, जैसे-हिम तेदुआ ;दवू समवचंतकद्ध काला भालू, भूरा भालू, कस्तूरी मृग, हिम-मृगा, सुनहरा बाज और काला बाज पाए जाते हैं। यहाँ परिस्थितिक तंत्रों को मुख्य खतरा संकटापन्न पौध प्रजातियों को दवा के लिए इकट्ठा करना, दावानल और पशुओं का व्यापारिक उद्ध्य के लिए षिकार से है।

सुंदर वन जीवमंडल निचय:

इसकी स्थापना 29 मार्च 1989 को हुई और यह पश्चिम बंगाल में गंगा नदी के दलदली डेल्टा पर स्थित है। यह एक विशाल क्षेत्र ,9ए630 वर्ग किलोमीटर पर फैला हुआ है और यहाँ मैंग्रोव वन, अनूप और वनाच्छादित द्वीप पाए जाते हैं। "सुंदर वन लगभग 200 रॉयल बंगाल टाईगर का आवासीय क्षेत्र है। मैंग्रोव वृक्षों की उलझी हुई विशाल जड समूह मछली से श्रिम्प तक को आश्रय प्रदान करती हैं। इन मैंग्रोव वनों में 170 से ज्यादा पक्षी प्रजातियाँ पाई जाती हैं। स्वयं को लवणीय और ताजा जल पर्यावरण के अनुरूप ढालते हुए, बाघ पानी में तैरते हैं और चीतल, भौंकने वाले मृग ;इतांपदह कममतद्ध, जंगली सूअर और यहाँ तक कि लंगूरों जैसे दुर्लभ षिकार भी कर लेते हैं। सुंदर वन के मैंग्रोव वनों में हेरिषियरा फोमीज, जो बेषकीमती इमारती लकड़ी है, भी पाई जाती है।

मन्नार की खाड़ी का जीवमंडल निचय:

"मन्नार की खाड़ी का जीवमंडल निचय लगभग एक लाख पांच हजार हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र में फैला है और भारत के दक्षिण-पूर्वी तट पर स्थित है। समुद्रीय जीव विविधता के मामले में यह क्षेत्र विष्व के सबसे धनी क्षेत्रों में से एक है। इस जीवमंडल निचय में 21 द्वीप हैं और इन पर अनेक ज्वारनदमुख, पुलिन, तटिय पर्यावरण के जंगल, समुद्री घास, प्रवाल द्वीप, लवणीय अनुप और मैंग्रोव पाए जाते हैं। यहाँ पर लगभग 3,600 पौधों और जीवों की संकटापन्न प्रजातियाँ पाई जाती हैं, जैसे-समुद्री गाय ;कनहवदह कनहवदद्ध, इसके अतिरिक्त भारतीय प्रायद्वीप क्षेत्रीय विशेष की मैंग्रोव प्रजातियाँ भी संकटापन्न हैं।"

मानस जीवमंडल निचय:

मानस जीवमंडल निचय यूनेस्को द्वारा घोषित एक वर्ल्ड हेरीटेज साइट है। "यह प्रोजेक्ट टाइगर रिजर्व तथा एक एलिफैन्ट रिजर्व भी है। यह असम का एक जीवमंडल संरक्षित प्रदेश भी है। यह हिमालय के पादगिरि में स्थित है तथा इसके एक भाग का विस्तार भूटान तक है। यह उद्यान दुर्लभ तथा विलुप्त होते जा रहे वन्य जीव के लिए प्रसिद्ध है

जो विश्व में और कहीं नहीं पाए जाते हैं, जैसे— असम रूफट टर्टल, हिसपिड़ हेअर, सुनेहला लंगूर तथा जगली सूअर।”

सिमलीपाल जीवमंडल निचय:

यह उडिसा के मयूरभंज जिले में स्थित है। यहाँ सेमल के वृक्ष, पसा बवजजवद जतममद्ध पाए जाते हैं। “यहाँ कुछ दर्शनीय जल प्रपात हैं जैसे जोरडां तथा बारेहीपानी। यह उद्यान बाघ, गन्धविलाव, हाथी सिआर तथा ब्लैक बक के लिए प्रसिद्ध हैं।”

बड़ा निकोबार जैवमंडल आरक्षित:

भारत का एक वन्य संरक्षित क्षेत्र है। यह अण्डमान व निकोबार द्वीपसमूह के बड़े निकोबार द्वीप पर स्थित है और उस द्वीप के 85: क्षेत्रफल पर विस्तृत है। इसमें 885 वर्ग किलोमीटर का केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र है जिसके इर्द-गिर्द 12 किमी चौड़ा मध्यवर्ती पट्टा है। “भारत सरकार ने इसे जनवरी 1989 में स्थापित किया था। इसमें भारत के दो राष्ट्रीय उद्यान सम्मिलित हैं— कैंपबल बे राष्ट्रीय उद्यान और गैलेथिया राष्ट्रीय उद्यान।”

पंचमढी जीवमंडल निचय:

यह एक गैर-उपयोग संरक्षण क्षेत्र है। यह मध्य भारत के सतपुड़ा रेंज में स्थित है। इस संरक्षण क्षेत्र को 1999 में भारत सरकार द्वारा बनाया गया था। यूनेस्को ने 2009 में इसे बायोस्फीयर रिजर्व नामित किया था। “पंचमढी जीवमंडल निचय, मध्य प्रदेश के होषंगाबाद, बैतूल और छिंदवाडा जिलों में मध्य में स्थित है। इसका कुल क्षेत्रफल 4926^२28 वर्ग किलोमीटर है। इसमें तीन वन्यजीव संरक्षण इकाइयाँ शामिल हैं— बोरी अभयारण्य; 518^०00 वर्ग किलोमीटर, पंचमढी अभयारण्य ; 518^०00 वर्ग किलोमीटर, सतपुड़ा नेशनल पार्क; 524^३37 वर्ग किलोमीटर। सतपुड़ा राष्ट्र उद्यान का मुख्य क्षेत्र के रूप में प्राधिकृत है और पेश 40101^९91 वर्ग किलोमीटर, बोरी और पंचमढी अभयारण्य सहित षष क्षेत्र, बफर जोन के रूप में कार्य करता है।” 14 यह आरक्षित क्षेत्र मुख्य रूप से स्थानीय वन्यजीव के लिए बना हुआ है, और यह पश्चिमी और पूर्वी भारत के वन प्रजातियों के बीच एक महत्वपूर्ण संक्रमण क्षेत्र की तरह कार्य करता है।

जीवमंडल निचयों की सूची

क्र.	जीवमंडल निचय का नाम एवं	नामित तिथि	स्थिति (प्रांत)
सं.	कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्र (वर्ग किमी में)		
1	नैलगिरी (5520)	01.08. 1986	वायनाद नगरहोल, बांदीपुर, मुदुमलाई, निलबूर, सायलेंट बैली और सिरुवली पहाड़ियाँ (तमिलनाडु, केरल और कर्नाटक)
2	नंदा देवी (5860.69)	18.01. 1988	चमौली, पिथौरागढ़ और अल्मोड़ा जिलों के भाग उत्तराखण्ड
3	नोकरेक (820)	01.09. 1988	गारो पहाड़ियों का हिस्सा (मेघालय)
4	मानस (2837)	14.03. 1989	कोकराझार, बोगाई गाँव, बरपेटा, नलबाड़ी कामरूप व दारांग जिलों के हिस्से (असम)
5	सुन्दर वन (9630)	29.03. 1989	गंगा-ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी तंत्र का डेल्टा व इसका हिस्सा (पश्चिम बंगाल)
6	मन्नार की खाड़ी (10500)	18.02. 1989	तमिलनाडु के उत्तर में रामेश्वरम द्वीप से दक्षिण में कन्याकुमारी तक विस्तृत मन्नार की खाड़ी का भारतीय भाग
7	ग्रैंट निकोबार (885)	06.01. 1989	अंडमान-निकोबार में सुदूर दक्षिणी द्वीप (अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह)
8	सिमिलीपाल (4374)	21.07. 1994	मयूरभंज जिले के भाग (उड़ीसा)
9	डिब्रू-साईकोवा (765)	28.07. 1997	डिब्रूगढ़ और तिनसुकिया जिलों के भाग (असम)
10	दिहांग-देबाँग (5111.5)	02.09. 1998	अरुणाचल प्रदेश में सियांग और देबाँग जिलों के भाग
11	पंचमढी (4981.72)	03.03. 1999	बेतूल, होषंगाबाद और छिंदवाडा जिलों के भाग (मध्यप्रदेश)
12	कंचनजुंगा (2619.92)	07.02. 2000	उत्तर और पश्चिमी सिक्किम के भाग
13	अगस्त्यमलाई (3500.36)	12.11. 2001	केरल में अगस्त्यमलाई पहाड़ियाँ

14	अचनकमर-अमरकंटक (3835.51)	30.03.2005	मध्यप्रदेश में अनुपुर और दिन दौरी जिलों के भाग और छत्तीसगढ़ में बिलासपुर जिले का भाग
15	कच्छ (12,454)	29.01.2008	कच्छ का भाग, गुजरात के राजकोट, सुंदर तथा पाटन जिले
16	ठंडा रेगिस्तान (7770)	28.08.2009	पिन वैली नेशनल पार्क एवं प्रतिवेश, चंद्रताल तथा सारचू एवं किब्वर वन्य प्राणी अभयवन, हिमालय प्रदेश
17	षेश अचलम (4755.997)	20.09.2010	पूर्वी घाट में षेश अचलम की पहाडियाँ तथा आन्ध्रप्रदेश में चितूर तथा कड्डुप्पा जिलों के भाग
18	पन्ना (2998.98)	28.08.2011	मध्यप्रदेश में पन्ना एवं छत्तरपुर जिलो के भाग

नोट: 'इन क्षेत्रों को यूनेस्को के बी. आर. वर्ल्ड नेटवर्क में सम्मिलित किया गया है।

संदर्भ सूची

1. डी. आर. खुल्लर, भारत का भूगोल, परिचय पृष्ठ-6.12
2. माजिद हुसैन व रमेश सिंह, भारत का भूगोल, पृष्ठ-5.12
3. सविन्द्र सिंह, पर्यावरण भूगोल का स्वरूप, पृ.450
4. सुरेन्द्र सिंह, जितेन्द्र सरोहा, भारत का भूगोल पृ.-6^प16
5. सविन्द्र सिंह, पर्यावरण भूगोल का स्वरूप, पृ 465
6. संजीव गुप्ता, अनिल गुप्ता, बी.एस. भोला, पर्यावरण अध्ययन, पृ.110
7. श्वेता उप्पाल, भारत भौतिक पर्यावरण कक्षा 11^{जी} छबत्त, पृ. 66-68
8. वही, पृ. 66-68
9. वही, पृ. 69
10. माजिद हुसैन-रमेश सिंह, भारत का भूगोल, पृ 5.32
11. वही, पृ. 5.32
12. वही, पृ. 5.32
13. जेजचरुध्रीपण्डणपापचमकपण्वतहडूपापझळतमज छपबवईंत कजण25६3६2018
14. जेजचरु?? पण्डण पापचमकपण्वतहडूपापझ पचमढी

Kirti Grover

Dept. of Commerce, Aggarwal College Ballabgarh
Kirtigrover02@gmail.com

Abstract

As we know about monopoly system. This is the only business in which massive profit is associated with short run and even with long run also. Due to the absence of competitors, monopoly firm tend to receive super profit from their operations. Few years back some reputed companies like TATA, BIRLA and government Navratna companies used to dominate Indian economy and they are performing well currently. On the other hand INDIAN RAILWAYS has also a monopoly but suffers losses due to some reason. It is one of the largest railway systems all around the world operated by the Ministry of railway network with 67368- kilometer routes with more than 1.6 million employed there. On one side it is Giving the means of employment to the people, provides highly subsidized services so that even poorest of the poor can afford it. So naturally fare will less than its cost as a result IR suffer losses in passenger business which approximately above 30000 crore per annum at present. It follow the manpower intensive operating practices devised from several decades back due to drastically increasing cost plus giving them after retirement benefits such as pension , gratuity , huge expenditure on non- core activities. We can find so many beggars, eunuchs, hawkers, rag pickers; people travelling with their families without tickets and many other causes create Revenue leakage. In a written reply in Lok Sabha minister of state for railways Raen Gobain said that since 2014-2017, railways had incurred a loss of INR 4280.50 Crore by running the suburban rail network in Mumbai. In the recent years while the total earning were INR 5206.16 Crore, the expenditure was INR. 9486.66 Crore and the loss was 4280.50 crore, gobain said. In 2011-12 budget clearly stated that no hike in passenger fare over increasing cost. We are travelling along with the expenditure it is almost 43% free for us.

Keywords: Monopoly, Dominate, Subsidies, Drastically, Operating Practices, Gratutiy, Eunuchs, Hawkers, Rag Pickers, Revenue Leakage

Objective of Study: *We are living in the state of progression where the government is constantly trying to improve the economy of the country. The goal of the result proposal is to justify the need to study a research problem and to present the practical ways in which this research could be conducted. IR is constantly suffering losses due to some reasons. This is also one of the major reason because of which our economy faces a downfall problem. My purpose of choosing this topic is to finding those causes that impact on passenger railways.*

Introduction

Railways play a vital role in commerce & trade as well as means of commuting one place to another. The first Indian railway rolled on its 34km track Mumbai to thane on 16 April 1853. Out of All the means of transport railways is only the one which enjoys monopoly. Railways have played a very crucial role in our economy. It requires a very huge capital outlay as compare to other modes of transport. It is principal means of transport. It carries about 70-80 %of total traffic of goods and passengers. Indian railways system is the largest in Asia and 4th largest in the world. It is also a biggest public undertaking in India railways have monopoly in India. The rail transport is managed by the railways department of the central government no private operator is allowed to enter this transport sector. The railways require huge investments for purchase of land, laying of tracks, constructing railways and sheds buying automobiles, etc .No single can afford to make all these investment. The railways fix separate rate for passenger and goods so revenue and profits is

also different for both. Indian Railways (IR) has suffered losses in its passenger transport business for a long time. The underlying reasons often cited for such losses by IR include charging fares well below IR's costs across all classes (possible exception being AC 3 class), granting a range of concessions to various categories of passengers (senior citizens, war widows, students etc) However, at an overall business level, the goods business makes profits and ultimately ends up cross-subsidizing losses of passenger business. IR list of those who gets such concessions is: ,(i) senior citizens;(ii) recipients of gallantry awards; (iii) national sports awards; (iv) participants in national and State sports tournaments; (v) war widows; (vi) patients suffering from cancer, tuberculosis and other serious diseases; (vii) handicapped persons; (viii) film technicians etc. from all these reason low passenger fares represent the most visible aspect and also contribute quantitatively the most to "social costs". This is Lal Bahadur Shastri, delivering the Railway Budget Speech of 1955-56. "We have been following in recent years a liberal

policy of giving concessions, particularly in connection with travel for educational purposes and other nation building activities. The financial effect of these concessions is partially reflected in the fact that the average amount earned per passenger during 1953-54 has decreased from 5.22 pies to 5.17 pies per mile.”This is C. M. Poonacha, delivering the Railway Budget Speech of 1967-68. “It is difficult to estimate the amount of the concessions on passenger fares, but it will not be an insignificant amount. In 2014-15, IR’s passenger business incurred a loss of about INR 33,000crores as per estimation of secondary data. The total revenue, associated with passenger business, was around INR 49,000 crores. Hence, the above loss essentially amounted to around 67% of its passenger revenues. It means for every 1 Rupee earned in its passenger business, IR ended up expending Rupees 1.67.cost of passenger business much more than its revenue. With the Government exploring the possibility of ending the present system of a separate Railway Budget speech in Parliament, a need is being felt to examine the financial impact of social service obligations in the passenger transport business. 1.5 with the above context, this note aims to critically review the financial impact of social service

obligations of Indian Railways. While IR broadly attributes the entire loss in passenger business to social service obligations, the question is that this note examines whether the above principle of attributing the entire system loss to social service obligations of IR seems reasonable and warranted, so that appropriate actions to address this may be considered. For this purpose, the next section of this note sets the context by identifying and defining the social service obligations of IR. Estimates of financial impact of such social service obligations as made by IR are then discussed.

Social Service Obligations

Indian Railways (IR) states that it carries out various activities in the larger National interest rather than commercial principle which indicate the profits. This obligation is mainly for the poorer of poor that can’t afford fare rates. Most of the activities are essentially uneconomic in nature and IR not charge any cost. It incurs to deliver such Services or ends up foregoing revenues it should have captured otherwise. Such services can be defined as “Social Service Obligations” for IR The key head of Social Service Obligations for IR broadly include the following:

Social Service Cost Impact on IR Keypoints

S No	Category	Item Head	Impact of IR
1		Fares of Varies Classes of Tickets Lower than System Cost	Lead to Under Recovery of Cost
2.	Non Suburban Passanger Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concession to Various Categories of Passangers Like • Senior Citizen • Students • Recipient of Gallantry Awards • Participants of National and State Sports Tournaments 	Lead to Revenue Forgone.
3.	Military Costs	Concession to Military Personnel	Lead to Revenue Forgone
4.	Sub-Urban Passengers Services	Fare of Various Class Tickets Lower than System Costs	Lead To Under Recovery Of Costs
5.	Lack of Ticket Counters	Improper Management Causes Hustle and Bustle.	Travelling without Tickets

Analysis of Overall estimation of Social Service Obligations we find that IR attributes the overall losses it incurs on the passenger service to the

social service obligation of its passenger business. The principal argument is that for passenger services, IR charges fares among different classes

(particularly for SL class and the below and suburban services) which are below its costs given its social responsibility as the national transporter of the people. Further, IR also foregoes revenues due to various concessions discussed earlier.

Hence, at an overall level, the losses of passenger business are result of combination of such social obligations and IR thus considers them as a reasonably proxy reflecting the financial impact.

Assessment Passan Ger Business Loss(Inr-Crores)

Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Earnings	28246	31323	36532	42190
Expenditure:	92270	104898	122985	125556
Pension Scheme				
Share of Passenger and Coaching	51413	58061	68503	75139
Net Loss	115437	131636	154956	158505

The histogram given below indicates the contribution of various categories of passengers to the overall operating losses in passenger business. The Given graph clearly indicates that, over the period 2011-12 to 2014-15, approx 70%-80% of the losses in passenger service business (for any given year) are contributed by non-suburban (non-EMU) operations (mail/express/ordinary Classes).

Similarly, concessions to various categories of passengers (senior citizen. Disable person, students, war widows) contribute to about 4% of the total loss and operating losses under sub-urban services (EMU) Contributed to another 12% for any given year. Representation with the help of graphs

To summarize, a review of the tables and figures in this section indicate the

Following key points:

- At an overall system level, social service obligations have accounted for losses in passenger business for the period 2011-12 to 2014-15;
- While there are some differences in the estimates of Social Service Obligation costs - IR Annual Year Book estimates the costs as around INR 25,347 crore, the overall system losses indicate these costs as INR 33000.
- In terms of % break-up, approximately 77%-80% of the total losses in Passenger business (for any particular year) are contributed by non-Suburban activities out of this, around 4% of the losses are accounted for by various concessions while the balance (73%-76%) could be attributed to IR charging fares lower than the costs it incurs;
- Similarly, losses on account of running sub-urban services account for around 12-13% of the overall losses in passenger service business. Impact of lower ticket

fares and concessions (passes, season tickets etc.) are subsumed in this.

- In non-suburban operations, IR incurs loss for all AC classes except 3rd AC. Losses incurred in SL and second class account for the bulk of operating loss (more than 75% of the entire passenger business loss on an average during the 4-year period).

The above points clearly indicate that at a unit level (Paise/PKm) the expenditure for every class (except 3rd AC) across sub-urban and non-suburban services exceed the revenue (Paise/Pkm) for the same class. The same has been pointed out in IR's Committee on improving Financial Health of Indian Railways headed by D. K. Mittal.

- Highly subsidized services provided by IR
- Cheaper transport
- Lack of ticket counters
- Huge capital outlay
- In India lot of passenger travel without ticket. By this IR loss huge money.

- Inadequate administration system
- Imported cost of raw material
- Shortage of 3rd AC coach that cover maximum cost
- Fail proof mechanism in every situation to check if all possible entering the platform have valid travelling or platform ticket.
- Revenue Leakage

Highly subsidized services provided by Indian Railways have increased the concession for passenger fare in 53 categories, including disabilities, cancer, thalassemia, cardiovascular and kidney patients, war widows and students etc., which result in loss of 33 corers annually. The only segment to make IR beneficial is the business of goods, in fact the passenger revenue is 25.28 percent and the rest are freight and other commercial services.

Cheaper transport: According to World Bank's study on the PPP (purchasing power parity) calculations reveals: The Indian Railways earn 1 cent from each passenger per kilometer as against 9.4 cents earned by the Japan railways, 6.7 cents by the Russian railways, 6.2 cents by the Deutsche Bahn (German railways) and 2.7 cents by the Chinese railways. (Calculations based on the PPP index are more accurate, as these take into account various economic parameters including comparative currency values and service costs. For example, when converted via the nominal exchange rates GDP per capita in India is about US\$1,965, while on a PPP basis it is about US\$7,197). In 2012-13, the Indian Railways spent 57.76 paisa and earned only 28.52 paisa to carry one passenger on its network.

Huge capital outlay: The railway requires huge amount of investment of capital. The cost of imported raw material, maintenance, construction and overhead expenses are very high as compared to other modes of transport. Moreover, the investments are specific and immobile.

Monopoly: As we know, the railway has its own monopoly. No private sector is connected to it, due to which the Railways have to bear the entire

cost itself; On the other hand, the main purpose of the Railways is to protect the interests of the people, there is no profit making, due to which IR do not raise its fare too.

Attack on Railways: Indian Railways had to suffer huge losses of crores of rupees. Railway is attacked in any part of the country due to disturbances and violations, sometimes a railway coach is set on fire, because of which burden of maintenance and repair cost bear by IR itself.

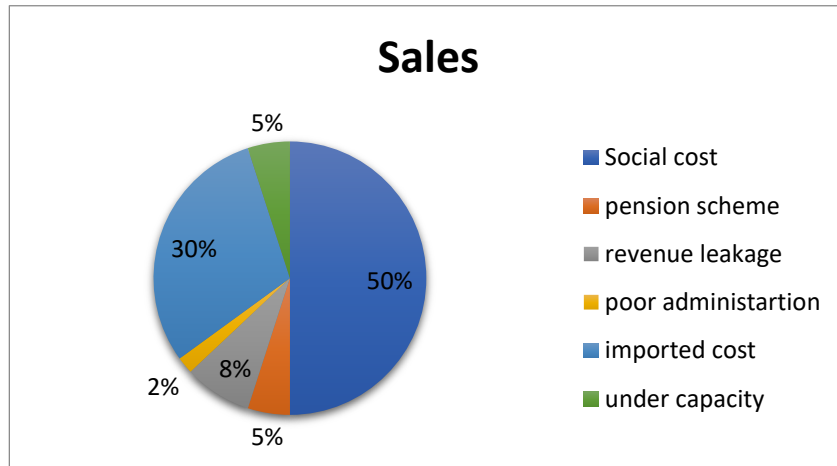
Outdated technology: The technology used in railways is quite outdated. Railway Engines, wagons and other equipment's are quite old and these require replacement. It is a huge expenditure. Now it needs to be modernized.

Travel without Tickets: In India huge number of passengers travel without buying tickets. Indian railways have to carry the extra loss of nearly 5 crore every year on account of travelling without tickets.

Under capacity: Railways should have full load for their ideal and economic operations. Since it has a large bearing capacity, in most areas its use is less, it is a big financial problem and it causes damage to the economy.

Revenue leakage: Apart from being heavily subsidized, most of the overcrowded trains are packed with people who are very resistant to pay tickets...even killing TC's over such issues. Even if 70 % of the Indians buy tickets before travelling in a train (local or any). Railways would not have to bear such losses.

Lack of funds: I have been travelling in IR since 5 years, so I have years of experience as a passenger/customer of IR and railway stations, staff and employees. Clearly I am one of those millions of Indians who have such an experience. The root cause is its Indian Government owned. Trust me Make it partly privatize control of which is in the hand of government but operation are done by private sector and we will see improvement in performance and profitability both.



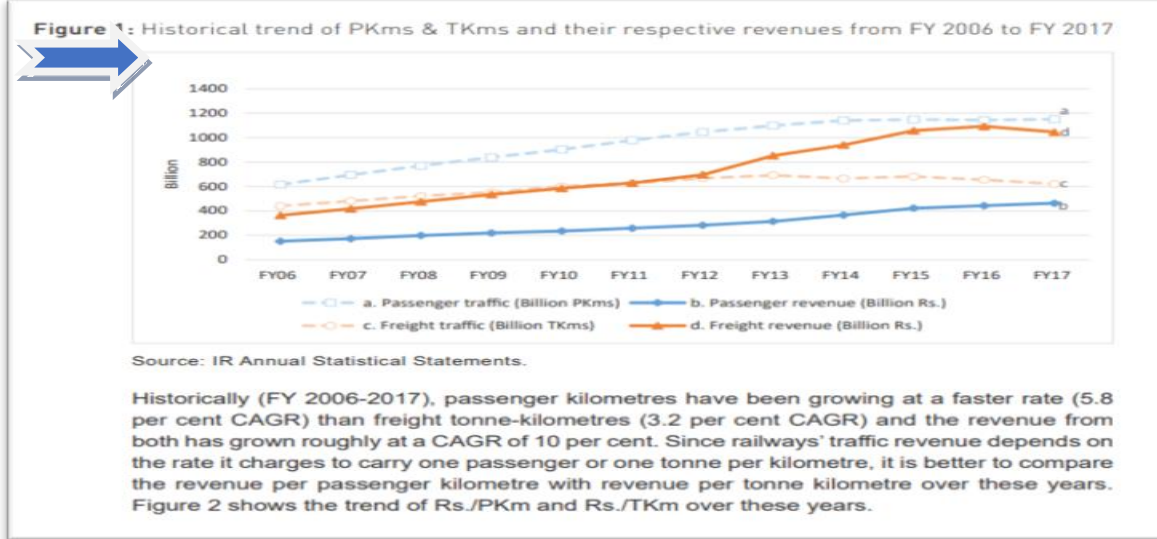
Suggestions for Improvement

Don't put the same TCs on the same trains for more than few days. All Intercity trains are notorious for the "setting" between TCs and regular passengers. There is a practice of no need to buy any ticket and still travel like a royalty, by paying some smaller amount to the regular, friendly TCs. You can get this confirmed by checking trains like 12935/12936 or 12009/12010 ANY day. This is also going on in many other trains. Put heavy penalty for getting into reserved coaches without legitimate reserved tickets. In many cases, TCs allow such unreserved passengers by collecting some unofficial money from each one of them. Please stop this. One option is putting cameras in each coach tracking passage areas and TCs transactions.

A Comparative Study of Freight and Passenger Fare

IR operates a shared network that carries both goods and passengers. Its passenger volume is the

highest in the world (International Union of Railways, 2015), while freight carried by rail has declined in terms of its share in logistics from 86 percent in FY 1951 to 30 per cent in FY 2016 (National Council of Applied Economic Research, 2016) but still passenger business suffer losses. A focus on passengers is part of a wider policy that makes IR not only a transportation option in a competitive landscape but also "knits the country together". It provides employment (the largest civilian employer in India), and is also a recipient of measurable patronage, with discounts across dozens of categories of passengers. Also added to this are the non-remunerative fares that cover only 57 per cent of fare on average—a fact proclaimed on all passenger tickets. Figure 1 shows the passenger traffic (billion pkms) and passenger revenue on one side and another side freight traffic and revenue This is the conclusion that the goods and passenger fare have a contradiction with each other.



Indian railways historical data and CAGR (FY 2006-FY 2017)

IR's Historical CAGR	FY06	FY17	CAGR
Passenger kilometres (Million)	615,614	1,149,835	5.8%
Passenger revenue (Billion Rs.)	151	463	10.7%
Rs./PKm	0.25	0.40	4.6%
Cost of passenger services (Billion Rs.)	217	858	13.3%
Coaching loss (Billion Rs.)	66	396	17.7%
Freight tonne kilometres (Million)	439,596	620,138	3.2%
Freight revenue (Billion Rs.)	36,287	104,563	10.1%
Rs./TKm [all freight]	0.83	1.69	6.7%
Cost of freight services (Billion Rs.)	29.721	64.998	7.4%

Conclusion

Conclusion are drawn from the depth study that the overall performance of Indian railways is not suffering losses. As we know, on the behalf of the types of trains Indian railways are broadly categorize as Passenger trains and goods trains, so profit and losses are also calculated separately for both these types of trains. On one of the side when passenger trains are suffering a loss of INR 33000 crores the goods trains on the other side are earning a profit of INR 45000 crores. Rather than filling the loop holes of passenger trains the Indian railways is using the profit of goods trains to cover the losses of the passenger trains. The money which had to be used for the growth of Indian economy was spent in covering the losses.

In my opinion if we handover the management in the hands of private organizations and ownership remains with the government, this will not only lead to reduction in losses but also will lead to

optimum use of resources and efficient management which will further enhance our Indian railways and contribute to growth of economy.

References

1. Bear, Linda. (2007). Lines of the Nation: Indian Railway Workers, Bureaucracy, and the Intimate Historical Self excerpt and text search
2. Kerr, Ian J. Railways in Modern India (2001) excerpt and text search
3. Kerr, Ian J. (2006). Engines of Change: The Railroads That Made India .
4. Kumar, Sudhir, and Shagun Mehrotra. Bankruptcy to Billions: How the Indian Railways Transformed Itself (2009)
5. "IR History: Early Day". Indian Railways Fan Club. Retrieved dec16,2018.

6. "Zones". Indian Railways Fan Club. Retrieved 26 June 2018.
7. "Locomotives". Indian Railways Fan Club. Retrieved 26 June 2018.
8. "Production Units & Workshops". Indian Railways Fan Club. Retrieved 26 June 2018.
9. "Signalling Systems". Indian Railways Fan Club. Retrieved 26 June 2018.
10. "Geography : International". Indian Railways Fan Club. Retrieved 26 sept. 2018.
11. "Rolling stock". Indian Railways Fan Club. Retrieved 26 Sept. 2018.
12. "Signal Aspects and Indications – Principal Running Signals". Indian Railways Fan Club. Retrieved 26 Sept. 2018.
13. "Salient Features of Indian Railways". Indian Railways. Archived from the original on 18 June 2005. Retrieved 19 Sept.2018.
14. "Indian Railways Online Passenger Reservation Site". Indian Railways. Archived from the original on 1 June 2014. Retrieved 10 Sept.2018.



**ENTERPRISE IN FAMILY CLAIMED BUSINESS: AN ENGINE TO PROGRESSION,
DEVELOPMENT AND RESTORATION**

Priya Saini

Assistant Prof., Dept. of Commerce
Government College for Women, Faridabad
Sainisunnyy.11@gmail.com

Abstract

Business enterprise is one of the monetary drivers in our nation. It prompts make work just as riches. Almost no is thought about how family possessed organizations guarantee that pioneering movement thrives amid the following ages. The premise of the exploration is to investigate distinctive methodologies and covering between family run business and enterprise and conceivable outcomes of how family claimed organizations start innovative exercises. The paper recognizes the great practices that will help family firms to keep on developing so as to guarantee their business continually adjusts to changing business sector needs and how enterprising introduction improves the execution of family claimed business. In this paper it considers those family possessed business having solid introduction towards innovativeness and trying different things with new items, administrations and procedures will ready to guarantee reasonable future or not. Another key knowledge is that the whether family's inclusion in business enterprise and advancement is a positive factor and will bolster chance taking. All organizations, family or non-family claimed are beat once a day by changes in business sectors and the moving needs of clients in this manner it would locate some profitable bits of knowledge into methodologies that will guarantee them to keep up a solid culture of advancement and enterprise, crosswise over ages. In this exploration paper, it is watched different recorded family claimed business in India and analyze their enterprising introduction, development and execution. The discoveries offer imperative bits of knowledge into the dynamic job of families in coordinating the innovative introduction of family firms and point to critical components that can expand the pioneering introduction of these organizations. The examination at last demonstrates that family claimed organizations should cautiously adjust their objectives, structure and administration to help business enterprise and advancement.

Watchwords: Entrepreneurship, Family claimed Business, Innovation, Orientation and Performance.

Introduction

The privately-run company writing covers fundamental issues like progression arranging, overseeing family relationship, authority and so forth for manageability. One factor that neglected to pull in consideration is the change of the pioneering introduction in these family possessed organizations. There are numerous confirmations in India which proliferates with regards to the powerlessness of succeeding ages to keep up the enterprising drive of the author. The coming ages apparently having less time instilling the innovative drive of their ancestors. Covering between enterprise, privately-owned company and progression is intriguing to think about and examine.



The motivation behind this investigation is to build comprehension of the profundity and nature of privately-run company business. The investigation features a few practices that going to help family firms to motivate to develop and guarantee their business continually adjusts to changing business sector needs.

The discoveries demonstrate that high enterprising introduction improves money related execution. The family and its own aggregate outlook can put a solid effect on the administration and the interrelationship is critical in deciding the business' capacity to have a practical future. It is additionally reassuring to see that the report finds that a family CEO can be advantageous for teaching or invigorating development in a business, offsetting with great administration including non-family chiefs. Another perception is that the relative's association in advancement and business enterprise is an or more point and will bolster in going out on a limb. All organizations, family or non-family possessed, are beat by changes in business sectors and the moving needs of clients. The other motivation behind the investigation is to center into techniques that will guarantee them to keep up a solid culture of development and enterprise, crosswise over ages.

REVIEW:

Family endeavors have their critical job on the planet economy as their essence isn't limited to one nation or locale however exists all around the globe. Subsequently, it is of high incentive to comprehend what a privately-owned company is. Diverse meanings of family firms have risen lately, yet there was no reasonable trade off about what characterizes them. In spite of the fact that the concurrence on one explanation of privately-run companies was missing, shared view could be recognized by generally definitions. Truth be told, most translations featured proprietorship, family contribution, family control and the aim of exchanging the business to future ages as key segments of what could be named family firms. Regardless of whether a few definitions could in any case be sketchy, the components referenced above present the inside factors that are vital to depict any firm as a family possessed organization (Chrisman, Chua, and Sharma, 2005). Chrisman et al. likewise discovered that a privately-run company is recognized not just by proprietorship, administration, and control that are held by the family, yet in addition by the cutting edge progression (Chrisman et al., 2005). Family contribution in proprietorship and the board is one of the primary heroes impacting the corporate administration of family claimed organizations. As per Berle and Means proprietorship focus will adjust the interests among possession and the executives, and moderate the measure of organization costs (Berle and Means, 1932). In this way, higher monetary execution could be accomplished.

Business enterprise and the firm

The enterprise of any business relies upon its ranking directors. The enterprising introduction (EO) of a firm is characterized by "the techniques, practices, and basic leadership styles supervisors use to act innovatively". Enterprising introduction is especially critical when a firm works where changes happen normally and contenders are savage in pursuing clients whose necessities and needs regularly change.

Enterprise and the family

In family firms, the family has its very own perspective on business enterprise, fashioned by the innovative outlook, demeanors and objectives of the family. This has been named "family innovative introduction". The frames

of mind, mentalities and objectives of relatives shape the more extensive administration of the firm, which thus shapes its readiness and capacity to participate in business and development movement, and how it sees, organizes or obliges these exercises.

Research Gap

Past examinations on family firms have looked specifically at execution (for the most part versus non-family firms or the execution of openly recorded versus private family firms) and at between generational progression, however few have inspected enterprise and advancement in family firms. Getting enterprise and development with regards to privately-run company is very important from a viable perspective on the grounds that there is a developing assemblage of proof demonstrating that family firms use business and advancement to support their upper hand and to defeat monetary and money related downturns. It resembles a motor or drive to coherence, development and recharging. It is seen that pioneering and imaginative organizations regularly beat their rivals and advancement is generally recognized as a critical determinant of supported prevalent execution. Numerous family firms these days adjusting the enterprising introduction.

Objective of the Study

- To distinguish the effect of business enterprise introduction on advancement action.
- To distinguish the effect of business enterprise introduction on budgetary execution.
- To evaluate the pioneering introduction of Family Owned Business in India.

Family proprietors' basic leadership and Entrepreneurship:

While Family EO and Firm EO put a mentality towards business enterprise and advancement into the association, the degree to which enterprise and development is empowered relies upon how the family proprietors practice their basic leadership specialist and responsibility towards

advancement and business objectives. (EO – Entrepreneurship Orientation)

Installing, Enabling and Evaluating Entrepreneurship and Innovation in Family Owned Business

There are not many ideas giving a system to getting business enterprise and advancement in family firms:

- Embedding concerns how enterprise and advancement exercises are set up in privately-run companies. Advancement and Entrepreneurship both inside the privately-run company relies upon the degree to which Firm EO and Family EO are winning. The enterprise of the privately-run company is set up by expanding hazard resistance, creativity and master liveliness accentuation on development and a readiness to change at the firm dimension and family level too.
- Enabling concerns the manners by which privately-run companies urge business enterprise and advancement to occur. Enterprise and advancement rely upon how the family's basic leadership expert impacts business choices and the family's pledge to take part in business and development dependent on the objectives, aims and inspirations that drive family proprietors.
- Evaluating concerns the administration instruments that privately-run companies create to address the dangers related with business enterprise and development. The administration of family firms is confused and incorporates different angles like the job CEO and the principle top managerial staff, the job of tasks sheets, regardless of whether the cutting edge is engaged with maintaining the business or whether the family has set up a trust to deal with the family's riches and premiums as a major aspect of the business. This would prompt improved privately-owned company execution.

Conclusion

The investigation presumes that the dynamic job of families in coordinating the pioneering introduction of family firms and point to critical components that can build the innovative introduction of these organizations. Family possessed organizations ought to deliberately adjust their objectives, structure and

administration to help business enterprise and advancement. They should consider the inclusion of non-family executives and workers, and furthermore consider how next.

References

1. K. D. Vries and F. R. Manfred, "The dynamics of family controlled firms: The good and the bad news," *Organizational Dynamics*, vol. 21, no. 3, pp. 59-71, 1993. [4]
2. J. H. Astrachan and M. C. Shanker, "Family businesses' contribution to the U.S. economy: A closer look," *Family Business Review*, vol. 16, no. 3, pp. 211, 2003.
3. T. Zellweger and P. Sieger, "Entrepreneurial orientation in long-lived family firms," *Small Business Economics*, vol. 38, no. 1, pp. 67-84, 2010.
4. K. M. Green, J. G. Covin, and D. P. Slevin, "Exploring the relationship between strategic reactivity and entrepreneurial orientation: the role of structure – style fit," *Journal of Business Venturing*, vol. 23, no. 3, pp. 356-83, 2008.
5. O. Al Rahma. (20th December 2011). Family Owned Business and Internal Audit Function. Presented at Dubai Chamber. [Online].
6. Wright, M., De Massis, A., Scholes, L., Kotlar, J. and Hughes, M. (2016) Family Business Entrepreneurship: Methodology and Supplementary Data Analyses. London: IFB Research Foundation (available at <http://www.ifb.org.uk/media/1757/family-business-entrepreneurshipmethodoloy-and-supplementary-data-analyses.pdf>).
7. Zellweger, T.M., Nason, R.S. and Nordqvist, M. (2011) "From longevity of firms to transgenerational entrepreneurship of families: Introducing family entrepreneurial orientation". *Family Business Review*, Vol. 25(2), 136–155.

GREEN HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT- CONCEPT AND PRESENT IMPLEMENTATIONS

PALAK VERMA

E-mail: palakverma15@gmail.com

Abstract

The present Twenty First century is highly interested in environmental concerns all over the world irrespective of the fields, be it, Public sector organisations, Private sector organisations, healthcare sector (hospitals), education sector (schools, universities) etc. Due to the advent of the concept of globalisation, the businesses are experiencing a major shift from the old conventional financial structures to a more developed and modern economy which is ready to explore green economic aspects of the organisations. Keeping all these aspects in mind GREEN HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT has become a buzz word in all the organisations now a days. This means that every organisation not only requires to focus on the economic and financial aspects but also has to focus on social as well as environmental factors to attain success and establish a strong image in the corporate community. This Paper focuses on explaining the concept of Green human resource management and what initiatives have been taken by the organisations to inculcate greening effect in there HR practices. The paper also highlights the impact Green HR has created and the advantages which some organisations have gained due to its implementation. It also talks about Green work life balance.

KEYWORDS: Green human resource management (Green HRM), Sustainability, Green employee

Introduction

“Earning Profit Through Environmental Sustainability”. This slogan is one of the majorly highlighted goal for companies all over the world. To achieve this goal the company’s focus on integration of corporate environmental policies with the HR functions.

Human Resource Management is the planning, organising, directing and controlling of procurement, development, compensation, Integration, maintenance and reproduction of Human resources to the end so that individual, organisational, societal objectives are accomplished. Human resource management is an important function of management that deals with most valuable assets of the organisations which is human resources. Here we will consider Human resource Management in the light of sustainability i.e the central point of focus is on Green human resource management.

Green Human Resource Management is use of Human resource policies to promote the sustainable use of resources within business organisation and more generally promotes the cause of environmental sustainability. GHRM is a key business strategy for every organisation where HR Department has a significant role in going green at the office.

Green Hr involves two major elements:-

- Environmental friendly HR practices
- Preservation of knowledge capital.

These green initiatives form a part of wider programs of corporate social responsibility.

Environmental Sustainability: Sustainability is defined as the “ability to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs”.

This concept of Green HRM is not that known among students, researchers, academicians etc. There may be many people who might have not even heard about this concept and some might have heard about it but may not be completely clear regarding the concept of this term. It is one of the most important concepts in Human resource management but it has not yet been introduced properly into the normal curriculum of the students studying HR Practices at their Graduation, Post-Graduation or doctoral levels.

The concept of Green HRM seeks to explain the need for balance between industrial growth for wealth creation and safeguarding the natural environment. The major limitation which is faced in this aspect is that how the individual organisation or entire society achieves this balance is still unclear. Therefore, it is very important for every organisation to inculcate Green HR practices to Contribute to their responsibility towards the Corporate social responsibility.

Objectives

This paper focuses on clarifying various aspects related to Green Human Resource Management.

- Meaning of Greening concept and efforts done by government towards Greening?
- Meaning of Green employee
- Green work life Balance
- Some Green Human Resource Management Functions

- Contributions done by certain organisations towards Green HR practices so as ultimately contributing towards their corporate social responsibility.
- Certain suggestions for improvement of Green Human Resource Management.

Methodology

For accomplishing the objectives mentioned above, this present study has adopted the archival method of literature review so that it can form a basis for further researchers willing to find gaps, and define new scopes for further study of authentic knowledge in this particular field of Green human resource management. Certain articles published on Green Human resource management have been studied for this research paper.

The data related to some of the organisations which have undertaken Green HRM practices has

been collected from their respective web-pages and Magazines.

Discussions

Greening Concept is emerging as an integrated part of every concept all over INDIA. Environmental sustainability is paramount for every country. Keeping in mind this concept the government has taken new initiatives of introducing the facility for **Planet Green Bikes**. Planet Advertising launched Planet Green Bikes in the year 2008 and Cycle shelters forming a network all over Delhi that allows to hire and return bicycle from different places in Delhi. It intends to encourage people to use cycles, in order to develop eco-friendly environment in Delhi. They are the pioneers in providing Automated Cycle Sharing system in Delhi/NCR.



This is the photograph of a smart bike station Situated near Janpath market. This initiative has also contributed a lot to reduce the pollution and is of great help to the people working in Delhi. They are now able to switch from there automobiles like cars, scooters, bikes etc i.e petroleum or diesel consuming vehicles to eco-friendly bikes. This has created a great impact on the reduction of pollution in Delhi.

Concept of Greening Employee

No organisation can fully implement the concept of Green HRM until and unless the employees are not conscious about the greening concept both in personal as well as professional life.

Every employee at every level (TOP, MIDDLE, LOW) working in an organisation is bound to

perform FOUR rules for achieving the title of GREEN EMPLOYEE. These Roles include:-

Preservationist: According to this role the employee should focus on keeping the natural environment in its original Form. It also requires, that the employees should contribute in protecting the environment from losses or negative changes.

Conservationist: If an employee is a conservationist, he/she aims at using the natural environment in a very careful manner so that it could last for long. Such employees are very conscious about the sustainability issue and use minimum natural environment so that these resources are available for future Generations.

Non Polluter: Here, the employees becomes a guardian against those behaviours which ultimately lead to contamination of water, air, soil etc. They take various measures in advance, so that any poisonous or harmful substances could not endanger the planet.

Maker: These are those employees who build parks, gardens and other Green Places, intentionally to purify the environment and ultimately leading it to become a Green Planet. The Employees which fulfil all these Roles, are called as NATURE LOVERS, thus ultimately being called as GREEN EMPLOYEES.

Green Work Life Balance

Every employee has two major realms. One is the organisation i.e the place of his/her work and the second is his/her personal life. The HR managers are properly trained to promulgate eco-friendly values within the employees of the respective organisation. Employees also learn environmental attributes and behaviours in private life. The individual's ways of living and their behaviour towards this concept of environmental sustainability defines their private environmental performance. Therefore, Green Work Life Balance focuses on the integration of a private and professional life of the employee with reference to environmental attitudes, practices and behaviour.

To ensure that green goals of the organisation are achieved green attitudes, practices and behaviours must be inculcated in both the life domains. Employees learn different kinds of behaviours both at work place as well as their Private life. Due to correlative interaction between professional and personal life, Green work life balance concept suggests environmentally friendly behaviour in both life domains. A major challenge faced in this aspect is that many employees may not be comfortable with allowing corporate influence in their personal life. So this problem needs to be addressed.

There are different modes of living for different type of people. In their everyday life they follow different consumption patterns which impact the environment. Therefore for learning and practicing environmental attitudes and behaviours, their roles as consumers in their private life are very crucial.

Green Work life balance encompasses two key elements:-

- i. Sustainability
- ii. Operational Efficiency

Green work life balance practices are highly commendable in present scenario in context to sustain intellectual capital in the organisation.

Jyorden T Mishra, managing director of Spread heard Intersearch aptly says "eco-consciousness" or the color "green" is rapidly emerging in every dimension of our lives and work places and increasingly displaying and organised response to this challenge by bringing in professional consciousness at an institutional level as well as individual level.

Hence, these Green work life balance policies create win-win situations for employees and the company. Green work life balance leads to following benefits:-

- According to employees perspective – It increases his/her Physical and Mental well-being.
- According to organisations Perspective – It increases the level of Productivity. It also contributes in the task of attracting and retaining more and more competent employees.

Green Human Resource Management Functions- Some Literature Reviews

A large amount of researches have been conducted in the basis of green HR functions. The integration of GREEN FACTOR into different aspects of HR is a bit difficult task but the following literature reviews have revealed that this has been done possible since the advent of the concept of Green HR. There are several Green Human resource practices such as *Green job design and analysis, Green Human Resource Planning, Green Recruitment, Green Selection, Green Induction, Green performance evaluation, Green Training and development, Green reward management, Green health and safety management, Green Employee relations etc.*

Green Job Design and Analysis

- In general, job descriptions can be used to specify a number of environmental protection related task, duties and responsibilities (Wehrmeyer, 1996; Renwick et al, 2008 and 2013).
- Job descriptions and person (job) specifications may include environmental, social, personal, and technical requirements of the organizations as far as possible. For example, environmental protection duties should be included, along with the allocation of environmental reporting roles and health and safety tasks

(Crosbie and Knight, 1995; Wehrmeyer, 1996; North, 1997; Revill, 2000).

Green Recruitment

- A survey by the British Carbon Trust confirms that most of the employees (more than 75%) considering working for an organisation perceived it as important that they have an active environmental policy to reduce carbon emissions (Clarke, 2006).
- The Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development (CIPD) believe in that becoming a green employer may improve employer branding, company image and is a useful way to attract potential employees who have environmental orientation (CIPD, 2007).
- Attracting environmentally aware talent might be facilitated by pro-active branding of the organization as a high-quality “green employer of choice” (Renwick et al, 2008; Jackson et al, 2011).

Green Selection

- Considering candidates “environmental concern and interest as selection criteria” (Renwick et al, 2008; Renwick et al 2013)
- Selecting candidates who are sufficiently aware of greening to fill job vacancies. (Opatha 2013)
- Selecting candidates who have been emerging in greening as consumers under their private life domain. (Opatha 2013)

Green Induction

Organizations should ensure that new recruits understand their environmental responsibilities, become familiar with health and safety arrangements, appreciate the corporate environmental culture, adopt the company's environmental policy and practices, and know given relevant contact persons within the organisation (Crosbie and Knight, 1995; Wehrmeyer, 1996; North, 1997; Revill, 2000; Renwick et al, 2008; Renwick et al, 2013).

Green Performance Evaluation

- In order to sustain good environmental performance, organizations must establish Environmental Management Information Systems (EMIS) and environmental audits. Many organizations have established environmental management information systems (Wells et al, 1993),

and environmental audits (Carpenter, 1994).

- Installing corporate-wide environmental performance standards or establishing green performance indicators into performance management system, and appraisals is not adequate. Communication of green schemes, performance indicators and standards to all levels of staff through performance evaluation system and establishing firm-wide dialogue on green matters are also needed to materialize targeted environmental performance (Renwick et al, 2008; Renwick et al, 2013).
- Managers must set green targets, goals and responsibilities for their sections or divisions or departments, they should assess number of green incidents, use of environmental responsibility, and successful communication of environmental policy within their scope of their operations (Renwick et al, 2008; Renwick et al, 2013).

Green Training and Development: Renwick et al, (2008 and 2013) suggest certain green training and development practices such as training staff to produce green analysis of workspace, application of job rotation to train green managers of the future, provision of specific training on environmental management aspects of safety, energy efficiency, waste management, and recycling, development of green personal skills, and re-training of staff losing jobs in relevant polluter industries.

Green Reward Management: Renwick et al, (2008) suggest several green reward management practices. They are green pay/reward system, tailor packages to reward green skills acquisition, use of monetary-based environmental management rewards (bonuses, cash, premiums), use of non-monetary based environmental management rewards (sabbaticals, leave, gifts), use of recognition-based environmental management rewards (awards, dinners, publicity, external roles, daily praise), positive rewards in environmental management (feedback), personal reward plan for all to gain green stewardship/citizenship, linking suggestion scheme with rewards system, linking participation in green initiatives with promotion/career gains (managers advance through supporting staff in environmental management), and use of green tax breaks.

Green Employees Relation: Renwick et al, (2008 and 2013) suggested certain green employee

relations and union management practices. They include employee involvement and participation in green suggestion schemes and problem-solving circles, staff independence to form and experiment with green ideas, integrating employee involvement and participation into maintenance (cleaning), employee help-line for guidance in green matters, tailoring green employee involvement schemes to industry/company standards, increasing line/supervisory support behaviours in environmental management, union-management negotiating to reach green workplace agreements, training of union representatives in respect of environmental management aspects, encouraging employees to use green forms of transport, set-up of low carbon chiefs (including CEO and Board) to increase action in environmental management, and introducing green whistle-blowing and help-lines.

Contributions of Various Organisations to Green HR Practices

ITC Limited

- It introduced 'Ozone treated elemental chlorine free' bleaching technology in India for the first time.
- ITC has launched a multi-purpose paper which is environmentally friendly and causes lesser pollution than the normal traditional counterpart.

Idea Cellular

- It has undertaken a campaign named 'Use mobile, save paper'. It's an initiative to reduce the use of paper in the organisations and make them paperless organisations.
- Another campaign has also been launched named 'Green pledge campaign'. Here thousands of people joined hands and pledged to save paper and trees.

Imperial auto Industries Limited

- This auto-component manufacturing industry has been awarded for the **Green vendor development program** by **Hero Honda** in January 2010.
- It has also been awarded with Quality and delivery improvement award in May 2014.

Genpact India

- It's special focus and pillars for development through Education and employability, Women Empowerment and Sustainable social Impact.

- Genpact abides by Global "Environment health safety and sustainability policy" (EHS&S)

Indusind Bank

- This particular bank is running ATM's on solar power. It is one of the leading banks which have taken initiative for greening their premises by introducing such energy saving techniques.
- It has been honoured by NASSCOM IT user award 2012 for environmental sustainability.
- The bank is further making plans to deal with the challenges which might occur in the future due to climate change so that even in the adverse situations people can access the banking facilities only on the basis of natural environment.

Tata Metals Limited

- The slogan followed is "Every day is Environment day"
- The company has made a policy discouraging working in corporate premises on Saturdays. This means that employees have a facility to work from home thus reducing the pollution which might occur due to travelling through petrol or diesel automobiles.
- Lights are switched off during the day hours and the complete office depends on sunlight.

S4S Technologies

- This is a food preservation company that invents new food processing machines. They work with a range of partners to create sustainable supply of processed food products.
- They use Solar conduction drier, Haldi tech, smart dryer and Frost Dry.

WALMART

- Walmart is gaining a considerable amount of attention from its big-picture
- strategic goal to be supplied 100 percent by renewable energy, creating zero waste and selling
- products that sustain people and the environment
- Walmart is gaining a considerable amount of attention from its big-picture

- strategic goal to be supplied 100 percent by renewable energy, creating zero waste and selling
- products that sustain people and the environment
- Walmart is gaining a considerable amount of attention from its big-picture
- strategic goal to be supplied 100 percent by renewable energy, creating zero waste and selling
- products that sustain people and the environment
- Walmart is gaining a considerable amount of attention from its big-picture
- strategic goal to be supplied 100 percent by renewable energy, creating zero waste and selling
- products that sustain people and the environment
 - Its strategic goal is to supply 1005 by renewable energy, creating zero waste and selling products that sustain people and environment.
 - Its focus is to Green its supply chain to attain the target of reducing the content if Green house gases.

Suggestions For Improvement of Green HRM Practices.

Papaerless Offices: Today, the consumption of paper has reduced in almost all the organisations due to introduction of IT. Introduction of E-Business concept has converted offices into paperless offices. Due to undertaking such practices, the costs related to coping, storing and printing is reduced to a large extent, thus also leading to saving of time.

Recycling and Waste Disposal: Recycling is the methodology of processing usedup material into new and useful products. Recycling contributes in –

- Saving energy
- Reducing amount of waste

The waste which is otherwise thrown into trash is used in recycling thus making the air cleaner.

Green Building: The concept of green building is being adopted by almost all the organisations all over the world. This is one of

the most trending concept now a days, as it leads to reduction in exploitation of natural resources that are used in construction of these green buildings. The construction of these green buildings involves lesser amount of cost. Large business houses like Ford, Pepsico etc have implemented green building designs in their plans.

Conservation of Energy: To provide efficient and Eco-friendly services almost all the offices around the world have implemented energy conservative initiatives which could reduce the environmental impact. Some of these efforts are –

- Turning off PC's, TVs, and lights when leaving.
- Introduction of solar lighting
- Emphasizing on travel policies which include car sharing and increased use of public transport.
- Using 100% renewable energy.

Conclusion

- New concepts are being introduced for greening the planet by introduction of PLANET GREEN BIKES.
- For becoming a GEEN EMPLOYEE an employee should fulfil 4 major roles- PRESERVATIONIST, CONSERVATIONIST, NO-POLLUTER, MAKER .
- Green work life balance is of great importance as to develop a green behaviour employees develop consumption habits in both professional and private life's. Therefore balancing the habits in both these lives is important.
- Green Human resource management involves Green functions like Green Recruitment, Green selection, Green training and development, Green performance management
- Almost all the organisations irrespective of the sector they belong to are undertaking Green HR practices.
- Certain measures to improve the Green Hr Practices are Green building, paperless organisations , conservation of energy and Recycling and waste disposal.

References

1. Beard, C. and Rees, S. (2000), Green Teams and the Management of Environmental Change in UK Country

- Council, Environmental Management and Health, Vol.11, No.1, pp. 27-38.
2. Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development (CIPD) (2007), The environment and people management, Discussion web page.
 3. Green HRM: Goal Attainment through Environmental Sustainability (Prof. Dr. Mohammad Main Uddin Md. Rabiul Islam
 4. Green Human Resource Management Practices: A Review A. Anton Arulrajah (Senior Lecturer Department of Management Eastern University, Prof. H.H.D.N.P. Opatha Senior Professor Department of HRM ,University of Sri Jayewardenepura ,Dr. N.N.J.Nawaratne Senior Lecturer ,Department of HRM ,University of Colombo.
 5. Green Human Resource Management: Policies and Practices(Shoeb Ahmad1*)
 6. Green Human Resource Management Concept In Indian Industries – Present Scenario Ms. Aparna Jain, Research Scholar, Department of Management Studies Sunrise University-Alwar.

www.ijpd.co.in

Gulzar

E-mail: gulzarabbas5555@gmail.com

Abstract

E-Commerce means to transfer of goods or services by using electronic media across the world. It can also be said that E-Commerce is also known as electronic commerce or internet commerce. It refers to using the internet to connect with customers, partners & suppliers. E-Business means not only buying and selling but also servicing customers and collaborating with business partners. It includes research and development, marketing, manufacturing and inbound and outbound logistics.

This paper shows the implementation of strategies to start up business at world level. It can be only possible by E-Commerce. How can we easily start up the Online Business? How we can make the goods available to the customer at cheapest rate? How we can make the business deal very easier and affordable? All the answer of the above question I discussed in this paper. 21st Century is the century of electronic media. Everyone wants to make purchase all the domestic and foreign goods by sitting at home. It is only possible only E-Commerce. I will talk about, how we can start up E- Business? How we can provide the goods cheaper to the customer? What strategies should be followed to successfully execute the E-Business.

E-Commerce is playing a very crucial role in the economy of any country. India is 3rd most dominating country after China & USA in the E-Commerce. In India the mobile penetration is 119 crore and 48 crore people are using internet on mobile. But as per TRAI report it will increase up to 82 crores in 2021. World mobile penetration average growth rate is 19% but average growth of India is about 90%. It means that we have lots of opportunity in the Internet Business in the future period. So, I highlight various important points for the execution of E-Commerce activities.

Keywords: E-Commerce, Alibaba, Mobile Penetration, TRAI Report, Inbound and Outbound Logistics

Methodology of the study: - This study is based on secondary data which is collected from Journal Websites, Books, You-tube, Articles and TRAI Report

History of E-Commerce

Shopping plays a very important role in the development of any country whether shopping is done in physical market or in internet market. Initially the word E-Commerce meaning was to execute all the commercial activities with the help of “Electronic Data Interchange” (EDI) and “Electronic Fund Transfer” (EFT). E-Commerce was become successful from 1991 when internet opened the doors to various businessmen to entering into the E- market and to open the shops for the world-wide customers. But the history of E-Commerce begins with the first ever online sale on Aug -11-1994 when a man sold a CD to his friend by sitting at home through his websites Net market an American retail platform. This is a first example when a person sold a goods to the other person by using WWW or E- Commerce as we commonly known as today.

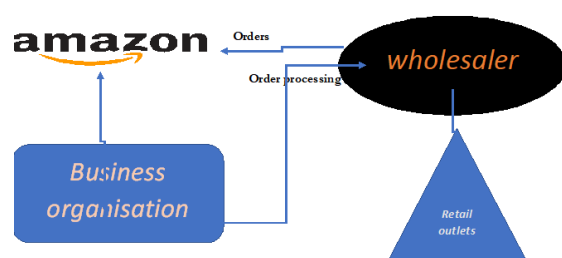
We can't predict the existence of E-commerce industry without Amazon and eBay which played a very crucial role in the development of electronic commercial industry. Amazon was start up by the Jess-Bejos (who is the richest person in the world) in 1994 in America. According to a research which was conducted in 2008 the domain Amazon.com attracted 615 million person every year.

Types of E-Commerce Models

customer.

There are almost 4 types of electronic commerce that can describe almost every transaction that takes place between consumer & seller. The description regarding these models are highlighted below: -

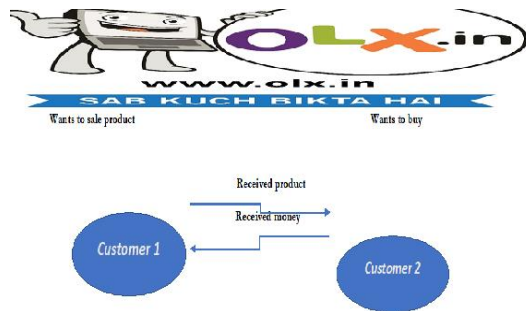
Business to Business (B2B): - B to B is that model in which a businessman sells the goods to the other immediate businessmen who can finally sale the goods to the ultimate customer. For Example, A wholesaler purchases the goods from AMAZON and sell it to the retail outlets for further sale.



Business to Consumer (B2C): In this model a website sells the goods to the ultimate customer directly without the help of any intermediary. In this model a customer can order by reach at any website, after receiving confirmation from any customer, the website transmit a email to the business organisation to dispatch the goods to the



Customer to Customer (C to C): Customer to Customer is that type under which one customer sale the goods to another customer by using



Customer to Business (C2B): In this approach a website provides information of the various organisation to the customer, so that customer can sale the goods to the various business organisation. In this model customer provides various goods and services to the organisation at a particular price. For example: - Google video or another animated web.

Steps to become a successful E-businessmen

If any person wants to become a successful E-businessman following steps should be followed by every businessman which are highlighted below:

Identify the market place: -It means that if you want to sale the goods & services via internet first of all selection of the appropriate market is very necessary. For example, if we want to sale electronic goods you have to join with reputed brand name like Amazon, E-bay, Flipkart & Paytm etc. If you want to furnish hospitality service you have to join with OYO rooms, yatra & make my trip etc. There are lots of reputed E- market for different type of services. If you want to deliver the food to the customer you have to join Zomato, food panda, swiggy etc. So, first of all we have to selected that market place which has huge customer reach.

Create your own Brand: Most of the times many businessmen don't produce their own product they purchase goods of other brand and then sale to the various customers by using various market

particular website like OLX. This type of dealing is mostly done by customer for selling the second-hand goods like property, car, mobile phone and various other things which are not important for one customer but it can be important to other customer. So, by mutual consent both the customer agreed to sale the goods at a particular price.

place like amazon, eBay mantra & Walmart etc. The main drawback of this type of business is that your reputation is not enhancing, you are work on the other companies' products and some part of your income is earned by the owner of that product. So, you have to create your own Brand.

Analysing the behaviour of the competitor: To become a successful businessman, we have to analysis all the activities of the competitor because if we want to exists in an E- market where goods are easily available to the customer at cheaper rate, we have to analysing all the activities of the competitor.

Presentation and Catalogue catches the Eyeball attention: In the E-business customer can't touches the goods until it reaches to the customer after sale, so the catalogue presentation in that manner it attracts the customer at first sight. It will catch the attention of the customer toward product and they will ready to buy it. So, catalogue should be present in colourful and highly adorable manner along with different range and similar quality product at the same page.

Check the rate of margin, fees & ROI: Every E- Market place has different policies regarding the margin of selling goods. So, first of all we have to check the margin & fee policy of that site. For example, if a seller sale a goods at 100 rupees then check how portion of the selling price will be charged by the that website with the help of which you are selling the goods. Every website has different fee structure also. They charge different rate of fee at the time of cancelation of products.

Shipping Mechanisms: Shipping mechanisms mean to deliver the goods to the ultimate by various logistics. Every market place charge different rate of shipping charge on different type of goods. The seller can also deliver the goods by own mechanisms so, the seller should check which shipping mechanisms would be better. They should deliver the goods by own or should take the help of other logistics.

System Access and control: Before starting any online business, every seller should check the policies of different websites regarding the system access and control. Most of the times various websites promote their own product at webpage, they allow us to listed only the 10% of the total goods. Most of the times they don't provide the information regarding the customers details. So first of all we have to check that the E-Market place has good system access or not.

Payment Mechanisms: Payment mechanisms are one of the most important factors for any type of E-Business activity. Payment Mechanisms means if a seller sales the goods to buyer in how much period the seller will get the revenue. So it is necessary to check the payment mechanisms methods. For example Amazon takes 14 to 90 days for the withholding of payment. Similarly shop clues take 30 to 90 days. It means the working capital has blocked for that time period.

Returns & Refund: Return and refund policy also play a major role for the success of a businessmen. First of all the seller has to check all the details regarding the return & refunds policies of websites. For example many market place charge 100% from the seller if the return of goods take place by the buyer. Most of the times the buyer make fake order or after the purchase of goods sometimes the buyer return that goods to the seller in that case the seller has to pay penalties because reverse logistics increase the cost of the goods. So every businessman has to check the refund and return policies. I am taking the example of the Flip kart; it charges up to 50 % of the return goods if any buyer bus goods worth Rs.2000 and that good returned by the buyer in that case the flip kart can charge up to Rs.1000 from the seller of the goods.

Dispute resolution process: - Most of the time there are lots of disputes between the seller and the market place or between the seller and the buyer. So there should be clearly defined dispute resolution process. There must be clear defined frame work of the responsibilities and the duties of both the seller and the market place. So that disputes can be settle easily.

Why E-Commerce?

E-Commerce plays a very crucial role for the development of any type of business. There are various advantages of the E-Commerce which are highlighted below:-

Engage with your customer: Customer engagement is very crucial for any type of business. If a retailer sale the goods to the customer it is not

necessary that the customer will also come again on that shop, But in E-Commerce when any customer visit on a particular website the details of that customer are available to the seller, now, the seller can contact with the customer at any time if nay product comes into the market. So it makes possible to engage with your customer at any times.

Windfall gain of new customer: In wholesale or retail selling most of the customer are the known to the seller. So they reached to their shop. But in E-Business million of new customers will to their website.

Cost Effectiveness: - E-business is very cost-effective tool in the emerging market where every buyer wants to purchase the goods at reasonable rate. How Web markets provide the goods at cheaper rate than the physical market place? First of all there is no need to pay rent of the premises, wages to the security guard, water bills or many other expenses. Also there is no need to appoint the accountant. So due to shortage of many costs goods are available to the customer at reasonable rate.

Data driven selling: Data Driven Selling means to know about the demand of the customer or to know about the taste of the customer on the basis of data given by them on the websites. By Data Driven selling we can know about taste and preference of the customer, so when any seller sale goods according the taste of particular buyer they can notify the buyer via E-Mail, Message Or by Call given by them on the websites. Data Driven Selling makes the seller life easy.

Digital Branding is fast: Brand name can be easily reputed only in very short period if the services given by the seller are too good. The seller can repute his name by the digital branding.

Digital sale pitching: Digital sale pitching means a seller In the E-Commerce can furnish all the required information of the product which is not possible in the Physical sale pitching. For example:- The buyer can know about all the information regarding the price, company info, shipping details, material used in a product, quality and everything about the product. There is no need of salesmen, so E-Commerce becomes cost effective.

Remarketing & Retargeting in a boundary less market: There is no restricted boundary; whole world is like a market. At any time from any country the customer can reach to the website, so here the seller can get the information of the various customers and target the customer for enhancing the sale.

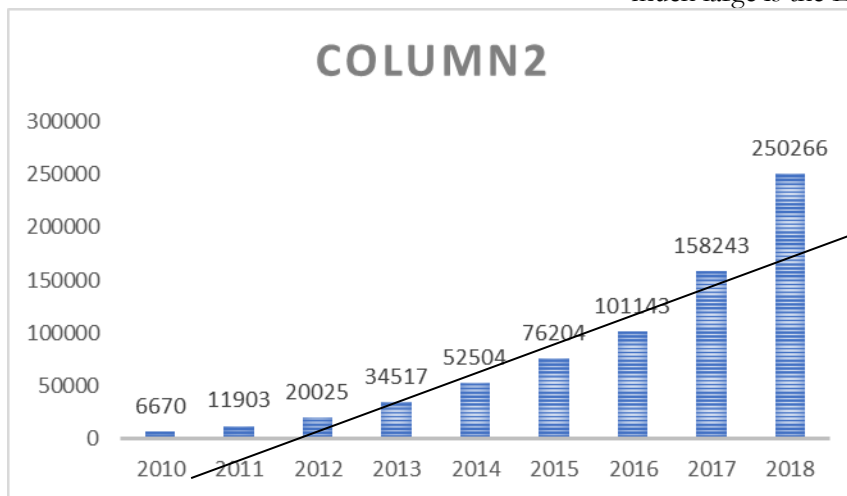
24*7 potential real income: - By E-Commerce the customer can reach at any time to the website to purchase the goods by sitting at home. This is not possible in physical market selling. Any seller can sold goods 24*7 in physical market. But there is any person can reach to the website at any time and can purchase the goods there is no need to keep online at all time.

International profitability scale up: The seller can sale the goods internationally from his home country at any profit. The seller act as a price maker. He can charge any profit and can scale the industry by sitting at home.

Fast Order processing: - In E-Commerce there is fast order processing. There is no need to keep in queue, Millions of people can purchase at a particular time from a particular site.

Case Study of Ali-Baba

I am taking the case study of the Alibaba.com which totally change the E-commerce market and take it to the peak. Ali baba is a Chinese company conducted by Jack-Maa. It was started as B2B company has benefited from the explosion of in information technology and has developed a unique business model. The revenue curve of the Alibaba.com is given below which shows “How much large is the E-Commerce industry”



This chart showing that Alibaba’s revenue is going to increase per year. It means that E-Commerce industry has huge potential, it has large no of advantages due to which a large no seller is joining E-Commerce industry as compared to physical market. So, we have to move toward E-Commerce industry.

Why E-Commerce is Not much Successful in India as USA and China?

Site Crash: - Due to huge population traffic on site, most of the time the site got crash. At that time, the seller and the buyer don’t make contact. In a one second millions of buyer loss and the seller bear a huge loss.

Customer can’t try before they buy: The customer can’t use the goods before its reach to the customer. It is the main drawback of the E-commerce. So, many of the customer don’t believe on e-Commerce sites they prefer physical market. So the E-Seller has to present the goods in that manner they can purchase at one sight.

Customer can be impatient if there is limited information: Customer are very impatient if they don’t get information quicker that they want to get. So as much as possible the queries of the customer

should be solved by the seller so that they can be easily satisfy.

Shipping delayed by the seller can be irritating:

The buyer can be irritated if the shipping is not be done by the seller at the time mentioned on the web page. Sometime seller is not able to deliver the goods at time due to some transportation issue which makes the buyer behaviour irritating. So, the seller has to work on it. Amazon has done work on it by starting the Amazon prime membership practice. Amazon deliver the goods to the buyer on the next day of order done by the buyer.

High competition and low margin: In the E-Commerce marketing the competition is increasing day by day which makes the goods cheaper to the buyer. Due to higher competition the seller keeps the profit margin very low as compared to physical market place.

Limited control in somebody else house: In E-Commerce the seller is selling the goods through the website like amazon, flip kart, E-bay and Mantra etc. But these websites provide all the details of the product according to its own way. The control of the seller on it are very low.

Conclusion

Every coin has two aspects. Similarly, E-Commerce has both advantages and disadvantages but E-Commerce is going to increase day by day. India is a third dominating country in E-Commerce within the period of two or three year. So, we have to move toward the E-Commerce industry which will help to enhance the GDP of the country and per capital income of the nation. At the end according to my way we have to move toward the E-Commerce and help to make the nation developed.

Reference

1. www.statista.com dt12/11/2018
2. History of E-Commerce dt. 17/11/2018
3. History of Amazon.com dt. 14/11/2018
4. Pros and Cons by Dr. Vivek Bindra dt 27/10/2018
5. TRAI Report dt. 13/11/2018

www.ijpd.co.in

Azrudeen

Abstract

At the eve of Independence the economic condition of the country was totally paralyzed. The per capital income of the independent nation was very low. About 70% of the total income of the nation was come from the agriculture sector. In 1951, Jawahar Lal Nehru the first Prime Minister of India took a step to enhance the growth of the economy by started First Five Year plan from 1951 to 1956. It was based on the Harrod- Domar model. The main aim of the first five year plan was to increase the GDP growth of the nation and it was successfully achieved the growth rate of 3.6% (more than its target). But most of the population was dependent on the agriculture sector we have to need to provide employment opportunities to the unemployed person so various handicraft industries was established to the development of the nation to provide the employment opportunities to the weaker section of the society. So various micro, small and medium enterprises come into an existence and various Banks viz. SIDBI, IDBI, IFC, ICICI & SFCs were also established to provide the financial assistance to this (MSME) industries. Micro, medium and small industries are playing a very dominating role in the development of the nation since last five decades. MSMEs are not providing employment opportunities to the weaker section of the society but it also helping in equal distribution of wealth to the different section of the society. To protect the interest of the various small scale industries from the LSI the government of India enacted an Act which is known as MRTP Act 1969. The main motive of this Act was to protect the interest of the small scale industries and to prohibit the Monopoly and Restrictive Policy adopted by the large scale industries. Another important Act MSMED Act 2006 was enacted by the Government of India to regulate the activities of the MSMEs industries. The another main objectives of this Act was to Enhance the competition among the small and large scale industries which helps to enhance the growth rate of the nation. The MSMEs Act 2006 also notified some important points regarding the supplier and the buyer. According to this Act whenever a supplier renders any services to the buyer, the buyer should make the payment on or before the due date mentioned in the agreement. If there is no agreement between the buyer and the seller then the buyer should have to pay on the appropriate date.

Keywords: *MSMED, Progressive Credit Policies, Statutory Consultative Mechanism*

Introduction

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is playing a vital role in our economy from the last five decades. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) contribute nearly 8 percent of the country's GDP, 45 percent of the manufacturing output and 40 percent of the exports. It contributes second largest share after agriculture. MSME not only play crucial role in providing large employment opportunities at comparatively lower capital cost than large industries but also help in industrialization of rural & backward areas, thereby, reducing regional imbalances, assuring more equitable distribution of national income and wealth. They are the nurseries for entrepreneurship and innovation. They are widely dispersed across the country and produce a diverse range of products and services to meet the needs of the local markets, the global market and the national and international value chains. Entrepreneurship is indispensable to accelerate the industrial growth. Small and Medium is very crucial for the development of our economy. This sector is the only solution to the problems of poverty, insecurity, unemployment, over population he modern world. Considering

the name – Micro, Small and medium enterprises- it is not difficult to get disillusioned about the importance of MSMEs when it comes to the growth and development of the country. It has been provided employment opportunities to about 6 crore people in India which is nearly 44 % of total employment. Not only are they a source of basic livelihood but have improved the standard of living of many families over the years. MSMEs contribute approximately 8% to India's GDP, are responsible for a stunning 45% of its total industrial output and 40% of its total exports. The manufacturing sector among MSMEs, which is a little larger than the services sector, constitutes 90% of the total industrial units that spread all over India. Only 55% of the total MSMEs units are located in urban areas rest 45% of the units are located in rural areas of states like Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka etc. This leads to an equitable distribution of national income, poverty alleviation and inclusive economic growth. World over, small and medium enterprises are considered to be the engine of growth that tap into the latent entrepreneurial talent in the nation and provide an opportunity to the weakest sections of the society

to employ themselves as well as others and in the process help the ones they are providing services to. According to a report by Harvard Kennedy School, in the prosperous countries Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) constitute the largest part of industries followed by large enterprises and Micro enterprises whereas they constitute the lowest share of industries in the low income countries where the share of micro enterprises is largest followed by large enterprises and lastly by SMEs. This absence of SMEs in the low income countries is known as 'The Missing Middle'. This acts as a proof of their significance of their role in development of the country.

Significance of MSMEs.

MSME is playing a very crucial role in the development of the nation. It contributes about 8% to GDP. This sector considered as the job creator providing large scale employment. Various importance of the MSME sector are highlighting below:-

It creates large-scale employment: In India there is huge undisguised unemployment, so to provide the employment to the various sections of our society MSMEs comes into in existence. It has been provided employment opportunities to 111 million employees.

Economic stability in terms of Growth and leverage Exports: MSMEs playing a very crucial role to enhance the economic stability and to increase the GDP rate of our country. It is helpful in creating a linkage between MSME and big companies even after the implementation of the GST 40% MSME sector also applied GST Registration that plays an important role to increase the government revenue.

Encourages Inclusive Growth: The inclusive growth is at the top of the agenda of Ministry for Medium, and small and Medium-sized enterprises for several years. On the other hand, poverty and deprivation are the determinant to the development of India. Besides, it includes marginalized sections of a society which is a key challenge lying before the Ministry of MSME.

Cheap Labour and minimum overhead: While in the large-scale organizations, one of the main challenges is to retain the human resource through an effective human resource management professional manager. But, when it comes to MSME, the requirement of labour is less and it does not need a highly skilled labourer. Therefore, the indirect expenses incurred by the owner is also low.

Simple Management Structure for Enterprises: MSME can start with limited resources within the control of the owner. From this decision making gets easy and efficient. On the contrary, a large corporation requires a specialist for every departmental functioning as it has a complex organizational structure. Whereas a small enterprise does not need to hire an external specialist for its management. The owner can manage himself. Hence, it could run single-handedly.

The main role in the mission of "Make in India": The signature initiative by the Prime Minister of India "Make in India" has been made easy with MSME. It is taken as a backbone in making this dream a possibility. In addition, the government has directed the financial institution to lend more credit to enterprises in the MSME sector.

Case Study: - Patanjali A FMGC

Patanjali is an FMGC Company was started in 2006 by Balakrishna (baba Ramdev partner since 1995. It headquarters in Haridwar. It was started in 13- January-2006 by the stake of 92% & other by with an NRI family. The main reason behind the success of Patanjali is yoga & media attention.

Baba Ramdev is a Yoga guru his programme (SANSKAR) was started in 2001 which was telecast by the various tv channels, in 2002 he started another programme ASTHA. Baba Ramdev has already announced that the success of Patanjali Is goes to media. The 10 % of total income is our attention, but other 90% is by the help of media. Initially the yoga camps classes were conducted without any costs. In 2002 about 20 crore people were joined this yoga classes. It helps the Patanjali to get name & fame only in 10 years. The annual turnover of Patanjali is 10500 crores, which is second highest in FMGC companies.

Reason behind the success of Patanjali: -

- ✓ PATANJALISATION (NEED)
- ✓ MC.DONALDISATION (SPEED)
- ✓ HIGH QUALITY PRODUCT
- ✓ CHEAPER ABOUT 15-20% FROM OTHER PRODUCT
- ✓ MADE IN INDIA

Reasons behind the failure of Hamdard & Baidya Nath

- ✓ Totally dependent on the ayurvedic products
- ✓ Do not fulfil the need of emerging market
- ✓ Dependent on the outdated way of medicines

Government Regulation

To enter the market or get registered as a Private Limited company, one has to get various licenses such as Service Tax Registration, PAN Card, TAN (Tax Collection & Deduction Account Number), VAT/ CST Registration, Shops & Establishment License, Central Excise License, Importer Exporter Code, Professional Tax, Employee Provident Fund Registration and ESI (Employee State Insurance) Registration, and construction permits from the Municipal Corporation, to name a few – the sewerage, fire, electricity, environmental departments. For the food industry there are other licenses such as Food Safety and Security License, Health Care License and Police License. Not only the application process for these licenses is cumbersome but the information required to apply for them is difficult to come across too which is the reason why most of the people hire Chartered accountants and Lawyers to get registered. Even after registration and licensing there are problems such as trade barriers. Some state governments do not allow transportation of particular manufactured products into their states without registration (e.g. Uttar Pradesh). The owner comes to know about these regulations only when he finally has to face the barrier.

Competition

SMEs are generally facing low competitiveness in terms of knowledge, innovation, prudent investment, business operation, and good management, which are important factors required to elevate the quality level (OSMEP, 2007 a). The large enterprises have the capability of realizing economies of scale and therefore reduce the prices of their products. They also spend a formidable amount in marketing their brand either via advertising campaigns, distributors or other means. The MSMEs are unable to do such extensive marketing due to shortage of finance which renders them less competitive. MSMEs also face competition from other developing countries due to globalization and increased international trade such as Vietnam, China, Thailand that produce the similar low cost, low value-added labor-intensive products. But most of the companies do not see competition as major factor slowing down the growth of the company. They tend to compete in quality rather than prices.

Technological upgradation

Technology acts as a significant factor in deciding the competitiveness of an enterprise. MSMEs tend to have low productivity and are weak in terms of competition which is the result of using

MSMEs | Centre for Civil Society | The technological status and its usage greatly influence the position of enterprises in the market. Thus to keep the domestic firms technologically at par with international firms in the time of globalization must be one of the most immediate concerns of the government.

Research and Development

‘With globalization, there is an urgent need of a dynamic and self sustaining culture of innovation’ (FICCI MSME Summit, 2012). To compete in the global market the manufacturing firms especially, need to continuously innovate and meet constantly changing consumer demands. According to a report by FICCI, share of innovating firms in India was only 19%. It is ranked 62nd on the Global Innovation Index and 8th in its income group—after China, Moldova, Jordan, Thailand, Vietnam, Ukraine, and Guyana (FICCI MSME Summit, 2012). Now, the problem is that most of the MSME owners do not realise the importance of R&D department and do not feel the need for this department. Moreover, the owners do not generally have the knowledge, education, capital and sometimes capability to drive a research and development department to in the right direction. Lack of Skilled Labor Even though MSMEs employ 40% of nation’s population, according to the entrepreneurs lack of skilled labour is a perpetual problem for MSMEs. Educated and skilled people prefer jobs in Large Enterprises due to higher wages and job security as compared to small industries that cannot afford to pay very high wages. So, they have to hire unskilled people and conduct on the job training programs. Eventually the labour tends to perform better giving better results. It is also a challenge to retain labour as in the micro and small enterprises they generally are not bound by formal contracts.

Marketing Support

Provisions by DC (MSME): -

- Marketing Development Assistance scheme. For exposure in the international market o To explore the possible export opportunities for their products by exhibiting them through participation in International Trade Fairs under MSME-India umbrella.
- ✓ Export Promotion Council (EPC) o Market Development Assistance (MDA) o Market Access Initiative (MAI)
- ✓ Vendor Development Programmes (VDPs)

Financial Support

- ✓ Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) provides refinance (against the loans granted to small-scale sector) too State Financial Corporation (SFCs) o State Industrial Development Corporations (SIDCs) o Commercial Banks
 - ✓ Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (Technology Upgradation)
 - ✓ SIDBI Venture Capital Fund Ltd (SVCL)
 - ✓ SME Rating Agency of India Ltd (SMERA)
 - ✓ Indian SME Asset Reconstruction Company Ltd
 - ✓ National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC)
7. Sangeeta Bakshi(2010), Effective Public-Private Partnership For Innovation – An Indian Experience,TIFAC

Conclusion & Recommendation

The aim of the paper is to identify and analyses the main regulatory and operational problems faced by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in India, study the existing policies and make further recommendations. In MSMEs Finance is a major obstacle in the growth of micro, small and medium enterprises. The lower and middle class is capable of driving itself out of poverty; it is ambitious and active in taking up new ventures and starting businesses but most ideas are being nipped in the bud because of lack of capital. The government should take various initiatives for the success of MSMEs. Government should establish various financial organization for the fulfilment of financial need of the MSMEs. By the co-operation moments we can establish various small-scale industries like LIJJAT cooperative organization was started by 8 women of Gujrat. Now the annual turnover is about 20000 crores. So, we have to take initiatives for solve the problems of finance, and the government play a vital role for

the fulfilment of need of various section of our society.

References:

1. Annual report of 2016-2017, Govt of India, Ministry of micro, small and medium enterprises available at www.msme.gov.in
2. MSME ACT 2006, Govt of India
3. Planning Commission (2006) Towards Faster and More Inclusive Growth: An Approach to the 11th Five Year Plan. New Delhi: Government of India.
4. Raja, (2010) SME Times,
5. Rajesh Dubey (2010), SME Times,
6. Ravi Jagannathan, Mudit Kapoor, Ernst Schaumburg, (2009) Why are we in Recession.

Kamal Kumar Sharma

Assistant Professor, Commerce Department
Aggarwal College Ballabgarh, Faridabad

Abstract

In the era of fast developing India women entrepreneurship is an emerging trend. It is gaining importance in India in the wake of economic liberalization and globalization. The Government policy and institutional framework for developing entrepreneurial skills, providing vocation education and training has widened the horizon for economic empowerment of women. However, women constitute only one third of the economic enterprises. Many of successful business women entrepreneurs exists both in social and economic fields in India. They are performing well in the field of entrepreneurship. Government of India has also introduced National Skill Development Policy and National Skill Development Mission in 2009 in order to provide skill training, vocational education and entrepreneurship development to the emerging work force. However, entrepreneurship development and skill training is not the only responsibility of Government and therefore other stakeholders need to shoulder the responsibility. In Hindu scriptures, woman has been described as the embodiment of shakti. But in real life she is treated as Abla. Women are leaving the workforce in droves in favor of being at home. Not to be a homemaker, but as job-making entrepreneurs. The increasing presence of women in the business field as entrepreneurs has changed the demographic characteristics of business and economic growth of the country. Women-owned businesses enterprises are playing a more active role in society and the economy, inspiring academics to focus on this interesting phenomenon. This paper focuses on the problems, issues, challenges faced by women entrepreneurs, how to overcome them and to analyse policies of Indian government for and problems faced by them while pursuing their business. keywords-Emerging trend, economic empowerment, vocational education, skill training, Embodiment of Shakti.

Introduction

Women Entrepreneurship

Women entrepreneurship is a term where women employed all means of production undertakes the risk and generates the employment. This is a process where women perform all activities related to production, management and risk taking in business. It's purely a new emerging and fast growing trend in the world. Women entrepreneurs are making increasing contribution to economic growth and policy makers cannot afford to ignore this force. Yet, women entrepreneurs face challenges of higher magnitude as compared to their male counterparts. These challenges are unique to them and are more hard-hitting, pronounced and complex in developing countries. This study presents a comprehensive view of challenges faced by women entrepreneurs in developing countries, which include difficulty in accessing finance, socio-cultural biases against women and low self-esteem, existence of institutional voids, and lack of skills and entrepreneurial education. Addressing these challenges in an integrated and comprehensive manner can unleash the full potential of women entrepreneurs. This study can provide a base for further studies and is likely to have important implications for policy makers. The study of women's entrepreneurship has grown steadily during the last two decades, as the number of

women-owned businesses worldwide has increased dramatically. This article presents an examination of major research questions and highlights the most recent scholarship on women's entrepreneurship within several key domains. The findings integrate broad areas of inquiry, including the emergence of women-owned firms in the global economy, entrepreneurial and firm characteristics, financing patterns, the greatest challenges to enterprise growth, and the influence of culture and family on the entrepreneurial organization. Recommendations are provided to contribute to an increased understanding of the dynamics of women-headed entrepreneurial enterprises around the world

Gone are the days when women were considered no match for all powerful men in this world. The new generation women across the world have overcome all negative notions and have proved themselves beyond doubt in all spheres of life including the most intricate and cumbersome world of entrepreneurship.

Women have come a long way from just being a homemaker. Narendra Modi's start up friendly environment in the country has proved to be a blessing for female entrepreneurs and instrumental in fighting gender stereotyping in the business community.

Objectives of the study

- To study the challenges and problems faces by Indian women.
- To study the opportunity available to Indian women
- To study the growth of Indian women.

Research Methodology

This is a qualitative research based on case studies. Secondary source of data collection has been used.

Case studies

Indu Jain



I am taking the case study of Indu Jain who belongs to Sahu Jain Family. She is currently working as a chairperson of Bennett Coleman & CO. Ltd. She is founded the Times Group & Times Foundation under the ownership of Dalmia in 1838. Now the days, these companies are run by her two sons Sameer & Vineet Jain.

The Times Foundation helps the various community services & Times Funds collects the funds for the disasters like flood, earthquake, cyclone & epidemic.

She is also the founder of FICCI & Chairperson of Bhartiya Snanpith Trust. Besides the Entrepreneurs she is also a very good Educationalist & spiritualist, poet & an author also.

Jain played a very crucial role for the growth of Economics. For this The Government of India awarded him Padma Bhusan .



The most well-known face amongst Indian women entrepreneurs -Indra Nooyi is the CFO and President of PepsiCo.

With a Masters Degree in Public Management from Yale University and Masters in Finance and Marketing from IIM, Kolkata, Nooyi held several senior positions at Motorola and Asea Brown Boveri before joining PepsiCo.

Born in Chennai, Indra did her Bachelor's in Science from Madras Christian College in 1974.

Beginning her career in India, Nooyi held product manager positions at Johnson & Johnson and textile firm Mettur Beardsell. Nooyi joined PepsiCo in 1994 and was named president and CFO in 2001.She has been conferred with prestigious Padma Bhushan for her business achievements and being an inspiration to India's corporate leadership.

Her strong acumen for business has helped the company garner as much as 30 billion dollars worth of crucial deals within the last couple of years.

Vandana Luthra



VLCC, a beauty and wellness giant has it's presence in 11 countries across Asia, Africa and the GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council) and the credit goes to Vandana Luthra. Initially, a homemaker, Vandana started her journey in 1989 when the first of her two daughters was only 3 years-old.

Born in Kolkata, West Bengal, this beauty expert got herself well versed with beauty, fitness, food and nutrition and skin care when she pursued higher education in Germany, UK and France, after completing a professional course from the Polytechnic for Women in New Delhi. She was awarded the Padma Shri in 2013 for her contribution. and in 2015, she was listed as the 33rd most powerful woman in business in India by Fortune India.

Naina Lal Kidwai



Naina has a Bachelor's degree in Economics from Delhi university and an MBA from Harvard Business school. In fact, Kidwai was the first Indian woman to graduate from Harvard Business School.

From being Head of Investment Banking at ANZ Grindlays during 1982-1994 to Vice Chairman JM Morgan Stanley, Naina Lal Kidwai is one of the most successful and famous Indian businesswomen of today.

She is currently Country Head and Group General Manager HSBC Group India. Apart from working at HSBC, Kidwai has also held other eminent positions such as that of Global Advisor, Harvard Business School, non-executive director at Nestle SA and as a member of Governing Board NCAER, Auditor General of India and several other positions.

Indian government conferred Padma Shri award on Naina for her contributions in the field of Trade and Industry.

Chanda Kochar



She is currently the MD & CEO of india's largest private bank ICICI Bank.

Rajasthan born chanda got Masters Degree in Management Studies from Jamnalal Bajaj Institute of Management Studies, Mumbai. She received the Wockhardt Gold Medal for Excellence in Management Studies as well as the J. N. Bose Gold Medal in Cost Accountancy.

Chanda Kochhar is married to Deepak Kochhar, a wind energy entrepreneur and her Business schoolmate.

Under Kochhar's leadership, ICICI Bank won the "Best Retail Bank in India" award in 2001, 2003, 2004 and 2005 and "Excellence in Retail Banking Award" in 2002; both awards were given by The Asian Banker. Kochhar personally was awarded "Retail Banker of the Year 2004 (Asia-Pacific region)" by the Asian Banker, "Business Woman of the Year 2005" by The Economic Times and "Rising Star Award" for Global Awards 2006 by Retail Banker International.

Ekta Kapoor



The woman who changed the face of Indian television – Love them or hate them, you just cannot ignore Balaji serials and Ekta Kapoor is the woman who single-handedly founded and made Balaji Telefilms the household name it is today. This baby-faced teenager, who once dreamed of marrying and settling down just like any other woman in India, is the creative head of Balaji Telefilms and counted as one of the top 10 women entrepreneurs of today. Her production house has many hit serials to its credit – 'Kyunki Saas Bhi Kabhi Bahu Thi', 'Kahani Ghar Ghar Ki' and many others, making her the Queen Bee of the Indian soap opera scene.

She has won the Hall of Fame award at the 6th Indian Telly Awards during 2006 for her contribution to the Indian television industry. Known to be fiercely protective of her company and brand, Ekta is also very professional and has strong business acumen.

Suchi Mukherjee



Limeroad was started in 2012 by Suchi along with Manish Saxena, Ankush Mehra and Prashant Malik. The company has raised a funding of \$20 Million from Lightspeed venture partners, Matrix partners and Tiger Global.

Suchi post graduated from London School of Economics and graduated from St. Stephen's College, Delhi. In his life Suchi received many awards and recognition like K.C. Nag Economics

[Prize for best student in Economics, George K. George Memorial Scholarship for overall contribution, all at St. Stephen's College, Delhi University, Cambridge Commonwealth Trust, Scholarship & Fellowship, and Chadburn Scholarship for merit, both at Cambridge University and British Chevening Scholarship, at the London School of Economics.](#)
[Suchi was selected as 1 of 15 women worldwide 'Rising Talents, high potential leaders under 40. Suchi is an ex-ebay, Skype and Gumtree.](#)

Conclusion

After studying these cases it is concluded that Indian women faces many Individual, personal and social challenges as an entrepreneurs. They have to meet double responsibility of house and work place. Despite challenges due to their will power and inner strength they are becoming more and more successful. They are shouldering the mail society with full potential. The paper concluded that women in Indian society are equally working with men and equally successful.

Further leading and suggestions

Researcher can explore about successes potential of women, success rate, Government policy towards women entrepreneurs and impact of these policy.

References

1. Ahl, H. (2006). Why research on women entrepreneurs needs new directions. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 30, 595–621.View ArticleGoogle Scholar
2. Ahl, H., & Marlow, S. (2012). Exploring the dynamics of gender, feminism and entrepreneurship: Advancing debate to escape a dead end? *Organization*, 19, 543–562.View ArticleGoogle Scholar
3. Ahl, H., & Nelson, T. (2010). Moving forward: Institutional perspectives on gender and entrepreneurship. *International Journal of Gender and Entrepreneurship*, 2, 5–9.View ArticleGoogle Scholar
4. Baker, T., Aldrich, H. E., & Liou, N. (1997). Invisible entrepreneurs: The neglect of women business owners by mass media and scholarly journals in the USA. *Entrepreneurship and Regional Development*, 9, 221–238.View ArticleGoogle Scholar
5. Baron, R. A., & Henry, R. A. (2011). Entrepreneurship: the genesis of organizations. In S. Zedeck (Ed.), *Handbook of Industrial and*

- Organizational Psychology* (Vol. 1, pp. 241–273). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.Google Scholar
6. Birley, S. (1989). Female entrepreneurs: Are they really different? *Journal of Small Business Management*, 27, 32–37.Google Scholar
7. Bowen, D.D., & Hisrich, R.D. (1986). The female entrepreneur: A career development perspective. *Academy of Management Review*, 11, 393–407.Google Scholar
8. Bruni, A., Gherardi, S., & Poggio, B. (2004). *Gender and Entrepreneurship: An Ethno-Graphic Approach*. New York: Routledge.Google Scholar
9. Brush, C. G. (1992). Research on women business owners: Past trends, a new perspective and future directions. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 16, 5–30.Google Scholar
10. Brush, C. G., de Bruin, A., & Welter, F. (2009). A gender-aware framework for women's entrepreneurship. *International Journal of Gender and Entrepreneurship*, 1, 8–24.View ArticleGoogle Scholar
11. de Bruin, A., Brush, C. G., & Welter, F. (2006). Introduction to the special issue: towards building cumulative knowledge on women's entrepreneurship. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 30, 585–593.View ArticleGoogle Scholar
12. de Bruin, A., Brush, C. G., & Welter, F. (2007). Advancing a framework for coherent research on women's entrepreneurship. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 31, 323–339.View ArticleGoogle Scholar
13. Fischer, E. M., Reuber, A. R., & Dyke, L. S. (1993). A theoretical overview and extension of research on sex, gender, and entrepreneurship. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 8, 151–168.View ArticleGoogle Scholar
14. Gichuki, C. N., Mulu-Mutuku, M., & Kinuthia, L. N. (2014). Performance of women owned enterprises accessing credit from village credit and savings associations in Kenya. *Journal of Global Entrepreneurship Research*, 4(1), 1–13.View ArticleGoogle Scholar
15. Goffee, R., & Scase, R. (1985). Women in charge: The experiences of female

- entrepreneurs. London: George Allen and Unwin. Google Scholar
16. Goyal, P., & Yadav, V. (2014). To be or not to be a woman entrepreneur in a developing country? *Psychosociological Issues in Human Resource Management*, 2(2), 68–78. Google Scholar
17. Gundry, L. K., Ben-Yoseph, M., & Posig, M. (2002). Contemporary perspectives on women's entrepreneurship: a review and strategic recommendations. *Journal of Enterprising Culture*, 10, 67–86. View Article Google Scholar
18. Harzing, A. (2016). *Journal Quality List* (Vol. 57). 18 April 2016. Accessed from <http://www.harzing.com/resources/journal-quality-list>. Google Scholar
19. Henry, C., Foss, L., & Ahl, H. (2016). Gender and entrepreneurship research: A review of methodological approaches. *International Small Business Journal*, 34(3), 217–241. View Article Google Scholar
20. Hisrich, R.D., & O'Brien, M. (1981). The woman entrepreneur as a reflection of the type of business. In K.H. Vesper (Ed.), *Frontiers of entrepreneurial research* (pp. 54–67). Boston, MA: Babson College. Google Scholar
21. Hughes, K. D., Jennings, J. E., Brush, C. G., Carter, S., & Welter, F. (2012). Extending women's entrepreneurship research in new directions. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 36, 429–442. View Article Google Scholar
22. Jennings, J. E., & Brush, C. G. (2013). Research on women entrepreneurs: challenges to (and from) the broader entrepreneurship literature? *The Academy of Management Annals*, 7(1), 663–715. View Article Google Scholar
23. McDonald, S., Gan, B. C., Fraser, S. S., Oke, A., & Anderson, A. R. (2015). A review of research methods in entrepreneurship 1985–2013. *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior & Research*, 21(3), 291–315. View Article Google Scholar
24. Mirchandani, K. (1999). Feminist insight on gendered work: New directions in research on women and entrepreneurship. *Gender, Work and Organization*, 6, 224–235. View Article Google Scholar
25. Moore, D. P. (1990). An examination of present research on the female entrepreneur—Suggested research strategies for the 1990's. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 9, 275–281. View Article Google Scholar
26. Sarfaraz, L., Faghih, N., & Majd, A. A. (2014). The relationship between women entrepreneurship and gender equality. *Journal of Global Entrepreneurship Research*, 2(1), 1–11. View Article Google Scholar
27. Sullivan, D. M., & Meek, W. R. (2012). Gender and entrepreneurship: a review and process model. *Journal of Managerial Psychology*, 27, 428–458. View Article Google Scholar
28. Terjesen, S., & Lloyd, A. (2015). *The 2015 Female Entrepreneurship Index. Report. The Global Entrepreneurship and Development Institute (GEDI)*. <https://thegedi.org/research/womens-entrepreneurship-index/>. Accessed 15 Aug 2016. Google Scholar
29. World Bank. (2009). *Enterprises surveys*. Washington DC: World Bank. Google Scholar

Reetika Khattar

reetika.khattar@gmail.com

Abstract

The importance of HR analytics has been continuously increasing with the increase in growing demand of HR analytics in the decision making process. In this competitive era and steadily increasing digitalization, working mere on intuition will prove as a misstep of the organization. Business analytics helps the organization to optimize not only internally, but also strengthen it to maintain flexibility in facing external forces also. Analytics is a prerequisite for any successful business. Many companies are using analytics in finance, production etc, but, they are evading from using it in HR department. This evasion will block HR from being a strategic partner in decision making. In order to achieve goals, it is relevant for every business organization to quantify their human resource capital. HR analytics helps in measuring the performance of employees, taking strategic decisions and help the employees in becoming more efficient and plan their career path. It provide model for predicting the different ways, the organization is able to achieve an optimum return on investment on its human capital.

Introduction

With the increase in globalization in job market and advanced technology, it is essential to advance the recruitment practices throughout the world by applying HR analytics. Among many functions of HR professionals one of the most important function is to assess and develop the technique and identify the opportunities to manage human resource more effectively. There are certain ways in which employee behave in an organization and to understand their behavior is a hard nut to crack for any manager. It is typical for HR professionals to understand their behavior. It helps in collecting the data related to employee, use statistical tools to analyze the data and prepares a model to analyze the results and implement HR operations as a strategic function.

HR analytics is a part of the analytics that refers to applying analytical process in the field of HR in order to improve and therefore getting better returns on investments made by an organization in training of employees. It does not deals with providing data on employees performance rather it aims to provide insight into each process by gathering data from many sources like employee survey, telemetry data, attendance record, multi rater reviews, salary and promotion history, demographic data, personality and temperament data, recruitment process, employee databases. It influences leadership behavior and managerial decision making by providing the framework of information which ultimately affects the bottom line and help the leaders to plan investments on training programme.

HR Analytics

HR analytics also known as people analytics, workforce analytics or talent analytics, is the application of statistics, modeling, and analysis of employee related factors to improve business outcomes along with employee's efficiency. It is the application of data mining and business analytics techniques to talent data. Some people misapprehend it to the gathering and reviewing data regarding the employee's efficiency, specifically it provides insight about the correct method of collecting data and ways to improve these processes for future.

Analytics transforms HR data and measures into rigorous and relevant insights. The more abundant the data is, the more appropriate is the outcome. HR analytics provide the managers with the information needed to drive business objectives. With HR analytics business leaders take decisions reduce employee's turnover and to increase the employee's ROI by making optimum plan for investment to be made in their training in order to increase their efficiency level. The key function of HR analytics is to provide data on impact of HR analytics on the organization. It correlates the functions of HR department and business outcomes and then makes strategic decisions for the human resource as they are the central resource of the organization. There are some parameters through which they can evaluate the need:

1. Resignation rate
2. Recruitment time staff turnover rate
3. Workforce diversity
4. Revenue from full time employees
5. Amount of overtime pay

6. The ratio of permanent to temporary workers

Types of Analytics

Descriptive Analytics: Descriptive analytics is the interpretation of historical data to better understand changes that have happened in a business. It describes the past using a range of data to draw comparisons.

Predictive Analytics: Predictive analytics describe the use of statistics and modeling to determine future performance based on current and historical data. It looks at patterns in data to determine if those patterns are likely to emerge again, which allows businesses and investors to adjust where they use their resources in order to take advantage of possible future events.

Prescriptive Analytics: Prescriptive analytics is the use of technology to help businesses make better decisions about how to handle specific situations by factoring in knowledge of possible situations, available resources, past performance and the current situations. It works with predictive analytics to improve business decisions despite uncertainty and changing conditions, and to help companies determine what action to take.

Benefits of HR Analytics

- Improved hiring decisions
- Training and development
- Employee retention
- In-depth insights
- Re- engagement of candidates
- Better enablement of key strategic initiatives
- Better decision making
- Better sense of our risk and better ability to react to changes
- Information to innovate
- Better understanding of key drivers
- Better forecasting
- Focused and efficient workers

Steps for HR analytics

Centralize all employee data: The first step is to unify the employee data into a central oracle. Excel spreadsheets, paper records are some of the sources in which organizations keep employee's data. Accumulate data in disjointed system wastage of time. In order to have reliability and consistency in data, it is essential to have single source i.e. centralized reliquary. Once the data is consolidated, the key performance indicators are identified which helps in correlating employee's performance with business outcomes.

Create an HR dashboard: For data initiative it is crucial to have data visualization. For all internal and external data an HR dashboard functions as a one stop shop. A visualization of data will enable to monitor and benchmark the data. This provides insights into HR metrics to the leaders which leads the organizations towards the success. Real time information can be obtained from this such as the headcount, cost per FTE, attrition rates, and time to fill and cost to hire.

Build analytical capabilities: Though many organizations are applying HR analogical techniques in order to compete in this competitive world, but most HR professionals are new to this concept and not having the appropriate skills to apply this efficiently. It is crucial to arrange training program with the help of business intelligence team for HR professionals to develop their analytical skills. All this helps in taking optimum human capital decisions.

Put HR analytics into practice: The next step is to identify the problems which could be improving retention, identifying high performers, attrition rates. Focus here is to correlate analytics to business outcomes. First of all identify the impact of problems and then start with ideas that have high impact.

Drive continuous improvements: HR analytics process does not have end point rather it needs a continuous structural changes for improvements. Once it has been identified that the process is fine tuned to weed out any inconsistency, move to the next step i.e. Predictive HR analytics.

Challenges

Data alluvion: To work with excessive data it's very hard to use it appropriately. It does not always generate good results. For good results, mere gathering the data is not enough proper implement of analytics is essential.

Qualitative data: Along with quantity of data, focus on quality of data is also necessary. It is essential to ensure data quality while gathering the data. This can be done by ensuring data integrity and security. The biggest problem that is faced by the HR professionals is that the data collected for HR analytics comes from different departments. While analyzing the data certain data are lost, ignored or dropped which can result in inadequate analysis.

Analytical skills: For the successful application of HR analytics, the HR leaders and his team who is working with this must have skills for using it. But finding such competent HR leaders is very hard to find.

Lack of executive support: Generally executive does not support the HR leaders to use this technique, to work with this process leaders have to convince the executives. Their support is essential as implementation of HR analytics is expensive and their support provides leaders with better access to resources for proper implementation.

ROI: As using HR analytics is expensive for any organization. Every organization cannot afford to apply this. But the challenge here is, I any organization aiming for cheaper HR analytical platform does not always yield good returns. Insufficient software and tools are not enough to create better ROI to justify the investment, as it lead to incomplete and inefficient results.

Conclusion

HR analytics help the organization in assessing the employee's needs, and to work efficiently in dynamic environment it is all about collecting data, organizing and assessing the data related to HR functions like recruitment, training and development, employee competencies and retention which helps the leaders to make decisions in this area. Many software and technologies are using for gathering the data and implementing the HR analytics. HR analytics turns this data into valuable insights. It demonstrates the relationship between HR operations and business outcomes. Once their relationship is identified HR analytics professionals will derive and implement a strategic plan to assist the business in achieving better results. Implementing HR analytics can yield positive returns for any organization, but for that it is very crucial for organization to approach HR analytics one step at time.

The key to successful HR analytics relies on the fact that only abundant data is not enough for success, but rather the data collected must have relevant impact on decision making in the organization. HR analytics provides a data driven framework for solving problems related to employee using the existing information and providing a useful insight to leaders which help

them to make strategic decisions in the organization.

References

1. J. Harris, E. Craig and D. Light, "Talent and analytics: new approaches, higher ROI", *Journal of Business Strategy*, vol. 32, no. 6, pp. 4-13, 2011.
2. S. Pemmaraju, "Converting HR data to business intelligence", *Employ. Relat. Today*, vol. 34, no. 3, pp. 13-16, 2007.
3. S. Mondore, S. Douthitt and M. Carson, "Maximizing the impact and effectiveness of HR analyticsto drive business outcomes", *People and Strategy*, vol. 34, no. 2, pp. 20-27, 2015.
4. J. W Boudreau, "Talentship and HR measurement and analysis: From ROI to strategic organizational change", *People and Strategy*, vol. 29, no. 1, p. 25, 2015.

Dr. Geeta Gupta

Assistant Professor, Department of English
Aggarwal College Ballabgarh

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is an expansive term that incorporates all advances, for example, computer, internet, various software, mobile phones, satellites, computerized libraries, and apps and so forth that give access to infinite knowledge and information. Amid the previous couple of decades, ICT has furnished society with an immense range of new capacities and has brought a huge change in the living standard. We locate a huge improvement in the practices and systems of different fields, for example, medication, the travel industry, banking, business, designing, and so forth as they work now in contrast with how they worked two decades back. Association of ICTs in various components of the Indian education framework is likewise occurring at a quick pace. Utilization of multimedia, PCs, software and video conferencing prove a great boon for assimilation and dissemination of knowledge effectively. The expansion of e-learning instruments (like Edu comp, Smart Class) and training entries (like Meritnation.com) has enormously changed the manner in which primary and secondary education is being conveyed in current new age schools. ICT assumes a vital role in English language teaching and learning. It gives the ability to store, recover and process e-content easily and with precision. ICT builds the capacity to learn words, sounds and pictures in play way method. E-learning envelops learning at all dimensions, formal just as non-formal, utilizing data systems, for example, the Internet, an intranet (LAN) or extranet (WAN) for course delivery blending conventional study with e-learning resources. The mixing of various techniques was created after teachers perceived that all learning is best accomplished in an electronically equipped environment. ICT can possibly build access to and improve the quality and nature of instruction in developing nations. ICTs can be used to provide educational opportunities to people who have previously had no access to education, such as scattered and rural populations, groups traditionally excluded from education because of

cultural or social reasons, persons with disabilities and the elderly.

World Wide Web offers a numerous resources throughout the world. Students can express their views on World Wide Web. Students can learn at their own pace and don't have the fear of making errors. They receive feedback not only from their teachers and classmates but also from any internet surfer. There are various Edu blogs which help a learner to express their thought and ideas and to respond to the other students just like in a class room discussion. Through email, chats, text messages, students can discuss their topics with friends and generate ideas which may not arise during classroom discussion and thus create interest in study.

Digital libraries offer new dimensions of easy access to their resources where information materials are in digital form and stored electronically on digital media, to be used and re-used for any suitable purpose. Digital libraries can store large volume of information and provides users fast access to multimedia information quickly and interactively through the integration of technologies. Protection of old, rare and unique documents for posterity is an important function of any library. Students can get unlimited e-content through n-list, INFLIBNET and LMS.

PowerPoint Presentation: Teachers can make their lectures interesting by adding videos and pictures. It makes lessons more organized, flexible and innovative. It is very helpful in mixed ability class. Teachers can make presentation on any topic like grammar, poetry or prose. If a student is absent on a particular day, he/she can take the PPT and see it in his/her personal computer.

Teachers can motivate the students to make PPTs and present it in the class. In this way, students get exposure and their communication skill is improved. Smart boards: Smart board is a large display board connected to a computer and a projector. It has inbuilt white board also. A smart board makes teaching interactive, interesting and innovative.

Students do not listen passively but play active role in teaching learning process through reading,

writing, discussion, analysis and comprehension. Teachers as well as students can access to stories, images, educational content and documentaries on various topics. In poetry, students can see the poets, his recitations, images related to that particular poem.

English language lab is the solution and the necessity to learn English language. The language learning becomes effective when students learn it from the multimedia, digital and computerized language lab. Language learning means learning new sounds, new words and new sentences and technology has been proved as the best mean to create an environmental conducive to language learning. Advanced information technology in language labs such as virtual reading, visualization, simulation, games, virtual world and intelligent one to one tutoring system provides customized instruction and individualized assessments.

ICT can dispel the monotony of practice work by creating variety and make lesson lively. It helps an English teacher to reduce her dependence on learner's mother tongue. It helps students to retain the text longer. For mastery of a foreign language, it is desirable to understand the culture and society of native speakers of the language. ICT helps to develop such an understanding by showing pictures and films on the daily life and the different aspects of socio-cultural life of the English people. ICT can bring the whole world into the classroom.

References:

1. Brumfit, J. Christopher (1980) *Problems And Principles in English Teaching*, Pergamon Press, New York.
2. Gautam, G.S (2012) *Communicative English for Globalization*, Classical Publishing Company, New Delhi.
3. Reinder, (2009) in Burns, A and Richards, J.C (eds), *The Cambridge Guide To Second Language Teacher Education*, Cambridge University Press.
4. Stevick, E.W. (1982) *Teaching and Learning Language*, New York: Cambridge University Press.
5. I. Jung. ICT-pedagogy integration in teacher training: Application cases world

6. wide. Educational Technology and Society. 2003,
6. P. Kirschner, and N. Davis. Pedagogic benchmarks for information and communication technology in teacher
7. Education. Technology, Pedagogy and Education. 2003, 12(1)
8. T. Downes, A. Fluck, P. Gibbons, R. Leonard, C. Matthews, R. Oliver, M. Vickers, and M. Williams. Making better connections: Models of teacher professional development for the integration information and communication technology into classroom practice. Canberra: DEST. 2001.
9. ETS. Digital transformation: A framework for ICT literacy. A report of International Information and Communication Literacy Panel. USA: Educational Testing Service. 2002.
10. Ehrmann, S. C. (1999). What does research tell us about technology and higher learning?. *Change*, 27(2), 20-27.
11. Ron Oliver (2002), "The role of ICT in higher education for the 21st century: ICT as a change agent for education", HE21 Conference.
12. Francesc Pedero (2005), "Comparing Traditional and ICT-Enriched University Teaching Methods: Evidence from Two Empirical Studies", *Higher Education in Europe*, Vol. 30.
13. Magni (2009), "ICT usage in Higher education", *International Technology and Education and Development Conference*, Spain March 9-11 2009.
14. Sharad Sinha (2008), *National Policy on ICT in School Education*, Ministry of Human Resource Development Government of India

Dr. Poonam Chaudhary

Librarian, Shaheed Bhagat Singh College (Evn).

Delhi University

Poonamchaudhary20@yahoo.in

Abstract:

Twenty years back, if we need any information or study materials; we used to visit the library and access required (CAS or SDI) services through telephone or post mail. Today it's a fast changing and non-conventional world. Technology is playing a vital role in helping us Customize our lifestyle. With improved telecom and internet penetration, the youth is opting more digital apps where any information can be accessed by single click. The ICT provides large opportunities in accessing, archiving and preserving the past Knowledge. Digitization is about being able to improve efficiency that is, being able to deliver more with lesser resources. The paper highlights brief regarding government initiatives for Digital India, digital Library, and Mobile Apps: OPAC, Problems and software use in digital library initiatives in India.

Keyword: Digital India, Digital Library, ICT (Information Communication and Technology), Mobile Apps, OPAC, NLIST

Introduction:

Our lives today have technology in every aspect, with the growing proliferation of internet, smart phones and more recently, virtual personal assistants, using artificial intelligence and machine learning is an approach to increase efficiency. Some of the upcoming technologies allow users to operate and monitor the machine from anywhere with their smart phones. Now a camera can connect to home networks, provide live feeds on smart phones and even alert users upon detecting motion in front of the camera.

The McKinsey Global Institute recently published "A future that works: automation, employment and productivity". This in depth study contains detailed analyses of technologies that can replace or improve human skills and how they will impact various professional groups. According to the report, currently known digital developments alone will cause that for at least 60% of jobs, 30% or more of the activities in these jobs will be automated. In the fastest change scenario of the study, the greatest development of technological automation will happen between 2025 and 2030. Teachers who can impart these skills need to be trained and new learning material will need to be created.

Pitney Bowes, a global technology company that provides commerce solutions in the areas of e-commerce, shipping, mailing and data, in its recent report - Pitney Bowes Global Economy Study 2018 found that about 68 per cent of online shoppers in India using online shopping and significantly up in India.

The Digital Rupee grow at a super fast pace in India. Digital payments are on the rise because the government, regulators and finance tech players are pushing for it. The Unified payment Inter face (UPI) acted as a game changer and the RBI's move to allow a new category of payments banks will further expand digital payments in rural and semi urban areas. The entry of global social media platforms Google and Face book in to the payments space has also put the spotlight on digital payments. RBI data says out of Rs 285 lakh core retail payments in 2017/18, the share of electronics clearing stood at a whopping 67.61 % with transactions of Rs. 192 lakh Core, followed by paper clearing with share of 28.67 % at Rs. 81 Lakh Core.

BHIM (Bharat Interface for Money), Paytm, Phone Pe, Google Tez, Amazon Pay, Itz Cash , oxygen, Eko, M-Pesa, Mobikwik and Ola Money are key players in the transfer of money , bill payments, restaurant bills, cab fares and other E-commerce transaction for goods for Services.

Digital India Initiative:

Different Digital Technology i.e. cloud computing, Mobile Application, data storage, Software have emerged for fast economic growth, citizen empowerment, transference in Govt. projects. Digital technologies are being used by in everyday from retail stores to government offices. It helps us to connect with each other, share information on issues which we faced.

Our Prime Minister used to say that "21st century is the century of knowledge" and the youth of the country to participate and contribute to the

growth of the nation. Digital India is an ambitious programme and it needs lots of creators. The professionals of our country should come forward and play the role of creator in this programme. In this regard national e-Governance Division has conducted knowledge sessions through Web on relevant and critical areas in Digital India for stake holders involved in e-Govt. After in-depth study, Govt. of India launched Digital India Week on July 1, 2015, top CEOs from India and abroad committed to invest towards this initiative. The investments are utilized towards making smart phones and internet devices at an affordable price in India. Google committed to provide broad band connectivity on 500 railway stations in India. Microsoft agreed to provide broadband connectivity to village in India and make India its cloud hub through Indian Data Centers.

Large number of technologist and multiple countries including the USA, Japan, South Korea, the UK, Canada committed for their participation towards Digital India initiative.

Criticism:

Several academic scholars, NGOS, Social groups, Politicians have critiqued ICTs in development. Some say first take issues of social problems, unemployment's, poverty agriculture problems and so on. Government must adjust solutions to the specific political and social context of their nation. ICTs will increase unemployment to youths in India. It is also difficult to scale up initiatives to affect all Indians, and fundamental attitude and institutional changes are still an issue. Many poorer states such as Bihar and Orissa will be more affected if they need to invest more on ICTs, (Information and communications Technology) services.

Impact:

Despite all criticism from different corners, the impact of Digital India, use of ICTs dramatically improve in all fields i.e. in Govt. Departments, Private Sectors, Banking Systems, and Agricultural Sector and so on.

Internet subscribers had increased to 500 million in India as of April 2017. Panchkula district of Haryana was awarded for being the best as well as top performing district in the state under Digital India campaign.

New Digital Services:

Under the Digital India initiative programs, Government launched many digital services i.e. Bharat net, digital locker, e-education, e-health, e-sing, e-shopping and National Scholarship portal. National e-Governance Plan aimed at bringing all

the front-end government services online. Many mobile applications are launched by the Indian Govt. of provide better services and information to citizens.

My Gov. MyGov in is a platform to share inputs and ideas on matters of policy and governance. It is a platform for citizen to participate in governance, through a "discuss", "Do" and "Disseminate" approach.

UMANG: (Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance) is a government of India all-in-one single unified secure multi-channel, multi-platform, multi-lingual, multi-service freeware mobile app for accessing over 1,200 central and state government services, including services such as AADHAAR, Digilocker, Bharat Bill Payment System, PAN, EPFO services, PMKVY services, AICTE, CBSE, Tax and Fee, Railway tickets, e-District, Police clearance Passport and much more.

E-Hospital application provides important services such as online registration, payment of fee, appointment, online diagnostic reports, enquiring availability of blood online etc.

Digital Locker facility help citizens to digitally store their important documents like PAN card, Passport, Mark sheet and degree certificates, Property papers etc. Digital Locker provides secure access to Government issued documents i.e. Driving License, Registration Card of vehicles, PAN Cards, AADHAR Card, Passport, CBSE and State School Board Mark Sheets and Certificates. It uses authenticity services provided by Aadhaar. It is aimed at eliminating the use of physical documents and enables the sharing of verified electronic documents across government agencies. Three key stakeholders of Digital locker are citizen, Issuer and requester.

BHIM (Bharat Interface for money) is a mobile app developed by National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) based on the unified payment interface (UPI), which enables fast, secure reliable cashless payments through your mobile phone.

Digital Library Initiatives:-

Library and Information centers in India can play their role to improve and fast implementation of Digital India. ICTs cover any product that will store, retrieve, manipulate, transmit or receive information electronically in a digital form.

The inventor of scientific and Managed Library Science or System, Dr. S.R. Ranganathan's motto of Library is providing the right information to the right user at the right time in right manner. This motto which is given in 1930's can be better

achieved to use the ICTs particularly the Internet and the Web Services.

The use of ICTs, the archives knowledge in different printed forms is available and lying in various libraries in India, can be accessing digitizing and preserving in digital format.

Digital Library Development in India was taken up in mid 1990. With the help of UNESCO, the digitization of cultural resources available across the country was started. Indian state and non-state agencies in collaboration with the Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburg USA, Universal Digital Library project of the US-NSF have taken significant initiatives in digitization of physical forms of now scripts, rare books and archival materials.

MHRD (Ministry of Human Resources Development) Govt. of India has also taken up initiatives to improve and digitization of Library and Information Centers in India. UGC-INFLIBNET Centre has taken up various open access initiatives such as e-PG Pathshala, ShodhGanga, N-LIST, E-Shodhsindhu to faculty and researchers in universities to host their open access journals.

“UGC-Info net Digital Library consortium” provides access to selected scholarly electronic journals and database in different disciplines. The INFLIBNET Centre also extended access to e-resources to all Govt. /Govt. aided colleges under a project entitled N-LIST (National Library and Information Services Infrastructure for Scholarly content) funded by the MHRD under its National Mission on Education through ICTs.

Problems, Challenges and Opportunities:

The integration of ICTs for library services is facing enormous challenges and opportunities to librarians, information professionals and users. When libraries are fully ICT the impact of these technology will increase access, improve skill and services, provide new learning experience to both librarian and users, resource sharing with other sectors and reduces the accessing the documents among different libraries.

In India, digital library initiatives programme have large number of problem, challenges and opportunities. There is no clear out policies to encounter such as lack of national policy, conservation and preservation policy, IPR (intellectual property right) policy, copy right policy publisher's policy, international data formats, and OCR facilities for different Indian languages and so on. No integrating digital and other library collections, subscribed e-resources and subject

portals, online access and offline support system, integrating of OPACs are linked to each other in India. User access the digital information from various web pages of different information and library centers. Such type of problems affect the digitization initiatives to creation the digital information centers.

Despite all these problems, the great opportunities lie in India to improve the library and information centers and accelerate the digitization of libraries. Several private sectors, National and International Library Associations, Govt. Institutes provide their services in form of software and database in digital libraries initiatives. The effectiveness of library services largely depends upon information and communication technology (ICT) libraries having sound infrastructural capabilities. Digital Libraries can be more easily accessed for information, stored books, documents, journals etc from anywhere in the world. As the impact of digitization of archives, hundreds of thousands of online libraries are available on Web. Some of the digital libraries are invaluable sources of reference, contain books, maps, films and audio books which are difficult to find in physical form. Below source provide their digital services to users in wonderful way i.e.

- World Digital Library: A source for manuscripts, rare books, films, maps and more in multilingual format.
- Universal Digital Library: A collection of one million books.
- Project Gutenberg: More than 33000 e-books to read and download.
- Bartleby: An immense collection of books for consultation, including fiction, essay and poetry.
- ibiblio: E-books, magazines, academic essays, software, music and radio.
- Google Books: More than 100000 books for consultation, download or on-line purchase.
- Internet Archive: The largest digital library for downloading e-books and audio-books for free.
- Open Library: More than one million e-books of classic literature to download.

The main purpose of Digital India initiatives are to make the country paperless, faster services, hurdle free and serve the citizens at their door steps.

Software and Digital Library Books:

Eprints: Eprints is free software developed by the University of Southampton, England,

eprint@IISC repository collects processes and disseminates in digital format the research output created by the IISc research community. This enables the research community to deposit their preprints; post prints and other Scholarly publication using a web interface and organize.

Digital Library of India: (www.dli.ernet.in)

This is an initiative by IISc (Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore) in 2003. This programme is supported by Ministry of Communication and information Technology, Government of India and National Science Foundation, USA. Many other institutes also evolved to perform and map success of this digital initiatives programme such as IIT Hyderabad, Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC) Noida, CDAC, Kolkata and ERNET (Education and Research Network) India.

Digital Library of India (DLI) was formally launched by the then president of India Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam on 8th September 2003 to preserve knowledge and cultural heritage of India. It is part of the Universal Digital Library Project of the US-NSF and Million Books Project initiated by Carnegies Mellon University, Pittsburg USA. The scanning of Indian language books has created an opportunity for developing Indian language through OCR (optical character recognition) software. The publications are mainly in PDF or Quick Time File Format developed by Apple Company. As of 2016, DLI had scanned 550,603 titles. Books in Urdu and Persian are also available.

National Digital Library:

National Digital Library of India (NDLI) is a project under MHRD (Ministry of Human Resource Development) India according to Lee, National Digital Library integrates the different collection of the national and international digital 10 libraries. It also improves the environment by integrating past analog collections and new digital resources. It creates a common digital hub for the conversations of the digital resources and enhances the facilities by creating digital reading room, video room, and many more. (<http://www.inforum.cz/pdf/2007/lee-chi-ju-.pdf>). It provides services by using high-tech digital equipment and information communication networks and places where active users interact with each other. Another special provision provided by NDLI is to make digital resources available for disabled persons and senior citizens worldwide. It is operated and handled by IIT, Kharagpur India. The main object of this programme is to integrate Several National and

international digital libraries in one single web-portal. The NDLI provides free of cost access for many books in English and the Indian languages. In Jan 2019 there are 20 Lakh users plus enrolled and availing the facilities of this portal. NDLI hosts 21 crore plus items in its repository with over 150,000 volumes in English. The Library was dedicated to the nation in June 2018.

User registration is open to users from around the world. However, contents from some popular sources are only accessible to registered users. Some of these registration only works are from sources such as:

- Word eBook Library
- South Asia Archive
- OECD iLibrary (The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development)
- Satyajit Ray Society

OECD iLibrary contains content released by OECD; IEA (International Energy Agency), NEA (Nuclear Energy Agency), PISA (Programme for international students Assessment) and ITF (International Transport Forum). OECD iLibrary is listed in the Registry of Research Data Repositories (www.re3data.org).

Many other programmes are initiative regarding digital library of books in India such as

- Vigyan Prasar Digital Library
- NCERT online Text Books
- Digital Library of Manuscripts
- Kalasampada: Digital Library Resources for Indian Cultural Heritage (www.ignca.nic.in/dlrich.html)
- National Data bank on Indian Art and Culture
- National Mission for Manuscripts (www.namami.org/index.html)
- Muktabodh: Digital Library and Archiving project.
- ShodhGanga: Indian ETD Repository (www.shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in)
- Vidyandhi Digital Library by Department of Library Science, University of Mysore, supported by NISSAT, DSIR, Govt. of India, Ford Foundation and Microsoft India.
- NISCAIR Research Journals (<http://nopr.niscair.res.in/>)
- IndMed (Ind MED@NIC:<http://indmed.nic.in>) by

Indian Council of Medical Research, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Govt. of India.

- Indian Parliament Library. The data are stored and available now in PARLIS (Parliament Library Information System)

Mobile Application: OPAC

Main objective of ICT provide the information in digital format to everyone, everywhere when required. ICT covers any product that will store, retrieve manipulate, transmit or receive information electronically in a digital form.

In the smart phone era, many institutions, universities, research centre provide the OPAC and information of digital books on android phones. User can access their requirement information regarding reading materials.

Some Library Mobile applications as:

Web OPAC: This application enables convenient access to 1000 + Public and Academic libraries. This free Android App enables convenient mobile access to catalogues and user accounts of more than 500 public libraries, most of them currently in the German speaking countries.

Central University of Kerala: Unified LLC : This app provides access to a number of useful campus services from mobile device. Always update about library books with library OPAC.

State Central Library app: The Official Mobile App for State Central Library Kolkata, facilitates its. User of following functionalities:

1. Registration and login based on Mobile Number
2. Map Nearby (Google Map) Libraries, ATM, Hospitals and Schools with route Directions.
3. Access to the covers, Abstract and content of book in State Central. Library and option for like and dislike any book with rating and comment facility.
4. Access to the Rate Books collection of the SCL hosted in DSpace Server of West Bengal Public Library Network.
5. Access to the web version of Children's Section (section division) of State Central library, W.B.
6. Access to the Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) of the library hosted of West Bengal Public Library Network.
7. Provision for users to provide feed backs related to library service and facilities.
8. Circulate any message or notice among its users.

9. Information about all library sections and facilities available across all floors of the state central library in 'our service' section, detailed information about State Central Library, W.B. in 'About Us' section.

10. Facility to Add/Update user personal information, facility to scan QR code of the Aadhaar Card (UID) to auto retrieve of personal information of users.

The KOHA OPAC is a mobile app designed & developed for the libraries using Koha.

The KOHA OPAC is an exclusive mobile app designed and developed for the libraries using KOHA ILS for automating their library system. The mobile app acts as a plug in and fetches the content from existing KOHA and user can use OPAC login credentials to login mobile app. The mobile apps used generally focus on brief interactions of fifteen minutes or less, KOHA OPAC app enables the quick view of essential information such as issued books, reading history, find and item search along push notification for every library transaction.

- How to register libraries to KOHA OPAC:
- College Code: admin
- Card number: library
- Password: librarian
- How to update registered libraries to KOHA OPAC:
- College Code: admin
- Card number: admin email ID
- Password: admin password
- How to register students to make use of KOHA OPAC:
- College Code: Assigned by library
- Card number: OPAC login
- Password: OPAC password

University of Delhi App: This application gives information related to University of Delhi. This app gives links to the important pages of official website of Delhi University. It provides information about Delhi University, admission in undergraduate, postgraduate and other courses. The app includes information regarding colleges, their locations, examination, schedule, results and download forms. Candidates interested in placements can find the schedule for placement drives and various job offers. The advertisements, notices and adhoc appointments are included under the link "Work with Delhi University". The "Latest in Delhi University" include notifications, events and DU news.

Apart from Delhi University links, it has links to websites like UGC, different notifications, UPSC Online forms, Employment News, Admission Watch and other Career related links. Students aspiring for research can have access to UGC/CSIR NET websites. One can keep browsing “News for You” for the latest updates.

In case, you are an aspirant of Delhi University, or a students, research scholar, contractual/guest lecturer/Professor in the University, you will be definitely benefitted by this app.

National Digital Library (NDLI) gives access to wide range of digital contents. Ministry of Human Resource Development under its National Mission of Education through information and Communication Technology has initiated the National Digital Library of India (NDL India) pilot project to develop a framework of virtual repository of learning resources with a single window search facility. Filtered and federated searching is employed to facilitate focused searching so that learners can find out the right resource with least effort and in minimum time. NDL India is designed to hold content of any language and provides interface support for leading vernacular languages. It is being arranged to provide support for all academic levels including researchers and life-long learners, all disciplines, all popular form of access devices and differently abled learners. It is being developed to help students to prepare for entrance and competitive examination, to enable people to learn and prepare from best practices from all over the world and to facilitate researchers to perform inter-linked exploration from multiple sources.

- A single window search facility to ever growing digital content repository.
- Different ways to browse content repository. Browse by content type, Browse by source, Browse by subject and Browse by learning resource type.
- Filtering result of search and browse with facet based refinement option.
- Contents relevant for different levels of users. Contents available for different subject domains. Technology, Arts and Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Science etc.
- App and content may be accessed in three different languages: English, Hindi and Bengali

Note for users:

Your phone state is required to uniquely generate an id (required) by encrypting your phone state specific information and this id initiates the handshaking mechanism with the NDL API for connection establishment. This mechanism ensures and enable security. Please allow all the permissions to enable the mandatory security features.

Find notes, assignments, papers for IGNOU, NIOS, D.El.Ed, DU SOL on Unschool app

Unschool is a free app where people share and save notes. Unschool free notes sharing app lets you.

- Discuss with students in feed section
- Upload important notes in saved notes section.
- Uploads PDF and images to share with others in feedSection.
- Download notes from other students.

Unschool currently supports following distance learning programs.

Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)
NIOS Diploma in Elementary Education (NIOS D.El.Ed)

School of Open Learning Delhi University (DU SOL)

Indira Gandhi National Open University (INNOU): Get IGNOU assignments, IGNOU notes, IGNOU result and much more. Get IGNOU guess papers and prepare for exams.

NIOS Diploma in elementary Education (NIOS D.El.Ed): Get NIOS D.El.Ed School Based Activities (SBA) Workshop Based Activities (WBA) and lesson plans.

School of Open Learning Delhi University (DU SOL): Find complete DU SOL material here like notes and previous year question papers. Get updates on Distance Learning:

<http://getunschool.com/>

Summary of Findings:

The study aimed at examining the use and awareness of digital libraries initiatives in India. The study shows that the library staff, faculty members and students are not much aware about the services of digital libraries database, OPAC, freeware software use in library like KOHA and so on. This situation is not only in these three districts’ academic libraries but in all academic institutions in the state also. Most of the colleges are not registered under NLIST Programme, using different library software, no standardization format in cataloguing, any OPAC service and not use of the ICTs tools in library services. No integrated library resource sharing among colleges and universities, library staff is not trained to use

the new technologies. It is surprised that most of the teaching faculty members and library staff are not much aware about UGC-NLIST-INFLIBNET services, online database, Dspace software, e-books and e-Journals available on line.

Recommendations:

Despite the benefits of ICT integration to library, there is no doubt that new trends arises with many challenges facing its usage. For these reason, it is important that all library staff in academic institutions be skilled in web technology and adopt these new skills to assist faculty members, students in an ICT environment. Training and re-training of staff should be arranged time to time to use of new technology.

There should be a state or national policy regarding library standards, use one standardized library software, cataloguing format, OCR facilities for Indian languages etc. So that there would not be any problem to interface or linked all libraries and resource sharing on single portal. There should be a separate budgetary support and quality manpower to achieve the digital library initiatives that is a part of Digital India.

Conclusion:

A digital Library initiative in India is a part of Digital India Programme. It is still in an advanced stage of development. India is a hub of knowledge, research materials, libraries and historical archives manuscripts, but these are scattered all over India. The fact that libraries and information centers is the place of knowledge, there is great need to link each other. The use of ICTs, libraries have changed the most patterns of traditional services and information dissemination services. The digital library initiatives has forced the librarians to provide the services online, emails, computerized catalogue of documents, internet access round the clock and access database online. Govt. of India take initiatives in this regards but there is lot of challenges in this area such as:

- Libraries are not using common standards.
- Different software are used in different libraries, copy right policy is not clearly defined.
- Lack of technical infrastructure, trained manpower, finance and policy initiatives slowing the adoption of digital library initiative programs in India.

Library and information schools must have to frame the syllabus as per need of today. Digital library initiatives programme should be forward on two parts - first what problems we are facing and second is how to priorities the policies and

programmes to grow the digital libraries in India. Private sectors should come forward and train the youth in technical fields. All government and private library and information centers should linked at one portal. Library professionals', technical professionals and Govt. officials can achieve this digital India initiatives programs if they are linked and co-ordinate each other efforts.

Reference:

1. National Digital Library of India (<https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/>)
2. Jeavan, V.K.J (2004) Digital Library development: identifying sources of content for developing countries with special reference to India. The International Information & Library review 41:21-23
3. Sujatha, Gurram (2008). Digital Library initiatives in India: a proposal for open distances learning. Proceedings of the IATUL conferences. Available at: <http://docs.lib.purdue.edu/iatue/2008/papers/25>
4. Kitturand, Geeta and Biradar, Kavita (2017). Digital Library initiatives: a boon for pressurisation of information resources in India. International Journal of science and Research (IJSR), 6:2133-36.
5. Sree Kumar, M.G. and Sreejaya, P(2006). "Digital Library Initiatives and issues in India: efforts on scholarly knowledge management" In Digital Libraries in knowledge management by M.G. Sree Kumamr [etal]. New Delhi: ESS ESS publication pp 17-37.
6. Lee, C.J.(n.d).(2007). The National Digital Library: the portal site of the digital information resource. 1-17, Available at <http://www.inforim.cz/pdf12>. Joshi, N. M. (2014). Digital library and library networks in India". Global Journal of Academic Librarianship, 3(1), 37-44. Available at <http://www.ripublication.com>

Shweta

E-mail: mljain1177@gmail.com

Ph. 9871335323

Release us back to the conventional Indian music up to the center nineteenth century. The entertainer the two vocalists and instrumentalists, were incapacitated by the physical reach of the sound of their music. In an ordinary size lobby, run was a couple of dozen meters. Subsequently, the whole extent of conditions, accessories and relationship of performers was restricted by this viewpoint or weakness. Since the physical range was restricted, the music was performed before little crowds and since the craftsman additionally required sustenance, this group of spectators was essentially constrained to individuals of methods the rich, the retainers, the maharajas and their energizes.

Once more, other quantitative limitations incorporated the way that these exhibitions could be held distinctly in exceptional acoustically planned corridors or chambers, which just the wealthy could bear. Thus, Classical music-which essentially needs these surroundings for fruitful exhibitions was limited to the epicureans, the rich and the eminence.

The limitations additionally had their impacts on the scope of collection, quality and mixes of music. In those days Tanpura, Sarangj and later on Harmonium were utilized as going with due to their ability of creating a higher volume of sound. However even these instruments were not boisterous enough: while the vocalist could prepare himself to raise the volume of his voice without irritating the nature of his music, the instruments couldn't build their volume much, without exasperating its tonal quality. Who could overlook the vibrant, sweet and ground-breaking vigorous voices of Great Ustad Faiyaz Khan, Kesar Bai Kerkar and others. Subsequently the wide assortment of blends of volume, vocalists dry instrumentalist accompanists in an exhibitions which one appreciates today, were accessible just in a confined manner. The idea of performer's preparation was additionally adjusted appropriately. Vocalists were prepared to sing uproariously to contact the most extreme conceivable group of spectators. It is exceptional that the idea of music influenced a few parts of even the engineering of that time. Progressively throughout the hundreds

of years, illustrious chambers and a few rooms of the rich and popular were extraordinarily intended to give better and improved acoustics. This angle got consolidated in all types of structures including strongholds and tombs. An astounding case of this is the Golconda Fort entryway in Hyderabad. Sound here movements just about a mile due to the incredible acoustical plan. The Taj Mahal is another popular model. Other than this, most regal chamber all over India have been acoustics. Their connection to music is set up by their expanding advancement over, time, alongside the improving qualities of the instruments. It is likewise wonderful that an expanding number of such refined chambers were worked with the appearance and extension of the Mughal realm. The Mughals, as is well were extraordinary epicureans and admirers of good music and move. with the appearance of electronic an intensification and recording gadgets a few changes in the idea of Indian music were experienced. From a group of people of around one hundred or less the artiste could now take into account thousands in live exhibitions and to millions through chronicle gadgets.

Furthermore chronicles held an ever increasing number of perfect works of art which were getting lost or mutilated during the time spent transmission through the ages in the Guru-Shishya parampara. The late Ustad Mushtaq Hussain Khan Sahib of Rampur used to state that his dad in-law Ustad Enayat Khan had given to him 40, 000 vocal pieces as marriage share. Be that as it may, I wonder, what number of those Compositions have been safeguarded or proliferated during his life time by his devotees and relatives.

The coming of the Radio through the Bokhari Broadcasting organization (likewise cleverly called the BBC) in the mid 20th century, gave an inexorably more extensive group of spectators to the artiste. Together with the Gramophone record, music in the entirety of its structures presently was accessible to an undeniably bigger group of spectators.

Along these lines film, TV, video recorders and progressively refined gadgets have, for all intents

and purposes carried a craftsman to the illustration room of each individual.

The ocean change in the idea of spread of music has additionally gotten extreme changes all parts of music, performers and their instruments. The vocalist who required it vibrant voice, presently needs just a musical one and with this charge subtler emphases in voice can likewise be effectively conveyed all around successfully. Subsequently the accentuation has now moved from volume to the tonal nature of voice.

Lamentably, simultaneously, accentuation has additionally moved from nature of music to the sort of music which takes into account the flavors of the bigger piece of the group of spectators. I state "lamentably" in light of the fact that it is beyond the realm of imagination all in all, to prepare the majority to the nuances of cutting edge information of old style music. Consequently somewhat, in specific zones, bargains have been made even in old style music to take into account the oversimplified tastes of bigger group of spectators.

Progressively, to take into account different portions of the crowd, contingent upon their experience, preparing, background and tastes, music is being divided to an ever increasing extent. Traditional, neo-old style, semi-old style, pop, metal, rap, commercial...- are different melodic structures which have risen because of requests of the crowd. Every one of these structures has been given sure availability by the transmission organizations relying upon where the intended interest group is probably going to be most open to it,

In a quick race to lack of clarity, Indian traditional music was given a major lift by the main post freedom Information and Broadcasting pastor Dr. B. V. Keshkar who gave the most noteworthy need to old style music. Because of his endeavors and those of his successors, Indian music ascended in regard and introduction, till at long last in the 1960's it turned into the sweetheart of overall crowd, and this advancement is proceeding. Notwithstanding, as a bigger and more extensive range of group of spectators is acknowledging traditional Indian music, the artists picture is proliferated through the nature of music, yet additionally in view of his energy for showmanship, his capacity of convey in various structures books, articles, diaries, movies, sound and video tapes, Compact plates (CD) and so forth. In a way which is adequate to Indian as well

as remote spectators. Subsequently, there has been a subjective change in the idea of the outward introduction of the performer additionally, since in the bygone eras a constrained crowd must be taken into account.

Electronic media has had another real effect in understudies preparing. Prior, the student would need to be constantly cared for by the Guru in his quality to support him. Today, the understudy records the Raga, "Gat", Bandish or arrangement, as played by for his Riyaz. Likewise, when an accompanist isn't accessible the student can utilize either a pre-recorded instrumental account or a mood producing electronic gadget. In addition, the Guru and his Shishya don't need to be in a similar town or nation. They can have video chatting either outwardly (by means of satellite association) or through phone. Recorded exercises by the understudies for their advantage, is a positive part of the innovation yet now and again it influences antagonistically in light of the fact that the understudies become smug and relaxes.

A significant viewpoint for advancement of music has been encouraged by approach of gadgets. That is correspondence between the artists themselves. In the thirties, gatherings of performers were held in Allahabad, Calcutta, Lucknow, Bombay and Delhi and so forth. Notwithstanding, by the late forties, the marvel of music gatherings took another measurement. Calcutta and Bombay made them exceptional music meetings, where the top-most entertainers traded thoughts, held exhibitions and bury changed the subtleties of the ragas of their individual Gharanas. In one of the real meetings of that decade, the "Sadarang Music gathering" held in 1948 at Bharati Cinema in south Calcutta. The house was full limit and there were multiple times the quantity of People outside needing to be let in. Fifteen amplifiers must be introduced outside the film corridor, to empower them to partake in the music of the Masters. The wonder on of meeting has brought more Interaction among Gharanas and in having an increasingly firm understanding or the subtleties of the equivalent raga in its different structures as advanced through various Gharanas and ages. A progressively thorough and less diasporic investigation of Indian old style music in this way made increasingly doable.

With the expanding complexity in the electronic media, we have seen a Great arrangement of advances and favorable circumstances. The nature of the receiver, enhancing gear, the chronicle hardware, the transmitted. gear and the accepting

instrument each have their own confinements, before the music from the artiste ranges to the group of spectators. Every hardware/instrument/part has its very own degrees of restrictions or precision and dependability of gathering and transmission. The bends/oversights duplicate, with each progressive instrument/hardware. Consequently, independent of the level of modernity of the gear enrooted, 100% precise transmission of the whole profundity of Indian old style music. It is hard to pass on this angle in words. A Great ace even in his most noticeably awful state of mind or structure, sound numerous means better and more full and satisfying in an individual group of spectators without electronic instruments-than he does even through an amplifier. I recommend the peruses to attempt to encounter it themselves and comprehend minor words can't pass on my experience to you.

My late guruji Sangit Acharya Ustad Mushtaq All Khan Sahab was meticulous in the utilization of Swaras, excellence of the shade and sounds and the shade of the Swara, as connected to one "Raga" when contrasted with its application in another "Raga". He adjusted to the utilization of the electronic media however he attempted to adjust the media to a progressively loyal transmission of his music. He would invest energy to modify the separation between the mike and his instrument to get the best harmony among intensification and an increasingly dependable generation of his music. His acknowledgment of the electronic media was adjusted by his wariness due to its confinements.

Incredible Masters like my Guruji, began truly and logically surveying the impact of the constraints of hardware on the tonal nature of transmission of our music in the second 50% of this Century. A lot of accentuation is presently laid on the nature of sound multiplication while tolerating contracts, as the nature of the contracting organization or association's abilities to steadfastly imitate the artistes music, influences his very own notoriety.

Then again we have an issue with a portion of the more youthful artistes who have been brought up in the electronic age. They feel defenseless and lost without in any event an amplifier before them. A conceivable symptom of this issue, is the loss of the totality and profundity of music from their essential preparing and thorough, since electronic media fundamentally loses some of it. This mental subject to the medium is incapacitating before a private group of spectators of experts.

Electronic media in the entirety of its structures is constrained by associations. Regardless of whether it is the area tent wallah or the solid associations like A. I. R. or on the other hand some other worldwide. They are altogether controlled by some type of minor or major bureaucratic structures. A conventional and all inescapable component of administrations is there, advancement of average quality in the entirety of its structures. Magnificence is recognized by them as far as a yield which some way or another sidesteps the average quality. Such associations, when dealing with projects on old style music, have close by staff which is sufficiently prepared and prepared to deal with the electronic frameworks yet which likely does not realize how to lead the procedures or needs of a melodic program. Likewise, once in a while the financial aspects or the executives exercises of the association, request the changeless work of significant staff like accompanists-on its rolls.

At the point when requested to play in such a climate an artiste end up powerlessly confined in the nexus of remarkableness requesting more regard for itself. You may locate the senior most artistes upset after a chronicle, in light of the fact that either the accompanists had performed awfully, in this way demolishing the permeances, or had the volume of account of the going with instrument expanded over the degree of the primary artistes' instrument, basically by requesting the equivalent, from the worker responsible for the account or open location framework in an open show.

The impact of such moving is self-evident. The consequence of the impact isn't the exhibitions of a program of attractive music, yet of a melodic sense of self conflict which is unwanted. The job of accompanist is totally changed at this point. The media is in part in charge of that, so frequently it is discovered that an accompanist doesn't know about his job to watch the state of mind of the principle artiste. Presently a day's accompanists are progressively stressed over their very own sound level and continually asking, the man in charge for sound, to raise his very own volume regardless of the way that it may ruin the state of mind of the primary artiste. I likewise reprimand people in general for the current situation with undertaking as they need stunning sound and not a spirit mixing sound hence the substance of the exhibitions is lost in the labyrinth of the bureaucratic one-up-man dispatch.

Conclusion

Taking everything into account, may I essentially state that Indian old style music is very important to be lost, weakened or contorted because of the coming of electronic media. The media is presently a basic and very important resource, whose quality and application must be ceaselessly moved up to have the option to give better and progressively dedicated correspondence between the artiste and his group of spectators. Simultaneously, the artiste must be mindful so as to embrace himself and his music to the medium in such a way, that there is more attachment and less bending. with expanding complexity in the medium, he will think that its simpler as tune passes by, however the gatekeeper ought not be let, down. An excess of reliance on the media will end. up in losing the otherworldly part of our music.

References

1. Miller, W. R. (1998). Researching the spiritual dimensions of alcohol and other drug problems. *Addictions*, 93, 979-990.
2. McQuillan, A., Nicastro, R., Guenot, F., Girard, M., Lissner, C., & Ferrero, F. (2005). Intensive dialectical behavior therapy for outpatients with borderline personality disorder who are in crisis. *Psychiatric Services*, 56, 193-197.
3. Orsillo, S., & Batten, S. (2005). Acceptance and Commitment Therapy in the treatment of posttraumatic stress

disorder. *Behavior Modification*, 29(1), 95-129.

4. Heffner, M. & Eifert, G. (2008). *The anorexia workbook: How to reclaim yourself, heal your suffering and reclaim your life.* Oakland, CA: New Harbinger.
5. Orsillo, S., & Roemer, L. (Eds.) (2005). *Acceptance and mindfulness-based approaches to anxiety: Conceptualization and treatment.* New York: Springer.
6. Orsillo, S. M., Roemer, L., & Barlow, D. H. (2003). Integrating acceptance and mindfulness into existing cognitive-behavioral treatment for GAD: A case study. *Cognitive and Behavioral Practice*, 10, 223-230.
7. Orsillo, S. M., Roemer, L., & Holowka, D. W. (2005). Acceptance-based behavior therapies for anxiety. Using acceptance and mindfulness to enhance traditional cognitive-behavioral approaches. In S. M. Orsillo & L. Roemer (Eds.), *Acceptance and mindfulness-based approaches*
8. Wilber, K. (1979). *No boundary: Eastern and Western approaches to personal growth.* Los Angeles: Center Publications, Whole Mind Series.

तोखे होते श्रम तथा पूंजी के अन्तर विरोध

ख्यालोराम

शोधकर्ता, अहिंसा एवं शान्ति विभाग

जैन विश्वभारती संस्थान, लाडनूँए (राजस्थान)

वर्तमान समय में श्रम तथा पूंजी के अन्तर विरोध तीखे होते जा रहे हैं। यह केवल भारत के सन्दर्भ में ही नहीं है बल्कि पूरे वैश्विक पैमाने पर मौजूद है। जब हम श्रम और पूंजी के अन्तर विरोध की बात कर रहे हैं तो मतलब हमारा साफ है कि हम वर्तमान समाज व्यवस्था मानी यानी पूंजीवादी समाज की बात कर रहे हैं। अपने आप को समृद्ध देश (विकसित) कहने वाले साम्राज्यवादी देशों के अन्दर श्रम और पूंजी के अन्तर विरोध तीखे होने शुरू हो गए हैं।

नवम्बर 2018 के मध्य में शुरू हुआ फ्रांस में “मिलो वेस्ट” आन्दोलन इस क्लासकीय उदाहरण है। जहां पेट्रोल की कीमतों में वृद्धि के खिलाफ शुरू हुआ यह पेलो वेस्ट” आन्दोलन निजिकरण, उदारीकरण और वैश्विकरण की नीतियों के खिलाफ पहुंच गया है। सरकार ने जो पेट्रोल की कीमतें बताई थी उनको वापिस भी ले लिया है परन्तु फिर भी लोग सड़कों पर आन्दोलनरत हैं। सरकार ने कई सुधार इस आन्दोलन के डर से करने पड़े परन्तु जनता उसको स्वीकार नहीं कर रही है। जनता की चेतना आगे बढ़ चुकी है। यह आन्दोलन यूरोप के कई देशों में फैल चुका है। यह आन्दोलन श्रम तथा पूंजी के तीखे अन्तर विरोधों को दर्शाता है।

1980 के दशक के बाद दुनिया के पैमाने पर जो कल्याणकारी राज्य का चोला सरकारों ने ओढ़ा हुआ था उसको उतार कर फैंकना शुरू कर दिया था जो कि लगातार श्रम कानूनों में सुधार के नाम पर मजदूर विरोधी बदलाव किए हैं। बड़े पैमाने पर ठेका प्रथा निजी क्षेत्र और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र पर लागू की गई। मजदूरों से संगठित होकर यूनियन बनाने के अधिकार का अपराधिकरण किया गया। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों को निजि हाथों में बेचा गया। विदेशी पूंजी को रम की लूट की खुली छूट दी गई। विदेशी कम्पनियों के लिए स्पेशल इकॉनॉमिक जॉन बनाए गए जहां पर श्रम कानून निष्क्रिय हो जाते हैं। सरकारों द्वारा जनकल्याणकारी योजनाओं पर कुल जी.डी.पी में से जहां 9 से 10 प्रतिशत खर्च किया जाता था उसमें लगातार कटौती कर अब केवल 1 से 2 प्रतिशत ही जन कल्याणकारी कामों पर खर्च करती है। भारत में 1991 में नई आर्थिक नीतियां उदारीकरण, निजिकरण व वैश्विकरण की नीतियां लागू की गईं। इन नीतियों के अन्तर्गत श्रम कानूनों को पूंजी के अनुकूल बनाया गया यानि श्रम कानूनों को मालिकों के अनुकूल लचीला बनाया गया। विदेशी पूंजी के लिए सभी प्रकार की बाधाओं को दूर किया गया।

यानी पूंजी के निर्यात का रास्ता सुगम किया गया और उसके ऊपर से तमाम बाधाएं हटाई गईं। सरकारी क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों को निजि हाथों में बेचा गया। बड़े पैमाने पर ठेका प्रथा लागू की गई। परिणामस्वरूप श्रम क ऊपर हुए पूंजी के इस हमले के प्रतिरोध ना पैदा हो इसके लिए धार्मिक उन्माद पैदा कर 1992 में बाबरी मस्जिद गिराई गई। इन अन्तर विरोधों को रोकने के लिए शासक वर्ण ने धर्म जात-पांत और राष्ट्रवाद की दुहाई देना शुरू

किया। 1999 में पोकरण विस्फोट के बाद बड़ पैमाने पर ठेका प्रथा लागू की गई। वर्ष 2004 में एनडीए की सरकार ने पेन्शन स्कीम को खत्म कर दिया गया जो कि इन्ही नई आर्थिक नीतियों का परिणाम था।

वर्तमान समय में पूंजी और श्रम के अन्तर विरोध गहराते जा रहे हैं। जिस प्रकार पूंजीपतियों का संकट बढ़ रहा है। और उसके परिणामस्वरूप पूंजी ओट तीखे रूप में हमलावर हुई। 2015 में मोदी सरकार ने कई मजदूर विरोधी बिल पास किए। 44 केन्द्रीय श्रम कानूनों को चार कोड ऑफ लेबर कानून में बदल दिया गया है। मॉडल स्ट्रेडिंग ऑर्डर अधिनियम में बदलाव कर स्थाई प्रवृत्ति के कामों पर अस्थायी श्रमिकों की नियुक्तियां करना। पहले भी अस्थायी श्रमिकों से मशीनों पर कार्य कराया जाता था। परन्तु यह गैर कानूनी था। अब सरकार ने इसे कानूनी रूप से दिया है। छंटनी की सीमा को बढ़ाते हुए जहां 100 मजदूरों का प्रावधान था वही इसको बढ़ाकर 300 कर दिया गया। यानी जिन फैक्ट्रियों में 300 मजदूर कार्य करते हैं उन जैक्ट्रियों में छंटनी के लिए किसी आर्थोरिटी से छंटनी की आज्ञा नहीं लेनी पड़ेगी। सरकार ने अप्रेंटिस एक्ट में भी बदलाव करते हुए जहां कुल मजदूरों का 10 प्रतिशत अप्रेंटिस रखने का प्रावधान था उसको बढ़ाकर 30 प्रतिशत करने पर आमदा है।

मोदी सरकार ने पूंजीपतियों को सीधे मुनाफा पहुंचाते हुए फिक्स टर्म इम्प्लॉयमेन्ट, नीम परियोजना तथा प्रधानमंत्री कौशल विकास परियोजना के तहत स्थाई नौकरी पर हमला बोल दिया है। अगर हम बात करे गुडगांव, धारुहेड़ा व बावल औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों की तो पिछले डेढ़ साल से दो सालों में 11 फैक्ट्रियों में पूर्ण व आंशिक तालाबन्दी हो चुकी है। यह सब नई मजदूर विरोधी नीतियों का ही परिणाम है। 2005 का होण्डा के मजदूरों का संघर्ष 2009 का रिको गुडगांव मजदूरों का संघर्ष 2012 का मारुति मानेसर मजदूरों का संघर्ष तथा 2014 से संघर्षरत डाईकन नीमराना के मजदूरों का संघर्ष लगातार आगे बढ़े हुए संघर्ष हुए हैं तथा श्रम व पूंजी के बढ़ते अन्तर विरोधी को प्रदर्शित करते हैं। इसके साथ-साथ देश का किसान भी पूंजीवाद के खिलाफ इन पांच सालों में सड़कों पर शासन सत्ता से मुखर भिड़त में नजर आया। मंदसौर में हुए किसान आन्दोलन का दमन सरकार ने पांच किसानों की गोली मारकर हत्या द्वारा आन्दोलन को कुचला। दुनिया भर से आए किसान दिल्ली में फसलों के डेढ़ गुना समर्थन मूल्य, स्वामीनाथन सिफारिसों को लागू करना, कर्जमाफों की मांगों को लेकर दिल्ली में जमा हुए। देश में वर्तमान कृषि विकास दर 2.7 प्रतिशत है। जो कि कृषि संकट की भयावह तस्वीर पेश करती है। नई आर्थिक नीतियों से काटकर वर्तमान कृषि संकट को नहीं समझा जा सकता। देश में बढ़ती किसान आत्महत्या यह दर्शाती है कि देश में किसानों के हालात बहुत बुरे हैं।

श्रम कानून में सुधार के नाम पर मजदूर विरोधी बदलाव, फिक्स टर्म इम्प्लॉयमेन्ट व नीम परियोजना जैसी पॉलिसी जिससे स्थाई नौकरियों को धीरे-धीरे खत्म

करना, यूनियन बनाने के अधिकार को अपराध घोषित कर दिया गया है। प्रिकॉल, ग्रेजियानो, तथा मारुति मजदूरों को आज तक जेलों में दूसा जा रहा है। इन मजदूरों का दोष सिर्फ इतना था कि इन्होंने संविधान में दर्ज अपने अधिकार यूनियन बनाने के अधिकार की लड़ाई लड़ी थी। डाईकल मजदूरों का ताजा घटनाक्रम मालिक और मजदूर के अन्तर विरोध को साफ तौर पर दिखाता है। प्रबन्धकों के गुण्डो और पुलिस द्वारा डाईकन मजदूरों के ऊपर लाठियों बरसाई गईं। यह सब क्यों हो रहा है? यह सवाल जहन में जाना आम बात है। क्योंकि मजदूर 8 घण्टे जब फैक्ट्री में काम करता है व यहां तक कि 12-12 घंटे फैक्ट्रीयों में काम करते हैं उसके बावजूद मजदूरों को मिनिमम वेज तक नहीं मिलता। बहुत सी फैक्ट्रीयों में तो पूरे ठेका मजदूरों द्वारा काम लिया जाता है। बहुत बड़ी संख्या में मजदूरों को जन सुविधाओं, पी.एफ. ई.एस.आई आदि से वंचित रखा जाता है। एक नए सर्वे के अनुसार भारत में कुल 8 प्रतिशत मजदूर ही संगठित क्षेत्र में कार्य करते हैं जबकि 92 प्रतिशत मजदूर असंगठित क्षेत्र में कार्य करते हैं। पूंजी का हमला लगातार जारी है। पूंजी अधिक से अधिक मुनाफा कमाने के अपने मिशन में श्रम के ऊपर लगातार हमलावर है। पूंजी ने समस्त देश की सीमाओं को तोड़ दिया है और जापान, अमेरिका और पश्चिमी साम्राज्यवादियों की पूंजी भारी मात्रा में भारत के अन्दर लगी हुई है। जिसको वित्त पूंजी बोलते हैं। पूंजीवाद की मुख्य कोशिका माल है। पूरी पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था माल के ऊपर टिकी हुई है। पूरा विश्व इस तरीके से एक साल में बन्द चुका है कि कहीं का माल कहीं बेचा जा रहा है। पूंजीवाद ने हर चीज को माल में बदल दिया है। यहां तक कि श्रम करने वालों जिसमें मानसिक व शारीरिक श्रम दोनों शामिल है माल बना दिया गया है। हम अपने श्रम को पूंजीपति के कारखाने में बेचने जाते हैं और वह हमारे श्रम को आठ घण्टे के लिए खरीदते हैं जिसमें मजदूर को उसके आठ घण्टे के श्रम की उचित मजदूरी भी नहीं मिलती। मालिक हमेशा यही चाहेगा कि मजदूर के श्रम का अधिक से अधिक शोषण किया जाए और मजदूर हमेशा चाहेगा कि हम अपने श्रम की उचित मजदूरी यानी अधिक से अधिक प्राप्त करूँ जिसके कारण मजदूर अपने जीवन परिस्थिति को सुधार कर सके। मजदूर तथा मालिक के चलने वाले इस संघर्ष में मजदूर अपनी एकता और ताकत से कुछ फौरी सुधार कराने में कामयाब हो जाते हैं वह भी तब जब मजदूर व्यापक पैमाने पर एकत्रित होकर संघर्ष करते हैं तब पूंजी को पीछे हटना पड़ता है। पूंजी भी अपने रास्ते में आने वाली बाधा को बड़ी निर्धयता के साथ कुचलती है। हमारे सामने ढेरों उदाहरण मौजूद हैं कि जब भी मजदूरों ने पूंजी के खिलाफ आवाज उठाई है पूंजी ने इन आवाजों का बड़ी बेहरहमी से गला घोंटा है। यहां तक कि नेतृत्वकारी भूमिका में रहे मजदूरों-किसानो अन्य मेहनतकशों को बड़ी बर्बरता के साथ दमन करके जेलों में डाला है और यहां तक कि मारा भी है।

तमिलनाडू के तूतीकोरिन की घटना जहां पर वहां कि मेहनतकश आवाम ने जब वेदांता कम्पनी के खिलाफ आवाज उठाई तो किस कदर वहां पर नेतृत्वकारी मजदूरों को स्वाइपर राइफल द्वारा चिन्हित करके मारा गया। यह वेदांता कम्पनी अमेरिका की कम्पनी है। उसी

प्रकार विवो नोएडा में जो कि चाईना की कम्पनी है और मोबाइल का उत्पादन करती है उसके मजदूरों ने जब अपनी मजदूरी बढ़वाने की मांग की तो उन मजदूरों को भारी तादाद (500-600) में बाहर निकाल दिया। ये संघर्ष हमें दिखाते हैं कि श्रम और पूंजी के बीच में जो अन्तर विरोध है ये अन्तर तब तक मौजूद रहेंगे जब तक कि मजदूर और मालिक के रिस्ते हैं। जब तक मजदूर इस पूंजी की बेड़ियों को राजनीतिक रूप से समझ नहीं जाता तब तक वह नहीं तोड़ सकता। उत्पादन का स्वरूप सामाजिक उत्पादन व सामाजिक मालिकाने के बाद ही इन अन्तरविरोध को हल किया जा सकता है। सुधार के माध्यम से इन अन्तरविरोधों को हल नहीं किया जा सकता। ये पूंजी का चरित्र है कि वह सिर से लेकर पैरों तक खून से रंगी होती है। उसका मुख्य उद्देश्य ही मुनाफा कमाना है अतः इस पूंजी के तंत्र को जब तक उखाड़कर नई समाज व्यवस्था नहीं स्थापित होती तब तक पूंजी और श्रम के अन्तर विरोध ऐसे ही मौजूद रहेंगे। श्रम पूंजी के खिलाफ छिपे तो कभी खूले संघर्ष चलाता रहेगा।

संदर्भ-सूची

1. डिसूजा, ई। (2010)। भारत में श्रम कानून के रोजगार प्रभाव: एक महत्वपूर्ण निबंध। औद्योगिक संबंध जर्नल, 41 (2), 122-135।
2. रामास्वामी, ई। ए।, और शिफोरस्ट, एफ। बी। (2000)। मानव संसाधन प्रबंधन, ट्रेड यूनियन और सशक्तीकरण: भारत से दो मामले। इंटरनेशनल जर्नल ऑफ ह्यूमन रिसोर्स मैनेजमेंट, 11 (4), 664-680।
3. स्मिथ, पी। (1992)। नर्सिंग का भावनात्मक श्रम: पारस्परिक संबंधों, प्रबंधन और शैक्षिक वातावरण पर इसका प्रभाव। मैकमिलन इंटरनेशनल हायर एजुकेशन।
4. हेलेन, एम।, और फिशर, एम। (2013)। वैश्विक उत्पादन नेटवर्क में ट्रांसनेशनल यूनियन नेटवर्क का निर्माण: श्रम-प्रबंधन संबंधों के एक नए क्षेत्र की अवधारणा। ब्रिटिश जर्नल ऑफ इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशंस, 51 (3), 553-576।
5. पर्सेल, जे। (1991)। 1980 के दशक में श्रम संबंधों के प्रबंधन: प्रायोरोगेटिव के पुनर्वितरण। आर्थिक नीति के ऑक्सफोर्ड रिव्यू, 7 (1), 33-43।

**RELIABILITY ANALYSIS OF DETERIORATING REDUNDANT MACHINES
WITH VARYING DEMAND AND PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE**

Vipin Sharma

Asstt. Prof., Pt.JL Nehru Govt. College, Faridabad
vipinpandit1984@gmail.com

Abstract

The Present Paper consist to identical machines in which one machine is operative other kept as warm standby. The Repair Man Provides to types of repair known as major and minor.

Failure time distribution of operative and cold standby machines are negative exponential with different failure rates. The Distribution for completing both types repair that is major and minor installation and maintenance are arbitrary.

Introduction

Several researchers including working in the field of system reliability have analyzed various engineering systems by using different sets of assumptions. Most of them used either cold or warm standby and the concept of preventive maintenance was applicable only on operative machine.

In the real practical situations there exist some engineering systems in which cold standby machine deteriorates with time i.e., it can fail with very low failure rate, so there is a need of preventive maintenance at random epochs to cold standby machine.

Keeping the above view, we in the present chapter gives the analysis of a two machines system in which demands of items varies and the proviso of preventive maintenance is applicable to the cold standby.

Using regenerative point technique with Markov renewal process, the following reliability characteristics which are useful to system designers are obtained.

Transition and steady state transition probabilities

Mean Sojourn times in various states

Mean time to system failure (MTSF)

Point wise and Steady state availability of the system

Expected Busy period of the repairman

Expected number of visits by the repairman

Model Description and Assumptions

The system consists of two identical machines. Initially one machine is operative and the other as cold standby.

Cold standby machine deteriorates with time so it can also fail with very low failure rate.

The facility of preventive maintenance is applicable to cold standby machine at random epochs.

Cold standby machine cannot fail during preventive maintenance.

The repairman provides two type of repairs known as major and minor, which are for the machines failed in the position of operative and cold standby respectively.

After each repair the machine is sent for installation before reaching to Normal mode.

A single repair facility is available in the system with discipline FCFS for repair, preventive maintenance and installation. Once the repair of a failed machine starts the installation starts immediately after completing repair.

If the demand of items to which the machine is producing increases from normal to heavy, then both the machines (i.e operative and cold standby) works simultaneously to reduce the demand. Similarly as the demand reduces from heavy to normal, then one of the operative machine becomes cold standby.

Failure time distributions of operative and cold standby machines are negative exponential with different failure rates. Also the distributions for variation in demands from "normal to heavy" and heavy to normal" and time for applicability of preventive maintenance are negative exponential.

The distribution for completing both type of repairs i.e., major and minor, installation and maintenance are arbitrary.

Notation and Symbols

No : Normal machine kept as operative

Ncs: Normal machine kept as cold standby

F_r: Machine under major repair which was failed in the operative mode

F_{wr}: Machine waiting for repair which was failed in the operative mode

F_{mr}: Machine under minor repair which was failed in the standby mode

F_R: Major repair is continued from earlier state

F_{MR}: Minor repair is continued from earlier state

F_i: Repair machine under installation

F₁: Installation of repaired machine is continued from earlier state

N_{spm}: Normal standby machine under preventive maintenance

α: Constant failure rate of operative machine

β: Constant failure rate of cold standby machine

θ: Constant rate for increasing of demand from normal to heavy

η: Constant rate for decreasing of demand from heavy to normal

γ: Constant rate of time for applicability of preventive maintenance

f(·), F(·): pdf and cdf of time to complete major repair

k(·), K(·): pdf and cdf of time to complete minor repair

h(·), H(·): pdf and cdf of time for completing preventive maintenance

g(·), G(·): pdf and cdf of time for completing installation

m₁: Mean time for major repair

m₂: Mean time for completing installation

m₃: Mean time for minor repair

m₄: Mean time for completing preventive maintenance

Using the above notation and symbols the following are the possible states of the system:

Up States

S₀ ≡ (N₀, N_{CS}) S₁ ≡ (N₀, N₀) S₂ ≡ (N₀, F_r)

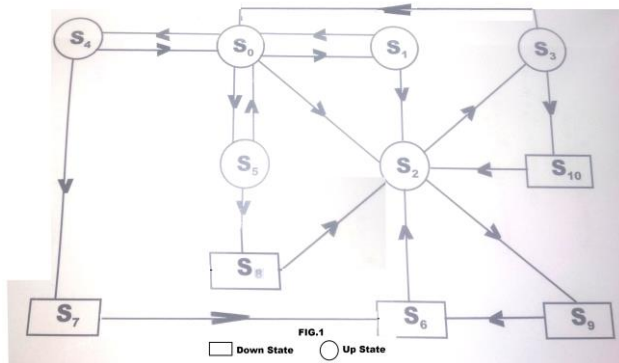
S₃ ≡ (N₀, F_i) S₄ ≡ (N₀, F_{mr}) S₅ ≡ (N₀, N_{spm})

Down States

S₆ ≡ (F_{wr}, F_i) S₇ ≡ (F_{wr}, F_{MR}) S₈ ≡ (F_{wr}, N_{spm})

S₉ ≡ (F_{wr}, F_R) S₁₀ ≡ (F_{wr}, F_i)

The transitions between the various states are shown in



Transition Probabilities

Let T₀ (=0), T₁, T₂, ... be the epochs at which the system enters the states S_i ∈

E. Let X_n denotes the state entered at epoch T_{n+1} i.e. just after the transition of T_n. Then {T_n, X_n} constitutes a Markov-renewal process with state space E and

$$Q_{ik}(t) = \Pr[X_{n+1} = S_k, T_{n+1} - T_n \leq t | X_n = S_i] \dots(1)$$

is semi Markov-Kernal over E. The stochastic matrix of the embedded Markov chain is

$$P = p_{ik} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} Q_{ik}(t) = Q(\infty) \dots(2)$$

By simple probabilistic consideration, the non-zero elements of Q_{ik}(t) are:

$$Q_{01}(t) = \int_0^t \theta e^{-(\alpha+\beta+\theta+\gamma)u} du = \frac{\theta}{\alpha + \beta + \theta + \gamma} [1 - e^{-(\alpha+\beta+\theta+\gamma)t}]$$

$$Q_{02}(t) = \int_0^t \alpha e^{-(\alpha+\beta+\theta+\gamma)u} du = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta + \theta + \gamma} [1 - e^{-(\alpha+\beta+\theta+\gamma)t}]$$

$$Q_{04}(t) = \int_0^t \beta e^{-(\alpha+\beta+\theta+\gamma)u} du = \frac{\beta}{\alpha + \beta + \theta + \gamma} [1 - e^{-(\alpha+\beta+\theta+\gamma)t}]$$

$$Q_{05}(t) = \int_0^t \gamma e^{-(\alpha+\beta+\theta+\gamma)u} du = \frac{\gamma}{\alpha + \beta + \theta + \gamma} [1 - e^{-(\alpha+\beta+\theta+\gamma)t}]$$

$$Q_{10}(t) = \int_0^t \eta e^{-(2\alpha+\eta)u} du = \frac{\eta}{2\alpha + \eta} [1 - e^{-(2\alpha+\eta)t}]$$

$$Q_{12}(t) = \int_0^t 2\alpha e^{-(2\alpha+\eta)u} du = \frac{2\alpha}{2\alpha + \eta} [1 - e^{-(2\alpha+\eta)t}]$$

$$Q_{23}(t) = \int_0^t e^{-\alpha u} dF(u)$$

$$Q_{29}(t) = \int_0^t \alpha e^{-\alpha u} \bar{F}(u) du = 1 - e^{-\alpha t} - \alpha \int_0^t e^{-\alpha u} F(u) du$$

$$Q_{30}(t) = \int_0^t e^{-\alpha u} dG(u)$$

$$Q_{3,10}(t) = \int_0^t \alpha e^{-\alpha u} \bar{G}(u) du = 1 - e^{-\alpha t} - \alpha \int_0^t e^{-\alpha u} G(u) du$$

$$Q_{43}(t) = \int_0^t e^{-\alpha u} dK(u)$$

$$Q_{47}(t) = \int_0^t \alpha e^{-\alpha u} \bar{K}(u) du = 1 - e^{-\alpha t} - \alpha \int_0^t e^{-\alpha u} K(u) du$$

$$Q_{50}(t) = \int_0^t e^{-\alpha u} dH(u)$$

$$Q_{58}(t) = \int_0^t \alpha e^{-\alpha u} \bar{H}(u) du = 1 - e^{-\alpha t} - \alpha \int_0^t e^{-\alpha u} H(u) du$$

$Q_{62}(t) = \int_0^t dG(u)$
 $Q^{(9)}_{26}(t) = \int_0^t dF(u) - \int_0^t e^{-\alpha u} dF(u)$
 $Q^{(10)}_{32}(t) = \int_0^t dG(u) - \int_0^t e^{-\alpha u} dG(u)$
 $Q^{(7)}_{46}(t) = \int_0^t dK(u) - \int_0^t e^{-\alpha u} dK(u)$
 $Q^{(8)}_{52}(t) = \int_0^t dF(u) - \int_0^t e^{-\alpha u} dF(u).$ (3-21)
 Taking limit as $t \rightarrow \infty$, the steady state transition p_{ij} can be obtained from (3-21). Thus

$$p_{ik} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} Q_{ik}(t) \dots(22)$$

Mean Sojourn times

The mean time taken by the system in a particular state S_i before transiting to any other state is known as mean sojourn time and is defined as

$$\mu_i = \int_0^\infty P[T>t] dt \dots(23)$$

where T is the time of stay in state S_i by the system.

To calculate mean sojourn time μ_i in state S_i , we assume that so long as the system is in state S_i , it will not transit to any other state. Therefore;

$$\mu_0 = \frac{1}{\alpha + \beta + \theta + \gamma}$$

$$\mu_1 = \frac{1}{2\alpha + \eta}$$

$$\mu_2 = f^*(\alpha)$$

$$\mu_3 = g^*(\alpha)$$

$$\mu_4 = k^*(\alpha)$$

$$\mu_5 = h^*(\alpha)$$

$$\mu_6 = \int_0^\infty \bar{G}(u)du = \int_0^\infty t.g(t)dt \dots(24-30)$$

Contribution to Mean Sojourn Time

For the contribution to mean sojourn time in state $S_i \in E$ and non-regenerative state occurs, before transiting to $S_j \in E$, i.e.,

$$m_{ij} = - \int_0^\infty t.q_{ij}(t) dt = -q'^*_{ij}(0) \dots(31)$$

Mean Time to System Failure

To obtain the distribution function $\pi_i(t)$ of the time to system failure with starting state S_0 .

$$\pi_0(t) = Q_{01}(t)\pi_1(t) + Q_{02}(t)\pi_2(t) +$$

$$Q_{04}(t)\pi_4(t) + Q_{05}(t)\pi_5(t)$$

$$\pi_1(t) = Q_{10}(t)\pi_0(t) + Q_{12}(t)\pi_2(t)$$

$$\pi_2(t) = Q_{23}(t)\pi_3(t) + Q_{29}(t)$$

$$\pi_3(t) = Q_{30}(t)\pi_0(t) + Q_{3,10}(t)$$

$$\pi_4(t) = Q_{43}(t)\pi_3(t) + Q_{47}(t)$$

$$\pi_5(t) = Q_{50}(t)\pi_0(t) + Q_{58}(t)$$

....(32-37)

Taking Laplace Stieltjes transform of relations (32-37) we have

$$\tilde{\pi}_0(s) = \tilde{Q}_{01}(s) \tilde{\pi}_1(s) + \tilde{Q}_{02}(s) \tilde{\pi}_2(s) +$$

$$\tilde{Q}_{04}(s) \tilde{\pi}_4(s)$$

$$+ \tilde{Q}_{05}(s) \tilde{\pi}_5(s)$$

$$\tilde{\pi}_1(s) = \tilde{Q}_{10}(s) \tilde{\pi}_0(s) + \tilde{Q}_{12}(s) \tilde{\pi}_2(s)$$

$$\tilde{\pi}_2(s) = \tilde{Q}_{23}(s) \tilde{\pi}_3(s) + \tilde{Q}_{29}(s)$$

$$\tilde{\pi}_3(s) = \tilde{Q}_{30}(s) \tilde{\pi}_0(s) + \tilde{Q}_{3,10}(s)$$

$$\tilde{\pi}_4(s) = \tilde{Q}_{43}(s) \tilde{\pi}_3(s) + \tilde{Q}_{47}(s)$$

$$\tilde{\pi}_5(s) = \tilde{Q}_{50}(s) \tilde{\pi}_0(s) + \tilde{Q}_{58}(s) \dots(38-43)$$

and solving it for $\tilde{\pi}_0(s)$ by omitting the argument 's' for brevity,

$$\tilde{\pi}_0(s) = N_1(s) / D_1(s) \dots(44)$$

BUSY PERIOD ANALYSIS

Let $B_i(t)$ be the probability that the system is under repair at time t , Thus the following recursive relations among $B_i(t)$'s can be obtained as ;

$$B_0(t) = q_{01}(t) \odot B_1(t) + q_{02}(t) \odot B_2(t) +$$

$$q_{04}(t) \odot B_4(t)$$

$$+ q_{05}(t) \odot B_5(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 B_1(t) &= q_{10}(t) \odot B_0(t) + q_{12}(t) \odot B_2(t) \\
 B_2(t) &= W_2(t) + q_{23}(t) \odot B_3(t) + \\
 & q^{(9)}_{26}(t) \odot B_6(t) \\
 B_3(t) &= W_3(t) + q_{30}(t) \odot B_0(t) + \\
 & q^{(10)}_{32}(t) \odot B_2(t) \\
 B_4(t) &= q_{43}(t) \odot B_3(t) + q^{(7)}_{46}(t) \odot B_6(t) \\
 B_5(t) &= q_{50}(t) \odot B_0(t) + q^{(8)}_{52}(t) \odot B_2(t) \\
 B_6(t) &= W_6(t) + q_{62}(t) \odot B_2(t) \\
 & \dots(45-51)
 \end{aligned}$$

where

$$W_2(t) = \bar{F}(t)$$

$$W_3(t) = \bar{G}(t) = W_6(t) \quad \dots(52-53)$$

Reference

1. Agnihotri, R.k, S.K and Agarwal S.C (1995) "Two non identical operative unit

- system with repair and inspection" Micro electron, Reliabi 35, 869-874.
2. Agnihotri, R.K and Satrangi, S.K (1995) "Analysis of a two unit redundant system with optimum interchangement time" Micro electron, Reliabi 35, 749-750.
3. Agnihotri , M.J (2002) : "Age repair policies for the machine repair problem", Euro. Oper. Res. Vol. 138, P-P 127-141.
4. Agnihotri," R.K, Gunjan Sharma, and Sanjay Jain (2010) "Reliability analysis of system of Wheels in four Wheelers", Int. J. Agnihotri Stat Sci. Vol. 6 No. 1 PP- 259-268.

www.ijpd.co.in

**KEY RESEARCHABLE ISSUES IN DIRECT SEEDED RICE TECHNOLOGY VIS- A- VIS
IRRIGATION ENGINEERING- A REVIEW**

Kapil

Agricultural Engineer, Freelance

Mukesh Kumar

Assistant scientist, CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar

Parvinder Kumar

Assistant scientist, CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar

Abstract

The change in crop establishment technique and irrigation practice as in case of Direct Seeded Rice (DSR) necessitates the issues related with water management to be studied carefully for the success of this innovative technology of rice production. The water management directly or indirectly affects the crop production, resource conservation and environmental sustainability. This paper highlights the different issues related to irrigation engineering and potential water savings in DSR. Though a little work has been done on these aspects of water management in DSR, there is a need to do comprehensive research work to harness the full potential of DSR and to fulfill the real objectives of DSR technology. While reviewing the literature it was found that very limited information about these aspects is available globally. However, these aspects may prove having the potential of huge water saving and environment friendly but need a rigorous research on these. The major issues include irrigation frequency, irrigation system design and alternative irrigation system.

Introduction

Agriculture consumes the largest amount of available water, yet, it uses water less efficiently. If food crisis is to be solved, there is no other alternative than to increase area under irrigation which can be made possible only when we use our present water resources most judiciously for irrigating our agricultural crops. Currently, rice is the staple food of almost 3 billion people, i.e. about 50% of the world population. Rice fields cover around 155 million hectares, more than any other crop. Thus the rice systems belong to the most important food production systems on the earth. Annual production of rice is about 700 metric tonnes (mt) (FAO, 2010). At least 114 countries grow rice and more than 50 countries have an annual production of 0.1 mt or more (FAO, 2010). More than 90 % of this is produced and consumed in Asia with two countries, China and India, providing 50 % of the total calorie intake of Asia's population. In India the demand for rice will increase because of population growth and an expected diet change (Joshi et al., 2009). Rice is a major user of freshwater because of its large area and consumption, which are, two to three times more than other cereals (Barker et al., 1998; Carriger and Valle'e, 2007; Tuong et al., 2005). Rice consumes about 50% of total irrigation water used in Asia (Barker et al., 1998) and accounts for about 24–30% of the withdrawal of world total freshwater and 34–43% of the world's irrigation water (Bouman et al., 2007). Conventional puddled transplanting rice (CTPTR) production systems

require large quantities of water. On average, 2500 l of water are applied, ranging from 800 to more than 5000 l, to produce 1 kg of rough rice (Bouman, 2009). Rice is the major Khariff crop of South Asia as well as India. In India rice covers 42.8 million ha area amounting to 85.7 million tonnes production (India.gov.in, 2012). Globally, water is becoming an increasingly scarce resource. In a recent study, jointly carried out by NASA and the German Aerospace Center (DLR), satellite data showed a groundwater table decline rate of 0.33 m per year in north-western India (Rodell et al., 2009; UC Irvine, 2009). The study estimated that over a period of 6 years (from August 2002 to October 2008), there was a net loss of 109 km³ of groundwater in northern India, double the capacity of India's largest surface reservoir (Rodell et al., 2009). The decline in the water table is mainly because of the heavy use of groundwater for irrigation as evidenced from intensive groundwater development (tube wells) during the past decades. A grim water scenario in agriculture together with the highly inefficient rice production technologies currently adopted by a majority of farmers globally warrants the exploration of alternative rice production methods, which inherently require less water and are more efficient in water use. The intensive use of water in puddled rice cultivation in northwest Indo Gangetic Plains (IGP) is depleting aquifers at the rate of 11-13 km² annually. In many parts of Asia, over-exploitation and poor management of groundwater has led to declining table and negative environmental impacts.

Conventional flooded rice receiving the largest amount of fresh water compared to any other crop is the major contributor to the problems of declining groundwater table ranging from 0.1– 1.0 m year⁻¹ and increasing energy use. Potential solutions to address these issues include a shift from intensive tillage based practices to conservation agriculture (reduced or no tillage) based crop establishment techniques (Saharawat et al, 2010; Jat et al, 2012; Gathala et al, 2011). Direct drilling (seeding/planting with zero tillage technology) is one such practice that potential addresses the issues of labor, energy, water, soil health etc (Malik et al 2005; Jat et al, 2009; Ladha et al, 2009; Gathala et al, 2011).

The change in crop establishment technique and irrigation practice as in case of DSR necessitates the issues related with water management to be studied carefully for the success of this innovative technology of rice production. The major aspects include irrigation frequency, irrigation system design, alternative irrigation system, climate resilience, ground water recharge, suitable cultivars, zero tillage, nitrogen management through irrigation, date of sowing, global warming and management issues of DSR. The combined effects of interactions of these different aspects and working in cropping system mode will lead towards the complete success and maximum benefits of water, productivity and environment sustainability.

The DSR crop is irrigated like any upland crop where the soil is alternatively wetted and dried while the CTPTR crop is permanently ponded with water. Ideally the crops should be given adequate water all the times to meet its evapotranspiration requirements. Any water shortage stress (stage depends upon type of crop) would result in the yield penalty. Therefore, it is very necessary to determine the proper frequency of irrigation application.

The major water demand from the crops is to satisfy the evaporation, transpiration and percolation requirements. The physiological demand of the rice crop for transpiration accounts for only 10–12 % of total water use in paddy rice production, with 16–18% and 50–72% being lost in evaporation and seepage respectively (Beng et al 1998, Wang and Zhou 2000). The transpiration is the positive property of plant and we don't have control over it. We can decrease transpiration rate by applying less water but that will result in yield loss. In case of DSR the major difference lies in evaporation and percolation losses compared to

CTPTR. The change in irrigation method in DSR from CTPTR must be compensated with changed irrigation system design. Bouman and Tuong (2001) claimed the potential water savings at the field level in upland rice due to less evaporation since there is no permanent ponded water layer, and the amount of water used for puddling is eliminated altogether. But it all depends on agro-climatic condition. The percolation losses are checked through puddling in case of puddle transplanted rice but in DSR there is no such provision. Therefore, proper irrigation system design is necessary to control the deep percolation losses and evaporation losses.

Studies carried out across different countries including India have confirmed that irrigation plays a paramount role in increasing the use of yield increasing inputs and enhancing cropping intensity as well as productivity of crops (Dhawan, 1988; Vaidyanathan, et al., 1994). Though India has the largest irrigated area in the world, the coverage of irrigation is only about 40 percent of the gross cropped area as of today. One of the main reasons for the low coverage of irrigation is the predominant use of flood (conventional) method of irrigation, where water use efficiency is very low due to various reasons. Available estimates indicate that water use efficiency under flood method of irrigation is only about 35 to 40 percent because of huge conveyance and distribution losses (Rosegrant, 1997; INCID, 1994). In sprinkler irrigation method, though the water saving is relatively low (up to 70 percent) as compared to drip irrigation since Sprinkler irrigation method supplies water over the entire field of the crop (INCID, 1998; Kulkarni, 2005), an experimental study suggests that sprinkler irrigation can also be used successfully even for cultivating paddy crop (Kundu, et al., 1998).

All the above mentioned issues with their rationale are discussed separately in the following sections:

Irrigation frequency

Each time the field is irrigated; there are percolation losses in the field due to non-achievement of 100 percent water application efficiency. The amount of percolation losses depends upon the magnitude of water application efficiency. Lesser the efficiency higher is the losses and vice-versa. The percolation losses are checked through puddling (by creating a hard pan) in case of puddle transplanted rice but in DSR there is no such provision. And the water is applied at frequent intervals. Yadav et al (2010) found that the deep drainage beyond 0.6 m soil depth was

higher in DSR, presumably due to the absence of hard pan in the non-puddled system. Deep drainage is not considered as a loss on the basin level however, for individual farmer it is important to retain the water in his field only, to ensure the availability during dry spells. Of course, the deep drainage is the loss of energy. This percolation also deteriorates the quality of ground water due to the chemicals dissolved in to it while travelling through the soil horizons. According to FAO (FAO corporate document repository, 2012a), a well-managed border irrigation system has about 60% water application efficiency. The rest of water is either evaporated or lost through deep drainage. According to FAO (FAO corporate document repository, 2012b) although water is theoretically available until wilting point, crop water uptake is reduced well before wilting point is reached. Where the soil is sufficiently wet, the soil supplies water fast enough to meet the atmospheric demand of the crop, and water uptake equals ET. As the soil water content decreases, water becomes more strongly bound to the soil matrix and is more difficult to extract. When the soil water content drops below a threshold value, soil water can no longer be transported quickly enough towards the roots to respond to the transpiration demand and the crop begins to experience stress. The fraction of total available water (TAW) that a crop can extract from the root zone without suffering water stress is the readily available soil water (RAW):

$$RAW = p \text{ TAW}$$

where

p -Average fraction of TAW that can be depleted from the root zone before moisture stress (reduction in ET) occurs. The value of 'p' lied between 0 and 1.

According to FAO, this p factor for rice crop is 0.2 of the water percentage at saturation while on an average the value is 0.5 of water percentage at TAW for various other crops. However, this value varies with the type of soil and climatic conditions (FAO corporate document repository, 2012b). Therefore, the rice crop needs water more frequently than other crops.

Now, if we couple the two things 1) rice crop needs water more frequently to avoid yield penalty due to water shortage stress 2) the water application efficiency of surface irrigation is low (maximum 60%), we find that we should wait to irrigate the field up to the time when the yield is about to start decreasing to save more and more water.

Many scientists have done the research on irrigation frequency in DSR. The results vary according to the climatic and soil type conditions. Yadav et al (2010) found that the irrigation water productivity of DSR when irrigation at 20 kPa was much higher than that of PTR-20 kPa due to a 30% to 50% reduction in irrigation input, while grain yield was maintained. Water productivity with respect to ET was similar for both DSR-20 kPa and PTR-20 kPa as a result of similar yield and ET. Rice established with dry seeding was more sensitive to increasing the irrigation threshold beyond 20 kPa, resulting in lower grain yield, irrigation water productivity, irrigation + rainfall water productivity and evapotranspiration water productivity than for PTR at the same thresholds (40 and 70 kPa). Kukal et al (2010) found that irrigation at 16 ± 2 kPa soil matric suction helped save 30–35% irrigation water compared to that used with the 2-day interval irrigation in rice grown with resource conservation technology. Yoichiro et al (2009) studied the aerobic rice and found that average yield under aerobic conditions was similar to or even higher than that achieved with flooded conditions (7.9 t ha^{-1} in 2007 and 9.4 t ha^{-1} in 2008 for aerobic versus 8.2 t ha^{-1} for flooded) when the soil water potential at 20-cm depth averaged between 15 and 30 kPa each growing season, but frequently reached 60 kPa. Belder et al. (2005) and Bouman and Tuong (2001) reported the yield reduction of 10–40% when soil water suction at 10–20 cm soil depth is allowed to reach 10–30 kPa before irrigation is applied. The results of Bouman and Tuong (2001) and Kukal et al. (2005) also warrants that there is a need to define SWS values in relation to cultivars for saving of water without loss in yield.

From the above studies, it is clear that in case of, that more is the frequency of water application (10-30 kPa), better is the yield. But Yoichiro et al (2009) have got better yield even if the water potential reached upto 60 kPa. Therefore, there is a need to do to research on irrigation frequency in DSR crop according to different agro-climatic conditions. Also we should identify the growth stages at which we can put the crop in stress (maximum water potential).

Irrigation System Design

It has generally been experienced especially in North West India that the farmers irrigate the DSR crop in a full one acre block at a single time. Some farmers (very few) who divide the one acre in two blocks have been found irrigating the second block while passing the water through the

first block even after the irrigation in first block has been completed. This leads to deep percolation from the first block continuously till the irrigation is continued in the second block. The practice would have been suitable in case of puddled rice because the percolation is checked due to puddling. In puddled fields, the water application at the head end and the tail end would be same due to the impervious layer which blocks the higher infiltration amount at the head end. But in DSR, the field is irrigated like any close growing upland crop for example wheat through border irrigation system while conventionally grown transplanted rice is irrigated through check basin irrigation system. To apply the suitably designed irrigation system, the bunds have to be made at specified distance in the field. The old practice of irrigation (in puddled rice) is one of the reasons not to provide bunds in the field of rice (DSR). To minimize the deep percolation losses and/or increase the water application efficiency it is necessary to suitably design the new irrigation system. The designing involves the determination of proper length, breadth/stream size according to the soil type, slope conditions and the machinery width. Mostly the research works done on water saving in DSR have been carried out in small experimental plots in which the irrigation efficiency in DSR crop is higher than that can be achieved at a commercial field. This is due to the lower water application efficiency in comparatively bigger plots. Yadav et al (2010) also studied the water balance in plots of 9 X 7 m size which is comparatively smaller. Numerous scientists have worked on surface irrigation design and they have proved that a suitably designed irrigation system has the potential to save irrigation water.

Sometimes when there is power failure while irrigation is continuing in DSR fields and if the irrigation system is not properly designed (there are no bunds within the field) then there is huge water loss in terms of deep percolation from the portion of the land which has already been irrigated and the water has to move through that same portion next time when the power is on again. This situation is very common in our country. The power failure does not affect the puddled fields after the transplanting due to the presence of hard pan in the soil. The water moves on the surface of standing water and it is distributed uniformly in the field in the puddled soils. However, if there is power failure during irrigating the fields for puddling then there are huge water losses because puddling requires a lot

of water and at that time there is no impermeable layer in soil to restrict the penetration of water into deeper soils. It has been observed that the puddling requires 6 to 8 hours irrigation on an average considering the pump sizes of the farmers. There are a lot of chances of power failure in between the irrigation. There are many farmers (areas) who face this problem regularly. The switching to DSR can avoid this problem. Now, if couple three things together 1) there are chances of more percolation losses from a DSR field due to absence of hard pan in the soil 2) suitably designed irrigation system has the potential to utilize water efficiently by reducing the percolation losses 3) power failure while irrigating the fields is a common phenomenon, we find that the irrigation system should be designed properly in DSR crop to make it water efficient.

There are defined guidelines available about how to design the surface irrigation system. Walker (1989) proposed the surface irrigation design, a trial and error procedure by which a selection of lengths, slopes, field inflow rates and cutoff times can be made that will maximize application efficiency. Considerations such as erosion and water supply limitations will act as constraints on the design procedures. Many fields will require a subdivision to utilize optimally the total flow available. This remains a judgement that the designer is left to make after weighing all other factors that he feels are relevant to the successful operation of the system. Maximum application efficiencies, the implicit goal of design, will occur when the least watered areas of the field are just refilled. Deep percolation will be minimized by minimizing differences in intake opportunity time, and then terminating the inflow on time also the surface runoff is controlled or reused. Khanjani and Barani (1999) concluded that it is possible to select a suitable combination of the border system's parameters (border's length, inflow rate, and cutoff time) to obtain maximum application efficiency. Michael (2003) suggested different border lengths ranging from 60 m (sandy soils) to 300 m (clay soils) according to soil types and slope. He also suggested suitable width of the borders according to soil types and irrigation stream available. He suggested 10-15 lps per meter of border width and 2-4 lps per meter of border width stream size for sandy and clay soils respectively. Aggarwal et al (2007) concluded that accurate design and high quality optimization of the border irrigation system is necessary for efficient and judicious use of water resources.

The irrigation system can be designed with simple infiltration experiments and drawing opportunity-time curves for different soils and other factors combinations. The practice of not doing partition in DSR fields is attributed to the old practice of irrigation in rice, cost involved in making bunds, land wastage due to formation of channels and bunds and the extra care/ labour requirement in diverting the water to different blocks while irrigating the fields. Bunding may also increase the time required in sowing operation due to hindrance posed by bunds in the machinery movement. Therefore, the other factors (cost, land wastage, labour requirement, machinery hindrance etc.) associated with bunding may be the constraints in this. The bunding requires additional research regarding the size (height) of bund. The height of bunding is a compromise between the aspect of trapping rainfall and machinery movement. Therefore, detailed studies are necessary to analyze the economic performance of DSR relating to these issues.

Coming to the most important issue about irrigation system design, the system design must be compatible to the other crops also in the cropping pattern. So that there is no need to dismantle and form the bunds again and again which would save machinery, time, fuel, energy, money and environment. This type of system design is a cumbersome process but will help saving in resources. For example, in North West India the conventional rice-wheat cropping system is grown in two contrasting irrigation methods where wheat is grown through border irrigation method and rice is grown through check basin irrigation method. The bunds are formed in wheat (border irrigation) but then dismantled in rice (check basin irrigation) and then again formed in wheat. But with the advent of DSR technology, the bunds once formed may be used throughout the cropping pattern (wheat as well as rice). This type of work in system mode also requires research work.

Alternative irrigation System

Tripathi (1990) studied seasonal water input to rice in India, which ranged from 1566 mm in a clay loam soil to 2262 mm in a sandy loam soil, with variations due primarily to deep percolation losses. The water productivity of rice in terms of ET is not different from other C3 cereals such as wheat (Zwart and Bastiaansen, 2004). The higher water application in rice is mostly due to water requirements for puddling and losses associated with continuous flooding such as seepage and

deep percolation losses to groundwater (Hafeez et al., 2007). Seepage and percolation losses vary from 25% to 85% of total water input depending on soil type and water table (25–50% in heavy soils with shallow water tables and 50–85% in coarse-textured soil. It is clear from the above studies that the higher water requirement of rice is due to the losses primarily deep drainage. The reason of the high deep drainage is the continuous flooding which has been the part of agronomic practices due to low RAW requirement of rice. In DSR, the crop is to be irrigated at very frequent intervals and in the absence of impermeable strata in the soil the water from the head ends percolate beyond the root zone due to low water application efficiency of the surface irrigation methods. The sprinkler irrigation system is capable to apply water as per requirement without percolation losses because water need not to flow at the ground. The situation is further aggravated in the initial phases of the crop. The crop root zone is very shallow at that time. It is not possible to apply a very small quantity of irrigation through surface irrigation method. The excess water goes beyond the root zone. In this case the sprinkler irrigation may prove very successful in water saving. The sprinkler irrigation system is capable to apply small quantities of irrigation as desirable with high water application efficiency. For an example, the available water of silt clay loam soil is 15 cm per meter (FAO corporate document repository, 2012c). In case of rice suppose we apply water at 20 % deficit. Then we have to apply 3 cm per meter of root zone water to replenish the root zone up to field capacity. Suppose the root zone in the initial phase is about 20 cm then we have to apply 6 mm water which is not possible through surface irrigation method. We generally can apply more than 50 mm water in single irrigation through surface irrigation method. The extra water applied through surface irrigation method will go beyond the root zone. But it is possible through sprinkler irrigation system. The requirement of bunding will also be eliminated while the feature of water saving is retained by the use of sprinkler irrigation system in DSR. The problem with the sprinkler irrigation is the labour requirement for shifting the sprinkler irrigation system and the cost of the system. Blackwell et al (1985) compared ponded and sprinkler irrigated rice on a free-draining soil in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area of New South Wales. Apparent efficiency of water use ranged from 3.4 kg of grain/mm for the highest yielding sprinkler treatment to 1.85 kg of

grain/mm for the highest yielding ponded treatment. Excellent weed control was achieved by herbicides applied through a sprinkler system. Kahlown et al (2007) found that sprinkler irrigation of rice produced 18% more yield, while reducing consumption of water to 35% of that used in the traditional irrigation system. The above studies suggest that sprinkler irrigation as an alternative irrigation system may be useful in enhancing the water productivity in DSR. Therefore, a detailed analysis/research is necessary to explore different aspects viz. cost, performance of crop and water saving under different situations (DSR without bunding, DSR with different number of bunds and DSR with sprinkler irrigation) in DSR.

The sprinkler irrigation design should also be done in cropping system mode considering the other crops in the cropping pattern. This would require careful considerations of different inputs relating to crop parameters and climatological conditions.

Conclusions:

A little work has been done on different aspects of water management and irrigation engineering in DSR. There is a need to do comprehensive research work on different aspects of water management to harness the full potential of DSR and to fulfil the real objectives of DSR technology.

References

1. Rice Market Monitor, Trade and Markets Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. [www.fao.org/economic/est/publications/rice-publications\(2010\)](http://www.fao.org/economic/est/publications/rice-publications(2010)).
2. Aggarwal, R.; Kaur, S.; Garg, S.; and Reeta, K (2007). Design of Border Irrigation System using SURDEV for Medium Soils. *Journal of Agricultural Engineering*. Vol 44, No 4
3. Barker, R., Dawe, D., Tuong, T. P., Bhuiyan, S. I., and Guerra, L. C. (1998). The outlook for water resources in the year 2020: Challenges for research on water management in rice production. In "Assessment and Orientation Towards the 21st Century". 7-9 September 1998. Proceedings of 19th Session of the International Rice Commission, Cairo, Egypt, FAO, pp. 96-109.
4. Belder, P., Bouman, B.A.M., Spiertz, J.H.J., Peng, S., Castaneda, A.R., Visperas, R.M., 2005. Crop performance, nitrogen and water use in flooded and aerobic rice. *Plant Soil* 23, 167-182.
5. Beng SZ, Yu SE, Zhang HS. 1998. Irrigation technique of saving water. Beijing (China): China
6. Hydropower and Hydroelectric Press. p 15-18.
7. Blackwell J, Meyer WS, Smith RCG (1985) Growth and yield of rice under sprinkler irrigation on a free-draining soil. *Australian Journal of Experimental Agriculture*. 25 , 636-641.
8. Bouman, B. A. M. (2009). How much water does rice use? *Rice Today* 8, 28-29.
9. Bouman, B. A. M., and Tuong, T. P. (2001). Field water management to save water and increase its productivity in irrigated rice. *Agric. Water Manage.* 49, 11-30.
10. Bouman, B. A. M., Lampayan, R. M., and Tuong, T. P. (2007). Water Management in Irrigated Rice: Coping with Water Scarcity. International Rice Research Institute, Los Ban~os, Philippines, 54p.
11. Carriger, S., and Valle'e, D. (2007). More crop per drop. *Rice Today* 6(2), 10-13.
12. Dhawan, B.D. (1988), "Role of Irrigation in Raising Intensity of Cropping", *Journal of Indian School of Political Economy*, Vol.3, No.4, October-December, pp.632-671.
13. FAO corporate document repository (2012a). Annex 1: Irrigation Efficiencies. *Irrigation Water Management: Irrigation Scheduling*. Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome.
14. FAO corporate document repository (2012b). Chapter 8- ETc Under Soil Water Stress Conditions. *Crop Evapotranspiration: Guidelines for Computing Crop Water Requirements*. Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome.
15. FAO corporate document repository (2012c). Chapter 7- ETc Dual Crop Coefficient. *Crop Evapotranspiration: Guidelines for computing crop Water Requirements*. Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome.
16. Gathala, M.K. Ladha, J.K., Kumar, V., Saharawat, Y.S., Kumar, V., Sharma, P.K., Sharma, S., Pathak, H. 2011. Tillage and crop establishment affects sustainability of

- South Asian rice– wheat system. *Agron. J.* 103, 961–971.
17. Hafeez, M. M., Bouman, B. A. M., Van de Giesen, N., and Vlek, P. (2007). Scale effects on water use and water productivity in a rice-based irrigation system (UPRIIS) in the Philippines. *Agric. Water Manage.* 92, 81–89.
 18. INCID. (1994), *Drip Irrigation in India*, Indian National Committee on Irrigation and Drainage, New Delhi.
 19. INCID. (1998), *Sprinkler Irrigation in India*, Indian National Committee on Irrigation and Drainage, New Delhi.
 20. India.gov.in/sectors/agriculture/area production yield rice. 2012.
 21. Jat, M.L.; Malik, R.K.; Saharawat, Y.S.; Gupta, Raj, Mal, B and Paroda, Raj (eds). 2012. Regional Dialogue on Conservation Agricultural in South Asia, Asia Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions (APAARI), International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi, India. P34.
 22. Kahlowan, M.A.; Raof, A.; Zubair, M.; and Kemper, W.D (2007). Water use efficiency and economic feasibility of growing rice and wheat with sprinkler irrigation in the Indus Basin of Pakistan. *Agricultural Water Management Journal*. [Volume 87, Issue 3](#), 16 February 2007, Pages 292–298
 23. Khanjani, M. J. and Barani, G. A. (1999). Optimum Design of Border Irrigation System. *Journal of the American Water Resources Association*. Volume 35, Issue 4, pages 787–792.
 24. Kukal, S.S., Hira, G.S., Sidhu, A.S., 2005. Soil matric potential based irrigation scheduling to rice (*Oryza sativa*). *Irrig. Sci.* 23, 153–159.
 25. Kukal, S. S.; Humphreys, E.; Yadav, S. and Singh, Y. (2010). Irrigation water productivity of rice grown with resource conservation technologies. 19th World Congress of Soil Science, Soil Solutions for a Changing World 1 – 6 August 2010, Brisbane, Australia.
 26. Kulkarni, S. A. (2005), “Looking Beyond Eight Sprinklers”, Paper presented at the National Conference on Micro-Irrigation, G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Patnagar, India, June 3-5, 2005.
 27. Kundu, D.K; H.U. Neue and R. Singh (1998), “Comparative Effects of Flooding and Sprinkler Irrigation on Growth and Mineral Composition of Rice in an Alfisol”, proceedings of the National Seminar on Micro-Irrigation Research in India: Status and Perspective for the 21st Century, Bhubaneswar, July 27-28, 1998.
 28. Malik, R. K., Yadav, A., and Singh, S. (2005). Resource conservation technologies in rice– wheat cropping system of Indo-Gangetic Plain. In “Conservation Agriculture: Status and Prospects” (I. P. Abrol, R. K. Gupta, and R. K. Malik, Eds.), pp. 13–22. Centre for Advancement of Sustainable Agriculture, New Delhi, India.
 29. Rodell, M., Velicogna, I., and Famiglietti, J. S. (2009). Satellite-based estimates of groundwater depletion in India. *Nature* 460, 999–1002.
 30. Saharawat, Y. S., Singh, Bhagat, Malik, R. K., Ladha, J. K., Gathala, M., Jat, M. L., and Kumar, V. (2010). Evaluation of alternative tillage and crop establishment methods in a rice-wheat rotation in North Western IGP. *Field Crops Res.* 116, 260–267.
 31. Tripathi, R. P. (1990). Water requirement in rice-wheat system. In “Rice-Wheat Workshop”, 15–16 October, Modipuram, Uttar Pradesh.
 32. UC Irvine (University of California—Irvine (2009). Satellites unlock secret to northern India’s vanishing water. *Science Daily*, www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2009/08/090812143938.htm (accessed 13 October 2009).
 33. Vaidyanathan, A.; A. Krishnakumar; A. Rajagopal and D. Varatharajan (1994), “Impact of Irrigation on Productivity of Land”, *Journal of Indian School of Political Economy*, Vol.6, No.4, October-December, pp.601-645.
 34. Walker, W.R. (1989). Guidelines for designing and evaluating surface irrigation systems. FAO Irrigation and Drainage Paper 45. FAO, Rome.
 35. Wang, Z., Delaune, R. D., Masscheleyn, P. H. and Patrick, W. H. (1993). *Jr.*, *Soil Sci. Soc. Am. J.*, 1993, 57, 382–385.

36. Wang YF and Zhou YH. 2000. Water saving rice culture in north China. ShenYang, Liaoning (China): Liaoning Science and Technology Press. p 1-3, 56-60.
37. Yadav, S.; Humphreys, E.; Gill, G.; Kukal, S.S.; Rangarajan, R. and Walia, U.S. (2010). OP14: Water Availability and Access Studies on establishment methods and irrigation schedules to improve the water productivity of rice. Presented at the 28th International Rice Research Conference, 8-12 November 2010, Hanoi, Vietnam.
38. Yoichiro Kato, Midori Okami, Keisuke Katsura, Yield potential and water use efficiency of aerobic rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) in Japan, *Field Crops Research*, Volume 113, Issue 3, 4 September 2009, Pages 328-334, ISSN 0378-4290, 10.1016/j.fcr.2009.06.010. (<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0378429009001646>)
39. Zwart, S. J., and Bastiaanssen, W. G. M. (2004). Review of measured crop water productivity values for irrigated wheat, rice, cotton and maize. *Agric. Water Manage.* 69, 115–133.

WWW.IJPD.CO.IN

Anushka Nagpal

Research Scholar, Dept. of Humanities (English)
Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi

Abstract

Since the emergence of Ted Hughes (1930-1998), as a twentieth century English poet, critics and readers of poetry find it hard to comprehend to their satisfaction his poetry. He is a man of great knowledge, very rich in his poetic expressions. Hughes can be called Poet of Nature, Poet of Man, Poet of Animals, Poet of War and Violence, and, above all a Poet of Mysticism. In order to understand the fullness of his poetry, it is essential to take a deep into his primal poetic concerns, and to review his poetry in the light thereof

Ted Hughes is a poet of Nature but he is not a poet of Nature in the sense Wordsworth is. For Wordsworth, meadows, groves and streams, the earth and every common sight of nature are enveloped in "celestial light", he holds the conviction that nature never betrays the heart that loves her, and that nature is a conscious sentient personality that loves human beings as a Mother, Guide, Guardian and Moral Teacher. Wordsworth's nature is a Nurse that heals man's cracks and wounds caused by materialism. On the contrary, nature for Ted Hughes is a horrible and destructive agency that defeats man's ambitions and thwarts his plans¹. For example, in "The Horses" nature is depicted as a cruel and cold agency that freezes life in its frosty molds. In "Ghost Crabs" the crabs are shown as cruel agents of nature nacelling from the gaps between the sea and the earth and eternally torturing man in his struggle for existence. Nowhere in Ted Hughes's poetry may we trace any benevolent trait of nature that may be considered as helpful against man's pains and pangs. He is more an anti-romantic than a romantic poet.

For his dealing with fierce aspect of nature Ted Hughes has been accused as a poet of violence. Margaret Drabble says; "Hughes's stress on the physical, animal and sub-conscious is in marked contrast to the urbane tone of the (Anti Romantic) Movement and his poetry, hailed as vital and original has also been described as excessively brutal and violent"². But Hughes himself does not admit this charge and defends himself against his tendency of violence. He says, "My poems are not about violence but vitality. Animals are not violent; they are so much more completely controlled than men"³. This means that the Hughes means something more in his poetry than he appears to

convey through the violent activities of nature. In an interview with Egbert Faas, published in the London Magazine in January, 1971, Hughes said: Any form of violence-any form of vehement activity; invokes the bigger energy, the Elemental power circuit of the universe.⁴

This means that behind every violent activity of nature there is a serious thematic or metaphysical concern hidden in the poetry of Ted Hughes.

A prominent note in the nature poetry of Ted Hughes is his pictorial quality. In the art of painting pictures, he is in no way second to any romantic poet. While reading some of Hughes's poems we form the impression that we are sitting in a kind of picture gallery, where one picture falls after another on the screen of our imagination and all the pictures in their total sum give us a feast of delight and wonder. In "The Horses" Hughes has painted five beautiful pictures of nature. The first picture is of the "frosty stillness" of "an hour before dawn dark". The second picture is of the statuesque horses under the light of the rising sun; the third picture contains the picturesque beauty of the sun and the moon hanging together as if in a romantic mood, in the fourth picture we have a glimpse of melting snow in thaw, the fifth picture lifts us completely out of the frosty world, the statuesque world, the planetary world, the thaw world of the first four pictures of romanticism, and places us amid the "din of crowded streets" which is much like the din of the streets of the "Unreal city"⁵ of Eliot's Wasteland world. All the pictures painted here are beautiful, alright, to look at, and though they remind us of the pictorial art of John Keats they certainly lack that sensuousness which brings John Keats on the top rungs of Romantic poets.

Certainly in "The Horses", through the frost making stillness and the world cast in frost

Hughes depicts the darkness of the pre-historic and pre-civilized world. That is why in this “world” even the ‘living’ horses look like ‘statues’. Through the contrast between the condition of the horses in the predawn darkness and the condition of the modern man in the crowded streets Hughes draws a contrast between the evolutionary past and the civilized present, a contrast between innocence and experience, a contrast between animalism and humanism, between metaphysical connotations of the objects of nature than in their mere and sheer beauty.

From nature, Ted Hughes shifts his concerns for those who live amid it-Animals and Birds. During the perusal of his animal poems we are impelled to wonder how minutely he describes the countenances, habits, behaviors, mannerisms and instincts of the animals. He identifies himself with the animate nature so deeply that his poetry becomes a direct and first hand expression of the animal or the bird of his study. For example, in “The Jaguar”, which is incidentally Hughes’s first animal poem, we are acquainted with his mastery over the animate world of nature. In this poem the poet talks of many animals, dismisses them all as unworthy, and at last arrives at the Jaguar. The Jaguar is the idealization of a free condition. The poet exalts the language while talking about the jaguar and very soon we observe with wonder that his concerns are philosophic and moral too. The last two lines of the poem strongly affirm the supremacy of the animal and impel the reader to think that the Jaguar is no ordinary animal of flesh and blood but something that means much more.

We may assign all physical, mental and metaphysical symbolizations to the Jaguar, and yet not feel satisfied with our interpretations. Like many of Frost’s poems Hughes “The Jaguar” begins with delight and ends in wisdom-which is limitless and infinite.

Like the other 20th century poets Hughes is also disillusioned by war and its effect on human beings. To illustrate this point of reference may be made to “Bayonet Charge”. “Bayonet Charge” draws a black and white picture of reality, a contrast between idealism and realism, patriotism and existentialism, dreams and realities, all dwelling in conjunction in the mind of a newly recruited soldier, but splitting and shattering in no time when he is to confront death in the event of war. Through the light and shade picture of a soldier in war Hughes tends to suggest that the reality of existence or ‘being’ is much more powerful and cherishable than the idealism of

high sounding epithets like patriotism, nationalism, martyrdom etc. These all are the luxuries of peace, which may drop in a “yelling alarm”- of war. The existentialist idea of man’s primal survival is one and the only fact which man cannot part with under any circumstances.

In the poem “Six Young Men” we have a peep into the psyche of the post-war generation. Here the poet makes an old photograph of six soldiers the “objective co-relative” of the what is working in his mind on the subject of war and the effect of the war on the twentieth century people. The narrator, who holds the dark yellow photograph of six young soldiers who died in war forty years ago, represents the twentieth century post-war generation. Therefore, it is not the photograph he is holding in his hand, it is the image and terror of death that he holds. He admits that he is “not more alive” than any of these six “celluloid smiles”, nor is the prehistoric or fabulous beast more dead than him. But the fact is that he ‘lives’ under a constant spell of permanent horrors of war. Side by side, with the theme of war the poet delineates through the pictures of nature, the supremacy and superiority of the world of nature over the world of art, and here the poem reminds us of Keats “Ode on a Grecian Urn”.

Anthropologist, archaeologist, animal lover, Ted Hughes is also temperamentally interested in human psychology. To support this aspect of the poet illustrations may be made from “Fallgrief’s Girlfriends”, and “Cleopatra to the Asp”. “Fallgrief’s Girlfriends” is one of early poems of Ted Hughes in which the poet acquaints us with a psychological situation in which man suffers from inferiority complex but tries to conceal this complex under the cover of wit or some artificial notions that he makes and displays to others. The poet delineates this psychological situation through the story of his persona named Fallgrief, evidently a man ‘fallen’ by grief like Eliot’s Prufrock. Through the picture of Fallgrief’s theory and practice Hughes conveys that “wit and looks” in any form are eternal virtues in human beings by which they can brag of in any company. When an individual is under the yoke of grief as he does not possess these virtues himself

He boasts of his simplicity and love for the down-to-earth realities of life. To do that he looks down upon these virtues wherever they exist. But when these boons come to him by stroke of chance or luck, he forgets all his past notions about them and accepts them happily as something to be cherished and valued.

In "Cleopatra to the Asp" Hughes takes up another psychological situation through delineating the state of mind of Cleopatra at the time of her committing suicide by clinging to her body the asp. Bertrand Russell says that man is a strange amalgam of angel and devil and so is Hughes's Cleopatra. She feels that she has already sufficiently played the angelic part of her life and now is the turn of her devilish role to be played. Her very offer to the snake is symbolic of her offer to the infernal serpent in the fag end of her life, to serve only one motive-that of taking revenge against the Roman Emperor Augustus, the one and the only person of status in the world who escaped her snares by his extreme self-control and moral principles. In this poem it is not Cleopatra who transfers her blood into that of the asp, but it is the psychological motive of revenge of a beautiful woman against a man of self-control. The poem delineates, therefore, the psychological dilemma of a defeated beauty. The poem is the best illustration of Ted Hughes who integrates in him variegated qualities of different Romantic and Modern poets.

Among the poems that depict human psychology reference must also be made of "Ghost Crabs". "Ghost Crabs" like "Cleopatra to the Asp" is also a metaphysical poem that transcends the sublunary planes of existence to the superlunary connotations. The crabs that "emerge from the gaps between day and night, sea and unknown, conscious and unconscious" ⁶ are symbolic of man's conscious and unconscious fears that emerge from the dualism of his mind; they are the instruments of the Maya or Illusion which is always out to spread its net wherever there is duality. Just as the crabs emerge from the gaps between the sea and the land so also confusions or chaos or Avidya (nescience) rises from the mind that is divided by dualities. And, here the mind is that of a twentieth century man, an individual caught in the net of the crabby illusions and reduced to mere "bacteria"; the favorite food for the crabs. Broadly speaking, the poet suggests that this world is only like a dark sea in which the modern man is terrorized by some unknown forces of nature, beyond his control, which reduce him to a state of helplessness and "nothingness".

This state of helplessness of man, may also be seen in the first section of "Root Stem, Leaf".

Thus, from the foregoing account of Ted Hughes as Poet of Nature, Poet of Violence, Poet of Animals, Poet of Man, Poet of Psychology and Poet of Mysticism, we have seen that he is a kind of a versatile genius who should not be confined to any particular niche. He is a poet who has given a new mould to the twentieth century poetry, 'new' in the sense that he revolted against what was popularly known as the 'Movement' (1954), which was a strong rea

ction against the romanticism of the twentieth century, which is seen in the poetry of W.B Yeats and W.H. Auden. Ted Hughes stands for a revival of Romanticism in the twentieth century. Branded as a modern poet in the wonderful variety of his form and content, Hughes suggests all the qualities of the greatest poets of all times. The dreaminess of Spenser, the majesty of Milton, the beauty of Shakespeare, the natural simplicity of Wordsworth, the mysticism of Blake and Yeats, the melody and picture sensuousness of Keats and Shelley, and above all the 'criticism' of life of Arnold, Auden and Eliot, when all are amalgamated together, they make one-Ted Hughes.

References

1. For a detailed account of Ted Hughes as a Poet of Nature see: "Wordsworth-Nature's Priest or Nature Prisoner"? pp.143-160; in Keith Sagar: *Literature and the crime against Nature*. London: Chancer Press, 2005.
2. Margaret Drabble: *The Oxford Companion to English Literature* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1985), p.481
3. Cited in *A Critical Study*. p. 13.
4. Ibid, p 12
5. See: T. S Eliot, "The Wasteland".
6. Gifford and Roberts, *A Critical Study*, p 48.

**WATER THE ELIXIR OF LIFE-A STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO COAL
MINING AND WATER POLLUTION IN MEGHALAYA**

Saphronia Mawniuh

Research Scholar, Department of Law
North Eastern Hill University, Shillong Campus, Shillong

Introduction

In modern days the well being and welfare of the people is considered as a mandatory obligation by the Government towards its subjects, the citizens. Experts believe that man can survive without food for months, whereas he cannot survive without Water for more than 3 days. Water plays a key role in sculpturing the earth's surface as well as the human anatomy as more than 60% of the body in an adult human is composed of water. Without water there cannot be any life on the earth. The earth is the only planet in the solar system having a special condition conducive for the survival of living organisms and the only reason behind is the presence of water in Mother Earth. Even after extensive research, Global Scientists are unable to prove the existence of water in any other planets, barring Mars, where they are only predicting the presence of water. As a result, it is not only necessary but also essential and mandatory for the various living organisms to live in harmony with nature without polluting the Water, failing which the earth has to face catastrophic effects. A kind of mutual coexistence on the earth is the need of the hour, but this mutual coexistence has been disturbed by the human activity, for their selfish desire of more wants and after recognizing the ill/deteriorating effects of environment, the whole world is now trying hard to protect the environment. The Supreme Court of India has now expanded the scope of Article 21 of the constitution of India by observing that right to live with human dignity becomes illusory in the absence of humane and healthy environment. Though the right to clean water has not been enshrined in the Indian Constitution explicitly in Fundamental Rights, yet the Indian judiciary both in the centre and state has interpreted in many judgments that the right to life mean and include a right to clean drinking water to all the members of the society. On the other hand, when we talk about human rights, we understand that they are the rights to which all human beings are entitled, simply because of being a human. The right to life, right to development and the right to clean water etc are now recognized as the components of

human rights. Among these rights, right to water is the very basic and fundamental human rights because water is the elixir of human life without which no organism can survive. Since law is the regulator of human conduct, plethora of legislations to protect the environment has been passed by the legislature and the executive is also trying to tackle the problem of environmental pollution. When the Environment as a whole and water in particular is affected, the Indian judiciary could not have been expected to remain as a silent spectator. The problem of environmental pollution is continuously posing a threat to the sustenance of all the life on this planet. Environment is damaged by the active and passive participation of citizens of the world and the lack of will on the part of various governmental organs to enforce environmental law properly on the pretext of development. Keeping these factors in view, the judiciary has shown its commitment to ensure clean and healthy environment to the people. The aim of this paper is to highlight and analyze the importance of the right to clean water as human right and more importantly to have serious and proper legislations in conjunction with judicial watch over the proper implementation of programmes and policies in order to achieve the target of preservation and protection of environment.

Human Rights: Its Origin and its Emphasis on Clean Water

The expression 'human right' had its origin in international law, appertaining to the development of the status of an individual in the international legal system, which was originally confined to the relations between sovereign States, who were regarded as the only persons in international law. For all practical purposes, the genesis of this international aspect of human rights is not older than the Second world war which means that the first documentary use of the expression 'human rights' is to be found in the Charter of the United Nations, which was adopted after the Second World War at San Francisco on June 25, 1945 and ratified by a majority of its signatories in October that year. The preamble of this Charter declared

that human rights are those fundamental and inalienable rights, essential for life as human beings. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) states that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights, and that in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights no distinction should be made as to race, sex, language, or religion etc.

Human rights are universal and are for all regardless of who they are and where they live. Human rights treat all people equally. The term itself cover a wide range of rights ranging from the right to freedom of religion to the right to food and shelter and all of them are equally important. On 28th July 2010, through a Resolution, the United Nations General Assembly explicitly recognized the human right to water and sanitation and acknowledged that clean drinking water are essential to the realization of all human rights. In November 2002, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights adopted a General Resolution on the right to water. Article 11 of the International Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights states that “The human right to water is indispensable for leading a life in human dignity. It is a prerequisite for the realization of other human rights”. Furthermore, it also defined the right to water as the right of everyone to sufficient, safe, acceptable and physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic uses.

Water the Elixir of Life: Right to Pollution Free Water in India

“Right to life” under Article 21 means a life of dignity to be lived in a proper environment free from the dangers of diseases and infection. Clean surroundings lead to a healthy body and healthy mind. In *Subhas Kumar v. State of Bihar* the Court held that, public interest litigation (PIL) is maintainable for ensuring enjoyment of pollution free water and air as “right to live” under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution included the right to lead a healthy and hygienic life.

Hygienic environment is an integral fact of healthy life. The Supreme Court in *Narmada Bachao Andolan v. Union of India and others* held that drinking water is of primary importance in this country. Water is a basic need for the survival of human beings and is a part of the right to life and human right as enshrined in the Indian Constitution. Right to drinking water is fundamental to life and there is duty on the state under Article 21 to provide clean drinking water to its citizens. The Court further supplemented its

observation with the help of provisions of the Water Act, 1974 and pointed out that “it is clear that in view of sub sections 2(e) and (k) read with section 17 and 18 of the Water Act, the fundamental objectives of the statute is to provide clean and drinking water to the citizens”

The Court adopted the same view in the case of *A.P. Pollution Control Board 11 v. M.V. Naydu and others*. Justice Jagannadha Rao while delivering the judgment observed; “All people whatever their stage of development and their social and economic conditions, have the right to have access to drinking water in quantum and of a quality equal to their basic needs”.

Therefore, any disturbance of the basic environment elements, namely air, water and soil which are necessary for life would be hazardous to life within the meaning of Article 21. Likewise, smoking in any form in public places is held to be illegal, unconstitutional and violative of Article 21 which includes maintenance of health and environment. In the case of *Murlis S. Deora v. Union of India*, Supreme Court, realizing the gravity of the situation and considering the adverse effect of smoking on smokers and passive smokers, issued directions to the governments to ensure prohibiting smoking in public places. If anything endangers or impairs that quality of life in derogation of laws, a citizen has right to have recourse to Article 32 for removing the pollution of air or water which may be detrimental to the quality of life.

Indian Judiciary’s Important Directions on Water Pollution

Cases relating to water right’s violation is a daily issue and a common phenomenon. Haryana, the 7th ranked state in terms of per capita income of India and the economy being dependent on rivers because of its agrarian nature is also hugely affected by water pollution as industrial units deployed along the banks of rivers discharge effluents into the streams the lifeline of rivers. A study was conducted by the Research Team of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and they have observed that the BOD concentration (Bio chemical oxygen demand) is way below the prescribed standards. They have suggested some remedial measures like setting up sewage treatment plants at various location where the industrial effluents are discharged more into the river. In *Dhrangadbra Chemical Works Ltd v. The Dhrangadbra Municipality*, the court held that an enquiry into the question of whether nuisance existed in such cases could be carried out by the Special Officer

appointed by the Government. It ordered that such an enquiry should be carried without delay so as to protect the health and the fertility of the soil because the discharge of effluents by chemical work has drastically resulted to water pollution. In *vellore citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India* the court considered various constitutional provisions including Article 47, 48-A, 51A(g) and came to the conclusion that it is the duty of the State to protect and preserve the ecology, as Article 21 of the constitution guarantees protection of life and personal liberty and every person has a right to pollution free atmosphere.

A similar view has been reiterated by this court in *Tirupur Dyeing Factory Owners Association v. Noyyal River Ayacutdars Protection Association and others*, directed the association to ensure there is no pollution in the Noyyal river or the Orthapalayam dam due to discharge of effluents from their units and directed the units to ensure compliance with all court directives, including payment of dues, within three months.

The Directive Principles of State Policy under Article 44 of the Constitution of India clearly states that the state shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties and the right to life is recognized as a justiciable right in Article 21 of the Indian constitution which includes the right to water. Moreover, with regard to the rural population the government aims to provide every rural person with adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other domestic basic needs on a sustainable basis. Its vision is to provide safe and adequate drinking water for all, at all times, in rural India .

Water Pollution and Mining in Meghalaya

In Meghalaya, the Environment Report 2005, lay down six major environmental issues viz. Deforestation, Coal mining, Urbanisation, Water scarcity and Water pollution, Biodiversity loss and Population. All these factors together constitute environmental degradation. And to promote environmental protection, laws which are legislated already, should be effectively implemented otherwise the situation will remain a farce.

The ongoing unscientific coal mining (Rat hole mining) activities in Meghalaya is a matter of grave concern to the people of the state of Meghalaya. Continuous massive extraction, digging and decimation of coal deposits and Storage of coal in an unscientific manner has resulted in pollution of

water bodies and the natural environment of Meghalaya. The Meghalaya's coal driven economy has devastated the environment beyond repair. For instance, the Lukha River in East Jaintia Hills and streams near coal mining sites in Jaintia Hills, Wah Umkhrah River in Shillong are so polluted today, they are no longer fit for human consumption. The water bodies of the area are the greatest victims of the coal mining. It is therefore important that the Meghalaya state government should preserve protect and improve and safeguard the eco-system which are not only important but necessary for global and human continued existence, survival and sustainability. Our worst fear is that by the time the State Government wakes up from its slumber (like in the case of the dead river) it will be too late. We have lost all the exotic aquatic life in the area due to pollution caused by acid mine drainage from coal mining.

In an article on 'Save Wah Umkhrah & Umshyrpi' begins at home, the author opines water pollution solutions must first start with the household and the home. Preventing pollution of our waterways is everyone's responsibility. Our water bodies are suffering because of us. The Environment Protection Act 1986 provides adequate provisions for notifying a State Regulatory Authority for conservation of water sources including streams, water bodies etc in addition to a Water Quality Assessment Authority. Furthermore this Act was enacted to provide for the protection and improvement of the quality of environment and preventing, controlling and abating environmental pollution.

No doubt, the NGT (National Green Tribunal) has played a very active and significant role in the protection of environment. PILs have been filed for environmental safeguard in the State of Meghalaya and this has been reflected in the case of *All Dimasa Student Union v. State of Meghalaya* as well as in the case of *Impulse NGO v. State of Meghalaya*, the tribunals directed the State Government to prepare the mining map, policy and guidelines keeping in mind Sustainable Development and Principle of Polluter Pays contemplated under Section 20 of the NGT. Also, the Supreme Court in the case of *Lafarge Umiam Mining Private Limited v. Union of India & others*, issued direction to the Central Government to set up an environmental regulator at the national and state level and to take care of the various policies issues related to environmental clearance and to follow the environmental laws for this purpose,

and, if necessary, to impose penalty on polluters. Recently the Supreme Court of India in the case of *All Dimasa Student Union v. State of Meghalaya*, has adjudicated that the coal mine owners or the coal mine lessees are mandatorily required to obtain Coal Mining Licences as per MMDR Act and has given elaborate directions to the State Government of Meghalaya to control Water Pollution, due to illegal coal mining.

Laws Enacted by Meghalaya State to Prevent Water Pollution

The Meghalaya Water Act, 2012: This Act was enacted for the purpose of prevention and control of the pollution of water and for the maintenance or restoration of wholesomeness of water through the establishment of water bodies. There is no doubt that water is important for living things. Therefore, the state government concerned has put serious effort for serious implementation of this Act which will be beneficial for the future generations.

Draft Meghalaya State Water Policy, 2013: Water is a public good and every person has the right to demand drinking water. It is the lifeline activity of the government to ensure that this basic need of the people is met. The importance of providing livelihood supply to all and its vital linkage with the health of the people must be recognised. The state government draft policy, 2013, is an alarming call for the concerned citizens to take appropriate steps for the preservation of the natural resources of the earth, which among other things, more importantly include the preservation of the quality of water.

Right to Clean Water as Human Rights and the State of Meghalaya

The right to clean water and human rights was not recognised till a decade ago. But since the creation of the United Nations international responsibility for health and for human rights has been increasingly acknowledged. Water and human rights are interconnected as they are the essence of life. Safe drinking water is indispensable to sustain life and health, and fundamental to the dignity of all. Water, although a renewable resource is also turning out to be a scarce commodity. The state government of Meghalaya ought to take cognisance of this fact and come up with measures to prevent these water bodies from becoming toxic. If a large number of our water resources are in poor health then the state aquaculture mission could face serious setbacks.

Everyone has a right to safe, clean water, he said, but because of government failures, 1.1 billion

people lack access to it. Access to safe drinking water is a fundamental precondition for the enjoyment of several human rights, including the rights to education, housing, health, life work and protection against cruel inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Lack of access to safe drinking water and sanitation also has serious repercussions for the right to health. Collecting water from distant water points also have severe health implications, notably for women and children. Therefore, if water and sanitation are not provided within the home, privacy and security are also an issue.

The Act, in chapter II lays down the water user rights to mean and include access to safe, sufficient, acceptable, and affordable water for meeting the basic human needs in a just and fair manner. In one of the Article, the author expresses her concern over the problem of clean drinking water in the shillong city despite the existence of water earlier was plentiful, and now there is very little water to drink which is also not fit for human consumption and survival. This is due to the many lacunas in the water supply system by the concerned departments and failure of the government to provide safe drinking water is a total violation of human rights. When drinking water itself is hard to come by, how can people spare water to throw into their toilets. This is another part which needs to be analysed. Therefore, water scarcity involves water stress, water shortage and water crisis.

Conclusion

As the saying goes, we did not inherit the natural resources from our forefathers but we had borrowed it from our future generation. From the above discussion it can be concluded that human rights are universal and so important that the international community has deemed that everyone has them, regardless of where they live have the right to clean water. Every country in the world is now party to at least one of the human right treaties that addresses clean water-related rights and to protect the human rights i.e., right to clean water because realization of other rights is not possible if an individual can't maintain his/her own health

A person has right to water of a stream free from pollution though he may have no proprietary rights. This is a judicial innovation introduced by the Supreme Court of India in the Ganga Pollution case. Therefore, it is duty bound upon the state to meet this obligation by way of legislative implementation, adoption of national

water strategy etc, so that this right is available to everyone keeping in mind that to save human society from disaster, environmental consciousness is mandatory.

References

1. Durga Das Basu, *Human Rights in Constitutional Law*, Lexis Nexis, Butterworths Wadhwa, Nagpur,2003, pp. 1-2
2. Preamble of the UDHR which reads as “whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all the members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world.
3. Article 1 “All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood”.
4. Article 2” Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this declaration, without distinction of any kind such as race, sex, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status”.
5. South Asia Human Right Documentation (SAHRD), Handbook of Human Rights and Criminal Justice in India, Oxford University Press, 2006, p.1 Available at <http://www.un.org>.
6. M.C.Mehta v. Union of India, AIR 1987 SC 965
7. Milkmen C.V. Samiti v. State of Rajasthan, (2007) 2 SCC 413.
8. Subhas Kumar v. State of Bihar, AIR 1991 SC 420
9. Narmada Bachao Andolan v. Union of India and others, AIR (2000)10 SCC 664.
10. Ibid p. 767
11. A.P.Pollution Control Board 11 v. M.V.Naydu and others, AIR (2001)2 SCC 62
12. Devilal Chagal, “Ambit of Article 21 and Emerging Constitutional Challenge of Climate Change”, Legal News and Views, 2010.
13. K.Ramakrishnan v. State of Kerala, AIR 2000 Ker. 385.
14. Murli S. Deora v. Union of India, AIR 2002 SC 40.
15. M.C.Mehta v. Union of India, AIR 2004 SC 4016.
16. AIR 1959 SC 1271.
17. AIR 1996 SC 2715.
18. Civil Appeal. No. 6777 OF 2009 @ SPECIAL EAVE PETITION (CIVIL) NO. 28296 of 2008.
19. The National Rural Drinking Water Programme, 2013,
20. Environment Report, Meghalaya, 2005, p.1 Available at <http://www.researchgate.net>publication/215765686>.
21. The Shillong Times, dated 17.04.2012, pg. 4.
22. The Environment Protection Act, 1986. Available at [http://www.greentribunal.gov.in,\(2011\) 7 SCC 338](http://www.greentribunal.gov.in,(2011) 7 SCC 338).
23. Article 25(1), Universal Declaration of Human Rights, General Assembly Resolution217A (111) of December 1948; Article 12(1) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966.
24. The Shillong Times, dated 21. April 2012, p.1Available at www.article.latimes.com/2002/aug/25/news/adfg-blue 25
25. Meghalaya Water Act, 2012.
26. The Meghalaya Times, 27 June, 2017.
27. The Shillong Times, dated 05 October, 2015.

21वीं सदी की नारी: चुनौती और अवसर

डॉ आशा वत्स

सहायक प्रोफेसर, विवेकानंद कॉलेज ऑफ एजुकेशन, गुरुग्राम
अकादमिक काउंसलर, इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय, नई दिल्ली

सारांश

आज 21 वीं सदी को नारी सदी के रूप में देखा जा रहा है इसका कारण स्पष्ट है पहले जहां नारी केवल घर परिवार तक सीमित थी आज वह अपने कार्य क्षेत्र में निष्ठा पूर्वक अपने कर्तव्य निभाने के साथ-साथ अपने परिवार और समाज के प्रति अपनी जिम्मेदारी निभाने से भी पीछे नहीं हटती।

बात अगर भारतीय राजनीति के परिदृश्य में की जाए तो सोनिया गांधी, सुषमा स्वराज, वृंदा करात, ममता बनर्जी, वसुंधरा राजे, निर्मला इत्यादि ऐसी महिलाएं हैं जिन्होंने अपनी राजनैतिक सूझबूझ का लोहा मनवाया है।

मायावती दलित राजनीति के पासे को कुशलता से इस्तेमाल कर उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री पद पर कई बार काबिज हो चुकी हैं। यह लेख 21वीं सदी की नारी की भारतीय राजनीति में सहभागिता पर प्रकाश डालता है।

भारत की प्रथम महिला मंत्री राजकुमारी अमृत कौर से लेकर अब तक लोकसभा और राज्यसभा और विधानसभा हो या नगरपालिका महिलाओं ने इन सब में भरपूर भागीदारी हासिल की है। हमारे देश की प्रथम राज्यपाल सुचेता कृपलानी एवं प्रथम मुख्यमंत्री नंदनी सत्यार्थी ने इस दौर में पहली जीत हासिल कर जो द्वार खोला उससे होकर लाखों पाए अब नए रास्ते खोजने को आतुर हैं।

मुख्य शब्द- राजनीति, सहभागिता, लोकतांत्रिक विकेंद्रीकरण, आरक्षण

प्रस्तावना

पिछले हजारों सालों में समाज के अंदर महिलाओं की स्थिति में बहुत बड़े स्तर पर बदलाव हुआ है। अगर गुजरे 40 - 50 सालों को ही देख लें तो हमें पता चलता है कि महिलाओं को पुरुषों के बराबर हक मिले इस पर बहुत ज्यादा काम किया गया है। पहले के जमाने में महिलाओं के घर से बाहर निकलने पर सख्त पाबंदी थी। वह घर की चारदीवारी के अंदर रहने को मजबूर थी। महिलाओं के साथ ना तो पुरुष जैसा व्यवहार किया जाता था और ना ही उन्हें पुरुषों जैसी अहमियत दी जाती थी।

अगर हम वेदों का अध्ययन करें तो उसमें हमें यह सब देखने को मिलता है कि उस वक्त की औरतों को अपनी शिक्षा पूरी करने की छुट थी तथा उनका विवाह भी उन्हीं की रजामंदी से होता था। गार्गी और मैत्री नाम की दो महिला संतों का उदाहरण हमें उपनिषदों और ऋग्वेद में मिलता है। इतिहास की मानें तो महिलाओं का पतन मनु स्मृति के साथ शुरू हुआ धीरे-धीरे भारत में इस्लामी और ईसाई आगमन थे महिलाओं से उनके हक छीनते चले गए महिलाएं सामाजिक वेदियों में बंद कर रहने लगीं। जिनमें प्रमुख थी सती प्रथाएं बाल विवाह बालाश्रम एवं विधवाओं के पुनर्विवाह पर रोक इत्यादि।

यदि हम आज के समय की बात करें तो महिलाएं हर क्षेत्र में चाहे वह राजनीति, सामाजिक, तकनीकी, खेलकूद कोई भी क्षेत्र हो प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में अपना योगदान बढ़-चढ़कर दे रही हैं। इससे यह तो स्पष्ट होता है कि चाहे महिलाओं की स्थिति में बहुत ज्यादा बदलाव नहीं आया हो पर आज महिलाएं अपने अधिकारों के लिए जागरूक हो गईं हैं। प्राचीन काल में महिला को देवी का दर्जा दिया गया तो मध्यकाल में उसे औरत अर्थात् इंसान भी नहीं समझा गया। कभी देवी बनकर सर पर बिठाने का ढोंग किया तो कभी पैरों में पहनने जाने वाली जूती के नीचे का कंकड़ जिसे जब चाहा दबा दिया जाए अगर यूँ कहा जाए कि औरत को औरत ना तो प्राचीन काल में समझा गया और ना ही मध्यकाल में ही उसे वो दर्जा दिया गया। सैद्धांतिक रूप से प्राचीन काल में भले ही महिला को समाज में ऊंचा दर्जा देने के बाद भी उसकी हालत किसी दासी से ज्यादा ना थी। महिलाओं को सामाजिक स्तर पर काम करने की मनाही थी। किसी भी कार्य में उनसे सलाह नहीं ली जाती थी। मुगल साम्राज्य के दौरान तो हालत और भी खराब थे। महिलाओं को सती प्रथा और परदे में रहने जैसे बंधनों में बंधकर रहना पड़ता था। मुगल काल के बाद ब्रिटिश राज्य में भी हालत नहीं सुधरे थे बल्कि और भी ज्यादा खराब हो गए थे। इसके बाद महात्मा गांधी ने बीड़ा उठाया और महिलाओं से आह्वान किया कि वह आजादी के आंदोलन में हिस्सा लें इसके बाद ही सरोजनी नायडू, विजयलक्ष्मी पंडित और अरुणा आसफ अली जैसी महान नारियों का उदय हुआ। इसके बाद इंदिरा गांधी के प्रधानमंत्री बनने के साथ ही व्यापक स्तर पर महिलाओं के लिए विकास पर जोर दिया जाने लगा।

इंदिरा गांधी स्वयं अपने आप में ही महिलाओं के लिए बहुत बड़ी प्रेरणा का स्रोत है। उनकी राय पर चलते हुए अनेकों महिलाएं समाज में गौरवपूर्ण पदों पर पहुंचीं।

भारतीय लोकतांत्रिक विकेंद्रीकरण की व्यवस्था का मूलाधार पंचायती राज व्यवस्था ही है। इस व्यवस्था को विविध कालों में अलग-अलग नामों से जाना जाता रहा है। कभी वह गणराज्य कहलाए तो कभी नगर प्रशासन व्यवस्था में एक दूजे में एक साथ रहने में मिलजुल कर कार्य करने तथा अपनी वर्तमान समस्याओं को अपने आप में सुलझाने का विचार निरंतर समयनुसार बदलता गया है।

महात्मा गांधी ने स्वतंत्र भारत में एक सशक्त पंचायत पंचायती राज व्यवस्था का सपना देखा था। जिसमें शासन के कार्य की प्रथम इकाई पंचायती पंचायतें ही होंगी गांधीजी की कल्पना पंचायतों की शासन व्यवस्था की केंद्र होने के साथ ही आत्मनिर्भर पूर्णतया स्वतंत्र एवं स्वावलंबी होने की थी। भारत स्वतंत्र होने से लेकर आज तक पंचायत की कल्पना को साकार करने का प्रयास निरंतर चलता रहा है। कभी ग्रामीण विकास के नाम पर जो कभी सामुदायिक विकास योजना के माध्यम से पंचायत को लोकतंत्र का मूल आधार मजबूत बनाने के लिए किया जा रहा है। जिससे पंचायती राज व्यवस्था की स्थापना एवं आम जनता के हाथ में सीधे अधिकार देने का आरंभ भारतीय संविधान के माध्यम से संभव हो पाया है। संविधान में वर्णित पंचायती राज व्यवस्था ने सभी को सामाजिक समानता न्याय आर्थिक विकास एवं व्यक्ति की प्रतिष्ठा पर आधारित ग्रामीण जीवन को नया रूप देने का सामूहिक प्रयास है इसी संदर्भ में पंचायती राज व्यवस्था से महिलाओं को भागीदार बनाने का शासन द्वारा समय-समय पर निरंतर प्रयास चलता रहता है।

73वें संविधान संशोधन के बाद स्थापित पंचायती राज व्यवस्था का स्वरूप समान उन्हीं आधारभूत सिद्धांतों पर आधारित है जिन्हें मेहता समिति ने दिया था। इन सिद्धांतों के आधार पर भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में त्रिस्तरीय पंचायती राज व्यवस्था का गठन स्वरूप में थोड़े बहुत अंतर के साथ 73वें संविधान संशोधन के अनुसार स्थापना की गई। त्रिस्तरीय संरचना के अनुसार इसमें चयनित पदाधिकारी एवं नौकरशाही शासकीय अधिकारी व कर्मचारियों के माध्यम से कार्यक्रमों का नियोजन क्रियान्वयन एवं मूल्यांकन किया जाता है।

अध्ययन के उद्देश्य-

1. 21वीं सदी की नारी को नारी शक्ति के रूप में जानना।
2. 21वीं सदी की नारी की राजनीतिक सहभागिता को परखना।
3. आज की नारी के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों को समझना और उनका समाधान बताना।

शोध विधि

वर्तमान शोध समस्या के अंतर्गत वर्णित दार्शनिक शोध विधि का प्रयोग किया गया है। प्रस्तुत शोध अध्ययन संवैधानिक एवं दार्शनिक प्रकृति का है। इसके अंतर्गत 21वीं सदी की नारी के समक्ष प्रस्तुत अवसर और अवसरों को प्राप्त है करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों का अध्ययन किया गया है।

आरक्षण और महिलाएं

बलवंत राय मेहता समिति से लेकर 73 में संवैधानिक संशोधन तक विभिन्न समितियों के माध्यम से इन पंचायती राज संस्थाओं महिलाओं की सहभागिता के बारे में कई उतार-चढ़ाव देखने को मिलता है। पंचायती राज व्यवस्था संस्थाओं को सकारात्मक संवैधानिक दर्जा देने के उद्देश्य से 1989 में 64 वां संविधान

संशोधन विधेयक संसद के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत किया गया लेकिन राजनीतिक कारणों से यह संशोधन विधेयक पारित नहीं हो सका लगभग चार दशक पूर्व स्थापित पंचायती राज व्यवस्था डगमगाने लगी तो इसी संशोधन ने उसे पुनः सचल बनाया पी.वी.नरसिम्हा राव सरकार ने राजीव गांधी सरकार द्वारा तैयार पंचायती राज संस्थाओं से संबंधित विधायक को संशोधित कर दिसंबर 1992 में 73 वा संविधान संशोधन के रूप में संसद से पारित करवाया। इस संशोधन के द्वारा संविधान में एक नया भाग 9 अध्याय जोड़ा गया है। अध्याय 9 द्वारा संविधान में 16 अनुच्छेद और एक 11वीं अनुसूची जोड़ी गई है। जिसका शीर्षक पंचायत है 73 वा संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम 1992 में पंचायती राज व्यवस्था को ना केवल नई दिशा प्रदान की बल्कि यह महिलाओं की पंचायतों में 33: आरक्षण प्रदान कर उनको सहभागी बनाने का अवसर प्रदान किया है।

सर्व विधि है कि संसद में पंचायती राज व्यवस्था में महिलाओं के लिए 50: आरक्षण देने के लिए हरी झंडी दे दी है।

आरक्षण से महिलाओं में आए बदलाव-

- आरक्षण कानून के कारण महिलाओं की विकास प्रक्रिया में हिस्सेदारी में वृद्धि हुई है।
- शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में रुचि बढ़ रही है ताकि राजनीति से भागीदारी बन सके
- आरक्षण के कारण अपने अधिकारों व अवसरों का लाभ उठा रही हैं।
- सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक सुधार में बदलाव।
- पुरुषों के साथ कार्य करने का डर संकोच और हिचकिचाहट में कमी
- स्वयं निर्भर व आत्मनिर्भर की भावना का विकास।
- राजनीति गलियारे में पुरुषों की भांति अच्छी चहलकदमी करना।
- घर की चारदीवारी से बाहर आकर अपने अधिकारों व विचारों को सार्वजनिक मंच पर बोलने की क्षमता का विकास।
- पिछड़े वर्ग की महिलाओं भी आरक्षण के मिलने के कारण राजनीति में भागीदारी बन सकती हैं।
- पंचायती राज्य के तीनों स्तरों के अधिकारियों व पदाधिकारियों से संपर्क होने लगा है।
- आरक्षण रूपी पाठशाला के चलते सक्रिय सहभागिता का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ है।

निष्कर्षतः यह कहा जा सकता है कि आरक्षण की व्यवस्था के कारण पंचायती राज्य में ही नहीं बल्कि देश के सभी वर्गों की महिलाओं को सामाजिक आर्थिक व राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में कार्य करने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ है।

पंचायती राज में महिलाओं की भागीदारी और आरक्षण-

वर्तमान समय में महिला आरक्षण को कई राज्यों ने 33 : से 50 : तक बढ़ा दिया है जिससे ग्राम पंचायतों में महिलाओं की भूमिका और भागीदारी बढ़ी है।

आरक्षण से महिलाओं के प्रति सोच में बदलाव

- बालिका शिक्षा के प्रति सकारात्मक सोच में वृद्धि हुई है।
- आरक्षण के चलते महिलाएं अपने अधिकारों व अवसरों का लाभ उठाने में समर्थ हुई हैं।
- आरक्षण के कारण महिलाओं की सामाजिक व आर्थिक हालत में सुधार और बदलाव हुए हैं।
- महिलाओं में आत्मनिर्भरता और आत्मसम्मान का विकास हुआ है।
- 80 और ओबीसी की महिलाओं को आरक्षण के कारण राजनैतिक क्षेत्रों में कदम रखने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ है।

अतः यह कहा जा सकता है कि पंचायती राज व्यवस्था में महिलाओं के लिए 50: आरक्षण देने से उनकी सहभागिता भी बढ़ रही है। आज उन्हें पुरुष सम्मान के साथ उनके मुद्दों और समस्याओं को पंचायतों में तवज्जो दे रहे हैं। पंचायती राज व्यवस्था के माध्यम से महिलाओं का जीवन बहुत प्रभावित हुआ है। सही मायने में पंचायती राज्य व्यवस्था ने महिलाओं को समाज का एक विशेष सदस्य बना दिया है।

महिला आरक्षण की चुनौतियां

भारतीय समाज में महिलाओं को अभी और आगे आने की जरूरत है। विभिन्न अधिकार और आरक्षण प्राप्त होने के बावजूद आज पंचायतों में महिलाओं की जगह उनके पति पुत्र पिता या रिश्तेदार उनकी भूमिका निभाते नजर आते हैं। अधिकतर निर्वाचित महिलाओं को निर्वाचक सदस्य होने के विषय में पूर्ण जानकारी भी नहीं है। ग्राम सभा की बैठकों में वह मूकदर्शक बनी रहती हैं और उनके रिश्तेदार ही पंचायत के कामों का संचालन करते हैं।

वह वही करती हैं या बोलती हैं जो उनके पति और रिश्तेदार उन्हें समझाते हैं। भारत के कई राज्यों में अब भी महिला सरपंचों के पति ही उनके काम संभालते हैं इस कारण उन्हें सरपंच पति या प्रधान पति जैसे शब्दों से नवाजा जाता है।

पुरुष चुनाव लड़ने की प्रक्रिया में शुरू से अंत तक सारा कार्य अपनी निगरानी में करवाते हैं। चुनाव से पहले और जीतने के बाद महिला प्रतिनिधि केवल हस्ताक्षर करती नजर आती हैं। शिक्षा और जन जागरूकता के अभाव में महिला प्रतिनिधियों को ग्राम पंचायत के लिए सरकार द्वारा संचालित विभिन्न योजनाओं की जानकारी नहीं हो पाती। इस प्रकार व केवल हस्ताक्षर करने वाली कठपुतली बन कर रह जाती है।

निष्कर्ष

संक्षेप में कहें तो पंचायती राज व्यवस्था से ग्रामीण महिलाओं की स्थिति में काफी सुधार तो आया है परंतु अभी भी वह महिलाएं इतनी सशक्त नहीं हुई हैं कि इस व्यवस्था में अपनी जोरदार भूमिका निभा सकें, इसके लिए महिलाओं में जागरूकता, निर्भरता और निडरता की आवश्यकता है आरक्षण से ज्यादा जरूरी है महिलाओं की स्थिति को सशक्त बनाने और उन्हें आर्थिक और सामाजिक रूप से सशक्त बनाया जाए जिससे उनके आत्मविश्वास आए और वह अपने हक की लड़ाई बिना किसी सहयोग के खुद लड़ सकें, महिलाओं की शिक्षा, सुरक्षा पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। आरक्षण सच्ची लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रियाओं में महिला भागीदारी का विकल्प नहीं हो सकता है, परंतु इस दिशा में यह एक सही कदम है।

संदर्भ

1. महिला आरक्षण और पंचायती राज, डॉ रमेश प्रसाद द्विवेदी (www.pravakta.com)
2. पंचायती राज में महिलाओं की भागीदारी और आरक्षण (blog: knitter.co.in)
3. पंचायती राज में महिला सहभागिता, hi.m.wikipedia.org
4. महिला आरक्षण- महिला सशक्तिकरण का एक सशक्त माध्यम, m-jagran.com.cdn.ampproject.org

Primary Research on Male and Female Teacher's Perceptions on Inclusive Education in Elementary Schools

Dr. Madhu Parasher
Rise Max College of Education

Abstract

During the past two decades, the inclusion movements have made significant progress in (a) supporting the rights of children to have their special educational needs identified and met through education legislation and the right of individuals with disabilities to equal opportunities, (b) minimizing unjustified discrimination, and (c) developing support facilities and services for individuals with special needs (Disability Rights Task Force Final Report, 2004; Ministry of Education, 2004). Despite the apparent benefits of inclusion, and regardless of the teachers' commitment and positive attitudes; and notwithstanding their having the knowledge and skills necessary to meet the educational needs of diverse students with disabilities, teachers were concerned about the academic, social, and behavioral adjustment of the students with disabilities. The main characteristic of inclusive education is the teachers' willingness to accept students with special needs. Their attitudes and knowledge about inclusive education are important as these are indicators of such willingness

What is 'inclusiveness'?

The concept of inclusiveness hinges on the recognition of the need to make disadvantaged students responsible and contributing citizens of the society. It also emphasizes the role and responsibilities of a teacher in instilling self-confidence in such students as also in cultivating the right attitude among the other sighted students and peers.

"It is about ...

- rejecting segregation or exclusion of learners for whatever reason – ability, gender, language, care status, family income, disability, sexuality, color, religion or ethnic origin;
- maximizing the participation of all learners in the community schools of their choice;
- making learning more meaningful and relevant for all, particularly those learners most vulnerable to exclusionary pressures;
- rethinking and restructuring policies, curricula, cultures and practices in schools and learning environments so that diverse learning needs can be met, whatever the origin or nature of those needs."
- "Inclusion involves all kinds of practices that are ultimately practices of good teaching. What good teachers do is to think thoughtfully about children and develop ways to reach all children. Ultimately good teaching is a relationship between two people; teachers get good results because they enter into that relationship. Inclusion is providing more options for children as ways to learn. It's

structuring schools as community where all children can learn.

Many students with mild to severe learning disabilities are no longer being separated from their peers when it comes to education. Students with learning disabilities students, according to the Individuals Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), must be educated in what is known as the Least Restrictive Environment (LRE).

The Significance of Teachers' Perceptions of Inclusive Education

This study found that the inclusive education programme could be successfully implemented if the level of the teachers' competency is increased. Thus, the opportunities to attend courses that are related to the inclusive education program have to be created, especially for those who lack of exposure and training in special education. Adjustments towards the pedagogical aspects can be trained internally by experienced teachers to the new teachers. The effort towards a collaborative teaching between mainstream and special education teachers should be put in place. Indirectly, this effort could help to reinforce a cooperative spirit in implementing inclusive education.

Theoretical Framework

The inclusion of individuals with disabilities in mainstream educational, occupational and societal frameworks has become an accepted concept in western countries in the last two decades (Heiman, 2004). The inclusion policy specified attendance at mainstreamed schools and also dealt with different models of implementing the inclusion and with teachers' needs in terms of practical and theoretical training. Research has shown the many positive

effects of placement in inclusive classes and the different benefits for students with disabilities.

According to Heiman (2004), there are four different models of inclusion: (a) *in-and-out*, (b) *two-teachers*, (c) *full inclusion* and (d) *rejection of inclusion*. In her study of inclusive education in United Kingdom and Israel, Heiman (2004) found that most of the teachers in United Kingdom and Israel thought that an *in-and-out* model would be more effective for the students with learning disabilities inclusion is the least method used. Most teachers would apply hybrid models such as *two-teachers* and *in-and-out* approaches.

Review of Literature

Semmel et al.(1991) carried out a study entitled, "Teacher Perceptions of the Regular Education Initiative",

Dickens and Smith(1995) conducted a study on the attitudes of both regular and spcialeducator towardsinclusion.

Johnson(1996)in a study described andanalyzed the perceptions held by regular education teachers toward the placement ofstudents with learning disabilities in their classrooms.

Nayak (2008) examined the attitude of both parents and teachers towardsinclusive education. Results of the study reported that teachers look forward to teachingin an inclusive environment and are ready to face the challenges. Result of the studyalso showed significant difference in the opinions of teachers of normal school.

Need of the Study

Worldwide inclusive education has been established as a significant policy direction with respect to including children with disabilities in regular or mainstream schools. The importance of studying the factors that influence the regular education teachers' attitude of special education students incorporated into a regular education classroom is critical to the success of inclusion.

- To study the difference between male and female school teachers 'attitude towards inclusive education.

- To study the difference between the attitude of teachers having more than 10 years and less than 10 years of experience towards inclusive education.

Hypotheses of the Study

1. There is no significant difference between male and female elementary school teachers' attitude towards inclusive education.
2. There is no significant difference between the attitude of teachers having more than 10 years and less than 10 years of experience towards inclusive education.

Research Methodology

For the purpose of drawing out the factors that influence the teacher's perceptions regarding inclusive education, a structured questionnaire was prepared. The questionnaire was designed using the variables that can be considered as challenges and the issues which are to be faced by country towards inclusive education. The study was conducted on a sample of 50 school teachers who were selected randomly from the city of NCR, Faridabad. Factor Analysis was applied to identify the factors that affect the teacher's perception towards inclusive education. The Likert scale was used as a rating scale that requires the respondents to indicate the agreement level they attach to various brand attributes. Each response item has five response categories, ranging from "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree". A score ranging from 5 to 1 was allocated to the response categories respectively.

The findings of the study reveal that teachers' personal characteristics, their views of the support available, their understanding of inclusion and school practices all contribute to the successful implementation of policy.

Analysis of the Results

Results with respect to male and female schoolteachers' attitude towards inclusive education

In order to find out the difference between the scores of male and female teachers, mean and S.D were calculated

Table 1 Significance of Difference between the Attitude of Male and Female Teachers towards Inclusive Education

Groups	Number	Mean	S.Ed.	t-ratio
Male	20	67.33	2.83	7.34
female	30	61.16	2.58	

Significant at .01 level

The t-ratio calculated in Table.1 was found to be 7.34 and the needed values to be Significant at .01 level is 2.750 and at .05 level 2.042. So, the calculated t-ratio value is greater than the table value at .01 level of significance. Therefore, it is significant at .01 level. Hence, hypothesis no.1 i.e. there is no significant difference between male and female elementary school teachers' attitude towards inclusive education stands rejected. It means there exists significant difference in the male and female elementary school teachers attitude towards

inclusive education. Again, the Mean scores of the Male (67.33), is greater than the Mean Scores of Female teachers (61.16). So, it can be interpreted that the male teachers' attitude are more positive towards inclusive education as compared to their counterparts. It might be due to the reason that the male teachers are more aware about the inclusive education rather than their female counterparts.

Results with respect to Experience of Elementary Teacher's attitude towards inclusive Education

Table 2: Significance of Difference between the Attitude of Teachers having More than 10 Years and Less than 10 Years of Experience towards Inclusive Education

Experience	Number	Mean	S.D	t-ratio
More than 10 Years	24	64.29	2.83	1.58
Less than 10 Years	26	65.62	2.38	

***Significant at .01 level**

The calculated t-value shown in the table No.3 is 1.58, which is less than the table value (2.042) at .05 level. Therefore, it is insignificant at .05 level of significance. Hence, the hypothesis i.e. there is no significant difference between the attitude of teachers having more than 10 years and less than 10 years of experience towards inclusive education is accepted. It is clear from the above table that there exists no significant difference between teacher's attitude having more than 10 years and less than 10 years of experience towards inclusive education. This might be due to the reason that both more experienced teachers and less experienced teachers have more knowledge about the children-learning environment because of the present day practice of inclusion of special need children.

The present study has its implications for teachers, parents, administrators or policy makers and government, since the present study is conducted

on the attitude of the teachers toward inclusive education. The study has some practical implication for teachers. It has been found from the present study that the teachers are already aware about the desirability of inclusion of disabled children in the regular classroom, but still there is need to spread the awareness regarding inclusion of special need children in the regular classroom. It is necessary because the teachers belonging to rural origin exhibit less positive attitude towards inclusive education in comparison to their urban counterparts. There is also need to develop awareness about inclusive education among female teachers as they revealed less positive attitude towards inclusive education than the male teachers.

Results of Factor Analysis

The data was first subject to reliability test. Reliability can be checked by Cronbach's alpha, which is a measure of internal consistency, that is, how closely related a set of items are as a group.

RELIABILITY ANALYSIS - SCALE (ALPHA)	
Reliability Coefficients	
N of Cases = 50.0	N of Items = 30
Alpha = .918	

The set of statements with their appropriate scores were subjected to varimax rotated factor analysis. Table 1 indicates the values of KMO test and Bartlett's Test of Sphericity. The value of KMO is .677 which is greater than 0.5. Therefore, satisfactory factor analysis can be preceded.

Bartlett's test of Sphericity indicates strength of the relationship among variables. The observed significance level is .000. This means that the strength of the relationship among variables is strong. Thus, Data is good fit for Factor Analysis.

Table 1: KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.677
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	864.929
	Df	231
	Sig.	.000

Factor loadings obtained are presented in Table 2 and Rotated component matrix is shown in Table 2. Seven factors were extracted which accounting for a total of 85.487 percent of the variance.

Table 2 Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	15.507	51.689	51.689	15.507	51.689	51.689	13.442	44.808	44.808
2	2.487	8.291	59.980	2.487	8.291	59.980	3.325	11.082	55.890
3	1.892	6.305	66.285	1.892	6.305	66.285	2.372	7.908	63.798
4	1.730	5.768	72.053	1.730	5.768	72.053	1.797	5.989	69.787
5	1.634	5.448	77.501	1.634	5.448	77.501	1.676	5.588	75.375
6	1.221	4.069	81.570	1.221	4.069	81.570	1.559	5.196	80.571
7	1.175	3.917	85.487	1.175	3.917	85.487	1.475	4.916	85.487
8	.874	2.915	88.402						
9	.672	2.240	90.641						
10	.567	1.890	92.531						
11	.446	1.488	94.018						
12	.350	1.165	95.184						
13	.291	.969	96.153						
14	.278	.926	97.079						
15	.202	.674	97.753						
16	.181	.604	98.357						
17	.170	.568	98.925						
18	.110	.366	99.290						
19	.098	.326	99.585						
20	.048	.160	99.590						
21	.031	.103	99.601						
22	.025	.082	99.607						
23	.012	.039	99.609						
24	1.196	3.986	99.611						
25	6.872	2.291	99.616						
26	1.638	5.460	99.777						
27	7.505	.502	99.879						
28	1.577	5.25	99.961						
29	5.662	1.88	99.980						
30	1.379	4.597	100.000						

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis

Table: 4 Factors' Summary for Sources of Information

The seven major factors extracted from the rotated component matrix are as follows:

Factor 1 consisted of attributes namely government steps and efforts for improving inclusive education. So it was named "Government initiatives"

Factor 2 consisted of attributes namely teacher's role in building confidence, expressing feeling of helpfulness, awareness of the legislation, following child centered approach and dealing with students. This factor was named as "Teacher's attitude".

Factor 3 deals with attributes namely providing better services, provision of barrier free buildings, allocation of time and it was named "physical facilities".

Factor 4 was named "environment" because the attributes involved provision of regular seminars, safe classroom environment, no discrimination and treating disabled students as valuable human resource.

Factor 5 was named "special resources for disabled" as it involves the attributes which shows that the provision of special disability centres, personality development workshops, special equipment, effective methods of teaching and age appropriating educational resources.

Factor 6 involves providing economic subsidies, scholarships and concessions which named as "Financial help".

Factor 7 was named as "Parents and community" which involves awareness and training of parents and community members of disabled students.

Conclusion

Results of the study revealed that teachers may form perceptions based on a number of discrete factors, that is, how these teachers perceived inclusive education programme, their opinion on the team effort or collaboration between teachers and how they viewed the possible ways of improving the related aspects of inclusive education. The need to provide adequate resources to inclusive classes is never been more critical. In addition, there should be an increasing effort in promoting inclusive education programme to the public as well as to the stakeholders.

References

1. Anotonak, R. F. &Larrivee, B. (1995). Psychometric Analysis and Revision of the Opinions Relative to Mainstreaming Scale. *Exceptional Children*, 62: 139-49.
2. Bender, W. N., Vail, C. O., & Scott, K. (1995). Teacher attitudes toward increased mainstreaming: Implementing effective instruction for students with learning disabilities. *Journal of Learning Disabilities*, 28, 87-94.
3. Danne, C. J., &Beirne-Smith M. (2000). Administrators' and teachers' perceptions

- of the collaborative efforts of inclusion in the elementary grades. *Education*, 121, 2.
4. Disability Rights Task Force Final Report (2004). From Exclusion to Inclusion. Retrieved from: http://www.disability.gov.uk/drtf/full_report/index.html.
5. Garner, P. (1996). A Special education? The experience of newly qualified teachers during initial teacher training. *British Journal of Special Education*, 23(4): 176-179.
6. Heiman, T. (2002). Inclusive schooling: Middle school teachers' perceptions. *School Psychology International*, 23 (1), 174-186.
7. Heiman, T. (2004). Teachers coping with changes: Including students with disabilities in mainstream classes: An international view. *International Journal of Special Education*, 19(2).
8. Idol, L. (1997). Key Questions related to building collaborative and inclusive schools. *Journal of Learning Disabilities*, 30, 384-394.
9. JabatanPendidikanKhas (2002). *MaklumatPendidikanKhas*. Kuala Lumpur: JabatanPendidikanKhas.
10. KementerianPendidikan Malaysia (1995). *PerancanganStrategikPendidikanKhas 2020*. Kuala Lumpur: JabatanPendidikan Khas.
11. Madden, N. &Slavin, R. (1983). Mainstreaming student with mild handicaps. *Academic and social outcomes. Review of Educational Research*, 53: 519-570.

ICT USED AS MODERN TREND IN LIBRARIES

Kusum Lata Malik

Head of Central Library

K.V.M.M.(P.G) College, Swaroopnagar, Kanpur

Email: latamalikkusum@gmail.com

Abstract

The paper defines the concept of Information and communication technology (ICT). The paper also covers what is ICT and ICT system? The paper highlights the component of the ICT. What are the challenges in using ICT? Why ICT in libraries? What are the major problems that come in way of ICT? The paper also shows the impact and barriers in implementing of ICT in libraries. The author discusses the suggestions and recommendation about libraries. The paper concluded that more and more use of ICT in libraries will ensure the quality and standard of services of libraries. ICT is an essential tool for academic libraries. Different activities can be performed the ICT in academic libraries.

Introduction:

Libraries are now being challenged by the rapidly growing new information and communication technologies (ICTs) like internet, www, content management systems and other virtual computer technologies. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has transformed library services globally. Most current information is recorded in electronic format. Information and communication technologies (ICTs) have had an impact on the functioning of libraries. The development in ICT has changed the users' expectation from the academic libraries in different ways. The library and information services play a central role in enhancing the quality of academic and research work.

With the global village concept, the academic libraries need to orient to the highly qualitative information collection and services. The current networked environment enables the libraries reach out to any users at remote locations. Thus the academic libraries need to be dynamic and extend their services beyond the traditional ones, which were confined to book and other print collections. ICT has made great changed in the work of academic libraries, now increased the number of user a greater demand for library resources an increase in the amount of resources being published in electronic format and sources and the development of new cheaper computers are some of the reasons for the growing need of ICT in the libraries.

The utility of ICT has changed the shape and size of libraries. Majority of services and activities of libraries are performing with the help of ICT. The libraries performed its operations in very short period through this technology. Now academic libraries are being automated, electronic, digital and virtual libraries.

What is ICT?

ICT stands for Information Communications Technology. ICT refers to any device or system that allows the storage, retrieval, manipulation, transmission and receipt of digital information. For example, personal computers, digital television, email, robots.

The 'C' in ICT stands for communications, and covers all the communications technologies such as: • digital TV • digital radio • e-mail • Internet • broadband • networks (wired and wireless) • mobile phones • GPS (global positioning systems) • videoconferencing • instant messaging • fax

ICT hardware includes:

- Computers
- Scanners
- Digital cameras

ICT covers software includes:

- Standard Office Applications
- Microsoft Excel
- Database software
- Presentation software
- Graphics software
- Specialist Applications
- Computer Aided Design (CAD)
- Roadways Customer Relations Management (CRM) Software

What is a system?

We use systems in everyday life. It is a way of doing things. All systems involve input, process and output. There are many types of system – not just ICT systems. For example, we all have a nervous system and we are in an education system. Our homes have plumbing systems and electrical systems.

What is an ICT system?

If a system is a way of doing something, an ICT system is a way of doing something using ICT. These are used in many forms in everyday life,

from the diary and organize operations on a mobile phone to the roll call process at a school or businesses need many different ICT systems including:

- paying staff (payroll systems)
- stock control systems
- order processing systems
- purchasing systems
- accountancy systems
- personnel (human resources) systems
- e-commerce systems
- banking systems.

What do all systems have in common?

All systems involve the three steps of input, processing and output. ICT systems are those where the output from the system goes directly to a human being or into another ICT system.

Input -involves capturing or entering the data. The input involves turning the data into a form that can be processed by the computer. The data needs to be encoded.

Processing - performing actions on the input data. This would involve performing calculations, searching, sorting, arranging, presenting, converting, transferring, classifying, etc.

Output -these are the results or the information produced when the data has been processed. All information systems produce output.

Need of ICT

- It serves as an effective and very fast communication medium to users.
- It makes possible to send and receive information from distant places.
- It makes possible to store several copies of important files at different location.
- It reduces the cost of computer based information through sharing of costly hardware and software.
- It provides the facility to share costly software and hardware like printers and scanners.
- A huge number of users, a large demand of resources, large amount of published resources, e publications and resources and development of cheaper computers are some of the reasons for the growing need for ICT.

Component of ICT Network

There are six components of any ICT system:

- People
- Data
- Procedures

- Hardware
- Software
- Information

Advantages of ICT in Libraries:

ICT makes library work easier, faster, cheaper and more effective.

- Helps to manage information overload as information retrieval is made easier in computerized systems.
- Remote access is enabled through networked systems
- Computerization saves space and reduces paper.

Challenges of using ICT in libraries

Poor funding of ICT infrastructures

Constant change of software and hardware

Erratic power supply

Insufficient bandwidth

Lack of technical IT knowledge by library staff

Copyright and intellectual property rights management

Why ICT in libraries?

ICT has changed the information management system, housekeeping operations and access of information resources. ICT has been working in two ways as resources and tool to deliver the information resources. Most important use of ICT in libraries is that it can be reached out globally to provide information round a clock. The users can achieve a lot of services without human intervention through ICT.

ICT has revolutionaries the libraries and information services and given access to information at fingertips. ICT on library and information services means as the application of computers and communication technologies to the acquisition, organization, storage, retrieval and dissemination of information process. Convergence of computer and communication technologies and their subsequent application to library and information activities has changed the philosophy of information from unitary to universal access. It enhances easy information retrieval of resources. Retrieval of information from electronic resources and internet is simpler, easier and faster in comparison to conventional systems. The implication of ICT in libraries would satisfy more demand of users. ICT may used to deliver efficiently library and information services as acquisition of printed and non-printed resources, organizing information resources, storage of information, access to resources and document delivery,

online service and OPAC, communication between users and library and information professionals, queries to library, users services like membership, reference services, bibliographic services etc.

ICT has brought revolutionary changes in handling, delivering and storage of resources. The computers have ability to store and process a huge resource while informational communication technologies have the ability to transmit resources from one place to another place.

ICT has transformed the activities and operations of libraries. Now, many libraries have placed their catalogue on the internet with a web – based search interface along with link to the information resources either retrieve by externally or originated in-house.

Major Problems that come in way of ICT system

- Administrative barriers
- Lack of shared initiatives
- Lack of skilled manpower
- Lack of financial support
- Lack of infrastructure
- Lack of ICT resources
- Lack of long-term planning
- Psychological Barriers
- Lack of E-Resources Selection Policy

Suggestions to overcome the barrier to use ICT

- Well-trained and skilled personnel are essential ingredients for implementing ICT in libraries.
- Libraries need funds to initiate the implementation of ICT.
- The management and government administrative should reduced complexity and to help create awareness of the importance of ICT in libraries.
- The government should make library and information services a part of national development initiatives, efforts, and plans.
- The libraries should develop a centralized database, linked with other international networks, that includes all documents and sources of information available in the country, in order to support scientific research and to provide decision-makers easy access to information.

- Libraries need strong support from their parent organizations and the government.
- Networking is one of the most effective ways of serving users' needs comprehensively. Networked access to databases would help get newly-published information to library users.
- Professional organizations such as the Library Association, govt. and library administrators should organize short-term training programmes for library professionals. There should be specific budget for new resources and the renewal of existing resources.

Contribution of ICT on Libraries

Library management softwares': Libraries utilize softwares designed to manage different library routines and processes. Most of these softwares are integrated and have modules for the different activities or tasks carried out in the library like cataloguing, statistics, acquisition processes, serials control etc. Some examples of such softwares are CDS/ISIS, GLAS, ALICE, SOUL, E-GRANTHALAYA, KOHA, JOOMLA and LIBSYS etc.

OPAC: This means Online Public Access Catalogue and is the computerized version of the library catalogue or a database of the library holdings. The advantage of the OPAC over manual methods is ease of use and the fact that it saves space. It provides access to the catalogues of a library on the local intranet or the internet.

Office Operations: Word processing, accounting, database management and communication through e-mail are all enabled in the library through ICT.

Networking: Library users can access information of various types such as online databases, e-journals, e- books, government publications digitally through networked systems. Access may be allowed online remotely through the internet or intranets.

Electronic Document Delivery: Libraries may not rely anymore on postal services to send documents to users or carry out interlibrary lending. Libraries send documents through electronic networks that can deliver documents in various formats e.g PDF straight to users' desktops.

Online user education or tutorials: Libraries can use the internet or CD –ROMS to educate their users or carry out information literacy

programmes. Virtual tours can be offered online making user education more convenient for all.

E-reference services: Some services such as SDI (Selective dissemination of information) or Current Awareness Services (CAS) and virtual reference desks, announcements of new acquisitions and other reader advisory services can be made easier through the internet. Users can have online interaction with the reference staff.

Library cooperation and resource sharing: A central union catalogue can be better managed through ICT, thus libraries can create and share bibliographic records and other information resources in digital format.

Institutional Repositories: Institutional repositories are publications that originate locally from within the university community such as theses, dissertations, reports, conference papers and seminar papers. ICT has made it possible not only to provide better access to these resources but also to ensure the preservation of the resources.

E-libraries: Digital libraries depend on information recorded on digital formats like CD-ROMS. Virtual libraries are libraries that do not exist in physical space or structure but can be accessed via networks. E.g. The Nigerian Virtual Library.

Social Media Networks: Social media networks like twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn, are some interactive internet services that are presently serving as communication forum for librarians and their users. These networks can be deployed for educational uses. Discussion groups, listserves and communities also assist library services

E-mails: This is a means of communication between the library and the users.

Library websites: A medium of communication for libraries to their users. It is also used to promote the library and publicize it.

Online searching: searching of online databases like AGORA, ERIC. Browsing and surfing the internet through search engines, metasearch engines and subject directories to supplement library sources

Impact of ICT Technology on Libraries

Library operations and services have undergone quick changes from traditional methods after entering the information communication technologies like

- It helps in generate Information Writing or Word Processing or Text editing or Character Recognition or Voice Recognition.
- It Store Information Manuscript, Paper as Print Media or Electronic Publishing, Magnetic Storage, , Videotext, Tele-text, CD-ROM .
- It helps Processing, Classification, Cataloguing, Indexing, Artificial Intelligence or Expert Systems of information.
- It retrieves Catalogues, Indexes, and Database Management System of Information off-line and online.
- It Communicates Information Lists, Bibliographies, Abstracts, Hardcopies, E-Mail, Electronic Document Delivery, Computer Conferencing, Teleconferencing etc.
- IT removes Information Physical Weeding Magnetic Erasers, Optical Erasers, reuse the medium.

Barriers in Implementation of ICT in Libraries

Some important constraints and the factors that are coming in the use of ICT in academic libraries are:

- Inadequate Finance
- Lack of effective planning for ICT activities
- Inadequate Management support
- Inadequate Hardware
- Erratic power supply
- Delay in retrospective conversion of documents
- Delay in barcoding of documents
- Lack of IT trained staff Lack of willingness of staff
- Lack of consultancy service for Digital technology
- Lack of well accepted standard of Library Management Software
- Lack of less expensive standard of software
- Lack of Training facility
- Lack of policy for periodical evaluation and time bound completion og Digital technology projects
- Lack of up gradation of basic infrastructure

- Lack of awareness/hesitation in users of Digital technology
- Low priority to Digital technology
- Lack of control over Library Staff
- Lack of Motivation to staff
- Frequently change in Information Technology

Recommendations

- There should provide necessary library facilities with well-equipped ICT.
- The library patron should invest more on the purchasing of computers, new electronic resources and computerized tools.
- There should make a committee that consisting Library authority, staffs and user community to initiate joint efforts for introducing computerized service in the library.
- Availability of information communication technology facilities should be considered and encouraged.
- The concern authority should imbibe the culture of professional development program on information communication technology
- The library patron must subscribe digital resources locally and free web based information items for libraries.
- The UGC should take steps to assist the libraries for the successful implementation of ICT.
- The library authority should take steps that the amount charged for the use of digital resources in the library is cheaper than the cyber cafe so that library users can use more the digital resources within the library premises.
- Adequate funds should be provided to libraries for their development and functioning and it should be utilized properly.
- To overcome the problem of financial crisis librarians should form consortia in order to share the cost of provision and access to library and information resources.

- There should be provision for alternative power supply by having a dedicated generating system for the library use. It is important because of the total dependence of the IT use on electric power supply.
- Users should be trained for use of computer to information retrieval, use of internet/worldwide web and IT applications.
- Training on internet search skill must be given to the library users to enable them make adequate use of the ICT.
- More computer terminals must be created to enable users have access to the internet.
- The management should have to cooperate with the librarians and have to provide them special grant for building and increasing digital information resources.
- The Practical component of digital resource management course should mandatory in the LIS curriculum so that the outcome of LIS may gain practical knowledge to handle and manage digital resources.
- All library associations should come forward to create awareness among librarians about current development in technology.
- The libraries should have to develop a collection development policy for digital resources.
- There should be developing specific criteria for adding and canceling e-resources.
- To overcome the problem of financial constraint librarians have formed consortia to subscribe all the required journals and databases.

Conclusion

ICT deals with the use of computers, software and communication technologies to connect, store, protect, process, transmit and receive information. ICT is very important for library and information centers because it has potential to reduce the cost of information resources and services. It opens a gateway to offer need-based services to its users without physical boundaries. But the implementation of information

communication technology in libraries is not receiving adequate support from their patron. Some of the academic libraries even do not have computer facilities. ICT is an essential tool to manage and organize the information in proper way and to fulfill the diverse needs of the users. With the help of ICT, the resources can be provided at right time, at right place and to right user.

References

1. <https://kerryturner.files.wordpress.com/2008/10/what-is-ict1.pdf> retrieved on 12/11/18
2. Shariful Islam and Nazmul Islam (2007). Use of ICT in Libraries: An Empirical Study of Selected Libraries in Bangladesh accessed from <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1144&context=libphilprac> retrieved on 13/11/18
3. <https://fotalib.wordpress.com/2013/01/13/use-of-information-and-communication-technology-ict-in-the-library-library-automation/> retrieved on 13/11/18
4. <http://irjs.info/index.php/irjs/article/viewFile/11291/5726> retrieved on 13/11/18

WWW.IJPD.CO.IN

डॉ० (श्रीमती) रंजना कुलश्रेष्ठ

एसोसियेट प्रोफेसर एवं विभागाध्यक्ष (हिन्दी)

ठा० बीरी सिंह महाविद्यालय टूण्डला फिरोजाबाद पिन 283204

email id- ranjanakulshrestha8@gmail.com

हिन्दी मूलतः भारत की भाषा है भाषा के विकास में यदि साहित्य की भूमिका रहती है तो निश्चय रूप से साहित्य के विकास में भी भाषा की अहम भूमिका रहती है। भाषा कोई जड़ ईकाई नहीं है वरन् वह निरन्तर गतिशील रहती है। उन्नीसवीं सदी में भारत के मध्य, उत्तर और अन्य भागों से बड़ी संख्या में लोग अपने से भिन्न समाज, भिन्न जलवायु और भिन्न भाषा वाले देशों में जा पहुँचे। यही प्रवासी भारतीय कहलाये।

“ प्रवासी हिन्दी साहित्य ” हिन्दी जगत में एक नई चेतना है। 'प्रवासी' शब्द प्रवास शब्द का विशेषण है। प्रवास का अर्थ घर से दूर और 'प्रवासी' का अर्थ घर से दूर रहने वाले व्यक्ति से है। इस प्रकार प्रवास में लिखा गया साहित्य प्रवासी साहित्य है। आज विदेशों में भी प्रवासी भारतीयों की संख्या लगभग दो करोड़ से ऊपर है। गौरव की बात यह है, कि इन प्रवासी भारतीयों ने अपने प्रवासन में भारतीयों का दामन बहुत ही मजबूती से पकड़ रखा है। वे हिन्दी को राष्ट्रीय अस्मिता का प्रतीक मानते हैं। साथ ही विदेशों में बसे यह प्रवासी भारतीय भारत की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय छवि को बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका का निर्वाहन कर रहे हैं। उन्हीं के प्रयत्नों के परिणाम स्वरूप आज हिन्दी विश्व की एक महत्वपूर्ण भाषा बन गयी है।

डॉ० कमल किशोर गोयनका के अनुसार –“ भारत के प्रवासी साहित्य का रुपरंग उसकी चेतना और संवेदना भारत के हिन्दी पाठकों के लिए नई वस्तु है। एक नये भाव बोध का साहित्य है, एक नई व्याकुलता और बैचेनी का साहित्य है, जो हिन्दी साहित्य को अपनी मैलिकता एवं नये साहित्य संसार से समृद्ध करता है। इस प्रवासी साहित्य की बुनियाद भारत रोम तथा स्वदेश पर देश की }U} पर टिकी है तथा बार-बार हिन्दू जीवन मूल्यों तथा सांस्कृतिक उपलब्धियों तथा उनके प्रति श्रेष्ठता के भाव की अभिव्यक्ति होती है।” –(1)

आज के दौर में प्रवासी साहित्य व्यापक और विस्तृत रूप धारण कर चुका है। प्रवासी साहित्य कार अपने अनुभव और भावनाओं को साहित्य के माध्यम से उजागर करता है। इसके साथ ही साहित्य में एक प्रकार का मानसिक }U} का यथार्थ रूप भी दृष्टिगोचर होता है । हिन्दी साहित्य में जहाँ एक ओर स्त्री विमर्श दलित विमर्श, अल्पसंख्यक विमर्श आदि के साथ प्रवासी विमर्श भी दस्तक दे रहा है।

आधुनिक युग में सबसे ज्यादा चर्चित विषय स्त्रीविमर्श है। पितृ सत्तात्मक मानसिकता के विरुद्ध स्त्रियों के एक जुट होने पर जिस शक्ति का उद्भव हुआ, वही नारीवाद या स्त्रीविमर्श है। डॉ० रामदरश मिश्र के अनुसार –“ प्रवासी साहित्य ने हिन्दी को नई

जमीन दी है और हमारे साहित्य का दायरा दलित विमर्श और स्त्रीविमर्श की तरह विस्तृत किया है” –

(2)जहाँ तक हम स्त्री विमर्श की बात करते हैं तो विश्व के साहित्य में स्त्रियों की पैरवी करने वाला साहित्य अपनी अलग ही पहचान बना रहा है। भारतीय प्रवासी कवियत्री मालती रामवली जी ने अपनी कविता 'नारी' में नारी की पीड़ा पर चर्चा करते हुए कहा है—

भगवान की देन

है नारी

अपना बजूद खुद छिपाकर

बढती है दुनियाँ में नारी

तितली की तरह नाजुक

मगर पत्थर की तरह मजबूत

अपने आप पर दुख उठाकर

सहती है नारी।

वह कहती है कि नारी अपने अस्तित्व को मिटाकर मानव का निर्माण करती है, सारे दुःख सहती है। परन्तु दूसरों को सुख बाँटती है । वह ममता की मूर्ति बनकर सारे संसार को आशा प्रदान करती है

“जग को आशा दे सकती नारी

अपना बजूद खुद छिपाकर

बढती है दुनिया में नारी” – (3)

‘सुधा ओम ढींगरा’ ऐसी कथाकार है जो प्रवास के दौरान स्त्री के जीवन के यथार्थ का अंकन करती है। उन्होंने अपनी कहानी बेघर सच में नारी की जन्मदात्री बताते हुए उसके सृजनात्मक और रचनात्मक गुणों को वरेण्य माना है। जो शाश्वत यथार्थ का प्रमाण है। ‘सुधा ओम ढींगरा’ ने ‘ बेघर सच’ कहानी में अपनी इस धारण की पुष्टि भी की है—

दुनिया में ये सबसे पवित्र अगर कोई है तो वही नारी है पुरुष बीज डालता है तो वह नौ महीने बाद उसे फल देकर सारी गंदगी बाहर निकाल देती है। हर माह

प्रकृति उस का भीतरी आंगन स्वच्छ कर देती है। उसे तो कोई पुरुष मैला कर ही नहीं सकता/ प्रकृति ही उसका साथ देती है, वह तो गंगा की तरह पवित्र है। अगर वह बलात्कार और उसके बाद के डर को अपने भीतर से निकाल दे तो वह शक्ति है। – (4)

भारतीय समाज में स्त्रियों के अस्तित्व और उसकी अस्मिता के प्रश्न को लेकर आज की युवा पीढ़ी बेहद जागरूक है। वर्तमान युग में बदलते यथार्थ ने स्त्री के अन्तःकरण को बदल दिया है। स्त्री विमर्श का मूल सिद्धांत यही है कि अब स्त्री की निगाहों से इस दुनियां को देखने और परखने की जरूरत है। स्त्री विमर्श का अर्थ पुरुषों का विरोध नहीं बल्कि ऐसे समाज की स्थापना पर बलदेना है जो समाज मनुष्य के जीवन के सभी पक्षों का उचित समायोजन कर सके और मानवीय संवेदनाओं को समझ सके।

मानवीय संवेदना अर्थात् मनुष्य की वेदना का अनुभव समान रूप से दूसरे व्यक्ति को भी होना। इस भौतिकतावादी जगत में केवल मनुष्य मात्र को ही इसका आभास होता है। जो वह दूसरे की वेदना को समझ सकता है। संवेदना भी विभिन्न प्रकार की होती है। जैसे - सुख की संवेदना, दुख की संवेदना, आर्थिक संवेदना, धार्मिक संवेदना, स्पर्श संवेदना, मानसिक संवेदनाओं की अभिव्यक्ति विभिन्न विधाओं के माध्यम से करते हैं।

डॉ० सुधा ओम ढींगरा की कहानी 'कौन सी जमीन अपनी में' जमीन के प्रति संवेदना को इस प्रकार दर्शाया है " ओये मैने अपना बुढ़ापा यही नहीं काटना, यह जवानों का देश है, मैं तो पंजाब के खेतों में, अपनी आखिरी सांसे लेना चाहता हूँ। जब वह अपने बच्चों के कहता, तो बेटा झगड़ पड़ता। अपने लिए आप कुछ नहीं सहेज रहे और गाँव में जमीनों पर जमीन खरीदते जा रहे हैं। – (4)

फीजी के राष्ट्रपति व कमला प्रसाद मिश्र की कविता क्या मैं परदेशी हूँ? मैं यह संवेदना व्यक्त हुई है—
“धवल सिंधु तर पर मैं बैठा अपना मान बहलाता
फीजी में पैदा होकर भी मैं परदेशी कहलाता
यह है गोरी नीति, मुझे सब भारतीय अब भी कहते
यद्धीपतन मन, धन से मेरा फीजी से ही है नाता
भारत के जीवन से फीजी के जीवन में अन्तर है
भारत कितनी दूर वहाँ पर, कौन सादा जाता-आता

औपनिवेशिक नीतिगुरु है, नहीं हमें जीनेदेती
वे उससे ही खुश रहते हैं, जो उनका यश है गाता
भारतीय वंशज पग-पग पर पाता है केवल संकट
जंगल को मंगल करके भी दो क्षण चैन नहीं पाता
साहस है हम सब सह लेगे, हम भयभीत नहीं होंगे
पता नहीं कब गति बदलेगा काल चक्र जग का त्राता”
—(5)

प्रवासी साहित्य चाहे फीजी का हो या सूरीनाम का, दक्षिण अफ्रीका का हो या फिर मारीशस का, सभी की मानवीय संवेदना एवं प्रवास की पीड़ी अपनी धरती के प्रति मोह, अपनी भाषा और संस्कृति की सुरक्षा, प्रतिष्ठा और संरक्षा का एक हमेशा प्रयत्न, नये देश और नई भूमि में जमने के लिए संघर्ष, वर्तमान परिस्थितियों के प्रति असंतोष की भावना, आवास और आजीविका के कष्ट, आत्मग्लानि, मन के अन्तर्द्वन्द्व, आत्मरति, आत्मश्लाघा नये देश की प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य आदि सभी देखने को मिलता है। फीजी की प्रवासी हिन्दी साहित्यकार “अमर जीत कौर” की कविता में हमें इस प्रकार मानवीय संवेदना के दर्शन होते हैं वह 'गिरमिट' नामक कविता के माध्यम से इस प्रकार व्यक्त करती है—

“चौपर होय गयो जीवन हमरा

जब खाक फीजी की छानी

ना आशा न मंजिल कोई

फिर गया सब पर पानी

बिना आँच तन

सुध चाबुकता बुध हमरी खोई

छिन्न भिन्न हो गयी हडडी पसली

माटीभई जिन्दगानी”

इसी प्रवासी भारतीय साहित्यकारों ने अपने राष्ट्र के प्रति संवेदना को निम्न शब्दों के माध्यम से अभिव्यक्त करने का प्रयास किया है। वे कहते हैं –
पग-पग पर ही हो, वहाँ मानव का उत्कर्ष।

जगदगुरु बन जाये, फिर मेरा भारत वर्ष।।

इस प्रकार हम देखते हैं कि वर्तमान प्रवासी हिन्दी साहित्य की संवेदना अपने तक ही सीमित न होकर मानवीय समाज की संवेदना के अपने में समेटे हुए है। प्रवासी हिन्दी साहित्य आज साहित्य के साथ-साथ समस्त विश्व में एक महत्वपूर्ण एवं गौरवपूर्ण स्थान प्राप्त कर चुका है। प्रवासी महिला साहित्यकार

अपनी तीक्ष्ण बुद्धि के बल पर विदेशों में बैठ बनाने में सफल हुई हैं।

संदर्भ ग्रन्थ सूची

1. डॉ कमलकिशोर गोयनका विश्वहिन्दी रचना, भारतीय सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध परिषद नई दिल्ली 2003
2. अक्षरम संगोष्ठी-अप्रैल जून 2006 पृष्ठ-6
3. स्त्रीविमर्श कलम और पृष्ठ- 93, कुदाल के बहाने, रमणिका गुप्ता (शिल्पायन प्रकाशन)
4. डॉ० सूधाओम ढींगरा 'कौन सी जमीन अपनी' भावना प्रकाशन दिल्ली पृष्ठ-62
5. विमलेश कान्ति वर्मा लेख प्रवासी भारतीय समाज भाषा साहित्य और संस्कृति आजकल (मासिक) जनवरी 2016 नई दिल्ली पृष्ठ -9

6. प्रवासी साहित्य जोहान्सवर्ग से आगे प्रधान सम्पादक डॉ कमल किशोर गोयनका प्रकाशक विदेश मंत्रालय भारत सरकार साऊथ ब्लॉक नई दिल्ली 110011 प्रथम संस्करण 2015 पृष्ठ 7-8

www.ijpd.co.in

ECONOMIC LIBERALIZATION IN INDIA AND IMPACT ON POLICIES: AN OVERVIEW

Dr. Rashmi Agrawal

Assistant Professor, Department of Economics
Pt. J I N Govt College, Sect 16, Faridabad

Abstract

Economic history of India can be divided into two periods, 1950 to 1980 the era of government intervention and liberalization period after 1990. In the wake of severe balance of payments crisis, India adopted structural adjustment program in 1990. During 1950 to 1980, Indian economy grew at a slow pace. One of the major arguments behind reform program is to improve growth performance of Indian economy. Present paper is an attempt to analyze growth performance of Indian economy during pre and post liberalization periods. Keywords: Liberalization, economic planning, growth.

Keywords: Economic Liberalization, Policies, Planning Strategies

Introduction

For the beyond thirty years, the popular expression in Economics has been Market changes and Economic Liberalization. It has been introduced as a panacea for weak economies and as a need for proceeding with financial development. The issues looked by creating economies has been credited to unnecessary state control, smothering of rivalry and wasteful and misfortune making state ventures. Subsequently, the global associations, the industrialized nations and a huge piece of the scholarly world is introducing market progression as the main choice for these economies. Generally, expanding number of emerging nations are tolerating this way to financial development. It is 15 years, starting from the beginning of the financial change program embraced by India. The program, began to some extent because of a monetary emergency, has now been projected as the way for India's thriving. There is by all accounts far reaching affirmation of the requirement for such change programs and the craving to, not lead astray. The change program is viewed as being instrumental in breaking the pattern of 3.5 percent development rate (frequently alluded to as the Hindu pace of development) and moving into higher circles of financial development. It is in this manner important to assess the effect of these financial approaches on the provincial dissimilarity that has existed in India. A few insightful works have been expounded on the Ashok Mathur 1983, 1987; Raj Krishna 1990; Choudhury 1992; Raman 1998). The post change investigation of the territorial difference issue has been a continuous cycle, consequently the need to inspect this issue following 15 years of market advancement. This paper will inspect the territorial effect of the

advancement program utilizing a few measures, State Domestic Product, accessibility of framework, Foreign Direct Investment and Human improvement markers. It will be shown that the issue of local dissimilarity is, not confined to a particular part of the Indian economy at the same time, more inescapable.

Economic liberalisation in India

The financial progression in India alludes to the monetary advancement of the country's financial approaches fully intent on making the economy more market and administration arranged and growing the job of private and unfamiliar speculation. Indian financial progression was important for a general example of monetary advancement happening across the world in the late twentieth hundred years. Albeit a few endeavors at progression were made in 1966 and the mid 1980s, a more careful progression was started in 1991. The change was incited by an equilibrium of installments emergency that had prompted a serious downturn and furthermore according to underlying change programs for taking credits from IMF and World Bank.

Explicit changes included diminishing import levies, liberating markets, and lessening charges, which prompted an expansion in unfamiliar speculation and high monetary development during the 1990s and 2000s. From 1992 to 2005, unfamiliar venture expanded 316.9%, and India's GDP (GDP) developed from \$266 billion of every 1991 to \$2.3 trillion out of 2018 According to one review, compensation rose in general, as well as wages as the work to-capital relative offer.

Progression approaches of Indian government have been scrutinized for expanding imbalance and centralization of abundance The changes have likewise been censured for demolishing provincial

expectations for everyday comforts and joblessness and expanding rancher suicides. Destitution keeps on persevering with 59 million individuals living under \$2 every day and 1,162 million individuals living between \$2.01 to \$10 before COVID-19 Pandemic. Natural issues, for example, contamination which GDP doesn't represent has likewise deteriorated.

Pre liberalisation Policies

Indian financial strategy after freedom was affected by the frontier experience (which was shady in nature) and by those pioneers', especially state leader Nehru's openness to Fabian communism. Under the Congress party legislatures of Nehru, and his replacements strategy tended towards protectionism, with a solid accentuation on import replacement industrialization under state checking, state mediation at the miniature level in all organizations particularly in the process of giving birth and monetary business sectors, an enormous public area, business guideline, and focal preparation. Five-Year Plans of India looked like focal preparation in the Soviet Union. Under the Industrial Development Regulation Act of 1951, steel, mining, machine instruments, water, media communications, protection, and electrical plants, among different businesses, were really nationalized. Elaborate licenses, guidelines and the going with administrative noise, regularly alluded to as License Raj, were expected to set up business in India somewhere in the range of 1947 and 1990. The Indian economy of this period is portrayed as Dirigism.

Permit Raj laid out an "unreliable, self-sustaining organization" and debasement prospered under this framework. Just four or five licenses would be given for steel, electrical power and interchanges, permitting permit proprietors to construct colossal and strong domains without contest. An enormous public area arose, permitting state-claimed undertakings to cause record misfortunes without being closed down. Controls on business creation likewise prompted unfortunate framework improvement During the short rule by the Janata party in late 1970s, the public authority trying to advance monetary confidence and native enterprises, expected global organizations to go into association with Indian companies. The approach demonstrated questionable, lessening unfamiliar venture and prompted the high-profile exit of companies like Coca-Cola and IBM from India.

By 1980, this had made broad financial stagnation. The yearly development pace of the Indian

economy had deteriorated around 3.5% from the 1950s to 1980s, while per-capita pay development arrived at the midpoint of 1.3%.

Table 1: Average Annual Growth Rates(%) in pre-Liberalization period

	Real GNP Growth Rate	Real per capita income Growth Rate
First Plan	3.7	2.4
Second Plan	4.2	2.2
Third Plan	2.8	0.3
Fourth	3.4	0.9
Fifth	4.9	2.6
Sixth	5.4	3.1
Seventh	5.6	3.3
Eighth	6.6	4.6
Ninth	5.7	3.5
Tenth	7.6	5.9
Eleventh	8.0	6.3

Source: Economic Survey

Table 2: Average annual growth rates (%) in post-liberalization period 1990-2012

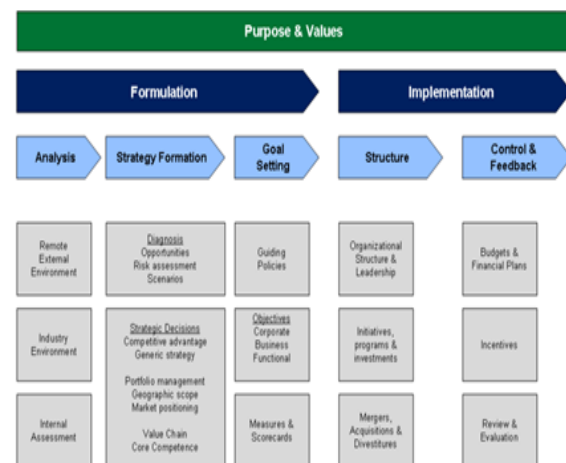
Year	1991-1997	1997-2003	2003-2007	2007-12
Real GDP Growth	5.7	5.2	8.7	8.0
Agriculture and Allied	3.7	0.9	4.9	3.6
Industry	7.0	4.1	8.3	7.56
Services	7.5	3.9	9.1	NA
Nominal GDCF/GDP	23.9	24.5	33.0	31.8
GDS/GDP	22.7	24.1	32.7	33.4

Source: Economic Survey

Strategic planning is an association's course of characterizing its procedure or heading, and settling on choices on dispensing its assets to accomplish key objectives.

It might likewise reach out to control components for directing the execution of the procedure. Key arranging became unmistakable in companies during the 1960s and stays a significant part of key administration. It is executed by essential organizers or tacticians, who include many gatherings and exploration sources in their examination of the association and its relationship to the climate in which it contends.

Strategic Management Framework



The strategy has numerous definitions, yet it, by and large, includes putting forth essential objectives, deciding activities to accomplish the objectives, setting a course of events, and preparing assets to execute the activities. A system portrays how the finishes (objectives) will be accomplished by the means (assets) in a given range of time. Frequently, Strategic Planning is long haul and authoritative activity steps are laid out from two to five years later. The senior initiative of an association is for the most part entrusted with deciding methodology. The methodology can be arranged (planned) or can be seen as an example of movement (developing) as the association adjusts to its current circumstance or contends on the lookout.

The strategy incorporates cycles of definition and execution; vital arranging helps coordinate both. In any case, essential arranging is scientific in nature (i.e., it includes "tracking down the specks"); methodology arrangement itself includes blend (i.e., "drawing an obvious conclusion"). In that capacity, vital arranging happens around the technique development movement.

Vital arranging can be utilized in Project Management that spotlights the advancement of standard philosophy that is repeatable and will result to high possibilities of accomplishing project targets. This requires a ton of reasoning cycles and cooperation among partners. Key preparation in Project Management gives an association the system and consistency of activity. What's more, it guarantees correspondence of general objectives and understanding the jobs of groups or individuals to accomplish them. The responsibility of top administration should be apparent all through the interaction to decrease protection from change, guarantee acknowledgment, and stay away from normal traps. It is important that Strategic Planning doesn't ensure a positive outcome yet will assist with further developing the probability of progress of an association.

In instructive foundations, vital arranging is likewise a need. We are now in a momentary period in which old practices are presently not long-lasting however expect updates to address the issues of the scholarly world, which is baffling in the instructive area. To meet the changing requirements of this new society, instructive organizations should redesign. Tracking down ways of keeping up with accomplishments while further developing adequacy can be hard for instructive establishments. Staying aware of society's fast changes. A few key organizers are

reluctant to address cultural results, so they frequently overlook them and expect they will occur all alone. Rather than characterizing the vision for how we believe our youngsters should live, they guide their focus toward courses, content, and assets with the mixed-up conviction that culturally valuable results will follow. At the point when this happens, the genuine masterful course of action is rarely evolved or carried out.

Key arranging is a cycle and consequently has inputs, exercises, results, and results. This cycle, similar to all cycles, has imperatives. It could be formal or casual and is regularly iterative, with input circles all through the interaction. A few components of the interaction might be ceaseless and others might be executed as discrete tasks with a conclusive beginning and end during a period. Key arranging gives contributions to vital reasoning, which directs the genuine methodology development. Common vital arranging endeavors incorporate the assessment of the association's main goal and key issues to reinforce current practices and decide the requirement for new programming. The final product is the association's system, including a conclusion of the climate and serious circumstances, a directing strategy on what the association expects to achieve, and key drives or activity plans for accomplishing the directing arrangement

Planning Strategies Adopted in Various Plans

As shown before, the arranging objectives were long haul goals. Accomplishing them the preparation endeavors of a solitary plan is beyond the realm of possibilities. Rather, arranging expected consistent endeavors for a few intends to accomplish these objectives. Also, during the course of execution, a few strong political variables might require change of technique and in this manner, new needs might require change in the Prioritization of the targets.

Since every one of the targets can't be accomplished in one go, each plan needs to determine the technique and in this way show the need of the targets. Along these lines, as the arranging system accumulates energies, in each resulting plan a recording of the needs might become fundamental. It would hold any importance with concentrate on the techniques embraced in the different plans.

Strategy in the First Five Year Plan(1951-56) :

The First Five Year Plan (1951-56) was confronted with three significant issues : (I) Influx of outcasts from Pakistan and their restoration; (ii) Severe lack of food because of the segment of the nation and

a significant piece of flooded regions heading toward Pakistan; and

(iii) mounting expansion because of the commonness of deficiencies in economy because of disequilibrium caused because of the Second World War and thusly the segment of the country. Strategy during the Second Five Year Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61) :For the Second Plan it was felt that economy had arrived at a phase at which horticulture could be doled out a low need and a forward push made in the improvement of weighty and fundamental ventures for a more fast development in future. The essential component of the system of the Second Plan was to give a "major push" to the economy to construct a modern base regarding fast development of iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, coal, concrete, weighty synthetics and different ventures of fundamental significance. The Second Plan plainly expressed : "Interest in essential businesses makes requests for purchaser products, however it doesn't broaden the stockpile of customer merchandise in the short run; nor does it straightforwardly assimilate any enormous amounts of work. A reasonable example of Industrialisation, in this way, requires an efficient work to use work for expanding the provisions of much-required buyer products in a way which conserves the utilization of capital."

Strategy during the Third Five Year Plan (1961-62 to 1966-66)

The working of the Second Plan showed the had reality that without a sharp expansion in horticultural creation, it was impractical to push for a quicker pace of monetary turn of events. Hence, rather than following a one-legged strategy of underlining Industrialisation through weighty industry, it was alluring to have a two-legged procedure of improvement to underscore farming from one viewpoint and weighty industry on the other. The procedure of the Third Plan thusly accentuated that agribusiness ought to be extended quite far and rustic economy might be expanded in order to lessen the strain of populace on horticulture. While giving first concern to agribusiness, the Third Plan likewise laid equivalent weight on the advancement of weighty and essential ventures, for example, steel, fuel and power, machine building and synthetic compounds fundamentally required for quick monetary turn of events. The Third Plan procedure put forth as its objective the foundation of a confident and self producing economy.

Strategy during the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-70 to 1973-74)

The Fourth Plan set before itself two targets, viz., "Development with Stability" and "Moderate Achievement of Self-Reliance".

Strategy during the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-75 to 1979-80)

Two significant targets of the Fifth Plan were : "Evacuation of neediness and fulfillment of confidence." For this reason, the principal components of the technique were :5.5% in general normal development pace of GDP..

- A public program of Minimum Needs covering rudimentary schooling, drinking water, clinical consideration in provincial regions, sustenance, home locales for landless work, country streets, rustic zap and ghetto improvement.
- Emphasis on horticulture, key and fundamental ventures and businesses delivering products for mass utilization.
- A satisfactory public acquisition and circulation framework for guaranteed supply of fundamental utilization merchandise, essentially to less fortunate segments, at actually stable costs.

Lively commodity advancement and import replacement.

Rigorous restriction on inessential utilization

Technique illustrated in Janata's Sixth Five Year Plan (1978-83)

The Planning Commission under C. Subramanian in the record "Towards an Approach to the Fifth Plan" stated way back in 1972 : "The end of item destitution won't be achieved as an end product of a specific speed increase in the pace of development of the economy alone." The Approach paper recommended a methodology that was "to send off a direct connect on the issues of joblessness, under-work and enormous low-end neediness." Following this approach the Janata's Sixth Plan (1978-83) embraced the accompanying system :

- development of the work expected in agrarian and united exercises;
- consolation to family and little enterprises creating customer products of mass utilization;
- encouraging region anticipating incorporated rustic turn of events; and
- raising the pay of the least class through a reexamined least need program

Strategy of the Congress (I) during Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)

Congress (I) Sixth Plan framing its system expressed : "The technique embraced for the Sixth Plan comprises basically in moving all the while to reinforce the framework for both agribusiness and industry as to make conditions for a sped up development in speculation, result and products and to give through exceptional projects intended to the motivation, expanded open doors for business particularly in the rustic regions and chaotic area and meet the base essential requirements for individuals." Planning Commission. The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), p.34. The principal accentuation of the organizers was to reinforce the infrastructural base of the economy. The organizers were aware of the shortcomings of the Nehru-Mahalanobis methodology took on from the Second Plan onwards. They, be that as it may, endeavored to cure it by recommending unique projects for destitution expulsion. The Sixth Plan, thusly, referenced: "The address on the issue of destitution is best just in the state of an extending economy. Since development without help from anyone else may not, in any case, get the job done, different projects and arrangements should be embraced.

Strategy of Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)

The improvement system of the Seventh Plan focused on a direct join on the issue of destitution, joblessness and provincial irregular characteristics. The Seventh Plan stressed strategies which would speed up the development in foodgrains creation, increment business amazing open doors and raise efficiency. These three goals were fundamental to the Seventh Plan. Hence the focal point of the Plan was on Food, Work and Productivity.

Strategy during the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)

Janata Dal Government which came to drive in November 1990 fell after a limited capacity to focus under a year. It was trailed by the Chandrasekhar Government which additionally fell in 1991 after the Congress (I) pulled out its help. In June 1991, the public authority headed by Shri P. V. Narasimham Rao reconstituted the Planning Commission with Mr. Pranab Mukherjee as the Deputy Chairman and another report eighth Five Year plan (1992-97) was finished in May, 1992.

Conclusion

During the most recent few decades, India has encountered a significant course of exchange

change. Levies on imports were cut and limitations to exchange were taken out. How did the creation design of ventures in India answer this course of progression? This paper shows that the construction of similar benefit of businesses in India has considerably changed during this period. The mechanical substance of exchange has moved slowly from low-innovation areas toward medium-innovation areas. Also, the profile of exchange specialization has pushed toward probably the most unique areas in world exchange. Overall, the biggest upgrades in their level of intratrade specialization. This is steady with a view that exchange progression advances more prominent contest inside the business, and improves the typical efficiency of firms in the area. The expansion in exchange specialization has been more noteworthy in the businesses portrayed by medium-to high-mechanical substance, and in the quickest developing ventures in world exchange. Exchange progression strategies can be dubious, since it is many times expected that the openness to unfamiliar rivalry might put homegrown firms in a difficult spot. While individual firms might have experienced the progression arrangements, this paper's discoveries show that these strategies have been instrumental in improving the worldwide seriousness of ventures. This gives solid proof on the side of the exchange progression strategies India sought after since the mid 1990s.

Obviously the post change period has not modified the spatial example of monetary advancement in India. Territorial divergence has been an issue in India, since freedom and the most recent 10 years have not changed that. Albeit the change program was not unequivocally taken on to resolve this issue, it tends to be seen that it has not reduced it. Assuming anything it is making way for additional decay of local divergence. It is thusly significant for the arrangement producers both at the middle and the state to give genuine contemplations to this issue. The second front in this work, ought to be to draw in unfamiliar venture. Obviously unfamiliar venture and innovation will be hesitant to investigate open doors in regions that are not as evolved. Nonetheless, with focal and state help, accomplishing this sounds conceivable. This is clearly not another proposal and states have been involving this for quite a while. In any case, the middle ought to assume a functioning part in drawing in assets to additional impeded districts. It is feasible to pose a case that the opposition between states, in drawing in unfamiliar venture

could be hurtful to the states. Nonetheless, as the worldwide and homegrown business sectors are huge enough they can oblige new contestants. The third front is to fashion another connection between the middle and the states and the change of market economy. State run endeavors should be reexamined and proficiency ought to be advanced. State mediation is urgent in this work. The state and the middle ought to have the will to pursue the difficult decisions to assess and either dispose of wasteful state undertakings or make them productive. As referenced by C. Rangarajan (2001), 'The New Economic Policy of India has not really lessened the job of state; it has just re-imagined it, growing it in certain areas and decreasing in some others. As it has been said, fairly oddly 'more market' doesn't actually imply 'less Government', however just 'unique Government'. Notwithstanding, on the off chance that the public area is genuinely to assume its part, it necessities to work on its proficiency and efficiency and produce the essential excesses as were initially conceived. Just an effective public venture framework can empower the Government to meet its social commitments. On the off chance that one hears the word 'market' referenced all the more frequently nowadays, it was simply because 'market' was practically a grimy word in this country for well north of forty years. What is required is an ideal blend of 'market' and 'State'.

The new way to deal with market progression ought not be one of resignation of government controls to market influences, rather a tackling of market influences to ultimately benefit the country.

References

1. Kotwal A, Ramaswami B, Wadhwa W; Economic liberalization and Indian economic growth: What's the evidence?. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 2011; 1152 -1199.
2. Nayyar D; Economic Growth in Independent India: Lumbering Elephant or Running Tiger?. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 2006; 41(15):1451 -1458.
3. Ahluwalia MS; India's Economic Reforms, An Appraisal, in *India in the Era of Economic Reforms*, ed., J. D. Sachs, A. Varshney and N. Bajpai. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. 1999.

4. Kapila U; Indian Economy since independence. Academic Foundation, 2008.
5. Veermani C; India and China: Changing Patterns of Comparative Advantage, *India Development Report* page, 2009;145 -156
5. McCune, S.D. (1986). *Guide to Strategic Planning for Educators*. Publication Sales, Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development. pp. 1-6.
6. Kaufman, R., & Herman, J. (1991). Strategic planning for a better society. *Educational Leadership*, 48(7), 4-8.
7. Kerzner, Harold (2001). *Strategic Planning for Project Management Using a Project Management Maturity Model*. United States of America: John Wiley & Sons. pp. 15-40
8. [Mintzberg, Henry](#); Quinn, James B. (1996). *The Strategy Process: Concepts, Contexts, Cases*. Prentice Hall

Dr. Arun Kumar Yadav

Asstt. Prof. & Head, Dept. of Library and Information Science
Chaudhary Charan Singh PG College Saifai, Etawah

Abstract

Strategy is about the allocation of resources and how they are used to achieve specific objectives. Marketing is about recognizing the requirements of customers and creating strategies and services for reaching out to them. It is an important for academic libraries how to formulate marketing is a crucial role of librarians. The ICT-based marketing techniques are employed in libraries is an innovative way to maximize the usage. The paper analyzes the need for marketing of library and information services. It discusses the strategic planning required for LIS marketing. This study was carried out to identify the strategies used in marketing information products and services in academic libraries.

Keywords: *Marketing strategies, Academic libraries, ICT marketing techniques*

Introduction

An academic library is an integral part of a college, university, or other institution of post-secondary education, administrated to meet the information and research needs of its students, faculty and staff (ODLIS, 2002). Academic libraries play effective roles in supporting the objectives of the academic environment of learning, teaching and research service. For supporting these activities marketing of library services is very necessary for any library. Marketing strategies are the processes that can help the academic libraries to concentrate its limited information resources and services and their distributions. They help the academic libraries to attain their set goals and reach out their services.

Marketing is about recognizing the requirements of customers and creating strategies and services for reaching out to them. It is an innovative long-term method driven by entrepreneurship. The implementation of the marketing concept in the non-profit organization by Philip kotler in 1970 (Andresen & kotler, 2007). The academic libraries have to move according to the signs of the time and adopt innovative marketing strategies suited to the academic libraries in order to render effective and quick services and satisfy the user needs. The concept and practice of marketing originated in circa 35 C.E. and in the 18th century it has become a full-fledged subject. In the Oxford English Dictionary the word “marketing” is revealed as to buy or sell. Initially marketing was applied in commercial organizations and business.

The meaning of the word marketing is the action or business of promoting and selling products or services, including market research and advertising (Suresh Kumar, 2010). Philip Kotler, the guru of marketing defines, “Marketing is the analysis, planning, implementation and control of carefully formulated programs designed to bring about voluntary exchanges of values with target markets for the purpose of achieving organizational objectives” (Kotler, and Mindak, 1978).

Purpose of marketing in Academic Libraries

The main purposes of academic libraries are:

- Achieving objectives of the academic library
- Satisfying the wants and needs of the user
- Providing right information to the right user at right tie

The main purpose of marketing in academic libraries is to encounter a four pronged challenge

- Increase in user, their selection, their expectations and their demands
- Difficulty in ways of rectifying user and their needs and servicing them.
- Mounting in the initial cost of information and information technology and their needs to power the technology and find out new levels of economics of scale to serve the increasing potential clientele.

Concept of marketing in Academic Libraries

The recent years have been witnessing that marketing has become a primary part of academic libraries and information centers. As a result, these have become profit making organization. Further, there is a shift in the nature of information storage, dissemination and services due to adopting

modern technologies and innovation must reach to the user's desk, whether in home, classroom, office, or in any field of life(Ravindra Naiks,2013). The concept of marketing process in the academic libraries includes the following steps

- The academic libraries should clearly be aware and must understand the mission and vision of their libraries and adopt the effective strategies to obtain them.
- The academic libraries understand the market through investigating the user's wants, needs, demands and the essential demands.
- The market is segmented on the basis of various characteristics and behaviors of the patrons.
- Marketing strategies of academic libraries both print and digital versions are planned and organized for target market segment with the process of developing and maintain a workable fitness of the organizations objectives, skills and changing marketing opportunities.
- For effective marketing well defined marketing techniques take place at four levels such as top, divisional, unit and product and service levels.
- Adopt proper marketing tactics and mixes and execute them.
- Adopt modern techniques and recognize the exciting strategies in accordance with the changing user need.

Marketing campaign strategies

The campaign strategies will each follow the same process. They will

- Specify the campaign objectives
- Identify the most appropriate target audiences
- Ensure that the right message is conveyed through the right channels to the right audience
- Use the 'marketing mix' to the best effect

Marketing strategies and Tactics for academic library

Marketing strategy is an essential component of the marketing plan. Differentiation, location and segmentation, targeting and positioning are necessarily included in the approach. Differentiation outlines the accurate way our library is different to our target group in a particular significant, unique and relevant manner.

Segmentation is the method of dividing the market according to demographics, psychographics, behavioral and geographics. Targeting take place thereafter, the method by which we obviously select and identify the group of clients to which we want our library and data services to be targeted at every activity, promotion and location we will be employed in the future will be carefully designed so that our clients receive an integrated and holistic message. The last element of marketing strategy is positioning that is nothing but the distinctive picture and advantages that we want to produce in the mind of the customer. The library has a lot of goods and services it can market. Each library has to define what it wants and how it wants to market. Marketing involves not only developing and supporting fresh services and products, but also raising awareness of current services and products to customers and deterring their suitability. It is necessary to develop and implement the marketing plan with the continuous improvement of the services and products that should follow.

Functions of marketing strategies of academic libraries

- Investigation of users
- Enhance the visibility of library resources
- Planning marketing strategies, target market and new products
- Improve the excellence of library services
- Promote the cooperation with faculty and administration
- Establish the value of education
- Implementation of the marketing plans
- Control with regard to quality, standers, expected results and progress of marketing goals.
- Recognition of the objectives in connection with the parent organization aims and the information centers requirements
- Improve the good will of the library
- Increasing the demand for existing information resources and services
- Equip new resources based on the users need

- Helping the librarians and the library staff to intone with the users and develop user friendly relationship
- Implementation of the new activities which increases the uses and motivates the staff to develop customer-oriented outlook
- Encourage the users to discuss about what to offer in the library
- Generation of adequate funds to the library

Innovative Techniques for marketing

McCune and Fink (2001) abridge the techniques that should be employed in marketing of academic library services. They are the following

- Academic libraries should have budget for marketing
- They should brand their services and resources
- Marketing activities should be teamwork
- Libraries should undertake variety of lectures, reception and exhibition
- Libraries should make use of the press and media to market their services
- Academic libraries should regularly evaluate their effort in marketing their products and services.

Marketing strategies of Academic Libraries with web technology and social media

Library website: Library websites are the most significant marketing tool. Constant updating of **library websites is of great help for promotion of library activities.**

You Tube: You tube facilities are of great help for the academic libraries to market their resources. The libraries can have their own account on YouTube for uploading new arrivals, exhibitions etc.

E-newsletters: Frequently publishing the libraries e-newsletters will help to promote the activities like libraries and staff participating to promote the library services.

E-mail Alert: E-mail alerts about new publications, articles, journals which are of interest to users, informing about the new subscriptions, various conferences, workshops, seminars, debates

by academic library can communicate through e-mail alert.

Blogs: Blogs are the effective means of communication, which can be created and updated by the library professionals. A library can create a subject specific blog which can give more information sources and so on can be communicated through blog.

Conclusion

Marketing strategy is the key to the successful proliferation; under a strategy where we incorporate all the important points like identifying organizational increase the reach of their services and promote them. The investment needs to be serious, and the rewards are immense. So, marketing strategy is important for every library and information product manager and service provider for success in the marketing. It requires innovative techniques also so that it can be effectively implemented in library for the better services to users. It's the evaluative process where we can find the new strategies and apply in academic libraries.

References

1. Kotler,P; and Mindak,W. (1978). Marketing and public relations: Should they be partners or rivals.Journal of Marketing,42(4),13-20p.
2. Kumar, Krishan (1985). Library manual, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
3. Seetharama, S. (1990). Guidelines for planning of libraries and information centers, IASLIC, Calcutta.
4. Jose, Antony &Bhat, Ishward (2007). Marketing of Library and information services: A strategic perspective, vision the journal of business perspective vol. 11 No. 2, April-June 2007; 24-27p.
5. Aslam, Mohammad (2018). Marketing Strategies for academic Libraries in the 21st century, International research: journal of information science, vol. no. 8, issue no.1, March 2018.
6. Rita Eda and Ukubeyinje and Ejiro, Sandra (2019). Strategies for marketing Library services and information products in college of education, International journal of research and innovation in social

- sciences, vol. no. iii,issue no. ix,29-31p
7. Waral, Nancy L.(2020) Innovative Marketing strategies in academic libraries : An overview
 8. Suresh Kumar, P.K. (2010). Marketing of information products and services of the university libraries in kerala: an investigative study.
 9. Naika, R. (2013). Marketing of information products and services: a study of science libraries in karnataka,Mangalore.
<http://www.shodganga.inflibnet.ac.in>
 - 10.<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/3383306423>

www.ijpd.co.in

डॉ. सीता राठौर

एसो. प्रो., संस्कृत विभाग, एम.एम.एच. कॉलेज, गाजियाबाद

E-mail: sitssager22@gmail.com

संस्कृति किसी समाज में गहराई तक व्याप्त गुणों के समूह रूप का नाम है जो उस समाज के सोचने, विचारने, कार्य करने, खाने-पीने, बोलने, नृत्य, गायन, साहित्य, कला, वास्तु आदि में परिलक्षित होती है। संस्कृति का वर्तमान रूप किसी समाज के दीर्घ काल तक अपनायी गयी पद्धतियों का परिणाम होता है। मनुष्य स्वभावतः प्रगतिशील प्राणी है। यह बुद्धि के प्रयोग से अपने चारों ओर की प्राकृतिक परिस्थिति को निरन्तर सुधारता और उन्नत करता रहता है। सभ्यता से मनुष्य के भौतिक क्षेत्र की प्रगति सूचित होती है जबकि संस्कृति से मानसिक क्षेत्र की प्रगति सूचित होती है।

भारतीय संस्कृति और पाश्चात्य संस्कृति या अंग्रेजी संस्कृति हमारे भारत देश की संस्कृति को भारतीय अथवा पूर्वी संस्कृति के नाम से जाना जाता है और यूरोप, अमरीका आदि देशों की संस्कृति को पाश्चात्य अथवा पश्चिमी संस्कृति के नाम से जाना जाता है।

मैं भारतीय संस्कृति में पला-बढ़ा हूँ। इसलिए मेरी समस्त क्रियाएँ और व्यवहार भारतीय संस्कृति का पर्याय है। पूर्वी संस्कृति हमारी भारतीय संस्कृति कहलाती है जिसमें सदाचार, त्याग, संयम, धर्म, सामाजिक परंपराएँ, रीति-रिवाज आदि हैं। दोनों संस्कृति के कुछ सकारात्मक पहलु हैं जिन पर विचार करना आवश्यक है:-

पहनावा-सबसे पहले अगर हम पहनावे की बात करें तो जहाँ भारतीय संस्कृति का पहनावा सूट, साड़ी, कुर्ता-पाजामा आदि है तो वहीं पाश्चात्य संस्कृति का पहनावा पैंट-शर्ट, स्कर्ट-टॉप आदि है। मैंने हमेशा देखा है कि जब अंग्रेज लोग भारत में आते हैं तो यहाँ के पहनावे की ओर आकर्षित होते हैं, तो स्वभावतः जब कोई भारतीय विदेश जाता है तो वह भी वहाँ के पहनावे की ओर आकर्षित होता है लेकिन साथ-ही-साथ उस पहनावे को अपना लेता है, तो इसमें गलती किसकी है? यकीनन इसमें गलती उस भारतीय की है जो अपने पहनावे को छोड़कर दूसरे देश के पहनावे को अपना रहा है। ये उस व्यक्ति के

ऊपर निर्भर करता है जो अपने पहनावे को छोड़कर दूसरे देश के पहनावे को अपना रहा है। इसमें कहीं भी पाश्चात्य संस्कृति का कोई दोष नहीं है।

भाषा- आज अंग्रेजी भाषा और अंग्रेजी संस्कृति के रंग में रंगने को ही आधुनिकता का पर्याय समझा जाने लगा है। प्रत्येक सरकारी कार्यालय में हिंदी और अंग्रेजी द्विभाषी रूप में काम करना आवश्यक है लेकिन आज भी कई सरकारी कार्यालय हैं जिनमें अंग्रेजी में ही कार्य किया जाता है, मीटिंग की जाती हैं और सम्मेलन भी अंग्रेजी में किया जाता है। जब हमारे भारत देश की आधारिक भाषा हिंदी है तो क्यों उसे अपनाने में लोग कतराते हैं।

समाजिक स्थिति-एक समय था जब हमारे युवाओं के आदर्श, सिद्धांत, विचार, चिंतन और व्यवहार सब कुछ भारतीय संस्कृति के रंग में रंगे हुए होते थे। वे स्वयं ही अपने संस्कृति के संरक्षक थे, परंतु आज उपभोक्तावादी पाश्चात्य संस्कृति की चकाचौंध से भ्रमित युवा वर्ग को भारतीय संस्कृति के अनुगमन में पिछड़ेपन का एहसास होने लगा है। जिस युवा पीढ़ी के उपर देश के भविष्य की जिम्मेदारी है, जिसकी उर्जा से रचनात्मक कार्य सृजन होना चाहिए, उसकी पसंद में नकारात्मक दृष्टि कोण हावी हो चुका है। संगीत हो या सौंदर्य, प्रेरणास्रोत की बात हो या राजनीति का क्षेत्र या फिर स्टेटस सिंबल की पहचान सभी क्षेत्रों में युवाओं की पाश्चात्य संस्कृति में ढली नकारात्मक सोच स्पष्ट परिलक्षित होने लगी है। आज महानगरों की सड़कों पर तेज दौड़ती कारों का सर्वेक्षण करे तो पता लगेगा कि हर दूसरी कार में तेज धुनों पर जो संगीत बज रहा है वो पॉप संगीत है। युवा वर्ग के लिए ऐसी धुन बजाना दुनिया के साथ चलने की निशानी बन गया है। युवा वर्ग के अनुसार जिंदगी में तेजी लानी हो या कुछ ठीक करना हो तो गो इन स्पीड एवं पॉप संगीत सुनना तेजी लाने में सहायक है। आज युवाओं के लिए सौंदर्य का मापदण्ड ही बदल गया है। विश्व में

आज सौंदर्य प्रतियोगिता कराई जा रही है, जिससे सौंदर्य अब व्यासाय बन गया है। आज लड़कियाँ सुन्दर दिख कर लाभ कमाने की अपेक्षा लिए येन-केन प्रकरण कर रही है। जो दया, क्षमा, ममता, त्याग की मूर्ति कहलाती थी उनकी परिभाषा ही बदल गई है। आज लड़कियाँ ऐसे-ऐसे पहनावा पहन रही हैं जो हमारे यहाँ अनुचित माना जाता है। आज युवा वर्ग अपने को पाश्चात्य संस्कृति में ढालने मात्र को ही अपना विकास समझते हैं। आज युवाओं के आंतरिक मूल्य और सिद्धांत भी बदल गये हैं। आज उनका उद्देश्य मात्र पैसा कमाना है। उनकी नजर में सफलता की एक ही मात्र परिभाषा है और वो है दौलत और शोहरत। चाहे वो किसी भी क्षेत्र में हो। इसके लिए वो कुछ भी करने को तैयार हैं। संपन्नता दिखाकर हावी हो जाने का ये प्रचलन युवाओं को सबसे अलग एवं श्रेष्ठ दिखाने की चाहत के प्रतीक लगते हैं।

संस्कृति—वस्तुतः हम भारतीय अपनी परम्परा, संस्कृति, ज्ञान और यहाँ तक कि महान विभूतियों को तब तक खास तवज्जो नहीं देते जब तक विदेशों में उसे न स्वीकार किया जाये। यही कारण है कि आज यूरोपीय राष्ट्रों और अमेरिका में योग, आयुर्वेद, शाकाहार, प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा, यूनानी, होम्योपैथी और सिद्धा जैसे उपचार लोकप्रियता पा रहे हैं जबकि हम उन्हें बिसरा चुके हैं। हमें अपनी जड़ी-बूटियों, नीम, हल्दी और गोमूत्र का ख्याल तब आता है जब अमेरिका उन्हें पेटेंट करवा लेता है। योग को हमने उपेक्षित करके छोड़ दिया पर जब वही 'योगा' बनकर आया तो हम उसके दीवाने बने बैठे हैं। पाश्चात्य संस्कृति में पले-बसे लोग भारत आकर संस्कार और मंत्रोच्चार के बीच विवाह के बन्धन में बँधना पसन्द कर रहे हैं और हमें अपने ही संस्कार दकियानूसी और बकवास लगते हैं।

बोलचाल—हमारे देश में प्रत्येक राज्य की अपनी भाषा है। भाषाओं की विभिन्नता के समावेश के बावजूद भी अंग्रेजी को बोलचाल का माध्यम बनाया जाता है। मुझे समझ नहीं आता कि जितनी मेहनत हम लोग अंग्रेजी सीखने में करते हैं उतनी मेहनत करके हम अपने ही भारत देश की किसी और भाषा को सीखने में क्यों नहीं करते हैं? पाश्चात्य अथवा अंग्रेजी संस्कृति को दोष देने से पहले प्रत्येक भारतीय को अपने गिरेबॉन में झाँक कर देखना चाहिए कि वो खुद अपनी संस्कृति के प्रति कितना निष्ठावान् है।

सफाई—सीधी सच्ची बात है कि जब तक हमारे घर, द्वार और रास्ते गन्दे रहेंगे, हमारी आदतें गन्दी रहेंगी तब तक हम अपने आपको सभ्य और सुसंस्कृत नहीं कह सकते। आज पूरा भारत और भारतीय समाज गन्दगी का अखाड़ा बन गया है, इस बात से न हम इन्कार कर सकते हैं न आप विदेशों में सफाई के प्रति लोगों में जागरूकता आ चुकी है। जैसे भारत में बच्चों को बचपन से बड़ों के पैर छूना, नमस्ते करना सिखाया जाता है उसी तरह अमेरिका में बच्चों को कचरे को डस्टबिन में फेंकना सिखाया जाता है। जहाँ डस्टबिन नहीं होता वहाँ बच्चे कचरे को अपने बैग में रख लेते हैं। हमें भी कुछ ऐसी ही पहल कर अपनी कॉलोनी और शहर को स्वच्छ रख सकते हैं।

महंगाई—भारत में आज लोगों को मूलभूत सुविधाओं के लिए तरसना पड़ रहा है जैसे— रहने के लिए घर नहीं हैं, पीने के लिए साफ पानी नहीं है, खाद्य पदार्थ की गुणवत्ता पर विश्वास नहीं किया जा सकता, बिजली जो आती कम है जाती ज्यादा है, बढ़ती महंगाई ने सबको तंग किया हुआ है। महंगाई इन सारी समस्याओं पर ज्यादा भारी पड़ती है। क्योंकि यदि महंगाई बढ़ती है तो वह इन सभी पर सीधे असर डालती है। सरकार चाहे इसका कोई भी कारण दे परन्तु आम आदमी इस महंगाई से त्रस्त है। महंगाई उनके जीवन को खोखला बना रही है। महंगाई हर जगह अपना मुँह फाड़े खड़ी है। फिर वह कैसी भी क्यों न हों। भारत की स्थिति अब इस उक्ति पर फिट बैठती है — "आमदनी अठन्नी और खर्चा रुपया"। जबकि विदेशों में महंगाई से लोग त्रस्त नहीं हैं। जर्मनी में अगर किसी के पास एक यूरो भी हो तो वह उससे कुछ खरीद कर खा सकता है, उसको भूखा नहीं मरना पड़ेगा। वहाँ पर मेहनत—मजदूरी करके रखा जा सकता है।

टी.वी.चैनल—भारत में टी.वी. चैनल की भरमार है। पहले सिर्फ हिन्दी में ही चैनल का प्रसारण होता था और चैनल भी दो ही थे। लेकिन धीरे-धीरे चैनल के साथ-साथ भाषाएँ भी बढ़ती गईं। आज हिंदी के साथ-साथ अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में भी चैनल का प्रसारण हो रहा है जो एक अच्छी बात है। लेकिन भारतीय चैनल अंग्रेजी को अब भी अपनाकर चल रहे हैं। विदेशों में उनकी स्थानीय भाषा में ही चैनल का प्रसारण होता है। वहाँ मुश्किल से एक या दो चैनल ही अंग्रेजी में प्रसारित होते हैं। वहाँ अपनी स्थानीय

भाषा को महत्व दिया जाता है। इसी तरह भारतीय परिवेश में भी स्थानीय भाषा का वर्चस्व होना चाहिए।

व्यवस्था—प्रणाली—भारत में कुछ भी व्यवस्थित रूप से नहीं है। चाहे वो बस की लाईन हो, दुकान में खरीददारी की लाईन हो, या कहीं कॉलेज में प्रवेश लेने की लाईन हो। प्रत्येक स्थान पर धक्का—मुक्की लगी रहती है। सड़क पर ना वाहन चलाने का व्यवस्थित तरीका है और ना ही पैदल चलने वालों को सड़क पर चलने का तरीका आता है। सड़कों पर ध्वनि प्रदूषण की मारा—मारी है। लोग एक—दूसरे से टकरा कर चलने में अपनी शान समझते हैं। लड़कियों को छेड़ने के तो मामले आम हो गए हैं। भारत में लड़कियाँ कहीं भी सुरक्षित नहीं हैं। भ्रष्टाचार हर जगह अपने पैर पसारते हुए हैं। विदेशों में हर जगह सुव्यवस्था समाई हुई है। वहाँ कोई भी किसी के व्यक्तिगत मामलों में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करता। हर काम सुचारू रूप से समय पर होता है। अंग्रेज समय के बहुत पाबंद होते हैं। हर काम व्यवस्थित ढंग से होने पर विदेश और विदेश के लोग तरक्की करते जा रहे हैं।

राजनीति—प्राचीन समय में भारतीय राजनीति शास्त्र और शास्त्रज्ञ सम्पूर्ण विश्व में प्रसिद्ध थे। चाण्यक नीति आज भी विशेष संदर्भ में देखी जाती है परन्तु इसके विपरीत आज भारतीय राजनीति अकंठ भ्रष्टाचार में डूब चुकी है, देश आर्थिक गुलामी की ओर अग्रसर है, ऐसे में भ्रष्टाचार और कुशासन से लोहा लेने के बजाय समझौतावादी दृष्टिकोण युवाओं का सिद्धांत बन गया है। उनके भोग विलास पूर्ण जीवन में मूल्यों और संघर्षों के लिए कहीं कोई स्थान नहीं है।

प्रचार—प्रसार माध्यम—आज भारत में हर प्रचार माध्यम के बीच स्वस्थ प्रतियोगिता के स्थान पर पश्चिमी मानदंडों के अनुसार प्रतिद्वंद्वी को मिटाने की होड़ लगी हुई है। सनसनीखोज पत्रकारिता के माध्यम से आज पत्र—पत्रिकाएं, ऐसी समाजिक विसंगतियों की घटनाओं की खबरों से भरी होती हैं जिसको पढ़कर युवाओं की उत्सुकता उसके बारे में और जानने की बढ़ जाती है। युवा गलत तरह से प्रसारित हो रहे विज्ञापनों से इतने प्रभावित हो रहे हैं कि उनका अनुकरण करने में जरा भी संकोच नहीं कर रहे हैं। हम भले ही गाँधी की के आदर्शों को तिलांजलि दे रहे हैं पर अमेरिका में पिछले कुछ वर्षों में करीब पचास विश्वविद्यालयों और कॉलेजों ने गाँधीवाद पर कोर्स

आरम्भ किये हैं। यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ वेस्ट वर्जीनिया, यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ हवाई, जॉर्ज मेरून यूनिवर्सिटी के अलावा और भी कई विश्वविद्यालयों ने अपने यहाँ गाँधीवाद विशेषकर गाँधी जी की अहिंसा और पड़ोसियों विरोधाभास ही लगता है कि हम भारतीय आत्मगौरव और राष्ट्रीय स्वाभिमान की अनदेखी करते हुए अपनी संस्कृति और उसकी समृद्ध विरासत को नक्कारने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। हम पाश्चात्य देशों या विदेशों या अंग्रेजों की आलोचना उनके स्वच्छंद व्यवहार को देखते हुए करते हैं परन्तु उनके विशेष गुणों जैसे देश—प्रेम, ईमानदारी, परिश्रम, कर्मठता को भूल जाते हैं। जिसके कारण आज वे विश्व के विकसित देश बने हुए हैं। सिर्फ उनके खुलेपन के व्यवहार के कारण उनकी अच्छाइयों की उपेक्षा करना और उनका विरोध करना कितना तर्कसंगत है? परिवर्तन प्रकृति का नियम है, लेकिन ये परिवर्तन हमें पतन के ओर ले जायेगा। युवाओं को ऐसा करने से रोकना चाहिए जिस संस्कृति के बल पर हम गर्व महसूस करते हैं, पूरा विश्व आज भारतीय संस्कृति की ओर उन्मुख है लेकिन युवाओं की दीवानगी चिन्ता का विषय बनी हुई है। हमारे परिवर्तन का मतलब सकारात्मक होना चाहिए जो हमें अच्छाई से अच्छाई की ओर ले जाए। युवाओं की कुण्ठित मानसिकता को जल्द बदलना होगा और अपनी संस्कृति की रक्षा करनी होगी। आज युवा ही अपनी संस्कृति के दुश्मन बने हुए हैं। अगर भारतीय संस्कृति न रही तो हम अपना अस्तित्व ही खो देंगे। संस्कृति के बिना समाज में अनेक विसंगतियाँ फैलने लगेगी, जिसे रोकना अत्यावश्यक है। युवाओं को अपने संस्कृति का महत्व समझना चाहिये और उसकी रक्षा करनी चाहिए। भारतीय संस्कृति को सुदृढ़ और प्रभावी बनाने के लिए निम्नलिखित बातों को अपनाना चाहिए :

- भारत को विज्ञान—प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में अग्रिम पंक्ति में आना पड़ेगा। यह भी आवश्यक है कि उसकी गड़मड़ संस्कृति के स्थान पर एक समेकित भारतीय संस्कृति जीवन्त रूप में आए।
- प्रदेशों की अपनी भाषाओं में ही मुख्य शिक्षा हो तथा प्रदेशों का राजकाज भी। प्रमुख भारतीय भाषाओं में यह शक्ति है।

- अंग्रेजी की शिक्षा उतनी ही दी जाए जितनी एक विदेशी भाषा की उपयोगिता को देखते हुए आवश्यक है। अंग्रेजी को रोजी-रोटी के लिए कतई आवश्यक न बनाया जाए।
- अंग्रेजी का स्थान हिन्दी को नहीं लेना है।
- एक सशक्त अनुवाद-सेना तैयार की जाए।
- सांस्कृतिक शिक्षा पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए ताकि भ्रष्टता का उन्मूलन किया जा सके।
- जब संविधान में हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा तथा सम्पर्क भाषा बनाने का आदेश है, तथा क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को अपने क्षेत्रों में राजकाज करने का आदेश है, और हिन्दी तथा क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में अपना कार्य करने की पूरी क्षमता है, तब यह षड्यन्त्र नहीं तो क्या है जो इन भाषाओं को उचित स्थान नहीं देने देता? यह स्थिति बहुत दुखदायक है क्योंकि उदात्त या मानवीय संस्कृति ही जीवन सुखी बना सकती है।

उपरोक्त ध्येय नितान्त वांछनीय हैं और यह हमारे आदान-प्रदान के सौहार्द पर, त्याग की भावना पर, आपसी प्रेम की भावना पर तथा मुख्यतः अपने देश-प्रेम पर निर्भर करता है। प्रेम इस विषय में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण शक्ति है। हमारे राष्ट्र में मूलभूत रूप से सांस्कृतिक एकता है। हमारी मूल संस्कृति 'वसुधैव कुटुंबकम्' वाली संस्कृति है जिसका अस्तित्व सारे भारत में है। हमारे साहित्य में एकता है, एकरूपता नहीं, एकात्मता है। हम संकीर्ण राजनैतिक स्वार्थों के ऊपर उठ सकते हैं। हमारी भाषाओं में अधुनातम विज्ञान-प्रौद्योगिकी को अभिव्यक्त करने की शक्ति है। भारत में न केवल विश्व-शक्ति बनने की क्षमता है वरन विश्व को भोगवाद के राक्षस से बचाने की भी क्षमता है।

संदर्भ ग्रंथ

1. ऋग्वेद
2. संस्कृत साहित्य का इतिहास

3. संस्कृति के चार उपाध्याय
रामधारी सिंह दिनकर
- 4- सत्यकेतु
- 5- तुलसी साहित्य और साधना –
डॉ. इंद्रपाल सिंह इन्द्र
6. रामचरितमानस में चरित्र चित्रण
– डॉ माता प्रसाद गुप्त

Dr. Rajendra Prasad Sharma

Associate Professor, Department of English
Government Girls Post Graduate College Sirsaganj
Firozabad (U.P)

Abstract

E-learning means a learning process, in which a person may utilize modern technique, such as internet, mobile phones, computer added instruments and multimedia. The networked environment offers a dynamic and powerful medium to knowledge and information seekers with tools such as search engine, portals, subjects gateway and so on, for enhancing accessibility to potential. This paper discusses the meaning, characteristics and technological tools used for e-learning its advantages and disadvantages.

Keywords: DVD, CD-ROM, e-learning, Teaching tools, CBT, WBT.

Introduction

Technology has dominated all spheres of life. It plays a vital role in the emergence of e-learning. E-Learning is now the global scenario. The Major success of e-learning lies on simple, useful and accessible technology. Technology is required to support all round e-learning activity. In online learning environment major emphasis should be on hardware, software, network bandwidth, communication tool, etc. e-learning comprises all forms of electronically supported learning and teaching. The Information and communication systems, whether networked or not, serve as specific media to implement the learning process. The term e-learning was coined in the late 90s to describe the use of technology to deliver learning and training programmes online learning, web-based learning real time sharing and shared learning in the technology driven instructional programmes. E-learning has emerged as the most important method of education and brought new opportunities to education method of all subjects including Library & Information Science. It is becoming an influential force in higher education today; a force, which has some kind of presence on almost every campus and in an ever-increasing number of college and university courses. It is a growing and dynamic environment, one in which fluidity and change is the norm culturally, institutionally and technically. Education and library are twin sisters. Over several years the education process has seen drastic changes in imparting knowledge. During the last few years it has been seen, an almost exponential development and growth of the digitalization and the Internet, with little sign of a slowdown. No longer is Internet access restricted to a few selected education establishment, it is now available to

anyone in their place of work, local libraries, the internet cited and even in the information that has becomes the key to the success in different walks of life. The most recent influence of ICT in the field of education is e learning.

What is e-Learning?

E-learning, sometimes termed computer-based training (CBT), internet-based training (IBT) or web-based training (WBT), includes all forms of electronically supported learning and teaching, including educational.

The information and communication systems, whether networked learning or not, serve as specific media to implement the learning process.

E-learning often involves both out-of-classroom and in-classroom educational experiences via technology applications and processes such as Web-based learning, computer-based learning, education opportunities and digital collaboration. Content is delivered via the Internet, intranet/extranet, audio or video tape, satellite TV, and CD-ROM. It can be self-paced or instructor-led and includes media in the form of text, image, animation, streaming video and audio. It is commonly thought that new technologies can make a big difference in education. Many proponents of e-learning believe that everyone must be equipped with basic knowledge of technology, as well as use it as a medium to reach a particular goal.

Online learning

- ✓ Computer-Based Training (CBT)
- ✓ Internet-Based Training (IBT)
- ✓ Web-Based Training (WBT)
- ✓ Online resources based learning (ORBL)
- ✓ Networked collaborative learning (NCL)

E-Learning is the utilization of electronic technologies to access educational curriculum

outside of a traditional classroom. In most cases, it refers to a course, programs or degree delivered completely online. There are many terms used to describe learning that is delivered online, via the internet, ranging from Distance Education, to computerized electronic learning, online learning, internet learning and many others. I.e. e-Learning is delivered via the internet to somewhere other than the classroom where the professor is teaching. It is not a course delivered via a DVD or CD-ROM, video-tape or over a television channel. It is interactive in that one can communicate with his teachers, professors or other students in your class. Sometimes it is delivered live, where you can—electronically—raise your hand and interact in real time and sometimes it is a lecture that has been prerecorded.

E-Learning in Higher Education

In the United States, e-learning has become a predominant form of post-secondary education. Enrollments for fully online learning increased by an average of 12–14 percent annually between 2004–2009, compared with an average of approximately 2 per cent increase per year in enrollments overall. In 2006, 3.5 million students participated in on-line learning at higher education institutions in the United States. Almost a quarter of all students in post-secondary education were taking fully online courses in 2008. In 2009, 44 percent of post-secondary students in the USA were taking some or all of their courses online, this figure is projected to rise to 81 percent by 2014. During the fall 2011 term, 6.7 million students enrolled in at least one online course. Over two-thirds of chief academic officers believe that online learning is critical for their institution. The Sloan report, based on a poll of academic leaders, indicated that students are as satisfied with on-line classes as with traditional ones.

Although a large proportion of for-profit higher education institutions now offer online classes, only about half of private, non-profit schools do so. Private institutions may become more involved with on-line presentations as the costs decrease. Properly trained staff must also be hired to work with students on-line. These staff members need to understand the content area, and also be highly trained in the use of the computer and Internet. Online education is rapidly increasing, and online doctoral programs have even developed at leading research universities.

Massively Open Online Courses (MOOCs) have significantly

expanded: MIT, Stanford and Princeton

University offer classes to a global audience, but not for college credit.

History of e-Learning

In the early 1960s, Stanford University psychology professors Patrick Suppes and Richard C. Atkinson experimented with using computers to teach math and reading to young children in schools in East Palo Alto, California. Stanford's Education Program for Gifted Youth is descended from those early experiments. In 1963, Bernard Luskin installed the first computer in a community college for instruction, working with Stanford and others, developed computer assisted instruction. Luskin completed his landmark UCLA dissertation working with the Rand Corporation in analyzing obstacles to computer assisted instruction in 1970. Early e-learning systems, based on Computer-Based Learning/Training often attempted to replicate autocratic teaching styles whereby the role of the e-learning system was assumed to be for transferring knowledge, as opposed to systems developed later based on Computer Supported Collaborative Learning (CSCL), which encouraged the shared development of knowledge. As early as 1993, William D. Graziadei described an online computer-delivered lecture, tutorial and assessment project using electronic mail. By 1994, the first online high school had been founded.

In 1997 Graziadei, W.D., et al., published an article entitled "Building Asynchronous and Synchronous Teaching-Learning Environments: Exploring a Course/Classroom Management System Solution". They described a process at the State University of New York (SUNY) of evaluating products and developing an overall strategy for technology-based course development and management in teaching-learning. The product(s) had to be easy to use and maintain, portable, replicable, scalable, and immediately affordable, and they had to have a high probability of success with long-term cost-effectiveness. Today many technologies can be, and are, used in e-learning, from blogs to collaborative software, portfolios, and virtual classrooms. Most eLearning situations use combinations of these techniques.

Abbreviations Like Cbt (Computer-Based Training)

Abbreviations like CBT (Computer-Based Training), IBT (Internet-Based Training) or WBT (Web-Based Training) have been used as synonyms to e-learning. Today one can still find

these terms being used, along with variations of e-learning such as learning, E-learning, and eLearning. WHY E-LEARNING? It provides easy to use and step by step online training designs.

- ✓ It provides up to date and current information.
- ✓ Users can get online education without moving anywhere.
- ✓ Self-directed and convenient.
- ✓ It is cost effective and cheaper than any formal courses.
- ✓ It provides full information about complete lessons and students can learn subjects in depth.

Type's of e-Learning

e-Learning comes in many variations and often a combination of the following:

- ✓ Purely online - no face-to-face meetings
- ✓ Blended Learning - combination of online and face-to-face
- ✓ Synchron Asynchronous
- ✓ Instructor-led group
- ✓ Self-study
- ✓ Self-study with subject matter expert
- ✓ Web-based
- ✓ Computer-based (CD-ROM)
- ✓ Video/audio tape

Tools and Components

India plays a vital role in the global e-learning market. E-learning is acting as a tool by using information technology, enabling the user to learn any time and from anywhere. It provides the learners to get information from experts and can be imparted training with the use of Internet technological channel and networks. E-learning uses web to serve not just for the core-teaching and for learning process. It is the convergence of learning through internet. E-learning resources can be of / for:

- ✓ Self-instructional material.
- ✓ Online educational material
- ✓ Web resources
- ✓ Multimedia resources
- ✓ CD-ROM
- ✓ Blogs
- ✓ Digital library
- ✓ Virtual library

The methods / technology used for accessing the resources can be through

- ✓ LAN, MAN, WAN, e-mails, chat, games, educational animation,
- ✓ Simulations and HTML etc.

Characteristics of e-Learning

Some of the characteristics of e-learning are:

- ✓ Any time learning facility: It is truly 24*7 learning system.
- ✓ Freedom of learning/Anywhere learning: It allows learning activity from either office or home or anywhere. It provides remote access facility.
- ✓ Remote Learner Teacher: In the e-learning environment teacher and learner can be away from each other yet achieving the common goal of education by the means of ICT application.
- ✓ Learner Centered: It is very much dependent on the learner's own choice; here the learner has the facility to choose his/her learning module.
- ✓ Lifelong Learning: The learner will have the flexibility to learn and finish the programme at their own pace also. It provides lifelong learning to the users.
- ✓ Multimedia Nature: The course contents are available in electronic format, such as it can be text, audio or video form.
- ✓ Learning by doing or Individual privacy in Learning.

Different modes of e-Learning

At present the online courses can be offered in following mode:

- ✓ Online mode
- ✓ E-correspondence mode, Underline mode, the learners are entitled to the following benefits.
- ✓ Access to virtual classroom in the website for collaborative learning experience via a host of interactive tools i.e. chat, discussion forum, and e-mail.
- ✓ Semester wise interactive courseware CD
- ✓ Optimal short duration contact program in each semester
- ✓ Facility top order the courseware books (optional)
- ✓ Facility to create a personal web site.

Advantages of e-Learning :

There are number of benefits to e-learning. Some of them are:

- ✓ **Any time.** A participant can access the learning programmer at any time that is convenient -not just during the specific 1-3-hour period that is set for a conventional course. The episodes can be quick snatches at odd times or long late-night sessions. Cross-time-zone communication, difficult to arrange in real

time, is as easy as talking to someone across town when using the Internet.

- ✓ **Any place.** The participants do not have to meet. That means they can be anywhere. International sharing is feasible. Individuals can log on at work, home, the library, in a community-learning center or from their hotel and when traveling also.
- ✓ **Asynchronous interaction.** Unlike face-to-face or telephone conversations, electronic mail does not require participants to respond immediately. As a result, interactions can be more succinct and to-the-point, discussion can stay more on-track, and people can get a chance to craft their responses. This can lead to more thoughtful and creative conversations.
- ✓ **Group collaboration.** Electronic messaging creates new opportunities for groups to work together, creating shared electronic conversations that can be thoughtful and more permanent than voice conversations. Sometimes aided by on-line moderators, these net seminars can be powerful for learning and problem solving.
- ✓ **New educational approaches.** Many new options and learning strategies become economically feasible through online courses. For instance, the technology makes it feasible to utilize faculty anywhere in the world and to put together faculty teams that include master teachers, researchers, scientists, and experienced professional developers. Online courses also can provide unique opportunities for teachers to share innovations in their own work with the immediate support of electronic groups and expert faculty.
- ✓ **Integration of computers.** The online learner has access to a computer, so computer applications can be used without excluding some participants. This means, for instance, that a mathematical model implemented in a spreadsheet can easily be incorporated into a lesson and downloaded so all participants can run, explore, and refine the model and then share their findings and improvements.

Disadvantages

Some of the disadvantages are:

- ✓ Learners needed access to PC and Internet.
- ✓ Training and full knowledge about software and hardware are required.
- ✓ Time taken to learn how to use the e-tools.
- ✓ Cost wise, it is expensive, as every user is supposed to have computer, internet web camera, and printer
- ✓ Learners needed various types of e-tools and components.
- ✓ Learners needed various types of e-tools and components.
- ✓ Maintenance also very costly.
- ✓ Lack of technical trained staff.
- ✓ Lack of face-to-face conversation.

Conclusion

It discussed the definitions of e-learning with the need for it. It appears to offer substantial benefits to lifelong learners over both formal study and conventional opening. The Web has been clearly shown to be a suitable medium for the delivery of online education. This is probably only the beginning of a paradigm shift. However, online instruction is not out to replace face-to-face instruction: it must complement it. Although online instruction may not be for all students, it is a viable option for a significant segment of the education market. The environment may change, the technology may provide opportunities for growth and development, technology may open new doors to provide education in a broader context, but the fundamentals remain the same: the institution must continue to concentrate on providing the best education possible by whatever means available to meet the needs of students.

References

1. Golwal,M.D.Firke,YogarajS.andMukh yadal,B.G (2010). Emerging Trends and Technologies in Libraries and Information Services; KBD publications. New Delhi.
2. Malik,K.L and Bala,K. (2010). E-Learning: Issues, Challenges and Opportunity for LIS Professionals- Pages (312-316) Emerging Trends and Technologies in Libraries and Information Services; KBD publications. New Delhi.
3. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-learning> 11/10/2018
4. http://www2.unescobkk.org/education/ict/v2_2/info.asp accessed 15/11/2018

EXPONENTIAL GROWTH OF HIGHER EDUCATION: A STUDY OF CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA DURING FIFTY YEAR (1947 – 1997)

Dr. J.S. Lohia
 Documentation Officer, Centre for Historical Studies
 Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi-110067

Introduction

Central Universities are those universities which are established by an act of parliament and are under the purview of the Department of Higher Education in the Ministry of Education. These universities have been categorized under Centre (Union Government), given the fact the funds are allocated by the Ministry of Education through UGC. Universities are important educational institutions which serve as centers for excellence and higher learning. After independence, Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of free India and one of the founders of the new Indian State, had said as follows on December 13, 1947 at the special convocation held on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of the university of Allahabad: "A University stands for humanism, for tolerance, for reason, for the adventure of ideas and for the search of truth. It stands for the onwards march of the human race towards ever higher objectives. If the universities discharge their duties adequately, then it is well with the nation and the people". It is evident that Nehru attached great importance to the universities, which could play a crucial role in life, welfare and strength of the nation by inculcating cardinal virtues of humanism, tolerance, reason and breadth of vision and in imbuing students with fervour of imaginative ideas and quest for truth.

Objectives of Higher Education

Reports of various Education Commissions and policy documents, the Union and State

Governments, have provided the general direction of public policy on higher education, which is a vital sphere of national life. In 1964, the Government of India set up the Kothari Commission to look into all aspects of the India educational System. The Commission submitted a detailed national educational plan for the next twenty years.

The Commission set up national objectives of education as under:

- Education should be related to productivity;
- It should promote social and national integration;
- It should lead to modernization of the society;
- It should work for strengthening democracy; and
- It should emphasize the development of social, moral and spiritual values.

Exponential Growth

India has one of the largest systems of higher education in the world. The numbers of conventional universities increased from 20 in 1947 to 178 in 1997 recording an 8.9 fold increase. To have a general idea about the development of university education system, the information of growth of university and its colleges, teachers, student enrolment and teacher pupil ratio of last 50 years from 1947 to 1997 has been given below:

Table No 1
Growth of Universities Education in India

Year	Univ.	Colleges	Total Enrolment	Teacher	Teacher Pupil Ratio
1947	20	591	228881	24000	1:8
1997	178	8529	5898407	320,000	1:20
Fold Increase	8.9	14.4	25.76	13	-

It includes Colleges of General Education and Colleges of Professional Education

Based on the objective of education, the objectives of universities are to:

- Foster the composite culture of Indian and establish such departments or institutions as may be

required for the study and development of the languages, art and culture of India;

- Take special measure to facilitate students and teacher from all over India to join the university and

- participate in its academic programme;
- Promote in the students and teachers an awareness and understanding of the social needs of the country and prepare them for fulfilling such needs;
 - Make special provision for integrated courses in humanities, science and technology in the educational programmes of the university.
 - Take appropriate measures for promoting interdisciplinary studies in the university;
 - Establish such departments or institutions as may be necessary for the study of language, literature and life of foreign countries with a view to inculcating in the students a world perspective and international understanding; end
 - Provide facilities for students and teachers from other countries to participate in the academic programmes and life of university.

Functions

The concept of a university the world over has undergone change in both its denotation and connotation from age to age as a result of a constant endeavour on the part of the system of higher education to answer societal demands. These demands have been shaped by contemporary concerns on one hand, and perceptions of the nature and role of higher education vis-à-vis those concerns, on the other. The multi-functional agenda as suggested by Ghanchi^[9] is suitable for modern universities.

A university is expected to help conserve the cultural heritage of the country. This is a stupendous task due to the vastness of the country, the multi-cultural texture of the fabrics of its culture and the onslaught of the winds of change from within and without. The task is further complicated by the recurrent powerful waves of anti-culture. A university should be an effective vehicle of disseminating knowledge in the society at different levels through diverse modes and media. Direct classroom teaching is one way of carrying out this function. Continuing education is another.

A university should promote the cause of knowledge, its modifications, renewal and enrichment. It should also support very strongly and persistently creations of new knowledge, and,

thereby, contribute to the existing fund of human knowledge, and push back the frontiers of ignorance, supervision and non-knowledge. By doing so, it promotes the realization of the human rare for a rich and full life with dignity and worth. A university is charged with the duty of developing the human resource of the country to the optimum capacity of its potential. It should organize its programmes and activities to bring out the best among its beneficiaries in their pursuits of humanities, social science, natural and physical sciences, technology and the domains of their personal and public life.

A university has, among others, future-related obligations towards the community. It must impart its alumni a vision transcending the barriers of the present, equip them to cope with the unpredictable that lies ahead of them in the world yet to be born, and ignite in them an un-daunting will to realize the vision for them and for the nation. A university should be a forum for dissent and nonconformity. It should provide a field for trying out uncommon, unconventional and innovative ideas. It should be a nursery for intellectual rebels that should administer shocks to the status quo and the stereotypes in thinking, imagining and creating, and pave the ground for organized change for the better of the human kind.

Broadly speaking, the *Objectives and Functions* of modern university may be listed as below:

- To seek and cultivate new knowledge, to engage vigorously and fearlessly in the pursuit of truth, and to interpret old knowledge and beliefs in the light of new needs and discoveries;
- To provide the right kind of leadership in all walks of life, to identify gifted youth and help them develop their potential to the full by cultivation physical fitness, developing the powers of the mind and cultivating right interests, attitudes and moral and intellectual values;
- To provide society with competent man and woman trained in agriculture, art, medicine, science, and technology and various other professions;
- To strive to promote equality and social justice and to reduce social and cultural differences through diffusion of education; and
- To foster in the teachers and students and through them in society generally, the attitudes and values needed for

developing a good life for individuals and society.

According to Thomas Carlyle, 'a true university these days is a collection of books.' The former President of India, Dr. Zakir Hussain gave much importance to the libraries as a part of higher education. At one occasion, he advised a group of educational administrators as follows: "if you are in a hurry and have only half an hour to visit a college, the best thing to do is to visit the library and you will be able to quickly assess the quality of the college". While inaugurating the Eighth World Book Fair at New Delhi in 1988, the then vice president of India, *Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma* stated "a library is more important than a university because a library can function without university, whereas a university cannot do without a library." Sir Charles Grant Roberston, a former distinguished Vice Chancellor of one of the modern university of England (U.K.), aptly remarked "if I were a dictator, I would reduce the time devoted to lectures to a third of that usually occupied by them and insist on the student spending three hours every day in the library.

Hence, a university library is a unique institution engaged in exploring, conserving and transmitting knowledge. Besides possessing the inquisitive and innovative quality collections, the library of the university needs to expose to and interact with their user groups which, in turn, facilitate the validation of concepts, theories etc. taught in the classroom, and promote a new relook at these existing concepts.

The Progress

The social reformers like Lord Bentick and Raja Rammohan Roy were responsible for the establishment of the first three universities in India. The Presidency Universities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras were established in 1857 by an Act and started functioning in 1858. Thus, modern university education began in India. The three Presidency Universities were followed by University of Allahabad, established in 1887. At the turn of the country, only these four universities existed. Seventeen more universities came into existence by 1947 when India became independent. University education in India progressed swiftly during, 1886 to 1891 when the recommendations of the First Education Commission (1882), under William Hunter were implemented. Indian University Act of 1904 is the result of the second education Commission (1902) under Sir Thomas Raleigh. An Education Policy was formulated in India in 1913. As a result, new

universities were established across the nation. By the time India got independence, there were 21 universities in United India. The establishment, need and importance of university libraries in India were well emphasized by the Radhakrishnan Commission (1948), Kothari Commission (1964) and various UGC Committees in the past.

Indian University Commission (1902): At the end of the nineteenth century the number of universities in India rose to five. Punjab University and Allahabad University were established in 1882 and 1887 respectively. In all these universities, libraries were conspicuous by their absence in the priority list of university development. According to the Report of Indian Universities Commission of 1902 (Chairman: Sir Thomas Raleigh) was very critical about this. He observed "of the present university libraries there is not much to be said. The library at Madras appears to be entirely neglected. Bombay has a good collection of oriental and other books; but the library is little used by graduates and hardly at all by students. Calcutta has a library and money has been granted for the purpose of marking it supplementary to other libraries in Calcutta. It is opened to fellows and to persons permitted by the syndicate to use it for the purpose of library search. Allahabad University has no library. Lahore does not have a very large university library". The Commission recommended "good reference libraries should be provided in connection both with universities and colleges in order that students may have an opportunity of forming the habit of independent and intelligent reading.

Calcutta University Commission (1917-1919)

The Calcutta University Commission (1917-1919) also surveyed the position of libraries and found that, in general, the libraries were very inadequate for the needs of the students, and still more so for those of the teachers. According to the commission- "To maintain a library on the amplest possible scale and to make it as useful as it may be to all teachers and serious students must be the most important function of university. The university should have the service of a librarian who should have the salary and status of a professor and should be an ex-officio member of the Academic Council.

University Education Commission (1948-49)

The Government of India appointed the University Education Commission, 1948 with the eminent philosopher and educationist Dr.S. Radhakrishnan as Chairman. The Commission

inquired into the existing recommendations to bring it to the level of universities abroad.

According to the Commission “the library is the heart of all the university’s work; so as regards its research work, and indirectly as regards its educational work, which derives its life from research work. Scientific research needs a library as well as its laboratories, while for humanistic research the library is both library and laboratory in one. Training in higher branches of learning and research is mainly a question of learning how to use the tools, and if the library tools are not there how can the students learn to use them”.

University Grant Commission (1953): As a result of the recommendations of the University Education Commission, the University Grant Commission was set up in 1953. The UGC, under its chairman, Dr.C.D. Deshmukh, injected new blood for the development of college and university libraries. A Library Committee, headed by Dr.S.R.Ranganathan, was appointed by the UGC in 1957 to advise it on matters relating to proper functioning and management of college libraries. The committee submitted its Reports¹ in 1959, making suitable recommendations on: Grants to libraries; book purchase; reading habits; documentation work; departmental libraries; library personnel; library building and furniture.

Education Commission (1966): The Education Commission (1966) under the chairman of D.S. Kothari observed: “with ever-increasing enrollment in the universities and colleges, the demand for library service has been mounting. Unlike in the past, the library staff has not catered to the diverse needs of under-graduate and research scholars”. Because of the “explosion of information” and growth of research in our universities, the Education Commission (1966) felt the need for conservation of research potential through documentation work and services. The Commission, therefore, recommended in university libraries that could understand the requirements of research workers and undertake the work of documentation – search, indexing and abstracting.

Central University

The term ‘Central University’ is given to a university set up or established by a Central Legislature (i.e., by an Act of Parliament) and consequently fully financed by the Central Government of India. It is also expected to retain its ‘Central’ character by drawing students and teachers from almost all parts of the country and by cultivating pursuit of excellence and national

integration among students and teachers which should be, reflected vividly in its various activities, such as student enrollment, appointment of staff, subjects offered, and course content. If one still goes into deeper analysis, many centrally funded institutions and universities will fall under ‘Central University’ group (such as Indira Gandhi National Open University).

While discussing the objectives and nature of Central Universities the Banaras Hindu University Inquiry Committee, in their report (1969), have rightly opined “The Central Universities need supplement and not duplicate the facilities and programmes of State Universities. They should effectively *maintain their All India character*. A summary of fourteen Central Universities and their libraries is given in the following paras.

Evolution of Central Universities: Warren Hastings, Governor-General of India (1774-85) found a *Madrassa* at Calcutta in 1781. Jonathan Duncan in 1792 stressed the need to collect books of the ancient valuable general learning and tradition. Lord Minto, Governor-General of India (1807-13), in his minutes of the 6 March 1811, wrote “Library be attached to each of the College under the charge of a learned native with a small establishment of servants for the care of manuscripts”. Perhaps, this is the first statement on record concerning libraries in academic set-up of India.

Act of 1857: In 1857, the Central Legislature passed an ‘Act’ for establishment, initially, of three Universities, *viz.*, Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras. This was followed by establishment of Punjab University (1882), and Universities at Allahabad (1887), Banaras (1916), Patna (1917), and Aligarh (1920).

Montegue-Chelmsford Education Commission (1919): In 1919, the famous Montegue-Chelmsford Education Commission submitted its report and recommended that ‘education’ should be State subject and should be transferred to provincial governments. On the basis of this recommendation, all universities became state or provincial universities. As recommended by Montegure-Chemsford Education Commission Report, the Banaras Hindu University and Aligarh Muslim University were retained as Central Universities by the Central Government. These two universities owed their inception to donations and endowments collected from all over the country. As he Hindu or Muslim Universities, they appealed to the members of the community, and students from all

parts of the country were attracted to these. The technological and professional institutions could, by virtue of the training they imparted, draw students from every province.

Transfer of Capital of India: In 1911, the Indian capital was transferred from Calcutta to Delhi. University of Delhi was established in 1922. Since it did not fall under the territory of any province, as it was located in the capital, it was also treated as a Central University. It may incidentally be mentioned here that earlier (prior to implementation of Motegue Chelmsford report) Calcutta University was also treated as Central University on this ground, as Calcutta was the

then capital of British Raj in India. 1935. The Government of India Act was enacted, which included these three Central Universities, viz. Aligarh Muslim University, Banaras Hindu University, and University of Delhi in the Union List. 1. These on promulgation of the Constitution of India in 1950, these were later listed in entry 63 of Union List In the year 1951, by an Act of the Parliament, Vishwa Bharti (which was already in existence and functioning) was given the status of an “Institution of National Importance” and taken into Central Universities fold. Later through various Acts of Parliament eleven more Central Universities were established.

Table No. 02

Year-wise Growth & Establishment of All India Central Universities

S.No.	Name of University	Becoming Cent.Univ.	Year of (Estt)
1.	Banaras Hindu University	1935	1916
2.	Aligarh Muslim University	1935	1916
3.	University of Delhi	1935	1922
4.	Vishwa Bharati	1951	1963
5.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	1969	1969
6.	North Eastern Hill University	1973	1973
7.	University of Hyderabad	1974	1974
8.	Pondichery University	1985	1985
9.	Jamia Millia Islamia	1988	1920
10.	Central Agricultural University	1993	1993
11.	Assam University	1994	1994
12.	Baba B.R.Ambdkar Univ.	1994	1989
13.	Nagaland University	1994	1994
14.	Tezpur University	1994	1994
15.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow	1996	1996
16.	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidhyalaya, Wardha	1997	1997

Conclusion

India with an international education index of 131/191, boasts of having 54 central universities. Of these Indian central universities, 40 are centrally funded through University Grants Commission (UGC), under the purview of Ministry of Education (MoE) and another nine enjoy the autonomous status, directly funded by the Government of India (GoI). Every state in India has at least one central university, except Goa. In this article of central universities in India, Careers360 brings you the list of institutions established under the Central Universities Act tagged with a special status amongst the other universities in India.

References

1. See Powar,K.B. “Higher Education in India Since Independence” Journal of Higher Education v. 20, No.4, Winter, 1997. Government of India, Selected Educational Statistics-1997, Ministry of Human Resources, Development, New Delhi., UGC Annual Report 1996-97.
2. Ghanchi,D.A., “The Library in the university”, University News. V.30, No.35, Aug.,1992 p.19.
3. Sujata, G., Resources sharing and networking of university libraries. Ess

- Ess Publication, New Delhi, 1999 pp.36-37.
4. P.B. Mangla, "University Libraries and Libraries in India", University News, V.30, No.35 p.3
 5. India. University Commission (1902). Report. Simla, Central Printing Office, 1903 p.13.
 6. Ibid., p.59.
 7. India. University Commission (1917-19). Report. V.1
 8. Ibid. v.1. part 1. P.383, and
 9. India. University Education Commission (1948). Report 1949 v.1. Delhi: Manager of Publication, 1950. P.110.
 10. other members were: S.Bashirudin, K.S. Hingwe, B.S. Kesavan and S. Parthasarthy.
 11. UGC. Report of Library Committee (1959). New Delhi, 1965 pp.228.
 12. Ibid., pp.141-50.
 13. India. Education Commission (1964). Report 1966. Delhi: Ministry of Education, Government of India pp.519-523.
 14. Prasher, R.G. Managing University Libraries. Today & Tomorrow's Printers & Publishers, New Delhi, 1991, p.27
 15. Sharma, Umesh Chand. The Info meter: Measuring Library Cost Effective. Delhi: Ess Ess Publication, 1995. Special Reference to Central Universities. (Unpublished doctorate thesis: Department of Library and Information Science University of Rajasthan, Jaipur: 1994)

www.ijpd.co.in

THE PARLIAMENT OF INDIA : AN OVERVIEW

Dr. Upasana Sharma

Associate Professor, Dept. of Political Science

Pt. JLN (PG) College, Faridabad

E-mail: upasanasharma1972@gmail.com

The Indian constitution commenced on 26th Jan 1950 and our country become full-fledged parliamentary democracy with a modern institutional frame work. In parliamentary system, the parliament enjoys supreme place and powers. It is the pivot on which the political system of our country revolves. Under the scheme of our constitution and its provision of universal adult franchise, the people exercise their sovereign power while casting their votes to elect representatives to the union parliament. Thus, the parliament is the people's institution through which the sovereign will of the people is expressed. Our parliament has two houses, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. Under the new constitution the first general elections were held during the year 1951-52. The first elected parliament with the two houses the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha came into being in May 1952. The term of the Lok Sabha is for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting. The Rajya Sabha is continuing permanent house, not subject to dissolution. One third of its members retire after every two years.

The Lok Sabha

The Lok Sabha is the house of the people. It is directly elected by the people. Every adult of India who is not less than 18 years of age can vote in the elections to the Lok Sabha, unless he is otherwise disqualified under law.¹ Before the election to the Lok Sabha, the territory of India is divided into territorial constituencies. Each state is divided into several constituencies keeping in view the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it. Every parliamentary constituency is a single member constituency.² After the polling, the counting of votes takes place on the fixed date and the result is declared by the Returning officers. The result is sent to the election commission and to the secretary-General of the Lok Sabha.

According to the provision of the constitution of India, the Lok Sabha shall consist of not more than 530 members chosen by direct election from the constituencies of the states and not more than 20 members to represent the union territories. To represent Anglo-Indian community the President nominates two members to the Lok Sabha. Thus,

the maximum strength of the house is 552. There shall be no change in the numbers of seats in the Lok Sabha until the year 2026.³

The seats in the Lok Sabha are reserved from schedule castes and schedule tribes state wise on the basis of population ratios. Originally this reservation was only for ten years, but under the latest amendment it is now for the 60 years.⁴ At present the Lok Sabha consists of 545 members. The Lok Sabha has fixed term of 5 years, but the house may be dissolved before the expiration of its full term under certain circumstances. Whenever the emergency is proclaimed the term of the Lok Sabha can be extended by Parliament for a period not exceeding one year at a time.

The Rajya Sabha

The members of the Rajya Sabha are the representatives of the people of states and the union territories. They are elected by the elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies through a system of indirect election in an accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote. The is intended to provide some representation to minority community and parties.⁵

The number of representatives from each state in India depends on its population. Uttar Pradesh has 31 members in the Rajya Sabha where as small states like Manipur, Mizoram, Sikkim, Tripura etc. have only one member each. Some union territories such as Chandigarh, Andaman and Nicobar Daman and Dive, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli are too small to have any representative in the Rajya Sabha. This house consists of not more than 250 members including 12 members who are nominated by the President. Thus 238 members are elected by the states and the union territories.

The term of the Rajya Sabha members is six years. One third of its members retire at the expiration of every second year in accordance with the provision of the law. For the purpose of filling seats in the Rajya Sabha, the President of India issues a notification as recommended by the election commission. After this notification the

electors are called upon to elect the members of the Rajya Sabha. No such notification is issued more than three months prior to the date on which the term of office of the retiring member is due to expire.⁶ The Vice-President of India is the ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha. He is elected by both the houses of Parliament in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote. The vice President is not a member of either house of Parliament. He holds office for a term of five years. The Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is elected by its members from amongst themselves.

Role of The Two Houses of The Parliament

Both the houses of Parliament enjoy equal powers and status except financial powers. In financial matters the Lok Sabha enjoys more powers. A money Bill cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha. The Lok Sabha speaker determines what matters are financial matters which fall within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Lok Sabha. If he certifies a bill to be a "Money Bill" his decision cannot be challenged. The Rajya Sabha has no power to reject or amend a Money Bill, but this house can only make recommendations on this Bill.

If the Rajya Sabha does not return such a bill to the Lok Sabha within a period of 14 days, the bill shall be deemed to have been passed by both the houses at the expiry of the said period. The Rajya Sabha has no power to vote on the demands for Grants and to pass a vote of non-confidence in council of ministers. So, in financial matter the Lok Sabha has been given more power, but it does not mean that, the Rajya Sabha is less important. In case of other bills, the powers of the Rajya Sabha are on par with those of the Lok Sabha.

In our constitution there is a provision of special powers given to the Rajya Sabha. In respect of a matter in the state list the Rajya Sabha has the power to pass a resolution that it would be in national interest for the Parliament to legislate on a matter enumerated in the state list. The union Parliament can make laws for the whole or any part of the country, if this type of resolution is passed by two third majorities in the Rajya Sabha. The Rajya Sabha has equal powers in all important matters like constitutional amendments; impeachment of the president removal of judges of Supreme Court and high courts.

If there is disagreement between the two houses on a bill other than a money bill, a joint meeting of both the houses is held and the matter is resolved

by majority vote. Such a joint-meeting of the houses is always presided over by the speaker of Lok Sabha.

Qualification for Membership of Parliament

To become a member of parliament a person must be a citizen of India. He must be not less than 25 years of age in case of the Lok Sabha and not less than 30 years in case of the Rajya Sabha. He must be an elector for any parliamentary constituency in India. In case of the Rajya Sabha the candidate must be registered as an elector in the state or union territory from where he is to be chosen. Additional Qualifications may be prescribed by Parliament by law.⁷

A person shall be disqualified for becoming member if he is of unsound mind or he is an undischarged insolvent. A person cannot become a Member of Parliament if he holds any office of profit under government. A member is disqualified when he has ceased to be citizen of India. He can also be disqualified on the ground of defection.⁸

Parliament Executive

The President of India is the head of the executive. All executive powers are vested in him. These powers are exercised by him either directly or through subordinate officers. All executive work is done in the name of the President. But the real or political executive is the council of Ministers. The President acts only on the advice of the Prime-Minister and the council of ministers. Thus, he is only the constitutional or nominal head. The head of the government is the Prime-Minister. There is a big team of civil servants, technocrats and experts to help the ministry. The huge staff helps the ministers in formulation and implementation of policies.

After election anew Lok Sabha is duly elected and the President invites the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha to form the Government. Thus, The President appoints the Prime Minister. The other ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime-Minister. The president has little opportunity of exercising a personal choice in appointing the Prime-minster.

Usually, the Prime Minister is a member of the Lok Sabha and the Ministers are drawn from both houses of Parliament. Sometimes a person who is not a Member of Parliament may be appointed as a minister. That minister is required to manage to get himself elected to either of the two houses within a period of six months, otherwise he has to vacate the office. The council of Minister is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. When the Ministers lose the

confidence of the Lok Sabha, they are under the constitutional obligation to resign collectively.⁹ Every minister holds office during the pleasure of the President and shall be liable to dismissal by him. Since the President acts only on the advice of the Prime-Minister, so this power actually rests with the Prime-Minister.

The council of Ministers and the Parliament has close relationship. The two are inseparable partners or co-partners in the business of government. The Parliament cannot govern by itself, the council of Ministers do their duty on behalf of the Parliament. Thus, the executive is not a separate or outside body. The council of Ministers are members of the Parliament and responsible to the Lok Sabha. The Parliament is to legislate advice, criticize and to express public grievances. The executive governs on behalf of the Parliament.

The government is answerable for all its acts of omission and commission to the Parliament. Members of parliament are free to ask questions from ministers to elicit information on matters of public concern. These questions get wide publicity in the press and public and they are taken seriously by the government. Thus, the Parliament exercise political control over the executive, as the council of ministers remains in office as long as it enjoys the confidence of the Lok Sabha.

References

1. Article 326
2. Article 81(2)
3. Article 81(3)
4. Article (330,334)
5. Article 80(4), (5) and R.P. Act 1951
6. R.P. Act 1951
7. Article 84 and R.P. Act 1951
8. Article 102(2) and 191(2)

MAN-WOMAN RELATIONSHIP IN KAMALA MARKANDAYA'S NOVELS

Dr. Babu Lal Sharma

Associate Professor, Department of English
Govt. College, Palwal (Haryana)
E-mail : bldixit0509@gmail.com

Abstract

Kamala Markandaya has made an attempt to examine the men-women relationship through her novels. She has analyzed the ways adopted by her protagonists to overcome the problems they face in their lives. A novelist gains a fascinating and rewarding experience through writings. Kamala Markandaya is one of the great artists in the field of English fiction. She is ever ready for sacrificing herself for the sake of bringing revolutionary changes in the society. The main content of her novels is the close study of Men and Women relationship and the problems related to their domestic and married life. In addition, Kamla Markandaya has exposed several problems India is facing in social, political, national and international form of the East-west confrontation. Her feminist concern has provided her high rank in the field of fiction. In her novels, she moves from self-denial to self-assertion and from self-negation to self-affirmation. This paper is also an attempt to analyze the important aspects of woman's life – marriage, migration, motherhood and midlife of her various women characters. Kamala Markandaya, the Indian Novelist seeks to examine the relationship of Men and Women through her novels.

Keywords: *Man, Woman, Relationship, Feminist, Marital, Portrait, Society, Identity.*

Kamala Markandaya has exposed the external, social and political circumstances of her male and female characters. Her critical and comparative study of women characters and family needs preliminary discussions of the major prevailing conditions that had their corresponding impact on the novelist. There has always been marital discord from the ancient time. The tradition of conflict in married life is not a new concept rather it is as old as the institution of marriage itself although the degrees of this discord have varied with the passage of time. Earlier, men and women after their marriage shared their respective cultural values, mutual commitment, trust and faith which helped them in maintaining the smooth relationship in the family. There were tensions and maladjustments in their marital relationship earlier also but the moral and religious convictions, economic dependence and the fear of social disapproval bounded them to live together: "Marital discord represents a breakdown in the consensus and co-operation of the married couples. Usually, marital discord originates when rivalry develops between the partners by internal and external manifestations like separation, physical violence and vituperation. They drift apart when they are unable to sort-out their problems which result in the strain and tension in their relationship." In most of the her novels, Kamala Markandaya, has used her content as process involving her own

self-definition and her emphatic identification with her character. All her women characters seems to have a positive and optimistic outlook on life and emerge even stronger than their male counterparts. They get fulfillment and recognition in life by exercising their own free will and expressing their own self. Kamala Markandaya has used the technique of depicting women through male point of view along with maintaining harmony in their relationship. She makes her male characters speak so that their comments and views may reveal the facts about woman.

Kamla Markandaya has presented a realistic picture of rural and urban India. The poor become the victim of irony of fate and have to work hard to realize their dreams but Nature ruins sometimes due to the excess of rain in which the fields are flooded and crop is rotten, sometimes due to scarcity of rains when their fields are unable to grow anything. The villages are deprived of medical aid and the people die due to lack of medical facilities. Money lenders exploit uneducated villagers of simple nature. There is growing industrialization but it spreads unemployment. So, there is two aged effect on the villagers; the prices rise with the arrival of townsmen and they become an unemployed due to growing industrialization. Consequently many women and girls become corrupt to earn their bread and butter. Kamla Markandaya does not ignore big cities. Madhusudan Prasad remarks:

"Kamala Markandaya evokes the twin theme of colonialism

and colonial confrontation deftly through her characters, the in-traction, of certain events serving symbolic suggestious and in an almost direct expressiveness in the frequent confrontation between Caroline the imperial English lady and Anusuya, the self-respecting westernized yet truly Indian narration”.

She has mentioned the sufferings of Indian women and has highlighted the marital disharmony, existentialism, anger, and dual tradition in her novels. In one form or another, the theme of marital discord dominates the contemporary fiction. This study focuses on the portrayal of women by the contemporary Indian women novelist. Markandaya has exposed the disillusionment, the frustration, the despair, the dilemma, longing, and the hopelessness of the female world in her novels. Her deep instinctive insight into women’s problems and dilemmas has helped her in drawing a realistic portrait of a contemporary woman.

Kamala Markandaya is internationally recognized for her first novel and masterpiece *Nectar in a Sieve* which tells us about the rural India. This novel depicts the story of a simple South Indian peasant couple and deals with industrialization and its impact on rural life. It focuses chiefly on the theme of hunger, social problems such as poverty beggary, lack of family planning, crime unemployment, zamindari system, industrialization and demoralization. In ‘*Nectar in a Sieve*’ when Ira becomes a prostitute, driven to it by poverty, Rukmani operates as a restrictive force. Her literacy helps her in earning bread and butter. Here the novelist highlights the importance of education for women. In order to earn money for her survival on daily basis in the city, Rukmani offers to write letters for the people. Such a job, however, is riddled with gender biases and Rukmani does not fare too well in earning money by just writing letters. With the help of the street urchin Puli, who has leprosy, Rukmani and Nathan work in a quarry to break stones. The soul-killing toil in the quarry is highly dangerous and stressful because they have to be constantly alert for dynamite blast warnings. Nathan loses his hold completely when the strain proves too much for him. The novelist mentions his state of mind:

“ He, progressively deteriorates in physical and mental strength...feels quite uprooted [and] can no longer survive”

Rukmani proves to be stronger in spirit than Nathan. Even after a pitiful death of Nathan, Rukmani still plans to return back to her land and

demonstrate her new-found resilience and asserting control over the conditions of her own life. By adopting Puli, Rukmani keeps her hope alive. She has neither land as hope nor does she have her husband by her side. Her decision to adopt Puli is also her way of reaching out to a wider community and establishing those connections that she had nurtured back in her village. This act acquires a larger significance because Rukmani adopts Puli with a promise of curing his leprosy in the village hospital run by Kenny and her son Selvam. In this way, when in the starting of the novel, Rukmani reminisces her life, the memories of her life encapsulate both tradition and modernity. The hospital is a symbol of modernity and it is built on the village land, which is a symbol of tradition. Puli’s leprosy is cured in the building that is the epitome of tradition and modernity.

The building of the hospital is intermixing of the British and the Indian culture. The novelist points out the ability of the two cultures which successfully come together when they are able to incorporate the best of each other—the best of western modernity and the best of east tradition. The resolution of Rukmani regarding her identity crisis comes in the wake of accepting the ambivalence towards the nature and the spaces. She has engaged the rural village, the urban city, human nature and social customs for survival. Her decision to return to the land is an evidence of accepting this ambivalence in negotiating tradition and modernity. Despite the fact that she has negotiated both the land and the city, and both rejected her, she decides to come back to her own land. Rukmani clearly denies to associate herself with the land which refutes her claim to be a third-world peasant woman.

Her second novel, *Some Inner Fury* gives a very vivid and graphic account of the East-West clash in the backdrop of national struggle for freedom. The feminist novelist refers to the silent barriers against women in her novel “*Some Inner Fury*”:

“There is a tradition, perhaps not only in India that women

should not be worried, that the best way to ensure this is to

keep them as far as possible in ignorance. Certain domains

belong to men alone, and Indian women learn early not to encroach.”

Her women characters range from the harassed, victimized peasant women to the princesses. She has exhibited the condition and status of the

Indian woman crippled by her sex, society and economic condition. The women cover the half population of the world and thus cannot be ignored. Indian English writers have incorporated in their novels the concept of 'non-attachment' and 'non-involvement' and have started to acknowledge the importance of the Indian woman in a male dominated society like India. With the passage of time, the concept of Indian womanhood has undergone a remarkable change. The Indian women have also their own society to live in. The Survey of the history makes us familiar with the status of Indian women. Initially the women enjoyed considerable honour, freedom and privileges in both private and public fields. But the situation for the women became adverse after some time. Now Indian womanhood has "to be explored, experienced, and understood in its entire vicissitudes, multiplicities, contradictions and complexities". From the cradle to the tomb, the journey of Indian woman passes through different stages while playing familial roles. Even after playing equally important and deciding role in the family matters, she is struggling for her identity remains an enigma. There are so many societal sanctions to restrict and interrupt her freedom. Literature as well as the society around us, reinforces the image of the Indian woman as Pativrata, the paragon of all virtues. According to James Graham,

"The rural peoples...are always already left behind in

colonial modernity that speeds [them] into the future".

In her third novel, "A Silence of Desire" Kamala Markandaya presents a pen portrait of the assault of the western skepticism on the oriental faith of Sarojini, the female protagonist. The novel presents a family drama based on the husband-wife relationship. A. V. Krishna Rao points out:

"A Silence of desire is an imaginative commentary on the psychological maladjustment of a middle-class woman, deeply religious and traditionalist."

In this novel, she portrays the assault of the views of western skepticism on the oriental faith of Sarojini, the female protagonist. The novel presents a family drama by exposing the husband-wife relationship. It reveals how men and women torment themselves and each other by silence on many occasions when they want to unburden their hearts by expressing their feelings. The novel stresses mainly on the internal conflicts of Sarojini, the female protagonist. Kamala Markandaya has chosen London for setting of her novels.

"Possession", Markandaya's fourth novel affirms the supremacy of spiritual powers over the temptations of material forces. Death appears as a major theme in this novel. There are two main characters in this story- Lady Caroline and the boy Valmiki. A young English tourist lady Caroline Bell, while travelling in India, comes in contact of Valmiki and finds that he is god gifted artist. She takes the young man Valmiki with her to London to survive his talent where he becomes a famous artist and painter. They suffer in their life. The author's intention is to make him a sage and a seer embodying the spirit of Indian philosophy. The author realizes that a Vasishta has incarnated into the 20th century as beacon lighting Val's life and bringing him safe to share after his voyage on the perilous seas of love and fame. The novel ends with the victory of the spirit. Valmiki becomes a famous painter in England under the patronage of Caroline. But he could not shake off his belief that "A part of God dwelt in every man and would one day reunite with the divine whole". He is typical of the many such pseudoeremites in India who have enough scriptural knowledge to impress laymen and not enough self - control or detachment to keep away from commercial ambitions. The East West encounter on a cultural level is vividly depicted in the novel through the conflict between the Indian spiritual faith and modernism.

Lady Caroline who is an autocrat, typical of the British Raj in India, sets about getting possession of Valmiki with the same dedication and ruthlessness with which the British ruled over India. She moulds him in to a man, an artist and a lover after the image. She ruins her but she thinks that he has gained more than he has lost. Caroline has her last words:

"There is still one thing to be taken into account. Valmiki is

yours now, but he has been mine. One day he will want to be

mine again, I shall take care to make him want me again and on

that day I shall be back to claim him".

Like her first novel Nectar in a Sieve, Kamala Markandaya's fifth novel, A Handful of Rice is basically concerned with the theme of conflict between oriental stoicism and western revolt and urban economics. Hunger and Degradation on the East-West encounter, the natural feelings of hunger and starvation and the real feelings of the East towards the West and the vice versa have been realistically depicted in this novel. Markandaya has shown his concern regarding

social injustice through this novel. Moreover Markandaya has shown a good example of human relationship through this novel. It deals with the theme of urban economics while her first novel Nectar in a Sieve represents the rural economics and its impact on human relations. Ravi, who is the central figure of A Handful of Rice, is a rural breed but has started to live in the city. His father does not want to leave his native village because he is rooted in it. While living in Madras, Ravi has come in close contact with a city breed Damodar and has learnt many things from Damodar and feels obliged to him for training him. Ravi's father-in-law Apu who is a tailor by profession has also his upbringing in village and has been trained in village tradition by his ancestors. Both these village people are satisfied with their destiny and do not have any complaint regarding their fate, Ravi feels a good change in his city life.

Markandaya in her sixth novel, "The Coffin Dams" has clearly delineated the theme of East-West encounter in the form of clash between the human values of India and the technological views of the west. In "The Coffin Dams", the English technologists and Indian engineers close their ranks after the accident at the dam site when the lives of Indians and a few English have been lost. When two Indian bodies are not traced, the Indian labourers strike work. Rawlings, the quick-tempered Englishman, is unable to understand why the fuss is made. But Clinton's wife, Helen has tried to understand the matter and reasons with her husband: "They believe the spirit will not be freed, until its body has been revered". Neither can Rawlings understand what Krishnan means by saying they will suffer "Spiritual torments", If the body is deemed nothing.

Her next and seventh novel "The No Where Man", delineates the problem of identity of elderly Indian immigrants. The protagonists, Vasantha and her husband Srinivas find it not only difficult but also impossible to create their own identity in England which is the land of their adoption. This novel is dominated by the theme of racial rancor and hatred. Markandaya has depicted the spirit of Indian vegetarianism in this novel. Srinivas and his wife Vasantha lived in England for a long time but they are still strictly vegetarian. Srinivas invites Mrs. Pickering after Vasantha's death to share his home but does not leave his life style of being non-vegetarianism. His friendship with Mrs. Pickering is based on compassion. After the death of Vasantha due to tuberculosis in England, he cremates her in the electric crematorium but

completes all his own Hindu religious beliefs as he takes a casket of her ashes and immerses it in the river. While immersing the ashes of Vasantha in the river Thames, he is rebuked by the English policeman for polluting the river but he shows his emotions to the policeman to cool him down and says that it was only his wife. His association with Mrs. Pickering makes him understand of the Christian religion. He helps Mrs. Pickering in decorating a tree on Christmas to be placed by a window for the neighbors to see. In "Two Virgins", Saroja and Lalitha grow up in the Hindu tradition and imbibe a respect for all living beings. They believe that "You couldn't destroy soul" though Lalitha was told by her Christian teacher Miss Mendoza that "souls did not enter other bodies. They went straight up to heaven or down into hell or were cooped up in purgatory which was an in-between place for doing penance in". Saroja is highly concerned when she comes to know that Manikkam wants to sell a barren cow to the butcher. But she is confident that his wife being "A good Hindu" would never allow him to give a cow for slaughter. This novel seems to preach the Hindu philosophy.

According to Hindu philosophy the soul finds release only after its present embodiment of flesh and bones is fully destroyed on death. Appa's compatriot Rangu was cremated when he died in police action and his ashes were immersed in the river which absorbs both joys and sorrows because it is eternal, ever-flowing

.Her eighth novel "Two Virgins", portrays the encroachment by the modern western values on the traditional beliefs and old established relationships within the family and the village. Markandaya has presented the story of two virgins or girls Lalitha and Saroja in this novel. The need for individual freedom is the central concern of this novel. Kamala Markandaya's ninth novel, "The Golden Honeycomb", portrays the life of a Maharajah who plays merely like a puppet in the hands of the British. The novel is written in a political background and is fully charged with the feeling of patriotism and nationalism.

Markandaya in her last novel Pleasure City, tries at her level best to cover up the gulf between two cultures of the East and the West by developing love and intimacy between the two characters - Rikki, a poor and rustic Indian boy and Tully an English officer. Throughout all her novels, the female characters seem to search their identity and that is why search for identity of women, is a

persistent theme in her fiction. Dr. Patnaik sums up his remarks in the following words:

“we may say that the one persistent theme, that underlines all

the novels of Kamala Markandaya, is a constant search for

identity mainly by the female protagonist”.

Kamala Markandaya has tried to show that the status of women in the society cannot be underestimated. Men and Women, being the counterpart of each other, are equally important for the development of the society. In the modern scenario, women are not behind the men in any field, rather they sometimes prove to be more powerful and dignified than men due to their greater human virtues and qualities. In all her novels, the relationship between the men and women is very cordial and congenial. Her characters prove that the women contribute in the development of their family not only in the presence of their counterpart but also in their absence when they are no more alive. The novelist wants to convey the message that the voice of women in her novels lead to the betterment and welfare of the entire mankind. In addition, her novels express her feminist moral concern through the detailed examination of sexual and familial relationships. She emphasizes that the society should recognize the moral superiority of women in upholding the sanctity of the family. She advocates that there must be prohibition against loose living so that purity of women and the stability of the home may not be endangered. James Graham remarks in this reference:

“The rural peoples...are always already left behind in colonial

modernity that speeds [them] into the future”.

Reference

1. Banejee, Debjani: "Home and Us!: Re-Defining Identity in the South Asian Diaspora through the Writings of Chitra Banejee Divakaruni and Meena Alexander". The Diasporic Imagination: Asian American Writing Vol II Somadatta Mandal Ed. New Delhi; Prestige Books, 2010. Print.
2. Barat, Urbashi: " Sisters of the Heart : Female Bonding in the Fiction of Chitra Banejee Divakaruni". The Diasporic Imagination Asian - American Writing Vol-II, Somdatta Mandal Ed. New Delhi; Prestige books, 2010. Print
3. Beauvoir, Simone de: The Second Sex. Trans and Ed. H M Parshley. New York:Vintage Books, 2014. Print.

4. Bhabha, Homi: The Location of Culture. London; Routledge, 2014. Print. Bhasin, Kamala. Understanding Gender. New Delhi: Women boundless (An partner of Kali for women), 2013. Print.

5. Cixous, Helen: "The Laugh of Medusa". Reprinted in Feminisms: An Anthology of Scholarly Theory and Criticism. Eds. Robyn r Warhol, Diane Price Hemdl, New Brunswick; Rutgers University Press, 2012. Print.

6. Chatterjee, Arpita: "Postmodern/Postcolonial Spatiality in Kiran Desai's The Inheritance of Loss". Basic Responses to Kiran Desai. Sunita Sinha and Bryan Reynolds. Eds New Delhi; Atlantic Publishers, 2014. Print.

7. Chatterjee Parendu: "The Inheritance of Loss: Mapping postcolonial Masculinities". Postcolonial Indian Fiction in English and Masculinities. New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers, 2014. Print.

हिन्दी उपन्यासों में सामाजिक मूल्यों का विघटन : एक विवेचन

मीनाक्षी रावत

हिन्दी विभाग, पं.जे.एल.एन. गवर्नमेंट पी.जी. कॉलेज फरीदाबाद

स्वातन्त्रयोत्तर हिन्दी उपन्यासों में सामाजिक मूल्यों का विघटन—विषय पर चिन्तन करने से पूर्व हमें सामाजिक मूल्यों के विघटन को परिभाषित करना उचित होगा। मूल्य अवधरण से तात्पर्य मानव की उस मानवतावादी दृष्टि से है, जिसे अपनाकर मानव मम और ममेतर सेग ऊपर सर्वजनहिताय किसी ऐसे नियमों अथवा धरणाओं का विकास करता है जो अन्ततः सबके द्वारा स्वीकार कर ली जाती है। मूल्य अवधरण मानवतावादी दृष्टि से निष्पन्न एक नियम सम्पन्न चेतना का नाम है। सिपले ने अपने शब्द कोश में मूल्य की परिभाषा इस प्रकार की है— “मूल्य शब्द उस विशेषता का द्योतक है, जो उस वस्तु को मूल्यवान बनातह है।”¹ मूल्य और जीवन का पारस्परिक घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध है। मनुष्य सामाजिक प्राणी है अतः सामाजिक मूल्यों का समाज में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। जीवन को आदर्श की ओर उन्मुख करने, भौतिक स्थिति से आध्यात्मिक स्थिति में पहुँचाने और सुनियोजित एवं सुनिश्चित कर्म की प्रेरणा देने वाले सामाजिक मूल्य हैं। ये सामाजिक आवश्यकताओं, सामान्य जन कल्याण एवं लोकहित में साधक होते हैं। मूल्य समाज के आधार स्तंभ हैं जिन पर समाज की सभ्यता और संस्कृति का भव्य भवन आधारित रहता है। समाज क्या है? सामान्य प्रयोग की दृष्टि से समाज का सीध-सादा अर्थ जन समूह है। मानक हिन्दी कोश के अनुसार— “समाज बहुत से लोगों का गिरोह या समूह है।”² परन्तु समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोण से बहुत से लोगों के गिरोह, झुण्ड या समूह को समाज नहीं कहा जा सकता। डॉ॰ जी.वी.रमण के अनुसार— “समाज ही मानव मन के उन्नयन की आधार शिला है। जन्म से ही समाज से पृथक रहने वाला मानव अपनी बौद्धिक शक्तियों के विकास के लिए अनुकूल क्षेत्रा न पाकर अनुकरण से पशुवत आचरण करता रह जाता है।”³ समाज

में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों के मध्य परस्पर पाए जाने वाले सामाजिक, पारिवारिक, सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध ही सामाजिक मूल्य कहलाते हैं।

विघटन शब्द का अर्थ है— किसी भी चीज का अपने स्तर से गिरना। विघटन का अर्थ है— टूट जाना एवं टूट-पफूट की स्थिति तब आती है जबकि कोई तत्त्व अथवा वस्तु विनाश की ओर जा रही है। टूट-पफूट विनाश की प्रक्रिया में भी आवश्यक है एवं नव निर्माण की प्रक्रिया में भी। मीरर महोदय सामाजिक विघटन के सम्बन्ध में कहते हैं— “जब सामाजिक संरचना अपना कार्यात्मक सन्तुलन खो देती है तो वह सामाजिक विघटन की ओर मुड़ जाती है।”⁴

सामाजिक सम्बन्धों की व्यवस्था का नाम सामाजिक संगठन है। संगठन उन सम्बन्धों को सूचित करता है जो किसी समूह के सदस्यों में विद्यमान रहते हैं। मनुष्य जब सहयोग, मतैक्य, नियन्त्राण एवं नियम व्यवस्था के द्वारा जब सामूहिक कार्यों में भाग लेते हैं तो हम इस प्रक्रिया को सामाजिक संगठन कहते हैं। इस भान्ति सहयोग, मतैक्य, सामाजिक नियन्त्राण, नियम-व्यवस्था, सामान्य हित एवं इच्छाएँ, स्थिति एवं कार्य व्यवस्था और सामाजिक संस्थाएँ आदि सामाजिक संगठन के सहायक कारक होते हैं। सामाजिक संगठन की थोड़ी या बहुत अनुपस्थिति ही सामाजिक विघटन की स्थिति है। सामाजिक संगठन के आवश्यक तत्त्वों में किसी प्रकार का विचलन सामाजिक विघटन कहलाएगा। समाज सामाजिक सम्बन्धों का जाल है, इन सम्बन्धों में आने वाला विकार ही सामाजिक विघटन का उत्पादक होगा।

वर्तमान में नवचेतना के आलोक में परम्परा संस्कारों और विश्वास पर आधारित जीवन-मूल्यों का विघटन होने लगा। नैतिक मान्यताओं के क्षेत्रा में क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन हुआ। हार्दिकता का स्थान तर्क ने ले लिया।

तार्किक जीवन दृष्टि ने परम्परागत शाश्वत जीवन मूल्यों— सत्य, अहिंसा, ईमानदारी, नैतिकता, आस्था, चरित्रा की उज्ज्वलता आदि को अस्वीकृत कर नवीन जीवन-दृष्टि के आलोक में नवीन मूल्यों की स्थापना की। जीवन के महत्त्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों— प्रेम, विवाह, यौन-भावना, नारी के प्रति दृष्टिकोण, स्त्री-पुरुष सम्बन्ध आदि से सम्बन्धित जीवन-मूल्यों को परखने की कसौटी ही बदल गई। यौन-सम्बन्धें मेगं स्वेच्छाचारिता बढी, युवा मानव में विद्रोह का स्वर पफूटा और ईश्वर के स्थान पर मानव की प्रतिष्ठा हुई। पुरुष वर्ग ही नहीं, नारी भी परम्परागत श्रृंखलाओं से मुक्ति की आवश्यकता अनुभव करने लगी। वैज्ञानिक चिन्तन के परिवेश में आत्मा-परमात्मा, जन्म-मृत्यु, स्वर्ग-नरक, पाप-पुण्य, सुख-दुःख, नियति सम्बन्धी परम्परागत धरणाओं में परिवर्तन आया है। भारतीय अध्यात्मवाद और मानवतावाद में जिन आदर्शों—त्याग, तपस्या, प्रेम, संयम, अहिंसा, सत्य एवं समष्टिगत कल्याण के मूल्यों को जीवन के उन्नयन के लिए श्रेष्ठ माना, आधुनिक साहित्यकारों तथा चिन्तकों ने उनके स्वरूप को निषेधत्मक मानकर मानव प्रवृत्तियों की उन्मुक्तता और स्वेच्छाचारिता में वैयक्तिक और सामाजिक विकास देखा है।

वैज्ञानिक प्रगति के कारण परम्परागत जीवन-मूल्य विघटित होते जा रहे हैं। समकालीन सामाजिक जीवन में जीवन मूल्यों का विघटन एक ओर व्याप्त है तो दूसरी ओर यांत्रिकी और औद्योगिकरण के प्रभाव के कारण मानवीय सम्बन्ध भयंकर तनाव के बीच गुजर रहे हैं। डॉ. महाराज कृष्ण जैन के शब्दों में— “सर्वत्रा व्यक्ति और व्यक्ति के मध्य यंत्रा दिवार बनकर खड़ा हो गया है और मानवीय सम्बन्ध वस्तुतः असम्बन्ध में परिणत हो गये हैं।”⁵

सम्बन्धों में विघटन और मूल्यों का संघर्ष वर्तमान युग की प्रत्येक साहित्यिक विध में सुना जा सकता है। समकालीन साहित्य की केन्द्रीय विध होने के नाते उपन्यास में मूल्य विघटन एवं नवीन मूल्यों के उदय के कारण

उत्पन्न टकराहट की गूँज सुनाई देती है। मनुष्य तथा उससे जुड़े समाज के परिवेश को स्पष्ट करना तथा आधुनिक जीवन की जटिलता, संकुलता, छटपटाहट एवं विघटन की दृष्टि से देखें तो स्वातन्त्रयोत्तर भारत एक नवीन परिवर्तित रूप में हमारे सामने है। यहाँ परम्परा से आ रहे संयुक्त परिवारों का विघटन हो रहा है। स्वातन्त्रयोत्तर भारतीय समाज के इस महत्त्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन ने समसामायिक उपन्यासकारों को आकर्षित किया है।

परिवार समाज की महत्त्वपूर्ण इकाई है। यह एक सार्वभौमिक एवं आधारभूत सामाजिक संस्था होने के कारण समाज का विकास इसी पर निर्भर है। परिवार में कतिपय व्यक्तियों का परस्पर व्यवहार, आचरण, कृतज्ञता, संवेदना आदि भाव अन्य संस्थाओं की अपेक्षा अधिक पुष्ट एवं रागात्मक सूत्रा में ग्रथित होते हैं। पारिवारिक सम्बन्धों ने व्यक्ति के जीवन को सुखमय या दुःखमय बनाने में जबरदस्त सहयोग दिया है।

व्यक्तिवाद के बढ़ते प्रभाव से समकालीन भारतीय समाज में हो रहे पारिवारिक विघटन एवं संयुक्त परिवार के टूटन को हम नरेश मेहता कृत ‘यह पथ बंधु था’ में श्री नाथ ठाकुर के परिवार के माध्यम से जान सकते हैं। गिरधर गोपाल कृत ‘कंदील और कुहासे’ के किशू के पारिवारिक जीवन की कटुता, औपचारिकता, विवशता तथा परिवार के सदस्यों के बीच व्याप्त तानव के कारण बच्चों के मन पर जो कुप्रभाव पड़ते हैं उनका उद्घाटन प्रमोद सिन्हा ने ‘उसका शहर’ में किया है। अनमेल विवाह द्वारा होने वाले पारिवारिक विघटन का अंकन केशव प्रसाद मिश्र कृत ‘देहरी के आर-पार’ में हुआ है। राजेन्द्र यादव के उपन्यासों में परिवर्तित जीवन मूल्यों का रूप दिखाई देता है। इनके ‘उखड़े हुए लोग’, ‘सारा आकाश’ इसी के प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण हैं। ‘सारा आकाश’ उपन्यास में संयुक्त परिवार का विघटन, दाम्पत्य जीवन का संत्रास तथा विवाहेतर सम्बन्धों पर प्रकाश डाला गया है अमृतलाल नागर के ‘बूँद और समुंद्र’ तथा ‘अमृत और विष’ में भी बदलते जीवन मूल्य परिलक्षित होते हैं। जैनेन्द्र के

‘त्याग पत्रा’ में भी परम्परागत मूल्यों के प्रति आक्रोश तथा नवीन जीवन मूल्यों के प्रति आग्रह परिलक्षित होता है।

स्त्री-पुरुष सम्बन्धों की पहली कड़ी दाम्पत्य सम्बन्ध है। भारतीय सामाजिक जीवन में दाम्पत्य सम्बन्ध या विवाह वासनापूर्ति का साधन नहीं है। वह जीवन का एक पवित्रा बन्धन, त्याग एवं समर्पण का चिह्न है। वह आत्मा की आर्द्रता एवं आध्यात्मिक चेतना को जागृत करने का मार्ग है। पुरानी सामाजिक व्यवस्था के टूटने एवं नई सामाजिक आस्था के जनम लेने के इस संधिकाल के विघटित दाम्पत्य जीवन में आज नैतिक बन्धनों की कोई मान्यता नहीं है। नारी के स्वतन्त्रा सामाजिक जीवन में पुरुष वर्ग द्वारा लगाये जाने वाले प्रतिबन्ध, आधुनिक पुरुष वर्ग द्वारा अपने परम्परागत संस्कारों एवं अधिकारों को छोड़ नहीं पाना तथा आर्थिक दृष्टि से नारी की आत्म-निर्भरता, अविश्वास, बनावट आदि ही वे कतिपय कारण हैं जिनसे समकालीन दाम्पत्य सम्बन्धों में कटुता आ रही है। दाम्पत्य सम्बन्धों की विषमता एवं विघटन का प्रभाव न केवल पति और पत्नी पर पड़ रहा है अपितु उनकी सन्तान एवं परिवार पर भी पड़ रहा है।

मोहन राकेश कृत ‘अन्धेरे बन्द कमरे’ में हरबंस और नीलिमा का संघर्ष स्त्री के स्वतन्त्रा सामाजिक जीवन एवं पुरुष की परम्परागत धरणा एवं संस्कारों का संघर्ष है। यही संघर्ष उनके दाम्पत्य जीवन को विघटन की ओर ले जा रहा है। विष्णु प्रभाकर का ‘दर्पण का व्यक्ति’ उपन्यास भी दाम्पत्य सम्बन्धों की एक विडम्बनापूर्ण स्थिति— नारी जीवन की विवशता, उसकी आशा एवं आकांक्षा को हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत करता है। भारतीय नारी अपने संस्कारों के कारण पति के जीवित रहते हुए दूसरे पुरुष का वरण नहीं कर पाती, भले ही शारीरिक आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिए वह कुछ भी करे जबकि पुरुष पत्नी के रहते हुए भी कई स्त्रियाँ को पत्नी बना रहा है। शानी ने अपने उपन्यास ‘नदी और सीपियाँ’ में आधुनिक स्त्री-पुरुष संबंधों, विशेषकर दाम्पत्य सम्बन्धों पर खुलकर सोचने की माँग की है।

दाम्पत्य सम्बन्धों में तीसरे व्यक्ति का आगमन सदा से ही तनाव का कारण बना हुआ है। पति-पत्नी के बीच तीसरे व्यक्ति द्वारा उत्पन्न त्रिकोण के चौखटे में अधिक तीव्र और विस्फोटक सम्बन्धों का उदाहरण राजेन्द्र यादव एवं मन्नू भण्डारी का सम्मिलित उपन्यास ‘एक इंच मुस्कान’ में मिलता है। श्रीकान्त वर्मा के उपन्यास ‘दूसरी बार’ में पति-पत्नी के सम्बन्धों के विघटन का कारण विश्वास हीनता है। भीष्म साहनी के ‘कडियाँ’ उपन्यास की प्रोमिला एवं महेन्द्र के दाम्पत्य सम्बन्धों के विघटन का कारण स्त्री की आर्थिक दृष्टि से आत्मनिर्भरता के अभाव में पुरुष का निरंकुश हो जाना है। दाम्पत्य सम्बन्धों के परम्परागत रूप की सारी अमानुषिकता, जड़ता, पीड़ा और करुणा नरेश मेहता कृत ‘यह पथ बन्दु था’ के सरस्वती और श्रीधर के द्वारा उदघाटित हुई है। कमलेश्वर के उपन्यास ‘डाक बंगला’ की शीला आधुनिक दाम्पत्य सम्बन्धों की एक विचित्रा स्थिति का द्योतक है जिसमें आजकल पत्नियाँ भी किराये पर मिल रही हैं।

आधुनिक दाम्पत्य सम्बन्धों के विचित्रा रूपों को हम भगवतीचरण वर्मा कृत ‘रेखा’, कृष्णा सोबती कृत ‘मित्रो मरजानी’, महेन्द्र भल्ला कृत ‘एक पति के नोट्स’ रामदरश कृत ‘बीच का समय’ आदि उपन्यासों में भी देख सकते हैं।

उपर्युक्त विवेचन के आलोक में हम कह सकते हैं कि स्वातन्त्रयोत्तर हिन्दी उपन्यासकारों ने सामाजिक मूल्यों के विघटन को अपने उपन्यासों में चित्रित किया है। जीवन में परम्परागत मूल्य जब गति एवं स्पर्श देते हुए प्रतीत नहीं होते तो युग, समाज और साहित्यकार को ऐसे साहित्य की रचना करनी होगी जो जीवन में उदात्त मूल्यों का प्रसार कर सके।

वैज्ञानिक प्रगति के कारण उत्पन्न तार्किक बुद्धि (युक्त आज का आधुनिक मानव परम्परागत जीवन मूल्यों का अन्धनुकरण न कर उन्हें तक की कसौटी पर कसना चाह रहा है। परिणामतः परम्परागत जीवन-मूल्यों के सामने प्रश्न चिह्न लगाये जा रहे हैं। ऐसे में

उपन्यासकार बुदि एवं हृदय के सामजस्य के लिए संघर्षरत है।

संदर्भ-सूची

1. R.K. Mukerjee, The Social Structure of Value, P. 77
2. मानक हिन्दी कोश, पृ. 284
3. डॉ. जी.बी. रमण, कविजय समाज दर्शन, पृ. 40
4. सामाजिक समस्याएँ और विघटन, डॉ. राघव राघव पृ. 9
5. संचेतना, मार्च 90, पृष्ठ 56-57

www.ijpd.co.in

**ADVENTURE SPORTS: A TOOL OF PHYSICAL AND MENTAL TRAINING-
INTRODUCTION**

Dr. Balbir Singh

Assistant Professor, Dept. of Physical Education
Govt. College, Safidon

Abstract

Adventure sports have emerged as a dynamic fusion of physical prowess and mental fortitude, offering participants a unique avenue for comprehensive training. This paper explores how these activities transcend conventional sports, becoming tools for holistic growth. Adventure sports encompass a wide range of exhilarating activities that demand individuals to step beyond their comfort zones, cultivating physical fitness, mental resilience, and a deeper connection with nature. By embracing challenges such as rock climbing, skydiving, and white-water rafting, participants develop adaptive skills, heightened situational awareness, and an ability to manage stress. The psychological benefits extend to enhanced mindfulness, self-confidence, and a profound sense of achievement. These experiences forge a resilient mindset applicable to various life domains. As advocates for environmental conservation, adventure sports enthusiasts also champion responsible practices. Ultimately, adventure sports encapsulate the human spirit's drive for exploration, offering a transformative journey of self-discovery, personal growth, and an unwavering zest for life

Introduction

Adventure sports, often referred to as extreme or outdoor sports, have gained remarkable popularity in recent years due to their unique combination of physical challenges and mental stimulation. These sports encompass a wide range of activities, such as rock climbing, skydiving, white-water rafting, paragliding, bungee jumping, and more. Unlike traditional sports, adventure sports take participants out of their comfort zones and into natural environments where they must confront uncertainty, danger, and their own limitations. Beyond the thrill and adrenaline rush, adventure sports offer participants a holistic form of physical and mental training that can significantly contribute to personal growth and well-being.

In this exploration of adventure sports, we will delve into how these activities serve as a powerful tool for both physical and mental training. We will discuss the unique challenges they present, the physical demands they impose, and the psychological benefits they offer. From enhancing physical fitness and fostering resilience to promoting mindfulness and building self-confidence, adventure sports offer a comprehensive platform for individuals to push their boundaries and discover their hidden potential. Additionally, we will examine the safety considerations and ethical aspects that

come with participating in these high-risk activities.

This discussion aims to shed light on the transformative power of adventure sports, highlighting the way they cultivate not only robust bodies but also strong minds. As we venture into the heart-pounding world of extreme sports, it becomes evident that the lessons learned and experiences gained extend far beyond the thrill of the moment, providing enduring skills and insights that can enrich every facet of life.

Adventure Sports: A Tool of Physical and Mental Training

Adventure sports, with their inherent blend of excitement and risk, have evolved from being solely adrenaline-pumping activities to becoming recognized tools for comprehensive physical and mental training. These sports demand participants to step outside their comfort zones and embrace challenges that push the boundaries of their capabilities. From mountain summits to deep-sea depths, adventure sports offer an avenue for individuals to test their limits, both physically and mentally, leading to personal growth, enhanced resilience, and an improved quality of life.

Physical Demands and Conditioning

Participation in adventure sports requires a higher level of physical fitness than what's typically demanded by conventional sports. The diverse nature of these activities necessitates

well-rounded athleticism. Rock climbing demands upper body strength and balance, while kayaking necessitates core stability and upper body endurance. Engaging in adventure sports compels individuals to train their bodies in functional ways, enhancing overall strength, flexibility, and cardiovascular fitness.

Furthermore, the unpredictable terrains and environments encountered during adventure sports necessitate adaptability and agility. Hikers may encounter varying elevations, climbers deal with differing rock formations, and snowboarders navigate changing snow conditions. Such demands lead to a more well-rounded physical fitness profile compared to specialized training for traditional sports.

Mental Resilience and Psychological Benefits

Beyond physical prowess, adventure sports cultivate remarkable mental resilience. Participants must confront fear and uncertainty, enhancing their ability to manage stress and anxiety. These sports necessitate quick decision-making in high-pressure situations, sharpening cognitive abilities and promoting a heightened sense of situational awareness.

The pursuit of adventure sports fosters a deep connection between the mind and the body. Practitioners often describe experiencing "flow" – a state of complete immersion in an activity where time seems to stand still. This meditative state enhances mindfulness, reducing mental clutter and promoting a sense of inner calm.

Furthermore, overcoming challenges in adventure sports fosters self-confidence. Conquering a difficult climb, navigating white-water rapids, or completing a skydive instills a sense of accomplishment that transcends the activity itself. These triumphs contribute to increased self-esteem and a belief in one's ability to overcome obstacles in various aspects of life.

Safety and Ethical Considerations

While adventure sports offer transformative experiences, they are not without risks. Participants must adhere to strict safety protocols, use appropriate gear, and receive proper training before attempting any activity. The pursuit of thrill should never come at the cost of one's safety.

Moreover, the impact of adventure sports on the environment must be carefully managed. As these activities often take place in natural settings, it's crucial to engage in ethical practices to preserve these environments for future

generations. Responsible tourism and outdoor ethics play a vital role in minimizing the ecological footprint of adventure sports.

Conclusion

Adventure sports have evolved into much more than exhilarating hobbies – they are tools that facilitate profound physical and mental transformation. These activities compel individuals to surpass their limits, building physical strength, mental resilience, and emotional well-being. The marriage of adrenaline and introspection in adventure sports offers participants the chance to explore their own capabilities and uncover their untapped potential. As individuals scale mountains, dive into uncharted waters, and soar through the skies, they not only embark on daring journeys but also embark on a path of self-discovery and personal growth.

Beyond Boundaries: Embracing the Adventure

Adventure sports are not confined to a single demographic; they welcome enthusiasts of all ages, backgrounds, and fitness levels. The inclusivity of these sports is a testament to their transformative power. Individuals who may have never considered themselves athletes can find themselves rock climbing, spelunking, or participating in other heart-pounding activities that reshape their perception of what they are capable of achieving.

As technology continues to advance, adventure sports have also found a digital platform. Virtual reality and augmented reality technologies allow people to experience the thrill of these activities in simulated environments, providing a taste of the adventure without geographical constraints or safety concerns. While these digital experiences can never fully replace the authenticity of real-world adventures, they offer an accessible entry point for those seeking a taste of the adventure sports lifestyle.

Fostering Relationships and Community

Participation in adventure sports often leads to the formation of strong bonds and a sense of camaraderie among enthusiasts. Shared challenges, triumphs, and the mutual respect for the natural world create a community united by a common passion. This sense of belonging provides additional psychological benefits, promoting social connections and emotional well-being.

Adventure sports also provide opportunities for team building and collaboration. Activities like white-water rafting and group mountain climbing require participants to work together, enhancing communication skills and fostering a sense of collective achievement. These skills are transferable to professional and personal spheres, making adventure sports a tool for holistic personal development.

Looking Ahead: Balancing Thrills and Mindfulness

While adventure sports undoubtedly offer an avenue for physical and mental training, striking a balance between thrill-seeking and mindfulness is essential. The pursuit of ever-increasing excitement can overshadow the mindful and meditative aspects of these activities. Practitioners should be cautious not to chase adrenaline to the detriment of their own well-being or the environment.

In conclusion, adventure sports have evolved from being seen as purely daring exploits to becoming recognized tools for fostering physical fitness, mental resilience, and personal growth. The journey these sports offer extends beyond the thrill of the moment, guiding individuals towards a deeper understanding of themselves and their potential. Whether scaling cliffs, soaring through the skies, or navigating challenging waters, adventure sports encourage participants to step outside their comfort zones, embrace uncertainty, and unlock new dimensions of strength – both in body and in mind.

Education and Training: The Path to Mastery

Engaging in adventure sports requires a commitment to education and training. Novices must undergo proper instruction and practice to ensure safety and competence. From learning rope techniques in rock climbing to understanding water currents in kayaking, acquiring the necessary skills enhances both the enjoyment and safety of these activities.

Mentorship and guidance play crucial roles in the journey of mastering adventure sports. Seasoned practitioners often share their knowledge and experience with newcomers, fostering a culture of learning and growth. Additionally, professional instructors provide structured training programs that not only teach technical skills but also emphasize risk management, first aid, and ethical considerations.

Avenues for Personal Reflection and Growth

Adventure sports provide unique opportunities for introspection and personal growth. As individuals face challenges that push their limits, they inevitably confront fears, doubts, and insecurities. Overcoming these emotional barriers can lead to profound personal transformation. The courage required to take the first step off a cliff in a base jump or to navigate treacherous terrain on a mountain bike translates into a newfound ability to confront challenges in daily life.

Furthermore, adventure sports encourage participants to develop a deep appreciation for the natural world. As climbers gaze upon breathtaking vistas from mountaintops or divers explore vibrant underwater ecosystems, a sense of awe and connection to the environment is fostered. This connection often translates into a heightened sense of environmental responsibility and a desire to preserve these spaces for future generations.

Pushing Limits, Embracing Unknowns

Adventure sports are a testament to human curiosity and the desire to explore the unknown. These activities require participants to confront discomfort and uncertainty head-on, cultivating mental toughness and adaptability. The willingness to step into unfamiliar territory, whether it's navigating a dense forest or free-falling from a plane, instills a sense of empowerment that resonates in various aspects of life.

The essence of adventure sports lies in the thrill of pushing limits and the joy of embracing new experiences. Each journey, whether it's conquering a challenging climb or embarking on a multi-day hiking expedition, becomes a metaphor for life's journey. The obstacles, setbacks, and triumphs encountered on these adventures mirror the complexities of existence, imparting valuable life lessons along the way.

Conclusion: Embracing the Adventure of Life

In the tapestry of life, adventure sports offer vibrant threads that enrich the overall experience. These activities transcend mere physical feats, becoming catalysts for self-discovery, personal growth, and the forging of enduring memories. Adventure sports beckon individuals to step outside their comfort zones, welcoming them into a world where the ordinary transforms into the extraordinary, and where the spirit of exploration fuels an unwavering zest for life. So, whether one stands atop a mountain peak or

plunges into the depths of the ocean, the call of adventure resonates as a reminder to embrace the unknown, push one's limits, and savor the journey of existence to the fullest.

Embracing Challenges: Lessons from the Edge

Adventure sports present a microcosm of life's challenges, condensed into moments of exhilaration and uncertainty. As individuals navigate the uncharted waters, scale towering cliffs, or navigate through dense forests, they gain invaluable insights into perseverance, resilience, and the art of facing adversity.

The experiences encountered in adventure sports teach participants how to adapt to changing circumstances. Just as a sudden shift in weather conditions can alter the course of a mountain expedition, life's unexpected twists and turns demand flexibility and a willingness to recalibrate. The ability to adjust one's path without losing sight of the ultimate goal is a lesson that transcends the realm of adventure sports, shaping a mindset conducive to success in any pursuit.

Legacy and Impact: Nurturing Stewardship

Adventure sports enthusiasts often become stewards of the environment, advocating for its preservation and responsible use. The deep connection formed with natural landscapes through these activities engenders a sense of responsibility to protect these spaces for future generations. Environmental awareness and sustainable practices become integral components of the adventure sports ethos.

Moreover, the positive impact of adventure sports ripples outward, inspiring others to embrace challenges, seek personal growth, and forge deeper connections with the world around them. This influence extends to communities, encouraging the development of adventure tourism that supports local economies and empowers individuals to explore their own backyards with fresh eyes.

The Ever-Evolving Journey

The allure of adventure sports lies not only in the thrill of the moment but in the continuous journey of self-discovery and improvement. Seasoned enthusiasts find themselves consistently drawn to new challenges, whether it's conquering a new mountain peak, mastering a different technique, or exploring uncharted territories. This perpetual quest for growth reflects the essence of the human spirit – an

unquenchable thirst for progress and a willingness to embrace the unknown.

As technology advances and new frontiers open up, the landscape of adventure sports continues to expand. Innovations in equipment, safety measures, and training techniques create opportunities for more individuals to participate safely. The fusion of traditional adventure sports with cutting-edge technologies brings forth new dimensions of excitement and exploration, bridging the gap between the past and the future.

Final Reflections

In the realm of adventure sports, the boundaries of physical and mental limitations are challenged, reshaped, and ultimately expanded. What begins as an adrenaline-fueled pursuit matures into a lifelong journey of growth, enlightenment, and personal fulfillment. The lessons learned, the camaraderie fostered, and the transformative power of these experiences stand as a testament to the enduring appeal of adventure sports.

As we embark on these heart-pounding escapades, we are not merely chasing thrills; we are forging a path towards self-realization, cultivating a resilient spirit, and savoring the exhilaration of being alive. Adventure sports invite us to dance on the edge of uncertainty, to relish the intensity of the moment, and to etch our stories into the fabric of human exploration. So, whether one finds themselves scaling the heights of a cliff or diving into the depths of an abyss, the world of adventure sports remains an ever-evolving canvas on which we paint our journeys, our growth, and our enduring passion for life.

Conclusion

Adventure sports, with their blend of physical challenges and mental stimulation, serve as powerful tools for holistic training. They encompass a wide range of activities that push individuals beyond their comfort zones, fostering personal growth, resilience, and a deeper connection with both themselves and the natural world. The allure of adventure sports lies not only in the adrenaline rush but in the transformative journey they offer.

These activities demand physical fitness, mental toughness, and adaptability. From rock climbing to paragliding, each adventure sport requires specialized skills and a willingness to confront fear and uncertainty. Through rigorous training and guided mentorship, participants become adept at navigating these challenges, acquiring

not only technical prowess but also life skills that translate into various domains.

The psychological benefits of adventure sports are equally profound. Participants experience heightened mindfulness, learn to manage stress and anxiety, and build self-confidence as they conquer daunting obstacles. These experiences cultivate a sense of achievement and a belief in one's capabilities that extend far beyond the sports themselves.

Furthermore, adventure sports promote a connection with nature that fosters environmental consciousness and ethical responsibility. Participants become advocates for preserving these natural spaces, advocating for sustainable practices and responsible tourism.

In a rapidly advancing world, adventure sports remain a timeless pursuit that invites individuals to embrace the unknown, push their limits, and extract life lessons from every challenge. As we celebrate the thrill of adventure sports, we also recognize their capacity to shape well-rounded individuals who thrive in uncertainty, cherish the present moment, and strive for continuous growth. Through the lens of adventure sports, we glimpse the essence of the human spirit – an unyielding curiosity that fuels exploration, a drive to overcome obstacles, and a determination to create lasting memories etched in the tapestry of our lives.

Reference

1. Books:

1. "The Adventurer's Guide to the Outdoors: 100 Essential Skills for Surviving in the Wild" by Tom Stienstra and Scott McElroy
2. "The Rock Climber's Training Manual" by Michael L. Anderson
3. "The Mindful Athlete: Secrets to Pure Performance" by George Mumford

2. Academic Journals:

1. Journal of Adventure Education & Outdoor Learning
2. Journal of Experiential Education
3. Journal of Sport & Tourism

3. Websites and Online Resources:

1. Adventure Travel Trade Association (ATTA):
www.adventuretravel.biz

2. Outdoor Industry Association (OIA):

www.outdoorindustry.org

3. American Alpine Club:
www.americanalpineclub.org

4. Documentaries and Films:

1. "Free Solo" (2018) - A documentary following Alex Honnold's free solo climb of El Capitan.
2. "Meru" (2015) - A documentary about a team's attempt to climb the Shark's Fin route on Meru Peak.

**RACISM AND SEXISM IN THE GLOBAL CONTEXT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO
AFRICAN-AMERICAN SOCIETY**

Dr. Sushila Sangwan

Asstt. Prof., Dept. of English
Govt. College Hodal (Haryana)

Abstract

This abstract explores the intertwined issues of racism and sexism in the global context, focusing on the experiences of African-Americans. Racism and sexism are pervasive and deeply entrenched problems that continue to shape the lives of individuals and communities worldwide. African-Americans, in particular, have a long history of facing systemic discrimination and inequality.

In this examination, we highlight the multifaceted challenges African-Americans confront, including structural racism within institutions, educational disparities, employment discrimination, and the criminal justice system's disproportionate impact. Moreover, African-American women experience a dual burden of racism and sexism, which magnifies their struggle for equality and social justice.

This paper emphasizes the importance of acknowledging and addressing these issues on a global scale. Effective solutions require systemic change, inclusive policies, and active engagement from individuals and communities to dismantle the oppressive structures of racism and sexism. By shedding light on these issues and focusing on the experiences of African-Americans, we aim to promote understanding, empathy, and the collective effort needed to create a more just and equitable world.

Keywords: Racism, Sexism, Global context and African-American Society

Introduction

Racism and sexism are two deeply ingrained and interconnected issues that continue to plague societies on a global scale. These forms of discrimination, rooted in historical injustices and power imbalances, manifest themselves in various ways, affecting the lives of countless individuals and communities. This paper delves into the complex web of racism and sexism, with a specific focus on their impact on African-American society. African-Americans have a unique perspective within the context of racism and sexism, given their long history of enduring systemic oppression. From the days of slavery to the civil rights movement and beyond, African-Americans have faced enduring challenges in their pursuit of equality and justice. Discrimination against African-Americans is pervasive, evident in disparities in education, employment opportunities, healthcare access, and criminal justice outcomes.

Furthermore, African-American women face the compounded burden of racism and sexism, experiencing discrimination on both fronts. Their voices and experiences are integral to understanding the complexities of these issues and devising comprehensive solutions.

This paper aims to shed light on the multifaceted nature of racism and sexism in the global context, using the experiences of African-Americans as a focal point. By examining the historical roots, contemporary manifestations, and systemic

barriers, we can gain a deeper understanding of these issues and work towards a more equitable and inclusive future for all.

Racism in the Global Context

Racism is a pervasive and deeply ingrained issue that transcends national borders and affects individuals and communities worldwide. It is a systemic problem rooted in prejudice, stereotypes, and discrimination based on race or ethnicity. Racism manifests in various forms, ranging from overt acts of hatred to subtle, institutional biases. In the global context, racism takes on diverse and complex dimensions, impacting different regions and populations in unique ways.

One of the key aspects of global racism is its historical legacy. Colonialism and imperialism, which spanned continents, left lasting scars by establishing hierarchies of power and subjugation based on race. These historical injustices continue to shape socio-economic and political dynamics in many countries.

Furthermore, economic disparities often intersect with racism, as marginalized racial and ethnic groups frequently face barriers to education, employment, and healthcare. This contributes to cycles of poverty and inequality, perpetuating racial discrimination. In some regions, ethnic conflicts driven by racial tensions have resulted in violence and displacement.

Globalization has also amplified the spread of racist ideologies and hate groups through digital

platforms, creating a global network of extremism. Xenophobia and anti-immigrant sentiment are on the rise in various parts of the world, reflecting a growing intolerance toward racial and ethnic diversity.

Efforts to combat racism on a global scale include international agreements and conventions, such as the United Nations' International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Grassroots movements and advocacy groups play a vital role in raising awareness and pushing for change.

In conclusion, racism is a complex and multifaceted issue with global implications. Its roots in history, coupled with contemporary challenges, make it a persistent threat to social justice and equality. Addressing global racism requires not only legal and policy measures but also a collective commitment to promoting understanding, empathy, and respect among diverse communities worldwide.

Racism in African -American Society

Racism has been a pervasive and enduring issue in African American society, deeply ingrained in the history and social fabric of the United States. From the days of slavery to the present, African Americans have faced systemic discrimination, prejudice, and racial bias that have had far-reaching consequences on their lives and communities.

Historically, slavery in America was a brutal manifestation of racism, where African Americans were treated as property and denied basic human rights. While slavery officially ended in the 19th century, the legacy of racial inequality persisted through segregation, Jim Crow laws, and widespread violence against African Americans. These historical injustices have left lasting scars on the community.

In the modern era, racism takes on more subtle but still damaging forms. African Americans continue to face disparities in education, employment opportunities, and access to quality healthcare. Racial profiling and police brutality are critical issues, highlighted by tragic events like the killing of George Floyd, Breonna Taylor, and many others. The criminal justice system's disproportionate impact on African Americans is a stark reminder of ongoing racial bias.

Institutional racism is also evident in the systemic barriers that limit African American economic mobility, housing opportunities, and political representation. Redlining, for example, has had enduring consequences on African American

communities, leading to disparities in wealth and housing.

Additionally, African American women often face a dual burden of racism and sexism, experiencing discrimination on multiple fronts. They confront unique challenges related to healthcare, workplace inequality, and violence.

Efforts to address racism in African American society include civil rights movements, legislative changes like the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and ongoing advocacy and protests. Community organizations, academic institutions, and individuals continue to work toward dismantling racist structures and promoting racial equity.

In conclusion, racism remains a significant challenge in African American society, rooted in a long history of discrimination and inequality. While progress has been made, there is still much work to be done to achieve true racial justice and equality for African Americans and all marginalized communities.

Sexism in the Global Context

Sexism is a pervasive and deeply ingrained issue that transcends geographic boundaries, affecting individuals worldwide. It is a form of discrimination based on gender, which disproportionately targets women and reinforces traditional gender roles and stereotypes. Sexism manifests in various ways, including unequal pay, limited access to education and healthcare, gender-based violence, and underrepresentation in leadership roles.

In the global context, sexism intersects with other forms of discrimination, such as racism and economic inequality, creating compounded challenges for marginalized groups, particularly women of color. Cultural norms, legal systems, and societal attitudes often perpetuate sexist beliefs and practices, hindering progress towards gender equality.

Efforts to combat global sexism involve international agreements like the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals, which include targets for gender equality and women's empowerment. Grassroots movements and advocacy campaigns also play a vital role in raising awareness and pushing for policy changes.

Addressing sexism on a global scale requires a collective commitment to dismantling patriarchal structures, challenging stereotypes, and promoting gender equity to create a more inclusive and just world for all genders.

Sexism in African-American Society

Sexism is a multifaceted issue that affects individuals across various racial and ethnic backgrounds, including African Americans. Within African-American society, sexism compounds the challenges already faced due to racism, creating a unique set of gender-based inequalities.

Historically, African-American women have played pivotal roles in civil rights movements and community leadership, often facing both racial and gender discrimination. Sexism within the African-American community can manifest in various ways, including limited opportunities for women in leadership positions, wage disparities, and unequal access to education and healthcare.

Gender-based violence is another critical concern. African-American women are disproportionately affected by domestic violence and intimate partner violence, with implications for their physical and mental health.

Efforts to address sexism within African-American society involve advocacy, awareness-raising, and the promotion of gender equality. Black feminists and activists have played a vital role in highlighting the intersection of racism and sexism, emphasizing the importance of inclusivity in the fight for justice and equality.

Ultimately, combatting sexism within African-American society is an essential part of the broader struggle for racial and gender equity, aiming to create a more inclusive and empowered community where all individuals can thrive regardless of their gender.

Racism v/s Sexism in the Global Context

Racism and sexism are both forms of discrimination and prejudice that negatively impact individuals and societies. While they share some similarities, they also have distinct characteristics and consequences, and their prevalence and manifestations can vary in the global context. Here, we will compare racism and sexism in the global context, highlighting their key differences and similarities:

1. Definition and Focus:

- **Racism:** Racism is discrimination and prejudice based on a person's race or ethnicity. It involves treating people differently, often unfairly, due to their racial or ethnic background.
- **Sexism:** Sexism is discrimination and prejudice based on a person's sex or gender. It involves treating individuals differently, often

unfairly, because of their gender identity or sex.

2. Historical Context:

- **Racism:** Racism has deep historical roots and has been a pervasive issue for centuries. It has led to systemic discrimination, colonization, slavery, and apartheid in various parts of the world.
- **Sexism:** Sexism also has a long history, but its manifestations have evolved over time. Gender-based discrimination has been ingrained in societal norms, leading to unequal access to opportunities and rights for women.

3. Global Variations:

- **Racism:** The forms of racism can vary across regions and countries. It is often tied to specific historical and cultural contexts, resulting in different manifestations such as anti-Black racism, xenophobia, Islamophobia, and more.
- **Sexism:** Sexism also varies globally. Some societies have made significant progress in addressing gender inequality, while others still have deeply entrenched sexist beliefs and practices. Gender roles and expectations differ across cultures.

4. Intersectionality:

- **Racism:** Racism can intersect with other forms of discrimination, such as sexism, homophobia, or religious discrimination. Intersectionality recognizes that individuals may experience multiple forms of oppression simultaneously.
- **Sexism:** Sexism can also intersect with other forms of discrimination, such as racism or homophobia. Intersectional analysis highlights the complex interplay of various forms of prejudice and their cumulative effects.

5. Legal Frameworks:

- **Racism:** International conventions and treaties, like the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, exist to combat racism globally. Many countries have enacted laws and policies to address racial discrimination.
- **Sexism:** International agreements, like the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), aim to combat gender-based discrimination globally. Legislation and policies vary in their effectiveness and implementation.

6. Social Movements:

- **Racism:** Global movements such as the Civil Rights Movement in the United States or the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa have challenged racism on a large scale. Contemporary movements like Black Lives Matter also address systemic racism.
- **Sexism:** Feminist movements have played a significant role in addressing sexism globally. They advocate for gender equality, reproductive rights, and the empowerment of women.

In conclusion, racism and sexism are distinct but interconnected forms of discrimination that persist in various forms across the world. Both have deep historical roots and continue to be significant global challenges, and efforts to combat them require comprehensive approaches that consider their unique characteristics and intersections. Progress in addressing these issues varies by region and context, but global awareness and advocacy are crucial for promoting equality and justice.

Conclusion

In conclusion, racism and sexism are pervasive and deeply entrenched issues that impact individuals and communities globally. In the case of African-American society, these two forms of discrimination intersect to create complex challenges that have endured throughout history and continue to shape the present.

Racism in African-American society has its roots in centuries of systemic oppression, leading to

disparities in education, employment, criminal justice, and healthcare. African Americans have faced institutionalized racism, from slavery and segregation to contemporary issues like racial profiling and police brutality. While progress has been made through civil rights movements and legislative changes, racial inequality persists, demanding ongoing efforts for justice and equality. Simultaneously, sexism in African-American society exacerbates these challenges, with women experiencing a dual burden of racial and gender discrimination. Gender-based violence, limited access to opportunities, and wage disparities are among the issues African-American women confront.

Addressing racism and sexism within African-American society requires comprehensive, intersectional approaches that dismantle discriminatory systems, challenge stereotypes, and promote inclusivity. It necessitates not only policy changes but also shifts in societal attitudes and behaviors. By acknowledging and actively combating these injustices, we move closer to a future where African Americans, especially African American women, can fully enjoy their rights and opportunities in a just and equitable society.

References

1. Alexander, M. (2010). "The New Jim Crow: Mass Incarceration in the Age of Colorblindness." The New Press.
2. Crenshaw, K. (1989). "Demarginalizing the Intersection of Race and Sex: A Black Feminist Critique of Antidiscrimination Doctrine, Feminist Theory, and Antiracist Politics." University of Chicago Legal Forum, 139-167.
3. Collins, P. H. (2000). "Black Feminist Thought: Knowledge, Consciousness, and the Politics of Empowerment." Routledge.
4. hooks, b. (1981). "Ain't I a Woman: Black Women and Feminism." South End Press.
5. Davis, A. Y. (1981). "Women, Race & Class." Random House.
6. Crenshaw, K. (1991). "Mapping the Margins: Intersectionality, Identity Politics, and Violence against Women of Color." Stanford Law Review, 1241-1299.
7. Coates, T. N. (2015). "Between the World and Me." Spiegel & Grau.
8. Kendi, I. X. (2016). "Stamped from the Beginning: The Definitive History of Racist Ideas in America." Nation Books.
9. Hill Collins, P., & Bilge, S. (2016). "Intersectionality." John Wiley & Sons.

10. Oluo, I. (2018). "So You Want to Talk About Race." Seal Press.
11. Harris-Perry, M. V. (2011). "Sister Citizen: Shame, Stereotypes, and Black Women in America." Yale University Press.

www.ijpd.co.in