An Eco-Critical Concepts in Amitav Ghosh's The Glass Palace

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ABSTRACT

Nature has been taken as the main concern in many literary works. With the changing perceptions of human mind, the depiction of environment in literature also changed in style and technique. The modern writers mainly focus on the exploitation of the environment by the humans and its effect. This sense of concern has given rise to a new branch of literary theory, called Ecocriticism. Ecocriticism is an area of research that studies the relation between man and nature. The present paper is an eco-critical reading of Amitav Ghosh's novel, *'The GlassPalace'* published in 2000 which shows how the British intervention in the South Asia has caused the environmental damages which resulted into the destruction and dislocation triggered by it and the approach which deals with the study of representations of nature in literary works and of the relationship between literature and the environment termed as "Ecocriticism".

Key Words: Eco-criticism, Ecology, Colonialism, Environmental Degradation, Amitav Ghosh

Ecology and Ecocriticism:

Man is a part of this earth as the plants and animals are. Man is considered to be the only literary creature on the earth and here the superiority of human minds arises and forget that he is the only part of this physical surrounding. It has no doubt that we, Human Beings, depend on Nature for our survival. The human culture directly or indirectly connected to the physical world. This intimate relationship between human and non-human worlds has been vividly and minutely presented in the literary texts. The physical environment and Man, both in art and literature, have been a continuous practice since long back. Though the approach of illustration of the physical environment has gone through the many changes in its style and exposure with the changing perceptions ofhuman mind. In this context and to understand this concept more clearly two terms become very imperative – Ecology and Ecocriticism. Ecology is the science to study the interrelationships of living organisms to one another and with the physical surroundings. As the topic deals with the groups of living beings and their

interaction and such interacting groups called ecosystem. The term ecology has derived from Greek words. It has two words i.e.*Okios* means the earth and *Logos* which means Reason or Study. Therefore, it studies how human interrelates with the home i.e, the earth; with its treasure le resources like water, land, mineral resources, soil etc. William Rueckert in "Literature and Ecology: An Experiment in Ecocriticism" mentions the first law of ecology, "Everything is connected to everything else."(108)

An Eco-critical Concepts in*The Glass Palace*:

The Glass Palace is a genuinely guide to legitimize the expression "Ecocriticism" which spotlights on one of the significant worries of ecocriticism, the ecological debasement or the corruption of the green culture. The epic has a sufficient of occurrences of ecocidal harms which happen during the colonialization in Mandalay. The prime expectation of British attack over Mandalay is the teak timberlands which they need to change over into the timber yards for their business purposes. Subsequently the logs of wood are the reason for the war and the British mediation in the South Asia results into an irregular emission of deforestation where the enormous types of verdure were fixed to make for economically cash turning estates, timber production lines and enterprises. Such green decimation has been seen by one of the significant characters of the novel, Dolly, while wandering around the elastic ranch, watches the adjustments in scene and says:

> They headed through the rubber trees…The ground underfoot had a soft,
> cushioned feel, because of the carpet of dead leaves shed by the tress. It was
> like being in wilderness, but not yet. . . But this was like neither city norfarm
> nor forest: there was something eerie about its uniformity; about the fact that
> such sameness could be imposed upon a landscape of such natural exuberance.
> 'It's like stepping into a labyrinth,' she said to Elsa.
>
> (*The Glass of Palace,* 199)

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Here Amitav Ghosh goes for the disintegration of the entropy for the individuals by people itself. As William Rueckert says, "Green plants, for example, are among the most creative organisms. They are nature's poets" (111). We are simply the destroyer which will prompt the eradication of the two universes, human and non-human. Ghosh has demonstrated this unpleasant and horrible sight of the colonialization. Lynn White, JR. portrays this image in his paper "Historical Roots of our Ecological Crisis" and notices that the Europeans turned out to be relentless before the finish of the fifteenth century, "By the end of the fifteenth century the technological superiority of Europe was such that its small, mutually hostile nations could spill out over all the rest of the world, conquering, looting, and colonizing" (7). *The Glass Palace* incites how the colonization of individuals crushed the human and non-human world for their business purposes and abuses the wild. Amitav Ghosh indicates out this business of nature on account of the British colonialists. Christopher Manes in his paper "Nature and Silence" opines, "Nature is silent in our culture." (15) This is simply the explanation. Man consistently considers better than nature as he is the main animal on this planet that is gave with the capacity to talk and is wrecking the physical condition for its satisfaction. This announcement can be obviously found in the novel where the author serves the heartless conduct of timber vendors towards our condition. This episode demonstrates to be the best case of corruption of green culture by Amitav Ghosh as he depicts the cleaving of the trees as death and killing of the trees; which likewise mirrors his environmental vision and his anxiety for the non-human structures that are debased step by step.

MirceaEliade states, "All over the world learning the language of animals, especially of birds, is equivalent to knowing the secrets of nature….."(98). The human structure ought to comprehend this quiet language of nature as we are a piece of it not the ace of it. *The Glass Palace* exhibits this image in one of the episodes where the manageable elephants are utilized for the transportation as the Europeans discover them ideal for their business benefits:

> Yet until the Europeans came none of them had ever thought of using elephants for the purpose of logging . . . It was the Europeans who saw that tame elephants could be made to work for human profit . . .the entire way of life is their creation . . this method of girdling trees, these ways of movinglogs with elephants, this system of floating them downriver . . . (74-75)

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These expressions of Saya John to Rajkumar totally center around the green dominion. Disengagement of thousands is additionally a severe face of the colonization and this face has a fine picture in the novel, when King Thebaw is en route to outcast relates the occurrences when the British has carried the Indians to Rangoon for their benefit.

He says:

> Many Indians lived there. . .The British had brought them there, to work in the docks and the mills, to pull rickshaws and empty the latrines. . .What vast,whatincomprehensible power, to move people in such huge numbers fromone place to another- emperors, kings, farmers, dockworkers, soldiers,coolies, policemen. Why? Why this furious movement- people taken fromone place to another, to pull rickshaws, to sit blind in exile? (49-50)

Another corruption of the regular asset in the novel is the oil tanks at Yenangyaung on the Eastern banks at Irrawady. It is where oil normally turns out from the earth. Also, the outsiders need to exploit it and can reach to any degree. They have dealt with these oil pools and tanks and imperialized the nearby individuals of the town tiwn-zas. They have misused the individuals by imperializing them and ransacked the normal assets and their particular grounds. Here Amitav Ghosh depicts the unforgiving truth of the colonization that how the colonialization remains the explanation behind the corruption of the green culture. He centres on the ceaseless human avarice which isn't just dying the earth yet in addition people. This hard portrayal of the colonizers is as per the following:

> Many of Yenangyaung's pools had been worked for so long that the level of oil had sunk beneath the surface, forcing their owners to dig down. In this way,some of the pools had gradually become wells, a hundred feet deep or even more- great oil- sodden pits, surrounded by excavated sand and earth. Some of these wells were so heavily worked that they looked like small volcanoes, with steep, conical slopes. At these depths the oil could no longer

be collected simply by dipping a weighted bucket: twin-zas were lowered in, on ropes, holding their breath like pearl divers. (123)

The devastation of the humankind and nature has the terrible picture in the novel. Amitav Ghosh features the demolitions like the bombardments, outflow of the harmful gases in the earth, number of losses, pulverization of water fronts and plants. The assailants have annihilated the product houses, oil tanks and the flourishing hints of assaulting; the perilous billows of smoke are the makers of air and clamour contamination and a danger to the human and non-human universes and vigorously contributing in the natural corruption. Harold Fromm in "From Transcendence to Obsolescence: A Route Map" uses a phrase for humans "man unconquerable mind" (21), which is really apparent in *The Glass Palace*:

> The first bombs fell several miles away, the explosions following in evenly spaced rhythmic succession. Suddenly there was booming sound, several times louder than all the proceeding blasts. From somewhere in the easternreaches of the city, a huge cloud of black smoke mushroomed up towards the sky, almostengulfing the bombers . . . People had been crouching along thewalls of the telegraph office when the water source was hit. Many had died. Dismembered limbs could be seen in the pool that spinning around the main: there was a child's arm, a leg . . . (461-62)

This strong and insuperable mentality of man towards nature and humankind itself is a danger to the world. In such manner, William Rueckert appropriately says, "In ecology, man's tragic flaw is his anthropocentric (as opposed to bio centric) vision, and his compulsion to conquer, humanize, domesticate, violate, and exploit every natural thing" (112).

Consequently, the investigation of *The Glass Palace* features that the ecocritical investigation of the abstract writings would be a preventative cautioning to human world that the abuse of nature over some undefined time frame will prompt an upheaval of nature. Writing is the source which can acquire the light the field of environment and increment the mindfulness among us towards the non-human world. William Rueckertsays, "We need to make some

connections between literature and the sun, between teaching literature and the health of the biosphere" (109), Amitav Ghosh regards Nature as an expressive device in his novel and clarifies the commitment of the human world with non-human world. The natural concerns mixed with the chronicled occasions are the main track of this novel. He exhibits in the novel that the colonialization isn't the main demolisher of nature yet additionally of the humanity. Amitav Ghosh has analysed the reasons for incorporation and crumbling of the different organizations of environment and concentrate the portrayal of the different biological worries in *The Glass Palace.*

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A SILENT COMPANION OF MAN: THE READING OF THE CHARACTER OF DOG AS PORTRAYED BY R. K. NARAYAN

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ABSTRACT

Literature is unimaginable without the presence of animals and birds as they are also the part of our life. From early scriptures to the modern literature, the portrayal of animals and birds is seen continuously in all kind of forms of literature. The animals and birds have been most trustworthy companions of mankind. From the time of Stone Age to till date, they have helped mankind in different ways. They helped mankind in surviving; some helped in war, the other to run our household. The role of animals and birds is very important in the overall development of mankind. Whether it is economical, emotional or social development, animals and birds have been there all the time. Today, the types of need have changed; machines have taken the place of animals and birds in most of the fields. But as we are socially turning into a nuclear family from extended family; man is in constant search of a companion. Whether man is from higher class, middle class or lower class; all of them are finding a true companion. It can be any animal, almost all types of animals and birds have been brought up and raised by man. Here the researcher is going to talk about the dog's relationship with man with the reference to select short stories The Blind Dog and Attila by R.K.Narayn.

Key Words: Companion, Man-Animal Relationship, Love, Loyalty, Freedom, Greed, Exploitation.

Introduction:

The Portrayal of Dog in the select short stories of R. K. Narayan

The Blind Dog is the story of a street dog named Tiger and a blind beggar. The story opens introducing the dog to the audience. The dog's life goes normal until the blind man enters. The dog plays, wanders with other street dogs and returns to the Market Gate. The Market Gate is the centre of his life. One day an old woman comes with the blind man at the Market Gate. She leaves him there, comes at afternoon with some food; collects the coins and again comes to bring him back; that was the everyday routine. The dog becomes the neighbour of the blind man; one day the blind man throws the handful of food to the dog; this was the beginning of their friendship. The dog is observing everyday activities; from it he learns that passers-by must give a coin to the blind man. The dog starts making efforts from

his side; it helps a lot to the blind man; the passers-by notice the presence of the blind man. The dog also saves the blind man from the ill-treatment of some passers-by.

One day the beggar comes to know that the old woman is now no more. The blind man lost all the hope and the only person who cared for him. On the suggestion of the ribbon-vendor the blind beggar ties the dog with the white cord. This is how the dog takes the place of the old woman. The dog has now corded freedom. With the help of the dog now the blind man starts moving instead of sitting at the old same corner. He doubles his income. He knew that sitting at one place is business of loss. Earlier begging was his need to feed himself, now it has become business for him; he has started lending money for interest. He treats the dog like a bullock. The relationship which had developed on the basis of morals of human values has now turned to inhuman. All the old neighbours notice that now this blind man has become greedy. They all feel that this dog must be free from the slavery of the tyrant. One day, when the blind man and the dog were passing from the regular way, one of them, the perfumer moved ahead and gave a cut to the white cord with the scissors. The dog is free now. At that time he was trying to get a bone, and finally he got the bone. The dog ran and went to its old places like the butcher's shop the tea-stall and the bakery. He was enjoying his freedom. On the other side the beggar's condition becomes worst without the dog. He is helpless and unable to do anything as he was dependent on him. All his activities are on hold. He tries to find the dog. He calls for help if someone can find his lost dog. He speaks to himself that he will kill him when he will get him again. All the old neighbours, the ribbon-seller, the novel-vendor, the perfumer and the fruit seller believed that the blind man deserved it.

The blind man and the dog both were not seen from many days. The neighbours were thinking that the dog would be enjoying his freedom and the blind man would have learnt the lesson. But suddenly they see familiar faces, the blind man lead by the dog. The ribbon-seller goes to the blind man and inquires about his conditions and asks that how he found the dog etc. The blind man tells the whole story in brief that he was about to die but "Last night, I slept in bed; he came and licked my face; I felt like murdering him. I gave him a blow which he will never forget again," said the blind man. He also added that he forgave him, after all a dog. It is real hunger that has driven it him back to me he further said. But now this dog will not leave him because this time he has tied it him with a steel chain. One can see that the

blind man is dependent on the dog but he does not feel that he is dependent instead of he believes that the dog is dependent on him. This is a pity that he cannot see or he does not want to see the reality. The blind man is blind not only physically but also mentally. He is also senseless as he has become greedy. In that case he is also emotionally blind. But still Narayan has given a title The Blind Dog intentionally as he wants to pass the message that those who are innocent and carries human values will be believed blind, fool, irrational etc. The story ends in a tragic way but it leaves a question that who is a blind; the dog in love with the blind man or the blind man in greed of money.

The next story is about Attila, a dog named after the "Scourge of Europe". The family was in urgent need of a dog as there was a series of house-breakings and thefts in the neighbourhood. The family searches a lot and then meets a dog fancier. He helps them to find a dog that meets to their expectations. The family pays more than seventy-five rupees for the dog. They bring him at home. There is a big discussion on what name the dog should be given. Finally the family decides to name him as Attila the "Scourge of Europe". The family expects that Attila should have the characteristics of a savior, but unfortunately Attila's behavior was equal to all. That disturbs the mother of the family. She all the time keeps telling that this dog is of no use; he eats like an elephant; he eats of two watchmen; but there is the youngest son in the family who always defends Attila.

On one mid-night Ranga a gang coolie, breaks into the house. As he enters the house, Attila sees him. He thinks that this is the end now but Attila does not bark at him. Instead of barking he licks Ranga's hands and rolls his eyes. Ranga is surprised with this kind of brhaviour of the dog. Ranga befools Attila and starts his work. When Attila comes to know that the man is leaving the house he follows him. The dog has intense urge for freedom in his life. At this moment it looks possible that he would enjoy it. Attila leaves the house to live with Ranga. This made the mother clearer to speak against the dog in the house. Still the youngest defends Attila.

A week later, Attila suddenly becomes a hero. One day the eldest son of the family was going to the market. He sees Attila spying someone on the road. He calls Attila but Ranga misunderstands it and thinks that he is calling him as he has identified him as a thief, so he starts moving faster. Attila wants to reply call of the eldest but as it sees that Ranga is running to leave him, Attila decides to stop Ranga and then to reply the call of the eldest.

Attila runs so fast that he overtakes Ranga and clumsily blocks his way, and Ranga stumbles over him and falls. As Ranga falls on the ground a piece of jewellery flew from his hand. The eldest son who was also running behind Attila reaches there and sees the piece of jewellery, which was of his sister. He catches Ranga and sat down on him. A crowd gathered and police appeared on the scene. This is how Attila became the hero of the day. The mother of the house also started praising Attila.

Conclusion:

Whether it is the East or the West, the presence of animals and birds in life of human being is important. From above short stories one can observe that the presence of animals and birds make lives of mankind easy. The dog is an animal which has become the symbol of loyalty. But still it is all about finding a companion who can shower love without any bondage. No one can become loyal by sacrificing freedom and self-respect. Each and every living being wants freedom and self-respect. So not only men but also animals are in search of men who can love and give them freedom both at a time. Attila also needed love but he did not want to sacrifice his freedom. The same thing happened with Tiger in The Blind Dog. The second thing, a man most of the time, in man-animal relationship searches a chance of benefits. The other side, an animal is less polluted, more natural so for him, the relationship is above business.

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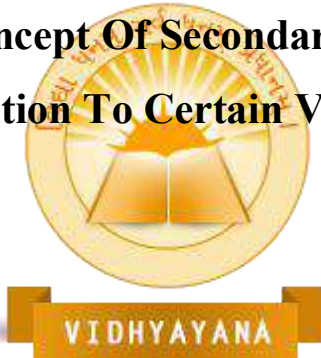
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A Study Self Concept Of Secondary School Students In Relation To Certain Variables

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S p e c i a l I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l O n l i n e C o n f e r e n c e
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Introduction:

The present era is known for the technology and its unique features, which addthe charm in education. Education has a vital role to play in the economic and socialdevelopment of nation. It is the backbone of the nation because the literary people mayperform their role in the development of nation with rational mind and with the utilizationof their ideas. If we throw a glance towards the history we notice that only literacy bringsthe revolution in the world. Education is the mirror of the nation and with the help of thismirror we can predict or determine the future of the nation. Education is not only relatedwith an individual development but it is also expanding the identity of nation. Individualliterary person may be the representative of culture, tradition and religion of any nation. Itshould be said by someone that education plays the role of force for the youth of nation,

sympathy for the old, honesty for the poor and ornamental for the rich. With the help ofeducation, human being transform himself into the completeness. This journey ofeducation is the journey towards perfectness.

In a country marked by a spaghetti bowl of language, cast, religion and ideas;cementing indigenous values while embracing modernity is a progressive phenomenonwithin the context of the education of marginalized communities such as tribal, a finebalance between these two ends of the spectrum is necessary to yield results that have animpact are sustainable and underpin holistic education effort.

Self is a term which can be classified by various types of ways. The ability of acomplex, organized, and dynamic system of learned beliefs, attitudes and opinions thateach person wholes to be true about his or her personal existence can be referred by theterm Self-concept. Self-concept can also refer to the general idea we have of ourselves.The term Self-concept is commonly used to describe learner's views of themselves. Self conceptis a mental evaluation of our physical, social and academic competence. Theself-concept is the basis for all motivated behaviour. It is the self-concept that gives rise topossible selves and it is the possible selves which create the motivation for behaviour.Self-concept is the system of attitude towards one self. Self-concept consists of all theperception, feelings, attitudes, aspiration and values which are concerning at one self.

For Self-Concept, there are the components like identity, body image, self-esteemand role of performance. In Self-Concept, the personal identity is related to person whosets apart from others. Further, it may define with personal name, gender, culture, familystatus, occupation and roles. Self-esteem is associated with control. It can also say thatthe total sum of Self-concept is about the mental picture of the person that who is he orshe. Self-concept has the basic source with compare of others image, evaluations, socialcomparison and cultural recognition.

Further, the development of the Self-concept is the continuous process, whichgrows throughout life and depends to an extent on an individual's developmental level.There are different stages of the self-development. It should be considered that at thelevel of infancy Self-awareness is evoked which help to learn physical self-different fromthe environment. At 18 month of the baby, level of Self-recognition is developed and ifbasic needs of the individual are fulfilled then positive feeling of self is emerged. Self definitionemerged at the third age developed the sense of internalizes the attitudes of selfwith other people. At the 6 to 7 year, the level of Self-concept is developed which childor adult internalizes standards of society.

Self-concept is a wide term, in this term how the person pursues himself, what hethinks of himself, how he attempts through various action and how he evaluate himself.In short self-consider the essential elements of the person and concept means an abstractidea. We can say that self-concept is composed of all the beliefs and attitudes. In self concept,person has his own attitudes. That means he thinks, what he is, what he does andwhat he can become. Self-concept has three components like perception components,conceptual components, and attitudinal components.

For secondary school students self concept will vary with situation because secondary school studentsage is teenager because of that sometime self concept has affected.Therefore present research will conduct for study of self concept of secondary school students in relation to certain variables .

2. **Statement of the research:**

A Study Self Concept Of Secondary School Students

In Relation To Certain Variables

3. **Key Words:** Self Concept

4. The Objectives Of The Research:

The objectives of the present research are as follows

- To study self concept secondary schools students
- To study level of self concept secondary schools students
- To study self concept secondary schools students in relation to their gender
- To study self concept secondary schools students in relation to their Area

5. Variables oftheResearch:

The included variables in the present research are as follow.

Independent Variable:

Gender   :   Boys / Girls

Area   :   Urban / Rural

Dependent Variable:

The score on the self concept Inventory

6. Hypothesis of the research:

The hypotheses of the present research are as follows.

Ho$_1$ There will be no significant difference between the mean scores   of self concept of boys and girls.

Ho$_2$ There will be no significant difference between the mean scores   of self concept of standard urban and rural area students.

Ho$_3$ There will be no significant difference between the mean scores   of self concept of urban area boys and girls.

Ho$_4$ There will be no significant difference between the mean scores   of self concept of rural area boys and girls.

7. Delimitations of the Research:

The delimitations of the present research:

- The present research was delimited enough for the Gujarati medium Secondary schools students of mehsana district.
- In the present research, tools was use self concept inventory (2014) constructed and standardized by Dr.R.S.Patel, so limitation of that tools was limitation of present research.

8. **Population and Sampling of the research:**

➢ **Population :**

In present research the researcher has decided to study of self concept for the students of secondary schools of mehsana district. Therefore, the students studying in gujarati medium secondary schools of mehsana district became the population of the study.

➢ **Selection of the Sample**

Summary of Sample According to Gender and Area

Gender / Area	Urban	Rural
Boys	80	79
Girls	70	71

Thus in the present research the sample was selected through stratified random sampling method and cluster method. Therefore, in the present research multistage sampling method was used.

9. Method oftheResearch:

In present Research, survey method was used.

10. Tools of the Research:

In the present research, the tools which were used for the purpose of data collection are as follows.

Self Concept Inventory Construction and Standardization by Dr. R.S.Patel

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11. Interpretation in context to assessment of hypotheses

After assessing the hypotheses in the present study, the following interpretations were made:

No.	Hypotheses	"t" value	Level of Significance	Accepted Non-accepted
1	Ho_1 There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of self concept of boys and girls.	3.78	0.01	Non-accepted
2	Ho_2 There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of self concept of standard urban and rural area students.	5.29	0.01	Non-accepted
3	Ho_3 There will be no significant difference between the mean scoresof self concept of urban area boys and girls.	1.79	0.05	Accepted
4	Ho_4 There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of self concept of rural area boys and girls.	3.33	0.01	Non-accepted

12. Findings of Research

Main findings of the present research are as follows**:**

- There was significant difference between boys and girls. So, Mean score of girls was higher than mean score of boys. There fore boys were superior to girls in self concept. This shows that gender is the variable which affects on self concept.

- There was significant difference found between urban and rural area students. So, Mean score of urban area students was higher than mean score of rural area

students. Therefore urban area students were superior to rural area students in self concept. This shows that area is the variable which affects on self concept.

- There was no significant difference was found between urban area boys and girls. So, Mean score of urban area boys was nearly equal to mean score of urban area girls. Therefore urban area boys and were equal to urban area girls in self concept. This shows that area with respect to gender variable does not affects self concept.

- There was significant between rural area boys and girls.. So, Mean score of rural area boys was higher than to mean score of rural area girls..Therefore rural area boys were superior to rural area girls in self concept. This shows that area with respect to gender variable affect on self concept.

13. Conclusion

Today, in the present era, there is very much importance to know self   therefor in this research researchers to study self concept of secondary   schools   students   in relation to certain variables.

In present research major findings show that self concept is affect with   respect gender and area.
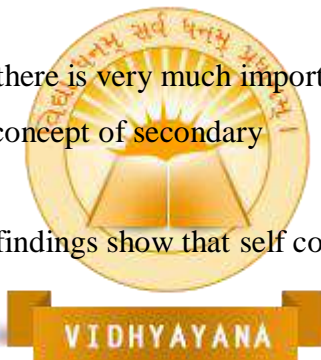
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Library Service Marketing Using Digital Tools

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Abstract

The explosion of e-Journals and other online assets has made numerous difficulties for libraries. Utilization of general web indexes is expanding, and the importance of the library to clients is being addressed. One issue that is regularly ignored is the manner by which the library should showcase itself to another age of technically knowledgeable clients. Essential showcasing ideas, including how to figure a promoting plan are introduced just as a gander at one library's present advertising endeavors.

Key Words : MARKETING OF LIBRARIES, MAERKETING PLAN,PROMOTING
LIBRARY RESOURCES, STRATEGIC PLANNING, SWOT ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

Marketing is a term that doesn't frequently strike a chord when considering library activities, yet in a quickly extending advanced condition, advertising has become an undeniably significant apparatus to advance libraries and their administrations to clients. a custodian's perspective on the most proficient method to move toward Marketing in libraries.

FORMULATING A MARKETING PLAN

The introduction concentrated on dealing with the fundamental devices expected to define a library advertising plan. Administrators must beginning by inquiring as to why promoting is significant for their library. Nowadays, clients are visiting the physical library less. They need moment access to data and are utilizing business web search tools more than before. Clients becoming less mindful of the estimation of the library, and less mindful of how the library can address their issues.

Why is it important for a library to have a marketing plan?

Promoting is required for the library to be proactive and to address its clients' issues. The arranging procedure includes four stages: inquiring about your market, playing out a SWOT examination, planning SMART destinations, and conceptualizing the arrangement.

For the First step, you should inquire about who are your clients and what are their needs. Your clients and clients must be separated into bunches by their qualities (understudies, graduated class, and so on.). Various gatherings have various methods for working. Center gatherings and overviews are instruments that might be utilized to finish this progression.

The way toward experiencing what is known as a SWOT examination. SWOT represents qualities, shortcomings, openings, and dangers, all of which should be resolved with regards to the library while setting up a showcasing plan. As a major aspect of the examination, it is imperative to ask your clients what they believe is extremely incredible about your library, just as what isn't so extraordinary. Consider how you can change any negative or bogus discernments. In building up your SWOT examination and advertising study, It may be valuable to enroll the assistance of intrigued understudies with regards to business or promoting programs at your organization.

The following piece of the showcasing plan SMART destinations. Each letter of the abbreviation speaks to a key property: explicit, quantifiable, reachable, reasonable, and planned. To begin with, keep your destinations explicit and focused on. They ought to likewise be quantifiable; take a gander at how you are going to gauge the achievement of your arrangement. For instance, on the off chance that you are taking a gander at diary utilization, in what capacity will you decide whether use is going up or not? Additionally take a gander at the "why" behind these estimations. Destinations should likewise be attainable, sensible, and planned. Set them inside a sensible time period and be adaptable so as to ensure you can keep persuaded.

At this point, you are ready to move on to brainstorming your marketing plan. Look at the following questions:

- Why are you doing this? What is it about your library that you want to promote?
- What are the top three or four factors affecting your library?
- Who is your competition? If your users are going elsewhere (e.g., Google, Wikipedia, or other libraries), they are competing with your resources.

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- How can you overcome or compete with the competition? Think about strengths and opportunities.

- What services are you going to promote? Be choosy, you cannot promote everything or use the same messages for all your users.

- How are you going to promote your services?

- What are your goals for the next twelve months?

After your meeting to generate new ideas, take five minutes to "switch your mind off." If you don't feel you are prepared to continue, you may need to converse with your clients some more or do more reasoning. On the off chance that you are feeling positive about the musings you have produced now, the time has come to place your arrangement enthusiastically. Take fifteen minutes more to set up your arrangement. Think of three activities you will finish in every one of thirty days, sixty days, and ninety days. Sit back again and consider whether your arrangement bodes well, and choose if your activities are quantifiable and attainable.

The library site, for instance, is a type of multi-channel advertising, as it advises individuals what it is that the library does. In any event, conversing with clients at the reference work area is a type of advertising since you are discovering what they need to gain from you. This sort of vis-à-vis showcasing is similarly as significant as some other advertising instrument. Internet showcasing instruments incorporate sites, online journals, wikis, Facebook, Twitter, email, texting (IM), and portable visit or content informing. Disconnected apparatuses incorporate banners, flyers, vis-à-vis correspondence, and occasions or workshops. In taking a gander at multi-channel advertising, ask how you can utilize these instruments to strengthen your message or brand. Take a gander at all the assets accessible. Every one of them don't need to be utilized; simply pick a couple so as to get your message out.

Showcasing in LIS ought to be acknowledged as one of the elements of an administrator remembered for POSCORB (Planning joined with promoting, Organizing,

Staffing, Coordinating/Controlling, Reporting and Budgeting) and as an administration theory.

One of the multi-channel showcasing models The college's Facebook page remembers connects to virtual apparatuses for the library's site, just as notes posted during finals time demonstrating how understudies can find support with their exploration. The college additionally utilizes Twitter to put out general messages with respect to the library. Twitter permits the library to engage in the college network, and furnishes another method for speaking with library clients.

One of the library's showcasing devices is the utilization of flyers made by library staff to advance library occasions and assets. One individual is basically responsible for making the flyers. No extraordinary programming is utilized; flyers are made in Microsoft Word on brilliant hued paper with spotless, comprehensible text styles and eye-getting illustrations. Flyers are set at the library data work area and different offices get clusters of flyers through the college mail.

The library likewise has a week by week email administration called LibNews, which is wrote by different curators. Each issue features different bits of data and administrations to the college network, including new databases, those being investigated or specifically compelling, new varying media things, and different news.

New thing notices, one more of the library's computerized instruments, as a lot of Web pages that permit clients to make subject intrigue profiles dependent on Library of Congress call numbers. At the point when new things are accessible under these call number ranges, the clients get an email telling them that they are accessible. Presently, there are around 200 endorsers of this administration, in spite of the fact that that number has been dropping off. One explanation might be that its connection has been migrated a few ticks into the library's site.

There are contrasts of feeling about what substance ought to go on the site. Is it just for new library assets and benefits, or can it additionally highlight recently obtained assets and existing administrations? Should news be incorporated about library staff? Another component called "IM a Librarian" started on the site in fall 2008. Measurements are not yet accessible for this pilot venture, yet it is proposed for use by personnel, understudies, and staff during specific hours. The library is patching up the whole library landing page, and has made a fake up that incorporates a container for highlighted assets, a solicitation structure, and an "Ask A Librarian" box (which is basically the IM a Librarian include depicted before). The landing page would likewise be equipped to focused crowds.

The library's present showcasing endeavors are genuinely solid and predictable. In spite of the fact that they have not concentrated much on marking, Facebook, Twitter, or other Library 2.0 activities, that is going to change because of a grounds wide showcasing activity just as the library's own key arrangement.

The library strategic plan called for a public relations/communications planning team to be established, charged with developing programming for the Libraries' primary user groups. In formulating their recommendations, the team asked the following questions:

- How would it help the library make connections?
- Whom would it benefit?
- Who would be responsible for inception and follow-through?
- What resources would be involved?

The Importance of Marketing in the Library and Information Science Curriculum

Advertising comprises of discovering, diagnosing and filling the requirements of pertinent customer base through commonly helpful trade connections, and showing improvement over one's rivals. Promoting is significant in the educational program in light of the fact that the educational program is a market offering to understudies, businesses, funders, and other demographic. During the primary portion of the twentieth century, institutional and

creation models ruled the educational plan, in spite of an inclination showcasing development that fixated on customers inquire about. Contemporary library and data science educational plan are all the more advertising focused, yet presently can't seem to connect the separation between framework focused methodologies and customer base focused methodologies. A more grounded advertising direction seems, by all accounts, to be rising in the cutting edge data schools, as they advance the improvement of data digital showcasing, computerized libraries, compelling human-PC interfaces, and client focused ideal models. At last, the target of showcasing is to fill demographic needs so straightforwardly that the advancement and selling of frameworks or administrations is rendered to a great extent unnecessary.

How to Develop a Marketing Plan for an Academic Library

The significance of promoting library administrations and projects to clients is unquestionable, yet building up a viable library showcasing plan can be overwhelming for people new to the assignment. Much has been expounded as of late on approaches to advertise the scholastic library, however there is something else entirely to showcasing than essentially hanging a flyer or appropriating a bookmark. Presently, like never before, advertising ought to be a piece of the library's general key arranging process. Libraries must build up a showcasing plan that joins the library's vital arrangement just as the strategic vision proclamations**.**

Strategic Marketing of Library Resources and Services

The improvement of advertising exercises for a scholarly library as an outgrowth of a general library vital arrangement can help with explaining which distinct advantages and administrations ought to be advanced and in building up the ideal exercises for conveying their advantages. Advertising as a subordinate procedure to vital arranging can build mindfulness and utilization of library assets and administrations among focused client gatherings and can introduce an unmistakable, steady picture to understudies, personnel, and organization concerning what the library offers to the life of the college network and approve its kept subsidizing. A changeless library promoting board of trustees is the best methods for planning library advertising exercises.

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CONCLUSION

The crowd had numerous remarks and inquiries for Cole and Graves. Seller agents gave data on how their advertising offices are keen on giving instruments, for example, fastens and pictures of databases that libraries can use to advance electronic assets on their sites, and demonstrated that agreeable connections among libraries and merchants could help increment use of databases. Banners and other showcasing things are additionally accessible from sellers. Different individuals from the crowd commented that occasionally a ton of advertising completes, however that there is no arranging behind it, so it can regularly be counter-beneficial or appear to be capricious.

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હરભાઇ ત્રિવેદીના શૈક્ષણિક વિચારો

અગ્રાવત દિપીકાબેન સુરેશભાઇ

એમ.ફિલ. રિસર્ચ સ્કોલર, શિક્ષણશાસ્ત્ર

ગૂજરાત વિદ્યાપીઠ, અમદાવાદ

પ્રસ્તાવના

મૂળ ભાવનગરના વતની તથા ઘરશાળાના સ્થાપક એવા હરભાઇ ત્રિવેદી શિક્ષણ ક્ષેત્રે અલગ કેડી કંડારનાર હતા. નાનાભાઇ ભટ્ટ તથા ગિજુભાઇ બધેકાના સમકાલીન એવા હરભાઇ એક વિચારશીલ વ્યક્તિ હતા. તેમણે પોતાના પુસ્તકોમાં અનેક ક્રાંતિકારી વિચારો રજૂ કર્યા છે. પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં તેમના શૈક્ષણિક વિચારોને તારવવાનો સંશોધક દ્વારા નમ્ર પ્રયાસ હાથ ધરવામાં આવ્યો હતો.

સંબંધિત સાહિત્યની સમીક્ષા

સંબંધિત સાહિત્યની સમીક્ષા તથા પૂર્વે થયેલા સંશોધનના અધ્યયન બાદ સંશોધકે આ અભ્યાસની ઉચિતતા અંગે સ્પષ્ટતા કેળવી હતી. સંશોધકને કેળવણીકાર હરભાઈ ત્રિવેદીના શૈક્ષણિક વિચારો પર હાથ ધરાયેલ હોય એવો એકપણ અભ્યાસ પ્રાપ્ત થયો નથી. તેથી તેમના શૈક્ષણિક વિચારો સાંપ્રત શિક્ષણને ખૂબ ઉપયોગી સાબિત થશે એવી સંશોધકની પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ અંગેની ભાવના છે.

સંશોધનનું ક્ષેત્ર તથા પ્રકાર

આ સંશોધનનું ક્ષેત્ર શિક્ષણનું તત્વજ્ઞાન તથા સંશોધનનો પ્રકાર ગુણાત્મક છે.

સંશોધનના હેતુઓ

૧. હરભાઇ ત્રિવેદીના લખાણોમાં પ્રગટતા બાળમનોવિજ્ઞાન, જાતીયશિક્ષણ, સ્વતંત્રતા, સ્વાવલંબન, સ્વશિક્ષણ તથા જીવનલક્ષી શિક્ષણ વિશેના વિચારો તારવવા.

૨. હરભાઇ ત્રિવેદીના વિચારોમાં પ્રગટ થતા શિક્ષણના ધ્યેયો, અભ્યાસક્રમ, અધ્યયન, અધ્યાપન પદ્ધતિ, શિક્ષક-વિદ્યાર્થી સંબંધ તથા શિસ્ત વિશેના ખ્યાલો તપાસવા.

સંશોધનની ક્ષેત્રમર્યાદા

હરભાઇ ત્રિવેદીએ કુલ ૩૫ પુસ્તકો લખ્યાની વિગત મળી હતી. તે પૈકી ૧૭ પુસ્તકો પ્રાપ્ત થયા હતા. ઉપલબ્ધ પુસ્તકોમાંથી તેમના શૈક્ષણિક વિચારો તારવવાની પ્રક્રિયા સંશોધક દ્વારા હાથ ધરવામાં આવી હતી.

સંશોધન પદ્ધતિ તથા ઉપકરણ રચના

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન ગુણાત્મક અભિગમ આધારિત છે અને તેમાં વિષયવસ્તુ વિશ્લેષણનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો. જેમાં માહિતીનું વિશ્લેષણ અને અર્થઘટન કરવા માટે માઇલ્સ અને હ્યુબરમેન (૧૯૯૪) ની સૂચનાઓને ધ્યાનમાં રાખવામાં આવી હતી. જેના અંતર્ગત નીચે મુજબના ઉપકરણની રચના હાથ ધરવામાં આવી હતી;

- ✓ હરભાઇ ત્રિવેદી લિખિત પુસ્તકોનું વાંચન

- ✓ પુસ્તકોના લખાણનો ઊંડાણપૂર્વક અભ્યાસ

- ✓ માહિતીના એકત્રીકરણ માટે બે ઉપકરણોની રચના (બન્ને ઉપકરણો નોંધપત્રકના સ્વરૂપે રચવામાં આવ્યા હતા)

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✓ નોંધપત્રકમાં હરભાઇ ત્રિવેદીના શૈક્ષણિક વિચારોની હેતુઓને ધ્યાનમાં રાખી નોંધ.

માહિતીપ્રાપ્તિ અને વિશ્લેષણની પ્રવિધિ

હરભાઇ ત્રિવેદી લિખિત પ્રાપ્ય પુસ્તકોના ઊંડાણપૂર્વકના અભ્યાસ બાદ વિષયવસ્તુ વિશ્લેષણ અંતર્ગત તેમના શૈક્ષણિક વિચારો તારવવામાં આવ્યા હતા. આ શૈક્ષણિક વિચારોને બે નોંધપત્રકમાં નોંધવામાં આવ્યા હતા. આ પ્રમાણે વર્ગીકૃત થયેલી વિગતોના વર્ગોનો પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસના હેતુઓને ધ્યાનમાં રાખી અભ્યાસ હાથ ધરવામાં આવ્યો હતો.

તારણો:-

હરભાઈ ત્રિવેદીએ બાલમનોવિજ્ઞાનના ક્ષેત્રમાં અનેક સંશોધનો હાથ ધર્યા હતા. તેમના મતે જે શિક્ષક મનોવિજ્ઞાનનો અભ્યાસી છે તે શિક્ષક જ વિદ્યાર્થીના મૂંઝવતા પ્રશ્નનો નિકાલ લાવી શકે છે. શિસ્ત એ જેટલું સુંદર સાધન છે એટલું જ સૂક્ષ્મ સાધન પણ છે. અધ્યાપકોએ તરુણાવસ્થાને મનોવૈજ્ઞાનિક દ્રષ્ટિથી તપાસવી જોઈશે અને આ અવસ્થાના પ્રશ્નોનોને શાંતિપૂર્વક વિચારી સહાનુભૂતિ દાખવી ઉકેલવા જોઇએ. બાલમહિમાનો સાચો અર્થ એ જ છે કે બાળકના સ્વતંત્ર વ્યક્તિત્વનો સ્વીકાર કરવો. તેઓ સ્વયંશિક્ષણ પદ્ધતિના હિમાયતી હતા. જે અભ્યાસક્રમને જીવન સાથે સીધો સંબંધ ન હોય તે અભ્યાસક્રમ છોડી દેવો જોઇએ.

આમ, હરભાઈ ત્રિવેદી એ શિક્ષણ જગતને તેમના અમૂલ્ય શૈક્ષણિક વિચારોની ભેટ ધરી છે.

Effects Of Adapted Aerobic Dance On Selected Psychomotor Variables Among Intellectually Challenged Children
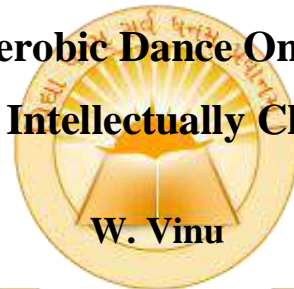
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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to suggest suitable adaptation for aerobic dance for the benefit of intellectually challenged children and to find out the effect of the same on selected psychomotor variables, such as movement time and reaction time. For this purpose, the investigator selected 30 intellectually challenged children and divided into two groups, experimental (n=15) and control (n=15). The experimental group was asked to perform with no disabled peers along with music and video display of the aerobic dance. Pre and post-test scores on movement time and reaction time was collected and subjected to statistical analysis using ANCOVA. The results proved that there was a significant improvement in movement time (P<0.05) and reaction time (P<0.05) due to adapted aerobic dance. It was concluded that the adaptation of aerobic dance with nondisabled exercise partners along with music and video display make the intellectually challenged children involve in the experimental treatment which can be followed future researchers apart from the fact that it contributes to the beneficial improvement of selected psychomotor variables of the intellectually challenged compared to controls.

Key Words: Intellectually challenged; psychomotor variables, movement time, reaction time.

INTRODUCTION

Physical fitness is of great importance for all human beings irrespective of age. Bucher (1985) explains physical fitness is the ability of an individual to live a full of a balanced life. It involves physical, mental, emotional, social, and spiritual factors and the capacity for their whole form of expression. Human Psychomotor skills are organized patterns of muscular activities guided by changing signals from the environment. In research concerning psychomotor skills, particular attention is given to the learning to the co-ordinated activity of the arms, hands, fingers, and feet. The role of verbal processes is not emphasized. (Oxendline, J.B.,1983)

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The term intellectually challenged is increasingly being used as a synonym for people with significantly below-average IQ. These terms are sometimes used as a means of separating general intellectual limitations from specific, limited deficits as well as indicating that it is not an emotional or psychological disability. Intellectual disability is also used to describe the outcome of traumatic brain injury or lead poisoning or dementing conditions such as Alzheimer's disease. It is not specific to congenital conditions like Down syndrome. Mental retardation is a term for a pattern of persistently slow learning of basic motor and language skills ("milestones") during childhood, and a significantly below-normal global intellectual capacity as an adult. One common criterion for the diagnosis of mental retardation is a tested intelligence quotient (IQ) of 70 or below and deficits in adaptive functioning. (Badano, Jose L. et.al. 2006) People with mental retardation may be described as having developmental disabilities, global developmental delay, or learning difficulties.

Adapting a physical activity may refer either to technical adaptations, such as using assistive aids and adapting the game equipment, structural, for instance adopting rules and instructions of the game or educational, meaning adaptation of teaching methods or the way of practicing and teaching. Good adapted physical education should be associated with psychomotor, cognitive and affective domains of learning. The aims of adapted physical activity should be set down together with the instructor and the participants in order to commit oneself more to the process. (Sherrill, 2004). Adapted physical activities strive to bring better fitness and healthier lifestyles through involving in regular fitness programs/exercises to all involved. People participating in these often gain and enjoy family support as well as physical fitness and motor skills. Such adapted programs will inspire people with intellectual disabilities to expand their horizons and become physically fit and grow mentally, socially and spiritually. (Sherrill, 2004)

Research efforts to increase physical activity by individuals with ID have produced relatively consistent and positive results. While many interventions have been short-term and some have methodological shortcomings (e.g., small sample size), it is beneficial to review the findings of previous work to guide future research and practice. Tomporowski and Jameson (1985) paired adults with ID and nondisabled exercise partners over an 18-week

walk/jog program. Partners assisted with pacing and provided ongoing verbal encouragement to motivate the participants with ID while they were engaging inactivity. A similar approach was taken by Lavay and McKenzie (1991) who reported that five men with ID actively participated in a supervised walk/jog program three days per week for 12 weeks. Aerobic fitness levels increased significantly as a result of participation. Most importantly, authors noted that once the training program was discontinued, the men continued to walk/jog three days per week for a year. These studies provide evidence that, with some supervision and encouragement, adults with ID will actively engage in short-term walking programs. Research work conducted by Owlia, French, Ben-Ezra, and Silliman (1995) used music and music videos to increase the time on task of five adolescents with profound ID The findings of these studies further indicate that individuals with ID will participate in physical activity and that level of engagement increases with positive extrinsic reinforcement. The effectiveness of a 12-week (three days/week) low-impact aerobic dance program for improving cardiovascular endurance in adults with ID was examined. by Cluphf D, O'Connor J, Vanin S. (2001) and found aerobic dance is motivating to individuals with ID. And aerobic fitness improved as a result of engaging in aerobic dance, attendance was high, and no individuals dropped out. Inchulkar Shilpa and Venugopal Reeta (2013) determined the effect of 10-weeks exercise program on Psychomotor ability (reaction ability and speed of movement time) of mentally challenged (MC) children and found a significant difference in pre and post-test measurements in all studied variables in the experimental group understudy (p<0.05)

The theoretical foundations based on previous researches have found that a right program exercise and athletic programs for mentally disabled children can be a therapeutic tool resulting in better weight management, development of physical coordination, maintenance of cardiopulmonary fitness, and improved self-esteem. Further, physical exercise may offer promise as an effective, benign, and practical adjunct to other treatment and management techniques. The discussion on the levels of psychomotor fitness of mentally challenged children proved that their psychomotor variables movement time and reaction time are to be studied further in relation to the adapted physical activities imparted to these children in the form of aerobic dance. In this research the investigator was interested in

comparing the influence of adapted aerobic dance on the psychomotor variables of mentally challenged children.

METHODOLOGY

Pre-test post-test the design was used in this research. 30 intellectually challenged children (N = 30) were randomly selected for this study. The subjects who were selected for the study were leading a purely sedentary life style. From the medical reports and other details of the subjects that the school posses, the researcher was able to mark out the educable intellectual challenged children who acted as the subjects for the study. The selected subjects were divided into two groups, namely, an experimental group I to undergo adapted aerobic dance (AAD), and the remaining group was considered as control group, which did not undergo any special treatment. Pre-tests were conducted on all the 30 children before experimental treatments on selected psychomotor variables, movement time and reaction time. The experimental group underwent adapted aerobic dance for 12 weeks. Each subject was paired with nondisabled exercise partners along with music and video demonstration so that the subjects participated in the aerobic dance exercises Immediately after completion of the experimental period, post-test scores were collected from all the 30 subjects, which formed the final scores on selected variables. The differences between the initial and final scores of the selected dependent variables were considered as the effect of experimental treatments. To test the statistical significance, the obtained initial and final scores were subjected to statistical treatment using ANCOVA.

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RESULTS

Tab 1: Effects Of Adapted Aerobic Dance On Selected Psychomotor Variable,

Movement Time Among Intellectually

Challenged Children

(Scores in Seconds)

	Adapted Aerobic Training	Control Group	Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Squares	Obtained F
Pre Test Mean	14.29	13.27	Between	7.91	1	7.91	1.26
			Within	175.74	28	6.28	
Post Test Mean	13.44	13.30	Between	0.15	1	0.15	0.03
			Within	134.43	28	4.80	
Adjusted Post Test Mean	13.8	13.4	Between	3.75	2	1.87	5.37*
			Within	9.42	27	0.35	
Mean Diff	0.85	0.03					

Required table F (df 1,28): 4.20   * Significant at 0.05 level

The results presented in Table 1 proved that adapted aerobic dance training with pre-test movement time mean score of 14.29 seconds was reduced to 13.44 seconds after 12 weeks of experimental treatment and the adjusted mean considering both pre and post-test

scores were 13.8 seconds. The control group's pre-test mean was 13.27, post-test mean 13.30 and the adjusted post-test mean was 13.4. The net effect on adjusted means of the experimental and control group was determined by calculation of F value and the obtained F value of 5.37 was greater than the required table F value of 4.20 and was found to be significantly improved movement time of intellectually challenged children at 0.05 level.

Tab 2: Effects Of Adapted Aerobic Dance On Selected Psychomotor Variable, Reaction Time Among Intellectually

Challenged Children

(Scores in Seconds)

	Adapted Aerobic Training	Control Group	Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Squares	Obtained F
Pre Test Mean	0.4959	0.5047	Between	0.0006	1	0.0006	0.60
			Within	0.0268	28	0.0010	
Post Test Mean	0.4457	0.5035	Between	0.0251	1	0.0251	25.23*
			Within	0.0279	28	0.0010	
Adjusted Post Test Mean	0.4281	0.4850	Between	0.0238	2	0.0119	11.65*
			Within	0.0276	27	0.0010	
Mean Diff	0.0503	0.0011					

Required table F (df 1,28): 4.20   * Significant at 0.05 level

The results presented in Table 2 proved that adapted aerobic dance training with pre-test reaction time mean score of 0.4959 seconds was reduced to 0.4457 seconds after 12 weeks experimental treatment and the adjusted mean considering both pre and post-test scores were 0.4281 seconds. The control group's pre-test mean was 0.8047, post-test mean 0.5035 and adjusted post-test mean was 0.4850. The net effect on adjusted means of the experimental and control group was determined by calculation of F value and the obtained F value of 11.65 was greater than the required table F value of 4.20 and was found to be significantly improved reaction time of intellectually challenged children at 0.05 level.

DISCUSSIONS

Intellectually challenged children with varying degrees of functioning share common behavioral and psychomotor characteristics. A specially designed instructional approach with a positive social attitude is necessary when dealing with this population. Researches reveal that many of these individuals have developmental delays in the acquisition of basic motor skills. Further comparing as a group to their non-handicapped peers, intellectually challenged adolescents to display low physical fitness and have perceptual-motor difficulties, which affect their learning. In addition, some possess physical characteristics, which pose constraints in learning and performing motor skills. A social attitude of equality and acceptance plays a major role in their successful inclusion in society. (Aharoni H (2005). Keeping this in mind the investigator has adapted aerobic dance for intellectually challenged children to do the experimental treatment with nondisabled children along with music and video display to gain more attention and concentration. The experimental treatment was well followed by the subjects and the results presented in Tables 1 and 2 proved that as a result of adapted aerobic dance for 12 weeks, the psychomotor variables, movement time, and reaction time were improved significantly compared to the control group. The improvement was found to be significant at the 0.05 level.

The findings of this study were in agreement with the findings of Owlia, French, Ben-Ezra, and Silliman (1995) who used music and music videos to increase the time on task of five adolescents with profound intellectually disabled (ID). Cluphf D, O'Connor J, Vanin S.

(2001) also found aerobic dance improved aerobic fitness of adults with ID. Inchulkar Shilpa and Venugopal Reeta (2013) determined the effect of 10-weeks exercise program on psychomotor ability (reaction ability and speed of movement, time) of mentally challenged (MC) children and found significant the difference in pre and post-test measurements in all studied variables in the experimental group under study ($p<0.05$).

CONCLUSION

The adaptation of aerobic dance with nondisabled exercise partners along with music and video display make the intellectually challenged children involve in the experimental treatment which can be followed future researchers. Further, it was concluded that the adapted aerobic dance beneficially altered intellectually challenged children compared to controls.

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S p e c i a l I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l O n l i n e C o n f e r e n c e
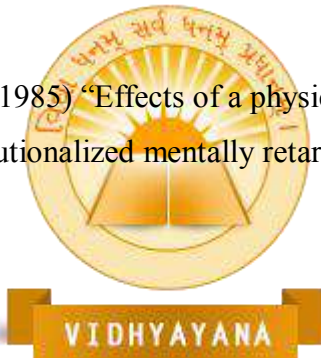**V o l u m e – 5 , I s s u e – 5 , M a y 2 0 2 0**

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ગ્રંથાલયમાં ICT ડિવાઈસ ની ઉપયોગીતા

જય જાની, ધ્રુવ શર્મા

કોલેજ ગ્રંથપાલ, સહાયક ગ્રંથપાલ

કીવર્ડ્સ: ઇન્ફોર્મેશન, **ios**, એન્ડ્રોઇડ, હોલોગ્રામ

એબ્સ્ટ્રેક્ટ: આ પેપરમાં ગ્રંથાલયમાં ઉપયોગ થતાં ICT ડિવાઇસ વિશે ચર્ચા કરવામાં આવી છે જેના ઉપયોગથી લાઇબ્રેરીના કાર્યો સરળ અને યુઝરને સારા અનુભવ આપી શકે. અહીં ટાઈપરાઈટર થી શરૂ થઇ હાલની હોલોગ્રામ ટેકનોલોજી સુધીની ચર્ચા કરેલ છે.

ઉત્ક્રાંતિની શરૂઆતમાં મનુષ્ય માહિતીની આપ-લે ઇશારાથી લઇને આજે whatsappની માહિતીના મૂળ સ્ત્રોત પહોંચવાની સફર કરી ચૂક્યા છીએ. જેમાં મૂળભૂત ભૂમિકા માહિતી આપ-લેની રહેલી છે. આદિકાળથી જે માનવ સભ્યતા માહિતી ની વધારે આપ-લે કરતા તે લોકો અન્ય સભ્યતાની તુલનામાં વિકસીત હતી. માહિતી સંચય અને પ્રસરણ માટેની ગુફાચિત્રો થી લઇને આજે ક્લાઉડ કમ્પ્યુટિંગ યુગમાં રહીએ છીએ. આદિકાળમાં માહિતી સંચય માટે ગુફા ચિત્ર , ટેબલેટ, પત્ર, પત્રો ઉપયોગ થતો જેમાં આંગળી હાથ ની ડાળી જેવા સાધનોનો ઉપયોગ થતો હતો. જ્યારે આજે 1TB સુધીના મેમરી કાર્ડ બજારમાં ઉપલબ્ધ છે જેમાં ભરપૂર માત્રામાં માહિતી સાચવી શકાય છે અને તેની સાઇઝ નખ કરતાં પણ નાની હોય છે.

આ પ્રમાણે લાઇબ્રેરીઓમાં પણ ભોજપત્ર, તામ્રપત્રો થી લઇને સર્વર બેઇઝ સર્વિસ નો ઉપયોગ કરીએ છીએ. લાઇબ્રેરીઓમાં ઘણા પ્રકારના ઇન્ફર્મેશન અને ટેકનોલોજી ઉપયોગ કરે ને ડોક્ટર રંગનાથન ના પાંચેય પુત્રોને યથાર્થ કરી શકાય છે . ઇન્ફોર્મેશન ટેકનોલોજી ડિવાઇસ ના ઉપયોગથી યુઝર ને માહિતી સુધી ઝડપથી પહોંચાડી શકાય છે અને શક્ય છેકે યુઝરને લાઇબ્રેરી સુધી પહોંચવું જ ન પડે.

પહેલાના સમયમાં જે કાર્યો લાઇબ્રેરીમાં હાથ દ્વારા અથવા ઘણો મોટો માનવશ્રમ અને સમય લાગતો તે ધીમે ધીમે ટેકનોલોજી ના વિકાસ સાથે ઓછા માનવશ્રમ, સમય અને ચોકસાઈપૂર્વક કાર્ય થવા લાગ્યા. અહીં કેટલાક ઇન્ફોર્મેશન અને ટેકનોલોજીના ડિવાઇસ વિશે ની માહિતી આપવામાં આવેલ છે. જેથી લાઇબ્રેરી અને યુઝર સેતુનું કાર્ય કરી શકે છે.

ટાઈપરાઈટર : આ ડિવાઇસ લખાણ પ્રવૃત્તિના ક્ષેત્રે ક્રાંતિનું કાર્ય કર્યું. ટાઈપરાઈટર ના કારણે અક્ષરોમાં એકરૂપતા જોવા મળે, લાઇબ્રેરીઓ ના ઘણા કાર્ય જેવા કે કેટલોગ કાર્ડ,બુક કાર્ડ, સૂચિઓ વગેરે ટાઈપ થઇ અને લાંબા સમય સુધી જળવાઇ રહેતી.

માઈક્રોફોમ : માઈક્રોફોમ દ્રારા ડોક્યુમેન્ટ નું કદ નાનું થયું .જેના કારણે ગ્રંથાલયમાં જગ્યાનો અભાવ ની સમસ્યા દૂર થતી જોવા મળી ત્યારબાદ માઈક્રો બુક , માઈક્રોફિશ જેવા સ્વરૂપ અસ્તિત્વમાં આવ્યા પરંતુ આ પ્રકારના સ્વરૂપ વાંચવા માટે ડિવાઇસ ની જરૂરિયાત રહેતી.

કોમ્પ્યુટર: કોમ્પ્યુટર નો જન્મ જટીલ ગણિતીય ઉકેલ માટે થયો હતો. શરૂઆતમાં કમ્પ્યુટરનો ઉપયોગ વૈજ્ઞાનિક સંશોધકો અને સંરક્ષણ ક્ષેત્રે થતો હતો. પણ સમય જતા વેપાર ક્ષેત્રે પણ કમ્પ્યુટર નો ઉપયોગ વધ્યો અને કોમ્પ્યુટર એક અભ્યાસનો અભિન્ન અંગ બન્યું. જેથી લાયબ્રેરી પણ કમ્પ્યુટર ના ઉપયોગ થી વંચિત ન રહયુ . કમ્પ્યુટર ના ઉપયોગ થી લાઇબ્રેરીના કાર્ય સરળતાની સાથે ઝડપી બની ઇન્ટરનેટ સોનામાં સુગંધ નું કાર્ય કર્યું અને લાઇબ્રેરીની સેવાઓ ઓછા ખર્ચે ,ઝડપીઅને વિશ્વવ્યાપી બની.

મોબાઈલ : લગભગ ૨૦૦૦ સાલથી ભારતમાં મોબાઈલ લોકપ્રિય થવા લાગ્યા હતા. શરૂઆતના ફોન માત્ર કોમ્યુનિકેશન માટે જ ઉપયોગ થતો હતો પરંતુ ધીમે ધીમે મોબાઈલ એસએમએસ, એમએમએ, ફોટા વિડિયો, કેમેરા સાથે ના ફોન ત્યારબાદ કેમેરાની સંખ્યા વધતી ગઈ અને ૨૦૧૦ શરૂઆતમાં ભારતમાં એન્ડ્રોઇડ મોબાઈલ આવી ચૂક્યા હતા. અને બેથી ત્રણ વર્ષમાં એટલા પ્રખ્યાત થયા જેને સામાન્ય ફોન નું સ્થાન લઈ માત્ર કોમ્યુનિકેશન નહીં તે સિવાયની ઘણી સવલતો પૂરી પાડવા લાગ્યું . એન્ડ્રોઇડ ફોનના કારણે ઇન્ટરનેટ આંગળીના ટેરવે આવ્યો

ઇન્ટરનેટની મદદથી લોકો સોશિયલ મીડિયાના સંપર્કમાં આવ્યા અને માહિતીની આપ-લે ખૂબ જ સરળ બની,જ્ઞાન મેળવવું ખૂબ જ સરળ બન્યું. એન્ડ્રોઇડ પ્રખ્યાત થવા પાછળ નો એક કારણ પણ છે આ ફોનમાં મનોરંજન માટે ઘણા વિકલ્પો છે. જેમાં ઓડિયો, વીડિયો, વિડીયો ગેમ , વાંચન પ્રવૃત્તિ માં પણ વધારો થયો

ટેબલેટ: એન્ડ્રોઇડ ફોનની મર્યાદા એક હતી સ્ક્રીન સાઇઝ અને બેટરી મર્યાદિત હતી. એન્ડ્રોઇડ ફોનનો જેથી વધુ પડતો ઉપયોગ શક્ય ન હતો . તેની મર્યાદાઓ દૂર કરવા માટે ટેબલેટ નો કોન્સેપ્ટ લોન્ચ કરવામાં આવ્યો જેમાં 7'' થી વધુ સ્ક્રીન વધુ બેટરી લાઇફ મળતી જેથી કરી અભ્યાસ, ઓફિસ, વાંચન અને મનોરંજન સહેલાઈથી થઈ શકતું, અને લોકોને લેપટોપનો એક વૈકલ્પિક ઉકેલ આપતું લાઇબ્રેરીઓ પણ ટેબલેટ્સ માં e-books ઓડિયો, વિડિયો મટીરીયલ, ડેટાબેઝ, સબસ્ક્રિપ્શન માનસિક વિકાસ થાય તેવી ગેમ્સ સાથે ડિવાઇસ આપી શકાય છે હવે ગુજરાત સરકાર દ્વારા કોલેજ વિદ્યાર્થીઓને ટેબલેટ ઉપલબ્ધ કરાવવામાં આવે છે જેથી તેમના અભ્યાસ પ્રગતિશીલ રહે ઘણા પ્રીમિયમ કેટેગરીના ટેબલેટ માં touch pen નો સપોર્ટ હોવા થી તેમાં લખાણ અને ચિત્રકલામાં ઉપયોગી થાય છે

આયો ઓ એસ (ios) ડિવાઈસ :   એન્ડ્રોઈડ એક ઓપન પ્લેટફોર્મ છે. જેમાં અલગ-અલગ કંપની હાર્ડવેર બનાવે છે અને ડેવલપર દ્વારા એપ્લીકિશન બનાવવામાં આવે છે. પરંતુ ઘણીવાર એન્ડ્રોઈડમાં પર્ફોમન્સ ઈસ્યુ જોવા મળે છે કારણકે હાર્ડવેર અને સોફ્ટવેર સુમેળભર્યા હોતા નથી   પરંતુ IOS ડિવાઈસમાં મોટાભાગે એપલ કંપની દ્વારા ડિવાઈસ બનાવવામાં આવે છે. આખા વિશ્વમાં મોટાભાગે સમાન રૂપે હોય છે અને તેની ઓપરેટિંગ સિસ્ટમ ડિવાઈસને અનુરૂપ હોય છે. એપલ દ્વારા બનાવવામાં આવતા ડિવાઈસ મોટાભાગે અત્યંત આધુનિક ટેકનોલોજી ને અનુરૂપ હોય છે એપલ દ્વારા બનાવવામાં આવતા ડિવાઈસ તેની ઝડપ ગુણવત્તા અને સુસંગતતા માટે પ્રખ્યાત છે. સંશોધન ક્ષેત્ર , કોલેજ લાયબ્રેરી. સંશોધકો અને સંશોધનકાર્ય સાથે જોડાઈ લાઈબ્રેરી માટે IOS ખૂબ જ સારી ભૂમિકા ભજવી શકે છે. IOS ડિવાઈસ ની કિંમત બજારમાં મળતા અન્ય ડિવાઈસઓની સરખામણીમાં થોડીક વધારે હોય છે. IOS ડિવાઈસ એવી જગ્યાએ ઉપયોગી છે જ્યાં કિંમત અગત્યની નહિ પણ કાર્ય અને પરિણામ અગત્યના છે

પ્રોજેક્ટર : પ્રોજેક્ટર એક સામૂહિક માહિતી પ્રસારણ નું સાધન છે જ્યારે કોમ્પ્યુટરની સ્ત્રી મર્યાદિત હોય છે પરંતુ એક જ કમ્પ્યુટર સાથે પ્રોજેક્ટર સામૂહિક રીઝલ્ટ જ્ઞાન વેચી શકાય છે. હાલના LED પ્રોજેક્ટર ની ગુણવત્તા ખૂબ જ સારી છે . હાલના પ્રોજેક્ટર output સાથે touch pen સ્માર્ટ બોર્ડ ના input પણ લે છે ઘણી સ્કૂલોમાં તેમને ચોક અને ડસ્ટર નું સ્થાન લઈ લીધું છે તે ઉપરાંત વિસ્તરણ સમયે અલગ-અલગ હાઈલાઈટ પણ કરી શકાતા હોય છે અને હવે નવી ટેકનોલોજી પ્રમાણે થ્રીડી પ્રોજેક્ટર પણ બજારમાં ઉપલબ્ધ છે   જે પ્રોજેક્ટના output ને થ્રીડી સ્વરૂપે દર્શાવે છે જેના માટે યુઝરે થ્રીડી ક્લાસીસ નો ઉપયોગ કરવો પડે છે. હાલમાં મેડિકલ સાયન્સમાં માનવ શરીરનો 3d અને 4d સ્વરૂપે ચિત્ર રજૂ કરે છે અને તેને હાથ દ્વારા દિશા બદલી અલગ-અલગ એંગલથી માનવ શરીર ને જોઈને સમજી શકાય છે

ebooks રીડર: માર્કેટમાં ઘણાં પ્રકારના ની બુક્સ ડિવાઈસ ઉપલબ્ધ છે જેમાં amazon kindle, samsung અને અન્ય ઘણી કંપનીઓ ના ડિવાઈસ જોવા મળે છે. આ પ્રકારના ડિવાઈસ માત્ર વાંચન માટે ઉપયોગ થાય છે. જે વિદ્યાર્થીઓ માટે ખુબજ ઉપયોગી છે અન્ય ડિવાઈસ માં વાંચન કરતી વખતે અન્ય પ્રવૃત્તિ માટે બેધ્યાન અને દુરુપયોગ થવાની શક્યતા રહે છે. જ્યારે kindle જેવા ડિવાઈસમાં પેરેંટલ કંટ્રોલ સાથે બાળકોને ચિંતામુક્ત થઈ વપરાશ માટે આપી શકાય છે . નવા ડિવાઈસમાં amazon audible સાથે બુકો સાંભળી પણ શકાય છે.

S p e c i a l   I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5 , I s s u e – 5 , M a y 2 0 2 0

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VR BOX : VR Bok ને વર્ચ્યુઅલ રિયાલિટી બોક્સ પણ કહે છે અહીં ઉપલબ્ધ સામગ્રી 360 સ્વરૂપે જોઈ શકાય છે. જેમાં આપણને વસ્તુ આંખો સામે હોય તેવો ભાસ થાય છે. માથાની દિશા પ્રમાણે તે બાજુના દ્રશ્ય રજૂ કરે છે અને તેને માત્ર આંખ અને માથાના ઈશારા દ્વારા કન્ટ્રોલ કરી શકાય છે અને સિનેમાઘરમાં શ્રીડી સ્વરૂપે નો વિડીયો માણી શકાય છે. Samsung, Google જેવી કંપનીઓના બોક્સ ટીચર દ્વારા કંટ્રોલ કરીને વીડિયોને પુશ,ફ્રોકસ અને ઝૂમ કરી વિદ્યાર્થીઓ અને સમજૂતી આપી શકે છે.

હોલોગ્રામ : હોલોગ્રામ દ્વારા વસ્તુ ને પ્રસ્તુતી ઉચ્ચ કક્ષાએ લઈ જઈ શકાય હોલોગ્રામ દ્વારા કેટલીક વસ્તુઓ શ્રીડી અને 4Dસ્વરૂપે રજુ કરી શકાય છે. કેટલાક પ્રકાર ના પ્રોગ્રામ લાયબ્રેરીમાં ઉપયોગ થઈ શકે છે. ફરતા પંખા પર ગુણવત્તાવાળી આરસીબી લાઈવ ગોઠવી પ્રોગ્રામિંગ દ્વારા શ્રી-ડી સ્વરૂપ પ્રદર્શિત થાય છે. લેઝર લાઈટ, આયનોઈઝ પાર્ટિકલ જેવી ટેકનોલોજીનો ઉપયોગ હોલોગ્રામ માં થાય છે. પ્રોગ્રામ દ્વારા યુઝરને આકર્ષણ અને માહિતી પૂરી પાડી શકે છે હોલોગ્રામ ટેકનીક વિજ્ઞાન પ્રવાહના વિદ્યાર્થીઓ માટે ઘણી ઉપયોગી છે જેમાં મેડીકલ એન્જિનિયરિંગ સીવીલ જેવા પ્રવાહોમાં વિષયવસ્તુને રૂબરૂ અનુભવ કરી શકાતા હોય છે ખાસ કરીને ટેબલ હોલોગ્રામ માં વસ્તુ સ્પર્શ કરે અને અલગ-અલગ દિશાઓથી જોઈ સમજી શકાય છે વર્ગખંડ ની અંદર આ ટેકનિકનો ઉપયોગ કરી શિક્ષક અને વિદ્યાર્થીઓનો ભૌતિક અંતર દૂર કરી શકાય છે MDH કંપની દ્વારા નરેન્દ્ર મોદીના ચુનાવ પ્રચાર દરમિયાન આ ટેકનોલોજીનો ઉપયોગ થયો હતો.

સોશિયલ મીડિયા: Facebook,Instagram,whatsapp, youtube, twitter, linkedin,Google+,Google Groups જેવા પ્લેટફોર્મ દ્વારા લાઈબ્રેરીઓ ની સેવાઓ માર્કેટિંગ અને જનજાગૃતિ કાર્ય કરી શકાય છે.

સારંશ : ટેકનોલોજી દ્વારા જીવનમાં ઘણી સરળતા બને છે પરંતુ ટેકનોલોજીમાં ખામી સર્જાતા કાર્ય અટકી પડે છે. મોટાભાગની ટેકનોલોજી ને ચાલવા માટે વીજળીની જરૂરીયાત રહે છે. જ્યારે વીજળી ખોરવાતા બધા જ કાર્યો થપ થવાની સંભાવના રહે છે. ટેકનોલોજીનો ઉપયોગ દરમ્યાન ધ્યાન રાખવું જોઈએ કે માનવ ટેકનોલોજી બનાવવી છે. લોકો ખાસ કાળજી લેવી જોઈએ કે ટેકનોલોજી ઉપર વધુ પડતું આશ્રિત ન થવું.

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ઘરમપુર તાલુકામાં માધ્યમિક કક્ષાએ સંસ્કૃત શિક્ષણની પ્રવર્તમાન પરિસ્થિતિ

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DESIGNATION

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ગૂજરાત વિધાપીઠ અમદાવાદ

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પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન ઘરમપુર તાલુકામાં માધ્યમિક કક્ષાએ સંસ્કૃત શિક્ષણની પ્રવર્તમાન પરિસ્થિતિ જાણવા માટે હાથ ઘરવામાં આવ્યું હતું. સંસ્કૃત ભાષા શિક્ષણની શું પારિસ્થિતિ છે એ જાણવાનો મુખ્ય હેતુ હતો. ઘરમપુર તાલુકામાં સંસ્કૃત વિષયનું અધ્યાપન કાર્ય કરાવતા શિક્ષકોની શૈક્ષણિક લાયકાત અને અનુભવ, અભ્યાસક્રમમા સંસ્કૃત શિક્ષણનું સ્થાન, સંસ્કૃત વિષયનો અભ્યાસક્રમ અને પાઠ્યપુસ્તક, સંસ્કૃત વિષયની અધ્યાપન પદ્ધતિઓ, શૈક્ષણીક સાધનો અને તેની ઉપલબ્ધિ, સહ અભ્યાસ પ્રવૃતિઓ, સંસ્કૃત વિષય શિક્ષણની સમસ્યાઓ અને તેને નિવારવાના ઉપાયો સંસ્કૃત વિષયનું મૂલ્યાંકન અને તેના પરિણામો વગેરે વિષે અધ્યયન કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું. પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનનું ક્ષેત્ર ભાષા શિક્ષણ છે. પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં સર્વેક્ષણ સંશોધન પદ્ધતિનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો. વર્ષ 2018-19 ની સ્થિતિ ને ધ્યાનમાં રાખીને ઘરમપુર તાલુકાની 40 માધ્યમિક શાળાઓમથી સંસ્કૃત વિષયનું અધ્યાપન કાર્ય કરાવનાર શિક્ષકો અને યાદ્રચ્છિક પદ્ધતિથી ધોરણ -9 અને ધોરણ -10 ના વિધાર્થીઓ પાસેથી માહિતી પ્રાપ્ત કરવામાં આવી હતી. માહિતી એકત્રીકરણ માટે શિક્ષકો માટે સ્વરચિત અભિપ્રાયયાવલિ અને વિધાર્થીઓના સંસ્કૃત વિષયના પાયાના જ્ઞાનની ચકાસણી માટે દેવભાષા આરંભ જ્ઞાન કસોટીનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો. મળેલ સંખ્યાત્મક માહિતીનું વિશ્લેશણ આવૃત્તિ અને ટકાવારીના રૂપમાં અને ગુણાત્મક માહિતીનું વિશ્લેશણ વિષયવસ્તુ વિશ્લેશણ પદ્ધતિ દ્વારા કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું. છેલ્લા પાંચ વર્ષના શાળાઓના ધોરણ -10 ના બોર્ડના પરિણામો ને ધ્યાનમાં લેતા શાળાઓનું સરેરાશ પરિણામ 55.33% જેટલું જણાયું હતું જ્યારે એની તુલનમાં સંસ્કૃત વિષયનું પરિણામ 78.10% જેટલું જણાયું હતું. આમ અન્ય વિષયોની તુલનમાં સંસ્કૃત વિષય શિક્ષણની સ્થિતિ પ્રમાણમા સારી છે.

પ્રસ્તાવના

સંસ્કૃત ભાષા એ સર્વ ભાષાઓની જનની છે. સંસ્કૃત એ સૌથી પ્રાચીન ભાષા છે અને વૈદિક ખજાનો છે. ભારતીય સંસ્કૃતિના વિકાસ અને વિશ્વમાં ભારતીય સંસ્કૃતિની પ્રસિદ્ધિના મૂળમાં સંસ્કૃત ભાષા રહેલી છે. આધુનિક શાળાઓ, કોલેજો અને પ્રણાલિકાગત પાઠશાળાઓમાં સંસ્કૃત એકસરખી રીતે અને મુંજવણ જન્માવે એટલી હદે ક્ષય પામી રહ્યું છે. એ માટે કયું પરિબળ જવાબદાર છે ? શા માટે ? આ બધી બાબતો જાણવા માટે સંશોધકે પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ હાથ ઘર્યો હતો.

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હેતુઓ

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન નીચે મુજબના હેતુઓને ધ્યાનમાં રાખીને કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું.

૧ ધરમપુર તાલુકાની માધ્યમિક શાળાઓમાં સંસ્કૃત વિષય શિક્ષકની શૈક્ષણિક લાયકાત અને અનુભવ જાણવા.

૨ ધરમપુર તાલુકાની માધ્યમિક શાળાઓમાં સંસ્કૃત વિષયનું સ્થાન અને ધ્યેયો સંદર્ભે અભ્યાસ કરવો.

૩ ધરમપુર તાલુકાની માધ્યમિક શાળાઓમાં સંસ્કૃત વિષયના અભ્યાસક્રમ અને પાઠ્યપુસ્તકો સંદર્ભે અભ્યાસ કરવો.

૪ માધ્યમિક કક્ષાએ સંસ્કૃત શિક્ષણમાં શિક્ષકો દ્વારા ઉપયોગમાં લેવાતી વિવિધ સહઅભ્યાસ પ્રવૃત્તિઓ અને પદ્ધતિઓનો અભ્યાસ કરવો.

૫ ધોરણ ૯ અને ધોરણ ૧૦ ના વિધાર્થીઓની સંસ્કૃત શિક્ષણની શૈક્ષણિક સિદ્ધિની ચકાસણી કરવી.

૬ સંસ્કૃત શિક્ષણ સંદર્ભે સંસ્કૃત વિષય શિક્ષકના અભિપ્રાયો જાણવા.

૭ ગુજરાત માધ્યમિક અને ઉચ્ચતર માધ્યમિક શિક્ષણ બોર્ડ, ગાંધીનગર દ્વારા લેવાતી જાહેર પરીક્ષાઓ પૈકી ધોરણ ૧૦ ના છેલ્લા પાંચ વર્ષના બોર્ડના પરિણામોનો અભ્યાસ કરવો.

સંશોધના પ્રશ્નો

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન અંતર્ગત નીચે મુજબના સંશોધન પ્રશ્નો હતા.

૧ માધ્યમિક શાળાઓમાં સંસ્કૃત શિક્ષકોની શૈક્ષણિક યોગ્યતા અને વ્યાવસાયિક સજ્જતા કેવી છે?

૨ માધ્યમિક શાળાઓમાં સંસ્કૃત વિષયનું શિક્ષણમાં સ્થાન કેવું છે?

૩ સંસ્કૃત વિષયના અભ્યાસક્રમ અને પાઠ્યપુસ્તકો વિશે સંસ્કૃત શિક્ષકના અભિપ્રાયો શા છે?

૪ માધ્યમિક શાળાઓમાં સંસ્કૃત વિષય શિક્ષણ સંદર્ભે કઇ કઇ શિક્ષણ પદ્ધતિઓ ઉપયોગમાં લેવાય છે?

૫ માદયમિક શાળાઓમાં સંસ્કૃત વિષય શિક્ષણ સંદર્ભે કઇ કઇ સહઅભ્યાસ પ્રવૃત્તિઓ ઉપયોગમાં લેવાય છે?

૬ ધોરણ ૯ અને ૧૦ ના વિધાર્થીઓની સંસ્કૃત શિક્ષણમાં શૈક્ષણિક સિદ્ધિ કેવી છે?

૭ સંસ્કૃત શિક્ષણ સંદર્ભે સંસ્કૃત વિષય શિક્ષકના અભિપ્રાયો શા છે?

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૮ છેલ્લા પાંચ વર્ષમાં સંસ્કૃત વિષયમાં બોર્ડના પરિણામો અન્ય વિષયની તુલનામાં કેવા છે?

૯ સંસ્કૃત વિષયના શિક્ષકને શિક્ષણકાર્યમાં કઇ મુશ્કેલી પડે છે?

૧૦ સંસ્કૃત વિષય શિક્ષકને પડતી મુશ્કેલીઓ નિવારવા શું કરી શકાય?

વ્યાપવિશ્વ અને નિદર્શ

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં ઘરમપુર તાલુકાની માધ્યમિક શાળાઓમાં સંસ્કૃત શિક્ષણની પ્રવર્તમાન પરિસ્થિતિ જાણવા સંદર્ભે હોય ઘરમપુર તાલુકાની માધ્યમિક શાળાઓમાં સંસ્કૃત વિષયનું અધ્યાપન કાર્ય કરાવતા શિક્ષકો અને માધ્યમિક શાળાઓમાં વર્ષ ૨૦૧૮-૧૯ માં ધોરણ ૯ અને ૧૦ માં અભ્યાસ કરતાં વિધાર્થીઓ આ સંશોધનનું વ્યાપવિશ્વ હતું.

ઘરમપુર તાલુકાની ૩૯ માધ્યમિક શાળાઓના સંસ્કૃત વિષયના ૪૧ શિક્ષકો અને યાદ્ર્ચ્છિક રીતે પસંદગી પામેલ ૩૯ માદ્યમિક શાળાઓ પૈકી ધોરણ ૯ ના ૩૩૧૧ વિધાર્થીઓ પૈકી ૧૫% થી વધુ ૪૦૦ વિધાર્થીઓ અને ધોરણ ૧૦ ના સંસ્કૃત વિષય રાખનાર ૨૫૯૨ વિધાર્થીઓએ પૈકી ૧૫% થી વધુ ૨૫૦ વિધાર્થીઓને નિદર્શ તરીકે પસંદ કરવામાં આવ્યા હતા.

ઉપકરણ રચના

1 સંસ્કૃત વિષયના શિક્ષકો માટે સ્વરચિત અભિપ્રાયાવલિ

2 ધોરણ 9 અને 10 ના વિધાર્થીઓમટે દેવભાષા આરંભ જ્ઞાન કસોટી

માહિતી એકત્રિકરણ અને માહિતી વિશ્લેશણ

ઘરમપુર તાલુકાની માધ્યમિક શાળાઓના શિક્ષકો પાસેથી અભિપ્રાયાવલિ અને ધોરણ 9 અને ધોરણ 10 ના વિધાર્થીઓ પાસેથી દેવભાષા આરંભ જ્ઞાન કસોટી ને આધારે માહિતી મેળવવામાં આવી હતી.

સંખ્યાત્મક માહિતીનું આવૃત્તિ અને ટકા વડે અને ગુણાત્મક માહિતીનું વિષયવસ્તુ વિશ્લેશણ પદ્ધતિ વડે માહિતીનું વિશ્લેશણ કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું.

સંશોધનના તારણો

સંસ્કૃત વિષયના શિક્ષકોની અભિપ્રાયાવલિ ને આધારે પ્રાપ્ત થયેલ તારણો

(1) બધા જ શિક્ષકો (B.A., B. Ed) લાયકાત ધરાવે છે અને 34% શિક્ષકો 1 થી 10 વર્ષનો અને 64% શિક્ષકો 10 વર્ષ કરતાં વધુ અનુભવ ધરાવે છે.

(2) છેલ્લા પાંચ વર્ષના બોર્ડના શાળાઓના અને સંસ્કૃત વિષયના પરિણામો સંદર્ભે વર્ષ 2014 થી 2018 દરમ્યાન પાંચ વર્ષનું શાળાઓનું પરિણામ 55.33% જોવા મળ્યું હતું જ્યારે સંસ્કૃત વિષયનું પરિણામ 78.10% જોવા મળ્યું હતું. આમ અન્ય વિષયની તુલનામાં સંસ્કૃત વિષયનું પરિણામ ઊંચું જોવા મળ્યું હતું.

(3) સંસ્કૃત વિષય શિક્ષણના સંદર્ભે દરેક શિક્ષકના મત પ્રમાણે ભારતીય સંસ્કૃતિના વારસાના જતન માટે અને અન્ય વિષય સાથે અનુબંધ સાધવા સંસ્કૃત વિષયનું જ્ઞાન જરૂરી છે.

(4) 85% શિક્ષકોના મતે સંસ્કૃત વિષયની વ્યાકરણ પુસ્તિકાનો અભ્યાસક્રમમાં સમાવેશ કરવો જોઇએ.

(5) સંસ્કૃત વિષય શિક્ષણ સુધારણા માટે સંસ્કૃત વિષયના સંદર્ભ પુસ્તકો શાળા કક્ષાએ વધારવા જોઇએ અને ધોરણ -1 થી જ સંસ્કૃત ભાષા શીખવવી જોઈએ.

(6) સંસ્કૃત શિક્ષણમાં પડતી મુશ્કેલીઓ સંદર્ભે ઘણા શિક્ષકોનું માનવું હતું કે સંસ્કૃત વિષયમાં ગોખણપટ્ટી ને વધારે સ્થાન અપાય છે.

(7) સંસ્કૃત વિષયમાં પડતી મુશ્કેલીઓ નિવારવા માટે દ્રશ્ય-શ્રાવ્ય સાધનોના ઉપયોગથી શિક્ષણકાર્ય રસપ્રદ બનાવી શકાય અને સંસ્કૃત વિષયની બાહ્ય પરીક્ષામાં ભાગ લેવા વિધાર્થીઓને પ્રેરિત કરી શકાય.

ધોરણ 9 અને ધોરણ 10ના વિધાર્થીઓ પાસેથી પ્રાપ્ત થયેલ કસોટો આધારિત તારણો

ધોરણ 10 ના વિધાર્થીઓ પાસેથી પ્રાપ્ત થયેલી કસોટીમાં 53.40% વિધાર્થીઓએ સાચા ઉત્તર આપેલ હતા જ્યારે ધોરણ 9 ના વિધાર્થીઓમાં 54.45% વિધાર્થીઓએ સાચા ઉત્તર આપેલ હતા અર્થાત આ પરિણામોને જોતાં સંસ્કૃત વિષય શિક્ષણની સ્થિતિ એકંદરે મધ્યમ કક્ષાની જણાય રહી છે.

ઉપસંહાર

સાંપ્રત સમયમાં શિક્ષણનું મહત્વ ડગલે ને પગલે વધતું જાય છે. શિક્ષણની ગુણવત્તા વધારવાના આરંભબિંદુ સમાન માધ્યમિક કક્ષાએ સંસ્કૃત વિષય શિક્ષણની પ્રવર્તમાન પરિસ્થિતિ જાણી શકાય તો નિશ્ચિત દિશામાં પ્રયાણ કરવા માટે માર્ગદર્શન પ્રાપ્ત થઈ શકે આ હેતુને ધ્યાનમાં રાખીને સંશોધકે પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન દ્વારા ઘરમપુર તાલુકાની માધ્યમિક શાળાઓમાં સંસ્કૃત વિષય શિક્ષણની પ્રવર્તમાન પરિસ્થિતિ જાણવાનો નમ્ર પ્રયાસ કર્યો હતો. પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનના હેતુઓના સંદર્ભમાં પ્રાપ્ત થયેલા તારણો સંસ્કૃત વિષય શીખવતા શિક્ષકો, આચાર્યો, સંસ્કૃત વિષયમાં સંશોધકો,સંસ્કૃત વિષયના પાઠ્યપુસ્તકોના રચયિતાઓ, તથા કેળવણીકારોને ઉપયોગી નીવડશે તો સંશોધકનો પ્રયાસ સાચા અર્થમાં યોગ્ય ગણાશે.

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A STUDY OF MUTUAL FUNDS IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Mutual Fund is four decade old in India. It was started by UTI during the year 1964 with few schemes for investors. During this short period, it has made huge growth in small investors. But now-a-days, its volume of investors and source of investment also growing tremendous level. Moreover Mutual Fund schemes have added new dimension to overcome financial risk of small investors and also in fund raising capacity of corporate sectors. This serves a bridge between small investors and corporate sectors. This paper make an attempt to identify current scenario of Indian Mutual Fund with its different schemes. It is also helpful in finding basics of Indian mutual fund at root level and findings reveals that investor consider Mutual Fund as flexible investment option and it creates interest of investment among retailers and small investors.

KEY WORDS

Mutual Fund, Asset Under Management, Scheme, SEBI, Investor

INTRODUCTION

A mutual fund is a financial intermediary that allows a group of investors to pool their money together with a pre determined investment objective. The mutual fund will have a fund manager who is responsible for investing the gathered money into specific securities (stocks or bonds). Mutual funds are considered as one of best available investments as compare to others. They are very cost efficient and also easy to invest in, thus by pooling money together in mutual fund, investors can purchase stocks or bonds with much lower trading cost than if they tried to do it on their own. But the biggest advantage to mutual fund is diversification, by minimizing risk and maximising returns. A mutual fund may be either open-ended or a closed-ended fund. An open-ended mutual fund does not have a set number of shares; it may be considered as a fluid capital stock. The number of shares changes as investors buys or sell their shares. Investors are able to buy and sell their shares of company at any time for market price.

MUTUAL FUND INDUSTRY IN INDIAN CONTEXT: A SNAPSHOT

The first mutual fund started in the Netherlands in 1822 by King William in through closed-end investment companies. The Boston Personal Property Trust, formed in 1893, was the first closed ended mutual fund in the U.S. The creation of the Alexander Fund in Philadelphia in 1907 was a

significant step in the development towards what we know as the modern mutual fund. The Alexander fund featured semi-annual issues and permitted investors to make withdrawals on demand.

The growth of Mutual Fund Industry in India phased as under:

Phase 1: Formation and Growth of UTI (1964 to 1987) The phase 1 witnessed the incorporation and introduction of Unit Trust of India by passing an Act by Parliament. The incorporation of UTI was done by Reserve Bank of India. Post its incorporation, it was the only institution that accepted investments and offered mutual fund units. The first scheme launched by UTI was the Unit Scheme in the year 1964. Later in the years of 70s and 80s, UTI introduced various schemes as per the needs of Indian investors. The first ULIP (Unit Linked Insurance Plan) was introduced by UTI in the year 1971, while the 1st Indian Offshore Fund was launched in the year 1986. In this phase i.e. from the date of inception to the year 1987, the growth of UTI multiplied tremendously.

Phase 2: Establishment of Public Sector Funds (1987 to 1992) The year 1987 witnessed the establishment of public sector funds i.e. other public sector institutions like banks and NBFCs were allowed to start mutual fund houses. This resulted in opening up of economy and State Bank of India was the first bank to establish a mutual fund company in the year 1987. The footsteps of SBI were then followed by various other institutions like Canbank, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Indian Bank, Bank of India, General Insurance Corporation of India and Punjab National Bank introducing their own mutual fund companies. During this period, the asset under management under this sector increased from Rs. 6700 Crores to a whooping Rs. 47004 Crores as investors in India showed great interest in this financial tool and started investing a large part of their salary in Mutual funds.

Phase 3: Introduction of Private Sector Funds (1992 to 1997) After the successful introduction of Public Sector Funds, the mutual fund industry opened up and witnessed the establishment of private sector funds from the year 1993, giving Indian investors the extensive opportunity to choose mutual funds from public and private sector. On the other hand, it increased the competition for Indian mutual fund companies.

Phase 4: Growth and introduction of SEBI regulations (1997 to 1999) As the mutual fund sector was witnessing and achieving newer heights, it was important to create a body that created comprehensive rules and regulation for this industry and creating a responsible organisation to overlook the working of this sector. This gave birth to incorporation of SEBI Regulation in 1996. SEBI introduced standardization and set uniform rules and regulations for all funds. It was during this phase that SEBI and AMFI launched an awareness scheme for investors of mutual funds.

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Phase 5: Emergence of a Large and Stable Industry (1999 to 2004) This phase witnessed the integration of the entire industry with a similar set of rules and regulations. The uniform and standardized operations and regulations made it easier for investors to invest in various mutual fund companies resulting in increase of asset under management from Rs. 68000 crores in previous phase to over Rs. 1.50 lakh crores during this phase.

Phase 6: Amalgamation and Growth (2004 onwards) The mutual fund industry has seen immense growth and globalisation since the day of its incorporation. From the year 2004, this industry witnessed integration as there were many mergers, demergers and acquisitions of companies and schemes like Allianz Mutual Fund taken over by Birla Sun Life, PNB mutual fund by Principal etc. Thus, since the year 2004, this industry is coping and integrating new players, dealing with mergers and acquisitions and continuing its journey towards growth.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Prof. Kalpesh P Prajapati and Prof. Mahesh K Patel (Jul 2012), have done a Comparative Study On Performance Evaluation of Mutual Fund Schemes Of Indian Companies. In this paper the performance evaluation of Indian mutual funds is carried out through relative performance index, risk-return analysis, Treynor's ratio, Sharp's ratio, Sharp's measure, Jensen's measure, and Fama's measure. The data used is daily closing NAVs. The source of data is website of Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI).

2. Rashmi Sharma and N. K. Pandya (2013), have done an overview of Investing in Mutual Fund. In this paper, structure of mutual fund, comparison between investments in mutual fund and other investment options and calculation of NAV etc. have been considered. In this paper, the impacts of various demographic factors on investors' attitude towards mutual fund have been studied. For measuring various phenomena and analyzing the collected data effectively and efficiently for drawing sound conclusions, drawing pie charts has been used and for analyzing the various factors responsible for investment in mutual funds.

3. Dhimen Jani and Dr. Rajeev Jain (Dec 2013), have studied Role of Mutual Funds in Indian Financial System as a Key Resource Mobiliser. This paper attempts to identify, the relationship between AUM mobilized by mutual fund companies and GDP growth of the

India. To find out correlation coefficient Kendall's tau b and spearman's correlation ship was applied, the data range was selected from 1998-99 to 2009-10.

4. Rajiv G. Sharma (Aug 2013) has done a Comparative Study on Public and Private Sector Mutual Funds in India. The study at first tests whether there is any relation between demographic profile of the investor and selection of mutual fund alternative from among public sector and private sector. For the purpose of analysis perceptions of selected investors from public and private sector mutual funds are taken into consideration. The major factors influencing the investors of public and private sectors mutual funds are identified. The factors under consideration to compare between perceptions of public and private sector mutual fund investors are Liquidity, Security, Flexibility, Service Quality, Returns and Tax benefits.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To give overview about Indian Mutual Fund and its basic details.

2. To study and analyse current scenario of mutual Fund in India.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

ü Types of research: Descriptive research

ü Tools of Data Collection: Data are collected totally through secondary sources, percentage analysis method have been used to analyse current scenario.

ü Data Collection Method: Secondary data from different websites, articles, research papers, Association of Mutual funds in India (AMFI)

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STRUCTURE OF MUTUAL FUND

The Mutual Funds in India are regulated by SEBI Mutual Fund Regulations, 1996. Under the regulations mutual fund is formed as a Public Trust under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882. Mutual fund in India follows a three tier structure:

·   Sponsor

A mutual fund sponsor is basically promoter of the company i.e. any person who either itself or in association with another body corporate establishes a mutual fund. Not everyone can start a mutual fund, SEBI checks whether the person of integrity, whether he has enough experience in the financial sector. Once the SEBI is convinced, the sponsor creates a public trust.

·   Trustee

A mutual fund in India needs to be constituted in the form of trust. The trust is created through a document called trust deed which is executed by the fund sponsor in favour of trustees. They may be seen as an internal regulator of a mutual fund. Therefore, the role of protecting the investors is that of the trustees. Trustees have to appoint all key personnel like Fund Managers, Auditors, Custodian, Registrar, Compliance Officer Etc, and to inform the SEBI about same.

·   Asset management company (AMC)

Trustees appoint the AMC, to manage investor's money through an agreement called 'Investment Management Agreement'. The AMC structures various schemes, launches the scheme and mobilizes initial amount, manages the funds and give services to the investors. The mutual fund pays a small fee to the AMC for the management of the funds.

·   Custodian

In Mutual funds, Asset Management Company buys different securities in the forms of Shares, bonds, gold etc. in different schemes. These Securities are bought in the name of Trust but they are not kept with the Trust. The responsibility of safe keeping the securities is on the custodian. They collect and account for the dividends and interest receivables on mutual fund investments. They also keep track of various corporate actions like bonus issue, rights issue, and stock split; buy back offers, open offer etc and act on these as per instructions of the Investment manager.

· Registrar & Transfer Agents (RTA)

Mutual fund investors are spread across the country so it is not possible to provide these services to investors at all these places by Asset Management Company. Instead, they use entities called as Registrars and Transfer agents, which perform the important role of maintaining investor's records. How many units will the investor get, at what price, what is the applicable NAV, how much money will he get in case of redemption, exit loads, etc is all taken care by the RTA.

TYPES OF MUTUAL FUND

Mutual funds can be classified into different categories, depending on they are structured and the nature of investments they make.

1) Funds based on maturity period:

Ø Open ended funds

Open ended funds allow investors to subscribe or redeem unit as per the prevailing Net Asset Value (NAV) on the continuous basis. Basically, what you get with open ended fund is liquidity and flexibility of time.

Ø Close ended funds

Listed on a stock exchange, these funds come with a fixed maturity dates, like 3-6 years. Investors can opt to subscribe to close ended fund at the time of initial launch.

Ø Interval Funds

These funds are hybrid of open ended and close ended funds. While they operate mainly as close ended funds, these funds can trade on stock exchange and are open for sale or redemption at predetermined intervals at the prevailing NAV.

2) Funds based on investment objective:

Ø Equity/Growth Funds

If you are investing in equity growth funds, then you are largely putting your money in stocks. The main objective of these funds is to achieve long-term capital growth. Equity funds invest at least 65%

of their corpus in equity and equity-related securities. These funds may invest in a wide range of industries/sectors or focus on one or more sectors. These funds are suitable to invest in if you have a higher risk appetite and you have a <u>long-term financial goal</u>.

Ø Debt/Income Funds

Following a simpler approach, debt/income funds usually invest 65% of the amount in fixed income securities such as bonds, corporate debentures, government securities (gilts) and money market instruments. These funds are likely to be less volatile than equity funds.

Ø Balanced Funds

With an aim to provide stability of returns and capital appreciation, <u>balanced mutual funds</u> invest in both equities and fixed income instruments. These funds generally tend to invest around 60% in equity and 40% in debt instruments such as bonds and debentures.

Ø Money Market/Liquid Funds

If you are looking for a fund that offers liquidity and capital preservation with moderate income, then this is a suitable choice. Money market/liquid funds invest in safer short-term instruments such as Treasury Bills, Certificates of Deposit and Commercial Paper for less than 91 days. These funds are ideal to invest in if you are a corporate or an individual investor and wish to earn moderate returns on surplus funds.

Ø Gilt Fund

Gilt mutual funds invest exclusively in government securities. The Gilt funds do not carry a credit risk – where the issuer of the security can default. However, it comes with an interest rate risk i.e. risk due to the rise or fall in interest rates.

3) Other Funds

Ø <u>Tax Saving (Equity Linked Savings Schemes/ELSS) Funds</u>

The Income Tax Act offers tax deduction under specific provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Designed to generate capital growth, ELSS mutual funds invest primarily in equities and largely suit

investors with a higher risk appetite for capital appreciation. Spread over medium to long-term, tax saving funds comes with a lock-in period of 3 years.

Ø Index Funds

Index funds are attached to a particular index such as the BSE SENSEX or the S&P CNX NIFTY. Their performance is linked to the results of that index. Here, the portfolio comprises stocks that represent an index and the weightage assigned to each stock is in line with the identified index. Hence, the returns will be more or less similar to those generated by the Index.

Ø Sector-specific Funds

Sector-specific funds invest in the securities of a specific sector or industry such as FMCG, Pharmaceuticals, IT, etc. The returns on these funds are directed by the performance of the respective sector/industries. Sector funds allow an investor to diversify funds across multiple companies within an industry. These funds tend to be riskier as the performance is directly linked to that of the overall sector.

CURRENT SCENARIO OF MUTUAL FUND IN INDIA

Indian mutual funds industry is witnessing a rapid growth on the back of infrastructural development, increase in personal financial assets, and rise in foreign participation. With the growing risk appetite, rising income, and increasing awareness, mutual funds in India are becoming a preferred investment option compared to other investment vehicles. The industry is expected to secure growth by catering to the needs of retail customers. The industry has been largely product-led and not customer focused as the players are not concentrating on new product development as per the needs of the consumers. The industry seeks to target an increased share of the customer pocket through the expansion of innovative products combined with deeper retail penetration by expanding its presence in urban and rural locations.

Indian Mutual Fund Industry is going through a very tough phase for the last couple of months, specifically for the last 12 months or so. The Assets Under Management (AUM) of the Indian Mutual Fund Industry reached ₹24 Trillion in 2018. Everyone was hoping that 2019 is going to be a

spectacular year for the equity market. But so far the Indian Mutual Fund Industry in 2019 has been really very disappointing.

As you can see from the above SENSEX data that it was 37,852 points on 14 Aug 2018 and right after one year on 14 Aug 2019 it was closed at 37,311.53 points. So, the 1-year Sensex return is (-)1.43%. This disappointed the investors indeed.

We can see that NIFTY was at 11,435.10on 14 Aug 2018 and it was closed at 11,029.40 after one year on 14 Aug 2019. So, the 1-year NIFTY 50 return is (-)3.55%. Not really overwhelming for NIFTY 50 too.

Following table shows Asset under Management categorywise aggregates on the year ending March 31, 2019

TABLE- 1 ASSET UNDER MANAGEMENT AND FOLIOS – CATEGORY WISE – AGGREGATE – AS ON March 31, 2019

Types of Schemes	Investor Classification	AUM (Rs. Cr)	% to Total
Liquid/Money Market	Corporates	340002.16	77.94
	Banks/FIs	17593.08	4.03
	FIIs	40.5	0.01
	High Networth Individuals[*]	65561.28	15.03
	Retail	13026.86	2.99
	Total	436223.88	100
Gilt	Corporates	4840.74	59.77
	Banks/FIs	48.37	0.6

S p e c i a l I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l O n l i n e C o n f e r e n c e
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	FIIs	173.17	2.14
	High Networth Individuals[*]	2249.48	27.77
	Retail	787.34	9.72
	Total	8099.11	100
Debt Oriented	Corporates	371669.66	51.51
	Banks/FIs	8395.32	1.16
	FIIs	3320.71	0.46
	High Networth Individuals[*]	264684.92	36.68
	Retail	73497.33	10.19
	Total	721567.94	100
Equity Oriented	Corporates	105017.19	11.77
	Banks/FIs	1077.29	0.12
	FIIs	4194.51	0.47
	High Networth Individuals[*]	315363.81	35.35
	Retail	466448.23	52.29
	Total	892101.03	100
Balanced	Corporates	13442.13	7.44
	Banks/FIs	114.71	0.06
	FIIs	777.81	0.43

S p e c i a l I s s u e- I n t e r n a t i o n a l O n l i n e C o n f e r e n c e
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	High Networth Individuals[*]	98927.12	54.76
	Retail	67386.65	37.3
	Total	180648.42	100

Source: AMFI Reports

FINDINGS

The above chart and table shows percentagewise classification of different mutual fund schemes and investor classification of asset under management folios. Highest asset under management was shown in equity oriented schemes i.e. Rs.892101.03crore. Under Equity oriented scheme, retailers were highest contributors in it i.e. Rs.466448.23crore which is more than half of the total investment under that scheme. Lowest investment made in Gilt fund among all the schemes i.e. only Rs.8099.11crore. Thus, we can say that investors trust more on equity schemes than after on debt oriented and other investment schemes.

CONCLUSION

With the structural Liberalisation policies no doubt Indian economy is likely to return to high grow path in few years. Hence, mutual fund organisations are needed to upgrade their skills and technology. However, success of mutual fund would bright depending upon the suggestions. With regard to mutual fund investor I am of the viewed that the investors need to adopt two important skill for successful investment i.e. sense of timing and investment discipline. Both need to be adopted at the same time.

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An International Multidisciplinary Research E-Journal

Integrity of Husband Wife Relationship in A Silence of Desire

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Guide: Dr. R. N. Joshi

C. U. Shah University

Abstract:

When the husband wife relationship is whole and undivided they are in integrity. Kamala Markandaya's novel *A Silence of Desire* presents a story of a couple which undergoes many problems arisen because a silence is not well understood in the beginning. This paper deals with the quality of integrity in relationship as depicted in the novel. The couple possesses certain values which empowers them in the course of life but at times they hinders their way to achieve the integrity of the relationship. Rationalism, spiritualism, modernism, traditionalism are contradicted with each other. The present paper is an attempt to present the treatment of integrity in the relation between the husband and the wife as given by the author.

Key words:

Integrity, relationship, values

A Silence of Desire is a novel by Kamala Markandaya, which projects the problems of marriage. The title of the novel is taken from the lines of Longfellow "Three silences are there, the first of speech/ The second of desire, the third of thought." The title *'A Silence of Desire'* is suggestive and speaks about the core idea of the novel. The novel exposes how a couple distresses themselves and each other by silence on different occasions when it is the most needed to be transparent and give a vent to their pent up emotions and feelings. Having integrity in the relationships- specially in the marriage is the lifeline for healthy relationship. The novel tells how Sarojini and her husband Dandekar keep silence on certain occasions and they loose their integrity in the marriage.

A Silence of Desire demonstrates the struggle between reason and faith. Sarojini favors faith while Dandekar favors reason. It is not necessary that husband and wife should think alike. The difference between them does not become the cause for the conflict. Rather, the non acceptance of the difference becomes the reason of the conflicts.

The male protagonist, Dandekar works for an English boss and is under the influence of the Western mindset. Under the influence of his English boss, Dandekar makes fun of his wife Sarojini who worships the 'tulsi' plant. Sarojini responses to that like:

"... You with your Western notions, your superior talk of ignorance and superstitions... you don't know what lies beyond reason and you prefer not to find out." (87-88)

The female protagonist Sarojini represents typical Indian woman governed by traditional values and customs of the society. The novelist proficiently mirrors the social realities and represents the authentic and faithful picture of the Indian families. Dandekar is the central character who voices the proud, confident view of Indian men regarding the other gender. Dandekar is a city dweller, working as a clerk in government department in early independent India. His relationship with the Europeans has generated in him scientific and pragmatic perspective of life. He believes on the maxim, 'eat, drink and be merry'.

On the other hand, his wife Sarojini is deeply rooted in religion and has strong belief in the divine power of the god and inherited values. She uses much of her time in the prayers and visiting different temples. She visits 'Swami' who is a saint and preaches people to get rid out of their problems. When she gets ill, she believes that her faith in the swami will bring her healing. As medical science was not able to cure her grandmother and mother, she does not show much interest in science or hospitals and remains attached to the traditional rituals. Her religious conducts are often reflected in her day to day work. It is seen that the walls of her kitchen are decorated with the images and pictures of gods and goddesses. This shows her religious faith. "There were all of gods and goddesses singly and in groups, tableaus that showed them holding court in their heavens, or worrying, or being miraculously born of the earth or the sea." (11) Moreover, she believes that tulsi is much more than just an ordinary plant and so she worships it. As the novelist describes:

"In the middle of which stood the divine tulsi, that his wife worshiped. It was a small evergreen plant, crammed into bright and decorative brass in which it languished, surviving without health, but with a sharp imperious smell that made you forget its looks - a smell that clings to your hands until you had washed and scrubbed, and even after, and could haunt you if you did not pray." (156)

Dandekar being a rational mind, considers his wife's rutuals as superstition. His nature and beliefs are contradictory to his wife. He criticizes many things that his wife, Sarojini does but cannot ensure himself from doing the same thing. For instance, when he strongly oppose

her wife meeting and worshiping other man, he is ought to be loyal to his wife. On the contrary, to get rid of his mental disturbance, he visits a prostitute. Later on he understands his great mistake and admits it in front of his wife. Earlier, for him, a wife means a constant prop to his household, with no personal demands. Until they both start to conceal form each other their faith and beliefs, their marriage was on the smooth track. Dandekar feels himself lucky in the beginning of the novel:

> "She was a good wife- Sarojini: good with the children, an excellent cook, an efficient manager of his household, a woman who still give him pleasure after fifteen years of marriage... She did most things placidly, he thought with affection; and from this calm proceeded the routine and the regularity that met the neat and orderly needs of his nature." (26)

Dandekar perceives life with utmost rationalism and intellectualism and expects the same from his wife. He cannot digest the rituals followed by his wife. This shows the lack of integrity on the part of Dandekar. Integrity is thus described in a blog:

> "Integrity is doing what you say you will do. Most relationships suffer because of lack of integrity. We make commitments to ourselves and others, we break them, then make excuses to avoid taking responsibility. We promise to be patient, kind, understanding and loving. We promise to be faithful, loyal in word and deed, to remain committed for better or for worse, in sickness and health, in good times and bad. We promise to put the needs of others before our own, and love each other until death."
>
> -(gottman.com/blog/importance-of-integrity)

Sarojini also fails to have integrity in the relationship. She is a typical Indian woman with values and religious faith. When she finds that she has developed on unwanted growth in her womb, she hesitates to undergo the medical treatment. She hides her sickness from her husband. She is afraid that he might force her for the treatment. Sarojini has a strong faith in a swami. She visits his place for healing her illness, but hides her visits from her husband. One day when Dandekar returns from the work, finds the absence of his wife. She lies about her absence but somehow Dandekar meets the truth. This incident becomes the turning point to the conflicts from their settled and contented life.

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Dandekar spies his wife, provoked by certain incidents where he finds something wrong with his wife. Sarojini also, having no guts to admit the truth, lies to her husband. She dreads:

> "You would have sent me to a hospital instead. Called me superstitious, a fool, because I have beliefs that you cannot share... You would have reasoned with me until I lost my faith, because faith and reason don't go together, and without faith I shall not be healed."

If Sarojini and Dandekar were in integrity they would have understood and accepted each other. In this situation, Dandekar is caught between two diffrent worlds- the scientific and the traditional. At one stage he didn't find the logic Sarojini fearing to go to the hospital neither he gives guarantee for the complete cure. In a way, Dandekar made up his mind to go to the swami; not under the influence of any spiritual fulfillment but to take away his wife from the person called swami. At the ashram, he experiences a divine power and astonished when he discovers that it is not only his wife who the swami has as his disciple but there are many other men and women who are going through all sorts of physical and psychological disorders and problems and thus, volunteered their support to the swami. Now, Dandekar feels that swami is not a common man; it is not easy to rule the intentions of other individuals even that may be the wife of an individual. And Dandekar learns the lesson that only modernity is not the way to follow in the life but the culture, custom and rituals of a society are also essential to follow to live the peaceful and happy life. Sarojini simultaneously undergoes the treatment having faith in God and recovers. The story ends with transformation of the relationship of a couple from being mechanical and incomplete to being whole and complete and having integrity.

Monitoring and Controlling of Solar Watered Pumping using Arduino – LabVIEW

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An International Multidisciplinary Research E-Journal

Abstract

Energy is a major input for economic development of any country. The prices of the fossil fuels steeply increasing, So Renewable energy sources plays a vital role in reducing the consumption of Conventional energy sources and its environmental impacts for water pumping applications. Solar Energy provides great potential from all the sources of renewable energy. Solar energy can be obtained in two ways, using Solar thermal collectors and Solar Photovoltaic System. In Solar thermal collectors the heat energy is converted into electrical energy, where as in case of Solar Photovoltaic System the Light energy is converted into electrical energy through Photovoltaic effect. In Photovoltaic effect when photovoltaic cell is exposed to sunlight it generates voltage or electric current flows. PV Array is a combination of PV modules in series and parallel. It produces direct current (DC) when exposed to sunlight. This DC current is supplied either to a DC pump, which pumps water whenever the solar energy available or stored in batteries for later use by the pump. The rate of flow of the water pumped is determined by both the intensity of the solar energy available and the size of the PV array . It can be widely used in domestic installations and systems installed by utility companies where they have found that a PV solution is the best solution for remote agricultural needs such as Water Pumping for Crops or Livestock and it also helps in distribution of Water from Overhead Tank . A solar powered Water Pumping is made up of two components. These are PV Panels and Motor Driver for Pumping. In overhead tanks, the speed of the flow of water is controlled based on the load demand. The required DC voltage is supplied to the pump controller from the battery. The pump controller limits the starting currents and gives the required amount of DC voltage to motor pump. This project uses microcontroller Arduino to control the automatic switching off or switching on of the motor based on the water level in over head tank. Monitoring and controlling of the system are done using LabVIEW. This control algorithm runs in loops and verifies the tank on each iteration until the required operation is done.

I. Introduction:

Energy is described as capacity for doing work. Among all the energies, Electrical Energy plays an importance role due to the presence of Convenient and Efficient transmission, Cleanliness, Greater flexibility and Versatile form. All energy sources used in today can be

classified into two groups. They are Renewable and non-renewable. After some centuries non renewable resources are exhaustible and are extracted faster than the rate at which they formed. The prices of the fossil fuels are exorbitant, So Renewable energy sources plays a vital role in reducing the consumption of Conventional energy sources and its environmental impacts for power generation, space heating, drying of crops, desalination, water pumping applications etc. Renewable Energy is generated by using natural resources such as Solar, Wind, Tides, Waves, Geothermal heat, and Biomass including agricultural and animal waste. These sources are renewable or inexhaustible and does not cause any harm to the environment. Solar Energy comes to the earth from the sun. This energy keeps the temperature of the earth above that in colder space, causes current in the atmosphere and in ocean causes the water cycle and generate photosynthesis in plants. Solar energy creates with the thermonuclear fusion reactions occurring in the sun. Solar Energy provides great potential from all the sources of renewable energy. Solar energy can be utilized in two ways, using Solar thermal collectors and Solar Photovoltaic System. In Solar thermal collectors the heat energy is converted into electrical energy, where as in case of Solar Photo voltaic System the Light energy is converted into Electrical energy using Photovoltaic effect.

II. Photovoltaic Effect:

In the 19th century, it was observed that the solar energy strikes certain materials it generates detectable electric current. It laid the foundation of solar Cells. Alexandre Edmond Becquerel created the world's first photovoltaic cell and discovered the photovoltaic effect. In his experiment, carried out in 1839, Becquerel placed two platinum electrodes in a container with silver chloride in an acidic solution. It illuminates voltage and current flows through the electrodes. The birth of the modern solar cell occurred along with the silicon transistor. These Silicon solar cells are composed of two different types of semiconductors p-type and an n-type, joined together to create a p-n junction. By joining these two types of semiconductors, an electric field is formed in the region of the junction as electrons move to the positive p-side and holes move to the negative n-side. This field causes negatively charged particles to move in one direction and positively charged particles in other direction. This effect is known as photovoltaic effect.
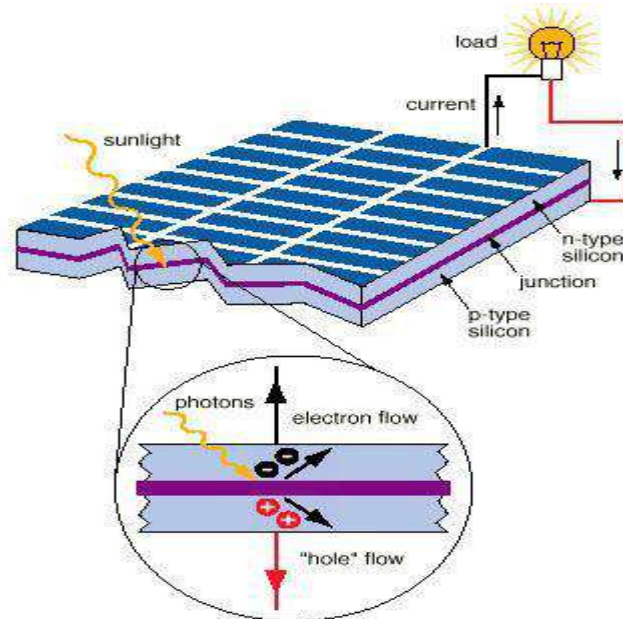
Fig 1: Photovoltaic Effect

III. Components Required for Modeling and Controlling :

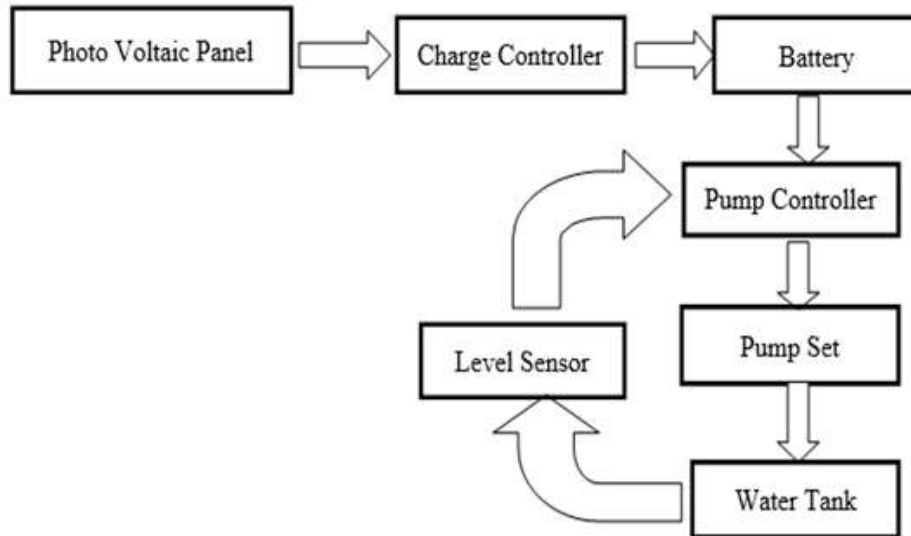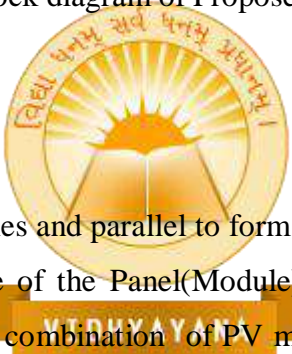|			
1. Solar Panels	2. DC Motor Water Pump	3. Arduino Uno	4. Float sensor
5. Current sensor	6. Voltage sensor	7. LDR sensor	8. Water Sump
9. Overhead Tank	10. LED	11. Resistors	12. Lab VIEW

Software

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Fig 2: Block diagram of Proposed System

IV. Solar Array /Panels:

Solar PV cells are connected in series and parallel to form a PV Module. The number of solar cells in series indicate the voltage of the Panel(Module) and the number of parallel cells indicate the current. PV Array is a combination of PV modules in series and parallel. Solar PV panel/Array is the major building block of a PV system and number of panels can be connected together gives the desired electrical output. To protect from breakage and atmospheric conditions these are encapsulated with transparent front sheet and back sheet. Mono crystalline solar panels are mainly used for large scale solar applications, such as commercial and residential solar installations. Thin film solar cells are made by depositing one or more thin layers, or thin films of photovoltaic material on a substrate, such as glass, plastic or metal. Thin film solar cells are flexible, and lower in weight but less efficiency compared to Crystalline Si cells.
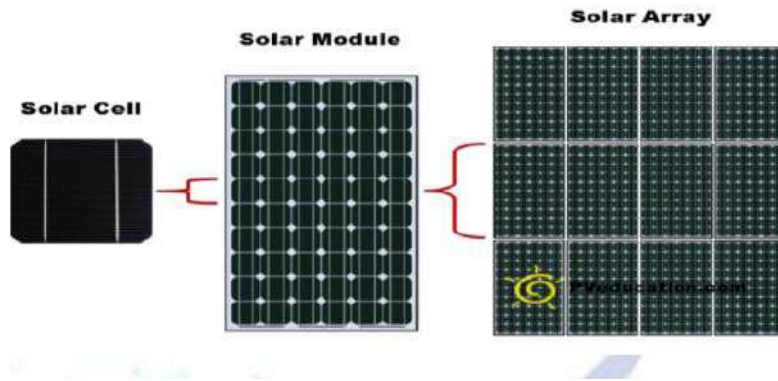
Fig 3: Difference between Solar cell, Module and Array
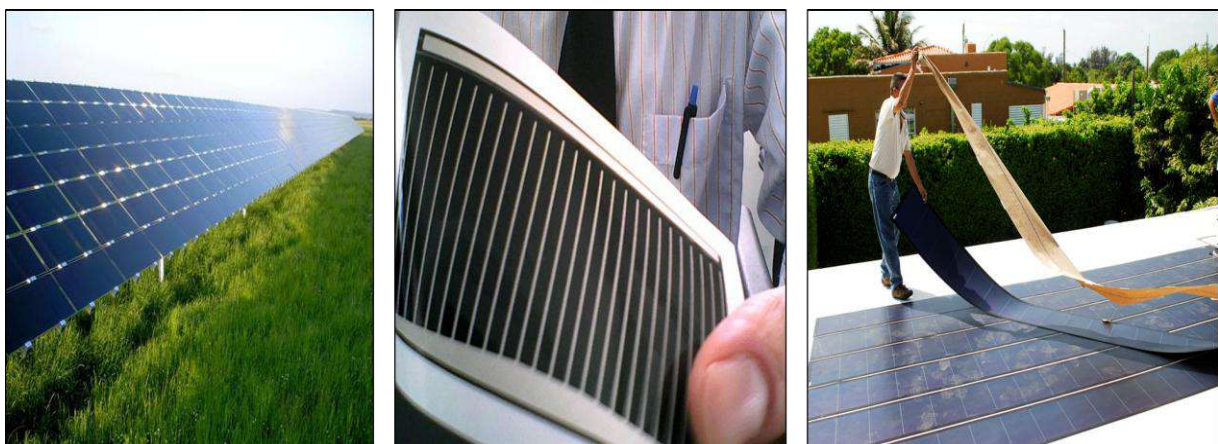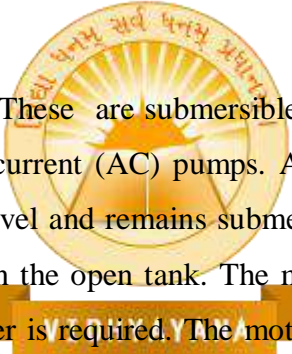

Fig 4: Crystalline Si Cells

Fig 5: Thin film Cells

V. Solar Water Pumping System:

Solar Water Pumping System produces direct current (DC) when exposed to sunlight. This DC current is supplied either to a DC pump, which pumps water whenever the solar energy available or stored in batteries for later use by the pump. The rate of flow of the water pumped is determined by both the intensity of the solar energy available and the size of the PV array. It can be widely used in domestic installations and systems installed by utility companies where they have found that PV solution is the best solution for remote agricultural needs such as Water Pumping for Crops or Livestock and it also helps in distribution of Water from Overhead Tank. This system does not require any fuel to operate can be installed in remote areas, easy to operate as compared to a conventional pump. The main components are solar modules, motor pump set, electronic controls or a controller device to operate the pump, required hardware and other items like inverters, batteries, etc.

Solar water pumps are four types. These are submersible pumps, surface pumps, direct current (DC)pumps and alternate current (AC) pumps. A submersible pump is located when depth is below the ground level and remains submerged under water. The surface pumps remains out of water and in the open tank. The motor of DC pump works with direct current, no battery or inverter is required. The motor of AC pump works with an alternating current, The direct current getting from solar panels is converted into alternating current using the inverter. DC pumps have an advantage over AC pumps in terms of higher efficiency and no need of an inverter but the cost of DC pumps is higher and also the repair and maintenance of DC pumps are difficulty especially in rural and remote areas. A 2 HP pump can serves nearly two acres of land and a 7.5 HP serves nearly 10 acres of land, but this data vary depending on the groundwater levels and the type of irrigation used for a particular crop. The motor pump set should be in the range of 0.1 HP to 5 HP for irrigation and domestic purpose. The average discharge depends on solar intensity, location, season and other factors. The tentative cost of the solar water pumps based on the capacity and type is given below: 5 HP AC solar pump set system: Rs 4,90,000, 3 HP AC solar pump set system: Rs 3,20,360, 5 HP DC solar pump set system: Rs 5,40,000, 3 HP DC solar pump set system: Rs 3,84,015.However, if the pump

sets are beneficiary funded, they receive the MNRE subsidy which is Rs 32, 400 per HP

for AC pumps and Rs 40, 500 per HP for DC pumps.

Fig 6: Solar water pumping system

VI. Ardunio Uno:

In overhead tanks, the speed of the flow of water is controlled based on the load demand. The required DC voltage is supplied to the pump controller from the battery. The pump controller limits the starting currents and gives the required amount of DC voltage to motor pump. This project uses microcontroller Arduino Uno to control the automatic switching off or switching on of the motor based on the water level in overhead tank.

Fig 7: Ardunio Uno

VII. Float Sensor:

A float sensor is a level sensor mainly used to detect the level of water within a tank. The

switch may be used to control a pump, as an indicator, an alarm, or to control other devices.

Fig 7: Float Sensor

VIII. Current sensor:

A current sensor detects electric current flows in a wire and generates a signal proportional to the current. The generated signal may be analog voltage or current or it may be a digital output.
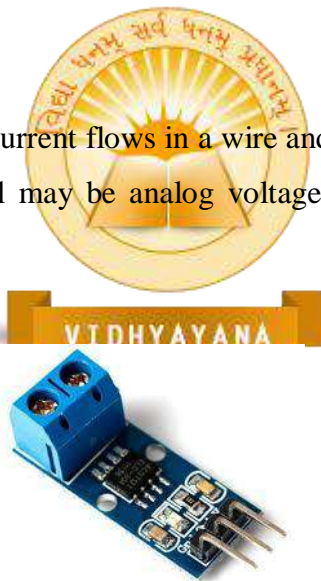

Fig 8: Current Sensor

S p e c i a l   I s s u e -   I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5 , I s s u e – 5 , M a y   2 0 2 0

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IX. Voltage Sensor:

A voltage sensor is a sensor is used to calculate and monitor the amount of voltage in an object. Voltage sensors can determine both the AC voltage or DC voltage level.

Fig 9: Voltage Sensor

X. LDR Sensor:

A Light Dependent Resistor (LDR) is basically a photocell that works on the principle of photoconductivity.

Fig 10: LDR Sensor

XI. Water Sump:

A sump is an underground tank used for large water tank storage. It is a part of a rainwater harvesting system, where the rainwater gets allowed into the tank and utilized later for off-season.

XII. Overhead Tank:

Overhead tanks to store water. The size should be based on the pumping required and depending on the availability of sunlight.

S p e c i a l I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l O n l i n e C o n f e r e n c e V o l u m e – 5 , I s s u e – 5 , M a y 2 0 2 0

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XIII. LED:

A light-emitting diode (LED) is a semiconductor light source to emit light when current flows through it.

XIV. Resistors:

Resistors are used to reduce current flow and to lower voltage levels within circuits. High-power resistors dissipates watts of electrical power as heat, may be used as part of motor controls.

XV: Introduction to Lab VIEW:

LabVIEW (Laboratory Virtual Instrument Engineering Workbench) is a graphical programming environment place a crucial role in research labs, academia and industry. It is a powerful and versatile analysis and instrumentation software system for measurement and automation. Using LabVIEW, the user can originate exactly the type of virtual instrument needed and programmers can easily view and modify data or control inputs.

There are three steps to create our application in the software environment:

- Design a user interface
- Draw the graphical code
- Run the program

Monitoring and controlling of the system are done using LabVIEW. This control algorithm runs in loops and verifies the tank on each iteration until the required operation is done.
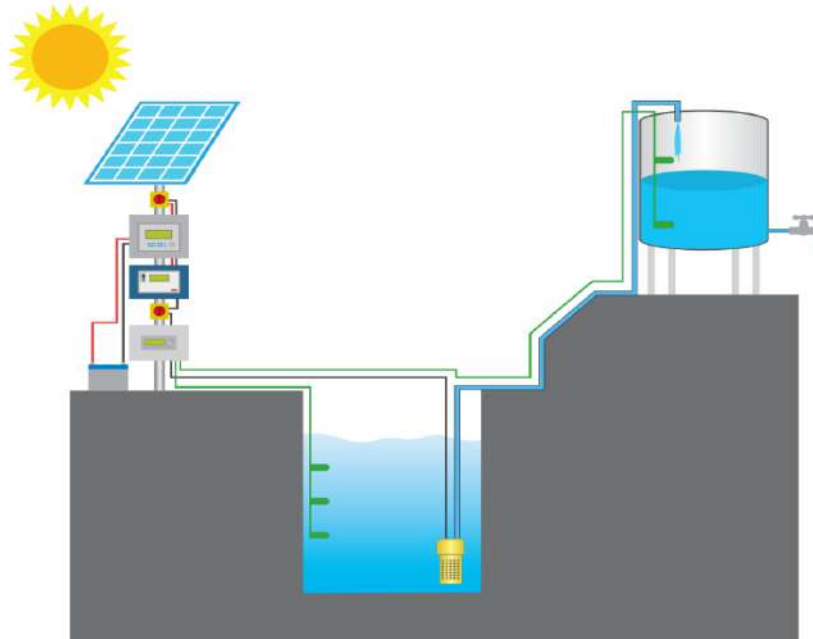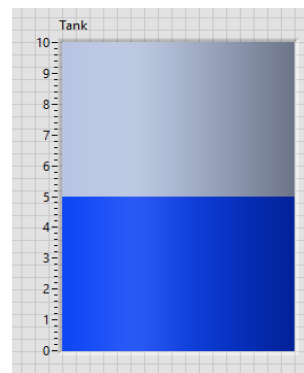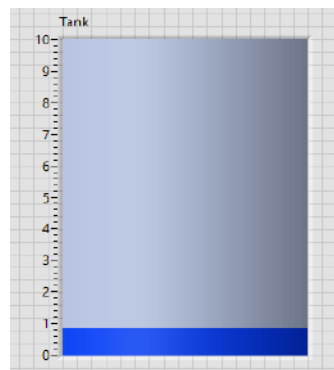
Fig: Flow diagram from Solar panel to Overhead Tank

S p e c i a l   I s s u e -   I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5 , I s s u e – 5 , M a y   2 0 2 0

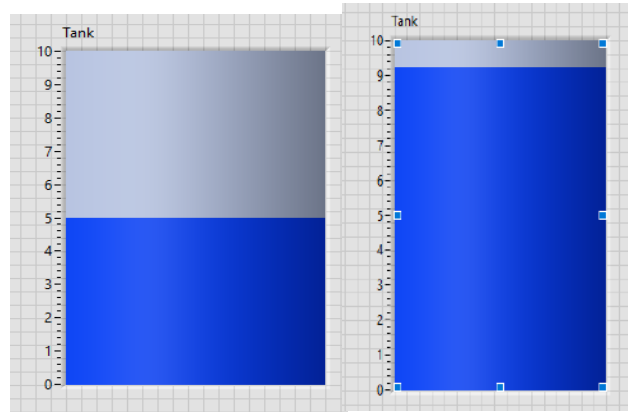Page 12

XVI. Water Level Outputs:

Fig : Water at different levels in Overhead Tank

XVII . Conclusion:

This project can be used in overhead tanks and also used for domestic purpose. The energy needed to the water pump and controlling system is mainly by solar panel. By using solar energy, we can reduce the energy crisis problem. Itaids the government in promoting renewable energy utilization. Based on the water level in an overhead tank the switching on and off mechanism is done by using Ardunio LabVIEW. Here control algorithm runs in loops and verifies the tank on each iteration until the required operation is done.It reduces the time consumption and eco friendly as no fuel is required. To further enhance the daily pumping rates, solar trackers can be implemented. It reduces the time consumption and eco friendly as no fuel is required.

XVIII. Future Enhancement:

The proposed system is beneficial to the farmers and also useful to the government in tackling solution for energy crisis as one of the major problem. By this automatic irrigation system the sensor clearly indicates how much water needs for the soil. According to the sensors and commands by farmer, the irrigation system detects the moisture level of the crop.

S p e c i a l I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l O n l i n e C o n f e r e n c e
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Automatic irrigation system is used to optimize the usage of water by reducing wastage and reduces the human intervention.

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**An International Multidisciplinary Research E-Journal**

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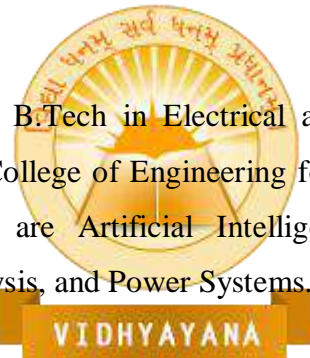
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V o l u m e – 5, I s s u e – 5, M a y 2 0 2 0

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PARTITION: AN INEVITABLE EVENT?

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S p e c i a l   I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
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Page 1

Abstract

Till date we have studied a lot on partition and partition literature. We have studied many causes of partition. The historians study the root causes, the researchers too studied the history. But the reason why violence took place is different. If we do a detailed analysis of their personal and political lives of the people involved in the decision making of partition we will find that they divided the people based on religion, especially on the border area. But the communities were living together even in the interior parts of the country, then why partition on the borders? When the Indian subcontinent was being divided the Muslim League leader had agreed that Pakistan will be secular state and people will be allowed to preach any religion. If that was so than what was the need for a separate nation? This paper aims partially at studying the lives of political leaders, like Jinnah, Jawaharlal Nehru, Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and the rulers who ruled Bengal during the partition period. The main objective of this paper is to find the validness of the decision of Partition or was the criteria on which the partition was based or took place was incorrect?

Introduction

Indian subcontinent was divided into two nations when the Britishers were living the country. India gets its freedom on 15th August 1947 and Pakistan gets it on 14th August 1947. Partition brought about a man-made disaster Millions of people had to forcefully migrate to the other side. Because of the transfer of power law and order was at its worst. Poor people were the mostly affected victims. The weaker sections – the women were raped and murdered. Their body parts were mutilated. People had to live their homes, fields, everything and had to run to save their lives. But if we do an analytical study of modern Indian History, we find that the leaders were personally more interested for the power and the country was less important .

Hindu Muslim Unity in the Subcontinent:

Hindus and Muslims have been living together in the country from a long period of time. They were unaware about the feeling of communalism. They lived like brethren. Even during the Mughal Emperor Akbar's reign , Hindu Muslim unity can be seen at heights. Though it will be wrong to say that there were no clashes between two communities, but still there was

peace and harmony in the country. Akbar encouraged the Sanskrit language scholars also. Translations of Atharveda in Persian language was also tried out but it couldn't be done. But Ramayana and Mahabharata were translated in Persian language.

The role of Congress members during the mid 1930s:

The congress party was set up with great expectation and responsibility. In the initial stage it worked out successfully. But after some years, the members begun to misuse the power. The number of fake membership grew. Gandhiji himself began to feel that "we seem to be weakening from within" The members began to take personal advantages of their post. It was easy to join because it was an open party and any one could become its member. Bipin Chandra in his book, " India's struggle for Independence 1857" Jawaharlal Nehru had written to Gandhiji on 28th April that :

I feel strongly that the congress ministries are working inefficiently and not doing much that they could do. They are dating themselves far too much to the old order and trying to justify it. But all this, bad as it is might be tolerated. What is far worse is that we are losing the high position that we have build up, with so much labour in the heart of the people. We are sinking to the level of the ordinary politicians who have no principles to stand by and whose work is governed by a day to day oppurtinitism....... I think there are enough men of goodwill in the congress. But their minds are full of party conflicts and the desire to crush this individual or that party. The Quit India Movement and Khilafat Movement created a kind of alliance between the two communities but they didn't work and they began to oppose each others.

The British policy of Divide and Rule : Indian followed the caste system rigidly. The Britishers did not want the national feeling to rise in Indians. Partition was its result. Though the congress had thought of separate Muslim leaders in the year 1916.

When we look at the Britishers policies during the revolt of 1947, we find that they wanted the people of India to follow Christianity. Many missionaries were functioning throughout the country. Many people who belonged to the lower cast even got converted to Christianity. The Britishers also gave awards to the minorities, (those who were schedule cast.) They had declared Muslims, Sikhs and Christians as minors.

The minors had the opportunity to become the members of the legislative assembly. The sense of reorganization under the caste became a matter of pride, ultimately growing the

feeling of communalism in the people of the country. Belonging to a particular caste was ultimately destroying the feeling of nationalism in people. It was widening the walls between Hindus and Muslims. Each community wanted their own representation. Ultimately the people started fighting for freedom as Hindus, Muslims, Congress, and Muslim League. The people forgot that ultimately they had one identity that is of being and an Indian. If people would have begun to think under the bigger canvas, as Indians then the reality would have been something else and Partition would have not taken place. Except the congress other political figures also had been increasing in number.

The loss of trust among Hindus and Muslims :

Communal Riots: The Muslim League took the decision of observing 'Direct Action Day' on 16th of August 1946. Numerous killings took place in Calcutta where the Muslims killed the Hindus mercilessly. Murders and communal riots took place all over the country during the whole year almost. The congress leaders came to the decision that partition of the country was a better idea .During the period of interim government, communal riots took place on large scale. Jawaharlal Nehru had referred to this fact on June 3 1947

'There has been violence shameful, degrading and revolting violence in various parts of this country. This must end.'

Hukum Chand clearly states in his book ' History of Modern India' that

" If they (the league) are forced to stay in India no progress and planning would be possible.

A similar view was of Sardar VallaabhBhai Patel that

" If one limb is poisoned   it must be removed quickly least the entire organism suffers irreparably.

In one of the newspapers that Jinnah had founded the following news by an editorial were published:

" The British – Congress Axix is formed and the rape of the Muslim nation is to begin in a more ruthless and criminal manner than Hitler and Mussolini dared in Europe. If Muslims wanted to survive as a community they had to be prepared to fight. The moment the British handed the power to Nehru and a Congress dominated government that will be the signal for Muslims to do or die.

Conclusion:

The modern history of India has a lot to say but our objectives were to study why the country got divided or was partition inevitable? Basically from the reading one thing can be said that people were illiterate, they were molded by a few educated leaders who studied in foreign schools. The leaders learn good communication skills and impressed the poor people of our country. The newly growing leaders misused the immense power of the growing nation. The people were living silently bearing the exploitation of the Britishers. Learning to fight back, the foreign rulers they ended up fighting fiercely among each other for land, for religion, for community for their leaders filled with so many negative qualities .Though there were many good and genuine leaders too but they sacrificed their lives for getting the country free from the foreign rule. The leaders aroused the hatred feelings for the non-believers of their religion but personally the leaders were never religious themselves. Had the leading power of the country been strong to maintain law and order while the transfer of power, the partition would have not taken place.

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Cobalt Blue- A Journey through Disillusionment to Self-Discovery

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Abstract

When unquestionable belief shatters, it brings disbelief, pain, agony and distressing memories. Sachin Kundalkar's Cobalt Blue translated in English by Jerry Pinto, sketches the main protagonists Tanay and Anuja. The novel picturizes the ecstatic as well as lugubrious plight of both brother (Tanay) and sister (Anuja) throughout their journey. It portrays the unexpected transition in their life with the entrance of PG in their family. The one who drastically changed their lives through perilous ground of tangled hidden relationships. My research paper brings the outcomes, how the siblings tugged their life after the PG haunted their hearts and how they brought their life back from the clutches of mournful past. It was their psychological strength that brought them back to life. The cultural and traditional aspects of the Marathi Brahmin family are portrayed in the characters of Mr. and Mrs. Joshi (Baba and Aai). The interdependencies of their lives as well as secure private lives of the characters is another characteristic of the novel. Jerry Pinto has wonderfully translated the inbuilt feelings and emotions of the characters. His expertise in portraying psychology of characters made him won the Sahitya Akademi Award, and the Windham–Campbell Literature Prize for his debut novel, EM and the Big HOOM. He also edited, A Book of Light- When a Loved One Has a Different Mind. In both the works, his grasp of voice of conscience and deep rooted pain gets live before the readers. In Cobalt Blue, the monologues of Tanay and Anuja's diary vindicate the readers, the inherent theme of the novel.

Keywords: Monologue, Drastically, Psychological, Magnetic, Cordial, Marathi, Culture.

Cobalt Blue, a brief novel written originally by Sachin Kundalkar, in Marathi, in 2006 and it was translated in English by Jerry Pinto in 2013.SachinKundalkar is a famous Marathi play writ, film director and screenplay writer. He also won the National Award for Nirop (2007) and Gandha (2009). Kundalkar has written this novel when he was just 20. According to Kundalkar Cobalt Blue "is a tale of rapturous love and fierce heartbreak told with tenderness and unsparing clarity". In the Joshi family there are five members. Baba, Aai, Aseem (elder son), Tanay (Younger son) and Anuja (daughter). Aseem is the most favourable child of the couple while Tanay and Anuja are rebel. Tanay is a gay and the family is unaware about it. The twist in their life starts when a paying guest enters the family with no

address, no caste, no home, no family and even no name. He frames love saga first with Tanay and later on with Anuja. But this interpretation appears with the first reading of the novel while in real the PG loves neither Tanay nor Anuja. He only loves himself and his desires. And this was the hidden fact or reality that Tanay and Anuja could not guess about him. This fact of him brought both the brother and sister to grave sorrow and pain. The monologue of Tanay marks the first sentence of the novel. In his loneliness he still tries to find him (PG). A PG, but much more than that. For Tanay, he was no less than his soulmate. Tanay kept preserved each and every moment spent with him. He recalls when the PG entered the house and changed Tanay's life drastically. He felt in love with the PG at one glance and one after another he changed most of his habits. He started spending most of his time in the upstairs room with the PG.

The room where the PG[1]stayed was the room of Tanay's grandparents' illness. The smell of "Amrutanjan[2]"(balm) stayed everywhere in the room even after washing it many times. But the PG liked the smell immensely. During the conversation between PG and Tanay we find the love of spring. Tanay perceived his smell to his soul. When the PG observes the room to stay Tanay's monologue express his inner thirst, "That's when I realized that smell is a matter of mind. What smells you brought with you! Rum and cigarettes, your sweat and macaroni cooking on the hotplate, and then, because I loved it, attar of khus. And the smell of you, a unique personal smell of your own. When I think of you, that smell comes flooding back". (11) Tanay got fascinated by his life because his own life was quite ordinary, secure and comparatively comfortable. While the life of PG was full of struggles and challenges. The PG[3] lost his parents when he was in 10th standard. He spend most of his life in hostels and as a PG. His uncle molested him when he started living with his aunt. Tanay found the PG's life more magnetic and thus he deeply moved towards him.

Tanay's deep attachments to the PG melted his heart when the soul connected to his grief, "midnight in the window, just you and me. Even then you didn't cry. At these times, I felt I should be your mother, your father, your brother, your friend, everything. But you had

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[1] Nameless Paying guest abbreviated as PG
[2] Amrutanjan- Specific brand of Balm used by the grandparents of Tanay and Anuja.
[3] Nameless Paying guest abbreviated as PG

long reached the point at which you decided you would never cry again." (12). Tanay had a deep curiosity to know each and every detail about the PG. Whether he loved someone or how did he managed alone in life? He had a lots of questions in his mind and he is eager to resolve them. Soon they started sharing everything and had intense relationship. Tanay was on cloud nine. He dreamt of having permanent relationship with him. They both have participated in the secret gay meetings where the gay couple could share their feelings. They formed a cordial bond with the Aashish and Samuel who were another gay couple. In fact it was an overwhelming experience for both of them. Tanay, as a soulmate lashed himself with each of the tiny interest and likings of PG. During their routine conversations he got to know his liking about a French woman writer and her writings.

Although Tanay remained in relationship with other men also yet the entry of PG created an aura of love around him. A complete psychological change came across him and his mind completely devoted to him. He perceived a perfect image of the PG in his mind where he was his lifelong partner. After the PG ditched Tanay and eloped with his sister, Tanay reminds himself the times when, "For hours on end, I sat in that upstairs room, staring at you while you went about your life, unaware of my attention. You would be squeezing paint out of tubes, hanging your clothes out to dry, wiping your stained hands on you T-shirt, blowing on the milk as it bubbled over, lifting vessels off the hotplate, or sucking on a singed finger. I'd be staring at you and thinking, I should ask, I should ask, I should ask: do you want to be in a stable monogamous relationship for the rest of your life? Even if we're not going to have children, even if we don't have to worry about guests, even if we're going to end up sleeping on two single beds, separated by a table on which there's a copper vessel containing water, I want us to be together."(26-27)

The memories of PG imprinted deeply on Tanay's mind and he had learnt living amidst them. His love for painting, literature, cooking and for Tanay blossomed his life. In first reading the reader's focus arises as it is an LGBTQ based novel but it's not. The times when the novel was written originally in 2006 in Marathi it could be assumed as an LGBTQ novel. But the motive was quite different. Sachin Kundalkar himself says about the theme that he kept in his mind about the novel," Thank fully, no one calls it a gay novel anymore. That term is so passé. Now about 12 years later, I feel the brother and the sister are not two

people but masculine and feminine sides of the same person. And the book is thus, in turns, a feminine and a masculine monologue." (Goodreads). [4]Although we can't ignore novel's gay aspect yet the inherited value of Cobalt Blue lies in the broader psychological roots of its characters.

The PG impressed everyone in the family, Baba, Aai,Anuja and Tanay moreover he became an initial part of the family. He was also interested to know more about the cultural heritage of the city. He asked about the "Ganeshotsav[5]" (32) celebrations, "Laavni[6]" (32) and traditional dances at mass meetings. Tanay explained him in detail about the culture of nine yards saree, people acting in television serials based on classic novels, bridges in the city across the river and the colleges of the city. The PG loved the family culture in the city .The family is deeply connected in loving knots. Each member of the family have love and care for each other but still they have walls around them. Tanay, Anuja and Aseem, all have different perspective of life. Their interests, habits and life goals are unmatched. The eldest son of the family, Aseem, is the most favourable child and has own detached goals in life.Tanay and Anuja are considered as rebel children who don't care much about family.

The favourite colour of the PG was Cobalt Blue, it was the colour of his canvas also. Blue, the colour of loneliness, which he poured into the lives of Tanay and Anuja. He always kept an option in his life. Tanay and Anuja were also like the substitutes for him. Throughout the novel Tanay finds similarities between the PG and him but infact it was Tanay who adopted his lifestyle and habits. For Tanay he was a man who could be found in the novels, he was completely influenced by his ideology. Sometimes he got angry out of love. He even could not expect his life without him. Tanay adopted his routine in his own habits, his fond of Coke with a pinch of salt, sitting on the compound wall after a bath, riding over the hills outside and what not. After the departure of his soulmate, Tanay tried to recollect the broken pieces of his heart and remembered his upbringing. In Maharashtrian family there is a psychiatrist in every person of the family. Everyone provides a ray of hope in despair. Kundalkar's observations on life are sharp and witty. There is a hilarious passage that talks

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[4]An excerpt quoted from Sachin Kundalkar's statement at goodreads.com
[5] Auspicious Hindu festival celebrated for ten days especially in South India.
[6] A famous dance form of Maharashtra

S p e c i a l   I s s u e -   I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5 ,   I s s u e – 5 ,   M a y   2 0 2 0

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about how domestic counseling happens in a Maharashtrian family. Everyone has an inner psychiatrist within them that emerges with some home-made mottos and a few lines from a Jagjit Singh ghazal or a Tukaram quote, and finally the ever popular phrase: Whatever happens, happens for the best. (74)

But what was the best that had to happen? Or it was worse to happen? Was it Anuja's affair? Everyone was cursing the Anuja and the PG for diminishing family's reputation. Tanay made himself lost in his solitude. He reluctantly admitted that the PG loved his sister Anuja. In contrast the reality was excruciating and shocking. The other half of the novel contains the memories of Anuja in the form of her diary. She eloped with the PG as she thought he loved her. She found charm in him that she couldn't see in any other boy of her age. She had written her experience with the PG in the diary after her psychiatrist, Dr. Khanvilkar suggested her to do so. Her diary provides the fact how Anuja found herself being robbed and endangered. Her condition was pathetic. She lost her charm due to the side effect of the chemicals and drugs that she took. She was shifted to her Maushi'[7]s home where she tried to gain her lost confidence.

But is it so easy to come out of the sea where you willingly dived, sea of love, belief and faith. Anujatried to kill herself but couldn't. She had to face her mother, family and society. Her mother scolded her and said, "You want to die? If we can hurt you so much, why did you come back? Go now, find some other man and elope with him."(10). Anuja's grief is more visible. Her bowling and depression expressed her pain to everyone. On the other hand Tanay's grief inherited him and hold with clutches. He can't share her situation with anyone not even with Anuja. A person who betrayed both the siblings and what an irony that they can't share their feelings. Tanay's family assumed that he is lost due to Anuja's elopement and he was missing her sister. No one could even guess what the hell he was facing inside.

Anuja as a girl in our Indian society faced many crucial situations especially due to the fact that she left home with someone without even letting her parents know. After she returned home she faced the prejudiced family and society. Although her parents were willing to see her

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[7]Anuja's Aunt- Sharayu Maushi- Marathi word Maushi is used to call her.

happy but still they had grudges against her. All that Anuja needed was the love and care of the family but instead family wanted a quick recovery from the memories of her past. According to Anuja her parents even don't want to hear her grief. "They want it wrapped up, put away, forgotten. As you might take a car to the garage, I was brought to Sharayu Maushi's house. To be repaired." (112). For Anuja, her family kept punishing her with their silence. The evocation of PG haunt her every moment. She roamed to find him missing but he had not returned. In a flurry she searched library, seashore, streets but all she got was disappointment. He left for never returning back. Her memory lane brought her to find the reason of his leaving but could not find anything. He took all his stuff along him, his bag, clothes everything, like he had planned it before. The darkness spread before the eyes of Anuja. How will she face the world now? She felt that everyone must be laughing at her. She kept crying until her breath began to catch her throat. She reminds herself when the memories of home swim onto his mind, "I'd put my head in his lap and stay there. As for him, he might well have been born the day he arrived to stay with us, for he never talked about his past." (204).The source of pain is same for both siblings but the expression of grief is totally different. Anuja is free to cry, she has the reason and society approves it but for Tanay what could be the reason to cry? He could not express that he is broken as his soulmate trenched him. Yes he could not, because it will bring disaster in his family. It will reveal her identity as mere a gay. He would be considered guilty. No one is going to console him. That's the hidden treasure of Tanay where he kept all his grief hidden from the narrow minded society.

Anuja was more deeply connected to her Maushi. She could open up before her without any hesitation. The thoughts of her Maushi influenced her most. Afterall she was a girl who loved and faced challenges in her life. She had volunteered for Green Earth Organization after the tenth board exams. She got a chance and went hiking to Nepal. There she met "Green Earth Volunteers" (129) at Jalpaiguri. In her diary she had mentioned the thoughts of her Maushi on generation shift and its consequences on coming age, "We had been given the freedom to choose how we want to live and behave. We were lucky to have parents who felt blessed in having children and were willing to take all the responsibilities that came with it. And so our sense of freedom is only a rehearsal. The next generation will have to pay the price."().

Anuja doubted herself for taking wrong decisions throughout her life. She couldn't cope up with the standards of the society where marriage and having children considered as the evidence of successful life. But Anuja imprinted that she messed up her life. The industry and mass media culture, the advertising boards on roadsides and smiles on the faces of models made her feel like a real survivor. Now she could easily differentiate between the real humans and socio-cultural life. A human being is totally different from inside that he pretends to be. She felt embarrassed at her brother Aseem's engagement ceremony where the house was full of relatives. "Everyone came up to me, to stroke my face solicitously, in the hope of extracting some juicy details."(218).It is obvious to human psychology that it has a sole desire of acceptance. Anuja was feeling the same while facing her first love, Anubhav[8], who still loved her after rejection. He promised Anuja that he will wait for her. She felt devastated. She finds herself unable to express to the world. A fear of negligence covered her desires. All she wanted was acceptance. But she felt bound to the thought pattern of the society. She reminds herself of the days when she was a school girl, "I forgot to take my lunch box to school. If anyone forgot, Anubhav would immediately tear his poli[9] into two and share. So I ate his poli. I knew there was always a crunchy red apple in his bag and I seized that too and ate it. He never complained." (180)

The saga of sufferings first told from the perspective of Tanay, followed by that of Anuja, Cobalt Blue pairs interior monologues addressed to the same person, the beloved who came and colonized two young lives before vanishing without any explanation. Tanay is left numb with shock when his sister elopes with the man he loves, and has been loved by, unknown to the rest of the world. On returning home after being abandoned by the same man, Anuja suffers a nervous breakdown and acts out a prolonged ritual of mourning that only the young, burning with the intensity of their grief, can sustain with such fierce devotion. (Ghoshal).

The journey of comeback of the siblings enliven and energize the readers. Tanay planned to go to Mumbai and search for some work. He was going to translate one of Manto's stories

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[8] A college friend of Anuja who loved her deeply, but Anuja did not accept his love due to her ego.
[9] Maharashtrian Puran **Poli** is a sweet flatbread savored on almost all the occasions in India. Served piping hot with a dollop of ghee, it is flavorful and filling. It is just like paratha, but it is stuffed with a sweet filling of chana dal, jaggery and ghee(Wikipedia)

and turn it into a play with his friend. Now as Anuja returned home he understood well that the loss of his love was nothing as that person loved no one. Now he had no tears, but only memories that surge him back still he was firm. Anuja determined that she will do something for herself and live the life on her terms. She decided to join Green Earth, started preparing for job interview and joined the training session. She wanted to pour herself into the life where there will be no signs of sorrow. She wanted to vanish every sign of disappointment. She rediscovered herself. She found herself valuable after a long time, "Someone needed me, my eyes, my intelligence, my hands and legs. I wiped my eyes on my T-shirt and said that I was."(187).

Anuja originated herself as a free spirit and independent thinker now. She rediscovered that lost Anuja, who was crazy, brave and enthusiastic. Her influence is delineated with the monologue in her mind where she encourages herself to seek independence. She decided to earn and save. And then, she recalls and perceives the magnificent quote of famous writer, Viriginia Woolf, to have a room of her own, however small.

Hence, Cobalt Blue, bestowed its readers with the realm of society. The sufferings and grave ridden psychological trauma of the siblings who drifted themselves for an unknown, fascinating person without existence. Cobalt Blue is also a legendary novel that shows how sufferings and obstacles give the shape to human character and make him rediscover his true strength and power. In the last both the siblings get rid of the materials and memories lied in the upstairs room, "rolls of canvas, an easel, the two paintings on the wall, a tattered lampshade, a mat, a bucket, a bundle of clothes, a hotplate, a broken strainer, two glass plates, spoons…thick with dust, they were brought down by the workers. The glass jar broke on the way down; shards flew everywhere." (219). And with the broken glass jar, vanished the illusion of fascination and devotion, which brought trust, self- confidence and freedom from restrained cultural trends.

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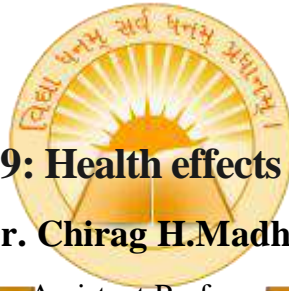
After Covid-19: Health effects of being online

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Preface:

The Covid-19 pandemic has forced all of us to stay at home or maintain social distance for necessary activities for living. It has been more than forty days of complete lockdown throughout the country. People are to stay at their home. What activity can a person do if he has to stay at home 24×7? The only answer will be being online. From small children to adults, from students to teachers, from small workers to officials everybody is online. The virus has changed the way we look at smart-phones, internet, social media etc. everybody has embraced it. Movie theatres are closed. No social gathering and celebrations, no restaurants, no shopping. In the last month the internet data usage has increased drastically. Some applications has seen more than forty percentage rise in its usage. Social media usage has grown as a result of the COVID-19 crisis, as more users go online to stay connected with family, friends and colleagues. Now, new data from insights and consulting firm Kantar reveals exactly how much some apps are benefiting. According to a survey of more than 25,000 consumers in 30 markets conducted from March 14 to 24, WhatsApp is the social media app that has experienced the greatest gains due to COVID-19. (Sarah Perez. 2020) This is good as well as bad. Too much usage of internet and being online converts into an addiction. This internet addiction has adverse health effects. The effects cannot only be physical bus also psychological. We shall look at these effects in this paper. First of let me discuss what is internet addiction?

What is internet addiction?

Internet addiction is a behavioral addiction in which a person becomes dependent on use of the Internet, or other online devices, as a maladaptive way of coping with life's stresses. Internet addiction is not yet an officially recognized mental disorder but it causes some health problems. Increasingly, addiction to mobile devices, such as cell phones and smart phones, and addiction to social networking sites, such as Facebook, are being investigated. Moreover, sex material, gambling and video games cause addiction. Research of Morgan C. & Cotten S. R. (2003) and Ng Brian D. & Wiemer-Hastings P.(2005) indicate

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Excessive use of the Internet for gaming and gambling has been tied to increased depression. During the past 10 years, the rapid development of social networking sites (SNSs) such as Facebook, Twitter, MySpace, and so on has caused several profound changes in the way people communicate and interact.

Mental effects of being online:

There are many mental side effects of being online for too long period or spending too much time on computer and internet. The internet has taken over the youth by a storm. The effects are too vivid to be ignored. Almost everyone that we come across nowadays has access to smartphones with internet connection in various forms. This has made our lives easier, or so it seems.

- Depression: people who spend too much time on the internet end up losing touch with reality and live in a fantasy world. Without access to the internet, they feel lost and this result in depression, anxiety. • "Some social media use can be a good thing because it helps us keep up with family and friends, but we need to be careful about how it affects our psyche," he says. Studies have shown excessive social media use can lead to feelings of depression and dependency in some people.

· Inability to stick to schedules: These people get so lost in browsing and lose the sense of time once they are on the net that important schedules become irrelevant to them.

· Social isolation: Internet addicts end up developing numerous close relationships online, but losing out on real-time relationships with peers and families.

· Mood changes: Most heavy-internet users get euphoric and happy when online, but get gloomy and irritated when they are denied access.

- Laziness: Online activity makes you lazy. You don't move fro your sofa. Online games, music, movies, social media platforms entertain you so much. You almost forget to give time to your dear ones. Everything goes online shopping, payment, etc.

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- Cyber Crime: The internet is not a very safe space. It is prone to a lot of criminal activities and threats to privacy. The internet is home to a lot of illegal websites and unethical content which when accessed, can lead to trouble for the user. This use can be unintentional, but the dangers are uniform for all. The youth today remains vulnerable to a lot of fraudulent activity online, which they must be careful with. Moreover, a thousand kinds of viruses and other such unwanted entities can attack an individual's gadget, putting their sensitive information at risk. Unethical hacking is quite rampant these days, and the common man is not as well equipped to handle risky situations like this. Social media applications use the phone's location to post online

Physical side effects of being online

The physical side effects of being online and spending too many hours in front of the screen understandably include headaches, backaches, and blurred or strained vision issues coupled with weight loss or gain. Such teenagers end up with problems of the nervous system, eyes, muscle wastage, headaches and obesity.

Sleep deprived: People are increasingly going to bed with their phones and continue browsing well into the night, losing out on sleep and increasing symptoms of depression and anxiety. Excessive smart phone, computer and tablet use can disrupt your sleep. Bright lights from these devices block melatonin secretion, the hormone that regulates sleep.

With the development of social networks, the time children and adolescents spend in front of the computer screens have significantly increased. This has created problems with eye strains, eye sights. Strained vision is only one of the conditions that can be due to computer vision syndrome. According to the American Optometric Association (AOA), a significant number of patients complain about eye strain, as well as neck and back pain in association with using a computer or mobile device. Headaches, blurred vision, dry eye, and light sensitivity may be experienced from long hours in front of a computer screen.

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Failing Memory: You drive while talking on the cell phone, text while listening in on a conference call, surf your iPad while watching TV. Multitasking is the new normal, and though it feels like we're more efficient, studies show it has the opposite effect."Your performance level drops if you stop one activity to pick up another," says Gazzaley, who conducts ongoing studies on the effects of media on our brains. Multitasking participants had more difficulty filtering out irrelevant information than those focusing on one task at a time. Multitask also took longer to switch tasks, juggle problems and wasted time searching for new information when information they had was better and more reliable.

Hearing Loss: Too much time spending to listening to music on phone online may cause hearing gloss.

Conclusion

Technology has crept into every corner of our lives, No one expects you to put down your smart phone and live like our ancestors did. Researchers are conflicted so far, though, about whether the effects of media are good or bad for our brains. They *do* agree that it's changing how we think. As is known to all, internet was created to make our lives more comfortable and for access to vast knowledge with the touch of a finger. However, it has been exploited to such an extent that people are now wondering whether it is a bane than a boon. The nation's youth especially, is highly influenced by this technological advancement, and with good reason. Virtually everything is available to them in the blink of an eye, be it good or bad. Having said so, it is also true that the youth is more prone to be victims of the negative impact of internet probably because of their still raw and vulnerable minds. During this time of Covid-19 people has used internet excessively, we need to pay attention that it does not become an addiction because it will have great impact on the health of people especially youth.

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"A Study Of Change In Consumer Buying Behaviour Post Covid19"

Dr. Alpeshkumar Narendrakumar Kotecha

Assistant Professor

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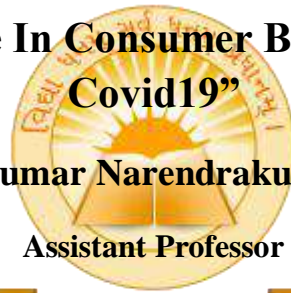
ABSTRACT:

The main purpose of the study is to examine the change in consumer buying pattern post covid19. The study focuses on how consumers will shift their buying mode from old brick and mortar shopping to online. A sample of 100 consumers is collected through self administrated questionnaire in Porbandar district. The data is analyzed using pie chart analysis and the result is examined on the basis of demographic information &descriptive analysis. The study examines that consumer habits that have already begun to change will more quickly become the standard due to covid19.

KEYWORDS:

Covid19, Buying habits, E-commerce

INTRODUCTION:

The consumer buying behaviour is always dynamic which a marketer has to monitor continuously to keep a pace with changing trend and scenario. At present so much is changing so quickly and on such a broad scale which indicates long term wide scale changes in consumer behaviour. In a sense the covid19 pandemic has changed the way we work, shop and communicate with people drastically. As more people start working from home, they are sticking to basics, stepping outside only to buy essential products. People would still be apprehensive to visit crowded areas like malls and super markets.

As the people move beyond the survival mode, the digital adoption momentum is likely to carry forward and ultimately become permanent. Market landscape and consumer behaviour have altered beyond recognition and there is clear indication that online buying preference will grow faster.

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LITERATURE REVIEW

Close and Kinney (2010) confirmed that many shoppers who use their virtual carts indeed intend to make an online purchase at that time. Online retailers should make the purchase process as simple and hassle-free as possible. This will prevent customer flight to a competitor's site, retail store, or an alternative channel. However, in order to convert visitor into buyer, online stores should focus on creating fast website with functional design. This will improve their website by offering customer a comfortable, logical, interesting and hassle-free process and easy language.

Results of Kim (2011) indicated that navigation functionality and perceived security had a significantly positive effect on trust. But that transaction cost had no effect on trust. Satisfaction was found to positively impact trust which, in turn, influenced customer loyalty. Their findings indicated that customer satisfaction influences trust, which plays a key role as an antecedent of customer loyalty.

Becerra and Korgaonkar (2011) found that brand trust beliefs affect online intentions, and may be needed to increase online sales. The influence of vendor trust beliefs on online intentions varies with brand trust, beliefs for products and for services is increased by brand trust beliefs.

Chang (2011) noticed an improvement in participants' attitudes toward online store when the products were sorted into more subcategories (9 as opposed to 3), such that more subcategory options appeared in the selection menu because participants perceived that the website offered a greater variety of products and experienced greater ease of navigation and shopping pleasure.

Khan (2015) investigated the perceived factors affecting customer satisfaction leading to re-purchase intention in e-stores and suggested that seven constructs i.e. price, convenience, product information, return policy, financial risk, product risk and delivery risk are significant in defining customer satisfaction and decision to repurchase in e-stores.

Kalia(2016) established that, while searching for product information before shopping or buying products online, customers mostly rely on search engines, review and company websites. Online retailer website, social networking sites, blogs and newspapers are not very popular source of information. Source of information has statistical significant relationship with demographic variables like city, age, occupation, family income, gender and marital status. While comparing various online service quality scales.

Kalia (2017) observed that security, website design, information, reliability, privacy, responsiveness, access, ease of use, customer service and personalization are the consistently cited dimensions.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES:

To analyse the change in buying behaviour of consumers post covid19.

To examine the change in their spending pattern

SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

Research design : Descriptive research	
Research area : Porbandar city	
Data type : Primary data	
Analytical tool : Pie chart	

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DATA ANALYSIS &INTERPRETATION:

Q.1 WHAT IS THE AGE GROUPOF PEOPLE UNDER SURVEY?
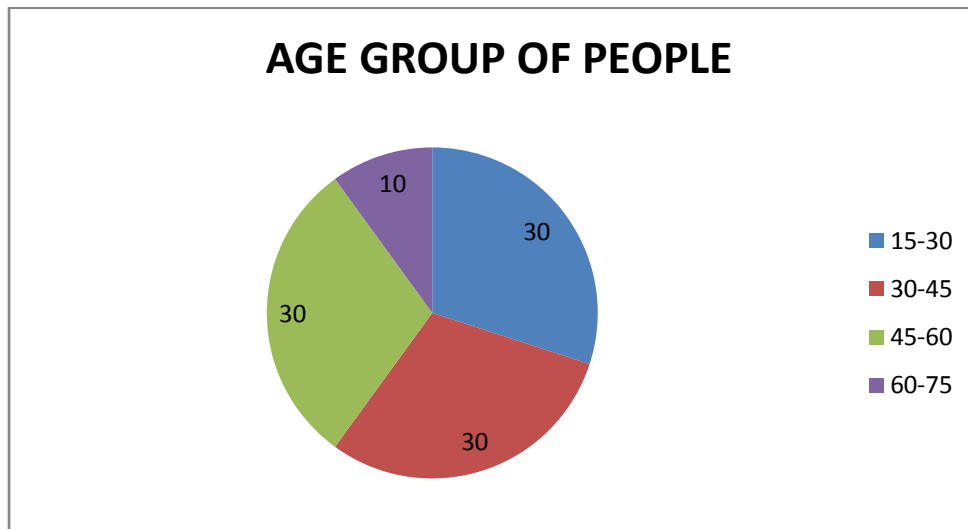
INTERPRETATION:

For this survey, i selected various age group of people which include age from 15 to75 years.
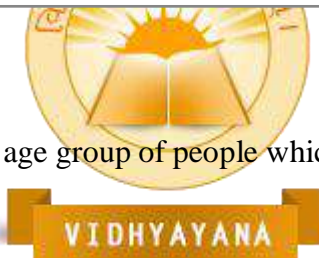
Q.2 WHAT WAY YOU SELECT FOR MAKING PURCHASE OF BASIC NECESSITY ITEMS?
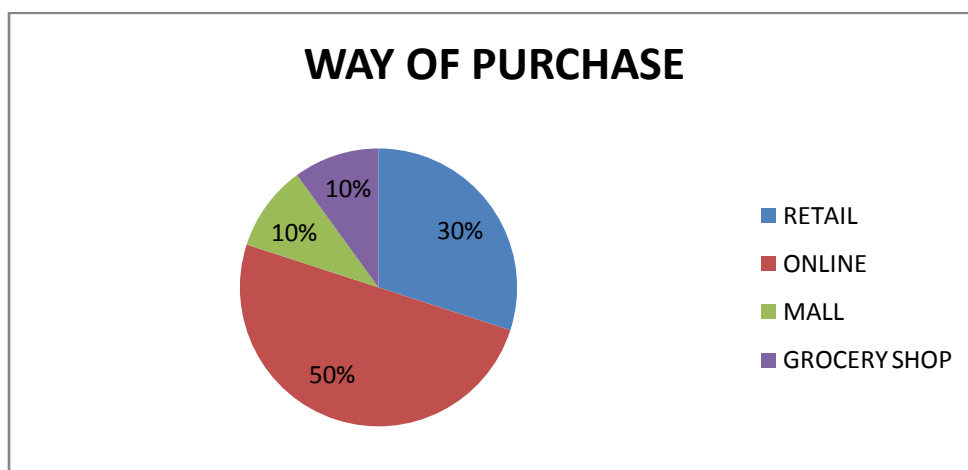
INTERPRETATION:

From above pie chart it can be concluded that out of total100 persons,30% people prefer retail way, 50% people prefer online,10% people prefer mall shopping and10% people prefer grocery shop for making purchase.

Q.3. WHICH PARAMETERS WOULD YOU GIVE MORE IMPORTANCE WHILE PURCHASING AFTER COVID19?

IMPORANCE TO PARAMETER

- PRICE
- QUALITY
- DISCOUNT
- BRAND
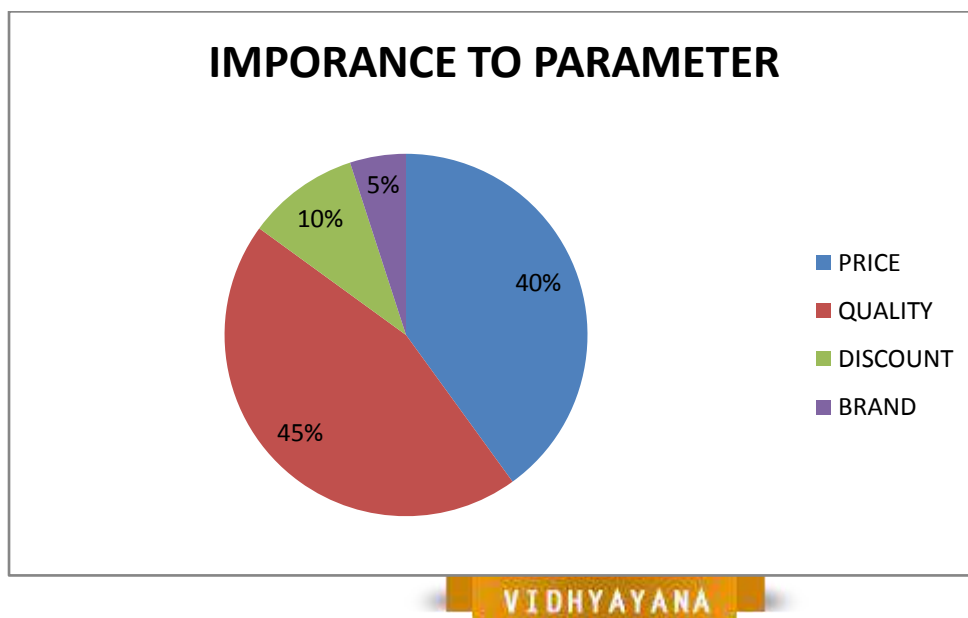
INTERPRETATION:

From the above pie chart it can be concluded that 45% people prefer to give importance to quality, 40% people prefer to give importance to price, 10% people prefer to give importance to discount and 5% people prefer to give importance to brand while they will purchase.

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Q.4 WHAT WILL BE YOUR BUYING PRIORITY AFTER COVID 19?

BUYING PRIORITY

- FOODGRAINS
- MEDICINES
- INSURANCE
- CLOTHES
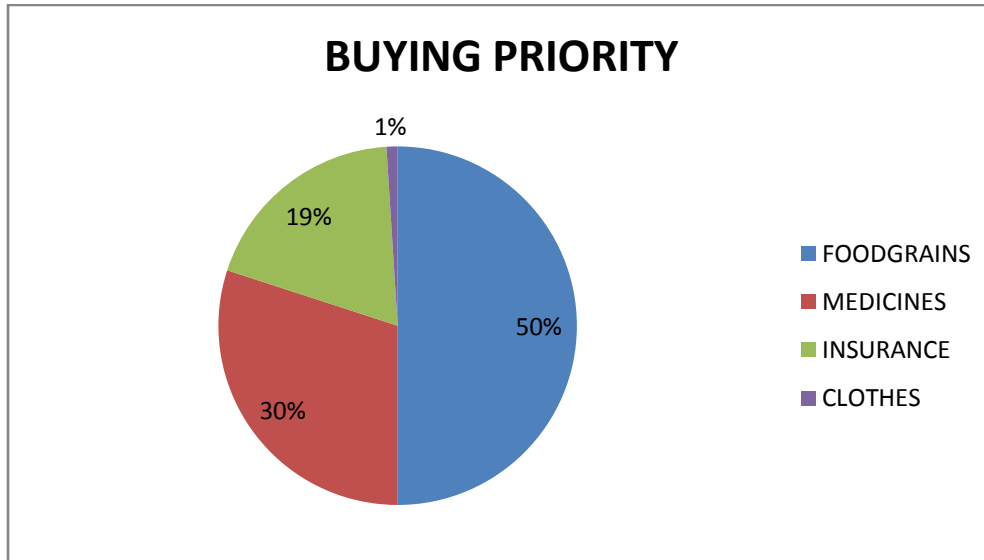
INTERPRETATION:

From the above pie chart it can be concluded that 50% people will give priority to food grains, 30% people will buy medicines,20% people prefer to buy insurance and only 1% people prefer to buy clothes.

Q.5.FROM WHERE DOYOU PREFER TO BUY, IF PRODUCTS ARE AVAILABLE AT THE SAME PRICE?

PREFERENCE TO BUY
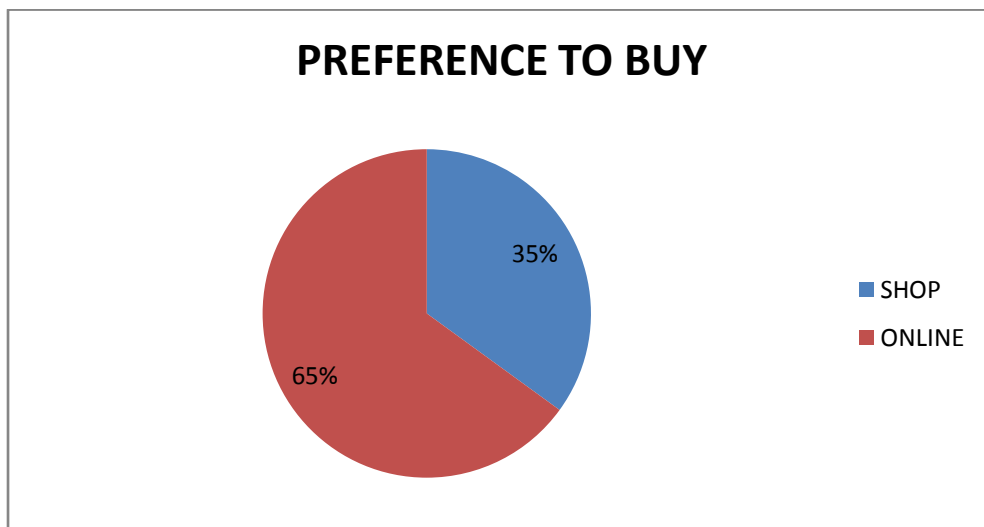
- SHOP
- ONLINE

INTERPRETATION:

From the above pie chart it can be concluded that 65% people prefer online shopping while35% people prefer shop purchasing.

Q.6 WHICH FACTOR INFLUENCE THE MOST YOU TO BUY ON LINE?

FACTOR INFLUENCE

- LESS TIME
- EASY TO PURCHASE
- CONVENIENCE
- WIDE RANGE OF CHOICE
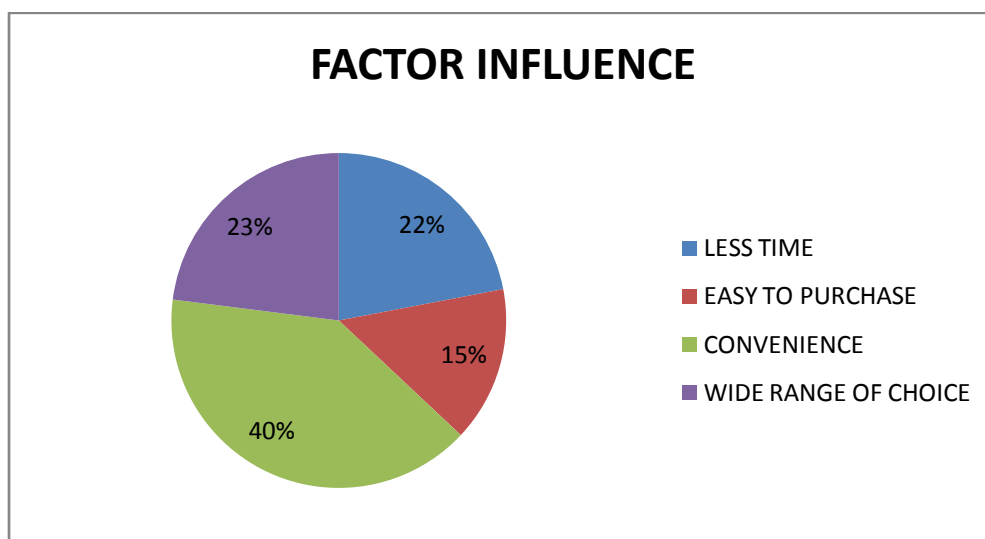
INTERPRETATION:

From the above pie chart it can be concluded that40% people prefer buy online because of convenience, 23% people because of wide range of choice, 22% people due to less time required and 15% people because of easiness to purchase.

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Q.7 HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO SPEND YOUR INCOME AFTER COVID19?
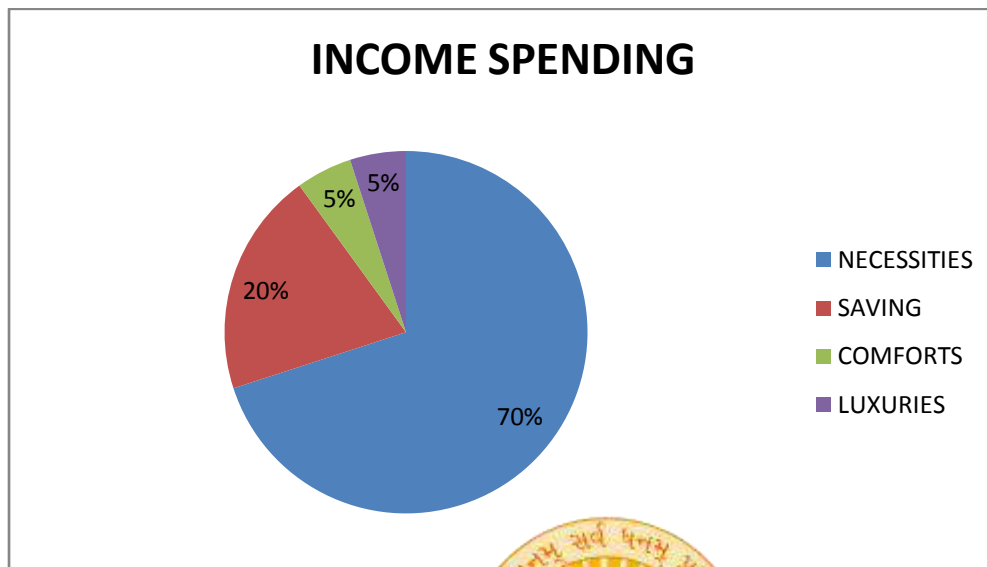
INTERPRETATION:

From the above pie chart it can be concluded that70% people prefer to spend income on necessities,20% people prefer to save money because of future uncertainity,5% people prefer will spend on comforts and 5% people will spend on luxuries.

S p e c i a l I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l O n l i n e C o n f e r e n c e
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Q.8 IF YOU HAD A PLAN TO PURCHASE LUXURIOUS PRODUCT BEFORE COVID19, HOW WOULD YOU CHANGE NOW?

CHANGE IN BUYING DECISION

- POSTPONE
- CANCEL
- BUY

10%
32%
58%
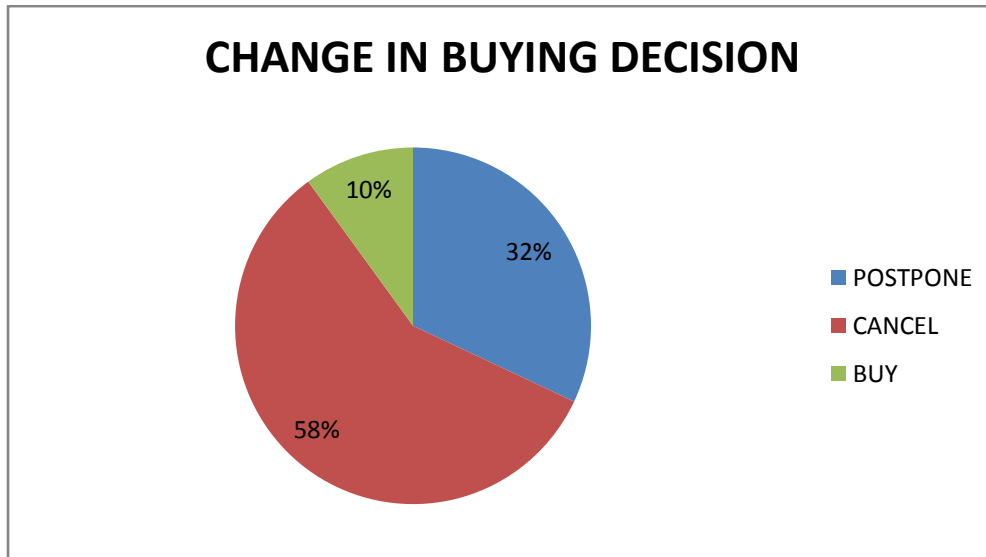
INTERPRETATION:

From the above pie chart it can be concluded that58% people will postpone to buy luxurious goods,32%people would cancel to buy luxurious goods and only 10%people would buy luxurious goods after covid19.

Q.9 WHICH MODE OF TRANSPORTATION WILL YOU PREFER POST COVID19?

MODE OF TRANSPORTATION

- PRIVATE VEHICLE
- CABS
- PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

15%
50%
35%

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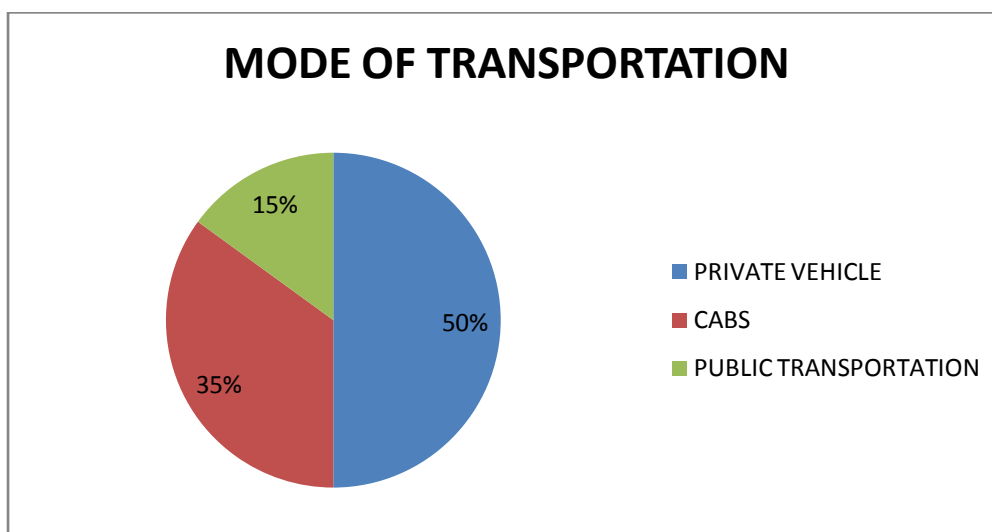
INTERPRETATION:

From the above pie chart it can be concluded that 50% people will prefer to travel by their own vehicles, 35% people prefer to travel by cabs or autos and 15% people will prefer to travel by public transportation.

Q.10 HOW WILL YOU WATCH MOVIES AND ENTERTAINMENT POST COVID19?
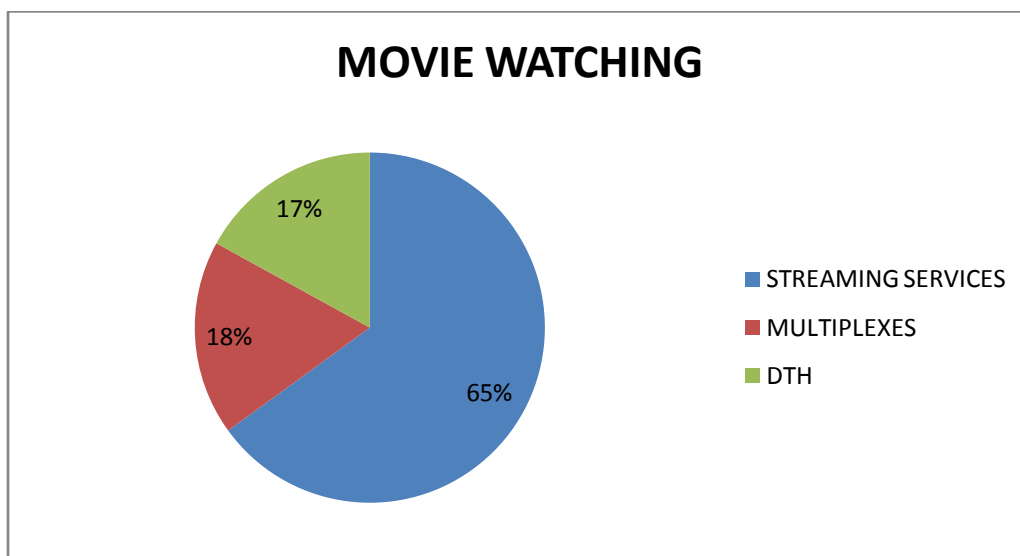
INTERPRETATION:

From the above pie chart it can be concluded that 65% people would prefer to watch movies on streaming services like Netflix, Amazon Prime, Hot star etc. as they are providing good and deeper contents day by day, 18% people would prefer to go to multiplexes and only17% would prefer to watch movies on DTH(direct to home).

FINDINGS:

   POST COVID19,

   ❖ Consumers will spend more on health care and hygiene products.
   ❖ Consumers would prefer to spend more on necessities and less on comforts and luxurious products.

S p e c i a l I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l O n l i n e C o n f e r e n c e
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- ❖ If the products are available at the same rate, consumers would prefer to buy online

- ❖ Majority of consumers will either cancel or postpone purchasing luxury products.

- ❖ Consumers would prefer to watch movies on streaming services like Netflix, Amazon Prime, Hot star etc. as they are providing good contents.

- ❖ Majority of customers will prefer to travel by their own vehicles and by cabs or auto services because of hygiene issues.

CONCLUSION:

Hence from this research work it can be concluded that E-commerce industry is at an inflection point and this is the start of a "A NEW WORLD ORDER" in terms of how consumers shop and the way the retail industry operates. Structural shift of consumers towards digital channels, products and services across the category is experienced. Earlier, younger generation were buying online, now the older generation will accelerate online purchasing.
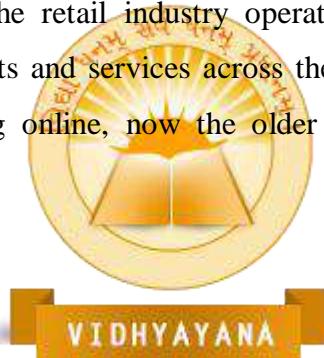
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Integration of ICT Platforms for the Students and Teachers to CreatE an Open and Independent Educational Environment.

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C. U. Shah University,

Wadhwan.

Technology is growing day by day at lightning speed. We are experiencing things which we never imagined before. Technology is changing very fast so the world and so also the ways and means of education. Pedagogical concepts keep changing. In modern times Teacher's role is significant in creating an open and independent environment through the integration of ICT platforms. With modern technology, the teacher can make the teaching-learning process time saving and energy saving. Technology is now an integrated part of education. It should not be looked at separately. Without technology, the teaching and learning process is insufficient. Technology is not the aim of education but through technology the goals of education can be achieved. Technology makes education open without time and space boundaries. The new generation is now in a totally different environment. They want everything very fast and in digital form. Mark Prensky aptly termed new generation as digital natives,

> What should we call these "new" students of today? Some refer to them as the N-[for Net]-gen or D-[for digital]-gen. But the most useful designation I have found for them is Digital Natives. Our students today are all "native speakers" of the digital language of computers, video games and the Internet[1]
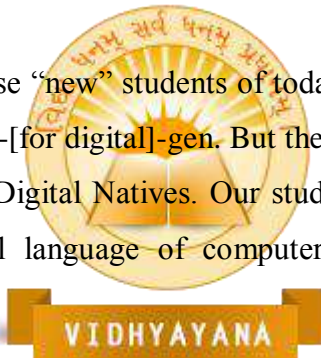
Teacher has to think differently not from his perspective but from the perspectives of the environment in which these digital natives have grown. These digital natives have totally different mindset. They are comfortable in a digital environment. They adopt new technology without any support and guidance. They are prone to multitasking and fast processing.

> Digital Immigrant teachers assume that learners are the same as they have always been, and that the same methods that worked for the teachers when they were students will work for their students now. But that assumption is no longer valid. Today's learners are different.[2]

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[1]
[2]

To cater to the need of digital natives, teachers can adapt, innovate and integrate online platforms to make his or her task easy and effective ignoring time and space boundaries. Internet is the treasure of many educational platforms. Platforms like Google Classroom, Google Website, Google forms, Blog, YouTube, Coursera, EDX, Khan Academy, Unacademy, BYJUS etc. are such examples through which teachers and students can make teaching and learning process more effective and interesting. Technology can help the learner to create a personal learning environment by using all such ICT based platforms. Digital natives find themselves more comfortable to study using these internet-based platforms as compared to the digital immigrant.

> 'Digital natives' are generally born after the 1980s and they are comfortable in the digital age, because they grew up using technology, but 'digital immigrants' are those who are born before 1980s and they are fearful about using technology. 'Digital immigrants' are the older crew, they weren't raised in a digital environment. The term digital immigrant mostly applies to individuals who were born before the spread of digital technology and who were not exposed to it at an early age.[3]

Integration of ICT based platforms in education is a welcome change. It is full of varieties. It is the teacher to decide which one fits best and effective for the end result. Ultimately the ultimate goal of any academia is to provide education in an effective manner. If these online ICT based platforms help the digital natives to learn with ease and comfort then it should be the part of formal education. It helps the students to generate their own perspective. In formal learning they mostly depend on elder's views. They are not bestowed full freedom. They feel themselves as slaves to others. On these platforms one gets a vast area to explore by sitting in his or her study table. No rigidity, hence more flexibility of thought. It is widely accepted that online educational platforms can play a very important role in achieving educational goals.

3

We live in the information age, at a time that *information and communications technologies (ICT)* permeate all aspects of our social activities (administration, business, industry, research, entertainment, culture, etc.) and radically influence our lives. ICT has been widely welcomed as having the potential to enhance learning by offering a variety of learning environments for the students and the adults as well. Educational systems around the world are under increasing pressure to use ICT in order to teach students the knowledge and skills needed for their future directions in the 21st century's knowledge society.[4]

Teacher's success lies in achieving educational goals. To achieve these goals teacher has to get updated. He has to develop the innovative bent of mind. The new and innovative ways and means using following different online platforms to make teaching and learning process smooth, easy and effective.

Google has designed Google Classroom for educational purposes and specially for the teachers to make teaching learning interesting and interactive. This platform helps to connect teacher with the students 24/7. By creating Class teacher asks students to join the class through class code or through mail invitation. Once students become part of the Class, teacher can assign homeworks, can instruct, can suggest and also can comment on the work submitted by students. Here grading and marking facility is also available. In the beginning, teachers and students may find it difficult and raise their eyebrow to this. But once students and teacher are fully acquainted with this platform then the desired result can be achieved easily.

The advantage of this platform is that the students' can access it from anywhere, anytime and from any device. Here there is no barrier of time and space. Data communicated on this platform goes to google drive which has 15 GB capacity currently.

4

Websites and Blogs are the best medium to communicate with the students. This platform also removes many barriers which come in the way of teaching the learning process.Through websites and blogs teacher can share study material, syllabus, videos, links and PPts. The new digital natives want everything fast, easy and in digital forms. So websites and blogs help to cater to this need of today's digital natives. Study materials in digital form helps to save paper, trees and the environment. There are many free website services through which you can create your own free websites like Google Sites, Webs.com and many more. There are many ways to integrate your site to achieve your desired goals. It's up to you how optimum you use.

If a teacher wants to survey on any particular topic or wants information from people or wants to conduct an MCQ test or wants to create a registration form then Google Form and Microsoft Form is the best for him. Using forms teachers can create questionnaires and can collect information for research and development. In this service teacher can gather any type of information be it in the form of rating, short answer, yes no answer, grading, feedback and so on. After creating form a teacher can share its link via social media, can mail or can be embedded on a website and can receive the information. Data gathered using the form is typically stored in a drive spreadsheet. These forms responses give excellent analyses on this platform. So the teacher and researcher's task becomes easy to understand the responses and can plan accordingly.

Google Drive, OneDrive, DropBOx are cloud storage platforms in which data can be stored and retrieved from any devices accessing the account. For teacher it is easy to manage the study material on these plateforms and can be easily shared with students. Through different plans we can expand the storage capacity of these cloud storage capacity. The data stored in these cloud storage are more secure from viruses and malware attacks than the data stored in PC and pendrive. Office work like typing documents, creating PPTs, Spreadsheet works, developing forms are easy enough on these cloud computing.

S p e c i a l   I s s u e -   I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e   V o l u m e – 5 ,   I s s u e – 5 ,   M a y   2 0 2 0

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Learning becomes easy and independent through video services like YouTube. If you have a desire to learn anything new under this sky than you tube gives everything and anything from cooking to aeronautics. Through videos complicated scientific puzzles are easy. Video formats make things easy and arouse interest. Teachers can create their own YouTube channel and can upload recorded video lectures so that the students can relearn at their convenient time and place.

Those who live in far and distant areas and have geographic challenges and those who can not go to school or college for some reason, many online courses are boon to them. Without time and distance constraints they can get knowledge and degrees. There are many such platforms which provide online courses like Coursera, Edx, Khan Academy, Unacademy, BYJUS etc. are such examples.These platforms caters to the need of those who can not go to school and colleges.

Wikipedia is a great source of knowledge and information written collaboratively by the people. It's like a digital online encyclopedia. If you need any information without searching anywhere else one can go to Wikipedia to get the information on any topic.

New innovations and technologies are evolving everyday changing the basic concepts of teaching learning process. New generation absorbs these changes very easily as they are digital natives. Education systems, institutions and teachers must adopt these changes very fast to keep space with the time otherwise the students will find their ways and means easily. There is no doubt that teachers can not be replaced by technology at what level technology progress. But the teacher has to equip themselves for the effective and smooth teaching-learning process.

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An International Multidisciplinary Research E-Journal

World after covid-19

Rupinder Kaur

Abstract

After covid-19 everything is going to change.like people follow social distancing and sanitation more.Small entrepreneur business going to close which were already facing loss .Developed countries and also developing countries will try to become less dependent on other countries and most in potently countries start to produce more products . Unemployment will be spread more after this pandemic.World is going to change completely.

In the end we can say corona will affect every person in one way or the other.

Introduction:-

Coronavirus (Covid-19) are a large family of viruses that are known to cause illness serve diseases such a Middle East Respiratory Syndrome(MERS)and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome(SARS)

A novel Coronavirus was identified in December 2019 in Wuhan,China.This is a new virus that has not been previously identified in humans.

As of 4 may 2020 ,more than 358 million cases have been reported across 187 countries and territories,resulting in more than 251000 deaths.More than 1.16 million people have recovered.

Others name of Coronavirus:- covid,2019-n CoV acute respiratory disease,Novel coronavirus pneumonia

Common symptoms :-

- Fever. 83-99%

- Loss of Appetite. 40-84%

- Fatigue 44-70%

- Loss of smell. 15-30%

- Shortness of breath. 31-40%

- Cough 59-82%

- Coughing up sputum. 28-33%

- Muscle aches and pain 11-35%

- In severe diseases:-

- Difficulty waking

- Confusion

- Blush face or lips

- Coughing up blood

- Persistent chest pain

- Decreased white blood cells

- Kidney failure

- High fever

Prevention:-

Hand washing,face covering,quarantine,social distancing

According to the World Health Organization(WHO) there are no available vaccines nor specific antiviral treatment for Covid-19.International research on vaccines and medicines in covid-19 is underway by government organizations ,academic groups , industry researchers.

Passive antibodies :-

Transferring purified and concentrated antibodies produced by the immune systems of those who have recovered from covid-19 to people who need them is being investigated as a non - vaccine method of passive immunisation.

The Coronavirus pandemic is likely to last as long as two years and won't be controlled until

about two- thirds of the world's population is immune, a group of experts said in a report.

The lockdown caused by corona resulted in some good way like that…

The environment has become very clean due to lockdown.The water of rivers is completely clear.The river Ganges,which could not be cleaned even after spending crores rupees is completely wiped out in lockdown.Sky visible once again clean .Birds starts flying in the sky.All types of pollution is over.The largest hole in the Ozone layer over the Arctic region has healed due to covid-19 lockdown. Thus we can say this lockdown will be good for the environment.

In other way the world has always witnessed movement of people ,goods ideas,services since the dawn of human civilization.Globalization or notion of exchange and interchange always excited however the contemporary form of globalization surpasses it's earlier versions ,owing to its speed ,scale and reach ,driving on the wings of innovations in the information and communication technology . Industry 4.0 and globalization version 4.0 were driven by the saga of digitalization .This electronic governance led to shrinking of time space on the globe and one has to admit how the viability of the global and domestic digital projects is very essential for management of state of arts in the time to come after lockdown is over. Moreover ,in globalization 4.9,we always accepted disruption as defining feature,and the fact that today economy and livelihoods have been suffering because of a virus presents a real case for out of box thinking for all to accept to cruise towards time to come.Strinking problems call for joint efforts with the hope that world has witnessed stability after risks in the past.Afert covid-19 unemployment , starvation and many diseases will increase.Many people will die and comited suicide lack of food and earning.

An International Multidisciplinary Research E-Journal

સુરત જિલ્લાની પ્રાથમિક શાળાઓના ધોરણ ૩ થી ૮ નાં વિધાર્થીઓની મુખ વાંચન ઝડપ અને અર્થગ્રહણ સહિતની વાંચન ઝડપનું માપન

શોભના બી. સુરાણી
લેક્ચરર,ડાયેટ સુરત

સારાંશ

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં ધોરણ ૩ થી ૮ ના વિધાર્થીઓની મુખ વાયન ઝડપ અને અર્થગ્રહણ સહિતની વાયન ઝડપનું માપન કરવા માટે મુખ વાયન ઝડપ ઉપકરણ અને અર્થગ્રહણ માટેના ઉપકરણ દ્વારા માહિતી એકત્રિત કરવામાં આવી હતી.જેના દ્વારા વિધાર્થીઓની અર્થગ્રહણ સહિતની

વાયન ઝડપ, આગળના ધોરણની પરીક્ષાના ગ્રેડના સંદર્ભમાં મુખ વાંચન ઝડપ અને અર્થગ્રહણ -

સહિતની વાંચન ઝડપ, જાતીયતાનાં આધારે મુખવાંચનની ઝડપ તથા અર્થગ્રહણ સહિતની વાંચન ઝડપ, વાયકશ્રેણીનો જુદા જુદા સ્તરના સંદર્ભમાં, પ્રાથમિક અને ઉચ્ચપ્રાથમિક વિધાર્થીઓની વાંચન ઝડપ તથા અર્થગ્રહણ સહિતની વાંચન ઝડપ વચ્ચે ની અસર તપાસવામાં આવી હતી. પ્રાપ્ત માહિતીનું સંશોધનના હેતુને ધ્યાને લઇ ટકા, સરેરાસ, પ્રમાણ વિચલન અને t મૂલ્યની ગણતરી કરવામાં આવી હતી. પ્રાપ્ત પરિણામો આ પ્રમાણે હતા (1)ધોરણ 6 થી 8 નાં વિધાર્થીની મુખ વાંચન ઝડપની સરાસરી 66 શબ્દ પ્રતી મિનીટ જોવા મળી હતી (2)ધોરણ 3 થી 5 ના વિધાર્થીની સરેરાશ અર્થગ્રહણ સાથેની વાંચન ઝડપ 18 શબ્દ પ્રતિ મિનીટ જોવા મળી હતી.જ્યારે ધોરણ 6 થી 8 નાં વિધાર્થીની અર્થગ્રહણ સાથેની વાંચન ઝડપની સરાસરી 23 શબ્દ પ્રતી મિનીટ જોવા મળી હતી (3)ધોરણ 3 થી 5 ના કુમાર વિધાર્થીની વાયન ઝડપ વધારે હતી. જ્યારે કન્યાઓની અર્થગ્રહણ સહિતની વાયન ઝડપ વધારે હતી.(4)ધોરણ ૬ થી ૮ ની કન્યાઓની વાયન ઝડપ કુમાર કરતા વધારે હતી.(5)આગળના ધોરણમાં ઉંચો ગ્રેડ હશે તેની વાયન ઝડપ વધારે હશે જ્યારે અર્થગ્રહણ સંદર્ભે કોઇ અનુમાન કરી શકાશે નહિ.(6) ધોરણ 3 થી પ માં વધારે વિધાર્થી વાક્ય વાયક હતા જ્યારે ધોરણ ૬ થી ૮માં ધોરણ ૮ માં વાક્ય વાયક વિધાર્થીઓ વધારે હતા.(7)વિધાર્થીની મુખ વાંચન ઝડપ પરથી વિધાર્થીની અર્થગ્રહણ સાથેની વાંચન ઝડપ વિષે અનુમાન કરી શકાય નહિ

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૧.૦ પ્રસ્તાવના

ભાષા શિક્ષણમાં ચાર પાયાના કૌશલ્યો પૈકી વાંચન એ એક અગત્યનું કૌશલ્ય છે. જે વિધાર્થીઓના જ્ઞાનના દ્વારને ખોલે છે. વાંચન પ્રક્રિયાનું સ્વરૂપ તેની પ્રતિકૃતિઓ અને વ્યાખ્યાના અભ્યાસ દ્વારા આપણે કહી શકીએ કે વાંચન પ્રવૃત્તિના કેન્દ્રસ્થાને અર્થગ્રહણ રહેલું છે. અર્થગ્રહણ વગરના વાંચનને વાંચન કહી શકાય નહિ. તેથી વાંચન કરનાર વ્યક્તિમાં અર્થગ્રહણ કૌશલ્ય હોવું જરૂરી છે. વાંચન અર્થગ્રહણના વિકાસનો પ્રારંભ પ્રાથમિક શિક્ષણથી શરૂ થાય છે, તે પછી માધ્યમિક શાળા અને મહાવિધાલયોમાં અપાતા શિક્ષણ દ્વારા પણ તેનો ક્રમિક વિકાસ થાય છે. વાંચન અર્થગ્રહણનો વિકાસ સાધવાનું કાર્ય શિક્ષકો માટે પડકારરૂપ છે. તો આ કૌશલ્યનો વિકાસ કરવામાં

શિક્ષકની ભૂમિકા પણ અનિવાર્ય બની રહે છે. દરેક બાળક વાક્યોને યોગ્ય રીતે અને સમાજ સાથે વાંચે તે જરૂરી છે. પ્રવર્તમાન સમયમાં પ્રાથમિક શાળામાં અભ્યાસ કરતા વિધાર્થીઓ યોગ્ય રીતે વાંચન કરી શકે છે કે નહિ? વિધાર્થી વાંચન કરે છે તો તે મૂળાક્ષર નું વાચન કરે છે? શબ્દનું વાંચન કરે છે ? કે પછી વાક્યનું વાંચન કરે છે? અને જો શબ્દ કે વાક્યનું વાંચન કરી શકે છે તો તે અર્થગ્રહણ સાથે વાંચન કરી શકે છે કે નહિ ?, જે જાણવું ખુબ જરૂરી હતું. આ તમામ પરિબળોને ઘ્યાનમાં રાખીને ગુજરાતની પ્રાથમિક શાળાનાં ધોરણ ૩ થી ૮ નાં વિધાર્થીઓની વાંચન ઝડપ અને અર્થગ્રહણ સાથેની વાંચન ઝડપ જાણવાનાં હેતુથી પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન હાથ ધરવામાં આવ્યું હતું.

૨.૦ સંશોધનનાં હેતુઓ :

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન પણ ચોકકસ હેતુને ઘ્યાને લઈને હાથ ધરવામાં આવ્યું હતું.

- વિધાર્થીઓની મુખવાંચનની ઝડપ તથા અર્થગ્રહણ સહિતની વાંચન ઝડપનો અભ્યાસ કરવો.

- વિધાર્થીઓની જાતીયતાનાં આધારે મુખવાંચનની ઝડપ તથા અર્થગ્રહણ સહિતની વાંચન ઝડપનો અભ્યાસ કરવો.

- વિધાર્થીઓના આગળના ધોરણની પરીક્ષાના ગ્રેડના સંદર્ભમાં મુખ વાંચન ઝડપ અને અર્થગ્રહણ -સહિતની વાંચન ઝડપનો અભ્યાસ કરવો.

- ધોરણ ૩ થી ૮ ના વિધાર્થીઓની વાચકશ્રેણીના જુદા જુદા સ્તરના સંદર્ભમાં અભ્યાસ કરવો.

- પ્રાથમિક અને ઉચ્ચપ્રાથમિક વિધાર્થીઓની વાંચન ઝડપ તથા અર્થગ્રહણ સહિતની વાંચન ઝડપ વચ્ચે ની અસર તપાસવી.

3.૦ સંશોધનના પ્રશ્નો :

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં નીચે મુજબના પ્રશ્નોનાં જવાબ શોધવામાં આવેલ હતા.

- ધોરણ ૩ થી ૮ નાં વિધાર્થીની મુખ વાંચન ઝડપ કેટલી હશે ?

- ધોરણ ૩ થી ૮ નાં વિધાર્થીની અર્થગ્રહણ સાથેની વાંચન ઝડપ કેટલી હશે ?

- શું વિધાર્થીની જાતિની વિધાર્થીની વાંચન ઝડપ અને અર્થગ્રહણ સાથેની વાંચન ઝડપ પર અસર જોવા મળશે.?

- શું વિધાર્થી એ આગળના ધોરણમાં મેળવેલ ગ્રેડ અને વિધાર્થીની મુખ વાંચન ઝડપ અને વિધાર્થીની અર્થગ્રહણ સાથેની વાંચન ઝડપ વચ્ચે કોઈ સબંધ જોવા મળશે ?

- વિધાર્થીની વાયક શ્રેણી મુજબ્ર વિધાર્થીની મુખ વાંચન ઝડપ અને વિધાર્થીની અર્થગ્રહણ સાથેની વાંચન ઝડપ કેટલી હશે ?

- શું વિધાર્થીઓની વાંચન ઝડપ તથા અર્થગ્રહણ સહિતની વાંચન ઝડપ વચ્ચે કોઈ સબંધ જોવા મળશે

૪.૦ સંશોધનમાં સમાવિષ્ટ ચલ:

એમ કહી શકાય કે, ચલ એ એવું લક્ષણ છે કે, જેને વિવિધ મૂલ્યો છે. ચલોને ઓળખવા અને તેમની કાર્યકારી (વ્યાવહારિક) વ્યાખ્યા કરવી એ સંશોધન પ્રક્રિયાનો અગત્યનો તબક્કો છે. આ માટે સંશોધનમાં સમાવિષ્ટ ચલોને ઓળખવા જરૂરી બને છે. ચલોના ઘણા પ્રકારો છે. (૧) સ્વતંત્રચલ (૨) પરતંત્રચલ (૩) પરિવર્તકચલ (૪) અંકુરિતચલો (૫) આંતરવર્તી ચલો (૬) સંયુક્તચલો (૭) સક્રિય અને લાક્ષણિક ચલો (૮) સતત અને અસતત ચલો. સંશોધન પ્રક્રિયામાં ચલોનું નિયંત્રણ એ પરિણામને વધુ વિશ્વસનીય બનાવવા માટે જરૂરી છે.

સ્વતંત્ર ચલ:-

- જાતીયતા (કુમાર – કન્યા)

- વિસ્તાર (શહેર – ગ્રામીણ)

- સામાજિક જૂથ (SC, ST, OBC, OTHERS)

- ધોરણ (૩ થી 5)

- સંચાલન પ્રકાર (સરકારી અને સ્વનિર્ભર/ખાનગી)

- પરતંત્ર ચલ:-

- મુખ વાંચન ઝડપ

- અર્થગ્રહણ સહિતની વાંચન ઝડપ

૫.૦ વ્યાપ વિશ્વ અને નમુનો

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં વ્યાપ વિશ્વ તરીકે સુરત જીલ્લાની ની ગુજરાતી માધ્યમની સરકારી અને ખાનગી શાળાઓના ધોરણ 3 થી 8 (વર્ષ ૨૦૧૯-૨૦૨૦) માં અભ્યાસ કરતા તમામ વિધાર્થીનો સમાવેશ કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો.

નમુના પસંદ્ગી માટે પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન માટે સ્તરીકૃત યાદૃચ્છીક નમુના પસંદ્ગી પધ્ધતિનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવેલ હતો આ માટે નીચે મુજબની પ્રક્રિયાને અનુસરવામાં આવી હતી.

(૧) જીસીઈઆરટી તરફથી આપવામાં આવેલ શાળાની પૈકી દરેક વ્યાખ્યાતાને બે શાળા નમૂના તરીકે આપવવાનું નક્કી કરવામાં આવેલ હતું.

(2) વ્યાખ્યાતાને માહિતી એકત્રીકરણ માટે આપવાની થતી બે શાળા ની પસંદ્ગી માટે સૌ પ્રથમ 20 શાળાની યાદી તૈયાર કરવામાં આવી હતી યાદીમાં શાળાનો ક્રમ જીસીઈઆરટી તરફથી આપવામાં આવેલ ક્રમ મુજબનોજ રાખવામાં આવેલ હતો.

(3) ત્યાર બાદ વ્યાખ્યાતાના નામ ની ચિઠ્ઠી તૈયાર કરવામાં આવી હતી. અને એવું નક્કી કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું કે વારા ફરતી ચિઠ્ઠી ઉપાડવી અને જે વ્યાખ્યાતાની પહેલી ચિઠ્ઠી ઉપડે તેને 1 અને 11 નંબરની શાળા માહિતી એકત્રીકરણ માટે આપવામાં આવે જે વ્યાખ્યાતાની બીજી ચિઠ્ઠી ઉપડે તેમને 2 અને 12 નંબરની શાળામાં માહિતી એકત્રીકરણ માટે જાય એજ રીતે તમામ વ્યાખ્યાતાને માહિતી એકત્રીકરણ માટે શાળા આપવામાં આવી હતી.

(4) સંશોધક પાસે શાળાની યાદીનો ક્રમાંક 10 નંબર ની સામે લખેલ શાળા માહિતી એકત્રીકરણ માટે આવી હતી. જેમાં સુરત શહેરની (1)પ્રજ્ઞા વિધાલય ધોરણ 3 થી ૫ માટે તેમજ (2)નવરંગ વિધાલય ધોરણ 6 થી ૮ માટે પસંદ કરવામાં આવી હતી.

(5) સંશોધકને આપવામાં આવેલ શાળા માં ધોરણ 3 થી પ નાં ત્રણ-ત્રણ વર્ગ તેમજ ધોરણ6 થી ૮ના ત્રણ ત્રણ વર્ગ હોવાથી યાદચ્છીક રીતે એક એક ધોરણને નમુના પસંદગી માટે પસંદ કરવામાં આવેલ હતા.

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં નમુના તરીકે ધોરણ ૩ થી પ માંથી ૩૦ વિધાર્થીની પસંદગી કરવામાં આવી હતી જયારે ધોરણ ૬ થી ૮ માંથી કુલ ૩૦ વિધાર્થીની પસંદગી કરવામાં આવી હતી.

૬.૦ ઉપકરણ

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં ઉપકરણ તરીકે જીસીઇઆરટી, ગાંધીનગર દ્વારા તૈયાર કરવામાં આવેલ ઉપકરણનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવેલ હતો.

જીસીઇઆરટી, ગાંધીનગર દ્વારા ધોરણ 3 થી 5 માટે અને ધોરણ 6 થી 8 માટે વાંચન ઝડપ અને અર્થગ્રહણ સાથેની વાંચન ઝડપ માપવા માટે અલગ અલગ ઉપકરણ તૈયાર કરવામાં આવેલ હતું. આમ કુલ 4 ઉપકરણ તૈયાર કરવામાં આવેલ હતા. ધોરણ 3 થી 5 માટે વાંચન ઝડપ અને અર્થગ્રહણ સાથેની વાંચન ઝડપ માપવા માટે એક એક એમ કુલ બે ઉપકરણ અને ધોરણ 6 થી 8 માટે વાંચન ઝડપ અને અર્થગ્રહણ સાથેની વાંચન ઝડપ માપવા માટે એક એક એમ કુલ બે ઉપકરણ તૈયાર કરવમાં આવેલ

૭.૦ સંશોધન પ્રકાર:

- પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન વ્યવહારિક પ્રકારનું સંશોધન હતું.

૮.૦ સંશોધન પદ્ધતિ:

- પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન માટે સંશોધનની સર્વેક્ષણ પદ્ધતિનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવેલ હતો.

૯.૦ માહિતીનું એકત્રીકરણ :

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં જી.સી.ઇ.આર.ટી., ગાંધીનગરના માર્ગદર્શન અને આપવામાં આવેલ માર્ગદર્શક સૂચના મુજબ વિવિધ જીલ્લામાં કાર્યરત જીલ્લા શિક્ષણ અને તાલીમ ભવનના વ્યાખ્યાતાઓ દ્વારા માહિતી એકત્રીત કરવામાં આવેલ હતી.

૧૦.૦ તારણો :

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનના તારણો નીચે મુજબ જોવા મળેલ હતા

1. સૌથી વધુ વાંચન ઝડપ 78 શબ્દ પ્રતિ મિનીટ ધોરણ-7 નાં વિધાર્થીની જોવા મળી હતી જ્યારે સૌથી ઓછી મુખ વાંચન ઝડપ 41 શબ્દ પ્રતિ મિનીટ ધોરણ 5 નાં વિધાર્થીઓ ઘરાવતા હતા. ધોરણ 3 થી 5 ના વિધાર્થીની સરેરાશ મુખ વાંચન ઝડપ 50 શબ્દ પ્રતિ મિનીટ જોવા મળી હતી.જ્યારે ધોરણ 6 થી 8 નાં વિધાર્થીની મુખ વાંચન ઝડપની સરાસરી 66 શબ્દ પ્રતી મિનીટ જોવા મળી હતી

2. સૌથી વધુ અર્થગ્રહણ સાથેની વાંચન ઝડપ 33 શબ્દ પ્રતિ મિનીટધોરણ-8 નાં વિધાર્થીની જોવા મળી હતી જ્યારે સૌથી ઓછી અર્થગ્રહણ સાથેની વાંચન ઝડપ 12 શબ્દ પ્રતિ મિનીટ ધોરણ 3 નાં વિધાર્થીઓ ઘરાવતા હતા. ધોરણ 3 થી 5 ના વિધાર્થીની સરેરાશ અર્થગ્રહણ સાથેની વાંચન ઝડપ 18 શબ્દ પ્રતિ મિનીટ જોવા મળી હતી.જ્યારે ધોરણ 6 થી 8 નાં વિધાર્થીની અર્થગ્રહણ સાથેની વાંચન ઝડપની સરાસરી 23 શબ્દ પ્રતી મિનીટ જોવા મળી હતી

3. ધોરણ 3 થી 5 ના કુમાર વિધાર્થીની વાયન ઝડપ (ચાર મિનિટમાં અને ચાર મિનિટ પહેલા કરેલ વાયન બન્નેની) 56.67 છે અને અર્થગ્રહણપૂર્વકની વાયન ઝડપ 17.00 જોવા મળેલ છે.

   તથા કન્યા વિધાર્થીની વાયન ઝડપ (ચાર મિનિટમાં અને ચાર મિનિટ પહેલા કરેલ વાયન બન્નેની) 51.67 છે અને અર્થગ્રહણપૂર્વકની વાયન ઝડપ 17.67 જોવા મળેલ છે.

4. ધોરણ 6 થી 8 ના કુમાર વિધાર્થીની વાયન ઝડપ (ચાર મિનિટમાં અને ચાર મિનિટ પહેલા કરેલ વાયન બન્નેની) 77.67 છે અને અર્થગ્રહણપૂર્વકની વાયન ઝડપ 23.00 જોવા મળેલ છે.

તથા કન્યા વિધાર્થીની વાયન ઝડપ (ચાર મિનિટમાં અને ચાર મિનિટ પહેલા કરેલ વાયન બન્નેની) 70.50 છે અને અર્થગ્રહણપૂર્વકની વાયન ઝડપ 24.00 જોવા મળેલ છે.

5. જે વિધાર્થીનો આગળના ધોરણમાં ગ્રેડ વધુ હશે તેમ તેની મુખ વાંયન ઝડપ પણ વધુ હશે.

પરંતુ વિધાર્થીએ આગળના ધોરણ માં મેળવેલ ગ્રેડના આધારે વિધાર્થીની અર્થગ્રહણ સાથેની વાંયન ઝડપ વિષે અનુમાન કરી શકાય નહિ.

6. ધોરણ-૩ માં સૌથી વધુ ૬૦ ટકા વિધાર્થી વાક્ય વાયક હતા જયારે ૪૦ ટકા વિધાર્થી શબ્દ વાયક હતા. ધોરણ ૩ ના વાક્ય વાયક વિધાર્થીની મુખ વાંયન ઝડપ ૫૩ શબ્દ પ્રતિ મિનિટ હતી જયારે તેમની અર્થગ્રહણ સાથેની વાંયન ઝડપ ૧૪.૫ શબ્દ પ્રતિ મિનીટ જોવા મળી હતી. જયારે ધોરણ ૩ના શબ્દ વાયક વિધાર્થીની મુખ વાંયન ઝડપ ૩૯.૩૩ શબ્દ પ્રતિ મિનિટ જોવા મળી હતી જયારે આ વિધાર્થીની અર્થગ્રહણ સાથેની વાંયન ઝડપ ૯ શબ્દ પ્રતિ મિનીટ જોવા મળી હતી

7. ધોરણ-૪ માં સૌથી વધુ ૫૦ ટકા વિધાર્થી વાક્ય વાયક હતા જયારે ૩૦ ટકા વિધાર્થી શબ્દ વાયક હતા. ધોરણ ૪ ના વાક્ય વાયક વિધાર્થીની મુખ વાંયન ઝડપ ૬૯.૫૦ શબ્દ પ્રતિ મિનીટ હતી જયારે તેમની અર્થગ્રહણ સાથેની વાંયન ઝડપ ૧૮ શબ્દ પ્રતિ મિનીટ જોવા મળી હતી. જયારે ધોરણ ૪ ના શબ્દ વાયક વિધાર્થીની મુખ વાંયન ઝડપ ૬૪ શબ્દ પ્રતિ મિનીટ જોવા મળી હતી જયારે આ વિધાર્થીની અર્થગ્રહણ સાથેની વાંયન ઝડપ ૧૮ શબ્દ પ્રતિ મિનીટ જોવા મળી હતી

8. ધોરણ-૫ માં સૌથી વધુ ૭૦ ટકા વિધાર્થી વાક્ય વાયક હતા જયારે ૩૦ ટકા વિધાર્થી શબ્દ વાયક હતા. ધોરણ ૫ ના વાક્ય વાયક વિધાર્થીની મુખ વાંયન ઝડપ ૫૨.૬૭ શબ્દ પ્રતિ મિનીટ હતી જયારે તેમની અર્થગ્રહણ સાથેની વાંયન ઝડપ ૧૮ શબ્દ પ્રતિ મિનીટ જોવા મળી હતી. જયારે ધોરણ ૫ ના વાક્ય વાયક વિધાર્થીની મુખ વાંયન ઝડપ ૧૨ શબ્દ પ્રતિ મિનીટ જોવા મળી હતી જયારે આ વિધાર્થીની અર્થગ્રહણ સાથેની વાંયન ઝડપ ૧૧ શબ્દ પ્રતિ મિનીટ જોવા મળી હતી

9. ધોરણ-૬ માં સૌથી વધુ ૮૦ ટકા વિધાર્થી વાક્ય વાયક હતા જયારે ૨૦ ટકા વિધાર્થી શબ્દ વાયક હતા. ધોરણ ૬ ના વાક્ય વાયક વિધાર્થીની મુખ વાંયન ઝડપ ૮૦.૫ શબ્દ પ્રતિ મિનીટ હતી જયારે તેમની અર્થગ્રહણ સાથેની વાંયન ઝડપ ૧૪.૫ શબ્દ પ્રતિ મિનીટ જોવા મળી હતી. જયારે ધોરણ ૬ ના શબ્દ વાયક વિધાર્થીની મુખ વાંયન ઝડપ 23 શબ્દ પ્રતિ મિનીટ જોવા મળી હતી.

10. ધોરણ-૭ માં સૌથી વધુ ૮૦ ટકા વિધાર્થી વાક્ય વાયક હતા જયારે ૨૦ ટકા વિધાર્થી શબ્દ વાયક હતા. ધોરણ ૭ ના વાક્ય વાયક વિધાર્થીની મુખ વાંચન ઝડપ ૮૪ શબ્દ પ્રતિ મિનીટ હતી જયારે તેમની અર્થગ્રહણ સાથેની વાંચન ઝડપ ૨૨ શબ્દ પ્રતિ મિનીટ જોવા મળી હતી. જયારે ધોરણ ૭ ના શબ્દ વાયક વિધાર્થીની મુખ વાંચન ઝડપ ૪૦ શબ્દ પ્રતિ મિનીટ જોવા મળી હતી જયારે આ વિધાર્થીની અર્થગ્રહણ સાથેની વાંચન ઝડપ ૧૧ શબ્દ પ્રતિ મિનીટ જોવા મળી હતી.

11. ધોરણ-૮ માં તમામ ૧૦૦ ટકા વિધાર્થી વાક્ય વાયક હતા ધોરણ ૮ ના વાક્ય વાયક વિધાર્થીની મુખ વાંચન ઝડપ ૭૩.૩૩ શબ્દ પ્રતિ મિનીટ હતી જયારે તેમની અર્થગ્રહણ સાથેની વાંચન ઝડપ ૩૧ શબ્દ પ્રતિ મિનીટ જોવા મળી હતી.

આ પરથી કહી શકાય કે સૌથી વધુ વાક્ય વાયક વિધાર્થી ધોરણ ૮ માં જોવા મળ્યા હતા જયારે સૌથી ઓછા વાક્ય વાયક વિધાર્થી ધોરણ -૪ માં જોવા મળ્યા હતા. અર્થગ્રહણ સાથેની વાંચન ઝડપ સૌથી વધુ ધોરણ-૮ નાં વિધાર્થી માં જોવા મળી હતી જયારે સૌથી વધુ મુખ વાંચન ઝડપ પણ ધોરણ ૮ નાં વિધાર્થીની જોવા મળી હતી. સૌથી ઓછી અર્થગ્રહણ સાથેની વાંચન ઝડપ ધોરણ ૫ નાં વિધાર્થીની જોવા મળેલ હતી.

12. વિધાર્થીની મુખવાંચન ઝડપ અને વિધાર્થીની અર્થગ્રહણ સાથેની વાંચન ઝડપ વચ્ચેનો સહસબંધાક ૦.41 જોવા મળે છે. જે પ્રમાણ માં નીયો સહસબંધાક દર્શાવે છે. આથી કહી શકાય કે વિધાર્થીની મુખ વાંચન ઝડપ પરથી વિધાર્થીની અર્થગ્રહણ સાથેની વાંચન ઝડપ વિષે અનુમાન કરી શકાય નહિ.

આમ પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ અન્ય શાળાઓને તેના વિધાર્થીઓની વાયન ઝડપ શોધવામાં મદદરૂપ બનશે.

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A Comparative Study Of Literacy Rate Among The Districts Of The Gujarat State

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Abstract

Literacy and education are important indicators in a society and play a central role in human development that impacts overall social-economic development milieu. Higher levels of literacy and education lead to better attainment of health and nutritional status, economic growth, population control, empowerment of the weaker sections and community as a whole. Also, higher literacy rates improve development indicators consistently. In this study trying to compare the literacy rate between different districts of Gujarat state.

Introduction:

"Educate one man, you educate one person, but educate a woman and you educate a Whole civilization"

– Mahatma Gandhi

Literacy level and educational attainment are vital indicators of development in a society. Literacy rate and educational development are considered to be key variables are acting demographic indicators like fertility, mortality (especially infant mortality) rate and migration. It greatly contributes in improving quality of life, particularly with regard to life expectancy, infant mortality, learning levels and nutritional levels of children. Higher level of literacy and educational development lead to greater awareness on the one hand and help people in acquiring new skills on the other.

Literacy and education are important indicators in a society and play a central role in human development that impacts overall social-economic development milieu. Higher levels of literacy and education lead to better attainment of health and nutritional status, economic growth, population control, empowerment of the weaker sections and community as a whole. Also, higher literacy rates improve development indicators consistently. Census obtains information on literacy for every individual, as this is recognized as one of the most

important social characteristics. In census, **a person aged seven years and above who can both read and write in any language, is treated as 'literate'**

Objective:

The main objectives of this study were

1. To Compare the Literacy rate of districts of Gujarat of the years 2001 and 2011.

2. To Compare the Literacy rate of rural area of the years 2001 and 2011.

3. To Compare the Literacy rate of urban area of the years 2001 and 2011.

Hypothesis:

To achieve the said objective the following hypothesis were framed

1. There is difference between Literacy rate of Districts of Gujarat in the years of 2001 and 2011.

2. There is difference between Literacy rate of rural area in the years of 2001 and 2011.

3. There is difference between Literacy rate of Urban area in the years of 2001 and 2011.

Limitation:

The present study was conducted only on the Literacy rate of the Districts of Gujarat state based on the census of years 2001 and 2011.

Tool:

Different websites are used for collecting the data for this study.

Sample:

Sample for this study is Different Districts of Gujarat state.

Analysis of Data:

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TABLE-01

Literacy rate of the Rural area in the Year 2001 & 2011

No.	District	2001		2011	
		Literate Person Rural	Literacy rate Rural	Literate Person Rural	Literacy rate Rural
1	Kachchh	592626	53.47	756239	65.99
2	Banas Kantha	1067791	47.91	1444152	63.99
3	Patan	527381	55.85	643595	70.51
4	Mahesana	1036687	72.69	1101657	82.43
5	Sabar Kantha	1204525	64.85	1327311	75.04
6	Gandhinagar	625334	72.11	575659	83.15
7	Ahmadabad	718310	62.3	720512	72.52
8	Surendranagar	621443	55.85	745909	69.16
9	Rajkot	1021060	66.13	1066461	75.97
10	Jamnagar	644658	60.36	728887	70.08
11	Porbandar	165579	60.11	186294	70.25
12	Junagadh	1105722	63.67	1201067	73.77

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13	Amreli	679167	62.83	715725	71.6
14	Bhavnagar	901112	58.72	1055489	72.19
15	Anand	965139	71.55	1072940	83.85
16	Kheda	1118362	69.13	1291554	83.14
17	Panch Mahals	1019383	57.53	1217511	69.73
18	Dahod	613062	41.42	907216	58.19
19	Vadodara	1149853	57.62	1288732	70.71
20	Narmada	261753	56.62	328354	71.47
21	Bharuch	717147	70.44	724865	79.92
22	The Dangs	111384	59.65	124229	75.12
23	Navsari	645897	72.32	687613	82.55
24	Valsad	644091	62.57	686431	73.67
25	Surat	895489	66.37	859263	78.01
26	Tapi	354575	54.54	439263	67.43
	GUJARAT	**19453916**	**61.29**	**21896928**	**73**

It is clear from table No.01 that the rural area of the Gujarat state has 61.29 percent literacy rate in the year of 2001 whereas it was 73 percent in the year 2011. So it is clear that Literacy rate of the rural area of Gujarat increase to 73 from 61.29 percent in last decade.

The rural area of the Mahesana district has highest literacy rate in Gujarat in the year 2001 with 72.69 percent whereas the rural area of the Anand district has highest literacy rate in Gujarat in the year 2011 with 83.85 percent.

The rural area of the Dahod district has lowest literacy rate in Gujarat in the year 2001 as well as 2011 with 41.42 & 58.19 percent.

The rural area of the Kutch district has 53.47 percent literacy rate in the year 2001 whereas 65.99 percent literacy rate in the year 2011.

The rural area of the Banaskantha district has highest progressive literacy rate with 16.08 percent during last decade. In the year 2001, rural area of the Banaskantha's literacy rate was 47.91 percent which riches 63.99 percent in the year 2011.
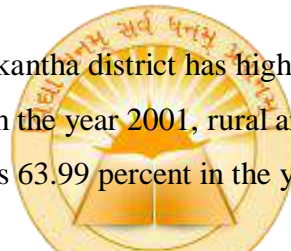
TABLE-02

Literacy rate of the Urban area in the Year 2001 & 2011

No.	District	2001		2011	
		Literate person Urban	Literacy rate Urban	Literate Person Urban	Literacy rate Urban
1	Kachchh	351278	73.97	518003	81.68
2	Banas Kantha	205386	74.55	293502	81.43

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3	Patan	184567	77.41	211169	84.26
4	Mahesana	345225	83.85	415124	89.54
5	Sabar Kantha	182354	81	273699	85.24
6	Gandhinagar	392498	84	477756	89.17
7	Ahmadabad	3901045	83.65	4830726	89.25
8	Surendranagar	309000	76.78	367765	82.99
9	Rajkot	1326703	81.6	1708279	86.63
10	Jamnagar	619833	74.12	688407	79.59
11	Porbandar	202252	77.38	213902	83.21
12	Junagadh	551932	77.57	675604	83.13
13	Amreli	241572	77.19	286043	82.85
14	Bhavnagar	729330	78	872084	83.34
15	Anand	417197	82.13	511240	90.16
16	Kheda	335728	82.6	412876	88.21
17	Panch Mahals	212089	83.71	257385	87.76
18	Dahod	121729	77.87	137278	83.46
19	Vadodara	1417068	86.08	1702144	91.49

20	Narmada	45212	86.77	49188	88.3
21	Bharuch	301932	85.64	421095	88.97
22	The Dangs	0	0	19679	89.43
23	Navsari	286169	85.08	330698	89.8
24	Valsad	329323	86.4	525006	92.92
25	Surat	2423271	82.81	3792549	88.88
26	Tapi	55661	80.07	60548	85.9
	GUJARAT	**15488354**	**81.84**	**20051749**	**87.58**

It is clear from table No.02 that the urban area of the Gujarat state has 81.84 percent literacy rate in the year of 2001 whereas it was 87.58 percent in the year 2011. So it is clear that Literacy rate of the urban area of Gujarat increase to 87.58 from 81.84 percent in last decade.

The urban area of the Narmada district has highest literacy rate in Gujarat in the year 2001 with 86.77 percent whereas the urban area of the valsad district has highest literacy rate in Gujarat in the year 2011 with 92.92 percent.

The urban area of the kutch district has lowest literacy rate in Gujarat in the year 2001 with 73.97 percent whereas the urban area of the Jamnagar has lowest literacy rate in Gujarat in the year 2011 with 79.59 percent.

The urban area of the Anand district has highest progressive literacy rate with 8.03 percent during last decade. In the year 2001, urban area of the Anand's literacy rate was 82.13 percent which riches 90.16 percent in the year 2011.

The Dang district has no urban area in the year of 2001.

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TABLE-03

Total Literacy rate of Gujarat in the Year 2001 & 2011

No.	District	2001		2011	
		Total Literate Person	Total Literacy rate	Total Literate Person	Total Literacy rate
1	Kachchh	943903	59.79	1274242	71.58
2	Banas Kantha	1273177	50.97	1737654	66.39
3	Patan	711948	60.36	854764	73.47
4	Mahesana	1381911	75.24	1516781	84.26
5	Sabar Kantha	1386880	66.65	1601010	76.6
6	Gandhinagar	1017833	75.93	1053415	85.78
7	Ahmadabad	4619356	79.62	5551238	86.65
8	Surendranagar	930443	61.61	1113674	73.19
9	Rajkot	2347763	74.16	2774740	82.2
10	Jamnagar	1264491	66.48	1417294	74.4
11	Porbandar	367831	68.62	400196	76.63
12	Junagadh	1657654	67.78	1876671	76.88

13	Amreli	920739	66.09	1001768	74.49
14	Bhavnagar	1630442	66.2	1927573	76.84
15	Anand	1382335	74.51	1584180	85.79
16	Kheda	1454089	71.9	1704430	74.31
17	Panch Mahals	1231472	60.92	1474896	72.32
18	Dahod	734790	45.15	1044494	60.6
19	Vadodara	2566921	70.76	2990876	81.21
20	Narmada	306966	59.86	377542	73.29
21	Bharuch	1019079	74.41	1145960	83.03
22	The Dangs	111384	59.65	143908	76.8
23	Navsari	932066	75.83	1018311	84.78
24	Valsad	973414	69.15	1211437	80.94
25	Surat	3318760	77.62	4651812	86.65
26	Tapi	410236	57.05	499811	69.23
	GUJARAT	**34895883**	**69.14**	**41948677**	**79.31**

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It is clear from table No.03 that the Total Literacy rate of the Gujarat state has 69.14 percent in the year of 2001 whereas it was 79.31 percent in the year 2011. So it is clear that total literacy rate of the Gujarat increased to 79.31 from 69.14 percent in last decade.

The Ahmedabad district has highest literacy rate in Gujarat in the year 2001 with 79.62 percent whereas the Ahmedabad and Surat both the district has highest literacy rate in Gujarat in the year 2011 with 86.65 percent.

The Dahod district has lowest literacy rate in Gujarat in the year 2001 as well as 2011 with 45.15 and 60.6 percent.

The Kutch district has 59.79 percent literacy rate in the year 2001 whereas 71.58 percent literacy rate in the year 2011.

The Dang district has highest progressive literacy rate with 17.15 percent during last decade. In the year 2001 Dang's literacy rate was 59.65 percent which riches 76.8 percent in the year 2011.

Findings:

The findings of this study were listed below-

1. The rural area of the Banaskantha district has highest progressive literacy rate with 16.08 percent during last decade.

2. The urban area of the Anand district has highest progressive literacy rate with 8.03 percent during last decade

3. The Dang district has highest progressive literacy rate with 17.15 percent during last decade

4. The Mahesana district was first in rural area literacy rate in the year 2001 whereas Anand district in the year 2011.

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5. The Dahod district was on last position in rural area literacy rate in the year 2001 as well as 2011.

6. The Narmada district was first in urban area literacy rate in the year 2001 whereas Valsad district in the year 2011.

7. The Kutch district was on last position in urban area literacy rate in the year 2001 whereas Jamnagar district in the year 2011.

8. The Ahmedabad district was first in literacy rate in the year 2001 whereas Ahmedabad and Surat both the district in the year 2011.

9. The Dahod district was on last position in literacy rate in the year 2001 as well as 2011.

Suggestions:

1. Need to Improve Literacy rate in some districts of Gujarat like Dahod, Banaskantha, Kutch, Surendranagar, Jamnagar etc…

2. Need to Improve Literacy rate in rural area of some districts specially Dahod, Kutch etc….

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ગુજરાતી બાળસાહિત્ય

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પ્રસ્તાવના

ગુજરાતી સાહિત્યમાં ભાવકવર્ગને ધ્યાનમાં રાખી કિશોરસાહિત્ય, પ્રૌઢસાહિત્ય . નારીસાહિત્ય જેવા પ્રકારો નિર્દેશાયા છે .તેમાંનો એક પ્રકાર તે બાળસાહિત્ય, ગુજરાતી બાળસાહિત્યમાં પણ વિષય સ્વરૂપ, પાત્ર વગેરેની દ્રષ્ટિએ પેટા પ્રકાર પડે છે .પ્રસ્તુત શોધપત્રમાં ગુજરાતી બાળસાહિત્યના સ્વરૂપ આધારીત પ્રકારો વિશે વિચાર કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.

બાળસાહિત્ય વિભાવના

બાળસાહિત્ય એટલે બાળકેંદ્રિકૃત સાહિત્ય .બાળકની કલ્પનાવૃત્તિને પ્રતિબિંબિત કરી, કુતુહલવૃત્તિને ઉત્તેજિત કરી, તેની રસવૃત્તિને પોષી, જીજ્ઞાસાવૃત્તિને તૃપ્ત કરી નિજાનંદની અનુભૂતી કરાવે તે બાળસાહિત્ય .ડૉ .શ્રધ્ધાબેન ત્રિવેદી બાળસાહિત્ય વિશે કહે છે કે ; "એક રીતે જોતા એમ લાગે કે બાળસાહિત્ય બાળકને પાંખ આપવાનું કાર્ય કરે છે, અને બીજુ તેના માટે દિવાદાંડી બનીને તેનું પથ-દર્શક પણ બની રહે છે .બાળસાહિત્ય બાળકને આનંદની સાથે સાથે પશુ-પંખી, વનસ્પતિ, જગત, આડોશી-પાડોશી, ગામ, પાદર, ઘર અને પરિવાર સાથે જોડી આપે છે અને પ્રેમ જગાવે છે . સ્વસ્થ અને આનંદી મનુષ્ય ઘડતર માટે બાળસાહિત્ય ખાતર-પાણીની ગરજ સારે છે"

આ ઉપરથી કહી શકાય કે બાળસાહિત્ય બાળકની કલ્પનાને પાંખ આપવાનું કાર્ય કરે છે . તેનામાં સદ્દ્ગુણોનો વિકાસ કરે છે .બાળસાહિત્ય જ બાળકને પ્રકૃતિ, પરિવાર, સમાજ, સૃષ્ટિ સાથે જોડી રાખે છે.

બાળસાહિત્ય એ બાળકથા, બાળકાવ્ય, બાળનાટક, બાળનિબંધ, બાળચરિત્ર એમ પંચ સ્વરૂપે અસ્તિત્વ ધરાવે છે.

બાળકાવ્ય

જે કાવ્યોનો રસાસ્વાદ બાળક કરી શકે તે બાળકાવ્ય .પ્રત્યેક બાળકાવ્ય બાળકની ચેતનાને મોક્લાશ આપી, જીવન અને જગતને જાણવામાં, માણવામાં તેમજ તેનો અનુભવ કરવામાં સહાય કરે છે .

ગુજરાતી લોકસાહિત્ય દ્વારા બાળકાવ્ય માટે ભરપૂર વારસો મળ્યો છે .જેમાં મુખ્ય છે હાલરડાં, લોક જોડકણાં. મધ્યકાળમાં નરસિંહ મહેતા, મીરાબાઇ, વલ્લભ મેવાડા, દયારામ આદિ એ શ્રી કૃષ્ણની બાળલીલાને રજુ કરતી બાળભોગ્ય રચનાઓ આપી છે .જેમાં નરસિંહ મહેતાની રચના 'જળકમળ છોડી જાને બાળા' આજે પણ બાળકંઠે સચવાયેલી છે.

અર્વાચીનકાળમાં દલપતરામે 'આપના અઢાર છે', 'બાપાની પીપર' જેવી રચનાઓ, ન્હાનાલાલે 'ગણ્યા ગણાય નહી', 'મા,મને ચાંદલીયો' જેવી રચનાઓ બાળકોને ભેટ ધરી . કાવ્યલેખનની પરંપરાને ત્રિભુવન વ્યાસ, દેશળજી પરમાર, કૃષ્ણલાલ, શ્રીધરાણી, ઝવેરચંદ મેઘાણી, ઉમાશંકર જોશી, સુંદરમ, સ્નેહરશ્મી, સોનાભાઇ ભાવસાર, બાલમુકુંદ દવે, ચંદ્રવદન મહેઆ, રમણલાલ સોની, રાજેન્દ્ર શાહ અને એવા અનેક કવિઓએ જાળવી રાખી છે.

ચં.ચી.મહેતા 'એક બીલાળી જાડી' રચના એટલી જ તાજગી સાથે આજેપણ બાળમુખે સાંભળવા મળે છે .ઉપેન્દ્ર આચાર્યની

"નાની મારી આંખ, એ જોતી કાંક કાંક,

એતો કેવી અજબ જેવી વાત છે"

આ રચના એકે હજાર જેવું છે .શ્રી મકરંદ દવેનું 'ટમી ગઇ સ્કૂલ' તો રોજનું તાજુ કાવ્ય છે . આ અને આવા ઘણાં કાવ્યો દ્વારા બાળકાવ્ય સમૃધ્ધ છે.

સુરેશ દલાલ, વેણીભાઇ પુરોહિત, રમેશ પારેખ, જોસેફ મેકવાન, હરિકૃષ્ણ પાઠક, ફિલિપ ક્લાર્ક, મનોહર ત્રિવેદી વગેરે કવિઓએ બાળકાવ્યને સમૃધ્ધ બનાવવામાં યશસ્વી કાર્ય પ્રદાન કર્યું છે.

બાળકથા

ગુજરાતી બાળસાહિત્યની શરૂઆત અંગ્રેજોના આગમન પછી થઇ .કેળવણીના માધ્યમ તરીકે તેમજ મુદ્રણયંત્રની શોધ પછી તેનો ઉત્તરોત્તર વિકાસ થયો .આ પહેલા લોકકથાસાહિત્ય સ્વરૂપે બાળકથાઓ ઉપલબ્ધ હતી .પંચતંત્ર, ઇસપ, હિતોપદેશ, રામાયણ, મહાભારત, અકબર-બીરબલ, રાજા મહારાજા, સાધુ સંતો, બહારવટીયા વગેરેની વાર્તાઓ ઉપલબ્ધ હતી.

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આ પછી અનુવાદ રૂપે બાળકથા લખાઇ .'અરેબિયન નાઇટ્સ', 'ગુલિવર્સ ટ્રાવેલ્સ', વગેરેના અનુવાદ જાણીતા છે .આ સમયના સાહિત્યનો ઉદ્દેશ મુખ્યત્વે બાળકોને નીતિ અને સદાચારના મૂલ્યો શીખવવાનો વધારે જણાય છે કારણકે સૌથી વધુ ઉપદેશપ્રધાન વાર્તા આ સમયમાં મળે છે.

સંપૂર્ણપણે બાળસાહિત્ય કહી શકાય એવુ સાહિત્ય 'બાળસાહિત્યના બ્રહ્મા' ગિજુભાઇ બધેકા દ્વારા રચાયું .તેઓએ લોક સાહિત્યમાંથી વીણી વીણીને બાળવાર્તાઓ બાળકો સમક્ષ મુકી .આ ઉપરાંત હંસાબહેન મહેતા, નટવરલાલ માળવી, નાગરદાસ પટેલ, રમણલાલ શાહ વગેરે પણ બાળસાહિત્ય લેખનમાં મહત્વનો ફાળો આપ્યો.

રમણલાલ સોનીએ 'ગલબો શિયાળ', હરિપ્રસાદ વ્યાસે 'બકોર પટેલ', જીવરામ જોષીએ 'મીયા ફુસકી' અને તભાભદ્દ જેવા ચિરંજીવી પાત્રો સર્જી બાળવાર્તાને સમૃધ્ધ બનાવી.

આજનો વાર્તાકાર નીતિ, ઇતિહાસ, વાસ્તવ, કલ્પના, વિજ્ઞાન, રહસ્ય, પશુ-પક્ષી, પ્રાણી, વનસ્પતિ વગેરેને વિષય બનાવી બાળવાર્તાની સૃષ્ટિ રચે છે .જેના કારણે બાળકથામાં ઘણું વિષયવૈવિધ્ય જોવા મળે છે.

કુમારપાલ દેસાઇ, ગિરીશ ગણાત્રા, હુંદરાજ બલવાણી, શ્રધ્ધાબેન ત્રિવેદી, યશવંત મહેતા, કિશોર પંડ્યા, રવિન્દ્ર અઘારિયા, જોસેફ મેકવાન, લતા હિરાણી વગેરે દ્વારા બાળકથા સાહિત્ય નવા વિષય અને નવા સ્વરૂપે વિકસતું રહ્યું છે.

બાળનાટક

બાળપણમાં બાળકો અનેક રીતે નાટકો ભજવતા હોય છે .તેમની રમતોમાં ઘર-ઘર, ચોર સિપાઇ, જાદુગર, ડોક્ટર વગેરેનું સ્થાન હોય છે .નાટક દ્વારા બાળક પોતાની ઉર્મિઓ , ઇરાદાઓ, કલ્પનાઓ, સાહસિકવૃત્તિ વગેરેને સંતોષી શકે છે.

બાળનાટક ગુજરાતી બાળસાહિત્યનું અલ્પવિકસિત અંગ છે.ઇ.સ .1920ના દાયકામાં બાળકોની મુછાળી મા સ્વ.શ્રી ગિજુભાઇ બધેકાએ મહદ અંશે દક્ષિણામૂર્તીમાં ભજવવા માટે 'બાળ નાટકો' ભાગ 2 – 1 આપે છે .શ્રી ગિજૂભાઇ બાળનાટકો લખવા ઉપરાંત તે નાટકો બાળકો પાસે ભજવાયા પણ છે .યશવંત પંડ્યા, જયંતિ દલાલ, નટવરલાલ માળવી, ધનંજય શાહ, ચંદ્રવદન

મહેતા, બાબુભાઇ દેસાઇ, કૃષ્ણલાલ શ્રિધરાણી તથા અન્ય લેખકોએ નાટ્યલેખનમાં મહત્વનું યોગદાન આપ્યું છે.

શ્રી જુગતરામ દવે એ પણ ભજવવા માટે ' આંધળાનું ગાળુ', ખેડુતોનિ શિકારી' ;ગાલ્લી મારી ઘરરર જાય' જેવા બાળનાટકો લખેલા ત્યારથી માંડી આજદિન સુધી બાળનાટકોના પ્રકાશનની આછી-પાતળી પરંપરામાં કિસ્મત કુરેશી, શ્રી હરિપ્રસાદ વ્યાસ, બાલકૃષ્ણ જોષી,સુખદેવ પંડ્યા, ધુમકેતુ, વસંત નાયક, હૂંદરાજ બલવાણી, હરિશ નાયક, હસિત બૂચ, શિરીશ મહેતા વગેરેનું પ્રદાન ઉલ્લેખનીય છે.

બાળચરિત્ર

બાળપણ એ માનવજીવનનો ઉષ:કાળ છે .તેથી સંસ્કારલક્ષી શિક્ષણનો આરંભ બાલ્યકાળથી કરવામાં આવે છે .ઘર, શાળા, સમાજ દ્વારા બાળકમાં ચોક્કસ પ્રકારની જીવનદ્રષ્ટિ વિકસે એ માટે દેશ-વિદેશના મહાન વિભૂતિઓના પ્રેરણાત્મક જીવનની ઓળખ કરાવવામાં આવે છે .

ગુજરાતી બાળસાહિત્યમાં બાળકોને રસ પડે તેવા સરળ અને રસપ્રદ જીવનચરિત્રો મહત્વનું સ્થાન ધરાવે છે .તેમાં વિશેષત :પૌરાણિક પાત્રો, ખ્યાતનામ મહાપુરુષો, વીરો, સંતો, વૈજ્ઞાનિકો, રમતવીરો, પ્રવાસવીરો અને સાહસિકોના ચરિત્રોનો સમાવેશ થાય છે .

ગુજરાતી બાળવાર્તાની જેમ ગુજરાતી બાળચરિત્રનો આરંભ પણ અનુવાદથી થયેલો છે . જેમાં પ્રાણલાલ મથુરદાસ અને આનંદરાવ ચાંપાજી એ કરેલુ ભાષાંતર 'કોલંબસનો વૃતાંત' મુખ્ય છે .

વીસમી સદીમાં સ્વ.શ્રી ગિજુભાઇ બધેકાએ બાળચરિત્રોનું સર્જન કર્યું .તેઓ બાળવાર્તાની જેમ બાળચરિત્રમાં પણ નવી ભાત પાડે છે .તેમની પાસેથી 'શિવાજિ મહારાજ', 'હરિશ્ચંદ્ર', 'બુધ્ધચરિત્ર', 'ગોપીચંદ' જેવા ઉત્તમ ચરિત્રો મળે છે .ધિરજલાલ શાહે તો ચરિત્ર ઘડતરની નેમ ધરાવતી પૂસ્તિકાઓની શ્રેણી આપી છે .આ ઉપરાંત જુગતરામ દવે, જયભિખ્ખુ, નાગકુમાર મકાતી, રમણલાલ સોની, ભોગીલાલ ગાંધી, ચુનીલાલ વર્ધમાન શાહ, મનુભાઇ જોધાણી, પ્રહલાદ બ્રહ્મભટ્, રમણલાલ શાહ, સોમાભાઇ ભાવસાર,નાગરદાસ પટેલ, પુરાતન બૂચ, ધુમકેતુ, રમેશ દેસાઇ, ધીરજલાલ ગજ્જર, રસ્મિન મહેતા, કનુભાઇ રાવળ, વસંત નાયક, ચંદ્રકાંત મહેતા વગેરે એ ઉત્તમ બાળચરિત્ર સ્વરુપમાં મહત્વપૂર્ણ યોગદાન આપ્યું છે.

બાળનિબંધ

બાળનિબંધ ક્ષેત્રે શુન્યાવકાસ જોવા મળે છે .

બાળસાહિત્યનો નિબંધ એક આગવી શિસ્ત ધરાવે છે .આપણે જેને સાહિત્યિક નિબંધ કે લલિત નિબંધ તરીકે ઓળખીએ છીએ એના કરતા બાળનિબંધનું ગોત્ર તદ્દન અલગ છે . બાળનિબંધનો ઉદ્દેશ સર્જનોત્તર રહ્યો છે .બાળકૃપ્નો અનુભવ વધે, એની વિચારશક્તિ કેળવાય, તેની અભિવ્યક્તિ સ્પષ્ટ બને, સૃષ્ટિનું અવલોકન કરવાની શક્તિ વિકસે એ માટે બાળનિબંધ બાળકની અનેક પ્રકારની શક્તિઓની, અનુભવ જગતથી માંડીને ભાષાજ્ઞાન સુધીની કસોટી બની રહે છે .

આપણી ભાષામાં સાલેય નિબંધના લક્ષણો નો સૌપ્રથમ અણસાર દલપતરામના 'નિબંધ લખવાની રીત' એ નામના કાવ્ય ઉપરથી કંઇક મળી રહે છે .તો મણીભાઇ નભુભાઇ દ્વિવેદી 'બાળવિલાસ' સંગ્રહ આપે છે પણ એ નિબંધોય બાળક ગણાય એવા છે .

બાળકોના ભાષાશિક્ષણે લાગેવળગે ત્યાં સુધી વાર્તા પ્રવૃતિની સાથે નિબંધનો પણ યોગ્ય રીતે મહિમા થવો જોઇએ .

નિષ્કર્ષ

શ્રી દલપતરામ ડાહ્યાભાઇએ ગુજરાતી બાળસાહિત્યનો પાયો નાખ્યો ત્યારથી ગુજરાતી બાળસાહિત્યે સારી પ્રગતિ કરી છે .વિશ્વસાહિત્યની ઉત્તમ વાર્તાઓથી બાળકો પરીચીત થયા છે . બાળસાહિત્યકારો એ લોકગીતો અને લોકકથાઓના સંકલનનું યશસ્વી કાર્ય કર્યું છે . બાળવાર્તાઓના પરંપરાગતરુપ ઉપરાંત વિજ્ઞાન કથા, રહસ્ય કથા, કોયડાકથા, કહેવતકથા, સાહસકથા, ચિત્રવાર્તા વગેરે જેવા સ્વરુપોનું ખેડાણ થયું છે .બાળચરિત્ર દ્વારા ઉત્તમ ચરિત્રો મળ્યા છે .બાળનિબંધ ક્ષેત્રે ઘણી નિરસતા સાંપડી છે .

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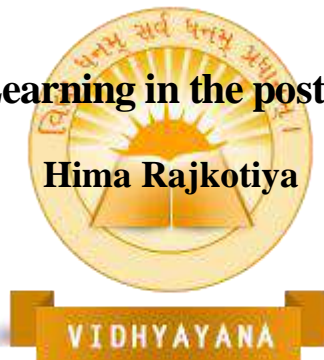
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Teaching and Learning in the post Covid -19 world

Hima Rajkotiya

Abstract:

This research paper focuses on dynamic and collaborative approaches towards learning and teaching in the post covid-19 world. Education is one of the most affected and thus, thought-provoking areas amid this pandemic. It also explores the optimistic and pessimistic side of the transition in mode of teaching that education system has gone through due to Covid-19. It also focuses on the role of educators as it needs to be redefined to mitigate the effects of current challenge on education system and thus, they can be more resilient in facing other circumstances alike.

Key words: Education, Covid-19 pandemic, technology, online learning, educators.

Teaching and Learning in the post Covid-19 world

A big concern amid pandemic Covid-19 is education. The United Nations has recently announced that 166 nations closed schools and colleges to constrain the spread of the corona virus. One and a half billion children and youngsters are influenced, representing 87 percent of the enlisted populace. According to research done by Brainwiz, the last two academic years, across India have seen some shocking disturbance. For example, since the revoke of Article 370 in August 2019, schools across Jammu and Kashmir lost more than 60 working days. Extraordinary climate conditions and pollution levels constrained loss of 120 days across states, example are Delhi, Puducherry, Punjab and West Bengal. Moreover, political rallies and bandhs represented more than 30 lost days. However, as one may see, every one of these occasions, or 'shocks' were to a great extent local in nature. Because a student in Karnataka was not very influenced by the lockdown in Jammu and Kashmir. Indeed, even as student didn't go to class in Delhi because of air contamination, student in Nagaland didn't confront any such issues. Besides, students across various states could have barely had any kind of effect to relieve the hardships of other influenced students. Though, something is essentially extraordinary about the COVID-19 emergency.

The post COVID 19 world isn't completely upsetting. There are some positive ways which one can scarcely discover in some other field as one can discover in the field sof Education. The central approach in post-crisis recovery should be to take advantage of the moment and to build

back better. There are potential ways that education can become more grounded on account of the COVID-19 emergency. One beneficial thing is parent engagement in education which has happened as student has started learning at home. Different researches show that when guardians are occupied with their children's education, especially through asking question about what they are learning at school, students improve well. This is particularly true for children of low-pay families where schools battle often to establish significant associations with the guardians. Schools could construct these important connections during remote learning and continue them after the arrival to regularity.

Another potential area might be around the integration of technology into education. Remote learning may compel many teachers and school administration supervisors to find, what technology can offer, and this expanded degree of familiarity with technology could be useful in postcrisis to help student's learning. A last potential area could likewise incorporate educational systems themselves and their readiness to confront another emergency. In the case of nothing else, COVID-19 revealed to most education system that how they are inadequate with regards to their crisis readiness plans are —so in a way, this crisis has provided opportunity to system to be more resilient.

Because of this pandemic, education system is encountering massive "migration" from the habitual method of learning and instructing to online learning and teaching. There is the optimistic and the pessimistic side of this new way for learning and teaching. The more optimistic side is that everyone stuck at home can ponder over personalized learning. In many respects, instructors can really personalize apparatuses and support much better by utilizing assets online. For example, when educators are doing something like zoom or video chats all the students are in the first line. So, every student of the class has to pay same attention which they may miss out sometimes in the traditional class while sitting in the last row. Along with that, educators can be much more mindful to the necessities of their students. Online learning can also be helpful to those students who feel shy in asking question during traditional class. Because in online learning, individuals can pose their queries just by sending a text message. Technology can make it simpler for battling students to signal their requirement for help and revisit resources like recordings so they have more opportunity to revise and understand them.

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Teachers are looking to different instructors as well as authentic sources to provide high-quality internet learning. Keeping that in mind, some of them are also live-streaming explorer classroom model that links youngsters with researchers, scientists, teachers, and storytellers. During this shift in education, they need students and families to approach that larger world which they haven't explored yet much. The greatest future advantages of virtual guidance will come after when educators and students come back to their physical classrooms. The need of educating and learning with asynchronous (canvas, B.B, D2L) and synchronous (zoom) stages will yield noteworthy advantages, At the point when these techniques are layered in face to face guidance. Educators and students will return from Covid-19 with a significantly more shared understanding that digital instruments are supplements, not substitutes, for the intimacy and immediacy of face to face learning. Teacher's exercise of moving content on the web will be much helpful, as valuable classroom time will be more productively used for conversation and debate.

After Covid-19, online education will become basic need for each educational organization. Despite the fact that a large portion of the academics are already locked in with online instruction in pre covid-19 time also but now it will be much in centre while planning the educational program or curricula of any school or academic organization. Now onwards online education won't be only a potential source but it will be need for institutional versatility and scholarly progression. online education gives a more prominent level of adaptability. Besides, on teacher's part there is less strain to engage the students, as teachers have the assistance of gadgets, applications, and media instruments to make learning an increasingly intelligent and pleasant possibility. With the help of online instruction, there are more possibilities that enrolment of students will increase in higher education as they will get greater adaptability through remote learning.

As every coin has two sides, online learning and teaching also consist its pessimistic side. Presently, as learning and teaching process is experiencing extraordinary change, it is very hard for students to acknowledge this approach for learning because in conventional in-class teaching, non-verbal communication, outward appearance and instructor's voice are exceedingly significant teaching devices, while in internet learning educator have to be effective through their voice only. Education is moving to distance learning, regardless of whether through conveying

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physical bundles of materials for learners or through utilizing technology to encourage web-based learning. But there are genuine dangers on these grounds, because these methodologies can be extremely solitary and didactic when instructors are simply asking students to sit and silently watch recordings, read archives on the web, or navigate introductions—which is truly dull. The most exceedingly awful type of learning is to sit inactively and tune in, and this might be the structure that most of the learners will get during school closures. It serves nobody well, particularly the individuals who are the farthest behind. In a way, now it will be much clear that schools aren't simply buildings where students go to learn, and that educators are irreplaceable. There's something more fascinating about that in-person association, that bond among instructors and their students. Having that eye to eye association with students and having the option to help them over their unique skills—that is difficult to imitate in a distance learning. Additionally, several students get to basic assets at school, for example, food, attire, and mental and emotional support that may not be as generally accessible at home. Educators realize that a few students who use ed-tech during the pandemic will have a poor encounter since they're not accustomed to it. Individuals' grades will be affected. Individuals can become depressed due to isolation which affects one's mental health. These poor experiences are extremely helpful to realize what works and what doesn't work.

Bridget Terry Long, the dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Education has pointed out one remarkable thing, "What we have learned, is not to get bogged down with technology, but to really think about pedagogy and engagement."

Instructors around the globe have been discussing the need to re-evaluate how we teach children for the future. This crisis may be the interruption that the area expected to get every one of us to re-evaluate how we educate, and question what we have to educate and what we are setting up our students for. So, as teachers are dealing with the new approaches for communicating with students away from classrooms and lecture theaters, it is a decent time to consider how this problematic emergency can enable us to characterize what learning should look like and the education which we are supplying right now is how much worthy for students.

In the preface to the 2011 revised edition of his book 'Out of Our Minds', Sir Ken Robinson observes that 'The more complex the world becomes, the more creative we need to be to meet its challenges'. Unfortunately, most of students till now keep on being instructed

similarly as they were before, being taught through normalized educational plan through repetition in learning and individualized testing, at a one-size-fits-all pace. Why go to class when students could get familiar with a similar data quicker by viewing a YouTube video or playing a PC game? Why memorize information for a test when students have all the data in the palm of their hand at any rate? Past techniques look less effective to the present students who learn and think in an unexpected way, and these techniques look less valuable according to the evolving working environment, where utilizing data is currently definitely more significant than just knowing things. Schools are neglecting to instruct students to react to quick change and how to deal with new data since they are sticking to out of date strategies. The idea of a teacher as the information holder who bestows knowledge to their pupils is no longer fit with the purpose of 21st-century education. With students having the option to access information, and even become familiar with a technical-skills just through a couple of clicks on their phones, tablets and PCs, it is presently need to reclassify the job of the instructor in the classrooms and lecture theater. This may imply that the job of teachers should move towards encouraging youngsters' advancement as contributing citizens of society.

Educators and higher education organizers must move toward skill competency with an adaptable flexible growth of mindset that will work well for students over the global, information-based economy – and all throughout their careers. There is an unquestionable need to prepare the next generation in rising digital competency along with other advanced skills and to be familiar in designing, developing or employing technology responsibly. Simultaneously, 21st-century students must figure out how to solve various issues from many perspectives, cultivate creativity, engage in complex communication, and leverage critical thinking. With an eventual future of work that is continually advancing, these non-automatable "human" aptitudes are fundamental, and will increase in value as mechanization turns out to be more standard.

In this ever-changing worldwide condition, youngsters require resilience and adaptability skills that are proving of being fundamental to navigate effectively through this pandemic. Investigating the future, probably the most significant skills that businesses will be searching for will be innovativeness, correspondence and coordinated effort, nearby sympathy and emotional intelligence; and having the option to work across demographic lines of contrasts to harness the power of the group through collective teamwork.

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Teachers should target at internalizing the unintended impacts of one's activities on others. By presenting subjects, for example, gender studies and environmental sustainability, education institutions over the world are attempting to ingrain among their students these ideas at an exceptionally young age. Through multidisciplinary, inter-disciplinary and multidimensional methodologies, the general goal of this exercise pivots around making an interpretation of educational ideas into relatable real-life difficulties and finding their answers. Instructors ought to likewise concentrate on frequently disregarded soft skills, for example, basic reasoning, critical thinking, leadership, problem solving and communication equip students with the right toolkit to manage these difficulties. These affirmations are likewise supported by proof. Proof from over the world proposes that such educational programs assist students with building up a more profound understanding of real-life challenges that the worldwide network is confronting. These incorporate however are not limited to-environmental change, financial disparity, gender bias, peace building and harmony building. Through such a holistic methodology, Instructors appear to have not just evolved excellencies, for example, sympathy and empathy, but at the same time is corresponded with better evaluations and a more extensive scope of future academics and expert open doors for students. It is, in this way, to be expected that UNESCO is seeking after this target thoroughly and is working with strategy producers and instructive establishments over the world to scale these endeavors up.

Conclusion:

This newly emerged pandemic has brought the world together. Because, across the Nation, every country is passing through common threat, therefore these countries have also learnt much from different individuals to mitigate the impact of Covid-19 on education system. As a result several resources have also emerged such as UNESCO curated a 'Robust list of distance solutions' for both parents and educators, the World Bank has shared 'practical tips and guidance' and the Inter-agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) created 'an online repository' of blogs, webinars, and other helpful resources to support its 16,000 members.

People would be remiss it if they didn't improve a more noteworthy feeling of compassion for one another—the possibility that everyone can work through anything together—from this emergency. Educators should believe it's an opportunity for the education system to join together, forge associations across nations and landmasses, and really share what works in a

worldwide manner. Preceding this emergency, no one had the option to do this, and educators will ruin an opportunity of a lifetime in such few moments if they don't attempt to do that now.

The world faces critical difficulties in addressing to the immediate and longer-term impacts of this pandemic on academic systems. Crisis showcase leadership. If the universal education system can meet up and learn from one another about better approaches for giving quality education, then it will develop better education to assist learners to thrive in a quickly evolving world. As much as we might need to wish, the COVID-19 emergency won't be the last such aggregate shock. By not concentrating on skills focused at sustainable cohabitation, Education system has created a few ages of grown-ups who may not be mentally outfitted to manage such difficulties. Our best expectation, in such a case, is to start as quickly as time permits and produce the next generation of community leaders, who can think for themselves as well as for people around them. COVID-19 may very well be a trailer for a few such difficulties that await us.

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EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF MUSLIM WOMEN IN INDIA:

AN OVERVIEW

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❖ **ABSTRACT :**

Women constitute almost half of the population of the world. Education for women is the best way to improve the health nutrition and economic status of a household that constitute a micro unit of nation economy.

Gender disparities in education and all other social and demographic indicators reflect the unequal position of girl and women in highly sexist gender discriminatory social order. While historically there has always been a gap between the boys and girls in India, the case of Muslim Women has been yawing.

The Study aimed at giving a brief overview of education status of Muslim women and to explore the future directions and strategies for integrating and galvanizing women of all walks of life for playing their role in building and sustaining the 21st Century. And more importantly building an equitable social order and a society that will give its women not only formal equality but a life of dignity.

❖ **INTRODUCTION :**

Education is the single most important tool for social and economic transformation. A well-educated population, adequately equipped with knowledge and skill is not only essential to support economic growth but is also a precondition for growth to be inclusive since it is the educated and skilled person who can stand to benefit most from the employment opportunities which growth will provide. Education is the most important thing for any country. **Right to Education Act** (RTE Act) gives fair and equal chance to every Indian child to get free and compulsory primary education. Modern studies suggest that female education is more important than male education for social and economic development. "Education is the great engine of personal development. It is through education that the daughter of a peasant can become a doctor, that the son of a mineworker can become the head of the mine, that a child of farmworkers can become the president of a great nation. It is what we make out of what we have, not what we are given, that separates one person from another."

- Nelson Mandela. Muslims, the largest minority community in the country, constituting 14.23 % of the population, are seriously lagging in terms of most of the human development indicators. Among them Muslim girls and women lag behind their male

counterparts and women of all the other communities.

❖ IMPORTANCE OF WOMEN EDUCATION :

"Education for all" is one of the major tasks being carried out by the Indian government but still we have the lowest female literacy rate in Asia. India is working but the pace is slow as we haven't achieved what we should have achieved a long time ago. Parents especially in lower strata of society send their male child to school but not the girl child. This is one problem where parents do not send their daughters to school. Secondly, it is also common to see that parents especially in urban areas often send their male child to better schools.

According to Napoleon "Nation's progress is impossible without trained and uneducated mothers. If the women of my country are not educated, about half of the people will be ignorant." Education liberates women from ignorance, increase self-esteem and helps them take control over their own lives and guide the progress of their families. Women are the backbone of a society. They are as equally important as men are. The role of women cannot be denied in any society or culture.

Women must be educated for a healthy and a happy life. An educated woman can be a better human being, successful mother and a responsible citizen. Educating women will unquestionably increase the living standard both at and outside home. An educated woman will force her kids to study further and wish them to live a better life than hers. Napoleon once said, "Give me educated mothers and I will give you educated nations." On the other hand, women are most vulnerable to trafficking when they are under educated and poor, says the United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP).

A woman has to play three roles in the course of her life. Each of these roles expects some duties from her. It is only with the help of education that she would be able to do them successfully. The first duty is to be a good daughter. Second duty is to be a good wife and third duty is to be a good mother. Education teaches a woman what she should do to be good daughter, good wife and a good mother. An educated lady is good friend, a clever nurse and a useful adviser to her husband.

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❖ **WHAT ISLAM SAYS :**

According Islam said, "A mother's lap is the first school for child." There is no priority for men over women in relation to the right to education. Both are equally encouraged to acquire education. Indeed, all the Quranic verses which relate to education and which advocate the acquisition of knowledge were directed to both men and women alike.

❖ **LITERACY RATE :**

It is unanimously agreed that illiteracy is one of the major contributors to poverty in any socio-religious community.

Literacy Rate among Religious Communities: (in % age)

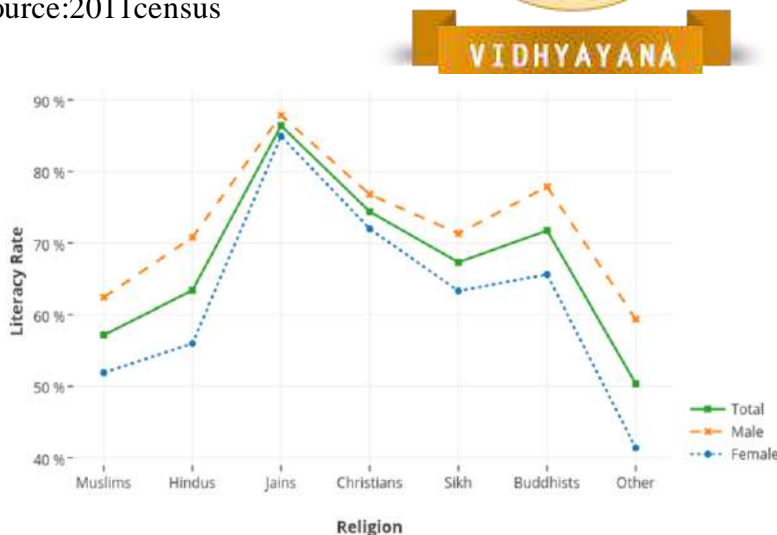|	Female	Male	Total
Muslims	51.9	62.41	57.155
Hindus	55.98	70.78	63.38
Jains	84.93	87.86	86.395
Christians	71.97	76.78	74.375
Sikh	63.29	71.32	67.305
Buddhists	65.6	77.87	71.735
Other	41.38	59.38	50.38

Source:2011census

Fig: Literacy Rate among Religious Communities

The above graph shows the literacy rates among the religious communities in India according to the census 2011. It is seen that the literacy rate of Muslim females is only 51.9% which is lower than all other religious communities and it is even lower than the

national average of females i.e. 65.46%.

❖ EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF MUSLIM WOMEN IN INDIA :

Educationally Muslim comprise one of the most backward communities in the country. Muslim girls and women lag behind their male counterparts and women of all other communities. Among the Muslims, 17.6% is the dropout rate, higher than the national average of 13.2%. As many as 25% of Muslim children in the age group of 6 to 14 years have either never attended school or have dropped out. Muslims have the highest dropout rate in the country. Only one out of the 25 under-graduate students and one out of the 50 postgraduate students is a Muslim in the premier colleges. The share of Muslims in all courses is low. Particularly at the Post- Graduate level and marginal in the science stream. (Sachar 2006)

Education is one of the important social indicators having bearing on the achievement and the growth of an individual as well as community. This is apparent to be highly suitable for providing employment and, thereby, improving the quality of life. The educational status of Muslim women in India is worse as compared to Muslim men, and women of other communities. They have the lowest work participation rate and most of them engage in the self-employment activities. "The government is still holding on to the survey of Sachar Committee that came out with the data that 66.6 % of Muslim women can read and write. They didn't ask the women what they can read and what they can write. If they had, most women would have said they can read the Quran and they can write some Urdu. The problem is that documents detailing their state entitlement happen to be in English or vernacular languages. So most Muslim women are left in the lurch," Farhat Amin, the Orissa coordinator for the Bharatiya Muslim Mahila Andolan (BMMA)A study done by Zoya Hasan and Ritu Menon highlights important issue related to the status of Muslim women in India. This survey was conducted in 2000-2001 covering 40 districts in 12 States. Although all women suffer gender based inequalities in marriage, autonomy and mobility across communities, Muslim women fare lower than the national average in certain key areas. These include socioeconomic status, occupational distribution, labour force participation and education. (Hassan and Menon 2004).

The studies by Nayer (2007), Hussain (2009) and Jafri (2010) also indicate Muslim women

are marked with stark educational backwardness. Many studies and literature have given perspectives on the various reason and issues behind the educational backwardness of Muslim women.

❖ CAUSES OF ILLETERACY :

Following are the most frequent causes of literacy:

1. Poor economic condition of the parents.

2. Had to look after their young siblings and old ailing ones.

3. Teaching and learning procedure in the schools are not attractive and effective.

4. Failing to enjoy individual attention of teacher due topoor student-teacher ratio.

5. Interest of the girl's education is subdued by that of marriage at early age.

6. Lack of female teacher in a school.

7. Engaged in wage earning activities to help their parents.

8. Parents are illiterate and ignorant about importance of education of their girl child.

9. Schools are not available within walking distance and closer to the place of dwelling, parents are a bit   reluctant due to the feeling of insecurity.

10. Parents also do not see the value of educating daughter who would get married and remain a housewife.
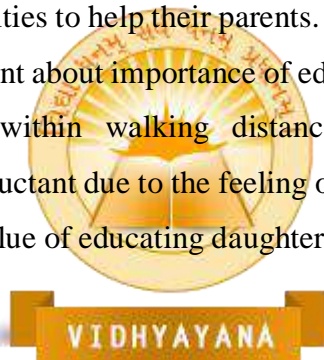
Since they cannot see any direct relationship between education and economic betterment, they have very little motivation to send their girl child to school. The lives of girls and women continue to be controlled by the male-controlled belief systems and structures, which use prescriptions and proscriptions and even naked force to keep women in their place. Men take all decisions and they own all assets.

❖ CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION :

India is in dire need of policy innovations to include the lower castes, tribal and Muslim people into the development mainstream. Social inclusion has been attempted through a policy of reservation, which has failed to uplift the minorities. Though many steps have been taken so far to improve the education level of women in India but the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002 has been a commendable step in this regard. Under

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this act elementary education was made free and compulsory for the children belonging to the age group of 6-14 years. This initiated Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). SSA is the main programme to achieve Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) in a time bound manner. Currently, there is underutilization of funds, unmet targets and delays in completion of public sector projects compounded by corruption. This paper calls for assessments of social development in various states to see why the disparity has narrowed in some states but not in others. Socioeconomic backwardness an indicators thereof should be organized properly and considered before framing educational policy or providing subsidy, rather than basing it on religion. This would enhance the over all development effort currently gaining momentum in the country.

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Indian Ethos for Management of Business

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Abstract

Morals, Values and Ethics are an integral part of Society. The success of an individual or a business enterprise depends to a large extent on their morals, values and ethics. Business Ethics are imperative to protect the interest of all the stakeholders in the business be it employees, consumers, creditors, suppliers, investors, community and the governance. Sound Business Ethics and its efficient implementation creates better and superior brand equity, favorable corporate and brand image, creates long term customer value, strengthens customer relationship management practices, ensures longer customer life cycle value, ensures smooth industrial relations and better talent management, wins the confidence of the investors and creditors and results into better standard of living, economic development and win-win situation for all the stakeholders.

Key Words: Values, morals, ethics, code of conduct, transparency, integrity, fairness, innovation, customer knowledge, environmental and social considerations.

Introduction

Morals, Values and Ethics are an integral part of Society. The success of an individual or a business enterprise depends to a large extent on their morals, values and ethics. Business Ethics are imperative to protect the interest of all the stakeholders in the business be it employees, consumers, creditors, suppliers, investors, community and the governance. Sound business ethics ensures scientific recruitment and selection of employees, payment of fair wages and salaries, good working conditions, employee motivation and satisfaction, availability of quality products to consumers at reasonable prices, fair interest to creditors with prompt payment of principal, fair dividend and capital appreciation to investors, ensuring protection of environment with green business practices including green technology and green marketing ensuring sound ecological ethics and sustainable development practices and prompt payment of taxes to the governance with honesty and abiding by the rules, regulations and law of the land.

Business Ethics

Sound Business Ethics and its efficient implementation creates better and superior brand equity, favorable corporate and brand image, creates long term customer value, strengthens customer relationship management practices, ensures longer customer life cycle value, ensures smooth industrial relations and better talent management, wins the confidence of the investors and creditors and results into better standard of living, economic development and win-win situation for all the stakeholders.

Ethics, Morals and Values are an integral part of cooperative and collaborative human endeavor. The holy texts of Ramayana and Bhagwad Geeta focuses on human values, morals and ethics. Ramayana focuses on values like being honest, humble, affectionate towards fellow beings, being empathic towards others, being loyal, committed, passionate and hardworking and being devoid of lust, anger and arrogance to mention a few. Bhagwad Geeta focuses on values like being socially responsible, being committed and passionate towards work, being focused towards noble goals and objectives, being innovative and thinking out of the box solutions to overcome challenges and above all being ethical in all the situations and being guided by ethics in decision making, balancing the interest of all the stakeholders and working for maximum welfare of people.

Be it business entrepreneurship or social entrepreneurship, ethics, values and code of conduct are imperative and vital to ensure creative, cooperative and collaborative organizational culture. In fact the success or failure of the business organization is many times determined by strict adherence to business ethics or lack of it resulting into business frauds, corporate scandals, window dressing of the accounts, litigation, tarnished business enterprise image and insolvency, liquidation and shutdown of the business enterprises with heavy social costs in terms of unemployment, loss to investors, creditors, consumers, community and the governance.

Study and Analysis of the Selected Corporate Enterprises operating in India

The business ethics of few successful corporates are:

1. Tata Group

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TATA has always been values-driven. The five core values that underpin the way we conduct our business activities are: These universal values serve as the foundation for the Tata Code of Conduct. They find expression within the value system of every Tata company. **INTEGRITY** We will be fair, honest, transparent and ethical in our conduct; everything we do must stand the test of public scrutiny. **EXCELLENCE** We will be passionate about achieving the highest standards of quality, always promoting meritocracy. **PIONEERING** We will be bold and agile, courageously taking on challenges, using deep customer insight to develop innovative solutions. **UNITY** We will invest in our people and partners, enable continuous learning, and build caring and collaborative relationships based on trust and mutual respect. **RESPONSIBILITY** We will integrate environmental and social principles in our businesses, ensuring that what comes from the people goes back to the people many times over.

2. Infosys

   VALUES

   Client Value To surpass client expectations consistently. **Leadership by Example** To set standards in our business and transactions and be an exemplar for the industry and ourselves. **Integrity & Transparency** To be ethical, sincere and open in all our transactions. **Fairness** To be objective and transaction-oriented, and thereby earn trust and respect. **Excellence** To strive relentlessly, constantly improve ourselves, our teams, our services and products to become the best.

3. **PATANJALI AYURVED LIMITED** wants to conduct its affair in fair and transparent manner by adopting the highest standards of professionalism, honesty, integrity and ethical behavior. The honesty, integrity and sound judgment and performance of the Directors and the Senior Management are key criteria for the success and for building a good reputation of the Company also it can help Management/employees to increase their commitment towards the organization.

Therefore, the Company has made this policy to comply with the formal annual evaluation made by the Board of Directors of its own performance (self-appraisals) and that of its committees and individual Directors as mentioned under the provisions of 134(3)(p) of the Companies Act, 2013. The Nomination & Remuneration Committee shall evaluate the performance of each Board of Director as per subsection (2) of Section 178 and based on the functions of the Board of Directors as indicated under Schedule IV (as per section 149) annexed to the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made there under.

4. Unilever Ltd.

Our Corporate Purpose states that to succeed requires "the highest standards of corporate behavior towards everyone we work with, the communities we touch, and the environment on which we have an impact."

Our values define how we do business and interact with our colleagues, partners, customers and consumers. Our four core values are integrity, responsibility, respect and pioneering. As we expand into new markets, recruit new talent and face new challenges, these guide our people in the decisions and actions they take every day.

Always working with integrity

Doing business with integrity has always been at the heart of our corporate responsibility commitments. **Integrity** defines how we behave, wherever we are. It guides us to do the right thing for the long-term success of Unilever.

Positive impact and continuous improvement

We aim to make a positive impact through our brands, our commercial operations and relationships, voluntary contributions and various other ways in which we engage with business partners and society at large. We're also committed to continuously improving the way we manage our impacts and our longer-term goal of developing a sustainable business.

Setting out our aspirations

Our Corporate Purpose sets out our aspirations in running our business. It's underpinned by our values and, equally importantly, our Code of Business Principles,

which since 1995 describes the operational standards everyone at Unilever must follow, wherever they are in the world.

The Code of Business Principles is supported by 24 internal Code Policies that provide a framework of simple Musts and Must Nots that apply to all employees and others working for Unilever.

Working with others

We want to work with suppliers, agents, distributors and other business partners who have values similar to ours and uphold the same standards as we do. Our Responsible Sourcing Policy and Responsible Business Partner Policy, aligned to Unilever's Code of Business Principles, seek to uphold twelve fundamental principles covering business integrity including specific responsibilities relating to employees, consumers and the environment.

Unilever's reputation for doing business with integrity and with respect for the interests of those our activities can affect is an asset, just as real as our people and brands. Our first priority is to be a successful business: that means investing for growth and balancing short-term and long-term interests. It also means caring about our consumers, employees and shareholders, our business partners and the world in which we live.

To succeed requires the highest standards of behavior from all of us. We want our Code of Business Principles, related Code Policies and third-party compliance programme to have a positive impact in day-to-day business: each one of us must uphold these at all times.

A study of the values of four reputed business organizations, Tata group, Infosys, Patanjali Ayurved Limited, and Unilever reveals similarity with respect to the following Values:

1. Integrity: Being fair, transparent honest and ethical in the conduct of the business.

2. Excellence, passionate about achieving the highest standards of quality, always promoting meritocracy, set standards in business and transactions.

3. Deep Customer Insight or Consumer Knowledge.

4. Continuous learning and improvement.

5. Environmental and Social considerations.

6. Trust, caring and Mutual Respect

7. Innovation and being the best in their field of activity or activities.

8. Business integrity including specific responsibilities relating to employees, consumers and the environment.

Business Ethics encompasses environmental ethics, workplace ethics, accounting ethics, marketing ethics, human resource management ethics etc. The workplace ethics includes guidelines for ethical behavior at workplace, code of conduct, whereas human resource management ethics includes guidelines for scientific recruitment and selection, promotion, training and development, performance appraisal etc. Ethics Committees are constituted by the organization to ensure ethical conduct at the workplace. The workplace ethics may undergo change including social distancing at workplace, limited number of personnel per shift of work, more usage of information and communication technology in form of work from home, instead of physical face to face business meeting there will be more usage of online meeting and conferences by using tools like zoom meeting, google meet, Microsoft Team, go to meeting and other virtual platforms for business communication and interaction.

Conclusion

In the era of corporate governance, accounting standards, professional management, consumerism, globalization, disaster management, business ethics are must and imperative. The values of the founders, values and principles of the business enterprise, code of conduct, ethics committee, grievance redressal procedure, ethics hotline and sound moral with corporate social responsibility measures go a long way to ensure survival, growth and development of the business enterprise.

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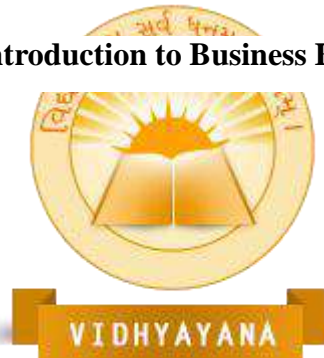
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The Journey of Self-Made Millionaire in

Aravind Adiga's The White Tiger

Achyut Tilavat

PhD, Research Scholar

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Aravind Adiga got instant fame with publication of first book The White Tiger, which awarded Booker Prize in 2008. The White Tiger is in form of letters written to Chinese premier, so become epistolary novel. Adiga portrayal multiple layers in the work, different themes appears in work like Poor vs Rich, Village vs City, India in Global world etc. It is also success story of a protagonist Balram Halwai who rise from poverty and become Self-Made Millionaire.

Adiga's narration is also displaced and far away from family, when he starts a journey of renewing himself and repeatedly focusing on knowledge as a foundation of hope. As Derrida ensures through inspections of literature, through characters to "order themselves by the disorder that is produced" (387). Dissonance is vital to their development and our consideration for the possible of a people's growth at the personal level.

The narrator writes with openness and humour, connecting himself to the premier. All traditional thoughts of respect for a leader of nation are not followed as narrator speaks "consider himself one of your kind" to the Chinese premier (2). Perhaps the linking with a leader of a neighbouring country which is also a communist party way to find out ideologies of politics might work for India. Narrator in terms of Communist party regardless of what is his cast and free from created hierarchy of society and in terms of social class equal to premier.

Adiga's knows that reader assumes Communist premier as highest point and other people of society as lower in compare to him. Adiga thereby taunts the idea that communism might be a right answer and hoping that one day there will be hope premier would listen to young man.

At the equal time, Adiga has the opportunity to reach global appreciation through his written literature, while the narrator of the book could not. Adiga's narrator metaphorically reaches the space and at the same time takes reader on a literal journey. His masterfully used of metaphor for the society in cage has positioned him and the people of lower classes in the rooster coop:

The roosters in the coop smell the blood from above. They see the organs of their brothers lying around them. They know they're next. Yet they do not rebel. They do not try to get out of the coop. The very same thing is done with human beings in [India] (147).

The narrator communicates reader that all poor Indians act in similar manner in they are trapped in a horrible situation that they do not like to leave. They might see the golden opportunities, alike "suitcase sitting on a backseat … [with] two million rupees; more money than that chauffeur will see in his lifetime" (148). But since they are trapped as a rooster coop, they would not take any advantage of the careless blunders of the upper castes people. The people who are locked in are the servants who are extremely poor, "millions [who] wake up at dawn — stand in dirty, crowded buses — get off at their masters' posh houses — and then clean the floors, wash the dishes, weed the garden, feed their children, press their feet — all for a pittance" (149). The chauffeurs which are around cars describe cage type mentality and act in such a different manner and wall created by their mind does not allow anyone to transfer themselves.

Freedom in time, choice, thought, money are not utilise by these peoples. Most time of their life used in fulfilling tasks which society had created for them. The narrator warns that if any servant tries to come out of the coop with stealing of money or not following rules set by their masters do "prepared to see his family destroyed — hunted beaten and burned alive by the masters" (150). Therefore, servants' force their desires of freedom and dream of be independent to lock in their unconscious minds and hope for something happens to them.

However, they do not have the skill to convert to be a powerful person and they lack what the role in the society. It takes guts and strength that rare person has as "White Tiger" that the narrator is ultimately able to take the form which breaks form of meaningless, fixed position in society.

Although he finds there are chances of prison and his restricted existence in basement room and in nearby the car of master but he remembers white tigers are rare and "only a dozen or so have been found in the wild" ("The Secret" 26). These transformations of the tiger of Bengal are inherited in zoos, have led to a greater population in custody than found in the

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wild, and enforced breeding and keeping in cage makes the life of king like animal not worthy same as Adiga portrayal life of poor servants in India.

Balram firstly come across imaginary of the white tiger in sign board of New Delhi at National Zoo where words written like "Imagine yourself in the cage" (150). This instant comes once Balram is approximately to take the blame of his master hitting and killing an innocent soul on road. He is seeing himself in jail for rest of life like tiger was trapped in cage.

Balram not seeing any opportunity to come out from cage as similar Balram battles for his survival, viewing his image of unconscious mind and understanding there is possibility to higher up his status in society. He need to realize his entire identity can wipe-out because he do not have authentic name, no government records if somehow his master dead anyhow. Unconscious self of Balram associates with the white tiger in zoo "It turned its face to my face. The tiger's eyes met my eyes, like my master's eyes have met mine so often in the mirror of the car. All at once, the tiger vanished" (237).

Balram recognizes opportunity to come out from rooster coop by avoiding limitation of society. By ignoring the identity given to him by birth and country which he was brought up. The scene of tiger disappearing motivated Balram to take action which eventually happened by murder of his master and looting "seven hundred thousand rupees" (241), and moving to Bangalore.

After killing his master near roadside Balram finally declares himself as "a free man" (246). From this point plot hurries up swiftly and now we discover Balram has become successful entrepreneur and boss of the company. In present time he is no longer a chauffeur, he possesses cars and his driver drives for him. The police answer him immediately. Now Balram took the name of his master Ashok and enjoying all the name and fame as self-made millionaire as well as got status in political, economic, social level. After becoming successful he once had a dream of "sell everything, take the money, and start a school — an English language school — for the poor children in Bangalore" (275).

Even though Balram identifies murder as wrong thing, but he discovers the "real nightmare" to be if he never had the nerve to kill Ashok (269). Balram does not feel guilty and sees murder as not crime but opportunity to break out from the cage of roster coop and his desires to become self-made millionaire.

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Sustainable Prevention Practices: Indian Tribal Adopted Approachesand Indian Literature

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Abstract

The diverseways carried by the tribal to demonstrate their existence from the primitive times, marked in the wide-ranging literature. There were challenges and concerned related to the tribal. They have passing a tough time in the constant shifting scenario yet remained unscathedthroughout ages. They followed the innovative and prevention practices and coexistence to remain on the earth. It said that they were the people with bow and arrows, naked sometimes wearing the leaves or the animal skin to cover themselves. They lived in desert, hills, on trees and deep inside the jungle and basically are hunter clan. Their existence is in accordance with nature and oriented towards the natural product and remedies. They have known the techniques to stay in the hot or cold temperature, eating the available products without getting diseased or poisoned and lead a healthy life. They lived in kinship and worship natural bodies to show them respect and love. They have the great sense of community and unity. They lead a disciplined and dedicated life and sense of owning and pride for their motherland. English literature has mentioned about their social structure and practices they follow to exist. They understand well their cultural boundaries and social responsibility. The paper has tried to bring out various text demonstrating the varied practices and related information to keep them alive from ages in India. The Indian English Literature has played the pivotal role to bring in the tribal practices and information through their narratives and story lines weaved in the backdrops. The paper will bring some research aspects related to the tribal practices in the English literature.

Key Words:

Existence, Prevention Practices, socio-political arrangements, tribal approaches, existentialism, coexistence,

Introduction

Tribal in India are the primitive inhabitants established their empire before the advent of the Aryan races. It is said that they lived in clusters under their totems. They were fond of forest and nature. They lived in deep jungles and followed different practices of existence and social set ups. They have their own heads under whom they set rules to live in the community. They were mainly Bhils, Baiga, Santhals, Koli, Abor, Mizo, Karbi, Nagas, Dalu, Mikir and Purum, Meena, Grasia, Rabari etc. They are spread in almost all parts of India from ocean to hills. Their widespread sphere adds the dash to Indian culture and existence. The population has their own set of collecting food and migrating. They mainly were the hunters and food gatherers. Tribal are indigenous clusters inhabitants in diverse world. The term Advasi considered the version of *Sanskrit and Hindi* where *Adi* meaning primitive and *Vasi is dweller or inhabitant*. Therefore, we can say it as "*People or dwellers from the primitive times dwelling in the forests are considered to be the Adivasi*." Tribal are striving due to the practices saving their own land, their roots, and related aspects to it. Tribal have the concerned of geographical, cultural, traditional, and linguistic heritage. Their strength to save own land from the insurgency in spite to transforming world and intrusions. Adivasi originated during colonial administration and Christian missionaries. They remained in their fold of forest preserved wildlife. It is the question of co-existence but not been understood by the outer word. As stating about the tribe provides the welsh picture of forest and mere bunch of people wearing leaves cascading marks on the body and brooding eyes holding spears, jumping around. Tribal have altogether a different picture that discovers relationship between identities, freedom, and dynamism of socio-political arrangements and various practices of existentialism. The tribal from Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Manipur and Nagaland and Chota Udepur or Chota Nagapur and even the Meena tribe from Rajasthan and the tribal living in plans and plateaus such as desert have different ways of coexistence. There are many example and Chipko Movement carried out by the local to save the forest as well as saving from mining of coal or other ores. They wish to save their existence in terms of forest, wildlife, nature and natural products such as wood, herbs and shrubs as well as rare wild animals. They urged to remain intact with the nature and keep away from the deadly diseases

also while if we see in city and modern India condition of the urban life has lot of accumulation and artificial living comforts. The urbans struggle to keep themselves healthy and pollution free while in tribe its natural. If we see in the primitive years of Harrapan Culture the way they lead a systematic life and arrangement of towns and town planning in accordance with the nature and surrendering nature yet following the practices to overpower various calamities is remarkable.

1.1 Allude to Tribal in Indian Literature

Kalidsa, as in *Abhijnana-sakuntalam,* epics *Valmiki* version of *Ramayana and Vedvyas* version *Mahabharata, Kautilya Arthashastra- Elephant forests, AshokasDevanampriya, Banabhatta's –Kadambani, Harsacarita*and many more are listed with their own set of narratives. During this time Aranyaka or forest was their strength. They gather army and the forest dweller, persuaded them to fight for their mother land. The loyalty, dedication and disciplineliving supported existence from outside intrusions. The Nishad raj Guha, who made Rama cross the river, the narratives of Sharbraisand many more clans fought for Shri Rama in Ramayana.Eklavya the famous warrior who underpowered Arjun through his talent refused to teach by Guru Dronacharya. *Banabhatta's –Kadambani* in which Matangaka was warrior left in forest alone to dwell with the challenges.Chandragupt Maurya who won the battles with the help of forest dwellers were the clan from the different tribes. Kings like Shivajiwon Sinhgad through the tribeodMawalPradersh, Maharashtra. Mahadevi Verma Hindi writer stating about the "*The Rani Jhansi*",and Maharana Pratap, Rani Durgwati of Gondwana collected Gond tribe against Sher Shah Suri, gathered the tribal people to fight for their country from ages. The tribal heroes like TanajiMalusare, Birsa Munda, Khazya Naik and Tantya Bhiletc were the contributors to win many difficult battels and establish their kingdoms.The focus is they were the brave people who faced the challenges due the disciplined and directed life lead by them to win different wars. Gradually, they become marginalized and could not cope up with the new technology, health facilitation and education.The fighter spirit and urge for existence and strong opposition not to laid forest practices by Birsa Munda in "*AranyerAdikar*" 1979 and*Chotti Munda and his Arrow 1980.* These works are written by Mahashweta Devi during her visit to JharkahandPalamu. She heard in the songs of tribe about him and stated him as a hero who fought for the land to save

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from the outside world. Titu Mir *85* wroteshort stories as she explores the issues and coping with the struggles of tribal people. 1986 saw the social and political involvement with different writers as *Pterodactyl, Pirtha and Puran Sahay 1986*, *Byadhkanda 1990*, later got translated as *The Book of Hunter 2002*. The books of Mahasweta Devi got the seventies taste and observed by Radha Chakravarthy. English writing of hers Draupadi got translated by Gyatri Spivak "Critical Inquiry", she was of the prominent tribal researcher and laureate who came up with the notion not to listen to Derrida, Foucault or Kelin. She has her own soul sense that spoke for the tribe experiences living with them. Her sense of individualism and persuasive for aesthetics laid down for the tribal philosophy is remarkable. She came up with translation of Stanadayini "The Breast Giver" and many more translations came into form by different writersas SamikBandhopdhyay, Anjum Katyal, Kalpana Bardhan, Sangree Sengupta, Ipsita Chanda etc. Narayan's "*Kocharethi*" translated by Prof. Catherine Thankamma came up with her idea of shift due to advent of education in Kerala state. The major observation in the fiction is the agriculture practices, food gathering, hunting, belief system, rites, and rituals. Naga embedding by the writers TemsulaAo in "*The Curfew Man*", "*These Hills Called Home Stories from a War Zone (2006),The Nightingale of Northeastern India." The Price of Bride*" by LummerDai from Arunachalifamily, Kallol Chaudhari's "*HalflongHills*"are the stories stating about the practice living and how it is been hampered by the outside intrusions. The Curfew Man is the story of Satemba a retired constable and Jemtilla his wife left the forest to come to mainstream but had tragedies to follow in life and at the end tried to reinvent the identity. KallolChaudhari's "*Halflong Hills*" is again the story of Dipankar who followed violence and his wife Malti tried to understand the real situation and ideology behind it. A poem written by Kamala Das poem *A Hot Noon in Malabar*speaks about the sublime indifference of the facilitationof basic services specially education and awareness.

1.2 Challenges Posed for Tribal in Indian Literature

The main challenge is the shift of seasons and unproductivity in forest wealth due to problems faced at different level. *Mother Forest: The Unfinished Story of C.K. Janu* states about the socio-economic plight and dwelling with education system and could not receive education in Kerala. If concentrate more on the works of Mahashweta Devi's short stories

like *Douloti the Bountiful*(2015) and *The Hunt* (2015) states about the Bharatvarsha demonstrated the forest culture and dwelling in such situation. Adivasi are termed as *Adi-Purshotam*coexistence with Adi-Shakti and shanti mantra or peace chanting as *Vanspatya, Aushdhay, Prathvi, Rapa Shanti* generates a kind of respect for nature and it is there homogenous living. It is said that more of them believed in prevention practices rather than going for cure. According to their understanding liberal towards the nature will keep them existence intact. "The Book of Hunter" by MahashwetaDevi suggested about the forest Goddess taking care of her dwellers. The different tribal writers in India have stated the plights due to dominance and unnecessary intrusion. These people are self-sufficient among themselves dwelling in forest understands the nature ways and try to adopt them without disturbing much. They are survivors in the ecosystem that is supported by nature due to their ability and sustainability. The Adivasi writer from GujaratBhagwan Das Patel stated in his epic *DungriBhili Bharath* the culture amalgamation with Mhabharata. The narratives of Satyavan and Savitri and NalaDamyanti, the folk lore narrated. He gave the intrigue narration of Aravalli hills and culture system and the ways adopted by them for existence. The starting demonstrated from the Ganges but basically the story from the hills and life around. It is a mix of imagination of interconnection of Bhilis. The kind of life they lead was very tough followed the rituals Kutma abandons her child and a malan fetch her up. How the story weaves around the kings and their Kingsman and the child. The whole narrative is in the poetic form narrates their socio-cultural aspects. Their utmost attempts to keep the discipline and existence in the hard situations of life. Same way *Rathore Varta*and *Rom Sita niVart*also gives the glimpse of harmony with nature and natural components to keep the society and people safe from different aftereffects.

Religion and culture, mythology and history and varied practices make the challenging and finding solutions becomes necessary. The basic thing to understand the whole ideations is most of the tribal wish to follow the preventive measures instead of going for the cure. Existence for them is very tough but their indomitable spirit, tough determination is keeping them alive. Marginalized and not able gather the basic requirement of life is making them vulnerable for various health issues and different diseases. The scarcity for food and water, exploitationby various authorities made them vulnerable and insecure. They try to win over

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various situation through sheer determination. The story of Dashrath Manji a poor laborer in Gaya Bihar was not able to take her wife for medication as she died due to no road network. The fiction of written by Kamala Markandaya"*The Coffer Dam*" has the major character Bashiam who is a tribe electrician by profession has that sense of pride, self-dependence, and self-esteem by making a hut by his own hands. Another tribes man who is the old chief tribal warned of the dam get cracked and all the tribal will drown in it. *The strange Case of Billy Biswas*by Arun Joshi came with the backdrop of Bhils of the Satpura hills. Billy is a professor in love with Bilasia. He is interested black magic and witchcraft works so he went inside the village leaving his urban wife. He got rid of his diseases in the forest adopting the tribal rituals. He finds the place magical as heaven and has supernatural powers kept him aligned with the nature and natural surroundings. Gita Mehat in "*A River Sutra*" stated about the story of Vano a tribal village near Narmada, Nitin is a manager who is looking after a tea company. Rima Plucked tea leaves and fell in love with Nitin. She used to come daily to him but after certain time, she did not turn up. It made Nitin restless and possessed by her spirit. Trible with the help of tribal rituals helped him to be freed from her possession. It says about curing himself from the psychological disease or madness. Tribal have their own ways and use herbs and other such medicine, with prayers to come out from the different diseases. They are from the marginalized society, yet level of consciousness is high among them because of sensitivity and ways of redemptions from the various diseases.

Conclusion

The most significant thing that came into light after reading the varied text is the survival of the dweller or Adivasi in the convoluted conditions. The literature presented violence, invectives, degradation, and horrendous practices adopted by the outsiders to keep them under the toe to make it to their accordance. The most significant observation in major narratives is they have the secret groups working undersurface and adopted the other ways to prevent themselves from the atrocities and different health or other related problems. The reading suggested that tribal have majorly faced the problems of malnutrition as they are underweight and majorly death from Malaria. TB and Leprosy are another disease seen among the tribal but the urban diseases like HIV, Cancer, Diabetes, and such increased the problems. Previously, it was not the state when they were not exposed to such environment.

World is also thinking the need to go back to the basics and live a healthy life. It is significant observation that one needs to respect the culture and learn some relevance techniques of exchanging learning. It also states about the responsibility to be taken during such times providing good health facilitation. The major hinderances in the whole process is providing nutritious food, following good practices especially the dedication and discipline that they used to practice in the primitive times can save the lives of many. Tribal understand it very well, prevention is better than cure. They follow many such jaw dropping practices that saves form unnecessary expensive leverages. We can see in the cases of pandemics that urban areas are the worst hit rather than inside. One of its reason can be not reported also due to lack of medical facilitation. It is seen in the case of Ebola, in Africa they followed prevention practices it religiously to save themselves. The first step normally tribal people follow is the to maintain aloofness and remain in the periphery. They are conscious about the natural call and understands the language around of animals and even have their sign languages. The tribal make aware people around about the challenges they are facing. Tribal are wide-ranging cultured and well skilled people who are accustomed with different ways to lead life, as they have pre acquired ways to grapple with silver lines in the sky. They have a spirit and natural strength to overcome personal and psychological diseases and disaster. There is a need for coexistence with the outer world where one can borrow good practices and provide the fair urban facilitation with transparency and honesty to fight such kind of current disasters and pandemics.

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PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHER IS ENTREPRENEUR OF POST COVID-19

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Abstract

Current Paper highlights how teacher become Entrepreneur of post covid-19 because teacher is the real role model of society its prove from many ways after pandemic finish then real challenge for every one including state and central government it's very difficult survival for each one whether it is job, education, social, political, economically, etc.

In such situation very difficult for recovery every personnel face with physical mental depression and so many health issues will be come forward and that is big challenge for everyone how to come up from such situation.

This paper mainly highlighting those points after post COVID-19 Physical Education teacher will be a main Entrepreneur for society because he/she knows how to tackle physical, mental health issues and give them fun, enjoyment activity. So they can give their output in their work also with research they can bring good remedy.

Keywords: – Teacher, Entrepreneur, physical, Mental, Health, Fun, Enjoyment

Introduction: –

Teacher Meaning & Definition: –

A teacher is a person who helps students to acquire knowledge, competence or virtue. Informally the role of teacher may be taken on by anyone. Leaders are teachers or teachers in training, high school or normal school students, potential lawyers, businessmen, or "ordinary" people. CITATION Wik201 l 1033 (*Wikipedia*, *2020*)

What is a Physical Education Teacher?

Physical education teachers, commonly known as P.E. teachers are liable for the education of primary and secondary school students in physical activity. Physical education teachers have different personalities. They tend to be social individuals, which mean they're kind, generous, cooperative, patient, caring, helpful, empathetic, tactful, and friendly. They excel at socializing, helping others, and teaching.

Entrepreneur: –

Entrepreneurship is the capability and eagerness to develop, organize and run a business enterprise along with any of its uncertainties in order to make a profit. The most prominent example of entrepreneurship is the starting of new businesses.

Concept of Entrepreneurship: –

This refers to those who "undertake" the risk of new enterprises.

Entrepreneurship is a process of actions of an entrepreneur who is a person always in search of something new and exploits such ideas into gainful opportunities by accepting the risk and uncertainty with the enterprise.

CITATION sim20 l 1033 (*simplynotes*, *2020*)

Physical And Mental Challenges: –

Post COVID-19 people will face many challenges related to physical aspect. People will have to keep their self physically and mentally fit. During this lockdown period of 40 days people were restricted to going out of their house for safety purpose they won't be able to visit garden, gym. By sitting home for such a long period people will gain obesity and become lazy. Many people who completely determined to maintain their fitness do exercise, practices yoga at home but not everyone. There are many people who don't do exercise or yoga and this thing are very dangerous for their health. While they are at home they just eat, sit, and sleep and this routine will harm their body in both the ways physically as well as mentally. A lack of activity increases the chances of many heart diseases, heart attack, diabetes, hypertension, depression and other diseases. So after the lockdown people have to gain their physical and mental fitness level. Physical education teacher can guide them to gain their fitness by giving them physical as well as mental activities, exercise.

Role of physical education teacher: –

Physical education teachers now involve students in much more than game play. Recent developments have directed the physical education prospectus towards the goal of overall wellness and teachers now include health and nutrition subjects into their classes.

Generally, physical education teachers teach students many physical activities relevant to curriculum necessities. While teachers are normally permitted to create their own course syllabi, those outlines must follow to school guidelines as well as the prospectus standards set out by governing bodies in the state, region or country.

How Physical Education teacher will help post COVID-19: –
Post COVID-19 people have to start their routine life and for this they have to keep themselves physically and mentally fit. Physical education teacher knows the exercise and many ways to help your body to gain physical and mental fitness level.

By giving exercise to maintain your Physical health:
Regular exercise is one of the best things and it has many benefits, it will improve your complete health and fitness, and reduce the chances of many dangerous diseases.

· **Endurance, or aerobic,** exercise improves your breathing and heart rate. They keep your heart, lungs, and body system fit and improves your overall health. Exercises like brisk walking, jogging, swimming, and cycling improve your fitness.

· **Strength, or resistance training,** exercise helps you in achieving strong muscle. Lifting weights exercise and use of resistance band improves strength.

· **Balance** exercises help you in walking on uneven surfaces and help prevent falls. Exercises like try tai chi and standing on one leg develop your balance skill.

· **Flexibility** exercises make your body limber these exercises stretch your muscles. To make your body flexible Yoga and doing various stretches.

By giving exercise to maintain your mental health:
We all know exercises make you physical fit but it also makes us mentally fit as well. Expert says that increasing your activity level from nothing to thrice a week, will reduce depression by 30%.

WALKING: – Running almost calms you down instantly, if you have a fairly busy mind and prone to some pretty dark thoughts. Walking is very easy and simple so that moving your body, effortlessly and enjoyable. Physical activities have a huge potential to amplify our

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wellbeing. Even a short 10 minutes brisk walking can increase your mental alertness, energy and positive mood. Good running may help you to fall asleep easily at night which benefits your overall mental health and improves your memory, lowers your stress levels, and protects from depression.

AEROBICS: – Experts say that low-intensity aerobic activity is one of the best forms of exercise to procure positive thoughts and improving alertness. If you suffer from any physical health problems or prone to panic attacks that can affect breathing can start with a gentle, low impact exercise which may be the best choice initially.

STRETCHING: – Naturally, our muscles tense up when we are stressed. The slow, gentle movement of stretching calms down your mind and relieves from tension. Stretching is an effortless and effective way to reduce stress. Stretching can dramatically improve your body posture and guides your body and mind in a positive way.

YOGA: – If you'd like to complement stretching and walking with something literally and mentally, yoga could be the dynamic choice. Yoga is best in the business for acquiring better mental health is because it integrates body and mind. Experts believe that yoga mainly focuses on breathing, which helps to slow down and calm your mind and also beneficial for your mental health because when you're breathing deeply, it is difficult to be anxious. Yoga is like a gateway to people works deeply and helps them to understand what they need physically, mentally and emotionally.

MEDITATION: – Meditation is being the most powerful form of mind training practices, where you can control your mind and take yourself to a different state where your soul meets your mind. During the initial stage of practice, it may be impossible to control your mind because of your tension, stress and problems which make you mentally unstable. But, practicing continuously, you can gain control over your mind and body. CITATION SUN2011033 (*HOSPITAL*, *2020*)

Fun and Enjoyment: –

Many people find it difficult to keep up with their exercise routine. Especially after such a long lockdown people have to more determined and focused about their workout routine. So

if they get bored to practice any kind of exercise routine Physical Education teacher will give them few simple steps to keep their fitness routine a fun and enjoyable.

Ways to keep exercise routine fun and enjoyable: –

Embrace your inner child: – What types of activities did you enjoy when you were a kid? Did you participate in an organised team sport or do something less structured? Give them a try again. Take time out to discover what suits your physical, emotional and social needs.

Find an exercise buddy: – Let's face it, we're more likely to stick to physical activity if we do it with friends or family. It's a great way to catch up and a great motivator.

Explore the local community: – Join a club or community group – it's a great way to meet new people who may even become lifelong friends. You'll be surprised how many opportunities are out there – from leisure centres and sports clubs to parks, trails, swimming pools and classes. Local councils and libraries can help you track them down.

Be kind to yourself: – Make sure you have a medical check up before starting any form of physical activity, especially if you're over 40, overweight, haven't exercised for a long time or have a chronic illness. Fill out this pre-exercise self-screening tool for adults.

Start small: – Increase your activity time and intensity gradually. Take extra care if you are new to exercise or haven't exercised for a while. Start out gently and build your endurance little by little – this way you'll avoid overdoing it or injuring yourself! It's a good idea to start with 10 minutes each day at first and then eventually work your way up to 30 minutes or more.

Mix it up: – Not only does a range of activities keep your interest up, they challenge different muscles. If you're time and budget poor, be creative and look for other alternatives. Walk or cycle to work, take the stairs or leave the car at home when running errands. Buy some exercise equipment for home, such as online exercise videos or DVDs. A stationary bike is fun to ride while watching TV.

Up for a challenge?: – Keep up your interest by trying new activities. You may like to join others and sign up to a local fitness event, such as a fun run that raises money for a good cause. You'll not only be helping yourself, but others in the process.

Try a mantra: – Replace 'no pain no gain' with 'no fun no future'. If you are not enjoying yourself, you won't be able to sustain it.

Be realistic: – Set a mixture of short and long-term goals that are achievable and you can measure. When you first begin, mark dates and times in your diary for exercise sessions. Review your progress regularly and focus on what you have achieved.

Don't beat yourself up: – If you miss a session that's okay, even elite athletes need downtime after participating in rigorous activities. If you're not in the mood, it's important to focus on how exercise makes you feel – it not only relieves stress but helps fight sadness and depression!

Reward yourself: – Give yourself a reward each time you reach a fitness goal. It gives you the incentive to keep going. Treat yourself to something you enjoy, but make sure your rewards match your healthy lifestyle. As you make progress, you may find you end up rewarding yourself with something physical, such as a walk by the beach or river after a hard day's work! CITATION Bet20 l 1033 (*Channel, 2020*)

Conclusion: –

On the basis of the foregoing discussion, it may be concluded that post COVID-19 situation is might be very dangerous for people. They will find it difficult to return to their normal routine. In lockdown they might find it difficult to maintain their fitness level. So after the lockdown they need to get back to their normal routine and Physical Education teacher can help them. Physical Education teacher knows the exercises which make them physically and mentally fit and even make it fun to do. Physical Education teacher is very important in Post COVID-19 situation to maintain fitness level of citizens.

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CHARACTERISTICS OF ECO-FEMINISM IN GENERAL WITH A SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIA

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Abstract

'Eco-feminism' is a new and under developing critical theory which studies the correlations between women and nature. It is one of the many branches of eco-criticism which studies and critically analyzes the relations between humans and nature. As 'Encyclopedia Britannica' puts it, "'Eco-feminism', which is also called 'ecological feminism', is a branch of feminism that studies the connections and relations between women and nature." Eco-feminism depicts movements and school of thoughts that connects feminism with eco system in one or other way. Eco-feminism describes human being's exploitation of nature and human being's unnecessary interruption over ecology in the name of so called 'urbanization', 'globalization' and 'development'. Eco-feminism works on the belief that there is commonness between the exploitation of nature and the exploitation of women by the same phallocentric society. In the present scenario prevailing in the world, it has become essential to preserve the mother earth and the Mother Nature. Eco-feminism also puts stress upon preserving the nature. Especially the plight of the whole world due to Covid-19 is an eye opener for all of us. During this lockdown period, when most of the human activities which takes place in the name of so called 'globalization' and 'development' and which are dangerous for the Mother Nature are restricted; it can be observed that the Mother Nature has bloomed at its best. This observation or fact is enough to indicate how human race is exploiting and harming the Mother Nature for their selfish purposes.

If we observe from Indian perspectives, India is enormously blessed by nature and the worshipping of nature and natural elements has remained an integral part of every Indian's life since ancient times. In this research paper an endeavor has been made to throw light on the characteristics and emergence of eco-feminism in the context of the world in general and in the context of India in particular. The present paper will help into get acquainted with the theory, emergence and characteristics of eco-feminism.

Key words: Eco-feminism, eco-criticism, nature-women correlations, exploitation of nature

Introduction

The word Eco-feminism consists of two words; Eco (Ecology) and feminism. The term, 'Eco-feminism' was initially used by the French feminist writer Francoise d'Eaubone in her book, 'Le Feminisme ou la Mort' (Feminism or death) in 1974. According to her, eco-

feminism is concerned with the exploitation and domination of all marginalized groups including women, children, poor etc. to the exploitation and domination of the nature including animals, land, water, earth, forests etc.

From ages, the nature and natural objects like water, tress, the sun, the moon, stars, wind, forests etc. are being worshiped by the people of various cultures of the whole universe. But in present situation, with the explosion of population and because of human beings' infinite greed for materialistic pleasure, in the name of so called "urbanization", "modernization", "industrialization" and "development, Mankind is destructing the whole eco system by unnecessarily interrupting it. Eco-feminists are against the oppression and exploitation of women and natural resources. Eco-feminism puts stress on ending each and every kind of oppression and exploitation.

Eco-feminism has developed and still developing in different stages. As Chen Ling puts it in 'Ecological Criticism Based on Social Gender: The Basic Principles of Eco-feminism', Eco-feminism is developed in three stages: "The first stage is the beginning of the 1960s. It's mainly demonstrated that the American women challenged large nuclear power stations, the Chipko movement in northern India and green belt movement in Kenya. The movement at this stage is based on the general ecological awareness in working women's daily life, and attempts to combine the expression of women's interests with the pursuit of environment maintenance and protection. The second stage is taken from 1970s to 1980s. This is a stage that the concepts and theories of ecofeminism have initially formed. The third stage is taken from the 1980s until the present. This is a stage that ecofeminist theory has established and developed."

Further it should be also noted that, "Eco-feminism began as a movement in 1980, when the first eco-feminist conference, "Women and Life on Earth: Ecofeminism in 1980 was organized at Amherst, Massachusetts." In comparison with other theories, eco-feminism is generally regarded as a recent development that combines feminism and ecology to study women-nature correlation.

Initially, eco-feminism was being discussed in the non-fictional writings of several authors. As Subhrasleta Banerjee puts it in her research paper titled as ' Ecofeminism and Atwood's Surfacing: A Re-Reading',

"Eco-feminism came to be explored and discussed first in non-fictional writings with the U.S. author Aldo Leopold's *A Sand County Almanac* (1949) (Warren 168), Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* (1962) and Terry Tempest Williams' *Refuge* (1991)."

Further, she also observes about early or initial eco-feminist literature that "the U.S. author Charlotte Perkins Gilman's Moving the Mountain (1911), Toni Morrison's Sula (1973), and Alice Walker's The Colour Purple (1982), for example, could be cited as early specimens of eco-feminism in the world literature."

Many theorists, writers and activists across the world has tried to contribute something to the growth and development of eco-feminism through their works. Among the prominent theorists of eco-feminism, some names are of core importance at world level such as Judi Bari, Francoise d'Eaubonne, Greta Gaard, Carolyn Merchant, Merry Mellor, Val Plumwood, Rosemary Radford Ruether, Karen Warren, Vandana Shiva etc.

General Characteristics of Eco-feminism

After observing eco-feminism's meaning and emergence at a glance. We can indicate some basic and general characteristics of eco-feminism. First of all, eco-feminism works on the belief that both nature and women are identical. Eco-feminists believe that women and nature shares some qualities in common like correlativity, nurturing and cooperation. Further, it also shows inter connection between 'menstruation and moon cycles, childbirth and creation' etc. The theory of eco-feminism utilizes the age-old inter connection between women and nature as a link to unite both the feminism and the ecological movements which stresses upon ending each and every kind of oppression or exploitation of women and nature.

Further, it should be also noted that, Eco-feminism is not only a women's movement but is also a social movement. Eco-feminists propagates that it is not only immoral to dominate, exploit and oppress women but it is also immoral to destroy and exploit natural resources for satisfying one's geed for materialistic pleasures.

From ages, the nature and natural objects like water, tress, the sun, the moon, stars, wind, forests etc. are being worshipped by the people of various cultures of the whole universe. But in present situation, with the explosion of population and because of human beings' infinite greed for materialistic pleasure, in the name of so called "urbanization",

"modernization", "industrialization" and "development, Mankind is destructing the whole eco system by unnecessarily interrupting it. Eco-feminists are against the oppression and exploitation of women and natural resources. Eco-feminism puts stress on ending each and every kind of oppression and exploitation.

Characteristics of Eco-feminism from Indian Perspective

When talking about India or any under developing nation, it is very important to know about eco-feminism to understand the masculine powers'   invasion over both women and nature. India, India is immensely blessed by nature and the worshipping of nature and natural elements has remained an integral part of every Indian's life since ancient times.

Since primitive ages, Indian society has remained preserver and worshiper of various elements of nature like the sun, the moon, the earth various plants,   rivers etc   and has considered the nature and natural elements having supreme powers. Indian culture and ancient Indian texts like Vedas, Upanishads, Puranas, Aranyakas, The Mahabharata, The Ramayana, Bhagvad Gita etc presents plenty of references of nature worshipping. Plenty of Hindu recites Sanskrit Shlokas daily to show their respect and gratitude towards rivers, mountains, tress, animals and the earth. For example, the earth has been considered as a mother in Indian culture. Apart from the earth, many of the elements of nature are given feminine identity and attributes in Hindu tradition. For example, rivers, the Mother Nature, the plant of   Tulsi etc..On the other hand, women are also being highly honored, being considered as goddess and respected in Indian culture.

Thus, both women and nature has been worshipped in India, yet they both are often being neglected and marginalized by the masculine powers and phallocentric society. Especially in the present situation, with the explosion of population and because of human being' infinite greed for materialistic pleasure, in the name of so called "urbanization", "modernization", "industrialization" and "development, Mankind is destructing the whole eco system by unnecessarily interrupting it. the male dominated society in Indian culture has marginalized nature as well as women for fulfillment of their needs since the ancient times.

Basically, eco-feminism in India is having its roots in "Chipko Movement" which took place in 1970s   in the Garhwal region of Uttaranchal in Uttar Pradesh. This movement is now referred as one of the   early and effective specimen of ecological or eco-feminist

movements in India. Apart from this Chipko movement, many other environmental movements laid by environmental activists, theorists and writers like Medha Patkar, Mahasweta Devi, Arundhati Roy, C.K.Janu, Vandana Shiva, Meera Nanda, Bina Agrawal, Shobhita Jain, and Ramchandra Guha have also contributed to the field of eco-feminism in India. If we talk about the recent times, an Indian environmentalist from Karnataka, Saalumarada Thimmakka, arrived in the lime light for her notable work of planting around 8000 tress in her life span. Because of her utmost dedication towards the Mother Nature, she became popular as "Vruksh Mata" (Hindi for mother of tress) Her this dedication towards nature is also being recognized by the government of India and she has also got Padma Shri (The fourth-highest civilian award in the Republic of India) in 2019

Conclusion

Thus, to sum up it can be said that, Eco-feminism is comparatively a new theoretical development which is based upon the principle that both women and nature are identical. It also believes that there is commonness between the exploitation of nature and the exploitation of women by the same phallocentric or patriarchal society and eco-feminism stresses upon ending each and every kind of oppression or exploitation of women and nature.
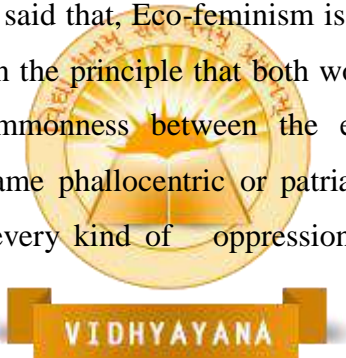
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TITLE OF THE PAPER: HOSTS OF ACADEMIC, HEALERS OF PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT:

COVID-19 pandemic has changed the scenario of the world. 213 countries and territories around the world have been reported where COVID-19 has spread. People either are sufferers or helpless. Doctors and Legal Authorities strive round the clock. Teaching in class-rooms is uncertain and at risk. Learning cannot be suspended. The mental state of learners today is scaring. Life under COVID-19 has lessened pollution, the air is clean, the sky is blue and bright. Lockdown is a freedom for birds and animals to explore. A learner with the family is facing unexpected situations where depression and nervousness is frequently observed. Offering a prescribed syllabus will be unfair. A learner is new born, a teacher is new born then why not new syllabus? A newly designed syllabus where theory plus practical work, social services and acknowledgement of the life-savers is must. Moreover environmental awareness and spiritual heights are the demands of the hour.

Keywords: COVID-19, academic, learners, teachers, new syllabus, sustainability, gratitude

Charles Babbage who originated the concept of a digital programmable computer is credited with investing the first mechanical computer in 1822, nearly 200 years before. Today pacing with the advancement of technology, it was hardly realized today's scenario that SARS CoV-2 is going to change the WORLD PERMANENTLY. An educator is expected to have best achieved technological skills, hardly invented 200 years before. *Homo sapiens* have been around for 315,000 years ago. It cannot be understated that we, the humans have destroyed areas in NATURE. The diversity of species have been declining. Natural ecosystems have lost about more than half the area. We know that we are responsible for the gradual end of life support system. It is expected to have technology focused employees. Is it expected to have dedicated members to correspond to the surrounding circumstances? If yes, it is in true sense an act of imparting knowledge.

Interactivities of the syllabi have been increasing and now fast increasing during the lockdown period. Web meditated system of departing knowledge is flourishing. If the current situation extends in the following months, online teaching will be the only option to be preferred. What to teach is important, how to teach is more important and to whom to teach is

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the most important. Syllabi designed up to the academic year 2019-2020 needs to be reconsidered. The way it was taught, is going to be taught and will be taught shall have a different approach respectively. In past, teacher taught relationship was face to face, direct instruction and immediate collective (classroom) response in general. At present, teacher taught e-relationship is having direct instruction and immediate response of a solitary learner and in future the response will be from a learner plus his/her family. A learner might be learning in the class room keeping a social distance, will be reluctant to come regularly feeling an unknown scare, or restricted by parents due to economic hardship, tragic unexpected death, mental stress and trauma, or prohibited by the authorities due to certain legal restrictions and free travel facilities or stay facilities.

Countries around the world has varying policies to overcome the pandemic crisis. In India the Red, Orange and Green zones divide the affected areas in decreasing order respectively. Students from Green zones and Orange zones from remote areas will usually start their outing before two hours of the academic schedule in the college. They will stay to study at the college 5 to 7 hours approximately and go back then. They will be away from home for 9 to 11 hours. What about refreshment or lunch? Developing countries like India lack proper and hygienic meal programs or canteens in colleges, especially in smaller centers. In future they will have to keep some fast food with them. What about the students from Red zone? A fool proof plan for the classroom teaching must be executed at colleges and departments in the universities to avoid consequences due to COVID-19.

Today's learner has turned into a trooper fighting with the family for a soothing life. He/she needs the syllabus that may support him/her to solve the financial problems, mental anguish and self determination to resist fear of the known-unknown. Can we design an exceptional syllabi to alleviate the learners? For example, students learn FCE (Foundation Course in English) at U.G. level. The teaching authorities may introduce certain best short stories to recover the relationship among the members of the family, certain articles to advance from the suspended economic situation, business communication skills for the professional development, communicative charts, diagrams, project work etc. for the conclusion in science, certain substance to develop the communication skill for noble intentions, for one's thoughts and concerns, for the cultural values and advancement in every

possible way for the country, certain poems to heighten the moral and spiritual growth as well as to appreciate ASPECTS of NATURE and BEAUTY of NATURE.

A new syllabus plus co-curricular activities are expected. Learners who cannot join regularly due to the circumstances, may learn from home, participate and complete the assigned work in due time. Moreover they may offer social services in their area following the instructions from the authorities. They may help their parents in farming and other professional jobs of them. Learners may be awarded marks plus grade, for the social services either at college or in their remote areas. Such services will make the environment clean and green, houses neat and clean. Planting of trees and herbs will make the village green and grassy. Sustainability nowadays is Necessity. Recycling of resources supports the community. There will be the least need of industrial plants and its transportation. Those who involve into such activities might be paid to support the needs of the family as well as the community. They will be the learners and the earners.

An educationist should never forget that a student, a learner is a 'TWICE BORN' . He/she is a gift from Doctors with Team, Police Force, Authorized Social Workers and THE AUTHORITIES who have kept him/her safe. He/she may not have suffered physically but has been uprooted from the normal life facing losses with gloom and grief. A well-designed syllabus may heal the learner with the family. It may make him/her more attentive, well organized and a thorough creative by practicing the above mentioned activities and the like.

An educator is a 'TWICE BORN' too. The life onwards is simply the boon from Doctors with Team, Police Force, Authorized Social Workers and THE AUTHORITIES. Practical experiences of such angels may be the part of the syllabus in the form of live interviews, conversations, case studies, diaries, records, part of biography and so on. These angels have never seen home for months, never eaten a full dish, never had a glimpse of their children, never slept a night peacefully. Orpheus saw from his back and couldn't bring back Eurydice. The angel warriors, here, never see in any direction and focus like 'Arjun' to achieve the targeted goal, to save the 'human' and in return no guarantee of his own life. A few of them have lost their lives and some of them are quarantined for a period. Some of their children are the learners during the academic year and in the forthcoming academic year who have been the eye witness of the tragedies and sufferings.

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Human beings are social animals. If one fails to understand it, one fails to exist. No man can live with his loneliness, no learner can learn alone with theories. If one is not being in the company of the mates, class-mates, play mates, roommates, one loses the charm of life. A well designed syllabus leads the learner to indulge in course work. Participating in the webinars is the first step to emerge, Civil engagement and National Services will be the following step to contribute, helping the parents and guardians financially will be the ultimate step in a learner's life. If not mates today then co students, companions, colleagues, partners, helpmates and loved ones, all studying from home, working from home for the sweet home and secure country. Formal e teaching and guest speakers, seminars and conferences, workshops and virtual laboratories, live discussions and debates, libraries and book reviews at e-club will attract the learner to involve deeply. E-communication may show a glow across the dark, E-creation may establish a new tradition for resurrection and resurgence.

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"Rabindranath Tagore's The Post Office

from the view point of Karuna Rasa"

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Abstract:

An ancient Sanskrit text of dramatic theory and other performance arts, Natyashastra, shows rasa as the goal of any creative performance art, oratory, painting or literature Rasa which forms the dominant note of a dramatic piece shows elemental human emotions like love, pity, fear, heroism or mystery. Rasa connotes a concept in Indian arts about the aesthetic flavour of any visual, literary or musical work that evokes an emotion or feeling in the reader or audience but cannot be described. It refers to the emotional flavours or essence crafted into the work by the writer and relished by a 'sensitive spectator', literally one who "has heart", and can connect to the work with emotion, without dryness.

This paper seeks to analyse and show the elements of Karuna Rasa depicted in Rabindranath Tagore's play The Post Office. The play is a mixture of emotions. It shows a sick child Amal who is confinedin a small room because of some fatal disease. Tagore has beautifully brought out the pathetic condition of the child who pines for freedom and the world is anxious to keep him in bondage.

Moreover, The Post Office is a pathetic tale of human suffering. The world represented by the village physician shows the eagerness to keep Amal in a cage. At last Amal's illness leads to his death and the tragic end of the play shows Karuna rasa.

Key Words: Aesthetics, Emotions, Rasa, disease, Karuna, pathos

Introduction:

The Post Office,a play written in 1912 by Rabindranath Tagore is a pathetic tale of an orphan child who is suffering from fatal ailment. The play has been internationally the most popular play of Tagore. It was successfully staged in different countries at different times. It concerns Amal, a child confined to his adoptive uncle's home by an incurable disease. On the surface level, the play represents the eagerness of Amal, who is kept confined in a room, to participate in the activity of life around him. But beyond this apparent simplicity lies its profound meaning. In deeper level, it has been read as an allegory of soul seeking what lies beyond. The play has a tragic ending which makes it full of pathos. The events in the play are sorrowful because an innocent child is seen suffering, restricted to play outside, to go out and

to be free from all the bondages throughout the play. Karuna rasa is described by the feelings of sorrow or pathos. The features of karuna rasa are enlisted in Natyashastra,

> now (the rasa) known as Karuna arises from the permanent emotion of sorrow. It proceeds from vibhavas such as curse, affliction (klesa or affliction of curse), separation from those who are dear,(their) downfall, loss of wealth, death and imprisonment or from contact with misfortune (vyasana), destruction (upagata), and calamity (vidarva). (Masson and Patwardhan 52)

The beginning of the play evokes the emotions of sympathy and compassion. When upon the advice of the village doctor, Amal is not allowed to go out in open-air as it may be harmful to his health. So he is kept confined in room with utmost care by Madhav. He is a simple and innocent child with highly sensitive and imaginative mind. Though he is kept confined in room, his imaginative mind leads him to rise above the barrier of the four walls of the room. He sits beside the window and makes friends with the passer-by, communicating to each a new zest for life. Thus the Dairyman, Watchman, Headsman, Sudha and the village boys become his friends. He has an extraordinary inquisitive mind.The play begins with Madhav Dutta speaking with the Doctor about a young boy with a fever. The Doctor says the boy cannot go outside or he will get worse. The Doctor quotes scripture and proverbs that support his recommended treatment.

> MADHAV. Never mind the scriptures, please. Eh, then we must shut the poor thing up. Is there no other method?
>
> PHYSICIAN. None at all: for "In the wind and in the sun-"
>
> MADHAV. what will your " in this and in that" do for me now? Why don't you let them alone and come straight to the point? What's to be done, then? Your system is very, very hard for the poor boy; and he is so quiet too with all his pain and sickness. It tears my heart to see him wince, as he takes your medicine(Tagore103-104)

It was difficult for Madhav to see the little boy suffering so much so his heart aches. After the doctor leaves, Thakurda, a wanderer with whom Madhav is acquainted, comes in. Madhav tells Thakurda that his wife has wanted to adopt a son and now they have finally done so. The boy is an orphan who is distantly related to them, something of a nephew on his wife's side of the family. Madhav confides to Thakurda that he did not want to adopt a son lest the boy foolishly spend all the money Madhav has worked so hard to earn all of his life. Now, however, he loves the boy so much that he does not care. Madhav also makes Thakurda promise not to allow the boy to play outside, and not to excite him too much. Thakurda agrees and promises to come back and only play quietly with the boy indoors. The character of Thakurda is also interesting in a way that he adds some hope and peace to the life of a poor boy. Because Amal doesn't like the confinement, he questions the Doctor's orders, but Madhav says that the Doctor knows best because he is well-read and is an educated man. Amal concedes that he has not read anything and therefore must not know anything. Madhav then tells Amal that he can sit and read his whole life and become a pundit (a learned man who shapes public opinion because of his expertise). Amal scoffs at the suggestion because he does not want to sit still, as he is being forced to do now. Instead, he wants to travel the world and see all there is to see.

> AMAL. Wish I were a squirrel! - it would be lovely. Uncle, why won't you let me go about?
>
> MADHAV. Doctor says it's bad for you to be out
>
> AMAL. How can the doctor know?
>
> MADHAV. What a thing to say! The doctor can't know and he reads such huge books
>
> AMAL. Does his book learning tell him everything? (Tagore 105-106)

Amal sits at the window when the Curd seller passes by, singing out his wares. Amal beckons to him, but then says he has no money. Amal does not want to buy curd; he wants to hear about the Curd seller's village and to be taught the song that the man uses to sell his curds. He wants to learn how to sell curds when he grows up, walking around and singing. The Curd seller tells the boy that he should become a pundit instead. Amal says "I will never

become a pundit." Amal talks about how he feels exhilarated when he hears the Curd seller's song. The Curd seller is so touched that he puts some curd for him without taking money. He also sympathises with the poor child.

> DAIRYMAN. Dear, dear, did you ever? Why should you sell curds? No, you will read big books and be learned.
>
> AMAL. No, I never want to be learned- I'll be like you and take my curds from the village by the red road near the old banyan tree, and I will hawk it from cottage to cottage. OH, how do you cry- "Curds, curds, fine curds"? Teach me the tune, will you? (Tagore 110)

Because of his illness Amal knows the true meaning of life that is to enjoy every moment with enthusiasm. But unfortunately his wishes remain unfulfilled. The incident of Amal talking to the watchman gives the feeling of relief in between the feelings of extreme sorrow. The Watchman passes by and Amal calls him over. The Watchman tells Amal that he should be scared of him because he can arrest the boy and take him away. Rather than being scared by this, the thought excites Amal. The boy asks the Watchman about his gong, which is used to announce the time. From this conversation, the Watchman makes a pun about mortality, though Amal does not appear to understand it. If he does understand the joke, then his answer indicates that he wants to die in order to be "free." Amal asks the Watchman about the building across the street, which the Watchman says is the new post office. The boy is entranced by the idea of becoming a mail carrier for the *Raja* (the local monarch, or ruler), traveling the world and delivering messages

> AMAL. Then I suppose no one has ever been there! Oh, I do wish to fly with the time to that land of which no one knows anything.
>
> WATCHMAN. All of us have to get there one day, my child.
>
> AMAL. Have I too?
>
> WATCHMAN. Yes, you too! Amal. But doctor won't let me out.
>
> WATCHMAN. One day the doctor himself may take you there by the hand.
> (Tagore 112)

The conversation between Amal and Headman also evoke the feeling of sympathy and karuna. In their conversation it seems that Headman is totally unemotional dispassionate towards the little boy. When the Headman approaches, Amal is talking to himself, imagining what it would be like to receive letters from the Raja. Amal cannot read, so he hopes his "Auntie" will read the letters to him. Better yet, he'll save them and read them once he's older and has learned to read himself. Amal then calls out to the Headman. The boy asks the Headman to tell the mail carriers his name and address in case the Raja sends him a letter. The Headman, who is not very nice, teases Amal about being the Raja's friend. He says to himself that Madhav and his family have gone too far, pretending to be acquainted with royalty just because Madhav has been successful in business. The Headman promises, insincerely, to speak with the Raja and have his letter delivered to Amal. In reality, he plans to speak to the Raja about Madhav's pretensions

> HEADMAN. A letter for you! Whoever's going to write to you?
> AMAL. If the King does.
> HEADMAN. Ha! ha! What an uncommon little fellow you are! Ha! ha! the King, indeed, aren't you his bosom friend, eh! You haven't met for a long while and the King is pining for you, I am sure. Wait till tomorrow and you'll have your letter. (Tagore 114)

Headman is very brutal towards Amal's feelings but very opposite to him is the girl Sudha who is very innocent. She is on her way to pick flowers for her father, who sells the garlands. Amal wishes he could go with her and says he would pick the best and hardest to reach flowers for her. Sudha says she would love to sit all day like Amal, but she must go before all the best flowers have been picked. Amal makes Sudha promise to return, and he asks her to bring him a flower, promising to pay her once he is grown up and has money of his own. Sudha agrees, swearing not to forget, and saying, "You will be remembered."Their conversation shows how eager Amal isto gather flowers but unfortunately he can't.

SUDHA. I gather flowers in my basket.

AMAL. Oh, flower-gathering! That is why your feet seem so glad and your anklets Jingle so merrily as you walk. Wish I could be out too. Then I would pick some flowers for you from the very top most branches right out of sight. (Tagore 115)

When a group of Village Boys wanders by, Amal asks where they are going and what they are going to play. The boys invite him to come along, but Amal tells them he is not allowed outside because he is ill. Instead, he says he will give the boys all of his toys as long as they promise to come and play outside of his window every morning. He also asks them to send one of the mail carriers to see him. Their conversation shows the extreme emotions of sacrifice. He is the child who is ready to give all his toys just to see other boys play

AMAL. Don't go. Play on the road near this window. I could watch you, then.

A BOY. What can we play at here?

AMAL. With all these toys of mine that are lying about. Here you are; have them. I can't play alone. They are getting dirty and are of no use to me. (Tagore117)
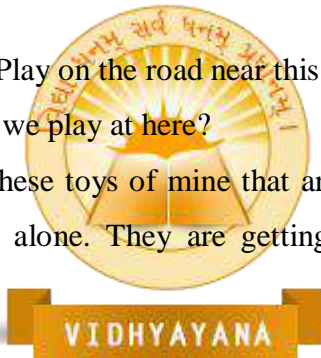
Amal, a symbol of innocence and purity is pinning for freedom all the time. When he gets the freedom it is the freedom from the mortal world. Freedom comes in the disguise of death. All his wishes remain unfulfilled. He feels dark and everything seems gloomy with his death. The play ends with tragic note when he describes his wishes to get the King's letter and dies.

AMAL. Say,Fakir, I' ve been feeling a sort of darkness coming over my eyes since the morning. Everything seems like a dream. I long to be quiet. I don't feel like talking at all. Won't the King's letter come? Suppose this room melts away all of a sudden, suppose-.

(Tagore 124)

Conclusion:

As the story of the play unfolds it seems that it may have positive ending but sudden death of Amal leaves everyone in shock. Sometimes it begins to feel that God is cruel to the little boy or whether there is God or not. The play certainly brings out the emotions of sorrow or pathos and it suggests that there may be pains in life and God may seem to be punishing in one form or the other. The play shows death is inevitable and so it should be accepted as an inevitable phenomenon of existence. The dramatist has been able to bring about such emotions of pathos and Karuna.

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"AN IMPACT OF STOCK SPLIT ANNOUNCEMENT AND STOCK SPLIT EVENT ON SELECTED COMPANIES' SHARE PRICE"

PRATIK PRAVIN

ABSTRACT

Stock split includes the technique of psychological pricing where new prices are more attractive to the incoming new investors as well as to the existing shareholder. Knowledge of share prices and its movement enables investors to choose the companies in which to invest wisely. The objective of this study is to investigate the effect of stock and their abnormal return of selected companies listed at the BSE. This research is based on an event study methodology. Stock's abnormal return was investigated for a period of 7 days before and after of stock split date. The study covered the period of 2018-19 to 2019-20 with a sample size of 5 companies. Secondary data collected from bseindia.com and moneycontrol.com on the daily stock prices of the 5 companies and the BSE Sensex index for 7 day pre and 7 day post-split announcement date and date of split event was used. In conclusion of this research, stock split announcements leads to getting negative returns at some place that helps to predicting the future returns and market efficiency. But at the time of stock splitting it shows positive impact on stock price which means stock splits is helpful for getting abnormal return to investors.

Key Words:

- To know about splitting of share
- To find out the impact of stock splits announcement on its stock price
- To analyze the stock split impact on selected stock's price
- To find the abnormal change during the splitting

Introduction

A stock split is a corporate action where a company divides its existing shares into multiple shares. Stock split is not expected to materially affect company's financials. Before and after a stock split, splitting company's existing shareholders continue to hold the same percentage holding in company. After a split, new investors might be attracted to buying the stock as it is available at a lower price, in the hope that they would stand to get good return. A stock split

mayhave no impact the fundamentals of the company. However, one would expect the market forces of demand and supply to determine the true price for the share, as the liquidity increases because of the less price of the share become available after the split. The price performance of the share depends on the state of the market in addition to the fundamentals of the company.

The present study is purely based on data gathered from secondary sources. In this study researcher select five companies to analyze "AN IMPACT OF STOCK SPLIT ANNOUNCEMENT AND STOCK SPLIT EVENT ON SELECTED COMPANIES' SHARE PRICE". The information for this study is gathered form the time period of 2018-19 to 2019-20

Review of Literature

Koustubh Kanti and Ray (2011) stated the market reaction tobonus issueandstock splitin India. They found it has impact over market movements. They tested for abnormal returns and liquidity for –30 to +30 days investigation were taken for all the events to find the abnormal returns and the change in liquidity. The results suggested that the Indian market reacts to the stock split announcements but not to bonus issues, and the change in liquidity is significant for stock splits at 1% significance level.

Deborah A Ford, Hoang H Nguyen and Vat T Nguyen(2012) examined analyst coverage and market reaction around stock split announcement. Result of this study shows that the raw as well as abnormal returns at the announcement of stock splits were negatively related to the level of analyst coverage. The negative relation explain even after controlling for size, split factorsbook-to market and post-split target price. The findings of this study suggest that information irregularity is an important factor influencing market reaction to stock split announcements.

Saraswathi Thirunellai and shreenivas Kunte(2013) aimed to examine Stock splits: reasons and valuation effects they analyzed four important aspects related to the stock split event: the trading range hypothesis related to the impact on stock price;the effect on the

liquidity of firms that go in for a split; the signaling hypothesis related to the company's growth prospects and the multiple events hypothesis. The results shows that in the post-announcement period, during announcement period the split earned only insignificant excess returns over the market, the firms announcing the split were successful in increasing the liquidity of their stocks. The historical price movement indicates that for a given holding period (5-day, 10-day, 30-day, 60 days and 360 days), buyers of stock in the post-split period getting more return compared to the pre-split/pre-announcement buyers.

Hypothesis of the study

1. **H0:** There is no abnormal change in the share price during announcement period of stock split**.**

   H1: There is anabnormal change in share price duringannouncement period of stock split**.**

2. **H0:** There is no abnormalchange in share price during stock split.

   H1: There is an abnormal change in share price during stock split.
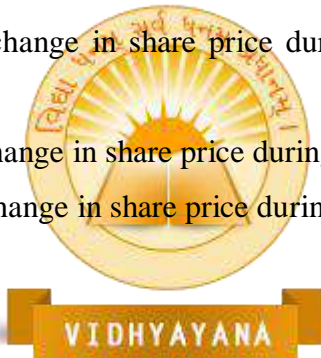
Population of the study

Companies listed on BSE that resorted to stock split during the period 1stJan 2019 to 31st Dec 2019.

Sample of the study

For the selection of 5 companies simple random sampling technique is used which are **HDFC Bank, Gujarat Gas Ltd., IST Ltd., Acrysil India, ISGEC Heavy Engineering Ltd.**

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Time period of the study

The study period has been confined from 1^{st}Jan 2018 to 31st Dec 2019. To study the impact on stock price during the stock split announcement and splitting date 7days before and 7 day after event data has been used.

Data Collection

Secondary data was used in this study.

Data Analysis

For analyse the impact of stock split, before the seven day and after seven day of stock split date is considering.

➤ **Tools and Techniques**

Daily share return of each company is calculated according to the following equation. To test for the effect of split on stock price and return of security, the event study methodology isused by the researcher. The first step in this process is to calculate the expected return.

Expected Return, $E(R_{it}) = \acute{\alpha}_i + \beta_i * R_{mt}$

Where,

$E(R_{it})$ = Expected return on security 'i' during time period't'.

$\acute{\alpha}_i$ = alpha coefficient of the security.

β_i = beta coefficient of the security.

R_{mt} = Expected return on index (BSE Sensex) during period't'.

Abnormal returns (ARs), $AR_{it} = R_{it} - E(R_{it})$

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Where,

$R_{it} =$ Actual Returns

$E(R_{it}) =$ Expected Return on security

Average Abnormal Returns (AARs)

$$AAR_{it} = \frac{\Sigma_{t=1}^{N} AR_{it}}{N}$$

Where,

i = Number of securities in the study

N = Total number of securities in the portfolio

t = Days surrounding the event day

t= -7,…,0,…+7

t Value for AAR

$$t(AAR) = \frac{AAR}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$$

Where, σ = Standard Deviation

Impact of Stock Split Announcement on Share Price

It is a common belief among practitioners that stock splits are perceived by investors as good news. They neither affect the equity of the company nor the shareholders' ownership position. This study extends market reaction to stock split event and provides an explanation for security price reactions to this event.

Abnormal returns is used to describe the returns generated by a given security over a period of time which is different from the expected rate of return. The abnormal return of each company is computed and listed in below table.

Table no.1

Abnormal Returns, Average Abnormal Return(ARR) and t Value of Stock Split Announced of

the Companies								
Days	HDFC	GUJ	ITS	ACRYSI	ISGEC	Total AR	AAR	t value
-7	0.0067	-0.0068	-0.0591	0.0074	-0.0002	-0.0521	-0.0104	**-2.4285***
-6	-0.0055	0.0015	-0.0045	0.0272	-0.0089	0.0097	0.0019	0.4516
-5	0.0049	-0.0009	0.0078	-0.0183	0.0215	0.0151	0.0030	0.7034
-4	0.0037	0.0011	0.0325	0.0549	-0.0116	0.0806	0.0161	**3.7562***
-3	0.0068	-0.0005	-0.0479	0.0041	-0.0125	-0.0500	-0.0100	**-2.3307***
-2	-0.0063	0.0008	-0.0269	-0.0197	0.0176	-0.0344	-0.0069	-1.6041
-1	-0.0023	-0.0005	0.0629	0.0156	-0.0053	0.0704	0.0141	**3.2817***
0	-0.0028	0.0009	-0.0421	-0.0126	-0.0238	-0.0805	-0.0161	**-3.7514***
1	-0.0218	0.0006	0.0803	0.0016	0.0080	0.0688	0.0138	**3.2079***
2	0.0007	0.0002	0.0156	-0.0145	0.0029	0.0049	0.0010	0.2265
3	0.0091	0.0009	-0.0386	-0.0132	0.0039	-0.0379	-0.0076	-1.7678
4	0.0019	0.0015	0.0016	-0.0191	0.0113	-0.0029	-0.0006	-0.1344
5	0.0060	0.0000	0.0154	0.0002	-0.0117	0.0100	0.0020	0.4641
6	0.0017	0.0007	-0.0026	0.0054	0.0088	0.0141	0.0028	0.6593
7	-0.0028	0.0005	0.0056	-0.0190	-0.0278	-0.0435	-0.0087	**-2.0298***

(*significant at 5% level, table value is 1.94)

From the above table, it is clearly shown that there is more value of positive returns of Total AR than the negative returns in pre-announcement event window. In post-announcement, positive returns are less than the negative returns which means the investors getting negative abnormal returns after the announcement of stock split.

AAR, and T test

The abnormal returns of individual security are averaged for each day surrounding the event day i.e. 7 days before the event day and 7 days after the event day. The AAR is the average deviation of actual returns of a security from the expected returns. To study the significance of returns and to test the hypotheses t test was used. The Calculated AAR t value are shown in table 1

The values of AARs presented in table shows that there are fluctuating returns both positive and negative returns around the announcement day of stock split. The AAR was positive for **four** days and negative for **three** days during the seven day pre announcement period. During the post announcement period there was **4** positive AAR and **3** negative AAR but the value of AAR are less as compare to pre announcement period.
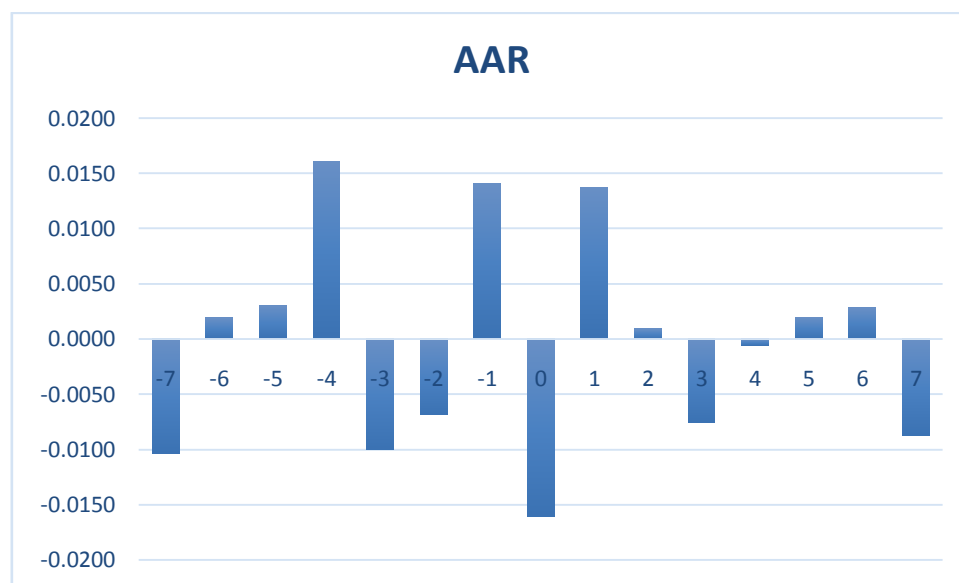
Figure: ARR of stock split announcement

The influence of the announcement was found to be positive for 4 days (1,2,5,6) and significant negative returns for 3 days (3,4,7). The AAR positively significant at 5% level on -4 day and -3, -1 may reflect possibility of leakage the information (insider information - directors, senior officers or major shareholders). It was found that the share price reaction was high fluctuating near the event day.This implies that investors could earn excess return during the event window period. Therefore, the hypothesis H_0 can be rejected and it is implied that **there is an abnormal change in share price during announcement period of stock split.**

Impact of Stock Split on Share Price

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Table no.2								
Abnormal Returns, Average Abnormal Return(ARR) and t Value of Stock Split Announced of the Companies								
Days	HDFC	GUJ	ITS	ACRYSIL	ISGEC	Total AR	AAR	t value
-7	0.0244	0.1395	0.0004	0.0373	0.0451	0.2467	**0.0493**	0.7443
-6	0.0267	0.1245	0.0502	0.0988	0.1512	0.4514	**0.0903**	1.3619
-5	0.0613	0.1149	0.0585	0.1276	0.0591	0.4214	**0.0843**	1.2714
-4	0.0067	0.1796	0.0294	0.0272	-0.0402	0.2026	**0.0405**	0.6113
-3	0.0541	-0.0177	0.0098	0.0425	-0.0949	-0.0062	-0.0012	-0.0186
-2	0.0779	-0.0375	0.0558	0.0146	0.2103	0.3211	**0.0642**	0.9686
-1	0.0202	-0.0625	0.0457	0.0141	-0.0153	0.0022	**0.0004**	0.0066
0	-0.4179	-0.4595	-0.3753	-0.7277	-0.6820	-2.6625	-0.5325	**-8.0327***
1	-0.0442	0.0309	-0.0138	0.0765	0.1576	0.2069	**0.0414**	0.6243
2	-0.0055	0.0452	0.0100	0.1098	0.1152	0.2747	**0.0549**	0.8287
3	0.0340	0.0065	0.0330	0.0142	0.1098	0.1976	**0.0395**	0.5961
4	0.0667	0.1269	0.0041	0.0531	-0.0633	0.1875	**0.0375**	0.5658
5	0.0063	-0.0728	0.0535	0.0761	-0.0342	0.0288	**0.0058**	0.0870
6	0.0526	-0.1701	0.0252	0.0555	0.1057	0.0689	**0.0138**	0.2079
7	0.0367	0.0521	0.0135	-0.0195	-0.0240	0.0588	**0.0118**	0.1775

(*significant at 5% level, the table value is 1.94)

From the above AR table, it is clearly shown that there is more positive returns than the negative returns in pre and post stock split event window which means the investors getting positive abnormal returns during stock split event.

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AAR, CAAR and t Test

The abnormal returns of individual security are averaged for each day surrounding the event day i.e. 7 days before the event day and 7 days after the event day. The AAR is the average deviation of actual returns of a security from the expected returns. The Calculated AAR and t value are shown in table 2.

The values of AARs presented in table shows that there is more positive abnormal return than the negative return during the stock split. The AAR was positive for **six** days and negative for **one** day during the seven day pre split period. During the post split period there was **7** positive AARS and **0**negative AARS.
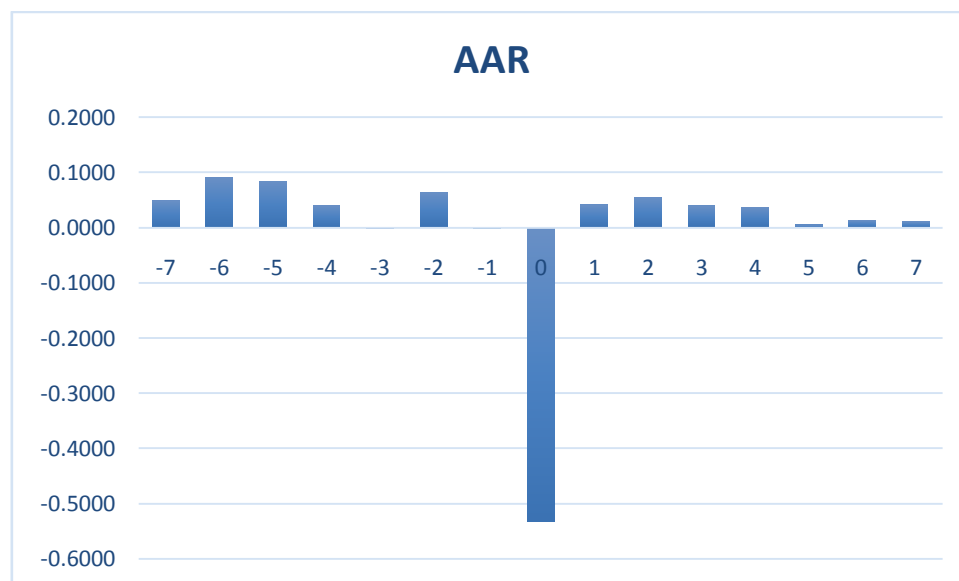
Figure: ARR of stock splits

The influence of the stock split was found to be positive for 13 days (-7,-6,-5,-4,-2,-1,+1,+2,+3,+4,+5 +6 and +7 days), and significant negative returns for two days (-3,0). It was found that the share price reaction was -0.5325 on the event day which shows at day of splitting share has negative abnormal return. Also after the stock splits it provides positive abnormal return for all 7 days.Therefore, the hypothesis H_0 can be rejected and it is implied that **there is an abnormal change in share price during stock split.**

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Scope of the study

The current study is based on 5 selected companies which are listed on BSE India to evaluate the impact of stock split event from the perspective of pre and post-split byevent study methodology. Through this method researcher can analyze different events of stock market like issue of bonus, dividend, bond etc. and also analyze the different indices.

Limitations of the study

- The study is based on secondary data collected from several websites. The limitations of secondary data, if any, will also influence study.
- Only 5 sample are selected in this study.
- Analysis is done form only 7 day before and after of the stock splits announcement and stock split event day.

CONCLUSION

So as per the above results researcherconcludes that the announcement date and around the announcement of stock split having negative impact on stock price.'t' values of AAR was used to interpret the results. These facts show that stock split announcements leads to getting negative returns at some place which helps in predicting the future returns and market efficiency. But at the time of stock splitting it shows positive impact on stock price which means stock splits is helpful forgetting abnormal return to investors.

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A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF GIRISH KARNAD'S FIRE

AND THE RAIN

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Girish Karnad's Fire and the Rain is the 6th effective play which depends on fanciful scenes from Mahabharata. The play was initially written in Kannada as "Agni Mattu Male" deciphered as Fire and the Rain in English. Girish Karnad is the ace of utilizing antiquated legend into his plays. He skilfully determines old fantasy and with essential changes uses into his plays to give the contemporary soul. In a similar custom, this play by Karnad depends on the legend of 'Yavakri', 'Yajana' and 'Indra' which happens in the Mahabharata. In the introduction of Fire and the Rain, Karnad himself clarifies the wellspring of the play in the accompanying words.

> The myth of Yavakri (or Yavakrita) occurs in Chapters 135-38 of the Vana Parva (forest Canto) of the Mahabharata. It is narrated by the ascetic Lomasha to the Pandavas as they wander across the land during their exile. I have met Sanskrit scholars who were unaware of the existence of the myth: it is easy to lose track of a short narrative like this in the tangled undergrowth that covers the floor of that epic.....It was fortunate for me that Rajaji did not do so, for the moment I read the tale, I knew it had to be turned into a play. (18)

The play is exceptional for its principle just as sub plot. Karnad utilizes the play inside the play strategy in The Fire and the Rain. The play is about homicide, envy, power and political and Karnad attempts to look at human instinct by making certain characters in the play. As Rama Nair composes:

> The play begins with the dominant myth Yavakri. It places the action that follows in the realm of the mythical and the elemental. The quest for personal and social meanings through the myth contribute to the cohesive structure of the play. It involves the nature of the world analysis of the concept of morality and emotion and emotion which leads one to the essentiality of human experience itself. The myth of Vritra and Indra acts as catalyst to free Paravasu and Arvasu from the human bondage of fear and vengeance. The prologue and the Epilogue are inevitably conjoined to project a holistic view of life. (35)

The play portrays the account of Aravasu, a Brahman by position, who turns into a performing on-screen character and misconstrued by the individuals. At course

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of time Aravasu begins to look all starry eyed at Nittilai, an innate young lady. She likewise adores Aravasu, however needed to take consent from his folks and town seniors before the marriage. In the play a character called Paravasu shows up who is a sibling of Aravasu. He performs customs and function of petition to satisfy the God Indra so the town may get rain. Raibhya is the dad of Aravasu and Paravasu hates his children. He has question that Paeavasu's better half having illicit relationship with Yavakri. Indeed, Yavakri has needed to love Devraj Indra for a long time and hence he needed to leave his association with Vishaka. At the point when he returns he finds that Vishakha wedded to Paravasu who lives with her joyfully. On finding that, Vishaka meets with Yavakri as an angered Raibhya brings Brahman Rakshas, an evil presence to murder Yavakri. In a manner, the story moves around every one of these characters and the sensational condition is wonderfully made by Karnad.

The play likewise moves around the man and lady relationship. It brings two significant lady characters Vishakha and Nittilai, an inborn young lady. It shows that how ladies have been abused in the general public and remain the instrument in the hands of universal condition. Vishakha never wish to wed Paravashu yet couldn't hold from the social custom. Then again, the character of Nittilai likewise pulls in the reader's consideration. She has numerous great quality and alluring character. She has a place with ancestral network and jelly rich Indian convention. She is away from the universal attitude and has no dread about coming clean. In this way, Karnad wisely brings the issues identified with conventional Indian ladies and their sac overflowing. Mala Renganathan properly watches:

> Karnad's postmodernist attempts to highlight and romanticize the suppressed categories (such as the lower castes, the demons, the artists), are not effective with woman's question. The two women characters-Vishakha and Nittilai-become victims of the male paradigmatic struggles. Both get caught between the real and the romantic, and they are reduced to nothingness, one to insanity and the other to death. Vishakha is exploited by her husband, father-in-law and by her lover. (8)

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Therefore, Karnad address several issues in the play The Fire and the Rain. Karnad presents the true face of society and brings the reality on the surface in the play. He explains the true meaning of sac rife and also rituals. The play also focuses on social aspects of the society life tribal community and the place of woman.

Conclusion:

The Fire and the Rain is the sense of fulfilment seems to be accompanied with the sense of realization of the gilt. The world has been accepted by remaining character without any want to change. And it appears that Karnad's vision about human relationship has been mellowed and broadened to accept the reality as truth.

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An importance of Antivirus in Computer Security: Specially for Accounting Students

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ABSTRACT

Accountants store personal and money knowledge of purchasers on computers. The loss or exposure of this knowledge will have devastating consequences for the consumer and therefore the business. laptop Antivirus play a significant role for security reason. square measure students making ready to figure an exceedingly in a field that always has access to an individual's Social Security variety, checking account routing numbers, and company money records, ready to stay that knowledge secure through common laptop security practices? This paper analyzes the responses of a gaggle of accounting students to a laptop security survey on the bottom of awareness of laptop antivirus and plenty of a lot of points. The survey was developed to research the safety awareness and practices of faculty students. The results of this study indicate that accounting students might not be sufficiently ready to assist safeguard sensitive knowledge and resources as they become active accountants.

Key Words: Sensitive Knowledge, Square measure, significant, divesting, Antivirus, Account Education

INTRODUCTION

Computers square measure a district of virtually each profession in how Associate in Nursing Associate in nursing integral a part of an accounting profession. Accountants use special purpose software system to perform numerous tasks and information employed by accountants is hold on computers and separate storage devices. The education method is meant to organize students to reach their chosen field. Position Statement No. one in every of the Accounting Education Modification Commission declared that accounting graduates want the potential to find, obtain, organize, report, and use data from electronic sources (American Accounting Association, 1990). The Association to Advance body faculties of Business (AACSB) Standards for Accounting certification lists the "Design and application of technology to money and non-financial data management" as a

traditional learning expertise (2005). several professors have designed their categories to satisfy these goals. the necessity to be educated within the space of pc security is equally essential. The Yankee Institute of Certified Public Accountants includes in its Personal Competencies the necessity to handle "privacy,intellectual property rights and security problems associated with electronic communications" as a part of Leverage Technology to Develop and Enhance Personal Competencies (2005).

Accountants usually have access to non-public and money information of shoppers hold on computers. The loss or exposure of this information will have devastating consequences for shoppers, employees, and also the business. Access to Associate in Nursing individual's personal data will result in determine stealing, one in every of the quickest growing crimes in America. Victims of determine stealing will pay months and years attempting to repair a broken credit history, or recover taken cash. Victims might lose job opportunities, be refused loans, education, housing, cars, or perhaps be in remission for crimes they didn't commit (Federal Trade Commission, 2005). Pc incidents will cause name injury, loss of shoppers, or perhaps liability for the business. It will be long or not possible to recover loss pc information. A study by the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington.D.C. shows 500 of firms that lose information access for ten or a lot of days' file for bankruptcy before long following the loss (Data Centric, N.D.). Lack of access to computers will result in lost revenue and idle staff. the web Security Alliance estimates that companies lose many billions of greenbacks hebdomadally to numerous types of cyber-attacks (2004).

Universities across the country have fully fledged network issues caused by students connecting infected machines to the school's network. The schoolroom computers at the author's establishment were infected with the Sasser worm at the start of the 2004 fall semester. Instructors were unable to use schoolroom computers for the primary week of categories. Student computers were known because the supply of the worm. A computer program infected 2200 computers and slowed e-mail networks on the University of Wisconsin-Madison field. many businesses and state's general assembly that remotely access the university's network were also affected (Nathans and Welch, 2003). The

University of North TX in Denton reported that seventieth of computers closely-held by resident student's coverage for the autumn term were infected with some sort of virus (Krebs, 2003; Nathans and Welch, 2003). Students in the least levels might have poor pc security habits. This became evident to network directors at George Mason University. The director's cut web access for all three,600 students living on field once Associate in Nursing insufficient variety of scholars signed a document confirming that their computers were updated with all the required security upgrades (Krebs, 2003). To assist defend the field network, some universities impose sure measures like requiring antivirus software system on student machines before they will connect with the network.

Dr. Eugene Schultz, Principal pc Engineer, University of California-Berkeley science lab and editor-in-chief of Computers & Security has same that universities square measure among the smallest amount secure places within the universe relative to computers (Foster, 2004). square measure students making ready to figure in an Associate in Nursing exceedingly in a field that always has access to an individual's Social Security variety, checking account routing numbers, and company money records, able to keep that information secure through common security practices? This paper can investigate the pc security awareness of a bunch of accounting students. Results square measure supported Associate in nursing anonymous survey. The survey consisted of twenty- four queries designed to explore however aware and compliant students square measure of wide counseled security precautions. The results are analyzed to see if this explicit cluster of scholars is ready to assist safeguard sensitive information and resources as they become active accountants.

RECOMMENDED SECURITY PRACTICES

A pc incident is associate adverse event that interrupts traditional operative procedures. Viruses area unit only 1 supply of pc incidents. Smart pc security practices by user area unit associate integral a part of preventing computer incidents. One negligent user will cripple a sturdy pc security program. Students as pc users ought to bear in mind of the subsequent essential security practices.

Passwords

Computer users ought to never reveal their passwords as a result of this compromises network security. There's ne'er a reason for users to produce their parole even to system personnel unless they initiated the communication. Approved personnel will access accounts while not user input. If the system doesn't give generated password, then the user ought to bear in mind of the characteristics of an honest password. These embrace employing a combination of higher and grapheme letters, numbers and special characters. Passwords ought to be a minimum of half dozen to eight characters, ought to ne'er be a wordbook word, and may not incorporates info that may be known with the user, like date of birth. Additionally, passwords ought to be modified sporadically, for instance each six months.
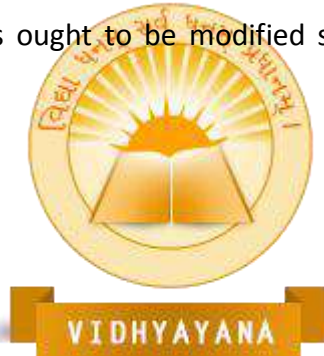
Patches and Updates

When security vulnerabilities area unit known, code vendors can usually give patches (a fix to a code defect) or updates (a newer version of existing software) to get rid of the vulnerability. These patches and updates ought to be applied as quickly as attainable following the publication of a replacement vulnerability as a result of attackers begin instantly to do to require advantage of the vulnerability. Users ought to additionally take into account utilizing the automated update feature of code.

E-mail and Antivirus code

The common caution isn't to open e-mail from folks you are doing not understand. However, attackers have the flexibility to channel messages from a compromised machine to everybody in this person's address book. pc users ought to suspect associate e-mail with an attachment they're not expecting, e-mails with intriguing subject lines, and e-mails containing filenames or messages that don't add up, notwithstanding they're from identified addresses. Before gap such a message, users ought to contact the sender to verify that they sent the message. Otherwise, delete the message while not gap it. Once the user has set to open associate e-mail, attachments ought to initial be scanned with antivirus code. Antivirus code makes an attempt to notice and take away pc viruses. Antivirus code definitions ought to be updated a minimum of weekly. Downloaded files ought to even be scanned with antivirus code before they're opened.

Firewall, Spyware, and Popups

A firewall helps stop attackers from examining a machine and victimization existing vulnerabilities to facilitate their attacks. Code firewalls ought to be put in and designed to permit the smallest amount of access whereas still permitting legitimate use. Spyware and popup interference code additionallyhelp shield a pc. Spyware is code that sneakily monitors the user. The term has additionally come back to refer additional generally to code that subverts the computer's operation for the good thing about a 3rd party (Wikipedia) Popups area unit a variety of on-line advertising. additionally, to being irritating, attackers use popups to fascinate phishing. Phishing is a shot to realize sensitive info like passwords and MasterCard info by masquerading as a legitimate business in an officer wanting transmission.

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SURVEY METHODOLOGY AND PARTICIPANTS

A pc security survey was developed to assess the pc security awareness and practices of faculty students. The survey consisted of 24 queries addressing passwords, code updates, antivirus code, firewall, backups, spyware interference code, popup interference code, UPS, data of the university's security policies, and varied demographic information. The anonymous survey was administered to students at four universities. Students were of all classifications, freshman through senior with a spread of majors. The results given during this paper area unit of the pc security awareness and practices of the accounting students. 33 accounting students participated within the survey, 28 were seniors, 2 freshmen, one sophomore, one junior, and one didn't specify.

SURVEY RESULTS

Passwords

Students were asked multiple questions on their passwords. In response to is your password straightforward to guess (for example a correct name, a wordbook word, your phonenumber)? 72% chosen No. 88%, indicated they didn't write down their password. Students were provided many choices for the question, however usually does one modification your password?just one student chosen a frequency of six months or less. 64 %, indicated they never modification their passwords. Figure one displays the alternatives relative to passwords.

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Table 1: Responses by Percentage of Participants to Password Questions

Easy to Guess	Yes	23
	No	72
	Don't Know	5
Written Down	Yes	12
	No	88
Frequency of Change Password	< 6	20
	> 6	64
	Never	16

Figure 1: Responses by percentage of participants to password questions
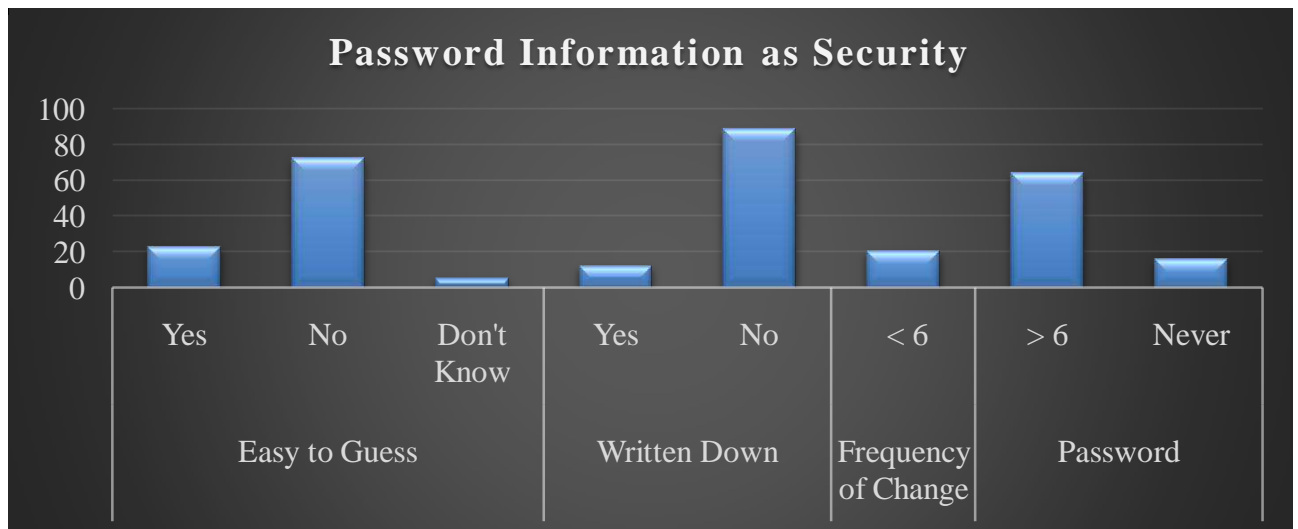
Patches and Updates

Table 2: Patches and Updates

Current	Yes	23
	No	12
	Don't Know	65
Automatic	Yes	68
	No	12
	Don't Know	20

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Figure 2: Responses by percentage of participants to updated and patched software
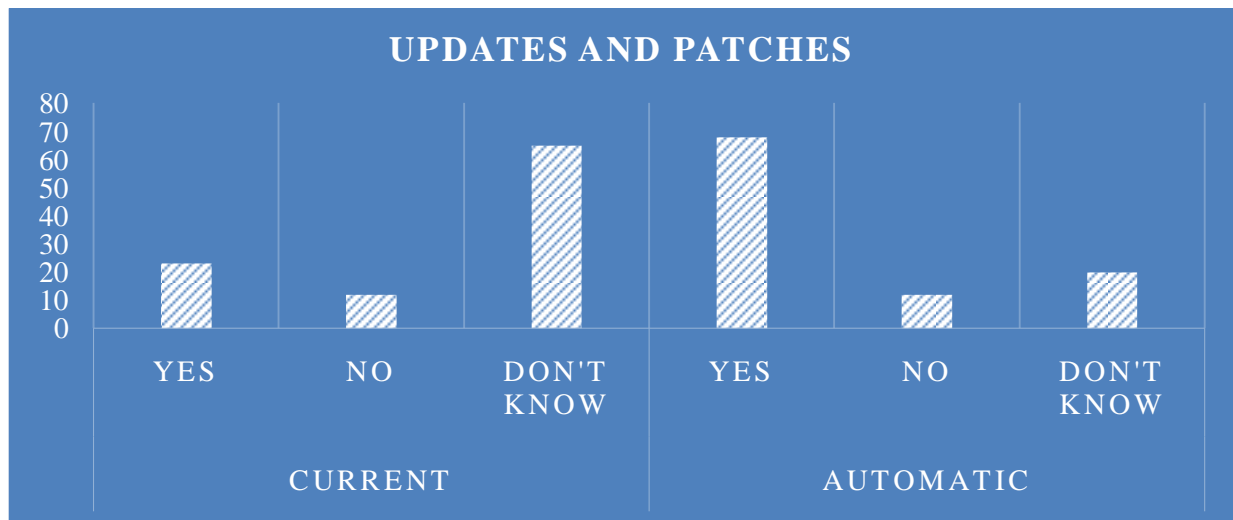
The majority of students, 65%, selected Don't Know when asked if the software on their computer was updated and patched against the latest security threats68%, of students indicated they performed automatic updates of the software on their computer if available. Figure 2 displays the results for the two questions that addressed software patches and updates.

E-mail and Antivirus Software

Students were most aware of antivirus software. Twenty-five or 76% of the students said they had antivirus software installed. Of the students with antivirus software installed, 68% knew the antivirus product name. Those students who identified the product being used were also the students that had a current subscription. Fourteen students indicted they had a current antivirus subscription, all but one of these provided the antivirus product name. Sixteen of the students who knew the product name also indicted the product was set to perform automatic updates. Three students without a current subscription indicated the product is set to receive automatic updates. Unfortunately, because the subscriptions are not current these students are not protected against the latest threats.

S p e c i a l   I s s u e -   I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e   V o l u m e – 5 ,   I s s u e – 5 ,   M a y   2 0 2 0

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Table 3: Frequency of responses to Antivirus Software questions

	Yes	No	Don't Know
Installed	76%	15%	9%
Current subscription	61%	26%	13%
Automatic Updates	78%	9%	13%

Figure 3: **Frequency of responses to Antivirus Software question**
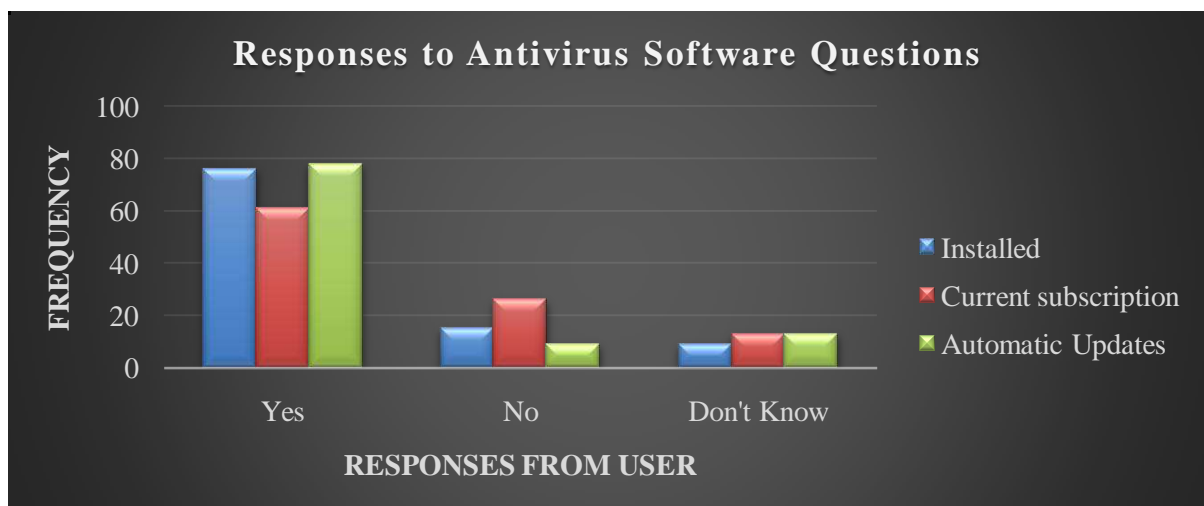
Participants were asked: When do you scan e-mail attachments before opening? Always, If not expected, If suspicious looking, Occasionally, Never, Other (specify). The most frequently selected response was Always, 48%, followed by Never, 29%. Table 2 shows the percentage and frequency of responses.

	Always	If not expected	If suspicious looking	Occasionally	Never	Other
Percent	48	6	3	10	29	4
Frequency	15	2	1	3	9	1

S p e c i a l   I s s u e -   I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5 , I s s u e – 5 , M a y 2 0 2 0

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Table 4: E-mail attachments scanned before opening
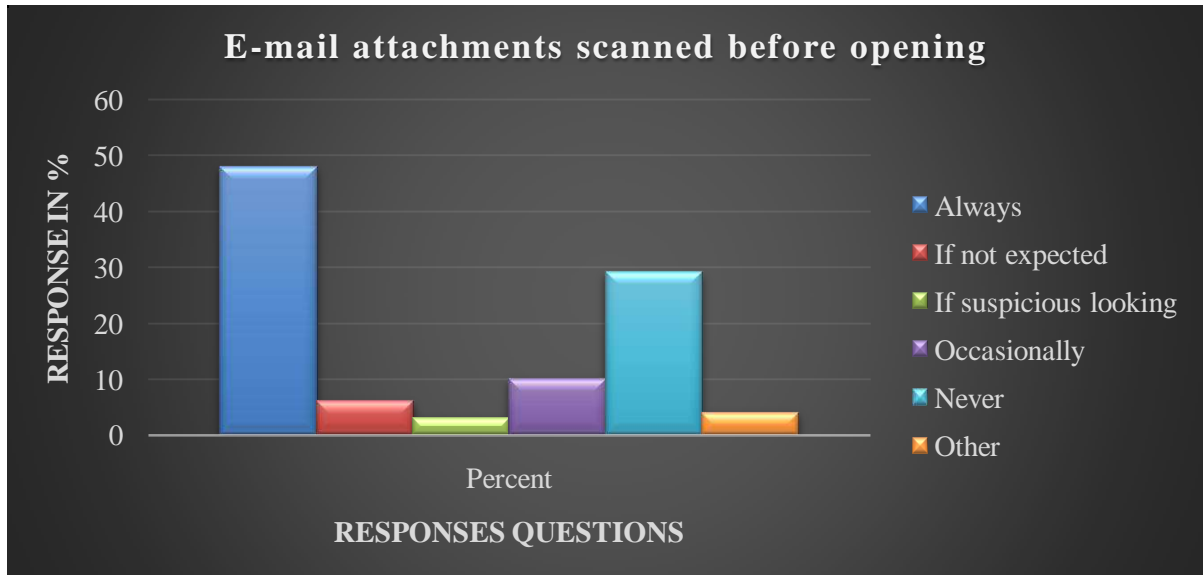
Figure 4: E-Mail attachment scanned before opening

Firewall, Spyware, and Popups

56%, indicted they had a firewall. 30% had not firewall and 14% don't know about it. Almost 27% of students knows about spyware, 65% students don't know about it and 8% students don't know about spyware. Moreover 72% students know about popup, 23% students don't know about the popup and 5% students are not awareness for popup.

	Yes	No	Don't Know
Firewall	56	30	14
Spyware	27	65	8
Popup	72	23	5

Table5: Frequency (percent) of responsesbyproduct
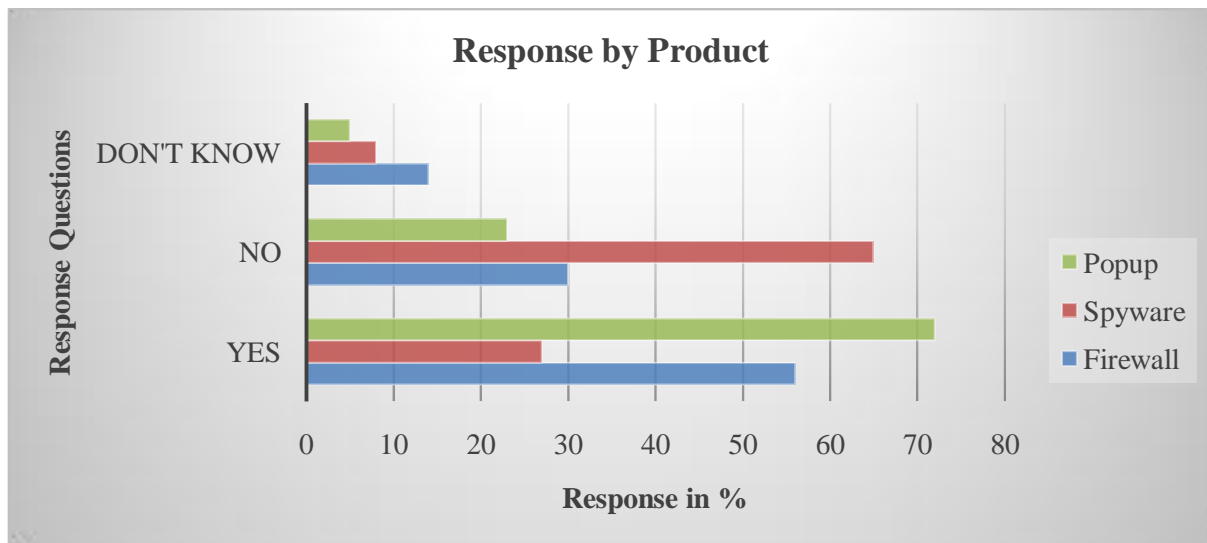
Figure 5: Frequency in % of responses by Product

CONCLUSION

The results of this study indicate that accounting students may not be sufficiently prepared to help safeguard sensitive data and resources as they become practicing accountants. Though some results are positive, security is an area that requires safeguards from multiple directions to be effective. The damage caused by viruses has received much media attention. The need to protect against viruses seems to be well known; 72% of the students indicated they hadantivirus software and 68% did some e-mail scans prior to opening an attachment. However, all the students with antivirus software did not have a current subscription or perform automatic updates. Interestingly the majority of the students that indicated they never scan e-mail attachments before opening them have antivirus software. This could mean the antivirus product is set to do automatic scans or the students with antivirus software have a false sense of security. Results for passwords were also mixed. 72%, said their password was not easy to guess and 68% indicated they did not write them down. However, an overwhelming 64% said they never change their password. In the critical area of software patches and updates, just 30 % of students were current.Results also expose weaknesses in the computer security knowledge of the students. In five different areas the percentage of students that selected Don't Know was at least15%:

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As universities focus on preparing accountants to succeed in using technology, the area of computer security should not be ignored. Forced compliance measures that help protect the campus network do not ensure students are conversant in computer security. The potential damage to clients and businesses only continues to increase as attackers devise new ways to take advantage of vulnerabilities that exist in software and people. In addition to concerns about identity theft, viruses, and loss data, Richmond (2004) reports that Symantec identified an average of over 10,000 programs a day that allow an attacker to remotely control a victim's PC. The person who is capable of using technology must also be security conscious.

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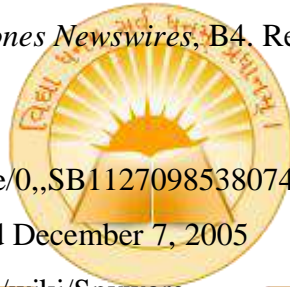
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CORONA: AN EFFECT ON CONSUMER SATISFACTION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WOMEN USING HIMALAYA BABY CARE PRODUCTS

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to investigate the consumer satisfaction with special reference to Women who using Himalaya baby care products and their satisfaction remains the same in the time of Covid-19 effect. Today's market is a more customer oriented in the sense all the business operations revolve around satisfying the customers by meeting their needs through effective service. When it comes to babies, things are expensive and companies are always looking to develop the most cutting edge products. Parents are constantly concerned with getting the best products in the market and doing everything right so that their child is safe and sound. For examine the satisfaction of the Women consumer, the researcher has to examine the satisfaction components and all those components are works in same as in before and after covid-19 towards using Himalaya baby care products. To test the research model, researcher framed a structured questionnaire and with collected data analyzed by percentage analysis. The study reveals that the effect of the satisfaction on repurchasing intention is giving greater results for capture the market in the study area.

Keywords: Consumer Satisfaction, Women, Baby Care Products, Corona Effect.

INTRODUCTION:

Understanding the needs of a baby's body is essential to their proper development both mental and physical. Himalaya's baby care products are ayurvedic formulations, containing 100 percent pure herbal actives, and conform to the standards of the Pharmaceutical industry, thus making each product effective, mild and soothing to suit and nourish the baby's delicate skin. Parenthood is the most challenging part of anyone's life. Suddenly, and wonderfully, life is no longer just about you. There is a new person to love and nurture, an education to plan. And most importantly a strong healthy body and mind to build. Himalaya range of products has been carefully developed to give the best start in life for the most important person in universe. At Himalaya, science of baby care is geared towards bringing the very best of natural care for the most precious person in customers' life. Their science of baby care is backed by a strong team of research scientists who have carefully selected time-tested

herbal ingredients for the Baby care range. The products have been developed, keeping in mind the special requirements of baby's skin. They are clinically tested to ensure safety and efficacy. So, when people choose Himalaya for their little ones, the rest can be assured that very best product has been chosen.

ABOUT THE HIMALAYA DRUG COMPANY:

In 1930, a young visionary by the name of Mr. M. Manal foresaw the benefits of herbal remedies while riding through the forests of Burma. After diligently researching the science of the traditional field of Ayurveda, he decided to dedicate his life to creating products that would improve millions of lives across the world. Today, with a history spanning more than eight decades in herbal research, Himalaya has positioned itself as a brand that cares about not only enriching people's lives but also the environment. With their 'head-to-heel' range of products, Himalaya aims at providing a holistic solution to everyday ailments that affect our bodies.

Seeped in a legacy of researching nature, Himalaya has successfully been able to harness the science of Ayurveda through cutting-edge research to become a brand that is safe, gentle, and trustworthy.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Amreen Fatima, Shashi Alok, Parul Agarwal, Prem Prakash Singh and AmitaVerma1 in the paper "**Benefits of Herbal extracts in cosmetics**" have suggested that Herbal extracts are primarily added to the cosmetic formulations due to several associated properties such as antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, antiseptic and antimicrobial properties. Even today, people in rural and urban areas depend upon herbs for traditional cosmetics. Herbal cosmetics products claimed to have efficacy and intrinsic acceptability due to routine use in daily life and avoid the side effects which are commonly seen in synthetic products. Due to the awareness of the environmental damage caused by industrialization, a trend has developed to use products with natural ingredients.

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Ramesh and Pavithra (2015) "A study on customers preference and satisfaction towards Himalaya product with reference to Coimbatore city, India" viewed that to identify the customers' preference and satisfaction towards Himalaya products and to investigate the influence of product dimensions on customer satisfaction and customer loyalty as well as to understand the Himalaya effect of the product. Himalaya products are part of the knowledge of indigenous cultures and marginal societies across the globe which has stood the test of time.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Without an objective there is no meaning of any kinds of work. The present work also has some objectives, which are as below:

1) To analyze the difference in the product features of the pre and post Coivd-19.
2) To study the women consumer behavior regarding purchase and usage of baby care products.
3) To forecast the future effect of Covid-19 from consumer perspective.

METHODOLOGY

✓ A research design is considered as the framework or plan for a study that guides as well as helps the data collection and analysis of data. The research design will be experimental for the study.

SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

✓ The present study is descriptive in nature as it attempts to understand the consumer satisfaction towards Himalaya baby care products and purchase behavior of product specially in Covid-19 quarantines duration. For this purpose, a questionnaire tool has prepared and collects the opinion of the consumers who have been utilizing the Himalaya baby care products. The sample size of 50. Convenience and Simple Random sampling technique has been used in this research. For proofing the objectives of the study, the following statistical tools have been used like simple percentage analysis.

DATA SOURCES

The researcher will gather both secondary data and primary data. The primary data will be collected from women consumers through a well-structured questionnaire. The secondary data will be collected from the reports, articles, journals, newspapers and websites.

DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

Table:1 Analysis of Interpretation	Frequency	Percentage
Age		
18 to 25 Years	10	20
26 to 35 Years	32	64
36 to 45 Years	04	08
Above 45Years	04	08
Educational Qualification		
Illiterate	00	00
Up to School Level	03	06
Up to College Level	33	66
Professional	13	26
Other	01	02
Occupation		
House Wife	24	48

S p e c i a l I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l O n l i n e C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5 , I s s u e – 5 , M a y 2 0 2 0

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Employed	10	20
Business woman	08	16
Professional	07	14
Other	01	02
No. of Child		
One	42	84
More than One	08	16
Frequency of Using Himalaya Baby Care Products		00
Daily	29	58
Weekly	14	28
Fortnightly	01	02
Monthly	04	08
Quarterly	02	04
Period/Tenure of using Himalaya Baby Care Products		
For One Year	26	52
For Two Years	09	18
For More than Two Years	15	30
Preferable Location to Buy Himalaya Baby Care Products		
Medical Store	23	46

Retail Store	05	10
Supermarket/Mall	19	38
Online	03	06

ANALYSIS OF EFFECT OF COVID-19 ON THE WOMEN USING HIMALAYA BABY CARE PRODUCTS

Table 2 : Do you able to purchase all the Product / Products of Himalaya Baby Care (whichever you want)/ to reach at product at this quarantine Period of Corona Virus?		
Options	Frequency	Chart
Yes	44	12% 88% ■ Yes ■ No
No	06	
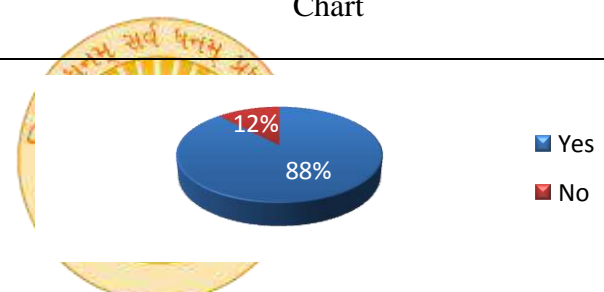
Table 3 : Notifying Factors of Product Purchase								
Factors	Before				After			
	Effects	Freq.	Effects	Freq.	Effects	Freq.	Effects	Freq.
Price	Affordable	45	High	5	Affordable	39	High	11
Availability	Easy	46	Hard	4	Easy	39	Hard	11
Bulk Purchase	Possible	45	Difficult	5	Possible	35	Difficult	15

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Price

before after

Availability

before after

Bulk Purchase

before after
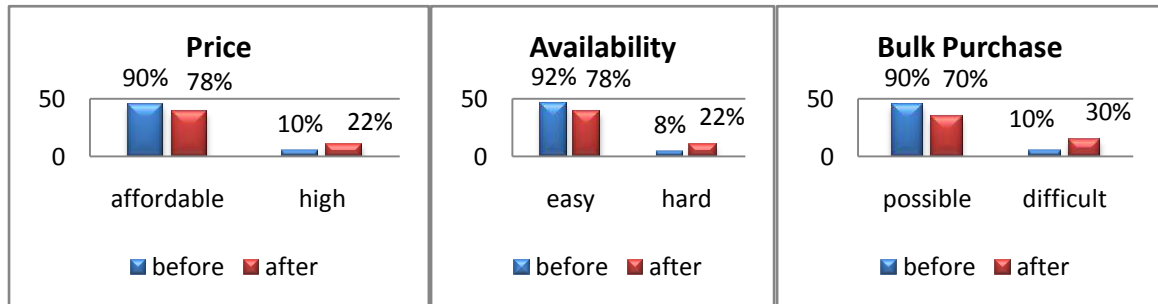
Table 4 : Do you think any changes will happen in the features of the Product after Lockdown Period?		
Options	Frequency	Chart
Yes	08	
No	14	
Can't Say	28	

Table 5 : If Yes, What changes will be there by Company?		
Options	Frequency	Chart
Product will be More Expensive	14	
Company will be reduce the weight of the Product	12	
Company will Compromise in Quality	04	
Product will be Unavailable for some time	07	

Any Other	03	
None of the Above(Company will not do any kind of changes)	15	

Table 6 : Company may change the features of the products due to Corona then also will you want to purchase only Himalaya Baby Care Products?

Options	Frequency	Chart
Yes	14	
No	15	
May Be	21	

FINDINGS

✓ Researcher can come up with the results likewise: Majority of women almost 64% belongs to the Age group of 26 to 35 years, 66% Educated up to college level, 48% are House wives, 84% women have one child, More than 58% women using Himalaya baby care products in daily basis, 52% women using that baby care product for one year. So they have vast experience of the products. 46% women purchasing that specific baby care products from Medical store, i.e. preferable location to purchase such specific baby care products.

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- ✓ Mainly the Researcher wants to identify the difference between before and after quarantine period. Through collected data researcher come to know that in quarantine Period of Corona Virus, women will able to purchase such baby care products or not. Amazingly 88% said Yes.

- ✓ In Table 3 researcher compares Price, Availability and bulk purchase in before and after time period of corona. Before lockdown effect of price, availability and bulk purchase on the mindset of women consumer and the same factors are as much as will affect after the period of lockdown.

- ✓ In that 90% women agreed that the price of Himalaya baby care products are much affordable compare to others, if only 10% women believes that after lockdown price would be increases. Scenario of availability about the product 92% women believes product are easily available in market. In case of bulk purchase 90% women believes that bulk purchase are possible before quarantine time.

- ✓ After the quarantine time only 22% from the total respondent thinks that price of the product will be go high. 22% women believes that availability of the products becomes hard, and about bulk purchase 30% women's thinks that bulk purchase becomes difficult.

- ✓ According to survey 28% respondent are not able to say about changes will happen or not. 8% confidently said yes, and 14% respondent said no. the company will not doing any kind of changes in baby care product.

- ✓ This question is asked only for that 8%, who said company will change in product, then researcher provide some possible options in which company's difference would be represent. But loyal consumer have faith in product as well as company, 30% said company will not make any kind of change after lockdown period.

- ✓ To check the level of satisfaction researcher asked suppose company come up with changes, then also consumer willing to buy only Himalaya product or can switch over from it. In that 28% totally brand loyal and satisfied consumer who said that they purchase Himalaya baby care products only.

CONCLUSION:

The researcher is undertaken only to know the effect of covid-19 on consumer satisfaction. So, it can be conclude that the satisfaction ratio of women who using Himalaya baby care product are same as it is. No any kind of major change will be happen after quarantine time. Loyal women consumers prefers to using Himalaya baby care products only for their lovely babies.

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ROLE OF EMPOWERED WOMEN IN MEDIA & ADVERTISEMENT INDUSTRY

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Abstract:

The examination attempts to detect the patterns and examples of the job spoke to by ladies in Indian TV ads and investigate the view of the crowd concerning the depiction of ladies in Indian TV ads. All through the essential piece of the investigation content examination is utilized to look out very surprising job performed by ladies in Indian TV promotions and their relationship with elective collarets of the commercials like status, setting, believability, voice over, eye to eye connection and class of product. Non-likelihood inspecting, explicitly precise purposive testing is utilized for examining. Ads that are communicated all through the 5 favored time TV shows were recorded. Out of 406 promotions 268 ads were picked on the possibility of the incorporation and rejection criteria. Ads are coded on the possibility of the pre coded classes, known from the predominant audit of writing. The classes are uniquely crafted from the theory of Gender Stereotype by Erving Goffman. The recurrence of the factors was investigated and furthermore the relationship of different job played by ladies with elective collarets was analyzed through the cross-organization and chi-square test.

Lead In:

The examination unconcealed that ladies in promotions and ads are outline basically as autonomous chiefs and independent decision maker and authority of the salable products. They basically speak to the items related with Cosmetics clothing and adornments, Health and Hygiene, and Food and Beverages; they're mainly portray inside the house and barely construct direct Eye contact with the watchers. The investigation furthermore found a major relationship of different jobs spoke to by ladies in notices with their (women's) status, quality (regardless of whether client or authority of the product in promotions) and eye to eye connection (whether the ladies in advertisements are making direct eye to eye connection with the watchers or not) inside the ads; and setting, voice over and notices the class of product. This implies status, Eye contact, nature of women and along these lines the Setting and item class of the ads changes as indicated by totally various jobs taken up by ladies in commercials ads.

To help the outcome acquired through the substance investigation and to coordinate the depiction with crowd recognition a review was led through an organized structure on an example of 500 respondents. The point was to investigate the view of the crowd identifying

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with the depiction of ladies on the principal of their age, training and sexual orientation. Respondents were picked through the non-likelihood purposive inspecting. Their age was between 18-60, with a base capability of HSC (Higher Secondary Education) and in this way the standard watchers of TV ads. Four variables, for example the depiction of ladies in decorative job, family job, working job and as free wheeler were made through the educational correlational examination. To search out the last view of the crowd proclamation insightful mode and recurrence and factor savvy mean was determined. Mann Whitney U and Kurskal Wallis H test were utilized to confirm the distinction in discernment among the crowd on the possibility of their age, training and sex. Crowd reactions were recorded on Five-point Likert scale.

Dominant part of the respondents concurred that ladies in Indian TV ads were to a great extent outlined in fancy job and family job and inconsistently depicted as working and free wheeler; ladies' body and body segments are to say the least and pointlessly appeared in commercial ads, ladies as sexual articles in commercials urge other ladies to copy; they (respondents) feel awkward to watch the ads with their individuals from the family where women are portrayed as sex items and like rather the depiction of increasingly customary looking ladies rather than the ultra-thin models with inadequately clad dress; young ladies in notices zone unit to a great extent depicted inside the house with family unit errands and that they infrequently manufacture eye to eye connection with the watchers. The majority of the respondents concurred that however in commercials ladies are to a great extent spoke to as free call creators, they ordinarily speak to the items related with beautifiers, wellbeing and cleanliness and Food and drinks and once in a while speak to the significant expense item like vehicles, share markets, property. The examination further featured that sex, age and level of instruction of the respondents do have an impact on their observation. Respondents contradict in their observation identifying with the depiction of ladies in promotional ads on the possibility of their sexual orientation age and level of instruction.

The examination has utilized triangulation of methodologies to quantify the development; for example Depiction of women in Indian TV ads through two totally various systems, for example content investigation of the ads and investigating the view of the crowd through organized poll. On the possibility of the discoveries from both the systems the examination reasons that ladies in TV promotions are portrayed to a great extent in decorative and Family

job and once in a while as Free wheeler and Working; oft envisioned in Home setting and depicted as autonomous leader, speaks to prevalently for the product related with Cosmetics, clothing and adornments, Health and Hygiene, and Food and Beverages and frequently making Eye contact with the watchers.

•**The example of different job portrayed by women in Indian TV commercials**

The survey says that the strength of the elaborate job depiction of women, trailed by Family job, as free wheeler and in working job in Indian TV commercials. Tho' in half of the enriching job she was delineated as sex object, the ads for the sex associated products under survey are seen as unimportant, which implies the unnecessary depiction of ladies as sex objects for the products that don't need the sexual engaging quality.

Promoters utilize the sexual intrigue of ladies exclusively to get the eye of the watchers. The depiction of ladies as worry for look and excellence instilled around about hour of the fancy job, infers the rage of Indian women and women for light complexion and magnificence. Family job saw as the second predominant job depiction of women in Indian TV commercials, which implies that however throughout the years the delineation of women in Family job is diminishing, there's an enormous increment in the fancy depiction of young ladies in ads. It's furthermore been found that regardless of whether the depiction of young ladies with free reasoning and feeling contributing totally towards the general public, for the most part with higher situation than men, are seen in Indian TV commercials their numbers were practically nothing. Indeed, even the depiction of young ladies as experts and as vocation disapproved is uncommon to imagine in ads that are beneath study. All these demonstrate that not copious advancement has occurred inside the depiction of young ladies in Indian TV commercials. They're despite everything delineated either as decorative article or in relationship job.

•**Association of the Role depiction of ladies with elective collarets of the promotions (Status, Setting, Voice over, validity, Eye-Contact, and item Category) status.**

The survey has discovered that in a large portion of the promotional ads underneath study ladies are portraying as free leaders for the use of the advertised products. Though the nonpartisan status of young ladies were seen as least depict in promotional ads. The survey

uncovers a factual significant relationship between the job depiction of young ladies and their status in ads. It's distinguished that when depicted in Family job, women in Indian TV commercials are essentially associated with the needy status, though the decorative job, working job and women as free wheeler are found be identified with the autonomous status of ladies in commercials. The investigation more investigates that contrasted with elective job depictions; ladies as free wheeler are progressively associated with the Neutral status.

•Setting

The examination investigates the strength of Home setting in almost five hundredth of the commercials underneath study, whereas action setting is seen as the least as setting. A major affiliation has found between the Role depiction of ladies and along these lines the setting of the ads. The examination finds that the settings of the ads shift in step with the different Role depiction of ladies in Indian TV commercials. When outline in Family job and elaborate job young ladies in ads are found mainly in Home setting, though while portraying the working job in light of the fact that the name directed the affiliation is extra on the movement setting and as a free wheeler ladies in Indian TV ads are basically appeared in outside settings.

•Voice over

In spite of the fact that the examination doesn't see any factually significant relationship between the Roles portray by ladies and voice-over of commercials, it's found out that male sounds feminine were utilized as vocalization for the ads underneath study.

•Credibility

The survey uncovers that in larger part of the commercials underneath study; young ladies were mainly depicted as every User and Authority of the items. A factually significant affiliation is found between the validity of the women and their Role depiction. When portraying the Family job and managing job, young ladies are seen as on the grounds that the client of the product, though in decorative job and women as Free wheeler were essentially identified with each of the User and Authority of the items.

•Eye contact

The survery finds that in excess of seventy fifth of the commercials underneath study young ladies don't appear to make direct eye to eye connection with the watchers. It's been identified that the consideration contact of the ladies fluctuates with the different depiction {of women|of girls|of ladies} in ads. The investigation more investigates that once depicted in Family job young ladies were making least Eye contact and along these lines the Eye contact are seen as most while portrayed in decorative job. All the more full examination of the data uncovers that though portraying in fancy job and as Free wheeler young ladies are essentially depicted as autonomous leaders and keeping in touch. Consequently immediate Eye contact is the comparing consequences of the level of basic leadership.

•Product class

Cosmetics, jewelry and attire were found to be the dominant product class that are advertised and are considered for study. The study found the product categories vary in step with the role portrayal of girls in advertisements. Whereas the portrayal of ladies in Family role principally related to the merchandise associated with Health and Hygiene, and Food and Beverages; girls in working role principally associated with the Health and Hygiene product; and the ornamental role portrayal of girls because the name steered principally connected with the merchandise associated with Cosmetics, jewelry and attire. However girls as Free wheeler are found to be equally delineate for the merchandise classes that are underneath study apart from the merchandise associated with the Cosmetics, jewelry and attire.

•Perception contrast among the crowd concerning the Role depiction of women in Indian TV ads on the central of their sexual orientation, age and training

•Gender

The survey finds a significant contrast of discernment between the male and female crowd concerning the depiction of women in Indian TV ads. Female over male were seen as worried about the depiction of women in ads. More than male, female comprehend that ladies in ads

are outline generally either in conventional Family job or in light of the fact that the fancy article and rarely appeared as experts and Free Wheelers. More than male they were feeling awkward with the sexual depiction young ladies and like to check ordinary glancing ladies in commercials.

•**Age**

Age distinction among the respondents has extraordinarily influenced their recognition identifying with the depiction of young ladies in Indian TV ads. There's no recognition distinction among the crowd on the possibility of their kin identifying with the depiction of young ladies in Family job. Regardless of their age the greater part of the crowd concur that women in ads are generally imagined in Family job.

Despite the fact that the examination finds a significant contrast among the crowd on the key of their kin, identifying with the depiction of young ladies in decorative job, as working and Free wheeler, distinction principally lies between the respondents have a place with the Young Adult Group (EYA and LYA) and Middle Adult Group (EMA and AMA). The respondents of the Middle Adult individuals over the respondents have a place with the Young Adult individuals accepted that women are envisioned generally in elaborate job and scarcely as experts and free wheeler. Particularly the impression of the respondents have a place with the primary youthful grown-up is seen as much entirely unexpected from the respondents of the Advanced Middle Adult. Not a great deal of distinction is found among the Young Adults and among the middle Adults.

•**Education**

Observation difference among the respondents identifying with the depiction of ladies in Family job, as working and free wheeler on the key of their instructional capability. The varieties are essentially found between the respondents qualified up to HSC and Graduation and Doctor of Philosophy or more. The respondents qualified up to Doctor of Philosophy will in general accept incredible respondents with HSC and Graduation capability that young ladies in TV ads are rarely imagined as working and free wheeler. It's extra seen that respondent qualified up to HSC were in understanding a remarkable respondents of Doctor of Philosophy or more that ladies in TV ads are primarily envisioned in Family job. There's no

differentiation in discernment among the respondents on the crucial of the scholarly capability identifying with the depiction of young ladies in fancy job.

End:

In this way, the discoveries of the investigation uncovers that young ladies in Indian TV ads essentially envisioned in decorative job and Family job; sometimes as experts and Free wheeler. The investigation further uncovers that however women in commercials are basically appeared as free leaders, imagined primarily both as User and Authority of the promoted products, in the greater part of the cases they're not making direct Eye contact with the watchers, transcendently envisioned in Home setting and chiefly appeared for the ads of the item connected with Cosmetics, gems and clothing, and Food and Beverages. Tho' numerous jobs are seen in ads women are primarily imagined in single job in commercial ads that are underneath study. It's discovered that the status, trustworthiness and Eye contact of the ladies; and Setting and products class in commercial ads fluctuate consistently with the depiction of young ladies in ads. Equal outcomes {are also|also are|are} found from the study that has been led underneath the examination; in light of the fact that most of the crowd in understanding that young ladies in ads are prevalently envisioned in decorative job and Family job; and scarcely imagined in prevailing situation with higher basic leadership ability over men and as experts; whenever imagined as experts more often than not appeared in subordinate position; primarily appeared inside the house with their individuals from the family doing the house hold tasks; tho' envisioned as free chief; the products majorly with body beautification, Food and Beverages and Health and Hygiene; and barely make direct Eye contact with the watchers. The aftereffects of substance investigation and furthermore the overview are seen as very comparable, that validates the consequences of the each of survey content examination and review.

In this manner, the survey can assist the sponsors with understanding the inclination and inclination of the crowd of different sex, individuals and level of instruction so they will set up their promoting message likewise to the inclination of the focused on crowd and it additionally proposes the prerequisite for the survey of the predominant strategy which may carefully denied the ads that are conflicting with the honesty of women inside the general public.

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CORONA AN EFFECT:

A WORK FROM HOME CONCEPT FOR IT

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ABSTRACT:

Everything is possible and in the hands of people about what to do in their lives. It is said that a person can do anything whatever he wants if he has a strong decision to do so. But there is an exception to do the same. In the situation of natural calamities, everything is not in our control. The current situation of corona virus is the same natural calamities. In this situation, to have the continue work, one should do hid work from home. A small research is conducted here to measure the effect of Covid-19 as more than 90% of IT professionals are doing their work from home. For this 50 questionnaires were filled out by E-Form. The concept is comfortable and less comfortable as well for the Professionals. The present and future effect is taken here to analyse the pre and post effect of Covid-19.

KEYWORDS: Covid-19, Work From Home, Corona Virus, G-Form.

INTRODUCTION:

When life demands a reset from its routine it takes time to adjust. The morning alarm, the muffled protestations of drowsy children, harried mothers, the swear-heavy and sweaty commute to work, the post work hangouts at pubs and malls late into the night. All need to pause before change imposes itself upon us. Coronavirus, our much reviled, unwelcome guest, prompted a few welcome changes, as work from home (WFH) became the new normal. Children and parents under the same roof for the entire days altogether knitted families closer. 'Quality family time' materialized in abundance; the few unexpected, and expected, fissures are, of course, subject to patient smoothening. (Shekhar and Lachmi Deb Roy)

CONCEPT:

Work From home is a concept where the employee can do his or her job from home. Work from home gives flexible working hours to the employee as well as the job for the employer is done with ease. Work from home is helpful to delivering work life balance to the employee, and also parallelly helps the company to get the work done. Nowadays, most of

the employers are offering this option to their employees.The former Chief Financial Officer of IT services major, Infosys Ltd, said the IT industry has done a "fabulous, unbelievable and remarkable" job in transitioning more than 90 per cent of its employees to work from home. (Pai)

Work from home (or Working from home) is a modern work approach enabled through internet and mobility wherein irrespective of the physical location of an individual work can be done. Work from Home is also known as Working Remotely or telecommuting which implies that the employee is working from a remote location usually home. (Work From Home Definition, Importance, Advantages, Disadvantages, Steps & Overview). Managed Services will drop by 17% in the coming quarter and about 7% overall for 2020. (S. Pai).

Importance of the Work from Home Concept:

Work from home as a concept is very important in current times. It helps to keep productivity of the employee same or even better and at the same time supports the employee for being with family or handling some personal work. Also in the case the employee is facing some health issue of self or family, Work from Home (WFH) can be a great tool for helping employee stay at home and work at the same time. in 2020, during Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic, Work from Home enabled many companies to remain productive and keep themselves relevant. Roles like IT, Management, Designing, Media etc. continued to work with the WFH option. More than one million information technology employees are expected to continue to work from home even after the coronavirus-inflicted lockdown situation returns to normalcy, says IT industry veteran Senapathy (Kris) Gopalakrishnan. (Lakhs of IT employees likely to continue to work from home post-lockdown).

Advantages of Work from Home:

There are many advantages while working from home stated as under:

- There is more job applicant for a particular job with certain people with location constraint or disabled people can apply for the job. Even parents with children who tend to leave job can be retained for the job.

- There is more work life balance. Many people claim that a more quieter or friendly atmosphere is found at home which helps to concentrate on the work as well as they can complete the assigned work quickly.

- There is a lot of savings with respect to cost of office infrastructure like spaces, electricity bills etc.

- Employees feel motivated as they get a good work life balance, and improves their productivity.

Disadvantages of Work from Home:

There are many disadvantages as well shown as under:

- There is always a major problem with monitoring the work.
- The cost of technological infrastructure that is required for implementing the concept.
- There is always a security problem with data being transferred and that can't be monitored easily.
- All jobs doesn't is not suitable for work from home concept. Sometimes communication problem between employees makes it problematic for a job.

LITERATUREREVIEW:

G.C. Shekhar, Lachmi Deb Roy and GiridharJha(2020) has written an article in a magazine named "Coronavirus Lockdown: Work From Home Comes With Its Own Set Of Rules". In the article, the effect of corona virus on every individuals was shown. The effect of housewives, the effect on students, the effect on business persons, the effect on Bollywood celebrities etc.everything is written.

SiddharthPai(2020) has written an e-paper in a website and the paper named "IT sector's earnings outlook: how bad will it get?." In the paper, the adverse effect of Covid-19 is shown. The effect on IT sector is the major part by the disadvantages of corona virus. By this lockdown situation because of corona virus, it has a major impact on the human lives as everything is stopped in the market and in the business.

Mohandas Pai(2020) has given his views in a well-known newspaper The Economic Times and the title of the views names as "IT services companies to suspend hiring this year". In the article, it was described that the best option to continue the work in this lockdown situation for IT Professionals is doing the work from home. And the option for not stopping the work is described and the advantages through it were briefly explained.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To analyze the current effect of Work from Home for IT Professionals.
- To forecast the future effect of Covid-19 from the perspective of IT Professionals.

DATA COLLECTION:

For this concept, to know the effect and views of IT Professionals, primary data is collected from 50 IT Professionals by sending them G-Form questionnaire. And for understanding the concept and for theory knowledge, the secondary data is collected. The sampling technique is simple random sampling.

TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES:

From the data collected, with taking every perspectives in consideration, the percentage analysis has been preferred for this study. As per the inconveniency to reach to the target audience personally, there was only one way to collect questionnaire i.e. through e-form. Hence, only percentage analysis has been used for the analysis.

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ANALYSIS:

1. How far do you think work from home is feasible in your current profile?		
Scale	**Frequency**	**Chart**
Not at all feasible	2	
Partly not feasible	1	
Neutral	12	
Feasible	17	
Extremely feasible	18	

2. How much time do you spent for office work while doing work from home?		
Options	**Frequency**	**Chart**
Less than 4 hours	7	
4 to 8 hours	26	
More than 8 hours	17	

3. Are you comfortable with the Work From Home concept?		
Scale	**Frequency**	**Chart**
Fully comfortable	27	
Neutral	21	
Fully uncomfortable	2	

4. What did you do with the extra time saved from not commuting to office on regular basis?		
Options	**Frequency**	**Chart**
Take more sleep	3	
Spending more time with family members	20	
Spending extra time for doing work of office	5	
Spending more leisure time spent on T.V., Computer games. Social media etc.	7	
Started (or increased) other paid work	0	
Spending time on physical fitness/mental stress buster exercise	3	
Spending more time on hobbies (reading. Writing, painting etc.)	10	
Other	2	

5. Are you facing any problem in your work as you are doing your work from home?		
Options	**Frequency**	**Chart**
You are not comfortable as you don't have all resources	10	
Your home environment doesn't suit for your work	7	

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You cannot get proper suggestions from your colleagues and superiors	6
No problem	27

6. Do you think this lockdown situation affect your work in any manner?		
Options	**Frequency**	**Chart**
Yes	22	
No	28	
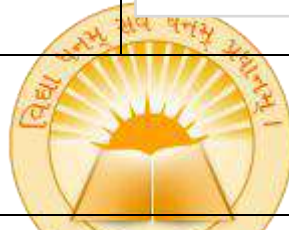
7. If yes, how it affects?		
Options	**Frequency**	**Chart**
Can't justify your work	7	
Can't do complete work	4	
Can't get more orders or clients	5	
Facing network or any other technical issues	5	
Other	1	

8. **Give your opinion on the time will be taken by your firm to cover the loss after Covid-19.**
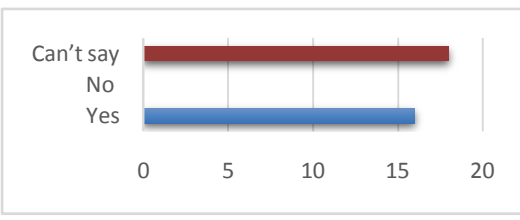
Options	Frequency	Chart
1-2 months	7	
2-6 months	18	
6-12 months	7	
More than a year	1	
Can't say	17	

9. **Will Covid-19 effect on your salary/income after lockdown period?**

Options	Frequency	Chart
Yes	18	
No	13	
May be	19	

10. **Is your firm dealing with foreign companies?**

Options	Frequency	Chart
Yes	34	
No	16	

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11. If yes, even after completion of lockdown in India, will your firm be able to hold all foreign clients same as today? (If in other countries, lockdown will be continue)		
Options	**Frequency**	**Chart**
Yes	16	
No	0	
Can't say	18	

INTERPRETATION:

By considering all the collected data, one can get following results:

- Work from Home is foremost possible for IT Professionals.More than 50% Professionals take 4 to 8 hours for their daily work from home.In the extra time saved from the daily work, mostly they spend quality time with their family members.More than 95% IT Professionals are comfortable with work from home and more than 50% do not have any problem and few of remaining have little problem as they do not have proper resources and environment.

- More than half of the professionals believe that the lockdown situation does not effect on their work in any manner. And those who have any effect, some of them are facing network issues, some of them cannot get more orders/clients and some of them cannot justify their work at home.It was asked them about their view on recovering the loss after this lockdown situation and in the answer, about 33% have said that they are not sure about it and further 33% have said the duration of 2-6 months will be taken to cover loss by their firm and remaining have told different duration.

- This lockdown period can effect on the salary of the IT Professionals and according to them it can have affect, cannot be or some are not sure about it. The firm holding foreign clients, are sure that they will not lose any of foreign contracts because of Covid-19.

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CONCLUSION:

The research is undertaken only for the purpose to know the effect of Covid-19 for the IT professionals after and continue lockdown.It can be concluded that likewise all other businesses in the market, IT sector is different from all as its professionals can do their work from home and their work is not stopped because of this lockdown situation. By having overall survey, it can be analyzed that moreover up to 10%, the sector will have to suffer loss. Hence, more than 90% of the business work can be same as the before period. Mostly, they do not have any problem, they are comfortable, and they do not have any strong fear to have any effect on their salary and foreign contracts.

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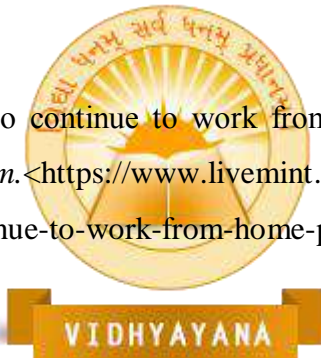
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ARTICLE ON SERVICE MARKETING AND CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR

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Key words: Service, service marketing,

Introduction:

A service is an act or performance offered by one party to another. They are economic activities that create value and provide benefits for customers at specific times and places as a result of bringing desired change.

Characteristics of services

Service is an act or performance offered by one party to another. They are economic activities that create value and provide benefits for customers at specific times and places as a result of bringing about a desired change in or on behalf of the recipient of the service. The term service is not limited to personal services like medical services, beauty parlors, legal services, etc. According to the marketing experts and management thinkers the concept of services is a wider one. The term services are defined in a number of ways but not a single one is universally accepted. The distinct characteristics of services are mentioned below.

Intangibility: Services are intangible we cannot touch them are not physical objects. According to Carman and Uhl, a consumer feels that he has the right and opportunity to see, touch, hear, smell or taste the goods before they buy them. This is not applicable to services. The buyer does not have any opportunity to touch smell, and taste the services. While selling or promoting a service one has to concentrate on the satisfaction and benefit a consumer can derive having spent on these services.

For e.g. An airline sells a flight ticket from A destination to B destination. Here it is the matter" of consumer"s perception of services than smelling it or tasting it.

Perishability : Services too, are perishable like labor, Service has a high degree of perish ability. Here the element of time assumes a significant position. If we do not use it today, it labor if ever. If labor stops working, it is a complete waste. It cannot be stored. Utilized or unutilized services are an economic waste. An unoccupied building, an unemployed person, credit unutilized, etc. are economic waste. Services have a high level of perish ability.

Inseparability: Services are generally created or supplied simultaneously. They are inseparable. For an e.g., the entertainment industry, health experts and other professionals create and offer their service at the same given time. Services and their providers are associated closely and thus, not separable. Donald Cowell states „Goods are produced, sold and then consumed whereas the services are sold and then produced and consumed‟. Therefore inseparability is an important characteristic of services which proves challenging to service management industry.

Heterogeneity: This character of services makes it difficult to set a standard for any service. The quality of services cannot be standardized. The price paid for a service may either be too high or too low as is seen in the case of the entertainment industry and sports. The same type of services cannot be sold to all the consumers even if they pay the same price. Consumers rate these services in different ways. This is due to the difference in perception of individuals at the level of providers and users. Heterogeneity makes it difficult to establish standards for the output of service firm.

Ownership: In the sale of goods, after the completion of process, the goods are transferred in the name of the buyer and he becomes the owner of the goods. But in the case of services, we do not find this. The users have only an access to services. They cannot own the service.
For e.g. a consumer can use personal care services or medical services or can use a hotel room or swimming pool, however the ownership remains with the providers.
According to Philip Kotler, "A service is an activity or benefit that one party can offer to another that is essentially intangible and does not result in the ownership of anything. "From this it is clear that the ownership is not affected in the process of selling the services.

Simultaneity: Services cannot move through channels of distribution and cannot be delivered to the potential customers and user. Thus, either users are brought to the services or providers go to the user. It is right to say that services have limited geographical area. According to Carman,
"Producers of services generally have a small size area of operations than do the producers of items largely because the producer must to get the services or vice- versa."

When the producers approach the buyer time is taken away from the production of services and the cost of those services is increased. On the other hand it cost time and money for the buyers to come to producers directly. Here the economics of time and travel provide incentives to locate more service centers closer, to prospective customer, resulting in emergence of smaller service centers for e.g. aero plane cannot be brought to customer, etc.

Understanding consumer behaviour and service marketing:

Marketing and consumer behavior are intrinsically connected. Without grasping a level of understanding of what drives consumers, marketers would have a pretty difficult time identifying the right market segments and putting together a marketing campaign that will attract attention.

Studying consumers helps marketers improve their strategies because it gives them stronger insight into understanding buyer behavior. By obtaining a view into how consumers think, feel, reason and choose, marketers can use this information to not only design products and services that will be in demand, but also how to present these options to the consumer base in an attractive fashion.

An "official" definition of consumer behavior is "The study of individuals, groups, or organizations and the processes they use to select, secure, use, and dispose of products, services, experiences, or ideas to satisfy needs and the impacts that these processes have on the consumer and society."

Here are some of the other factors that influence consumer behavior and the attributes marketers should consider valuable:

Decision making

The thought processes consumers use in their decision making is an important behavior to try and understand. Marketers want to try and tap into what makes consumers tick as they ponder their choices and learn just what the types of things lead to a final decision. This way they can align their products to remain in the running and be hopefully chosen.

Product use/complements

Understanding how consumers use products and what complement items are used is of value. Marketers who gain insight to how products are used and what accompanying

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products are purchased can then use this information to design products and develop complement products that are enticing and attractive to consumers.

Consumer knowledge

Social awareness is also a factor. Dr. Perner brings up the example,

"aggressive marketing of high fat foods, or aggressive marketing of easy credit, may have serious repercussions for national health and economy". With any information on the Web readily available, there is a much higher level of consumer awareness and knowledge. People aren't going to fall for flaky advertisements or poorly designed marketing campaigns because it is easy to look things up. Marketers should understand there are always cause and effects. Consumers today are pretty savvy, and much of their behavior is focused around social awareness.

Motivation

What motivates consumers is also an important concept for marketers to understand. This is another valuable area to tap into because products, services and marketing campaigns can be designed to flow along the same path as consumer motivating factors.

Social media marketing

Friends influencing friends is also an important behavior today's marketers need to understand. Some statistics, as e Marketer points out, suggest about 7 out of 10 millennial social users are "somewhat" influenced by the recommendations provided by friends on social networks. It is unwise for marketers to ignore this very popular and valuable channel of advertising. Social media has become an important channel, and will likely continue to maintain a strong presence in the lives of consumers; however, how it is leveraged will depend on how social networks are perceived and utilized.

Understanding consumer behavior is a vital component of marketing. Businesses that don't understand the how, why and where of consumers, and gain insight to why they make the choices they do, are going to have a much harder time making a connection and reaching those coveted sales.

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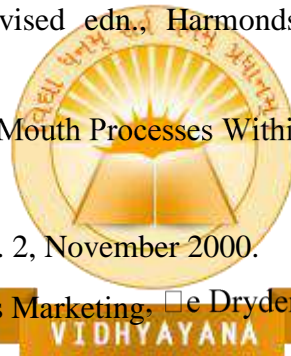
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An article on Effects of advertisements on consumer behavior

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An International Multidisciplinary Research E-Journal

Key words:

Consumer buying behaviour, advertisements, advertisements effect

Introduction:

Advertising is a means of communication with the users of a product or service. Advertisements are messages paid for by those who send them and are intended to inform or influence people who receive them, as defined by the Advertising Association of the UK. Advertising is multidimensional. It is a form of mass communication, a powerful marketing tool, a component of the economic system, a means of financing the mass media, a social institution, an art form, an instrument of business management, a field of employment and a profession. In India the advertising business is growing at the rate of 30% to 35% annually. The total advertising expenditure in India is about $5 Billion. It is a 1200 crore industry, even when billings are Rs. 8000 plus crores. It is 90% of India's GDP. Today we see our senses bombarded with lots of advertisements. Be it the newspapers, magazines, the television or even so many hoardings which line up any street or highway, there are lot of advertisements to be seen. In fact the quantity and the quality both are increasing day by day. It has become an important tool at the hands of the marketers to sell their products. Some advertisements are criticized for being false, misleading, and deceptive and for concealing information. Advertisements can also manipulate the consumer to go in for unnecessary buying spree.

The major aim of advertising is to impact on buying behaviour; however, this impact about brand is changed or strengthened frequently through people's memories. Memories about the brand are formed by associations that are related to brand name in consumer mind (Khan, Siddiqui, Shah & Hunjra, 2012). These brands continuously influence consideration, evaluation and finally purchases (Romaniuk & Sharp, 2004).Consumers buying behaviour has always been given so much importance and space in the literature study of impact of advertising regarding its effectiveness (Ajzen, 2002). Most of the time consumers buying

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behaviour depends on liking or disliking of consumer towards the advertisement of the product advertised (Smith et al., 2006). A good quality advertisement is likely to influence consumers into buying that product while a poor quality advertisement will do the opposite.

Consumer buying behaviour:

Consumer buying behaviour refers to the methods involved when individuals or groups choose, buy, utilize or dispose of products, services, concepts or experiences to suit their needs and desires (Solomon, 1995). A behaviour that consumers display in searching for, paying for, using, evaluating and disposing of products and services that they think will satisfy their needs (Schiffman & Kanuk, 2007). It is a convergence of three fields of social science, they are, individual psychology, societal psychology and cultural anthropology (Ramachander, 1988). A theory that answers what, why, how, when and where an individual makes purchase (Green, 1992); it is particularly important to study the subject of consumer buying behaviour as it facilitate firms to plan and execute superior business strategies (Khaniwale, 2015).
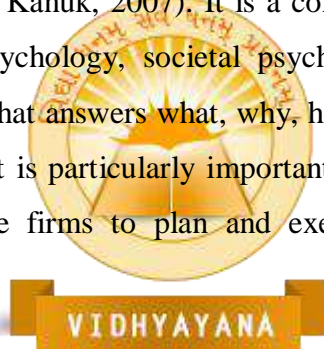
The word media was first used in the 1920s, and since the 1950s, amidst the high level of industrialization, mass media, radio and cinema, have been highly influencing politics. Mass media consists of all media technologies, including televisions, internet, radio, and newspapers, which are used also for mass communication. One of the messages the media transmits is advertising. Advertisement is an action to get the public attention towards a product or business through electronic media, or paid announcements in broad cast. Advertising can be done for a product, idea, person, or an organization. However, its importance lies in its containing only one single message that all the audience members would interpret alike. Advertising is a very important part of marketing. It is all around us, we can't run away from it. Where ever you look you see an advertisement; in your home you watch TV, and on the street seeing billboards. These days, TV and its advertisement are part

of most families' daily life. It persuades people to buy their products. Customers get influenced by several types of advertisement to buy a product. These types are shown in different methods, like TV commercial campaigns, print media campaigns, billboards that are put on the streets, posters, product placement in films and TV programs, newspapers, magazines, and the internet. Studies on advertisement showed that TV ads are the most influential type of advertisement because most people watch TV, and because TV has the ability to transmit messages through sound, motion, and sight. Nowadays, commercials advertise their products that don't really function the way shown in the commercial. Advertisement programs should be for the people's benefits not for the company. Consumers should be aware of risks in health and safety from false advertising, customers and children deceiving, and subliminal advertising.

Kilbourne (2000) says that: "advertising has a great impact in all of us, but we don't realize that". Advertisement seen every day, so people should choose the right ones and know which is good and bad for them. There must be supervision from the parents on their children.

Conclusion

This article focused on the impact of advertisements on consumer purchase decisions. Finally advertisements in general and how they influence consumer purchase decision were also examined. From the aforementioned examination and analysis, it can be concluded that advertisements in whatever form can have either a positive or negative impact on consumer purchase decisions. Marketing managers appear to have very little influence on how the advertisements will impact consumer purchase behaviour. In sharp contrast, it was discovered that traditional methods of advertisements have consistent (across various studies) positive impact on consumer purchase behaviour. It can also be concluded that of all the forms of advertisement, online reviews are perhaps the most volatile and prone to resulting in a negative impact on purchase decisions. Nevertheless, it is also quite likely to bring on the most amounts of sales within a short period of time. It was discovered that consumers find

some advertisements annoying which also influences their decision to allow the engagement of their attention and consequently their money in making the final purchase. In addition, it was also found that there are positive correlations between advertisements and consumer purchase behaviour in that the advertisement triggers the customer's interest in a product and eventually leads to a purchase.

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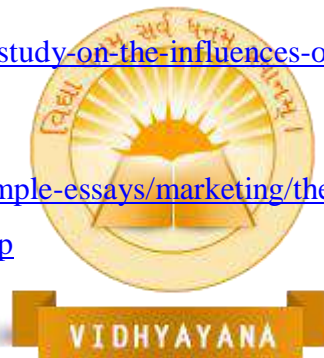
The New World: How The World Will Be Different

After COVID-19

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Introduction:

No one in their rarest of the dream had ever thought that there would be a Virus like Corona and which would affect the Globe across in such a drastic way. It is beyond doubt that it would take time for the life to be normal again. On the contrary this Pandemic has already made many significant and fundamental changes in the world and to our great surprise many of these will become permanent.

When this Health crisis has gone there will be definitely a 'New World' with significant changes to cherish and ponder. Let us believe that 'Every dark Cloud has a Silver lining'. Here are some ways this new world will positively break with the past:

Preference to Local rather than Global Supply chains:

Due to this Pandemic the Companies will look to vary their suppliers and favour local suppliers may be at a higher cost. Companies would neither like to trust all the supply from one foreign country nor outside their Country.

Online Shopping, Working and Playing:

As such the retailers with physical stores were struggling to compete with the online shopping craze and nevertheless due to this lockdowns everyone would start to work, play and shop online. There would be more chances of work from home jobs, online shopping, and online playing. So in-store shopping and commercial real estates will take a hit long-term.

Digital and Online Learning:

The Academicians have slowly and steadily shifted themselves from classroom teachings to Webinars and they themselves now opt for Online FDP, Workshops and Conferences. Access and ability to Work, Learn and Teach online will become more important in the New Era after COVID 19.

Healthcare and Health Insurance Company will receive an impetus:

Before this Pandemic, Universal Healthcare was considered a left-of-center view. As this Virus affected the Rich as well as the poor, there is a clear view now that people will take good care of their health as well as start to take Health Insurance for their Safety and Security.

No ZOO or Caged Birds and Animals:

In these several days of Lockdown we have learnt a lesson that how difficult it is to be locked down in a particular place however big it may be is very Painful, Stressful and Unacceptable. After this lockdown of COVID gets over no one would think of caging a bird or animal. Everyone loves their Indecency of Movement.

More Personal bonding and Connectivity:

After this Pandemic gets over we would be interconnected with and interdependent on each other in ways we did not fully understand before. One would love to live each day of their life to the fullest and with whole heartedness.

Better Monitoring Using IoT and Big Data:

We see the power of data in a Pandemic in real-time. The lessons we are receiving from this experience will inform how we monitor future pandemics by using internet of things technology and big data. National or global apps could result in better early warning systems because they could report and track who is showing symptoms of an outbreak. GPS data could then be used to track where exposed people have been and who they have interacted with to show contagion. Any of these efforts require careful implementation to safeguard an individual's privacy and to prevent the abuse of the data but offer huge benefits to more effectively monitor and tackle future pandemics.

AI-Enabled Drug Development:

The faster we can create and deploy an effective and safe drug to treat and a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 and future viruses, the faster it will be contained. Artificial intelligence is an ideal partner in drug development because it can accelerate and complement human endeavors. Our current reality will inform future efforts to deploy AI in drug development.

Telemedicine:

Now a days we keep on receiving the emails from healthcare professionals that they are open for telemedicine or virtual consultations? To curb traffic at hospitals and other healthcare practitioner's offices, many are implementing or reminding their patients that consultations can be done through video. Rather than rush to the doctor or healthcare center, remote care enables clinical services without an in-person visit. Some healthcare providers had dabbled in this before COVID-19, but the interest has increased now that social distancing is mandated in many areas. Thus, there are new horizons for Telemedicine.

Increased Reliance on Robots:

Robots aren't susceptible to viruses. Whether they are used to deliver groceries or to take vitals in a healthcare system or to keep a factory running, companies realize how robots could support us today and play an important role in a post-COVID-19 world or during a future Pandemic.

India will become a Manufacturing Hub:

Manufacturing facilities will be set up in India, in preference to China, by corporations from all over the world.100 USA and 200 Japanese are already leaving China. India will become the hub for manufacture of every item from mobile phones to pharmaceuticals. The biggest and the best brands will realise that the Indian people are honest, hard-working, talented and reliable and were underrated so far.

Our Vegetarian cuisine will be Universal:

Our vegetarian cuisine will be appreciated more and more and people across the Globe will understand its importance just like that of Yoga. We Indians believe in 'Ahimsa Parmo Dharma' i.e. Non-violence is the Supreme Religion. Our Vegetarian approach will be Universal in coming days.

Ayurveda and Naturopathy will prosper:

Ayurveda and Naturopathy will also become very popular. Yoga and Pranayam teachers will be in great demand. Afterall, the best way for potential breathing related issues is exercising the lungs.

Conclusion:

COVID-19 might be taxing our systems and patience, but it's also building our resilience and allowing us to develop new and innovative solutions out of necessity. In a post-COVID-19 world, we will take the lessons handed to us by our time dealing with the virus and make our world a better place to Live with Joy.

A STUDY ON PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF HAVELLS COMPANY BY USING ALTMAN'S Z SCORE MODEL

Sanjaysinh Zala

Abstract:

It is necessary to evaluate the performance of companies to make investment in that particular company. So, in present research paper, researcher selected Havells Company for the performance evaluation by using Altman Z score model. Data Analysis is considered as the main part of any research. In a this research data analysis is be done using statistical tools like averages, ratios and by using Altman Z score model. The period of the study is 10 years i.e. from 2009 to 2018. Z score of Havells Company is 3.20, 3.19, 2.99, 3.25, 3.37, 3.50, 3.53, 4.12, 3.34 and 3.58 respectively during 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018. Havells Company during 2009 to 2018 in a safe zone because in all the years z score is more than 2.99.

Key Words: Performance Evaluation, Z score, Zone

Introduction:

All the business organizations and companies are carried out with an objective of making a good profit. All the stakeholders i.e. Shareholders, Debenture holders, Preference shareholders, creditors and investors of company or the business organization will want to know whether an organization will do well in future in order to keep their interest in that organization. Forensic Accounting is one of the forms of investing accounting that helps to examine the financial records of the company with respect to fraud and distress. In today's competitive world it is necessary to evaluate the performance of the firm or industry on the regular basis to sustain in the market. With the help of evaluation of performance we can find out the Zone of Company.

$$Z = 1.2X_1 + 1.4X_2 + 3.3X_3 + 0.6X_4 + .999X_5$$

Where X_1 = Working Capital / Total Assets

X_2 = Retained Earning / Total Assets

X_3 = EBIT / Total Assets

X_4 = Market Value of Equity / Total Liabilities

X_5 = Sales / Total Assets

Z Score Discrimination:

Z > 2.99	Safe Zone
1.81 < Z < 2.99	Grey Zone
< 1.81	Distress Zone

Research Gap:

1. Study Period
2. Sample
3. Test

Title of the Study:

"**A Comparative study of Performance Evaluation of Havells and HBL Power**"

Objectives of the Study:

1. To measure the Performance of Havells Company
2. To know the profitability of Havells Company
3. To identify zone of Havells
4. To give suggestions

Review of Literature:

Studies done with the help of Atman Z score Model

- ❖ **Apoorva (2019)** Seven companies have been selected to check the efficiency and accuracy of this model. In conclusion it can be applied for Indian Companies but the same was not 100% accurate.

- ❖ **Rohini Sajjan (2016)** this study tries to apply the model to understand financial health of selected firms for the years 2011-2015 which are listed in BSE and NSE. Companies are selected from manufacturing and non manufacturing sector. It reveals that none of the companies completely belongs to safe zone except for few years. Most of the firms are in distress zone.

- ❖ **Setyani Dwi Lestari (2016)** the study was based on effect of z score to stock price is significantly 0.004. the study period was 2009 to 2014. Retained earning to total

assets have no significant effect. Ratio of z score only ebit to total assets and significantly affect stock price partially.

Research Methodology

Population / Universe of Study:

The population of the study is all listed electronic manufacturing as well as non-manufacturing companies which are listed in BSE.

Sample Size:

From the whole population Havells Companies selected on the basis of Market capitalization and which is listed in BSE.

Data Collection:

There are basically 2 methods of data collection. They are Primary and Secondary data collection. This study will be based on secondary data collection in which data is collected from the Havells companies annual report, websites and magazines. For the calculation of various ratios money control and annual report of respective companies will be used.

Period of the Study:

The period of the study will be of 10 years i.e. from 2009 to 2018.

Tools and Techniques:

Data Analysis is considered as the main part of any research. In a this research data analysis is be done using statistical tools like

- Averages,
- Ratios
  - ✓ Current Ratio
  - ✓ Quick Ratio
  - ✓ Inventory Turnover Ratio
  - ✓ Assets Turnover Ratio
  - ✓ Leverage Ratio
  - ✓ Return on Assets Ratio
  - ✓ Return on Capital Employed and
- By using Altman Z score model

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Data Analysis and Interpretation:

Ratio of Havells Company during 2009 to 2018

Ratio	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
CR	1.36	1.25	0.99	1.10	1.31	1.42	1.32	1.81	2.20	1.36
QR	0.87	0.54	0.35	0.41	0.56	0.81	0.76	1.24	1.58	0.77
DTR	28.83	29.73	30.14	26.64	29.15	35.40	38.95	37.48	31.78	29.39
ITR	6.32	8.08	6.45	5.72	5.72	6.16	6.74	6.49	6.34	5.67
ATR	2.58	2.19	2.14	2.30	2.29	2.21	2.23	2.16	2.01	2.20
LR	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.03
ER	0.93	0.91	0.93	0.94	0.95	0.93	0.98	1.01	0.94	0.97
ROA	19.12	24.15	22.83	24.52	24.54	27.22	27.46	35.32	22.42	27.04
ROCE	31.96	43.81	46.67	47.85	41.26	45.24	47.99	42.84	25.95	27.91
AVG.	10.23	12.31	12.29	12.17	11.76	13.27	14.05	14.26	10.36	10.59

[Source: Computed with the help of Annual Report 2009 to 2018]
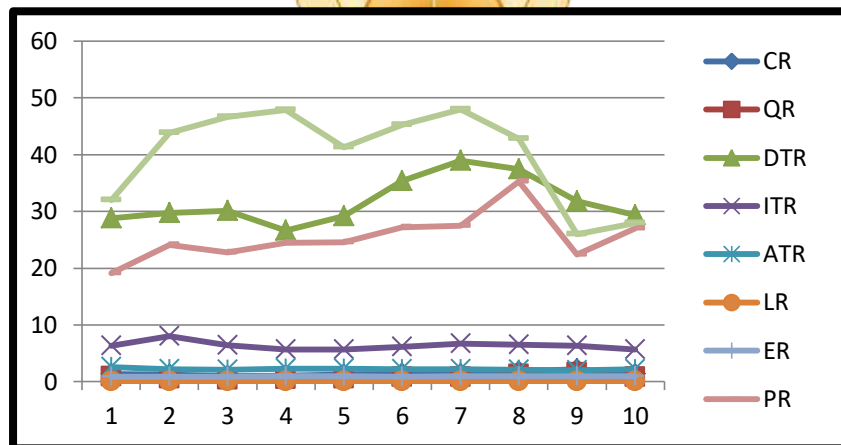
[Source: Computed with the help of Above Table]

Above table and chart represent Current Ratio, Quick Ratio, Debtor Turnover Ratio, Inventory Ratio, Leverage Ratio, Equity Ratio, Return on Assets Ratio and Return on Capital Ratio during 2009 to 2018. The average of all ratio is 10.23, 12.31, 12.29, 12.17, 11.76, 13.27, 14.05, 14.26, 10.36 and 10.59 respectively during 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013,

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2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018. Highest average is in the year 2016 i.e. 14.26 and lowest average is in the year 2009 i.e. 10.23.

Altman Z Score Model for Havells Company:

Ratio	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
X1	0.15	0.09	-0.001	0.06	0.13	0.20	0.16	0.41	0.52	0.26
X2	0.14	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.21	0.19	0.27	0.16	0.19
X3	0.19	0.24	0.23	0.25	0.25	0.27	0.27	0.35	0.22	0.27
X4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X5	2.19	1.97	1.99	2.12	2.13	2.07	2.17	2.07	1.76	2.12
$Z= 1.2X_1 + 1.4X_2 + 3.3X_3 + 0.6X_4 + .999X_5$										
Z score	3.20	3.19	2.98	3.25	3.37	3.50	3.53	4.12	3.34	3.58
Zone	Safe	Safe	Safe	Safe	Safe	Safe	Safe	Safe	Safe	Safe

[Source: Computed with the help of Ratios.]

Z score of Havells Company is 3.20, 3.19, 2.99, 3.25, 3.37, 3.50, 3.53, 4.12, 3.34 and 3.58 respectively during 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018. Havells Company during 2009 to 2018 in a safe zone because in all the years z score is more than 2.99.

Conclusion and Findings:

With the help of this study a stakeholder can easily identify the company is in Safe Zone, Grey Zone and Distress Zone. Same way company also can know about the financial health and zone which it belongs to. Z score of Havells Company is 3.20, 3.19, 2.99, 3.25, 3.37, 3.50, 3.53, 4.12, 3.34 and 3.58 respectively during 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018. Havells Company during 2009 to 2018 in a safe zone because in all the years z score is more than 2.99.

Limitations of the Study:

- Only one company is selected for the study

- Study period is only 10 years.

Reference:

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"An Analytical Study on Financial Health of Selected Pharmaceutical Companies by using Kida's Model."

Ramani Harsha L

LECTURER

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Abstract:

In today's competitive world it is necessary to evaluate the performance of the firm or industry on the regular basis to sustain in the market. With the help of evaluation of performance we can find out the efficient and inefficient units and can take several measures to turn inefficient unit into efficient unit. In this research work Kida Model is used to measure efficiency of Pharmaceutical Companies. 5 Companies are selected and the study period is 2015, 2016 and 2017. ANOVA and Kida's Model are used for data analysis. According to Kida's Model the company which has Z score more than 0.38 is consider as safe. So all selected companies having Z score more than 0.38. So, all selected pharmaceutical companies are in safe zone during study period. And hypothesis tested with the help of ANOVA. It conclude that null hypothesis expected. So results are as per expected.

Key Words: Financial Health, Kida's Model, Z score

Introduction:

Every business undertaking is carried out with an objective of making profit. All the stakeholders of company or the business organization will want to know whether an organization will do well in future in order to keep their interest in that organization. Forensic Accounting is one of the forms of investing accounting that helps to examine the financial records of the company with respect to fraud and distress. In today's competitive world it is necessary to evaluate the performance of the firm or industry on the regular basis to sustain in the market. With the help of evaluation of performance we can find out the efficient and inefficient units and can take several measures to turn inefficient unit into efficient unit.

Kida's Model is one of the model that helps to measure the financial efficiency of the companies. It Model is used to measure financial health of company.

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Kida's Model:

$$Z = 1.042X_1 + 0.42X_2 + 0.461X_3 + 0.463X_4 + 0.271X_5$$

Where X_1 = Net Profit After Tax / Total Assets

X_2 = EBIT / Total Assets

X_3 = Accounts Payable / Total Sales * 12

X_4 = Sales/ Total Assets

X_5 = Cash/ Total Assets

Z > 0.38	Safe Zone
Z < 0.38	Grey Zone/ Distress Zone

Review of Literature:

Studies done with the help Kida Model:

1. Altman (1968) established a model that consist of a set of financial ratio. It was based on the assumption of a relationship between financial ratio in previous years and the time of bankruptcy for the study period.

2. Apoorva (2019) Seven companies have been selected to check the efficiency and accuracy of this model. In conclusion it can be applied for Indian Companies but the same was not 100% accurate.

3. Rohini Sajjan (2016) this study tries to apply the model to understand financial health of selected firms for the years 2011-2015 which are listed in BSE and NSE. Companies are selected from manufacturing and non manufacturing sector. It reveals that none of the companies completely belongs to safe zone except for few years. Most of the firms are in distress zone.

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4. Setyani Dwi Lestari (2016) the study was based on effect of z score to stock price is significantly 0.004. the study period was 2009 to 2014. Retained earning to total assets have no significant effect. Ratio of z score only EBIT to total assets and significantly affect stock price partially.

5. Scaanesh C. (2016) "The Analytical study of Altman Z score on Nifty 50 Companies" it concludes that 26 Companies are in safe zone. 9 companies are in grey zone and 5 companies are in distress zone.

Research Gap:

1. Study Period

2. Samples

3. Test

Title of the Study:

"An Analytical Study on Financial Health of Selected Pharmaceutical Companies by using Kida's Model."

Objectives of the Study:

1. To measure the financial health of selected companies

2. To identify the zone (Safe/Grey/Distress)of selected companies

3. To estimate likelihood of financial distress by applying Kida's Model

4. To give suggestions

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Research Methodology

Population / Universe of Study:

The population of the study is all listed Pharmaceutical Companies in BSE India.

Sample Design:

From the whole population a sample of 5 Companies randomly selected.

Data Collection:

There are basically 2 methods of data collection. They are Primary and Secondary data collection. This study will be based on secondary data collection in which data is collected from the selected companies annual reports , websites and magazines. For the calculation of various ratios money control and annual report of respective companies

Period of the Study:

The period of the study is 3 years. i.e. 2014-15 to 2016-17

Hypotheses:

1. There is no significant difference between X1 Ratio of the selected Pharmaceutical companies during the study period.

2. There is no significant difference between X2 Ratio of the selected Pharmaceutical companies during the study period.

3. There is no significant difference between X3 Ratio of the selected Pharmaceutical companies during the study period.

4. There is no significant difference between X4 Ratio of the selected Pharmaceutical companies during the study period.

5.   There is no significant difference between X5 Ratio of the selected Pharmaceutical

companies during the study period.

Tools and Techniques:

Data Analysis is considered as the core part of any research. In this research, data

analysis is done by using statistical tools like ratios, and ANOVA test along with Kida's

Model

Data Analysis and Interpretation:

Aurbindo Pharma:

Ratio		Year			Weight	Multiplication		
		2015	**2016**	**2017**		**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
X1	Net Profit	1516.35	1626.7	1706.76				
	Total Assets	8256.07	10617.76	11306.35				
		0.183665	**0.153206**	**0.150956**	**1.042**	0.191379	0.15964	0.157296
X2	EBIT	8255.886	10617.61	11306.2				
	Total Assets	8256.07	10617.76	11306.35				
		0.999978	**0.999986**	**0.999987**	**0.42**	0.419991	0.419994	0.419994
X3	Trade Payable	11460.4	12786.7	12677				
	Total Sales	8,244.84	9,322.76	9,781.21				
		16.68011	16.45869	15.55268	**0.461**	7.689529	7.587455	7.169784
X4	Sales	8,244.84	9,322.76	9,781.21				
	Total Assets	8256.07	10617.76	11306.35				
		0.99864	**0.878035**	**0.865108**	**0.463**	0.46237	0.40653	0.400545
X5	Cash	11.13	330.81	33.64				
	Total Assets.	8256.07	10617.76	11306.35				
		0.001348	**0.031156**	**0.002975**	**0.271**	0.000365	0.008443	0.000806

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					8.763634	8.582063	8.148426

Sun Pharmaceutical Industries:

Ratio		Year			Weight	Multiplication		
		2015	**2016**	**2017**		**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
X1	Net Profit	-1474.13	-1073.36	-22.84				
	Total Assets	28209.4	27146.75	25827.15				
		-0.05226	**-0.03954**	**-0.00088**	**1.042**	-0.05445	-0.0412	-0.00092
X2	EBIT	-1007.72	-537.27	146.69				
	Total Assets	28209.4	27146.75	25827.15				
		-0.03572	**-0.01979**	**0.00568**	**0.42**	-0.015	-0.00831	0.002385
X3	Trade Payable	15767.7	17724.5	20942				
	Total Sales	8,017.19	7,614.46	7,683.96				
		23.60084	27.93291	32.70501	**0.461**	10.87999	12.87707	15.07701
X4	Sales	8,017.19	7,614.46	7,683.96				
	Total Assets	28209.4	27146.75	25827.15				
		0.284203	**0.280493**	**0.297515**	**0.463**	0.131586	0.129868	0.137749
X5	Cash	416.46	169.39	170.28				
	Total Assets.	28209.4	27146.75	25827.15				
		0.014763	**0.00624**	**0.006593**	**0.271**	0.004001	0.001691	0.001787
						10.94612	12.95912	15.21801

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Cipla

	Ratio	Year			Weight	Multiplication		
		2015	**2016**	**2017**		**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
X1	Net Profit	1181.09	1462.3	947.94				
	Total Assets	12461.79	13117.69	13124.84				
		0.094777	**0.111475**	**0.072225**	**1.042**	0.098758	0.116157	0.075258
X2	EBIT	1676.02	1884.04	1233.07				
	Total Assets	12461.79	13117.69	13124.84				
		0.134493	**0.143626**	**0.093949**	**0.42**	0.056487	0.060323	0.039459
X3	Trade Payable	1382.23	990.84	1298.21				
	Total Sales	10,224.72	12,117.72	10,768.49				
		1.622221	0.981214	1.446676	**0.461**	0.747844	0.45234	0.666918
X4	Sales	10,224.72	12,117.72	10,768.49				
	Total Assets	12461.79	13117.69	13124.84				
		0.820486	**0.923769**	**0.820466**	**0.463**	0.379885	0.427705	0.379876
X5	Cash	82.76	53.01	58.46				
	Total Assets.	12461.79	13117.69	13124.84				
		0.006641	**0.004041**	**0.004454**	**0.271**	0.0018	0.001095	0.001207
						1.284773	1.05762	1.162718

Cadila Healthcare:

	Ratio	Year			Weight	Multiplication		
		2015	**2016**	**2017**		**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
X1	Net Profit	1271.1	2037.5	661.9				
	Total Assets	5788.6	7310.5	9403.3				

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		0.219587	**0.278709**	**0.07039**	**1.042**	0.228809	0.290414	0.073347
X2	EBIT	1507.4	2513.3	645.2				
	Total Assets	5788.6	7310.5	9403.3				
		0.260408	**0.343793**	**0.068614**	**0.42**	0.109372	0.144393	0.028818
X3	Trade Payable	6796	6043	15456				
	Total Sales	5,284.40	7,032.00	3,230.70				
		1.28605	**0.859357**	**4.784103**	**0.461**	0.592869	0.396164	2.205471
X4	Sales	5,284.40	7,032.00	3,230.70				
	Total Assets	5788.6	7310.5	9403.3				
		0.912898	**0.961904**	**0.343571**	**0.463**	0.422672	0.445362	0.159073
X5	Cash	129.4	163.7	16.8				
	Total Assets.	5788.6	7310.5	9403.3				
		0.022354	**0.022392**	**0.001787**	**0.271**	0.006058	0.006068	0.000484
						1.359779	1.282401	2.467193

Lupin:

Ratio		Year			Weight	Multiplication		
		2015	**2016**	**2017**		**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
X1	Net Profit	2397.35	2830.87	3141.33				
	Total Assets	9067.83	12299.89	15368.75				
		0.26438	**0.230154**	**0.204397**	**1.042**	0.275484	0.239821	0.212982
X2	EBIT	3217.09	3868.24	4208.48				
	Total Assets	9067.83	12299.89	15368.75				
		0.354781	**0.314494**	**0.273834**	**0.42**	0.149008	0.132087	0.11501
X3	Trade Payable	3224.5	876.7	834.5				

	Total Sales	9,752.47	11,219.84	12,626.20				
		3.96761	0.93766	0.793113	**0.461**	1.829068	0.432261	0.365625
X4	Sales	9,752.47	11,219.84	12,626.20				
	Total Assets	9067.83	12299.89	15368.75				
		1.075502	**0.91219**	**0.82155**	**0.463**	0.497957	0.422344	0.380378
X5	Cash	59.3	34.96	172.84				
	Total Assets.	9067.83	12299.89	15368.75				
		0.00654	**0.002842**	**0.011246**	**0.271**	0.001772	0.00077	0.003048
						2.753289	1.227284	1.077042

Above all table shows X1, X2, X3, X4 and X5 ratio of Aurbindo Pharma, Sun Pharmaceutical Industries, Cadila, Cipla and Lupin Companies for study period i.e. 2015, 2016 and 2017. After that result of ratios multiply with weights. Then after all the figures after multiplication are added and final figure compare with 0.38. Final value of Aurbindo Pharma is 8.763634, 8.582063 and 8.148426, Sun Pharmaceutical Industries is 10.94612, 12.95912 and 15.21801, Cipla is 1.284773, 1.05762 and 1.162718, Cadila health care is 1.359779, 1.282401 and 2.467193, Lupin is 2.753289, 1.227284 and 1.077042 respectively for the year 2015, 2016 and 2017.

ANOVA:

RATIO	Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	F crit	H₀
X1	Between Groups	0.35404	2	0.17702	0.23195	3.88529	Accept
	Within Groups	9.15795	12	0.76316			
	Total	9.51199	14				

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RATIO	Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	F crit	H_0
X2	Between Groups	0.40824	2	0.20412	0.33203	3.88529	Accept
	Within Groups	7.37715	12	0.614763			
	Total	7.7854	14				
RATIO	*Source of Variation*	*SS*	*df*	*MS*	*F*	*F crit*	*H_0*
X3	Between Groups	8.78749	2	4.393746	0.030213	3.885294	Accept
	Within Groups	1745.12	12	145.4267			
	Total	1753.90	14				
RATIO	*Source of Variation*	*SS*	*df*	*MS*	*F*	*F crit*	*H_0*
X4	Between Groups	0.104113	2	0.052057	0.598675	3.885294	Accept
	Within Groups	1.04343	12	0.086953			
	Total	1.14754	14				
RATIO	*Source of Variation*	*SS*	*df*	*MS*	*F*	*F crit*	*H_0*
X5	Between Groups	0.00016	2	0.00008	0.98483	3.88529	Accept
	Within Groups	0.00097	12	0.0000812			
	Total	0.00113	14				

Findings and Conclusion:

It is concluded that in all the cases F calculated is less than F tabulated so null hypothesis is accepted. So result is as per expectation. And according to Kida's model all selected Pharmaceutical Companies are in safe zone during study period.

Company	Score			Type
Aurbindo Pharma	8.763634	8.582063	8.148426	Safe Zone
Sun Pharma Industries	10.94612	12.95912	15.21801	Safe Zone
Cipla	1.284773	1.05762	1.162718	Safe Zone
Cadila Healthcare	1.359779	1.282401	2.467193	Safe Zone
Lupin	2.753289	1.227284	1.077042	Safe Zone

All the companies having score more than 0.38 so it can be concluded that all the companies are in safe zone.

Significance of the Study:

With the help of this study a stakeholder can easily identify the company which is in Safe Zone, Grey Zone and Distress Zone. Same way company also can know about the financial health and zone which it belongs to.
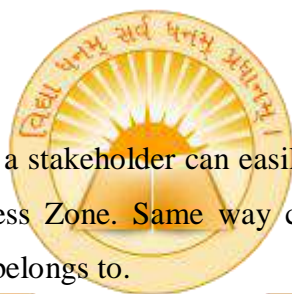
Limitations of the Study:

1. Sample selected for the research work is randomly

2. Due to time constrain on 5 Companies are selected from whole population

3. Study period is only 3 years.

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રાજકોટ શહેરના ઓટોમોબાઇલ સહાયક એકમોનું આર્થિક વિશ્લેષણ

થાનકી પુનિતકુમાર વેણીલાલ

એમ.એ.,જીસેટ,

અર્થશાસ્ત્ર ભવન,

સૌરાષ્ટ્ર યુનિવર્સિટિ, રાજકોટ

૧. પ્રસ્તાવના:

સૌરાષ્ટ્રમાં સૌથી મહત્વના શહેર તરીકે રાજકોટને જોવામાં આવે છે. રાજકોટ શહેરએ વિકસિત શહેર છે. ઐતિહાસિક દૃષ્ટિએ જોઈએ તો રાજકોટ એટલું જ મહત્વનું સ્થાન ઘરાવે છે અને ભૌગોલિક દૃષ્ટિએ પણ સૌરાષ્ટ્રમાં રાજકોટ જિલ્લો ખુબજ મહત્વ ઘરાવે છે. સૌરાષ્ટ્રમાં રાજકોટ ઓદ્યોગિક રીતે મહત્વનું સ્થાન ઘરાવે છે. રાજકોટ શહેરની આસપાસ મુખ્યત્વે એન્જિનિયરિંગ ઉદ્યોગ, ઓટોમોબાઇલ સહાયક ઉદ્યોગ, ફાઉન્ડ્રી, આઇ.ટી વગેરે જેવા ઉદ્યોગો મોટા પ્રમાણમાં જોવા મળે છે. રાજકોટ શહેરને ઓટોમોબાઇલ સહાયક ઉદ્યોગ માટે ખૂબ જ મહત્વનું સ્થળ માનવામાં આવે છે.

રાજકોટમાં ઓટોમોબાઇલ સહાયક ઉદ્યોગ માટે પૂરતા પ્રમાણમાં કાચોમાલ, આંતરમાળખાકીય સુવિધાઓ, પૂરતા પ્રમાણમાં કુશળ શ્રમિકો તેમજ પૂરતા પ્રમાણમાં ઔદ્યોગીક વસાહતો વગેરે જેવા પરિબળોને કારણે રાજકોટમાં ઓટોમોબાઇલ સહાયક ઉદ્યોગોનો ખૂબ જ વિકાસ થયો છે.

૨. ઉત્તરદાતાઓ પાસેથી મળેલી સમગ્ર માહિતીનું વર્ગીકરણ:

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન અભ્યાસમાં સંશોધકે ૬૦ ઉત્તરદાતા પસંદ કરવામાં આવ્યા છે. આ ઉત્તરદાતાની સામાન્ય માહિતીના વર્ગીકરણમાં એકમોનું સંસ્થાકીય સ્વરૂપ, એકમનું અંદાજિત ઉત્પાદન, અંદાજિત ખર્ચ, તેમજ તેમના વેચાણ અને તેમનાં એકમમાં ટેકનોલોજી, હરિફાય તેમજ કાચોમાલ, નિકાસ, કામદારોની સંખ્યા, સરકારીની નીતિઓની અસરો તથા કંપનીનું વાર્ષિક ટર્નઓવર વગેરે જેવા મુદ્દાઓની સામાન્ય માહિતીના એકત્રીકરણ માટે મુલાકાત અનુસૂચિ દ્વારા ઉત્તરદાતાને સંશોધકે જાતે પ્રશ્ન પૂછીને, તેના દ્વારા પ્રાપ્ત થતી માહિતીનું વિશ્લેષણ કરવામાં આવ્યું છે. તેના પરથી ચોકકસ તારણો પર ઉતારી આવ્યા છે.

૩. સંશોધન અભ્યાસના તારણો:

રાજકોટ જિલ્લો ઔદ્યોગિક રીતે ઘણો વિકસિત જોવા મળે છે. રાજકોટ જિલ્લામાં ઘણા બધા પ્રકારના ઉદ્યોગો આવેલા છે. પરંતુ પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન અભ્યાસ રાજકોટ શહેરના ઓટોમોબાઇલ સહાયક એકમો પર અભ્યાસ કરવામાં આવેલ. જેમાં ઓટોમોબાઇલ સહાયક ઉદ્યોગોની કુલ સંખ્યા ૩૦૩ છે. જેમાંથી ૬૦ એકમોને નિદર્શ તરીકે પસંદગી કરવામાં આવ્યા, અને

આ સંશોધન અભ્યાસમાં નિદર્શ એકમો પાસેથી આર્થિક માહિતી મુલાકાત અનુસૂચિ દ્વારા સંશોધકે રૂબરૂ માહિતી એકત્રિત કરવામાં આવી અને તેના પરથી તારણોની સ્પષ્ટતા આ પ્રમાણે છે.

રાજકોટ શહેરના ઓટોમોબાઇલ સહાયક એકમોના આ આર્થિક અભ્યાસમાં નિદર્શ તરીકે પસંદગી પામેલ ઉધોગોનું સંસ્થાકિય સ્વરૂપ એ ત્રણ પ્રકારે જોવા મળે છે. (૧)સ્વતંત્ર : એટલેકે જે પેઢીનો માલિક એક વ્યક્તિ હોય (૨) ભાગીદારી : એટલે કે જેની માલિકી બે કે તેથી વધુ વ્યક્તિઓની હોય (૩) અન્ય : એટલે કે જેની માલિકી એક કરતાં વધારે વ્યક્તિ અથવા સંસ્થાઓની ભાગીદારી હોય. આ રીતે સંશોધકે માહિતી એકત્રિત કરતા તારણ ઉતરી આવે છે કે સૌથી વધુ ઓટોમોબાઇલ સહાયક એકમમાં ભાગીદારી પેઢીઓની સંખ્યા ટકાવારીની દ્રષ્ટિએ ૫૩.૩૩% સૌથી વધુ તથા સ્વતંત્ર એકમોની સંખ્યા ટકાવારીની દ્રષ્ટિએ ૨૮.૩૩% અને અન્ય પેઢીઓની સંખ્યા ૧૮.૩૪%જેટલી છે.

રાજકોટ શહેરના ઓટોમોબાઇલ સહાયક એકમોમાં નિદર્શ તરીકે પસંદ થયેલ તમામ એકમો જીએસટી ભરે છે. જીએસટીના નવા નીતિનિયમો અનુસાર ઓછામાં ઓછું ૪૦લાખથી વધુ ટર્નઓવર હોવું જરૂરી છે.

રાજકોટ શહેરમાં ઓટોમોબાઇલ સહાયક એકમોમાં નિદર્શ તરીકે પસંદગી પામેલ ઉધોગો અલગ અલગ ભાગોનું ઉત્પાદન કરે છે. જેમ કે એન્જીનના ભાગો, ટ્રાન્સમિશન અને સ્ટ્રીગ ભાગો, સસ્પેન્શન અને બ્રેકીંગ ભાગો, સાધનો, ઇલેક્ટ્રિક ભાગો અને અન્ય ભાગો. આ રીતે ઓટોમોબાઇલ સહાયક એકમો અલગ-અલગ ભાગોનું ઉત્પાદન કરે છે .જેમાં એન્જિન તથા સસ્પેન્શન અને બ્રેકિંગ સૌથી વધારે ઉત્પાદન ૨૮.૩૩% ઉધોગો કરે છે.

રાજકોટ શહેરમાં ઓટોમોબાઇલ સહાયક એકમોમાં નિદર્શ તરીકે પસંદ થયેલા એકમો પરથી મળતી માહિતી અનુસાર અંદાજિત વાર્ષિક ઉત્પાદન જે કરે છે તેનું વર્ણન સંશોધકે ત્રણ રીતે કર્યું છે.એક ભાગનું ઉત્પાદનએ હજાર નંગમાં તથા ભાગોનું ઉત્પાદન લાખ નંગમાં અને ટનમાં પણ ઉત્પાદન દર્શાવવામાં આવ્યું છે.

- ૨૬% એકમો એટલેકે ૧૬ એકમો એવા છે કે જે ભાગોનું ઉત્પાદન ૧ હજાર થી ૧ લાખ નંગ સુધી કરે છે.

- ૩૨% એકમો એટલેકે ૨૦ એકમો એવા છે કે જે ૧ લાખ થી ૧૫ લાખ નંગ સુધીનું ઉત્પાદન કરે છે.

- ૮% એકમો એટલેકે ૫ એકમો એવા છે કે જે ૧૫ લાખ થી ૪૦ લાખ નંગનું ઉત્પાદન કરે છે.

- ૩૧% એકમો એટલેકે ૧૯ એકમો એવા છે કે જે ટનમાં ઉત્પાદન કરે છે. તેમાં ૨૦ ટનથી માંડીને ૧૪ હજાર ટનનું વાર્ષિક ઉત્પાદન કરે છે.

રાજકોટ શહેરમાં ઓટોમોબાઇલ સહાયક એકમોમાં નિદર્શ તરીકે પસંદ થયેલા એકમોમાંથી મળતી માહિતી અનુસાર અંદાજીત વાર્ષિક વેચાણ જે કરે છે તેનું વર્ણન હજારનંગ તથા લાખ નંગમાં કરવામાં આવ્યું છે. જે આ પ્રમાણે છે.

- ૨૧.૬૫%એકમો એટલે કે ૧૩ એકમો એવા છે કે જે ૧ હજાર થી ૧ લાખનંગનું વાર્ષિક વેચાણ કરે છે.

- ૪૮.૩૨% એકમો એટલેકે ૨૯ એકમો એવા છે કે જે ૧ લાખ થી ૧૫ લાખનંગ સુધીનું વેચાણ કરે છે.

- ૨૯.૯૮% એકમો એટલે ૧૮ એકમો એવા છે કે જે ૧૫ લાખ થી ૪૦ લાખનંગ સુધીનું વેચાણ કરે છે.

રાજકોટ શહેરમાં ઓટોમોબાઇલ સહાયક એકમોમાં નિદર્શ તરીકે પસંદ થયેલ એકમોનું વાર્ષિક અંદાજિત ઉત્પાદન ખર્ચ આ પ્રમાણે છે.

- ૧ લાખ થી ૨૫ લાખ સુધી ખર્ચ કરતા એકમો ૧૪ છે, જેનું ટકાવારી પ્રમાણ ૨૩.૩૪% છે.

- ૨૫ લાખ થી ૫૦ લાખનું ખર્ચ કરતા એકમો ૧૪ છે, જેનું ટકાવારી પ્રમાણ ૨૩.૩૪%છે.

- ૫૦ લાખ થી ૧ કરોડ સુધીનું ખર્ચ કરતા ૧૧ એકમો છે, જેનું ટકાવારી પ્રમાણ ૧૮.૩૨%છે.

- ૧ કરોડ થી ૧૦ કરોડ સુધીનું ખર્ચ કરતા ૧૭ એકમો છે, જેનું ટકાવારી પ્રમાણ ૨૮.૩૩%છે.

- ૧૦ કરોડ થી ૨૫ કરોડ સુધીનું ખર્ચ કરતા એકમો ૪ અને તેની ટકાવારી ૬.૬૭% છે.

રાજકોટ શહેરના ઓટોમોબાઇલ સહાયક એકમોમાં નિદર્શ તરીકે પસંદ થયેલ એકમોનું વાર્ષિક અંદાજિત ટર્નઓવર આ પ્રમાણે છે.

- ૩૦ લાખ થી ૫૦ લાખનું ટર્નઓવર ધરાવતા એકમો ૪ છે, તેની ટકાવારી ૬.૬૭% છે.

- ૫૦ લાખ થી ૯૯ લાખનું ટર્નઓવર ધરાવતા એકમો ૪ છે, તેની ટકાવારી ૬.૬૭% છે.

- ૧ કરોડ થી ૧૦કરોડનું ટર્નઓવર ધરાવતા એકમો કુલ નિર્દેશ માંથી ૩૪ છે, જેની ટકાવારી ૫૬.૬૬% છે.

- ૧૦ કરોડ થી ૨૦૦ કરોડ સુધીનું ટર્નઓવર ધરાવતા એકમો ૧૮ છે, જેની ટકાવારી ૩૦% છે.

ઉપરોક્ત ઉત્પાદન ખર્ચ અને ટર્નઓવરના આંકડાઓ તપાસતાં એવું સ્પષ્ટ તારણ ઉતરી આવે છે કે ૨૫ લાખ થી ૫૦ લાખનું ઉત્પાદનખર્ચ કરતા એકમો ૧૪ છે અને એટલું ટર્નઓવર ધરાવતા એકમો ૪ છે તો એના પરથી કહી શકાય કે ઉત્પાદન ખર્ચ અને ટર્નઓવરનાં આ ૪ ઉધોગોને તફાવત જાણાતો નથી. ત્યારબાદ ૧ કરોડ થી ૧૦ કરોડનું ખર્ચ કરતા એકમો ૧૭ છે અને જેમાં એટલું જ વાર્ષિક ટર્નઓવર ધરાવતા એકમો ૩૪ છે.એટલેકે આમાં ૧૭ એકમોનું ઉત્પાદનખર્ચ અને ટર્નઓવરમાં તફાવત જાણાતો નથી. એટલે નિર્દેશ તરીકે પસંદ થયેલા એકમોમાં ઘણા બધા ઉધોગો એવા પણ છે જે વાર્ષિક ઉત્પાદન ખર્ચ અને ટર્નઓવરમાં તફાવત નથી માટે વર્તમાન સમયમાં દેશની આર્થિક સ્થિતિ જોઇએતો સ્પષ્ટતા થાય છે કે આ ઉધોગોને મંદીની અસરો પડી હોય તેવુ જણાય છે.

રાજકોટ શહેરમાં ઓટોમોબાઇલ સહાયક એકમોમાં નિર્દેશ તરીકે પસંદગી પામેલા એકમો જીએસટી પહેલા ૪%,૫%,૬%,૧૨%,૧૪%,૧૮% આવા કરવેરા ભરતા હતા. જેમાં સૌથી વધારે એકમો ૧૮% નીઆસપાસ ટેક્સ ભરતા હતા.૫ એકમો એ એવા હતા કે જે ટેક્સ ન ભરતા પરંતુ ૧ જુલાઇ ૨૦૧૭ પછી ભારતમાં ONE TAX ONE NATION એટલે કે જીએસટી લાગુ પડતા તમામ એકમોએ જીએસટીમાં નોધણી કરાવી અને ૧૨% અને ૧૮% જીએસટી ભરે છે.૮૦% એકમો ૧૮% ટેક્સ ભરે છે.બાકીના એકમો ૧૨% ટેક્સ ભરે છે તથા વર્તમાન સ્થિતિમાં ઓટોમોબાઇલ એકમોમાં સમગ્ર દેશમાં આર્થિક સ્થિતિ તપાસતા મંદીનો માહોલ જોવા મળે છે.તેને ધ્યાને લઇ ભારત સરકાર દ્વારા કોર્પોરિટ ટેક્સમાં ૧૦% નો ઘટાડો કર્યો હતો, પરંતુ આ કોર્પોરિટ ટેક્સ ઘટવાથી ઓટોમોબાઇલ સહાયક ક્ષેત્રોમાં કોઇ હકારાત્મક અસર જોવા મળતી નથી.

રાજકોટ શહેરમાં ઓટોમોબાઇલ સહાયક એકમોમાં નિર્દેશ તરીકે પસંદગી પામેલા એકમોમાં વધારે પડતી સેમી ઓટોમેટીક તથા માનવ સંચાલિત અને સેમી ઓટોમેટીક ટેકનોલોજિ દ્વારા ઉત્પાદન પ્રક્રિયા હાથ ધરે છે. જેના પરિણામે તેઓ સૌથી વધારે સ્થાનિક, રાષ્ટ્રીય, આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય હરિફાઇનો સામનો પણ કરે છે. એવા એકમો ૪૩.૩૪% છે. બાકીના એકમો સ્થાનિક, રાજયની અંદરની હરિફાઇનો સામનો કરે છે. આવા એકમોમાં શ્રમની વાત કારી એતો તાલીમી અને અર્ધતાલીમી શ્રમિકોનું પ્રમાણ વધારે જોવા મળે છે.જેનું ટકાવારી પ્રમાણ ૪૫% જેવું છે. ૨૩%

એકમોમાં તાલીમી શ્રમિકો જોવા મળેછે. આમ આ તમામ એકમોમાં કુલ ૩૧૯૦ લોકોને રોજગારી પુરી પાડે છે. અને દર વર્ષે છેલ્લા પાંચ વર્ષની શ્રમિકોની સ્થિતિ તપાસતાં એવું જાણવા મળે છે કે શ્રમિકોની સંખ્યામાં એટલેકે રોજગારીમાં વધારો થાય છે.એવું ૪૮ % એકમોનું માનવું છે બાકી ૪૫% એકમો શ્રમિકોના પ્રમાણમાં છેલ્લાં પાંચ વર્ષમાં ફેરફારો કરેલા નથી.

આ એકમો સ્થાનિક,રાષ્ટ્રીય,આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય હરિફાઇનો સામનો કરે છે. વધારે પડતું ટેકનોલોજીથી ઉત્પાદન કરે છે. જે નાના ઉધોગો છે કે જે ભાગોના જોબવર્ક સાથે સંકળાયેલા છે, તેઓ શ્રમિકોની સહાયથી કામ કરે છે. આ રીતે આ એકમો ટેકનોલોજી ચલાવવા અને જોબવર્કમાં સારી રોજગારી પુરી પાડે છે.જેમાં તાલીમી શ્રમિકો અને બિન તાલીમી શ્રમિકો તથા અર્ધ તાલીમ શ્રમિકોને પણ રોજગારી આપવામાં આવે છે.

રાજકોટ શહેરમાં ઓટોમોબાઇલ સહાયક એકમોમાં નિદર્શ તરીકે પસંદ થયેલા એકમોમાં કાચોમાલ સ્થાનિક બજારમાંથી પ્રાપ્ત કરે છે.તથા અન્ય રાજ્યોમાંથી જરૂરિયાત પ્રમાણે મંગાવે છે કે એકંદરે ૮ જેટલા એકમો કાચોમાલ વિદેશથી આયાત કરે છે તથા આ એકમોને મૂડીની જરૂરિયાત ઉભી થાય તો બેન્ક તથા પોતાની બચતોનો સહારો લે છે.જો ઓડરનું પેમેન્ટ મોડું થાય તો તે એકમો અન્ય નાણાકીય સંસ્થાઓ પાસેથી વધારે પડતો સહારો લેવો પડતો નથી તેવું ૮૮% એકમો માને છે.

રાજકોટ શહેરમાં ઓટોમોબાઇલ સહાયક એકમોમાં નિદર્શ તરીકે પસંદ થયેલા એકમોમાં થોડા હા અને ના માં પ્રશ્નો પૂછે છે. જેના પરથી એવું સ્પષ્ટ તારણ ઉતરી આવે છે. જે આ મુજબ છે. જેમાં ભાગોનું ઉત્પાદન તથા વેચાણ કેવા બજારમાં કરવામાં આવે છે. તેમા સ્થાનિક બજારમાં વેચાણ કરતા એકમોની ટકાવારી ૯૧% છે અને સ્થાનિક બજારમાં જે એકમો વેચાણ નથી કરતા તેની ટકાવારી ૯% છે. તેવી જ રીતે રાજ્ય કક્ષાના બજારમાં વેચાણ કરતા એકમોની ટકાવારી ૮૬% છે તથા તે રાજ્ય કક્ષાની બજારમાં વેચાણ નથી કરતાં તેની ટકાવારી ૧૪%છે. રાષ્ટ્રીય કક્ષાના બજારમાં વેચાણ કરતા એકમોની ટકાવારી ૫૧% છે અને વેચાણ નથી કરતા તેવા એકમો ૪૯% છે. આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય કક્ષાએ ઉત્પાદન થતા ભાગોનું વેચાણ કરતાં ૩૧% એકમો છે અને નથી કરતા એવા ૬૯% એકમો છે.આમ, ૩૧% જેટલા એકમો આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય કક્ષાના બજાર સાથે સંકળાયેલા જોવા મળે છે.તેઓ યુરોપ, મિડલ ઇષ્ટ,ગલ્ફના દેશો તથા અન્ય દેશોમાં નિકાસ કરે છે. આ નિદર્શના ૧૯ એકમો એ નિકાસ સાથે સંકળાયેલા છે. નિદર્શ એકમો માંથી મળતી માહિતી અનુસાર ૧૮ એકમોને નિકાસમાં કોઇ પણ પ્રકારની સમસ્યાનો સામનો કરવો પડતો નથી. માત્ર ૧ એકમને નિકાસમાં

થોડી-ઘણી સમસ્યાનો સામનો કરવો પડે છે. આમ, નિકાસ અને વેચાણમાં તેઓને છેલ્લાં પાંચ વર્ષમાં વધારો થયો છે.બાકીની સ્થિતિ સ્થિર છે.એવું ૮૮% એકમો માને છે.

રાજકોટ શહેરમાં ઓટોમોબાઇલ સહાયક એકમોમાંથી નિદર્શ તરીકે પસંદ થયેલા એકમોને વેઠવી પડતી મુશ્કેલીની બાબતમાં પૂછવામાં આવેલા પ્રશ્નોના મળતા ઉત્તરો હા અને ના માં દર્શાવવામાં આવ્યા છે. જેમાં પુછેલી સમસ્યાઓ આ પ્રમાણે છે. જેમાં બેન્કિંગને લગતી સમસ્યા ૨૦% એકમો સામનો કરે છે.૮૦% એકમોને બેન્કિંગની સમસ્યાનો સામનો કરવો પડતો નથી. તેવી જ રીતે ઓર્ડર પ્રાપ્તિમાં પ૬% એકમોને મુશ્કેલી છે તથા ૪૪% એકમોને ઓર્ડર સહેલાઇથી પ્રાપ્ત થઇ જાય છે. આર્થિક અસ્થિરતા (તેજી-મંદી)વર્તમાનમાં ૮૫% એકમોને મંદીનો સામનો કરવો પડે છે.૧૫% એકમોને મંદીની સમસ્યા જોવા મળતી નથી. કાચામાલની સમસ્યા ૧૨% એકમોમાં જોવા મળી છે.બાકીના ૮૮% એકમોને કાચોમાલ સહેલાઇથી પ્રાપ્ત થાય છે.

રાજકોટ શહેરમાં ઓટોમોબાઇલ સહાયક એકમોમાંથી નિદર્શ તરીકે પસંદ થયેલા એકમોમાં બજાર વિસ્તરણ અને પ્રોત્સાહનની બાબતે ખાસ કોઈ કર રાહત, નાણાકીય સહાય, માર્કેટીંગડેપોની સુવિધા,સારી ટ્રાન્સપોર્ટની સુવિધા, માળખાકીય સુવિધા,રાષ્ટ્રીય આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય બરાબરી તથા મેળાઓમાં ભાગ લેવા માટે સહાય અને પ્રોત્સાહનની બાબતમાં કોઈ સારી સુવિધા આપવામાં આવતી નથી તેવું મોટા ભાગના એકમોમાં જોવા મળે છે. સાથે સાથે સબસીડીની કોઇ વ્યવસ્થા સરકારશ્રી દ્વારા કરવામાં આવતી નથી. જો આ સહાય આપવામાં આવેતો આ એકમોને રક્ષણ મળી શકે.

ઓટોમોબાઇલ સહાયક એકમોમાં સરકારની નીતિઓ જેવીકે જીએસટી,શ્રમ કાયદાઓ, નિકાસ સબંધી તથા સમગ્ર દ્રષ્ટીએ જોતાં સરકારનું વલણ સાનુકૂળ છે તેવું મોટાભાગના ઉધ્યોગપતિઓ માને છે.

૪. ઉપસંહાર:

ઓટોમોબાઇલ સહાયક એકમોમાં ઉત્પાદનની પ્રક્રિયાઓ, ઉત્પાદન ખર્ચ, ઉત્પાદન વેચાણ તથા જીએસટીની અસરો તેમજ આ એકમને સામનો કરવી પડતી હરીફાઇઓ, એકમોમાં જોવા મળતા શ્રમિકોના પ્રકાર, આ ક્ષેત્રમાં રોજગારીનો ફાળો વગેરે બાબતોની તપાસ કરવામાં આવી છે. આ ક્ષેત્રમાં સરકારની નીતિઓની હકારાત્મક અસર જોવા મળે છે. આ ક્ષેત્રને સામનો કરવી પડતી

સમસ્યાઓ પણ અનેક જોવા મળે છે.આવી અનેક બાબતો વિશે વિગતવાર માહિતી ઉપર મુજબ દર્શવવામાં આવ્યું છે.

Analytical Study Of Prevention From Transmission Of Covid-19 Pandemic And Its Affect On Worldwide Population

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Abstract

The World Health Organization has recently declared coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19), a public health emergency of international concern The coronavirus is a family of viruses that can cause a range of illnesses in humans including common cold and more severe forms like SARS and MERS which are life-threatening. Coronaviruses are minute in size (65–125 nm in diameter) and contain a single-stranded RNA as a nucleic material, size ranging from 26 to 32kbs in length. The incubation period of COVID-19 is 1–14 days. It is highly transmissible in humans, especially in age of patients 47–59 years and children.

Corona virus transmitted human to human or human to animal via airborne droplets. Corona virus enters in human cell through membrane ACE-2 exopeptidase receptor. COVID-19 primarily spreads through the respiratory tract, by airborne droplets, respiratory secretions, and direct contact for a low infective dose. Common symptoms of COVID-19 noticed by the many scientists among effected peoples were fever, shortness of breath, pressure in the chest, Confusion, Cough sore throat and headache. It has been suggested by the many scientists that there is no cure for coronaviruses, but they should stay at home, Avoid close contact with other people, Covering the mouth and nose with Face Mask /handkerchief, Maintain social/ physical distance of about 01 meter from other people, Keep physically active and Boosting immunity through Physical and Yogic Exercise.

Analysis of countrywide collected data revealed that American peoples were found more effected from COVID-19 followed by Spain, Italy, Germany, England, France, Turkey, China, Iran and Russia. Highest death were also noticed in America and lowest in Russia. When the data was collected continent wide, the results revealed the highest

infected cases in North America, followed by Asia, Europe, South America, Africa, and Australia/Oceania. In whole world, 23,56, 774 peoples were found effected from Covid-19. The 1,64,662 death of the peoples had occurred in world upto 20/04/2020.

Keywords: Corona virus, COVID-19, MERS-CoV, SARS-CoV, Worldwide, Infection, Death

1. INTRODUCTION

A novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) associated with human to human transmission and severe human infection has been recently reported from the city of Wuhan in China. Coronaviruses belong to the Coronaviridae family in the Nidovirales order. Corona represents crown-like spikes on the outer surface of the virus; thus, it was named as a coronavirus.

Coronaviruses are minute in size (65–125 nm in diameter) and contain a single-stranded RNA as a nucleic material, size ranging from 26 to 32kbs in length (Fig. 1). The subgroups of coronaviruses family are alpha (a), beta (b), gamma (c) and delta (d) coronavirus. The severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV), H5N1 influenza A, H1N1 2009 and Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) cause acute lung injury (ALI) and acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) which leads to pulmonary failure and result in fatality. These viruses were thought to infect only animals until the world witnessed a severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) outbreak caused by SARS-CoV, 2002 in Guangdong, China (Zhong, et. al., 2003) . Only a decade later, another pathogenic coronavirus, known as Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) caused an endemic in Middle Eastern countries (Wang, et.al., 2013).

Recently at the end of 2019, Wuhan an emerging business hub of China experienced an outbreak of a novel coronavirus that killed more than eighteen hundred and infected over seventy thousand individuals within the first fifty days of the epidemic. This virus was reported to be a member of the b group of coronaviruses. The novel virus was named as Wuhan coronavirus or 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCov) by the Chinese researchers. The International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV) named the virus as SARS-CoV-2

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and the disease as COVID-19 (Cui, et.al., 2019; Lai, et.al., 2019 and WHO, 2020) In the history, SRAS-CoV (2003) infected 8098 individuals with mortality rate of 9%, across 26 contries in the world, on the other hand, novel corona virus (2019) infected 120,000 induviduals with mortality rate of 2.9%, across 109 countries, till date of this writing. It shows that the transmission rate of SARS-CoV-2 is higher than SRAS-CoV and the reason could be genetic recombination event at S protein in the RBD region of SARS-CoV-2 may have enhanced its transmission ability. In this review article, we discuss the origination of human coronaviruses briefly. We further discuss the associated infectiousness and biological features of SARS and MERS with a special focus on COVID-19.

Coronavirus is an enveloped positive-sense RNA virus, which is characterized by club-like spikes projecting from its surface. Although coronavirus is commonly associated with acute respiratory infections in humans, its ability to infect multiple host species and a variety of diseases makes it a complex pathogen (Fung et al., 2019).

A novel coronavirus designated as 2019-nCoV is another human pathogen. This new virus was first discovered in 2019 when viral metagenomics was carried out on three bronchoalveolar-lavage specimens from Chinese adult patients with unexplained severe pneumonia (Zhu et al., 2020).

As of January 26th 2020, confirmed cases of 2019-nCoV have been reported in many countries, including China, Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan, Australia, France, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore, Thailand, The Republic of Korea, United States, Vietnam (https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/)

COVID-19 was first identified and isolated from pneumonia patent belongs to Wuhan, china (WHO, 2020 and Zhu, et al.,2019). In The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) epidemic started on 12 December 2019 in Wuhan, the capital of Central China's Hubei Province, had caused 2,794 laboratory-confirmed infections including 80 deaths by 26 January 2020 (Zhu, et.al., 2020). December, 2019, several exported cases have been confirmed in other provinces in China, and in Thailand, Japan, South Korea, and the USA (WHO, 2020).

From Jan 10, 2020, we enrolled a family of six patients who travelled to Wuhan from Shenzhen between Dec 29, 2019 and Jan 4, 2020. Of six family members who travelled to Wuhan, five were identified as infected with the novel coronavirus. None of the family members had contacts with Wuhan markets or animals, although two had visited a Wuhan hospital. Five family members (aged 36–66 years) presented with fever, upper or lower respiratory tract symptoms, or diarrhoea, or a combination of these 3–6 days after exposure. Since then, it has rapidly spread across China and in other countries, raising major global concerns. As of February 28, 2020, 78,959 cases of SARS-CoV-2 infection have been confirmed in China, with 2,791 deaths. (https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019 reports).

The complete information about the Corona virus was unknown. But a video became viral in social media. A scientist from china told that the Corona virus was spread from a girl who have taken beat soup. Another scientist from China told that the Corona virus was reached through snake and beat in human beings. The reason spreading the Corona virus in China was due to release of virus from laboratory of Wuhan (China) and Beat. Main reason of spreading the Corona virus was eating beat by china peoples, because SARS and MERS were the dangerous disease of respiration, usually finds in Beat.

The coronavirus is a family of viruses that can cause a range of illnesses in humans including common cold and more severe forms like SARS and MERS which are life-threatening. The virus is named after its shape which takes the form of a crown with protrusions around it and hence is known as coronavirus. (coronavirus/ articleshow/73542980.cms?utm_source=contentofinterest&utm_medium=text&utm_campaig n=cppst).

2. CHARACTERISTICS

According to a report published on 24 Jan 2020, corona virus infected patient have many common features such as fever, cough, and fatigue while diarrhea and dyspnea were found to be as uncommon feature. Many of them patient reported bilateral abnormalities. Corona virus was isolated from bronchoalvelor lavage fluid in china in 2020. It is also

detected in blood samples. Till now, corona virus was not confirmed in feaces and urine sample of patent (Zhu, et.al., 2020; Huang, et.al., 2020; Chan, et.al.,2020)

the patients had a history of direct contact with wildlife. The most common symptoms were fever and cough. Diarrhea was uncommon. The median incubation period was 4 days (interquartile range, 2 to 7). finding on chest computed tomography, CT abnormality was found patients with non-severe disease and severe disease. Lymphocytopenia was present in the patients on admission

The World Health Organization (WHO) has recently declared coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19) a public health emergency of international concern (WHO, 2020). As of February 25, 2020, a total of 81,109 laboratory-confirmed cases had been documented globally (Phan, et.al; Rothe, et.al; & National Health Commission of China, 2020) .

Zhu, et.al. (2020) discovered a large number of SARS-related coronaviruses (SARSr-CoVs) in their natural reservoir host, bats. Previous studies have shown that some bat SARSr-CoVs have the potential to infect humans. They reported the identification and characterization of a new coronavirus (2019-nCoV), which caused an epidemic of acute respiratory syndrome in humans in Wuhan, China. Full-length genome sequences were obtained from five patients at an early stage of the outbreak. The sequences are almost identical and share 79.6% sequence identity to SARS-CoV. Furthermore, They showed that 2019-nCoV is 96% identical at the whole-genome level to a bat coronavirus.

Kumar, Malviya, Sharma (2020) expressed that corona virus causes respiratory infection including pneumonia, cold, sneezing and coughing while in animal it causes diarrhea and upper respiratory diseases. Corona virus transmitted human to human or human to animal via airborne droplets. Corona virus enters in human cell through membrane ACE-2 exopeptidase receptor. WHO and ECDC advised to avoid public place and close contact to infected persons and pet animals. Firstly Corona virus (2019-nCoV) was isolated from Wuhan market China at 7 Jan. 2020.

Liu, et.al. (2020) found in review that the estimated mean $R0$ (average) for COVID-19 is around 3.28, with a median of 2.79 and IQR of 1.16, which is considerably higher than the WHO estimate at 1.95. These estimates of average depend on the estimation method used as well as the validity of the underlying assumptions. Due to insufficient data and short onset time, current estimates of average for COVID- 19 are possibly biased. However, as more data are accumulated, estimation error can be expected to decrease and a clearer picture should form. Based on these considerations, average for COVID-19 is expected to be around 2–3, which is broadly consistent with the WHO estimate

Wu, et. al. (2020) focused on emerging infectious diseases, such as severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and Zika virus disease, present a major threat to public health. Despite intense research efforts, how, when and where new diseases appear are still a source of considerable uncertainty. A severe respiratory disease was recently reported in Wuhan, Hubei province, China. As of 25 January 2020, at least 1,975 cases had been reported since the first patient was hospitalized on 12 December 2019. Epidemiological investigations have suggested that the outbreak was associated with a seafood market in Wuhan. They studied a single patient who was a worker at the market and who was admitted to the Central Hospital of Wuhan on 26 December 2019 while experiencing a severe respiratory syndrome that included fever, dizziness and a cough. Metagenomic RNA sequencing of a sample of bronchoalveolar lavage fluid from the patient identified a new RNA virus strain from the family *Coronaviridae*, which is designated as '2019-nCoV'. They revealed that the virus was most closely related to a group of SARS-like coronaviruses that had previously been found in bats in China.

Cui, Li and Shi (2019) studied the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS- CoV) and Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS- CoV) are two highly transmissible and pathogenic viruses that emerged in humans at the beginning of the 21st century. Both viruses likely originated in bats, and genetically diverse coronaviruses that are related to SARS- CoV and MERS- CoV were discovered in bats worldwide.

In this Review , they summarized the current knowledge on the origin and evolution of these two pathogenic coronaviruses and discuss their receptor usage. They also highlight the diversity and potential of spillover of bat- borne coronaviruses

Shereen et.al.,(2020) reviewed the COVID-19 is a highly transmittable and pathogenic viral infection caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), which emerged in Wuhan, China and spread around the world. Genomic analysis revealed that SARS-CoV-2 is phylogenetically related to severe acute respiratory syndrome-like (SARS-like) bat viruses, therefore bats could be the possible primary reservoir. The intermediate source of origin and transfer to humans is not known, however, the rapid human to human transfer has been confirmed widely. In the current review, They summarized and comparatively analyzed the emergence and pathogenicity of COVID-19 infection and previous human coronaviruses severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV) and middle east respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV).

3. HISTORY AND ORIGIN

First case of corona virus was notified as cold in 1960. According to the Canadian study 2001, approximately 500 patients were identified as Flu-like system. 17-18 cases of them were confirmed as infected with corona virus strain by polymerase chain reaction. Corona was treated as simple non fatal virus till 2002. In 2003, various reports published with the proofs of spreading the corona to many countries such as United States America, Hong Kong, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam and in Taiwan. Several case of severe acute respiratory syndrome caused by corona and their mortally more than 1000 patient was reported in 2003. This was the black year for microbiologist. When microbiologist was started focus to understand these problems. After a deep exercise they conclude and understand the pathogenesis of disease and discovered as corona virus. But till total 8096 patient was confirmed as infected with corona virus. So in 2004, World health organization and centers for disease control and prevention declared as "state emergency". Another study report of Hong Kong was confirmed 50 patient of severe acute respiratory syndrome while 30 of them were confirmed as corona virus infected (CDC, 2003 and Peiris, et. al., 2003).

Coronaviruses cause respiratory and intestinal infections in animals and humans1. They were not considered to be highly pathogenic to humans until the outbreak of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) in 2002 and 2003 in Guangdong province, China (Zhong, et.al., 2003 & Ksiazek, et al., 2003), as the coronaviruses that circulated before that time in humans mostly caused mild infections in immunocompetent people. Ten years after SARS, another highly pathogenic coronavirus, Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERSCoV) emerged in Middle Eastern countries (Zaki, et.al., 2012).

Dr. Jhang Zingisian, A specialist of respiratory related diseases in Hubai Professional Hospital, Wuhan (China) first time talk with Shinhua-a Govt new agency in China. He told to this agency about the three member of family i.e. wife, husband and son about the infection among them on 26 December, 2019. Female was suffering from fever, Cuff and problem in respiration, Husband was suffering from tiredness and son was suffering from problem of respiration only. From the Cite-scan of the whole family, Dr. Zingisian said that too much damage was observed in lungs. He told that the lungs of son were found to have much damage and condition of lungs was very worst. Son refused for the treatment of lungs. His parents were also suffering from same abnormality. On 27th December, another patient was came. He was also suffering from same abnormality. Blood test of this patient confirmed the infection in lungs. Same way, many cases were observed in December 2019. Dr. Zingisian, has declared the probable infectious diseases of lungs. (Source- Published in Denik Bhaskar, Chhattisgarh, 19/04/2020 p.12).

4. SPREADING HISTORY OF COVID-19

On 31 Dec. 2019, China, East Asia, most populated country in world was informed to WHO regarding pneumonia cases with unknown etiology. Till 3 Jan. 2020 a total of 44 pneumonia cases were detected. On 7 Jan2020, Chinese research authorities were announced that they were isolated new virus from sea food market in Wuhan city; Named as 2019-nCoV. On 13 Jan. 2020 Ministry of public health, Thailand were reported 01 patient imported from Wuhan, China. On 15 Jan. 2020, the ministry of health, labor and welfare Japan were reported first case imported from Wuhan China. On 20 Jan. 2020, National IHR Focal point

from the Korea was reported first case 2019-nCoV in Korea. On 23 Jan. 2020, United State of America were confirmed first case of 2019-nCoV in America. On 24 Jan. 2020, Vietnam has reported First case of 2019-nCoV with not travel history from China, while his family member was the China traveler. So it's the first incidence of human to human transmission of corona virus. On 24 Jan. 2020, the government of Singapore was confirmed First case of 2019-nCoV. On 25 Jan. 2020, the government of Australia, federal democratic republic of Nepal and French republic were confirmed first of 2019-nCoV. Other countries also were detected and reported the cases of 2019-nCoV as On, 26 Jan. 2020 (Malaysia), 27 Jan. 2020 (Canada), 28 Jan. 2020 (Cambodia, Germany, Sri Lanka), 29 Jan. 2020 (United Arab Emirates), 30 Jan. 2020 (Philippines, India , Finland), 31 Jan. 2020 (Italy), 1 Feb. 2020 (Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom), 5 Feb. 2020 (Belgium), 6 Feb. 2020 (Japan), 15 Feb. 2020 (Egypt).

Wuhan, China, in December 2019 identified as a zoonotic coronavirus, similar to SARS coronavirus and MERS coronavirus and named COVID-19. As of 8 February 2020, 33 738 confirmed cases and 811 deaths have been reported in China (Ying, et.al., 2020)

Based on the current information, most patients had a good prognosis, while a few patients were in critical condition, especially the elderly and those with chronic underlying diseases. As of **1** March 2020, a total of 79,968 confirmed cases, including 14,475 with severe illness, and 2873 deaths in mainland China had been reported by WHO.

The data collected for COVID-19 from WHO website and internet was analysed in number of infected cases peoples and death cases of people worldwide and results are presented in Table 1 to 9 as given below;

S p e c i a l I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l O n l i n e C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5 , I s s u e – 5 , M a y 2 0 2 0

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TABLE 1.

TOP TEN COUNTRYWISE INFECTION OF COVID-19 IN WORLD AS ON 20/04/2020

S.N0.	Country	Cases	Death
1	.America	759687	40682
2	Spain	195944	20453
3	Italy	178972	23660
4	Germany	141672	4404
5	England	120067	16060
6	France	112606	19718
7	Turkey	86306	2017
8	China	83817	4636
9	Iran	82211	5118
10	Russia	42853	361

SOURCE: WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

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TABLE 2.

CONTINENTWISE INFECTED CASES AND DEATH OF COVID-19 IN WORLD UPTO 20/04/2020

S,No.	Continents	Cases	Death
1	North America	815151	43433
2	South America	82253	3849
3	Africa	22282	1119
4	Asia	380720	14682
5	Australia/Oceania	7964	89
6	Europe	1046759	101405
7	Other Country related to America	1645	85
	Total	**2356774**	**164662**

Source: https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/ -covid-19-cases-worldwide/WHO

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TABLE 3

COVID-19 –INFECTED CASES AND DEATH IN NORTH AMERICA CONTINENT UPTO 20/04/2020

S,No.	Country	Cases	Death
1	Antigua_and_Barbuda	23	2
2	Bahamas	60	9
3	Barbados	75	5
4	Belize	18	2
5	Canada	34777	1580
6	Costa_Rica	660	4
7	Cuba	1035	34
8	Dominica	16	0
9	Dominican_Republic	4680	226
10	El_Salvador	201	7
11	Grenada	14	0
12	Guatemala	289	7

S p e c i a l   I s s u e -   I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e − 5 , I s s u e − 5 , M a y 2 0 2 0

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13	Haiti	47	3
14	Honduras	477	46
15	Jamaica	196	5
16	Mexico	8261	686
17	Nicaragua	12	1
18	Panama	4467	126
19	Saint_Kitts_and_Nevis	15	0
20	Saint_Lucia	15	0
21	Saint_Vincent_and_the_Grenadines	12	0
22	Trinidad_and_Tobago	114	8
23	United_States_of_America	759687	40682
	Total	**815151**	**43433**

S p e c i a l   I s s u e -   I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e   V o l u m e   –   5 ,   I s s u e   –   5 ,   M a y   2 0 2 0

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TABLE 4

COVID-19 – INFECTED CASES AND DEATH IN SOUTH AMERICA CONTINENT UPTO 20/04/2020

S,No.	Country	Cases	Death
1	Argentina	2930	134
2	Bolivia	564	33
3	Brazil	38654	2462
4	Chile	10088	133
5	Colombia	3792	179
6	Ecuador	9468	474
7	Guyana	65	7
8	Paraguay	206	8
9	Peru	15628	400
10	Suriname	10	0
11	Uruguay	592	10
12	Venezuela	256	9
	Total	**82253**	**3849**

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TABLE 5

COVID-19 – INFECTED CASES AND DEATH IN OTHER COUNTRY RELATED TO AMERICA UPTO 20/04/2020

S,No.	Country	Cases	Death
1	Anguilla	3	0
2	Aruba	97	2
3	Bermuda	86	5
4	Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba	5	0
5	British_Virgin_Islands	2	0
6	Cayman_Islands	61	1
7	CuraÃ§ao	14	1
8	Falkland_Islands_(Malvinas)	11	0
9	Greenland	11	0
10	Montserrat	11	0
11	Puerto_Rico	1213	62
12	Sint_Maarten	67	10
13	Turks_and_Caicos_islands	11	1

| 14 | United_States_Virgin_Islands | 53 | 3 |
| | **Total** | **1645** | **85** |

TABLE 6

COVID-19 – INFECTED CASES AND DEATH IN TO AFRICA CONTINENT

UPTO 20/04/2020

S,No.	Country	Cases	Death
1	Algeria	2629	375
2	Angola	24	2
3	Benin	37	1
4	Burkina_Faso	576	36
5	Burundi	6	1
6	Cameroon	1016	42
7	Cape_Verde	61	1
8	Central_African_Republic	12	0
9	Chad	33	0
10	Congo	160	6

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11	Cote_dIvoire	847	9
12	Democratic_Republic_of_the_Congo	332	25
13	Djibouti	846	2
14	Egypt	3144	239
15	Equatorial_Guinea	79	0
16	Eritrea	39	0
17	Eswatini	22	1
18	Ethiopia	108	3
19	Gabon	109	1
20	Gambia	10	1
21	Ghana	1042	9
22	Guinea	579	5
23	Guinea_Bissau	50	0
24	Kenya	270	14
25	Liberia	91	8
26	Libya	49	1
27	Madagascar	121	0

28	Malawi	17	2
29	Mali	224	14
30	Mauritania	7	1
31	Mauritius	328	9
32	Morocco	2855	141
33	Mozambique	39	0
34	Namibia	16	0
35	Niger	648	20
36	Nigeria	627	21
37	Rwanda	147	0
38	Sao_Tome_and_Principe	4	0
39	Senegal	367	4
40	Seychelles	11	0
41	Sierra_Leone	35	0
42	Somalia	164	7
43	South_Africa	3158	54
44	South_Sudan	3	0

45	Sudan	66	10
46	Togo	84	5
47	Tunisia	879	38
48	Uganda	55	0
49	United_Republic_of_Tanzania	170	5
50	Zambia	61	3
51	Zimbabwe	25	3
	Total	**22282**	**1119**

TABLE 7

COVID-19 – INFECTED CASES AND DEATH IN TO ASIA CONTINENT

UPTO 20/04/2020

S,No.	Country	Cases	Death
1	Afghanistan	996	33
2	Bahrain	1873	7
3	Bangladesh	2456	91
4	Bhutan	5	0
5	Brunei_D arussalam	138	1

6	Cambodia	122	0
7	China	83817	4636
8	India	17265	543
9	Indonesia	6575	582
10	Iran	82211	5118

Table 7 (Continued)

S,No.	Country	Cases	Death
11	Iraq	1539	82
12	Israel	13491	172
13	Japan	10751	171
14	Jordan	2152	26
15	Kazakhstan	1735	19
16	Kuwait	1915	7
17	Kyrgyzstan	568	7
18	Laos	19	0
19	Lebanon	673	21
20	Malaysia	5389	89

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21	Maldives	52	0
22	Mongolia	32	0
23	Myanmar	111	5
24	Nepal	31	0
25	Oman	1266	7
26	Pakistan	8418	176
27	Palestine	322	2
28	Philippines	6259	409
29	Qatar	5448	8
30	Saudi_Arabia	9362	97
31	Singapore	6588	11
32	South_Korea	10674	236
33	Sri_Lanka	295	7
34	Syria	39	3
35	Taiwan	420	6
36	Thailand	2765	47
37	Timor_Leste	19	0

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38	Turkey	86306	2017
39	United_Arab_Emirates	6781	41
40	Uzbekistan	1565	5
41	Vietnam	276	0
42	Yemen	1	0
	Total	**380720**	**14682**

TABLE 8

COVID-19 – INFECTED CASES AND DEATH IN AUSTRALIA/OCEANIA CONTINENT UPTO 20/04/2020

S,No.	Country	Cases	Death
1	Australia	6612	70
2	Fiji	17	0
3	French_Polynesia	55	0
4	Guam	136	5
5	New_Caledonia	18	0
6	New_Zealand	1105	12
7	Northern_Mariana_Islands	14	2

8	Papua_New_Guinea	7	0
	Total	**7964**	**89**

TABLE 9

COVID-19 – INFECTED CASES AND DEATH IN EUROPE CONTINENT

UPTO 20/04/2020

S,No.	Country	Cases	Death
1	Albania	467	23
2	Andorra	713	36
3	Armenia	1339	22
4	Austria	14710	452
5	Azerbaijan	1398	19
6	Belarus	4779	47
7	Belgium	38496	5683
8	Bosnia_and_Herzegovina	1269	46
9	Bulgaria	915	43
10	Croatia	1871	47
11	Cyprus	767	17

12	Czechia	6787	188
13	Denmark	7384	355
14	Estonia	1528	40
15	Faroe_Islands	185	0
16	Finland	3783	94
17	France	112606	19718
18	Georgia	394	4
19	Germany	141672	4404
20	Gibraltar	133	4
21	Greece	2235	110
22	Guernsey	239	9
23	Holy_See	8	0
24	Hungary	1984	199
25	Iceland	1771	9
26	Ireland	15251	610
27	Isle_of_Man	298	6
28	Italy	178972	23660

29	Jersey	249	12
30	Kosovo	510	12
31	Latvia	727	5
32	Liechtenstein	82	1
33	Lithuania	1326	36
34	Luxembourg	3550	73
35	Malta	427	3
36	Moldova	2472	67
37	Monaco	98	3
38	Montenegro	308	5
39	Netherlands	32655	3684
40	North_Macedonia	1207	51
41	Norway	7068	154
42	Poland	9287	360
43	Portugal	20206	714
44	Romania	8746	434
45	Russia	42853	361

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| 46 | San_Marino | 461 | 39 |

Table 9 (Continued)

S,No.	Country	Cases	Death
47	Serbia	6318	122
48	Slovakia	1161	12
49	Slovenia	1330	74
50	Spain	195944	20453
51	Sweden	14385	1540
52	Switzerland	27658	1134
53	Ukraine	5710	151
54	United_Kingdom	120067	16060
	Total	**1046759**	**101405**

5. TRANSMISSION OF COVID-19

Firstly Corona virus (2019-nCoV) was isolated from Wuhan, China at 7 Jan. 2020. Generally corona virus was spread via airborne zoonotic droplets. Virus was replicated in ciliated epithelium that caused cellular damage and infection at infection site. According to a study published in 2019, An- Corona virus causes respiratory infection including pneumonia,

cold, sneezing and coughing while in animal it causes diarrhea and upper respiratory diseases.

COVID-19 primarily spreads through the respiratory tract, by droplets, respiratory secretions, and direct contact for a low infective dose

. The incubation period of COVID-19 is 1–14 days. It is highly transmissible in humans, especially in age of patients 47–59 years and children. As it is designated SARS-CoV-2, COVID-19 patients presented certainly similar symptoms, such as fever, malaise, and cough. Most adults or children with SARS-CoV-2 infection presented with mild flu-like symptoms and a few patients are in critical condition and rapidly develop acute respiratory distress syndrome, respiratory failure, multiple organ failure, even deaths.

Corona virus transmitted human to human or human to animal via airborne droplets. Corona virus enters in human cell through membrane ACE-2 exopeptidase receptor. WHO advised to avoid public place and close contact to infected persons and pet animals.

6. COMMON SYMPTOMS

Common symptoms of COVID-19 include:

- A low-grade fever
- Breathlessness (shortness of breath)
- persistent pain or pressure in the chest
- Confusion
- Excessive drowsiness
- Cough that gets more severe over time
- potential loss of taste or smell

Cold- or flu-like symptoms usually set in from 2–4 days after a coronavirus infection and are typically mild. However, symptoms vary from person-to-person, and some forms of the virus can be fatal. General symptoms may be- sneezing, runny nose, fatigue,

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cough, <u>fever</u>, <u>sore throat</u> and exacerbated <u>asthma</u>. It may take 2–14 days for a person to notice symptoms after infection.

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) suggest that <u>several groups of people</u> have the highest risk of developing complications due to COVID-19. These groups include:

- young children
- people aged 65 years or older
- women who are pregnant

7. CLINICAL SYMPTOMS

The common clinical manifestations included fever , cough , fatigue , sputum production, shortness of breath, sore throat, and headache. In addition, a part of patients manifested gastrointestinal symptoms, with diarrhea and vomiting. Fever and cough were the dominant symptoms whereas upper respiratory symptoms and gastrointestinal symptoms were rare. The elderly and those with underlying disorders like hypertension, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, developed rapidly into acute respiratory distress syndrome, septic shock, metabolic acidosis hard to correct and coagulation dysfunction, even leading to the death. During this infection, most patients had normal or decreased white blood cell counts, and lymphocytopenia. But in the severe patients, the neutrophil count, D-dimer, blood urea, and creatinine levels were higher significantly, and the lymphocyte counts continued to decrease.

8. PREVENTIVE MEASURES

The best way to prevent and slow down transmission is be well informed about the COVID-19 virus, the disease it causes and how it spreads. Protect yourself and others from infection by washing your hands or using an alcohol based rub frequently and not touching your face.

There is no cure for coronaviruses that cause symptoms resembling the common cold. Treatments include self-care and over-the-counter medication. People can take several precautionary measure as given below;

1   Rest and avoid overexertion

2   Drink enough water

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3   Avoid smoking and smoky areas

4   Take acetaminophen for pain and fever

5   Use of a clean humidifier

6   Stay at home

ACSM is dedicated to supporting and promoting health through physical activity. Amid concerns around the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, individuals in communities across the country and around the world are being encouraged to stay home. (https://www.acsm.org/read-research/ staying-physically-active-during-covid-19-pandemic)

7   Avoid close contact with other people.

8   Covering the mouth and nose with a tissue or handkerchief

9   Dispose off any tissues after use and maintain hygiene around the home.

10   Maintain social/ physical distance of about 01 meter from people.

11   Keep in Self-Isolation.

12   physically-active-during-covid-19-pandemic

13   Washing the hands

14   Use of Face Mask

15   Use of personal protection Equipments (PPE Kit) by Doctors, Nurses, and on duty Govt servants

16   Use of Allopathic Medicine prescribed by Doctors.

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17. Boosting immunity through Physical and Yogic Exercise

The immune system is a complex network of cells and proteins that defends the body against infection. The immune system keeps a record of every germ (microbe) it has ever defeated so it can recognise and destroy the microbe quickly if it enters the body again. Abnormalities of the immune system can lead to allergic diseases, immuno-deficiencies and autoimmune disorders. (https://www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au/health).

The immune system is defined as the bodily system that protects the body from foreign substances, cells, and tissues by producing the immune response and that includes especially the thymus, spleen, lymph nodes, special deposits of lymphoid tissue (as in the gastrointestinal tract and bone marrow), macrophages, lymphocytes including the B cells and T cells, and antibodies.

Aerobics, Dance, Calisthenics, Jogging, Cross Country Run, working out using gym equipment, yogic exercises and meditation effect the immunity system of human being to cope from COVID-19 infection

Exercise in home protect from infection through boosting immunity. The human immune system is a highly intricate network of cells and molecules designed to keep the host free from infection and disease. Exercise is known to have a profound impact on the normal

functioning of the immune system. Having higher age and sex-adjusted scores for cardiorespiratory fitness and performing regular exercise of moderate- to vigorous-intensity exercise that fall within ACSM guidelines has been shown to improve immune responses to vaccination, lower chronic low-grade inflammation, and improve various immune markers in several disease states including cancer, HIV, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, cognitive impairment and obesity.

Exercise increased the maximal oxygen uptake resulting from both central and peripheral Adaptations, capillary density in skeletal muscle, threshold for the accumulation of lactate in the blood and threshold for the onset of disease signs or symptoms. Exercise decreased the minute ventilation at a given absolute sub-maximal intensity, myocardial oxygen cost for a given absolute sub-maximal intensity and heart rate and blood pressure at a given sub-maximal intensity. Exercise help us in reduction in Cardiovascular Disease Risk Factors i.e. Resting systolic/diastolic pressure, total body fat, reduced intra-abdominal fat, insulin needs, improved glucose tolerance, blood platelet adhesiveness & aggregation, serum triglycerides, inflammation, decreased Morbidity and Mortality, decreased anxiety and depression, improve cognitive function, enhance physical function and independent living in older individuals, enhance feelings of well-being, enhance performance of work, recreational, and sport activities, reduce risk of falls and injuries from falls in older individuals, mitigation of functional limitations in older adults (www.acsm.org)

. Over a prolonged period of time, too much stress leads to too much cortisol being released in our bodies, which in turn lowers the immune functions and metabolism, leading to rapid weight gain, susceptibility of body to pathogens, osteoporosis, blood pressure imbalance, muscle weakness, etc. Modern research accepts three aspects of yoga as one of the best methods for moderating the production of cortisol, thereby managing the stress response of the body. By reducing cortisol levels, yoga therefore raises the immunity levels of the body., when we hold our body in a yoga posture for a few breaths/counts, our parasympathetic nervous system is stimulated, which in turn lowers our BP to enable a better post-stress response. Exercise in the gym or outdoors cannot massage our internal organs, which are nothing but muscles performing a particular function. Yoga is able to enhance the

body's natural defense mechanism against free radicals. Yogic exercise to improve your social health can also help this kind of people who are facing withdrawal symptoms it can also help in overcoming this illness and gives them a positive aim and new purpose in life. We can practice the mountain pose, for strengthen the back bone, raised arms pose as worshiping the sun to improve flexibility, garland pose for strengthen the hip muscles, lunge pose for detoxify the body, Pranayama helps in living a long and healthy life, Belly Breathing help to reduces muscular tension, Nadi Sodhan Pranayama helps us balance the hormones of the body and Bhastrika Pranayama strengthens and tones the abdominal region and drains out excess phlegm from the lungs.Yoga being the best way to destress and unwind and is proven to be one of the most effective immunity boosters that we can adopt for a healthy lifestyle.

9.. DIAGNOSIS

A doctor can diagnose the virus responsible by taking a sample of respiratory fluids, such as mucus from the nose, or blood.

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IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON VARIOUS ECONOMIC

SECTORS IN INDIA

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Abstract

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a new virus which was emerges in the year 2019 IN China. Today almost all the countries of the world trapped in COVID-19. The main purpose of this study is to be well aware with COVID-19 and to find out its impact on various economic sectors in India. This study finds that all the crucial economic sectors need to be boom and it only possible when COVID-19 could be thoroughly cured. There is a lockdown till 17th may to enforce self-distancing to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and flatten its growth curve. It is natural that in the process, the economy is on complete bed rest. Lockdown in country like an India is more devastating for human welfare and economies since there is no help for small business nor are there unemployment benefits.

Key words: COVID-19, IMPACT ON ECONOMIC SECTORS, INDIA

1. Introduction

A new corona virus has infected hundreds since the outbreak began in Wuhan China, in December, 2019. What we know is, it causes pneumonia and then doesn't respond to antibiotic treatment, which is not surprising. The world health organization (WHO) offered guidance to countries on how they can prepare for it, including how to monitor for the sick and how to treat patients. Here's what you should know about corona viruses. The trade impact of the corona virus epidemic for India is estimated to be about $348 million. The country now figures among top 15 economies most affected by the manufacturing slowdown in China, says a UN report.

2. What is a Corona virus (COVID-19)?

CORONA VIRUSES are a family of viruses known for containing strains that cause potentially deadly diseases in mammals and birds. In humans they're typically spread via airborne droplets of fluid produced by infected individuals. Corona viruses are a large group of viruses that are common among animals. They can be transmitted from animals to humans.

3. Objective of this study

The main objective of this study is to get knowledge about COVID-19 and its impact on various economic sectors in India.

4. Impact of COVID-19 on Various Economic Sectors

The trade impact of the corona virus epidemic for India is estimated to be about $348 million. The country now figures among top 15 economies most affected by the manufacturing slowdown in China, says a UN report. This is how Confederation of Indian Industry put forth the impact analysis for various sectors. **Let us have a brief lookout at the sector-wise impact on Indian industry**

1. Chemical Industry: It is very difficult to evaluate the impact of COVID-19 on chemical industry currently. Many of industries have announced huge donations, both in cash and in goods. Some companies provided support to their employees via medical instructions, guidance regarding insurance coverage, psychological support. Some chemical segments had even best in sales – disinfectants, materials such as produce masks, antiseptics, gloves. However, it is obvious that keeping up the current preventive measures such as travel restrictions for longer will have an effect on the chemical industry. Mainly business activities which require face-to-face meetings will suffer. The overall impact on chemical industry will now mostly depend on how fast the virus can be distroy. Petrochemical prices were already under pressure, given concerns of global overcapacity and slowdown in demand. The COVID-19 impact is further expected to a worse impact on the sector with the weakening in crude oil prices and the bad impact on petrochemicals coupled with uncertain domestic and global demand, petrochemicals prices are likely to remain low. Construction labour migration issue, if not addressed by government, might further aggravate the delays. Uncertain demand outlook and weak prices are expected to lead to weak market sentiments and delay investments in the sector. Once lockdowns are lifted, plants will gradually resume normal production and outflow.

2. Auto Industry: With the World Health Organization declaring the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic, this global disruption is never existed before at hand. Automobile and

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manufacturing plants are being shuttered around the world, consumer footfalls in showrooms have fallen highly, vehicle sales are dropping dramatically and almost every major industry event is either being cancelled or going the digital way. Over and around above thousand of an executives working at India auto are currently working from home to contain the spread of Covid-19.

Most of these employees are from key original equipment manufacturers, including Ford, Tata Motors, Mahindra, Volkswagen, Renault, Volvo and MG Motor. While factory workers will continue to operate in plants, it will not be 'business as usual'. original equipment manufacturers are trying their best to give safe working environment to factory workers and other employees in key operational roles in order to ensure that supply chain does not get 'further' impacted. Automakers, including Maruti Suzuki, Hyundai Motors India, Toyota Kirloskar Motors and Tata Motors have put in place several measures such as thermal screening, business travel restrictions, maintaining physical distance and suspension of biometric attendance systems, to prevent the exposure of their workforce has so far managed to control the outbreak better than most of the countries. Moreover, in India, the highest number of cases has been reported in Maharashtra, a state which is a major automotive hub. Continued cash flow tightening will impact the market further. Auto original equipment manufacturers will need to delay any new launches by atleast a few quarters, or till market improve. Only essential repair related after market services may continue, but under low demand.

3. Pharmaceuticals Industry: Despite being one of the top formulations of drug exporters in the world, the pharma industry of India relies heavily on import as of bulk drugs. Due to the corona virus outbreak, it will also be impacted. Generics drugs are most impacted – reliance is high on imports from China. Supply disruptions over the past 2 months were managed through available inventory. As China limps back to almost full production, raw material supply disruptions should ease out. While pharmaceutical manufacturing is exempted from the lockdown – non-availability of labour, lack of clarity over transport over ingredients packing material and physical distancing has slow down production volumes. Supply and distribution of essential medicines, sanitizers, masks, and gloves are impacted also. There is a production slowdown due to raw materials and ancillaries not reaching

factories. India has banned the export of essential medicines, specific medical devices, sanitizers, surgical masks and ventilators – to ensure sufficient quantities are available for the domestic market. Most large global pharmaceutical manufacturing are monitoring their supply chains, and have emphasize their commitment to continued supply with minimum disruptions. Pharmaceutical companies are working along with agencies to test combinations of medicines for potential cures against the virus. For Online pharmacies – delivery of medicines has been affected due to staff not turning up and non- availability of passes.

4. Textiles Industry: Surat in Gujarat is the hub of textile industry. Due to corona virus outbreak, several garments/textile factories in China have halted operations that in turn affecting the exports of fabric, yarn and other raw materials from India which directly affect to textile market. Current and potential impacts on the sector are as below,

· Demand shocks are expected to hurt India's textile exports over the next few quarters.

· With lockdown in China, price of Man-Made Fibre imports is expected to rise significantly, resulting in higher price for some goods in the domestic market.

· If the current scenario persists over the next few months, the domestic retail market would also be impacted significantly.

· From a manufacturing perspective, employment would be impacted owing to limited demand in both domestic and international market.

· The textile and apparel sector production is expected to decline by 10-12 per cent in the Apr-Jun quarter.

· The cotton prices have been reduced by three per cent and are expected to be further impacted over the next few months.

5. Food and agriculture: India is the country of farmers, and primary agriculture, since it is the backbone of the country and part of government announced essential category, the impact is likely to be low on both primary agricultural. Production and usage of Agri-inputs like seeds, pesticides and fertilizers. Migratory labour movement for harvesting wheat, paddy, pulses etc, should be allowed for the ongoing season. Insulating the rural food production areas in the coming weeks will hold a great answer to the macro impact of

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COVID-19 on Indian food sector as well as larger economy. Agricultural inputs overall sector impact should be very low.

Several state governments have already allowed free movement of fruits, vegetables, milk etc. Due to fake propaganda, poultry sector is heavily impacted. Fresh meat, seafood have uncertain supply chain as there is no clarity from state governments on retail shops. It is expected that prolonged lockdown will result in increased demand for food supplies. Online food grocery platforms are heavily impacted due to unclear police restrictions and stoppage of vehicles. Last mile delivery platforms are impacted too. States are working out policies for food movement which are likely to ease the situation.

All food based industries are allowed to function normally. There are few issues on interstate movement of skilled and semi skilled labour that needs to be sorted out. Raw material supplies are not impacted as of now and the measures taken by central government should ease supply chain issues. Factories should adjust to working with less labour force and overtime to meet demand. Domestic market based players should not have a problem.

Major destinations like the U.S. Europe, China will try to control with COVID-19 for the next 6 months and Indian export based companies will be impacted due to low consumer demand and port hurdles. Partial diversion of export inventories to domestic market will help the players in the interim. Farm gate prices for export oriented commodities like seafood, mango, and grapes are crashing and this will impact future crop availability.

6. IT industry: Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Pune are the well known cities for IT sector. A hit to global businesses following the corona virus outbreak notwithstanding, India's $185 billion information technology (IT) industry says that it has been minimally impacted So far. It will be damaging though, if the outbreak is not contained soon enough as most of their clientele are manufacturers. The next 2-3 weeks are critical that if the virus is contained within this period then the domestic IT industry can heave a sigh of relief. India's top IT firms have a fairly large presence in China, the epicenter of the epidemic. Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) ranks among the top outsourcing firms in mainland China, while India's second-largest IT services company, Infosys, opened its first overseas centre in Guizhou province. Wipro and HCL are also present in China. Although many global

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companies have suspended operations in China in the wake of the outbreak, Indian industry executives said they have so far managed to scrape through by asking employees to work from home or remotely from other locations. The IT sector may see some indirect impact in the medium to long-term as some of the clients have exposure to manufacturing in China.

7. Tourism and Aviation: Due to the corona virus outbreak, the inflow of tourists from China and from other East Asian regions to India will lose that will impact the tourism sector and revenue. Here we are strongly emphasizing on the analysis of the impact of the pandemic on Indian aviation and tourism industries are as shown below:

- Due to the domestic and international flights or travel shut off the demand of jet fuels will surely decline.
- The industry facing large amount of cancellation, and the "Indian Association of Tour Operators estimating that together hotel, aviation and travel sectors may loss around 85 billion rupees due to travel restrictions on foreign tourists.
- Outbound and inbound travel to India will be at all time low. And that impact likely to the white collar and blue collar job both.
- As per an international air transport association (IATA), globe revenue loss for year 2020 estimated for the passenger business is between 11 percent to 19 percent.
- World travel and tourism council estimates the travel sector shrinking by up to 20-25 percent in 2020, which resulting 50 million jobs in loss.
- Indian tourism and hospitality industry is staring at a potential job loss of around 30-40 million people which is around 70 percent of the total workforce, which leads large amount of unemployment in both the sectors.
- A large amount of vocational group bookings to be cancelled and due to tour operators fall into big troubles.
- The situation of covid19 leads to the Indian economy into big financial trap, it is only depends on how soon the pandemic destroy.

8. Building and constructions: The real estate sector is one of the largest employment generators in the country and has a multiplier effect on around 150-250 connected industries. However, the year 2019 has been a mixed bag for the Indian real estate industry, having

attracted investments worth billion. Around 66 per cent of these investments were in the commercial real estate market owing to healthy demand from private equity investors for stable rent yielding assets. On the other hand, the residential real estate sector has witnessed poor demand and lower absorption in the past few years owing to the economic slowdown.

With current lockdown situation in the country, retail sector has seen short term impacts and may continue to see the slowdown with the impact on supply chain and logistics Hospitality sector is one of the early few to have faced the highest impact of the pandemic outbreak, with the segment possibly staring at a massive financial and employment losses. logistics and warehousing sector is also expected to get impacted, but the bounce back for this segment is expected to be the strongest, with businesses looking to hedge investment risks in China.

The global economy is already in a recession as the hit to economic activity from the corona virus pandemic has become more widespread, according to economists. The worst-case views on growth taken just weeks ago in some cases have already into the central scenario for private sector economists in Reuters polls.

5. FINDING AND CONCLUSION

It can be concluded from the study that all the crucial economic sectors need to be boom and it only possible when COVID-19 could be thoroughly cured. Lockdown in country like an India is more disastrous for human welfare and economies since there is no help for small business nor are there unemployment benefits. To combat with COVID-19, Indian Government extended the date of lockdown till 17th may 2020. COVID-19 no doubt disrupted human lives and global supply chain but the pandemic is a severe demand shock which has offset the green shoots of recovery of the Indian economy that was visible towards the end of 2019 and early 2020. The revised **Gross Domestic Product** estimates for India downwards by 0.2 percentage points for the fiscal year 2020 to 4.8 per cent and by 0.5 per cent for the fiscal year 2021 to 6 per cent. Further, it is stated that the extent of the actual impact will depend upon the severity and duration of the outbreak. Further, according to the World Bank's assessment, India is expected to grow 1.5 per cent to 2.8 per cent. And IMF projected a GDP growth of 1.9 per cent for India in 2020 because the global economy is affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, the worst recession since the Great Depression in the

1930s. Also, we can't ignore that the lockdown and pandemic hit several sectors including MSME, hospitality, civil aviation, agriculture and allied sector. India is now facing its greatest crisis since its independence. There is a lockdown till 17th may to enforce self-distancing to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and flatten its growth curve. It is natural that in the process, the economy is on complete bed rest. The exercise is to find out the cost of this lockdown.

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માનવ ઇતિહાસમાં નજર કરીએ તો વિવિધ પ્રકારની મહામારીઓ ભૂતકાળમાં આવેલી હતી અને લાખો લોકોએ તેના જીવ ગુમાવેલા. છેલ્લી સદીમાં વિજ્ઞાન, ટેક્નોલોજી, મેડિકલ સાયન્સમાં ભારે બદલાવ આવ્યો છે. ભૂતકાળમાં નાના બાળકો શીતળા, ઓરી, અછબડા, કોલેરા, મેલેરીયા, ટાઇફોડ જેવા રોગોનો ભોગ બનતા અને દર ૧૦ બાળકોમાંથી ૩-૪ બાળકો બચીને મોટા થતા. આ ચિત્ર હવે સાવ બદલાયેલુ છે. મોટાભાગના રોગો માટે વેક્સીન (રસી) શોધાતા કરોડો લોકોના જીવન બચી ગયા છે. તેવીજ રીતે દવાઓ અને સર્જરીનો અસરકારક રીતે વિકાસ થયો છે. અસાધ્ય રોગોને પણ વિજ્ઞાનને કારણે મહાત કરી શકાયા છે.

આમ છતાં, કેટલાક સમય દરમ્યાન વિવિધ પ્રકારના ભયાનક વાઇરસ ફેલાતા રહ્યા છે અને હજારો લોકો તેનો ભોગ પણ બન્યા છે. આધુનિક વિજ્ઞાન, સર્જરી, ટેક્નોલોજી તેનો સામનો કરવા મોટાભાગે સક્ષમ હોય છે. વર્ષ ૨૦૧૯ ના અંતમાં ચીનના વુહાન શહેરમાં કોરોના વાઇરસ ફેલાયો અને હજારો લોકો તેનો ભોગ બન્યા. કોરોના વાઇરસને એક વૈશ્વિક મહામારી ગણવામા આવી.

કોરોના વાઇરસ ઉધરસ, છિક તથા માનવ સંપર્કને કારણે સતત ફેલાતો રહે છે. કોઇને ઉધરસ કે છિક કે ઉધરસ આવે અને તેનામાં ચેપ હોય તો તેના ડ્રોપલેટ્સ દ્વારા બીજા વ્યક્તિના શરીરમાં પ્રવેશે છે. જે વ્યક્તિને ચેપ લાગે છે તેને તેની તુરંત ખબર પડતી નથી. સ્વસ્થ લાગતી વ્યક્તિ પણ ચેપગ્રસ્ત હોઇ શકે છે અને સ્વસ્થ લાગતી આવી વ્યક્તિ વાઇરસના વાહક બની જે વ્યક્તિના સંપર્કમાં આવે છે તેને પણ ચેપગ્રસ્ત બનાવે છે. આમ કોરોના વાઇરસ એકમાંથી હજારો લોકો સુધી પહોંચી શકે છે. પુરતી જાણકારી અને સારવારના અભાવે ઘણા લોકો મ્રુત્યુ પણ પામે છે.

અમેરીકા, ઇટલી, સ્પેન, ફ્રાંસ, બ્રિટન, જેવા સમ્રુધ્ધ તથા વિકસિત દેશોએ સમયસર યોગ્ય પગલા ન લેવાના કારણે મોટા પાયે લોકોના જીવને ગુમાવ્યા છે. ભારતમાં પણ છેલ્લા બે-ત્રણ મહિનાથી કોરોના મહામારીની અસર શરુ થઇ પરંતુ ભારત સરકારે તથા મોટાભાગના રાજ્યોએ પ્રોએકટીવ તથા સમયસર પગલાઓ લીધા તેથી કોવીડ ૧૯ની ભયંકર અસરમાંથી બચી રહ્યુ હોય એવું અત્યારે લાગી રહ્યું છે. હજું અન્ય દેશોની જેમ ભારતમાં પણ તેની અસર ચાલુ જ છે પરંતુ કોરંટાઇન, લોકડાઉન, આઇસોલેશન અને યોગ્ય ટ્રીટમેન્ટને કારણે મ્રુત્યુદર અને સંક્રમણ અંકુશીત રહ્યો છે. લોકો બહાર ન નિકળે, રસ્તાઓ, દવાખનાઓ, જાહેર જગ્યાઓને સેનેટાઇજ કરવામાં આવે, લોકો માસ્ક પહેરે અને સામાજીક અંતર જાળવી રાખે તે બાબતે ભારત જેવા વિશાળ વસતિ ધરાવતા દેશને બચ્યવવાનો એક માત્ર રસ્તો છે.

ભારત દેશ ધનિક નથી પરંતુ Covid-19ની સારવારની જરૂરી આવશ્યક સુવિધાઓ જેવીકે ટેસ્ટીંગ, સ્કેનીંગ, માસ્ક વગેરે પુરતા પ્રમાણમાં ઉપલબ્ધ ઉપલબ્ય હોવાથી લોકોના જીવ બચાવવાનુ શક્ય બની રહ્યું છે તે હકીકત છે. લોકોમા શિક્ષણ, શિસ્ત અને સમજનો અભાવ હોવા છંતા લોકડાઉનના નિયમોનુ પાલન કરે છે તે અત્યંત સકારાત્મક બાબત છે. હજું આજરીતે લોકો નિયમોનુ પાલન કરતા રહે તો Covid-19ને ચોક્કસ મહાત કરી શકાશે. ભારતના વડાપ્રધાન શ્રી નરેન્દ્રભાઈ મોદીમાં સમતા, સમજ અને દેશપ્રેમ છે જેનો લાભ દેશને થઇ રહ્યો છે. વિવિધ રાજ્યો અને વિવિધ રાજકીય પક્ષો પણ સહકાર આપી રહ્યા છે. વિશ્વના મહાન નેતાઓ, વિચરકો શ્રી નરેન્દ્રભાઈ મોદીને એક સફળ નેતા ગણાવી રહ્યા છે. આ સમય રાજકીય ભેદભાવનો નથી. સમગ્ર દેશ જ નહીં પરંતુ સમગ્ર વિશ્વએ એક બનીને આ કોરોના વાઇરસનો સામનો કરવો જ પડશે. એકબીજા પર આક્ષેપો કરવા અત્યારે હિતાવહ નથી. આ સમસ્યા નિયતિ કે કોઇની કોઇની નિયતની છે તે કોઇને ખબર નથી. નિયતની સમ્સ્યાઓ માનવના હાથમાં નથી. કોઇની નિયત ખરાબ હશે તો તેણે તેના દુષ્પરિણામો કર્મના સિધ્ધાંતો પ્રમાણે ખોટું કરનારને ભોગવવા પડશે.

Covid-19 પ્રથમ એવો વાઇરસ છે જેણે વિશ્વના ચહેરાને બદલી નાખેલ છે. તેની વિવિધ પ્રકારની અસરો આવનારા બે ચાર મહિનામાં મોટા પ્રમણમાં જોવા મળશે. કોઇક ટ્વીટર પર ટ્વીટ કરેલુ કે "Corona is a cure, we are virus" (કોરોના તો ઉપાય છે, વાઇરસ તો આપણે છીએ) આ વાત વિયારીએ તો ઘણા અંશે સાચી લાગવા માંડે તેવી છે. જે કાઇ બની રહ્યું છે તેના માટે શું માનવજાત જવાબદાર નથી ? શું આપણે જે પ્રકારનું જીવન જીવીએ છીએ તેની આડઅસરો આપણા જીવનમાં, સમગ્ર માનવ જીવનમાં તથા પર્યાવરણમાં નથી થતી ?

હવે આપણે Covid-19ની સકારાત્મક તથા નકારાત્મક અસરોની ચર્ચા કરીશું અને અંતે આપણે કેવું જીવન જીવવું જોઇએ તેના કેટલીક Covid-19ની અસર માનવજીવન, માનવ વિયાર, જીવનશૈલી તથા સામાજિક આર્થીક બાબતો પર પણ થવાની છે. વિશ્વના કેટલાક દેશોમાં અર્થતંત્ર ભાંગી પડશે. ભારતમાં પણ તેની કેટલીક નકારાત્મક અસરો દેખાવા લાગી છે. ધંધા-ઉધોગ, નાના કામદારો, છુટક મજુરી કરતા કામદારોની સ્થીતિ વધુ કફોડી બની છે અને હજુ વધારે ખરાબ થવાની સંભાવના પણ રહેલી છે. આમા, કોઇ વ્યક્તિ, સરકાર કે લોકોનો દોષ નથી. આ તો નિયતિ દ્વારા આપવામાં આવી રહેલી સજા છે, પાઠ છે જે માનવે, દેશ અને સમગ્ર વિશ્વને સકારાત્મક રીતે સમજવું જરુરી છે. ન

સમજવામાં આવે તો પ્રકૃતિના દંડાઓ ક્રુરતા પૂર્વક પડી શકે છે. આમાં પ્રકૃતિનો વાંક નથી, વાંક તો માનવ મનોવ્રુત્તિનો છે.

સૌથી પ્રથમ શિખવા જેવો પાઠ છે ધન પ્રત્યેનો અભિગમ. પૈસા કમાવા જરુરી છે, દેશનું અર્થતંત્ર મજબૂત બને તે પણ આવશ્યક છે પરંતુ માત્ર ભૌતિક વિકાસ માણસને યંત્ર જેવો બનાવી દે છે. ભૂતકાળમાં સામ્રજ્યવાદી મનોવ્રુતી બીજા દેશ પર પ્રભુત્વ મેળવવા તથા તેનું શોષણ કરવાની હતી. અંગ્રેજોએ ભારતનું ભયંકર શોષણ કર્યું હતું તે ઇતિહાસમાંથી પ્રતિબિમ્બિત થાય છે. હવે સામ્રાજ્યવાદી વલણમાં બીજા દેશ પર આર્થિક કબજો જમાવવો તે સામ્રજ્યવાદનું પ્રવર્તમાન લક્ષણ બની ગયું છે. અમેરીકા, યુરોપના દેશોએ રાજકીય સામ્રાજ્યવાદ તથા Colonialism નો વિશ્વભરમાં ફેલાવો કરેલો. લોકશાહીમાં મૂડીવાદનું પ્રભુત્વ વધવા લાગ્યું છે.

ચીન જેવા સામ્યવાદી દેશે હવે મોટા પાયે આર્થિક વિકાસ કરીને બીજા દેશો પર આર્થિક પ્રભુત્વ મેળવવાનો પ્રયાસ કરેલો છે. હવે ત્યા સામ્યવાદ નથી પરંતુ સામ્યવાદી મનોવ્રુત્તિ તો અકબંધ છે. ત્યા વ્યક્તિનું કોઇ મહત્વ નથી. માનવમાત્ર મજૂર બની યંત્રવત જીવન જીવે છે. વિશાળ મકાનો, યંત્રો, વિશાળ ઉત્પાદન, જગતભરમાં મોટાપાયે વેચાણ કરીને અન્ય દેશોને પ્રભાવિત કરેલા છે.

Covid-19 કોરોના વાઇરસ ફેલાવાનો આક્ષેપ અમેરીકાએ ચીન પર લગાવ્યો છે. આની કોઇ સાબીતી તો નથી પરંતુ ચામાચીડીયા પરના પ્રયોગોથી આ વાઇરસ ચીનથી ફેલાયો તેવી વાત વાઇરલ થઇ છે. આ ઉપરાંત વુહાનની વાયરોલોજી લેબમાંથી પણ આ વાઇરસ લીક થયો હોવાની વાતે પણ બહુ જોર પકડ્યું છે. આ વાત સાચી હોય કે નહીં તેમાં પડવાને બદલે એક શીખવા જેવો પાઠ એ છે કે શા માટે આપણે economy કે development મોડેલ ગણવું જોઇએ ? મહાત્મા ગાંધીએ કહેલી એક વાત સનાતન સત્ય છે. કોઇ પણ ધ્યેય પ્રાપ્ત કરવા માટે સાધન શુધ્ય અને પવિત્ર જ હોવું જોઇએ. શું ચીનમાં આવો કોઇ આધ્યાત્મિક અભિગમ છે ખરો ? સો ટકા નથી પણ તેનું અનુકરણ કરવાનું ખતરનાક ગણાય. આપણે કે ચીને સુપર પાવર બનવાનું સ્વપ્ન પણ સેવવાની જરૂર નથી. જરૂર છે Human Power ની અને તે પણ માનવીય સંવેદના-સભર Human Power ની. અર્થશાસ્ત્રીઓ, વિચારકો, તત્વચિંતકો માને છે કે વિકાસનો અર્થ માત્ર આર્થિક વિકાસ જ નથી પરંતુ માનવ સુખનો વિકાસ (Human Happiness Development). ગરીબી અવશ્ય દૂર થવી જોઇએ પરંતુ વિકાસ ટકાવ (Sustainable) હોવો જોઇએ. વર્ષ ૧૯૭૨માં બ્રાઝિલના રીયો-ડી-જાનેરામાં મળેલી મીટીંગમાં સૌ અર્થશાસ્ત્રીઓ, વિચારકોએ Limits to Growth ની વાત કરેલી. તેમણે કહેલું કે

એ વિકાસને મર્યાદિત બનવવાનું આવશ્યક છે કારણ કે તેનાથી પર્યાવરણ, પ્રકૃતિ અને કુદરતી સંપદા (Natural Recourses) નો આડેધડ વપરાશ છે અને ભવિષ્યમાં જળ, વાયુ અને કુદરતી સંપદાઓ ખાલીખમ્મ થઇ જશે. વન્ય પશુઓ, પંખીઓ માત્ર ચિત્રોમા જ જોવા મળશે. નદીઓમાં માત્ર કાંકરાઓ ઉડતા હશે અને તેમા કચરાના મોટા ઢગ જોવા મળશે.

આ વાત Covid-19 બાદ લોકોને સમજાવા લાગી છે. નદીઓ વહેવા લાગી છે. ગંગા અને યમુનાનું પાણી સ્વચ્છ બન્યુ છે. એક વખત આ નદીઓનું પાણી નાહવા લાયક પણ ન હતુ આજે આ પાણી પીવા લાયક બની ગયું છે. ૬૦ વર્ષ પછી નર્મદા નદીનું પાણી મિનરલ વોટર જેટલું સ્વચ્છ બની ગયુ છે. શ્રીનગરથી ૧૯૦ કી.મી. દૂર આવેલ પીર પંજાલની પર્વતમાળાઓ જોઇ શકાય છે. વેનીસ નદીનું પાણી એટલું સ્વચ્છ બની ગયુ છે કે તેમા તરતી માંછલીઓને દૂરથી જોઇ શકાય છે. હવામાં પ્રદુષણ માત્રા એટલી ઓછી થઇ ગઇ કે ચંદીગઢ થી ૨૦૦ કી.મી. દૂર આવેલી હિમાલયની પહાડીઓને નરી આંખે જોઇ શકાય છે. લોકડાઉનના કારણે ભારત પ્રદુષણની માત્રા છેલ્લા ૨૦ વર્ષના તળીએ પહોંચી ગયુ. ઓડિસાના દરિયા કીનારા પર ૮ લાખ કરતા વધુ કાચબાઓ એક સાથે ઇંડા આપવા આવ્યા. હવામાં પ્રદુષણની માત્રામાં મોટો ઘટાડો જોવા મળી રહ્યો છે. રાત્રે આકાશમાં તારાઓ ખુબ તેજસ્વી રીતે ચમકતા જોઇ શકાય છે. અવાજનું પ્રદુષણ લગભગ નહીવત થઇ ગયું. હવામાં કાર્બન ડાયોક્સાઇડનું પ્રમાણ ઘટતા ઓક્સીજનનું પ્રમાણ વધ્યું છે. છેલ્લા પ – ૭ દાયકામાં આટલા સ્વચ્છ હવા પાણી જોવા મળ્યા નથી. આ Covid-19 નો એક મહત્વનો પાઠ છે. તેને શિખવો અત્યંત જરૂરી છે.

ચીન જેવા દેશો તો માંસાહારી જ નહીં પરંતુ ગમે તેવા જીવજંતુ ખાનારા લોકો છે. અન્યના ખોરાક સામે આપણને વાંધો ન હોવો જોઇએ તે એક લોકતાંત્રીક અને ઉદ્દારવાદી અભિગમ છે પરંતુ સાવ તટસ્થભાવે જોઇએ તો પ્રાણી-પંખી, વન્ય પશુઓ કે ગમે તે જીવોને ખાઇ જવી કેવી વ્રુતિ ગણાય ? શું તે માનવીય ખોરાક છે ? ગાંધીજીને ફરી યાદ કરવા પડે કે શાકાહારમાં સાત્વિકતા છે અને તેનાથી માનવ પ્રકૃતિમાં શાંતિ અને પ્રેમ જન્મે છે.

ચીનમાં ભૂતકાળમાં લાઓત્જુ જેવા ચિંતકો હતા ખરા પરંતુ આજે આવા સાત્વિક વિચારકો ત્યા ક્યાય જોવા મળે છે ખરા ? ચીનને દલાય લામા જેવા સાત્વિક અને આધ્યાત્મિક માનવ પ્રત્યે જરાય આદર છે ખરો ? તેથી વિશ્વભરમાં Covid-19 પાસેથી શિખવા જેવો બીજો પાઠ છે. સાત્વિકતા તરફ વળવુ, સાત્વિક જીવન જીવવું, શાકાહાર જ કરવો, કુદરતી ઉપચાર, આયુર્વેદ, પ્રાણાયમ, યોગ,

ધ્યાનને જીવનમાં અપનાવવું: આનો અર્થ એવો નથી કે વિજ્ઞાન અને ટેક્નોલૉજીનો અનાદર કરવો. જરુરી અધતન મેડીકલ સુવિધાઓ હોવી જ જોઇએ પરંતુ અત્યારે Covid-19 માં એક વાત સાબીત કે રોગ પ્રતિકારક ક્ષમતા કોઇ પણ વાઇરસ સામે લડવા સક્ષમ બને તેમ હોય છે અને તેથી સાત્વિક જીવનશૈલી તેમાં બહુજ ઉપયોગી સાબીત થઇ શકે એમ છે.

પર્યાવરણ અને પ્રકૃતિ પ્રત્યે આપણો અભિગમ પ્રેમ સભર હોવો જોઇએ. એક વૃક્ષ નીચે બેસોતો તમને ખબર પડે કે હવા કેટલી શુધ્ય હોય છે અને છાયો કેટલો આહ્લાદાયક હોય છે ? બાથરુમમાં ન્હાવા કરતા નદીમાં ડૂબકી મારવાનો અનુભવ તો અનન્ય હોય છે. તેથી નદી, તળાવ, દરિયો અને હવા ને શુધ્ય રાખો. સ્વચ્છતા માનવ સદ્ગુણ છે. આપણી ભારતીય પરંપરામાં જમતા પહેલા હાથ-પગ ધોવાની પરંપરા હતી. હવે Covid-19 માં હાથ ધોવાનું અનિવાર્ય બની ગયું છે ને ?

ભારતીય પરંપરામાં વૈજ્ઞાનિક અભિગમ હતો જ પરંતુ તેને કોઇ કથા, વાર્તા કે પૌરાણીક મીથ સામે જોડવામાં આવતો હતો. આજે Covid-19 માં Quarantine કેટલું મહત્વનું ગણાય છે ? તે વાત કોઇ સ્ત્રી બાળકને જન્મ આપે ત્યારે તેને સવા મહિના સુધી અલગ રાખવામાં આવતી હતી – જેને સૂતક કહેવામાં આવતું હતું. આ સૂતક એક પ્રકારનું કોરેંટાઇન હતું જે સ્ત્રી તથા બાળકને વિષાણુ/બેક્ટેરીયાથી બચાવવામાં આવતા હતા. એ આપણે માત્ર પચ્યાત વિચારોને મહત્વ આપવાને બદલે ભારતીય પરંપરા પર સંશોધન કરવાની જરૂર છે. સોશિયલ કે ફ્રિજીકલ ડિસ્ટંસમાં કોઇ અનાદર કે અપમાન નથી પરંતુ સલામતીના પગલા છે. ભારતીય પરંપરા માનવને માત્ર શરીર નહીં પણ આત્મા ગણે છે. તેનો અર્થ એ નથી કે શરીર અગત્યનું નથી પરંતુ શરીર સાધન (means) છે.

એક બીજી મહત્વની બાબત છે રાષ્ટ્ર પ્રેમ, ધર્મ-પ્રેમ અને પોતાની સંસ્કૃતિ પ્રત્યે આદર. તાજેતરમાં કહેવાતા (so-called) ઉદારમતવાદી, સેક્યુલર લોકો રાષ્ટ્રપ્રેમને કે ધર્મ પ્રેમને નકારાત્મક રીતે જુવે છે. તેઓ તેને અંધશ્રધ્યા તથા ધર્મ જનૂન (fanaticism) માટે છે. શું પોતની માતાને પ્રેમ કરવો અયોગ્ય છે? માને આદર કરવો એ સૌથી મોટો Human Virtue છે. આ વાત રાષ્ટ્ર પ્રેમને ૧૦૦% લાગુ પડે છે. Covid-19 માંથી એક પાઠ ભણવો પડશે – love your motherland. દેશ પ્રત્યે વફદાર રહો. અહીં અન્ય રાષ્ટ્ર કે ધર્મનો વિરોધ નથી પરંતુ ધર્મ માનવ ત્વચા છે, વસ્ત્ર નહીં. મહાત્મા ગાંધી જેવા મહામાનવ ભારતને, હિંદુ ધર્મનો, રામનો ભારે આદર કરતા હતા. તો શું ગાંધીજીમાં સંકુચિતતા હતી ?

આજે કેટલાય વિચારકો પોતના જીવનમાં સાવ છીછરા હોય છે પરંતુ વાતો મોટી મોટી કરે છે. આ બાબતોને ઇગ્નોર કરવા જેવી છે. આવા લોકોનું સમર્થન ન જ કરો.

Covid-19 માંથી એક અન્ય પાઠ ભણવાનો આવે છે તે છે પૈસા. નાણાં મહત્વના નથી, પૈસા મહત્વના નથી, જીવન જ મહત્વનું છે. એક ટંક ભોજન ન મળે તો કઇ મરી જવાતું નથી. એક બીજી વાત અન્ય ને ઉપયોગી થવાની છે. ભુખ્યાને જમાડો, રાષ્ટ્રને મદદરૂપ થાવ, પોલીસ, ડોકટર, નર્સ તથા અધિકારીઓનો આદર કરો. મંદિરો બંધ છે તો ભગવાન ક્યા છે ? ભગવાન તમારી સેવામાં પોલીસ, ડોકટર, નર્સ રુપે સતત કામ કરે છે. જાણીતા લેખક શ્રી ગુણવંત શાહે એક મીશીગનની વાત લખી છે કે અમેરીકામાં એકાએક એક રાત્રે લાઇટ ગઇ. લાઇટ અને લિફ્ટ બંધ થઇ ગઇ. બે પાડોશીઓ એક બીજાને ઓળખતા પણ ન હતા પરંતુ પાડોશી મહિલાને એક નાનું બાળક હતું તેની પાડોશી મહિલાને ખબર હતી. તે મહિલાએ પાડોશી મહિલાનું બારણુ ખખડાવ્યુ. પેલી મહિલા એ બારણુ ખોલ્યુ અને તેને એક વાટકી ભરેલું દૂધ આપ્યું. પેલી સ્ત્રીની આંખોમા આંસુ આવી ગયા. તેને સમજાયુ કે અંતે તો માનવતા જ મહાન ધર્મ છે, વિકાસ છે. અમેરીકામાં આજે સૌને પ્રતિત થાય છે કે ભારતમાં ક્યારેક શિસ્તનો અભાવ દેખાય પરંતુ માનવ-પ્રેમ અકબંધ છે.

અંતે Covid-19 ના મહત્વના પાઠો પુન: ટૂંક્માં રજુ કરીએ તો :

૧. પર્યાવરણને પ્રેમ કરો. પ્રકૃતિને બચાવો.

૨. પૈસા કરતા જીવનને ધ્યાન આપો.

૩. આર્થિક વિકાસને ટકાવ બનાવો.

૪. હ્યુમન હેપ્પીનેસ પર ધ્યાન કેંદ્રીત કરો.

૫. સ્વચ્છતા અભિયાનને જીવનનો હિસ્સો બનાવો.

૬. પશુ, પંખી, વૃક્ષો, વન્ય પશુઓ રક્ષીત રાખો.

૭. શાકાહાર તથા પ્રાકૃતિક ઉપચાર પર ધ્યાન આપો.

૮. તમારી સંસ્કૃતિ તથા ધર્મનો આદર કરો.

૯. કુટેવો તથા વ્યસનોથી દુર રહો.

૧૦. આધુનિક ટેક્નોલોજી, વિજ્ઞાન માનવ કલ્યાણ માટેજ વાપરો નહ઼ીકિ કમાવા માટે.

૧૧. વૃક્ષો વાવો, પર્યાવરણનું જતન કરો અને પ્રદૂષણ મુક્ત બનો.

Harmony between human being and nature in

Daniel Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe".

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Abstract

Daniel Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe" is an adventurous novel. It is a story of Mariner Robinson Crusoe. Robinson Crusoe portrays the overexploitation of human towards nature throughout survival in the open, unknown environment, which later leads to the destruction of nature. Human and nature are connected with each other in a way that nature is needed by human to maintain his needs. Human exploits nature by taking more than what he needs to survive which later leads to the destruction of nature and human itself. Thus, Daniel Defoe's novel Robinson Crusoe shows us the fact that human cannot live without nature, while at the same time it also shows that human's exploitation of nature. Human beings are inseparable part of nature. Robinson Crusoe has no shelter, food, fresh drinking water and basic elements to survive his life on isolated island. This study focuses on the relationship between Robinson and nature. Nature portrayed Robinson as a very civil character and it gives him everything. It is a wise teacher for Robinson Crusoe. With the help of nature Robinson makes his life much enjoyable and comfortable. He spends his leisure time with goats and parrots. Robinson totally controls over the environment. He feels confusion of his destiny because he finds nothing on island to survive. Slowly and gradually he understands nature. Nature plays major role in Robinson's life. It makes him more courageous person, experienced and skillful. Thus, the main objective of this research paper is to high light the right and wrong ways to live a life. If human being lives a life in a wrong way, he should be ready to face God's anger in the form of any way which may be coronavirus.

S p e c i a l I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l O n l i n e C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5 , I s s u e – 5 , M a y 2 0 2 0

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❖ Introduction:-

"Robinson Crusoe", the first novel written by Daniel Defoe, was published in 25th April 1719. It is the story of Robinson Crusoe who spends his life's 28 years on inhabited island. After shipwrecked, he reached on an isolated island. Lonesomeness shows the human perfect nature. Survival is main thing for every human being. At island Crusoe survives his life with the help of nature. Family is also the very much essential for human being. Crusoe makes his small family with the use of natural resources like Parrot, Goat and Cat. First year he calls that island "The Island of Despair" and during that year he believes on religious things. Nature supports and helps him for survival his life on island. During 28 years he totally depends on nature and natural resources. Some time he uses and exploits it. Nature, everytime, gives symbols for living good life like sun, animals, wind, river, sea earthquake, hurricane etc. So nature is wise teacher for him and Crusoe also learns many things from nature. This novel displays Crusoe's struggle for survival of life on an island with the help of nature.
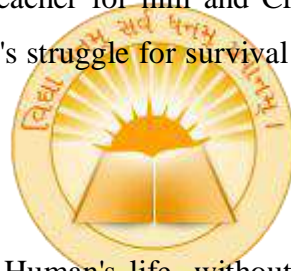
❖ Human and nature :-

Nature is more important part of Human's life, without nature human are nothing. Nature provide human life comfortable and make it easy to live. Sometimes, nature becomes cruel because people are not using it positively. Human beings do not pay respect to nature. So nature becomes risky for them. Pollution also effects on nature and man's health. Population also can effect on nature too. Pollution causes health problems, ocean acidification affected the food supply, and climate change may cause unnecessary deaths and widespread social disruptions. Environmental impact that range from the small scale may benefit or harm our health, sometimes in surprisingly dramatic ways.

If human being exploits nature and makes cruel with it, nature also takes revenge with them. Human beings cuts trees, wastes water, harms animals and makes air polluted. Thus nature takes revenge and becomes harmful for human health. Today we can see most under discussion things COVID-19. COVID-19 is dangerous virus for all of us. It becomes epidemic because of human mistake and their eating habits. People harasss the animals and

eat them and make harmful towards animals and animal is a part of nature. Human are catch it kill it and encage. They do it for their pleasure. Today under lockdown period, we find that nature becomes beautiful because birds are free and man are encaged. Nature has taken revenge with human in a same way human has done with nature.

❖ **Harmony between human and nature in Denial Defoe's " Robinson Crusoe". :-**

'Robinson Crusoe' is an adventure story of main character Robin Crusoe. Robinson is mariner who reaches on island after shipwreck from that time he starts a new life where his only companion is nature. He was totally alone on desert island. Nature plays major role in this novel. He uses nature and natural resources from survival.

Nature is most important point for every human being. Robinson Crusoe also be a part of isolated island and natural resources on that place he challenging new island life. Nature is helpful for him for survival. It is wise teacher for him. All natural symbols give him suggestions for living new life. Sun is symbol for him, daily new life in front of him. So, live it with lots of hope and without any sadness. Sea wind suggests him to be cool in any situation and go ahead. River is a symbol of hard work and go ahead. Tree symbolises helping nature without showing high and low. So, this all symbols are the wise teacher for Robinson Crusoe. All natural things makes Robinson's life comfortable and easy. Robinson learns adjustment from nature. He collects food for him and his animals and manage shelter on new place. Nature teaches him to live peacefully on its lap and to respect it on the other. Crusoe, in fact, has a mind open enough to learn from nature.

Nature has been portrayed as very polite character. He lives with cat, dog and parrot and he believes it is small family for him. Natural resources motivates him for everyday new life. He learns many things from nature. Time passes. Living with nature becomes the habit of Robinson. He learns to be grateful for the bounty of nature or the gifts that God has best owed accrued to him. Crusoe accepts and obeys this in his life. Nature in response embellishes him in every aspect of life with the necessities. He say that,   "
The first time I went out I presently discovered that there were goats in the island which was a great satisfaction to me." (Defoe 2007, P. 53)

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Crusoe kills the animal for secure his food. One time he uses its skin for his clothe. He does't want to skill it as he contends,

" I could never found in my heart to kill her til she dy'd

at last of Meer age" (Defoe 2007 P. 123)

It shows sympathy of Crusoe on animal which is a part of nature. Nature teaches him in busy activities he learns farming, backing, fencing, ploughing, resting and mans other farming dutles. He uses nature recpectfully and carefully. Sometime he displays helpless infront of nature lick earthquake, hurricane, seastorme nature make him an excellent crafts mam in these hardworks to quote him:

" Nature who gives supplies of food to every creature, dictates

even naturally how to make use of it: So I that had never milkd

a cow, much less a Goat, or seen Butter or cheese made very

readily and handily, thi after a great many Essays and Miscarriage

made me both Butter amd Cheese at last and never wanted it

afterwards. (Defoe 2007 P. 125)

According to my opinion he is not only exploit the nature but he only uses it for his survival. Crusoe has no way to survive without using of nature, Crusoe not exploit in but keeps a harmons with nature. He understand the value of nature cultivate crops grows graps and other fruits in his farm. Nature also helps him heartily. He spend his leisure time with goats and parrots lonesomeness is major problem of him. His basic need fullfill by nature. Nature make his life enjoyable and comfortable and it also make him well experienced and courageous. One can argue that nature offers friday to Crusoe as a reward for his past deeds because he possesses a benevolent heart for nature. It is gives spirit for new works and he uses nature for plantation and he earn money.

So we can find that Crusoe is very closely connected with nature. He exploits nature on the one hand and abuses human on the other. Crusoe generates a stable and harmonious relationship with nature. Nature change Robinson's psychology, it transformed him into sensible, humble and generous man. Time passes his life and thought made according to nature's instruction. He lives civilized life style on island. He spends 28 years harmonious relationship with nature.

❖ Conclusion :

Crusoe accepts all natural changes and live according to nature. Retrospectively, nature also proves helpful and makes comfortable life for Crusoe. Accordingly, he treats nature with respect. He totally depends on nature. He does not injustice towards nature. Nature and Crusoe both developed harmonious relationship with each other. Nature learns him main things and make him excellent. Thus it can be said that If you pay respect to nature, so will you receive. In today's situation of Covid-19, the human beings should learn from Robinson Crusoe's character and should take a pledge that we will take care of nature and will not do anything that will be harmful to nature.
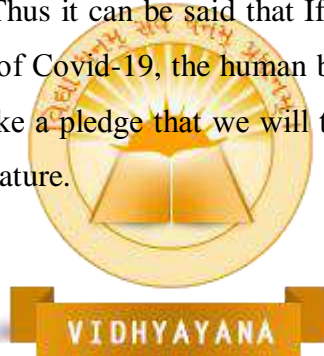
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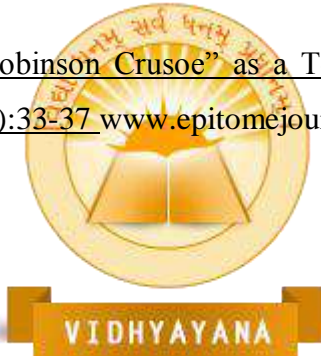
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A Pragmaticviewof'Physical Gold'versus'Paper Gold' scenario in India with special reference to Gold ETFs.

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Abstract

The investment in gold is popularly known as 'Safe Heaven' amongst all investment alternatives in India for whom the risk matters. Holding a gold is yet considered as a symbol of wealth and prosperity to the Indians. Moreover, the Indians have special interest and zest in Gold than any other nations in the world. Since last 6 months the gold price is increasing too fast. Average last year's return in gold around 46% but due to lock down in Covid-19, the demand towards paper gold like Gold ETFs, Gold Derivatives, Sovereign Gold Bonds, Gold Deposit schemes etc. rise around 20% to 25%. Other things of attraction towards Paper Gold are no making charges, no deduction in weight when returned, no fear of theft, easy entry and exit etc. Apart from this, it is to be seen that since last decades the advertisement regarding mutual funds and ETFs have also been surprisingly increased. The term ETF (Exchange Traded Fund) is the now buzz word for the investors who likes to invest their money in the de-materialised form than physical form. In India, the history of Gold ETF was started from the year 2002 by the Benchmark Asset Management Company Pvt Ltd however this proposal got approved by SEBI (Securities Exchange Board of India) on 24th January, 2006. This study is conducted to view pragmatic point on Paper Gold versus Physical Gold. The primary objective of this paper is to find out the facts and figures about the tendency of investors with respect to Paper Gold especially for Gold ETFs in India. This paper also focuses on the topics of mechanism of Gold ETF, attractive and disliking features of Gold ETF and physical Gold, and Comparative study of Gold ETF v/s Physical Gold.

Keywords

Paper Gold, Exchange Traded Funds, Gold ETF, Physical Gold, Assets Under Management (AUM)

Introduction

From December 2019, many countries are facing life-threatening situation due to a new corona virus. The virus is spreading so strongly in terms of speed that infected countries have to go for lockdown. In India, the virus spreads its legs from February 2020, and Indian Prime Minister – Shri Narendra Modiji announced lockdown from 22nd March 2020. The effect of

lockdown the economy results into no demand and supply of most of the goods and services except essential one. Italso affects the pattern of investment in gold,as physical gold is not available during the lockdown.This situation gives rise to choose other investment alternatives of gold such as Gold ETF, God Sovereign Bond, Gold derivatives, E-Gold in wallet, Gold Deposit schemes etc. As this research paper specially focuses on Gold ETF i.e. Exchange Traded Fund, the terminology of ETF is necessary to understand first, especially for the investors who like to invest in safe heaven.Now-a-days, ETF is widely used term in financial market howeverit is yet popularamongst all demat holders who are usually investing their money into stock exchanges. Many of them only follow the conventional alternative of mutualfunds. One of the reasons behindignorance of ETF market is the lack of proper understanding. For that, it is necessary to explain them that Gold ETF is nothing but the dematerialised form of physical gold.Investing into a Gold ETFs simply means buying a gold in an electronic form.Second and probably the more important reason is that each type of ETF is depending upon the nature of that ETF. Suppose Index ETFstrack a certain index (e.g. S&P BSE SENSEX or the BANKEX), Equity ETFs is being contingent on market price of Equity shares on stock exchanges.In the same way, the Gold ETF has been introduced with an intention to track the physical Gold.

♦ **ETFs – Exchange Traded Funds:**

Exchange Traded Funds are just like the dematerlised securities which is based on either index or equity/debts or a commodity or a sectoral funds It is also traded like any other securities on stock exchanges and very similar to mutual funds. It also follows the price changes throughout the day as they are bought and sold. Trading in ETF is very simple and hassle-free. It is similar to how you trade in equity shares. You can trade from your existing trading account with your broker or register yourself with a broker having membership of the BSE, fill up the KYC form, open a demat account, post margins and then commence trading.

Functionality	ETF	STOCK	MF
Real Time Pricing	✓	✓	✗
Ability To put Limit Orders	✓	✓	✗
Online Trading through Exchange	✓	✓	✗

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Diversification Possible with a single unit purchase	✓	✗	✓
Return at par with the market / index	✓	✗	✗
Paperless investing	✓	✓	✓
Exit Load	✗	✗	✓
Brokerage	✓	✓	✗

♦ **Gold ETFs:**

Gold is the most precious metal for the Indians, as Gold represents not only a metal for them but also a matter of prosperity. Many phraseslike, 'Old is Gold', 'Gold hearted', 'Worthful than Gold' represents the importance of gold in India. The first Gold ETF has been launched in India in 2002 however SEBI got approved in 2006[i] while the first Gold ETF of the world has been started from the year 1961 by the Central Fund of Canada by the Toronto Stock Exchange.Gold ETF is popularly known as 'Paper Jewellery'. Now-a-days, the procedure to invest into Gold ETF is as much as simple that investors are investing into it just like a dematerialised shares or any other securities that can be bought and sold from stock exchanges through demat account.AMFI (Association of Mutual Funds in India) is maintaining ethical standard and SEBI (Security Exchange Board of India) is the regulatory and controlling authority of Gold ETF.

An investment can be made in the same price approximately equal to one gram of 0.995 pure gold. Investors can buy and sell even a small unit of gold nearly at a wholesale price. The unit is listed and traded on the stock exchanges of India with a minimum lot size which is almost a one unit. The investment in Gold ETF is also highly liquid and having a high marketability. The accumulation of units of Gold ETFs helps the investors to release the money by selling them whenever customers need it for emergency or wants to purchase jewellery to oblige the social functions.

Below prepared hexagon cluster shows the participants of the Gold ETFs:

ii

Most important attractive features of Gold ETF are that the risk associated to safeguard the physical gold can be avoided, no making or delivery charges, no deduction in weights when returned, no STT (Securities Transaction Tax), no storage issue and fear of theft easy entry and exits, easy transfer of money from demat to saving bank account etc.

The only disadvantage noticed here is that all the investments are in white or on paper, the Gold ETF cannot give the facility to conceal the black money by investing the cashinto gold.

Parameters	Gold ETFs[iii]	Jewelers	Banks
Purchase &Sale mode	Demat form	Bar/coin/jewellery	Bar or coin
Security of asset	Taken care by fund	Investor's concern	Investor's concern
Transparency	Very high	Very low	High
Impurity risk	Nil	High	Nil
Pricing for retail investors	Transparent, will be traded on BSE	Neither standard nor transparent	Non-standard. High.
Selling back	Sell back on exchange	Conditional and uneconomical	Restricted. Mark up 10-15% typically
Bid ask spread	Very low	Very high	Can't sell back
Denomination	1gm and in multiples of 1gm	Available in standard denomination	Available in standard denomination
Wealth tax	No	Yes	Yes

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| Long-term capital gains tax | Applicable after 1 year | Applicable after 3 year | Applicable after 3 years |

♦ **Sovereign Gold Bonds (SGBs):**

Sovereign Gold Bondis another best option for the investors who are in search of investing into paper gold than physical gold. It is in form of government security issued by RBI (Reserve Bank of India) on behalf of Government of India like Treasury Bills. The bond was firstly launched in 2015. It is to be issued in cash denominating in the grams of gold and redeemed also into cash on maturity. The investors get fixed interest at the rate of 2.5% during the holding of SGBs, and will get the market value of gold at the time of maturity. If the investors hold the SGBs till the end of the maturity, they do not have to pay capital gain tax. And moreover, during the holding the SGBs, if the investors are in need of money, they can get a loan by putting a gold as collateral against loan.

To invest into SGBs, investors may go to issuing banks or SHCIL (State Holding Corporation of India Ltd.) offices or may go to designated post offices or may download the application form directly from the website of RBI[iv]. At presents, total 38 schemes have been issued by the RBI in the market.

♦ **Gold Derivatives:**

The most common derivatives are of three types – Futures, Forwards and Options. These are bilateral contracts between the investors and brokers which work on the trade on margin system. By doing the contracts, the investors are allowed to speculate on gold price on the future value of gold.

A Gold Future/option is a contract which gives right the investors with gold either to buy or to sell bullion at a future date at an anticipated predetermined price.

MCX- an exchange to trade bullion has already launched the contracts till December 2020 up to the expiry date of December, 2021[v].

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Research Methodology

- ❖ **Objectives of the research study:**

  (1) To analyse the pragmatic view by comparing the demand and investment of Gold ETF and Physical Gold.

  (2) To find out the facts and figures about the tendency of investors with respect to Paper Gold especially for Gold ETFs in India

  (3) To focus on the investment in paper gold during and after the lockdown for covid-19.

  (4) To understand themechanism,attractive and disliking features of Gold ETF against physical gold.

  (5) To take the opportunity of conducting the research paper by providing small contribution on maintaining the gold investment through Gold ETF if not possible in physical gold due to lockdown and many other reasons mentioned in the attractive features of Gold ETFs.

- ❖ **Sampling procedure and Sample Selection:**

  o The research study is conducted to view the investment in Paper Goldcompared to Physical Gold, the population area of the research study is the data about Paper Gold and Physical Gold Since its inception.

  o However, the main motive of this study is to see the effect lockdown due to covid-19 on Gold ETFs, the Sample of the study is to be kept limited to Gold ETFs than all the forms of Paper Gold.

  o On this basis of objective of this study, the Sample is selected on base of Judgmental Sampling Method.

- ❖ **Data Source and Data Collection:**

  o The secondary data collection method is used for this research study as the study focuses on demand for paper gold.

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o While the data is collected from the authentic websites like website of AMFI, SEBI, Bloomberg, World Gold Council etc.

o As the research study is based on the changes in the effect of gold ETF during the current situation of covid-19, the finding will be made on the basis of past 15 months data from January 2019 to April 2019 only. However, the research study also includes one chart on the performance of Gold ETFs from the year the Gold ETF was registered with SEBI to see the changes made in the demand of Gold ETFs year by year.

o The reason behind taking 15 months instead of 12 months is to see the effect of changes in the demand of Gold ETFs in the month of January, February and March of 2019 also to compare with the data of 2020 in the same month.

o Out that data our main focus is on the last four to five months as since December the effect of covid-19 have been seen in the world. However, in India the effect of corona virus started from February 2020 and the lockdown underway since March 2020. The research study's finding and conclusionwill be mainly based on the data of last three months.

❖ **Significance of the research study:**

(1) If the **investors** who are interested in investing into goldwill go through this research study, they will be definitely move towards investing into Gold ETF rather than to invest in physical gold.

(2) The research study also benefited to the **Gold ETF providers and agents** as all the benefits of Gold ETFs and procedures to invest in Gold ETF have also been provided.

(3) Another view point regarding significance is that if this paper will publish, it may be considered as an **indirect advertisement** of Gold ETF on behalf of **AMFI**.

(4) The **Government** will also be benefited with this research study as this study shows that even in the lockdown situation, it is possible to maintain the savings and investment of the economy. The Governments should focus and promote the paper gold to stop black money invested in the physical gold.

(5) The ultimate advantage of this paper will obtain in general to the **Economy** of India. With the rise of an investment in paper gold, the financial market also goes up and it will show that India is developing not only in terms of investment but also in terms of adopting modern and electric instruments of investment.

Data Analysis and Interpretations

❖ **About Physical Gold:**

The data analysis has been made by graphical presentation only as the data period is too short to analyse. In India the post Covid-19 period is only 3 months, therefore it is not proper to made statistical analysis. However, it will be suggested to the other researcher that they will be initiated the same research by analysing the pre and post situation with paired – 't' test after the period of 6 months to covid-19.

Let it first see the effect of covid-19 on the demand of physical gold as compared to earlier period. The below are the two charts which shows the comparison of demand of gold.
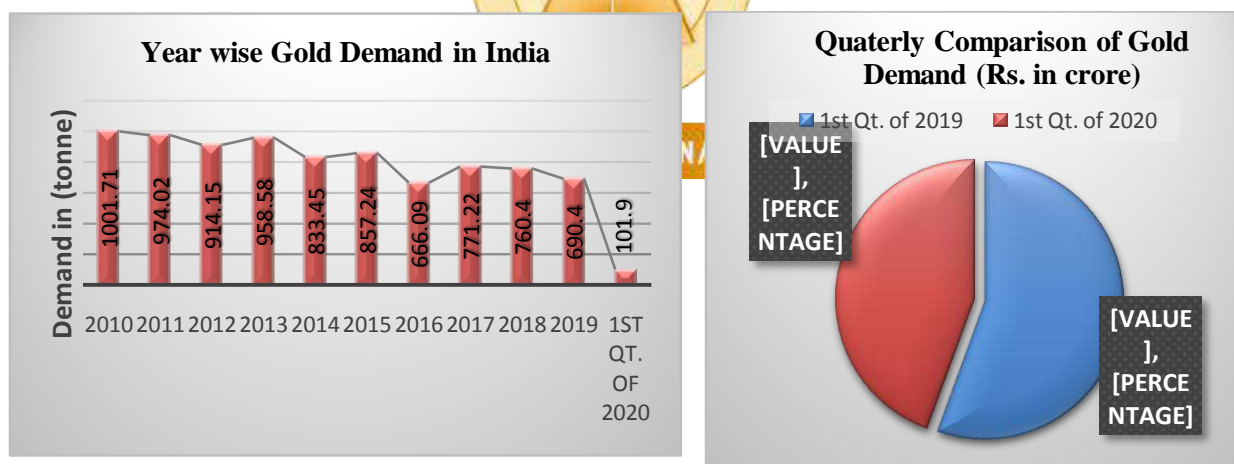

(Data Source: Bloomberg)

In the first above chart of 'Year wise Gold Demand in India', it is easier to understand that the demand of gold in India is decreasing in terms of tonnes since the year 2010[vi]. In 2010, the gold demand in India was crossed the thousand tonnes while it has been seen goes decreasing to 690.4 tonnes in 2019[vii]. Almost 30% decrease in demand have been seen in last 10 years. The last column bar of that chart indicates the data of only 1st quarter of 2020 which

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shows that during the 1ˢᵗ quarter of 2020, demand of gold in India remains 101.9 tonnes only[viii]. From this data we can approximately assume that the demand of gold in India will keep up to 400 to 500 tonnes in the year of 2020 except India will gain quick control on covid-19 before the Diwali of 2020. However, some analyst can claim that this chart is enough to analyse the covid-19 effect on gold demand. The second chart will definitely clear the doubts of all those.

The second chart prepared aboveis a pie chart of 'Quarterly comparison of Gold Demand in India in terms of rupees in crore'. The chart shows the comparison of the gold demand in India between the 1ˢᵗ quarter of 2019 and 1ˢᵗ quarter of 2020. The blue pie represents the data of 1ˢᵗ quarter of 2019 while orange pie represents the data of 1ˢᵗ quarter of 2020. In the 1ˢᵗ quarter of 2019, the gold demand in India was around ₹. 47,000 crores while for the same period of 2020, it is decreased ₹. 37,580 crores only. The pie chart also shows that the gold demand in India is decreased around 12% as compared to 56% in the 1ˢᵗ quarter of 2019 to 44% in 1ˢᵗ quarter of 2020. The below chart represents the data about gold imports in India.
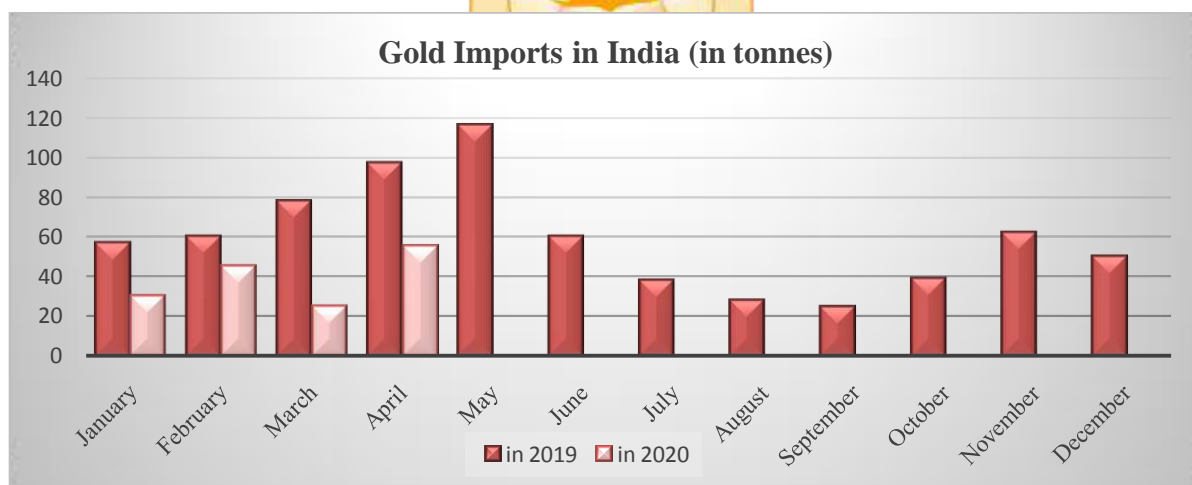
The data about Import of Gold in India (in tonnes) also shows downward trend in the months of January and February of 2020 as compared to 2019. In February 2020, the gold import was only 45 tonnes against 60 tonne in the same month of 2019 while in the month of January 2020[ix], the gold import was only 30 tonnes as compared to 55 tonnes in the same month of last year 2019. The highest decrease has been seen the month of march from approx. 80

tonnes to only 25 tonnes i.e. nearly 70% downtrend has been noticed while in the month April 2020 almost 50% downtrend has been seen.

❖ **For Gold ETFs:**

The data analysis and interpretation regarding gold ETFs is very much important for this study as this research study is conducted with special reference to the Gold ETFs. The Gold ETF is one of the most important electric mode of investing into paper gold.

The below mentioned table represents the entire data of gold ETFs of last year from April 2019 to March 2020. It includes the No. of folios of gold ETFs, Fund mobilised during the month, repurchase or redemption, AUM (Assets under Management) and Average AUM in rupees.[x]

Year Wise Data	No. of Gold ETF Folios	Fund Mobiliz-ed(₹. in Crores)	Repurchase/ Redemption	Net Inflow (+ve)/ Outflow (-ve)	AUM (₹. in Crores)	AAUM (₹. in Crores)
Apr-19	3,19,863	4.53	14.23	-9.70	4,594.06	4,479.92
May-19	3,24,385	20.25	46.36	-26.11	4,606.69	4,482.57
Jun-19	3,27,515	21.00	36.91	-15.91	4,930.44	4,641.48
Jul-19	3,39,220	28.48	46.14	-17.66	5,080.47	4,909.28
Aug-19	3,49,636	161.60	16.32	145.29	5,798.52	5,451.72
Sep-19	3,59,475	98.10	53.99	44.11	5,613.22	5,666.58
Oct-19	3,77,008	42.02	73.47	-31.45	5,652.02	5,574.01
Nov-19	3,94,010	39.93	32.26	7.68	5,540.40	5,514.72
Dec-19	4,23,157	33.23	6.39	26.85	5,767.68	5,516.34
Jan-20	4,61,302	226.19	24.05	202.14	6,207.00	5,938.76
Feb-20	4,92,753	1,595.95	112.62	1,483.33	7,926.12	6,478.37
Mar-20	5,26,671	243.49	438.44	-194.95	7,949.07	7,794.46

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From the above table it can be seen that in the month of February 2020, fund mobilised through gold ETF shows historical highest of ₹. 1595.95 crores because of that reason, the AUM was increased from ₹. 6207 crores to ₹. 7926 crores approximately. The table can be easily understood from the below prepared two charts of No. of Folios and Average AUM of last with respect to Gold ETFs.
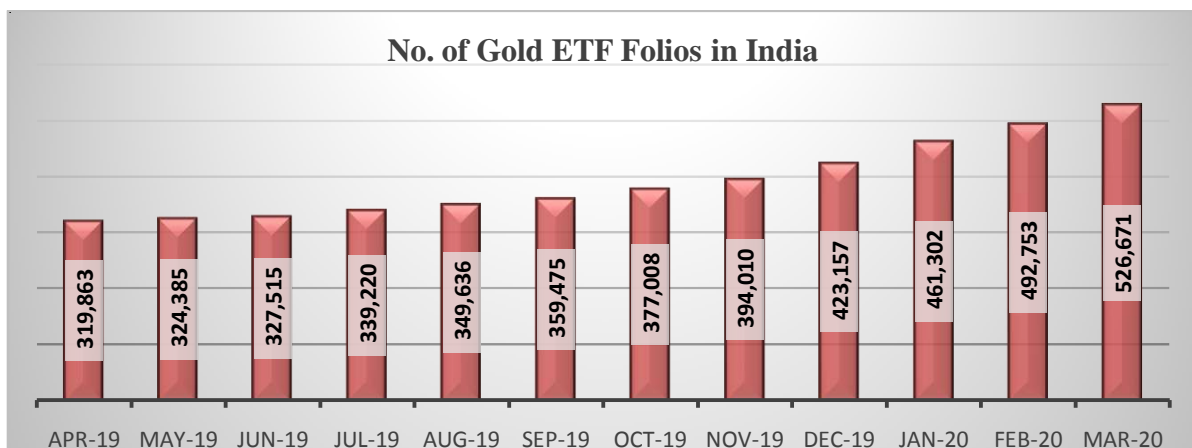

An orange column bar of the above charts shows the trend in numbers of gold ETF folios in India. The chart clearly shows the journey of gold ETF folios from 3.2 lakh approx. to 5.3 lakh approx during the last year from april 2019 to march 2020. Till november 2019, numbers of gold ETF folio increase at very low speed but after the covid-19, it has seen 33% increase in just last four months of December 2019 and three months of 1st quarter of 2020.

While the below prepared chart represent the the Average AUM data as mentioned in the above table.

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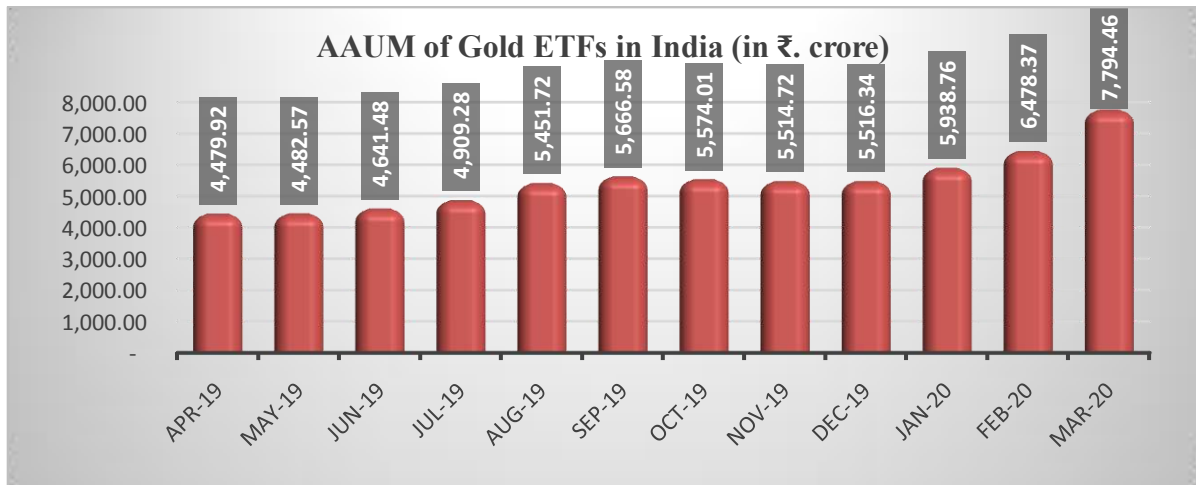
At the first look, there has not been seen much difference between the above two charts if the data has ignored. The Average AUM also gone increased from around ₹. 4.5 thousand crores to ₹. 7.8 thousand crores approximately in the last year. In the above chart the highest column chart is of march 2020 which shows that in the month of march 2020 the Average AUM of Gold ETFs was highest in past year.

Apart from the above information, the below two charts represents the data about Gold ETF flows in tonnes in India as well in ASIA.
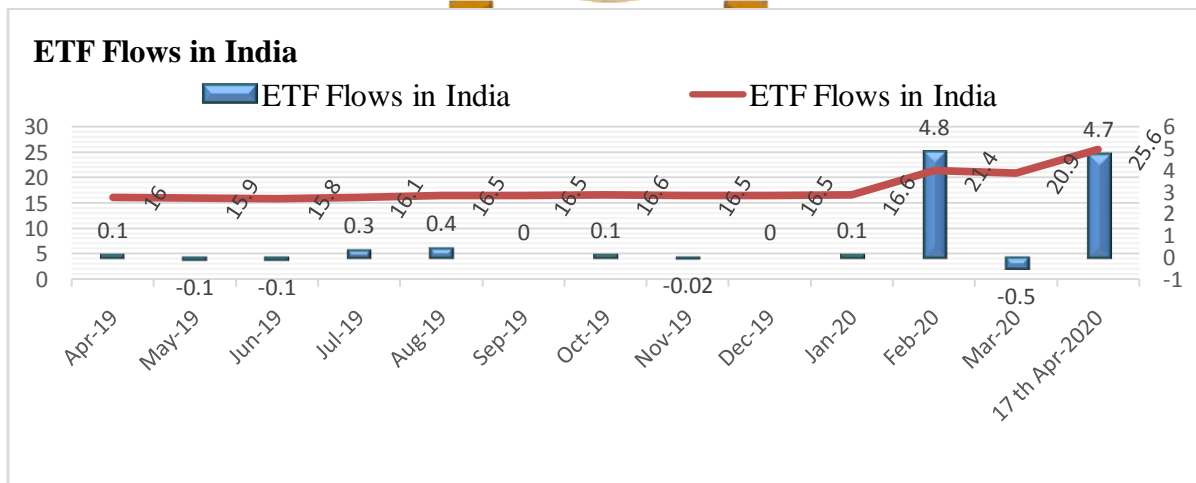

During the month of April 2019 to January 2020, the ETF flow in India changed around only from negative 0.3 to positive 0.4 tonnes. It shows that in terms on tonnes, the change in ETF flows in past year was almost less than half tonne. The two big blue column bar shows that in

the month of February and April 2020 the demand in tonnes through Gold ETFs was around 5 tonnes per month in terms of change.

The orange line in the chart shows the overall data of investment in tonnes made through Gold ETF crossed the 20 tonnes in past three months. In the month of April, till the date of 17th, the it has crossed the 25.6 tonnes in India.

The blue column bar and orange line of 1st quarter of 2020 indicates that the interest amongst the Indian investors with respect to Gold ETFs increased during the covid-19 situation. However, it is difficult to say that the interest of Indian investors is actually increased towards paper gold than physical gold as it may be due the effect of lockdown.

Data source: (https://www.gold.org/goldhub/data/global-gold-backed-etf-holdings-and-flows)
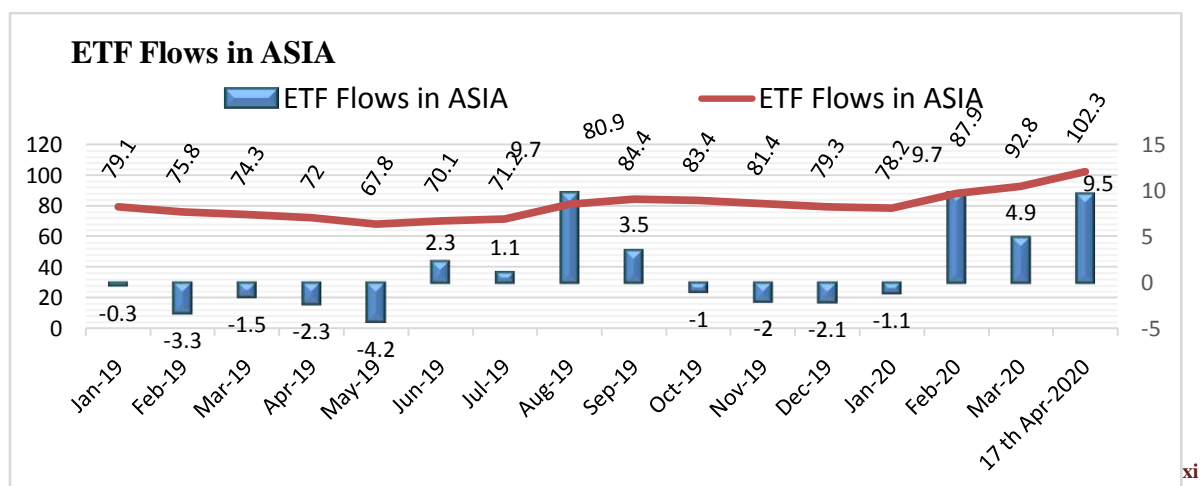
The ETF flow is not only increased in India but also increased in all the countries of ASIA. Except in August 2019, the blue column bar of 1st quarter of 2020 only shows the tallest in the entire chart. In the month of February and April 2020, the ETF flow in ASIA shows change of 10 tonnes approximately. The April 2020 is the only month which crossed the 100 tonnes of gold ETF investment made in the ASIA.

Findings of the study

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o Gold demand in terms of tonnes in India fell 36% in the 1st quarter of 2020. It may be due to volatility of prices, or effect of covid-19.

o Gold demand in terms of rupees in India decreased by 20% in 1st quarter of 2020 as compared to the 1st quarter of 2019.

o 30% decrease in gold demand have been seen in last 10 years.

o Gold demand in terms of import has been noticed nearly 70% downtrend while in the month April 2020 almost 50% downtrend has been seen.

o Fund mobilised through gold ETF shows historical highest of ₹. 1595.95 crores in the month of February 2020.

o The numbers of gold ETF folio seen 33% increase in just last four months of December 2019 and three months of 1st quarter of 2020.

o The Average AUM of Gold ETF in ruppes has been increased only approx. 23% in eight months before the covid-19 i.e. till november -2019, while it is shown 42% approx. in just four months of after covid-19. i.e. december – 2019 and 1st quarter of 2020.

o God ETFs flow in India increased only 10% before the covid-19 effect of 8 months while after the covid-19 it has been augmented to 33.33% approximately in just 4 months.

Conclusion

The investors' preferences for investing into gold have been seen highly changed, due to the reasons of covid-19 effect, nationwide and worldwide lockdown, economic volatility amongst the most of all countries in the world, high unpredictability changes in the gold prices etc. It is very difficult to rely on any one reasonfor decreasing the interest of investors in physical gold and increasing the interest of investors in paper gold specially in gold ETFs. However, it can be easily predictable that the interest of investors in physical gold has been seen down due to the lockdown and fear of speedily spreading the corona virus in humans. From the above research study, it can be said that there will be no harm at the end whether the investors invest their money in physical gold or in paper gold as the ultimate economic

advantage of investment will benefited to country only. The goal of money circulation through investment should be maintained and savings should be mobilised in anyway.

The growth rate of all most all the countries will be affected tremendously down. It has been a challenging year for not only India but also most of the countries of the world ahead. It is good for the country that investors move their preferences from physical gold to paper gold. Though the last 10 years trend is not much appreciable however the last four months trend is considerable in case of Gold ETFs and we should continue this trend and try to improve it to benefit our country. Moreover, theadvantageous features of Gold ETF also should not be forgotten.

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Cyber Crime And Its Control By Enacting Law's In India :

A Legal Analysis

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ABSTRACT:-

Information technology an important and indispensable to the life of human beings. Transmission, recording or memory and processing of information are three essential processes of information. Computers are a major segment of the new information technologies. With the help of satellite communication, the transmission of data has become very fast. The data can be telexed, the voice over a telephone can be transmitted on local, national and international network. The computer is a boon or a bane depends on its use. If used for the benefits of the mankind it is a boon, if used for the evil purpose it is a bane. This study aims to the technological transformation of crime the streets to the networked super highways of cyberspace. Cyber crime to day has the potential to affect the lives of each and every one of us. The laws relating to cyber crime are quite complex. Under the frame work, simple things we unwittingly do online may be punishable and severe offenses may go unnoticed. Hence the need to know more about the how cyber crime is policed in the Indian context and what laws govern Indian cybercrime.

Keywords : Cyber Crime, Cyber Security Incident, Illegal down loading, Cyber Hacking, Cyber Security Breaches, Cyber Crime Acts.

INTRODUCTION :

Charles Babbage developed the first analytical engine in 1812. This machine had the concepts of modern computers namely memory, arithmetic unit and capacity to handle stored programme. But this machine could not be put into practical applications due to technological limitations at that time. In 1854, George Boole, invented the logic system which is the basis for today's digital computers. In 1937, the first electro machine calculator was developed by Howard and Aitten. In 1946, the first computer came into existence. It was named as ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator). It was developed by Dr John Nouchly and J.P. Eckert of the University of Pennsylvania, USA. In 1951, Remington Rand corporation of USA brought out a commercial computer named UNIVAC (Universal Automatic Computer). These computers had the short coming of value technology. They were slow in operations and un reliable. These computers were named the first generation equipment. Transistor technology gave advent of second generation of computers. These were smaller in size, but more reliable and had higher speed of operation. Third generation computer consisted of IBN-370 type. The fourth generation computer, presently manufactured by USA, Japan and other European and Asian Countries are based on large scale integration. Better Computers are under trail in USA and Japan. These are based on artificial intelligence. They will think like the human brain, collect most information from their reservoir of memory, make expert judgement and decisions.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE :

The word computer comes from the word 'Compute' that means to calculate. So a computer was normally considered to be a calculating device that can perform arithmetic calculations at an enormous speed and with perfect accuracy. But now-a-days more than 80% of the work done by computers is of non-mathematical or non numerical nature. Today the computer has become cornerstone of our

industrial and scientific development. The computers have shrank the world into a room. In all walks of life from manufacturing of a small item, to exploration of ocean and space, computers are being used extensively. The computers on the one side helped the mankind to solve many crucial problems, on the other side it has put the world at the verge of destruction. In spite of that it is not at all the fault of the computers it self. It is a machine which obeys the orders of the user, therefore, fault lies with the user not with the computers.

Upto 1990's the Internet was largely used by Academic, Government and Industrial researchers. But with the invention of new application the www (world wide web) millions of new non academic users were added to the Internet. Internet is a web which has a very large numbers of computers connected to each other. These computers are connected with one and another either through wire, satellite, microwaves. Internet is essentially a big network that links smaller net works and individual computers all over the world using modems, phone lines and satellite links. With the easy availability of Internet access, the internet is being misused not only by the youth and but also by the matured people. The government has to tackle this situation in order to keep the youth away from such sites enacted the Act called the Information Technology Bill having been passed by both the Houses of Parliament, received the assent of the President on 9th June, 2000. It came on the statute book as the Information Technology Act 2000. The Information Technology Act 2000 came into force on 17th October 2000. As per the Information Technology Act 4 [(nb) cyber 'security' means protecting information, equipment, devices computer, resource, communication device and information stored therein from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification or destruction;]. 4 [(ze) 'Secure System' means computer hardware, software and procedure that :

are reasonably secure from unauthorized access and misuse;

Provide a reasonable level of reliability and correct operation.

Are reasonably suited to performing the intended functions.

Adhere to generally accepted security procedures.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY :

To discuss what is cyber crime ?

To discuss various types of cyber crime.

To discuss the existing Indian laws pertaining to cyber crime and how various crimes are treated.

To discuss punishment for computer related offences as per the existing IT Act 2000 and IT amended Act 2008.

To discuss the cyber security by Government of India.

To suggest some safety tips to users for check cyber crimes.
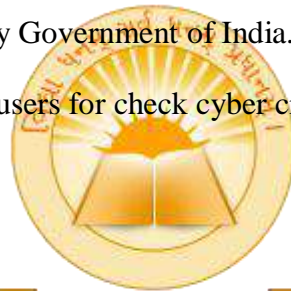
STUDY METHODOLOGY :

Sources of Data -

Books, Journals and Magazines.

News Papers

Law Magazines and Law Books

Internet

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SCOPE OF STUDY :

The scope of study is limited to theoretical and conceptual analysis. The accuracy of the study is limited to the accuracy of these sources.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS :

What is Cyber Crime ?

Cyber Crime means any illegal activity committed using a computer and / or the internet can be called a cyber crime. Cyber crime is basically an extension of existing criminal activity. Studies show that on an average more than one cyber crime occurs every 10 seconds. There have been recorded losses of over $500 million in one year solely due to cyber crime. The crime is basically an attack on information about people or groups, and though the attack is not physical (it's virtual), it is equally harmful. The most common targets of cyber criminal activity are found to be government offices and financial institutions. The majority of teenage hackers are doing it for the motive of recreation rather than for profit or causing harm.

Why Cyber Laws Enacted ?

As a result of the technological advancement in the IT industry, computers and internet became accessible to the common man in our country quite rapidly. Like any technology, IT too met with two kinds of people – the users and the abusers. While cases of hacking cam to light and identity, privacy and information security was found to be increasingly compromised by the new IT revolution, the need was felt for law and order mechanism in the electronic world too.

Cyber Laws :

Cyber law or Internet law is a term that encapsulates the legal issues related to use of the Internet. This law same as any other branch of law, help what is legal and illegal and stipulate mechanism to detect, convict and punish offenders and protect electronic property and its rightful use. Cyber laws pertain to diverse aspects of the electronic world such as :

Software licences, copyright and fair use.

Unauthorized access, data privacy and spamming.

Export of hardware and software.

Censorship.

Computerized voting.

IT ACT 2000 AND IT (AMENDMENT ACT, 2008) :

The Information Technology (IT) Act 2000 was passed by the Indian Parliament in May 2000 and came into force on 17.10.2006 of the same year. Its Prime Purpose is to provide the legal infrastructure for e-commerce in India. It was the first legal instrument to provide legal sanctity to electronic records and contracts expressed through electronic means of communication. The act was later amended in December 2008 through the IT amended Act, 2008 and came into force 27.10.2009. The two IT Acts together define below.

Digital Signatures : Electronic records may be authenticated by a subscriber by affixing digital signature; further, the signature may be verified using the public key provided by the subscriber.

Certifying Authorities : Domestic and foreign certifying authorities (which provide digital signature certificates) are recognized by the law : a "controller of certifying authorities" shall supervise them.

Electronic Governance : Documents required as per Law by any arm of the government may be supplied in electronic form, and such documents are to be treated the same as hand written, type written or printed documents.

Offences and Penalties : An adjudicating officer shall judge whether a person has committed an offence in contravention of any provision of the IT Act, 2006; the maximum penalty for any damage to computers or computer systems is a fine upto Rs.1 crore.

Appellate Tribunals : A cyber Regulation Appellate Tribunal shall be formed which shall hear appeals against orders passed by the Adjudicating Officers.

Investigation : Offences shall only be investigated by a police officer of the rank of the Deputy Superintendent of Police or above (amended to the rank "Inspector" or above by the IT amendment act 2008).

Amendment to other Laws: Other Acts such as the Indian Penal code 1860, the Indian Evidence Act 1872, the Bankers Book Evidence Act 1891, the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934 were to be amended to align them with the IT Act.

Network Service Providers : Intermediaries in the data transmission process, such as Internet service providers, are not liable in certain cases, so long as the intermediary

expeditiously acts to prevent the cyber crime on getting such instruction from the Government or its agency.

PUNISHMENT FOR COMPUTER RELATED OFFENCES AS PER IT ACT 2000 AND IT (AMENDED ACT) 2008 :

Under Section 65 :- Tampering with computer source documents such as alter any computer source code, computer programme, computer system, computer network, shall be punishable with imprisonment upto three years or with fine which may extend up to two lakh rupees or with both.

Under Section 66 :- Where a body corporate possessing or handling any sensitive data or information in a computer resource dishonestly or fraudulently, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees or with both.

Under Section 66 (A) : Any information that is grossly offensive, false, danger, ill will, criminal intimidation use any electronic mail message shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and with fine up to two lakh rupees or with both.

Under Section 66 (B) : Punishment for dishonestly stolen computer resources or communication device shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years or with fine which may extend to rupees one lakh or with both.

Under Section 66 (C) : Punishment for identify theft such as electronic signature, password any other identification feature of any other person shall be punished

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imprisonment of three years and shall also be liable to fine with may extend to rupees one lakh.

Under Section 66 (D) : Punishment for cheating by personating by using computer resource shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine which may be extend to rupees one lakh.

Under Section 66 (E) : Punishment for violation of privacy whoever, intentionally or knowingly captures, publishes the image of a private area of any person without his or her unsent shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years or with fine not exceeding two lakh rupees, or with both.

Under Section 66 (F) : Punishment for cyber terrorism : (i) who ever with intent to threaten the unity, integrity, security or sovereignty of India to commit cyber terrorism shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to imprisonment for life.

Under Section 67 : Punishment for publishing or transmitting obscene material in electronic form shall be punished for a term which may extend to three years and with fine which may extend five lakh rupees and in the event of second or subsequent conviction with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years and also with fine which may extend to ten lakh rupees.

Under Section 67 (A) : Punishment for publishing or transmitting of material containing sexually explict etc in electronic form, who ever conduct this shall be punished first conviction for a term which may extend to five years and with fine which may extend to ten lakh rupees in the event of second conviction with imprisonment of a term which may extend to seven years and also with fine which may extend to ten lakh rupees.

Under Section 67 (B) : Punishment for publishing or transmitting of material depicting children in sexually explicit act in electronic form – whoever conduct or explicit this act shall be punished on first conviction with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years and with fine which may extend to ten lakh rupees and in the event of second or subsequent conviction with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years and also with fine which may extend to ten lakh rupees.

Under Section 67 (C) : Any intermediary knowingly contravenes the provisions of sub section (I) shall be punished with an imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and also be liable to fine.

WHAT OFFENCES ARE COVERED UNDER THESE LAWS ?

Hacking : It is not defined in either IT Act, which in itself may have considerably weakened the cyber crime legislation in India.

Data theft : This offence is defined as copying or extracting information from a computer system without the owners, including computer theft and theft of digital signals during transmission.

Identify theft (including password theft) : As per the IT Act 2008, this offence is defined as fraudulently or dishonestly making use of the electronic signature, password or any other unique identification feature of a person.

Email spoofing : This is commonly used by hackers to hide the actual email address from which phishing and spam message are sent, it may also be used in conjunction with other fraudulent methods to trick users into providing personal confidential information.

Sending Offensive Messages : The IT Act defines this offence as sending offensive or false information for the purpose of causing hatred, ill will etc.

Voyeurism : This is defined as publishing / transmitting of "Compromising" images / videos of a person without his / her consent.

Child Pornography : This covers offences against all individuals who have not completed 18 years of age. Despite being one of the most serious offences, it does not attract any severe punishment.

Cyber Terrorism : The addition of this offence was a major difference between the two IT Acts. Cyber terrorism is described in fair detail as denying access to a computer, attempting to access a computer resource without authorization, or contaminating a computer system.

TYPES OF CYBER CRIME :

Hacking with Computer System :-

Whoever with the internet to cause or knowing that he is likely to cause wrongful loss or damage to the public or any person destroys or deletes or alters an information residing in a computer resource or diminishes its value of utility or affects it injuriously by any means, commits hacking. Various techniques used by hackers which are below.

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SQL Injections : An SQL injection is a technique that allows hackers to ply upon the security vulnerabilities of the software that runs a web site. It can be used to attack any type of unprotected or improperly protected SQL data base. This process involves entering portions of SQL code into a web from entry field most commonly username and password. It can also be used to retrieve information such as credit card numbers or passwords from unprotected sites.

Theft of FTP Passwords : This is another very common way to tamper with websites. The thief search the victim's system for FTP login details and then relays them to his own remote computer. He then logs into the website via the remote computer and notified the web pages as he or she pleases.

Cross Site Scripting : This is also known as XSS, It is very easy way of circumventing a security system. In a typical xss attack, the hacker infects a webpage with a malicious client side script or program.
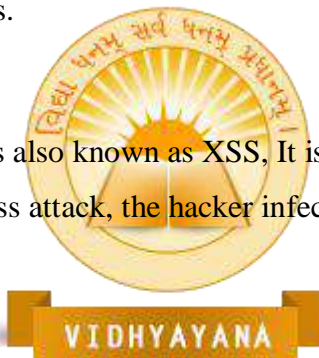
Virus dissemination :

Viruses are computer programs that attach themselves to infect a system or files and have a tendency to circulate to other computer on a network. They disrupt the computer operation and affect the data stored either be modifying or by deleting it altogether. Computer viruses usually spread through internet or removable media.

Logic Bombs :

A logic bomb also known as slag code, is a malicious pice of code which is intentionally inserted into software to execute a malicious task when triggered by a specific event. It is not a virus, although it usually behaves in a similar manner.

Logic bombs are usually employed by disgruntled employees working in the IT sector.

Denial – of – service attach :

Using this technique, the attacker can render a website inoperable by sending massive amounts of traffic to the targeted site. A site may temporarily malfunction or crash completely, in any case resulting in inability of the system to communicate adequately. A denial of service attacks violates the acceptable use policies of virtually all internet service providers.

Phishing :

This is a technique of extracting confidential information such as credit card numbers and username password.
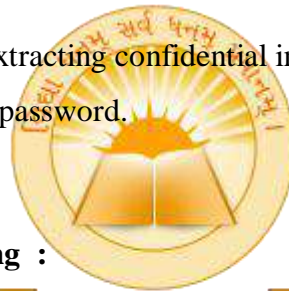
Email bombing and spamming :

This type of attack is more difficult to control due to multiple source addresses and the bots which are programmed to send different messages to defeat spam fitters.

Web Jacking :

Web jacking devices its name from vijacking. The hacker taks control of a web site fraudulently. He may change the content of the original site. The owner of the website has no more control and the altacker may use the website for his own interests.

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Cyber Staking :

Cyber stalking is a new form of internet crime in our society. A cyber stalker does not physically follow his victim. The cyber stalker virtually following online activity to harvest the information of stake. Most victim of this crime are women who are stalked by men and children.

Data diddling :

This is one of the simplest methods of committing a computer related crime because even a computer armature can do it.

Software Piracy :

Software piracy is the unauthorized use and distribution of Computer Software.

CYBER SECURITY :

Cyber security is a complex issue that cuts across multiple domains and therefore needs a set of multi dimensional and multi layered structures. It also requires the government to think and act as a single entity even though several ministries are impacted differently.

Mindful of the great vulnerability that India faces due to cyber threats at one level and the tremendous opportunity that it has to shape global dialogue.

Cyber threats take various forms including cyber warfare, cyber crime, cyber terrorism and cyber espionage. All these require a comprehensive cyber security policy that is well coordinated through a nodal authority within the country and international cooperation, preferably through conventions on cyber space out side the country.

The two best known international sources of cooperation are the united nations convention against transnational organized crime and the council of Europe's council on

cyber crime. India also has several bilateral agreements with countries like the United States and Korea.

Recent data shows that the number of cyber security incidents, including website intrusion malware, spam, virus, network scanning and probing and phishing have gone up from less than 400 in 2005 to over 13,000 by 2011.

INDO-US CYBER SECURITY CO-OPERATION :

India and the US have signed an accord that will enable them to jointly secure their cyber spaces amid increasing attacks on sensitive records from histile elements, including terrorists. The accord on cyber security co-operation was signed between the Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERT-IN and US-CERT) the lead agencies in the respective countries to respond to virtual attacks. The CERT-IN functions under the ministry of communication and iT and its primary role is to raise security awareness among India's cyber community and to provide technical assistance and advise them to recover from computer security incidents. The US-CERT is the operational arm of the National Cyber security Division in the Department of Home Land Security.

As per the accord, the two countries will now be able to share expertise in artifact analysis like studying traces of virus and worm, network traffic analysis and exchange of information. Though attack from hackers – professional or amature – can come from any where in the world, cyber onslaughts on Indian websites have been more frequent from China and Pakistani hackers peeking into India's sensitive business, security and strategies records. The nature of cyber attacks becomes more complex due to rapid change hackers put in place.

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP) FOR CYBER SECURITY :

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National Security Adviser Shivshankar Menon recently opened up the National security regime to the private sector, with the lunch of a cyber security report titled "Recommendations of Joint Working Group on Engagement with Private Sector on Cyber Security. The enormous potential for damage has made cyber security a major concern. There is no question that both the government and private sector need each other. The unique nature of this collaboration is because of the unique nature of the domain. Referring to the recent spate of riots in Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Mumbai, Mr. Menon pointed towards the misuse of social media to affect communal harmony. The challenge lies in creating a virtuous circle of security while maintaining our democratic rights of freedom of speech and privacy. Deputy NSA Vijay Latha Reddy, has been leading the initiative from its conception. At the lunch of the report, she stated that the primary objective of creating a permanent mechanism for public –private partnership (PPP) in the area of cyber security is to eventually establish India as the global hub for cyber security services, products and manpower. She also pointed out the need for a mind boggling five lakh professionals to protect cyberspace. The available talent is just a fraction of this , necessitating a rapid scale up of capacities. According to the cyber security report, collaboration is invited across four issues : the setting up a permanent JWG under the aegis of National Security Council Secretariat (NSCS), with representatives from Government and Private Sector, a permanent advisory committee called 'Joint committee on International co-operation and Advocacy to promote India's National Interests at various international for a, and information sharing and analysis centres in various sectors to cooperate with computer emergency response teams at the operational level. The composition of these working groups will be finalized in consultation with industry associations.

FINDING FROM THE STUDY :

Computer is a machine which obeys the orders of the user therefore fault lies with the user not with the Computers. The computer is a boon or a bane depends on its use. A cyber crime is a virus program that can modify another program in deemed

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infected. This can also become an evolved copy of the original virus program. Every program that gets infected may also act as a virus and thus the infection multiplus. The key property of a virus is its ability to infect other programs. Every general purpose system currently in use is open to viral attack in some secure systems, virus tends to spread further when created by some user of the system. A virus has the potentials to spread throughout any system which allows sharing. The virus can be generated and introduced by a hacker. The perpetrator gets the satisfaction of demonstrating human superiority over a cybermetic system. The most fundamental precaution against virus attacks is to limit access to a machine to avoid tamper with the system.

HOW TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF CYBER CRIME :

Cyber Forensics is basically the application of computer investigation and analysis techniques in the interests of determining potential legal evidence. Cyber Forensic is the use of technology and science for investigation and fact recovery when dealing with criminal matters. Computer forensics is the technological aspect of retrieving evidence to use within criminal or civil courts of Law.
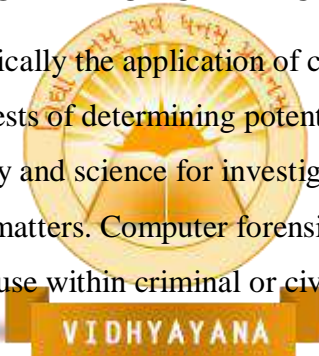
SUGGESTION:

The following prevention shall be implemented to safe guard the cyber crime of computers and computer information system.

Proper placement and installation of information technology equipment to reduce the effects of interference due to electromagnetic emanations.

Only authorized and legal software shall be used on the network.

The suitability of new hardware, software particularly the protocol compatibility should be assessed before connecting the same to the organisation's network.

Organisation shall adopt a clean desk policy for papers, diskettes and other documentation in order to reduce the risks of unauthorized access, loss of and damage to information outside normal working hours.

Virus detection software must be used to check storage drives both internal and external to the system on a periodic basis.

The level of protection for communication and network resources should be commensurate with the criticality and sensitivity of the data transmitted.

System programmers shall not be allowed to have access to the application system's data and programme files in the production environment.

Certain minimum quality standards for password shall be enforced.

Passwords shall always encrypted in storage to prevent authorized disclosure.

For computer system processing sensitive data, access by other organizations shall be prohibited or strictly controlled.

The use of user IDs for emergency use shall be recorded and approved. The password shall be rest after use.

After maintenance, any exposed security parameters such as passwords, user IDs and account will be changed or rest to eliminate and potential security exposures.

All floppies should be scanned individually and periodically by using a qualified and uninfected virus scanning (or detection) program.

Discourage the use of floppies of other users unless these are individually scanned and checked for any virus.

Do not use previously formatted floppies brought by others even if these are apparently empty. Reformat all empty floppies with your uninfected system before further use.

Avoid lending floppies.

Use of pirated software should be completely avoided as most of them are virus carriers.

It the compute system, computer network or any of its devices is vulnerable to computer viruses as a result of performing maintenance, system operators or users shall scan the computer system and its devices.

User should also have some basic knowledge about viruses, their prevention and cure. Use of good antivirus software for scanning files regularly should be used by every user.

CONCLUSION :

Now India's position become pivotal on the global cyber security dialogue is its over 800 million mobile subscribers and a targeted half – a – billion internet users, who could contribute (Rs.5 Lakh crore) to India's GDP by 2015 as per a report that will soon be released by global management consulting firm me Kinsey. Equally, India's IT and BPO industry, which is expected to cross (Rs. 5 Lakh crore) in 2012 with export revenue $69.01 billion, is in the business of software development and outsourcing contracts for large global corporations and governments, making India's cyber security a matter of deep concern for global companies and western governments alike. India is now taking on the issues of cyber security to enhanced cooperation with international governments towards cyber security strategy.

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Covid-19: Brought by the Sedentary lifestyle and suffered by the Working Class

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Abstract

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Why isthe Indian Government and administration so much alert to stop the spread of Covid-19? Is it because the Elite Group is under threat? If we look at Covid-19 outbreak in different parts of our country more than fifteen hundred people have lost their lives. Now let us look at another figure, in India8.8 lakh children under five years have died due to starvation or hunger in a single year, and at the same time we have vaccine for this, and that is food. Those in power do all that is needed just to prove that the one who died did so of natural causes, including resorting post-mortems to find remnants of food in the victim's stomach. It shows the class and social division of the Indian society. P.Sainath, in his book, 'Everybody Loves a Good Drought', remarks how the 1994 plague in India got unprecedented media attention because unlike several other diseases, it couldn't be restricted to rural areas and urban slums. Thus this shed light on how India responds differently to health requirements based on the social and class locations of those affected. As the largest humanitarian crisis that India show was an emerging of a mass exodus of migrants who reverse migrated hundreds of kilometres for the access of basic necessities such as shelter and food. As providing preferential treatment to prosperous Indian citizens while they were evacuated from foreign countries, shows the discrimination against the underprivileged migrant workers. If we are fighting against Covid-19, we must at the same time not abandon other deadly diseases.
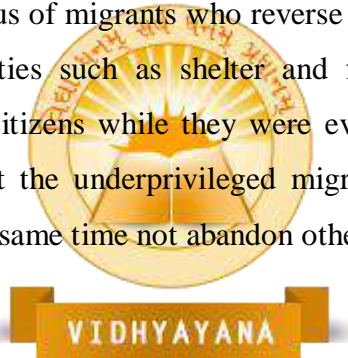
Keyword: Elite Group, Class Division, Starvation, Underprivileged Migrant Workers, Food

Introduction

Covid-19 disease was spread by the rich and the affluent sections of our society who travelled around the globe and now they are threatening to kill the millions of the poor throughout the country. And this affluent sections do not follow the norm of quarantine and skips their regular check-up as per instructed. In this scenario the one who suffers the most is the poor section of the society as they won't be having enough capital to save themselves from this pandemic. As on the other side, it can be seen as Covid-19 is being given more privilege to

other diseasesuch as starvation. As millions of people dies due to hunger and for which we have vaccine too and that is food. The starvation and sufferings can be seen on the migrant workers who walks thousands of kilometres back to their home for shelter and food. Yet the government of India failed to provide them food and shelter, due to the norms of public distribution system. Thus the class division not only can be witnessed in India, but in the powerful nation also whose duty is to provide security to other nation.

Elite vs Lower Class

Social distancing is a privilege because for that you need to live in a big house. Running water is another privilege as for hand-washing, hand sanitizers, section 144, curfew it is also a privilege where you can afford to be at home all these times and at the same time ensured that you're not going to be economically affected the and salary would be credited into your bank account but all these ways are available and accessible only to the rich and the affluent sections of our society.

This is where the irony is,as this disease was spread by the rich and the affluent sections of our society who travelled around the globe and now they are threatening to kill the millions of the poor throughout the country.

During economic crisis or a pandemic or an epidemic the major sufferers are the poor people as they are daily wage workers and get their living on a daily basis are not able to eat protein food makes their immunity weak, which loosens the ability to fight against such viruses. As they also don't have inadequate access to the safe water, sanitation quality, health care which led to death and illness.

Starvation and Malnourished

It is an absurd, that living in such a country which is the fastest-growing economy in the world. But a country where surplus grain is eaten by rats, and where the people die due to hunger. India is home to the largest number of malnourished people in the world. About a third of our children are stunted, as their bodies and brains are less developed during their

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infant growth, an entire generation lacks in their intellectual development which traps them in the same poverty. These children have to go in bed, day after day, month after month, without having enough food.

The reason of death of an infant is not always hunger or starvation but also due to diarrhoea or pneumonia. Though the reason behind this disease is that there are too weak from hunger, which has exhausted their body for the necessary biological tonics that would have staved off these diseases. There are many recorded premature death and in many cases the reason behind is that they starved as children.

Sometimes the media display over one death due to starvation indicate that such incidents are rare. It shows as India has conquered hunger, in fact, which is totally mistaken.

Reverse migration

The Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979 it defines inter-State migrant workman as any person who is recruited by or through a contractor. This definition keeps away any migrant workman out of the realm, if he is not brought in through a licensed contractor. The fact is, most of the migrant workmen are not routed through licensed contractors. This small catch, in the definition, has been sufficient to exclude bulk of the migrant workmen from getting any benefit out of the Act.

Heart-breaking images and stories have been emerging of a mass exodus of migrants which have been reported from Delhi, Gujarat and as well as from other industrialized urban centres of India. It has brought out the class and social division of the Indian society. As millions of migrant workers from across the country have been forced to abandon cities because the loss of their daily income from which it made it impossible for them to access basic necessities such as shelter and food.

This exodus is a short of a human tragedy and it has been caused by the too difficult choices. First, follow the lockdown restrictions and stay safe from the pandemic. Secondly, die out of hunger. The biggest tragedy of this ongoing reverse migration is that the children of migrant

workers and even pregnant and lactating women have been denied the benefits of midday meals this is going to affect the nutritional status of children and women and this is going to lead to their starvation and malnutrition.

As these migrant workers are from relatively backward states such as UP, Bihar, Odisha etc. and as these vast majority of these migrant workers are employed in the unorganized informal sector but the imposition of a total lockdown has brought a complete halt in formal and informal sector as a result millions of migrant workers have lost their livelihoods so this loss of income has made it impossible for these poor migrant workers to sustain the high cost of living in these cities and as a result they are not able to afford even basic necessities such as food and plus the imposition of a total lockdown has made it all the more difficult to access essential items and it has also left them stranded due to the complete suspension of transportation services this dire situation has forced thousands and thousands of migrants to walk hundreds of kilometres it has to be one of the largest humanitarian crisis that India has dealt with in recent times and it also carries the threat of transporting the pandemic which has largely been restricted to its urban areas to its rural areas.

As providing preferential treatment to prosperous Indian citizens while they were evacuated from foreign countries, shows the discrimination against the underprivileged migrant workers.

If the government had provided adequate notice by creating a safety net for the vulnerable sections before the lockdown was imposed by the government, the migrant exodus could have prevented. If there was prior notice to the migrant workers before lockdown and relief package were announced prior to lockdown and by providing sufficient food supplies it might have not created the mass migrant exodus.

As these migrant workers were given a mass disinfectant bath in Borelli but what sprayed on them was sodium hypochlorite solution, it is basically a bleaching agent which is used to sanitize the swimming pools. This chemical releases chlorine whose one percentage of solution can cause damage to the skin if it gets inside the body it can cause serious harm to lungs as well. This solution should only be used to clean the hard surfaces for example floors

as it is not recommended to be used on human beings. World Health Organization and the US Centres for Disease Control and Prevention have recommended only two to ten percent of this concentrated solution to clean the floors, that also in a well-ventilated area.

Economic Relief Package

The Government of India under Pradhan MantriGareebKalyanYojanahas announced a massive economic relief package of 1.7 lakh crore rupees to support the poorest and the vulnerable citizens, such as migrant workers, daily wage earners, poor women, old age people, the disabled widows and small business owners which would help them overcome the economic impact and there enormous suffering.

It has to be praised to the government of India for coming out with such a massive relief package, though there are number of drawbacks of the economic relief package for example in the provision of free food grains it is being provided through the public distribution system means that only those who possess a ration card would be eligible for the benefits.

This scheme includes main component that is free food in order to meet the nutritional requirements of the vulnerable sections millions of poor people are being provided with 5 kg and 1 kg of pulses would be provided over the next three months. But other nutrition elements are being missing from these schemes such as oil, salt, sugar etc. there should be 'Universal Food Rationing' which would fulfil all the requirements for nutrition.

The relief package does not talk about mid-day Meal Scheme which could have provided basic food and nutrition to young children and pregnant women. This also exclude a number of migrant workers who may not possess the required documents.

Central and the State Government should provide free and the subsidized food for all the low-wage households, yet these public distribution system has not been working effectively as the poor people may not have access to the addhar card, thus this authentication should be completely removed and universally all the poor people seeking for the ration should be provided. The government should lengthen their short-term programs which are of 2 or 3 months, but rather it should be for a longer duration.

Food storages are now being accessed in largescale but why not before this pandemic. Though it has been more than 70 years after Independence that our food granaries are stuffed, but cannot quench the thirst of hunger, it is nothing but short of a national shame.

There are different schemes from government of India such as Antyodyaya Anna Yojna (AAY), Above Poverty Line (APL), Below Poverty Line(BPL), Midday Meal Scheme, Annapurna Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls, Emergency Feeding Programme. But depict the government sponsored food schemes, one of the major problem is execution of the plans. On paper, it might seem a lot is being done to lessen the problems of hunger, but in reality, there have been too many reports of the benefits not reaching the people who need it the most.

World in COVID-19

After two World Wars political boundaries were drawn economic institutions were established and ultimately control was restricted to few rich countries.

United Nations Security Council was created ensuring international peace and security but they were not serving the humanity while they were serving the agenda of the rich countries. As these countries should have called for a meeting immediately and should have addressed all these key concerns surfacing from this virus but what United Nations Security Council done is they took too many days to call for a meeting and there was no humanity in the picture.

There are regional institutions like The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation(SAARC) as well as the European Union(EU). The SAARC as an institution was long dead until government of India put their initiative, but this initiative was short-lived.European Union mandate was the cooperation between the countries of the Europe but ultimately European Union was clueless too.

The UN Security Council, currently chaired by China, did not seem so active during summit, giving indication as if there is no significant in discussing covid-19. The country who is dominating and making inroads is China who were silent for about two months but its production has increased in the last couple of weeks.Now they are exporting medical aids and

kits all over the worldmaking billions out of it, it seems as those country could have medical kits only who can afford it.

Helping Hand to Deprived Sector

Govinda Rau says that Covid-19 will lead to global recession crisis may be similar to the Great Depression of 1929, and there will be loss of around 20 lakh jobs but when an individual loses his job his family also suffers.

As MGNREGA, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act can be expanded with Public Works such as roads, hospitals, clinics and we can link mgnrega with pradhanmantri gram sadakyojana for the construction of roads we have another program called roads and bridges.On one hand it will provide them economic benefit in terms of cash at the same time providing a right to work for these individuals and would be excessive for the uplifting of our country.

Though oil bonanzas' dramatic fall in the global crude oil prices now close to $20 a barrel having annual change of -67.65% which means for an importing country such as India it's a consecration which can save 2 lakh crore rupees annually.
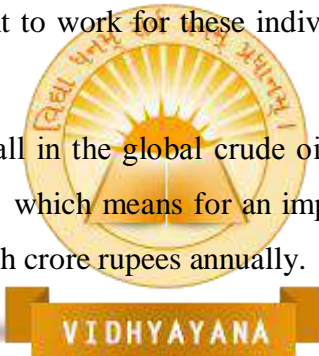
Conclusion

53 deaths were caused by exhaustion, hunger, denial of medical care, or suicides due to lack of food or livelihood in this Covid-19 pandemic. Where poorest fear hunger before Coronavirus. Despite the good economic performance of our country, it has the largest number of hungry people all over the world, with over 200 million people who are uncertain about their next meal. Problems faced by migrant workers and the poorer sections are entirely different from the problems and challenges faced by the working middle class. The middle

class and the upper classes are worried about how they would commute during the lockdown how they would access the internet by working from home and migrant workers and lower class are worried that how they would get the supply of their basic essential items of life such as food shelter and clothing. The pandemic has made us realized that what has been considered as the norm until now is actually unnecessary, it has made us realise that a big chubby wedding is actually a waste of resources and instead a small intimate event with close family members offers a more memorable experience. And future after this pandemic we must assure that there should not be any class division based on regional or capital. This pandemic comes with a message that the nation should be build up in such a manner that when any such calamitieshits the country, any arrangement for relief should not create discrimination and every class should be able to get the same advantage as any other class.

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Role of Sex Education as a Part to Prevent Sexual Harassment of Girl Students in various Educational Institution of Rajkot City

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Abstract:

In present era, sky is the limit for girls. But from education to career to opportunities, there rises the question of girls' safety. Especially, talking about sexual harassment, they are being harassed in their homes, neighborhood, by relatives, on streets and roads, in public transportation, in public places and now even in educational institution and now such incidents are increasing day by day. So the researcher asked girl students of higher secondary, colleges and University regarding their experiences about sexual harassment and role of sex education to prevent sexual harassment.

The entire study is carried out by questionnaire-based method and the outputs were obtained from MS Excel.

Key words: Girls, Students, Sexual, Harassment, Sex, Education

1. Introduction:

India lacks behind other countries in matter of educating women. And looking at Gujarat's situation at India level, it lacks even more behind when it comes to educating women. But due to change in situations and time, now parents are educating their daughters. A school is temple of knowledge and this knowledge widens one's mind and thoughts. Education not only provides a degree to an individual but also there is increment in experiences which comes across while studying which creates awareness among girl students. Among such experiences, one is experience of Sexual Harassment.

So the researcher has surveyed about sexual harassment experienced by girl students at various places and studied their point of view regarding role of sex education in preventing sexual harassment.

2. Definition:

- **Sexual Harassment:**

According to Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) – 2013 passed by Supreme Court,

  ❖ Physical contact or advances;

  ❖ A demand or request for sexual favours;

  ❖ Making sexually coloured remarks;

  ❖ Showing pornography;

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❖ Any other unwelcomed physical, verbal or non-verbal conduct of a sexual nature.

- **Sex Education :**

Sex education is the instruction of issues relating to human sexuality, including emotional relations and responsibilities, human sexual anatomy, sexual activity, sexual reproduction, age of consent, reproductive health, reproductive rights, safe sex, birth control and sexual abstinence.

3. **Types of Sexual Harassment:**

Generally speaking, there are 3 types of Sexual Harassment, from mild teasing to severe harassment.

3.1 False Sexual Harassment

As per noted by Nandita Saikiya, young girls and teen girls really don't know what one calls sexual harassment. Similar thing was mention by Ojaswini Foundation's Hemal Dave that in young girls and teen girls faces such harassment due to their lack of awareness, innocence and hormonal changes. Many times they don't know what is happening and sometimes making them happy and curious about such behavior by men. Plus such girls do not try to know or stop or offend what was going with them. Many a time, such girls think that harassment is a part of life. And so, many girls accept harassment when they experience it in public, buses, trains and rickshaws by men.

3.2 Teasing

This is the second form of sexual harassment where a boy teases a girl as a part of fun or teasing or to win a bet or to prove his manly hood. Its severity is comparatively less. But in some cases, this boy who grows into a man continues to follow the girl, tries to start conversations forcefully, constantly asking for contact number, getting physical to the girl creates an atmosphere of fear and insecurity for the girl. But in such cases, the case is only filed after a physical attack. Till date, the government has not taken eve teasing and street harassment as a serious issue.

3.3 Raging

Teasing, fun, harassment at educational institution level is titled as 'Ragging' which is known as 'Ragging' at higher education system and is known as 'Bullying' at school level. Students often face unacceptable behavior, mental, physical and sexual abuse, using swear words, financial exploitation and physical exploitation.

4. Places of Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment is found everywhere. At home, in family, by relatives, neighbors, streets, public places, private or government complexes, offices, public transportations, public gatherings, parties, at workplaces, in corporate sectors, show business, in politics, educational institutions, hostels, religious places, medical sectors, on play grounds, elevators, parking areas, terraces, staircases, tuition classes, etc. sexual harassment is everywhere.

5. Effects of Sexual Harassment on Girls:

When a girl is sexually harassed, there many short-term and ling-term impacts on her mind and in personal life such as,

- Depression
- Anxiety and Panic Attacks
- Traumatic stress
- Sleeplessness
- Shame, guilt and Self-blame
- Difficulty in concentrating
- Headaches
- Fatigue and loss of motivation
- Personal difficulties with time
- Eating disorders (weight loss or gain)
- Feeling betrayed and/or violated
- Feeling angry
- Feeling powerless/helpless
- Loss of confidence and self-esteem

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- Overall loss of trust in people

- Problems with intimacy

- Withdrawal and isolation

6. Review of Literature:

There are many newspaper headlines which highlight sexual harassment of children, teenagers, women and elderly people. The main thing is to observe that day by day ages of victims either belong to very young age or elderly people. Fr example, from 2 to 3 months old infant to 80 years old women are sexually harassed (raped/gang raped).

Here, the researcher has carried out the research on the basis of various famous headlines of newspaper, social media, television, etc.

7. Objectives:

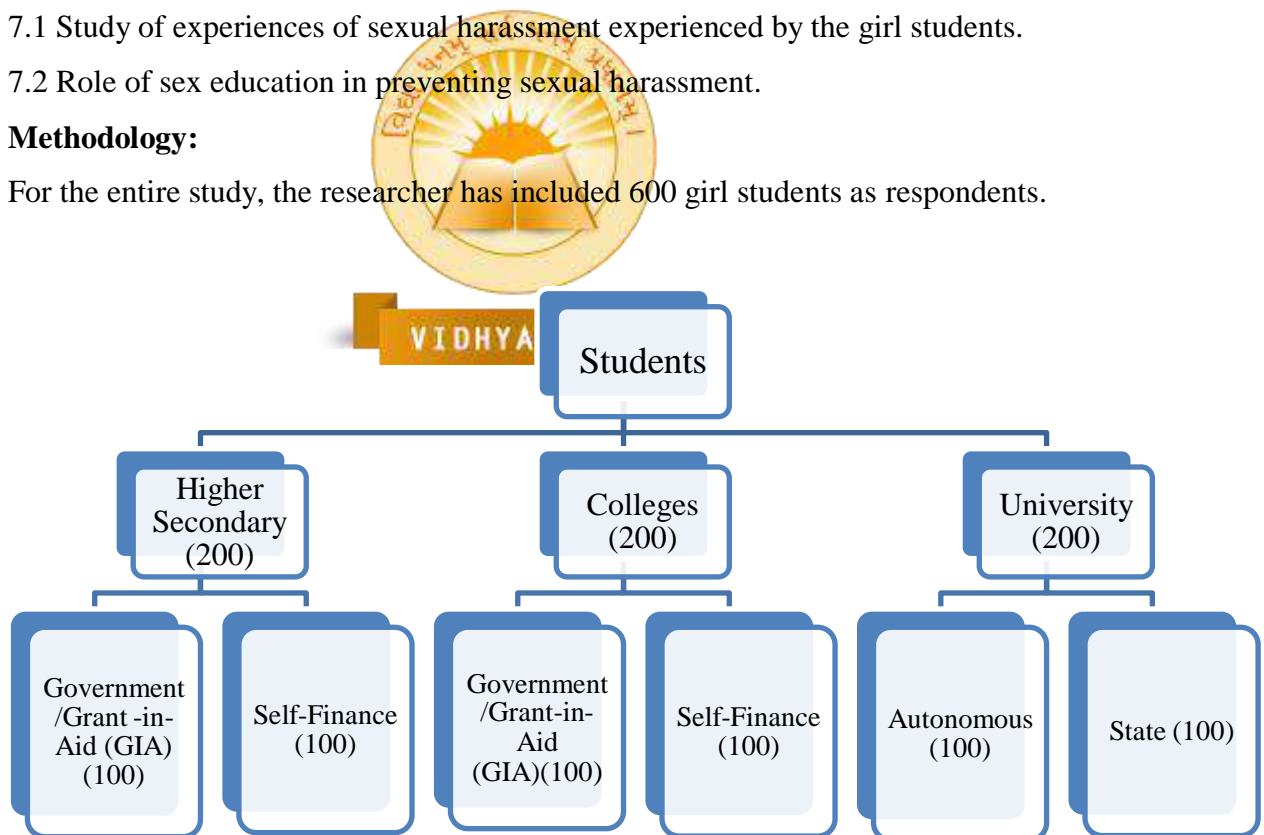7.1 Study of experiences of sexual harassment experienced by the girl students.

7.2 Role of sex education in preventing sexual harassment.

8. Methodology:

For the entire study, the researcher has included 600 girl students as respondents.

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The entire research was designed such that it can cover sufficient institutes including institutes which receives grant from government and institutes which does not receive grants from government.

The research was carried out by questionnaire based method and its further analysis was done using MS Excel.

9. Result and Discussion:

9.1 Primary Information:

Table 9.1.1

Sr. No.	Age	Respondent	Percentage
1	16-18 Years	220	36.67
2	19-21 Years	313	52.17
3	22 & Above	67	11.17

Table 9.1.1 comprises of information about the age of the girl respondent.

Table 9.1.2

Sr. No.	Standard	Respondent	Percentage
1	11	80	13.33
2	12	121	20.17
3	First Year	33	5.50
4	Second Year	96	16.00
5	Last year	161	26.83
6	PG-1	54	9.00
7	PG-2	50	8.33
8	M.Phil.	00	0.00
9	Ph.D.	05	0.83

Table 9.1.2 is about the educational qualification of the respondent.

Table 9.1.3

Sr. No.	Stream	Respondent	Percentage
1	Science	132	22.00
2	Commerce	173	28.83
3	Arts	147	24.50
4	Law	00	0.00
5	Pharmacy	01	0.17
6	Home Science	55	9.17
7	Performing Arts	00	0.00
8	Engineering	92	15.33
9	Other	00	0.00

Table 9.1.3 shows the respective educational field of the respondent.

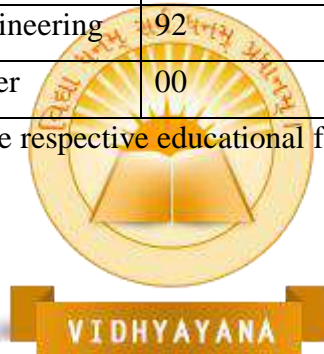**An International Multidisciplinary Research E-Journal**

Table 9.2 - The researcher asked the respondents regarding their sexual harassment they've experienced till date at various places

Table 9.2

Q. No.	Question	Respondent	Percentage
1	In home by a family member	09	1.50
2	In neighborhood by neighbor	19	3.20
3	By any relative	12	2.00
4	In tuition classes	08	1.30
5	On road or at public places	109	18.20
6	In school or college vehicle	09	1.50
7	In any other vehicle (S. T. bus, train, airplane, taxi, rickshaw, any private vehicle or any other)	134	22.30
8	By female friend's family member	07	1.20
9	In any office where you went for some work	17	2.80
10	By friend or boyfriend	18	3.00
11	By brother or cousin or father's friend	05	0.80
12	In any private or commercial complex	11	1.80
13	In educational institution	13	2.20
14	In hostel	03	0.50
15	Any other (mention if any)	07	1.20

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1. 1.50% respondents are being sexually harassed by a family member at home.

2. 3.20% are victimized by neighbors.

3. Relatives sexually harass 2% respondents.

4. 1.30% are being harassed in tuition classes.

5. On road or at public places, 18.20% are harassed.

6. 1.50% are harassed in vehicles of educational institution.

7. 22.30% respondents are harassed in S. T. buses, trains, private buses, taxis, rickshaws, etc.

8. By family of any friend, 1.20% are being harassed.

9. 2.80% are victimized when they visit any office.

10. Boyfriend or friend harasses 3% of respondents.

11. 0.80% are harassed by father or brother or cousin's friend.

12. 1.80% in private or commercial complex.

13. In educational institution, 2.20% are harassed.

14. 0.50% are harassed in hostels.

15. 1.20% are harassed at other places which are mentioned below,

- In hospitals by doctors.
- During training programs.
- On phone calls.
- By an anonymous person while walking home from college.
- During any sports event.
- By doctors in their clinic.

In short majority of girls experience sexual harassment in public transportation comprising of 22.30% of total respondent followed by 18.20% being harassed on road or at public places.

Table-9.3

Q. No.	Question	Respondent		Percentage	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
1	Does sex education	48	552	8.00	92.00

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	decrease cases of sexual harassment in children?				

From table 9.3, 92% respondents agree that providing sex education to children can decrease incidents of their being sexually harassed.

Table-9.4

Q. No.	Question	Respondent			Percentage		
		Boys	Girls	Both	Boys	Girls	Both
1	To whom should we give sex education?	04	45	503	0.72	8.15	91.12

Table 9.4 onwards are the questions which were responded by those who responded 'Yes' in table 9.3 and from table 9.4, 91.12% respondents agree in giving sex education to both, girls and boys.

Table-9.5

Q. No.	Question	Respondent				Percentage			
		5 to 10 Years	11 to 15 Years	More than 16 Years	Continuous	5 to 10 Years	11 to 15 Years	More than 16 Years	Continuous
1	At which age does a child should receive sex education?	46	180	168	158	8.33	32.60	30.43	28.62

From table 9.5, 32.60% respondents think that the best age to provide sex education is to the children of age 11 to 15 years, followed by 30.43% to children of age more than 16 years and 28.62% think continuation in providing sex education.

Table-9.6

Q. No.	Question	Respondent					Percentage				
		From Home	From School	From Friend	From Doctor	All of above	From Home	From School	From Friend	From Doctor	All of above
1	From where does a child should receive sex education?	237	76	19	06	214	42.93	8.33	3.44	1.08	38.76

From table 9.6, 42.93% think that the best way a child can receive education is from their home while 38.76% respondents agree that a child can receive sex education from home, school, a friend and a doctor.

Table-9.7

No.	Ques.	Respondent						Percentage					
		Books	Informal	Power Point	Social Media	Doctor	All of above	Books	Informal conversation	Power Point	Social Media	Doctor	All of above
1	How should a child receive sex education?	70	218	15	35	25	189	12.68	39.49	2.71	6.34	4.52	34.23

From table 9.7, according to 39.49%, a child can best receive sex education informally followed by 34.23% think that books, informal conversation, power point presentations, social media and doctor all together can serve as the best medium to give sex education to a child.

10. Conclusion:

Thus, it can be concluded that from home to any field, from known to unknown places, respondents are facing sexual harassment. The major place where an individual faces sexual harassment is in public transportation comprising of 22 to 30% and on road or public places comprising of 18.20%. Thus, there arises a big question for girls that on whom can they trust and where can they feel secured?

But 92.00% respondents agreed that giving sex education to children can further decrease chances of those children being sexually harassed, whereas, 91.12% respondents agreed in giving sex education to girls and boys. There were almost similar responses obtained in matter of age at which sex education be given to children. According to 42.93% respondents, a child must receive sex education from home and according to 39.49% respondents; they can receive by informal conversations.

Hence, entire study shows correlation between sexual harassment and sex education.

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Socio-environmental Hurdles and Difficulties in the Seasonal Migration of

Bakarwal:

A Case study of Mahore region of Reasi District of J&K

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Tribes are the important section of our society. Unique culture, traditions, and pastoral lifestyle are the identities of these ethnic communities. At present, there are 12 identified tribes in Jammu and Kashmir. Among these, Gujjar, Bakarwal, Gaddi, and Sippi are common and quite outnumber as compared to other tribes in the J&K. The bakarwal are nomadic shepherds and they deals with domestication and rearing of goats and sheeps in large number mainly and also horses in small numbers for transportation and carriage of their belongings during migration. The name Bakarwal is derived from bakri (goat) which they rear. Their seasonal migration takes place twice in a year .The present paper deals with study of hurdles which they face during their migration from plain to hills in summer and vice versa in winter. Questionnaire based survey conducted to know about the various obstacles which they face during their seasonal migration and both primary and secondary data used in present paper. Information technology has made tremendous change in the life style of people and has ease their life but still life of these nomadic people is hard and full of struggles. These up and down migrations are full of hurdles for bakkarwal tribes of Mahore region of Reasi district. Rain, snow, rough terrain, attack by the wild animals on the livestock, landslide, lack of roads, lack of electricity and many more with which they struggle during these journeys.

Keywords: bakarwals, traditions, ethnic, migration, tribes, hurdles, culture

INTRODUCTION

The seasonal migration is an age-old practice among the Bakarwal community of Jammu and Kashmir. This migration of nomadic shepherds is not by choice but a phenomenon compelled by seasonal variations of climatic conditions between plains and hills and availability of pastures for their livestock. There are twelve major tribes in Jammu and Kashmir. These tribes are Balti, Beda, Bot, Brokpa, (Drokpa, Dard, Shin) Changpa, Garra, Mon, Purigpa, Gujjar, Bakarwal, Gaddi, and Sippi.

Bakarwal is one of the important tribe of Jammu and Kashmir. Bakarwal, a nomadic pastoral tribe known for rearing goat and sheep livestock and it is animal goat (Bakri in local language) that they rear from where their name (Bakarwal) is derived. Bakarwal is an endogamous tribe and their distinctive features, the headgear that men of this community wear and their unique culture and traditions that are quite similar with Gujjar tribes. Gojri is

common language used by these tribes and both of these clans, Gujjar and Bakarwal are still backward and lag behind in their education and literacy rate but Bakarwal tribal students of Kashmir division are still in a very poor educational situation than their counterpart Gujjars (Mohd & Mohd 2014). Livestock farming is the main source of livelihood for Bakarwals. The total population of Bakarwal tribe in Jammu and Kashmir as per the Census of 2011 of the Government of India is 113,198. Bakarwals constitute 7.58 per cent of the total tribal population of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Bakarwal tribe is second largest tribe in the State after Gujjar tribe (Tribal administration J&K). Literacy rate of this tribe is abysmal and is just 25.31 per cent. Literacy rate among women is even worse, i.e., only 17 percent. There is a lack of access to better medical and health services and various policies of Government among these nomadic tribes and there is an urgent need for expanding health services for this section of the society (Bilal S 2014).

The Bakarwal tribes, during their migration are exposed to number of hurdles and difficulties on their way to destination. For these hurdles, the term risk factors used in the present paper. The movement along with livestock, goats, sheeps, and horses with all of their movable belongings is always tedious and tough. This seasonal migration usually takes place twice in a year, in summer from plain to hillsdhok and in winter from hills to plains. The present paper focused on various socio-environmental hurdles which they come across in their seasonal journeys. The survey and interaction with the Bakarwal tribes on the way to hills via Mahore and Gulabgarh is conducted in the months of March April 2019 and findings are presented in the result and discussion section of the paper.

Study Area and Methodology

The present study pertains to the Bakarwal tribes who use Mahore Gulabgarh route to reach in hills of Anantnag, Phalgham, and Kulgam etc in search of pasture for their livestock. Bakarwals are the nomadic pastoral tribes, often live in remote locations of state where they can find pasture for their goats and sheeps. Random survey is done on people of this tribe who were on their way to upper reaches of Gulabgarh, Anantnag, and Kulgam etc.The study is questionnaire based survey. Although, it was prepared in English but during interview and questioning was put in the form of lucid conversation in urdu and gojri language for the understanding of respondents. The respondents selected for the questionnaire were those who

(he/ she) must have been through at least three journeys of migration and above the age of 18 years. The total numbers of hurdles or risk factors selected are 10 and respondents were asked to rank theses hurdles from 1 to 10. Rank 1 mean hurdle is severe and have high magnitude where in rank 10 is for hurdle which is least problematic or severe. Each risk factor got rank by the respondent as per their perception to the risk. The collected data is processed and average ranking value is calculated for each type of risk and presented to show the key findings of study.

S.No	Risk factors and Hurdles	Ranking of risk factor									
		Rank 1	Rank2	Rank3	Rank4	Rank5	Rank6	Rank7	Rank8	Rank 9	Rank10
1	**Rainfall/snowfalls/ thunder storms/lightening**	**50**	17	03	05	03	–	–	–	––	–
2	**Attack by wild animals**	17	**42**	13	01	01	03	–	01	–	–
3	**Road accidents/traffic**	06	07	**40**	12	07	01	04	–	01	01
4	**Secure place for halt**	04	04	13	19	**22**	04	03	01	03	05

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5	**Health or tiredness**	–	03	07	**26**	**26**	04	04	02	04	02
6	**Availability of ration or eatables**	–	01	01	02	03	13	09	**15**	21	13
7	**Fear of theft or loss of cattle**	01	–	–	02	01	**30**	15	05	03	21
8	**Birth of offspring of animals**	–	01	–	–	01	09	**36**	12	10	09
9	**Slipping or falling of animals**	–	02	01	01	01	04	04	**29**	26	10
10	**Availability of fodder or Pasteur**	–	01	–	10	**13**	10	03	**13**	10	17
	Total	**78**	**78**	**78**	**78**	**78**	**78**	**78**	**78**	**78**	**78**

Results and discussions

As the Bakarwal tribe deals with rearing of goats and sheeps. The nomadic tribes move from plains to hills in the summer and from hills to plain before advancing winter. In the present paper, the details of hurdles and difficulties faced by this tribe are accessed with help of a questionnaire-cum-conversation. From the interactions with members of tribes, it came into notice that their life is not comfortable but vulnerable as they remain in remote place where they can find pasture for their livestock in plenty. Interactions with the respondents, who have experienced hardships of nomadic life, revealed that they face lot of troubles during the migration, such as, journey by foot for several days which cause tiredness and fatigue, lack of fodder availability on the route, rainfall and snowfall in the way is also troublesome. In addition to this, birth of offspring by the livestock demand special care on the

way to journey, passage to remote and isolated forest patch exposed to the ferocious animals, steep topography and rugged terrain is another challenge for herds and members who are on escort of journey. Secure place to halt, availability of ration and eatables is also cause of worry for poor tribal people. This questionnaire based survey reveals that all the above listed difficulties varies depending upon the perception of individual respondent of the tribe. The group of Bakarwal tribes of Reasi District especially of Arnas, Bhomaag, Chaan, Bhullar, and Shikari moves upto Anatnag, Kulgam Phalgam and Gulabgarh seasonally. The finding of the study consolidated in the table 3.1 reveals the type of difficulties they face during their journey. These risk factors are ranked as per the response from the respondents. The total number of respondents was 78.

Table 3.1 showing Aggregate ranking to each risk factor

Note: Total number of respondents was 78.

The calculation and ranking of risk factor revealed that rainfall, snowfall, thundering, and lightening is the main hurdle during their course of journey through rugged terrain which make passage risky and also make other problems more worse like trouble of finding sheltering and slipping and falling of animals. The ranking value for this factor is 9.3.

Attack by wild ferocious animals leopard, wild dogs, even snakes and insects another cause of worry for this nomadic tribe. In past they witness several incidents of leopard attack on the lives of their children and livestock. The ranking value for this risk is 7.6

The risk factor at number three is traffic problem and road accident during their journey and it has got ranking value of 7.6

The long journey takes several weeks and on the route, they need a secure place for halt or rest. It must be spacious which cater their livestock and must have water availability it has ranking value 6.2

The members who are on escort of herd during the journey told that long journey cause fatigue and tiredness usually after travelling 15-20 km they needs rest. Male members and young people are on duty to escort the herd and they are guided by experienced head who have knowledge of passage and spots where they can stay. The ranking value for fatigue and tiredness is 6.

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Another major challenge is availability of fodder on the way and at destination and rank value for it is 3.7. Following it closely, is fear of loss and theft of livestock which has ranking value of 3.6. The livestock during grazing or on way of journey sometimes got distracted from main herd. Birth by livestock and availability of ration has got ranking value of 3.4 and 3.2 respectively.

The least risk factor is falling or slipping of livestock. Goat and sheeps are well adapted to steep and rugged topography but still sometimes due to loss of balance chances are there. It has ranking value of 2.8. In the nutshell the ranking value is high for weather related risk of rain and snowfall and low for slipping of sheeps and goats.

Table 3.2 showing the ranking value or ranking number for each risk factor in descending order

S.No	Risk factors and Hurdles	Ranking factor of risks/hurdles
1	Rainfall/snowfalls/ thunder storms/lightening	9.3
2	Attack by wild animals	8.7
3	Road accidents/traffic	7.6
4	Secure place for halt	6.2
5	Health or tiredness	6.0
6	Availability of fodder or Pasteur	3.7
7	Fear of theft or loss of cattle	3.6
8	Birth of offspring of animals	3.4

9	Availability of ration or eatables	3.2
10	Slipping or falling of animals	2.8

Conclusion

The life of nomads is full of troubles and hardships and their sole earning of livelihood is by rearing livestock. Wandering from plain to hills and vice versa involves adversities, vulnerabilities and difficulties. Tribes and forest are interrelated and have a co-existence. So, they must have forest rights including traditional forest based livelihood, collection of timber, and grazing of cattle should be allowed. There are several scheme launched by GoI for welfare of tribal people but due to lack of education, these tribes are unaware about it. Secondly due to lack of permanent settlement enrollment on educational institution also low. The only way for their upliftment and bringing them in main stream is education and awareness so that these tribal people can use various schemes that are there for tribal people and can get financial assistance at subsided rate and start their own business or set up small scale industry. The lack of use of modern technology and digital illiteracy is one of other key reasons behind hardships they face today. Ony if they are aware of advancements of

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information technology, and know how to use them for accessing prior weather forecast and GIS systems. They can plan their migration journeys in better way according to weather predictions. Government can also play a better role in improving the condition of these tribes, the Financing schemes for socio-economic upliftment of eligible Scheduled Tribes category persons, to establish income generating unit is available in collaboration with' National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation(NSTFDC), Govt. of India, New Delhi

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Learning Style On Mathematical Learning

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ABSTRACT

This study involves the theoretical background of learning styles as well as VAK (Visual, Auditory, Kinesthetic) learning style model with their characteristics and analysis of different studies related to this model. This paper includes the studies on VAK learning style model with different variables. It describes how this learning style affects mainly the mathematics achievement, overall academic achievement, language vocabulary, achievement in relation to gender, etc. This study suggests that teacher can use different learning material according to students' preferred learning style to enhance the academic achievement of students. VAK learning styles show significant relation to mathematical connection ability, mathematics achievement, academic achievement, problem solving abilities and language vocabulary achievement. Students with visual styles are able to solve the mathematical problems systematically and completely and it is highly associated with the mathematics achievement.

Keywords : VAK learning style model, mathematics achievement, gender, academic achievement.

INTRODUCTION

What are Learning Styles?

You have probably noticed that when you try to learn something new you prefer to learn by listening to someone talk to you about the information. Or perhaps you prefer to read about a concept to learn it, or maybe see a demonstration. Learning styles can be defined, classified, and identified in many different ways. Generally, they are overall patterns that provide direction to learning and teaching. Learning style can also be described as a set of

factors, behaviours, and attitudes that facilitate learning for an individual in a given situation. These learning styles are characteristic cognitive, affective, and physiological behaviours that serve as pretty good indicators of how learners perceive, interact with, and respond to the learning environment.

Learning style is an individual's natural or habitual pattern of acquiring and processing information in learning situations. A core concept is that individuals differ in how they learn. The idea of individualized learning styles originated in the 1970s, and has greatly influenced education. Proponents of the use of learning styles in education recommend that teachers assess the learning styles of their students and adapt their classroom methods to best fit each student's learning style. Although there is ample evidence for differences in individual thinking and ways of processing various types of information, few studies have reliably tested the validity of using learning styles in education.

Different terms have been used in literature such as learning style, cognitive style, sensory preference, and personality types. Some of these terms, in some instances, have been used interchangeably, while in other occasions they have been differentiated (Cassidy, 2004). Learning style are defined as "the complex manner in which, and conditions under which, learners most effectively perceive, process, store, and recall what they are attempting to learn" (James and Gardner, 1995: 20), while cognitive styles are defined as "an individuals' natural, habitual, and preferred way (s) of absorbing, processing and retaining new information and skills" (Reid, 1995: viii). Mortimore (2003) makes a distinction between learning styles and cognitive styles. He indicates that learning styles are seen more in terms of the strategies that learners use to deal with learning, and are considered to be less stable. On the other hand, cognitive styles are relatively stable. Thus, learning styles, as opposed to learner preferences, can be stretched with the passage of time. It is to be noted that the distinction between cognitive and learning style is not crystal clear as some authors employ cognitive style as a more general term that includes learning styles (Williamson and Watson, 2006).

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Neil Fleming's VAK/VARK model

One of the most common and widely-used categorizations of the various types of learning styles is Fleming's VARK model (sometimes VAK) which expanded upon earlier Neurolinguistic programming (VARK) models:

1. visual learners;

2. auditory learners;

3. reading-writing preference learners;

4. kinesthetic learners or tactile learners.

Fleming claimed that visual learners have a preference for seeing (think in pictures; visual aids such as overhead slides, diagrams, handouts, etc.). Auditory learners best learn through listening (lectures, discussions, tapes, etc.). Tactile/kinesthetic learners prefer to learn via experience— moving, touching, and doing (active exploration of the world; science projects; experiments, etc.). Its use in pedagogy allows teachers to prepare classes that address each of these areas. Students can also use the model to identify their preferred learning style and maximize their educational experience by focusing on what benefits them the most.

The development of one's personality usually depends on learning styles and is often influenced by environmental, emotional, social influence and individual feelings. How to learn is different for each person. Some learners need to see more; some need to hear, and

some have to do something to the body using a series of activities. Rahman et al stated that in general, the learning style of each person consists of three types of visual style, auditory style and kinesthetic style. The types are as follows:

1. Visual learning style : It is a learning style through which people learn best when they see images of what they are learning; they are oriented to printed text and can learn through reading. Visual learners think in pictures and learn best through visual images. Individuals who have a visual learning style are well marked with behavioural characteristics as follows:

– neat and tidy;

– speaking quickly;

– planner and regulator of long-term is good;

– meticulous to detail;

– concerned with the appearance, both in terms of clothing and presentation;

– good speller and can see the actual words in their minds;

– given what is seen rather than what is heard.

2. Auditory learning style : It is a learning style in which people learn better when they hear what they are learning. Individuals who have an auditory learning style are well marked with behavioural characteristics as follows:

– talking to yourself at work;

– easily distracted by a commotion;

– they move their lips and read out loud when reading;

– glad to read aloud and listen;

– can repeat back and mimicked the tone, rhythm and timbre;

– find it difficult to write, but great storytelling;

– speaking in a patterned rhythm.

3. Kinaesthetic learning style : It is a style of learning by engaging, moving, experiencing and experimenting. Individuals who have a kinaesthetic learning style are well marked with behavioural characteristics as follows:

– speak slowly;

– responding to physical attention;

– touching people to get their attention;

– stand close when talking to people;

– always physically oriented and a lot of moves;

– has the early development of large muscles;

– learning through manipulating and practices.

Review of Literature

Dobson (2010) compared learning style preferences and sex and course performance. His results showed that there was a relationship between learning style and sex and course performance, and also Bidabadi and Yamat (2010) did a study on learning style preferences. The results demonstrated that there was no statistically significant difference between the mean scores of male and female students' learning style preferences (Bidabadi, F. SH., &Yamat, H. (2010)). Mulalic, Mohd Shah, and Ahmad (2009) attempted to determine the learning styles of the students, and the differences in learning styles of the students according to their gender and ethnicity. Results revealed that the students' preferred learning style was Kinesthetic. They expressed minor preference for Visual, and Auditory. Wehrwein, Lujan, and DiCarlo (2007) carried out a research on gender differences in learning style preferences among undergraduate physiology students. Their findings showed that male and female students have significantly different learning styles. Bricheno, and Younger, (2004) revealed some unexpected results of a learning styles intervention. The analysis of data from the common VAK questionnaire suggested that contrary to expectations derived from assertions

within some of the literature, there was no significant relationship between gender and preferred learning styles. Individual boys did not necessarily prefer a kinesthetic learning style compared to a visual or auditory one; indeed, data from across the four schools reveals that few boys apparently held such preferences and that the proportions of boys and girls identified as having a kinesthetic learning style were very similar. Mohammadi, Alizadeh, and Sedaghat (2011) did research on divorce and problem solving style. The results revealed that most common problem solving styles among the participants were avoidance, approach and creativity respectively (Mohammadi, R., Alizadeh, KH., & Sedaghat, M. (2011)).

Sarvghad and Dianat (2009) conducted a study aimed at investigating the learning and problem solving styles of university students. The results of the study showed that there was a significant relationship between students' learning styles and their problem solving styles. It was also indicated that there was a significant relationship between students' major and the patterns of use of both learning styles and problem solving styles. Further, it was revealed that there was a statistically significant difference between the pattern of use of problem solving styles of male and female students (Sarvghad, S., & Dianat, A. S.(2009)). Babapour, Rasoulzudeh TabaTabei, FathiAshtiani, and Ezhehei (2003) conducted a study on the relationship between problem solving styles and psychological well-Being among university students. They revealed that there is a partial gender difference between males and females in problem solving styles, so that females utilize avoidant problem solving style more than males (Babapour, K. J., RasoulzudehTabaTabei, k., Fathi Ashtiani, A., & Ezhehei, J. (2003)). Cassidy (2002) investigated the relationship between problem solving style, achievement motivation, psychological distress and effectiveness in an emergency in 107 volunteers in a simulated aircraft disaster. Effectiveness was measured in terms of the speed of egress averaged across four trials and the total number of bonuses earned. The best predictor of speed of egress was problem-solving confidence, while those who earned most bonuses tended to score higher on problem solving creativity, dominance and status aspiration.

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Shahin Gholami & Mohammad S. Bagheri (2013) conducted a study to investigate the relationship between VAK learning styles and problem solving styles regarding gender and students' fields of study. The results of the study show that there is a positive relationship between VAK learning styles and problem solving styles at the 0.01 level of significance. No statistically significant gender difference in VAK learning style category was found between females and males, but gender has an effect on one style of problem solving styles; Fields of study have no effect on VAK learning styles and problem solving styles.

Rahman A. & Ahmar A. (2017) examine the relationship between learning styles and learning outcomes by gender. The population in this study were all students in 1st year of SMAN Galesong Selatan, Indonesia, in the 2014/2015 academic year. The instruments used in this research was the test of modalities learning styles (TMLS), to determine whether the students' learning styles are visual, auditory and kinesthetic (VAK), and documentation. The relationship between learning styles and learning outcomes were analysed with the chi-square test and two-way ANOVA. The results of this study showed that 1) the learning styles of visual and auditory learning styles is dominated by women; and 2) there is no relationship between the variables of learning styles, genders and interaction of learning styles with genders to learning achievement.

Rahmah Wahdaniati Suaib (2017) conducted a study using two groups, one received treatment (teaching vocabulary by Visual Auditory Kinesthetic learning styles) and the other group the researcher just provides the same material without receive the same treatment but it was by taught memorizing vocabulary. Both groups were given pretest and post-test. The pre-test was given to find out the prior knowledge of students while the post-test was given to find out the effectiveness of English teaching which focused on vocabulary by using Visual Auditory Kinesthetic learning styles. The researcher concludes that: 1.The use of Visual Auditory Kinesthetic learning styles in teaching vocabulary improved the students' achievement. 2. The students' interest in the use of Visual Auditory Kinesthetic learning styles was categorized very high. Based on the conclusions above, it is strongly suggested

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that the use of Visual Auditory Kinesthetic learning styles use to avoid monotonous teaching technique especially in teaching vocabulary.

Ahmad S, Safee S, Wan Mohamad Asyraf Bin Wan Afthanorhan (2014) in their study, the clusters of learning styles have been identified as four groups. Male and female have differed type of learning styles. By inspecting through the finding, there are two clusters for male while four clusters for female. There is no significant difference between learning style towards mathematics achievements. The difference of learning style between students doesn't give an impact on mathematic achievements. There could be other possible predictor of academic performance.

Mazlini Adnan, Mohd Faizal Nizam Lee Abdullah, Che Nidzam Che Ahmad, Marzita Puteh, Yeniq Zaura Zawawi and Siti Mistima Maat (2013) conducted the study at boarding schools of high performance schools. However, the finding of this study has given insight on the HPS students' learning style. In conclusion, most students of HPS tend to have visual learning style. There is a significance difference in visual, verbal, sequential and global learning style based on gender. The relationship between learning style mathematics achievement are found to be weak.

Rajshree S. Vaishnav (2013) founds the Kinesthetic Learning Style to be more prevalent than Visual and Auditory Learning Style. There exists positive high correlation between Kinesthetic Learning Style and academic achievement of students. Very negligible positive correlation was found between Visual Learning Style and academic achievement of students. Whereas positive low correlation between Auditory Learning Style and academic achievement of students. Therefore, Kinesthetic Learners are more benefited in traditional classroom at secondary level. There exists significant effect of Different Learning Styles and academic achievement of students.

Apipah S., Kartono and Isnarto (2017) found the quality of VAK learning with self-assessment toward the ability of mathematical connection performed by VIII grade students. VAK learning model that is applied to discover mathematical connection ability of VIII grade students by completing mathematical connection questions quantitatively can be considered high grade as can be proved from (1) the mean of students' mathematical connection in VAK learning more than KKM, (2) the proportion of students from experimented class who achieve completeness score as much as 79 more than 75%, (3) the completeness proportion of students' mathematical connection in VAK learning with self-assessment is more than the completeness proportion of mathematical connection in expository learning, (4) the mean of students' mathematical connection in VAK learning is higher those in expository learning. The characteristics of mathematical connection ability are different from one student to others based on their applied learning style. Those differences can be seen from students with visual learning style who are able to write down steps to solve problems systematically and completely. The characteristic of students with auditory learning style is that they are able to write down steps on solving problems systematically, but they do not write the solving quite completely. Meanwhile, the characteristics of students with kinesthetic learning style are that they are less careful in answering questions, they prefer to thinking while doing something, and they are able to write down the solving problems systematically but incompletely.

DISCUSSION

From the above studies we can say that there is no significant relation between learning style preferences in relation to gender. Male and female have significantly different learning styles. Also there is no relation between learning styles to learning achievement. Learning styles of students are significantly related to the problem solving styles of them. There is a positive result of using VAK learning styles in teaching vocabulary. It improved students' achievement in vocabulary. There is a significant relation between mathematical connection ability and learning styles. Students with visual styles are able to solve the

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mathematical problems systematically and completely. There is a significant relation between the learning styles and the mathematics achievement.

CONCLUSION

The use of VAK leaning model is considered well-qualified, and it can enhance students' mathematical connection ability. Furthermore, VAK learning model can be benefitted as an option to conduct learning in order to develop mathematical connection ability. Teachers should observe and give different method to each student based on their learning style. Students with visual learning style tend to think by using pictures or illustrations. Thus teachers can give learning materials involving pictures, illustrations, tables, or graphs. Students with auditory learning style prefer to think fast so that teachers can deliver learning materials through discussion and question-answer session. Students with kinesthetic learning style tend to think while doing something, so teachers can give learning materials through some activities, such as using properties. To enhance the academic achievement of students, teacher can create the learning material according to student's preferred learning styles. Teachers are suggested to utilize Visual Auditory Kinesthetic learning styles in the classroom as it can give a new atmosphere in the classroom.

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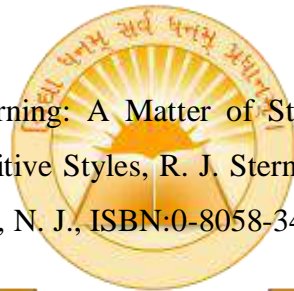
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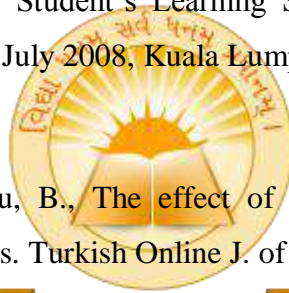
A Study of Effectiveness of Computer Assisted Instruction Method For Some Units Of Science Subject of Standard 9th

Guide

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Introduction:

"Nothing is constant in the world but change" Rapid scientific and technological developments along with changes in the Structure of the society influence the educational system in general and instructional

method in particular. Such a trend brings about new attempts and needs in terms of the teaching learning processes. Among these new attempts is the use of computers in instructional endeavor as they are considered as effective communication and individual learning tools. The integration of technology in education is a growing phenomenon. A tremendous amount of time and money has been devoted to making technology accessible to students with the promise of increased student achievement. Computers

are used as teaching tools and a means for creating work product. A closer look at the connection between student's use of technology and the resultant learning is needed. When the Indian education system is examined, it is observed that face-to-face instruction is the most commonly used instruction practice. This system is mostly based on a teacher centered learning atmosphere where the focus of the instructional

activities is learning .we can't deny from the importance of teacher's instruction in student's life but it becomes boring if it lasts with one sided for long time which in turn can create problems for students in assigning meaning to information,understanding the content as a whole, locating new information in their schema and transforming this information to knowledge.
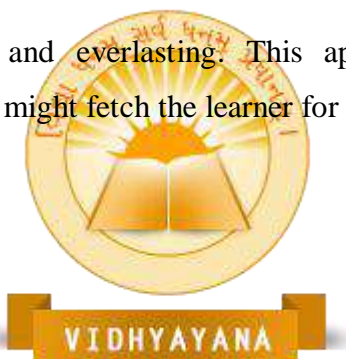
The main purpose of Computer Assisted Instruction (C.A.I) is to deliver the content of the course through computer and relative instruction endeavor through the help of computer applications. In this respect several software program with different specification might be used to deliver the subject matter. The Computer Assisted Instruction (C.A.I) package used in a four mode namely tutorial, drill and practice, simulation and gaming. It can deal the problem of quality in education more effectively. Possibly the greatest strength of the Computer Assisted Instruction is that enables high degree of learner participation to be built

in to the instructional process. Due to advancement of the Science & Technology and application of it in to the practice, the learner can use the high control multimedia presentation nowadays.

Computer Assisted Instruction (C.A.I.) is immensely useful in providing individualized, repetitive or analogous practice to learner in problem solving exercise as well as activities for developing a variety of skill. This approach is of uttermost importance because it's a time of the century in which the learner come to class with that information which might not handy to teacher. Present education system is rejuvenating and change is of the caterpillar fashion. Computer technology is also transforming, within the duration of three days new invention surge the market and hit the mind of the people to walk with it. Now, it's a huge responsibility of the teacher to allow the student not only to sit into the classroom but also to make learning

participative interesting, joyful and everlasting. This approach of Computer Assisted Instruction (C.A.I.) and computer might fetch the learner for better tomorrow.

2. Statement of problem:

The statement of the problem could be stated as A Study of Effectiveness of Computer Assisted Instruction Method For Some Units Of Science Subject of Standard 9th The statement of the Research problem chosen by the researcher indicates the clear concept of the Research problem. This experimental Research was designed to check effectiveness of traditional method with learning through.

3. Objective of Study:

Computer Assisted Instruction (C.A.I.) package in Science. Development of Computer Assisted Instruction program was also a prerequisite part of the Research.

1. To develop a program on Computer assisted instruction (C.A.I) for selected topics of Science subject

2. To check the appropriateness of computer assisted instruction (C.A.I) method according to gender

3. To compare the achievements of traditional method learning group and computer assisted instruction method learning group by the post test

4. Variables of the Research:

Dependent Variable: Achievements: 1. Higher achievements   2. Lower achievements

Independent Variable: Gender: 1. Girls   2. Boys

5. Hypothesis of study:

In this experimental type of Research, the researcher has formulated following   null hypothesis,

Ho1 There will be no significant difference between mean score of experimental and   control group.

Ho2 There will be no significant difference between mean score of experimental boy's group and control boy's group.

Ho3 There will be no significant difference between means core of experimental girl's group and control group girl's group.

Ho4 There will be no significant difference between mean score of students of higher achievement of control group and experimental group.

Ho5 There will be no significant difference between mean score of students of lower achievement of control group and experimental group.

S p e c i a l   I s s u e -   I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5 ,   I s s u e – 5 ,   M a y   2 0 2 0

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6 Limitations of the Research :

Limitations of the present Research can be stated as follows:

• The present Research is limited in some area of Ahmedabad city only.

• The present Research is limited in two classes of standard 9 of one school only.

• In the present research Computer assisted instruction (C.A.I) program is made by

researcher is the limitation of this research.

• The present Research is limited for selected lessons of standard 9 only.

7. Population and Sampling :

All the students studying standard 9th of Gujarati medium schools of Gujarat Secondary Education Board, Gujarat constitute the population of the present research. As per purposive sampling technique one school, Sarkhej Sarvajanik High School School was selected for sampling.
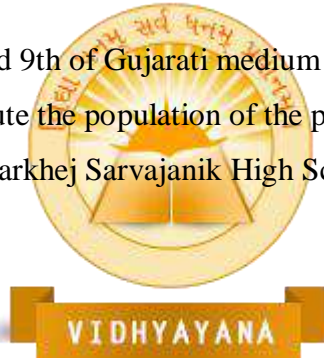
8. Method of research :

In present research, researcher wants to check effectiveness of Computer Assisted Instruction (C.A.I) method with traditional method that is why the method for research is Experimental method.

9. Construction of tool of research:

Steps of Computer Assisted Instruction (C.A.I) structure:

**S p e c i a l   I s s u e -   I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5 , I s s u e – 5 , M a y 2 0 2 0**

Page 5

1. Selection of subject matter (content) :

First of all for structuration of Computer Assisted Instruction (C.A.I) from any standard and any subject the content for Computer Assisted Instruction (C.A.I) was choose and after Researching that subject matter deeply construction of Computer Assisted Instruction (C.A.I) was made.

2. Content Analysis :

In the second step of Computer Assisted Instruction (C.A.I) after choosing the subject matter of Computer Assisted Instruction (C.A.I) and that subject matter were divided in three, four or five parts.

3. Provide parts of the subject :

In the third step of Computer Assisted Instruction (C.A.I) construction the researcher had divided the subject matter in three or five parts according to time and on the bases of that Computer Assisted Instruction (C.A.I) was constructed.
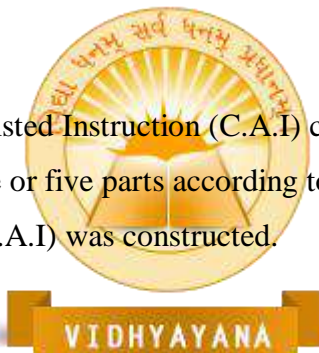
4. Final design of Computer assisted instruction (C.A.I) :

In this step of Computer assisted instruction (C.A.I) construction the final construction of Computer assisted instruction (C.A.I).

10. Data analysis technique:

As the groups were dependent on intellectual capacity, Paired t-test was applied to compare the overall, by cognitive levels and by content area achievements of the experimental and the control groups.

11. Interpretation related to hypothesis:

• **Ho1** is rejected because value is 7.28 which is higher than its table value 2.58 at 0.1 level. So, Null hypothesis is rejected. It means there is significant difference between mean score of both groups.

• **Ho2** is rejected because value is 6.89 which is higher than its table value 2.58 at 0.1

level. So, null hypothesis is rejected. It means there is significant difference between mean score of boys of both group.

• **Ho3** is rejected because value is 1.09 which is higher than its table value at 0.1 level. So, null hypothesis is rejected. It means there is significant difference between mean score of girls of both group.

• **Ho4** is rejected because value is 4.07 which is higher than its table value 2.58 at 0.1 level. So, null hypothesis is rejected. It means there is significant difference between mean score of students of higher achievement of control group and experimental group.

• **Ho5** is rejected because value is 2.90 which is higher than its table value2.58 at 0.1 level. So, null hypothesis is rejected. It means there is significant difference between mean score of students of lower achievement of both group.

12 Findings of the Research:

 Findings of the Research were as under

• Experimental Group is more affected by C.A.I method.

• Boys of Experimental Group achieve more score then boys of Control Group.

• Girls of Experimental Group achieve more score then Girl's of Control Group.

• Students of Experimental Group of higher achievement score more marks then students of Control Group of higher achievement.

• Students of Experimental Group of lower achievement score more marks then students of Control Group of lower achievement.

S p e c i a l I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l O n l i n e C o n f e r e n c e V o l u m e – 5 , I s s u e – 5 , M a y 2 0 2 0

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A critical study of r.k. narayan selecetd short stories.

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ABSTRACT

R.K. Narayan is one of the best prior novelists in the Indian English literature. R.K. Narayan is considered the first and foremost an artist in his presentation of Indian life, culture and tradition. He covers the wide gamut of human experience from the innocent pranks of children to serious communal riots, misery of common man to filial relationship, superstitions and orthodox tradition to the supernatural elements. Generally it is found that R.K Narayan's short stories have the description of North India and imaginary place like Malgudi. The reason why generally Narayan's novels are known as Malgudi, is because all his characters are rich and poor, famers and feuds, teacher and student, old and young, dull and wise, good and bad, etc find their existence in Malgudi. In this research paper the researcher shall try to critically analyse the selected short stories of Narayan.

Key words : (1) An Astrologer's Day (2) The Tiger's Claw (3) Lawley Road.

INTRODUCTION:

Rasipuram Krishnaswani Narayan is one of the founding pillars of Indian English Writing. On October 10, 1906, R.k. Narayan was born in Chennai, India. He was interested in reading English writings. R.K. Narayan is famous for his the best collection Malgudi. Generally Narayan's short stories have the description of North India and imaginary place like Malgudi. In this research R.K. Narayan selected short stories shall be explored critically. Most of his short stories set in Malgudi. R.K. Narayan's short stories reveal a variety of human life. One can find artistic zeal, integrity, craftsman and imaginative power in his work. R.K. Narayan's short stories belong to the native Indian soil and are reminiscent of its culture. R.K. Narayan's short stories depict the Indian life and clearly express his view of the world. Features like simple but fascinating plot, lively characterization, strict economy of narration and subtle simplicity of language are found as the most outstanding of R.K. Narayan's short stories.

In his novels Narayan creates a recognisable Indian community peopled by various human types like astrologer, clerk, criminal, guide, dancers, painters, hotel owner etcetera. In addition he also gives a mythological dimension to Malgudi by naming the river there as Sarayu and by placing ruins, forest and mysteries at the heart of his imaginary town. In his short story Lawley road, he presents the theme of independence, corruption, power, loyality and identity. It is the first person narration by the Talkative man. This short story satirizes the ways of municipalities. Whereas his in his An Astrologer's day short story, he satirizes the fake astrologer and credulous masses. It seems that as long as the people are gullible, the deceivers will continue to thrive. R.K. Narayan short stories of common folk with the characters from everyday life. He presents them with the little ironies and knots of satire. His short stories end happily and he comically reveals the life and yet does not allow the cynicism or mockery to enter the world of his creation. He reveals the ironies of life impressively. Narayan creates his Malgudi familiar and dear to his readers. His Malgudi are common men and women. Whatever the theme he selects he maintains suspense till the end and he makes his readers to wait eagerly what will happen next.
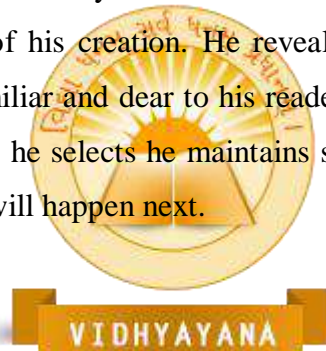
WHAT IS SHORT STORY: The short story differs from the anecdote the unelaborated narration of single incident- in that, like novel, it organizes the action, thought and dialogue of its characters into the artful pattern of a plot, directed toward particular effects on an audience. Short story is defined by M.H. Abrams in A Glossary of Literary Terms as

A short story is a brief work of prose fiction, and most of the terms for analyzing the component elements, the types, and the narrative techniques of the novel are applicable to the short story as well. (**364**). **M.H. Abrams**

The short story differs from the novel in the dimension that Aristotle called 'magnitude' and this limitation of length imposes differences both in the effects that the story can achieve and in the choice and elaboration of the elements to achieve those effects. Edger Allan Poe, who

is sometimes called the originator of the short story as an established genre, was at any rate its first critical theorist. He defined what he called 'the prose tale' as a narrative which can be read at one setting from half and hour to two hours, and is limited to a 'a certain unique or single effect'.

A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF AN ASTROLOGER'S DAY: The astrologer is portrayed as a man who has always had to live by his own wits and on his luck. He pretends to be a learned astrologer but,

"An Astrologer's Day" has a deceptively simple plot, although the full significance of the story becomes evident only after a second or even third reading. An astrologer is the central character of the story. R.K. Narayan describes his appearance, clothes, and all the materials he uses to ply. An astrologer is described as vendor in India, who is sit under the shade of a tree or a temporary shed and sell anything from vegetables to newspapers. This astrologer belongs to the same category although, given the nature of his trade, there is a need to dress and behave in a particular manner. He does not professionally an astrologer but his by giving the impression of a holy man whose special power enable him as an astrologer. The reader can see quiet clearly that the astrologer is talking about the stars but really using his own practical knowledge to get himself out of a tight spot with a man who would kill him if he recognized him as the man he searching for.

In the story the protagonist's nemesis Guru Nayak is not relying on his "own wit" he is going from one astrologer to another, believing on them will be able to answer his question. In any event, one gets the impression of what backward city which still retains a measure of its rural character. The reference to "municipal lighting" is one of the strategies employed by the author to suggest a sense of the place. In addition, the reference to other vendors who sell a variety of goods gives a sense of a bustling community in which the astrologer operates. The narrator makes it very clear that the astrologer is a Charlatan who knows nothing about the

future but is shrewd judge of character. The astrologer treats this client is unusually aggressive and mean-spirited. This client insists on his money's worth and states that if the astrologer does not tell the truth, he should not only return the money given to him but also give an additional sum for having lied.

The astrologer begins by recounting the story of the client's past and describes how a long time ago he had been stabbed and thrown into a well and left of dead. The client, who is tremendously impressed by this revelation, is stunned when the astrologer addresses him by name, calls him Guru Nayak, and advises him to go back home and stop looking for the man who stabbed him since he had died in an accident.

A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE TIGER'S CLAW: In The Tiger's Claw we have the theme of reliability, fear, ego, pride and honesty. Taken from his Malgudi Days collection the story is narrated in the first person by an unnamed narrator and after reading the story the reader realises that the Talkative Man not be a reliable source of information. Though he holds narrator's attention throughout the story it seems to be a case that he is taking credit for another man's work. The three claws that the Talkative Man claims to have cut from the tiger may be part of a ritual that some of the forest tribes carry out. It is also noticeable that throughout the story the Talkative Man favours himself. That being Narayan does not really give the reader any insights into any possible flaws that the Talkative Man have. We know that he likes to talk a lot which may suggest that he also likes to make up stories which show him in a favourable light.

In reality it is possible that the Talkative Man is no more than story-teller. As to whether his stories are true is another thing but it is certain that his story about the tiger attacking him in the station master's compartment is false. It did not happen and the Talkative Man is taking pieces of knowledge he has from other incident about tigers and developing a story for himself. The story holds the Talkative Man in high regard with others. Another down side of the Talkative Man's story is the fact that he has no witness to the actions he states that "he

has done." The tiger on the arrival of the station master and then the train ran back into the jungle. Never to be seen again. Unless of course the reader believes the Talkative Man the in that case the tiger has been killed and is being brought through the village. However this is highly unlikely considering what the narrator learns about how the forest tribes treat tigers.

The real issue in the story is not as to whether the Talkative Man is laying but rather why he might want to lie. As mentioned he may be seeking attention to sooth his own ego or fill a void in his pride. It is also interesting that the Talkative Man tells his story to children. Children are more susceptible to lies and would not necessarily know it the Talkative Man is lying or not. It is also possible that the Talkative Man likes to see if he can instil fear i others through his story. Using this as a maker as to whether or not he has succeeded in telling a good story. There is little doubt that if the Talkative Man had told his story to adults who knew about the forest tribes traditions that he would not have been believed. If anything people may have laughed at him which would have deflated an already deflated ego. It is better for the Talkative Man to find a younger audience because then his story has a greater chance of being believed and spread by others. He may have fooled the narrator while he was telling the narrator the story but by the end of the story the narrator most likely will have discovered that the Talkative Man has lied.

A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF LAWLEY ROAD: 'Lawley Road' is a satirical short story. In this story we can find the theme like arbitrariness, corruption and showy nature of the Municipal Chairman of the town of Malgudi, a factitious but typical Indian town. The main theme revolves round the Municipal Chairman. He is good for nothing fellow. He is neglihent to his duty. His only aim is to retain his office somehow. But on the occasion the celebration of the Indian independence, he woke up and thought to do something great and to mark off his this great event he undertakes some measures of tasks to attract the attention of the nation which would prove whimsical and arbitrary. First, the Municipal Council swept away the streets, cleaned the drains and hoisted the flags all over the place. One day he called up an

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extraordinary meeting and decided to nationalize the names of all the streets in honour of the birth of independence.

In this short story we have the glimpses of Post- independent condition of india. The Chairman became restless and decided to shift the statue of Sir Frederic Lawley. But after that the problem arise that the statue was some twenty feet high. The statue than had been shifted in reporter house. On the suggestion of the reporter Chairman compelled to the whole house and declared as a National Trust. We can see that the author has brought into a vivid account of the follies and Whimsical Council in a satiric vein giving rise to humour. The dialogues employed in the story is very logical as he uses them economically but all the dialogues have taken his story a step ahead and unfold the inner nature and motives of his characters. In the story author has expressed his philosophical life directly or indirectly and suggested that the political leaders are full of corruption and the nation can hope nothing good from them.

In the short author has described the incompetence of local authorities. As we can see that the story is composed after independence and still the subject of the story remains relevant today. So, Narayan has chosen a universal subject which would always remain a burning issue and Lawley Road can easily be branded as another good feather in the honorary cap of Narayan. A mix with brilliant comic timing!

CONCLUSION: As per the above discussion we can see that R.K. Narayan short story present the various problems of Indian society. Mostly his short stories are set in North India and an imaginary place like Malgudi gives his story a unique charm. In his short stories we have the themes like vivid life from historical observation of common place incidents and humdrum life. He covers wide gamut of human experience from the innocent pranks of children to serious communal riots, misery of common man to filial relationship, superstitions and orthodox social tradition to supernatural elements. What one gets from his short stories

is, perfectly illustrates the gentleness and humanity of his country. Narayan's short stories are simple of common folk with characters from everyday life. The themes of Narayan stories seem to be of perennial interest especially to a sensitive mind interested in human beings.

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S p e c i a l I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l O n l i n e C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5 , I s s u e – 5 , M a y 2 0 2 0

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Impact of Indian Independence Movement on

the Select Novels of R.K. Narayan

Rashmi S

Research Scholar

R.K. Narayan – Biography

R.K. Narayan is one of the famous novelists of India. His novels were established in an empathetic humanism and commended the verve and hilarity out of customary life. On October 10, 1906, R.K. Narayan, a great novelist was born in Madras. His father was a regional headmaster. R.K. Narayan expended his initial childhood days with his maternal grandma, Parvathi in Madras and used to visit his family for a few weeks each summer. R.K. Narayan pursued his initial eight years schooling at Lutheran Mission School and also for a short period at the CRC High School neighboring to his grandma's house in Madras. When his father was designated as headmaster of the Maharaja's High School in Mysore, R.K. Narayan shifted back to Mysore to live with his parents. There he earned his bachelor's degree from the University of Mysore [1].

R.K. Narayan initiated his writing vocation with Swami and companions in 1935. A large portion of his work including Swami and companions is set in the fictional town of Malgudi which is the model of India, conquers everything Indians' heart while having an exclusive identity of its own. R.K. Narayan's scripting work style was highly marked for its plainness and subtle hilarity. He recounted stories of ordinary peoples who are endeavoring to experience their modest lives in an evolving world [2].

R.K. Narayan's renowned novels include The Grandmother's Tale (1993), Malgudi Days (1982), The Vendor of Sweets (1967), The Man-Eater of Malgudi (1961), The Guide (1958), The Financial Expert (1952), The English Teacher (1945), The Dark Room (1938), and The Bachelor of Arts (1937), Waiting for Mahatma (1955).

R.K. Narayan won many honors and awards for his writings. These comprise of: Award of Sahitya Akademi for The Guide in 1958; Padma Bhushan award in 1964; and received AC Benson Medal by the Royal Society of Literature in 1980. R.K. Narayan was nominated as an honorary associate of the American Academy and Institute of Arts and

Letters in 1982. He was assigned to the Rajya Sabha in 1989. Furthermore, he was also additionally presented with the honorary doctorates from the University of Mysore, the University of Leeds from England, and Delhi University [1].

The vast majority of his works were semi-autobiography which cites from his personal life experience. His fictional village Malgudi communicates the anti-colonial rule and post-Independent India. These Indian novels in English have won worldwide distinction and acclaim. The development of English novels in India is described by the adoption, increasing naturalization and ultimate expropriation of the language use.

A standout amongst the most famously examined but many-a-period disputable figure of Indian legislative issues is Mahatma Gandhi. There is barely any zone in the post or pre Independence era that was left untrammeled for the sake of Indian Independence and development. Gandhiji a socio-political figure who is scarcely unthinkable for somebody to overlook or disregard. He has affected each part of human cognizance, and there is not any teaching that he has left uncommented.

He is a tremendous wellspring of writing and has inclined diverse disciplines and writers from different fields such as history politics, philosophy, sociology, literature. While pondering on various books on Gandhiji, particularly the then Gandhian Indian English Literature, one can effortlessly sense that the then time was completely spread by a 'Gandhian cognizance's socially, politically, and culturally that prevailed during the period amid 1918 to 1922 in the anti-colonial against the British.

Whatever Gandhiji's impact may have been on economic and political scopes of the country, there is not any uncertainty that he has left a profound impact on our literature. He is a wealth of knowledge for writers and journalist. However, he never dealt with any literary theme or genre.

Dramatic reconstructions of "Bachelor of Arts" and "Waiting for Mahatma" by R.K Narayan gave a new dimension of the protocol of India. Gandhiji demanded on high

reasoning and basic living which was featured and reflected by the literary English writers of that time, who in their books and short stories, depicted the genuine picture of the-then society from multi- sides, subsequently showing the impact of Gandhi on Indian towns and villages, letting us a room to investigate how Gandhiji's approach of developmental correspondence created on human lives bringing a sea change in their thoughts, views and living.

All of their novels speak events, which conspicuously relate to the instances of actual occurrences, and lessons that Gandhiji in factual life encoded amid his visits to many places. The writers working in various languages during those periods either were mostly individuals who had come staunchly under Gandhiji's influence, many had even participated in the freedom movements, or his goals highly impacted them. Their literature was massively loaded with Gandhian vision, a way of life, his lessons, and anti-colonial stands [1].

Language

Chandran-restless young adventurer

The greatest property of Narayan as a descriptive artist is his graceful and simple style. There are very few Indian writers who are able to handle English with so much purity and elegance as he does. The theme of the vainness of English education in India continues in the novel in The Bachelor of Arts published in 1935. The very distinct quality of Narayan's prose style is its transparency and simplicity. It is straight forward and free from obscurity and affectation. It is neither dull nor showy, rather marked with accuracy. Simplicity and clarity of his style is due to the result of his use of the very language of everyday life and his adherence to the accepted patterns of sentence structure and the diction. His is not an experimental one but a traditional and conservative style. He rarely uses Hindustani words and phrases in his narrative and so he does not need any glossary and his English is not jerky. Narayan expression aims at grace and ease rather than artificial picturesque and glow. He avoids cheap ornaments and rhetoric. He does not crave for effect. Narayan's expression shows very graceful, simple depicting the scenery of a village counterpart. In most of his novels, the

narration moves forward chronologically. There is no looking backward or forward, no probing of the sub- conscious or the unconscious, as is the case with the twentieth-century novelists like Virginia Woolf and James Joyce. According to Paul Varghese, "Narayan's is the simplest form of prose fiction- the story which records a succession of events. There is no hiatus between character and plot; both are inseparably knit together. The qualities the novelist attributes to these characters determine the action, and the action in turn progressively changes the characters and thus the story is carried forward to the end.

In other words, as a good story-teller, Narayan sees to it that his story has a beginning, a middle and an end. The end of his novel is a solution to the problem which sets the events moving; the end achieves that completeness towards which the action has been moving and beyond which the action cannot progress. This end very often consists either in a balance of forces and counter-forces or in death or both."

The Guide: An Exception: The Guide, however, is an exception in this respect. The narrative technique Narayan has followed in this novel is different from that of the other novels.

Narayan undoubtedly writes English with a distinct Indian colouring, which makes its presence felt in a number of ways. One can make an extensive analysis of Narayan's use of Indianisms, which include words from Tamil, Sanskrit and Hindi, as for example, "Dhoti", "Pyol", "Jutka", "Salt" etc. Translations of Tamil expressions like "worshipping room", "dinning leaf" and "sitting plank" as well as certain coinages like "led about by a nose-rope like a bullock" and "half-arm shirt" can also be found in his works, apart from compound words like "semi-interest", "bull-calf", "dung-cake", "betel nut-spittle", "nose-screw", "stitching master", "foreign-returned people", slow-witted, "red-tapists" and collocations like "even if I have seven births, I won't be able to repay my debt to you" and "what sin have I committed to observe these harsh words".

Narayan makes use of direct translations from Indian idioms and expressions such as "My professor will eat me up", "to the dust pot with your silly customs" and "The unbeaten brat will remain unlettered".

Narayan's style and his use of the English language and idiom have been world-wide acknowledged as the greatest achievement of his technique. He sincerely conveys

different shades of speech of a middle class South Indian or a lay man spending time across the bazaar streets of Malgudi in simple and plain style. He wrote in English and had

served his purpose admirably conveying in a crystal clear manner the thoughts and actions of personalities who grew in a small town in a corner of South India.

Talking about the novel 'The Bachelor of Arts', he is the narrative of a bachelor, Chandran who accomplishes what he aims throughout his life. Be that as it may, he thinks that it's hard to deal with the diverse layers of consciousness which are socially conditioned. This is a story of sentimental figments of the young bachelor and their industriousness notwithstanding exercises gained from hard encounters of reality. As a lively storyteller, he tells his stories humorously and withholds the derisive sting. While portraying the failing and foibles of the town folk, he never fails to extend to them his humane indulgence. His bond with the reader strengthens as he writes about the living world he witnesses. The subject matters of Narayan's writings can be described in his own word: "The material available to a story writer in India is limitless.
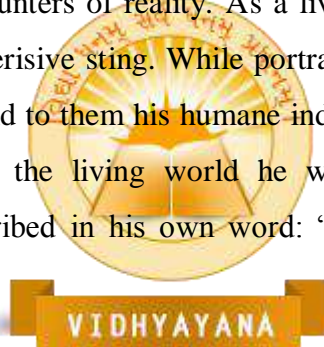
Chandran, the protagonist who is a young fellow in his last year of college that is his first year of enjoying the freedom. The story, as in Swami and Friends, is told for the most part from the protagonist's perspective. Undergrads like Chandran and Veeraswami have a more extensive vision than the little urchins of Swami and Friends, and they show an expanding opposition against the conventional powers spoken to by the principal and professor in college, and by Chandran's parents and their confidence in horoscope outside it. Chandran, the protagonist, is permanently restricted to the commercial interests of the lion's share of individuals around him. His principal problem is that he doesn't know how to apply his insight and energies to the satisfaction of his profound aspiration for learning, love, and marriage.

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The initial segment of the book deals with 'The Hero in the college,' the second with 'The Hero in adoration' the third with 'The Hero in the World' and the fourth with 'The Hero in the residential life.' Chandran experiences an expansive number of changed encounters in his adventure from college to residential life. Be that as it may, each time he experiences new sentiments and experience. He gets extremely baffled, feeling powerless in understanding the different conventions in a culture of society.

Raymond Williams delineates in Culture and Materialism that:

> "… in any society in a specific period, there is a focal arrangement of practices, implications, and qualities which we can legitimately call prevailing and effective"[7].

These overwhelming and successful frameworks of practices, implications, and qualities at times move toward becoming a reason for disarray and struggle for the young generation, as viewed in Chandran's life.

Chandran being educated and modern in the customary setup of the society. He is presented as a deeply sensitive young – man of twenty-one graduating from Albert Mission College for procuring the degree of The Bachelor of Arts. His hectic activities in college demonstrate how young fellows like him were conveyed by a wave of Indian renaissance and how troublesome it was for them to keep themselves to the curricular exercises amid the long periods of the British manage in India.

From the beginning of the novel, we discover Chandran being trapped to become the Prime Mover of the association debate regarding the matter, "In the view of this house historians being slain first" (Bachelor of Arts). Chandran's dynamic contribution in a discussion on this eccentric and progressive point procures a more prominent magnitude in others perspective, and this essentially infers, "picking up a hatchet and assaulting his history teacher Ragavachar" (Bachelor of Arts). Keeping in mind the end goal to make his assault on the traditional historians more impactful and powerful Chandran develops an anecdote,

> "… There was before a historian who delved in the garden and uncovered two antiquated coins, which provided the missing connection of some period or other; however, they were only old buttons . . ." (Bachelor of Arts).

Like such mocking remarks, he endeavors to demonstrate to prove his task. The House votes, by the overpowering majority, was a sign to defeat the traditional historians. Chandran feels triumphant and is unconceited with pride, so common in youthful, he "significantly extended his arms over the table and shook hands with the Prime opposer" (Bachelor of Arts). Rushing through another certainty, he fixes a late night show with his close friend Ramu. Despite the reason of his father being disappointed to know about his late night shows, Chandran gains some confidence. But this confidence vanishes when he nears his house as he remembers being a father's child. He opens the door, slips in quietly wanting to sneak past his dad so as not to cause his disappointment. Be that as it may, all of a sudden something emotional occurs inside him. Insight him he dwelled with huge self-respect and adult in him rebukes him for still being a child. He understood that what he normally did was a bit of equivocal cowardice worthier of a young guy. He was twenty-one and not eighteen to be afraid of his parents and to choose a subtle way! He would be graduate soon, and he was at that point a wonderful speaker! This drive to sneak in was exceptionally boyish. He felt frustrated about it and reminded it by superfluously lifting the entryway chain and letting it loudly down.

His dad's consideration is, as wanted turned towards him, and he (Father) stands to look towards the door. Chandran "swaggered along the drive with free air, however inside he inclined that he ought to have picked some other day for exhibiting his autonomy" (Bachelor of Arts). Rendering to the credible record of calculated defiance hued by natural dithering and fear that typically goes with such first demonstrations of disobedience denotes the beginning stage of Chandran's break from the parental clutch and gives an expressing towards craving to develop. The novel uncovers the secondary impact of unconventionality and tradition on the life of Chandran, a naive youth. Chandran grows into a complex character, remaining on the verge of unusualness with periodic pulls of the tradition. As indicated by Raymond Willians in Marxism and Literature, the custom is "an energetically shaping power." An individual in culture takes after numerous traditions and conventions. In culture, there is some "focal and prevailing arrangement of implications and qualities, which are not only abstract but rather, which are systemized out and lived" [8].

Raymond Williams [8] in Culture and Materialism expresses that numerous powers are associated with a constant making and changing of a compelling and overwhelming society, and on them, as experienced, as incorporated with our living, its world depends. He expresses that if what we realize there was only a forced belief system, or on the off chance that it was just the isolable implications and practices of the decision class, or of an area of the decision class, which gets forced on others, involving only the highest point of our psyches, it would be and one would be happy and an exceptionally simpler thing to overthrow. Chandran experiences such powers which are worked into his living difficult to oust. If there should arise an occurrence of Chandran, we see him experiencing different encounters of life.

He now and again attempts to restrict the tradition of his way of life, yet not finding any satisfactory arrangement in dissent or protest, he sticks to the predominant culture of the society. It is obvious that however, Chandran is exceedingly incredulous of British hypocrisy and their free morals, yet he assimilates a profound want to taste the sensual joy of the westward civilization. Joined by his companion Ramu, he goes to see a photo at the Select Picture House where Mr. Brown is found to be sitting with some young lady.

The boys reveled into prolonged discourse about British ethics and behavior, and along these lines share the enticing impact of its influence. They are influenced by the attractions and joys of an offbeat life. The Westward culture awes them, and they hold the customary existence of India in disdain. Chandran comments, "The whites are destined to enjoy life. Our kin truly doesn't know how to live. On the off chance that a man is seen with a young lady close by a hundred eyes gaze at him and a hundred tongues remark, though no European goes out without taking a young lady with him" (Bachelor of Arts).

Raymond Williams' [8] announcement in his work Culture and Materialism is again useful in understanding youthful Chandran's new thoughts, assessments, awareness about social scene as, "… new implications and qualities, new practices, new significances, and encounters; are ceaselessly being made. There is then a considerably prior endeavor to incorporate them since they are part, but not a characterized some portion of effective contemporary practice" (Bachelor of Arts). In case of Chandran, the decoy of leading a free life from restrictions and rigidities urges youths like Chandran and Ramu to presume that

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India is "a wretched country" where "to stand and gaze" is deliberated as an offense and "awful behavior" (Bachelor of Arts).

The sight of cars honking at once charms Chandran who determines to "buy a car first of all" (Bachelor of Arts). His life has been so secured and even on several nights of debate, though his father does not restrict him from going to the shows (maybe he wouldn't like to ruin the festive mood), he doesn't cease from remarking, "Hmm… But I wouldn't encourage you to make it a habit. Late shows are awful for the wellbeing" (Bachelor of Arts). Also, Chandran's mom who is a pious woman chanting in the prayer room is intimated by the cook that her son has not taken food properly chides Chandran as a mark of love and a protective Indian mom, "I had prepared potato sauce especially for you, but you had binged on just curd and rice!" (Narayan 13). In return, Chandran borrows a rupee from her (turn to a symbol of mother-son relationship in India) and strolls down to the theatre with Ramu. Watching the movie for Chandran was no common issue. It was an appealing affair from which the most extreme pleasure must be drawn and subsequently it was important to go with it with cigarette smoking and betel chewing.

During such occasions, Chandran felt Ramu's companionship was very important to him. It was his presence which gave Chandran a sense of self-completion. He too chewed betel, smoked, drank coffee, admired Chandran and laughed with him…quarreled along and this made Ramu's companionship invaluable to him. Likewise, all individuals like Chandran saw emotional support apart from their family circle around their age. Each time the very presence of his friend was reassuring to Chandran. The other typical factors that attract is they share a similar interest that boosts Chandran's confidence. His other peer group friends like Natesan, Mohan and Veerswami, missed this similar line of interest. This new desire asserted himself and established an Adult-to-Adult bond with individuals that upsurge life within him.

Then again it rehashes itself and gets strengthened in episodes including Chandran with his college teachers, Mr. Gajapathy and Prof. Raghavachar. The first of these occurrences include Mr. Gajapathy, in whose class one day, Chandran felt so exhausted that he " screwed the cap of his pen and sat back" (Bachelor of Arts). Gajapathy sees what he has done and instructs him to continue to write on. Chandran hears him yet as a general rule he

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continues drawing and scribbling. But the teacher suspects him for not taking notes and decides to inquire him after the class. He asks Chandran to open his notebook. Chandran's' pulse rate drops down and sweats profusely since he has not been taking up the notes. For a moment he argues expecting the off chance that he can tell a lie and escape with it. He tries to overrule against it and abruptly tells Gajapathy to leave him unbothered, and "Genuinely," he stated, "I have not written down anything, sir. If you can excuse me, I may go now, and I need to see Professor Raghavachar"(Bachelor of Arts). Even though he stood in awe of fear, in the act of his, he successfully breaks the imaginary barriers of the fear where each child has against the adult [6].

A similar incident encompasses with Prof. Raghavachar, his very stern history teacher. "Suddenly, his history professor sends for Chandran who does not have a clue for which he has been called. On his way, he imagines all possible reasons behind the call, as the incident with Mr.Gajapathy followed this incident. On this thought process, he undergoes a momentary setback allowing himself to the imaginary world of the child and worries and tries to trace the background of his call. During this stroll, he becomes very scared and nervous. Once he reached the professor room; he suddenly lifts himself. Asks to himself, why be you, coward? Why are you afraid of your professor or anybody? Why should a human be afraid of another human? Just remove his outward accessories, his specks, turban, and his long coat… and Raghavanchar will appear like a normal human being. Is it not?" (Bachelor of Arts). This timely self-realization helped Chandran to regain his confidence and was ready to establish the adult-to-adult association with professor Raghavachar whom he feared till then. It is just established as he was able to cut the fear factors and the outward appearance of his professor and added to that he called only to discuss with him regarding the startup of a Historical Association and to request him to be the secretary.

As he leaves his teacher's room, he reflects over this happening and feels contempt for himself as Secretary. He felt that "he was on the verge of losing his personality. But, now he would have to be Natesan, the Union Secretary" (Bachelor of Arts). The wish to be unique and distinct from the rest is strong now though it gets modified in due course when he realizes that every job in the world is important, no matter how small. Chandran realized that "there was more in these association meetings than to be viewed in the eyes.

Each meeting was a supreme example of human endeavor, of selfless service" (Bachelor of Arts). Perhaps it is this realization that comes to him in his days as Secretary of the Historical Association that helps him break the unwritten code of the middle classes and settle for a newspaper agency as an occupation.

The coordinator in Chandran surfaces now, and he makes an accomplishment of the Association meeting, and this continues until college dispenses holidays for preparatory exam leave for the final examination. The initial segment of his life thus ends with earning of his B.A degree. Not long after his graduation, a noteworthy change comes into Chandran's life. Having got his degree, he is yet unclear as to what he is to do next and when well-wishers, kith, and kin start to pester him on asking about his next move and advice about his prospect until "Chandran had felt persecution within" (Bachelor of Arts). Then he decides that he would say that he like move to England and earn a doctorate and tells his father and relatives. This persuades everyone because among the middle-class Indian traveling to another country for higher education appreciates a specific eminence which makes it an acknowledged justification for not taking up a random job or other responsibilities.

In the in the meantime, he makes the most of his freshly discovered opportunity for freedom. He invests his time in the library catching up to speed with reading the books where he realized that he had not possessed the capacity to do in the college. In the evenings, he takes a long walk mostly alone because all his companion including Ramu has moved to Malgudi. What's more, there is the occasional company of his parents keeps him cheerful and engaged. However, this time of his life depicts the stillness before the storm.

One fine day, while walking rambled besides the banks of the Sarayu, Chandran who had the habit of staring at every girl who sat on the banks, (but he) had never felt before the acute interest he felt the girl who sat now. He admired the fashion she sat; he liked the way she played with her sister, he liked the way she dug her hands into the sand and threw it in the air. He would have willingly settled there and spent the rest of his life watching her dig her hands into the sand. The author's explanation, if any for this change in Chandran is a philosophic prefatory remark, "No one can explain the attraction between two human beings. It happens" (Bachelor of Arts).

This prepares us for the 'irrational way (as it may seem to the reader) in which Chandran falls in love with the girl and manner in which he begins to imagine that she too returns his feelings so that there is a stronghold for him to marry her. Erikson [5] states in Childhood and Society that the love relationship in an adolescent just a way of trying to understand himself, it is but a projection of his ego. And probably it is reasonable to accept this analysis here in order to understand Chandran's behavior and feelings because though he never has the courage to go to the girl and speak to her (of course this is mainly so because of the cultural constraints of the Indian social situation) he believes himself to be in love with her.

His affair and fascination towards Malathi, the young girl on the sands, remains as a friendship at the eyesight level. However, Chandran is not sure whether she is fair or dark colored or her shape of the nose, but his affections for her grew extremely high each day. He dreams and fantasizes about her (this isn't exceptional in most adolescents) and starts to confuse with reality so as the intention to marry her was strong. This alone would go up to the limited nature of Chandran's experience. This faithful equation of love only highlights his innocence and immaturity, finally, denied contact with the girl (because of social constraints) he can only express his feelings mere imitation of the heroes in the fiction novels.

"The thought of her melted him. While on his bed, he hugged the pillow and deeply cried in agony: Darling, do you hear me? What are you doing?" (Bachelor of Arts). He hopes for a similar happy ending that of the movie, where they "would sit in their creeper-covered villa on the hill scope, just those two, and watch the sunset" (Bachelor of Arts). Built on such flimsy grounds, his hopes were bound to get dashed, and while we may have got an inkling of the crisis that sets in later, Chandran lives in another world; on another level until it gives way.

At the offset of an Adult function, Harris adds that if "the adult is alert to the possibility of trouble, through probability estimating it, it can devise solutions to meet the distress if and when it comes" [6]. This capacity obviously has not come to Chandran, and that is the reason why he imbibes the broken relationship very seriously whenever he feels disappointed. Though the experience of love in Chandran's life is significant because it helps him to redefine life. His being in love brings forth many solid

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qualities in Chandran, and these aid him more and more to position himself in the adult world. Indeed, the crisis in love which takes after him acts as a catalyst on his identity and encourage him on the marriage subject but his courage fails when he tries to address to his father on the same subject.

The following day too he can't raise the subject. However, as he returns to his room, he laments his weakness. He "would be so unworthy to marry Malathi if he remains like a spineless worm scared his father! He was not a child requesting a toy, but rather a fully grown adult on a serious business" (Bachelor of Arts) and this realization is valuable (and in consonance with the desires brought up in us by Chandran's prior adult behavior) for it encourages him to reach his father with much courage and disclose to him that he would like to marry Malathi who is the daughter of D.W. Krishna Iyer. His father was taken aback initially, then, later realized his son is so earnest on this, he says, "I don't have a clue on these things; let me speak with your mother" (Bachelor of Arts). When heard, Chandran's mother is very much disappointed as she hoped for a daughter-in-law who is rich and beautiful, not of some mere head clerk.

She tries to reason with him, "Chandran, why don't you reconsider any of the dozens of girls that have been proposed to you"? Chandran rejected this suggestion indigently: "I suppose those girls are richer and more beautiful?" "but, I don't care. I shall marry this girl and no one else." "But how are you sure they are prepared to give their daughter to you?" "They will have to." "Extraordinary, do you think that marriage is a child's game?" (Bachelor of Arts). There are many things to be reckoned still! The stars sign and girl's parents to count on.

Here we can understand the mentality of Chandran's parents in the light of Marxian proposition about dominant values and meanings in society. Marx in Culture and Materialism expresses that: ….in any society, in a specific period, there is a focal arrangement of practices, meanings, and values which we can legitimately consider prevailing and effective…In any case … the focal, viable and predominant arrangement of meanings and values, which are not just organized and lived.

Chandran's parents are traditional in their views about the marriage of their son. Such views were effective and dominant in Indian society. Such values and meanings related to

marriage, dowry system have been practiced in the name of culture for a very long time. But Chandran is adamant and inconsolable until his parents relent. Here, Chandran differs from the dominant orthodox culture and tradition in respect to love and marriage.

Along these lines, according to Raymond Williams [7] in Culture and Materialism: A practice or meaning might be endured as a deviation, yet still be seen just as another specific method to live. In any case, as the vital predominance broadens, similar meanings and practices can be seen by the overwhelming society, not only neglecting or disdaining it but rather as trying it. Chandran attempts to challenge the conventional social set up through his love affair.

But for Chandran's parents, tradition is "an active catalyst of shaping force" (Bachelor of Arts). They are not ready to accept Chandran's love affair and his will to marry Malathi. For them, "tradition in practice is the most evident expression of the social dominance and hegemonic pressures and limits" (Bachelor of Arts).

But for their son's sake, they were prepared to this extent; they were prepared to consider the proposal if it comes from the other side. They hoped that the bridegroom's parents would certainly not accept the proposal as it will ridicule them. But, Chandan raves with anger avoiding eye contact with his parents, says "put your customs to the dust-pot" (Bachelor of Arts) like this brings an open conflict between the generations of which it is written in nature's law that it must exist. The rigidity of the caste system prevalent in the society troubles his mind.

The fear within him multiplies thinking that his parents shall not be willing to marry his lady love. He completely gets lost in his thoughts and sits back in dark room: Suppose…he said to himself; even if she belonged to some other caste…a marriage shall not be accepted between sub-caste within the same caste. If India was to reach redemption from these water-tight divisions must let go-Community, Caste, Sub-caste, and further divisions. (Bachelor of Arts). Chandran felt very piqued, and he determined to mark as an example himself by marrying his love (Malathi) whichever her caste shall be: a noticeable stand in whole contrast with the orthodox social values system upheld by his parents. We can notice Chandran's reaction towards the social evil like dowry system.

Dowry is another social evil Narayan touches upon in this novel. It is the elders who are bent upon perpetuating this evil despite the cry being made from time to time by rationalists. Chandran's parents are seen to have been least interested in dowry, but they have been inwardly craving for that. Their greed is exposed through the character of Chandran's mother who says:

My father gave seven thousand in cash to your father, and over two thousand in a silver vessel, and spent nearly five thousand on wedding celebrations. What was wrong with it? How are we any the worse for it? Every father must set some money apart for finding a son-in-law. We can't disregard custom (Bachelor of Arts).

Chandran's father seems not to appear not to be the obstacle in Chandran's way. Whatsoever, Chandran liked to live a free life as he pleased. But when found that his parents had upper hand in almost every matter, he felt frustrated. Chandran's only comfort is his friend Mohan from who stayed on Mill Street where he can have an opportunity to take a glance at Malathi every day. It is in his companionship Chandran shows most of his adulthoods: "Why are we clasp the ed and nose-led by our elders?" "Why can't they allow us to arrange our own life as we wish? Why can't they free us to live or die on our ideas?" (Bachelor of Arts). As Narayan states, these are pain point questions and one can be astonished at Chandran's guts to face the cost independently.

How far will Chandran be able to break away from tradition, one asks oneself? Or will ultimately make a compromise with tradition? These are questions that can be answered only later on? Here we observe that Chandran is trying to be treated as an adult by his family. However, it was Chandran's fathers who took the initiative in sending a high priest, a Sastrigal –keeping aside the time-based custom—to the girl's house to bring about some settlement. The horoscopes were exchanged. But the girl's father D.W.Krishnan Iyer was so orthodox in his attitude, and he rejected the wedding proposal outright, saying that the boy's horoscope was ill-matched: I know a little of astrology myself. I am primed to oversee many things in a horoscope. I usually don't press myself towards the factors that indicate wealth, prosperity, progeny and that's all. But, I do feel that we should not ignore the question of the horoscope. I have heard thousands of cases who didn't abide by it had faced numerous problems in life…It even had killed the wife soon after the marriage. He

said when pressed by Chandran's father. Love marriages in this course are a rare possibility under such circumstances (Bachelor of Arts).

In this scenario, his efforts to marry Malathi fails, and he sends her a letter asking her to wait upon until the stars in his horoscope are dispelled. But, the sudden news of Malathi's marriages breaks down Chandran's heart, and he decides to leave Malgudi until he forgets and renews his mind. Meanwhile, his father recommends him to visit his uncle who lives in Madras. Now, Chandran decides to leave to Madras, but as the train nears the station, he slips back to see his cousin. Later, Chandran asserts himself once again; his wish to visit his uncle vanishes. He decides on his own and moves to Madras, in the company of Kailas, but later leaves him because he gets petrified by his lifestyle.

Kailas is an aggressive bigamist, who occasionally descends to Madras to have a good time. He is an alcoholic and also visits the prostitute's house. This horrifies Chandran and made him flee away from as he is a teetotaler. This was the first time he had been so close to a man who is habituated in taking alcohol; this was the first time he had stood at the portals of a prostitute's house. He was thoroughly terrified" (Bachelor of Arts). At this point, Chandran may seem to be wandering without any central focus. In this shift to Madras involves a temporary denial of any attempt to progress into his life. The episode with Kailas shocks him into the recognition of his delinquency, while Madras functions as a crisis heterotopia. However, wherever he goes, thoughts of Malathi and the Kalyani Raga, played at her wedding, haunted him.

He says to himself, there is no meaning to live a life like this and decides to become a sanyasi. "To avoid the suicidal thoughts, he had to gamble with his mind" (Bachelor of Arts). This decision of his is not an unusual one considering the influence of religion in the average Indian home and the veneration with which sanyasis are regarded here. But though Chandran is honest enough to realize that his renunciation is without the spiritual motive and that his renunciation "was revenge on society, circumstances and perhaps too, on destiny" (Bachelor of Arts), his attitude, on the whole, is a negative one. Displaced from Malgudi and his romantic dream of entering into marriage through a love match, which represents a modest challenge to his orthodox mother's belief in customs, Chandran's sensibilities are nevertheless revolted by the side of Madras to which Kailas introduces him.

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In the state of turmoil, he briefly contemplates going home to Malgudi. But at this point in the novel, it has become an ambivalent situation, a place to which he feels he is unable to return. In this state of mental exile, his thoughts again revolve around to become a sanyasi because he realized that, "he had left his home. Now, what did it matter where he lived? I am like a sanyasi. Why like? He was a sanyasi; the simplest solution to all these problems. Shave the head, wear clothes in ochre, and you were dead or not who cared" (Bachelor of Arts). Chandran's remorse for what he has committed is best known through his own words: Sitting in the dark, he subjected his soul to a remorseless life.

From the moment he had donned the ochre cloth to the present, he had been living on charity, charity given in mistake, given on the face value of a counterfeit. He had been humbugging through life. He told himself that if he were such an ascetic he ought to do without food or perish of starvation. He ought not to feed his miserable stomach with food which is neither earned nor, by spiritual worth deserved. (Bachelor of Arts) But there is the difference between his behavior and that of a real sanyasi. He was, "different from the usual sanyasi. Others may renounce with a spiritual motive and purpose. Abandonment may be to them as a means to attain peace itself. But Chandran's rejection was not of that kind" (Bachelor of Arts).

Instead of trying to come to clutches of reality, he is merely trying to escape from it, seeking good reasons rather than real reasons for his state of mind. That is why he tells himself that it is all Malathi's mistake that he is where he is today. She had played with him and led him on to this condition. He completely forgets his role in the whole episode and takes an emotional, non-rational, childish view of the matter.

He thinks that "women are like that; they enjoyed torturing people. And for the sake of her memory, he had come to this. He railed against that memory, against love. There was no such thing; a foolish literary notion" (Bachelor of Arts). One realizes even then that Chandran's travails cannot end soon. That would happen only when he would learn to take a mature, adult view of the crisis.

Later, Chandran decides to return home which is marked by relief among the family who has not known where Chandran has been for the past eight months. Though in the beginning he more like the youths of pre-Independent India he imbibed more of the British's

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lifestyle and criticized the orthodox Indian lifestyle which does be not born to enjoy life as he expels as sannyasi to detach from the real world, the truth reckoned that he is not a real sannyasi, and his destiny doesn't end here. After his return to Malgudi, Chandran finds he can lead a quiet life, but he also realizes that despite his efforts to keep himself busy in the garden, he cannot forget Malathi. At the same time, he also begins to feel strongly about the fact that he is without an occupation and this thought disturbs him. He realizes that he must become independent as early as possible and should no more pester his father.

He also begins to ask himself, perhaps for the first time, whether going to England instead of taking up a job is not another way of shirking responsibility. His consultations with Mohan only reinforce his decision, and he decides to take the Chief Agency of Daily Messenger if he can secure it. His father, a retired magistrate, is not happy with his son's decision but he does not object too strongly either.

Ever since his return, his parents have begun to treat him very carefully, as if they were afraid he would go off again if they foisted their wishes on him. They have realized that he has an independent streak in him and they should learn to respect it.

Once again Chandran can lead the good old life, happy and cheerful as he kept himself busy with the expansion of his agency and establishing his business with real earnest. One day, almost a year after his return home, when his father visits him in his office asks him very hesitatingly if he would be interested in a new marriage proposal. Chandran is disturbed and says he can't accept the proposal.

His parents have to accept the defeat in life, firstly because their minds have been trained to accept and obey the family and the society, secondly, if at all they like to bring about some changes in the accepted social norms, their half-hearted efforts fail miserably short; and they simply could not withstand the collective force of the traditional society. But what we observe is that different layers of his consciousness are socially conditioned not without the necessary pain and suffering. In other words, he grows up, matures into the adult world.

At the same time, he doesn't want to hurt his father and is almost apologetic when he tells him that he cannot marry yet. His father is more understanding in this regard and leaves him. But later Chandran accepts the proposal. With his marriage with Susila, love becomes a

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reality for him, not just a foolish literary notion. Chandran has a good job which he likes, a beautiful wife whom he adores; a friend whom he trusts and though occasionally he remembers Ramu, being of the sentimental, sensitive kind. His earlier negative attitudes get replaced by more positive once.

The initial phase of Chandran who praised the British now begins to vanish when he started to realize life. The various facets of life taught him the reality and life are not a practice ground as he traveled along ignoring the society. Even though he enjoyed the real freedom, his journey in life was not peaceful. He started to respect each's perspective, and all the relationships are intertwined, and that is where real freedom is. It is not only important to get freedom from British rule…it is to release freedom from within along with the society to live a harmonious life. The Bachelor of Arts depicts the old social values questioned now and then by people with a modern and rational approach towards life. Persons like Chandran, have failed to achieve the desired goal.

Theme

Sriram – love at first sight

In this part, Waiting for the Mahatma (1955) is taken up for a detailed examination to find out the theme of Freedom Struggle has been treated. R. K. Narayan is identical with Raja Rao not only about the cultural and religious aspects but also about the attitude towards Freedom Movement. In a way Waiting for the Mahatma is a sequel to Kanthapura as Waiting for the Mahatma also dwells upon the theme of the transformation of Freedom Movement into a mass movement and the narrative is expanded up to the assassination of Mahatma Gandhiji.

Sriram is in a way, an orphan because he has lost his parents while he is a child, "His mother, who died to deliver him, and his father, who was killed in Mesopotamia, might have been figures in a legend as far as Sriram was concerned" (Waiting for the Mahatma). He is left to the care of his grandmother who brings him up with pension amount of Sriram's father in Malgudi. Sriram is brought up without being exposed to the outside world. His world begins from his house and ends at the window-sill:

"…comfortably reclining on the cold cement window-sill, and watching the street. He had sat there, morning to night, ever since he could remember" (Waiting for the Mahatma).

Things do not improve when he grows to adolescence. He is exposed only to the shop in front of the house. He becomes a good customer to Kanni who runs the shop. He is impressed by the beautiful picture which is hung in the without knowing-whose portrait it. Even the shopper does not know it. All the customers are attracted by the picture about which the description goes humorously as:

'Whose is that picture?' He asked once, pausing between sips of a colored drink. 'How should I know?' Kanni said. 'It's probably some queen, probably Queen Victoria' although he might with equal justification have claimed her to be Maria Theresa or Ann Boleyn (Waiting for the Mahatma).

The portrait represents the foreign goods. This has got a symbolic relevance why people being fond of this picture. There is a strong view that Indians are under the influence of the Western culture. It is a subtle introduction of the theme of colonialism in the narrative against which the plot is strewn. The author introduces the theme of freedom struggle in an unusual manner.

Once, Gandhiji's public meeting is scheduled in Malgudi. On the day, Sriram also goes to hear Gandhiji's speech without being aware of who Gandhiji is and what Freedom Struggle means without being aware of who Gandhiji is and what freedom struggle means.

At this juncture, the romantic element is incorporated. He witnesses not only Gandhiji but also a woman disciple by Bharati. He is impressed by both which is noted by Geoffrey Kain:

When Gandhiji speaks to a gathering in Malgudi the orphaned young man Sriram is in attendance and, while he is moved by Gandhi's message, he is much

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more entranced by Bharati, one of the young women followers of the Mahatma who line the dias (Waiting for the Mahatma).

Sriram does not miss even a single meeting of Gandhiji after this. The masterstroke of irony in this regard is that Sriram attends all the meetings of Gandhiji not because of his interest in Gandhiji's speech, nor his love for the nation but because of his passion for Bharati. Subsequently, the seed of patriotic is sown in him about which Kain aptly observes:

"Sriram becomes drawn into Gandhian activism only through his passion for the Bharati; to be closer to her, becomes one of the Satyagrahi. Ironically, his physical passion (which he scarcely keeps in check) and his love-obsession (which hardly qualifies as Swaraj) lead him, ultimately, to become serious in his commitment to self-denial, self-control, and a deep sense of service" (Waiting for the Mahatma).

Mahatma Gandhi is a central character in the narrative which obliviously foregrounds the fact Waiting for the Mahatma is a narrative of Freedom Struggle. The content of his speech in Malgudi endorse this assumption:

"Now a mighty choral chant began; Raghupathi Raghava Raja Ram, Pathitha Pavan a Seetha Ram, to a simple tune, led by a girl at the microphone. It went on and on and ceased when Mahatmaji began his speech… At the outset, Mahatma Gandhi explained that he'd speak only in Hindi as a matter of principle. 'I will not address you in English. It's the language of our rulers. It enslaved us. I very much wish I could speak to you in your sweet language, Tamil; but alas, I am too hard-pressed for time to master it now, although I hope if God in his infinite mercy grants me the longevity due to me, I shall be able next time to speak to you in Tamil without troubling our friend Natesh?" (Waiting for the Mahatma).

After having opposed English as the language of the colonial rule, Gandhiji's favorite principles such as spinning on the charka, the practice of absolute Truth

and Non-Violence – are subsumed in the narrative. In a way, it echoes Kanthapura, which also dwells upon them. The definition of non-violence is skillfully inducted into the narrative:

"Presently Mahatmaji ascended the platform and Sriram hastily took his eyes off the ladies and joined in the hand clapping with well-timed devotion and then in the singing of Raghupathi Raghava Raja Ram. After that Gandhi spoke of non-violence and explained how it could be practiced in daily life. 'It is a perfectly simple procedure provided you have faith in it. If you watch yourself you will avoid all actions, big or small, and all thoughts, however obscure, which may cause pain to another…'When someone has wronged you or has done something which appears to you to be evil, pray for the destruction of that evil. Cultivate an extra affection for the person, and you will find that you can bring about a change in him. Two thousand years ago, Jesus Christ meant the same thing when he said, "Turn the other cheek" (Waiting for the Mahatma).

Gandhiji's philosophy of disregard for the practice of untouchability follows the doctrine of non-violence. Sriram is influenced by Gandhiji's ideology, which is presented as:

When Gandhiji spoke of untouchability and caste, Sriram reflected, 'There must be a great deal in what he says. We always think we are superior people. How Granny bullies that ragged scavenger, who comes to our house every day to sweep the backyard!' Granny was so orthodox…Sriram also took a devilish pleasure in finding fault with the scavenger's work, although he never paid the slightest attention to their comments. He simply went about his business driving his broom vigorously and interrupting himself only to ask, 'When will master give me an old shirt he promised so long ago?' (Waiting for the Mahatma).

One can notice not only the doctrine of Gandhiji being incorporated in the freedom movement but also the freedom movement itself being transformed into a mass movement. It is evident in the change that takes place in Sriram who was earlier, "not having any definite aim." Sriram priority undergoes a significant change after he has heard Gandhiji's sermon on

men's conduct towards women. He has been burning with passion for Bharati, but he can overcome it gradually. He achieves self-control and beings to concentrate not on Bharati but Bharata. He is inspired by the suggestion of his teacher who says that" I am proud to see you here, my boy. Join the Congress, work for the country; you will go far, God bless you…." Sriram obeys his teacher's advice and associates himself with the Congress as he is already under the spell of Gandhiji.

The narrative dwells upon Gandhiji's stay with the untouchables in their huts, which enhances the theme of the transformation of the freedom movement into a mass movement. Gandhiji declines the invitation of Mr. Natesh to stay in his palatial house on which he has already spent two lakh rupees. On the contrary, he prefers the huts of the untouchables, though they lack the basic amenities. Gandhiji prefers the love of a small boy belonging to the caste of untouchables to the extravagant gesture of Natesh. Subsequently, Gandhiji accompanies the boy to the latter's hut. This explains how Gandhiji transformed the freedom movement into a mass movement. To the effect of this factor, the following is provided:

> "Gandhi occupied a hut which had a low entrance. He didn't like to oust anyone from his hut but chose one facing the river sand, after making certain that it had been vacant, the occupant of the hut having gone elsewhere" (Waiting for the Mahatma).

Sriram is a character who represents the multitude of the youth that responded to the call of Gandhiji to fight against the British. Through him, the novel gives the vivid picture of the mass movement at the advent of Mahatma Gandhiji. Sriram's initial movement to associates himself with Gandhian movement is depicted dramatically. He visits the hut in which Gandhi is sheltered during his visit to Malgudi to seek admission to the campaign. He fails to draw the attention of Gandhi and has been asked a leave hut by Bharati. The dialogue between them dramatizes Sriram eagerness to join the Congress:

> She said rather grimly: 'Don't you know that when Bapuji sleeps, we have to leave him? He felt like asking, 'Who is Bapuji?' But using his judgment for a second,

he understood it must refer to the Mahatma, and not wanting to risk being chased out by the resolute girl said, 'Of course, I knew it. I was only waiting for you to come out' 'Who are you? I don't think I have seen you before? (Waiting for the Mahatma).

This was the question he had been waiting to be asked all along, but now when it came, he found himself tongue-tied.

He felt so confused and muddled that she took pity on him and said, 'What is your name? He answered 'Sriram.' 'What are you doing here?' She asked. 'Don't you remember me?' he said irrelevantly. 'I saw you when you come with a money-box in the market, the other day. . . 'Oh, I see,' she said out of politeness. 'But I might not remember you since quite a lot of people put money into my box that day. Anyway, I asked you what you are doing here now?' 'Perhaps I' am one of the volunteers he said. 'Why "Perhaps"?' he asked. 'Because I'm not yet one,' he replied (Waiting for the Mahatma).

The conversation between explains the horns and disciplines, which are to be imbibed in those who wish to be volunteers in the Gandhian movement. There are also clues for the mutual liking between Sriram and Bharati. Sriram touches the heart of Bharati by explaining that he is an orphan.

At this juncture, the narrative projects Bharati not just a character but also symbol of a child of Mother India. Her biographical details occur and show that Bharati too is an orphan. Her father was a freedom fighter and died in 1920 movement for the nation's cause. Her mother also passed away due to which the local Sevak Sangh has adopted her. Since then, Bharati has been associated with Sevak Sangh which is one of wings fighting for freedom:

I do whatever I am asked to do by the Sevak Sangh. Sometimes they ask me to go and teach people spinning and tell them about Mahatmaji's ideas. Sometimes they

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send me to villages and poor quarters. I meet them and talk to them and do a few things. I attend to Mahatmaji's needs (Waiting for the Mahatma).

Thus, the narrative highlights one more of dimensions of Gandhiji's struggle for freedom. Taking advantage of Bharati's tenderness, Sriram expresses his love for her. Bharati dismisses his proposal by reminding him that he would be thrown away if he had persisted in that direction. In the ensuing conversation, he makes her see in him the urge to work for the campaign of Mahatma Gandhi. On Bharati's invitation to meet Gandhi, Sriram becomes panic strikes for he knows that he is unworthy of being in the company of such a person as Gandhi. When he is reluctant to agree, Bharati's response plays a turning point not only in the plot of the novel but also in the life of Sriram. It is worthwhile to cite this scene:

…'If you wish to meet me come to Bapuji, the only place where you may see me. Of course, if you don't want to see me anymore, go away'. This placed him in a dilemma. 'Where? How?' he asked. 'Come to the door of Bapu's hut and wait for me.''When? Where?' 'At three a.m. tomorrow morning. I'll take you to him'. Saying this, she jumped to her feet and ran off towards her hut (Waiting for the Mahatma).

Sriram is present at the door of Gandhi hut at the time fixed by Bharati the next day. While awaiting Bharati, Sriram's mind is subjected to conflict as to whether he should make goodwill of his grandmother or that of Gandhi and Bharati. Then the unusual thing happens. He is called by Gandhi to go and sit close to him. Gandhi asks him to take a vow that he would wear only cloth made out of his own hands each day to which Sriram agrees instantly as if he is under a spell. Subsequently, he becomes so intimate to Gandhi that:

When the going in the Taluk Office struck four, the Mahatma invited Sriram to go out with him for a walk. He seized his staff in one hand and with the other supported himself on the shoulder of Bharati, and strode out of the hut- a tall figure in white. He had tucked his watch at his waist into a fold of his white dhoti. He pulled it out and said: 'Half an hour I have to walk, come with me, Sriram. You can talk to me

undisturbed'. A few others joined them. Sriram felt he was walking through some unreal dream world. The Mahatma was in between him and Bharati (Waiting for the Mahatma).

The role of Gandhi is given a focal point at this juncture. Gandhiji's concept of voluntary poverty has been duly represented in this part of the narrative. Gandhi stays in a hut, which obviously imposes on his followers to forego the basic comforts as well even though they are wealthy. One more character called Gorpad is introduced in the narrative, and he explains the sacrifices of his brother and Bharati's father. Sriram comes forward to share the experience of Gandhi and his followers about the voluntary poverty. There is a glimpse of the development of the theme of mass movement at this juncture.

Sriram attitude undergoes a rapid change and is now prepared to get absorbed into the campaign of Gandhi against the British in full spirit. He expresses his willingness to take another vow to oust the British from India. Gandhi enquires him how he would help the campaign to oust the British. Sriram replies that he needs the blessings and guidance of Gandhi in this endeavor. Gandhi is pleased to observe the devotion in Sriram and blesses him:
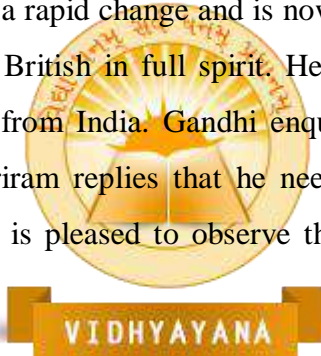
"Well, young friend, if God wills it, you will do great things, trust in him and you will be all right"(Waiting for the Mahatma).

Gandhi prescribes him some more principles, which are regarded as a prerequisite for the task of ousting the British. They are:

(1) He should drive vestige of violence from his system.

(2) He should forget the term 'Enemy' and must think of him as a friend who must leave him.

(3) He should have an overpowering love at heart for his enemy.

(4) He should become a hundred percent ahimsa soldier.

(5) Protection of animals.

The advice of Gandhi represents his mode of war against foreign rule in its miniature. This makes the narrative as the narrative of freedom struggle beyond doubt. Subsequently, Sriram is admitted to Gandhi's campaign. He joins Bharati and Gorpad and they, in turn, from a trio in the campaign. Gorpad plays a pivotal role in making Sriram in understanding the impact of the British rule on the life of the villagers. His comment on foreign rule reflects the injustice meted out the native people:

'See what the British have done to our country: this famine is their maneuvering to keeps us in enslavement. They are plundering the forests and fields to keep their war machinery going, and the actual sufferer is this child', pointing at any village child who might chance to come that way, showing its ribs, naked and pot-bellied' (Waiting the for Mahatma).

Gandhi is about to complete his four campaign in the south. The narrative dwells upon how Gandhi could fool the British officials to keep them away from his campaign and the style of his tour. Regarding the former, it is described that Gandhi has defeated the calculation of officials by refusing to give a programme of his four and by visiting unexpected places. Through this method, Gandhi can undertake the campaign more effectively.

About the latter, it is described that Gandhi has toured the villages of the foot, stationed himself at the lowliest hut in the village and traveled in a third-class compartment in the train. These behaviors of Gandhi play a great source of motivation among the mass of the village to participate in the struggle. As a result, the freedom movement could emerge as a national movement in its true spirit.

On the completion of the tour, Gandhi provides some moral tips to Bharati and Sriram to sustain the campaign in Malgudi in his absence. They boost up the courage in them to

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become prepared for sacrifices if required for the cause of the nation. This reflects the apprenticeship given to the youth by Gandhi which helped the whole nation to participate in the freedom struggle.

In the absence of Gandhi, Sriram became more devoted and committed to the task assigned to him, Gandhi. He begins to adopt the principles in every walk of life. It is manifested in:

He was going through a process of self-tempering, a rather hard task, for he often found on checking his thoughts that they were still as undesirable as ever. He had thought that by practicing all the austerities that he had picked up in Gorpad's company, he could become suddenly different. Gandhiji had blessed his idea of self-development. He had said: 'Spin and read the Bhagavad Gita, and utter Ram Nam continuously, and then you will know what to do in life' (Waiting for the Mahatma).

Sriram carried a change of dress and went downhill to a brook and bathed. He felt so invigorated after the cold bath that he sang aloud all alone in his wilderness. He went on repeating: "Raghupathi Raghava Raja Ram, Pathitha Pavana Seetha Ram'- Mahatmaji's litany" (Waiting for the Mahatma).

The narrative reflects the Quit India Movement launched Mahatma Gandhi to a considerable length Gandhi's message to the people to participate in the Quit India Movement spreads across the country like a wildfire. The novel depicts how it becomes popular among the youth through the deeds of Sriram. He responds to this call instantly and gets into the action to campaign for the Quit India Movement in his village.

This is described as follows:

Sriram dipped the brush in paint and fashioned carefully, 'Quit India' on the wall…all their armament being this brush and black paint and black walls… It also seemed to him possible that Britain had imported the letter 'Q' into India so that there might be a national drain on black paint. He was so much obsessed with this thought that he

began to do write a modified 'Q' expending the very minimum of paint on its tail so that it read, until one scrutinized it closely, 'Quit India.' The villagers asked: 'How long ought this to be on our wall, sir? 'Till it takes effect' 'what does it say, sir?' 'It is "Quit" -meaning that the British must leave our country'(Waiting for the Mahatma).

This holds a mirror to the transformation freedom movement into a mass movement subtly. Sriram's elevation from ignorance and aimlessness to a matured nationalist is represented in his act of tackling the opposition to call for the Quit India campaign. People like a school teacher and a carter object to the campaign of Sriram. The teacher argues that the natives are not yet ripped to the country themselves. Hence, he endorses the continuation of foreign rule. The carter sees the campaign as an unnecessary interruption in the normal life of the village folk. He educates them in the following manner:

'Do you know Mahatma Gandhi is in jail?' 'Yes, master.' 'You know why he is there?' The man shook his head. 'So that you may be a free man in this country. You are not a free man in this country now' (Waiting for the Mahatma).

Then Sriram visits the location of timber yard and appeals to the contractor that sending our woods to the foreign country is unpatriotic. Here also Sriram's intervention is viewed as a nuisance by the workers. But Sriram does not lose heart. He persists in his campaign to take the message of 'Quit India' to the mass. His undiminishing enthusiasm in seeing India free is reflected in: "We will spin charka, wear Khadi, live without luxury, and we shall have India ruled by Indians" (Waiting for the Mahatma).

Sriram moves on to another village called Solur. He indulges in educating the people of this village against buying and selling the foreign goods. On this occasion, the purpose of Gandhi's Dandi march is highlighted. He dissuades the people from the consumption foreign goods by citing examples of Gandhi's sacrifice by walking three hundred miles across the country to boil the salt-water on the beach of Dandi and help anyone to boil salt-water and make his salt. He reminds the people that it is a symbol of boycotting the foreign goods.

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Subsequently, he makes a raid to a local grocery shop and exposes the sale of foreign goods in that shop to the people.

The protagonist conversion from the extremism to Gandhism

In the career of Sriram as a freedom fighter, a significant change occurs. Though Sriram is introduced to the freedom struggle by his attendance at the meetings of Gandhi, his career in the freedom struggle is not just characterized by Gandhian ideology. He happens to be influenced by the ideology of extremists for quite some time before he emerges himself as a thorough Gandhian. In a way, the author tries to incorporate the freedom struggle in its whole by depicting not only the struggle of moderates but also that of the extremists.

The author goes about it by creating a character called Jagadish. He shames as a photographer in Malgudi and claims that he has got a formula to jeopardize Britain in India. In reality, he is an extremist freedom fighter and has arrived here to install a small radio set which is expected to transmit code messages.

Sriram falls prey to his influence on two accounts. First, his mind has become imbalanced due to the departure of Bharati from him. Second, Jagadish coaxes to him that he and Bharati are good friends and birds of the same feather. To dejected Sriram, they ignite his mind with the passion for joining Jagadish, which is humorously depicted:

'I am Jagadish. I used to know Bharati also. We all are doing more or less the same work'. 'This was enough to stir Sriram out of his lethargy. He sat up and welcomed the other profusely with a great deal of warmth'(Waiting for the Mahatma).

Jagadish makes use of Sriram's weakness in his deep love for Bharati and provokes him to opt out of the Gandhian mode of struggle. The conversation between Jagadish and Sriram reveals it clearly:

'Are you going to court imprisonment?' 'No, I have other things to do. That is why I have come here'. Sriram was happy to find a kindred soul and at once poured

into his ears his feelings. 'I told Bharati not to be a fool….' 'Don't say that. In this matter, we all judge and act individually. Those who cannot follow Mahatmaji's orders are free to act as they think best'. The other said, 'This is a war in which we are engaged, we are passing through abnormal times, and we do what we think best' (Waiting for the Mahatma).

As a result, Jagadish installs the radio in Sriram's room. Then he chooses the temple as the center of his activities by transforming it into a fortress. Sriram obeys to the instructions of Jagadish as if he is under a spell. It becomes evident in the depiction of Sriram who "had become a blind slave of Jagadish (Waiting for the Mahatma). After this Jagadish's real identity is revealed. He is not a photographer in Malgudi as he has introduced himself earlier, but is a staunch follower of Subhas Chandra Bose. He has been secretly carrying out the agenda of propagating Bose's ideology and drawing the cadets to this campaign. [Sriram's interest in Bose's] The author has skillfully managed to include the imaginary speech of Bose in the narrative thus as:
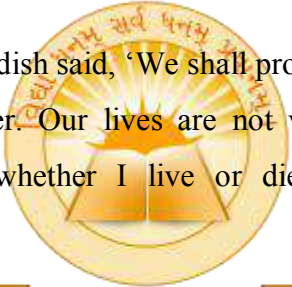
Subhas Chandra Bose's voice said, 'Men of the Indian Army, be patriots. Help us free our dear Motherland. Many of your friends are here, having joined the Indian National Army, which is poised for an attack on your borders. We are ready. We shall soon be across, and then you can join the fight on our side. Till then don't aim your guns at us, but only at the heart of our enemy'. And then followed a ten-point programme of National Service that the men of the Indian Army should undertake (Waiting for the Mahatma).

Sriram gets drawn towards the Bose's campaign gradually. The influence of Bose's radio speech upon Sriram and his response are manifested in the following:

'This is Subhas Chandra Bose speaking,' Sriram sat up respectfully. 'What good fortune that I should hear his voice!' At the sound of it, Sriram felt reverence for this man who had abandoned his home, comfort, and security, and was going from country to country, seeking some means of liberating his Motherland… Sriram wrote

at breakneck speed. He felt as if the commanding presence of Subhas Chandra Bose itself was at his elbow dictating. He filled up several sheets of the pad in respectful silence (Waiting for the Mahatma).

Sriram takes down the speech of Subhas Chandra Bose broadcast but gets disappointed at the end of the speech due to lack of clarity in broadcasting the message of Bose. Sriram feels hurt for being unable to hear the message of Bose. He meets Jagadish and asks him as what would be Bose's last words. At this juncture, friction seems to creep in the coordination between them due to Jagadish's indifference. However, Sriram remains faithful to Jagadish and obliges to perform the duties of sticking pamphlets in the Army quarters, which Jagadish assigns to him. Though this job dangerous, Sriram does not hesitate which is portrayed as follows:

Before parting, Jagadish said, 'We shall probably all three of us get shot in this enterprise. But don't bother. Our lives are not very important. Our work is more important.' 'I don't care whether I live or die,' said Sriram (Waiting for the Mahatma).

Sriram sets out to the army quarters following Jagadish's directions. He catches a bus and reaches the destination. When he is about to cut a portion of the barbed wire fence, a strange thought mixed with panic occurs in him. For the first time, he begins to reconsider his decision of taking risks for the cause of freedom. He realizes that he should not invite death into the hands of unknown persons. As a result, he withdraws himself from the active involvement in the extremist's campaign. In this regard it is worthwhile to note what Dr. M.K. Naik observes:

His lack of genuine faith in the cause of the freedom struggle also makes Sriram a coward and cowardice and freedom go ill together. Thus, he is asked to distribute copies of Subhas Chandra Bose's message to the Indian Army in the army camp at Bellaire, but he loses his nerve when he approaches the barbed wire fence (Waiting for the Mahatma).

Later, a turning point takes place in Sriram's association with Jagadish. He grows anticipation to meet Bharati but gets only a letter from her instead of her arrival. In the letter, she asks him to pay a visit to his grandmother at once. As a result, he arrives at 14 Kabir street only to learn that his grandmother is dead. She has been mistaken to be dead and put on the pyre. Unexpectedly she rises from the pyre. After this, Sriram surrenders himself in the police station and subsequently is put in detention at the Central Jail. This paves the way for Sriram to part ways with Jagadish and his extremism. Harish Raizada sums up the whole episode in the following:

> While leading a lonely and dejected life in the ruined temple hidden from public gaze, he meets Jagadish, a terrorist and a zealous national worker. He joins his new friend in his terroristic activities and helps him first in noting down the messages and speeches of Subhash Bose from Tokyo and Berlin and circulating cyclostyled copies among the Indian soldiers and afterwards in overturning and derailing trains, cutting telegraph wires, setting fire to the records in law courts, exploding crude bombs, and indulging in such other acts of violence. This makes the police announce a heavy price on his head. One day as he goes to see Bharati in the prison house and his dying grandmother at his own house, he is traced by the police and put behind bars (Waiting for the Mahatma).

The episode of the Sriram's company with Jagadish throws light on some significances of the theme of 'Freedom Struggle.' Firstly, it reflects that Waiting for the Mahatma dwells upon the theme of freedom struggle comprehensively with due scope for the extremist and moderate factions of freedom fighters. Second, it shows the influence of extremism on Sriram and his escape from violent to non-violent mode of the freedom struggle. Third, it indicates that Sriram is superficial in his commitment as a freedom straggler. Sriram's response to Jagadish's invitation to join his campaign is governed not by his genuine interest to espouse Subhas Chandra Bose but by his dejection at that time. He has been isolated from Bharati by the latter's departure to Delhi. When he suffers from desolation, Jagadish's mention that he and Bharati are of the same vocation, he mistakes that

Jagadish is a follower of Gandhi and volunteers himself to support subsequently. P.K. Singh elaborates it thus:

> His separation from Bharati (after her arrest) deviates him from Gandhian path to the way of terrorist movement. The agony of the separation turns into the fire of violence and his peaceful protest into the turbulent agitation (Waiting for the Mahatma).

Last, it shows the inclination of narrative as being towards Gandhian freedom struggle by depicting Sriram to have returned from Jagadish to Bharati.

In the subsequent narrative, the struggle of Subhas Chandra Bose to free India through non-violent mode is depicted through the creation of a character called Jagadish. He arrives at the place and provides the transmission of Bose's speech through a radio. Sriram gets an exposure to the attractive method to Gandhi's to free the nation for the first time. He is impressed by the speech of Bose too. The depiction of Bose's mode of freedom struggle adds a holistic picture to the theme of struggle in the novel:

> Britain will leave India with a salam if we crush the backbone of her administration'. He was always talking regarding backbone… Sometimes he said: 'Britain's backbone is, you know where?' (Waiting for the Mahatma).

This phase is not developed fully to confine only to the Gandhian movement. Hence only the theme of a national movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi becomes dominant in the narrative.

In the forthcoming episode, Sriram is arrested and kept in detention at the central jail. Sriram asks for privy arrangements in the jail on the ground that he has not yet been tried and proved guilty in the court. But his request is denied to him. He is regarded neither as Gandhi's man nor a criminal but as a dangerous person by the I.G. This explains the crude attitude of imperialism in India.

S p e c i a l   I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5 ,   I s s u e – 5 ,   M a y   2 0 2 0

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Subsequently, more and more people are brought to the jail and Sriram makes use of this chance to convert the jail into a platform for the discussion of nationalism in the jail. Thus, the novel portrays the strength gained by the Gandhian ideology in jail in this part of the narrative.

Sriram is not able to contain his being away from Bharati. So he contemplates an escape from the jail. While he is in this state of mind, the situation becomes favorable for the freedom of India. The British have decided to Quit India. As a result, the political prisoners are released from the jail. But Sriram's name is not found in the list of persons to be released. On the advice of the chief, he submits a representation for his release. Subsequently, Sriram is let free the prison, and the nation has also become free from the British rule by now.

Sriram returns to his place and finds that Bharati has gone to Delhi to join Gandhiji. A letter is lying from Bharati to Sriram asking him to come to Birla House in Delhi. Sriram boarded a train and reached Delhi. Bharati is present in the railway station to receive him. While the travel in the tanga to Birla House, Bharati briefs the developments which took place when he was in the detention.

The plot of the love story of Sriram and Bharati and the plot of the story of freedom struggle are skilfully merged towards the end of the narrative Sriram, and Bharati succeeds to the consent of Gandhiji for their marriage. Gandhiji is portrayed to agree not only for their marriage but to perform the marriage rituals himself. He assures them that he would conduct their marriage the next day and proceeds to the stage for the prayer in Birla house. Sriram and Bharati become satisfied at the decision of Gandhiji. At this juncture, a sudden change is brought into the plot that Gandhiji is assassinated while he is in the prayer. Thus, the narrative ends with an anti-climax. In a way, the climax is deliberate to sustain the novel not as a novel of love but as a novel of Freedom Struggle.

'Waiting for the Mahatma' contains several movements of Indian Freedom Struggle not only under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi but also under that of Subhas Chandra Bose, under the leadership of Gandhiji such programmes as Khadi movement, Quit India

Movement, Dandi March, Boycott of Foreign goods, Salt Satyagraha, Voluntary Poverty, Courting arrest and non-violence movement, etc., are incorporated in the narrative pattern. In addition, Gandhi has included as a central character in the novel. Under the banner of Subhas Chandra Bose, the campaign of military and the concept of the Indian National Army are subsumed in the narrative. Finally, the novel has successfully depicted the transformation of freedom struggle into a mass movement or national movement and its subsequent triumph to win freedom. Therefore, 'Waiting for the Mahatma' can be regarded as a true narrative of Indian Freedom Struggle beyond any doubt

Biased nationalities and their view on Gandhian ideology

The novel 'Bachelor of Arts' Chandran is portrayed as a young man with self-trait, determined and driven by his thoughts. He at first had a solid fascination towards the western way of life. He is a lad who admires modern culture and creates disdain for his home country as he feels westernization is genuine freedom. All these things considered, he faces numerous battles as he endeavors by his particular choice as he is an individualist. Chandran carried the real-him and pushed ahead in life with passion and likings. Despite the fact many times his instinct proved him wrong on many occasion, he self-realized and attempts to clear things relating to its cause. Though he questions the tradition, taste and love marriages, he felt that it could not be expelled from the society. The modernism within him had prompted him to lead a painful life as he couldn't marry his love. He takes a wrong choice again to wind up as a sannyasi. Later, Again the self-realization thought brings him back to his home and marries the girl of his parents' choice. His mind starts to think in a matured way, and he remembers that his friends were his stronghold.

Whereas, in 'Waiting for Mahatma' Sriram is projected as a person who is not self-propelled and who has no clear aim. He is drawn towards Gandhian ideologies simply because of love towards Bharati and not because of any patriotic feeling. Along the period, his love drew for freedom struggle due to ceaseless listening to Gandhiji's speech. Gandhiji's discourse influenced him on various things like untouchability, the freedom struggle against the British, etc. From his speech, he comprehended that each thought later would reflect in

S p e c i a l   I s s u e -   I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5 , I s s u e – 5 , M a y 2 0 2 0

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life which will cause pain however obscure. On his journey with Gandhiji, he was able to manifest self-control and focussed more on Bharatham and not in Bharati. Sriram was under the mentorship of Gandhiji was able to change all the ideologies and surpassed into real life. Despite the opportunity he had to express his love towards Bharati, he couldn't reveal it to her when the opportunity knocks. But when she comes to know that Sriram is an orphan, she develops an adoration towards him. Knowing this finally he proposes to her. This character in him, unceasingly reveals that he is not an initiative person and only Gandhi imposes his teachings on him and his followers, and they all thoughtlessly followed like a goat. Gandhiji has to ask him and every follower to take a vow before every mission so that he will be able to drive the campaign of his ideology. All through this time, he was under the mentorship of Gandhi who believes in non-violence and thought he became rationalized.

Gandhiji's ideology was completely contradictory to Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose who believes in extremism. When Gandhiji was imprisoned, Sriram was plotted by the Bose follower, and Sriram felt he should follow that. Along with this line, there happens a shift in his ideologies. The character is clear that he does not have a distinct plan in his life and he is not a Gandhian follower. Sriram requires an unceasing guideship from someone to lead his show.
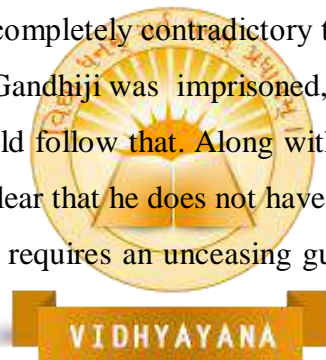
Both the characterization in the narratives of RK Narayan depicts a different characterization. The writer feels that the real freedom is not getting freedom from the British as Gandhiji felt. Even though Gandhi got freedom for India, still the nation suffers from casteism, race, and creed. The real freedom can be only begotten only when each takes a stand and fight for it to live a harmonious life.

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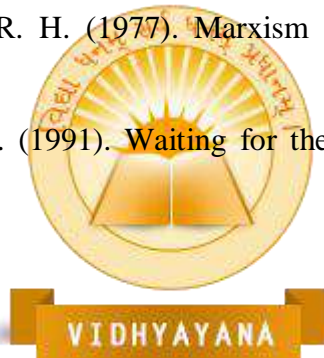
ઇ.સ. 1929 ની વૈશ્વિક મહામંદીની સામાજિક અને આર્થિક અસરો

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સારાંશ

'ઇ.સ.1929માં જર્મની કુલ 63 કરોડ પાઉન્ડની નિકાસ કરી શક્યું હતું, તે ત્રણ જ વર્ષમાં ઘટીને ઇ.સ. 1932માંતે માત્ર 28 કરોડ પાઉન્ડની જ થઇ ગઇ. આને પરિણામે જર્મનીનાં ગોડાઉનો ઉત્પાદિત માલથી ઉભરાવા લાગ્યાં અને કારખાનાં ટપોટપ બંધ થવા લાગ્યાં. બેકારોની સંખ્યા 60 લાખ ઉપર પહોંચી ગઇ. જર્મનીમાં તો 16 થી 32 વર્ષનાં અર્ધોઅર્ધ યુવાનો બેકાર હતા.'

  – ઇ.એચ.કાર

('ઇન્ટરનેશનલ રિલેશન્સ બિટવીન ટુ વર્લ્ડ વૉર્સ')

વિશ્વવ્યાપીમહામંદીએરન્મીસદીનીસૌથીગોઝારીઘટનાકહીશકાય પ્રથમવિશ્વયુદ્ધપછીવિશ્વધીમેધીમેવિકાસનાપંથેઆગળવધીરહ્યુંહતું. જુદાજુદાદેશોઆકાળમુખાયુદ્ધનેભૂલીનેઆર્થિકવિકાસકરવામાટેમથામણકરીરહ્યાહતા. વિશ્વયુદ્ધનાએકદાયકાબાદતેમાંધીમેધીમેસફળતાપણમળીરહીહતી. તેવામાંજવિશ્વનાદેશોનેઆમહામંદીનોસામનોકરવોપડ્યો અનેવિશ્વનાદેશોનીઆર્થિકપરિસ્થિતિડામાડોળથવામાંડી. વિશ્વમાંગરીબી, બેકારીજેવીઅનેકસમસ્યાઓનોઉવધારોથવાલાગ્યો. અમેરિકાથીશરુથયેલીઆવિશ્વવ્યાપીમહામંદીએઘીમેઘીમેયુરોપનીસાથેસાથેસમગ્રવિશ્વનેપણપોતાના ભરડામાંલઇલીધુંહતું. જેનાઅનેકમાઠાપરિણામોવિશ્વએભોગવવાપડ્યાહતા. પ્રસ્તુતપેપરમાંવિશ્વવ્યાપીમહામંદીનેકારણેવિશ્વમાંપડેલીઆર્થિકઅનેસામાજિકઅસરોનીરજૂઆતકરવામાંઆવીછે.

પૂર્વભૂમિકા :

20મી સદીના ત્રીજા દાયકા સુધી વિશ્વ 'યુદ્ધેત્તર અવસ્થા'માંથી મુક્ત થઇ ગયું હતું. યુરોપમાં રાજકીય સ્થિરતા સ્થાપાઇ હતી, માંગની વૃદ્ધિ સાથે વ્યાપાર વ્યવસ્થિત રીતે ચાલતો હતો, પ્રથમ વિશ્વ યુદ્ધ દરમિયાન કપાઇ ગયેલા વ્યાપારિક સંબંધો પુનઃ સ્થાપિત થઇ ચુક્યા હતા, અમેરિકા અને યુરોપ ના રાષ્ટ્રો આર્થિક દ્રષ્ટિએ સ્થિર હતા. અમેરિકા માટે યુદ્ધોત્તર સમય આર્થિક દ્રષ્ટિએ અભિવૃદ્ધિનો સમય (PeriodofBoom) હતો.પ્રથમ યુદ્ધકાળ દરમિયાન જાપાનમાં વિશાળ કારખાનાંની સ્થાપના થઇ

હતી અને તેમાં ઉત્પાદન પણ સારી માત્રામાં થતું હતું. જર્મની પણ આર્થિક મુશ્કેલીઓમાંથી બહાર આવી ગયું હતું. તેની આર્થિક સ્થિતિપણ સુધરી હતી. વિશ્વમાં કાચા માલસામાન અને ખાધ પદાર્થના ઉત્પાદનમાં 11 ટકાનો વધારો થયો હતો તેમજ કારખાનામાં બનતી વસ્તુઓનું ઉત્પાદન પણ 26 ટકા વધી ગયું હતું. રશિયાએ ક્રાંતિથી ઉત્પન્ન થયેલી મુશ્કેલીઓ નો સામનો કરીને પોતાના કરોડો લોકો માટે પંચવર્ષીય યોજનાનો અમલ આરંભી દીધો હતો. સર આ થર વોલ્ટર લખે છે કે 1929માં જો કે કેટલાક દેશોમાં સાપેક્ષ દ્રષ્ટિએ થોડીક ઓટ આવી હતી, તો પણ સમગ્ર રીતે વિચારતાં વિશ્વની સ્થિતિઅગાઉના કરતા ઘણી સારી હતી અને તે ઝડપથી એવી સમૃદ્ધિ તરફ આગળ વધી રહ્યું હતું કે તેના પતનનાં બીજ વિધમાન હતા. આ બધી ચમકદમક ઉપરછલ્લી હતી. 1929ના ઓક્ત્ટોબરમાં વિશ્વની પરિસ્થિતિ અચાનક પલટાઈ ગઈ. 1929ના ઓ કટોબરમાં વોલ સ્ટ્રીટ સંકટ વિશ્વવ્યાપી મહામંદીમાં ફેરવાઇ ગયું અને યુરોપભરના દેશોને ભરખી ગ યું. આ મહાન મંદી અંગેના પ્રસિદ્ધ લેખક આર્થર લુઇ લખે છે કે ઇ.સ. 1929માં આરંભાયેલી મંદી કો ઇ સાધારણ મંદી ન હતી,પરંતુ આધુનિક ઇતિહાસમાં પોતાના વ્યાપ અને કઠોરતાની દ્રષ્ટિએ સૌથી ભયાનક અને ભીષણ મંદી હતી, તથા મંદીની ખરાબ સ્થિતિ તો 1932માં અનુભવાઈ, જ્યારે બેકારો ની સંખ્યા વધતા વધતા ત્રણ કરોડ સુધી પહોંચી ગઈ. આ મંદી સંયુક્ત રાજ્ય અમેરિકા પૂરતી જ મર્યા દિત ન રહેતા વિશ્વના બધા દેશોમાં ફેલાઈ, એટલે તેને વિશ્વવ્યાપી મહામંદી નામથી સંબોધવામાં આ વતી હતી.

વિશ્વવ્યાપી મહામંદીની અસરો :

192930ની વિશ્વવ્યાપી આર્થિક મહામંદી એ બે વિશ્વયુદ્ધોની વચ્ચે એક અત્યંત મહત્વપૂર્ણ ઘટના હ તી. પ્રો. ડેવિડ થોમ્સને વિશ્વવ્યાપી મહામંદીને વિશ્વયુદ્ધની સમાન બતાવી છે. જેમ વિશ્વયુદ્ધ સમગ્ર વિશ્વને પોતાના વિનાશકારી પ્રભાવમાં લપેટી લીધું હતું, તેમ આ વિશ્વવ્યાપી આર્થિક મહામંદીએ વિ શ્વના સઘળાં દેશોના પોતાના ભરડામાં લઇને સમગ્ર માનવજીવનને પ્રભાવિત કર્યું હતું. 1929ની વિશ્વ વ્યાપી મહામંદીએ વિશ્વના દેશોની આર્થિક વ્યવસ્થાને પ્રભાવિત કરી. એટલું જ નહિ, પરંતુ ઘણાં દે શોના રાજકીય માળખાને પણ પ્રભાવિત કર્યું હતું. પ્રો. હરિશંકર શર્માના મતે વિશ્વવ્યાપી મહામંદીના વિશ્વવ્યાપી પરિણામો નીચે મુજબ નોંધી શકાય :

- **આર્થિક અસરો :**

1. **આર્થિક વ્યવસ્થા પર વધતાં જતા રાજકીય નિયંત્રણો (મુક્ત વ્યાપારને સ્થાને નિયંત્રિત વ્યાપાર નીતિ) :**

1929-

30 ના આર્થિક મહાસંકટે આર્થિક વ્યવસ્થાના માન્ય સિદ્ધાંતો પર પ્રાણઘાતક ફટકો લગાવ્યો. 1929 ના આર્થિક સંકટ પહેલા મોટાભાગના દેશો મુક્ત વ્યાપારના સિદ્ધાંતોનું પાલન કરતા હતા. આ સિદ્ધાંત હેઠળ વ્યાપારના ક્ષેત્રે રાજય સરકારો ઓછામાં ઓછા હસ્તક્ષેપ કરતી હતી, પરંતુ આ વિશ્વવ્યાપી આર્થિક સંકટે વિશ્વની સરકારોને પોતાના વ્યાપાર પર વિભિન્ન નિયંત્રણો લાદવા માટે વિવશ કરી, જેથી મુક્ત વ્યાપારની નીતિનો ત્યાગ કરવો પડયો. આ આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય વ્યાપારના ક્ષેત્રે આયાત અને નિકાસને લગતા કેટલાક નિયમો ઘડવામાં આવ્યા. આ આર્થિક સંકટ પૂર્વે વ્યાપારીઓ પોતાના આર્થિક લાભની દ્રષ્ટિએ 'ઉપભોક્તા–વસ્તુઓ'ની આયાત–

નિકાસ કરતા હતા. પરંતુ હવે સરકારે પોતાના અને પોતાની જનતાનાં હિતોને લક્ષમાં રાખીને વસ્તુઓનું આયાત અને નિકાસ માટે અનુમતિ આપતી હતી. દેશમાં વિદેશી આયાતો રોકવા માટે સરહદી–

જકાતોમાં વધારો કરવામાં આવ્યો અને લાયસન્સ પ્રથા દાખલ કરવામાં આવી. મુક્ત વ્યાપારના સમર્થકોએ પણ આ આર્થિક સંકટના સમયમાં આર્થિક વ્યવસ્થા પર વધતા જતા રાજયના નિયંત્રણોનો વિરોધ કર્યો નહિ. અમેરિકા જેવા મૂડીવાદી દેશને પણ મુક્ત વ્યાપારની નીતિનો ત્યાગ કરવો પડયો. ત્યાંના રાષ્ટ્રપ્રમુખ એફ.ડી.રૂઝવેલ્ટને તેની નવી આર્થિક નીતિ હેઠળ અનેક આર્થિક સુધારાઓ કરવા પડયા હતા. તેણે પોતાની નવી આર્થિક નીતિ (ન્યુ ડીલની નીતિ) હેઠળ આર્થિક ક્ષેત્રોમાં હસ્તક્ષેપ કરવાનો અસાધારણ અધિકાર હાંસલ કરી લીધો હતો. વિશ્વના અન્ય દેશોએ આ આર્થિક મહામંદીના સંકટને ઉકેલવાના કે પહોંચી વળવાના હેતુ માટે અપનાવેલા ઉપાયો પરથી એ સ્પષ્ટ થાય છે કે તેમણે પણ થોડેઘણે અંશે આર્થિક નિયંત્રણો આર્થિક ક્ષેત્રે અપનાવ્યા હતા. આ બધા પરથી સ્પષ્ટ થાય છે કે વિશ્વના દેશોએ પણ મુક્ત વ્યાપારની નીતિનો ત્યાગ કરીને વિવશ બનીને નિયંત્રિત વ્યાપાર નીતિ અપનાવવી પડી હતી.

2. **ઉગ્ર આર્થિક રાષ્ટ્રવાદની ભાવનાનો પ્રાદુર્ભાવ :**

1929ની આર્થિક મહામંદીએ આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય સહકારને સ્થાને ઉગ્ર આર્થિક રાષ્ટ્રવાદનું સર્જન કર્યુ. એક રીતે જોઇએ તો પ્રથમ વિશ્વયુદ્ધે જ યુરોપીયન દેશોમાં આર્થિક રાષ્ટ્રવાદની ભાવનાને ઉત્પન્ન

કરી હતી, પરંતુ 1929ના આર્થિક સંકટે દરેક રાષ્ટ્રને સંરક્ષણ નીતિ અપનાવા માટે વિવશ કરીને આંત રરાષ્ટ્રીય વ્યાપારને મર્યાદિત કરી દીધો હતો, પરિણામે દરેક રાષ્ટ્ર સૌથી પહેલું પોતાનું આર્થિક હિત વિચારવા લાગ્યું, જેથી રાષ્ટ્રોનો દ્રષ્ટિકોણ સંકુચિત થઇ ગયો. અલબત્ત, એ નિઃશંકપણે કહી શકાય કે આર્થિક રાષ્ટ્રવાદ અપનાવાથી વિશ્વના રાષ્ટ્રોને આર્થિક સંકટને પહોંચી વળવામાં સહાયતા મળી હતી, પરંતુ તેનું દૂરોગામી પરિણામ રાષ્ટ્રોને માટે અહિતકારી પુરવાર થયું, કારણ કે આના પરિણામે રાષ્ટ્રો નો 1/3 વ્યાપાર નષ્ટ થઇ ગયો. તેમણે પોતાની કેટલીક ઉપભોક્તા વસ્તુઓનું વિદેશી બજાર ગુમાવી દીધું હતું.

3. અમેરિકા વિશ્વના પ્રથમ ઘનાઢ્ય દેશ તરીકે ઉભરી આવ્યો :

1929ના આર્થિક સંકટે મૂડીવાદી દેશોની આર્થિક વ્યવસ્થાને અધિક પ્રભાવિત કરી હતી. પ્ર થમ વિશ્વયુદ્ધ પછી અમેરિકા વિશ્વના પ્રથમ ઘનાઢ્ય દેશના રૂપમાં ચપસી આવ્યો. તેણે યુરોપના દે શોને લોનપેટે નાણા ધીર્યા હતા, તેણે જર્મનીને લોનપેટે નાણાં ધીરીને તેની ક્ષતિપૂર્તિની રકમ ચૂકવવા માટે સક્ષમ બનાવ્યું હતું. પરંતુ ખૂબીની વાત તો એ છે કે 1929ની આ આર્થિક મંદીનો પ્રારંભ પણ અમેરિકાથી થયો. એ મંદીનો પ્રભાવ પણ અમેરિકાની આર્થિક વ્યવસ્થા પર જ સૌથી અધિક પડ્યો હતો અને ત્યાંની રૂઝવેલ્ટની સરકારને તેને પહોંચી વળવા માટે સૌથી અધિક કઠોર અને વ્યાપક કા નૂન બનાવવા પડ્યા હતા. બીજો મૂડીવાદી દેશ હતો ઇંગ્લેન્ડ. તે આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય વ્યાપારનું કેન્દ્ર હતો, પરંતુ આર્થિક સંકટના લીધે તેણે પણ આર્થિક રાષ્ટ્રવાદની ઉગ્ર નીતિ અપનાવવી પડી હતી.

4. સામ્યવાદની સફળતા :

સામ્યવાદી રશિયા આ ભયંકર આર્થિક સંકટથી અપ્રભાવિત હતું. તે મિત્રરાષ્ટ્રોની અનુમતિ વિના 1917માં યુદ્ધથી અલગ થઇ ગયું હતું અને તેણે જર્મની સાથે સંધિ કરી લીધી. આ કારણે યુરોપ ના દેશોએ તેનો બહિસ્કાર કર્યો હતો. 1917ની બોલ્શેવિક ક્રાંતિના પરિણામે રશિયામાં સામ્યવાદની સ્થાપના થઇ. રશિયા તેની સફળતા અંગે યુરોપીયન રાજપુરુષોને આશંકા હતી, પરંતુ સ્ટાલિનના આર્થિક સુધારા અને આર્થિક યોજનાઓ (પંચવર્ષીય યોજનાઓ) ના ફલસ્વરૂપે સોવિયેટ રશિયામાં ન તો બેરોજગારી ફેલાઇ અને ન તો ઉધોગ–ધંધાના વિકાસમાં કોઇ મુશ્કેલી આવી. આમ, 1929 ના આર્થિક સંકટે સોવિયેટ રશિયાની આર્થિક વ્યવસ્થાના પાયાને હયમયાવી શકી નહી. 192

૯ના આર્થિક સંકટ સામે સોવિયેટ રશિયાના આ સફળતાનું શ્રેય યુરોપના રાજપુરૂષો પણ સામ્યવાદ ને જ આપે છે.

- **સામાજિક અસરો :**

1. **સરમુખત્યારશાહીનો ઉદય:**

પ્રથમ વિશ્વયુદ્ધ વખતે મિત્રરાજ્યોએ વિશ્વને લોકશાહીને સહીસલામત બનાવવા માટે યુદ્ધ લડી રહ્યાની જાહેરાત કરી અને મિત્રરાજ્યોએ પોતાના વિજયને લોકશાહીનો વિજય બતાવ્યો હતો, પરંતુ પ્રથમ વિશ્વયુદ્ધના અંત પછી યુરોપના લોકોએ લોકશાહી સરકાર પાસે રાખેલી આશાઓ ફળી ભૂત થઇ નહીં. પરિણામે પ્રથમ વિશ્વયુદ્ધની સમાપ્તિ પછીના થોડાં જ વર્ષોમાં યુરોપના અનેક રાજ્યો માં લોકશાહીને સ્થાને સરમુખત્યારશાહીની સ્થાપના થઇ. ઈટાલીમાં મુસોલિની અને જર્મનીમાં હિટ લર જેવા સરમુખત્યારોએ તાનાશાહીની સ્થાપના કરી સમાજમાં ઘૃણા ફેલાવવાનું કામ કર્યું.

2. **બેરોજગારીમાં વધારો :**

વિશ્વવ્યાપી મહામંદીને લીઘે યુરોપના મોટાભાગનાં દેશોમાં કારખાનાઓ બંધ થવાને લીઘે બેરોજગારીની સમસ્યા દિનપ્રતિદિન વધતી ગઈ હતી. ઈ.સ. 1932માં જર્મનીમાં 60 લાખ લોકો બેરો જગાર બન્યા હતા, જ્યારે અમેરિકામાં તો આ સંખ્યા 1 કરોડ 30 લાખ જેટલી થવા પામી હતી.

3. **કુટુંબપ્રથા પર વિપરિત અસર :**

મહામંદીની ભયાનક અસર કુટુંબપ્રથા પર પડી હતી. લોકો કામધંધાની શોધમાં અન્ય સ્થળે જતાં કુટુંબો વિભક્ત અને અસ્તવ્યસ્તબન્યા હતા. લગ્નદરમાં ઘટાડો જોવા મળ્યો હતો. જેના લીઘે જ ન્મદરમાં પણ નોંધપાત્ર ઘટાડો નોંધાયો હતો. જો કે, લોકો વકીલોની ફી ભરવા સક્ષમ ન હોવાથી છૂ ટાછેડાનાં દરમાં ઘટાડો જોવા મળ્યોહતો. આ સમયગાળા દરમ્યાન જન્મનાર બાળકોમાં કુપોષણનું પ્રમાણ પણ વધારે જોવા મળ્યું હતું.

4. **સ્ત્રીઓ પર અસર :**

મહામંદીની સ્ત્રીઓ પર કેટલીક હકારાત્મક અસરો જોવા મળી હતી. આ સમયગાળા દરમ્યાન યુરોપની સ્ત્રીઓએ આગળ આવીને પોતે પગભર બનવાનાં પ્રયાસો કર્યા હતા. જેથી તેમને મતાધિકાર તેમજ અનેક અન્ય અધિકારો પણ જે તે દેશની સરકારોએ આપવા પડયા હતા.

5. **દૂષણોમાં વધારો :**

મહામંદીને લીઘે યુરોપમાં અનૈતિક બાબતોમાં વધારો થવા પામ્યોહતો. લાખો લોકો બેરોજગાર બનવાથી તેઓએ દૂષણોનો સહારો લીઘો. જેને લીઘે તેઓ માનસિક તાણનો ભોગ બન્યા અને લોકોમાં આત્મહત્યાનું પ્રમાણ વઘ્યુંહતું.

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NCF (2005) અંતર્ગત ધોરણ–૬ થી ૮ ના હિન્દી વિષયના કાવ્યશિક્ષણમાંથી નિષ્પન્ન થતાં નૈતિક મૂલ્યોનો અભ્યાસ

કોમલ સચદે

સંશોધક

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સારાંશ :

વિશ્વનું મહાન સાહિત્ય ભગવદ્ગીતાથી માંડીને સોક્રેટિસ કે હેમ્લેટ સુધી મૂલ્યોની પસંદગી અને મૂલ્યો વચ્ચેના સંઘર્ષ પર આધારિત છે. સર્જનાત્મક માણસ બનવા માટે મૂલ્ય આધારિત પસંદગી એ પૂર્વશરત છે. શિક્ષણનો માનવીય ચહેરો રજૂ કરવા માટે કેળવણીએ મથવાનું છે. દરેક પ્રકારનું શિક્ષણ આત્મલક્ષી અને વ્યક્તિની જાત સાથે સંકળાયેલું હોય જ મૂલ્યનિષ્ઠ કેળવણી એ દરેક પ્રકારના શિક્ષણને સ્પર્શતું વૈશ્વિક પરિબળ છે. અને દરેક પુસ્તક માનવજીવનનું પ્રેરકતત્વ છે. ત્યારે વર્તમાન શિક્ષણના પાઠ્યપુસ્તકોમાં જો મૂલ્યોનો સમાવેશ હશે તો વિદ્યાર્થીઓને જીવનકક્ષાનો ખજાનો આપી શકાય એવા ઉદ્દેશ્ય સાથે પ્રયોજકે પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ હાથ ધરેલ છે.

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસનું સંશોધન ક્ષેત્ર અભ્યાસક્રમ અને પાઠ્યપુસ્તક હતું. અભ્યાસનો પ્રકાર વ્યાવહારિક અને ગુણાત્મક પ્રકારનું હતું. પ્રયોજકે વર્ણનાત્મક સંશોધન પધ્ધતિ પસંદ કરી હતી. નિદર્શ તરીકે NCF (2005) ના હિન્દી વિષયના ધોરણ ૬ થી ૮ ના પાઠ્યપુસ્તકોના પદ્યોની સહેતુક નમૂના પસંદગી પ્રવિધિથી પસંદગી કરી હતી. ઉપકરણ તરીકે સ્વરચિત નોંધપત્રકોનો ઉપયોગ કર્યો હતો. જે અંતર્ગત મૂલ્યઘટકો નક્કી કરીને વિષયવસ્તુમાંથી કાવ્યપંક્તિઓ પસંદ કરીને મૂલ્યો તારવવામાં આવ્યા હતા.

પાઠ્યપુસ્તકના કાવ્યશિક્ષણમાંથી પ્રાપ્ય મૂલ્યઘટકો અંતર્ગત વિવિધ નૈતિક મૂલ્યો જાણવા મળ્યા હતા. જે સૂચવે છે કે હિન્દી વિષયના કાવ્યશિક્ષણમાંથી વિવિધ નૈતિક મૂલ્યો સ્વતંત્ર રીતે તરી આવે છે જેને કાવ્યશિક્ષણ આપતી વખતે તેને અધ્યાપનમાં વણી લઈને

વિદ્યાર્થીને મૂલ્યનિષ્ઠ કેળવણી આપવી જોઈએ. મૂલ્યને વણી લેતી વિવિધ શૈક્ષણિક પ્રવૃતિઓ અને વ્યાવહારિક અનુભવો વિદ્યાર્થીઓને આપવા જોઈએ. આ રીતે મૂલ્યશિક્ષણને અધ્યયન પ્રક્રિયામાં સામેલ કરવું જોઈએ. સાંપ્રત શિક્ષણ પ્રક્રિયામાં મૂલ્યયુક્ત જ્ઞાન પીરસવાના હેતુથી કેળવણીના સમગ્ર માળખામાં શક્ય તેટલા મૂલ્યોને સમાવિષ્ટ કરવાના હેતુથી સંશોધનો હાથ ધરવા જોઈએ.

• **પ્રસ્તાવના:**

"જો કોઈ વ્યક્તિ નિષ્ઠાપૂર્વક એની વર્તણૂંકમાં મૂલ્યોને સ્થાન આપે , તો કદાચ એ થોડી માત્રામાં ભૂલ કરી શકે , પરંતુ આમ છતાં એ સત્યના પ્રમાણિત ધોરણ કરતાં બહુ દૂર નહીં હોય."

—કન્ફ્યુશિયસ

મૂલ્યનિષ્ઠ કેળવણી એ શિક્ષણમાં મૂલ્યોને સક્રિયપણે સંક્રાંત કરતી પ્રક્રિયા છે. એક ગૃહિત વ્યાપકપણે પ્રચલિત છે કે મૂલ્યનિષ્ઠ કેળવણી એ દરેક પ્રકારનાં શિક્ષણને સ્પર્શતું વૈશ્વિક પરિબળ છે , ઘરમાં અને શૈક્ષણિક સંસ્થાનોમાં અપાતા શિક્ષણમાં મૂલ્યોનું શિક્ષણ અપાય છે એવી એક માન્યતા છે , પરંતુ પરિસ્થિતિ કંઈક અલગ જ છે. આધુનિક શિક્ષણે આપણી તટસ્થ વિચાર કરવાની ક્ષમતાને અવરોધી નાખી છે અને આ શિક્ષણ આપણી જાતને સમાજના તથા માનવતાના વ્યાપક પરિપ્રેક્ષ્યમાં કઈ રીતે મૂલવવી એ અંગે કોઈ પ્રકાશ પાડતું નથી.

જો આપણે જીવનમૂલ્યો અંગે જાગૃતિ કેળવી શકીએ તો   , નિરક્ષીર વિવેક કેળવવામાં યોગ્ય નિર્ણયો કરવામાં સક્ષમ બની શકીએ. દરેક પુસ્તક માનવજીવનનું પ્રેરકતત્વ છે. ત્યારે વર્તમાન શિક્ષણના પાઠ્યપુસ્તકોમાં જો નૈતિક મૂલ્યોનો સમાવેશ હશે તો વિદ્યાર્થીઓને જીવનકક્ષાનો ખજાનો પ્રાપ્ત થશે. આ ખજાનો શોધવાનું ભગીરથ કાર્ય સૌ શિક્ષણપ્રેમીઓએ કરવું રહ્યું. વર્તમાન પાઠ્યપુસ્તકોમાંથી નિષ્પન્ન થતું નૈતિક મૂલ્યશિક્ષણનો અભ્યાસ કરવાથી ' મૂલ્ય ' શબ્દને ન્યાય આપી શકાશે.

ચાવીરૂપ શબ્દોની સંકલ્પના :

NCF :   National   Curriculum   Framework રાષ્ટ્રીય અભ્યાસક્રમ રૂપરેખા- ૨૦૦૫માં બાળકોને શીખવા-શીખવવાની તથા જીવનમૂલ્યોના વિકાસ માટેની બાબતો સમાવિષ્ટ છે. જે અંતર્ગત નવો અભ્યાસક્રમ તૈયાર થયો છે. જે બાળકેન્દ્રી છે.

ધોરણ-૬ થી ૮ :   ઉચ્ચત્તર પ્રાથમિક શિક્ષણમાં સમાવિષ્ટ ધોરણો

કાવ્યશિક્ષણ   :   પદ્યશિક્ષણ. પાઠ્યક્રમમાં સમાવિષ્ટ કવિતા તેમજ દોહાઓનું શિક્ષણ

નૈતિક મૂલ્યો   :   આચરણમાં લાવી શકાય તવા જીવનઉપયોગી નીતિબોધરૂપ મૂલ્યો.

જે

સદ્વર્તન કરવા પ્રેરે.

S p e c i a l   I s s u e -   I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e   –   5 ,   I s s u e   –   5 ,   M a y   2 0 2 0

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સંશોધનના હેતુ :

૧.	ધોરણ – ૬ થી ૮ ના હિન્દી વિષયમાં સમાયેલા નૈતિક મૂલ્યોને ઓળખવા.

૨.	ધોરણ – ૬ થી ૮ ના હિન્દી વિષયના કાવ્યશિક્ષણમાં નિહિત નૈતિક મૂલ્યોને તારવવા નોંધપત્રકોની રચના કરવી.

૩.	ધોરણ – ૬ થી ૮ ના હિન્દી વિષયના કાવ્યશિક્ષણમાં નિહિત નૈતિક મૂલ્યોની યાદી બનાવવી.

૪.	ધોરણ – ૬ થી ૮ ના હિન્દી વિષયના કાવ્યશિક્ષણમાંથી નીતિબોધરૂપ પંક્તિઓ તારવવી.

૫.	ધોરણ – ૬ થી ૮ ના હિન્દી વિષયના કાવ્યોનો વિવિધ જીવનોપયોગી બોધ સંદર્ભે અભ્યાસ કરવો.

સંશોધનના પ્રશ્નો :

૧.	ધોરણ – ૬ થી ૮ ના હિન્દી વિષયના કાવ્યશિક્ષણમાં ક્યા-ક્યા મૂલ્યોનો સમાવેશ થયો છે ?

૨.	ધોરણ – ૬ થી ૮ ના હિન્દી વિષયના કાવ્યોમાં નૈતિક મૂલ્યો નિહિત છે ?

૩.	ધોરણ – ૬ થી ૮ ના હિન્દી વિષયના કાવ્યોમાં જીવનબોધને સ્પર્શતી પંક્તિઓ છે ?

૪. ધોરણ – ૬ થી ૮ ના હિન્દી વિષયના કાવ્યો દ્વારા નૈતિક મૂલ્ય શિક્ષણ આપી શકાય ?

૫. ધોરણ – ૬ થી ૮ ના હિન્દી વિષયના પાઠ્યપુસ્તકોમાંના કાવ્યોમાં જીવનકલાના ઘટકો સમાવિષ્ટ છે ?

સંશોધનની મર્યાદાઓ :

૧. પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં ધોરણ ૬ થી ૮ ના માત્ર હિન્દી વિષયના જ પાઠ્યપુસ્તકોનો સમાવેશ થયો છે.

૨. પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં માત્ર ધોરણ ૬ થી ૮ ના જ પાઠ્યપુસ્તકોનો સમાવેશ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.

૩. પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં હિન્દી વિષયના માત્ર કાવ્યોનો જ સમાવેશ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.

૪. પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં ગુજરાત રાજ્ય શાળા પાઠ્યપુસ્તક મંડળ દ્વારા પ્રકાશિત પાઠ્યપુસ્તકોનો જ સમાવેશ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.

સંશોધન યોજના :

૧) સંશોધનનું ક્ષેત્ર :

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનનું ક્ષેત્ર અભ્યાસક્રમ અને પાઠ્યપુસ્તક છે. જે અંતર્ગત પાઠ્યપુસ્તક એ અભ્યાસનું ક્ષેત્ર બને છે.

૨) સંશોધનનો પ્રકાર :

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનનો પ્રકાર વ્યાવહારિક અને ગુણાત્મક પ્રકારનું હતું .

૩) વ્યાપવિશ્વ :

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં ગુજરાત રાજ્ય શાળા પાઠ્યપુસ્તક મંડળ દ્વારા પ્રકાશિત ધોરણ ૬ થી

૮ ના બંને સત્રના હિન્દી વિષયના પાઠ્યપુસ્તકો એ આ અભ્યાસાનું વ્યાપવિશ્વ હતું.

૪) નમૂના પસંદગી :

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં પ્રમુખ ઘટકોનું પ્રતિનિધિત્વ ક્યા પુસ્તકો દર્શાવી શકશે તે હેતુથી

એટલે કે ' સહેતુક નમૂના પસંદગી પ્રવિધિ ' નો ઉપયોગ થયો છે જેમાં નીચેના એકમોનો

સમાવેશ કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો.

ક્રમાંક	કક્ષા – ૬	કક્ષા – ૭	કક્ષા – ૮
૧	एक जगत एक लोक	तब याद तुम्हारी आती है	तेरी है जमीं
૨	धरती को महकाए	हिन्द देश के निवासी	उठो धरा के अमर सपूतो
૩	इतनी शक्ति हमें देना दाता	दोहा अष्टक	मां ! कह एक कहानी
૪	जय विज्ञान की	बेटी	मत बांटो इन्सान को
૫		धरती की शान	दोहे

૬			તૂફાનો કી ઓર
	(૪)	(૫)	(૬)

નમૂના તરીકે લેવામાં આવેલા બધા જ એકમો પદ્યવિષયક હતા.

૫) ઉપકરણ :

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં વિષયવસ્તુમાં માહિતી એકત્ર કરવા માટે વિવિધ સ્વરચિત નોંધપત્રકો બનાવીને તેમાં વિવિધ મૂલ્યઘટકો દર્શાવ્યા હતા. દરેક મૂલ્યઘટકને અનુરૂપ એકમો તેમજ કાવ્યની પંક્તિઓ અને તેનો અનુરૂપ સ્પષ્ટીકરણ કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું.

૬) સંશોધન પધ્ધતિ :

અભ્યાસકર્તાએ નીચેની પધ્ધતિઓને આધાર તરીકે લઈ અભ્યાસકાર્ય પાર પાડ્યું હતું .

૧. વર્ણનાત્મક પધ્ધતિ :

૨. વિષયવસ્તુ વિશ્લેષણ પધ્ધતિ :

વર્ણનાત્મક સંશોધન પધ્ધતિમાં જ વિષયવસ્તુ વિશ્લેષણ પધ્ધતિનો સમાવેશ કરવામાં આવે છે. વર્તમાન સમયમાં અસ્તિત્વમાં હોય તેવા બનાવો માટે , વર્ણન અને અર્થઘટન માટેની સંશોધન પધ્ધતિઓ આ વિભાગમાં આવે છે.

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૭) માહિતીનું એકત્રીકરણ :

સારણી – ૧

ક્રમ	મૂલ્યઘટક	ધોરણ – ૬ પાઠ્યપુસ્તક	ધોરણ – ૭ પાઠ્યપુસ્તક	ધોરણ – ૮ પાઠ્યપુસ્તક
૧	સમાનતા			
૨	ન્યાય			
૩	આનંદ			
૪	એકતા			
૫	માનવતા			
૬	સમર્પણ			
૭	આત્મવિશ્વાસ			
૮	હકારાત્મક			
૯	પ્રકૃતિપ્રેમ			
૧૦	સંઘભાવના			
૧૧	પરોપકાર			
૧૨	પ્રેમ			
૧૩	વિવેક			

૧૪	પરમાર્થ			
૧૫	શ્રમગૌરવ			
૧૬	સ્વજાગૃતિ			
૧૭	પ્રભુપ્રેમ			
૧૮	રાષ્ટ્રપ્રેમ			
૧૯	માતૃપ્રેમ			
૨૦	કર્તવ્યનિષ્ઠા			
૨૧	પ્રેરણા			
૨૨	પરિશ્રમ			
૨૩	સ્વમાન			
૨૪	સંતોષ			
૨૫	આત્મબળ			

સારણી – ૨

ક્રમ	કવિતાનું નામ	મૂલ્યઘટકની સંખ્યા	ધોરણ
૧	एक जगत एक लोक	૬	૬
૨	धरती को महकाए	૫	૬
૩	इतनी शक्ति हमें देना दाता	૮	૬

૪	जय विज्ञान की	૫	૬
૫	तब याद तुम्हारी आती है	૩	૭
૬	हिन्द देश के निवासी	૫	૭
૭	दोहा अष्टक	૭	૭
૮	बेटी	૪	૭
૯	धरती की शान	૬	૭
૧૦	तेरी है जमी	૫	૮
૧૧	उठो धरा के अमर सपूतो	૪	૮
૧૨	मा कह एक कहानी	૬	૮
૧૩	मत बांटो इन्सान को	૪	૮
૧૪	दोहे	૬	૮
૧૫	तूफानो की ओर	૪	૮
	કુલ	૭૮	

આમ, પંદર (૧૫) કવિતાઓમાંથી ૭૮ મૂલ્યઘટકો તારવવામાં આવ્યા હતા. જેમાં ધોરણ ૬ ,૭ અને ૮ ના હિન્દી વિષયના કાવ્યો જ સમાવિષ્ટ હતા. શિક્ષણમાંના પાઠ્યપુસ્તકોમાંથી પણ મૂલ્યશિક્ષણ ઉભરતું રહે છે. તેથી મૂલ્યને લગતા વિવિધ પાસાઓ પરની પંક્તિઓનો વિશ્લેષણાત્મક રીતે અભ્યાસ રજૂ કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો. જેમાં કુલ ૬૨ મૂલ્યઘટકો તારવવામાં આવ્યા હતા .

સારણી – 3

ક્રમ	મૂલ્યઘટક	પાઠ્યપુસ્તક
૧	સમાનતા	ધોરણ – ૬
૨	આનંદ	ધોરણ – ૬
૩	ઐક્ય	ધોરણ – ૬
૪	ન્યાય	ધોરણ – ૬
૫	માનવતા	ધોરણ – ૬
૬	વિશ્વશાંતિ	ધોરણ – ૬
૭	પ્રસન્નતા	ધોરણ – ૬
૮	સહનશીલતા	ધોરણ – ૬
૯	નિયમિતતા	ધોરણ – ૬
૧૦	સમર્પણ	ધોરણ – ૬
૧૧	સામાજિકતા	ધોરણ – ૬
૧૨	આત્મવિશ્વાસ	ધોરણ – ૬
૧૩	હકારાત્મક વલણ	ધોરણ – ૬
૧૪	યોગ્ય વલણ	ધોરણ – ૬
૧૫	કરુણા	ધોરણ – ૬

૧૬	સામાજિક સૌજન્ય	ધોરણ – ૬
૧૭	સારા વિચાર	ધોરણ – ૬
૧૮	પ્રભુપ્રેમ	ધોરણ – ૬
૧૯	શ્રમગૌરવ	ધોરણ – ૬
૨૦	સમયનું મૂલ્ય	ધોરણ – ૬
૨૧	નૂતન વસ્તુનો સ્વીકાર	ધોરણ – ૬
૨૨	નવી ક્રાંતિ સાથે ક્રય	ધોરણ – ૬
૨૩	માનવતાગાન	ધોરણ – ૭
૨૪	પ્રકૃતિપ્રેમ	ધોરણ – ૭
૨૫	આધ્યાત્મિકતા	ધોરણ – ૭
૨૬	રાષ્ટ્રીય એકતા	ધોરણ – ૭
૨૭	સંઘભાવના	ધોરણ – ૭
૨૮	સમાનતા	ધોરણ – ૭
૨૯	પરોપકાર	ધોરણ – ૭
૩૦	સદ્‌વ્યવહાર	ધોરણ – ૭
૩૧	સત્કાર્ય	ધોરણ – ૭
૩૨	પ્રેમ	ધોરણ – ૭
૩૩	પરમાર્થ	ધોરણ – ૭

૩૪	વિવેક	ધોરણ – ૭
૩૫	માનસિક બળ	ધોરણ – ૭
૩૬	આત્મવિશ્વાસ	ધોરણ – ૭
૩૭	સ્વાવલંબન	ધોરણ – ૭
૩૮	ભાવાભિવ્યક્તિ	ધોરણ – ૭
૩૯	માનવ ગૌરવ	ધોરણ – ૭
૪૦	અતૂટ મનોબળ	ધોરણ – ૭
૪૧	સ્વ-જાગૃતિ	ધોરણ – ૭
૪૨	હિંમત	ધોરણ – ૭
૪૩	બુધ્ધિમતા	ધોરણ – ૭
૪૪	માનવિય શક્તિ	ધોરણ – ૭
૪૫	પ્રભુપ્રેમ	ધોરણ – ૮
૪૬	રાષ્ટ્રપ્રેમ	ધોરણ – ૮
૪૭	રચનાત્મક વિચાર	ધોરણ – ૮
૪૮	માતૃપ્રેમ	ધોરણ – ૮
૪૯	પ્રકૃતિપ્રેમ	ધોરણ – ૮
૫૦	પક્ષીપ્રેમ	ધોરણ – ૮
૫૧	ન્યાયપ્રિયતા	ધોરણ – ૮

પ૨	કર્તવ્યનિષ્ઠા	ધોરણ – ૮
પ૩	પ્રેરણા	ધોરણ – ૮
પ૪	મુશ્કાન	ધોરણ – ૮
પપ	સંતોષ	ધોરણ – ૮
પ૬	વિનમ્રતા	ધોરણ – ૮
પ૭	સારી સોબત	ધોરણ – ૮
પ૮	સ્વમાન	ધોરણ – ૮
પ૯	પરિશ્રમ	ધોરણ – ૮
૬૦	ગતિશીલતા	ધોરણ – ૮
૬૧	સાહસ	ધોરણ – ૮
૬૨	આત્મબળ	ધોરણ – ૮

૮) પ્રાપ્ત માહિતીનું પૃથક્કરણ અને અર્થઘટન :

૮.૧ ધોરણ – ૬ ના કાવ્યોમાં રહેલા મૂલ્યઘટકોનું વિશ્લેષણ અને અર્થઘટન

સારણી – ૧

ક્રમ	મૂલ્યઘટક	એકમનું નામ	નીતિબોધરૂપ પંક્તિ	પૃ.સં.	ચાવીરૂપ શબ્દો
૧	સમાનતા	एक जगत एक	एक जगत , एक लोक	૬	संसार , मानव, लोक

		लोक	सबका है एक मान		
२	समानता	एक जगत एक लोक	एक तेज एक हवा एक ही पानी	६	प्रकाश, हवा , पानी ,एक
३	आनंद	एक जगत एक लोक	हर्ष भरे गाए हम राग सुहाने	७	आनंदित , सुंदर ,राग, छेडे
४	ऐक्य	एक जगत एक लोक	राष्ट्रो में एक्य यही कर्म हमारा	७	राष्ट्रो ,एकता
५	न्याय, मानवता	एक जगत एक लोक	प्रगति, न्याय, मानवता धर्म हमारा	७	प्रगति, मानवता
६	विश्वशांति	एक जगत एक लोक	हिलमिल के लहराए विश्वशांति का निशान	७	मिल-जुलकर, लहराए
७	प्रसन्नता	धरती को महकाए	बगिया के फूलो को देखो, कैसे खुश-खुश रहते है!	३२	फूल ,खुश
८	सहनशीलता	धरती को महकाए	आंधी हो , पानी हो चाहे, सबको हंस-हंस सहते है !	३२	सबको ,सहन
९	नियमितता	धरती को महकाए	सूरज की किरणो को देखो, रोज धरा पर आती है!	३२	किरणें ,प्रतिदिन, धरती
१०	समर्पण	धरती को महकाए	दीपक को देखो हरदम कैसे जलता रहता है!	३२	दुनिया , उजाला,
११	सामाजिकता	धरती को महकाए	अच्छे-सच्चे काम करें और धरती को महकाए	३२	अच्छे, काम

૧૨	આત્મવિશ્વાસ	इतनी शक्ति हमें देना दाता	मन का विश्वास कमजोर हो ना !	१	मन , विश्वास
૧૩	હકારાત્મક વલણ	इतनी शक्ति हमें देना दाता	बैर हो ना किसी का किसी से , भावना बदले की हो ना !	१	बैर होना
૧૪	સમર્પણ	इतनी शक्ति हमें देना दाता	हम ये सोचे किया क्या है अर्पण	२	अर्पण करना
૧૫	યોગ્ય વલણ	इतनी शक्ति हमें देना दाता	फूल खुशियो के बांटे सभी को , सबका जीवन भी बन जाये मधुबन	२	खुशियों के फूल
૧૬	કરુણા	इतनी शक्ति हमें देना दाता	कर दे पावन हर एक मन का कोना	२	पावन
૧૭	સામાજિક સૌજન્ય	इतनी शक्ति हमें देना दाता	हम अंधेरे में है रोशनी दे, खो न दे खुद को ही दुश्मनी से	२	खो न दे, खुद को
૧૮	સારા વિચાર	इतनी शक्ति हमें देना दाता	हम से पाए अपने कीयें की , मोत भी हो तो सह ले खुशी से	२	गलत काम, सजा
૧૯	પ્રભુપ્રેમ	इतनी शक्ति हमें देना दाता	बोझ ममता से तु ये उठा ले, तेरी रचना का ही अंत होना	२	धरती , बोझ, उठा ले
૨૦	શ્રમગૌરવ	जय विज्ञान की	जय जवान की , जय किसान की , जय हो जय विज्ञान की !	२४	जय ,किसान

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૨૧	સમયનું મૂલ્ય	જય વિજ્ઞાન કી	બચત સમય કી ઓર શક્તિ કી , અબ વિકાસ કા જાદુ હૈ !	૨૪	સમય , શક્તિ , બચત
૨૨	નૂતન વસ્તુનો સ્વીકાર	જય વિજ્ઞાન કી	મોબાઈલ પર બાતેં કરિએ પેજર, ફેક્સ, મુસ્કુરાતે	૨૪	મોબાઈલ, પેજર, ફેક્સ
૨૩	નવીક્રાંતિ સાથે ક્રય	જય વિજ્ઞાન કી	કમ્પ્યુટર કી ક્રાંતિ આ ગઈ ઇંટરનેટ કી પરછાઈ	૨૫	કમ્પ્યુટર ક્રાંતિ, ઇંટરનેટ
૨૪	માનવતા ગાન	જય વિજ્ઞાન કી	ફિર કરની શુરુઆત સભી કો-માનવતા કી	૨૫	નયી શુરુઆત, માનવતા ,જ્ઞાન

ધોરણ – ૬ ના કાવ્યોમાં નિહિત મૂલ્યઘટકોનું અર્થઘટન :

હિન્દીના વિવિધ કાવ્યોમાં સમાનતા , આનંદ, રાષ્ટ્રો વચ્ચે એકતા , વૈશ્વિક શાંતિ, પ્રસન્નતા, સહનશીલતા, નિયમિતતા, સમર્પણ, સામાજિકતા, આત્મવિશ્વાસ, હકારાત્મક વલણ, યોગ્ય વલણ , કરુણા, સામાજિક સૌજન્ય , સારા વિચાર , પ્રભુપ્રેમ, શ્રમનું ગૌરવ , સમયનું મૂલ્ય, નૂતન વસ્તુનો સ્વીકાર, નવી ક્રાંતિ સાથે ક્રય તેમજ માનવતા વિષયક મૂલ્યો તારવવામાં આવ્યા છે.

૮.૨ ધોરણ – ૭ ના કાવ્યોના મૂલ્યઘટકોનું વિશ્લેષણ અને અર્થઘટન :

સારણી – ૨

ક્રમ	મૂલ્યઘટક	એકમ નું નામ	નીતિબોધરૂપ પંક્તિ	પૃ.સં.	ચાવીરૂપ શબ્દો
૧	પ્રકૃતિપ્રેમ	તબ યાદ તુમ્હારી આતી હૈ	जब बहुत सुबह चिडियां उठकर, कुछ गीत खुशी के गाती है !	૪	चिडियां , कलियां, लहरें
૨	આધ્યાત્મિક તા	તબ યાદ તુમ્હારી આતી હૈ	हे जग के सिरजनहार प्रभो , तब याद तुम्हारी आती है !	૫	जग, सिरजनहार
૩	પ્રકૃતિપ્રેમ	તબ યાદ તુમ્હારી આતી હૈ	जब छम-छम बूंदे गिरती है, बिजली चम-चम कर जाती है!	૫	बूंदे , बिजली
૪	રાષ્ટ્રીય એકતા	હિન્દ દેશ કે નિવાસી	हिन्द देश के निवासी सभी जन एक है !	૨૯	सभी, जन, एक
૫	સંઘભાવના	હિન્દ દેશ કે નિવાસી	बेला, गुलाब, जूही, चंपा, चमेली, प्यारे-प्यारे फूल गूंथे माला में एक है !	૨૯	माला ,एक, फूल

६	समानता	हिन्द देश के निवासी	गा रही तराना बुलबुल राग मगर एक है !	२८	राग ,एक
७	એકता	हिन्द देश के निवासी	जाके मिल गई सागर में हुई सब एक है !	२८	सागर , एक
८	धार्मिकता	हिन्द देश के निवासी	धर्म है अनेक जिनका , सार वही है पंथ है निराले , सबकी मंजिल तो एक है !	२८	सार , मंजिल ,एक
९	परोपकार	दोहा अष्टक	बडा हुआ तो क्या हुआ , जैसे पेड खजूर ।	४३	पंथी ,छाया ,नही
१०	साचुं ज्ञान	दोहा अष्टक	साधु एसा चाहिए, जैसा सूप सुभाय । सार-सार को गहि रहे , थोथा देई उडाय ।	४३	थोथा, देई, उडाय
११	सद्व्यवहार	दोहा अष्टक	तुलसी इस संसार में , भांति-भांति के लोग सबसे हिल-मिल चालिए, नदी-नाव संजोग।	४३	हिल-मिल, चाहिए
१२	सत्कार्थ	दोहा अष्टक	तुलसी हाय गरीब की , कबहूं न खाली जाय । मुए ढोर के चाम से लोह भस्म हो जाय ।	४३	हाय, खाली न जाय
१३	प्रेम	दोहा अष्टक	रहिमन धागा प्रेम का , मत तोडो चटकाय । टूटे से फिर ना जुडे जुडे	४४	प्रेम , धागा

			गांठ पड जाय ।		
१४	પરમાર્થ	दोहा अष्टक	तरुवर फल नहि खात है , सरवर पियहिं न पानि । कहि रहीम परकाज हित, संपति संचरि सुजनि ।	४४	परकाज ,हित
१५	વિવેક	दोहा अष्टक	रहिमन देखि बडे को लघु न दीजिए डारि । जहां काम आवे सुई, कहा करे तलवारि।	४४	लघु , दिजिए, डारि
१६	માનસિક બળ	बेटी	बेटी हुं में बेटी, में तारा बनुंगी	१	तारा, बनूंगी
१७	આત્મવિશ્વાસ	बेटी	धरती पर चमकूंगी , मैं उजियारा करुंगी ।	१	उजियारा, करुंगी
१८	સ્વાવલંબન	बेटी	अपने पांव चलकर मैं दूनिया को देखूंगी	१	अपने, पांव, चल
१९	ભાવાભિવ્યક્તિ	बेटी	तितली बनूंगी, मैं हवा को चुमूंगी	१	तितली ,बनुंगी
२०	માનવ ગૌરવ	धरती की शान	धरती की शान तू भारत की संतान, तेरी मूठ्ठियो मैं बंद तूफान है, रे मनुष्य तू बडा महान है ।	२८	मनुष्य, बडा, महान
२१	મનુષ્યનું અતૂટ મનોબળ	धरती की शान	तू जो चाहे पर्वत पहाडो को फोड दे तू जो चाहे नदियों के मुख को भी मोड दे	२८	पहाडो , फोडना, मुख, मोड
२२	સ્વજાગૃતિ	धरती	निज को तू जान जरा शक्ति	२८	निज ,तू जान

		की शान	पहचान		
૨૩	હિંમત	धरती की शान	तू जो अगर हिम्मत से काम ले	૨૯	हिंमत
૨૪	બુધ્ધિમત્તા	धरती की शान	गुरु सा मतिमान , पवन सा तू गतिमान	૨૯	गतिमान
૨૫	અનંત માનવીય શક્તિ	धरती की शान	तेरी नभ से भी उंची उडान है रे ।	૨૯	उंची उडान

ધોરણ – ૭ ના હિન્દી વિષયના કાવ્યોમાં નિહિત મૂલ્યઘટકોનું અર્થઘટન :

જેમાં પ્રકૃતિપ્રેમ , આધ્યાત્મિકતા, રાષ્ટ્રીય એકતા , સંઘભાવના, સમાનતા, એકતા, વિવિધ ધર્મો પ્રત્યે આદર , પરોપકાર, સાચું જ્ઞાન , સદ્વ્યવહાર, સત્કાર્ય, પ્રેમ, પરમાર્થ, વિવેક, માનસિક બળ, આત્મવિશ્વાસ, સ્વાવલંબન, ભાવાભિવ્યક્તિ, માનવગૌરવ, મનોબળ, સ્વજાગૃતિ, હિંમત, બુ ધ્ધિમત્તા તેમજ અનંત માનવીય શક્તિ જેવા જીવનોપયોગી મૂલ્યોનો સમાવેશ થયો છે.

૮.3 ધોરણ – ૮ ના કાવ્યોના મૂલ્યઘટકોનું વિશ્લેષણ અને અર્થઘટન :

સારણી – 3

ક્રમ	મૂલ્યઘટક	એકમનું નામ	નીતિબોધરૂપ પંક્તિ	પૃ.સં.	ચાવીરૂપ શબ્દો
૧	પ્રભુપ્રેમ	તેરી હૈ જમી	तेरी है जमी , तेरा आसमान तू बडा मेहरबां, तू बख्शीश कर	१	तेरी , जमीं, तू मेहरबां
૨	પ્રભુપ્રેમ	તેરી હૈ જમી	सभी का है तू सभी तेरे ।	१	सभी का तू
૩	ઈશ્વરને સમર્પિત	તેરી હૈ જમી	तू अपनी नजर हम पर रखना	१	नजर, हम पर
૪	પ્રભુ શરણાગતિ	તેરી હૈ જમી	तेरे आगे झूका के सर खडे है आज हम सारे	१	झूका के सर
૫	પ્રભુ સર્વોપરી	તેરી હૈ જમી	ओ सबसे बडी ताकतवाले	१	ताकतवाले
૬	રાષ્ટ્રપ્રેમ	ઉઠો ધરા કે અમર સપૂતો	उठो धरा के अमर सपूतो, पुन: नया निर्माण करो ।	२३	नया निर्माण
૭	પ્રકૃતિપ્રેમ	ઉઠો ધરા કે અમર સપૂતો	नयी प्रात: है , नयी किरण है , ज्योति नयी है	२३	प्रात:किरण
૮	સ્વયં જાગૃતતા	ઉઠો ધરા કે અમર સપૂતો	नवयुग की नूतन वीणा मैं नया राग	२३	नया राग, नया गान

			नव गान भरो		
९	રચનાત્મક વિચાર	उठो धरा के अमर सपूतो	शत-शत दीपक जला ज्ञान के नवयुग का आहवान करो ।	२४	नव युग, आहवान
१०	માતૃપ્રેમ	मां ! कह एक कहानी	कह मां ! कह लेटी ही लेटी , राजा था या रानी ?	५०	मां,कहानी
११	પ્રકૃતિપ્રેમ	मां ! कह एक कहानी	वर्णवर्ण के फूल खिले थे , झलभल कर हिम-बिंदु झिले थे ।	५१	फूल, हिम
१२	પક્ષીપ્રેમ	मां ! कह एक कहानी	चौंक उन्होने उसे उठाया नया जन्म-सा उसने पाया	५१	नया जन्म
१३	કરુણા	मां ! कह एक कहानी	मांगा उसने आहत पक्षी, तेरे तान किंतु थे रक्षी	५१	रक्षी
१४	ન્યાયપ્રિયતા	मां ! कह एक कहानी	हुआ विवाद सदय निर्दय में , उभय आग्रही थे स्वविषय में	५२	विवाद, सदय-निर्दय
१५	કર્તવ્યનિષ્ઠા	मां ! कह एक कहानी	रक्षक पर भक्षक को वारे , न्याय दया का दानी	५२	न्याय , दया

१६	એકતા	मत बांटो इन्सान को	मत बांटो इन्सान को ।	१६	मत बांटो
१७	પ્રેરણા	मत बांटो इन्सान को	अभी राह तो शुरु हुई है मंजिल बैठी दूर है ।	१६	राह ,शुरु
१८	પ્રેમ	मत बांटो इन्सान को	पर न प्यार हो तो जग सुना जलता रेगिस्तान है ।	१६	जग ,सूना
१९	નવી મુસ્કાન	मत बांटो इन्सान को	रौय न पाएमा फिर कोई मौसम की मुस्कान को	१७	मौसम , मुस्कान
२०	સંતોષ	दोहे	सांई इतना दीजिए, जामें कुटुम समाय । मैं भी भुखा न रहुं, साधु न भुखा जाय ।	२८	कुटूम ,समाय
२१	વિનમ્રતા	दोहे	बिना विचारे जो करे सो पाछो पछताया काम बिगाडे आपनो, जग में होत हंसाय	२८	बिना विचारे
२२	સમાનતા	दोहे	कबीरा खडा बाजार में , मांगे सबकी खैर , ना काहु से दोस्ती , ना काहु से बैर	२८	ना काहु से बैर

२३	સારી સોબત	दोहे	जो रहीम उत्तम प्रकृति, का करि सकत कुसंग । चंदन विष व्यापत नही, लिपटे रहत भुजंग ।	२८	उत्तम ,प्रकृति
२४	સ્વમાન	दोहे	आवत हिय हरषै नही, नैनन नहीं सनेहा तुलसी वहां न जाईए , कंचन बरसे मेघ	२९	सनेह , कंचन
२५	પરિશ્રમ	दोहे	विद्या धन उधम बिना, कहौ जू पावै कौना बिना डुलाये न मिले ल्यो पंखा को पौन	२९	विद्या , उध्यम
२६	ગતિશીલતા	तूफानो की ओर	तूफानो की ओर धुमा दो , नाविक निज पतवार	३३	नाविक, तूफान
२७	સાહસ	तूफानो की ओर	लहरो के स्वर में कुछ बोलो , इस अंधड में साहस तो लो	३३	अंधड , साहस
२८	મનોબળ	तूफानो की ओर	मिट्टी के पुतले मानव ने कभी न मानी हार	३४	न मानी हार

૨૯	આત્મબળ	તૂફાનો કી ઓર	इसके ही बल पर कर डाले सातो सागर पार	૩૪	બલ , સાગર, પાર

ધોરણ-૮ ના હિન્દી વિષયના કાવ્યોમાં નિહિત મૂલ્યઘટકોનું અર્થઘટન :

જેમાં પ્રભુપ્રેમ , પ્રભુને શરણાગતિ , રાષ્ટ્રપ્રેમ, પ્રકૃતિપ્રેમ, સ્વયં જાગૃતતા , રચનાત્મક વિચાર, માતૃપ્રેમ, પક્ષીપ્રેમ, કરુણા, ન્યાયપ્રિયતા, કર્તવ્યનિષ્ઠા, એકતા, પ્રેરણા, પ્રેમ, મુશ્કાન, સંતોષ, વિનમ્રતા, સમાનતા, સારી સોબત , સ્વમાન, પરિશ્રમ, ગતિશીલતા તેમજ સાહસ , મનોબળ અને આત્મબળ જેવા નૈતિક જીવનમૂલ્યોનો સમાવેશ થાય છે.

તારણો :

૧. હિન્દી વિષયના કાવ્યશિક્ષણમાં સમાનતા તેમજ આનંદિત રહેવાના ગુણોનું શિક્ષણ આપી શકાય છે.

૨. હિન્દી વિષયના કાવ્યોમાં એકતા , ન્યાયપ્રિયતા, પ્રસન્ન રહેવું તેમજ વૈશ્વિક શાંતિ જેવા નૈતિક મૂલ્યો સમાવિષ્ટ છે.

૩. કાવ્યશિક્ષણ આપતી વખતે સહનશીલતા , નિયમિતતા સમર્પણ , સામાજિકતા અને આત્મવિશ્વાસ જેવા જીવનોપયોગી કૌશલ્યો શીખવી શકાય છે.

૪. કાવ્યના અધ્યયન સમયે વિધ્યાર્થીઓ હકારાત્મક વલણ , કરુણા, સુવિચારો, પ્રભુપ્રેમ તેમજ શ્રમના ગૌરવ જેવા સંસ્કારોનું સિંચન કરી શકાય છે.

૫.   અધ્યયનમાં સમયનું મૂલ્ય, નૂતન વસ્તુનો સ્વીકાર, નવી ક્રાંતિ સાથે ક્રય તેમજ માનવતા વિષયક મૂલ્યોનો સમાવેશ થાય છે.

૬.   કાવ્યશિક્ષણમાં પ્રકૃતિપ્રેમ , આધ્યાત્મિકતા, રાષ્ટ્રીય એકતા , સંઘભાવના, સમાનતા તેમજ પ્રત્યેક ધર્મ પ્રત્યે આદર જેવા મૂલ્યો સમાવિષ્ટ છે.

૭.   હિન્દી વિષયના કાવ્યોમાં પરોપકાર   , સદ્વ્યવહાર, સત્કાર્ય, પ્રેમ, પરમાર્થ, વિવેક તેમજ આત્મવિશ્વાસ જેવા મૂલ્યો સમાવિષ્ટ છે.

૮.   હિન્દી વિષયના કાવ્યોનું અધ્યયન કરાવતી વખતે સ્વાવલંબન   , માનવ ગૌરવ, હિંમત, બુધ્ધિમત્તા, સ્વજાગૃતિ તેમજ મનોબળ જેવા નૈતિક મૂલ્યોનું સિંચન કરી શકાય છે.

૯.   હિન્દીના પદ્ય શિક્ષણમાં ઈશ્વરપ્રેમ , રાષ્ટ્રપ્રેમ, પ્રકૃતિપ્રેમ, માતૃપ્રેમ તેમજ પક્ષીપ્રેમ જેવા નીતિબોધરૂપ મૂલ્યો વણાયેલા છે.

૧૦. પદ્યશિક્ષણ કરાવતી વખતે કર્તવ્યનિષ્ઠા , પ્રેરણા, સંતોષ, વિનમ્રતા તેમજ સમાનતા જેવા ગુણો વિશે ચર્ચા કરી શકાય છે.

૧૧. હિન્દીના પાઠ્યપુસ્તકમાં સ્વમાન , પરિશ્રમ, સાહસ, ગતિશીલતા તેમજ મનોબળ તેમજ આત્મબળ જેવા નૈતિક મૂલ્યોનો સમાવેશ થાય છે.

ફલિતાર્થો :

૧.   હિન્દી વિષયમાં કાવ્યશિક્ષણ આપતી વખતે સમાનતા, એકતા, ન્યાય, શાંતિ, સમર્પણ અને

આત્મવિશ્વાસ જેવા મૂલ્યોનું શિક્ષણ આપવું જોઈએ.

૨.   પદ્યશિક્ષણ આપતી વખતે

કરુણા, પ્રભુપ્રેમ, આધ્યાત્મિકતા, સંઘભાવના, પ્રેમ, પરમાર્થ, વિવેક, સ્વજાગૃતિ તેમજ

સ્વાવલંબન જેવા મૂલ્યો વણી લેવાં જોઈએ.

૩.   કાવ્યમાં સમાવિષ્ટ નૈતિક મૂલ્યો જેવા કે પ્રભુપ્રેમ , માતૃપ્રેમ, પક્ષીપ્રેમ, પ્રકૃતિપ્રેમ વિષયક

ચર્ચા થવી જોઈએ.

૪.   કાવ્યશિક્ષણ આપતી વખતે સંતોષ , વિનમ્રતા, પ્રેરણા તેમજ સમાનતા જેવા મૂલ્યોને

સંદર્ભ સાથે સમજાવવા જોઈએ.

૫.   કાવ્યશિક્ષણ સમયે સ્વમાન , પરિશ્રમ અને ગતિશીલતા તેમજ મનોબળ જેવા મૂલ્યોનું

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Life Skills Development through High School Education

Dr.Rajendrasinh V Jadeja

Teacher

S p e c i a l   I s s u e -   I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
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Abstract

Universal primary and high school education, life skills, gender equality and quality of education are the part of needs and right for equality education for all for sustainable society. Here is a humble attempt to study the life skills of the students of High school. The main objective of this study was to study the life skills of the students of High schools with respect to some variables. The present study was conducted on the 400 students of standard 9th and 10th of Gujarati medium high school of Anjar Taluka of Kachchh District. Quantitative approach was adopted in the present study and survey method was used for that. A standardized Guajarati version of **"Life Skills Attitude Measurement Test"** by LIKERT method was used for the data collection of the present study. By using statistical methods calculations were made and hypotheses were checked. The result shows that the life skills of the students of schools of urban area are more than that of the rural area. It is cleared from the result that the education system should include the lessons of life skills according to the cultural and area.

Introduction:

The Life Skills program is central to the life and ethos of the High School. Indeed, it could be argued that the whole of the school day is involved in the delivery of Life Skills. Both inside and outside the classroom all members of the school community are working together to raise boys into young men who are prepared and keen to take their places in society. Life Skills are therefore crucial to everything that we seek to achieve at the school. 'Life Skills' is taught from the Reception to year 8 as part of the boy's education and growth. Its main objective is to enable the boys to become healthy, independent and responsible members of the wider community by learning the basic principles for distinguishing between right and wrong. In doing so, the boys are actively contributing to the pastoral life of the school and their surrounding community which in turn to develop their sense of belonging, self-worth and responsibility.

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Sustainability requires a populaces who is aware of the goods of a sustainable society and has the knowledge, skills and values to contribute t goods according to who; the sustainable society can be formed on the basic stone of needs and right for equality education for the and learning for behavioral change and informed decision making. Universal primary education, life skills, gender equality and quality of education are the part of needs and right for equality education for all. Thus, we can say the life skills are the effective factor to develop the sustainable society. Through life skills society can be benefited b social, educational, health, cultural and economical point of view. Life skills consist of personal, inter-personal, cognitive and physical skills which enable people to control and direct their lives and to develop the capacity to live with and produce change in their environment of society. Life skills include mental, physical, social, psychological, spiritual and environmental. Life skills are found through living, school, work, family, environment and the word around us. Reading, working and volunteering are wonderful ways to seek and find life skills. Life skills help you know how to fit well with the populace. things as a simple as how to care for your clothes, how to shop correctly, personal hygiene and how to talk to people without being offensive are some of the life skills that you need to become art of society.

Life Skill

Life Skills are those abilities which may help on individual to lead a holistic and fruitful life. According to the world Health Organization (WHO) life skill are the abilities for adoptive and positive behavior the enables an individual to deal effectively with demands and challenges of regular life. Life Skills based education refers to the interactive process of teaching and learning which focuses on acquiring knowledge, attitude, values and skills which support behavior of the learner that enable them to take up greater responsibility in their lives by making healthy life choices gaining greater resistance pressures and minimizing harmful behaviors. According to UNICEF by Wikipedia life skills are behaviors used appropriately and responsibly in the management of personal affairs. They are a set of human skills acquired via teaching or through direct experience that are used to handle problem and questions commonly encountered in daily human life.

Life Skills Education Emerged As A New Vision:

Child right (CRC 1989)•

Jomtein Declaration on education for all (1990)•

World programmed for Human Right Education (2004)•

UN Decade on education for sustainable Development (2005)•

UN secretary Generates Study on violence against children (2006)•

Objective of Life Skill

Objective of like skill education to promote mental well being and competence in young people as they face the realities of life. Life Skill based education through school curriculum to help the learners to take positive approach to protect themselves and to promote health and meaningful social relationship life skills facilitate a complete and integrated development of an individual to function effectively do social being. Life Skill education system is a basic learning need for all individual. They are essential for various development and security. The Promotion of primary preventions and protection for care to healthy child and adolescent development, Causes of various disease ,Changing social circumstances and socialization by preparing young generation people ,The issue of disability, Basic education system ,Gender Equality, democracy and good citizenship ,Quality and efficiency of the education system ,The promotion of peace, life long learning and emergence of life skills education.

Objective:

The main objectives of this study were

1. To study the different types of life skills for the students of High schools.

2. To prepare the test to measure the life skills for the students of High schools.

3. To study the effect of area (rural and urban) on the life skill of the students of High schools.

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4.   To study the effect of standard (9th and 10th) on the life skill of the students of High schools.

5.   To study the effect of gender (boys and girls) on the life skill of the students of High schools.

6.   To study the interaction effect of the independent variable like (area, standard, gender) on the students of High schools.

Hypothesis:

To achieve the said objective the following null hypothesis were framed

Ho$_1$ There is no significant effect of area on the life skill of the students of High schools.

Ho$_2$ There is no significant effect of gender on the life skill of the students of High schools.

Ho$_3$ There is no significant effect of standard on the life skill of the students of High schools.

Ho$_4$ There is no significant interaction effect between area and gender on the life skill of the students of High schools.

Ho$_5$ There is no significant interaction effect between standard and gender on the life skill of the students of High schools.

Ho$_6$ There is no significant interaction effect between area and standard on the life skill of the students of High schools.

Ho$_7$ There is no significant interaction effect among area, standard and gender on the life skill of the students of High schools.

Limitation:

Present study was conducted only on the students of standard 9th and 10th of Gujarati medium High school of Anjar Taluka of Kachchh District.

Method and Procedure:

Quantitative approach was adopted in the present study and survey method was used for that.

Tool:

A prepared tool to measure the life skills of the student of High schools by _NEIL JIGGER C. AGAN_ was translated in to Guajarati and some modifications were done.

This prepared **"Life Skills Attitude Measurement Test"** was standardized by LIKERT method.

Thus, a standardized Guajarati version of tool was used for the data collection of the present study.
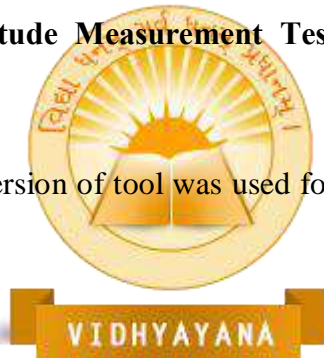
Sample:

To study the problem, 3 High schools from urban and 4 High schools from rural area were selected. By using stratified randomize cluster sample technique a sample of total 400 students of that High schools were selected, out of which 200 students from rural and urban respectively. 50 boys and 50 girls of each of standard 9th and 10th from said area.

Data Collection:

A self made standardized **"Life Skills Attitude Measurement Test"** was administered to the sample according to the specification mention in the manual of it. Scores were found out and tabulated accordingly.

Analysis of Data:

Obtained data was classified according to the variables of the study. To compare and study trends of means of two groups according to the variables of this study CR was calculated which is presented in table no.01

TABLE-01

Summary of Calculated CR for two groups according to the variables

Variable	Variances	N	X	SD	σ_d	CR	Remarks
Area of School	Rural	200	95.84	5.71	0.59	2.33	*
	Urban	200	97.21	6.07			
Gender of Student	Boys	200	96.43	6.04	0.60	0.16	N.S.
	Girls	200	96.52	5.87			
Standard of Student	9th	200	96.07	5.49	0.59	1.56	N.S.
	10th	200	96.99	6.30			

From the above table no. 01 the main effects of two groups according to the variables of this study can be derived.

Main effect of area of the schools: It is clear from table no.01 the obtain value of CR is 2.33 which is more than the table value of CR at 0.05. Hence, the main effect of area of school is significant. So, the Ho_1 is not acceptable. it means that that there is a significant difference in the life skills of students of High schools of rural and urban area. The life skills of the students of schools of urban area are more than that of the rural area. .

Main effect of Gender of the Students: From table no.01 the obtain value of CR is 0.16 which is less than the table value of CR at 0.05. Hence, the main effect of gender is not significant. So, the Ho_2 is acceptable. It means that that there isn't significant difference in the life skills of boys and girls of High schools.

Main effect of Standard of the students: From table no.01 the obtain value of CR is 1.56 which is less than the table value of CR at 0.05. Hence, the main effect of standard is not significant. So, the Ho_3 is acceptable. It means that that there isn't significant difference in the life skills of std. 9th and 10th of High schools.

Interaction Effect:

· Independent variables were divided into related levels. Area of the schools (A) is divided into two parts i.e. rural (A_1) and urban (A_2), Gender (B) is divided into two parts i.e. girls (B_1) and boys (B_2) and standard (C) is divided as 9th as (C_1) and 10th as (C_2). The divisions of the three independent variables into different level caused 8 groups (2x2x2). The N, Mean, SD, and other statistics were calculated for 10 students selected randomly for each strata which is shown in table no 02 for DUNCAN'S MULTIPLE RANGE SHORT SIGNIFICANT TEST.

TABLE-02

N, X, SD, Σx, Σx^2 and other statistics calculation for each strata

Gender	Statistics	Area of schools		Total
		Rural (A_1)	Urban (A_2)	

		Standard		Standard		
		Std.9th (C$_1$)	Std.10th (C$_2$)	Std.9th (C$_1$)	Std.10th (C$_2$)	
Girls (B1)	N	10	10	10	10	40
	X	94.1	95.6	94.9	97.6	382.2
	SD	6.53	5.00	4.72	7.89	
	Σx	941	956	949	976	3822
	Σx^2	88975	91644	90283	95880	366782
Boys (B2)	N	10	10	10	10	40
	X	96.6	94.1	96.4	97.1	384.2
	SD	5.37	2.74	6.71	5.72	
	Σx	966	941	964	971	3842
	Σx^2	93604	88623	93380	94611	370218
Total	Σx_T	1907	1897	1913	1947	7664
	Ex^2_T	182579	180267	183663	190491	737000

Total No. N=80

To compare and study trends of means of all groups F ratio was calculated which is presented in table no.03

TABLE-03

Summary of ANOVA

Source of Variance	SS	df	MS	F – ratio	Remarks
SS Between Group	125.6	7	17.34		
SS Within Group	2663.2	72	36.99	0.49	N.S.
SST	2788.8	79			

Table Value of F- ratio		
df	F at 0.05	F at 0.01
7 & 72	2.07	2.78

From the above table no.03 it is observed that there is not significant difference between any two pairs of area of schools, gender and standard consequently. Ho_4, Ho_5, Ho_6 and Ho_7 are not accepted. It means that when this independent variable is operated together, they work in opposite directions and do not show any significant interaction effect on life skills.

· To compare and study trends of interaction effect among the means of all eight groups DUNCAN'S MULTIPLE RANGE SHORT SIGNIFICANT TEST was calculated for 28 pairs which is presented in table no.04

TABLE-04

Summary of difference between all the 28 pairs and shortest significant ranges at 0.05 and 0.01 levels of DUNCAN'S MULTIPLE RANGE SHORT SIGNIFICANT TEST for area of schools, gender and standard based 8 groups.

NO	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	TABLE	VALUE	
											VALUE	0.05	0.01
	GROUPS		A1B1C1	A1B2C2	A2B1C1	A1B1C2	A2B2C1	A1B2C1	A2B2C2	A2B1C2	R		
		MEAN.S.	94.10	94.10	94.90	95.60	96.40	96.60	97.10	97.60			
1	A1B1C1	94.10	0.00	0.00	0.80	1.50	2.30	2.50	3.00	3.50	R2	2.01	2.54
				N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	*	*	**	**			
2	A1B2C2	94.10		0.00	0.80	1.50	2.30	2.50	3.00	3.50	R3	2.08	2.65
					N.S.	N.S.	*	*	**	**			
3	A2B1C1	94.90			0.00	1.01	1.50	1.70	2.20	2.70	R4	2.13	2.72
						N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	*	*			
4	A1B1C2	95.60				0.00	0.80	1.00	1.50	2.00	R5	2.17	2.77
							N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.			
5	A2B2C1	96.40					0.00	0.20	0.70	1.20	R6	2.20	2.82
								N.S.	N.S.	N.S.			
6	A1B2C1	96.60						0.00	0.50	1.00	R7	2.22	2.85
									N.S.	N.S.			

7	A2B2C2	97.10							0.00	0.50	R8	2.24	2.88
										N.S.			

M.S.W. =36.99   *   = Significant at 0.05   06

N   = 80   **   = Significant at 0.01   04

SX   =0.68   NS   = Not Significant   18

Total = 28

The obtained F-ration is 0.49 which is not significant at any level. Hence there is no significant difference among the means of all groups of 2 x 2 x 2 factorial design, there would be 8 groups and due to that there would be 28 pairs of mean differences. The DUNCAN SHORT SIGNIFICANT test was used to find out how many pairs of means show significant difference at 0.05 and 0.01 levels. Here, the within means square (M.S.W.) is 36.99 (tabel-02). SX = 0.68 was calculated with N and M.S.W. (SX = Ö M.S.W. / Ö N). The shortest significant range of 0.05 and 0.01 level were worked out by using the table value of R by multiply it with SX = 0.68. The summary of mean difference and shortest range of 0.05level and 0.01level are shown in tabelno.-04. From table no. – 04 we can see that out of 28 pairs, the mean difference of 06 pairs are significant at 0.05 level and 04 pairs are significant at 0.01level while remaining 18 pairs are not significant.

 The largest mean difference between the two means is 3.50 and it is between A2B1C2 and A1B1C1 and also A2B1C2 and A1B2C2 at both the levels. It is in favour of A2B1C2 mean the girls of standard 8th from schools of urban area. The shortest difference between two mean is 2.20 which is in between A2B2C2 and A2B1C1 a level of 0.05. It is between the boys and girls of standard 8th and 7th of urban area which is in favour of boys of standard 8th. .

Findings:

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The life skills play a vital role two construct the sustainable society. This life skills was measured and its result was interpreted as discuss above with context to some variables. The major finding of that is as under.

· The life skills of the students of High schools of urban area are more than that of the rural area.

· The boys and girls students of standard 9th and 10th have the same life skills it means there is no difference among them with respect to life skills.

· The girls of standard 9th from High schools of urban area have more life skills than that of the girls of std.10th of rural area.

· From the students of High schools of urban area the boys of standard 10th have more life skills then the girls of std. 9th.

Conclusion:

Life Skills are those abilities which may help on individual to lead a holistic and fruitful life. The main aspect of like skill education is to promote mental well being and competence in young people as they face the realities of life. Life Skill based education through school curriculum to help the learners to take positive approach to protect themselves and to promote health and meaningful social relationship life skills facilitate a complete and integrated development of an individual to function effectively do social being.

To develop a sustainable society the students of High schools should get the knowledge and its should be kept in their practise is the necessity of this ear. The education system should include the lession of life skills according to the cultural and area.

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લોકવાર્તાના સંપાદક - પુષ્કર ચંદરવાકર

વિહળ નફીસા હારૂનભાઇ

ભક્ત કવિ નરસિંહ મહેતા યુનિવર્સીટી, જૂનાગઢ

- લોકવાર્તાના સંપાદક – પુષ્કર ચંદરવાકર.

ગુજરાતી લોક સાહિત્યમાં પ્રાચીનકાળથી 'લોકવાર્તા' શબ્દ રૂઢ થઇ ગયો છે. કેટલાક વિધ્વાનો લોકકથા અને લોકવાર્તા શબ્દને એક જ માનીને ચાલે છે. પરંતુ વાસ્તવમાં આ બંને શબ્દોમાં મહદઅંશે ઘણી ભિન્નતા રહેલી છે. લોકકથા અને લોકવાર્તા બંને સ્વરૂપે એકબીજા કરતાં ઘણાં જુદા પડે છે. પરંતુ અહીં વાત 'લોકવાર્તા' ની કરવાની હોવાથી તેની વધુ ચર્ચા ન કરતા સીધા જ લોકવાર્તા સ્વરૂપને જોવામાં આવશે. પુષ્કર ચંદરવાકર પણ 'લોકકથા' કરતા 'લોકવાર્તા' શબ્દને વધુ મહત્વ આપે છે. લોકવાર્તાનું સ્વરૂપ ટૂંકીવાર્તાનાં સ્વરૂપ કરતા 'લોકવાર્તા' શબ્દને વધુ મહત્વ આપે છે. લોકવાર્તાનું સ્વરૂપ ટૂંકીવાર્તાનાં સ્વરૂપ કરતા ઘણું ભિન્ન છે. એથી જ શ્રી પુષ્કર ચંદરવાકરે પોતાના એક વ્યાખ્યાનમાં નોંધ્યું છે કે, "ટૂંકીવાર્તા તે લોકવાર્તા નથી. હા લોકવાર્તા ટૂંકીવાર્તા બની શકે, તે ટૂંકીવાર્તાની ગોદમાં સમાઇ પણ જાય, પણ ટૂંકીવાર્તા તે લોકવાર્તા નથી જ. આથી જ બંને સાહિત્ય સ્વરૂપો વચ્ચે તેના સ્વરૂપ-આકાર, વળોટ અને શિલ્પ વિધાન ઇત્યાદિ પરત્વે મૂળભૂત ભેદો છે."

ટૂંકીવાર્તાનું સ્વરૂપ કાલ્પનિક હોય છે તો લોકવાર્તાનું કથાનક પરંપરાથી ઉતરી આવેલું ઘણું પ્રાચીન અને પૌરાણિક હોય છે. અહીં પ્રસ્તુત સંપાદનમાંની વાર્તાઓ સંપાદકે સૌરાષ્ટ્ર, કચ્છ અને ઉત્તર ગુજરાતના આસપાસના વિસ્તારોમાંથી મેળવી છે. સંપાદકે દરેક વાર્તાઓને લોકકંઠેથી સાંભળીને તેને વૈજ્ઞાનિક ઢબે અને ચીવટપૂર્વક કાળજી રાખીને સંશોધિત-સંપાદિત કરી આપી છે. પુષ્કર ચંદરવાકર દ્વારા સંપાદિત ચાર લોકવાર્તા સંગ્રહો નીચે પ્રમાણે છે.

(૧) ખેતરનો ખેડૂ ૧૯૫૫

(૨) સોંપ્યા તુજને શિશ ૧૯૬૬

(૩) સોનાની ઝાલ ૧૯૭૦

(૪) ખીજડિયું ૧૯૯૦

(૧) ખેતરનો ખેડૂ:

ઇ.સ. ૧૯૫૫માં સંપાદિત 'ખેતરનો ખેડૂ' એ પ્રથમ લોકવાર્તા સંગ્રહ છે. સંપાદકે સંપાદનમાંની વાર્તાઓ ઉત્તર ગુજરાતના આસપાસના વિસ્તારોમાંથી એકત્રિત કરી મૂકી છે. સંપાદક આ લોકવાર્તાઓ વિશે પ્રસ્તાવનામાં નોંધે છે કે "આ કથાઓનું વસ્તુ મુખ્યત્વે લોકજીભેથી સાંપડ્યું છે. કોઇપણ કથકે આ કથાઓ કહેતી વખતે જ્ઞાતપણે તે કહી હોય તેવું પણ બન્યું નથી. અને તેથી કહેવાતી કથાના વાર્તા તત્વોને શૈલી તેમાં ન પ્રવેશે તે સ્વાભાવિક છે. ગપ્પા મારતાં અને વાત વાતમાં વસ્તુને તેઓએ એમ જ કથી નાખ્યું હોય તેવું આ કથાઓ પરત્વે બન્યું છે તેથી આ કથાઓને કહેવી હોય તો લોકકથાઓ કહી શકાય." ચંદરવાકરે કેફિયતમાં જે કહું છે તે એકંદરે ઘણું સાચું છે. આ સંગ્રહથી ઘણી વાર્તાઓ કથકે અમસ્તા જ કહી દીધી હોય તેવું લાગે છે. તો વળી કેટલીક વાર્તાઓમાં મુખ્ય ઘટનાની અધુરપ જણાય છે. તો વળી કેટલીક વાર્તાઓ મહદઅંશે લાંબી પણ તેમાં લોકવાર્તાના તત્વોનો લોપ થયો હોય તેવું લાગે છે. એ આ વાર્તાઓનો ધ્યાનથી અભ્યાસ કરતા માલુમ પડે છે.

આ સંગ્રહમાંની સાત વાર્તાઓમાં 'જમાદારનો કૂવો', 'અવ્વલ મંજિલે', 'હીરરાંઝા', 'ગોપાલકે', 'ખેતરનો ખેડુ', 'એળે ગયું વેણ', 'વજેસંગની કલા' વગેરેને સંપાદકે સંપાદિત કરી આપી છે. આ સંગ્રહની બે વાર્તાઓ ઐતિહાસિક કથાનક આધારિત, બે પ્રણયકથા આધારિત અને ત્રણ વાર્તાઓ ચમત્કારના પાયા પર રચાયેલી છે. આ ગ્રંથની પ્રથમ વાર્તા 'જમાદારનો કૂવો' ઐતિહાસિક કથાનક ધરાવતી વાર્તા છે. યાસીનખાન બલોચે રાજધર્મની રક્ષા કાજે ગાયકવાડી પ્રજાને ઠાકરડાના ત્રાસમાંથી ઉગારેલી તેની કથા અહીં ગૂંથવામાં આવી છે. અહીં પ્રસ્તુત વાર્તાઓમાંથી પસાર થતા તે સંપૂર્ણપણે ઐતિહાસિક હોય તેવું લાગતું નથી. એમાં ચંદરવાકરે પોતાની રીતે કલ્પનાનાં રંગો વડે નવીન ઢબે પ્રસ્તુત કરી છે. બીજી વાર્તા 'અવ્વલ મંજિલે' માં મીરખાં બહારવટીયાના જીવનથી માંડીને મૃત્યુ સુધીની સફરની કથા છે. પ્રસ્તુત વાર્તાએ પાટણની પૃષ્ઠભૂમિમાં રચાયેલી છે. એમાં મીરખાંના જિંદગીના અંતિમ દિવસોને લોકવાર્તાના રૂપમાં સમાવી લેવામાં આવ્યાં છે. 'હીરરાંઝા' એ પંજાબની ભૂમિમાં રચાયેલી પ્રણયકથા છે. 'હીરરાંઝા' ના પ્રણય પ્રસંગની કથા પંજાબ ઉપરાંત અન્યત્ર પ્રદેશમાં પણ પ્રચલિત છે. પંજાબના ઝંગ નાના ગામમાં ઝના-ચિનાબના તીરેઆ પ્રણય પ્રસંગ બન્યો હોવાની માન્યતા છે તેવું સંપાદક નોંધે છે. 'ગોપાલક', 'ખેતરનો ખેડુ' અને 'એણે ગયું વેણ' એ ચમત્કારના પાયા પર ઉભેલી વાર્તાઓ છે. 'ગોપાલક' વાર્તામાં 'સૈયદ મહંમદ ઝાહિદ' આ વાર્તાનું મુખ્ય પાત્ર છે. સૈયદ મહંમદ ઝાહિદ અમદાવાદના સુલતાન અહમદશાહ બેગડાના કસાઈઓના સકંજામાંથી ગાયના વાછરડાને બચાવેલું. તેનો બદલો લેવા બાદશાહ પીરબાપુ પાસે જાય છે. પરંતુ પીરબાપુના પ્રભાવતળે તેમણે આપેલા પરચાને લીધે તે પીરબાપુના પગમાં પડી માફી માંગે છે. એવું આ વાર્તનું કથાનક છે. તથા ત્યાં એવી માન્યતા છે કે ત્યાંના મુંજાવર ગાયનું માંસ ખાતા નથી અને જો ઝિયારત કરતી વખતે ગાયનું માંસ કોઇ ખાઇ જાય તો તેને લોહીની ઉલટી થાય છે અને ત્યાં જ લોયો પેટની બહાર નીકળી પડેછે. એવું ચમત્કારનું તત્વ અહીં જોવા મળે છે. 'ખેતરનો ખેડુ' વાર્તામાં રાઘવો ખેડૂત ખેતરમાં રેતની વાવણી કરે છે. એ જોઇને લોકો તેની મશ્કરી ઉડાવે છે. પરંતુ એક રાતમાં અચાનક જ ખેતર ઘઉંના પાકથી લહેરાતું જોવા મળે છે. રાઘવાને આ વાતની પ્રતીતી થતાંજ તે સંસારનો ત્યાગ કરી ભક્તિમાં લીન થઇ જાય છે. 'એળે ગયું વેણ' એ મેશ્વો નદીની ઘરી ઉપર રચાયેલી વાર્તા છે. પ્રસ્તુત વાર્તામાં જુવાન ઠાકરડાનું અભિમાન મેશ્વો નદીની ઘરામાં કેવું ચકનાચૂર થાય છે તેનું નિરૂપણ આ વાર્તામાં થયેલું જોવા મળે છે. 'વજેસંગની કલા' એ પ્રણયકથા આધારિત કથાનક છે. ઠાકોર જ્ઞાતિનો દિકરો વજેસંગ કોળી જ્ઞાતિની રૂપવાન કલાના પ્રેમમાં પડે છે. કલાના પ્રેમને લીઘે કુટુંબીજનોનો, ઘર-બારનો ત્યાગ કર્યો તે વજેસંગ કલાના બીજા રૂપને ઓળખી શક્યો નહીં. કલાના અન્ય વ્યક્તિ સાથેનાં પ્રેમ સંબંધની જાણ થતાં જ વજેસંગ કલાના વિરહમાં તેનાં ઘરનાં આંગણામાંજ મૃત્યુ પામે છે. અને અંતે કલાને ભારોભાર પસ્તાવો થાય છે અને વજેસંગના શબને ખોળામાં લઇ એની સાથે જ રાખ બની જાય છે. સંપાદક એ વિશે સ્પષ્ટતા કરતા નોંધે છે કે "આ બાબતની પુષ્ટિ કરે તેવા કોઇ દોહા મળ્યાં નથી. માત્ર લોકકથાના કથક ઉપર જ સઘળો આધાર રખાયોછે. કથાનો ભવ્ય અને કરુણ અંત હ્રદયસ્પર્શી બન્યો છે."

પ્રસ્તુત સંપાદન ગ્રંથમાંથી પસાર થતા આ વાર્તાઓનું કથાનક જોઇએ તેટલું ગળે ઉતરે તેવું નથી. પ્રમાણમાં ઠીક-ઠાક છે, પરંતુ તેમ છતાં પણ તેમણે વાર્તા મેળવવા માટે કરેલા કઠિન પ્રયાસને નકારી શકાય નહીં. સંપાદકે આ સંગ્રહની સાત વાર્તાઓમાં 'ગોપાલક' વાર્તા વટવાના સબિર અલીભાઇ પાસેથી, તો 'અવ્વલ મંજિલે' વાર્તા મીરખાં બહારવટિયાની પુત્રી સમીબાઇ પાસેથી પ્રાપ્ત થઇ છે. બાકીની પાંચ વાર્તાઓ ક્યાંથી મેળવી? કોની પાસેથી મેળવી? એવી કોઇ સ્પષ્ટતા કરી નથી. તથા વાર્તાઓનાં અંતે શબ્દાર્થ સૂચિ પણ આપી નથી, જે વાત અભ્યાસીઓને ખટકે છે.

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(૨) સોંપ્યાં તુજને શિશઃ

પુષ્કર ચંદરવાકર દ્વારા સંપાદિત પ્રસ્તુત સંપાદનમાં સંપાદકે ગુજરાત આસપાસનાં વિભિન્ન વિસ્તારોમાં પ્રચલિત એવી નવ લોકવાર્તાઓને સંશોધિત સંપાદિત કરી મૂકી છે. સંપાદકે ગુજરાતનાં સૌરાષ્ટ્ર આસપાસનાં પ્રદેશો જેવા કે હાલાર, ઝાલાવાડ, કનેર અને ભાલ તથા ઉત્તર ગુજરાતનાં મહેસાણા, ઈડર જેવા પ્રદેશોમાં પ્રચલિત વાર્તાઓને અહીં મૂકવામાં આવી છે. જેથી કરીને એમાં અનેક પ્રદેશોની ભાતીગળ લોક સંસ્કૃતિનો પરિચય મળી રહે છે.

આ ગ્રંથમાંની નવ વાર્તાઓમાં 'બલોયનો બચ્યો', 'બેટા મૂંજાતો મા!', 'ભારા કાના', 'કંડોરણાનો કિલ્લેદાર', 'ઈજનેર ભેજું', 'મરજીવો' વગેરેને સંપાદકે સંગ્રહિત કરી આપી છે. પ્રથમ વાર્તા 'બલોયનો બચ્યો' ઐતિહાસિક કથાનક ધરાવતી વાર્તા છે. અહીં પ્રસ્તુત વાર્તામાં સ્વામી ભક્ત એવા શહાદતખાનની વીરતા અને બહાદુરીને વર્ણવતી વાર્તા છે. વાર્તાના કથાનક મુજબ અંગ્રેજ સરકારે બહાર પાડેલાં ફરમાનને સૂરજમલ ઠાકોર જાહેરમાં ફાડી નાખે છે. આથી ઉશ્કેરાયેલા અંગ્રેજો સૂરજમલ સામે જંગ છેડે છે, તેમાં સૂરજમલ ઠાકોરના મંત્રી શહાદતખાન પોતાના માલિક અને આશાપુરા માઁના મંદિરની રક્ષા કાજે પોતે શહાદત વહોરે છે. બીજી વાર્તા 'બેટા મૂંજાતો મા!' ચંદરવાકરે પોતાના વતન ચંદરવાની ભૂમિમાંથી મેળવેલી છે. પ્રસ્તુત વાર્તામાં ઘરડાં માઁ-બાપની સમજદારીનું સરસ એવું નિરૂપણ થયેલું છે. પોતાના સંતાનોના કપરાં સમયે ઘરડાં અને સમજુ માઁ-બાપે પાઈ-પાઈ કરીને ભેગી કરેલી મૂડી સંતાનોના કપરાં સમયે કેવી કામ આવે છે તેવું આ વાર્તાનું કથાનક છે. 'ભારા કાના' એ બરડા ડુંગરની પડખે આવેલાં કુછડી ગામના નિવાસી એવા ભડવીર ભારા કાનાની કથા છે. નિર્દોષ હરિણીનો શિકાર કરતા એવા રાજાના સિપાઈઓની બંદૂકના બે કટકા કરી, એક હરિણીને નવું જીવન બક્ષેલું એવા ભારા કાનાને રાજાની નારાજગીનો ભોગ બનવું પડે છે. પરંતુ રાજાના ભરેલા દરબારમાં સહેજ પણ ડર્યા વિના ખુમારીથી અડગ ઉભો રહે છે. ભારા કાનાની આવી ખુમારી અને દરિયાદિલીને જોઈને રાજા ભારા કાનાને બક્ષિસ આપી વિદાય કરે છે. 'કંડોરણાનો કિલ્લેદાર' એ વફાદાર અને પ્રેમના પ્રતિક સમી કંડોરણ ગામના પાદરમાં ઉભેલા ખંડિત એવા કિલ્લાની ઇતિહાસ ગાથા છે. આખી કથા આ કિલ્લાની આસપાસ ગોળાકાર ફરતે ફરે છે. 'ઈજનેર ભેજું' વાર્તામાં એક અંગ્રેજ ઈજનેર દ્વારા ભાદર નદી પર બાંધવામાં આવતાં બંધની કથા છે. પ્રસ્તુત વાર્તામાં દરિયાની ભરતીને કારણે ખારા બની જતાં ભાદર નદીના પાણીની સમસ્યા દૂર કરવા માટે એક ઈજનેર દ્વારા પ્લાનીંગ મુજબ તૈયાર કરવામાં આવેલાં બંધની વાર્તા છે. અહીં પ્રસ્તુત વાર્તાએ ચંદરવાકરની સ્મૃતિમાં સચવાયેલી સ્મૃતિકથા છે. તેનો ધ્યાનથી અભ્યાસ કરતા તેમાં લોકવાર્તાનાં તત્વો ઓછાં જોવા મળે છે. એથી એને લોકવાર્તા ન કહી શકાય. 'મરજીવો' વાર્તાએ ખેડા જિલ્લાના બોરસદ પાસેના ભોરલ ગામના વતની એવા બાબર દેવાની બહાદૂરી અને વીરતાને વર્ણવતી કથા છે. બાબર દેવો પણ સૈયદ બહારવટિયાની જેમ પોતાનું નામ રાખવા બહારવટે ચડેલો તેની વાર્તા છે. પ્રસંશા અને ઘેલછાં મેળવવા માટે માણસ શું-શું કરી શકે તેનું જીવંત ઉદાહરણ બાબા દેવો છે. બીજાની પ્રસંશા જોઈ પોતે પણ એવી ઘેલછાં મેળવવાની વાત આધુનિક જમાનામાં થોડી વિચિત્ર લાગે છે. કેવળ પ્રસંશાને ખાતર જીવ સટોસટના ખેલ ખેલાયાં હોય એવી અનેક વાર્તાઓ જોવા મળે છે.

(૩) સોનાની ઝાલઃ (૧૯૭૦)

ઈ.સ. ૧૯૭૦માં સંપાદિત 'સોનાની ઝાલ' એ પુષ્કર ચંદરવાકરનો શાસ્ત્રીય દૃષ્ટિએ થયેલો ગ્રંથ છે. સોનાની ઝાલ સંપાદનમાંની વાર્તાઓ સંપાદકે પોતાના વતન ચંદરવા ગામમાંથી મેળવીને સંપાદિક કરી છે.

આ સંપાદનગ્રંથના આરંભે મૂકાયેલ 'લોકવાર્તાના થંભો' નામનો પ્રવેશક એ વાયકોનું ધ્યાન ખેંચે એવો છે. આ પ્રવેશકમાંથી પસાર થતાં તે પ્રવેશક નહીં, પરંતુ સંશોધનાત્મક લેખ હોવાની પ્રતિતી કરાવે છે. વળી આઠ પાનાથી ભરાયેલાં આ પ્રવેશકમાં દોહાનું મહત્વ, દોહાની ઉત્પતિ, બે કે ચાર પંક્તિમાં પ્રયોજાયેલા દોહા, દોહા મેળવવામાં મદદરૂપ બનનાર માહિતીદાતાઓ વગેરેની ચંદરવાકરે સરસ એવી માહિતી આપી છે. જે ભવિષ્યના સંશોધક-અભ્યાસુઓને ઉપયોગી બની રહે તેવો છે.

આ ગ્રંથમાં સંપાદિત ઓગણીસ વાર્તાઓમાં 'ભાણુંબા', 'સયિયાર દે', 'જસરાજ માણેક', 'રાયબો-સાયબો', 'સમો બળવાન', 'સાયનું પારખું', 'સાત વરસે સામળો', 'ગોરો ખડિયો', 'અમલના અમરત', 'સૂરજમલની ટેક', 'જીસાજી લીંબડ', 'ખરી ખાનદાની', 'પરષોતમ પંડ્યા', 'સોનાની ઝાલ', 'તુમ ખુદા...?', 'નાક સાટે નાક', 'ટોયાપણ', 'ખૂટલાઇ ખેલાણી', 'તર્પણ' વગેરેનો સમાવેશ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.

આ સંચયમાંની પ્રથમ વાર્તા 'ભાણુંબા' માં ભાણુંબા અને દેવાભા માણેકની અમર પ્રેમકથા આલેખાઇ છે. લગ્નના બંધને ન બંધાયેલા છતાં સ્નેહના તાંતણે બંધાયેલા અને મનથી એક-મેકને વરી ચૂકેલા એવા દેવાભા અને ભાણુંબાના જીવનને લગતી કથા અહીં ગૂંથવામાં આવી છે. અહીં પ્રસ્તુત વાર્તામાં શરીરી પ્રેમ કરતાં સ્ત્રી-પુરૂષ વચ્ચેનાં અશરીરી પ્રેમ અને સમર્પણની ભાવનાનું સરસ એવું આલેખન આ વાર્તામાં થયેલું છે. 'સયિયાર દે' વાર્તા પણ પ્રથમ વાર્તાની જેમ બે પ્રેમીઓના અજોડ પ્રેમની કથા છે. રૂપવાન સયિયાર દેખાવડા પતિ નરસિંહદેવ સિંઘલને છોડીને એક આંખ ગુમાવનાર એવા નરબદને જીવનસાથી તરીકે પસંદ કરે છે. અહીં પણ પ્રથમ વાર્તાની જેમ સનાતન સત્ય પ્રગટ થયેલું છે કે શરીરથી નહીં પણ મન-હૃદયથી વરી ચૂકેલા એવાં પ્રેમીઓ એકબીજામાં કંઇપણ ખામી કે ઉણપ દેખ્યા વગર દુનિયાની પરવા કર્યા વગર પ્રેમની રાહ પર કેવી રીતે આગળ વધે છે તે આ વાર્તાનું કથાનક છે. 'જસરાજ માણેક' એ ઝાલાવાડ પંથકના લાડવા ગામના વીર, બહાદ્દૂર એવા જસરાજ માણેકની આ વાર્તા છે. પ્રસ્તુત વાર્તામાં ઓખા મંડળના ઇતિહાસમાં જેનું નામ આજે પણ આદર સન્માનથીલેવાય છે એવા જસરાજ માણેકે હબસીઓને બરાબરનો પાઠ ભણાવીને લાડવા ગામના ગઢમાં દાટી દીઘેલા એવા વાઘેર વંશના લોકનાયકના પરાક્રમની કથા આ વાર્તામાં સમાઇ છે. 'રાયબો-સાયબો' વાર્તામાં પિતાના મોતનો બદલો લેતા રાયબો-સાયબોની શૌર્યકથા આલેખાઇ છે, તો વળી પતિને કાજે સાત-સાત ભાઇઓને મોતને ઘાટ ઉતારનાર એવી પલ્લવીની પતિ પરાયણ ભક્તિનું સરસ એવું આલેખન આ વાર્તામાં થયેલું છે. સમો બળવાન એ શીર્ષક જ 'સયમ બળવાન' ની ઉક્તિને સાર્થક કરે છે. પ્રસ્તુત વાર્તામાં ચંદરવાકરે પૂનમચંદ અને મલુકચંદ નામના બંને શેઠના જીવનમાં આવતી ચડતી-પડતીના માધ્યમે સમયના મહત્વને સમજાવ્યું છે. 'સાયનું પારખું, વાર્તામાં સ્વામિનારાયણ સંપ્રદાયના સંત કવિ શ્રી બ્રહ્માનંદ સ્વામીજીના જીવનની કથા આલેખાઇ છે. 'સાત વરસે સામળો' એ ઐતિહાસિક કથાનક આધારિત વાર્તા છે. પ્રસ્તુત વાર્તામાં દિલ્હીના બાદશાહ એવા અકબરના દુશ્મન મુજફ્ફરશાહને શરણા આપવા બદલ રાજપાટ ગુમાવનાર એવા ક્ષત્રિય ઠાકોર સારંગદેવની કથા છે. પ્રસ્તુત વાર્તામાં જીવનના જોખમે પણ શરણે આવેલાનું રક્ષણ કરવું એ ક્ષત્રિયનો ધર્મ છે. એ આ વાર્તાનું માર્મિક સત્ય પ્રગટ કરે છે. 'ગોરો ખડિયો' વાર્તા હળવદ ગામના વીર બહાદ્દૂર માનવ ગોરા ખડિયાની પરાક્રમ ગાથા છે. જાડેજા અને ઝાલા વચ્ચેનાં યુદ્ધમાં રાજા રાયસિંહજી મૃત્યુ પામે છે, ત્યારે રાણીની હઠને માન દઇને ગોરો ખડિયો જીવના જોખમે પણ રાજા રાજસિંહજીનું શબ જાડેજાઓના પાસેથી લઇ આવે છે. અહી દેવીપૂતર એવા ગોરા ખડિયાની મર્દાનગીનો પરિચય કરાવતી વાર્તા છે. 'સૂરજમલની ટેક' વાર્તામાં ગોરા અંગ્રેજોની સામે બાથ ભીડતા સૂરજમલના પરાક્રમ અને વીરતાને વર્ણવતી કથા છે. 'જસાજી લીંબડ' વાર્તા હળવદના રાજા સૂર્યસિંહજી અને રાજયની શાખા પ્રત્યે વફાદારી નિભાવતા સ્વામીભક્ત એવા જસાજી લીંબડની વાર્તા છે. 'ખરી ખાનદાની' વાર્તા પણ રાજા અને

રાજ્યની વફાદારી નિભાવતા અભેરાજ ચાઉસની વાર્તા છે. પ્રસ્તુત વાર્તામાં અનાજની ચોરી કરનાર એવા પોતાના ભત્રીજાને પણ ગોળી મારી મોતને ઘાટ ઉતારનાર એવા સત્યવાન અને વફાદાર અભેરાજ ચાઉસની સ્વામીભક્તિનું નિરૂપણ કરતી વાર્તા છે. 'સોનાની ઝાલ' કનેર પંથકની ધીંગી ધરામાં રચાયેલી વાર્તા છે. રામ ખાયર, આલા ખાયર અને વિક્રમ પટગીર વચ્ચે થયેલાં સંવાદો આ વાર્તાની પકડ મજબૂત બનાવે છે. 'તુમ ખુદા...?' માં સહજાનંદ સ્વામીના ભક્ત બનેલા જમાદાર ફતેહમામદની કથા છે. 'ટોયાપણ' વાર્તાનું કથાનક સરળ અને હદ્યને સ્પર્શી જાય તેવું છે. બાજરીના પાકથી બરોબર તૈયાર થયેલ ખેતરમાં આલા ખાયરની ઘોડી અજાણતાં મોં નાખે છે એથી એ ખેતરની રખેવાળ ટોયાપણ ડોશી આલાખાયર અને તેની ઘોડી પર ગાળોનો વરસાદ વરસાવે છે. ટોયાપણ ડોશીની આવી સેવા, નિષ્ઠા જોઈને આલા ખાયર એ જ ખેતર ડોશીને દાનમાં આપે છે. એવું આ વાર્તાનું કથાનક છે. 'ખૂટલાઇ ખેલાણી' અને 'તર્પણ' પરસ્પર એક બીજા સાથે જોડાયેલી વાર્તા છે. 'ખૂટલાઇ ખેલાણી' માં રજૂ થયેલો પૂર્વાર્ધ અને 'તર્પણ' માં રજૂ થયેલો ઉતરાર્ધ આ બંને વાર્તાઓની પકડ મજબૂત બનાવે છે. 'ખૂટલાઇ ખેલાણી' માં રૂપીબાઇના પતિ ખૂંટીની થયેલી હત્યાનો બદલો 'તર્પણ' માં ખૂંટીનો પુત્ર વણઘર લે છે. પિતાની હત્યા કરનાર એવા મારતલને ઓળખી એક ઝાટકે જ તેને પતાવી નાખે છે.

ચંદરવાકરે પ્રસ્તુત વાર્તાઓને પોતાની રીતે થોડા ઘણા અંશે ફેરફાર કરી મૂકી છે. તો વળી વાર્તામાં વચ્ચે-વચ્ચે ક્યાંક ક્યાંક પ્રયોજાયેલાં દોહા વાર્તાઓની પકડ મજબૂત બનાવે છે. જેથી કરીને આ વાર્તાઓ રસપ્રદ બની છે. એથી વિશેષ વાર્તામાં પ્રયોજાયેલા સંવાદો, રાજકીય વાતાવરણ, બદલો, વેર-ભાવના, સમર્પણની ભાવના,વફાદારી, નિષ્ઠા વગેરેને કારણે તે વાચકોનું ધ્યાન કેન્દ્રિત કરે છે. સંપાદકે આ વાર્તાઓને મેળવવા માટે ઘણો પ્રયાસ કર્યો હશે, ઘણી રઝળપાટ કરી હશે એ નકારી શકાય નહિ, પરંતુ સંપાદકે આ વાર્તાઓ ક્યાંથી, કોની પાસેથી મેળવી? તેની કોઈ સ્પષ્ટતા કરી નથી, તો વળી ઘણી વાર્તાઓમાં જે તે પ્રદેશ કે બોલીને અનુકૂળ વાર્તાઓ અપાઇ નથી તો બોલીમાંના અઘરા શબ્દોના શબ્દાર્થ પણ આપ્યાં નથી. જેને સંપાદન પ્રત્યેની સંપાદકની મર્યાદા જ ગણી શકાય.

(૪) ખીજડિયું (૧૯૯૦)

ઇ.સ. ૧૯૯૦માં સંપાદિત 'ખીજડિયું' લોકવાર્તા સંગ્રહ ચંદરવાકરની ઉત્કૃષ્ટ પ્રતિભાનો પરિચય કરાવતો ગ્રંથ બની રહે છે. ચંદરવાકરના અન્ય લોકવાર્તા સંગ્રહો કરતા 'ખીજડિયું' એ રાષ્ટ્રીય અને આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય ક્ષેત્રે ખ્યાતિ પામેલો ગ્રંથ છે. આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય પુસ્તક મેળા માટે 'ધી નેશનલ બુક ટ્રસ્ટ ઓફ ઇન્ડિયા' દ્વારા ભારત તરફથી ચંદરવાકરનો આ લોકવાર્તાસંગ્રહ પસંદગી પામેલો, તો વળી અંગ્રેજીમાં ભાષાંતરિત આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય સ્તરની લોકવાર્તાઓનો સંગ્રહ 'ધી ફોક્લોર ઓફ ઇન્ડિયા' માં પણ આ સંગ્રહની 'ખીજડિયું' વાર્તા પ્રસિદ્ધ થયેલી, જે શિકાગોમાં પ્રગટ થઈ આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય સ્તરની લોકવાર્તા બની છે. આમ, ખીજડિયું લોકવાર્તા સંગ્રહ એ ચંદરવાકરનો વિશેષ નોંધપાત્ર સંગ્રહ બની રહે છે. ચંદરવાકરને પ્રસ્તુત સંપાદનમાંથી વાર્તાઓ મેળવવા માટે ખાસ કોઈ મહેનત કરવી પડી નથી, કારણકે આ વાર્તાઓ તેમને પોતાના વતનના ગામ ચંદરવામાંથી જ મળી છે. બાળપણથી જ વતનમાં ઉછરેલાં એવાં તથા અન્ય જ્ઞાતિઓનાં સંપર્કમાં આવેલાં ચંદરવાકરને ચંદરવા ગામ તથા લોકો પ્રત્યે ખૂબ જ પ્રેમ હતો. આથી ચંદરવાકરે પોતાના વતન આસપાસના ગામોમાંથી આ વાર્તાઓ મેળવી, એકત્રિત કરી સંપાદિત કરી આપી છે, જે નીચે પ્રમાણે છે.

આ ગ્રંથમાં સંપાદિત નવ વાર્તાઓમાં 'ખીજડિયું', મોટા મિયાં', 'ચિનગારીનો આતશ', 'ભડ ભાયાણી', 'દેરીવાળુ', 'લાજ ન આવત આપકો', 'ધરમના ભાઈ બહેન', 'અંતઃ તાપ ઠર્યો' વગેરેનો સમાવેશ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.

આ સંપાદનની પ્રથમ વાર્તા 'ખીજડિયું' એ ચંદરવાકરની ભૂમિમાંથી મેળવેલી છે. 'ખિજડિયું' નામનું શીર્ષક ચંદરવાકરે પોતાના વતન ચંદરવાના ખેતરને નામને આધારે આપ્યું હોય એવું લાગે છે. આ ખેતરની ચારે તરફ ખીજડાના વૃક્ષો ઉગેલાં છે. એથી એ ખેતરનું નામ ખિજડિયું પડ્યું હોય એમ માની શકાય. આ ખેતર એ રઈબા નામની વિધવાને તેમના ભાઈઓએ દાનમાં આપેલું. આ ખેતરમાં મબલક પાક થતો હોવાથી કાઠી દરબારોની દાનત બગડે છે અને ખેતર હડપવાની કોશિષ કરે છે. રઈબા ખેતરને બચાવવા દવે કુળના સપૂતો પાસે જાય છે. દવે કુળના સપૂતો અને કાઠી દરબારો વચ્ચે યુદ્ધ થાય છે, તેમાં કાઠી દરબારો હથિયારો હેઠાં મૂકી દવે કુળના સપૂતો પાસે માફી માંગે છે અને કથાનો અંત આવે છે. 'મોટા મિયા' એ બનાસકાંઠાના ધારેવાડા ગામના કોળિયાર પંથકની વાર્તા છે. આ પંથકનો ભડવીર વળાવિયો એટલે ભાણાભાઈ ઉર્ફે મોટામિયાં દિકરીના કરિયાવર માટે સોનીને ત્યાં ઘડવા આપેલા પટેલના દાગીનાને મોટામિયાં કેવી ચતુરાઈથી અને મર્દાનગીથી છોડાવી લાવી પટેલને પરત કરે છે તેનું અહીં નિરૂપણ થયેલું છે. 'ચિનગારીનો આતશ' માં ગોરા અંગ્રેજો સામે બૂટેડા ગામના લોકોએ છેડેલાં જંગની કથા છે, સાથે સાથે સંપાદકે બૂટેડા ગામમાં વર્ષો પહેલાં અંગ્રેજોના રાજ દરમિયાન બનેલાં પ્રસંગને પણ અહીં તાદૃશ કર્યો છે. 'ભડ ભામાણી' વાર્તામાં સરધાર ગામના કેશુભાઈ પોતાના દ્રઢ મનોબળ અને કઠોર પરિશ્રમને કારણે સૂકાઈ ગયેલા ખેતરમાં શેરડીનો મોલ લહેરાતો કરે છે તેની વાર્તા છે. 'દેરીવાળું' વાર્તા ચંદરવાકરે પોતાના વતન ચંદરવા ગામેથી મેળવેલી છે. ચંદરવા ગામની આથમણી દિશાએ નામ કે અક્ષર વિનાના ઉભેલા ત્રણ પાળિયાની આ કથા છે. નવા નવા પરણેતર થયેલાં એવા ત્રણ ક્ષત્રિય કુમારો ગાયની રક્ષા કાજે મોતને ભેટે છે અને તેમની વીરતાને બહાદ્દુરીના સ્મરણરૂપે તેમના પાળિયા ઉભાં કરવામાં આવ્યાં છે. અને તેમની ગાથા ગાતા આ પાળિયાની કથા અહીં ગૂંથાઈ છે. 'લાજ ન આવત આપકો' માં ચંદરવાકરે કવિ તુલસીદાસના જીવન પ્રસંગને અહીં ટાંક્યો છે. 'ધરમના ભાઈ બહેન' વાર્તામાં મીરખાં બહારવટિયો અને તેમની ધરમની માનેલી બહેન વચ્ચેના પવિત્ર સંબંધની કથા છે. ઊંઝા-પાટણ રોડ પરના બાલિસણા ગામે સંતાયેલા મીરખાંના સાથીદારોના હાથે રબારી દંપતિ ઘવાય છે. પતિ પાછળ આંક્રદ કરતી રબારણને જોઈને મીરખાં અતિશય આધાત અનુભવે છે અને પોતાના સાથીદારોના હાથે અપરાધની ક્ષમા માગી રબારણને પોતાની ધરમની બહેન માની, તેની દીકરીના કરિયાવર માટે અઢળક સોનુ અને રૂપિયા આપી પોતાની ભૂલનું પ્રાયશ્ચિત કરે છે એવું આ વાર્તાનું કથાનક છે. 'અંતઃ તાપ ઠર્યો' એ વાર્તા ચંદરવાકરને ઈ.સ. ૧૯૪૯-૫૦ ના ગાળામાં રેલપ્રવાસ દરમિયાન મળેલી. અહીં પ્રસ્તુત વાર્તામાં સોલંકી કુળના પ્રતાપી રાજા સિદ્ધરાજ જયસિંહ અને તેના અનુગામી કુમારપાળના જીવન પ્રસંગને આલેખતી આ કથા છે. કથાના કથાનક અનુસાર સિદ્ધરાજ જયસિંહથી બયતા નાસતા-ફરતા કુમારપાળની જિંદગી મૂષકની ચોરાયેલી સોનામહોરોથી કેવી બદલાઇ જાય છે તે પ્રસંગનું આલેખન અહીં થયું છે.

આ સંપાદનમાંની મોટાભાગની વાર્તાઓ સંપાદકોને કંઠસ્થ છે. ચંદરવાકરે તેમાં પોતાની રીતે સુધારા-વધારા કરી નવીન ઢબે તેને લિપિબદ્ધ કરી મૂકી છે. તો બે-ત્રણ જેવી વાર્તાઓ સંપાદક જે તે પ્રદેશની રઝળપાટને અંતે લોકમુખેથી પ્રાપ્ત થયેલી છે. પરંતુ સંપાદકે વાર્તાઓને સંપડાવનાર એવા માહિતીદાતાઓનો નામોલ્લેખ કર્યો નથી. તો વળી વાર્તાઓના અંતે શબ્દાર્થ પણ આપ્યાં નથી. પરંતુ ચંદરવાકરે આ વાર્તાઓ મેળવવા માટે કરેલા પ્રયાસને નિરર્થક તો ના જ ગણી શકાય. તથા ત્યારબાદ તેને લિપિબદ્ધ કરવી એ પણ પડકારજનક કાર્ય છે. જેથી કરીને આ સંપાદનનું મૂલ્ય આમ ઓછું ન આંકી શકાય.

(૫) ઓખા મંડળની લોકકથાઓઃ

પુષ્કર ચંદરવાકર દ્વારા સંપાદિત 'ઓખા મંડળની લોકકથાઓ' ઓખાની વાઘેર જાતિને ઉદ્દેશીને રચાયેલી ચૌદ લોકકથાઓનો સંચય છે. આ ગ્રંથના આરંભે ચંદરવાકર ઓખામંડળનો અર્થ આપતા નોંધે છે કે "ઓખા એટલે ખરાબ અને મંડળ એટલે મહાલ એ ઉપરથી ઓખામંડળ નામ પડ્યું છે. જમીન વેરાન તથા પ્રદેશનો દેખાવ આંખે ઉદ્વેગ આપે તેવો તથા અહીંના વતની જંગલી ખાસિયતના એ વાત ઉપર વિચાર કરીએ તો એ નામની આવી ઉત્પતિ યથાર્થ દીસે છે." પૃ. ૧૨૬ તો વળી ચંદરવાકરે ગ્રંથના અંતે આપેલ 'ઓખામંડળના વાઘેરો' માં ઓખાના વાઘેરો અને માણેક જાતિની ઉત્પત્તિકથા અને ઓખા પ્રદેશ વિશેની સવિસ્તર માહિતી આપી છે. આ ઉપરાંત ઓખાની વિવિધ જ્ઞાતિઓ, ઇતિહાસ કથાઓ, તેમની લોક સંસ્કૃતિ, લગ્નપ્રથા અંતર્ગત થતાં રિત-રિવાજો, વિધિ-વિધાનો, પહેરવેશ, ખોરાક, ભૌગોલિક વસાહત, ખેતી, પશુપાલન, વિવિધ રમતો, મેળાઓ, ઉત્સવો, લોકમાન્યતાઓ વગેરેની સરસ એવી ચર્ચા ચંદરવાકરે કરી છે. ચંદરવાકરે ઓખાની ભાતીગળ લોક સંસ્કૃતિને તાદૃશય કરતો આ લેખ આપીને અભ્યાસુઓને નવીન દિશા તરફ દોરવાનો પ્રયાસ કર્યો છે.

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IDEATIONAL FLEXIBILITY AMONG ALCOHOL DEPENDENT AND NORMAL MALES USING RORSCHACH MOVEMENT RESPONSES

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ABSTRACT

COVID – 19 Pandemic is the global challenge we are facing now with the most severe hit on almost all life facets that we had ever seen. Even though we won't be able to envisage all domains of the post COVID World, the mental hygiene of individuals should be addressed at mostly. Escalated complications as well as worries, will be a highlighted feature of post COVID world. Immature coping strategy like substance abuse, can be adapted by huge population to deal with these types of escalations. In India a high prevalence of alcohol dependency has been previously reported by enormous studies. At this juncture, this research was designed to study the ideational flexibility among normal males and males diagnosed with alcohol dependency syndrome as per ICD-10 diagnostic criteria. Flexibility of an individual to alter the attitudes or values which have been conceptualized from information or inputs can be termed as Ideational flexibility. In this cross-sectional study, Purposive Sampling Method was used to collect data from 30 male out patients diagnosed with alcohol dependency syndrome as per ICD-10 diagnostic criteria and 30 males as control group, aged between 35 and 50 years. Rorschach Ink Blot test was administrated for the purpose. This projective test was individually administrated to patients and the control group. Exner Comprehensive System was utilized for interpretation and scoring of Rorschach protocols. Chi-Square test has been used for data analyses using SPSS 17. Results revealed that ideational sets and values of alcohol dependent males are well fixed and relatively inflexible than normal groups. Propositions of findings for an integrated psychotherapy to address this less flexible cognitive ideation among substance abusers were also discussed.

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S p e c i a l   I s s u e -   I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
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I. INTRODUCTION

Presently, World after COVID-19 is the most focused issue around the world. The post pandemic impact over mental hygiene of individual must be addressed with special concern. Environmental stress comprising health and finance will intensify the scenario. Immature coping strategy like substance abuse, can be adapted by huge population to deal with these types of escalations. In India the prevalence of alcohol consumption has already increased by 55% in past 20 years and among them 30% reported high alcohol consumption pattern with alcohol dependency (Pillai et al., 2013; Mehta et al., 2015). Various cognitive distortions are being attributed to alcohol dependency (Sullivan &Pfefferhaum, 2005). Cognitive triad consists of three stages which includes, Information Process or the input, Mediation or the mental operations of the input and Ideation or conceptualisation of the inputs (Exner, 2003). The ideational flexibility is included in the third stage of cognitive triad and is defined as the flexibility of an individual to alter the attitudes or values which have been conceptualized from information or inputs can be termed as Ideational flexibility (Exner, 2003). Ideational flexibility is the crude factor which determines the willingness of an individual to alter one's conceptualised attitudes or values. When ideational flexibility is less and are well fixed, the range of concepts or options a person may be willing to consider in a problematic situation will tend to become narrow.

Even though numerous researches concluded various relationships between alcohol dependency, cognitive functions and therapeutic outcomes, there exist a significant gap pertaining alcohol dependency and cognitive ideation. This study is an attempt made focusing this existing research gap.

II. OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the research was to study the association between alcohol dependency syndrome and ideational flexibility among males.

III. HYPOTHESES

$H_0 1$: There is no significant difference between alcohol dependent males and normal males associated with ideational flexibility.

IV. METHODOLOGY

Variables

<u>Independent Variable:</u>

Independentvariable studied were normal male population and males with Alcohol Dependency Syndrome as per ICD-10 criteria.

<u>Dependent Variable:</u>

Ideational flexibility: The flexibility of an individual to alter the attitudes or values which have been conceptualized from information or inputs (Exner, 2003). Calculated by measuring active and passive movement responses in Rorschach protocols of the sample.

Sample

In this cross-sectional study, as males with alcohol dependency syndrome were targeted, Purposive Sampling method was used to collect data from a total sample size (N=60) consisting of 30 male out patients diagnosed with alcohol dependency syndrome as per ICD-10 diagnostic criteria and 30 males as Control group, between 35 and 50 years with secondary education at least up to 10th standard. All females as well as the male individuals who possessed knowledge about the Rorschach Inkblot Test (RIT) or other types of Inkblot Tests were excluded.

Tools

Rorschach Inkblot Test (RIT): (Rorschach,1942): The test was developed by Hermann Rorschach in 1921 as a Psychodiagnostic. Rorschach test consists of 10 cards, on each of which is one bisymmetrical inkblot. Five are achromatic cards, three cards are chromatic and two cards are semi-chromatic with various shades. The cards were presented to the subject one at a time and in prescribed sequence, responses and enquiry part were noted in verbatim for further analysis. ***The Rorschach – A Comprehensive System: (Exner, 2003)***: was utilized for interpretation and scoring. Reliability of Exner Scoring System is reported between 0.85 to 0.94 (Mattlar, 2004) along with a high validity (Weiner, 1966 & 2001). The criteria for Rorschach Inkblot Test record selection was fulfilling the basic requirements for validity on Rorschach (Responses R>14, Lambda < 1, absence of card rejection). In RIT

Exner comprehensive method Human, animal and inanimate movement responses are divided into active and passive, denoted by *a* and *p*. Mainly under ideational cluster, there are three kinds of limited ideational flexibility that can be elicited by the total active / passive movement responses ratio ($a : p$) of RIT protocol of a person. The data for this ratio are interpretable only if the sum of values ($a + p$) is four or greater as per the following interpretations:

Interpretation 1: Sum of the values in the ratio is four & one value is zero: The thinking and values of the individual tend to be less flexible and more well fixed than is ordinarily the case for most people.

Interpretation 2: Sum of the values in the ratio exceeds four & the value on one side is more than two times greater than the value on the other side: The ideational sets and values of the person are reasonably well fixed and would be somewhat difficult to alter.

Interpretation 3: Sum of the values in the ratio exceeds four & the value on one side is more than three times greater than the value on the other side: The ideational sets and values of the individual are well fixed and relatively inflexible.

Statistical Analysis

Descriptive statistics viz: frequency, percentage and inferential statics viz: Chi-Square test have been used for analyzing data and hypothesis testing. Hypothesis testing conducted in two-tailed at a significant level (α = .05). The statistical package for social sciences (SPSS), version 17.0 was used for the analysis of the data.

V. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Table 1, reveals the chi-square values of frequencies of ideational flexibility categories among both groups. Four categories were divided as per the conditions based on active and passive movement ratio difference, viz[BC1] : **1.** Sum of the values in the ratio is four and one side is not more than two times than the value on the other side = Normal, **2.** Sum of the values in the ratio is four & one value is zero = Less flexible, **3.** Sum of the values in the ratio exceeds four & the value on one side is more than two times greater than the value on the other side = Relatively well fixed and difficult to alter, **4.** Sum of the values in the ratio exceeds four & the value on one side is more than three times greater than the value on the

other side = Well fixed and relatively inflexible. Significant difference in frequency and percentage was elicited among the groups associated with ideational flexibility ($x^2(2)$ = 9.333, $p<.0$). Hence, the null hypothesis $H_0 1$ is rejected. There significant difference between alcohol dependent males and normal males associated with ideational flexibility.

Table 1: Ideational Flexibility among normal and alcohol dependent male groups

Ideational Flexibility	Groups				Chi-square	Sig
	Normal males N=30		Substance induced psychotic males (N=30)			
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage		
Normal	17	56.66	7	23.33		
Less flexible	0	0	4	13.33		
Relatively well fixed and difficult to alter	5	16.66	8	26.66	9.333	.025*
Well fixed and relatively inflexible.	8	26.66	11	36.66		

*sig at $p < .05$ (two-tailed)

S p e c i a l   I s s u e -   I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5 ,   I s s u e – 5 ,   M a y   2 0 2 0

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VI. CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

The study was aimed on the ideational flexibility among normal and alcohol dependent male group and the result divulged that ideational sets and values of alcohol dependent males are well fixed and relatively inflexible.

Enormous postulates have been outlined pertaining the negative effect of alcohol dependency on behaviours of individuals. Physiological alterations in structural plasticity of brain as well as neuro anatomy due to alcohol dependency ominously contributes to these deficit behaviours among patients (Cui et al., 2015). Higher brain functions like cognitive abilities are highly attributed to medial Prefrontal Cortex, and the organisation of neural networks in this area undergoes significant disruptions following prolonged alcohol dependency, there by disquieting the cognitive functions of abusers (Sullivan &Pfefferhaum, 2005).

The current study findings are also concurrent with the existing research findings, alcohol like substance abuse can alter ideational flexibility like cognitive abilities. Individuals with alcohol dependency syndrome with limited ideational flexibility are psychologically unwilling, or possibly unable, to consider a range of conceptual possibilities or alternative solutions when encounters with daily issues. Moreover, evasiveness and guardedness are the obvious mood among substance dependent patients. This bias and prejudice which are the usual outcomes of inflexible thinking, often become an obstacle in the therapeutic relationship between the substance abusing patients and therapists. It will be difficult to suggest alternative views or solutions regarding the source of a problem or situation. This fixed patterns in conceptual framing among substance abusers, can break by formulating integrated therapies including supportive, motivational enhanced, cognitive and behavioural like psychotherapies.

In post COVID-19 world, it is vital to formulate integrated psychotherapy to address this less flexible cognitive ideation among substance abusers for a better therapeutic prognosis.

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[BC1]To change

અંગ્રેજી શબ્દભંડોળ : એક સૈંધાતિક સમીક્ષા

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પ્રસ્તાવના

બાળકના ભાષા વિકાસનું મહત્વનું અંગ શબ્દભંડોળ છે. વ્યક્તિ જેમ જેમ વિકાસ પામતી જાય તેમ તેમ તેના શબ્દભંડોળમાં વૃધ્ધિ થતી જાય છે. શબ્દભંડોળ એ ભાષા સમૃધ્ધિનું સૂચક છે. સામાન્ય રીતે બાળકના બીજા વર્ષથી જ શબ્દભંડોળમાં વૃધ્ધિ થવા લાગે છે અને 12 વર્ષની ઉંમર સુધી તો બાળક ઘણાં શબ્દો ગ્રહણ કરી ચુક્યુ હોય છે. બાળકમાં પાયાનું શબ્દભંડોળ પ્રાપ્ત કરવાની કુશળતા હોવી પણ આવશ્યક છે.

શબ્દનો અર્થ

જીવનની જ્ઞાન ચેતના પાંચ સવેદના પર આધારીત છે : શબ્દ, રૂપ, રસ, ગંધ અને સ્પર્શ. આ સંવેદનામાં શબ્દ મુખ્ય છે. બાળકના જન્મની સાથોસાથ 'શબ્દ' નો જન્મ થાય છે. જન્મ લેતાં જ બાળક રડે છે. શબ્દ અને રસ બંને જીભમાં નિવાસ કરે છે.

સંસારની ઘટનાઓ દેખીતી રીતે લુપ્ત થાય છે પરંતુ શબ્દરૂપમાં અમર બની જાય છે આથી જ 'શબ્દ' ને અક્ષરબ્રહ્મ કહ્યો છે. કવિ દંડીએ તો કહ્યું છે કે "શબ્દ જ્યોતિનો પ્રકાશ ન હોય તો આ વિશ્વ અંધકારપૂર્ણ હોત" વિવિધ અભિવ્યક્તિ માટે વિવિધ શબ્દોની જરૂર પડે જ છે. કોઇ રાષ્ટ્ર પોતાની સંસ્કૃતિનો ઉદઘષ કરવા માંગે તો તે શબ્દો દ્વારા જ કરી શકે. રાષ્ટ્રની ભાષાના શબ્દો ઉચિત રહેશે તો રાષ્ટ્રની સંસ્કૃતિ જીવિત રહેશે. "શબ્દ" ભાષાની અને "ભાષા" રાષ્ટ્રની પ્રાણ-ઉર્જા છે.

શબ્દની વ્યાખ્યા

શબ્દની એક શાશ્વત અને નિશ્ચિત વ્યાખ્યા પ્રાપ્ત નથી કે ઘણાં કારણસર શક્ય નથી. જો કે કેમ્પસ ફી (1969) એ શબ્દની વ્યાખ્યા આપી જે વિશ્વની મોટાભાગની ભાષાઓને લાગુ પડે છે. જો કે વ્યાખ્યાની મર્યાદાને કારણે આપણે તેને સાર્વત્રિક વ્યાખ્યા કહી શકીએ નહી. તેણે નોધ્યું કે, "શબ્દ એ કેટલીક ભાષાકીય સાચા સ્વરૂપને અથવા આવા તથ્યનાં સંબંધનો નિર્દેશ કરે છે. અને કેટલાંક ઔપચારિક લક્ષણોવાળી લાક્ષણિકતા ધરાવે છે જે વાસ્તવિક પણે (સંદર્ભના

વાસ્તવિક ઘટક રૂપે) અથવા સંભ્યવ્યતા રૂપે (શબ્દોના આયોજનના એકમ તરીકે) હોય, નોંધ સૂચવે છે કે શબ્દ એ ભાષાનો શક્તિશાળી અને જાદૂકીય ઘટક છે." ધ હિંદુસ્તાન ટાઇમ્સ (જુલાઇ 1991)ના ખાસ રૂપક લેખમાં નીતી પૌલ મહેતા (1991) એ જણાવ્યું છે કે, "શબ્દો એ વાહનો છે જે આપણાં માટે વિવિધ કાર્યો કરે છે તે આપણાં અસ્તિત્વ માટે ખૂબ મહત્વના છે. આપણે શબ્દો વગર વિચારી શકતા નથી. શબ્દો એ જ વિચારો છે. આપણે યોજન, ચિત્ર, તારણો, રૂપરેખા, ગોઠવણીઓ, નિર્ણયો પસાર કરવા, પ્રાથના કરવી કે સંગીત રચના કરવી જેવા કોઇ કાર્યો શબ્દો વગર કરી શકીએ નહી."

શબ્દચયન

વ્યક્તિ પાસે જેટલાં શબ્દો વધુ હોય અને તે શબ્દોની પસંદગી કરી હોય અને તે શબ્દોની પસંદગી કરી યોગ્ય ઉપયોગાનુસાર લેખનકાર્ય કરે તો જ તેનું ભાષાલેખન સમૃધ્ધ અને પ્રભાવશાળી ગણાય. ભાષામાં નિરર્થક શબ્દને ટાળી હંમેશા સાર્થક શબ્દનો પ્રયોગ કરવામાં આવે છે. શબ્દોની પસંદગીમાં ઉત્પત્તિ, અર્થ અને પ્રયોગને આધારે ઉદ્ભવતા વિવિધ શબ્દોના ઉપયોગને ધ્યાનમાં રાખવામાં આવે છે.

શબ્દઘળાતર

આપણાં વિચારો સામી વ્યક્તિ સમક્ષ રજૂ કરવાઆપણે ભાષાનો ઉપયોગ કરીએ છીએ. આ ભાષા એટલે સરળ રીતે કહીએ તો વાક્યો. વાક્ય એ આપણા વિચાર રજૂ કરવા માટે નો એકમ છે. વાકય શબ્દોનું બને છે. શબ્દ વર્ણો (અક્ષર અર્થાત વધુ સચોટ રીતે કહેવું હોય તો ધ્વનિ) ના બને છે. "ધ્વનિ એ ભાષાનો નાનામાં નાનો ઘટક છે." આમ ભાષા એ ધ્વનિઓની એક પ્રકારની વ્યવસ્થા છે. ધ્વનિઓમાં કેટલાંક સ્વર (vowels) અને કેટલાંક વ્યંજન (consonants) હોય છે. અંગ્રેજી ભાષામાં કુલ 26 અક્ષરો હોય છે. જેમાં A,E,I,O,U એ પાંચ અક્ષરો સ્વર (vowels) છે જ્યારે બાકીના 21 અક્ષરો વ્યંજન છે.

સ્વર (vowels) એવાં શબ્દો હોય છે જેમનું ઉચ્ચારણ બીજા કોઇ અક્ષરની સહાયતા વગર થાય છે. આ મૂળ શબ્દોના ઉચ્ચારણમાં જેટલો સમય લાગે છે તેને તેની પરીમાણ માત્રા

S p e c i a l   I s s u e -   I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5 ,   I s s u e – 5 ,   M a y   2 0 2 0

Page 3

કહેવાય છે. આ પ્રમાણે A,E,I,O,U ના ગુણાત્મક ધ્વનિને લઇને શબ્દોની રચના કરી શકાય છે. અક્ષરની સાથે સ્વર લગાવ્યા વગરનો કોઇ શબ્દ બની શકતો નથી. તે જ પ્રમાણે વ્યંજન અક્ષરની સહાયતા વગર માત્ર સ્વર અક્ષર લગાવીને પણ કોઇ સ્વર બની શકતો નથી.

અંગ્રેજી ભાષામાં અક્ષરોની બે શ્રેણીઓ હોય છે. મોટા અને નાના અક્ષરો. મોટા અક્ષરોને અંગ્રેજીમાં કેપિટલ લેટર્સ અને નાના અક્ષરોને સ્મોલ લેટર્સ કહેવાય છે.

માણસો અવાજ તો ઘણાં કાઢી શકે છે, પણ બધાં અવાજોને વર્ણો તરીકે ઓળખવામાં આવતાં નથી. પણ જે ધ્વનિઓ દ્વારા અર્થ ધરાવતાં એકમો બનાવી શકાય છે તેઓને જ વર્ણો કે વર્ણધ્વનિઓ તરીકે ઓળખવામાં આવે છે. આમ, "અર્થવાળો વર્ણ કે અક્ષરોનો સમુહ એટલે શબ્દ"

ભાષાનું વૈજ્ઞાનિક પૃથક્કરણ :
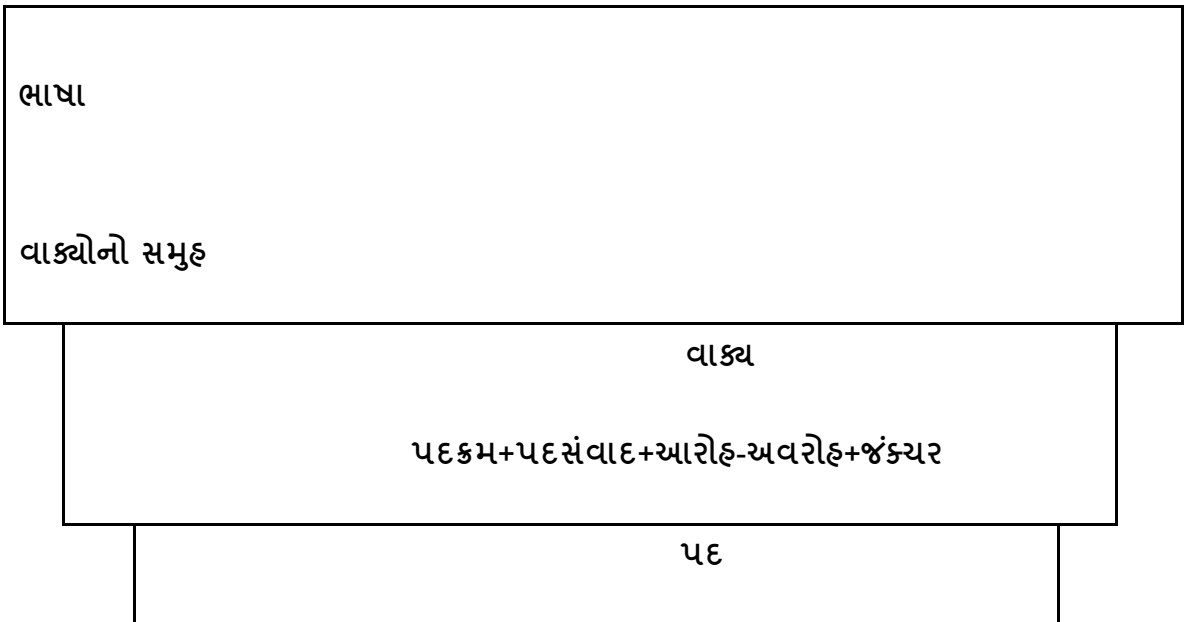
ભાષા
વાક્યોનો સમુહ

વાક્ય
પદક્રમ+પદસંવાદ+આરોહ-અવરોહ+જંક્ચર

પદ

| પ્રાથમિક રચના+પદસાધક પ્રત્યય |
| અંગ |
| રૂપ+ અંગસાધક પ્રત્યય |
| રૂપ |
| અક્ષરોનો અર્થયુક્ત સમુહ |
| અક્ષર |
| ધ્વનિઓનો સમુહ |
| ધ્વનિ |
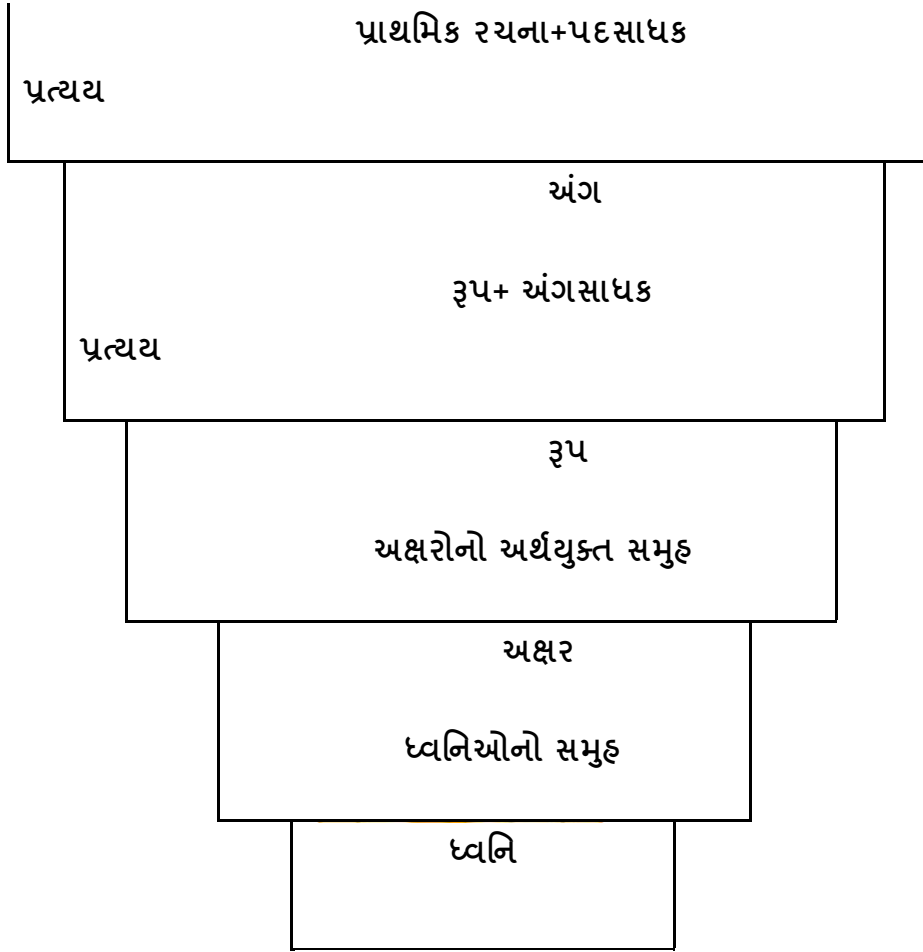
શબ્દભંડોળ

સંકલ્પના / વ્યાખ્યા :

"શબ્દભંડોળ એટલે શબ્દ વિષયક સજ્જતા"[7] કોઇપણ વ્યક્તિના લેખન કૌશલ્યનાં વિકાસાર્થે તેનામાં શબ્દઘડતરની સમજ હોવી જોઇએ. શબ્દભંડોળ જેટલું સમૃદ્ધ તેટલું લેખનકાર્ય ઉત્કૃષ્ટ.

અંગ્રેજીનાં શબ્દભંડોળને વિવિધ પરિપ્રેક્ષમાં વ્યાખ્યાયિત કરી શકાય છે. લોંગમેન શબ્દકોશ(1985) અનુસાર, "ભાષા, જુથ, વ્યક્તિ અથવા જ્ઞાનના ક્ષેત્રમાં ઉપયોગમાં લીધેલ શબ્દો"[8]

ભાષાકીય શબ્દની વ્યાખ્યાનાં શબ્દકોશ (1985)માં શબ્દભંડોળની વ્યાખ્યા છે કે,"કક્કાવારી નાં ક્રમમાં ગોઠવેલ કેટલાંક મર્યાદિત શબ્દોની યાદી"[9]

વય
અનુસાર શબ્દભંડોળ વિકાસ

સારણી

:

ક્રમ	શબ્દભંડોળનો વિકાસક્રમ	ઉંમર (અઠવાડિયામાં)
1	પ્રથમ એકાક્ષરી અવાજ	8.0
2	બે અવાજો	13.0
3	અન્યને જોઇને અવાજ કરે	25.0
4	સંગીતમય ગણગણાટ	32.0
5	સ્વર	35.0
6	ઇચ્છાદર્શક અવાજો	37.5
7	પ્રથમ શબ્દ	60.0
8	પ્રથમ અનુકરણાત્મક અવાજ. દા.ત. બાઉં – બાઉં	66.0
9	ચિત્રો ઓળખી શકે. દા.ત.- કૂતરો, બાળક	84.0-98.0
10	સર્વનામનો પ્રથમ ઉપયોગ	99.0
11	શબ્દસમુહનો ઉપયોગ	101.0
12	વાક્યનો ઉપયોગ	101.0

સારણી

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વય	અર્થગ્રહણ ક્ષમતા	અભિવ્યક્તિ
3 માસ	માનવીય વાણી સમજે છે. સ્મૃતિનો પૂરો અભાવ, વર્તમાનમાંથી સંબંધ સમજવા અને મુખોદ્ગારના સમન્વયનો અભાવ	સામાજિક હાસ્ય, ખિલખિલાટ, સાહજિક, અસંગત ધ્વનિ, બબડાટ.
6 માસ	મિત્રતાપૂર્ણ – શત્રુતાભર્યા અવાજને પારખી શકે છે	અનેક સ્વર ધ્વનિઓ અને પોતાના ધ્વનિઓનું અનુકરણ
9 માસ	ઇશારાની પ્રતિક્રિયા દર્શાવી શકે છે	બધા પ્રકારનાં ધ્વનિ અને સંયોજન
12 માસ	સામાન્ય સંજ્ઞાઓનું પાલન કરી બતાવે છે	શબ્દવિકાસ, આજ્ઞા આશ્રિત કેટલાંક શબ્દો
18 માસ	આજ્ઞાનુસાર સામાન્ય વસ્તુઓ પ્રત્યે સંકેત કરે છે. સરળ સૂચનાનું પાલન કરે છે	લગભગ ડઝન અથવા વધુ શબ્દો સંકેત સાથે શાબ્દિક વ્યવહાર સંક્રમણરુપે ભાષાનો પ્રારંભ, દ્વિશબ્દીય પદનો પ્રારંભ, શબ્દભંડોળમાં ઝડપી ગતિ
2 વર્ષ	વર્તમાન પરિસ્થિતિ સંબંધી આજ્ઞાઓ સમજે છે. સો જેટલા શબ્દો સમજી શકે છે	ભાષાનું અભિવ્યક્તિ સંક્રમણ સ્વરૂપ, ઉચ્ચારણમાં વિશેષ વ્યક્તિગત વિભિન્નતાઓ, એનો શબ્દભંડાર, સરળપદ, સર્વનામ, જરૂરિયાતોની શબ્દો વડે અભિવ્યક્તિ કરે છે.

3 વર્ષ	ભૂતકાળ સંબંધ પ્રશ્નો સમજે છે	શબ્દભંડોળમાં વિશેષ વૃદ્ધિ સંરચના વ્યવસ્થિત કરે છે. બહુવચન, કાળ, શબ્દભેદ, વાક્યરચના, ભૂતકાળના અનુભવનું વિવરણ કરે છે. કાર્યની અવેજીમાં ભાષા
4 વર્ષ	સમજણનું વ્યાપક ક્ષેત્ર સમયની અવધિથી મૂંઝવણ	વાક્ય પ્રવિણતાની પૂરી સુદ્ધિ, શિશુ-શૈલી, સંપૂર્ણ અસંબંધ વાણી ધારા, વાચાળતાની અવ્યવસ્થા
5 વર્ષ	બાળપણની વિતેલી ઘટનાઓને સમજે છે. બે હજારથી વધુ શબ્દો સમજી શકે છે.	વધુ સંક્ષિપ્ત અને વિવેચનાત્મક પ્રતિભાવ, વધુ જટિલ વાક્ય, વિશાળ શબ્દભંડોળ
6 થી 8 વર્ષ	સાધારણ વાક્યની પૂરી સમજણ, વાંચનની શરૂઆત, રોજીંદી ભાષાની પૂર્ણ સમજ	ભાષાની ઉચ્ચારણ પ્રવૃત્તિમાં પૂર્ણતા, અભ્યાસ દ્વારા અને પૂર્ણ કરવાનું શેષ રહે. શીખેલી પ્રણાલી પર કાબુ જાળવે છે.
William Francis : Language teaching analysis		

VIDHYAYANA

શબ્દભંડોળનું
કાર્ય :

કોઇપણ ભાષાને આપણે લઇએ તો તેમાં હજારો શબ્દો મળી આવશે. પણ બધાજ શબ્દોનું કાર્ય એકસરખુ નથી હોતું. કોઇ શબ્દ દ્વારા ક્રિયા દર્શાવાય છે તો કોઇ શબ્દ કોઇ વસ્તુ દર્શાવતો હોય છે. જ્યારે કોઇ શબ્દ બીજા શબ્દને જોડે છે. આ મકાન બાંધવા જેવું કાર્ય છે. આપણે મકાન બાંધીએ છીએ ત્યારે આપણે પાયાને મજબૂત કરવા માટે સિમેંટનો ઉપયોગ કરીએ છીએ. દિવાલો બાંધવા
ઇંટ અને સિમેંટનો ઉપયોગ કરીએ છીએ. લાકડાંનો ઉપયોગ કરીને દિવાલોમાં બારીઓ અને બારણા

મૂકીએ છીએ. આમ, એક ઇમારતના દરેક ભાગનું કાર્ય હોય છે. આજ રીતે આપણે વાક્ય બનાવવા જઇએ છીએ ત્યારે વિવિધ શબ્દોનો ઉપયોગ કરીએ છીએ. આમ, વાક્ય બનાવવા દરેક પ્રકારના શબ્દે પોતાના હિસ્સે આવતું કાર્ય કરવાનું હોય છે. અને ત્યારે જ એક અર્થપૂર્ણ વાક્ય બને છે.

જે નિયમો દ્વારા આપણે શબ્દોને અર્થપૂર્ણ રીતે ગોઠવીએ છીએ તેને આપણે Sentence Patterns એટલે કે વાક્યરચના તરીકે ઓળખીએ છીએ. વિવિધ શબ્દોનો ઉપયોગ આપણે વાક્યમાં ક્યાં કરીએ છીએ તે પ્રમાણે તેનો અર્થ નિષ્પન્ન થાય છે. આ શબ્દોનો વાક્યમાં ઉપયોગ થાય છે ત્યારે તેનો ઉપયોગ તેના કાર્ય અને સંદર્ભ મુજબ થાય છે. ઉદાહરણ સ્વરૂપે આપેલાં નીચેના વાક્યો જોઇએ તો ખ્યાલ આવશે કે તે શબ્દનું કાર્ય તે વાક્યમાં શું છે.

1.

The running man was
late for work. (Adjective – વિશેષણ)

2.

Running is good for
the body. (Noun – નામ)

3.

I was running for
the bus when I saw it. (Present participle –વર્તમાન કૃદંત)

Run ક્રિયાપદનો
ઉપયોગ આ વાક્યમાં વિશેષણ, નામ અને ક્રિયાપદ (વર્તમાન કૃદંત) તરીકે થયો છે. તે શબ્દનો ઉપયોગ થયો છે ત્યાં તેનું સ્થાન શું છે તેનો ખ્યાલ આવી જાય છે.

આમ, આપણે શબ્દનું કાર્ય શું છે તે જાણતાં હોઇશું તો જ તેને બોલવામાં, લખવામાં કે વાંચવામાં સમજી શકીશું. જેમકે 'Strong' શબ્દ ઉચ્ચારણ તરીકે લઇએ તો તે એક વિશેષણ

S p e c i a l I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l O n l i n e C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5 , I s s u e – 5 , M a y 2 0 2 0

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છે જેનો અર્થ થાય છે બળવાન, શક્તિમાન. તેનું નામ (strength –તાકાત) અને ક્રિયાપદ (strengthen – બળવાન બનવું, શક્તિવાન બનવું) આ શબ્દોનો કેવી રીતે ઉપયોગ કરવો એ સમજવું ખુબ જ જરૂરી બને છે.

શબ્દભંડોળના પ્રકાર :

સામાન્ય રીતે ભાષાશાસ્ત્રીઓ શબ્દભંડોળને બે વિભાગમાં વંહેચે છે

1)

વ્યવહારિક શબ્દભંડોળ

2)

બોધપરિક્ષક શબ્દભંડોળ

1)   વ્યવહારિક શબ્દભંડોળ – Active or reproductive vocabulary:

આ પ્રકારના શબ્દભંડોળને મિત્ર સક્રિય કે વાચ્ય શબ્દભંડોળ તરીકે પણ ઓળખવામાં આવે છે જે શબ્દોનો બાળક પોતાના દૈનિક જીવનમાં ઉપયોગ કરે છે. જેની ઉપર નિપૂર્ણતા મેળવવા તે ખાસ પ્રયત્ન કરે છે, જે શબ્દોને વ્યવહારમાં વારંવાર વાપરે છે અને જેનાથી એ પોતાના વિચારો સારી રીતે રજૂ કરે છે. Example: go, back, welcome, good morning, by – by, sit down, stand up વગેરે. આ શબ્દોનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં બાળકને વિચાર કરવો પડતો નથી જે બાળકની વાણીમાં સહજ રીતે વણાઇ ગયા હોય છે

અને વારંવાર તેના અનુભવમાં આવતા હોય છે.તેવા પ્રકારના શબ્દો સમાવેશ આ પ્રકારમાં થાય છે.

S p e c i a l   I s s u e -   I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e   –   5 ,   I s s u e   –   5 ,   M a y   2 0 2 0

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2) બોધ પરીક્ષક શબ્દભંડોળ (Passive or recognition vocabulary) :

આ પ્રકારનાં શબ્દભંડોળને પરિચિત, નિષ્ક્રિય કે પારક શબ્દભંડોળ તરીકે ઓળખવામાં આવે છે. જે શબ્દો બાળક સમજે છે પરંતુ પોતાના રોજ-બરોજના વ્યવહારમાં તેનો ઉપયોગ કરતા નથી. તેનો ઉપયોગ કોઇ એક વિષયને સમજવા પૂરતો મર્યાદિત રાખે છે. તેવા શબ્દોનો સમાવેશ આ પ્રકારમાં થાય છે. Example: input, output, profit, tax, benefit વગેરે. આવા શબ્દોથી બાળકો ઘનિષ્ટ રીતે પરિચિત હોતા નથી પણ માત્ર પરિચિત હોય છે. વધુ અભ્યાસ અને વારંવારના પરિચયમાં આવવાથી પરિચિત શબ્દો પણ મિત્ર શબ્દનું સ્થાન લઇ લે છે.

થોર્નડાઇક અને ડૉર્નલી એ શબ્દભંડોળને ચાર વિભાગમાં વહેચ્યું છે.

1) અનિવાર્ય શબ્દો (indispensable words) :

સમજવાં, વાંચવાં, બોલવાં તથા લખવાનાં અર્થમાં પ્રયોજાતા શબ્દોને આ વિભાગમાં મૂક્યા છે.

2) આવશ્યક શબ્દો (Essential words) :

બોલવાં, સમજવાં, તથા વાંચવાના અર્થમાં પ્રયોજાતા શબ્દોને આવશ્યક શબ્દો કહ્યાં છે.

3) ઉપયોગી શબ્દો (Useful words) :

વાંચવાં અને સમજવાં પૂરતાં કામમાં આવતા શબ્દોને ઉપયોગી શબ્દોની હરોળમાં મૂક્યા છે.

4) વિશેષ શબ્દો (Special words) :

સાહિત્યિક કે ઇતર વાંચનમાં ઉપયોગી થતા શબ્દોને વિશેષ શબ્દોનું નામાભિધાન કરેલ છે. શબ્દનો યોગ્ય ઉપયોગ છે.

શબ્દભંડોળ
નું મહત્વ :

કોઇપણ ભાષાનો ઉપયોગ કરતી વખતે શબ્દભંડોળ તે ભાષાની કરોડરજ્જુ હોય છે. આપણે વાતને રજૂ કરવી હોય તો ફક્ત ઇશારાના ઉપયોગથી કદાચ રજૂ કરી શકીએ પણ તેના મૂળ હાર્દને અભિવ્યક્ત કરવા કે રજૂ કરવા માટે પ્રથમ જરૂરીયાત શબ્દનો યોગ્ય ઉપયોગ છે. શબ્દ શું છે? તેનો ઉપયોગ શું છે? તે ખબર ન હોય ત્યાં સૂધી આપણે તે શબ્દનો યોગ્ય રીતે ઉપયોગ ન કરી શકીએ. ભાષાને સમજવા માટે શબ્દભંડોળ એ પાયાની બાબત છે. કારણકે ભાષાના શબ્દભંડોળ પરથી એની સંસ્કારીતાનું માપ કાઢી શકાય.

"ભાષાનું શબ્દભંડોળ તે ભાષા બોલનાર સમાજના પુરુષાર્થનું પ્રતીક છે. પોતાની ભાષાનું સ્વત્વ જાળવીને અન્ય ભાષાઓનાં આદાન-પ્રદાન દ્વારા શબ્દ-સમૃધ્ધિ વધારી શકાય"

આમ, શબ્દભંડોળ હશે તો વિચારોને સમજવાનું સરળ બનશે અને પોતાના વિચારોને તાર્કિક રીતે રજૂ કરી શકાશે.

ઉપસંહાર

કોઇ પણ ભાષાનો વ્યવહાર ધ્વનિ ઘટકો વડે થાય છે. આ ધ્વનિઘટકના સંયોજનથી શબ્દો બને છે. અને આ શબ્દોની ઉચિત મેળવણીથી શબ્દનો અર્થ નિષ્પન્ન થાય છે. આ શબ્દ વિષયક સજ્જતા એટલે શબ્દભંડોળ. આમ શબ્દભંડોળ એ ભાષાવિકાસનું મહત્વનું અંગ છે. તે વ્યક્તિની ભાષા સમૃધ્ધિનું સૂચક છે.

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Importance Of Public Relation In Tourism Sector

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Abstract

Nowadays World become a global village, borders between countries disappear as result of globalization. Latest technology bring more easy way of transportation and effective communication compared to the past century. This research analyze the meaning of public relations for the tourism industry in everybody's process in the profitable branch of the economy, which is especially significant for economic growth of each Nations, the emphasis of scientific approach is presented as a characterized operation function allowing you to communicate the bidirectional communication between the organization and it's target Public. Tourism industry has fast growth in the past some decade, along with advertising, marketing and public relation play a major role as a promotional tool for the tourism industry. Public relations is function in tourism as many different ways, it's also called a strategic communication that build mutual understanding and mutually beneficial relationship between organizations and their target Public. The purpose of this research is how public relation play a major role for the development of tourism industry and allowing the tourism of the Nations to become a profitable, productive and culturele and socially beneficial activity.

Introduction

In the tourism sector exceptionally prolific literature on public relation, the number of travel guides on the topic of public relations in tourism is relatively small, especially with no scientific edition and literature focused on the subject. On the other side tourism marketing, publications, public relation are considered as part of marketing and promotion. Marketing and public relations theorists confront then in their works, some of them identified public relation as part of marketing while others identified public relation as a specialized function of management due to its large coverage. American theorists pay special attention to public relation, which means they categorize many marketing tools and promotional media. This research paper presents Public Relation is a important, significant and primary pillar for designing, developing and sustaining an attractive tourist destination in the country and plays a very important role in the promotion and confirmation of tourism and tourist destination in

the country. There emerges the need for a new public relation model in tourism, the application of public relation forms should promote that place, role and employment and a tourist destination in the touristic market.

Public Relation In Tourism Sector

Public relation is very useful for better at brand and image building as it is mostly third party endorsement. In recent times people are mostly choose to prefers an article, blog rather than trusting the advertisement but when it comes to tourism industry a personal connection is better for effective communication which public relation can provide effortlessly. Public relations are an interactive from of communication though which organization product or service build their strategies of getting close to their target by using special methods of research and poll of public opinion. Also Public relations forms offer wide opportunities and techniques that the organization, product or service need to build maintain or improve their image (Boom, 2010). In the context of public relation in tourism sector Renate Fox defines public relation as "Two-way communication between the organization and public, in which organization informs the social community (customer, supplier, parties, share holder, government, media and citizens involved) for their intents, deeds and views contributing the creation and sustaining the positive image. Also Public relation follow relations and process in the social community and in that way facilitate the adaption of organization to social conditions and surroundings" (Fox, 2006. P.200)

Public relation is dynamic used as a promotional tool through third party support, organizations are able to advance their stories without feeling too salesy. Through write-ups, blogs, press conference, and press releases they gain credibility and exposure for organizations. Public relations bring it's valuable media connection which helps the travel industry hugely. The media bring in credibility which helps In building positive image through public relations, spreading awareness in to the society become easier. When launch of new products, services or any promotions organizations can easily promote themselves. Awareness can be brought in through media, supporting charities or organizing any special events. (Whitewater PR, 2016)

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In tourism Sector important role of public relation is to create a positive image of tourist destination and hospitality. Nowadays public relation play a very important role in tour and travel industry. If there is no public relation in tourism industry it becomes very difficult to attract customers and influence their need and decisions, public relations include activities that help to build a strong public image. Through public relation organization inform to target people about organization and it's product, an effective public relation includes impressive advertising, effective promotional techniques and application of good crafted public relation map. A public relation road map defined what information is to be provide to whom and what is the financial condition for the work to be done. Thomas cook has hired various public relation practicener and public relation manager for its process of monetary services. Infect different kind of marketing strategies used by Thomas cook include guerrilla marketing, tactical marketing, viral marketing and pragmatic approach. (Perry, 2000)

Public relation and promotion in the travel and tourism assignment explores the role of public relations in the travel and tourism sector and its importance in business promotion. Public relations in tourism play a vital role as it is used in marketing strategy, public relation can be described as an important management tool and an integral aspect in integration of the organization and it's public's. "Public relation is often being mixed up with media, but they are completely different things with a different goal and overall effect. Advertising is focused on promotion of products with no aim to encourage the customer to buy their services. On the other hand, public relation is a positive way of marketing the products and services. It mainly helps in creating a positive publicity about a company so that it attains a good reputation in public and the customers are more likely to choose products from that particular company". (Locus assignment)

In tourism sector sell the services to tourists, in this context public relation and promotion are widely used to show the quality and accessibility of services in tourism as well as to attract tourists for the development of tourism sector. The importance of public relations is

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really hard to understand. Inadvertently we need public relation following in every step (process) in tourism. Public relations plays a major role in the development and expansion of tourism in the particular region. Through the public relations under different changing circumstances the tourism industry also makes a profit, it is also a new way of promoting the services as well. Public relation helps to make positive image of tourist spot, government, and also useful for creating and managing image, it creates a new image of the tourist spot. It is regarded as a viable medium for people to win their trust in the tourism sector by giving them an understanding of the areas of tourism and access to various ancillary services and the Governments policy of caring for the tourists.

Public relation built plan in tourism is focused on a specific objective, which can develop the tourism industry in the country as well as prove to be useful in developing in economically. Public relation builds good relationship with tourists, public relation plans are complex and it's life span is long. Public relation is critical in nature, their need for analyzing the situation, setting goals, identify targeted tourists, using various promotional opportunities to make people aware of their tourism objectives, and evaluating the outcome. David defines public relation field as a "public relation is a field of fun and excitement but it also requires a can-do attitude to attain success." Other define as "public relation is the element in the promotion mix that evaluates public attitudes, identifies issues that may elicit public concern and executes programs to gain public understanding and acceptance. Like advertising and sales promotion, public relation is a vital link in a company's marketing communication mix. Marketing managers plan solid public relation campaigns that fit into overall marketing plans and focus on targeted audiences, these campaigns strive to maintain a positive image of the corporation in eyes of the public"(Veranika melnikava)

Conclusion

The major role of a public relation is to create positive and favourable image of tourists destination. The importance of public relation is difficult to underestimate, it helps tourism businesses develop and expand , making profit in rapidly changing circumstances. It's relatively new but in the more popular field of science, with demand from good public

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relation specialists. Public relation is about creating and managing the image of companies, products and entire industries, and the tourism is no exception (UK Essays). Public relations is not only limited to promoting tourism but also caring for social responsibility. The goal of attractiing tourists not only to attract the economic development or benefits of the region, but also to promote tourism and public relations is to create a sense of intimacy among the tourists and locals and to get acquainted with each culture and so on.

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જસદણતાલુકાનીમાધ્યમિક શાળાના વિદ્યાર્થીઓમાં ડીઝાસ્ટરમેનેજમેન્ટ અંગેની સભાનતાનો અભ્યાસ

અનિલકુમાર કે.રાઠવા

(એમ.એ.,એમ.એડ.)

પીએચ.ડી.વિદ્યાર્થી

સારાંશ

આજે દુનિયાના મોટા ભાગના દેશોએ પોતાના દેશમાં આવતી કુદરતી આપત્તિઓ સામે રક્ષણ મેળવવા જાત-જાતના પ્રયાસો કરે છે અને એના માટે શિક્ષણ નેજ અસરકારક માધ્યમ ગણવામાં આવ્યું છે, દેશની ભાવી પેઢી પ્રાથમિક શિક્ષણ કે માધ્યમિક શિક્ષણ થીજ પોતે માહિતગાર થઈ પોતાના પરિવારમાં અને સમાજ માં જાગૃતિ ફેલાવી કુદરતી આપત્તિઓ સામે રક્ષણ મેળવવા સભાન બને અને બનાવેતેવા આશય થી સરકાર અનેક પ્રયત્નો કરી રહી છે. આ જ બાબત ને ધ્યાને રાખી પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ માં જસદણતાલુકાની માધ્યમિક શાળાના ધોરણ-૧૦ માં અભ્યાસ કરતા વિદ્યાર્થીઓની ડીઝાસ્ટરમેનેજમેન્ટ અંગેની સભાનતાનો અભ્યાસ હાથ ધરવામાં આવ્યો હતો. પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં વિદ્યાર્થીઓ ની સભાનતાચકાસવા માટે સભાનતા માપદંડ ની રચના કરવામાં આવી હતી. સભાનતા માપદંડ ના આધારે નમૂના પાસે થી માહિતી નું એકત્રીકરણ કરી મળેલ માહિતીનું ત્રીબિંદુસ્કેલ પ્રમાણેગુણાંકન કરી સભાનતા અંક મેળવવામાં આવ્યા હતા અને કાઈવર્ગ કસોટી દ્વારા પૃથક્કરણ કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું. આ પ્રત્યેક વિધાન માટે ૦.૦૧ કક્ષાએ ન્યુનતમકાઈવર્ગ મૂલ્ય ૯.૨૧૦ અને ૦.૦૫ કક્ષાએ ન્યુનતમકાઈવર્ગ મૂલ્ય ૫.૯૯૧ સાર્થક થવા માટે જરૂરી હતું. પ્રાપ્ત માહિતી પરથી વિવિધ પ્રકારની કુદરતી આપત્તિઓના સંદર્ભમાં અભ્યાસનાપ્રશ્નોની ચકાસણી કરવામાં આવી હતી. પ્રાપ્ત માહિતી ઉપરથી ફલિત થાય છે કે અભ્યાસમાં મુકવામાં આવેલ પ્રશ્નોના સંદર્ભમાં વિદ્યાર્થીઓ સભાનતા ધરાવે છે.

૧.૦ પ્રસ્તાવના

આજના આધુનિક યુગમાં વિજ્ઞાન અને ટેકનોલોજીની મદદથી મનુષ્ય ના જીવનને વધુ સારું કેવી રીતે બનાવી શકાય તે માટેના પ્રયત્નો થઈ રહ્યા છે. માનવ જીવન કુદરતી રચના થી ચાલતું હોઈ છે. કુદરત ની રચના ની કોઈ કલ્પના પણ નથી કરી શકતું. કુદરત આપે છે ત્યારે માનવજાત ને અઢળક આપે છે, પરંતુ જ્યારેછીનવી લે છે ત્યારે તે માનવજાત ને મુશ્કેલીમાંમુકી દે છે.

માનવજાત પોતે પણ પોતાની જીવન પદ્ધતિ ઓ મા જરૂરી સુધારા કરે છે અનુકૂળતાસાંધે છે પરંતુ જયારે કુદરતી આપદાઓ/આફતો કે આપત્તિ ઓ આવી પડે છે ત્યારે તે કુદરત સામે નિસહાય બની રહે છે.

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માનવજાત એ છેલ્લા અનેક વર્ષોમાં પુર, દુષ્કાળ, ભૂકંપ, વાવાઝુડું, ત્યુસુનામી, ભૂસ્ખલન તેમજ દાવાનળ જેવી કુદરતી આપત્તિઓ નો ભોગ બનેલ છે. વર્તમાનમાં આધુનિક સંશાધનોની ની ઉપસ્થિતિ માં કેટલાક અંશે જાગૃત રહી સ્વરક્ષણ તેમજ જાનમાલ ને બચાવીશકાઈ છે .

આજનું બાળક એ ભવિષ્યનો દેશનો નાગરિક છે. તેથી આવી પડતી કુદરતિઆફતોમાં માનવીએ પોતાનું જીવન કેવી રીતે ટકાવી રાખવું, અને ભાવી પેઢીને તેનાથી કેવી રીતે રક્ષણ આપવું તે અંગે માધ્યમિક શાળના વિદ્યાર્થીઓ વધુ સભાન થાય, તેવા પ્રયત્નો શિક્ષણ ના માધ્યમ થી સરકાર દ્વારા કરવામાં આવી રહીયા છે. માધ્યમિક શાળાના વિદ્યાર્થીઓમાં ડીઝાસ્ટરમેનેજમેન્ટઅંગેની સભાનતા કેટલી હશે તે જાણવાની જિજ્ઞાસાથી પ્રેરાઈને સંશોધકે આ સંશોધન હાથ ધરેલ હતું.

૨.૦ અભ્યાસનાહેતુઓ

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ ના હેતુઓ આ મુજબ હતા.

૧. વિદ્યાર્થીઓમાં આપત્તિઓનીસંભવિતતા અંગેની સભાનતા જાણવી.

૨. વિદ્યાર્થીઓમાં આપત્તિઓની પૂર્વ તૈયારી અંગેની સભાનતા જાણવી.

૩. વિદ્યાર્થીઓમાં આપત્તિઓવખતે કઈ-કઈ કાળજી લેવી અંગેની સભાનતા જાણવી.

૪. વિદ્યાર્થીઓમાં આપત્તિઓ પછી રાખવાની સજાગતાઅંગેની સભાનતા જાણવી.

3.૦ અભ્યાસના પ્રશ્નો

૧. વિદ્યાર્થીઓ કુદરતી આપત્તિઓ અંગે સજાગ હશે ?

૨. વિદ્યાર્થીઓ કુદરતી આપત્તિઓના સંભવિત કારણો જાણતા હશે ?

૩. વિદ્યાર્થીઓ કુદરતી આપત્તિઓ આવે તો તેની પૂર્વ તૈયારીઓ વિશે જાણતા હશે ?

૪. વિદ્યાર્થીઓ કુદરતી આપત્તિઓ વખતે કઈ-કઈ કાળજી લેવી તે વિશે જાણતા હશે ?

૪.૦ પદોની વ્યવહારુ વ્યાખ્યા

ડીઝાસ્ટરમેનેજમેન્ટ – " ડીઝાસ્ટર એટલે આપત્તિ અને મેનેજમેન્ટ એટલે વ્યવસ્થાપન, આમ ડીઝાસ્ટરમેનેજમેન્ટ એટલે આપત્તિઓનુંવ્યવસ્થાપન."

સભાનતા – " વાનાતિશાત્રનીદ્રષ્ટીએ, સભાન ' સ' એટલે સાથે ભાન એટલે જાગૃત હોવું, આમ સભાન એટલે ભાન સાથે જાગૃત હોવું."

૫.૦ અભ્યાસ નું ક્ષેત્ર

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ નું ક્ષેત્ર માર્ગદર્શન અને સલાહદર્શન નું હતું.

૬.૦ અભ્યાસ નો પ્રકાર

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ મા નમૂના ના પાત્રો પાસેથી પ્રાપ્ત માહિતીનું અંક શાસ્ત્રીયપ્રયુક્તિઓ નો ઉપયોગ કરી પૃથ્ક્કરણ કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું તેથી આ અભ્યાસ સંખ્યાત્મક પ્રકારનો હતો.

૭.૦ વ્યાપવિશ્વ

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાશમાંવ્યાપવિશ્વ તરીકે જસદણતાલુકાની માધ્યમિક શાળામાંધોરણ-૧૦ માં અભ્યાસ કર્તા વિદ્યાર્થીઓનો સમાવેશ કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો.

૮.૦ નમૂના પસંદગી

S p e c i a l   I s s u e-   I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
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પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં વ્યાપવિશ્વની માધ્યમિક શાળાને આકસ્મિક રીતે પસંદ કરી હતી. જેમાં નમૂનો યાદચ્છિક સહેતુક નમૂના પસંદગીથી કરવામાં આવેલ અને ૬૩૬ વિદ્યાર્થીઓ ને નમૂના તરીકે સમાવેશ કરવામાં આવેલ હતો.

૯.૦ સંશોધન પદ્ધતિ

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં સંશોધક નો હેતુ માધ્યમિક શાળાના વિદ્યાર્થીઓમાં ડીઝાસ્ટરમેનેજમેન્ટ અંગેની સભાનતાનુંમાંપણ કરવાનો હતો તેથી પ્રયોજકેવર્ણાત્મક પદ્ધતિની ત્રણ પદ્ધતિઓ પૈકી સર્વેક્ષણ પ્રકારની પદ્ધતિ પસંદ કરી હતી.

૧૦. ઉપકરણ

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં માધ્યમિક શાળાના વિદ્યાર્થીઓમાં ડીઝાસ્ટરમેનેજમેન્ટ અંગેની સભાનતા જાણવા માટે ત્રીબિંદુસભાનતા માપદંડ ની રચના કરી હતી.

૧૧.૦ માહિતીનું એકત્રીકરણ

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં સંશોધકેવિદ્યાર્થીઓનીડીઝાસ્ટરમેનેજમેન્ટસભાનતા નક્કી કરવા સ્વ-રચિત ડીઝાસ્ટરમેનેજમેન્ટસભાનતા માપદંડ નો ઉપયોગ કર્યો હતો.

૧૨.૦ માહિતીનું સ્વરૂપ

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસનો હેતુ માધ્યમિક શાળામાં માં અભ્યાસ કર્તા વિદ્યાર્થીઓ ની ડીઝાસ્ટરમેનેજમેન્ટ અંગેની સભાનતા નો અભ્યાસ કરવાનો હતો. સંશોધકેસભાનતા માપદંડ દ્વારા મળેલ માહિતીનું ત્રીબિંદુસ્કેલ પ્રમાણે ગુણાંકન કરીને દરેક પાત્રનીડીઝાસ્ટરમેનેજમેન્ટ અંગેની સભાનતા અંક મેળવવામાં આવ્યા હતા.

૧૩.૦ પૃથક્કરણનીપ્રવિધિ

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં મળેલ માહિતીનું કાઈવર્ગ કસોટી દ્વારા પૃથક્કરણ કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું.

S p e c i a l   I s s u e -   I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5 ,   I s s u e – 5 ,   M a y   2 0 2 0

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૧૪.૦ માહિતી પૃથક્કરણ અને અર્થઘટન

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં સભાનતામાપદંડમાં કુલ ૬૦ વિધાનો હતા. વિધાનોના સંદર્ભમાં પ્રાપ્ત માહિતી મેળવવામાં આવી હતી. જેના કાઈવર્ગમૂલ્યોમેળવવામાં આવ્યા હતા.આ પ્રત્યેક વિધાન માટે ૦.૦૧ કક્ષાએ ન્યુનતમકાઈવર્ગ મૂલ્ય ૯.૨૧૦ અને ૦.૦૫ કક્ષાએ ન્યુનતમકાઈવર્ગ મૂલ્ય ૫.૯૯૧ સાર્થક થવા માટે જરૂરી હતું.

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ અંતર્ગત સંશોધક દ્વારા અભ્યાસનાપ્રશ્નોની રચના કરવામાં આવી હતી. પ્રાપ્ત માહિતી પરથી વિવિધ પ્રકારની કુદરતી આપત્તિઓના સંદર્ભમાં અભ્યાસનાપ્રશ્નોની ચકાસણી કરવામાં આવી હતી. પ્રાપ્ત માહિતી ઉપરથી ફલિત થાય છે કે અભ્યાસમાં મુકવામાં આવેલ પ્રશ્નોના સંદર્ભમાં વિદ્યાર્થીઓ સભાનતા ધરાવે છે.પરંતુ કુદરતિઆપત્તિઓનાપ્રકારો અને ભૂસ્ખલન વિશે સભાનતા ઓછી જોવા મળી હતી, તેજ મુજબ વાવાઝોડું આવતા શું કરવું જોઈએ તે વિશે પણ સભાનતા ઓછી જોવા મળી હતી. અંત માં તમામ માહિતી પરથી ફલિત થાઈછે કે અભ્યાસ માં મુકવામાં આવેલ પ્રશ્નોના સંદર્ભમાં વિદ્યાર્થીઓ સભાનતા ધરાવે છે તેનું પ્રમાણ વધુ જોવા મળેલ છે.

૧૫.૦ અભ્યાસના તારણો

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ માં સંશોધકેઅભ્યાસના અંતે આ પ્રમાણે તારણો મળ્યા હતા.

૧) જસદણતાલુકાની માધ્યમિક શાળાઓમાં ધોરણ- ૧૦ માં અભ્યાસ કરતા વિદ્યાર્થીઓ ની ડીઝાસ્ટરમેનેજમેન્ટ પ્રત્યેની સભાનતાનું પ્રમાણ ૭૦ થી ૮૦ ટકા જેટલું જોવા મળ્યું હતું.

૨) જસદણતાલુકાની માધ્યમિક શાળાઓમાં ધોરણ- ૧૦ માં અભ્યાસ કરતા વિદ્યાર્થીઓ આપત્તિઓના સંભવિત કારણો અંગે માહિતગાર હતા સભાનતા જોવા મળી હતી.

૩) જસદણતાલુકાની માધ્યમિક શાળાઓમાં ધોરણ- ૧૦ માં અભ્યાસ કરતા વિદ્યાર્થીઓનીઆપત્તિઓની પૂર્વ તૈયારી અંગેનીસભાનતા જોવા મળી હતી.

૪) જસદણતાલુકાની માધ્યમિક શાળાઓમાં ધોરણ- ૧૦ માં અભ્યાસ કરતા વિદ્યાર્થીઓનીઆપત્તિઓની પૂર્વ તૈયારી અંગેની સભાનતા ૭૦ થી ૮૦ ટકા ના પ્રમાણ સાથે જોવા મળી હતી.

૫) જસદણતાલુકાની માધ્યમિક શાળાઓમાં ધોરણ- ૧૦ માં અભ્યાસ કરતા વિદ્યાર્થીઓમાં આપત્તિઓ પછી રાખવાની સજાગતા ઊંચી જોવા મળી હતી.

૧૬.૦ સંદર્ભ સાહિત્ય

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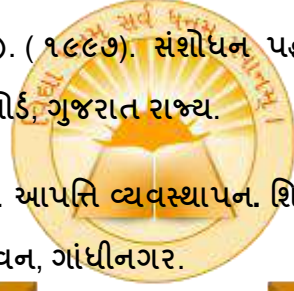
A Study of Determinants of Dividend policy with special reference to Selected Automobiles Companies listed on BSE

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Abstract:

The distribution of a portion of profit to shareholders is known as dividend. The dividend policy of a company is an important aspect as it affects many stakeholders of the company. The aim of the present study to examine the determinants of dividend policy of selected automobiles companies listed on Bombay Stock Exchange [BSE]. To achieve the purpose of the study, ten automobiles companies are selected and the data of last five years i.e. from 2014-15 to 2018-19 are analyzed by applying multiple regression analysis by using SPSS software. The study is based on secondary data. In this study Dividend per Share [DPS] and Dividend Payouts [DPO] are taken as dependent variables while financial factors like leverage, liquidity, ROE, EPS, PE and firm's size are taken as independent variables. The study reveals that ROE, EPS, liquidity, leverage and EPS have significant impact on dividend payouts of the selected companies. The variables PE and firm's size have no impact on dividend payouts of the selected companies.

Key Words: Dividend Payouts, automobiles companies, BSE, Multiple Regression etc.

1.   Introduction:

Investment, financing and dividend decisions are the three major decisions are made by the firm's manager. Distribution of a portion of profit to shareholders of the company is known as dividend. Profits earned by companies can be retained for the future usage or can be distributed to shareholders as dividend. The process that how much and in which way the profit is distributed is known as dividend policy. Dividend policy is one of the important aspect s of corporate finance because it has effects on many group of company's stakeholder. Dividend policy is affected by many factors such as firm's size, liquidity, leverage, taxation, repayment of loan, access to capital market and others. All these factors are general but not particular as priorities and natures of firms are different from industry to industry. Due to this, lot of research work has been done to see the determinants of dividend policy of firms. Bombay Stock Exchange, oldest and biggest

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stock exchange in India representing all most all the sectors of Indian economy. BSE sensex is assumed to be the barometer of Indian economy; it is constituted by 30 top and financially sound companies. The dividend policy is being very crucial to these companies from the boom and development point of view as dividend consists of distribution of available earnings to shareholders in the form of cash resulting reduction in the available funds for financing the new projects and increase of business after the payment of dividend is needed to be handled without burdening the existing shareholders. For this reason it is crucial to study and understand the financial factors which are likely to affect dividend payouts of BSE Sensex Companies.

2. <u>Literature Reviews:</u>

· **Manjunatha K and S. B. Aakash (2019)** in their research paper examined the determinants of dividend policy with special reference to selected BSE sensex companies. The aim of the study was to analyze the financial factors affecting the dividend policy of the selected companies under the study. They used pooled OLS model to analyse the data of 15 companies from the period of 2007-08 to 2016-17. The study revealed that the profitability ratio is the only ratio among the selected ratio is the determinant of dividend policy of selected companies.

· **Uwuigbe Olubukunola Ranti (2013)** investigated the determinants of dividend policy in Nigeria stock exchange market. To achieve the objective of the study 50 companies listed on Nigerian stock exchange were selected. The data for the period 2006 to 2011 were analyzed through multiple regression analysis. The study observed that there is a significant positive relation between firm's financial performance, size of firms and board independence on the dividend payouts decisions of listed firms in Nigeria.

· **Farman Ali Khan and Nawaz Ahmed (2017)** analyzed the determinants of dividend payouts of pharmaceutical companies listed on Pakistan stock exchange. The purpose of the research was to examine the impact of profitability, growth opportunities, risk, liquidity, firm size, leverage, taxation and audit type on dividend payouts. Five years financial data from 2009 to 2014 of pharmaceutical companies were analyzed by using multiple linear

regression. The study revealed that audit type, liquidity, growth opportunity and profitability are key determinants of dividend payouts of pharmaceutical companies of Pakistan stock exchange.

·   **Bogna Kazmierska Jozwiak (2015)** examined the cash dividend payout of polish listed companies. The main goal of the paper was to investigate the determinants of dividend policy of Polish listed companies. The panel data analysis is applied to achieve the purpose of the study. The results showed that the profitability and leverage have negative significant relationship with dividend payouts of Polish listed companies.

·   **Hashim Zameer Shahid Rasool et al (2013)** in their research paper investigated the determinants of dividend policy of Pakistani banking sector. For this purpose they used data of 27 foreign and domestic banks operating in Islamic and conventional banking in Pakistan listed at different stock exchange. Step wise multiple regression was used to analyze the data. The study observed that the last year dividend, profitability and ownership structure have positive impact while liquidity has negative impact on the dividend payouts of Pakistani banks. Moreover, it was also found out that size, leverage, agency cost, growth and risk have no impact on dividend policy of Pakistani banking sector.

3.   Research Methodology:

v **Objectives of the Study:**

Ø To identify and test the associations of different financial variables with dividend payout ratio and dividend per share of the firms.

Ø To determine the level of impact of selected financial variables on the dividend payout ratio and dividend per share of the firms.

v **Research Design:**

The present study is based on Descriptive research design.

v **Sampling Design & Sample Size:**

Simple random sampling method is used for the purpose of the study. Ten companies listed on BSE are selected which are as follow:

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· Tata Motors

· Eicher Motors

· Force Motors

· Bajaj Auto

· TVS Motors

· Mahindra

· CEAT Tiers

· Ashok Layland

· Hero Motocorp

· MRF.

v **Source of Data:**

The present study is based on secondary data collection method. Data have been collected from the various research papers, journals, articles, annual reports of the companies etc.

v **Time Period of the Study:**

Five year data are used from the published annual reports of automobile sector companies listed on BSE. The time period of the study is 2014-15 to 2018-19.

v **Tools & Techniques:**

To achieve the objectives of the study the Multiple Regression Model is used.

v **Specification of Model:**

Ø **Model – 1:**

In the following model Dividend Per Share [DPS] is taken as Dependent Variable.

$$Y_1 = \alpha + b_1 x_1 + b_2 x_2 + b_3 x_3 + b_4 x_4 + b_5 x_5 + b_6 x_6 + u$$

Ø **Model – 2:**

In the following model Dividend Payout [DPO] is taken as Dependent Variable.

$$Y2 = \alpha + b1x1 + b2x2 + b3x3 + b4x4 + b5x5 + b6x6 + u$$

Where,

Y1 =	Dividend per share [DPS]	X2 =	Liquidity
Y2 =	Dividend payout ratio[DPO]	X3 =	Leverage
α =	Constant	X4 =	Return on Equity [ROE]
B1, b2,b3,…b6 =	Coefficient of independent variables	X5 =	Earnings Per Share[EPS]
X1 =	Size	X6 =	Price Earnings Ratio [PE]
U =	Error		

Ø **Description of Variables:**

Variables	Definitions
DPS	Total Dividend Paid / No. of Equity Share outstanding
DPO	Dividend Per Share / Earnings Per Share
Firm Size	Natural Log of Total Assets
Liquidity	Current Assets / Current Liabilities
Leverage	Total Liabilities / Shareholder's Equity
ROE	Net Profit / Shareholder's Equity
EPS	Net Profit for Equity Shareholders/ No. of Equity Shares outstanding
PE	Market Price of Shares / Earnings Per Share

v **Null Hypothesis of the Study:**

o H_1: Size has no significant impact on DPS and DPO of the selected firms.

o **H₂:** Liquidity has no significant impact on DPS and DPO of the selected firms.

o **H₃:** Leverage has no significant impact on DPS and DPO of the selected firms.

o **H₄:** ROE has no significant impact on DPS and DPO of the selected firms.

o **H₅:** EPS has no significant impact on DPS and DPO of the selected firms.

o **H₆**: PE has no significant impact on DPS and DPO of the selected firms.

4. Data Analysis

v **Analysis of Model – 1**

TABLE 4.1.1 Correlation Matrix

	DPS	SIZE	LIQ	LEV	ROE	EPS	PE
DPS	1.00						
SIZE	-0.123 (0.198)	1.00					
LIQ	0.149 (0.151)	-1.62 (0.130)	1.00				
LEV	-0.477* (-0.00)	-0.301* (0.017)	1.000* (0.002)	1.00			
ROE	0.650* (0.00)	-0.289* (0.021)	0.007 (0.484)	-0.736* (0.000)	1.00		
EPS	-0.406* (0.002)	-0.53 (0.356)	0.280 (0.024)	-0.085 (0.278)	0.100 (0.244)	1.00	
PE	-0.156 (0.139)	-0.572* (0.000)	0.350* (0.006)	-0.155 (0.141)	-0.059 (0.341)	-0.146 (0.155)	1.00

* Indicates significant at 5% level of significance

The above table shows correlation matrix. Here DPS is taken as dependent variable. DPS has positive significant relationship with ROE while negative significant correlation with LEV and EPS. Size has negative significant relationship with LEV and ROE. LEV and PE are significant positively related with LIQ. ROE is significant positively correlated with LEV.

Table 4.1.2 Regression Analysis

VARIABLES	β	SIG.
(Constant)	-28.412	–
SIZE	1.343	0.763
LIQ	12.042	0.370
LEV	10.404	0.684
ROE	1.745*	0.000
EPS	0.010*	0.012
PE	-0.095	0.579
R Square	0.754*	
Significant value	0.000	
Durbin-Watson"	0.592	

* Indicates significant at 5% level of significance

Estimated Model:

DPS=–28.412+1.343size+12.042LIQ+10.404LEV+1.745ROE+0.010EPS–0.095PE

The above table represents regression analysis from the above estimated model it is seen that SIZE, LIQ, LE, ROE and EPS have positive impact on DPS while PE has negative impact on it. It is also seen that ROE and EPS have significant impacts on our dependent variable DPS. LIQ and LEV are major contributor variable for determining DPS. The value of R Square is 0.754 which indicates around 75.40% variations in the DPS is explained by all these independent variables hence the model is considered to be a good model. The p value is 0.00 that means the value of R square is significant. According to regression analysis, the value of

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Durbin Watson is 0.592 which is less than 2 that indicates there exists positive auto correlation.

Table 4.1.3 Testing of Hypotheses

No.	Hypotheses	P value	Results
1.	Size has no significant impact on DPS of the selected firms.	0.763 > 0.05	**Accepted**
2.	Liquidity has no significant impact on DPS of the selected firms.	0.370 > 0.05	**Accepted**
3.	Leverage has no significant impact on DPS of the selected firms.	0.684 > 0.05	**Accepted**
4.	ROE has no significant impact on DPS of the selected firms.	0.000 < 0.05	**Rejected**
5.	EPS has no significant impact on DPS of the selected firms.	0.012 < 0.05	**Rejected**
6.	PE has no significant impact on DPS of the selected firms.	0.579 > 0.05	**Accepted**

v **Analysis of Model – 2**

Table 4.2.1 Correlation Matrix

	DPO	SIZE	LIQ	LEV	ROE	EPS	PE
DPO	1.000						
SIZE	0.103 (0.238)	1.000					
LIQ	-0.079 (0.292)	-0.162 (0.130)	1.000				
LEV	-0.406* (0.002)	0.301* (0.017)	-0.400* (0.002)	1.000			
ROE	0.510* (0.000)	-0.289* (0.021)	0.007 (0.482)	-0.736* (0.000)	1.000		
EPS	-0.329* (0.010)	-0.053 (0.356)	0.280* (0.024)	-0.085 (0.278)	0.100 (0.244)	1.000	
PE	-0.184	-0.572*	0.350*	-0.155	-0.059	-0.146	1.000

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| | (0.101) | (0.000) | (0.006) | (0.141) | (0.341) | (0.155) | |

*Indicates significant at 5% level of significance

The above table shows correlation matrix. Here DPO is taken as dependent variable. DPO has negative significant correlation with LEV and EPS. Moreover DPO has positive significant correlation with ROE. LEV and SIZE are significantly positively correlated while LEV has negative correlation with LIQ. SIZE and LEV has negative significant relationship with ROE. EPS has significant relationship with LIQ. PE and SIZE is significant negatively correlated with each other while PE is significantly positively correlated with LIQ.

Table 4.2.2 Regression Analysis

Variable	β	Sig
(Constant)	-15.511	–
SIZE	3.027	0.206
LIQ	3.430	0.632
LEV	-7.805*	0.001
ROE	0.652*	0.011
EPS	-0.007	0.562
PE	-0.088	0.337
R square	0.615*	
Significant value	0.000	
Durbin Watson	1.422	

* Indicates significant at 5% level of significance

S p e c i a l   I s s u e -   I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5 ,   I s s u e – 5 ,   M a y   2 0 2 0

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Estimated Model:

DPO=–15.511+3.027SIZE+3.430LIQ–7.805LEV+0.652ROE–0.007EPS–0.088PE

The above table represents regression analysis. From the above estimated model it is seen that SIZE, LIQ, ROE have positive impacts on DPO, while rest of the variables have negative impacts on DPO. The variable LEV, followed by the ROE is the highest contributors in the determination of DPO. It is also seen that LEV has negative significant impacts on DPO while ROE has positive significant impacts on it. The value of R Square is 0.615 which indicates that around 61.50% variation in the DPO is explained by all these independent variables. The p value is 0.00 which shows that the value of R square is significant. The value of Durbin Watson in the above table is 1.422 which is less than 2 which represent there exist positive autocorrelation.

Table 4.2.3 Testing of Hypotheses

No.	Hypotheses	P value	Results
1.	Size has no significant impact on DPO of the selected firms.	$0.206 > 0.05$	**Accepted**
2.	Liquidity has no significant impact on DPO of the selected firms.	$0.632 > 0.05$	**Accepted**
3.	Leverage has no significant impact on DPO of the selected firms.	$0.001 < 0.05$	**Rejected**
4.	ROE has no significant impact on DPO of the selected firms.	$0.011 < 0.05$	**Rejected**
5.	EPS has no significant impact on DPO of the selected firms.	$0.562 > 0.05$	**Accepted**
6.	PE has no significant impact on DPO of the selected firms.	$0.337 > 0.05$	**Accepted**

5. Findings:

From the above study following things can be found out:

· From the analysis of model 1 it is seen that ROE has significant positive correlation with DPS. While EPS and Leverage have negative significant relationship with DPS.

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·   Liquidity, followed by the leverage is the major contributor in the determination of DPS.

·   ROE and EPS have positive significant impact on DPS.

·   From the multiple regression model 2 it can be found out that there is positive significant correlation between ROE and DPO. While Leverage and EPS have negative significant relationship with DPO.

·   Leverage, followed by liquidity is the major contributor in determining DPO.

·   Leverage has negative significant impact on DPO of the selected firms. While ROE has positive significant impact on the DPO.

6.   Conclusion:

The present study basically examines the determinants of dividend policy of selected automobiles companies listed on BSE. To achieve the objectives of the study data of ten companies for the last five years (2014-15 to 2018-19) are analyzed through multiple regression analysis. For that, DPO and DPS are taken as dependent variables and size, liquidity, leverage, ROE, EPS and PE are taken as independent variables. The study reveals that variables ROE and EPS have significant impact on Dividend per Share [DPS] while, leverage and ROE have significant influence on Dividend Pay-out ratio [DPO]. The variables such as ROE, EPS, leverage and liquidity are the key determinants of dividend policy of the selected companies under the study.

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Conceptual Design Of Sustainable Outsourcing With Balanced Scorecard Using Analytic Hierarchy Process: A Case Study For Tata Consultancy Services

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper was to design a conceptual model of sustainable outsourcing with a balanced scorecard using the hierarchical analysis process. In this research, success factors of outsourcing were identified based on previous studies conducted inside and outside of the country. To ensure the validity of the factors, in addition to the content validity and the validity index, the reliability was guaranteed using the inconsistency ratio of the paired comparison questionnaire based on the Expert Choice report. An affinity diagram developed using the brainstorming approach was implemented for strategic objectives of the model. Our findings indicated that a sustainable outsourcing model was successfully designed using a balanced scorecard. Economic, social and environmental sustainability was considered in each of the balanced scorecard faces used in the model. In this work, sustainable domestic business, customer satisfaction, and sustainable learning and growth were the main objectives. Finally, a balanced scorecard with 26 strategic objectives was designed and implemented. To this end, paired comparisons were performed to compute the importance of each strategic goal in every phase and make prioritization accordingly.
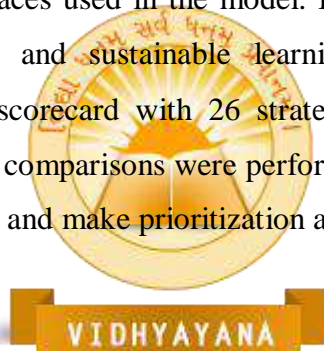
Keywords: Analytic Hierarchy Process, Balanced Scorecard, Outsourcing, Sustainability.

INTRODUCTION

Today, due to the complex nature of business and competition among manufacturers and suppliers, manufacturing organizations have moved toward optimal processes and decisions to ensure organization survival [1]. In the meantime, achievement of a sustainable competitive advantage has been pursued as a desired goal by a number of companies and organizations. In the world economy that has no consistent benchmark for supply chain success, it is essential for companies to carefully analyze their unique needs and determine which logistics solutions are suitable to meet their specific distribution demands [2]. Many companies have to carry out outsourcing to further develop their business objectives. The reason is that they can be held accountable for changes due to competitive and economic pressures of the market only through this approach. According to McDougall [3], outsourcing is one of the modern and successful models in the field of management that helps companies achieve higher benefits compared to their competitors. Outsourcing is a good compromise between cost optimization and high level of flexibility [4]. In fact, outsourcing can be considered as one of the tools, which makes possible free access to resources available in the market. Companies attempt to use all the required knowledge, techniques and innovative technologies so that they can provide a qualified and competitive product that satisfies the consumer and meets their demands [5]. Many companies prefer to outsource their non-core business to other companies in order to reduce costs and increase efficiency [2]. This may illustrate the importance of outsourcing. In fact, outsourcing has long been raised as a serious issue in Iran. This issue has been included in the country's development plans; in particular in paragraph B of Article 5 of the executive regulations, in the fourth and fifth development plans. In the past, outsourcing was used by organizations with unreliable sustainability, Nowadays, successful organizations are also using this tool to reform their structure. Considering macro-economic objectives, policies of the government and developments in the organization, privatization and public sector downsizing, civil services law, and Article 44 of the constitution and globalization, the status of outsourcing organizations' processes and changes in this direction is consistent with organizations' long-term policies, strategies and objectives.

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Government agencies are moving toward agile organizations to achieve their objectives and milestones. According to reported protocols [6], the focus is on core missions, outsourcing technologies and activities using national research and developments; in addition, industrial capacities are emphasized to consider main policies and government agencies for agility. Most oil companies use outsourcing as a strategy for a sustainable business, which is effective on external influential parameters such as oil prices and production vulnerabilities [7]. The reason is that outsourcing is considered as one of the most effective strategies in today's business [5]. However, this strategy has not been so far used in subsidiaries of the Iran National Gas Company effectively. This is considered a serious challenge for the future of gas refinery companies, which are facing the constraints of hiring human resources. In the present study, the main issue was the non-use of the outsourcing strategy in subsidiaries of the Iran National Gas Company. The fear of change and failure of this outcome is considered as one of the most important problems related to the implementation of this strategy. Therefore, this challenge encouraged the researcher to conduct a related study using scientific approaches extensively and deeply in order to help senior managers in the organization to make appropriate and optimal decisions regarding business process outsourcing. Accordingly, the key question is how to incorporate sustainability-related issues, including environment, economy and society in refining company processes. Outsourcing aims to determine a sustainable strategy in this regard.

The main purpose of this paper was to develop a conceptual model of sustainable outsourcing. To this end, a balanced scorecard was implemented using the hierarchical analysis process to achieve the research objectives. Therefore, this article focused on sustainable outsourcing, which is a completely new topic. In most previous studies, sustainability was one of the perspectives of a balanced scorecard. In this study, sustainability was integrated into each of the perspectives in a balanced scorecard. This has so far not been observed in any studies nationally or internationally.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

The definitions and theoretical foundations of keywords in this study including outsourcing, sustainability, balanced scorecard and hierarchical analysis with strategy, strategic goal, strategy implementation and company details are discussed in the theoretical background section. According to the literature [8], outsourcing is one of the best ideas, which allows many companies to focus on what they intend to perform. Moreover, outsourcing can be used for what others can do better, faster, cheaper and with higher efficacy. In fact, outsourcing as one of the concepts of successful business has become an organization management strategy [8]. In the present study, the operational definition was a contract between Tata Consultancy Services and one or more service providers, regarding the transfer of management responsivities of one or more activities of the company or work processes without transfer of ownership.

Many researchers have defined sustainability management as the regulation, implementation, and evaluation of environmental and socio-economic decisions and practices related to sustainability. Sustainable operations determine how a strategy is formulated and implemented. In fact, sustainability builds the bridge between strategies and operational worlds [9]. In the present study, sustainability referred to economic, social and environmental dimensions.

A BSC presents a performance measurement system more comprehensive than financial measurement systems. , In addition to financial indicators, BSC measures the status of an organization with some indicators on customer perspectives, processes, growth, learning, human resources and information systems. There is a significant relationship between objectives of these perspectives and causal relations. "Start from the end" refers to the

hypothesis that financial results will only be available when customer satisfaction is achieved. A presentable value to the customer describes how sales and loyalties of target customers are realized. Internal processes create and provide a presentable value to customers. Intangible assets support internal processes. Coordination between the objectives in these four perspectives is considered as a key for creating values and sustainable strategies [10]. Tata Consultancy Services has been exploited since 1968.

EXPERIMENTAL

The integration of balanced scorecards, the analytic hierarchy process and performance analysis is useful for a decision maker to achieve a more realistic and accurate representation of the problem, and also allows managers to analyze the company's performance [2]. The practical foundations of the research are divided into three sections. In the first section, studies were carried out inside the country for duration of ten years (2009-2018). In the second section, studies were conducted outside the country for duration of ten years (2009-2018). The studies focused on factors effective in outsourcing, entitled factors or criteria affecting outsourcing, decision making criteria in outsourcing, outsourcing determinants, outsourcing effects, outsourcing motivations, and key and critical factors of outsourcing success. Outsourcing benefits and indicators affecting outsourcing were collected, and their effects on outsourcing were measured through content validity questionnaires by experts. The criteria confirmed in terms of content validity were extracted as outsourcing success factors. In the third section, outsourcing failure factors extracted from the studies conducted inside or outside of the country over the past ten years was compared to equate with success factors when making a list of final factors affecting outsourcing. After the required data were collected and analyzed, the results were discussed. In the studies conducted inside and outside of the country on factors affecting the success and failure of outsourcing in companies, more than 200 factors were extracted. Afterwards, the list was made and duplicated and then similar factors were eliminated and equated. Subsequently, the number of final factors reduced to 152. Next, factors affecting the success and failure of outsourcing were identified, of which 32 factors belonged to studies carried out inside of the country and 36 factors belonged to studies performed outside of the country. Table 1 summarizes the

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most important studies with regard to factors affecting outsourcing inside and outside of the country. Moreover, the primary criteria affecting outsourcing were mostly mentioned in studies as outsourcing success factors.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study was considered an applied research in terms of purpose and an exploratory research in terms of subject. Moreover, the present study was a descriptive-survey in terms of research design, but an analytical, exploratory research in terms of nature. The study was carried out using a combination of quantitative and qualitative models. In this study, the outsourcing success factors were first identified based on the studies conducted inside and outside the country. Then, the list was made and duplicate and similar factors were eliminated and equated.

The content validity ratio (CVR) and the content validity index (CVI) were used to measure the content validity.

In order to guarantee the reliability, the inconsistency ratio (IR) was used in the paired comparison questionnaires and also in the reliability analysis of the questionnaires according to the Expert Choice report. The statistical analysis of data was also performed in the Excel environment. The CVR index was designed by Lawshe. Experts' opinions were used on the content of the test to calculate this index. Lawshe (1975) developed a quantitative measure for assessing content validity called CVR. The CVR offers information about item-level validity. The procedure consisted in using a panel of experts to rate items according to the relevance to the domain of the scale. Each item of the scale was rated based on a 3-point rating system (1 – the item is irrelevant, 2 – the item is important, but not essential, 3 – the item is essential). For each item, a CVR was computed, that is basically the proportion of experts that considered items important or essential for the content of the scale. There was also the possibility of having an overall measure for the content validity of the scale. This is called an index and it is computed as a mean of items' CVR values [11]. Then, the CVR was calculated by the following formula.

$$CVR = \frac{n - I}{N}$$

n= Number of experts who considered items to be "essential" or "important, but not essential" I= Number of experts who considered items "irrelevant" N= Total number of experts Given that 13 experts evaluated the items in the content validity questionnaire, the items whose CVR was less than 0.54 were eliminated according to the minimum CVR acceptable score of the number of experts. The reason is that they did not have the acceptable content validity, and the rest of the items were confirmed. Another quantitative measure used in this study was CVI proposed by Waltz and Bausell (1983) [11]. The experts were then asked to rate each item based on relevance, clarity, simplicity and ambiguity on a four- point Likert scale. Therefore, the experts specified the features of "relevant", "clear", "simple" and "ambiguous" for each item abased on the four-point Likert scale, as shown in Table 2. Then, the value of each CVI was calculated by the following formula [21].

$$CVI= \frac{The\ number\ of\ expert\ who\ have\ given\ sources\ 3\ and\ 4\ to\ the\ item}{Total\ number\ of\ experts}$$

The minimum acceptable value for each CVI index was equal to 0.79; items with values less than 0.79 were eliminated. Overall, 114 items out of the total 152 items were confirmed according to the formula above.

In this study, the population included Iran's gas refining companies, and Fajr Jam Refining Company was selected as a case study. Validity assessment, incompatibility rate calculation, and pair wise comparisons were conducted through distribution of a content validity questionnaire and a paired comparison questionnaire among 13 experts according to Table 2.

Two main questions were designed in the form of eight sub-questions in order to achieve the results of the research; the main questions included:

Question 1: What are the strategic objectives of each of the balanced scorecard perspectives to achieve a sustainable outsourcing model?

Question 2: What is the importance of each of the objectives determined for balanced scorecard perspectives of the sustainable outsourcing strategy in Tata Consultancy Service using the hierarchical analysis process?

The method used in this study was as follows: after extracting 152 initial success factors, a

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content validity questionnaire was distributed among experts and CVR and CVI were calculated. In fact, 114 criteria were confirmed in terms of validity.

**TABLE 1:** CRITERIA FOR MEASURING CONTENT VALIDITY

1. Relevance	2. Clarity	3. Simplicity	4. Ambiguity
1= Not Relevant	1= Not Clear	1= Not simple	1= Doubtful
2= Needs some Revision	2= Needs Some Revision	2= Needs some revision	2= Needs some revision
3= Relevant but needs Minor Revision	3= Clear but needs minor revision	3= Simple but needs minor revision	3= No doubtful but needs minor revision
4= Very Relevant	4= Very clear	4= Very simple	4= Meaning is clear

TABLE 2: EXPERTS' PROFILES IN THIS STUDY

No.	Criterion	Experts' Profile in Tata Consultancy Services	Number of Experts
1	Management Experience	Less Than 15 Years	6
		15 Years	7
		Above 15 Years	0
2	Organizational Rank	Lower than Organizational Rank 10	3
		Organizational Rank 10	4
		Above Organizational Rank 10	6
3	Education	Bachelor	1
		Master	10
		Above Master (Ph. D)	2
4	Age	Less Than 35 Years	2
		Between 35 and 45	9
		Above 50 Years	2

Theoretical foundations and experts' views, the confirmed factors were classified into three dimensions of sustainability including economic, social and environmental dimensions, and sustainability output criteria were classified based on the theoretical foundations of the

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balanced scorecard in the perspectives of learning and growth, internal processes, customer and financial. Afterwards, strategic goals of each sector were determined based on the research questions through the affinity diagram. The goals were included on a balanced scorecard. Finally, the importance of each of the strategic goals of the balanced scorecard was determined by distributing a paired comparison questionnaire, incompatibility rate. The above steps were conducted based on the conceptual model of research according to Figure 1.
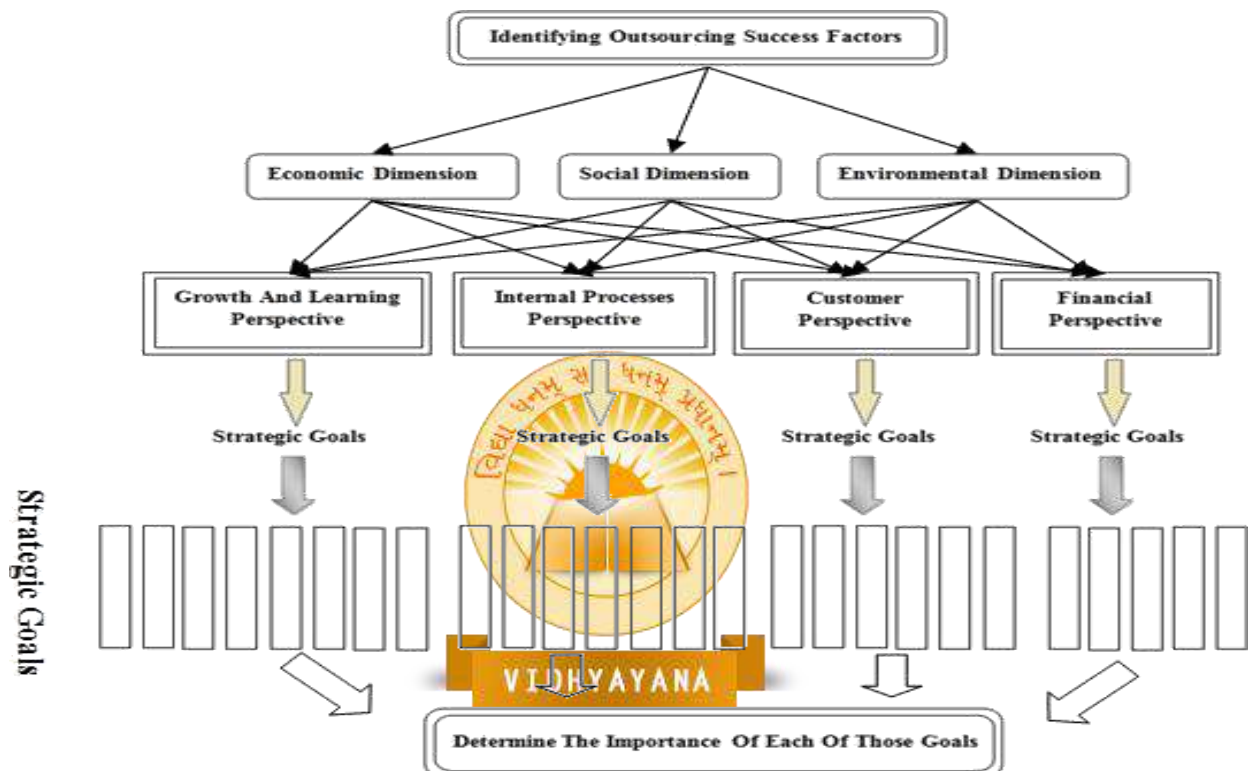
The measurable factors in these four perspectives were considered in a causal relationship, according to the theoretical foundations of the research. Financial performance depends on customer satisfaction or dissatisfaction. Customers' satisfaction and dissatisfaction are the result of the efficiency and quality of organizations' processes. How processes are performed depend on the quality of their workforce, their motivation and authority, as well as their information systems. In a balanced scorecard measurement system, managers measure and control their organization in a more comprehensive and complete manner [10]. Thus, it can be concluded that sustainability must be considered in all perspectives of BSC for the sustainability of the outsourcing strategy model, and if it is not sustainable in each of these aspects, it will lead to sustainability in the whole outsourcing process. Therefore, the

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sustainability plan is not confirmed in one perspective scientifically. The results of this study were consistent with the results reported in the literature [10], reporting that the integration of a balanced scorecard, the analytic hierarchy process and performance analysis was useful for a decision maker to achieve a more realistic goal.

TABLE 3: The Balanced Scorecard Map of the Sustainable Outsourcing and Parameters

Balanced Scorecard Perspectives	**Financial**	Amendment of Cost Structure and Increasing Financial Power (**FEc1**) Outcome Income from Outsourcing (**FEc2**)	Social Capital Development (**FSo1**) Economic Justice (**FSo2**)	Green Economy (**FEn1**)
	Customer	Quality of Products and Services Provided (**CEc1**) Performance Satisfaction (**CEc2**)	Social Responsibility (**CSo1**) Trust and Cooperation (**CSo2**)	Clean and Healthy Environment (**CEn1**) Product or Service Safety (**CEn2**)
	Internal Processes	Outsourcing Process Management (**PEc1**) Financial management of contract (**PEc2**) Establishing a Performance Assessment System for Service Providers (**PEc3**)	Communication Management (**PSo1**) Social Capital Management (**PSo2**)	Environmental Management (**PEn1**) Employee Health Management (**PEn2**)
	Growth and learning	Knowledge management (**LEc1**) Using modern knowledge and technology (**LEc2**)	Making Culture (**LSo1**)	Obtaining Appropriate Certification with an Outsourced Activity (**LEn1**)

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	Standardizing processes **(LEc3)** Focusing on core competencies **(LEc4)**	Service Providers' Commitment to fulfill Contractual Provisions **(LSo2)**	Observing the Principles of Environmental Health and Staff Health **(LEn2)**
	Economic	Social	Environmental
SBSC	**Sustainability Dimensions**		

TABLE 4: The Compatibility Rate of Pair Wise Comparisons of the Questionnaires

Paired Comparison Test	Incompatibility Rate	Result
Paired comparison of Main BSC's Criteria	0.03	Acceptable
Paired comparison of Growth and Learning Perspective	0.02	Acceptable
Paired comparison of Internal Business Process Perspective	0.02	Acceptable
Paired comparison of Customer Satisfaction Perspective	0.02	Acceptable
Paired comparison of Financial Perspective	0.01	Acceptable

The pair wise comparisons of the main criteria of the balanced scorecard were first performed using the Expert Choice software. Output results were listed in the following, according to Matrix No. 1.

The weights of the criteria were obtained after the model was made in the Expert Choice and the pair wise comparisons matrices were entered. Four criteria have been prioritized using the Expert Choice software according to the views of the subjects. Based on comparisons made and weights obtained in the form of the sub-criteria of the balanced scorecard, the criterion "financial performance" was of the highest importance. The importance of prioritizing BSC main criteria is illustrated in Figure 2. The perspectives "Internal Business Processes" and "Customer Satisfaction" were ranked as the next priorities.

Table 5: Compare the Relative Importance with Respect to Goal: Sustainable Outsourcing by BSC

Perspective	Financial	Customer	Internal Process	Learning
Financial		**4.89**	3.54	4.62
Customer			2.11	1.43
Internal Process				3.69
Learning	**Inconsistency : 0.03**			

Source: Processed Data

Matrix 1: The Paired Comparison of the Main Balanced Scorecard Criteria's

Prioritizing the Importance of BSC Main Criteria's

- Financial 0.57
- Customer 0.113
- Internal Process 0.231
- Learning 0.086
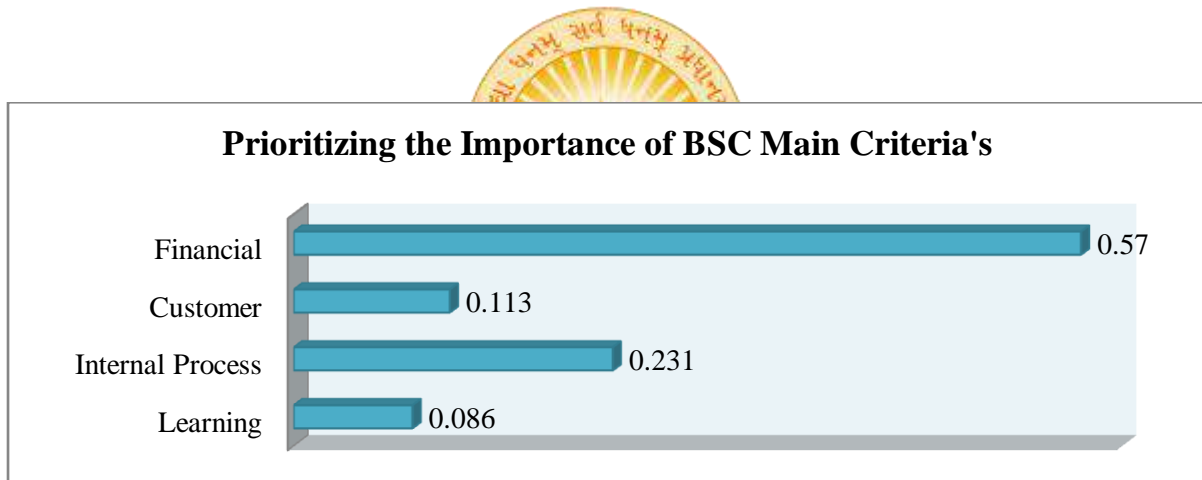
Figure 2: Prioritizing the Importance of BSC Main Criteria's

Then, the Expert Choice software was used to make paired comparisons between BSC of all perspectives sub criteria. Output results were listed in the following, according to Matrix No. 2. Therefore, according to comparisons made and weights obtained in the form of sub-criteria for the all perspective, the importance of prioritizing from all sub criteria is shown in Figure 3.

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Perspective & KPI's		Financial					Customer						Internal Process							Growth & Learning							
		FEc1	FEc2	FSo1	FSo2	FEn1	CEc1	CEc2	CSo1	CSo2	CEn1	CEn2	PEc1	PEc2	PEc3	PSo1	PSo2	PEn1	PEn2	LEc1	LEc2	LEc3	LEc4	LSo1	LSo2	LEn1	LEn2
Financial	FEc1		1.8	3.8	2.9	2.9																					
	FEc2			1.9	2.3	1.7																					
	FSo1				1.6	1.2																					
	FSo2					1.1																					
	FEn1	Inconsistency : 0.01																									
Customer	CEc1							1.8	4.1	4.2	1.8	1.2															
	CEc2								1.4	3.5	1.2	1.3															
	CSo1									1.7	1.2	1.9															
	CSo2										1.9	2.2															
	CEn1											1.1															
	CEn2						Inconsistency : 0.02																				
Internal Process	PEc1													1.4	1.7	4.0	2.4	1.1	1.2								
	PEc2														2.5	5.7	4.5	2.6	2.7								
	PEc3															4.2	2.9	1.0	1.2								
	PSo1																2.7	3.1	3.7								
	PSo2																	1.5	1.6								
	PEn1																		1.3								
	PEn2												Inconsistency : 0.02														
Growth & Learning	LEc1																				4.2	2.9	2.4	1.5	3.2	1.8	2.1
	LEc2																					1.1	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.1
	LEc3																						1.2	1.8	1.3	1.8	1.0
	LEc4																							1.1	1.4	2.1	1.5
	LSo1																								1.0	1.3	1.1
	LSo2																									2.3	1.3
	LEn1																										1.6
	LEn2																				Inconsistency : 0.02						

Prioritizing the Importance of All Perspective Sub Criteria's

PEc2 ... 0.39
... 0.305
... 0.304
FEc2 ... 0.233
... 0.191
CEc2 ... 0.175
... 0.168
LSo2 ... 0.166
... 0.159
PEc1 ... 0.155
... 0.154
LEc3 ... 0.151
... 0.143
FSo2 ... 0.136
... 0.135
FEn1 ... 0.129
... 0.122
LSo1 ... 0.118
... 0.113
CSo1 ... 0.107
... 0.106
LEn1 ... 0.096
... 0.076
CSo2 ... 0.069
... 0.054
PSo1 ... 0.039
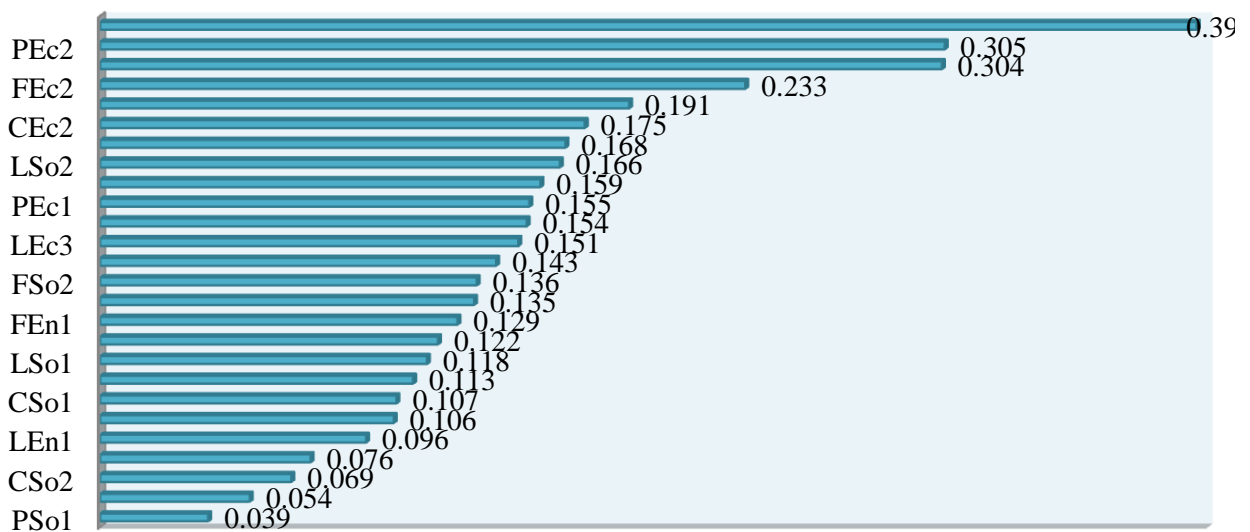
Table 6 – The Importance and Priority of Balanced Scorecard Indicators

Perspective	Next Weight	Criteria	Importance	Rank	Overall Rank
Growth and Learning	0.086	**Service Providers' Commitment to fulfill Contractual Provisions (LSo2)**	**0.166**	**1**	**8**
		Focusing on core competencies (**LEc4**)	**0.159**	**2**	9
		Standardizing processes (**LEc3**)	**0.151**	**3**	12
		Using modern knowledge and technology (**LEc2**)	0.143	4	13
		Making Culture (**LSo1**)	0.118	5	18
		Observing the Principles of Environmental Health and Staff Health (**LEn2**)	0.113	6	19
		Obtaining Appropriate Certification with an Outsourced Activity (**LEn1**)	0.096	7	22
		Knowledge management (**LEc1**)	0.054	8	25
Internal Processes	0.231	**Financial Management of Contract (PEc2)**	**0.305**	**1**	**2**
		Establishing a Performance Assessment System for Service Providers (**PEc3**)	**0.168**	**2**	7
		Outsourcing Process Management (**PEc1**)	**0.155**	**3**	10
		Environmental Management (**PEn1**)	0.135	4	15
		Employee Health Management (**PEn2**)	0.122	5	17

		Social Capital Management (PSo2)	0.076	6	23
		Communication Management (PSo1)	0.039	7	26
Customer	**0.113**	**Quality of Products and Services Provided (CEc1)**	**0.304**	**1**	**3**
		Product or Service Safety (CEn2)	**0.191**	**2**	5
		Performance Satisfaction (CEc2)	**0.175**	**3**	6
		Clean and Healthy Environment (CEn1)	0.154	4	11
		Social Responsibility (CSo1)	0.107	5	20
		Trust and Cooperation (CSo2)	0.069	6	24
Financial	**0.57**	**Amendment of Cost Structure and Increasing Financial Power (FEc1)**	**0.396**	**1**	**1**
		Outcome Income from Outsourcing (FEc2)	**0.233**	**2**	4
		Economic Justice (FSo2)	**0.136**	**3**	14
		Green Economy (FEn1)	0.129	4	16
		Social Capital Development (FSo1)	0.106	5	21

CONCLUSION

This study aimed to design a sustainable outsourcing strategy model with a balanced scorecard using the hierarchical analysis process. According to the results, the social, economic, and environmental sustainability in each of the balanced scorecard perspectives must be considered in order to achieve sustainable learning and growth, internal business processes, customer satisfaction and financial performance.

Afterwards, the balanced scorecard was designed with 26 strategic goals. Then, the

importance of each strategic goal was calculated in each BSC perspective and the desired goals were coded using pair wise comparison.

The final results showed that in order to achieve sustainability for each of the balanced scorecard perspectives, strategic goals related to that perspective were determined. Moreover, it was indicated that a criterion was developed for the desired goal with measurable indicators. The indicators then measured sustainability in each criterion by measuring the performance of that criterion after the implementation of the outsourcing process. For each perspective, strategic goals were identified. In order to achieve sustainability in the growth and learning perspective, eight strategic goals were extracted. The goals included knowledge management, use of new knowledge and technology, standardization of processes; focus on core competencies, construction of culture, service providers' commitment to fulfill contractual provisions, achievement of valid credentials with outsourced activity and observation of environmental health and employee health principles. Further, to achieve sustainability in the internal business processes perspective, seven strategic goals were extracted. The goals consisted of outsourcing process management, contract financial management, and establishment of service provider performance assessment system, communication management, social capital management, environmental management and employee health management. Similarly, to obtain sustainability in the customer perspective, six strategic goals were extracted. The goals comprised quality of provided products and services, performance satisfaction, social responsibility, trust and collaboration, clean and healthy environment, and product or service safety. In addition, to achieve sustainability in the financial perspective, five strategic goals were derived. The goals were cost structure and financial sector reform, income from outsourcing, social capital development, economic justice and green economy using a scientific method. In order to evaluate the sustainability performance of outsourcing, indicators for measuring strategic objectives should be specified and the minimum amount of each indicator should be determined. After defining quantifiable and measurable indicators of each strategic goal, it is possible to determine sustainability or unsustainability in each of the balanced scorecard perspectives.

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An Ecocritical Approach in Dhruv Bhatt's 'Akoopar'

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Abstract:

Ecocriticism focuses on the analyses of man – nature relationship and also studies its reflection in literature. Dhruv Bhatt is one of the well – known writers of modern Gujarati literature. His works are embedded with human sensibilities and social satires; he celebrates humanity in the lap of Nature. The novel Akoopar (2010), translated in English as the Akoopar – The Infinite (2012) by Piyush Joshi and Suresh Gadhavi one such work celebrating the role of nature in human life. Ecocriticism studies the depiction of natural world and man – nature binary in the literary works. The present paper aims at applying the theory of ecocriticism on one of the Gujarati novels Akoopar by Dhruv Bhatt which depicts the issues of the natural world. Akoopar deal with the depiction of man – nature relationship. The novel is the finest example of man – nature relationship and thus the present paper aims at analyzing it through the theory of Ecocriticism.

Key Words:Gujarati Literature, Akoopar, Ecocriticism, Man – Nature Relationship.

Objectives:

The main objective of the research is to study nature from different perspective of Eco-criticism as evidenced in Dhruv Bhatt's novel.

• This research tries to understand, in the light of ecology how nature can be the best refuge to mankind.

• This present research shall be focus on the interconnection between human and environment.

Introduction:

Dhruv Bhatt has been a prominent name in the contemporary Gujarati fiction writing. His works represent his personal life experiences and acquaintances of the common people.

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However, these common people's tales have the universal appeal. These tales also depict the collective wisdom that these common people have contributed in every walks of life. On the other hand, various regions of Gujarat find their vivid description with their cultural, social and geographical peculiarities found their description in his novels. Majority of his novels have been translated in English, Hindi and other languages. He is writer of remarkable talent. His works are radical as well as engrossing.

Akoopar is set in and around the forest of Gir and portrays the people, places and the heritage of the region in various Kathiyavaadi dialects. As in most of the regional novels of Dhruv Bhatt, Akoopar, too is resulted out of his extended stay at the region. It narrates the unique blend of the fact and fiction of the people and places that the author came across and observed. The present paper aims at reviewing the novel from the eco critical point of view.

Ecocriticism:

Ecocriticism is a post – modern theory which flourished in the 1960s but developed thoroughly through 1990s. The term 'ecocriticism' designates the state of living beings in their natural surrounding and their relation with that environment. Ecocriticism as a theory interprets the man – nature relationship and its depiction in the literary works. According to Cheryl Glotfelty in What is Ecocriticism?,

  "Ecocritics encourage others to think seriously about the relationship of humans to nature, about the ethical and aesthetic dilemmas posed by environmental crisis, and about how
 language and literature transmit values with profound environmental implications"
(Glotfelty).

The Ecocritical Reader – a journal by Cheryll Glotfelty is considered the milestone in the development of Ecocriticism. The major ecocritics are Cheryll Glotfelty, Lawrence Buell, Simon C. Estok, Harold Fromm, William Rueckert, Sullen Campbell, William Howarth, Michael P. Branch and Glen A. Love.

Ecocritical Approach in Dhruv Bhatt's 'Akoopar':

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Akoopar (2010) is a celebrated novel chronicle the journey of an unnamed hero to Gir in search of the 'Earth' element for a series of paintings; and his encounters with local residents, their belief systems and lions. In the common imagery evoked by Gir — which is reiterated by the publicity blitzkrieg of the state tourism department — Asiatic lions hold the pride of place. However, the land is much more than the home of the animal kingdom's revered royalty; it is the site where life forms thrive in a unique symbiotic relationship. In Gir, humans do not have dominion over animals; people are a part of the system. This becomes the theme of the novel. In the beginning of the novel, the hero is unsure why he has come to Gir but at the end the visit becomes life-changing experience for him.

Akoopar is based upon the first novel in the history of Gujarati literature, which deals with the life of Maldharis and their relationship with lions, nature and the animals of Sasan Gir- the last homage of Asiatic lion. Akoopar unfolds not just the geographic space that is the wild life sanctuary of the few surviving Asiatic lions that are under the threat of extinction but the surviving tradition of the people that can be a solution to all our anxiety at the local, national and the global level.

To begin with, the writer's explanatory note: About the Title – Akoopar, states that he decided to write on Gir and Ghed (a coastal region north to Gir) regions rather than any characters or theme. The characters evolve as gradually in the given space. He further refers to the word Akoopar (Tortoise), referred to Bhagavat Gomandal and the myth of Akoopar from Mahabharat. The connection is drawn from the two incidences of his meeting of an old man whose utterance while narrating the calamity of the cyclone in 1882 and the half flat forest "…I thought that it was the end of the lifespan of Gir. But when I look at it today my dear has started to laugh. Now I can beat my breast (undoubtedly) and say that why the forefathers were saying is not wrong. Gir is my mother, eternal" (Akoopar 2). And another incident in Ghed when someone during the discussions on sky watching and revolution of Earth, spoke of the early belief that the earth is balanced on the hood of Shesh Nag and the back of the tortoise. At that time someone commented that, "if that was the case then the point on which the support was would be exactly under Gir" (Akoopar 6). This speaks of the centrality of the thorny Gir forest in the text and faith of the writer in the continuing tradition of wisdom for which he employs the title metaphorically to present the text as the witness to

eternal ethos of life just as the mythical Akoopar of Mahabharat. The writer's design of the text speaks of his design to blend the temporal with eternal. Akoopar gives the geographical map of the region just in the beginning and gives space to the original myth of Akoopar after the narration ends. Symbolically the fiction is presented/held/planted by two palms with all the consciousness of real concrete geographical space and the long past. In between is the unfolding of living wisdom that links the two.

The writer keeping with the tradition creates a narrator who is an unnamed painter on a assignment to paint the element of 'earth' among five basic elements for the interior decoration under a big project. The artist is the outsider who gradually unfolds the inner world of Gir. The wide range of characters from Maldharis (cattle rearers)who live within the forest, to forest officers and guards, villagers, wildlife activist, fishermen, characters dead and alive present the life of Gir and Ghed regions. It is a modern Aranyak Upnishad where the narrator sits at the feet of the Gir dwellers to attain wisdom. The painting of the 'Earth' element for a modern artist is more of an imagination while for the traditional artist as Aima.

The environment concerns interwoven in the text are numerable to take account of them exhaustively. To take note of a few are, human-wildlife conflict, lion poaching, encroachment on forest lands, stakeholders of forestry management, livelihood concerns in forest areas, recognizing access to forest resources for survival,fears of extinction of lion among wildlife conservationists, relocate some of the lions from Gir national park, illegal mining, biodiversity, coastal regulations, soil erosion, afforestation, hill ecology, endangered species, ecological balance and many more. The solutions lie in immunity that the characters inherit from traditional way of life and the values they live with. Aima, Sansai and her forefather Ravaata along with other characters reveal the secret wisdom of the local people that is spellbinding.

The opening of the novel with a colloquial expression "Khamma" by Aima (Akoopar 7), means 'May the Gir be blessed' that the meaning unfolds at the very end and resolves all the conflicts environmental as well as of life as a whole to end the work with the same blessing address. The contemplative urban artist narrator reveals the knowledge from usage 'khamma' used by Aima the local traditional artist. In her reply to a question during her painting exhibition in Ahmedabad that,

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Do you like to stay there in jungle more than here in Amdavad?' And someone else also spoke, 'To go outing   is fine; but to stay! without facilities, among the lions and leopards, fear of   being killed or will be killed. Why to live where there no safety of life?" … "My boys, all of you understand that   no one is going to live forever staying in this pakka house. I have never heard that lion-leopard or scorpions ever killed the number people killed by the cars and trucks and motorcycles on the roads would be." "We read daily in papers that don't people die in quarrelling for nothing? And yet does anyone have the time to say khamma to the earth?" [Akoopar 255 – 256]

The exposition on the part if the narrator that almost merges with the writer is that "She does not just say khamma to the departed soul. To her pain of passing away of one soul is the sorrow of the whole universe. And that is why in her khamma the life on this beautiful planet has the strength to bear the shock and bloom on with the blessings and confidence that is heard" (Akola 135).

Aima had been living in Gayr since her birth and knows everything about the nature and the animals. Aima is the eldest in the community and hence people care for her and listen to her advice. She shows concern over the growing urbanisation. She felt that people have started to disrespect the nature and its creatures. She used to roam around in the entire Gayr and notice the changes that were taking place throughout Gayr. She was concerned over the smallest problem that arose in the Gir like the growing Kuvadio plant. Aima said,

 " I have never heard or seen since my birth that this plant of Kuvadio Is there in Gayr. Nobody told me that this has been there for the last two years. After having alighted from the vehicle on my way I found it everywhere."   [Akoopar 90]

Then Aima talked about the plant of Kuvadio that none of the animal eat. Kuvadio is was the plant that doesn't allow the other plants to grow and hence Aima felt that it is due to the change in the thinking of the people in the gir that is allowing Kuvadio to grow. Aima could see and feel everything around her alive. She never thought of considering animals as animals and nature as simply nature. For her all the things people were surrounded with in the forests of gir were alive. She personified every inanimate object and filled life into it. She even felt that respect should be maintained for nature and animals if one is living in the gir otherwise

there is no purpose of them staying here. Aima was a true care taker and lover of the Gir and it's Nature. That's why she said 'Khama Gayrne' occasionally.

Just as in case of usages the recognition of lions by names as well as regarding them handsome (rupalo) not just the beast but also, as in case the forest guide Mustaffa points at various hills by their names and speaking of one among them as the most handsome speaks of the mutualism in the true sense. The doha (a folk metrical composition in oral tradition) "Ghantalo paene ghantali ne, ne anvar vahadhor Hiran, Meghal Janadiu ne gyerma jakamjol" (Akoopar 33).

The couplet tells the story of blind and legendary Ravaata who brings together the threads of the complex mosaic plot, speaks of interconnected whole and realization that, and that invisible voice that said, "Gir, our land one time…. I accept it too. Neither is it ghost nor illusion. It is the one within me lac, crore or more years old me, yes myself." (Akoopar 284) Ravaata on whom the doha is based, speaks of a seemingly fantastic ceremonial marriage of two hills Ghantla and Ghantly celebrated by Ravaata in order to give a feast to people as he being blind had vowed not to marry but promised to feed the people and he did this by adopting Ghantala while Ghantli was adopted by the Divan of Junagadh Nawab! This is unbelievable and unimaginable that a person could think of marrying the hills but the reality is that the legend is alive with third generation to capture their imagination for whom there is Aima to paint the scenes of the story and according to her she paints what she believes in.

The novel Akoopar is also talked about ancient story of the Gir. There was one Rava Ata, a blind gentle man in Sansai's family. He has tremendous love for the animals and nature of the gir. Rata Ata heard that some Lat Sahib in Junagadh he wanted to go hunting in the Gayr with Nawabsahib. Then Rava Ata decided to save lions. He meet Latsahib and described the situation about lions. Rava Ata said,

" We exist just because of the Gayr and there because of us . Whether you kill them or us in one and the same thing. As the lions with their tails are there in the Gayr we exist otherwise we shall not be there either." [Akoopar 291

Then the Diwan himself arrived to Sasan with the Nawab's proclamation. All were gathered together and the message was read out:

" Having accepted the Angrej Sahib Bahadur's request, The Nawab ordains that here after there would be ban on the hunting in the Gayr. The second order is that The authorities of the forest department should count the exact number of the lions, lioness, cubes, etc. And this report be submitted in the writing to the Angrej sahib Bahadur before he leaves Junagadh." [Akoopar 292]

With this Rava Ata saved the lion and also saved the Gir. People of Gir believed that because of Rava Ata now we can see so many lions in the Gir. It shows that how much he loves the Gayr and the nature of the Gir.

Sansai, as is characteristic of Dhruv Bhatt's works, is a powerful female character, She historically moves around the scene to present the essence of Gir, she is at once an enchanting Charan Kanya, a Jogmaya, the life soul, a Devi, Shakti incarnated, Shakti the power herself. She is Gir, a lioness with the trait of courage and concerns that she has inherited from Rawaata her great grand-father. She is omnipresent to carry forward and give unity to the plot. She is projected as self-confident and out spoken and one who cannot tolerate unjust word or action in the space.

In the beginning she is presented as a new bold and rustic woman portrayal but as and when we come to know the legendary success of Rawaata to stop the English Lords' hunting of lions by walking all the way to Junagadh and persuade the Lordsahib. This results in Nawab's order to ban hunting lions. Sansai inherits Rawaata's commitment and large-heartedness; she is her own master like the lions of Gir. She cannot tolerate interference in her life and the life of Gir and replies in a straightforward manner when she asks for lift on the motorcycle from the narrator and Vikram and they pull her leg by asking whether she knew where they were going for which she answers, "Why are you asking me whether where you are going? I should ask myself where I want to go". (Akoopar 271) She intervenes the discussion of students and forest officer on the wildlife issues of new home for lions to save lion king in Madhya Pradesh "Where the lion should live and where not should be decided by us or by the lions?" (Akoopar 152).

Again, the debate of lions and other wild animals found in the human dwellings around Gir is discussed extensively. Sansai and the narrator campaigned to trace the lion hunters. They call

meetings in the villages around the mapped Gir forest. During their expeditions the villagers discuss the issues regarding the territory of forest. According to the map it is not part of Gyar (Gir). Earlier the lions never came here but now as their number has grown they have started coming out" (Akoopar 119). Sansai has the spontaneous answer:

"We don't want the mapped Gyar. Let that be so for the tourist. For us Gir is where ever the lion walks. Let it be even it reaches the sea of Ghed or Bayda mountain." And then she questioned with fury, "and in the name of Gyar you sell your mangos, in the name of Gyar you sell ghee at that time you don't remember that t this Gyar is not its part?" One of them gave substantiated saying, "This too is Gyar. Who says that there never were lions here? In the real times I have heard that lions were found far up to Dwarka and that way in Gohilwar up to the bushes of Shihor" Sansai replied, "The number of lions have increased is the myth created by newspapers. How does an outsider know whether how far the Gyar extends? The fact is that we have started living in Gyar; yet the animals of Gyar kept our respect. As their space was encroached they went in, then whether it is lion or other lives, where would they go? (Akoopar 119-120)

Further when one of the villager confesses that they fence their farms with live electric current to guard their crops from roz deer not to kill lions she rebukes, "So you don't consider roz as living beings. The day since you started differentiating a lion from a roz the troubles have set."(Akoopar 120)

It is a master solution to all the environment debates possible – possible to be uttered only by one who find no duality in the animate and inanimate world. The mountains are married and lions are to decide where they want to live! It is she who is the company of the narrator with his first encounter and introduction of lions in wilderness and her restlessness after the lion poaching incident. The mutual respect 'amanya' is also a code that is decoded to respect not just lion the King but also for the grass that is demanded by Rawaata from all not to graze cattle on the hills. It is the wisdom of communalism or co-existence and if moved away the issues of soil erosion and ecological balance is alarming. It is the alarm sounded by Sansai on the weed that is fast spreading in the Gir which is useless even for grazing herds.

The stray incidents of attacks by lions and leopard are marked to bring home the reality that even the beast respect the humans especially in case of Dhannu. When lion attacked Kiran but Dhanu saved him. During that time Dhanu's shoulder attacked by lion. After that, in the hospital Dhanu said,

" There are three proofs – one, 'he did not hold me from the throat' Showing the second finger he said, " he did not even shake his hand, otherwise he would have torn off my shoulder." And then lifting the third he said," I was fallen down but he did not sit on me. Had he sat on me as he would doon the kill, his weight would have…" Dhanu stopped talking and then once again said, ' His intention was not to kill me." [Akoopar 183]

He is injured by the lion. Though he says states in the favour of lions. He says that lions are always faithful and loyal animals ever created on the earth. This indicates Dhanu's love for nature and lion

Writer comprehensively presents Ghed region with a different terrain and life that is indigenous to a landscape in between the water logged land during monsoon and the western most shores of India. Here too it is once again Rani the young widow Sarpanch who replaces Sansai and deals with the Global issue of saving whale. The whale that has been accepted as the Mascot in the space can be read in a The Times of India report of Jan.26,2011 where its head lines read: "Mangarol adopts whale shark as mascot".(TOI 3) The issue is conservation of whale shark that are found on the western coast as they come to lay eggs during monsoon. They are hunted for the oil and meat and fins. The awareness to save whale is a success according to the said report but the same is resolved by the writer with the help of writers incorporating the seizer of a local boat by Pakistani coast guards with a young pregnant woman never to return and the pregnant whale shark hunted for the water proofing of their boats is well done through Rani who could bring the point home by correlating the incident in a statement as, "How is it when our daughters are coming home carrying a child in their womb is caught?(Akoopar 224) At once the message is understood and the fisher folk take a wow not to hunt whale. She succeed to stop fisherman for the hunting of Whale- Shark. This shows her love for the nature and animals.

S p e c i a l   I s s u e -   I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5 ,   I s s u e – 5 ,   M a y   2 0 2 0

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The writer's contemplative novel also has a recurring circular narrative pattern. The work ends at the same point where they begin. This is to convey the message that everything is interconnected. The loose threads in the plot are so well inter connected at the end it seemingly episodic narration turns out to a master plot. This is in keeping with the aspect of circularity of time in nature. Noting can exist or be on its own it has the design is conveyed in the often repeated usage Kak hai to kak aave ("if something is, something takes form") The wonder stuck artist recognizes the unity; "I think both the aspects are interrelated. Yes some unknown equation that influences the whole universe. One day or the other I shall find that universal equation" (Akoopar 198).

The novel is set in the region of Gujarat and narrates the life and time of the humans and the nature living with distinctive harmony. Nevertheless, the novel has a universal appeal of coexistence of man vis-à-vis nature rather than man versus nature. Unlike the imaginative world of the romantic nature with shades of truth in it, the author recreates the real world of his first-hand experience and adds shades of imagination to his novel. He eulogies the inclusive nature of the mother earth and also of those larger than life characters who live for and with nature rather than against it.

Conclusion:

Akoopar is one of the masterpiece of Dhruv Bhatt that not explores the forest of gir but also explores the relationship and bond that the maldharis share with the nature and its creatures in the gir. Thus, we can say that Akoopar is an ecocritical study of harmonious co- existence of mankind with nature. To conclude with the lines quoted in the dedication page of the Akoopar with true offering of the text to Earth poetically:

" The one Creation of fire Formed in space Appeared from water And Breathed life From air and holds All four Even now. To that, form of matter Earth. [Akoopar 2]

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સોરઠી ધર્મ સંપ્રદાય અને પંથ પરંપરા

ડો.જલ્પાબેન ડી. ડાભી

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પ્રાચીન કાળથી ગુજરાત ખુબ જ સમૃધ્ય, સુસંસ્કૃત અને સુંદર પ્રદેશ છે. અહીંની સમૃધ્ધિ સંસ્કૃતિ અને સુંદરતાએ અનેક પ્રજાને આકર્ષિ છે. તેથી અહીં અનેક પ્રજાના કુળ અને મૂળ જોવા મળે છે. અને સાથે સાથે તેમના ધર્મ, પંથ અને સંપ્રદાયની પણ આગવી ઓળખ આપે છે. અહીંના લોકજિવનમાં અનેક ધર્મ, પંથ અને સંપ્રદાયની અસર છે. ગુજરાત પ્રદેશની સભ્યતા અને સંસ્કૃતિમાંથી લોક સંસ્કારોનુ ઘડતર થતુ આવ્યુ છે. જુદા જુદા ધર્મ સંપ્રદાયમાં અનેક સંત, ભકત, જ્ઞાની, યોગી અને બ્રહમચારી, સન્યાંસી, સિધ્ય ઉપદેશકો ધ્વારા ગુજરાત પ્રદેશમાં હિન્દ્ર, મુસ્લિમ, જૈન, બૌધ્ય, શિખ, ઈસાઈ વિગેરે ધર્મના ફાટાઓ ચો તરફ ફેલાયેલા જોવા મળે છે. તેની શાખાઓ, પ્ર-શાખાઓ ગણી ગણાઈ નડી એટલી છે. છતા વૈષ્ણવ, શૈવ, શાકત, અને સામંત એ ચાર મુખ્ય શાખાઓમાંથી અનેક ડાળીઓ ફુટી છે.

આપણાં લોક જિવનમાં અનેક ધર્મો છે. આ વિવિધ ધર્મોમાં વિવિધ પંથો, સંપ્રદાયો અને તેની પરંપરા જોવા મળે છે. જેમાં મહાપંથ, નાથપંથ, રવિ ભાણ સંપ્રદાય, કાપડી સંપ્રદાય સ્વામી નારાયણ સંપ્રદાય, નિરાત સંપ્રદાય, સૂફી સંપ્રદાય આવા અનેક પંથો અને તેની વિવિધ પરંપરાઓ છે. આ પરંપરાની વિસ્તૃત માહિતી અને જાણકારી આપણે આ સંત સાહિત્યમાં જોઈ શકીએ છીએ. સંત સાહિત્યના સર્જનમાં આ પંથની ઉત્પતી થી આજ સુધીની કથા વર્ણવાય છે. આમ સંત સાહિત્યના વિવિધ પંથો અને તેની પરંપરાની વિસ્તૃત માહિતી મળે છે. જેના ધ્વારા તે પંથના વિધિ વિધાન, ગુરૂ પરંપરા તેના ઇતિહાસથી માંડી આજ સુધીના ગાદીપતિની વિગતો મળે છે. આ સંપ્રદાયો અને પંથ પરંપરાની માહિતી આપણે નીચે મુજબ મેળવી શકીએ.

> ### ➤ શૈવ સંપ્રદાય:-

શૈવ સંપ્રદાય ભારતનો સૌથી પ્રાયિન સંપ્રદાય છે. આ સંપ્રદાયમાં શિવની ઉપાસના કરવામાં આવે છે. શિવ સુસ્ટ્રીના આધ્યપુરૂષ ગણાય છે. આ સંપ્રદાયમાં શિવની આરાધના કરનાર સિધ્યો, સાધકો અને સંસારીઓ પણ છે. આ સંપ્રદાય ઘણો પ્રાયિન હોવાથી અનેક ધર્મોમાં ફેલાયેલો છે. આમ છતા શિવની પુજા અર્ચના કેન્દ્રમાં રહે છે. ઇ.સ. પૂર્વે બીજી સદીમાં પતંજલીના ''મહાભાષ્ય'' પરથી જણાય છે કે, શિવના ઉપાસકો ''શિવ ભાગવત'' કહેવાતા તેઓ શિવની મૂર્તિ પુજા કરતા. આ સમયમાં ભારતમાં આવી વસેલા ગ્રીકો, પહલવ, શકો, કુસાણો વિગેરે વિદેશીઓએ ''માહેશ્વર'' ધર્મ અપનાવ્યો. ઇ.સ.ની ત્રીજી સદી સુધીમાં શૈવ સંપ્રદાય દક્ષિણમાં છેક મદુરા સુધી પ્રસાર પામેલો

જોવા મળે છે. પહેલી સદીથી રાજાઓ પણ પોતાને શિવ ભકત તરીકે ઓળખાવા લાગ્યા. દરેક યુગમાં ભારતમાં શૈવ સંપ્રદાય ફેલાતો રહ્યો.અનેક સાધુ, સંતો આ સંપ્રદાયમાં થયા. બાર જયોતર્લીંગો આખા દેશમાં ફેલાયેલા શૈવ સંપ્રદાયનું પ્રમાણ છે.

"શૈવ સિધ્ધાંત પ્રમાણે પશુએ પાસમાંથી મુકત થવા પ્રયત્ન કરવો જોઇએ. જિવાત્માં વસ્તુત: શિવ સ્વરૂપ છે. પણ પાસથી બંધાયેલો હોવાથી તેને પોતાના વાસ્તવિક સ્વરૂપનું જ્ઞાન થતુ નથી. તેને પાસ મુકત થવા માટે સાધના કરવી જોઇએ. આ સાધનાના ચાર પદ (અંગ) છે. વિધા પાદ, ક્રિયા પાદ, યોગ પાદ, ચચર્ા પાદ ચોથા પાદ ચર્યા ધ્વારા મહેશ્વરને પામી શકાય છે. જેમાં "વ્રત અને ધ્વાર" નામના બે પ્રકાર છે. ભસ્મ સ્નાન, ભસ્મ સયન, ઉપહાર, જય અને પ્રદક્ષિણા એ પાંચ વ્રત છે. આ ઉપરાંત પેટા પ્રકારો પ્રમાણે જુદા જુદા સિધ્ધાંતો અને સાધના પધ્ધતિઓ આ છે. જેના સાત પ્રકારો આ પ્રમાણે છે. દંડી અને દશનામી, કાનખટા જોગીઓ, લીંગાયક, પરમહંસ, અધોરી, ઉધ્વબાહુ, નાગા સાધુ"[૧]

આ ઉપરાંત પણ શૈવ સંપ્રદાયના કેટલાક પેટા વિભાગો પડયા છે. આ સર્વમાં શૈવ સંપ્રદાયના મુખ્ય સિધ્ધાંતો જ્ઞાન યોગ અને ધ્યાન પર વિશેષ ભાર મુકે છે. દેહ દમન કરી ઇન્દ્રીયોને કાબુમાં રાખી બ્રહમ પર જ લક્ષય કેન્દ્રીત કરે છે. સંસારથી વિરકત રહેવાનો વિશેષ સ્વીકારે છે. સુષ્ટિના આધ્યપુરૂષ સર્જનહાર, ભોળાનાથ મહાશંભુ શિવની પ્રાર્થના, અર્ચના, આરાધના કરે છે.

➤ **સાકત સંપ્રદાય:-**

સાકત સંપ્રદાયમાં દેવી પુજા, શકિત પુજા કેન્દ્ર સ્થાને છે. માતાની આરાધના, અર્ચના ખુબ જ પ્રાચિન છે. શૈવ સંપ્રદાય જેમ શિવની ઉપાસનાથી શરૂ થયેલો તેમ સાકત સંપ્રદાય માતા પાર્વતીની ઉપાસનાથી શરૂ થયેલ છે. અને પાર્વતી એટલે શકિત પછીથી તેમાં અનેક ઐશ્વર શકિતની ઉપાસના શરૂ થયેલ. અને સાકત સંપ્રદાય અસ્તિત્વમાં આવ્યુ. સાકત સંપ્રદાયની શરૂઆત કયારે થઇ તે ચોકકસ કહેવુ મુશ્કેલ છે. આમ છતા પ્રાચિન કાળથી માણસ પ્રકૃતિથી કોઇ ને કોઇ શકિતની આરાધના કરતો રહ્યો છે. વૈદિક ધર્મમાં દેવી અથવા શકિતની ઉપાસના ઉષા, વાક, શ્રધ્ધા, નદીઓ ઇત્યાદી રૂપે થઇ છે. કેટલાક સાકત ઉપનિષદો પણ છે. કેન ઉપનિષદમાં ઉમા, હેમવતીનો ઉલ્લેખ છે. આ સંપ્રદાય ખુબ જ પ્રાચિન છે. ઉપનિષદ અને પુરાણોમાં શકિતની ઉપાસનાના અંશો જોવા

મળે છે. શકિત પંથના કોઇ આધ્યસ્થાપક નથી. પરંપરાથી ચાલ્યો આવતો પંથ છે. સમગ્ર ભારતના અને અર્વાચીન સમયમાં પણ શકિતના અનેક મંદિરો બંધાયા છે.

સત્વ, રજસ અને તમસ એ ત્રણેય પ્રકૃતિ સ્વરૂપ તત્વોમાં સત્વ અને પરમશકિત સ્વરૂપે મનાય છે. ''શકિત'' શબ્દ ''શક'' ધાતુમાંથી બનેલો છે. ઇષ્ટ કાર્યો કરાવી શકે તેવા સામ‌થ્ર્યને અથવા બળને શકિત કહે છે. શકિતવાદનો મુળ સબંધ જ્ઞાનમાર્ગ સાથે હોવાથી યોગ્ય જ્ઞાન મેળવી શકિતની ઉપાસના કરવાથી સાધક પરમ પદ પ્રાપ્ત કરી શકે છે. સાકત સંપ્રદાય યોગ માર્ગ સાથે પણ સબંધ ધરાવે છે. જેથી યોગિક ક્રિયાઓ ધ્વારા જ જ્ઞાન અને શકિતનો વિકાસ કરવામાં આવે છે. અને અંતે પરમ બ્રહ્મની પ્રાપ્તિ થાય છે. મોક્ષા મેળવી શકાય છે.

શકિતની ઉપાસનામાં મંત્ર, તંત્રનું પણ મહત્વ છે. મંત્ર શકિત ધ્વારા દેવી શકિતની આરાધના કરી મોક્ષા મેળવવામાં આવે છે. જયારે તંત્ર ધ્વારા શકિતની ઉપાસના કરવામાં આવે છે. મંત્ર ધ્વારા જે શકિત સ્વરૂપની ઉપાસના થાય તેને વિધા કહેવામાં આવે છે. આ વિધાના દશ પ્રકાર છે. અને દરેક એક બીજ મંત્ર છે. બીજ મંત્રનો ઉચ્ચાર ચોક્કસ નિયમ પ્રમાણે કરવાનો હોય છે. મંત્રોચ્યાર કોઇ અનુભવી પાસે શુધ્ય સ્વરૂપે શીખવા પડે છે. આમ સાકત સંપ્રદાય શકિત ઉપાસનાનો અનેક પધ્યતિઓ અને સિધ્યાંતો છે.

> ### જૈન ધર્મ:-

ભારતીય સંસ્કૃતિની કેટલીક આગવી વિવિધતા છે. ધાર્મિક વિવિધતાના બે પ્રવાહો (૧) બ્રાહમણ પરંપરા અને (૨) શ્રમણ પરંપરા બંને અત્યંત પ્રાચિન છે. અને સમાંતર વહે છે. શ્રમણ પરંપરામાંથી જૈન ધર્મનો ઉદભવ થયો છે. જૈન ધર્મના અનુયાયીઓની માન્યતા પ્રમાણે મહાવિર ને ચોવીસમાં તીર્થકર માનવામાં આવે છે. તે પહેલા ત્રેવીસ તીર્થકરો થઇ ગયા. તીર્થકરનો અર્થ થાય છે. તારનાર માર્ગદર્શક પોતાના ઉપદેશ ધ્વારા સંસારના જિવોને સાચા રાહે દોરનાર તીર્થ એટલે ઓવારો નદીનો કિનારો જયાં વિશ્રામ લઇ શકાય તે જગ્યા શાસ્ત્રો અને ચારિત્રો ધ્વારા કિનારો રચનારને જૈન ધર્મમાં તીર્થકર કહેવાય છે. જૈન ધર્મમાં ચોવીસ તીર્થકરો થયા છે.

મહાવિર અને બુધ્ય બંને સમકાલીન હતા એવુ માનવામાં આવે છે. આ સમયમાં જૈન ''નિગ્રંથો અને બૌધ્ય શ્રમણો'ની સાધુતા ઉગ્ર તપશ્ચર્યા અને નિસ્વાર્થ લોકહિત વૃતિ જોઇને અસંખ્ય લોકો તેમની તરફ આકર્ષાયા હતા. માનવ માત્રને સંમાન ગણવા અને સર્વ જિવો તરફ દયા રાખવી

એ સિધ્ધાંતો એ લોકોને વશ કર્યા જૈન ધર્મ પરંપરામાં નિગર્થ સંપ્રદાય તરીકે ઓળખાતો હતો. જૈન શબ્દ જિન પરથી બનેલો છે. (જિન એટલે જિતવુ એવો અર્થ થાય. એટલે કે જેણે મન, વાણી અને કાયા પર કાબુ મેળવ્યો છે તે) અને એમાંથી જૈન ધર્મનો ઉદ્દભવ થયો છે.

પ્રાચિન ધર્મગ્રંથોના આધારે કહી શકાય છે કે જૈન ધર્મ વેદકાલ જેટલો પ્રાચિન છે. હડપ્પા અને મોહેં જો દડોની સંસ્કૃતિમાં પણ તેના અવશેષો મળ્યા હોવાનું મનાઇ છે. જૈન ધર્મના આધ્યતિર્થ પર રૂષભદેવ વિશેના ઉલ્લેખો વેદમાંથી મળે છે. જૈન ધર્મના આવા સમયાંતરે ચોવીસ તીર્થંકર થયા ચોવીસમાં તીર્થંકર મહાવીર સ્વામીએ જૈન ધર્મનો વિશેષ ફેલાવો કર્યો તેમનો સમય ઇ.સ. પૂર્વે છઠી સદી મનાઇ છે. મહાવીર સ્વામીથી જ જૈન ધર્મનો વિશેષ પ્રચાર, પ્રસાર થયો હોવાથી મહાવીરને ભગવાન તરીકે પુજવામાં આવે છે. મહાવીરના વિચારો જૈન ધર્મમાં સ્થાપિત થયા છે.

જૈન ધર્મ વ્યકિતના આચાર, વિચાર ઉપર વધારે ભાર મુકે છે. આ ધર્મની ઇમારત અહિંસાની ઇંટ પર ઉભી છે. અહિંસા પરમોધર્મ જૈન ધર્મનું મહત્વનું સુત્ર છે. શુધ્ય આચાર ધ્વારા માનવ જિવન શુધ્ય રાખવાનું આ ધર્મનું ઘ્યેય છે. જૈન ધર્મમાં વ્રત અને ઉપવાસ ઉપર વધારે ભાર મુકવામાં આવેલ છે. આધ્યાત્મિક જિવન જિવવા માટે વ્રત પાલન જરૂરી છે એમ તેઓ માને છે. જૈન ધર્મના સાધુઓ અનુ અનુયાયીઓ કેટલાક વ્રતોનું અનુશીલન કરે છે. જેમાં અહિંસાવ્રત, સત્યવ્રત, બ્રહમચર્યવ્રત વિગેરે. જૈન ધર્મમાં મુખ્ય બે સંપ્રદાયો છે. શ્વેતાંબર અને દિગંબર બીજી સદીમાં ભદ્રબાહુ તેમના અનુયાયીઓ સાથે દક્ષિણમાં ગયા. તે લોકો રૂઢીવાદી હોવાથી નગ્ન અવસ્થામાં જ રહેવુ જોઇએ એમ માનતા હોવાથી 'દિગંબર' કહેવાયા.

ટુંકમાં જૈન ધર્મ મનુષ્યની ધાર્મિક સ્વતંત્રતામાં માને છે. તેઓ કર્મને વધારે મહત્વ આપે છે. કર્મના ફળ દરેક મનુષ્યને ભોગવવા પડે છે. દરેક મનુષ્ય પોતાના કર્મો માટે જવાબદાર છે. તીર્થકરો મનુષ્યને પુર્ણતા મેળવવાનો માર્ગ બતાવે છે. સમ્પઠ દર્શન, સમ્યકજ્ઞાન અને સમ્યકયારિત્ર્યને જે અનુસરે છે. તે જિવનમાં પુર્ણતાના માર્ગ પ્રયાણ કરે છે.

> **મહાપંથ:-**

ભક્તિ માર્ગમાં મહાપંથનું આગવુ નામ છે. સનાતન ધર્મ તરીકે ઓળખાતો આ પંથ આદિકાળથી ચાલ્યો આવતો હોવાનું કહેવાય છે. સનાતન એટલે શાશ્વત જે પરા પુર્વથી આદિકાળથી ચાલ્યો આવે છે. તે પહેલા હતો, વર્તમાનમાં છે અને ભવિષ્યમાં પણ હશે. અનેક સંત,

S p e c i a l   I s s u e -   I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5 ,   I s s u e – 5 ,   M a y   2 0 2 0

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ભકતો અને લોક સમુદાયે આ પંથને સ્વીકારીને તેની પરંપરા આજે પણ ટકાવી રાખી છે. અનેક પંથોમાં તેનો પ્રભાવ હોવાથી તેને મહાપંથ કહેવામાં આવે છે. આ મહાપંથને 'નિજિયા ધરમ', 'નિજાર પંથ', 'ધૂનો ધરમ', 'માર્ગ પંથ', 'મુળ ધરમ', 'પાટ પંથ', 'પીરાણા પંથ', 'ગુપ ધરમ' વગેરે જુદા જુદા નામે ઓળખવામાં આવે છે. કારણ કે આ પંથમાં અજવાળી બીજના દિવસે પાટ પુજા રાખવામાં આવે છે. આ દિવસે આ પંથને વરેલા લોકો પાટ પુજા કરી ભજનવાણી ધ્વારા અલખની આરાધના કરે છે.

મહાપંથનો ઉદ્ભવ કોઇ ચોકકસ માનવ ધ્વારા થયો નથી. પરંતુ નિરંજન જયોતિ સ્વરૂપ આધ્યશિવ-શકિતની ઉપાસનાથી માંડીને આજે ઈશ્વરના છેલ્લા અંશાવતાર લોકનાયક રામદેવપીર સુધી તેની ઉપાસના બદલાતી આવી છે. છતા કેટલાક મુળ અંશો આજ સુધી જળવાયા છે. મહાપંથ વિશે વાત કરતા મકરંદ દવે નોંધે છે.

''મહામાર્ગના મૂળ બહુ ઉંડા છે એક રીતે હિન્દુ ધર્મની નાની આવૃતિ ગણી શકાય. નિરંજન જયોતિ સ્વરૂપ આધ શિવશકિત અને છેવટે રામદેપીરની અવતાર પૂજા સુધી મહામાર્ગની ઘટા ફેલાઇ છે.

મહામાર્ગને માનનારા લોકોની સંખ્યા ઘણી છે. તેમાં જુદી જુદી કોમના અને જુદા જુદા ઈષ્ટદેવને માનતા લોકો છે. પણ આ સહુનું સામાન્ય લક્ષાણ પાટ પૂજા છે. જે લોકો પાટ પૂજાને માને તે બધા જ મહાધર્મી કે બીજ ધર્મો છે. પાટ પૂજાને માનનારાઓમાં અતીત (ગોસાઇ) નિમ્બાર્ક મતના વૈષ્ણવ સાધુઓ (મહામાગીઓ) હરીજનોના સાધુઓ તથા નાથ સંપ્રદાયના સાધુઓનો સમાવેશ થાય છે.''૨

મહાપંથનો ખુબ જ ફેલાવો થયો અનેક સંતો ભકતો ધ્વારા આ પંથનો પ્રચાર પ્રસાર થયો તેના અસંખ્ય અનુયાયીઓ હતા. અને આજે પણ છે. મહાપંથનો પ્રભાવ અનેક પંથમાં વિસ્તર્યો છે. મહાપંથના સંતો, ભકતો, મહંતો, ગુરૂઓ તેમજ અનુયાયી વર્ગ ચોકકસ પ્રકારના સિધ્ધાંતો સ્વીકારે છે. કેટલાક ખાસ પ્રકારના નિતિ નિયમો પાળે છે. જેમાં નિર્ગુણ ભકિત, પાટ ઉપાસના, ગુરૂ મહિમા, જતિ સતિ, ઘટમાં બ્રહમાંડના દર્શન અજયા જાપ, મરજીવાનો માર્ગ વગેરે.

મહાપંથનો ગુજરાતમાં ખુબ જ ફેલાવો થયો છે. ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારમાં ખાસ કરીને ભરવાડ, ખાંટ, કોળી, રબારી, કુંભાર, વાણંદ, મેર, આહિર, કાઠી, સાધુ, હરિજન, ભંગી, ખોજા વિગેરે આવી અનેક લોકજાતિમાં આજે પણ આ પંથ સચવાયેલો છે. આ પંથનું બહુધા સાહિત્ય કંકોપકંઠ ભજનોમાં સચવાતુ આવ્યુ છે. મહાપંથમાં દીક્ષિાત થયેલા સંત, કવિઓના ભજનને 'વાણી' કે 'શબ્દ' કહેવામાં

આવે છે. વાણીના પાત્ર અનેક પ્રકાર જાણવા મળે છે. જેમ કે, આગમ, આરાધ, કટારી, પ્યાલો, રવેણી વગેરે ગુજરાતી ભકિત સાહિત્યમાં આ પંથના અનેક સંત-ભકત કવિઓએ યોગદાન આપ્યુ છે. જેમાં મુખ્ય છે અખૈયા, ઉગમશી, કતીબશા બાદશાહ, ખીમરો કોટવાળ, ગંગાસતી, જેસલ જાડેજા, ડાબીબાઇ, ઢાંગાભકત, તોરલ, દેવાયત પંડિત, લીરબાઇ, સમરસંગ, કાળલ ભગત, દેવીદાસ, અમરબાઇ, મુળદાસ, મેઘ કયરો, રૂબી રામદાસ, લખમો માળી, શીલદાસ, સરવણ કાપડી, હરજી ભાટી વગેરે નામી-અનામી ભકત કવિઓએ મહાપંથી ભજનવાણીની રચના કરી છે. જે આજે પણ લોકખ્યાત છે.

> ### નાથપંથ:-

નાથ પંથના મુળમાં શિવભકિત છે. તેના આરાધ્ય દેવ શિવ છે. નાથ પંથ શૈવપંથની જ એક શાખા છે. નાથ પંથના આધસ્થાપક શિવ છે. એવુ નાથપંથીઓ માને છે. અને નાથપંથનું ઉદ્ભવ સ્થાન હિમાલય છે. નાથયોગીઓનું સાધના સ્થાન પણ હિમાલય છે. આ પંથના સાધુઓના નામને અંતે 'નાથ' શબ્દ પ્રયોજાય છે. નાથ એટલે ઈશ્વર, ભગવાન અને અહીં ભગવાન શિવના માટે અભિપ્રેત હોવાનું જણાય છે. બહુ પ્રાચિનકાળમાં આ પંથ 'સિધ્ધમત' ના નામે ઓળખાતો હતો. તેથી તેના ગ્રંથો સિધ્ધાંત ગ્રંથ તરીકે ઓળખાય છે. નાથયોગીઓમાં ગોરખ પહેલા નવનાથ થયા કહેવાય છે. પરંતુ નાથ પંથનો સૌથી વધુ વિકાસ ગોરખથી થયો છે. ગોરખનાથ પહેલાના આઠ નાથોમાં આદિનાથ, નાગાર્જુન, દતાત્રેય, જડ ભરત, સહસ્ત્રાર્જુન, દેવદ્ત, જલંધરનાથ, મત્સ્યેન્દ્રનાથ અને નવમાં ગોરખનાથ થયા.

નાથપંથમાં સંસાર છોડી સાધુ વેશે શિવની આરાધના કરવાની હોય છે. આ સાધુઓ ત્યાગી, વૈરાગી અને બ્રહમચારી હોય છે. આ પંથમાં અપરિગ્રહ આવશ્યક છે. આ પંથના સાધુઓ કઠોર તપ, સાધના અને કશાની પણ પરવા કયર્ા વગર શિવની ઉપાસના કરતા હોય છે. આ ઉપરાંત સંસારીઓથી અળગા રહેવુ, ડુંગરા ઉપર કે જંગલમાં વસવુ વગેરે તેના નિતિ નિયમો છે. આ સાધુઓ ભેખ ધારણ કરે છે. જટા ધારણ કરે છે. અને ભિક્ષાવૃતિથી સંતોષા માને છે. નાથ પંથના આરાધ્ય દેવ શિવ છે. શિવની ભકિત કરવાનું સૌથી મોટુ સાધન નાભિયોગ છે. નાથ પંથના ગુરૂ ગોરખનાથ બ્રમ્હ તથા જગત સબંધી વિચારો વેદાંત તેમજ અદ્વૈતવાદ અનુસાર જ છે. ડો.નવીનયંદ્ર આચાર્યના મતે

''નવમી કે દશમી સતાબ્દીમાં નેપાળના વિસ્તારોમાં શૈવ અને બૌધ્ય સાધનાઓના સંમિશ્રણથી નાથપંથી યોગીઓનો એક સંપ્રદાય જાગૃત થયો નેપાળમાં આદિ બુધ્યની પુજા પ્રચલિત બની એના પાયામાં પણ નાથપંથી ભાવના માની શકાય. નાથપંથીઓના નવનાથ ના આદિનાથની જે કલ્પના છે તે આદિબુધ્યની ભાવનાને પોષક છે.લોકોની રગે રગમાં જે અજ્ઞાન છે અને મંત્ર તંત્રના બળથી નવુ રૂપ આપી નિરંજન નિરાકારની આરાધના સ્થાપવા નાથપંથ મથ્યો છે. પરમની પ્રાપ્તિમાં નાથપંથ નિર્ગુણ ભક્તિનું આરાધના ઇષ્ટ ગણાય છે. યોગની ચરમ કોટીનું દર્શન નાથ યોગીઓ કરવા મથ્યા છે. એના માટેની પરિભાષા ઇંગલા પીંગલા, સુષુમણા, કુંડલીની જેવા શબ્દો મળે છે. શૂન્ય શિખર જેવા પ્રતિરૂપો પણ નાથવાણીમાં પ્રયોજાય છે.''૩

નાથપંથ ઘણો પ્રાચિન પંથ છે. આ બધુ હિંદુ ધર્મમાં પણ એક યા બીજા સ્વરૂપે સમિલીત થયુ છે. નામ જપનો મહિમા મહાયાનની દેન છે. ભક્તિવાદના મૂળ આ સંપ્રદાયની ભાવના પર નિર્ભર છે. ૮૪ સિધ્યોની પરંપરાએ નાથપંથનો જ મત છે. નાથયોગીઓ યોગને ચતુર્વિધિ ગણે છે. એની પાછળ મનુષ્યમાં રહેલ ચાર ચંચળતાઓને એક કે બીજી રીતે વશ કરવાની સાધના છે. આ ચાર તત્વો છે વાણી, પ્રાણ, બુંદ અને મન મંત્રયોગથી વાણી, હઠયોગથી પ્રાણ, લયયોગથી બુંદ અને રાજયોગથી મન વશ થાય છે. આ ચારેય વશ થતા યોગી અપાર શાંતિ અનુભવે છે.

> ### વૈષ્ણવ સંપ્રદાય:-

વિષ્ણુની ઉપાસના કરનારાઓ વૈષ્ણવો તરીકે ઓળખાવા લાગ્યા તેમાંથી વૈષ્ણવ સંપ્રદાયની શરૂઆત થઇ વૈષ્ણવ સંપ્રદાયના પાયામાં વિષ્ણુની ભક્તિ રહેલી છે. વિષ્ણુ શબ્દ સંસ્કૃત ધાતુના વિષ એટલે કે પ્રવેશવુ પરથી બન્યો છે. જગતમાં પ્રવેશીને પ્રકાશતુ પરમાત્માનું સ્વરૂપ તે વિષ્ણુ. વૈષ્ણવ સંપ્રદાયમાં ભક્તિ જ પ્રભુ પ્રાપ્તિનું સાધન મનાય છે. વિષ્ણુ ભક્તિનું મુલ વેદમાં છે તેવુ માનવામાં આવે છે. ઋગવેદમાં વિષ્ણુનું સુર્યના એક સ્વરૂપ તરીકે ઓળખવામાં આવે છે. વૈષ્ણવ સંપ્રદાય ભાગવત સંપ્રદાય તરીકે ઓળખાય છે. શ્રીકૃષ્ણ ભગવત ગિતામાં પ્રબોધેલા ભક્તિમાં થી આ સંપ્રદાયનો પ્રારંભ થયો હોવાનું કહેવાય છે. આ સંપ્રદાયમાં શ્રીકૃષ્ણને ભગવાન તરીકે પુજાય છે.

આ સંપ્રદાયમાં એક જ ઇશ્વરની કલ્પના કરેલી છે. શરૂઆતમાં વિષ્ણુ મુખ્ય આરાધ્ય દેવ હતા. પછીથી કૃષ્ણ વિષ્ણુના અવતાર તરીકે પુજાવા લાગે છે. વૈષ્ણવ સંપ્રદાયમાં ભગવાનની ભક્તિ કેન્દ્ર સ્થાને છે. અને પ્રેમલક્ષાણા ભક્તિનો પ્રબળ ભાવ પણ છે. આ સંપ્રદાયમાં એવી માન્યતા છે કે

જો તમે તમારૂ સ્વવસ્વ ભગવાનના શરણે ઘરી દયો તો ભગવાન તમને મદદ કયર્ા વગર રહેશે જ નહી. અનેક સંતો અને ભકતો ને આ પ્રકારની મદદ મળી હોવાનું કથા પ્રચલિત છે. આ સંપ્રદાયમાં ગુઢ તત્વજ્ઞાન કે કોઇ અટપટી વિધિ વિધાન ન હોવાથી અભણ અને ઓછુ ભણેલુ વ્યકિત પણ સરળતાથી અપનાવે છે. કેવળ શુધ્ય ભકિત પરમાત્માને પામવા માટેનું સાધન છે. વૈષ્ણવ સંપ્રદાયમાં જ્ઞાન કે કર્મ કરતા પ્રેમભાવને વધારે મહત્વ આપવામાં આવેલ છે. ભકિતના નવ પ્રકારોમાં આત્મ નિવેદન આ સંપ્રદાયમાં ઘણો જ પ્રચલિત થયેલો છે. આત્મ નિવેદન એટલે ભગવાનના શરણે સર્વસ્વ સોંપી દઇને આખુ જિવન ભકિતમાં ગાળવુ.

> ### રવિભાણ સંપ્રદાય:-

રવિભાણ સંપ્રદાયનું ઉદ્ભવ સ્થાન ગુજરાત છે અને ફેલાવો પણ ગુજરાતમાં જ થયેલો છે કબીર વિચારધારાના પરંપરામાં આંબો છઠો (ષ્ટમદાસ)ના શિષ્ય ભાણ સાહેબથી આ સંપ્રદાય શરૂ થયો. કબીર વિચારધારાથી પ્રભાવિત થઇને ભાણ સાહેબ ૪૦ શિષ્યની ફોજ સાથે આ સંપ્રદાયનો પ્રચાર, પ્રસાર કર્યો આ ભાણ સાહેબની શિષ્ય ફોજમાં રવિ સાહેબ પણ હતા. ત્યારથી શરૂ કરીને આજ દિન સુધીમાં આ સંપ્રદાયનો સમગ્ર ગુજરાતમાં ખુબ જ ફેલાવો થયો. અનેક પ્રતિભાવંત સંતો, ભકતો થયા. જેમાં ભાણ સાહેબ અને રવિ સાહેબ પછી ખીમ સાહેબ, ગંગ સાહેબ, લાલ સાહેબ, મોરાર સાહેબ, પુરુષોતમ દાસ, ચરણદાસ, દાસી જીવણ આ સંતો, ભકતોના પદો, ભજનો મધ્યકાલીન ભકિતના સાહિત્યનો મહામુલો વારસો છે. આ સંપ્રદાયમાં બહોળા અનુયાયી વર્ગ છે. અને આ સંતો, ભકતોની વાણી અને વિચારધારાને જિવનમાં ઉતારી બેઠા છે. આ સંપ્રદાયની ગુજરાતમાં અનેક જગ્યાઓ છે મંદિરો અને સ્થાનકો છે.

રવિભાણ સંપ્રદાયના તેના અનુયાયીઓ સહજ આરાધના અને પુજા વિધિમાં માને છે. જેમાં નિર્ગુણ ભકિત સહજયોગ, સદ્ગુરૂકૃપા, પ્રેમ સાધના, વસ્તી ચેતાવી, સંસારી સાધકો, સાહેબ પરંપરા, જયોત ઉપાસના, મૃત્યુ જપ વિગેરે રવિભાણ સંપ્રદાયના આગવા લક્ષાણો છે. ગુજરાતમાં રવિભાણ સંપ્રદાયની ભાણ સાહેબથી દાસીજિવણ સાહેબ સુધીના સંતોએ અંતરથી વિરકત બનીને તેમને જેવુ અને જેમ સુજયુ તેવુ અને તુમ ગાયુ છે. તેમની વાણીમાં શાસ્ત્રોકત વિધ્યતાનો અભાવ હશે. પણ અંતરથી પ્રેરણા અને નિજ આધ્યાત્મિક અનુભવને બળે તળપદી વાણીમાં અનેક ઉપમાં રૂપક

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દ્રષ્ટાંત પ્રયોજીને તેમને જ્ઞાન, ભકિત વૈરાગ્ય, જિવ જગત માયા, પ્રભુ મિલન, પ્રભુ વિરહ, અગમ નિગમ, ગુરૂ મહિમા વગેરેનું હદયસ્પર્શી નિરૂપણ કર્યું છે.

> **સ્વામીનારાયણ સંપ્રદાયઃ-**

આવી વિકટ પરિસ્થિતિમાં પ્રજાને કોઇ યોગ્ય, સાચા અને પધ્ધતિસરના નિતિમાન ઉચ્ચ ગુણ વાળા સંપ્રદાયની જરૂર પડવા લાગી પ્રજાને ભુલાઇ ગયેલા ધર્મની યાદ અપાવે અર્ધમીઓને નાકયુળમાંથી છોડાવી અને ભકિતનો સાચો માર્ગ બતાવે તેવા વૈરાગ્ય સાધુઓની આવશ્યકતા હતી. આ ખોટ સ્વામી નારાયણ સંપ્રદાયએ પુરી કરી. ઉતર હિન્દુસ્તાનમાં જન્મેલા રામાનંદ સદ્ગુરૂની શોધમાં સોરઠમાં આવે છે. અને સ્વામી નારાયણ સંપ્રદાયની સ્થાપના કરે છે. પરંતુ તે સંપ્રદાયના પ્રચાર સાંપ્રદાયિક સાહિત્યના વિકાસ સંપ્રદાયને વ્યવસ્થિત કરવાનો ખુબ કઠોર પરિશ્રમ સહજાનંદ સ્વામીએ કર્યો છે. તેથી સહજાનંદ સ્વામી આ સંપ્રદાયમાં સ્વામી નારાયણ ભગવાન કે શ્રીજી તરીકે પુજાય છે. આ વિશે વધુ વાત કરતા અનંતરાય રાવળ નોંધે છે કે

''સ્વામીનારાયણ સંપ્રદાય એ વૈષ્ણવી ભકિત સંપ્રદાય છે તેના સ્થાપક શ્રી સ્વામીનારાયણના નામથી ઓળખાય છે શ્રી સ્વામીનારાયણ એટલે શ્રી સહજાનંદ સ્વામી અયોધ્યા પાસેના છપૈયા ગામમાં બ્રાહમણના ઘરે જન્મેલા ધનશ્યામ બાર વર્ષની ઉમંરે ઘર છોડી તપસ્ચર્યા અને યોગ સાધના કરતા કરતા દેશમાં નીલકંઠ બ્રહમચારી તરીકે સાત વર્ષ પરિભ્રમણ કરી ઇ.સ.૧૮૦૦ના વર્ષમાં સૌરાષ્ટ્રમાં આવી, માંગરોળ પાસેના લોજમાં ઉધ્ધવના અવતાર મનાતા સ્વામી રામાનંદની પાસે ઉધ્ધવ સંપ્રદાયની દીક્ષા લઇ સ્વામી સહજાનંદ બન્યા''૪

આ સંપ્રદાયમાં રામાનુજાયાર્ય અને વલ્લભાયાર્ય બંનેમાંથી થોડુ થોડુ લીધુ છે. રામાનુજાયાર્યના સંપ્રદાયમાંથી વિશિષ્ટાધૈતના તત્વજ્ઞાનનો સ્વીકાર કર્યો છે. તો ભકિત અને સેવાની પધ્ધતિ શ્રી વલ્લભાયાર્યની સ્વીકારી છે.

સ્વામી નારાયણ સંપ્રદાયે પુષ્ટિ માર્ગનો વિલાસ ત્યજી સંયમનો ઉપદેશ સ્વીકાર્યો, પક્ષોને અહિંસક સ્વરૂપ આપ્યુ, વ્યસન મુકિતની સફળ ઝુંબેશ ચલાવી, કાકી કોળી જેવા નીચલા સ્તરના લોકોને જીવનના સાચા રાહ પર લાવ્યા. દિકરીઓને દુધ પીતી કરવાનો રિવાજ બંધ કરાવ્યો. સતી થવાના રિવાજને તેમણે સંમતિ ન આપી અને પવિત્ર વૈધવ્ય ભકિતમય જિવનધારા ગાળવાનો બોધ આપ્યો. ફટાણા અને અશ્લીલ ગીતો ગવાતા બંધ કરાવ્યા. અને દેવ દેવીની અંધશ્રધ્ધામાંથી સમાજને

બહાર કાઢયો. તેમના સમાજ હિતકારક કાર્યો જ સમાજ સુધારક અને ધર્મ પ્રવર્તક તરીકે લોક હૈયામાં અદ્ભુત અને આદરભર્યું સ્થાન અપાવ્યુ છે.

સ્વામીનારાયણ સંપ્રદાયના કવિઓ ગુજરાતી સાહિત્યમાં એક અનોખી છાપ ઉપસાવે છે. ગોપાલાનંદ, નિત્યાનંદ, શુકાનંદ, વાસુદેવાનંદ જેવા સાધુઓએ સંસ્કૃત ગ્રંથોની રચના કરી છે. તો મુકતાનંદ, બ્રહ્માનંદ, નિષ્કુળાનંદ, પ્રેમાનંદ, દેવાનંદ અને મુંજ કેશાનંદ વગેરેએ ગુજરાતીમાં હજાર પદો લખ્યા છે. શ્રીજી એટલે સહજાનંદ સ્વામીએ પણ સંપ્રદાયના સાધુ-કવિઓની કવિતાનો વિષય બન્યા છે. સહજાનંદ સ્વામીની જુદા જુદા સ્થળોએ અને પ્રસંગોએ કરેલી જ્ઞાનવાર્તા અને ઉપદેશની નોંધને સંપાદિત કરી 'વચનામૃત' ગ્રંથ તૈયાર કર્યા છે. આ ભકત કવિઓમાં તેમની લાગણીઓ, ભાવનાઓ અને ઉર્મિઓના રંગે રંગાયેલી કવિતામાં ઉચ્ચ પ્રકારનું કવિત્વ છે.

➢ સૂફિ સંપ્રદાય:-

સૂફિ મત એ ઇસ્લામની વિચાર સરણી ધરાવતો એક સ્વતંત્ર મત છે. તેનુ મૂળ નામ તસવ્વુફ છે. આ સંપ્રદાયનો ફેલાવો ખાસ કરીને મુસ્લિમ દેશોમાં સવિશેષ થયેલો છે. ઇસ્લામ ધર્મની સ્થાપના પછી થોડો સમય બાદ એના અનુયાયીઓમાં સાંસારીક વૈભવ તરફ અભિપ્સા એટલી પ્રબળ થઈ કે કેટલાક લોકોએ ધર્મના આધ્યાત્મિક સ્વરૂપને સુરક્ષિત રાખવા માટે એક નિશ્ચિત માર્ગ અપનાવવા ઉપર ભાર મૂકયો. સાંસારીક સુખ અને વૈભવ પોતાના માર્ગ આડે અવરોધ સમજી તેને ત્યાગી દઈ ધાર્મિક સિધ્ધાંતો કુરાન ના આદેશો તથા પોતાના અંતરની પ્રેરણાના આધાર ઉપર જ જિવન વ્યતિત કરવાનું વિશેષ પસંદ કર્યું તે લોકો સૂફી કહેવાયા. સૂફી શબ્દ અરબી 'સફા' પરથી આવ્યો હોય એમ માનવામાં આવે છે. જેનો અર્થ વિશુધ્ધ અથવા પવિત્ર થાય છે. 'સફા'નો બીજો અર્થ 'નિષ્કપટ ભાવ' પણ થાય છે. એક બીજા મત મુજબ 'સૂફી' 'સફ' માંથી આવ્યો માનવામાં આવે છે. જેનો અર્થ 'આગળની શ્રેણી' અથવા 'પ્રથમ પંકિત' પહેલી લાઇન થાય છે. એ રીતે સૂફી કેવળ એ જ વ્યકિતઓને કહેવામાં આવે છે કે જે 'કયામત'ના દિવસે ઇશ્વરના પ્રિય થવા માટે બધાથી આગળ ઉભા હોય, કેટલાક વિધાનોના મતે 'સૂફી' શબ્દ અરબી 'સૂફ' શબ્દ પરથી બન્યો છે જેનો અર્થ છે ઉન.અરબસ્તાનમાં ઉનના વસ્ત્રો સૌથી સસ્તા છે અને સાદા છે. આધ્યાત્મિકતામાં રત રહેનાર સંતો એજ વસ્ત્રો પહેરતા સાદગીપુર્ણ જિવન વ્યતીત કરવાવાળા ઇસાઇ સંતો પણ શરૂઆતમાં આવા વસ્ત્રો પહેરતા હતા. એટલે એમ કહી શકાય કે ઉન ક્ષોત્રમાં પ્રચલિત ઉનથી બનેલુ એ વિશેષ પ્રકારનું

વસ્ત્ર કદાચ સાધવી અને નિર્ધનતાની સાથે સાથે પવિત્રતાનું પણ પ્રતિક બની ગયુ હતુ. ઈશ્વરની ભકિતમાં રત રહેનાર ઇસ્લામી સંતોએ કદાચ આ પ્રકારનું વસ્ત્ર અપનાવી લીધુ. અને આ વસ્ત્રના કારણે જ તે સૂફી કહેવાયા. આ પ્રકારનું વસ્ત્ર જેમાં સાંસારીક સુખ અને ત્યાગનું પ્રતિક બની ગયુ. કેટલાક વિધ્વાનો સૂફીને દુનિયા તરફથી મુખ ફેરવી લીધેલા મહાન જ્ઞાની તરીકે ઓળખાયેલ છે. આ વિશે વિસ્તૃત વાત કરતા ડો. રાજેન્દ્રસિંહ રાયજાદા જણાવે છે કે,

'સૂફી સાધનાની ચાર અવસ્થા છે (૧) શરીઅત- શરીઅત એ મઝહબી કિતાબો અનુસારની કર્મકાંડ, તોહીદ, નમાઝ, રોઝા, હજ, જકાત વગેરે વિધિઓ છે. (૨) તરીકત-ફિક, ઝિક અને ઇબાદત મુખ્ય કાર્ય છે. તરીકત નો અર્થ થાય છે રસ્તો, રાહ કે પંથ (૩) મારિફત- મારિફત એટલે દિવ્યજ્ઞાન અલ્લાહ જેના પર ખુશ થાય તેન જ તે મળે છે. (૪) હકીકત- અહીં સાધક પોતાનો તમામ વ્યકિતત્વ પ્રેમ(અર્થાત હકક)માં ગુમાવી દે છે. હકક એટલે સતને નિહાળે છે. હકક ઉપર થી જ આ તબકકો હકીકત કહેવાય છે. આશિકનું માસુક સાથે મિલન થાય છે. સૂફીઓનો અનલ હકક એટલે વેદાંતનો મંત્ર 'બ્રહમાસ્મી'.

સૂફીઓ માને કે સાધકને આગળ વધવા માટે ચાર વસ્તુઓની જરૂર પડે છે. સદવચન, સત્કર્મ, સદાચાર અને સદવિવેક સાધકે એ વાતનું નિરંતર સ્મરણ રાખવુ જોઈએ જે કંઈ છે તે ઇશ્વરમાંથી જ ઉદ્ભવયુ છે. બધુ લઇ પામી જશે ત્યારે ઇશ્વર જ બાકી રહેશે.

ઇશ્વર આપણને હંમેશા પોતાની તરફ આકર્ષે છે. આ આકર્ષણ આ શકિતથી અનુભવી શકાય નહી. ઇશ્વર પોતાની તરફ ખેંચે છે તે ફિરયાને સૂફી 'ઇજિમલ' કહે છે. અને માનવીય ઇશ્વર તરફ જવાને આકાંક્ષા અથવા પ્રેમ કહે છે. જેથી સંસારથી વિરકત વધુ તેટલી ઇશ્વરની આકાંક્ષા વધુ આ દશામાં સાધક પ્રભુનો પ્રિયપાત્ર 'કિલ્લા' બની જાય છે. તે સૂફી સાધનાની પરમ અને ચરમ પરિણતી છે. પ્રભુનું સંપુર્ણ સમપર્ણ   ''૫

મધ્યકાલીન ગુજરાતી ભકિત સાહિત્યમાં સૂફી ધારાને સંત, ભકત, કવિઓના સર્જન સ્વરૂપ ભજન છે. ભજનમાં તેઓ અલ્લાહ, ઇશ્વરની એક સાથે આરાધના કરે છે. અલ-ઇશ્વર એક છે એ વાતને વારંવાર દોહરાવીને હિન્દુ-મુસ્લિમ એકતાનો સંદેશ આપ્યો છે.

યુગો-યુગોથી ચાલ્યુ આવતુ માનવ ધર્મ અને તેની આધાર શિલાઓને જેટલી ઉંડે તપાસીએ તેટલા જ નવા તત્વો પ્રાપ્ત થાય છે. માનવ જિવનને ટકાવી રાખવા અને અસદ તત્વોને દુર કરી સદ તત્વોની સ્થાપના કરવા આવા અનેક ધર્મો, સંપ્રદાયો અને પંથોની સ્થાપના કરવામાં આવી છે. આ

ધર્મ સંપ્રદાયો અને પંથોમાં માનવ જિવનની એક નવી તરાહ, નવી દ્રષ્ટ્રી મળી છે. આ વિવિધ સંપ્રદાયો અને પંથો જેમ કે, શૈવ સંપ્રદાય, સાકત સંપ્રદાય, જૈન ધર્મ, વૈષ્ણવ સંપ્રદાય, મહાપંથ, નાથપંથ, સૂફી સંપ્રદાય વગેરેમાં માનવ જિવનનું સુઘળ, સુવ્યવસ્થિત જિવનના ઉપાયો તેમજ આ સંપ્રદાયો અને પંથોના અનુયાયીઓએ તેની વાણી અને જ્ઞાન વાર્તાલાપો ધ્વારા માનવજિવનને ઘબકતુ અને પ્રાણવંતુ રાખ્યુ છે. આ સંપ્રદાયો અને પંથોનું માનવ જિવન સાહિત્ય અને ઇતિહાસમાં એક અનેરૂ કાર્ય રહયુ છે. જે ખુબ જ અવિસ્મરણીય છે.

➢ **પાદટીપ:-**

(૧) સોરઠી ભકિત સાહિત્ય એક અધ્યયન-ડો. જીવરાજ પારધી-પૃષ્ઠ-૫

(૨) સત કેરી વાણી-મકરંદ દવે-પૃષ્ઠ-૪૧

(૩) ગુજરાતના ધર્મ સંપ્રદાયો-ડો.નવીનચંદ્ર આચાર્ય-પૃષ્ઠ-૪

(૪) ગુજરાતી સાહિત્ય મધ્યકાલીન-અનંતરાય રાવળ-પૃષ્ઠ-૧૯૦

(૫) દર્શન અને ઇતિહાસ-ડો.રાજેન્દ્રસિંહ રાયજાદા-પૃષ્ઠ-૫૧

➢ **સંદર્ભગ્રંથો:-**

(૧) ગુજરાતના ધર્મ સંપ્રદાયો-ડો.નવીનચંદ્ર આચાર્ય

(૨) આપણી લોક સંસ્કૃતિ-જયમલ પરમાર

(૩) જૈન દર્શન-ઝવેરીલાલ કોઠારી

(૪) ગુજરાતી સાહિત્ય અને ઇતિહાસ-ગુજરાતી સાહિત્ય પરિષ્‌ાદ

(૫) સત કેરી વાણી-મકરંદ દવે

(૬) આત્મ ચેતનનું મહિયર-હિમાંશુ ભટ

(૭) સોરઠી સંતવાણી-ઝવેરચંદ મેઘાણી

(૮) દર્શન અને ઇતિહાસ-ડો. રાજેન્દ્રસિંહ રાયજાદા

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FEMINISM AND BLACK NATIONALISM WITH REFERENCE OF TONI MORRISON'S NOVELS

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Abstract:

A woman with a pen becomes dangerous for the process of writing provides her with a better insight in to her own thoughts and feeling but also gives her the benefit of freedom and privacy which she could rarely enjoy. Although the first form of woman's writing was in the form of dairy, which recorded their daily lives or some important events, women gradually began to move away from the realms of mundane to the realms of fantasy and mythology. Many of them discovered poetry, which allowed them to express their deepest and most secretive desires and fears, but also to create worlds of their own, world in which they had more freedom and more power.

Each time a woman stands up for herself,

>   without knowing it possibly,

>   without claiming it,

>   she stands up for all women."

>   By – Maya Angelou

Toni Morrison is one of the most popular African American author. Her literary and social ideology are often brought into connection with feminism and black nationalism. In her novels we observe that she addressed the complexities of race, gender discrimination and class through her female characters. The present paper tries to focus on feministic Approach in the novels of Toni Morrison. Morrison depicts her female characters adopts the path of survival and later enables her identity from any sort of conventional clutches where women is seen as an object for sexual pleaser or for doing monotonous house hold works of washing cloths or sweeping floors. Morrison express how female suffer and she gives glimpses that women are also a human.

Introduction:

Women have ever been exploited in multiple ways by the so called godlike Man. It is a misconception to give more importance to men come out of the gender politics. Man is considered as a symbol of power and prosperity. When women slightly began to realize the gender politics, the awaking came to them due to their internal urge to gain knowledge through education. There has also been a tradition of denying education to women. Under this

condition very few women secretly began to read books and they realized the severity and intensity of this matter. Such women, who started to sense their overburdened life, tried to give words to their condition.

Toni Morrison known for her three women households' does research on the peculiarities of black women and their needs and problems that differ from those of non- black women. She refers to African heritage when criticising the lifestyle choices blacks have adopted despite the obvious incompatibility between these patterns and their mentality. She is a fierce critic of cultural appropriation that happens in both directions, as she insists on the authenticity of existence. In *The Bluest Eye, Sula* and *Beloved* she embarks on the task of deconstructing the psyche of socially inadequate females, who are due to life circumstances or their own choice labelled as out cast in their communities. Hence, by observing the individual Morrison, in fact, makes references to the pathology and deviation of entire communities which have become, resilient to empathy and acceptance.

The women's issues in Feminism:

The feminist movement as a political cause is closely linked to feminist literature and literary criticism that serve as its documents and manifestos. One of the first areas where gender inequality is directly addressed is undoubtedly literature, with the already mentioned female authors who lamented their lives that denied them the opportunity to create art as freely as men did. These accounts could not but make reference to history and politics that constructed the power relations and those gradually gave birth to the political agenda of feminism.

Any serious discussion on feminism inevitably leads to the question what feminism exactly stands for. It must be said that this movement has gained a great deal of attention in the general public, which led to its popularisation but also rendered diverse versions of its agenda. Namely, today's insistence on human rights that are advocated and protected by many organisations, especially in the West, has turned freedom and equality into a catchphrase, often used without any understanding of what it actually involves. However, it seems that feminism became an especially interesting subject in popular culture, which gave to it new shades of meaning. Nevertheless, despite the significant numbers of supporters, feminism still faces a fierce opposition that sees it as a hostile organisation that aims at

distorting the social system by erasing or disfiguring the notions of marriage, family, heterosexuality, childbearing, etc.

Toni Morrison's Authorship:

Toni Morrison produced some ground-breaking literary work during her prolific career, in terms of both, content and style, writing compelling stories about the lives of those on the margins of society - blacks and women. She is a winner of the prestigious Pulitzer Prize (1988) and the Nobel Prize for literature (1993). Her work was welcomed by critics and readers, being a compact mélange of art and politics. Besides novels, she is most acclaimed for, Morrison also produced critical works, such as *Unspeakable Things Unspoken: The Afro-American Presence in American Literature* **and** *Playing in the Dark: Whiteness and Literary Imagination*, wrote books for children and delivered numerous memorable speeches. In *Playing in the Dark* and *Unspeakable Things Unspoken* she reflects on her experience of being a writer, but also looks into the treatment of black identity in American fiction. She embarks on a search for the ways of creating and erasing identities and is determined to reveal how literature condoned or opposed discrimination. Her focus is set on the group perhaps the most discriminated against - black women. Their lives, in which they must deal with racial and sexual discrimination on a daily basis, provided an excellent foundation for Morrison's literary agenda. Apart from being a successful artist, Morrison is also a very perceptive observer and critic of social trends and politics. Her novels and literary criticism dwell on the issues of oppression, cultural appropriation and stereotyping. Singled out for its fierce commentaries on oppressive power hegemonies, her literary and social ideology are often brought into connection with feminism and black nationalism.

Morrison tackles the problem of being a female author nowadays, a black woman author, to be precise. Most of her novels feature female protagonists, which reveals her special interest in the construction of female psyche. She usually places her heroines in all-women communities in order to explore relationships between women, primarily the mother-daughter relationship and female friendship. Her female characters are bold, audacious and often border on madness. Their actions are contested by the wider community as they refuse to comply with strictly defined gender roles. Their rebellious nature is often seen as unearthly and demonic so they are excellent examples of social labelling of women as 'monsters' or

'witches'- the labels most often associated with free-thinking women. Careful reading of her work reveals common features and recurrent motifs, such as the ambivalence of motherhood, the complex nature of female friendships, mythical power and social powerlessness of women, traumatic effects of repressed memory, haunted past, residual effects of slavery, etc.

Feminism and Black nationalism in Morrison's Novels:

Morrison's heroines are typically young women who fight with remnants of their oppressive past, both in real life and in their souls and are also discarded by the black community and other black women for their contempt of the black imitation of the white man's patterns of life. They do not conform to the expectations of their communities and do not wish to fulfill the stereotypical gender roles. They are bold enough to give their personal definitions of freedom and happiness that do not necessarily include marriage, family and motherhood. The women in Morrison's fiction establish all-women households where they live with their mothers, grand-mothers and sisters, thus revealing the dynamics of these relationships. Although she does not express any contempt of men, Morrison gives them little space and focuses on the conflicts between women, instead. Indeed, her heroines do not seem to be held in check by men, but by other women's judgment and resentment. Hence, she writes about envy, possessiveness, pride and the insistence on Christian Puritanism, which torment women and leave virtually no space for the freedom of thought. Perhaps even stronger than in the case of white women is the stereotype of a black homemaker. Known as extremely obedient and diligent, black women were praised as house help in homes of wealthy white people, like **Pauline Breedlove** in *The Bluest Eye*. As the novel suggests, having no other options for decent employment, black women enjoyed working in other people's households because it gave them an opportunity to get some recognition for their work, recognition they almost never received at home. Working as housekeepers, they acquired some insight into the world of white people, and could for a short time.

Morrison insists on the female unity and friendship, which is evident in the ending of the novels *Love* and *Sula*. In order to counter the importance placed on the institution of marriage in the Euro-American world, she demonstrates how these women have found their actual soulmates not in their husbands but in each other. However, brainwashed by the Western pattern of happiness, they fail to acknowledge that and are deprived of each other's

love. Desperately attempting to meet the demands society has put on them, they usually take on two patterns of behaviour. Either they try to play the role of a perfect wife and mother or they opt for a life of defiance and experimentation, both of which leave them unsatisfied and emotionally drained. The best example would be the characters of **Nel and Sula,** who try to deal with the limitations of their race and gender in completely different ways and at the end both seem unhappy. Their destinies show that the options for women at that time were rather limited in scope since they could choose only between a life of selfless sacrifice or a life of selfish defiance that involved being labelled with a scarlet letter. In her dealing with the subject of victimisation, Morrison seeks to expose all the ways and social norms that oppress women and suggests that the oppression of and aggression towards them take place on many levels and are psychologically much more difficult to overcome than those men face. As a case in point, **Seth** points out the horrors of being a female slave. "(...) by focusing on every phase of a slave woman's life, from infancy to childhood, from girlhood to motherhood, and on to old age, *Beloved* makes brutally clear that aside from the 'equality of oppression' that black men and women suffered, black women were also oppressed as women." (Grewal, 1996) Besides the regular toil and inhumane life conditions, slave women were also exposed to sexual harassment, abuse and humiliation.

The primary dimension that distinguishes women from men and especially marks the female body is motherhood. It is the only power given to women that is denied to men. It is the natural order that cannot be contested by the force of patriarchal law. It is the power that sometimes emerges in the form of a blessing and sometimes it comes as a curse or punishment. Motherhood is a woman's privilege that simultaneously imposes rules and expectations. Nonetheless, it is the power that gave rise to mythical depictions of women as goddesses, witches or even monsters. The motif of motherhood is a recurrent one in mythology, from the love of Demetra for her daughter Persephone, she could not let go, to the evil mother, Kali. Morrison depicts motherhood realistically, without any pretence of idealism or sugarcoating. She represents it as the deepest love and a life-long connection but also as a sacrifice not every woman is ready to make.

Morrison also openly writes about women who do not wish to **become mothers** and decide to build their own personalities instead. A case in point is Sula, who dismisses her grand-mother's suggestions to marry and start a family by replying, "I don't want to make somebody

else, I want to make myself." however, is Sethe's decision to murder her own children so as to save them from becoming slaves. Her determination not to define herself as a breeder of slaves was so strong that she rather chose death for her children. Her act of madness is a painful testimony of the psychological horrors of slavery that made her choose death over it. Morrison's heroines have to find ways of dealing with loss, personal and the inherited one. They have to deal with the demons from the past, brought about by the traumatic experiences of their enslaved ancestors.

Another issue Morrison is trying to deconstruct in her novels is **female sexuality**. As women, her heroines are forced to give their sexuality some purpose. Those who decide to abide by the social norms, have children, like Nel, while others might seek meaning and fulfillment in promiscuity, like Sula. Some of them have liberal definitions of sexuality, like Sula's mother, Hannah, but the biggest sin of all that the black community does not ever pardon is having sexual relations with white men. That act is the most despised one and it made Sula the target of all the wrath the community was capable of. It made people stay away from her like she was infected by plague or was the devil himself. They interpreted her actions as the repudiation and mockery of their national pride, they were building up for centuries. It is yet another proof that a woman's sexuality is considered to be public, since the ways one employs it seem to have the power to offend, enrage or embarrass the entire community. By contrast, male bodies and sexuality are rarely a topic of any conversation or public consideration, except in a playful or boastful way. Male sexuality is seen as yet another task they should perform, the more the better, and by doing so, prove their normality. Male promiscuity fits the pattern of a powerful, masculine, determined man who is in control. In control of what or who? And what is the connection between a man's sexual urge and his desire to establish control? However, the fact that female sexuality is susceptible to public scrutiny has led Sula to use it in order to make a statement - a statement of reclaiming her body and ignoring the rules imposed on women. It was already mentioned that Morrison's female characters live in female communities and are linked with mythical descriptions of women, with the special emphasis on the characters of grandmothers who are thought to have supernatural powers or knowledge of rituals and laws of nature, like **Baby Suggs** in *Beloved*, or are seen as ordinary but very powerful characters, like **Eva** in *Sula*. They are worshiped by entire communities and their houses are places of gatherings, where people come asking for

help when in need. These characters are portrayed as some kind of female priestess, endowed with special powers of understanding and healing others. What is more, they are the ones who establish homes for their families and build life from nothing. It could be argued that in this respect they indeed deserve the label of 'miracle-workers'. The perfect example of the detrimental effect of the racially coloured popular trends is the self-hatred of **Pocola's (*The Bluest Eye*),** which later transformed into madness. Surrounded by products, such as dolls and sweets loaded with ideological messages of the white consumer society, Pecola realises her image does not fit the standards of beauty or popularity and consequently, does not manage to establish and maintain the feeling of self-worth. Seeing hatred in everybody else's eyes, she developed it herself. Her self-loathing culminated as severe madness when she started imagining she had blue eyes and talking to herself. Her only hope of acceptance was to somehow get blue eyes as those of Shirley Temple, who everybody loved. "

Conclusion:

Morrison is open about her audience and says that she is writing for black women. As a primary reason, she cites her own experience of being a black woman, which she cannot distance herself from when writing. Although she does not hold any grudges toward white women, she is among the black female authors who believe that traditional feminism is actually white feminism that failed to address problems of black women. She also looks back on her personal experience of being a woman writer and comments, "I am valuable as a writer because I am a woman, because women, it seems to me, have some special knowledge about certain things." (McKey in Peach, 2000: 13) Indeed, Morrison places significant emphasis on the special kind of knowledge and power women have access to throughout her novels. Her characters absorb knowledge from myths and their connections with forces of nature and inner instincts. Besides describing the particularity of being a woman writer.

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Understanding the Modern Pandemics through AIDS Poetry: A Comparative Study

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Abstract

Looking back at the AIDS Crisis of the 1980s and 1990s in the United States, through the poems "What the Intern Saw" by Phillis Levin and "How to Watch Your Brother Die" by Michael Lassell, this paper presents an analogy between the past and present pandemics unleashed on modern life. Through the prism of these AIDS poems an attempt is made to illustrate the American history of the AIDS crisis. Akin to the present fears, extreme anxiety and xenophobia engendered by COVID-19, the AIDS pandemic too exploded with similar yet contrasting instances almost four decades ago. Through these poems an attempt is made to connect the condition of the urban gay male community along with the perspectives of the general population. Furthermore, the aim here is to disengage and strip off the social meanings and metaphors that accompanied AIDS so as to look at it as it ought to be seen. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic is also compared and contrasted with the AIDS crisis so as to frame a possible narrative for a world after this present health-care emergency.

Keywords: COVID-19, AIDS, HIV, AIDS Literature, AIDS Poetry, American literature, gay identity, homophobia

The COVID-19 (Coronavirus disease) pandemic has already altered the way we live our lives. The extensive lockdown, while necessary, has driven home the severity of this global health crisis. There have been a number of pandemics in the past, pandemics which have altered the course of human history. With the present paper, an attempt is made to study AIDS - Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, one of the most horrific modern pandemics, through the medium of the chosen AIDS poems "What the Intern Saw" by Phillis Levin and "How to Watch Your Brother Die" by Michael Lassell. The paper will briefly look into the history of AIDS, its early social meanings which have yet to leave the popular consciousness in the United States of America. The paper will compare the homophobia and fears engendered by the AIDS crisis in the 1980s and 1990s to the present xenophobia and anxiety born out of the present-day crisis. The urban gay male community will be the locus of this paper and it will also present the disengagement and fears of the 'general population' vis-à-vis AIDS and homosexuality. The paper will also briefly dwell on the origin of AIDS with reference to Susan Sontag's 1989 text *AIDS and its Metaphors*.

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The chosen poems, "What the Intern Saw" by Phillis Levin and "How to Watch Your Brother Die" by Michael Lassell, present perspectives which although dealing with the consequences of AIDS, do not directly include the Person with AIDS (PWA) as the major voices as a part of their respective narratives. While the former deals with the effect of AIDS, particularly its physical manifestations, on the mind of a medical intern, the latter presents a heterosexual man, an individual from the so-called 'general population' suddenly put in the midst of his gay brother dying with AIDS in a hospital (Stevenson 249). The narrators of both these poems are fascinatingly presented as almost passive observers, especially in case of Lassell's poem, unable to make sense of the suffering of the young homosexual PWAs. These poems also reveal the stigmatized status of the male homosexual community in the United States of America since the early 1980s with the advent of the AIDS epidemic (Plummer 28, Shilts 138, Treichler 31). Levin's poem was published in her 1988 volume *Temples and Fields*, while Lassell's poem was published in 1985 in the volume *Poems for Lost and Un-Lost Boys*. Both the poems were also anthologised in the 1989 collection *Poets for Life: Seventy-Six Poets Respond to AIDS* edited by Michael Klein.

Phillis Levin (b. 1954), the American poet, editor, translator and academician, is the recipient of the Ingram Merrill Award (1986), the Amy Lowell Poetry Travelling Scholarship (1999-2000), the Guggenheim Fellowship (2003), and the National Endowment for the Arts Fellowship (2007). She is the written five poetry collections: *Temples and Fields* (1988, winner of the Poetry Society of America's Norma Farber First Book Award), *The Afterimage* (1995), *Mercury* (2001), *May Day* (2008), and *Mr. Memory & Poems* (2016). She is also the editor of *The Penguin Book of Sonnet: 500 Years of a Classica Tradition in English* (2001) (*Phillis Levin*). Born in 1947, Michael Lassell is an American poet, essayist, and editor best known for his 1985 volume *Poems for Lost and Un-Lost Boys*. He has written expansively on the theatre and GLBT studies. His other major works include *Decade Dance* (1990, *The Hard Way* (1994) *The Name of Love: Classic Gay Love Poems* (ed. 1995), and others. He is best known for the chosen poem of this paper "How to Watch Your Brother Die". He was awarded the Lambda Literary Award for Poetry in 1990 for the volume *Decade Dance*. The chosen poems, identified as 'AIDS poems', are part of the continuum of AIDS

literature which emerged as a response to the AIDS crisis. The function of these AIDS poem was to:

> provide a historical record, commemorate the dead, console readers directly affected by HIV, encourage empathy from those not yet touched, rage against public mismanagement of the epidemic, and forge alternative narratives. (Landau 194)

Levin and Lassell along with other poets like Paul Monette, Thom Gunn, Mark Doty, Marie Howe, Essex Hemphill, and Melvin Dixon have contributed immensely to the subgenre of AIDS poetry which deal with the consequences of the AIDS (Pastore 254-55). The other literary genres dealing with AIDS include plays, short stories and novels, along with the performative and visual art forms like cinema, painting, dance and so on.

In order to read these poems as a response to the AIDS pandemic, one primarily needs to understand the meaning of the term 'pandemic'. A pandemic, according to the Merriam-Webster dictionary, is "an outbreak of a disease that occurs over a wide geographic area and affects an exceptionally high proportion of the population" (*Pandemic*). The World Health Organization (WHO) defines a pandemic as a "worldwide spread of a new disease" (*What is a Pandemic?*). The most known modern pandemics are the HIV/AIDS pandemic, the Flu pandemic of 1968, the Asian Flu (1956-58), and the Spanish Flu of 1918-19 (Miller & Miller).

AIDS, one of the most recent modern pandemics, by itself, is not the name of an illness. According to Susan Sontag, AIDS is the "name of a medical condition, whose consequences are a spectrum of illnesses" (102). One is said to have this 'medical condition' on the basis of the presence of a "roster of symptoms" which signifies that the patient has AIDS (106). It is a permanent condition which occurs in three stages. The first is a "long latency period between infection and the onset of 'tell-tale' symptoms" known as human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) as observed by Sontag (107). An individual is said to be 'seropositive' when he/she tests positive for HIV antibodies. This leads to the second stage called ARC - AIDS-related complex - which includes "symptoms of immunological deficit such as fever, weight loss, fungal infections, and swollen lymph glands" (106). In the final

stage, which is AIDS, the patient is infected by diseases like pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PCP), Kaposi's sarcoma (KS), and others (Gilman 89). It is necessary to note that while Sontag certainly discusses the psychological and social implications of this conduction, she merely alludes to its then most prominent risk groups – the intravenous drug users, the homosexual men, people of colour and even the haemophiliacs. Her text, *AIDS and its Metaphors*, does not truly acknowledge the history of this medical condition and does not shed any light on the origin of the term AIDS or its predecessor GRID.

The condition, known as AIDS today, was first discovered in 1979 in the United States, in a "group of patients", all young gay men suffering from "a rare form of cancer Kaposi's sarcoma" (KS) which strikingly manifested as "bluish or purplish-brown lesions on the skin" (Gilman 89). "Twenty-six such cases" were reported by June 1981 along with "five cases of pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PCP)," an illness caused by a certain parasite which "manifests itself only in individuals with depressed immune systems" (89). The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) reported these findings in their *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* (MMWR) in the same month. Furthermore, this CDC report stated that the patients were all young 'homosexual' men living in large urban areas like New York, Miami, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. These reports gave credence to some of the earliest public discourses which associated this health crisis with the sexual identity of the patients thereby leading to the proliferation of such discourse in mainstream media like *The New York Times* (89). Also, this condition was thus provisionally named GRID - Gay-related Immunodeficiency. However, when other minorities and marginal groups like haemophiliacs, heroin addicts and Haitians (and other people of colour) and then subsequently heterosexual women and men become infected, this viral condition was officially baptized as AIDS in September 1982. It was in May 1983, two years after the health crisis was first identified, when HIV was identified as "the virus that causes" it (Shafer). While the AIDS pandemic is mired with political inaction and medical negligence as during its early years, in the United States, it was seen as "a disease of the urban poor (and homosexuals)" (Sontag 160). Moreover, AIDS was considered to be the "plague of cities which have traditionally been seen as the harbours of disease and degeneracy" (Gilman 103). Presently, with COVID-19, a different yet similar rhetoric has taken shape in the popular imagination.

The origin of COVID-19, on the one hand, in the public consciousness, has its origin story more or less 'fixed'. In late 2019, someone at the now infamous "Huanan seafood market in Wuhan", China was "infected with a virus from an animal" (Readfearn). The WHO has described COVID-19 as an "infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus" (*Coronavirus*). Furthermore, the WHO has stated that

> Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness. (*Coronavirus*).

On the other hand, the on-going story of COVID-19 is already coloured by conspiracies which either consider it to be manmade in a laboratory and 'accidentally' leaked into the general population, or,it believed to be biological weaponry deliberately set free upon the globe. These ubiquitous conspiracies and scandals have become 'viral' through the present social media. Given that this is "the first pandemic of the social media era", it is not entirely surprising that "misinformation, conspiracy theories and even racist slurs" have flooded various online forums (Elie, White). A major world leader had termed COVID-19 as "Chinese Virus", one of his delegates termed it as "Kung Flu", and another called it the "Wuhan Virus" (Rogers et al, White). Akin to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, there is a sentiment of fear and anger accompanied by anxiety of mortality as more than two lakh and thirty-eight thousand lives have been lost and over three million have been infected in two hundred and fifteen countries as of this writing, as reported by the WHO (*Coronavirus*). The historiography of COVID-19 is still in the making. It is already accompanied by an element of an international whodunit with the global superpowers pointing fingers and lawsuits at the country of its origin(Rogers et al, White). However, it cannot be debated that the rhetoric of xenophobia is already born and flourishing.

There is already a body of AIDS literature with a set of functions that aimed to defy the popular homophobic (and also racist) narrative that was a part of the mainstream consciousness, as stated earlier.The earliest major literary works dealing with AIDS were the novel *Facing It* (1984) by Paul Reed and the plays *As Is* (1985) and *The Normal Heart* (1985)

by Larry Kramer (Pastore 3, 9). The first official report confirming cases of GRID/AIDS had come out in 1981. Hence, it took almost three to four years into the pandemic for the first major literary works to enter the public consciousness. It is thus probably a little early to except literary works dealing with the COVID-19 to be in currency given that the world is still in the midst of a lockdown. However, one can learn to imagine a world in the midst and possibly after COVID-19, through an analysis of the narratives presented in the selected poems.

Phillis Levin's poem, "What the Intern Saw", is split into three sections – each dealing a visual aspect of the suffering engendered by the AIDS crisis in the perspective of the titular 'intern'. The poem functions as a third-person narrative of the intern whilst it serves an almost disinterested yet profoundly detailed description of the horrors of the reality of AIDS. It dwells on the physical suffering of those who had the 'disease' and its effects on the said medical intern. The very opening lines of the poem establish this aspect of the poem,

> He saw a face swollen beyond ugliness
>
> Of one who just a year ago
>
> Was Adonis
>
> Practicing routines of rapture:
>
> (Levin 424)

The above lines present to the readers, through the intern, an aspect typical of many AIDS poems. This opening section immediately foregrounds "the sudden, unnatural ageing and extensive disfigurement" of the PWA who, until 'a year ago', was an 'Adonis' (Stevenson 249). This juxtaposition of the boy's physical appearance within the opening lines is typical of the poem's "structure of contrasts" (249). This element of contrast is seen in the succeeding as well,

> A boy who could appear
>
> To dodge the touch of time,
>
> Immortal or immune –

A patient in a gown,

Almost gone.

(Levin 424)

This section of the poem highlights the PWA's physical "deterioration" (Stevenson 249). This is further evidenced by its rhymes – ugliness/Adonis, immune/gown/gone – which position a certain visuality of physical beauty and its terrifying loss, and the glow of youth and its metamorphosis into a grotesque figure. Moreover, the presence and perspective of the 'intern' as the guide for the readers makes this an 'atypical' choice on the poet's part (249). A good number of literary works engaged with AIDS, often involve an insider, someone who's either a PWA himself, or is a caretaker of one, or someone who is a part of the gay or AIDS community in some manner. Here, the intern represents "an unusually distanced viewpoint", someone who is still not a doctor or health care worker; he is rather a representative of the individuals who are not intimately associated with the disease (249). This is demonstrated in the following section of the poem, wherein the poet shatters the intern's and thus also her readers view by stating,

In the beautiful school of medicine

He read about human suffering,

A long horrible drama

Until the screen of anaesthesia

And penicillin's manna.

(Levin 424)

It can be observed from the above lines, 'human suffering' was considered to be a thing of the past. In the times after radical advancements of modern medicine, that includes 'anaesthesia' and the boon which was 'penicillin', such ghastly suffering was inconceivable. The intern's idealism that informed his time at medical school is juxtaposed with "a state of fear and vulnerability" that also ages him in a "transformation parallel" to that of the PWA (Stevenson 249). He considers the hospital as

a land of the freely

Estranged from the dead, he meets

That face and fear seizes his body.

(Levin 424)

The intern, now broken away from his former idealism, is painfully transformed into a figure representing "this experience" brought about by AIDS and its accompanying suffering (Stevenson 249). In the concluding section of the poem, the poet increases her scrutiny on this enlightened figure. The intern's daily experience of having to 'meet' many such 'face(s) swollen beyond ugliness', this cycle of having to witness such transformations and eventual deaths of the PWAs, corrodes his own innocence and youth. This routine of death makes him feel like "he must be getting older" (Levin 245). These horrors follow him even when

He shuts his eyes

And in his sleep he sees a gleaming bar,

The shore of pain.

It isn't far.

People live there.

(Levin 425)
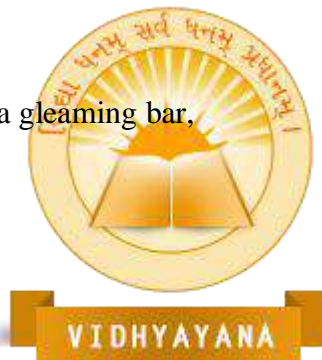
The intern is so consumed by the pain and suffering he has witnessed that even his sleep is infected by them. The sea of pain that he encounters in his sleep is peopled by those whom he sees in the hospital. The intern is, much like the PWA seen in the opening of the poem, fully consumed by horrors of AIDS. Similar trends are already evident in the present with the COVID-19 pandemic in both the US and India (Madhavan, Wan). Thus, the trauma of both AIDS and COVID-19 is not limited to those immediately affected by it, but its effects are also witnessed in the case of the health care workers as well.

The words used to describe the PWA in "What the Intern Saw" are deceptively simple. This person with AIDS is seen as an 'Adonis/ Practicing routines of rapture'. The word 'rapture' is very telling for it suggests that this young man, once untouched by time, was until

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very recently entangled in the routines of intense joy. One can only speculate whether Levin is suggesting a pre-AIDS gay life. However, the selection of these words is noteworthy. Levin's words are devoid of judgement, unlike "homophobic myths" that had "organized (the) public response to AIDS" (Landau 193). The poet subtly defies the ubiquitous notions of the 1980s and early the 1990s wherein the "guardian of public morals" stated that AIDS was "God's punishment" and the "revenge of nature" on gay men (Shilts 331, Sontag 147). Levin's poem is thus "an appropriate response" to the demonizing discourses" which were commonplace at the height of the AIDS crisis (Landau 194). She does not levy any charges on the person with AIDS. This beautiful man and his 'routines of rapture' are presented as-is. He is described on the basis of his sufferings and not on the basis of his sexual identity. This 'Adonis' is now a passive, almost a tragic figure broken beyond repair. This poem thus functions as a discourse that deals with those immediately affected by AIDS, the person with it and the health care practitioner.

Michael Lassell's "How to Watch Your Die" is a much more personal and intricate poem that presents itself as "an exploration of a meeting between a heterosexual man, his dying brother, and his brother's male lover (Bona 220). Here the heterosexual man, while 'Dantesque', is presented as a baffled yet identifiable figure for the general population. He is the one that navigates the narrative of this poem which has twelve stanzas. Each stanza represents a unique experience for this heterosexual individual who is suddenly thrust in the centre of the AIDS crisis. It is interesting that Lassell has chosen to write the poem in the second person, thereby addressing not only the narrator in a confessional and personal manner but also making the reader a part of the narrative. The poem, much like Levin's work, begins with a direct focus on the physical condition of the dying individual,

> When the call comes, be calm.
>
> Say to your wife, "My brother is dying. I have to fly to California."
>
> Try not to be too shocked that he already looks like a cadaver.
>
> (Lassell)

These lines foreground death as the poem's central feature along with a few other issues. The narrator seems to be anticipating this call from 'California' – a known gay heaven – as he

cautions himself to 'be calm'(Shilts 15). This places the poem historically in the midst of the AIDS epidemic when such phone calls were commonplace. Through the course of the poem, Lassell's narrator and subsequently his readers are informed about the hardships faced by the PWAs and the gay community in particular. This is illustrated through the various interactions he has with other characters in the poem. This includes the lover, the wife the doctor, the border guard, and the funeral director. It is important to note that the titular brother dying of AIDS is devoid of personality as he is already likened to a corpse in the above lines. This description is not as poetic as it is suggestive of a debilitating aspect of AIDS – massive weight loss which transformed him into a 'cadaver'. Much like Levin's poem, the dying individual is described as-isin the opening lines of this work as well. The poet conflates the primary conflict of his work, AIDS, along with another conflict which is immediately revealed through the following lines,

> Say to the young man sitting by your brother's side,
>
> "I'm his brother."
>
> Try not to be shocked when the young man says,
>
> "I'm his lover. Thanks for coming."
>
> (Lassell)
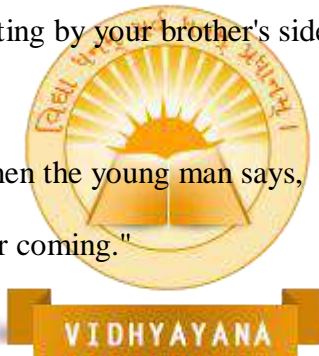
The narrator is 'shocked' that his brother had a lover. He watches "the lover's eyes as they stare into" his brother's, who staring "into space" (Lassell). The description of the deep affection displayed by the brother's lover is baffling to the narrator. He is further troubled when the lover is seen crying in the hospital cafeteria. He is unable to make sense of their relationship and sexuality. Homosexuality is a major taboo for the mainstream society and through the course of this poem, Lassell discloses that the siblings were estranged due to the dying brother's sexual identity (Shilts 15). This is revealed when the unnamed lover tells the narrator to "forgive" himself "for not wanting to know" his sibling after he came out to him. The narrator wants to makes sense of their identity when he acknowledges that he does not "know what it means to be the lover of another man". The lover replies, "It's just like a wife, only the commitment is deeper/because the odds against you are so much

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greater" (Lassell). These 'odds against' them are immediately revealed when the narrator, in his genuine desire to understand their relationship, asks his wife

>"How could anyone's commitment be deeper than
>
>a husband and wife?" Hear her say,
>
>"Please. I don't want to know the details."
>
>(Lassell)

The wife's reaction is indicative of explicit homophobia of the general population. Her total disregard, to her husband's dying brother simply because of his homosexuality, is not a singular incident. Her reaction is not just homophobia but it is also the inescapable AIDS-phobia, which was in currency at the height of the AIDS pandemic in the 1980s and early 1990s (Román 60, Shilts 311, 353). The narrator continues to feel troubled by the actions and reactions of various people around the PWAs in the city.

The doctor is described as having a "steel face on" and being "remote" (Lassell). The narrator is unable to understand why the health care professional does not display an iota of compassion for his dying brother. All he gets from the hospital are the "necessary forms", mere formality devoid of sympathy. In order to save his brother, he drives to Mexico with the lover for "unproven drugs", which he is not allowed to carry across to the United States by the border guard. It is in the eyes of this guard the narrator sees "how much a man can hate another man" (Lassell). The guard knows these drugs are for AIDS, and thereby assumes for a gay man. The narrator is unable to grapple with the intensity of the guard's hatred, which his brother's lover states is something gay people have always dealt with (Shilts 353). AIDS was, in the mid-1980s, considered to be the disease of the outcasts and social pariahs like the gay community (Buddhdev). The exercise of trying to get untested medicines is not exclusive to the AIDS crisis, as it is being witnessed today during the present pandemic as well.

After the titular brother's death, it is the narrator who comforts the lover. It is the narrator who helps the lover in making the funeral arrangement. He encounters the funeral director who refuses to "embalm the body for fear of contamination" (Lassell). His anger at such disregard towards his brother whom he has lost to AIDS is palpable. However, this refusal to respectfully bury a person with AIDS is not exclusive to the AIDS pandemic alone.

Such instances have already been witnessed in case of COVID-19 in the US and India (Ellis-Petersen, Rosen). Lassell's poem ends with the narrator returning to his family after his brother's funeral.

"How to Watch Your Brother Die" is work "less concerned with poetry than with conveying the terrible truth" of having to witness AIDS as a first-hand experience (Stevenson 241). The poet, through his unnamed heterosexual narrator, presents a picture of the AIDS pandemic when it was "widely perceived in America as a disease primarily affecting (gay) men and, in fact, as devastating whole communities of gay men" (243). Here the Dante-like narrator navigates the world of AIDS and homosexuals so that the readers can get a glimpse of the 'odds' against them.

One can deal with the present after one has made sense of the past. By looking back at the origin of the AIDS crisis of the 1980s and 1990s in the United States and through a study of the chosen poems, "What the Intern Saw" by Phillis Levin and "How to Watch Your Brother Die" by Michael Lassell, this paper has presented an analogy between the past and present pandemics unleashed on modern life. Both poems focus on people with AIDS (PWA) and the effect of their suffering on those around them. In case of Levin's poem, the focus is on the mental health of medical intern. In case of Lassell's work, the focus is firmly on the urban gay community and also the general population. Depressed health care workers, refusal to bury the dead with dignity, fears of contamination exist today as much as they did in the past. Discrimination of those associated with the pandemic has been observed in both cases. To imagine a world after COVID-19 is the only way the world can move ahead. While no vaccine has been found for the HIV till date, there are pathbreaking medicines which have arrested the growth of its causal virus (*HIV Vaccines*). Thus, the present narrative of HIV/AIDS has been shaped by these medicines. One can possibly imagine a post-COVID-19 narrative after a vaccine or medicine has been introduced to the world. And a cooperative global race for a vaccine for COVID-19 has already begun.

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A Comparative Study Mental Health Among Professor And Primary Teacher

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ABSTRACT:-

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The main purpose of this research was to find out the mean difference between professor and primary teacher in mental health. The total sample consisted 60 women were taken. The research tool for mental health was measured by Dr. Jagdish and Dr. A. K. Srivastava. Here't' test was applied to check the significance of mental health in professor and primary teacher.

Result shows that No Significant difference between professor and primary teacher in mental health.

keywords:- mental health, professor, primary teacher

Introduction :- More recently, the concept of mental health has received added significance because of changing societal complexity and global problems. Traditionally, the absence of negative mental states such as depression and anxiety present a picture of mental health, with the emergence of health psychology, psychologists, have indicated presence of positive aspects like achievement, personal competence autonomy etc as more important criteria of mental health. Involvement is a central life interest. So According to corchin, "Positive Mental Health is the key of person's cohesive development."

Definitions :- "Mental health includes precautionary steps to prevent mental illness, and though it growth can be seen in mental health."

– Walter. J. Coville

"Mental health means a proper study of the aspects which affects an individual or society coordination and also optimum use of the aspects of that study."

-Klein

"Let us define mental health as the adjustment of human being to the world and to one another with a maximum of effectiveness and happiness."

– Karl Menninger

The life of human being has been filled with anxiety, worry, depression, frustration and distortion. The human being is a traveler who lost the way of life because of the dualism of hope and pessimist on the one hand the life of human being is full of happiness and positivity

and on other hand there so many difficulties around him to entangle. There are so many needs of human

being. These needs cannot be satisfied easily. The human being has to pass so many difficult phases to achieve the happiness. This Journey of seeking happiness results in effect on mental health of person well known scientist Colman considers modern ago as the age of anxiety. So, the question of mental health has become the first priority to solve. Therefore, the study of mental health has become the most rationale in today's era. Every individual has to work hard in this modern competitive era. Because it is the era of unemployment, price hike and corruption. And as a result every man and woman has to work to survive in a better way. Today, women also work in various fields. They have to perform dual responsibilities. And there is a great impact of it on women especially on their mental health. Their mental health also changes according to their changing responsibilities. There are two kinds of categories in teacher at present time with many others and these are of women professor's and primary teacher's. Both of their duties and responsibilities are different. Those who are women women professors, their understanding level and experiences are different compared to primary teachers. Similarly, there is a great difference in students. Their thinking level and rationality also different according to their ages. As they sometimes go against their teachers of discipline take place. The women professors have to be ready for all kind of situations, they have to collect as much information as they can. Because the age of their students is also different from the students of primary teachers. The primary teachers have to create an atmosphere as good as the students start loving to go to schools. It is their responsibility to teach their students each kind of discipline. They have to make teaching very interesting. Their life style is also different due to their financial condition and that is why their mentality is quite different from women professors.

Subhash Basu (2004) studies that the mental health problems of women, especially in the Indian context. As per World Health Organization (WHO) estimates, depression is expected to be the second largest contributor to disease burden by 2020, and with one in every three women worldwide being afflicted by common mental disorders including depression, the mental health of women is a serious issue indeed. While studying the psychological construct of mental health, we come to understand that it is deeply embedded

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Objective :- To study the mental health of professor and Primary teacher¬

Hypothesis :- There is no significant difference between professor and primary teacher in mental health.¬

Methodology:¬

Variable :¬

Independent variable : A). professor B). primary teacher

Depended Variable : To get score of mental health among professor and Primary teacher

Sample :- The sample consisted of 60 (30 professor and 30 Primary teacher). the sample was selected by random method from different schools and colleges.¬

Tools : In this research mental health questionnaires were used from the data collection constructed and standardized by Dr. Jagdish and Dr. A. K. Srivastava. The reliability is 0.73 and the validity is 0.54.¬

Statistical Methodology :- 't' test was conducted as a statistical technique to find out the aim¬

Result and Discussion :-

't' Ratio of mental health of joint and separate family's women.

Variable

N

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Mean

SD

't' Value

Level of Significant

professor

30

187.57

16.60

0.78

N.S.

primary teacher

30

190.97

17.20

N.S. = Not Significant

The result of the present study indicates that there is clear difference between the professor and Primary teacher . In terms of mental health according to near 187.57 is for the professor and 190.97 is for Primary teacher. The difference clearly justifies that professor are under more mental stress in comparison. To draw the comparison between the two, I have used 't' method is where 0.78 is the out-come. At the level sign force 0.05 and 0.01 levels are insignificant and as a result the hypothesis of our study stands accepted.

Conclusion : There is no significant difference between professor and primary teacherin mental health.

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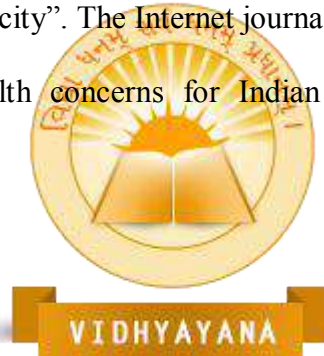
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"કોરોના વાયરસની સમાજ પર થતી અસરોનો સમાજશાસ્ત્રીય અભ્યાસ"

(ગુજરાત રાજ્યનાં સંદર્ભમાં)

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શ્રી એચ.કે.આર્ટ્સ કોલેજ,

આશ્રમ રોડ, અમદાવાદ

⊞ **પ્રસ્તાવના :-**

જ્યારથી માનવસમાજની ઉત્પત્તિ થઇ ત્યારથી માંડી આધુનિક ટેકનોલોજીનાં યુગ સુધી માનવીએ અનેક પડકારો-યુદ્ધો-મહામારીઓનો સામનો કર્યો છે. કુદરત સામે સંઘર્ષ કરતા કરતા પોતાનું અસ્તિત્વ ટકાવી રાખવા સફળ થયા છે, તો ક્યાંક જનજીવન જોખમાયું છે. પ્લેગ, એચ૧એન૧, સાર્સ, ઇબોલા, ઝીકા, નોવેલ કોરોના વાયરસ વગેરે જેવી જીવલેણ મહામારીઓએ વિશ્વનાં પ્રત્યેક માનવસમાજની દશા અને દિશા ધરમૂળથી બદલી નાખી છે. વૈશ્વિક સ્થિતિ વિકરાળ બનવાનું કારણ કેટલેક અંશે માનવ જવાબદાર છે તો કેટલેક અંશે કુદરતી પરિબળો.

કુદરતી તત્વો પર જ્યારે માનવી વધુ પડતું આધિપત્ય જમાવી લે છે ત્યારે કુદરતી તત્વોનું સંતુલન ખોરવાતું હોય છે. કુદરત સર્વોપરી હોવાનો અહેસાસ કરાવે છે તો માનવીએ અવનવી શોધોથી તેને નાથવા પ્રયાસ કર્યો છે, આમ ને આમ ચક્ર ચાલતું રહે છે, તો માલ્થસના સિદ્ધાંત મુજબ વસ્તી વૃદ્ધિ અટકાવવા પણ આવી મહામારી અને રોગચાળા થતા રહે છે. આથી કેટલીક વાર અજાણ્યા-અણધાર્યા રોગો, સમસ્યાઓ, મહામારીઓનો પણ જન્મ થતો જ આવ્યો છે. અનેક નવી હાડમારીઓ-મહામારીઓ તેનું જ એક પરિણામ છે. આજનો માનવી એક જ આંગળીના ટેરવે દુનિયા ને જાણતો-સમજતો થઇ ગયો છે, આખા વિશ્વને પોતાના ઘરના ખૂણે લાવી મૂકી દીધું છે, આ એક વિકાસ કહી શકાય. વૈશ્વિકરણને લીધે જ્યારે વિશ્વ એક નાનું ગામ બની રહ્યું હોય ત્યારે લોકો વચ્ચેનો સંપર્ક ખુબ જ ઝડપથી અને સતત થતો રહેતો હોય છે. આજે આપણે એ સ્થિતિ પર આવીને ઉભા રહી ગયા છે કે, આ જ વૈશ્વિક સંપર્ક આપણા માટે

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મોતનું જોખમ બની ગયો   છે, તેનું તાજું ઉદાહરણ છે : 'નોવેલ કોરોના વાયરસ'. આ જ વાયરસથી બચવા આજે સમગ્ર વિશ્વ સામાજિક અંતર રાખવા મજબુર બની ગયું છે.

નોવેલ કોરોના વાયરસ ક્યાં કારણથી ફેલાયો? કોનાં માધ્યમથી ફેલાયો? તે તો જાણી શકાયું નથી, પરંતુ આજે કોરોના વાયરસ વિશ્વને ભરખી રહ્યો છે, ત્યારે સમાજ પર, સામાજિક સંબંધો પર, વ્યક્તિના અંગત જીવન, કૌટુંબિક જીવન, તેઓના વર્તન-વ્યવહાર, વિચારસરણી જીવનશૈલી પર આ વાયરસની કેવી અસરો થાય છે? તે જાણવું ખુબ જ મહત્વનું છે. આથી ગુજરાત રાજ્યના જુદા-જુદા જિલ્લાઓમાં વસવાટ કરતા લોકો પાસેથી ગુગલ ફોર્મ દ્વારા આ અંગે જાણકારી મેળવવા માહિતી એકત્રિત કરવામાં આવી છે.

કોરોના વાયરસ કેવી રીતે ફેલાયો :-

વિશ્વમાં હાહાકાર મચાવનાર નોવેલ કોરોના વાયરસ ચીનનાં વુહાન શહેરથી ફેલાયેલો છે. આ વાયરસ માણસ દ્વારા અન્ય માણસમાં ફેલાય છે. તેમજ વુહાનમાં ચામાચીડિયાનો સૂપ ખુબ જ લોકપ્રિય હોવાથી ચામાચીડિયાનાં સૂપમાંથી વાયરસ ઉભો થયો હોવાનું મનાય છે. કેટલાક સંશોધનોમાં એવો દાવો પણ કરવામાં આવેલો છે કે, કોરોના વાયરસ (૨૦૧૯-NCOV)થી ફેલાયેલા ઘાતક સંક્રમણ શ્વાસની બીમારીના પ્રકોપ માટે મૂળ રૂપથી સાપ અને ચામાચિડિયું સ્રોત હોઇ શકે છે. આ રીસર્ચમાં કહેવામાં આવ્યું છે કે, દર્દીઓ પર કોરોના વાયરસની અસર થઇ છે તે એક વન્યજીવોના હોલસેલ માર્કેટના સંપર્કમાં હતા. જ્યાં સીફૂડ, પોલ્ટ્રી,સાપ, ચામાચિડિયું તથા ફાર્મના જાનવરો વેચવામાં આવે છે. અહી જ આ દર્દીઓ કોરોના વાયરસનાં સંપર્કમાં આવ્યા. પછી થી આ વાયરસને WHOએ '૨૦૧૯- NCOV' નામ આપ્યું.

હુબેઈ પ્રાંતના વુહાનથી ઉદભવેલો વાયરસ ધીરે-ધીરે આખા ચીનમાં અને પછી સમગ્ર દુનિયામાં ફેલાવવા લાગ્યો. વિષાણું ફેલાતા અટકાવવા માટે કેટલાંક અધિકારીઓએ હુબેઈ પ્રાંતના વુહાન, હુગાંગ, એઝાઓ, જિંગિયાન અને ક્વિનજિઆંગ જેવાં પાંચ શહેરોમાં સાર્વજનિક પરિવહન બંધ કરી દીધું હતું. તેમ છતાં અનેક દેશ કોરોના વાયરસનો ભોગ બની ચુક્યું છે.

ચીનની સરકારી સાઉથ ચાઈના યુનિવર્સિટી ઓફ ટેક્નોલોજીનાં જણાવ્યા પ્રમાણે, વુહાન સેન્ટર ફોર ડીસીઝ કંટ્રોલમાં આવા વાયરસનો જન્મ થયો હોઈ શકે. આ લેબમાં એવા જાનવરોને રાખવામાં આવતા હોય છે જેના દ્વારા આવી બીમારીઓ ફેલાતી હોય છે. જો કે, લેબમાં ૬૦૫ ચામાચીડિયા રાખવામાં આવ્યા હતા. જેનાથી કોરોના ફેલાવવાની આશંકા છે.

ઈઝરાયેલના જાસૂસના જણાવ્યા પ્રમાણે ચીનના વુહાનમાં આવેલી એક લેબોરેટરીમાં જ કોઈ ગડબડ થતા આ વાઈરસ ફેલાયો છે. ઈઝરાયેલના વાઈરોલોજિસ્ટ (વાઈરસ નિષ્ણાત) જાસૂસ અને વિજ્ઞાનીએ દાવો કર્યો છે કે કોરોનાએ ચીની સરકારે પેદા કરેલું બાયોલોજિકલ (જૈવિક) હથિયાર છે. દુશ્મનનો સામુહિક ખાત્મો કરવા માટે રોગચાળો ફેલાવાની પરંપરા સદીઓથી ચાલી આવે છે. આધુનિક યુગમાં આ પરંપરા બાયોલોજિક વોરફેર તરીકે ઓળખાય છે.

કોરોના વાયરસ અને આધુનિક ભારતીય સમાજ :-

કોરોના વાયરસથી સમગ્ર માનવ સમાજ ત્રસ્ત છે, તેમાં ભારતીય સમાજ પણ બાકાત રહ્યું નથી. કોરોના વાયરસ જેવી ગંભીર મહામારીને રોકવા માટે જનતા કર્ફ્યુ-લોકડાઉન ફરજિયાત અમલમાં મુકવામાં આવ્યું છે. જેનાં લીધે શાળા-કોલેજ- યુનિવર્સિટીમાં અભ્યાસ

કરનાર, નાનો-મોટો વેપાર-ધંધો કરનાર, ખાનગી-સરકારી નોકરી કરનાર પ્રત્યેક લોકોને ફરજિયાત ઘરમાં જ રહેવું પડયું છે. તેમ છતાં ક્યાંક ને ક્યાંક બેદરકારીને લીધે નોવેલ કોરોના વાયરસનો ફેલાવો થઇ રહ્યો છે. કોરોનાના સંકટે ભારતીય સમાજ પર અનેક વિધાયક અને વિધાતક અસરો ઉપજાવી છે. બધા જ લોકોનું દૈનિક-જીવન, અંગત-જીવન, આર્થિક, સામાજિક-જીવન વિખેરાઈ ગયું છે.

વિધાયક અસરોમાં જોઈએ તો, જનતા કર્ફ્યુના લીધે ફરજિયાતપણે ઘરમાં રહેવાનું હોવાથી, મોટાભાગના સભ્યો પરિવારના સભ્યોને પુરતો સમય આપી શકવા સક્ષમ બન્યા છે. પતિ-પત્ની, બાળકો, વડીલો એકબીજા સાથે ઘરમાં રહીને વધુ નજીક આવી રહ્યા છે. કેટલાક લોકો ઇન-ડોર ગેમ્સ જેમ કે – કેરમ, ચેસ, લૂડો, અંતાક્ષરી રમીને હળવો માહોલ ઉભો કરી રહ્યા છે. કોરોના વાયરસના લીધે સભ્યો એકબીજાની કાળજી લઇ રહ્યા છે. પુરુષ સભ્યો મહિલાઓને ઘરકામમાં મદદરૂપ બની રહ્યા છે. બાળકો પણ તેમના વડીલોને કોરોના વિશે માહિતગાર કરી જાગૃત કરી રહ્યા છે.

વિધાતક અસરોમાં જોઈએ તો, કોરોનાના લીધે સમગ્ર સમાજ-વ્યવસ્થા જ પડી ભાંગી છે. દરેક વ્યક્તિનું જીવન જાણે ઘરમાં જ થંભી ગયું છે.માનવીએ સામાજિક પ્રાણી ને બદલે પારિવારિક પ્રાણી બનવા નો વારો આવ્યો છે. દૈનિક જીવન, અંગત જીવન, આર્થિક ઉત્પાદન વિખેરાઈ ગયું છે.ઉપરાંત લોકો વિચારશૈલી તંગ બની છે, માનસિક થાક, હતાશા-નિરાશા, સ્વભાવ ચીડિયો થવો, પરિવારના સભ્યો વચ્ચે નાની-નાની બાબતોમાં સંઘર્ષ થવો, તણાવનું પ્રમાણ વધવું વગેરેનો લોકો ભોગ બનવા લાગ્યા છે. કોરોનાગ્રસ્ત માહોલ અને લોકડાઉનનાં

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લીઘે ફરજિયાતપણે ઘરમાં જ રહેવાનું હોવાથી મોટાભાગના સભ્યો ટેલીવિઝન જોવામાં તેમજ સ્માર્ટફોન-ઈન્ટરનેટનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં જ સમય પસાર કરે છે.

આથી સંશોધક તરીકે કોરોનાની સમાજ પર કેવા પ્રકારે અસરો થઇ રહી છે? તે જાણવામાં રસ હોવાથી આ વિષય પસંદ કરેલ છે. તેમજ આ સંશોધન ગુજરાત રાજ્યના સંદર્ભમાં હોવાથી સર્વેના આંકડા અન્ય સંશોધકો, વિદ્યાર્થીઓને ઉપયોગી બનશે. તેમજ અવનવી આરોગ્ય વિષયક યોજનાઓ ઘડવામાં, વ્યવહારમાં ઉપયોગ લેવા,તબીબી અને ઔષધીય સમાજશાસ્ત્રની શાખા વિકસાવવામાં ઉપયોગી બની રહેશે.

▦ **અભ્યાસના મુખ્ય હેતુઓ :-**

૧. કોરોના વાયરસ જેવી મહામારીથી બચવા લોકો કેવી કાળજી લઇ રહ્યા છે, તે તપાસવું.

૨. પોતાના પરિવારના સભ્યો સાથેનો વર્તન-વ્યવહાર કેવાં પ્રકારનો છે, તે જાણવું.

૩. સામાજિક-અંતરને લીઘે અસ્પૃશ્યતા, જ્ઞાતિગત-જાતિગત ભેદભાવ વધશે કે નહિ, તે જાણવું.

૪. મહામારીને લીઘે સમાજમાં અંધશ્રદ્ધા,જ્યોતિષ-ભુવામાં વધારો થયો છે કે નહિ, તે તપાસવું.

૫. જનતા કર્ફ્યુના લીઘે પરિવારના સભ્યો એકબીજા સાથે કેટલો સમય ફાળવે છે, તે તપાસવું.

૬. કોરોના ને કારણે જીવન અંગેનો દ્રષ્ટિકોણ બદલાયો છે તે તપાસવું

૭. કોરોના વાયરસ ફેલાવવા માટે મુખ્યત્વે કોણ જવાબદાર છે, તે તપાસવું.

૮. જનતા કર્ફ્યુના ફાયદા તથા ગેર-ફાયદા જાણવા.

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⊞ <u>અભ્યાસ પદ્ધતિ :-</u>

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન ગુજરાત રાજ્યના સંદર્ભમાં છે. આથી ગુજરાતનાં જુદા-જુદા જિલ્લાઓમાં વસવાટ કરતાં લોકો પાસેથી ઓનલાઈન માહિતી એકત્રિત કરવામાં આવી હતી. માહિતી એકત્રિત કરવા માટે ગુગલ ફોર્મનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો. ગુગલ ફોર્મ તૈયાર કરી સોશિયલ મીડિયાનાં જુદા-જુદા માધ્યમો જેમ કે, ફેસબુક, મેસેન્ઝર, વોટ્સએપ, હાઈક વગેરે એપ્સ દ્વારા ગુગલ ફોર્મની લિંક અનેક લોકોને મોકલવામાં આવી હતી. જેમાં કુલ ૪૫૦ (૧૦૦%) ઉત્તરદાતાઓ પાસેથી માહિતી એકત્રિત કરવામાં આવી હતી. ગુજરાતનાં જુદા-જુદા શહેરોનાં લોકોએ કોરોના વાયરસની સમાજ પર કેવી અસરો થઇ રહી છે? તે વિશે જાણકારી આપી હતી.

⊞ <u>*અભ્યાસના મુખ્ય તારણો :-*</u>

→ આ સંશોધનમાં કુલ ૪૫૦ (૧૦૦%) ઉત્તરદાતાઓનો સમાવેશ કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો. જેમાં ૨૪૨ (૫૩.૯%) સ્ત્રીઓ અને ૨૦૮ (૪૬.૧%) પુરુષોનો ઉત્તરદાતા તરીકે સમાવેશ કરેલ છે.

→ સૌથી વધુ અપરિણીત ઉત્તરદાતાઓનું પ્રમાણ ૨૪૫ (૫૪.૮%), સગાઇ કરેલ ૩૪ (૭.૬%), પરિણીત ૧૫૮ (૩૫.૩%), વિધવા ૫ (૧.૧%), વિધુર ૪ (૦.૯%), ડિવોર્સી ઉત્તરદાતાઓનું પ્રમાણ ૧ (૦.૨%) જોવા મળ્યું.

→ સૌથી વધુ ૨૧૪ (૪૭.૯%) ઉત્તરદાતાઓ વિદ્યાર્થી છે.

→ વ્યાવસાયિક દરજ્જાના સંદર્ભમાં જોઈએ તો, ૧૧ (૨.૫%) ઉત્તરદાતાઓએ પોતાને બેરોજગાર ગણાવેલ છે. ૯૦ (૨૦.૧%) ઉત્તરદાતાઓ ખાનગી, ૩૮ (૮.૫%) ઉત્તરદાતાઓ સરકારી, ૩૯ (૮.૭%) ઉત્તરદાતાઓ સ્વતંત્ર ધંધો ધરાવે છે.

→ સંશોધનમાં સમાવિષ્ટ કરેલ ઉત્તરદાતાઓ ગુજરાતનાં જુદા-જુદા જિલ્લાઓમાં વસવાટ કરતા હોવાનું જાણવા મળ્યું :-

ક્રમ	જિલ્લાઓ	સંખ્યા	ટકા (%)				
				14.	નર્મદા	૦૪	૦.૮
1.	અમદાવાદ	૩૦૧	૬૬.૬	15.	વાપી	૦૩	૦.૬
2.	ગાંધીનગર	૧૧	૨.૪	16.	કચ્છ – ભુજ	૦૩	૦.૬
3.	સુરત	૧૧	૨.૪	17.	તાપી - વ્યારા	૦૩	૦.૬
4.	વડોદરા	૩૧	૬.૯	18.	જામનગર	૦૨	૦.૪
5.	રાજકોટ	૧૩	૨.૯	19.	કલોલ	૦૨	૦.૪
6.	ખેડા	૧૩	૨.૯	20.	પંચમહાલ	૦૨	૦.૪
7.	બનાસકાંઠા	૧૦	૨.૨	15.	પાટણ	૦૨	૦.૪
8.	આણંદ	૦૯	૨	16.	વલસાડ	૦૧	૦.૨
9.	મહેસાણા	૦૭	૧.૪	17.	અમરેલી	૦૧	૦.૨
10.	સાબરકાંઠા	૦૬	૧.૩	18.	અરવલ્લી	૦૧	૦.૨
11.	દાહોદ	૦૫	૧.૧	19.	સુરેન્દ્રનગર	૦૧	૦.૨
12.	ભાવનગર	૦૪	૦.૮	*	કુલ	૪૫૦	૧૦૦%
13.	ભરૂચ	૦૪	૦.૮				

→ ઉત્તરદાતાઓ ઉપર દર્શાવેલ જિલ્લાઓનાં જુદા-જુદા ગામ-નગરો જેમ કે, કઠલાલ, નડિયાદ, બોટાદ, તારાપુર, જેતપુર, ઇડર, ભાભર, થરાદ, વિરમગામ, ખંભાલીયા, રાજપીપળા, પાલનપુર, સાણંદ, ખેડબ્રહ્મા, અંકલેશ્વર, માંડલ, સાગબારા, શાહેરા લાંભા, ધોળકા, હિંમતનગર, મેઘરજ, બાવલા, વાવ, જવારાજ વગેરેમાં રહેતા હોવાનું જણાયું છે. (આ બધા વિસ્તારોને જીલ્લાઓમાં સમાવી લીધેલ છે.)

→ સૌથી વધુ ૨૧૭ (૪૮.૫%) ઉત્તરદાતાઓ કાયમ માસ્ક પહેરી રાખતા હોવાનું જણાવેલ છે, જયારે ૧૬૮ (૩૭.૬%) ઉત્તરદાતાઓ ક્યારેક જ માસ્ક પહેરે છે.

→ સૌથી વધુ ૩૪૩ (૭૬.૭%) ઉત્તરદાતાઓ પરિવારના અન્ય સભ્યોને માસ્ક પહેરવા કે વારંવાર હાથ ધોવા દબાણ કરતા હોવાનું જણાયું છે.

→ કોરોના વાયરસ જેવી મહામારીને લીધે સૌથી વધુ ૧૨૬ (૨૮.૨%) ઉત્તરદાતાઓ ડર અનુભવે છે.

→ સૌથી વધુ ૩૬૦ (૮૦.૫%) ઉત્તરદાતાઓ પરિવારનાં વૃદ્ધ વ્યક્તિને છીંક કે ખાસી થતા તેઓને મોં આગળ રૂમાલ રાખવાનો આગ્રહ કરે છે.

→ સંશોધનમાં સમાવિષ્ટ કરેલ જ ઉત્તરદાતો પરિણીત છે, તેઓમાંથી સૌથી વધુ ૧૩૭ (૮૬.૭%) ઉત્તરદાતાઓ મુજબ, કોરોનાનાં લીધે પતિ-પત્નીનાં અંગત સંબંધોમાં સંઘર્ષ કે અડચણ ઉભા થયા નથી. જયારે ૨૧ (૧૩.૨%) મુજબ, પતિ-પત્નીનાં અંગત સંબંધોમાં સંઘર્ષ કે અડચણ ઉભા થયા છે.

→ સૌથી વધુ ૨૭૧ (૬૦.૬%) ઉત્તરદાતાઓ મુજબ,   વાયરસના લીધે જ્ઞાતિગત/જાતિગત ભેદભાવ, અલગતા વધશે નહિ. જયારે ૧૭૬ (૩૯.૪%) એ અલગતા   વધતી હોવાનું જણાવ્યું છે.

→ મોટાભાગના ૨૬૮ (૬૦%) ઉત્તરદાતાઓ મુજબ,   લોકોમાં સ્વાસ્થ્ય અને સ્વચ્છતા પ્રત્યેની સભાનતા વિકસશે.

→ સૌથી વધુ ૩૩૪ (૭૪.૭%) ઉત્તરદાતાઓએ કોરોનાનાં લીધે સામાજિક અંતર વધ્યું છે તેમ જણાવ્યું છે.

→ સૌથી વધુ ૨૨૫ (૫૦.૩%) ઉત્તરદાતાઓ મુજબ,   કોરોના વાયરસ ફેલાવવા માટે મુખ્યત્વે વિદેશથી આવેલા લોકોની બેદરકારી છે.

→ ૧૭૦ (૩૮%) એ કોરોના વાયરસથી બચવા દોરા/ધાગાં, પૂજા-પાઠ કે પ્રાર્થના કરેલ છે.

→ સૌથી વધુ ૨૬૯ (૬૦.૨%) ઉત્તરદાતાઓએ ધાર્મિક સ્થાનોએ મૂર્તિને માસ્ક પહેરાવવામાં આવે છે, તેને અંધશ્રદ્ધા ગણાવેલ છે, જયારે ૧૭૮ (૩૯.૮%) એ ભગવાન પ્રત્યેની લાગણી જણાવેલ છે.

→ સૌથી વધુ ૨૨૯ (૫૧.૨%) ઉત્તરદાતાઓ મુજબ,   કોરોના વાયરસને દૂર કરવા ધાર્મિક અંધશ્રદ્ધા, ભુવા, જયોતિષીઓ, અવનવા નુસખાઓમાં વધારો થયો છે.

→ સૌથી વધુ ૧૭૩ (૩૮.૭%) ઉત્તરદાતાઓ   'જનતા કફર્યુ ' નાં ભાગરૂપે ઘરમાં   હોવાથી પરિવારના સભ્યો સાથે વાતચીતમાં ખરા અર્થમાં ૫ કલાકથી વધુ સમય ફાળવે છે.

→ ૧૫૬ (૩૪.૯%) મુજબ, 'જનતા કફર્યુ'નાં લીધે મહિલાઓનું કામનું ભારણ વધશે.

→ મોટાભાગના ૨૪૩ (૫૪.૨%) ઉત્તરદાતાઓ મુજબ, જનતા કર્ફ્યુનાં લીધે ઘરમાં પુરાઈ રહેવું ગમે છે.

🎖 <u>ઉપસંહાર :-</u>

કોરોના મહામારી ને લીધે લોકોમાં આરોગ્ય અંગે સભાનતા વધી છે, સાથે ડર અને હતાશા-નિરાશા વધી છે, જીવન પરત્વેનો દ્રષ્ટિકોણ બદલાઈ ગયો છે. ગુજરાતની મોટાભાગની પ્રજા સરકારના આદેશનું પાલન કરી લોકડાઉનનું પાલન કરે છે. સાથે જ તેના દૈનિક જીવનમાં અચાનક આવેલા આ બદલાવને સ્વીકારતો થયો છે . લોકો સમાજનાં સામાજિક હિત માટે કોરોના વાયરસથી બચવા સામાજિક અંતર જાળવી રાખવા સક્ષમ બન્યા છે. તેની માનસિક, આર્થિક તકલીફો અંગે ચિંતા કરતા સામાજિક અંતર વધારતા હવે તે પારિવારિક પ્રાણી બની ગયો છે.

જેમ-જેમ સામાજિક અંતર વધતું જાય છે, તેમ-તેમ માનવી સામાજિક પ્રાણી મટી, પારિવારિક પ્રાણી બનવા તરફ જઈ રહ્યો છે.

ગુજરાતનાં ડોક્ટર્સ, નર્સ, પોલિસ, સફાઈ કર્મચારીઓ એ તેમની ફરજ નિષ્ઠાપૂર્વક નિભાવી રહ્યા છે. તેમજ ગુજરાતની પ્રજાએ તેની સેવાભાવની અને દાન કરવાની જે પરમ્પરા જાળવી રાખી છે તે માટે ગુજરાતની પ્રજાને સલામ...

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Awareness Of Hybrid, Digital Moreover Virtual Library,

A Vital Approach

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Abstract

For the most part the working assortment of books, records, papers, broad media materials kept and sorted out for individuals to peruse or get in a library. Ongoing advances in PCs stockpiling and handling, correspondence advances, e-item, systems administration and web utilizes have gotten a progressive change working of the libraries and its administrations. ICT has a ton of effect on library and it has changed the idea of library where print and paper media are the primary parts of library framework. To meet gigantic data blast and appeal of data, libraries are presently changes in advanced library. Due to digitizing the library assets and quick evolving innovation, another sort of library is came in presence which is called-virtual library. A large number of us are in every case especially befuddled about such phrasing of library. In this study effort was made to free the idea from these libraries wording in an expert manner.

Keywords: -Automated Library, Electronic Library, Modern Library,Hybrid Library, Digital Library, Virtual Library.

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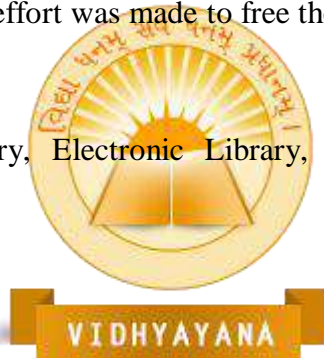
1. Introduction:-

We are in the advanced age, where each spot of data of any period is accessible in electronic organization. Customarily libraries were considered as the storage facility for books and accessible for rulers and famous character of the general public. Later on it is considered as library and data focus, yet with the rise of ICT the idea of customary libraries was changed, the books were supplanted by data and now data is for use for scattering not for safeguarding. Enormous progression in innovative advancements occurring in the field of ICT, so the client request to change as per change in innovation, to satisfy the need of clients and the library were moving from customary libraries to computerized library, electronic library and virtual library. The ICT gives brief procurement, putting away, handling and scattering of data with the assortment of significant worth included administrations. With the rise of data blast and it is hard to give right data to right client however with the assistance of data innovation, we can without much of a stretch give right data to right client at correct time. Presently a day, the data innovation devices, for example, PCs, workstations, I-cushions are effectively accessible and generally utilized by the individuals of the general public, so they need advanced data so they can get to whenever and anyplace, which are just given by computerized assets. A computerized library is an overseen assortment of advanced or electrical data with partner administrations, in which data are gained, put away, prepared with the assistance of electronic gadgets and need a system to get to these advanced assets. Whereas a mixture library has both assortment, implies print sources (books magazines, and so forth) and non-print sources (digital books, e-magazines, and so on) and gives online disconnected offices to their client. There ought to be numerous meanings of an electronic library, advanced library, virtual library and half breed library even they are synonymous to one another. We can say that Hybrid, Electronic and virtual libraries are current libraries since they are very surprising from conventional libraries. The cutting edge libraries are:-

Organized and sorted out assortment of print and non-print assets.

Digital in designs so that effectively procedure capable by PCs.

The securing, stockpiling, disperses, and recovery of data is finished by the utilization of innovation.

Access of whole holding of library is straightforwardly or in a roundabout way available over the system with the assistance of web.

Supports and gives more and better online and disconnected administrations.

2. Digital Library:-

In libraries, administrations are completely mechanized and all assets in computerized structure. These libraries are heterogeneous in nature and incorporate business related to data and how to digitize, store, discover, interface, picture, use, distribute, oversee and share data. Advanced library is an array of computerized figuring, stockpiling and correspondence apparatus together with substance and programming. In a computerized library there are predominantly two sorts of data:

Congenital advanced: These data are carefully made and put away.

Digitalized: Information is in physical configurations (print design), with the assistance of suitable equipment and programming the data is changed over into computerized position or in electronic arrangement.

3. Virtual library:-

Access computerized data from the any piece of the globe through a system (LAN or WAN) or some other door, for example, web. The term virtual library is pulled in light of a legitimate concern for clients due to the expanding medium called the WWW (World Wide Web). The virtual library is the absolute generally reachable and significant wellspring of data on the planet and prompts swap for the conventional library. An assortment of connections is likewise a virtual library, these connections are a bit much possessed by the virtual library. In any case, the connections are kept up, refreshed and oversaw as a typical capacity of the virtual library. A virtual library is a framework by which clients can get to

data that dwells just in electronic configuration on PC systems or frameworks with no physical limit of the data. The virtual library exists autonomously on the sum or nature of the electronic data to which it gives get to. There are no limitations on the degree, substance, configurations or cost of information in a virtual library. Its explanation is formed by single or authoritative need.

4. Hybrid library:-

Hybrid library comprise of traditional print material, for example, books, magazines, diaries just as non-customary or electronic based material, for example, book recordings, electronic diaries, digital books, and so on. "Half and half library" term was first begat by Chris Rusbridge in 1998 of every an article for D-Lib Magazine. Hybrid library are the new and developing term for the most open and scholastic libraries in light of the fact that with the current administrations and assortment they can without much of a stretch offers electronic types of assistance or online administrations and effectively manufacture advanced assortments. Hybrid library advancedduring the 1990s with the rise of "data innovation", the electronic assets turned out to be all the more effectively accessible and broadly acknowledged for libraries to obtain for open and scholarly use. These computerized materials were effectively open to material circulated on media, for example, CD's, DVD's or specific online disconnected databases. Presently, with the effectively accessibility of electronic substance, it incorporates Internet assets and archives which are on the web, for example, e-diaries, e-reports, and so forth. A Hybrid library requires staffs that are expertly prepared in the activity of electronic machines, for example, PCs, scanners, and so forth and in looking of the huge measure of data accessible in the advanced age. Model: Hylife , Headline , Agora

5. Electronic Library:-

The assortment of electronic materials in a library is known as a computerized library. An electronic library is a library where assortments are put away in electronic organizations (attractive tapes, microfilm jobs, CDs, DVDs, microform, or other media) and available by any medium, for example, PC, PCs, I-cushions, CD player, DVD player and so forth. The electronic data or material might be put away in a disconnected server or online which might

be gotten to remotely by means of PC systems.An electronic library comprises of every one of those electronic assets and furthermore electronic administrations. Electronic data can be named as each one of those computerized or electronic substance, which incorporate various simple arrangements that expect power to utilize. An electronic library gives both on the web and disconnected administrations which spares client times and helps clients in the looking of their data or book.

6. Distinction between Hybrid, Electronic &Virtual Libraries:-

A library is a sorted out assortment of things of print (books, magazines, and so on.) and non-print(e-diaries, e-magazines, digital books, and so forth.) alongside the administrations required to make them accessible to a given clients or gathering of clients. The significant contrast between half and half library, electronic library, advanced library and virtual library are as per the subsequent:

Virtual library: - Virtual library are those library that are not, all things considered, it might be an assortment of connections, data's, which are accessible on a systems and open by means of web. Cross breed and electronic libraries can be virtual libraries if their reality or nearness is just virtual or no physical presence, that is, the library doesn't exist, "all things considered".

Hybrid library: -A hybrid library is a library comprising of electronic or non-print and print materials and administrations. Advanced materials can incorporate every single electronic material, just as an assortment of contraptions that involve power to utilize. For instance, video move tapes are a simple arrangement that utilization power or requires electronic machine to see. In this way, the "half and half library" moves around all the material or assets that can in an "advanced library" and "Customary Library".

Electronic library: - electronic library is a library incorporates electronic substance and administrations. Advanced materials are those sources that are put away, handled and moved by means of computerized or electronic mediums. Computerized administrations are administrations, (for example, e-reference) that are conveyed carefully over PC systems.

7. Move from conventional library to automated and digital library:-

ICT have a great deal of effect on library administrations. The customary shut access of libraries are changing towards open access library. The open access framework libraries are moving towards computerized library, the mechanized one towards the hardware. In all actuality no one realizes what will be the eventual fate of libraries, as we as a whole realize that libraries are the developing living being.

Digital library: - It is a later phase of electronic library. In advanced library fast information move happens, information were imparted through systems or web, it give a broad scope of Internet based administrations and it contains multi group data for example sound, video, illustrations, conferencing and so on. The holding of an advanced library is in computerized structure and effectively available through web.

Hybrid library: - Those libraries which work in both advanced and conventional (print) condition are known as crossover library. These libraries are in the middle of print and computerized condition. Perusing propensity for paper, simple to taking care of and perusing an advanced archives needs a medium, for example, PCs, PCs, I-cushions, a few people can't deal with these machines, so half and half libraries are stopped well among the clients. It deals with the two sorts of client's for example conventional clients (print structure) and present day clients (non-print structure).

Traditionallibrary: - The holding or assortment of the ordinary libraries are for the most part in print media, original copies and so forth and are not efficient or grouped. The assortment in customary libraries are breaking down quickly because of old strategies of protection and conservation, the assortment of data isn't anything but difficult to follow, accessible thus doesn't effectively reach to client, Again the conventional libraries are limited itself inside a dividers.

Automated library: - A library which offers programmed types of assistance, for example, machine-coherent list, electronic or online securing, course and OPAC (online free inventory) are called as mechanized library. The holding or assortment of computerized libraries are

same as that of conventional libraries however the administrations offered by the robotized libraries improves them and offer more and viable administrations.

Electroniclibrary: - When robotized libraries connected by means of system, for example, LAN (Local Area Networking), rapid downloading transferring access, online data conveyance, giving CD-ROM organizing and began get to electronic diary and different sorts of production then it is known as electronic library. The assortments of the electronic libraries are in both print and non-print structure. The electronic Medias are utilized for capacity recovery and conveyance of data.

8. There are numerous advantages of computerized library as:-

The web is the computerized library.

Entirely automated library is computerized library.

The legend of a solitary computerized library or single perspective on advanced library assortments.

The increasingly impartial access, anyplace, whenever are important aims of digital libraries.

Print libraries are more expensive than digital libraries.

9. Favourable circumstances:-

The present libraries are not enclosed to a specific area. The client can get his/her data on his own PC by utilizing the Internet. It is a system of compound access framework, which gives speedy data to numerous clients simultaneously. There are numerous preferences of having hybrid, advanced and virtual libraries; a portion of the regular focal points are as per the following:

No physical limit: The clients didn't required to go to the library; through web, they could get to a similar data from everywhere throughout the earth in a split second. He/she need to simply type the URL of the library and he/she can get all the administrations and data what he/she get in the libraries which spares clients time, and each data instantly.

24*7accessibility: libraries can be gotten to whenever, 24 hours every day and 365 days of the year. All the computerized content is on the web so the data is accessible at 24 hours, since machines don't think about day night, weeks, and months. Each data is accessible online without the regard of spell.

Numerous right of entries: Similar assets can be utilized simultaneously by various clients. The clients can get to save a similar material at several of times with no challenges and simultaneously. It sets aside clients time and cash, which is prudent and prompts better administrations as indicated by client's needs and requests. Various gets to mean numerous clients utilize a similar asset simultaneously, or after some time. In any case, in customary libraries specific asset can got to just a single time by a solitary client.

Organised methodology: - the substance of present day libraries are a lot more extravagant than the ordinary libraries and the assortments are in an extremely composed manner for example clients can undoubtedly get to the index and from list to the demanding book then from the book to a specific section, etc. In a library there are sorted out assortments of human information, so with the assistance of search we can without much of a stretch way to deal with our specific subject, and gather the data identified with the theme, we search the point in an organized way which implies that from an inventory to book at that point to list then from part so on, as per our requirements we move from books to principle registry or index.

Datarepossession: - The clients can look or recover data with the utilization any watchword, which are identified with the word or expression of the whole assortment. Advanced library have easy to use interfaces, a single tick access to its substance. The clients can without much of a stretch hunt any word, sentence, image, numbers with the assistance of interfaces called search box with the assistance of search we can experience our point. With data recovery it spares the client's time in looking of their data, snappy access to their subjects and simple to work.

Universe: - The conventional library surfaces issues of capacity and universe as the assortments are in print structure; it consumes more space while electronic or computerized libraries store more data in an exceptionally less space. A huge number of eBooks, magazines, diaries, and so on can be put away in single hard circles, so realize that the

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advanced library needs extremely less space without affecting their activities and administrations. At the point when the customary library had no physical space, digitalization of its assortment is the main arrangement.

Library association and consortia: - these days libraries are bury associated with fast web association which is called organizing, sharing of assets should be possible through the sharing of connections. Clients need not required to go to library he can undoubtedly get to the libraries assets through web and utilize their administrations. Clients can without much of a stretch access numerous libraries database at a solitary snap since libraries shares the connections of others libraries joins which spares clients time and aides in the looking of their applicable data.

Expense: - The use on keeping up an electronic, virtual library is a lot of lower than that of a customary library. An ordinary library need to acknowledge more consumption on the support, staff and experts pay rates, and so forth this can be compressed by electronic, virtual libraries on the grounds that in these cutting edge libraries there are one time venture till the innovation changes and after that less experts requirement for the upkeep of the library.

10. Difficulties/detriments of digital libraries:-

The PC infections, catastrophes, absence of normalization for digitized data, snappy corrupting properties of digitized material, distinctive presentation standard of advanced item and its related issue, wellbeing risk nature of the radiation from screen and so forth makes computerized libraries now and again handicap.

Surroundings: - current libraries can't deliver the earth of conventional libraries. Numerous clients likewise find that perusing printed data a lot simpler than perusing data on a PC screen. Because of absence of innovative mindfulness, numerous individuals like to utilize print materials for perusing. Also, the propensities are the serious issue.

Conservation: - Because of fast change in innovation, libraries become outdate and its data may get difficult to reach. In future numerous new configurations advance, so it is hard to protect the library assets at a standard arrangement so that in upcoming we to utilize it.

Exclusive rights: - Digitization contradicts the copyright law as the substance or assets of one creator can be just transferable by others without his insight. The principle challenge is that how the libraries communicate data alongside securing the scholarly properties of a creator. There are exacting guidelines with respect to the infringement of copyright laws, however inthe preliminary cost of digitization is high but research shows that once digitalization is introduced then the cost to manage developing this collection will be cheaperthan that of any conventional library. Day by day, the cost of digitization is decreasing because the technology going outdated with every bit of time, the online publication is increasing, and the needs of user are shifting towards the non-printsources.

Swiftness of access: - as an ever increasing number of PCs are associated then the heaps on the server makes site moderate. In the event that new innovation won't develop to take care of the issue, at that point in not so distant future Internet will be brimming with mistake messages. As we as a whole realize that the innovation is going more seasoned step by step, so it's hard to give same speed of access on the grounds that computerized content incorporates sound, video, reports which are of enormous in measure and require more transfer speed.

Preliminaryexpenditure is more: - The underlying expense of present day libraries, for example, the expense of programming, equipment, correspondence systems and different types of gear are high. So it is extravagant for libraries to buy them since libraries are not the benefit making associations, they are rely upon any establishments which gives assets to the working and administration of the libraries.

High speed internet :- libraries will require high exchange rates for move of mixed media assets yet the band width is diminishing step by step because of its over usage; and over-burden on the web. The moderate data transfer capacity prompts moderate download and transferring of computerized material, which implies clients need to give additional time in looking and swift downloading their substance.

Proficiency: - with the data blast there is huge amounts of data on specific subjects so it is hard to locate the correct data on the specific theme. The verification of the data isn't sure.

11. Conclusion:-The electronic, advanced hybrid, and virtual libraries are the cutting edge libraries, and they are equivalent words to one another. The advanced libraries won't supplant the physical presence of print assets totally yet no uncertainty to fulfil the current need of the clients and change in innovation, to fulfil the clients request digitization must be presented so that in any event libraries happens to cross breed nature and become in the pinch of its clients. The starter cost of digitization is high however examine shows that once digitalization is acquainted then the expense with oversee building up this assortment will be less expensive than that of any traditional library. Step by step, the expense of digitization is diminishing on the grounds that the innovation going obsolete with all of time, the online distribution is expanding, and the necessities of client are moving headed for the non-print sources.

12About Author: -PankajBhagat is working as Librarian in very prominent group of collegesbased in Jalandhar, Punjab.

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An International Multidisciplinary Research E-Journal

Indian Women Writing: An Overview

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An International Multidisciplinary Research E-Journal

Abstract:

This research paper aims to present how Indian women writers have put great effort in writing in English. Indian English Literature has got an independent status in the realm of world literature. Many different themes are dealt within Indian writing in English. Through the depiction of life, this literature continues to reflect Indian culture, tradition, social values and even Indian history in India. Recently, Indian English fiction has been trying to give expression to the Indian experience of the modern predicaments. Indian writing in English is now gaining ground rapidly. In the realm of fiction, it has heralded a new era and has earned many laurels both at home and abroad. Indian women writers have started questioning the prominent old patriarchal domination. They are no longer puppets in the hands of man. They played vital role in the field of literature.

Keywords: Identity crisis, Alienation

Introduction:

Now a days, Indian Women writers have moved away from traditional portrayals of enduring self- sacrificing women, towards conflicts of female characters searching for identity. Most of Indian Women Writers write about inner life of women characters. The works of woman writers such as of Nayantara Sahgal, Kamla Markandaya, Anita Desai, Kamla Markandaya, Shashi Deshpande, Kiran Desai and Manju Kapur and many more. These novelists have left a great impact on the readers of Indian fiction in English. Indian women novelists have used female subjectivity in order to establish an identity. The theme is from childhood to womanhood-developed society respecting women in general. Some works are notable such as Santha Rama Rau's Remember for the House (1956), Ruth Prawar Jhabvala's first novel To whom she will (1955) and her later novel Heat and Dust (1975), Kamla Markandya's Two Virgins (1994), Rama Mehta's Inside the Haveli (1977), and Geeta Hariharan's The Thousand Faces of Night (1992).

Prominent Feminist Women writers in India

There are some prominent feminist women writers in India. The details of feminist women writers are given below:

Shashi Deshpande's writing

Shashi Deshpande was born on 19 August, 1938. She is the second daughter of the famous Kannada dramatist Shriranga. Her first novel was The Dark Holds No Terror. It was published in June 1999. She won the Sahitya Akadami award, for her novel That long silence (1989). Her third famous novel is Roots and Shadows (1983). She reflects on the problems of the middle class Indian women. Her writings are rooted in the culture in which she lives. Her remarks are sensitive to the common everyday events and experiences. Her feminism is particularly Indian. The women characters are with traditional approaches. They try to tie family and profession to maintain the virtues of Indian culture.

Shashi Deshpande's novel A Matter of time (1996) has displayed the themes of gender differences, silence, and familiar relationships into much deeper realms. It is a story encompassing three generations of women coming to terms with their life in and all female worlds.

The theme in Shashi Deshpande's novels is human relationships especially the ones that exist between father and daughter, husband and wife, between mother and daughter. In all relationships, the women occupy the central stage. The narration shifts through her feminine consciousness. In her novels, three types of suffering women characters reoccur with changes. The first type belongs to the protagonist's mother, the traditional woman, who believes that her place is with her husband and family. The second type of woman is bolder more self- reliant and rebellious. She cannot confirm to submissive, mythological and surrender vision of womanhood. For example, Sarah's friend Nathan in the Dark Holds No Terror. The third, type of women characters, who are in between neither traditional nor radical in their ideas and practice. Indu in Roots and Shadows, leaves her husband to seek refuge in her ancestral home. She sympathises with women.

Manju Kapur's writings:

Manju Kapur was born in 1948. Her wrote the first novel Difficult Daughters.It has received the Common Wealth Award for the Eurasian region. She also wrote A married woman. It is a seductive story of a love at a time of political and religious upheaval. It is told with sympathy and intelligence. The novel tells the story of an artist whose canvas challenges the constraints of middle class existence. Through her protagonist (Astha), Manju Kapur describes,

"A woman should be aware of self-controlled, strong willed, self-reliant and rational, having faith in the inner strength of womanhood A meaningful change can be brought only from within by being free in the deeper psychic sense."(Kumar 90)

Manju Kapur presents the image of suffering women in Difficult Daughters. In post-colonial era, partition has ever been the most prolific for creative writers. During this period, novels was written on the theme of the destruction. In her writings, Manju Kapur has emphasised on the issues in the context of patriarchy, family bond, inter-religious marriage, family bond, male-female bond. She has also narrated her women protagonists as a victim of gender, domestic violence, and circumstances.

Arundhati Roy's Writings

Arundhati Roy was born on 24 November 1961. She grew up in Kerala. She trained herself as an architect at the Delhi school of Architecture but abandoned it in between.Her novel The God of small things won Britain's premier Booker prize in 1997. She is the first Indian woman, who has won this prize. Her major essays The End of Imagination and The Greater common good are available online. She is between the two Indian writers writing in English who has won the Booker Prize and the other one being Salman Rushdie for his Midnight Children.

Arundhati Roy has never admitted that she is a feminist but The God of Small Things, reveals at many places her feminist stance. Her protagonist represents feminine sensibility. Arundhati Roy's mother says,

"Arundhati is a born talker and a born writer. While, she was studying in school, it was a problem to find a teacher, who could cope with her voracious appetite for reading and writing. Most of the time, she educated herself on her own. I can remember our vice-principle Sneha Zaharias resorting to Shakespeare's The Tempest as a text for the little fourth grade."(65)

The God of Small Things is unique in every aspect. It is a linguistic experiment with the English language. The stylistic writings consist the use of words, phrases and even sentences from vernacular language, use of italics,single word 'sentences,' change of word classes, clustering of word classes and a variety of other techniques. In the novel, she has given prominence to major themes like ecology and subalternity.Her two important articles on the net are The End of Imagination and The Greater Common Good. In the End of Imagination, she criticises nuclear policies of the Government of India. She foretells the harmful consequences of nuclear weapons on human beings.

Anita Desai's Writings

Anita Desai was born on 24 June 1937. She is a great novelist of the Indian English fiction. She holds a unique place among the contemporary women novelists of India. She has published ten novels. Her women characters in her novels rebel against patriarchal community in order to explore their own potential. Her women characters want freedom within the community of men and women. Her married women characters become depressed, self-destructive like Maya in Cry, the Peacock, Monisha in Voices in the City, Nanda in Fire in the Mountain, and Sita in Where Shall We Go This Summer?. They lose their sanity. At the end, they kill others or they kill themselves.

Anita Desai's protagonists are portrayed as single women. She does not neglect the institution of marriage. In Cry, the Peacock, Maya is a main protagonist. The story of the novel revolves around her. She wants love from her husband and wants to live free life. On anotherside, we find the character named Gautam, who is very much busy in his life. His coldness disappoints her and ultimately she becomes insane. Everytime she thinks about the prophecy of albino astrologer. It creates fear in Maya's mind.

The astrologer, that creeping sly magician of my hallucinations, no of coursethey were not hallucinations. Arjun had proved them to me and yet said they be real? Had never said anything to suggest that it was I who has to die, unnatural and violently for years after my marriage, nothing to suggest that he even thought that. (CP 137-138)

Bharti Mukherjee's writings

Bharti Mukherjee was born on July 27, 1940 at Calcutta. Her works focus on alienation often experienced by Indian women. Her own struggle with identity first as an immigrant from India then an Indian expatriate in Canada and finally as an immigrant in the United States. Her other important works are The Tiger's Daughter (1971) and Days and Nights in Culcutta (1977). The Tiger's Daughter is a story about a young girl named 'Tara' who comes back to India after many years of being away to return to poverty and turmoil.

Bharti Mukherjee's other works are Wife (1975), An invisible woman (Essay), The Sorrow and the Terror (1987). In Wife (1975), she writes about a woman named Simple who has been suppressed by man. She attempts to be the ideal Bengali wife. She murders her husband and eventually commits suicide.

Bharti Mukherjee wrote another novel Leave it to me (1997). In this, she tells the story of a young woman named Debby Di Martino. She seeks revenge on parents who abandoned her. The story reveals her ungrateful interaction with kind adoptive parents. She searches for her real parents. The novel also looks at the conflict between eastern and western worlds and at mother- daughter relationships.

Kamala Markandya's writings

Kamala Markandaya is a novelist who was born in 1924. She writes about cultural clashes between Indian urban and rural societies. Her first novel was Nectar in a Sieve (1955). It is considered a notable book by the American library Association. Her other works are such as A Silence of Desire (1961), Possession (1963), Some Inner Fun (1965), A handful of Rice (1966), The nowhere man (1972), The Rising (1973), The Golden Honey Comb (1977) and Pleasure City (1982).

Kamala Markandya's Nectar in a Sieve is about Rukmani. When she narrates her story, the readers are involved in her pain. Rukmani losses her sons. She also see that her daughter became a prostitute. But she still stands strong. She is the main character of the novel. Her daughter Ira suffers through the novel. She works hard. She is devoted to her gentle husband. She has faced poverty, famine, and divorce of her barren daughter, and lastly the death of her husband.

Kiran Desai's writings

Kiran Desai, Indian novelist was born in 1971. Her novel The Inheritance of Loss won the Booker prize in 2006 and the National Book Critics Circle fiction award. Her first novel 'Hullabaloo in guava Orchard was published in 1998. It won 'Betty Trask Award', a prize given by the society of Authors for the new novels by citizens of the Common Wealth of nations under the age of 35.

Her second novel The Inheritance of Loss won the Booker prize in 2006 and the National Book Critics Circle fiction award. The novel opens with a teenage Indian girl, an orphan called Sai. She lives with her Cambridge educated Anglophile grandfather, a retired judge, in the town of Kalimpong on the Indian side of the Himalayas. She is romantically involved with her maths tutor, Gyan, the Descendant of a Nepali Ghurkha mercenary.

In her second novel The Inheritance of Loss, Kiran Desai has handled several major issues of modern civilisation. The concept of globalisation is multisided. It has economic,

political, social, cultural and educational aspects. Because of Globalisation, situations have changed, new concepts have emerged. Dr. Shubha Mukherjee remarks,

Kiran Desai's The Inheritance of Loss' presents the picture of globalised India. The characters like Jamubhai Patel, Mrs and Mr Mistry, Sai, Biju Nonita and Lolita are affected by Globalisation. As intelligent writer and careful observer of human behaviour, Kiran Desai fulfils the responsibility of writing about current sensational issues. (37)

Nayantara Sahagal's writings

Nayantara Sahgal was born 10 May, 1927. She is an Indian writer in English. She is a member of the Nehru–Gandhi family. She is the second of the three daughters born to Jawaharlal Nehru's sister, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit.

Her fiction deals with India's elite responding to the crises engendered by political change. She was the first female Indo-Asian writer to receive wide recognition. Her main works are: Prison and chocolate cake (memoir) (1954), This time of morning (1965), Storm in Chandigarh (1969), The day in shadow (1971), Rich like us (1988), Lesser breeds (2003) She was awarded the 1986 Sahitya Akademi Award for her English novel Rich Like Us (1985).

Conclusion

Thus women writers have gone up from difficult to tribal and rural areas too, but all of them have expressed their concern for women and their problems. The variety of subjects, they have touched upon is a great contribution in creating awareness for the modern women all over the globe. The variety of subjects handled by them considering Indian environment needs an appreciation. Some of the writers have not claimed that they belong to feminist's

**S p e c i a l   I s s u e -   I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5 ,   I s s u e – 5 ,   M a y   2 0 2 0**

Page 8

movement yet their writings suggest that their inner spirit and feelings are for the welfare of the women only.

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ग्रामीण संस्कृति बोध से प्रभावित समकालीन हिन्दी कविता

डॉ. उत्तम राजाराम आळतेकर

प्रा. संभाजीराव कदम कॉलेज देऊर,

तहसील–कोरेगाव

जिला–सातारा (महाराष्ट्र)

वर्तमान हिंदी कविता का दायरा बहुत ही विशाल है। कविता की विशालता की तुलना में कवियों की संख्या भी कुछ कम नहीं है। समाज को उन्नतिशील बनाने में कवियों की भूमिका भी उतनीही महत्त्वपूर्ण रही है। कवि, सारे समाज को एक नई दृष्टि के साथ सोचने, समझने तथा उस विचार दृष्टि के अनुरूप व्यवहार करने को प्रवृत्त करता है। इसी दृष्टि में समकालीनता एक जीवन दृष्टि बनकर अपने समय का आकलन कराती है। समकालीनता से उभरी विचारधारा ही समकालीन कविता में तर्क और संवेदना की सम्मिलित भूमि पर उतरी है। समकालीन कविता में कवि ने नई दृष्टि और समाज की अकुलाहट को स्थानदिया है। या यह भी कह सकते है कि, समकालीन कवि ने समय के साथ आँख मिलाकर वास्तवता का चित्रण किया है जिसमें ग्रामीण संस्कृति बोध का चित्रण बडी ही सहजता के साथ हुआ है।

ग्रामीण वतावरण में ही भारतीय संस्कृति बोधकी झलक वास्तवता के साथ उभरती है। ग्रामीण संस्कृतिबोध की दृष्टि से अगर कविता की ओर देखे तो प्राचीन काल की कविता में ग्रामीण संस्कृति के प्रति उपेक्षा भाव रहा है। साथ ही आज की आधुनिक काल की कविता को इस दृष्टिकोन से अछुती नहीं है। आधुनिक काल की कविता को देखते हुए यह भी कह सकते है कि इस काल की कविताओं में यह उपेक्षा का भाव अधिक गहरा ही हुआ है। ग्रामीण संस्कृति तथा शहरी संस्कृति के प्रति उपेक्षा तथा खीझ का भाव आज यथावत हुआ है। ग्रामीण तथा शहरी सभ्यता, संस्कृति अपने–अपने समाज और संस्कृति के श्रेष्ठत्व से चिपके हुए है। इसके अलावा जहाँ तक ग्रामीण संस्कृति की बात की जाए तो यह ग्रामीण संस्कृति ग्रामीण जीवन को मानवीय सरोकारों से जुडती है और ग्रामीण जीवन को व्यापक अर्थ प्रदान करती है।

समकालीन कविता को ग्रामीण संस्कृति की दृष्टि से देखे तो समकालीन कविता संदर्भानुकूल शब्द चयन काव्य की सर्जन क्षमता आदि को काफी प्रभावित करती है। ग्रामीण संस्कृति बोध को प्रस्तुत करने के साथ–साथ समकालीन कविता ने अपनी जमीन अपनी जडों का पहचानने का काम किया है। समकालीन कविता की और एक महत्त्वपूर्ण बात यह भी है कि इस कविता ने ग्रामीण संस्कृति की परम्परा को परिभाषित करने का काम किया है। इसका सबसे प्रभावि रूप केदारनाथसिंह का कविता संग्रह 'अकाल में सारस' की कविता 'अकाल में सारस' में ग्रामीण संस्कृति और ग्रामीण परिवेश के प्रस्तुत हुआ है–

''तीन बजे दिन में

आगये वे

जब वे आये

किसी ने सोचा तक नहीं था

कि ऐसे भी आ सकते है सारस

अचानक

एक बुढिया ने उन्हें देखा

जरूर जरूर

वे पानी की तलाश में आए हैं

उसने सोचा

वह रसोई में गयी

और आँगन के बीचोबीच

एक जल भरा कटोरा''

केदारनाथ सिंह–अकाल में सारस, पृ.72

यहाँ यही कह सकते है कि, केदारनाथ सिंह अपनी कविता में ग्रामांचल संस्कृति का चित्रण करते है। साथ ही ग्रामीण लोगों में स्थित लोक विश्वास, उत्सुकता को प्रस्तुत करते है।

ग्रामीणसंस्कृति परिवेश की गतिविधि को सजीव चित्र बनाकर प्रस्तुत करनेवाले एक प्रभावि कवि है लीलाधर जगूडी। लीलाधर जगूडी समकालीन कविता में ग्रामीण संस्कृति बोध के दृष्टिकोण को श्रेष्ठता की परिधि में सार्थकता के साथ प्रस्तुत करते हुए लिखते है–

''मेरी कथा

 फावडा घिस जाने की

सडक टूट जाने की कथा

मेरी कथा

पत्थर के रेत हो जाने की

पेड के

लकडी हो जाने की

कोयले के

आग हो जाने की कथा है।''

लीलाधर जगूडी–इश्वर की अध्यक्षता में पृ.52

यहाँ कवि मानते है कि ग्रामीण संस्कृति का मूल स्वरूप सर्वत्र विध्यमान है। इसी ग्रामीण संस्कृति का बोध कराते हुए परिवेशगत विशेषताओं के साथ मार्मिकता चित्रित करते है। जगूडी ग्रामीण संस्कृति का बोध परिवेश तथा समय के साथ चित्रित करते हुए मानते है कि, ग्रामीण संस्कृति बोध में आधुनिकता के कारण परिवर्तन जरूर आया है परंतु उसमें स्थित ग्रामीण संस्कृति की महक जैसे के तैसे महसुस होती है। साथ ही गाँव की क्रिया कलापों का क्रमानुसार वर्गीकरण भी मिलता है।

सफल अभिव्यक्ती ही समकालीन कविता की सच्ची सृजनात्मकता अगर मानी जाए तो इस अभिव्यक्तिका यथार्थ रूप धुमिल की कविता में दिखाई देना है। धुमिल की कविता ग्रामीण संस्कृति का बोध कराने के साथ उसकी वास्तव तस्बीर प्रस्तुत करती है। धूमील अपनी कविता में प्राकृतिक उपकरणों के सहित ग्रामीण संस्कृति का चित्रण करते है। गाँव का सांस्कृतिक चित्रण करते हुए कवि धुमिल अपनी कविता 'मेरा गाँव' कविता में लिखते है–

'' तारों भरा आसमान

और

मरियल खौरहा कुत्ता

सीवान में पडी फसलों की लोथ का

सन्नाटा सूँघता है।

जहाँ तीन–चार पेड आदमी होने का

करिश्मा दिखा रहे हैं

अँधेरे में ऊँघत है घर

जैसे घुपटी मारे हुए मुसहर

ऊँघता है।''

धुमिल–सडक से संसद तक पृ.58

यहाँ धूमिल अपनी कविता में ग्रामीण संस्कृति का बोध कराने के साथ सामाजिक सन्दर्भो का यथार्थ चित्रण करते है।

किसान मजदूर का चित्रण करते हुए कवि नागार्जुन गाँव के परिवेश की सजीवता चित्रित करते है। कवि हर उस प्रक्रिया को चित्रित करता है जो ग्रामीण भारत की संस्कृति का बोध कराती है। पक्षियों की चहचहाट, पक्षीयों की आहट, साग–सब्जियों की महकती खूशबू से ग्रामीण संस्कृति बोध की पहचान होती है। प्रस्तुत परिवेश का चित्रण करते हुए नागार्जुन लिखते है–

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फैलाकर टाँग

उठाकर बाँहें

अकडकर खडा है भूस–भरा पुतला

कर रहा है निगरानी

ककडी–तरबूज की

खीरा–खरबूज की

सो रहा होगा अपांहिज मालिक घर में निश्चिन्त हो

खेत के नगीच

कोई मत आना

हाथ मत लगाना।

प्राण जो प्रिय है तो

भूस का पुतला खाँस रहा खोड–खोड–खोड''

नागार्जुन–युगधारा पृ.93

यहाँ नागार्जुन अपनी कविता में सामान्य जीवन के साथ समाज का यथार्थ चित्रण प्रस्तुत करते है।

निलय उपाध्याय की कविताओं में ग्रामीण संस्कार बोध कूट–कूट कर भरा मिलता है। उपाध्याय की कविता 'मकई के खेत में :कुछ चित्र' में बादल के आने से लेकर, वर्षा की बूँदों के साथ, मकई के नवजात पौधों के उगने और उगकर हाथी के बच्चों की तरह सूँड उठाए, गुँफे खोलकर स्वागत में खडे होने का मार्मिक चित्र प्रस्तुत करते है–

चेहरेपर

मूँछ उग आई हैं

सिर पर मुकुट बाँधे खडे हैं

पौथराज मकई

किसान के जिस्म पर

उतरा गई है खुशी

जैसे सूरज निकला हो चेहरे पर....।''

निलय उपध्याय–अकेला घर हुसैन का, पृ.68

इस प्रकार से समकालीन कविता का प्रमुख आधार जिन्हें मानते है उनमें शमशेर बहाद्दूर से लेकर मुक्तिबोध केदारनाथ अग्रवाल, भारतभूषण अग्रवाल, नरेश मेहता, धर्मवीर भारती, रघुवीर सहाय,

सर्वेश्वर दयाल सक्सेना, अशोक वाजपेयी चंद्रकात देवताले, मंगलेश डबराल, सुधीर सक्सेना आदि तक के कवियों के कविताओं में ग्रामीण जीवन के महत्त्वपूर्ण सरोकरों से टकराते सवालों के विशेष रूप और गुणधर्मवाली बात परिलक्षित होती हैं। साथ ही गाँव की जो दुनिया ठोस यथार्थ की दुनिया है और जो संस्कार और संस्कृति का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है उसको इन कवियों ने अपनी कविता में ग्रामीण संस्कृति बोध के माध्यमसे व्याख्यायित करने के साथ वहाँ की सांस्कृतिक छबी, संस्कारों तथा मूल्यों को प्रभावि रूप से प्रस्तुत किया हैं।

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SCREENING OF ENDOPHYTIC ACTINOMYCETES FOR CELLULOSE DEGRADATION

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Abstract:

Actinomycetes or Actinobacteria are Gram positive, filamentous, spore forming ahigh GC containing(60-75% in their DNA) prokaryotes. Endophytic Actinomycetes are the microbes living in the inner part of plant tissues and important for production of the bioactive molecules. Much of the work on these group were restricted on antibiotic potentiality. In the present study an exploration was carried out with the available six endophytic isolates (from Dept of Biotechnology, Atmiya University Rajkot)for cellulase synthesis by primary Screening and secondary screening. Three types cellulase activity (Endoglucanase-0.368IUat72h, FPase-0.06IU at 96hand cellobiase-0.321 IU at 96 h) of incubation periodwere found to be recorded by employing the strain Nocardiopsis alba EA23 Important morphological, biochemical & physiological identification at preliminary level found to reveal both branched and un branched type of actinomycetes whose genus and species identification yet under progress.

Keywords: endophyte, actinomycetes, endoglucanase, cellobiase, FPase

Introduction:

Actinomycetes an unique group of microorganisms which lies between the true Bacteria and fungi. (Duddu and Guntuku, 2015). They are responsible for an impressive number of secondary metabolites including enzymes, antibiotics, immunomodulators, plant growth promoting substance, vitamins, antioxidants and so on a huge natural repository of about half of the discovered bioactive secondary metabolites (Alharbi et al., 2012). Being a widely distributed group in soil and in myriad harsh extreme physiological niches (pH, temp., salinity, heavy metals, radioactive zones etc) their applicability is so profoundly established in the research and industrial world. Besides the dominant genus *Streptomyces*, other non – streptomyces actinobacteria are also there covering a huge range of taxa (Bouizgarne& Ait Ben Aouamar,2014). Endophytic actinomycetes generally resides in part or whole inside the plants (Snipes et al., 2007). They are a good source of biocontrol agents (Mohan and Rajamanickam,2018) , industrially important bioactive compounds such as phytohormones,antibiotics, antiprotozoal and antitumor substances, enzymes (protease, laccase, lipase, amylase etc) and recently found to be recorded its lignocelluloses degrading potentiality (Robi et al., 2019). Cellulolysis is processed by cellulase enzyme (Gupta et al,

2012), and specificity Endoglucanases, Exoglycanases, beta glucosidases, Cellobiohydrolases (Pulgar and Saadeddin,2014).Endoglucanase is generally responsible for the cleavage of the glycosidic bond along the cellulose chains (Gupta et al.,2012). Cellulase being an important biocatalyst used widely for in paper, pulp, biorefineries etc. Microbial sources besides bacteria, fungi, , yeast, actinomycetes also play an important role in lignocellulose degradation, useful in generating varied fermented sugars from cellulose degradation and implied for the growth and in worldwide industrial applications. Endophytes also plays an important role for Cellulose degradation, as cellulose is an polymer with wide Applications (Duddu and Guntuku, 2015).

In the present context, an attempt was made to explore the cellulose degrading potentiality of the already isolated endophytic actinomycetes by primary and secondary screening. The potent strains were also attempted to undergone preliminary characterization for tentative genus identification.

Materials and Methods:

Strains selection

All total six pure endophytic actinomycetes strains *Nocardiopsis alba* EA23 (Pre identified taxonomically), EA13, EA30, EA12, EA35, EA14 obtained from the available repository of Department of Biotechnology, Atmiya University Rajkot, were sub cultured on starch casein agar and labelledas per the given codes. All the plates were incubated at 35°C for 16 days and preserved for future studies at 4°C respectively (Singh and Dubey, 2015)

Qualitative screening of selected strains by rapid plate assay (CMCase)

Rapid plate assay was carried out of the six selected strains in a dye based method employing modified Mandel's medium (in g/L: KH_2PO_4,1.5; $Na_2HPO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$,2.5; $(NH_4)_2SO_4$,1.5; $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$,0.3; $CaCl_2$,0.1; $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$,0.005; $MnSO_4$, 0.0016; $ZnCl_2$,0.0017; and $CoCl_2$, 0.002; pH 7.0), supplemented with CMC (1%) as a sole carbon source and 0.1% Congo red (15min).After incubation for a week at 35°C,followed by destaining with 1M NaCl for 20 min, catalytic zone was recorded as the index of Relative Enzyme Activity (I_{CMC}).assay (Liang et al.,2014).

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Broth culture assay and extraction of crude enzyme

Selectedstrains EA23, EA13, EA30, EA12, EA35, EA14 chosen from qualitative assay had undergone quantitative assay employing spore suspensions (0.01% Tween 80) of 7 days old SCA culture slants in CMC (Himedia) broth at pH 7.0&incubated at 35°C ,100 rpm (Shaker Genie) (Aly et al, 2011).The flasks wereincubated in orbital shaker incubator (Genei) at 35ºC at 120 rpm for a week. At an interval of every 24 hr approx. 5-10 mlof spent broth was withdrawn aseptically and followed by centrifugation at 10,000 rpm in cooling centrifuge (Eppendorf) for 10 min, the supernatant was collected to be used for enzyme assay and the pellet was discarded (Aly et al.,2011)

Quantitative assay of FPase and Endoglucanase

Whatman filter paper strip and 2% Carboxymethyl Cellulose CMCwere used as substrates for both the assays respectively The rest of the process was followed as per the standard assay protocol by Ghosh et.al. (1981).The absorbance was recorded at 540 nm in a UV-Visible spectrophotometer (Shimadzu, UV- 1800). A glucose standard curve was prepared for measuring liberated glucose concentration and enzyme activity as per standard formula Ghosh et.al. (1981).One unit of Filter Paper assay is based on International Unit (IU).1 IU corresponds to 1µmol min^{-1}of substrate (filter paper) converted.For enzyme unit calculation a linear graph of glucose was constructed using the absolute amount of glucose(0.5 mg/ml) plotted against 540nm.

$$\text{FPU activity} = \frac{0.37}{\text{Enzyme concentration to release 2.0mg glucose}}\text{units ml}^{-1}$$

One Unit of CMCase is based on International Unit (IU).1IU corresponds 1µmol min^{-1} of liberated hydrolysis product i.e. glucose

$$\text{CMC activity} = \frac{0.185}{Enzyme concentration to relecease\ 0.5\ mg glucose}\text{units ml}^{-1}$$

Quantitative Assay of Cellobiase:

For quantitative assay of exocellulase /cellobiase, 15 ml cellobiose was added in 0.05 M citrate buffer (pH 4.8)with 1ml of enzyme, diluted in citrate buffer to a small test tube and at

least two dilutions were made of each enzyme sample investigated. The assay was performed by the standard procedure.(Ghose, 1987).One Unit of Cellobiose is based on the International Unit (IU), which stands as 1 IU corresponds to 1µmol min^{-1} of substrate being converted. For enzyme unit calculation glucose concentrations (mg ml^{-1}) from standard curve determined and according to the following formula enzyme activity calculated.

$$\text{Cellobiase activity} = \frac{0.0926}{Enzyme\,concentration\,to\,release\,1\,mg\,of\,glucose}\text{units ml}^{-1}$$

Morphological identification of selected endophytes

Colony morphology, important microscopic features namely Gram staining (Gram,1884), slide culture (Wijedasa and Liyanapathirana,2012), cover slip culture (Jeyasekaran,2016) for studying mycelial branching and sporulation pattern of the potent strains (EA12, EA30,EA35)were carried out and compared with Bergey's Manual of Systematic Bacteriology,(Goodfellow and O'Donnell, 1989).*Nocardiopsis alba* EA23 with complete taxonomic characterization priorly done (previous research) while, strainsEA13, EA14,EA30 undergone morphological studies in prior study by researcher. .

Biochemical Characterization of selected endophytes

Major biochemical tests such as Starch hydrolysis, Casein hydrolysis, Gelatin hydrolysis, Hydrogen Production, reduction of nitrate , Urea hydrolysis, were performed with the isolates (EA 12 ,EA 30 & EA 35) and recorded as per the standard methods prescribed in the Bergey's Manual of Systematic Bacteriology and described by (Shirling and Gottileb,1966). Rest of the isolates were priorly identified by biochemical identification tests.

Physicochemical Characterization of selected isolates

Three physical physicochemical parameters namely temperature, pH and percentage of NaCl were studied on growth of selected strains *Nocardiopsis alba* EA23, EA12,EA13, EA14, EA30& EA35 respectively as per the standard protocol of Shirling and Gottlieb (1966).For studying effect of temperature Starch casein (HI media) broth was prepared, and poured in sterilized (121°C for 10 min) tubes. The tubes were cooled to room temperature and the

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selected endophytic cultures were inoculated into them. Tubes were incubated in a range of temperatures from 20°C- 50°Cwith an increment of 10°C for 5 days.In the similar way, for checking effect of pH on growth of the strains, sterilized starch caein broth containing tubes having different pH in a range from 2-8 with an increment of 2.0 (pH adjusted with 0.1N NaOH and 0.1N HCl) were inoculated with the strains and kept for incubationat 37°Cfor 5 days.For assessing growth change by the influence of NaCl percentage change   sterilized starch casein broth tubes priorly adjusted with a range of NaCl percentage from 1%, 3%, 5%, 7%, 9% were inoculated with the selected cultures kept for incubation at 37°C for 5 days. After 5 days in all the cases the tubes were examined for growth pattern recording optical density (OD) against 480nm in Spectro.(Shimadzu, UV-1800) .

Results:

Strain properties:

an already prior characterized endophyte *Nocardiopsis alba* EA 23 and other endophytic actinomycetes EA13, EA30, EA12, EA35, EA14after 16 days incubation had shown in Starch casein agar a characteristic compact, leathery ,dry, powdery, punctiform, small to medium, raised elevation, regular to irregular margin, brownish, whitish, greyish, opaque colonies. A crateriform appearance was also notices on the surface of colony of EA 12.Fig.4.1. has shown the typical colony morphology and aerial mycelia colour in SCA by one of the representative actinomycetes *Nocardiopsis alba* EA 23& EA 13 respectively.

| *Nocardiopsis alba* EA 23 | Endophytic strain EA13 |

Fig 4.1. Colonies of representative endophytic actinomycetes on starch casein Agar

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Selection of potent endophytes by rapid plate assay of CMCase:

In the present study, the initiation in the increase in intensity of zone of hydrolysis (in cm) by CMCase had started from day 7 (Table 4.2) by all the tested strains and reached its peak at Day 16.The significant activities(2.2 cm, 2.7 cm & 2.0 cm) had been exhibited by the strains *Nocardoipsis alba*EA 23, EA13&EA12 respectively. Moderate activity was exhibited by EA30 (1.9cm) and EA14 (1.8 cm) respectively. Least zone of catalysis (0.6cm) was recorded by EA 35.At the same time there were no significant activity observed prior to day 6 or 7 by many of the strains. Most significant increase in hydrolytic zone was observed by EA 13 and *Nocardoipsis alba*EA 23from day 13 onwards till day 16 in arrange from 1.8-2.7 cm.

Table 4.2. Selection of potential endophytic actinomycetes through primary screening of CMCase in CMC-Na-Congo red media

Strain code	Zone of hydrolysis by CMCase (cm) at every 24 hr of incubation period															
	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 8	Day 9	Day 10	Day 11	Day 12	Day 13	Day 14	Day 15	Day 16
Nocardoipsis alba EA 23	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2	**2.2**
EA 13	-	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	1	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	2	2.2	2.5	**2.7**
EA 30	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9
EA 12	-	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2
EA 35	-	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.6

EA 14	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8

FPase, endoglucanase and cellobiase assay:

The selected endophytic strains *Nocardiopsis alba* EA23, EA12,EA13,EA30 and EA14 had shown FPase activity 0.05IU/ml at 120 h, 0.056IU/ml at 120 h, 0.058 IU/ml at 96 h, 0.06 IU at 96 h and 0.056 IU/ml at 96 h of incubation period respectively (Fig.4.3).While, all the strains had shown decrease in activity 6th day i.e.144 h onwards and at7[th] day i.e.at 168 h of incubation maximum downfall was noticed (Fig.4.3.a.). An optimum endoglucanase activity exhibited by *Nocardiopsis alba* EA23, EA12,EA13,EA30 and EA14 were 0.228 IU/ml,0.266 IU/ml,0.213 IU/ml,0.2 IU/ml,0.257 IU/mlat144h,72h, 120 h, 120 h, 96 h of incubation period respectively (Fig.4.3.a).In the similar manner, an optimum Cellobiase activity exhibited by *Nocardiopsis alba* EA23, EA12,EA13,EA30 and EA14 were found to be recorded 0.189 IU/ml, 0.266 IU/ml, 0.213 IU/ml, 0.2 IU/ml and 0.257 IU/ml at 96h,72h,120h, 120 h and ,96 h of incubation period respectively (Fig.4.3.b). For both the enzymes (endoglucanase and cellobiase) activities the decrease in activity was exhibited from day seven i.e.168 h of incubation period.A standard glucose curve employed in the study is represented in Fig.4.3.c.
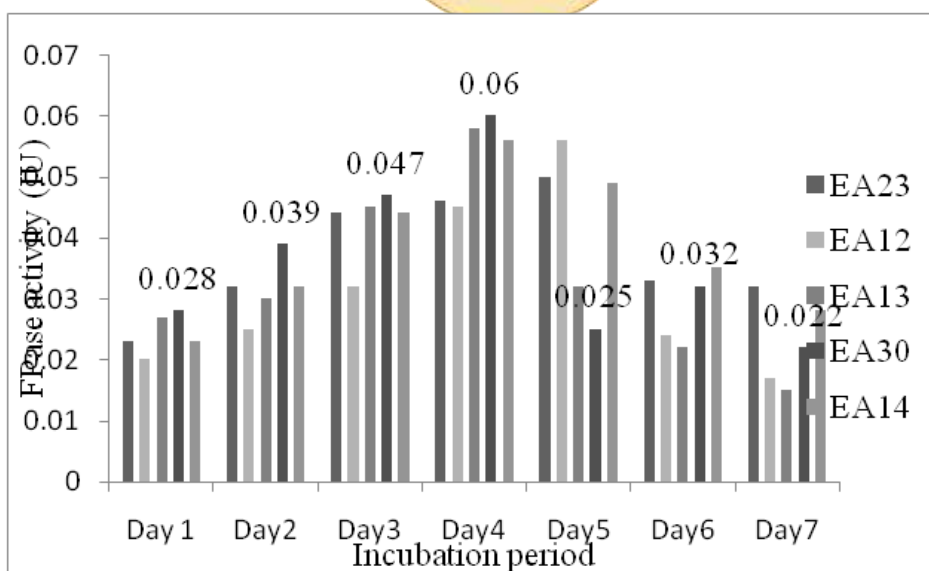
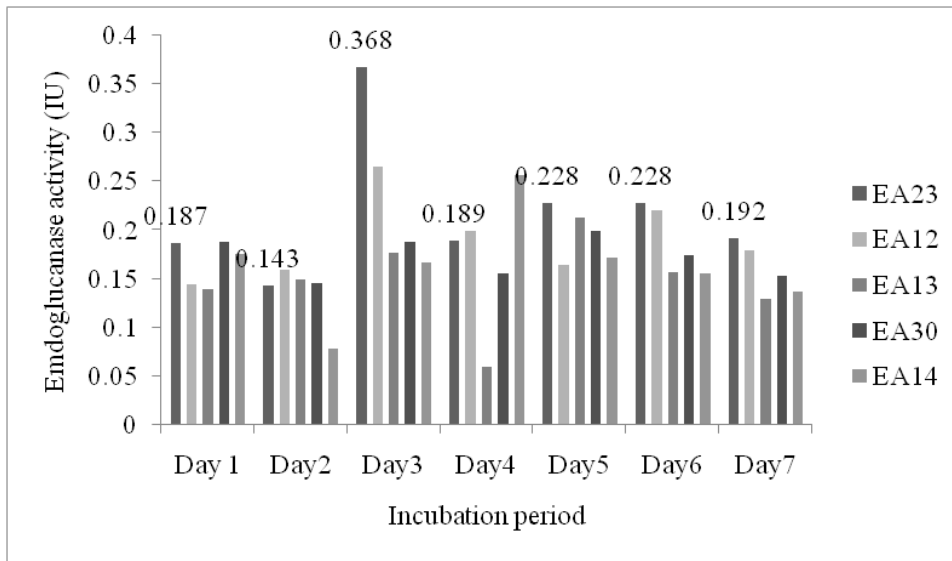**Fig 4.3:** FPase activity shown by different actinomycetes isolates

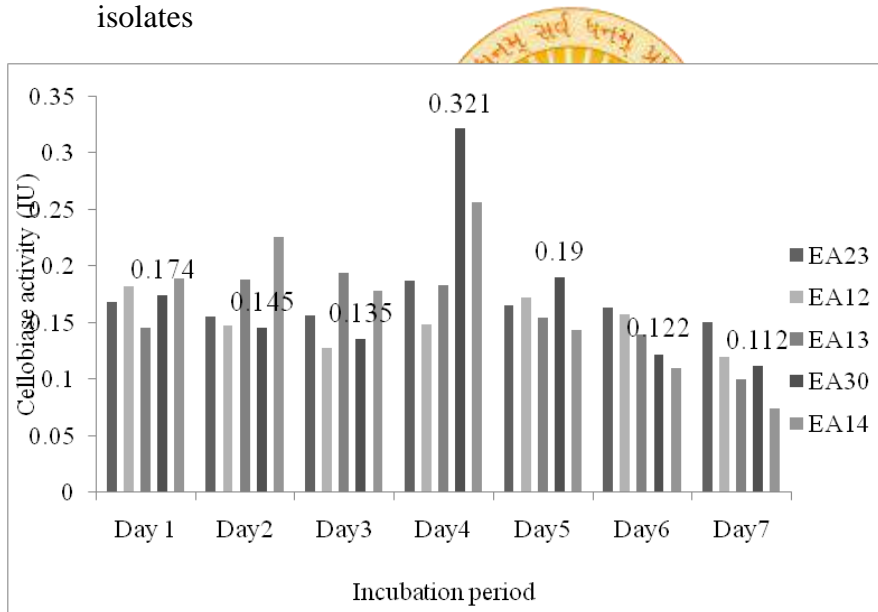**Fig 4.3.a**. Cmcase/endoglucanase activity shown by different actinomycetes isolates

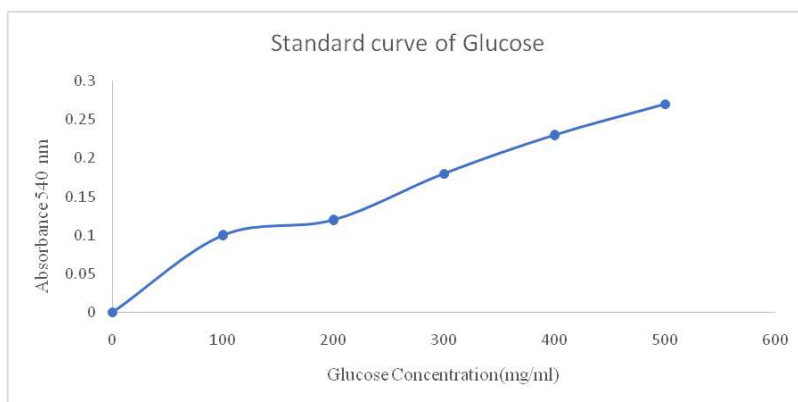**Fig 4.3.b**. Cellobiase activity shown by different actinomycetes isolates.

Fig 4.3.c. Standard glucose curve

Preliminary identification properties of potential endophytic actinomycetes

The present study had exhibited in Table 4.4 the typical colony morphology of which ranged from small to medium size ; fairly round in shape ;regular to irregular margin; white to off white pigmentation of aerial mycelia; dry powdery, rough texture and consistency; opaque and raised elevation.Fig.4.4. has exhibited the Gram staining property of the strains whose representative images (Fig.4.4) depicts the branching pattern, sporophore, coilingsu, position of spores on sporophore etc. Substrate mycelia was absent with spores & absence of complex branching pattern, whereas aerial mycelia containing spores and simple mycelia structures.

Table 4.4. Colony Characteristics of selected endophytic actinomycetes

Colony Type	EA12	EA30	EA35
Size	Small	Medium	Small
Shape	Round	Round	Round
Margin	Irregular	Irregular	Regular
Pigment	Off-White	Off-White	White
Texture	Smooth	Smooth	Smooth
Opacity	Opaque	Opaque	Opaque

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Consistency	Powdery	Powdery	Dry
Elevation	Raised	Raised	Raised

Table 4.4.1 exhibited the biochemical properties of the selected strains where a range of tests reduction of nitrate, starch hydrolysis and gelatine liquefaction found to be positive for all the strains. Except EA 30 rest had shown negative result for melanin pigmentation. Casein hydrolysis was shown positive by EA12 and EA30, negative by EA35; while all strains had exhibited negative result. For production of H_2S and urea hydrolysis Physiological identifications are exhibited by Table 4.4.2,4.4.3 and 4.4.4 showing influence of change in temperature , pH and salinity on growth of the selected strains. Table 4.4.2 reveals 30°C as an optimum temperature for growth of all tested strains, while least or moderate growth pattern was observed at 20°C & 50°C followed by optimum growth at 40°C respectively. The growth in form of turbidity was well intensified for all the strains more or less at pH 4.0,36.0 and 8.0; while least to moderate turbidity of growth was observed at pH 2.0 for all the strains tested. At pH 10 except EA 12 all strains had shown good growth in form of intense turbidity. The change in NaCl percentage from 3 to 7 had shown good result for almost all the selected strains, while at 1.0 % ,3.0% and 9.0% the result was little random.Only EA 13 and EA 30 had shown moderate growth at 1.0 % salinity, whereas except EA 30, EA 12,EA35,EA13 and EA 14 had exhibited moderate to good growth at 9.0% salinity .

Table 4.4.1. Biochemical Characteristics of potent endophytes

TESTS	EA30	EA12	EA35
Melanin production	+	-	-
Nitrate reduction	+	+	+
Starch hydrolysis	+	+	+
Casein hydrolysis	+	+	-

Gelatin hydrolysis	+	+	+
H₂S production	-	-	-
Urea hydrolysis	-	-	-

('**+**' indicates Positive result of the test ; '**-**' indicates Negative result of the test)

Table 4.4.2. Effect of temperature on growth of potent endophytes

Temp. (°C)	*Nocardiopsis alba*EA23	EA13	EA30	EA12	EA35	EA14
20	++	++	++	++	+	+
30	++++	+++	+++	+++	++++	+++
40	+++	++++	++++	++++	+++	+++
50	++	++	++	++	++	++

Note: (++++Excellent , +++Good , ++Moderate ,+Poor

Table 4.4.3. Effect of pH on growth of potent endophytes

pH	*Nocardiopsis alba*EA23	EA13	EA30	EA12	EA35	EA14
2	++	++	++	+	+	+
4	++++	+++	+++	+++	++++	+++
6	++++	++++	++++	++++	+++	+++
8	++++	++++	+++	++++	++++	+++
10	+++	+++	+++	++	+++	+++

Note: (++++Excellent , +++Good , ++Moderate ,+Poor)

Table 4.4.4. Effect of NaCl percentage on growth of potent endophytes

NaCl (%)	*Nocardiopsis alba*EA23	EA13	EA30	EA12	EA35	EA14
1	+	++	++	+	+	+
3	+++	++	++	+++	+++	+++
5	++++	++++	++++	++++	+++	+++

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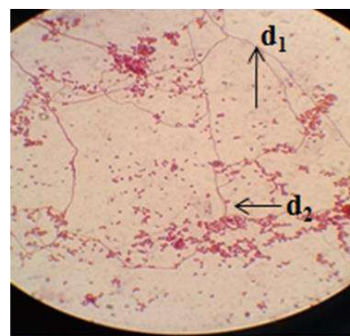| 7 | ++++ | ++++ | +++ | ++++ | ++++ | +++ |
| 9 | ++ | +++ | + | ++ | ++ | +++ |

Note: (++++Excellent , +++Good , ++Moderate ,+Poor
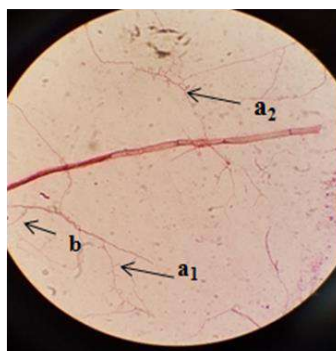
Aerial mycelia of EA 13   Substrate mycelia of EA 23   Gram staining view of EA 12
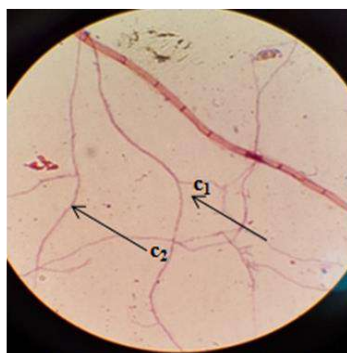
Fig.4.4. Gram staining view of aerial (a_1, a_2- spore positions ; b- simple branching) and substrate mycelia (c_1-simple branchingc_2-no spore) of endophytic Actinomycetes (EA13,23) and EA 12 (d_1- branching pattern; d_2-intercalary spore)

5. Discussions:

Endophytic Actinomycetes has capacity to produce secondary metabolites and also an best source for novel compounds (Segaran et al., 2017) and specially few good reports (Duddu and Guntuku,2015) for cellulose degradation are also there. In the present study out of selected actinomycete *Nocardipsis alba* EA23 a well characterized strain (NCBI GenBank Accession No. kx832935) and colony features of rest of the strains (EA13,EA14) had identified as reported by Kumar and Jadeja, (2016). They all were found to exhibit good cellulase activity (Endoglucanase, Cellobiase and FPase). Report by Kumar and Jadeja, (2016) had shown the information of niche of most of these isolates from medicinal plant parts (leaf and root) which also a reason to conduct this study to check diverse metabolic functionality. Table 4.2 also reveals that, prior to Day 6 or 7many of the strains did not turned up to exhibit a significant increase in development of hydrolytic zone of CMCase and that also can be assumed as the property of slow growing nature and a delayed attainment of stationery or sporulation phase due to which the secondary metabolite like enzyme production got delayed. EA35 had shown continuous promising result in comparison to

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EA13, and *Nocardoipsis alba* EA 23.Report by Passari et al.(2017) had shown 29.6 % cellulase producers as entophytic actinomycetes with maximum activity recoded as 75.2 IU/ml. The difference in optimum quantitative enzyme activity may be due to slow growth period and delayed attainment of stationery phase or the phase of secondary metabolite production like enzymes (Bibb,2005).*Nocardiopsis alba* EA 23 and other selected strains except EA 30 had shown less FPase activity and in delayed optimum incubation period. While EA 30 had exhibited lesser endoglucanase / CMCase activity in delayed optimum incubation period than *Nocardiopsis alba* EA 23 showing the highest activity at early hours of optimum incubation (72 h) period. Enzyme activity exhibited by EA 12, EA 13 and EA14 strains were little in concurrence with the earlier stain EA23 but not the same. Similarly, in the present study, strain EA 30 had exhibited significant cellobiase activity, at an early 96 h of incubation period which was in comparison to *Nocardiopsis alba* EA 23 and other strains much higher and optimum incubation period also attained early. *Nocardiopsis* sp. and many more genera like *Micromonospora* sp., *Micrococcus*sp. and many endophytic actinobacteria isolated from native herbaceous plants of Korea (Kim et al., 2011) had been thoroughly studied for many bioactive molecule synthesizing ability, out of which strains Micromonospora (HW05-01, HW05-02, HW05-05 and HW05-11) and few streptomyces had shown cellulase and other hydrolytic enzyme activities. Endophytes are always well known for antibiotic and other biocontrol agents production(Kuzniar et al., 2019) more than enzymes like cellulase/ FPase/ cellobiase in specific but still there are reports and quite a better avenue of research ahead to study these group in this aspect may be more in advanced way.

Phenotypic characterization is always regarded as basic foundation besides the advanced system of polyphasic taxonomy (Qinuan et al., 2016). Out of the selected tested strains most of all (EA 13,EA 14) are priorly identified by Kumar and Jadeja, (2016) and one strain *Nocardiopsis alba* EA 23 already taxonomically characterized (NCBI GenBank Accession No.-kx832935). Remaining strains EA 12, EA 30 and EA 35 had exhibited similar morphological, biochemical observations as reported by Kumar and Jadeja, (2016). Slide culture and coverslip culture study of representative strains (EA 13 and *Nocardiopsis alba* EA 23 in Fig.4.4. are reported same as reported by Qinuan et al. (2016).While the physiological characterization had revealed the optimum growth of the selected endophytes at

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mesophilic temperature, alkaline pH and moderate to little high salinity.Similar studies on revelation of biologically important endophytic actinomycetes taxa was also stated by Passari et al .(2017**);** Qin et al.(2009).

Conclusions:

The potent strains *Nocardiopsis alba* EA 23 and EA 35 (endoglucanase), EA 30 (cellobiase and FPase) was selected followed by primary and secondary screening for the three type of cellulase activity. The optimum incubation period was not constant for all the enzymes and 72 hr and 120h were found as optimum incubation period for the maximum enzyme activities represented in the study. The best screened strains of endophytic actinomycetes along with others showing less activity successfully undergone preliminary level identification by morphological and biochemical studies. But yet genus identification under progress by molecular and taxonomic characterization study. This work is a preliminary exploration of searching potential endophytic actinomuycetes for cellulose degradation as an out of the box study pertaining to enzymology research with endophyrtes.

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Covid-19: The change in how we think and live

Dr. Alpeshkumar G. Nakrani

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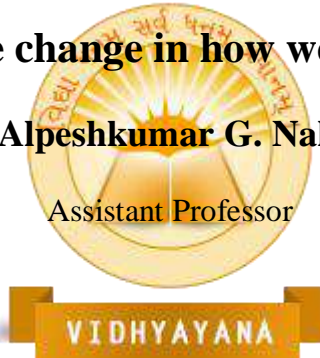
Preface

Covid-19 has become a global pandemic and has threatened the human existence in a new way. The world is fighting against this virus collectively. All the technological advancement, urbanization, luxurious life style, industrialization and other external affairs that has evolved during last century looks futile and necessity of life is paramount important today. Over two lacs deaths have been recorded. There is no sign of normalcy in near future. Social distancing and complete lockdown has been the sole strategies to combat Covid-19. Indian government has announced third phase of lockdown from 4th to 17th of May, 2020. It has been over a month and half that whole country is locked down. People are in their homes. They are spending time with their near ones and dear ones and themselves as well. The present paper ponders over following questions and the author tried to answer them.

1. Has Covid-19 changed the way we live?

2. Has Covid-19 changed the way we think?

3. Has Covid-19 helped discover ourselves in a new way?

4. Has Covid-19 changed we think about relation between human and nature?

There are and can be many more questions raised by Covid-19. The world after Covid-19 will be different. The lifestyle of the people will change. The dealing of people with other and with nature will change or in other words have to be changed. Covid-19 will change the world permanently. A crisis on this scale can reorder society in dramatic ways, for better or worse.

Has Covid-19 changed the way we live?

The life style has been different in every region and country according to the natural resources and the culture. Bu there has been two main class of lifestyle. A lifestyle full of abundance, luxury, materialism, consumerism and the other is of deprivation, poverty, shortages, and unhappiness. A global, novel virus that keeps us contained in our homes has changed the way we lived and will change our lifestyle after Covid-19. We have found the

essential things for living a peaceful life. We have found travelling, shopping of cloths, going to restaurants, extravagant celebrations no a part of real life. We will be entering in a digital life style. Most of the dealings will be online in every sector of life. The daily behavior will full of precautions like social distancing, wearing face masks, washing hands, using sanitizers. We will be more conscious about health and immune system because Covid-19 is going to be a part of our life. We need to rethink our distribution of resources. We found many people on the verge of starvation within twenty days of lockdown. On the other hand we have donators donating crores of rupees. So extreme poverty and uneven distribution of resources need a rethought. We need to change or eating habits. We have been killing thousands of animals and insects from centuries to eat them as food. We need to respect the ecosystem and rethink our food habits.

Reports in news paper indicate that there is surge of 20% in internet use in India. (Singh, A. 2020). "India's internet consumption up during Covid-19 lockdown, shows data", Says Amrita Madhukalya (2020). India's internet consumption rose by 13% since the nationwide lockdown was put in place to check the spread of Covid-19, according to telecom ministry data that showed Indians consumed 308 petabytes (PB) or 308,000 terabytes (TB) of data daily on an average for the week beginning March 22. People has used this time going digital. They watched thousands of videos, spent many hours in surfing, social media etc. The complete education system has gone online during this period. There has been boom of online class, online learning and teaching.

Has Covid-19 changed the way we think?

We have been thinking as the most powerful creations on earth. But the nature has taught us that we are not the most powerful. We were busy in fighting each other on economic, sociological, cultural fronts. We were fighting with terrorism, poverty, unemployment. Now we have to reunite and fight against Covid-19. As it is a threat against human race. We need to think as human being not as an Indian or American. Extreme individualistic self-centred lifestyle has to boycotted and the nature of helping others, living in harmony with others, taking care of others, living in collaboration not only with our

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neighbors but the community and living with other creatures of the world. Materialism, consumerism, industrialization at the cost of environment, development at the cost of environment needs to be changed.

Has Covid-19 helped discover ourselves in a new way?

A global pandemic keeps us contained in our homes, maybe for months and is already reorienting our relationship to others, to the outside world, even to each other. But crisis moments also present opportunity: more sophisticated and flexible use of technology, less polarization, a revived appreciation for the outdoors and life's other simple pleasures. No one knows exactly what will come. We have to learn living alone sometime. Think of the new concept of quarantined. The comfort of being in the presence of others might be replaced by a greater comfort with absence.

During this period of lockdown, many people found time for themselves. Because of the hectic daily life style they almost never gave time to themselves or their relatives. We got an opportunity to know not only our dear and near ones but also the self. Many of us rejuvenated our hobbies. Many of us rediscovered their hidden skills, talent, hobbies and personality. Many of us tried new things at home and found it great. Many of observed that during this period, many people have expressed their thoughts about a new peaceful life completely different from the old one. VIDHYAYANA

Many of us made good paintings, cooked food, made best out of waste, and wrote stories, played indoors games, read many books. The digital life has also changed. People used social media platforms for mutual relations, communication with others.

Has Covid-19 changed we think about relation between human and nature?

We need to think whether science is against nature or it is in race with nature. I think no. Science and technological advancement should be in harmony with nature. The pollution that has been spread though this advancement has hurt the nature a lot. The coronavirus has laid bare the failures of our costly, inefficient, market-based system for developing, researching and manufacturing. We need to respect the nature and its color. We need to

understand that we are important part of the whole ecosystem and we are not the boss. If we don't care about nature, nature won't can about us either.

A story from national geographic (Dina F. M. 2020) says 'Wet markets' likely launched the coronavirus. A wet market in Wuhan, China, called the Huanan Seafood Wholesale Market, is believed to be the source of COVID-19. The Huanan market, for example, had a wild animal section where live and slaughtered species were for sale: snakes, beavers, porcupines, and baby crocodiles, among other animals. on January 26, China did ban the trade and consumption of wild animals for food. And starting on January 1, the government temporarily closed the Huanan market, after it was identified as the likely source of many early cases of COVID-19. Close interactions with wild animals have caused numerous disease outbreaks in humans, including Ebola and HIV. When animals are under duress, viral pathogens can intermingle, swap bits of their genetic code, and perhaps mutate in ways that make them more transmissible between species.

This is alarming for human race. We need to rethink our relation and dealing with nature. We need to respect and love life of every species on earth.

Conclusion

COVID-19 (Coronavirus) has affected day to day life in every aspect. This pandemic has affected thousands of peoples, being a new viral disease affecting humans for the first time, vaccines are not yet available. Lockdown and other precautions could be temporary solutions but not permanent. We need to rethink about our lifestyle, our dealing with nature and others, our system of belief about science and development. This virus creates significant knock-on not only to our external affairs but also to our inner self.

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QUARANTINED BARBIE LIFE OF WOMEN SINCE AGES.

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Introduction

In this research paper I would like to discuss about the unconventional ways that women throughout the ages have been subjected to suffer. One might think this a very common topic, the woes and plight of women since years, however the points that I would like discuss are far from common. In the time when we are struggling to come back to the safer side and stop this pandemic that is eating the world, women who already had mountain of tasks are now in situation where in they have to chew more than they can eat.

Women, a word that encompasses range of emotions and values. A woman is a sister, mother, aunt, grandmother, roles and roles for a single female. She has to remain under scrutiny for as long as she lives. Right from the cradle she is bound to culture, traditions so on and so forth. From the times that have long gone to the times are still to come, a woman has to adhere to the standards of living, breathing, of man. She has to have mental strength, knowledge but cannot portray it in front of the male society. She has to have the physical attributes, beauty but cannot show it to other men. Women writers have spent books writing the hardships they had to face to come up and write something in a free world. Virginia Woolf in her 'A Room of One's Own' has again and again described the importance of being independent financially, mentally and physically so as to live a life of their own. The layers of subjugation that a woman faces are innumerable. This paper deals with a series unconventional and weird traditions that women have had to follow for a long time due to various reasons. These traditions somehow were to make a woman more beautiful, more appealing in the eyes of the male society. These acts were sometimes eldritch to a huge extent. Though the modern woman is no longer in such uncanny captivities of traditions or acts, the elder women are proof enough to drive a saint up the wall.

> *"You can be killed for just being female"*
> *— JoeAnn Hart, Stamford '76: A True Story of Murder, Corruption, Race, and Feminism in the 1970s*

One such tradition was wearing of corsets, however in the year 2017 when Emma Watson refused to wear it for her movie 'The Beauty and the Beast', it was decision that

reflected not only her personal opinion on the device that painfully perfected the waist of women, but of several hundred girls who were targeted for their imperfect figures.

> *"We do not need magic to transform our world. We carry all the power we need inside ourselves already. We have the power to imagine better." —J.K. Rowling*

Toni Morrison in her 'The Bluest Eye', shows how Pecola a tender girl of eleven is ignored by everyone and the poor girl thinks that only if she had blue eyes, she would become beautiful and everyone would love her. Ultimately, she dies of an immature pregnancy all the thinking of her blue eyes.

Women have been subjected to having a perfect figure, like a barbie doll. A perfect waist, blue eyes, tender pink lips are what the society expects from a girl, intentionally forgetting that this image is of a doll. A doll who is a non-living thing, who does not have to worry about things her around her. This type of mentality that the society has formed in the minds of women also is what quarantines them from the reality.

> *"Men are self-confident because they grow up identifying with super-heroes. Women have bad self-images because they grow up identifying with Barbie." -Rita Rudne*

Women have gone through facets of beautification treatment just to please people around them. Some of these facets are discussed further.

1. Foot Binding

This practice goes back to the 10th century, in the court of Emperor Li Yu, a lady named Yao Niang who was dancer apparently danced in a six-foot lotus flower with her toes. It is said that her feet were in the shape of new moon. The lady relied on her thigh and buttocks

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muscle for support, it also gave her a new type of gait. This particular practice had its own erotic overtones.

Soon this practice became one of the favourites of men and women who had the money and the spare time to indulge in such activities. Rapidly it became a trend and then a beauty standard for girls who were to be married It was also said that women who had this type of feet were supposedly good wives. However, this method had to be done in the early ages so as to make it permanent. And therefore, girls at the age of 5-6 were undertaken to perform this excruciating method.

"First, her feet were plunged into hot water and her toenails clipped short. Then the feet were massaged and oiled before all the toes, except the big toes, were broken and bound flat against the sole, making a triangle shape. Next, her arch was strained as the foot was bent double. Finally, the feet were bound in place using a silk strip measuring ten feet long and two inches wide. These wrappings were briefly removed every two days to prevent blood and pus from infecting the foot. Sometimes "excess" flesh was cut away or encouraged to rot. The girls were forced to walk long distances in order to hasten the breaking of their arches. Over time the wrappings became tighter and the shoes smaller as the heel and sole were crushed together. After two years the process was complete, creating a deep cleft that could hold a coin in place. Once a foot had been crushed and bound, the shape could not be reversed without a woman undergoing the same pain all over again."

- [https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/why-footbinding-persisted-china-millennium-180953971/]

However, as time progressed and different rulers changed, this method of foot binding grew less and less popular. As the practice was an ethnic act of the Chinese women. As the invasions started of Mongols or other tribes, the practice slowly met gruesome downfall. People now saw the pain and problems it caused to women who had the so called 'lotus feet'. It rendered the women unable to walk in their old age. The last lotus shoe producing was shut down in 1999.

2. Lip Stretching

This practice is as weird as it sounds. It was practised by the Mursi, Chai and Tirma tribes of Africa. It is more evident in the Mursi tribe of Ethiopia. This practice is also called 'lip plate' or in their own words 'dhebi a tugoin'. The history of this practice is not known as it is not limited to the Mursi tribe or Africa. There are many other instances in which other people have practised this type of lip plate. However, it more commonly seen in this tribe. This particular practice is not laid down as a compulsory task for women, yet women undergo this practice probably under peer pressure.

This process starts at puberty, wherein the bottom lip is cut by the mother or any other woman in their colony. It is then held open by wooden plug like objects. Slowly and gradually the objects placed are increased in size so as to have bigger lip. It is increased until a symbolic plate can be inserted in it. The lip plate is decorated by the woman herself to showcase her talent to prospective grooms.

This practice could also be followed by the men in the group. It also showed the hierarchy that the tribes had to follow. The more bigger the lip, the more bigger the plate, the more bigger the authority of the male.
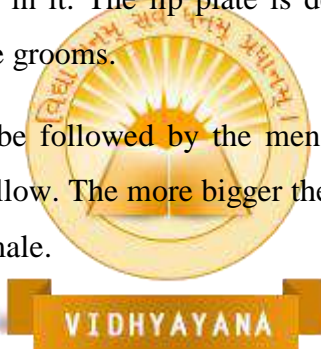
3. Neck Rings

The Kayan tribe of Thailand is famous for wearing the brass rings around their neck. The rings give an elongated look to the neck. There is a doubt regarding the origin and history among historians, some say the practice was originated to make the women less attractive so that they remained safe from invaders who would otherwise kidnap the women. While the other theory suggests that these rings were worn to make the neck long, slim and beautiful in shape. The term that is used in Urdu for this type of neck is 'सुराही दार गर्दन'.

The practice of this tradition has its disadvantages. The rings pressurize the ribs and collarbone down to make the neck look longer. This can result in paralysis and can be fatal. It also impacts the vocal cords of women. The women have hollow but deep voices due to this

practice. the women who have these rings are unable to perform daily chores with ease due to the heavy weight of the rings. The weight of these rings can be up to 20 kgs. The women who work in farms have great difficulty due to the weight. Women cannot drink from water without straws. The removal of these rings after such a long time is also very dangerous. Since the rings have supported for a long time, the muscles do not have enough strength to let the neck stand alone on itself. Thus, swinging of the neck with a jerk can prove deathly.

This practice is a proof of the things expected from women without caring much about their pain and suffering. The barbie as mentioned earlier has a perfectly elongated and beautiful neck. It proves as a replica of the expected woman.

> *My mom was a big feminist, and when I was growing up, I wasn't allowed to have typical girl toys: she did not let me have dolls. Barbies were banned in our household. She read feminist books to me; my mom was a major feminist. - Leila Janah*
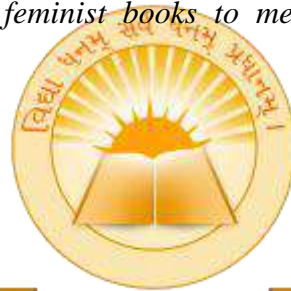
4. Corset

Although the corset can be traced back to the Greek culture in ancient times, it was at the peak of its popularity during the Victorian era in England. An ornament worn on torso, particularly to slim down the waist. It was practiced to bring the hourglass figure shape. A practice which was popular among the men too but less than women. The corset gave the woman a figure that all women would desire and men would love.

The corsets were tightly laced body ornaments. With the ever-evolving fashion of times, the corset became an important part of the clothes of the rich and aristocratic families of England as well the nearby kingdoms. It became an undergarment worn to keep in shape the breasts, waist and the hips at almost all times. One witness the importance of this garment in the movie Cinderella [2015] in which the step-sisters are getting ready for the ball at the king's palace. The sisters ask Cinderella to tighten the corset that they were wearing to the extent that their eyes popped out due to the pressure. This incident highlights the mindset of

the girls brainwashed by their mother as well as society, that the slimmer the waist, more chance of the Prince asking their hand at the ball.

Corsets give the hourglass figure but at a cost. It compresses the internal organs when worn for a long time. It also constricts the rib cage causing discomfort to the bone structure. It can also weaken the abdominal muscles in the process of correcting the posture of your body.

As mentioned earlier the refusal of Emma Watson on wearing the corset is a great step in accepting your body as beautiful the way it is. The people propagating the view of wearing the corset are increasing the insecurities of girls or women who do not have the perfect hourglass figure.

"Feeling beautiful has nothing to do with what you look like, I promise." - *Emma Watson*

5. Nightshade Eyedrops

Deadly nightshade is another name for a poisonous plant. Its other name is Belladonna [Atropa Belladonna]. It is native to parts of Europe and Asia. The name itself means 'beautiful lady' in Italian. The fruits are like small berries. A person who eats the fruits and leaves of this plant can die almost instantly. A small brush can leave a rash on the exposed area of the person.

This nightshade was used by women in their cosmetic regime. The ingredients were used a very small proportion and that to mostly diluted with some other ingredient, hence the ill effects were not seen soon. They used the leaves and berries to make a pigment used as a blush for their cheeks. The other use that they had was inserting a drop or two in the eyes. This resulted in dilating of the pupils. Women thought that this enhanced their eye beauty giving them an overall gorgeous look.

"Blinding ignorance does mislead us. O! wretched mortals, open your eyes." - *Leonardo Da Vinci.*

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By the time the ill effects of this plant became known to the lay people, it was already being used as a poison for eradicating people of the aristocrats. If ingested in small amount this plant can give the person hallucinations, delirium, convulsions and later on death also.

Some researchers believe that Shakespeare refers to this plant when he talks about Juliet eating something and getting poisoned. There are several instances in history where death is splayed across the kingdoms because of this plant's poisonous elements. The Roman military dipped their arrows in the poison of this plant and then launched it at their enemies resulting in gruesome death. Some scholars even say that kings like Macbeth the emperor of Scotland, Augustus emperor of Rome, Claudius of Rome have been said to have died because of this nightshade.

6. Eating Tapeworm

Victorians have never been able to stop the beautification process for the females. Each time they come up with something new to change in their body structure, it can be dilated eyes, rosy lips, blushed cheeks. However, they are somewhat obsessed with keeping their waistline measures below normal at all costs.

They now came up with something that was totally unhygienic and audacious. They invented a pill with tapeworm eggs inside it. The person had to ingest this pill and once the egg hatched, the worm would eat a part of the food that the person had eaten, and had come in the digestive chamber. Thus, rendering the person to eat as much as she pleased without the worry of increased weight.

> *"A culture fixated on female thinness is not an obsession about female beauty, but an obsession about female obedience. Dieting is the most potent political sedative in women's history; a quietly mad population is a tractable one."*
> — *Naomi Wolf,* <u>*The Beauty Myth*</u>

Once the worms had done their work, they had to be removed from the person's body. Since surgical operations were not that common during those days, people used to insert cylinders with food in to the digestive tract and then not eat for a few days. The worm would be hungry and in search for food go in the cylinder, which would then be taken out of the person. Many people died due to choking because of this treatment. The other way that they thought of was placing a bowl of milk near the anus of the person in the hope that worm would find its way out.

This method was quite popular until started dying because of infection. If not detected earlier these worms can grow up to nine metres in length and can cause diseases like epilepsy, meningitis, dementia.

This method has been banned almost throughout the world due to its obvious health hazards. However, on some illegal online sites people have seen the advertisements of tapeworm diet pills.

CONCLUSION

Having had a look at the obnoxious ways that women have tried to maintain the façade of beauty is truly an eye opener. Women have always wanted to have perfect features facial or otherwise. The things that they have tried to maintain a superior image of beauty in front of other women and men is unflinching. I have compared ideal image of woman's beauty to that of a barbie doll because of the similarities in the ideals when the doll was created. She was considered an epitome of beauty by these women only, having the perfect beach bikini body, twinkling blue eyes and a perfectly teethed smile.

The ugly duckling is a misunderstood universal myth. It's not about turning into a blonde Barbie doll or becoming what you dream of being; it's about self-revelation, becoming who you are. - Baz Luhrmann

The unconventional beauty methods were all implied-on women by peer pressure as well societal pressure to always look as their perfect version. It is a norm even now in the modern world to look as perfect as possible but women have stopped going through such crazy methods for getting a good figure or better facial features. She is now opting for a healthier version of herself and accepting the way as she is. The quarantine time that she might get after having served her family might be the time that she can invest in herself.

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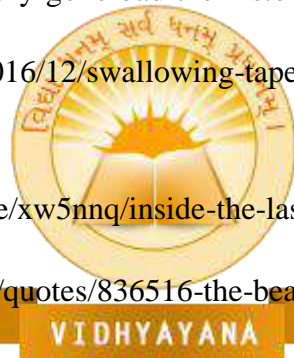https://www.ambius.com/blog/botany-gone-bad-the-history-of-the-deadly-nightshade-plant/

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PRISON HEALTH IS PART OF PUBLIC HEALTH:

With special reference to COVID-19

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As the pandemic spreads, the response to COVID-19 in prisons of detention becomes more challenging efforts to control COVID-19 in the community are likely to fail if strong infection prevention and control measures, testing, treatment and care are not carried out in prisons and other places of detention as well.

Prison health is part of public health so that nobody is left behind. As part of public health response, WHO worked with partners to develop a set of new materials on preparedness, prevention and control of COVID-19 in prisons and other places of detention.

The World Health Organisation has declared COVID-19 to be a pandemic. The symptoms of COVID-19 appear within 2 to 14 days after exposure and include fever, cough, a runny nose and difficulty in breathing.

The virus can be detected using a RT-PCR test. An RT-PCR or reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction test is DNA-based and can quickly tell if someone harbours the virus. In India, the government facilities to test for the virus include 52 labs belonging to the Viral Research and Diagnostic Laboratories network of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), 10 labs under the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), and the NIV. Guidelines by the World Health Organization specify that one of the ways to reduce the risk of infection is by regularly and thoroughly cleaning one's hands with an alcohol-based hand rub or washing them with soap and water. Regular washing becomes important as the virus tends to be viable from hours to more than a day on different surfaces that are regularly touched with hands.

The current COVID-19 crisis, with its closure of shops, academic institutions and postponement of public examinations, has put the people in a de facto quarantine. Nonetheless, the question whether a public authority or state can promulgate an order for quarantine is a legal issue.

In India, the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, a law of colonial vintage, empowers the state to take special measures, including inspection of passengers, segregation of people and

other special steps for the better prevention of the spread of dangerous diseases. It was amended in 1956 to confer powers upon the Central government to prescribe regulations or impose restrictions in the whole or any parts of India to control and prevent the outbreak of hazardous diseases. Quarantine is not an alien concept or strange action and it has been invoked several times during the bizarre situations caused by the cholera, smallpox, plague and other diseases in India. People in prison live in settings in close proximity and thus may act as a source of infection, amplification and spread of infectious diseases within and beyond prisons.

The Supreme Court *suo motu* took cognisance of fears over the COVID-19 pandemic affecting overcrowded prisons in India, on March 16. The difficulties in observing social distancing among prison inmates, where the occupancy rate is at 117.6%, were highlighted and directions issued to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in prisons in India.

The setting up of isolation cells within prisons across Kerala, and the decision of the Tihar Jail authorities to screen new inmates and put them in different wards for three days are appreciated as reasonable preventive measures. Further, notices were issued to all States to deal with the present health crisis in prisons and juvenile observation homes.

Protective measures must never result in inhuman or degrading treatment of persons deprived of their liberty People deprived of their liberty, such as people in prisons and other places of detention, are more vulnerable to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak. There are more than 10.7 million people imprisoned throughout the world. Prisons are notorious incubators and amplifiers of infections, and the fear among inmates due to COVID-19 is deepening all across the world (France, UK, US and Australia among many others). During the current pandemic, protecting prisons from the 'tidal wave of COVID-19' proves to be a challenging issue for States. After all, they have obligations and duties under international law to safeguard the human rights of prisoners, particularly their right to life, health and human treatment.

196 years ago (1824) that the U.S. Supreme Court, in an en banc sitting led by Chief Justice John Marshall, affirmed the powers of the state to enact quarantine laws and impose health regulations. Several human rights and policy institutions have issued demands and guidelines for how States should deal with the COVID-19 pandemic in prisons. Many countries across the world are already taking steps to reduce the risk of outbreaks. Four countries in the Middle East have commuted jail terms or temporarily released prisoners. In Turkey, a draft law was submitted to the Parliament on 31 March which is expected to be passed within days. It would lead to the early release of up to 90,000 prisoners – around one third of Turkey's prison population. The draft law has drawn sharp criticism on discrimination grounds as it reportedly excludes thousands of political prisoners unfairly charged with terrorism offences or crimes against the State.

The spread of Covid-19 in prisons is clearly not a matter of if, but when. What States should do to protect prisoners is indeed straightforward and the European Prison Rules adopted by the Council of Europe in 2006 may be used as a guideline: they should provide access to health services available in the country without discrimination on the ground of their legal situation. If this is not possible, as reiterated by the European Committee for Prevention of Torture (CPT) on 20 March 2020, States should consider measures alternative to imprisonment such as commutation of sentences, early release and probation. It must be noted that neither the ICCPR nor the European Convention lay down a general obligation to release prisoners on health grounds, but, as the CPT underlined, such an approach may be imperative in the face of the unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic.

Similarly, on 25 March, the UN Commissioner for Human Rights, Michelle Bachelet, has called on governments to work quickly to reduce the number of people in detention – those particularly vulnerable to COVID-19, among them older detainees and those who are sick, as well as others detained simply for expressing critical or dissenting views, including political prisoners.

Such repeated calls are indeed for good reason. As detailed above, States have obligations under international law. In case where mass-deaths or permanent organ failures

occur due to the spread of this epidemic within prisons, their accountability may arise. Before COVID-19 spreads like wildfire through prisons, States should take swift action.

Discharged prisoners who have either tested positive for Covid-19 or shown symptoms of the illness have been given travel warrants to use on public transport to return to their homes, the Guardian has learned.

The prisoners had been quarantined, some in shared cells, as part of a strategy known as "cohorting", which came under fire after the Guardian revealed the practice last week. A source at Wandsworth prison has told the Guardian that several prisoners who were discharged after completing their sentences last week had been held in quarantine after either testing positive or showing symptoms.

A Ministry of Justice spokesperson did not dispute that the men were issued with travel grants, when approached with questions about their release. "We have robust and flexible plans in place and all release arrangements are determined on a case-by-case basis using public health guidance," the spokesperson said.

The United Nations high commissioner for human rights, Michelle Bachelet, raised an alarm on March 25 about detention facilities and COVID-19 around the world, warning of "catastrophic consequences" if the prison population is neglected. Among the measures she called for are early release of vulnerable detainees. International guidance says the most important approach for detention centers to prevent transmission of the coronavirus is to impose "social distancing," which is defined as allowing two meters of separation at all times among detainees and staff, including during meals and within cells. It is also critically important to isolate individuals at high risk, individuals testing positive or with symptoms consistent with COVID-19, as well as their close contacts. However, such measures are not feasible in the Philippines' severely overcrowded prisons reinforcing the need for authorities to immediately reduce prison populations.

Human Rights Watch, in a document on the human rights dimension of COVID-19, recommended that government agencies with authority over prisons, jails, and immigration detention centers should consider reducing their populations through appropriate supervised or early release of low-risk detainees, including those in pre-trial detention for non-violent and lesser offenses, those near the end of their sentence, and those whose continued detention is similarly unnecessary or unjustified. Inmates at high risk of suffering serious effects from the virus, such as older people and people with underlying health conditions, should also be considered for similar release with regard to whether the detention facility has the capacity to protect their health, including guaranteed access to treatment, and considering factors such as the gravity of the crime and time served.

The government has a responsibility to protect and provide medical treatment for detainees who are not released. The authorities should draft comprehensive plans to prevent and respond to a COVID-19 outbreak in detention facilities that do not rely on simple lockdowns, but provide measures to protect the physical and mental health of detainees. Prisons should protect inmates and staff while allowing detainees to have access to family and legal counsel.

"The Philippines faces catastrophic public health problems in its horribly overcrowded prisons and jails in the coming weeks," Robertson said. "For humanitarian reasons and to stop COVID-19 from spreading, authorities need to get ahead of this situation by undertaking early releases and making sure the country's detention facilities are equipped to take on the coronavirus."

To stem COVID-19 outbreaks, Asian authorities should immediately release prisoners detained for exercising their basic rights, without charge, and for low-level and nonviolent offenses. The authorities should also consider releasing older prisoners and those with underlying medical conditions who would be at greater risk if they became infected.

"A major crisis is brewing in Asia's overcrowded prisons and jails," said John Sifton, Asia advocacy director. "Governments in Asia need to move quickly to reduce detention

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populations by releasing people who shouldn't be in custody the first place, like political prisoners and those jailed for minor offenses."

Five of the 10 countries with the largest prison populations are in Asia. China's official prison population is the second largest in the world, even without counting the one million held in "political education" camps in Xinjiang, and unknown numbers in "black jails," "custody and education" facilities, and other forms of arbitrary detention. India, Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines are also in the top ten.

Many prisons and jails in Asia are overcrowded, according to the Institute for Crime and Justice Policy Research, with Indonesia, Cambodia, and Bangladesh prisons at over 200 percent capacity. The Philippines has a 464 percent overcapacity rate, the most overcrowded prison system in the world – some of its prisons are over 500 percent capacity.

The large percentage of pretrial detainees in many Asian countries is a major factor in the overcrowding. In the Philippines, for instance, 75 percent of detainees have not been convicted of any crime, and many wait years before going to trial. In Bangladesh, pretrial detainees make up approximately 80 percent of detainees; in India, the number is approximately 67 percent.

In the Philippines, crowding in jails has grown worse in recent weeks, as authorities have made 17,000 new arrests for curfew and quarantine violations – including many children. These facilities normally provide poor health care. In the national penitentiary near Manila, 5,000 inmates die each year – one in five. Yet the government has taken no significant steps to avert an impending crisis other than to ban jail visits and send sick staff to home quarantine.

Myanmar is especially ill-equipped to deal with an outbreak of coronavirus, whether among the general population or in overcrowded prisons. The country's entire system of almost 100 prisons and labor camps has only 30 doctors and 80 nurses, according to the Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (Burma).

On March 25, the <u>United Nations Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture</u> called on governments to "reduce prison populations and other detention populations wherever possible," taking full account of non-custodial measures provided for in the <u>United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures</u>, known as the Tokyo Rules.

The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Michelle Bachelet, has also <u>called on governments to reduce detainee populations</u> as part of overall efforts to contain the COVID-19 pandemic: "Now, more than ever, governments should release every person detained without sufficient legal basis, including political prisoners and others detained simply for expressing critical or dissenting views."

In addition to those who should be released immediately, such as people in pretrial detention for low-level or nonviolent offenses or who do not present a significant flight risk, governments in Asia should consider alternatives to detention for:

- People at higher health risk, such as older people, pregnant women and girls, people with disabilities that may place them at greater risk of COVID-19 complications, and people with compromised immunity or chronic conditions such as heart disease, diabetes, lung disease, and HIV. Assessments should determine whether their health can be protected if they remain in detention, and take into account factors like time served, the gravity of the crime, and the risk their release would represent to the public.
- People with care-giving responsibilities accused or convicted of nonviolent crimes, including women and girls incarcerated with their children and prisoners who are primary caregivers to children;
- People in semi-open facilities who work in the community during the day;
- People convicted of crimes close to the end of their sentences; and
- Other people whose continued detention is unnecessary or disproportionate.

Governments have an international legal obligation to protect and treat the inmates who remain in custody. They should draft and implement comprehensive plans to prevent and respond to a COVID-19 outbreak in detention facilities that do not rely on simple lockdowns

but provide measures to protect the physical and mental health of detainees. Prisons should protect inmates and staff while allowing detainees access to family and legal counsel. International guidance says the most important approach for detention centers to prevent transmission is to impose "social distancing," defined as allowing two meters of separation at all times among detainees and staff, including during meals and within cells. It is also critically important to isolate people at high risk, those testing positive or with symptoms consistent with COVID-19, and their close contacts. However, such measures are not feasible in Asia's overcrowded prisons, reinforcing the need for authorities to immediately reduce prison populations.

Plans to mitigate risk in prisons should also include ensuring access to potable water; providing hygiene products and information about the disease to detainees; thoroughly and regularly disinfecting cells in police stations, courthouses, jails, and prisons; screening and testing protocols for prison staff, visitors, and detainees; avoiding transferring detainees between facilities when possible; and ensuring health care and mental health services for all detainees, particularly those infected.

All plans should include attention to female prisoners and prisoners with disabilities, who have unique health needs and whose interests are often marginalized within prison systems. Prisons and detention centers across Asia should develop plans to isolate or separately house particularly vulnerable detainees and those testing positive and their close contacts, based on the best available evidence about the effectiveness of the measures. Such measures should be proportionate, and detainees should not experience such measures as punitive, or they may delay notifying prison staff if they experience symptoms. The authorities should also take into account the impact that isolation may have on detainees' mental well-being.

Prisons and detention facilities are not isolated from their communities, but consist of staff and other workers, as well as new and released detainees, who go back and forth between the facilities and their homes. Reducing the prisoner population through releases prior to widespread transmission, including by placing prisoners in temporary offsite

quarantine or self-isolation as necessary, will reduce the risks to prisoners, staff, and to surrounding communities, Human Rights Watch said.

"Reducing overcrowding is critical to averting a health crisis both inside and outside prisons and jails throughout Asia," Sifton said. "Without protecting prisoners' health, Asia's governments will be unable to stem this pandemic."

India has already released thousands of inmates, after the Supreme Court advised prisons to free those awaiting trial for crimes with punishments of seven years or less. Harsh Mander, a social activist in India, admitted authorities face difficult choices, running the risk of permitting the virus to spread as released prisoners make long journeys home, some to far-flung villages.

"There is of course a trade off – there is a question of them carrying the virus. There is no perfect choice here," he said.

Releasing prisoners during Covid-19 is a medically smart move as segregation is a key element of preventing community spread (unlike the concentration of migrant workers that many states are doing).
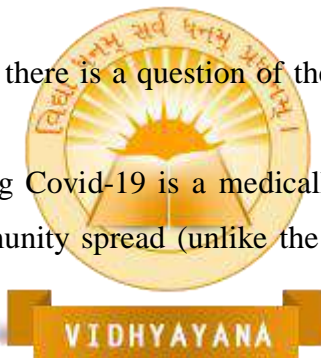
In Delhi's Tihar jail (and presumably across India) 82 percent of the prisoners are undertrials. They come under the accepted jurisprudence of punishments of less than seven years and involving physical harm being considered non-heinous, a principle accepted in Delhi High Court judgment. As for convicts, again the same principle is being applied with the executive privilege of granting remissions to those with one to six months left in their sentences.

This shows a measured and balanced approach, both in dealing with crime and balancing it with the need to contain the coronavirus pandemic. However, it does raise the question of tracking of prisoners being released on bail. While most will abide by their bail conditions and report at the local police stations regularly, some will not. However, the ability to evade justice, even in India, is a function of socio-economic strata (think of the

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globally wanted Brazilian fugitive Carlos Ghosn) with the police having a fairly good ability to detain those lower down the pecking order. Obviously, this comes at a cost, which is still much less than turning prisons into Covid-19 incubators.

As per the directions of the Supreme Court, state governments are releasing prison inmates on parole to decongest overcrowded prisons. Such steps are essential to evade the situation where prisons might become an epicentre of the coronavirus pandemic.

The Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has created extraordinary challenges for the authorities.

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૧૯મી સદીમાં વિધવા પુનઃલગ્ન માટે થયેલા પ્રયાસો

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૧૯મી સદીમાં વિધવા પુનઃલગ્ન માટે થયેલા પ્રયાસો

હિંદુ સ્ત્રીઓની દયાજનક અને લાચાર પરિસ્થિતિમાં ઉત્તરોત્તર સુધારણા કરવામાં આવેલા કાયદાઓમાં વિધવા પુનર્લગ્નનો કાયદો એ દિશામાં એક બીજે સીમાચિહ્ન છે . હિંદુ સમાજમાં પ્રચલિત બાળલગ્નોની પ્રથાને કારણે બાળ વિધવાઓનું પ્રમાણ ખૂબ વધી જવા પામ્યું હતું . હિંદુ કાયદાઓ અને હિંદુ શાસ્ત્રોએ અમુક ચોક્કસ સંજોગોમાં વિધવાઓને પુનર્લગ્ન કરવાની છૂટ આપી છે . ખાસ કરીને જેનો પતિ ગૂમ થયો હોય , મૃત્યુ પામ્યો હોય ,સંન્યાસ લીધો હોય કે જ્ઞાતિ બહાર મુકાયો હોય તેવી નિઃસંતાન વિધવાને બીજો પતિ કરવાની (પુનર્લગ્ન) છૂટ આપવામાં આવી છે . બીજા લગ્નથી થતાં સંતાનોને કાયદેસરના વારસ તરીકે પણ માન્ય કરવામાં આવ્યાં છે . પરંતુ આ કાયદો અને રિવાજ ચાલુ રહી શક્યો નહીં અને ખાસ કરીને ઉચ્ચ હિંદુ વર્ગોમાં વિધવાના પુનર્લગ્ન પર પ્રતિબંધ મૂકી દેવામાં આવ્યો હતો . (1)

હિંદુ સ્ત્રીઓની સ્થિતિ ક્રમશઃ સુધારવાના પ્રશ્નમાં સમાજસુધારકનું ધ્યાન વિધવાપુનલગ્નની બાબત પર કેન્દ્રિત થયું , સતીપ્રથા નાબૂદ કરવાની ચળવળ સાથે સાથે વિધવા પુનર્લગ્ન માટેની ચળવળ પણ ચાલતી હતી . હિંદુ કાયદા પ્રમાણે અમુક જરૂરિયાત ઊભી થતાં વિધવાને ફરીથી પરણવાનો અધિકાર હતો અને બીજા લગ્નથી થયેલા સંતાનો કાયદેસર વારસ તરીકે સ્વીકારવામાં આવતાં , પણ આ કાયદો સમય જતાં ભુલાઈ ગયો અને ઉચ્ચ વગોમાં મધ્યકાલીન સમયમાં આવાં લગ્ન પર સખત પ્રતિબંધ મુકાયો. બ્રિટિશ શાસન સ્થપાયું તે પહેલાં સિરાજુદૌલાના વખતમાં ઢાકાના રાજા રાજવલ્લભ જે પોતાની વિધવા પુત્રીને ફરી પરણવા ઉત્સુક હતા , તેમણે આ પ્રશ્નને ભારતભરના પંડિતો સમક્ષ રજૂ ર્યો અને સ્મૃતિશાસ્ત્રોમાં દર્શાવ્યા મુજબની શરતો અનુસાર તેઓ એ લગ્ન માટે પરવાનગી આપે તેવો અનુરોધ કર્યો . ધાર્મિક દૃષ્ટિએ તે લગ્ન માન્ય હતું એમ છતાં રિવાજ અને રૂઢિ એટલાં પ્રબળ હતાં કે રાજવલ્લભના પ્રયાસોને સફળતા મળી નહિ . (2)

સુધારક સંસ્થાઓમાં અને તેની બ્રાહ્મસમાજે પોતાના સમાજમાં વિધવાપુનર્લગ્નપ્રથા દાખલ કરી પ્રત્યાઘાતી અસર સનાતન હિન્દુસમાજ પર પડી . ૧૮૨૯માં સતીપ્રથા નાબદીથી

પ્રોત્સાહિત બની હિદ્દ સ્ત્રીઓએ વર્તમાનપત્રોમાં કડો સ્ત્રીશિક્ષણને દૂર કરવાની ઉત્તેજન માગણી આપવા રજૂ કરી વિધવાપુનર્લગ્ન . ૧૮૩૭માં આવા કલકત્તામાં સુધારાની કેટલાક અને તેમને પ્રગતિશીલ ભોગવતાં લોકોએ પડતાં અને પરનો અંકુશ દૂર કરવા કલકત્તાનાં વર્તમાનપત્રોએ વિધવાના પ્રશ્નને હિલચાલ કરી . સુધારા અભિપ્રાય માટે માગ્યો ચળવળ . ૧૮૪૦ના શરૂ થઇ . આ પ્રશ્નમાં મુંબઇ મહત્ત્વ સરકારે આપ્યું તેના . આ અધિકારીઓ સમયે મુંબઇમાં અને પણ પંડિતોનો આવા દશકામાં ઇશ્વરચંદ્ર વિધાસાગરે આ પ્રશ્નને ખૂબ કેટલાકે ઉત્સાહ વિધવાપુનર્લગ્ન કરી દાખલા બેસાડયા (3)

વિધાસાગરનું ઇ . સ . ૧૮૫૩ માં વિધવા વિવાહનું પુસ્તક પ્રગટ થતા આખા બંગાળામાં ખળભળાટ મેચી ગયે . ઘેરઘેર એ વાત ચર્ચાવા લાગી ,જાઓ ત્યહાં વિધાસાગરનું નામ જ સાંભળવામાં આવતું . ઘણાઓએ એમને ખૂબ ગાળો માંડી .વિધાસાગરની દલિનું ખંડન કરવામાં મનમાની ગાળોને વરસાદ વરસાવ્યા .વિધાસાગરે એ ટીકાકારેના જવાબમાં સઘળા આક્ષેપના ખુલાસારૂપ એક માટે પ્રસ્થ લખ્યો . એ પ્રત્યે પ્રસિદ્ધ થવાથી બધા વિરોધીઓ બંધ થઇ ગયાં , અને હજારે માણસે હેમના પક્ષમાં આવ્યા , જે કે હેમના ઉપર આક્ષેપ કરવામાં લોકોએ હેમને અસંખ્ય ગાળો દીધી હતી . તે પણ એમણે ઘણાજ મધુર શબ્દનો પ્રયોગ કરીને અને પ્રબળ દલિને આધાર લઇને જ એ લેખકોને શરમાવી નાખ્યા .તેમ વિધાસાગરના આ હંડા દિલના જવાબે બધા વિરોધીઓને શાન્ત કરી દીધા . આ હિલચાલ આગળ વધારતાં વિધાસાગરને એક અડચણ નડી . એ અડચણ એ હતી કે બંગાળામાં દાયભાગના કાયદા મુજબ પુનર્લગ્ન કરેલી સ્ત્રીનાં સંતાન પોતાના પિતાની મિલકતના વારસ નહેતા થઇ શકતા , એટલા માટે હેમણે સરકારને એવી અરજી કરી કે વિધવાના બીજી વારના પતિથી જન્મેલા સંતાનને દાયભાગના અધિકારી ગણવા . આ અરજી ઉપર બંગાળાના જમીનદારો અને વિદ્વાન નામાંક્તિ પંડિત વગેરેની એક હજાર સહીઓ હતી . તે ઉપરાંત પ્રસન્ન કુમાર ઠાકુર ,પ્યારી ચરણ સરકાર , રાજા પ્રતાપચન્દ્ર વગેરે નામાંકિત નરેએ પણ સહીઓવાળી બીજી અરજી મોકલી . રાજા મહતાબચન્દ્ર રાજદરબારમાં ઘણું પ્રતિષ્ઠિત ગણાતા હતા , હેમણે પિતાની તરફથી એક સ્વતંત્ર અરજી લખીને આ મતનું ઘણુ યુક્તિ પૂર્વક લગભગ પચ્ચીસ હજાર કેળવાયેલા મનુષ્ય વિધવા ઇશ્વરચન્દ્ર વિધાસાગર , વિવાહની પક્ષમાં કાયદો ઘડાવવા આતુર છે એ જાણીને બંગાળામાં ભારે ખળભળાટ મચી રહ્યા . વિધાસાગરના આગ્રહથી ઓનરેબલ જે . પી . ચાન્ટ સાહેબે ગવર્નર જનરલની સભામાં એ બિલને લગતા સવાલ ઉત્સાહ પૂર્વક ઉપાડી લીધે . એ

સહદય અંગ્રેજો એ પ્રસંગે જે ભાષણ આપ્યું હતું તે દરેક ગૃહસ્થ મનન કરવા યોગ્ય છે સ્થળ સંકોચને લીધે , હમે તે ઉતારી શકતા નથી , પણ હેમના હદય ઉછાવાસના છેલ્લા કેટલાક શબ્દો અને ઉતારવાની લાલચને રોકી શકતા નથી . ઓનરેબલ મિસ્ટર ગ્રાન્ટ એ ભાષણમાં કહ્યું હતું કે " જે હારી ખાત્રી થશે કે આ કાયદો પસાર થવાથી એક પણ બાલિકા વૈધવ્યના ત્રાસમાંથી બચશે તે , હું તે એકલીને માટે આ કાયદો પસાર કરાવીશ ,જે હું એમ માનતે (જો કે એથી ઉલટી વાતની મહારી ખાત્રી છે) કે આ કાયદો પસાર થયાથી કાંઇ વળશે નહીં , પણ હું ફક્ત અંગ્રેજ નામની પ્રતિષ્ઠા ખાતર એ કાયદો પસાર કરાવીશ . ' આ પ્રમાણે મિસ્ટર જેમ્સની સહાયતાથી વિધવા વિવાહ વિધાયક કાયદો તા . ૨૬ મી જુલાઇ ૧૮૫૬ ને રોજ પસાર થશે . આ કાયદો પસાર થવાથી એમને ઉત્સાહ ઘણો વધી ગયે , અને .એ તનમનઘનથી એ પ્રયત્નમાં ચાલુ રહ્યા . આખરે શકે ૧૭૭૮ બંગાળી સંવત ૧૨૬૨ ના માગશર વદી ૮ ને રોજ વિધાસાગરની કીર્તિને દુર્દશીનાદ વાગી રહ્યા . એ દિવસ કલકત્તા નગરમાં પ્રથમ પુન લિંગ થયું , વર કન્યા બન્ને ઉચ્ચ બ્રાહ્મણ જાતિનાં હતાં . કન્યાનું નામ કાલીમતી દેવી હતું અને વરનું નામ શ્રીશચન્દ્ર હતું . શ્રીશચન્દ્ર એક વિદ્વાન બ્રાહ્મણ હતા અને સંસ્કૃતની ઉચ્ચ પરીક્ષા આપીને વિધા રત્નની ઉપાધિ મેળવી હતી . આ લગ્નને વરઘેડ જેવાને લોકોની પુષ્કળ ભીડ એકઠી થઇ હતી , સુક્રિયા સ્ટ્રીટ અને હેની પાસેના મહિલાઓ માણસોથી ચીકાર ભરાઇ ગયા હતા . આ લગ્ન સમારંભ વખતે કેટલાક રાજ મહારાજાઓ ઉપરાંત કલકત્તાની સંસ્કૃત કોલેજના અધ્યાપકે સુપ્રસિદ્ધ પંડિત જયનારાયણ તક પંચાનન , ભરતચન્દ્ર શિરોમણી , પ્રેમચન્દ્ર અને તારાનાથ વાયસ્પતિ આદિ હાજર હતા .હેમની સહાયતાથી લગ્નનું બધુકામ કુશલતા પૂર્વક સમાપ્ત થઇ ગયું . વાંચકોની જાણને સારૂ લખવું આવશ્યક છે કે આ કન્યાને પ્રથમ વિવાહ ચાર વર્ષની વયે થયે હતું અને ત્યાર પછી બે વર્ષ એટલે કે છ વર્ષની કુમળી વયે હેને વૈધવ્ય પ્રાપ્ત થયું હતું .હાર પછી થોડા દિવસમાં કુલીન કાયસ્થ ગૃહસ્થની બાર વઇની વિધવા કન્યાનું પુનર્લગ્ન થયું . આ કન્યાને એના પિતાએ તે◌જ કન્યા દાન દીધું હતું . (4)

પાશ્ચાત્ય શિક્ષણ અને બુદ્ધિવાદી ચેતનાથી આ સામાજિક દૂષણની સામે ભારે અણગમો પેદા થવા પામ્યો . સુધારાવાદી બ્રહ્મોસમાજ જેવી સંસ્થાઓએ વિધવા પુનર્લગ્નની પ્રથાને પ્રચલિત કરવાની શરૂઆત કરી , જેનો પ્રભાવ અને પ્રત્યઘાત રૂઢિયુસ્ત હિંદુ સમાજ પર ભારે પડયો . બીજી બાજુ પશ્ચિમ ભારતમાં અને ખાસ કરીને મુંબઇમાં પ્રાર્થના સમાજના અગ્રણી મહાદેવ ગોવિંદ રાનડે

તેમજ આર્યસમાજના સ્થાપક સ્વામી દયાનંદ સરસ્વતીએ વિધવા પુનર્લગ્નનું સમર્થન કર્યું અને તેને પ્રચલિત બનાવવા માટે પ્રયાસો કર્યા .(5)

કવિ નર્મદાશંકર , કરસનદાસ અને મહીપતરામ સુધારાના સિધ્ધાંતો આચરણમાં ઉતારનારાઓ પૈકી મુખ્ય હતાં . મૂળ સુરતના વતની મહીપતરામે જ્ઞાતિ અને સમાજના વિરોધને અવગણીને ૧૮૬૦માં ઈંગ્લેન્ડ ગયા હતા . કરસનદાસ સામેનો ' મહારાજ લાયબલ ' કેસ અને પ્રથમ પુનર્લગ્ન પણ ૧૮૬૦માં થયાં હતાં . ૧૮૬૦માં કવિ નર્મદાશંકર સુધારક સૈન્યના સેનાની તરીકે વૈષ્ણવ સંપ્રદાયના જદુનાથ મહારાજ સાથે જાનના જોખમે વિધવાવિવાહ શાસ્ત્ર સંમત છે કે કેમ તે માટે વાદવિવાદમાં ઉતર્યા હતા . કવિએ એક વિધવાને આશ્રય આપ્યો હતો અને ૧૮૬૯ – ૭૦માં વિધવા નર્મદાગૌરી સાથે તેમણે લગ્ન કર્યા હતા . ૧૮૬૬માં લખેલ તેના પુસ્તક ' હિંદુઓની પડતી માં તેમણે વહેમ જવન સામે યુદ્ધ પોકાર્યું હતું .(6)

કરસનદાસ મુળજીને વિધવા વિવાહ ' ઉપર નિબંધ લખવા બદલ ઘર પડ્યું હતું , કાઠિયાવાડના વસવાટ દરમ્યાન રાજકોટ અને લીંબડીમાં પણ સુધારાની પ્રવૃત્તિ તેમણે ચાલુ રાખી હતા . સને ૧૮૬રમાં વિલાયત જવા બાબ્ત તેમની જ્ઞાતિએ તેમને જ્ઞાતિ બહાર મૂક્યા . તેમના મિત્રમાધવદાસનું ઘનકોર સાથે તેમણે વિધવા લગ્ન કરાવ્યું હતું અને આમ તેમની અનેકવિધ પ્રવૃત્તિથી સમાજસુધારાને વેગ મળ્યો હતો . ગુજરાતમાં પુનર્લગ્ન કરનાર મુખ્યત્વે વણિકો હતા . સને ૧૮૬૮માં ' પુનર્લગ્ન ' એસોસિયેશન અમદાવાદમાં સ્થપાયું પછી ૪૦ વરસમાં બાવીસ પુનર્લગ્ન થયાં હતા . અમદાવાદમાં પ્રથમ વિધવા વિવાહ ૧૮૭૪માં થયો .આ કારણે જૈનસમાજ ઉશ્કેરાઇ ગયો હતો . કોઇએ પ્રાર્થનાસમાજમાં જવા નહી અને દીકરીઓને કન્યાશાળામાં મોકલવી નહીં એવો ઠરાવ થવાથી કન્યાશાળામાં હાજરીમાં ૪૦ ટકા ઘટાડો થયો હતો . મહીપતરામે બાઇ જડી લલ્લુભાઇના પુનર્લગ્નમાં સહાય કરી હતી .(7)

કાયદાનું પીઠબળ મળ્યું હોવાં છતાં હિંદુ વિધવાઓના પુનર્લગ્નમાં કોઇ ખાસ પ્રગતિ થઇ શકી નહીં . બંગાળમાં પંડિત ઇશ્વરચંદ્ર વિધાસાગરે અને મુંબઇમાં મહારાષ્ટ્રમાં વિષ્ણુ પંડિત શાસ્ત્રીએ આ કાયદાનો વ્યાપક પ્રચાર કર્યો . ૧૮૬૬માં મુંબઇમાં ' વિધવા પુનર્લગ્ન મંડળ ' ની પણ સ્થાપના કરવામાં આવી છતાં પણ આ કાયદા પછી પણ વિધવાઓના પુનર્લગ્નોમાં બહુ મોટો વધારો ન થઇ શક્યો . હિંદુ વિધવાઓની સ્થિતિમાં સુધારો લાવવા માટે બીજા કેટલાક નામાંકિત

મહાનુભવોએ સ્તુત્ય પ્રયાસો કર્યા હતા . મહર્ષિ ડી . કે . કર્વેએ ૧૮૯૬માં પૂનામાં વિધવાશ્રમની સ્થાપના કરી હતી અને સમાજમાં દાખલો બેસે એ માટે પોતાની પ્રથમ પત્નીના મૃત્યુ પછી ૧૮૯૯માં તેમણે વિધવા સ્ત્રી સાથે લગ્ન કર્યા હતાં .આ ઉપરાંત મુંબઇમાં ફૂલે જોતિબા , સુરતના કરસનદાસ મૂળજી અને મદ્રાસમાં વૈરસાલિગમ પાન્તલું એ વિધવાઓના ઉત્કર્ષ માટે નોંધપાત્ર પ્રયાસો કર્યા હતા . ૨૦મી સદીમાં જેમ જેમ સ્ત્રી શિક્ષણનો ફેલાવો થતો ગયો અને જેમ જેમ સ્ત્રીઓમાં જાગૃતિ તેમ માટે આવવા લાગી તેમ સ્ત્રીઓની સમસ્યાઓને ઉકેલવા સામાજિક પણ સંસ્થાઓમાં વધારો થયો . તેમની પ્રવૃત્તિઓ વધારે વેગીલી અને જો ખીલી બનવા લાગી , પરિણામે વિધવા પુનર્લગ્નની પ્રથા ધીમે ધીમે પ્રચલિત થવા લાગી . (8)

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6 રાજગોર શિવપ્રસાદ _અર્વાચીન ગુજરાતનો રાજકીય અને સાંસ્કૃતિક ઇતિહાસ:_ યુનિવર્સિટી ગ્રંથ નિર્માણ બોર્ડ અમદાવાદ 2018 પેજ નં ૯૬

૭ એજન પેજ નંબર ૯૭

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SIGNIFICANCE OF E-LEARNING THROUGH GOOGLE WEB TOOLS

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Abstract:

As we all are aware of current pandemic situation of all over the world. We also know that as teacher we can't stop our mind to produce innovative ideas for our learners. Learning process is eternal. In this situation web tools support us like oxygen. Tools like Google classroom, Hangouts, Duo and Google meets. These tools really help us to be in constant touch with our students. In classroom we are limited to teaching aids, limited ideas, small span for exposure, stage fear, problem in sharing their ideas publically and lots more. But these tools make our teaching easy and for students easy to access. In my research paper I have highlighted how these types of Google aids ignite our teaching – learning process.

The Virtual era is beginning to alter the way we deliver the message to the students. As brokers of information, we have to seek new mediums to reach our students or consumers. Online learning is becoming more popular to reach students to help increase their reading and comprehension of what they read. As a history teacher, it becomes frustrating to assign homework that the students do not do, because they can't.

Learning is lifelong process; it has no physical and mental boundaries. Back to our web tools, it helps us to enhance our Receptive and Productive skills. With these skills we also develop our critical thinking and active participation from audience.

1.   **Google Classroom**:

Google Classroom is a free web service, developed by Google for schools, that aims to simplify creating, distributing, and grading assignments in a paperless way. The primary purpose of Google Classroom is to streamline the process of sharing files between teachers and students

2.   **Google Hangouts & Meet:**

Google Hangouts is a communication software developed by Google. Originally a feature of Google+, Hangouts became a stand-alone product in 2013, when Google also began integrating features from Google+ Messenger and Google Talk into Hangouts.

**S p e c i a l   I s s u e -   I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e   –   5 ,   I s s u e   –   5 ,   M a y   2 0 2 0**

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3.   **Google Duo:**

Google Duo is a video chat mobile app developed by Google, available on the Android and iOS operating systems. It was announced at Google's developer conference on May 18, 2016, and began its worldwide release on August 16, 2016.

A New standard for Teaching and Learning Online learning is catalyzing a instructive shift in how we teach and learn. There is a shift away from top-down lecturing and passive students to a more interactive, collaborative approach in which students and instructor co-create the learning process. The Instructor's role is changing from the "sage on the stage" to "the guide on the side." Constructivism this point of view maintains that people actively construct new knowledge as they interact with their environment. This is a student-centered approach in which students "co-create" • The learner as a unique individual. • The relevance of the learner's background and culture. • Increased responsibility for learning belongs to the student. • Motivation for learning comes from successful completion of challenging tasks. • Instructors as facilitators helping learners develop their own understanding of content.

It support cognitive leaning and asserts that learning is particularly effective when construct something for others to experience. This can be anything from a spoken sentence or an internet posting, to more complex things like a painting or a presentation. For example, you might read this page several times and still forget it by tomorrow – but if you were asked to explain these ideas to someone else in your own words, or produce a slideshow that explained these concepts, you would gain a deeper understanding that is more integrated into your own ideas. Collaboration As an instructor, you focus on the experiences that would best generate learning from the learner's point of view, rather than just publishing and assessing the information you think they need to know. Each participant in a course can and should be a teacher as well as a learner. Your job changes from being the sole source of knowledge, to being a guide and role model. You connect with students in ways that address their own learning needs by moderating discussions and activities in a way that collectively leads students towards the larger learning goals of the class.

S p e c i a l I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l O n l i n e C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5, I s s u e – 5, M a y 2 0 2 0

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Benefits:

a. Convenience: 24/7 access from any online computer; accommodates busy schedules; no commuting, no searching for parking.

b. Privacy of Learning: Some people feel intimidated by presence of peers during the learning process. If they do not understand certain sections of a course, they feel awkward to ask these questions in public. E-learning obviates this issue. Learning is a private experience. A section or an entire course can be repeated as many times as needed. Questions to an 'instructor' can be asked one-on-one through an on-line query-response system.

c. Enhanced Learning: Research shows increased depth of understanding and retention of course content; more meaningful discussions; emphasis on writing skills, technology skills, and life skills like time management, independence, and self-discipline.

d. Leveling of the Playing Field: Students can take more time to think and reflect before communicating; shy students tend to thrive online; anonymity of the online environment.

e. Interaction: Increased student-to-teacher and student-to-student interaction and discussion; a more student-centered learning environment; less passive listening and more active learning; a greater sense of connectedness, synergy.

f. Innovative Teaching: Student-centered approaches; increased variety and creativity of learning activities; address different learning styles; changes and improvements can translate to on-ground courses as well.

g. Acceptance by Employees for Personal Development: Acceptance of e-learning systems is typically very high in the corporate world for one's personal development. This is because it allows one to follow- through on their Individual Development Plans in a focused manner

h. Maximize Physical Resources: Lessen demand on limited campus infrastructure; decrease congestion on campus and parking lots.

i. Outreach: Give students options; reach new student markets; appeal to current student's thus increasing enrollments.

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S p e c i a l I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l O n l i n e C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5 , I s s u e – 5 , M a y 2 0 2 0

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Amalgamation of the Creation and the Creator: Aspects of Rowling's life in the Harry Potter series

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We can find more than a few aspects of Rowling's life in the Harry Potter books. A few characters, objects, and places in the books are cited chronologically, reflecting Joanne's lifetime. Quid ditch is a popular wizarding game play. Just to start with, we can point out that the place where J.K.'s parents gathered for the first time was the same for Harry and his best friends, Ron and Hermione. It was the train departure from the King's Cross Station. Unquestionably, Mr. and Mrs. Rowling did not depart from the Platform nine and three quarters like Harry and his friends. Anne and Peter Rowling wanted their children (Joanne and her sister Dianne) to be well-groomed. The parents put stress on moral qualities as well as on the difference between good and bad, which can be seen in the plot, where the good is presented by the character of Harry Potter and the evil by Lord Voldemort, which is exposed in the third chapter of the thesis. If we want to recognize Joanne with a character from the book it would be, at least according to herself, Hermione Granger.

Hermione is a muggle-born, gifted witch, who cannot hide her obsession for books. Rowling also tried to be the best in her class, longing to know everything and read as much as possible. Also Harry has something in frequent with Joanne, for an instance the date of birth, loss of a beloved Mother, and also the fright of one particular teacher. In Harry's case it is the formidable and severe professor Severus Snape, the master of potions. This character was created on the basis of Joanne's professor of chemistry Mr. Nettleship. When Joanne was called on during chemistry lesson she felt precisely the same like Harry did when he was not able to react Snape's questions concerning potions. Joanne and Dianne were loved children, but they regrettably practiced the loss of one parent. Anne Rowling's death had a thoughtful effect on Joanne's writing. She never told her mother about Harry Potter, but was sure that she would have loved it.

The death of Anne did not change the plot of the story but all the memories and pain grow deeper and that is why we can understand Harry's loss with no trouble. The loss of a loved one is talked about on almost every other page of the first book. After some differences Joanne cut off contact with her father not a long time after her mother had passed away. So we can say that now she is a kind of an orphan Platform Nine and Three Quarters is a name of the wizarding platform from which the Hogwarts Express carry its student to the Hogwarts

School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. Muggle is either a person with supernatural abilities who comes from a not wizarding family (then the term muggle-born is preferred) or person with no magical abilities just like Harry. Consequently, she may have tried to partly deal with the poor association with her father when she created a few romanticized father figures, for example Albus Dumbledore, Sirius Black or Hagrid, who are very significant for Harry as they are friendly and helpful. Thus, Rowling admitted that the Harry Potter's world is one giant attempt to reclaim childhood. After J.K.'s separation and return to Scotland she was miserable. Her life appeared to be a failure and she did not see any standpoint future for herself and her daughter.

During this bad time, the demeanors were shaped in Joanne's mind. These dark persons are explained to Harry by professor of the 'Defence Against Dark Arts', Remus Lupin in The Prisoner of Azkaban. "Dementors are among the foulest creatures that walk this earth. They infest the darkest, filthiest places, they glory in decay and despair, they exhaust peace, hope, and happiness out of the air around them… Get too near a Dementor and every good feeling; every happy memory will be sucked out of you." (Rowling 1999, ch.10) The worst thing a dementor can impose is to kiss someone hereby steal one's soul. What happens with the kissed person is explained in following quotation. "You can exist without your soul, you know, as long as your brain and heart are still working. But you'll have no sense of self anymore, no memory, no … anything. There's no chance at all of recovery. You'll just — exist. As an empty shell. And your soul is gone forever … lost." (Rowling 1999, 247) As it was the gloomiest period of Joanne's life, Harry also struggles when he is bounded by one or more Dementors. To repel a dementor an enormously difficult spell, the Patronus attraction, has to be cast towards this creature. A wizard who casts this spell must be completely concerted on his very happy memory otherwise he would not succeed. We may suggest that this magic charm may be a piece of recommendation for some people how to deal with depressions. In nut shell these are the most important aspects for a concerned reader to deeply understand the story and in further research more aspects can be found.

A lot of people wondered when the Harry Potter novels swept the world. Some doubted what unique secret kept children and adults turning pages, distribution their excitement and feelings, and discussion with others about typescript and themes. This familiar reaction is

often connected with popular television shows or even family tales. Individuals feel an inner need to repeat, to restate, to float over details and bring the tale to a recognizable yet exhilarating conclusion. It is not magic, except one is referring to the magical power of myth. Myths from earliest and global civilization may not seem to have a straight link to the Potter stories, but the connections are there. Rowling herself said: "I've taken horrible liberties with folklore and mythology, but I'm quite unashamed about that, because British folklore and British mythology is a totally bastard mythology. You know, we've been invaded by people, we've appropriated their gods, we've taken their mythical creatures, and we've soldered them all together to make, what I would say, is one of the richest folklores in the world, because it's so varied. So I feel no compunction about borrowing from that freely, but adding a few things of my own." ("Living with Harry")

Her locations, creatures, humans and objects all owe their lineage to recycled symbols and tropes with just sufficient tweaking to make them seem new to modern audiences. Legends from various bends and countries of the world are explained here as Rowling adjusted them to bring them into Harry's world, and as the original team behind the films understood them on screen. These elements help us independently and together understand our world. That carries over as the conversions to epic films unfold. Harry Potter stories, like the myths from which they draw many unforgettable elements, speak to people of all ages and cultures. While these stories morph from page to screen, filmmakers give blessed attention to residual true to the mythology that binds these stories to audiences. This chapter examines the roles author, screenwriter, directors, producers, and actors had in a joint process that bridged centuries, cultures and symbols from the oral tradition to the written word to the big screen.

In the context of the HP series it becomes imperative to answer one question: "Why Mythology Still Resonates?" To this, Joseph Campbell opined, "Myths are clues to the spiritual potentialities of the human life". Myths can educate lessons, motivate us, and provide cautionary tales. Schorer stated, "Myths are the instruments by which we continually struggle to make our experiences intelligible to ourselves. A myth is a large controlling image that gives philosophical meaning to the facts of ordinary life" (360). When Campbell argued where young people growing up today get their myths, he pointed to instances like graffiti as

signs that youth are left to create their own myth sin a secularized, machine-driven society (9). They seek what Campbell calls "the wisdom of life," rather than simply information, as they look for ways to make sense out of their world. Rituals, clothing, and other mechanism of a greater societal mythology help in our search for fitting in and meaning. Myths also speak to humans' wish to consider possibilities and potential knowledge not yet lived. Modern popular culture, particularly science fiction and daydream genres, has seen a number of memorable myths. One enduring mythology is Star Trek. The mythical components that keep the series living and beloved by its ardent fan base were analyzed. NASA's mythos of the space race was bound by the reality or logos in the 1960s, while the parallel Star Trek mythos of fictional stories did not have that limitation (Kappell 5). The tales stroked people on an emotional level, and have bore longer and in greater degree than actual space explorations.

Like Gene Roddenberry, C. S. Lewis and others, Rowling, included fantasy elements into a sensible setting to create a larger world. Kapell talked about Roddenberry's development of "a kind of contemporary mythological system," with structural elements of the society from which it creates along with the core beliefs and values of the mythmaker himself. Like Roddenberry, Rowling's creations "latched on to a mythic zeitgeist and quickly grew beyond itself" (Kappell 14).Others examined dream and science fiction in modern media as mythology for the new millennium. Perlich observes myths as windows to our potential, as well as directs to explain our typical actions and strengthen "our learned patterns of expected behavior" that persist over time if they appeal to both collectivity and individuality (16-17). Accepted mono myths comprise Firefly, Star Wars, and Buffy the Vampire Slayer (Perlich and Whitt 5). Marek argues the concept of "a new class of mythology that has arisen in modern society" that might "influence, support, reinforce, or challenge" features of existing society (102). Images, archetypes, font and situations are hints to myths that are the foundation of modern stories. Emily Dial-Driver wrote about use of accessible known symbols and themes as is (for familiarity) and in dissimilar ways (for interest and variety).

A story such as this "can be read as a glorious fantasy or it can be read as a comment on the powerlessness of a child, of children in society. You don't have to choose—you can read it on many levels" (Brown 136). A lot of see Rowling's novels as fancy myth for modern times,

while not all consent with this view. Zipes decided that the novels were influenced by "mystery novels, adventure films, TV sitcoms, and fiction series" but he saw the series as prescribed, stating that, "If you've read one, you've read them all," and with adjectives such as "tedious" and "grating" to describe the books (177). Though, that recurring pattern can be seen as alternative of mythic construction, with the use of familiar designs as deeper symbols and basics that echo within the human experience. Myths can become cultural foundations. Pilkington said Star Trek "provided (and provides)a chosen family for its spectators, a reverie machine and a home, a refuge from the estrangement of daily life and a hope for the future of humans and humanness" (60). Life and death are usually significant cornerstones in myths, despite the time period or culture. Speculation about which characters would live or die in the final book was uncontrolled among Potter fans.

Deaths of much-loved characters, such as Dobby and Sirius, stirred huge reactions. Voldemort's renaissance and search for immortality were standards that linked these modern novels to ancient stories from literature and religion. Jung described these features as epitomes, well-known symbols that seem familiar since they are part of the human communal comatose. Mythic rudiments timelessly petition to our humanity. Harry and his generation have a place within that tradition.

Mythical Rudiments and Prototypes in the Potter Series & Films

Mythic themes and epitomes are present in the Potter series (Mills 7-8; Ramaswamy127-221). Sorcerer's Stone familiarizes us to the hero, known as The Boy Who Lived and later, The Chosen One. Harry is the child, a naive and orphan; many tales have a child brought up by individuals who do not love him or her. Vernon is a shadow father, Aunt Petunia is a terrible mother (as is Aunt Marge), and Dudley and associates are bullies. Professor McGonegal serves as nurturing mother figure, wise woman, and unattached maiden. Dumbledore, as wise old man and mentor, always knows what is best. Rowling's characters fit other epitomes. The Weasleys fill the role of surrogate family; Mrs. Weasley is the good mother and Mr. Weasley is the stern but loving father figure. We meet the tricksters, Fred and George, and Ron who will become the loyal companion. Ginny Weasley develops from a damsel in distress in Chamber of Secrets to a shield maiden in Order of the Phoenix. In Diagon Alley and on the Hogwarts Express, Draco Malfoy is set as a rival and bully, along

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with Crabbe and Goyle. Hermione is a mixture of wise woman, loyal companion, and shield maiden who helps in the mission and battles. Neville Long bottom and Luna Love good are scapegoats. Most Hogwarts scholars are either on the side of good or evil, shown through the individuality of the four houses and the sorting. Adult characters fit inside recognized categories also. Professor Lupin is a shapeshifter and scapegoat, as is Sirius. They serve up as father figures and mentors to Harry. Tonks is one more shield maiden, prepared to fight not only dark magic but civilization for her love for Lupin. Rita Skeeter is a gossip, spoil the truth. Cho Chang is the temptress, even traitor. Lily is cast as holy mother who puts aside Harry by her love. Mrs. Blackis another terrible mother, as are childless surrogates Bellatrix Lestrange and Dolores Umbridge. Peter Pettigrew is the final traitor; his actions resulted in the death of Harry's parents and the return of Voldemort.

Supernatural places are symbolic too. Number 4 Privet Drive is a wasteland for Harry, while the Burrow and Hogwarts are safe havens. Number 12 Grimmauld Place served up as both indifferent books/films. Harry's journeys take him to underground places, dark or dismal: the trapdoor in Sorcerer's Stone; the basilisk home in Chamber of Secrets; the tunnels, Shrieking Shack and Forbidden Forest in Prisoner of Azkaban; the cemetery in Goblet of Fire; the Department of

Magical Mysteries in Order of the Phoenix; the cave in Half-Blood Prince and the crypts at Gringotts and cells at Malfoy Manor in Deathly Hallows. There are peripheral nods to ascent and descent and light and dark. Voldemort's Dark Mark lights the sky. Dumbledore expires falling from the height of the Astronomy Tower, and all the students lift their lighted wands in a salute, which dispels the Dark Mark. Fred and George exit Hogwarts in a spray of fireworks; Harry'swand chooses him at Ollivander's with a rupture of light. As in many myths, light and dark, refuge and danger, upper and lower sites offer extra meaning.

Along with character and place, supplementary mythic elements emerge. Metals have special meaning or authority. Substance made with goblin's silver, such as Godric Gryffindor's sword, are permanent and absorb the powers of any target. The Winged Key in Sorcerer's Stone is made of plain silver. In wizarding money, galleons (made of gold) have the most value, pursued by sickles (silver) and knuts (bronze). Leprechaun gold appears the same as

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regular gold, but disappears after time. Several of the horcruxes are made all or partially of gold, counting Helga

Hufflepuff's cup, Salazar Slytherin's ornament, and MarvoloGaunt's ring. The colors of these metals are also part of the house colors for Gryffindor (gold) and Slytherin (silver). Green is usually the color of life and earth, and red is the color of blood and death, but Rowling upturned these. Green is linked with Voldemort; the assassination curse that gave Harry his scar and the liquid that hid the locket Horcrux are green. Red is linked with Dumbledore; Fawkes is red, as is the fire that frees Dumbledore and Harry from the Inferi Doniger and Granger are amid authors who have written about symbolic meanings behind and within the Potter series. It seems reasonable that Rowling, a great reader and naturally educated, deliberately included mythic symbols, themes, and archetypes. These elements exceed the stories and may be partly accountable for the overwhelming popularity of the series.

Globalizing the Wizarding World through Myth

Mythology as a storytelling form crosses time periods, cultures and topography. From Norway to Eastern Europe and back to Greek and Roman times, Rowling inhabits her novels with an array of characters and creatures that span early and modern times and places. She formed her own versions of these, changing them to fit her vision. Filmmakers changed these further as they grasped them on the screen. The series provides a global tour of tradition with references from Great Britain and beyond. Carol Rose includes background for some of Rowling's beings. Centaurs are familiar from Greek mythology, but few booklovers documented giant spider Aragog (Chamber of Secrets270) as a dip to a creature from Japanese folklore (Rose 344). Rowling played with diverse versions of dragons from around the world (Rose 103-107) when she explained the Chinese Fireball, Hungarian Horntail, Swedish Short snout, and Common Welsh Green in Goblet of Fire(326), Norbert the baby Norwegian Ridgeback in Sorcerer's Stone (235), and the PeruvianVipertooth in Fantastic Beasts and Magical Creatures. Differences of the basilisk have been part of stories from Roman times through Chaucer and Shakespeare (Rose 41). Elves, rascals, fairies, pixies, ogres, leprechauns, boggarts, banshees, and trolls reside in Scottish, Welsh, Gaelic, French tales and those from other times and places. Werewolves are recognizable from European folktales. Versions of the legend can also be found in ancient Greek and Roman times (Rose

391), as well as stories from Norway and Denmark (Baring-Gould 108-110) and Slavic stories (Pilkington and Pilkington 313). Rowling represents two versions: Remus Lupin's angst-filled werewolf, and Fenrir Greyback, known for his savage assassination of children (Half-Blood Prince, 393). The name Fenrir attaches the character to a specific werewolf from Norse legends, offspring of Loki and a giantess, who ultimately kills Odin (Lindow 111-114). While Lupin's werewolf is a troubled creature, worried about inflicting harmony others (Prisoner of Azkaban, 352-353), Greyback takes pleasure in his situation and tries to contaminate as many individuals as possible. He was the source of Lupin's bite and evolved to assault even when the moon was not full (Half-Blood Prince 334-335). Slavic tales explain men-wolves who carry out cruel actions under spells, counting one who murders his own daughters and baby grandsons (Pilkington and Pilkington 307-309) and one who kills his faithless wife and her child by her second companion (316).

Rowling associated references from dissimilar cultural legends when bringing her account of these characters to the wizarding world. Another example of Rowling's nod to global mythology is the veela (her spelling). First came in Goblet of Fire as the Bulgarian National Team Mascots at the Quid ditch World Cup, the lovely female beings perform a dance that approximately hypnotizes Harry, Ron and most other males into behaving in potentially life-threatening ways (102). Veela exists in many legends. Thomas Keightley explains them as "mountain nymphs, young and beautiful, clad in white with long flying hair" (492). To evaluate a beautiful woman to a Veela was the highest admire (Keightley 494), alike to Rowling's description of Fleur Delacour's striking and strange manifestation (Goblet of Fire 253). Nancy Arrow smith describes the Vily of Yugoslavia as firewood spirits. Those near the Hungarian edge have slightly darker complexions, and die if they lose a single hair; those near the coast have iron teeth, goat's feet, and wear gold caps (261). As per Ace and Olga Pilkington's translations of Slavic folktales, veela can take non-human forms, such as a horse (250), are healers (245; 270); and can achieve great feats (233). Rusalki are similar beings; always female, they are supernatural creatures associated with moisture and water, as well as woods.

Rowling comprised bits from the different myths, and pinches them for her own devices. In spite of the legends' imageries that these creatures live in water environments, Fleur cannot

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manage to free her sister Gabrielle undersea during the second job of the Tri wizard Tournament because of the grind lows (Goblet of Fire 504). Again, Rowling is both conscious and choosy in what and how she references folklore. Rowling seems backwards to antique mythology and more recent events. Gellert Grindelwald, the most awful Dark Wizard before Voldemort, stole the Elder Wand from Gregorovitch, and started his invasion of Europe, till he was congested by Dumbledore and incarcerated in Nurmengard. His motto for his awful deeds was, "For the Greater Good." With these references, she calls to mind the trope of the cowardly nature of power. By Deathly Hallows, it is obvious that Dumbledore himself was lured by Grindelwald's quest for power. All along with plot of the story points connected to pureblood, Rowling makes sure that readers recognize World War II evils and events.

In spite of Rowling's disparities on symbols, there is a thread that connects them crosswise cultures and centuries. Whether Jung's idea of a cooperative comatose, or anthropologists 'belief that all humans started from one place and traveled, there appears to be no geographic or historical age to limit Rowling's references. Harry's world is well-known to all.
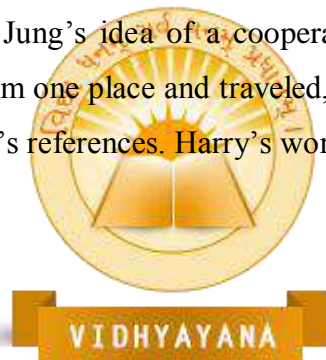
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THE CONFLICT BETWEEN TRADITION AND MODERNITY

IN SUDHIN GHOSE'S - 'CRADLE OF THE CLOUDS'

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ABSTARCT

The issues related to epidemic and natural calamities are the frequent themes in Indian English literature. India had suffered from many such calamities in the past and also suffering from Covid-19, an epidemic recently. Sudhin Ghose in his novel, *Cradle of the Clouds*, portrays the suffering of people during famine and their efforts to overcome the situation. The novel presents the conflict between traditional and modern views while looking for the possibilities of human survival. Due to the development of science, people believe more in facts and reasons which are scientifically proven rather than having faith in traditional ideas of religion and humanities. Thus, the current paper is an attempt to understand how such calamities have been managed previously and the role played by science and religion.

Key Words: Epidemic, Natural Calamities, Indian English Fiction, Science, Religion
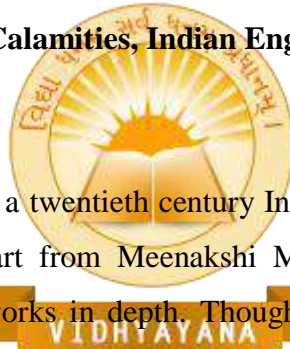
Ghose is a rare instance of a twentieth century Indian English novelist who has been almost completely forgotten. Apart from Meenakshi Mukherjee and Shyamala Narayana hardly anyone has analysed his works in depth. Though his fictional world displays some features of the novels of the 1930s and 1940s, it is also strikingly peculiar. His major literary achievement is his tetralogy of novels- *And Gazelles Leaping* (1949), *Cradle of the Clouds* (1951), *The Vermillion Boat* (1953), and *The Flame of the Forest* (1955) that deal with the childhood, adolescence and youth of his central character who is the first person narrator of this tetralogy. The nameless protagonist of this novel (called 'Balaram' at places, because he was born on the anniversary of the birth of the legendary Balarama of the plough) is from the Penhari Parganas, lost both his parents early.

Cradle of the Clouds presents the child growing up in an Indian village. It is the best organized of Ghose's novels in terms of structure. Ghose waves the stories within the stories in the box tradition of medieval India. All the episodes in the novel are linked up with the Ploughing ceremony the village women perform to bring down rain to end the drought. Ghose's village is not the usual Indian village, with its covetous money-lender, corrupt

Brahmin priest etc. The beauty of the land of the Red Valley and Blue Hills is well evoked; the warm heartedness of the Santals who live in the nearby villages and forests is well brought out. Events are presented through the eyes of the boy, e.g., drought means not food grains becoming scares but the narrator's favourite hibiscus plant drying up and withering.

Throughout the novel, one observes the conflict between science and religion represented by different groups of people. Ghose, also, represents various superstitions prevailing in the village. In this novel, the mind of a school boy with its innocent immaturity becomes the focal area to analyse the thought process as they impinge on it. He does not know his real 'duty'(*svadharma*) so he is confronted with opposing views on duty. The villagers' simple and yet devout faith influence the boy strongly. Eventually, he takes the traditional faith on trust as when he participates as Balarama in the ritualistic ploughing ceremony organized during a severe drought.

The ploughing ceremony, a religious ritual for bringing the rains, is the focal point of this novel towards which all incidents and episodes move. The myth behind the ploughing ceremony or *halakarshan* is explained in some detail. The protagonist takes his traditional faith on trust as when he participates as Balarama in the ritualistic ploughing ceremony organized during a severe drought. The women folk sacrifice their modesty and participate in the ceremony to end the drought. Ghose depicts the customs and traditions prevalent in the rural areas.

The protagonist was the only one in the village who was born on the same day as mythical Balarama, the elder brother of Krishna and hence the elders declared "You and the Second Master will have to help us. Otherwise we shall perish. We need you for the Ploughing Ceremony." (75) It is due to the role the narrator plays in the ceremony that he is called Balaram by the villagers. The villagers believe that Krishna himself is personified in the Second Master of the village school, Hem Chandra Nahar, who like Krishna, is the eighth child of his parents and is born on *Janmashtmi* day so he is chosen to play the role of Krishna in the ploughing ceremony. The impending *halakarshan* ritual towards which all actions and movements proceed in the novel is seen at various levels of meaning. The village people have a firm belief in the efficacy of the ritual to bring rains, but the Second Master, who is to enact

Krishna, mocks at their irrational superstition. Balaram, the protagonist, does not mock, and yet he cannot share the enthusiasm of the villagers for this sympathetic ritual. Balaram takes his doubts to Punditji, the wise man of the village, and asks: "But will they get any (rain) by simply repeating a ceremony performed aeons ago?" "Ofcourse they will." He [Punditji] spoke as though he was making a matter-of-fact statement... "Whatever you ask," he affirmed "you will get. Provided you know how to ask for a blessing. That's why it is important to master the art of thinking correctly." (90) Thus, The Punditji assures the protagonist that the ritual will succeed if he has a faith and the protagonist has no way out and has to accept it. Mashi-ma makes Balaram ready for the ceremony. He was put on a "short dhotie of red cheli, vermillion silk" (242). And he was handed over to Anjaliar-ma who was in charge of the ceremony. The very customs of the ceremony look very strange to Balaram yet he participates for his own people. He sees that "the place was cluttered up with a large number of water jars and pitchers filled to the brim" (249-50). At this point, recalling what happened just few hours ago, he sighs with heavy heart.

Just before the Ploughing Ceremony, in the neighbouring village at Mahisha-ban the fire was blown out in their houses and they pleaded for the succour. They wanted some water to put out the fire. But the villagers clearly denied providing them water by giving them various reasons. Showing this action of the villagers, the "tears of anger" (238) came into Balarm's eyes. This is very much unbearable for the narrator and he, himself, feels guilty because he cannot do anything in this matter as he says: "It was my fault, I felt, that they had had to go away without any water." (238-39) Later on he comes to know the truth when Punditji said: "The villagers should have spread themselves the sin of a holocaust. They ought not to have imitated Kansa who put fire to Brinda-ban. The Ploughing Ceremony by itself would have been more than enough." (239) Just as Kansa set fire to Brindaban, the villagers set fire to the neighbouring village, hoping that the holocaust will make the enactment of the ritual complete. And Balaram was just surprised when he saw the very women of Mahisha-ban, too, brought with them "pitchers filled to the brim with sparkling water!" (253) They were worried only for the while and now they were laughing and joking. The narrator plights: "It is the Golah which eventually received his wrath. The very ground leading out of the Golah has been blasted. They spoke as though the loss of the ancient

landmark meant nothing to them. I could not contain myself and asked Anjaliar-ma why the Santal women could not utilize the water they brought with them to put out the fire?" (253)

Anjaliar-ma answered him that, "the lustral water destined for Balaram must not be used for any other purpose." (253) There were many such customs and this was out of Balaram's logic. He was the only boy in the crowd as it was the custom that only women can take part in Ploughing Ceremony. The men of the village were not allowed to come out of their homes for that night. He doubts on his existence and the very purpose of his being there:

> What was going to happen to me? What did the women want of me? Why were they all dressed in their fineries as though they were going to attend a wedding festivity? Who was I? Why was I there? Was I dreaming? Some of the women were undressing as though I did not exist. Were they getting ready for a bath with all their jewellery and floral garlands? What made all the women so bold and brazen as to ignore my presence? They treated me as though I were an infant. (256)

Balaram brought down rain and fooled Kansa by ploughing the fields with his toy plough, and the ritual consists of the women of the village, naked, going in the dark to plough the dry earth with the help of a boy chosen to play Balaram. Some women were joking on him for "not being a boy but merely a girl pretending to be one." (256) He hated this addressing him as a 'girl' and was feeling ashamed of himself. He did not cry ever in the presence of others whenever he felt severe physical pain but, at this moment he could not prevent his tears and "he was weeping like a helpless baby" (258). Suddenly, he starts enjoying the company of Anjaliar-ma and felt like "a suckling babe in mother's arms" (259). It gave him a motherly warm. Further he declares boldly: "I felt transformed into a different being- no longer terribly shy nor ashamed of my masculinity." (259) Now, she was no more a stranger to him. He could not understand the reason of his crying just before a while. May be, he cried because first time he felt motherly warm in the lap of Anjaliar-ma:

> No one had ever kissed me on the lips before nor fondled my limbs with such loving tenderness. No one had before then offered me her bosom to repose on nor breathed in my ears such words of endearment as Anjaliar-

ma. 'The ecstasy of intense joy,' according to the Punditji, 'is manifested in the same way as the ecstasy of intense sorrow. They are the obverse and the reverse of the same coin.' May be, I cried because I experienced excessive happiness. (260)

Now, he was no longer ashamed though he wore nothing. He participates with 'faith' as he says: "I was different from the rest: the only boy in the midst of women. I did not consider myself a boy any more: I felt I was a man: I was their protector: my strong arm would defend them from all prying intruders. I felt proud to be distinct from the others in the courtyard."(261) Anjaliar-ma carried him on her back and she started the procession. They also shout with joy saying: "*Jai! Balaram! Ja*i! Hail! Balaram! Hail!" (250) Everyone made him request to bring down the rain otherwise they will be forced to leave the Penhari Parganas which they never wished as they say: "we love this land. We don't want to leave it." (266) He did not understand why they repeated frequently the same question. It was not in his hand otherwise he might not have waited. He explains:

> Had it been in my power to work a miracle should I have waited for so long? Did I not shed tears in secret when I saw the village cattle led away to unknown grazing fields far from the Red Valley? Did I not sob in silence at night time when the drought slowly dried up my Hibiscus bushes? Was it not my desire to see the Red Valley flourish that made me move in the circle of the Second Master? Was it not the same passion which made me contemplate working with Dynamiter, a man whom I did not like? Was I not the boy who prayed nightly in the *moucharaby*? 'Lord! Take me if you will, but let not the Penhari Parganas be drowned or scorched!' Was not the sorrow of my people my sorrow? Was I a stranger in their midst? Was I not a child of the red soil as much as they? Was I not tortured as any of them at the thought that the prolonged drought might ruin the villagers? (267-68)

The villagers call him 'our Balaram' who lead them out of the crisis and assure their continuity as a community. But the moment in which the protagonist becomes most closely

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integrated within the village community is also a moment of acute embarrassment for him. He feels he has been "robbed of [his] birth name" (250) and is troubled that no one "bothered to ask [him] what [he] thought of this method of despoiling a human being of his own appellation." (Ibid.) Throughout the novel, he feels the sense of alienation. The protagonist's isolated individual identity is compromised when the villagers claim him as 'our Balaram'. However, the tension between the alienated protagonist and the community is left unresolved in the novel. The story of the protagonist's integration within the village community is told in a flashback and is thus made to coincide with the moment in which he moves out of the pre-modern world of traditional storytelling and the close-knit village community to pursue higher studies in Calcutta.

The novelist portrays the details connected with the ceremony with great fidelity. Due to the long drought the earth was so hard, even though they poured good amount of water it was difficult to make a scratch. The women were bleeding and the sight was gruesome. As Balaram feels disappointed and blames himself for not "being strong enough to make furrows on the field." (277) As the night advanced, his heart beats increased. He was informed by the villagers that not one of the participants in the Ploughing Ceremony could return home so he became more worried.

Evil also appears here in the form of intolerant and sceptical rationalism, represented by the Second Master who vainly tries to interrupt the ritual. In spite of his criticism of superstition, Chahar turns up for the ceremony because he knows that according to the ritual, the women cannot go back home unless it rains. He has no faith in the ceremony, and plans to sell the prettier girls to brothels. He turns up drunk and starts insulting the women. When he accepted the proposal to act the role of Krishna, he was already informed that his task was to play on the flute from the distance while he joins the people who are ploughing the field and abuses women. He shouted at Balaram that "he was no longer prepared to play the role of an underling!" (278). But the miracle happened. A pair of night birds passed and their wing flapped the Second Master's face which suddenly changed his behaviour. And he started musing flute and during this time Balaram succeed "in making a few scratches on the ground." (281) Though his decent behaviour did not long last. He again turned the same

disturbing the ceremony and declared that "It won't rain" (281). He says to Anjaliar-ma who tried to protest:

> 'You don't like my language! But I like your thighs. Well, I'll give you the first preference. You have not a stitch of clothing on your back. And you are asking me to behave decently.'...Don't run away, my Beauty! Unless you want to show me your behind now that I know your front. Don't run away from the magic touch of Krishna's flute. It has beautiful names. (282)

This was very shocking for Balaram. He chastises him with Mahendra Chandal, the brass-bound staff that Punditji has lent him for the night. In the narrator's own life, Krishna instead of playing on the flute tries to take advantage of the women, as Kansa did. It is clear that the narartor's chastisement of the Second Master has symbolic overtones. And the unknown girl who hands him the staff in the darkness is identified as Myna in *The Flame of the Forest*; it is she who finally helps the young man to fight evil with the weapons of traditional faith.

Finally, the rain comes and "the agate-hard ground was changed into sweet-smelling soil" (285). It was indeed a night of miracles. "Such ceremonies were part of the tribal and primitive communities. One need not categorise these as fictive fantasies." (Abraham104) Anjaliar-ma carried him home and when she said, "Leave the child alone!" (289) so he can take rest. Hearing this, Balaram asked somewhat hurt: "Am I no longer your Balaram?" (289). And she assured him about it.

Thus, there is on the one hand the blind faith of the village people who believe in the literal truth of the ritual, and on the other hand the impatient irreverence of the Second Master. In between there is the attitude of the Punditji, whose belief is not in the ritual itself, but in the faith of the people performing it. Balaram wavers among these views, but finally at the moment of crisis the collective faith of the people pulls him through, and without knowing how, he brings about the miracle.

The impending *halakarshan* ritual towards which all actions and movements proceed in the novel is seen at various levels of meaning. The village people have a firm belief in the efficacy of the ritual to bring rains, but the Second Master, who is to enact Krishna, mocks at their irrational superstition. Balaram, the protagonist, does not mock, and yet he cannot share the enthusiasm of the villagers for this sympathetic ritual. Balaram takes his doubts to Punditji, the wise man of the village, and asks: "But will they get any (rain) by simply repeating a ceremony performed aeons ago?" "Of course they will." He [Punditji] spoke as though he was making a matter-of-fact statement... "Whatever you ask," he affirmed "you will get. Provided you know how to ask for a blessing. That's why it is important to master the art of thinking correctly." (90) The ceremony proves to be efficacious and the faith of the narrator is reinforced. And he declares: "He who has faith need not be afraid of anything, not even of Satan. Our trials prove our faith...Remember, truth is discovered in sorrow and in exile, and there is no easy way to wisdom." (303) Comprehension and appreciation of the tradition is a part of what Punditji calls "wisdom" which "alone can save the individual man" (304). And it only comes through the process of self-exploration because: "Wisdom is to be sought for and acquired through one's own efforts. Even if I told you all that I know you would not be any wiser. You will have to seek wisdom for yourself."(304) The seat of wisdom is the Cradle of the Clouds as a geographical region and his "juvenile quest for a glimpse" (132) of the place was not successful. Hence the novel ends with the protagonist's desire to undertake his journey "to the seat of Sapience, the Cradle of the Clouds" (304), which now presumably is a journey into the interior.

Thus, it is observed that, *Cradle of the Clouds* is a record of Balaram's psycho-spiritual development during his adolescence phase. The details regarding the physical growth are consciously played down drawing a sharper focus on the emotional and spiritual aspects. It is also remarkable that Balaram's life during the school days is fashioned by a variety of influences. Like Stephen Dedalus of *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*, Balaram, being a boy is always on the receiving end.

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The Socio-Cultural Issues of Parsi Community Reflected in Rohinton Mistry's Select Novels: A Critical Study

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Abstract

One of the most interesting aspects of the novel writing at the second half of the 20th century from the Indian point of view is the emergence of new talented novelists who have produced significant novels making a mark in the literary world. Among the modern Indian novelist, Rohinton Mistry has been a unique name in many ways. Rohinton Mistry is one of the most representative Parsi novelists who represents his community with microscopic details and precision. Parsi Community is in minority in India and yet have played a significant role in shaping the pre &post-industrialization, globalization and liberalization. Rohinton Mistry's novels dealwith the struggles and achievements, strength and weaknesses, ups and downs of the Parsi Community in India. The present research aims to study the representation of the socio-cultural issues in select novels of Rohinton Mistry viz. *Such a long Journey, A Fine Balance* and *Family Matters*.

Key Words: Parsi Community, Socio-Cultural Issues, Globalization, India

Introduction:

Rohinton Mistry is a post-independent Indian English writer who has greatly contributed to the development of Indian English Fiction. He gained considerable popularity from readers and critics for portraying the socio-cultural aspects of Parsi community in the context of post-independent India. His understanding of sensibility and representation of Parsi culture and their attitude in the social, political and spiritual crisis has made him different and unique novelist other than his contemporaries.

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A Brief History of the Parsis in India:

The Parsis are an ethno-religious miniaturized scale minority network in India. Despite the fact that they are minority in India, their commitment to the general public, financial aspects, business, science, governmental issues and writing has been significant. They are little, however joined religious network. In India, they live generally on the west shoreline of the subcontinent, particularly in Mumbai. The Parsis are the devotees of Prophet Zoroaster and their religion is known as Zoroastrianism. The first country of the Parsis, "Standards" or "Fars", an old Persian locale is found at present in Southern Iran. In seventh century, the Parsis left their country to shield their religion from being Islamized by the attacking Islamic Arabians. They looked for after opportunity to pursue their confidence, for that they came to India in the eighth century.

The historical backdrop of the Parsis is established in the pre-Islamic history of Persia. In the wake of the Arab triumph of Iran, Zoroastrianism "became steadily marginalized, and oppression and persecution of its followers became ever more acute." Seeking opportunity of love, a little gathering of Zoroastrians chosen to emigrate. In 936 A.D. the Parsis, named after the Persian area of Pars (or Fars), settled close Gujarat in North-West India. Much the same as the Pioneer fathers' voyage from a threatening England towards what they trusted would turn into a New Jerusalem, the Parsi relocation from Pars to Gujarat has been liable to mythologizing. They in the long run landed along the Gujarat at a place they named Sanjan, approximately 180 kms north of Bombay. There they thrived and came to be known as the Parsis, named after Fars, the locale from where they came to India. Specifically, their landing in Sanjan and the following exchanges with the nearby Hindu rajah Jadhav Rana have turned out to be one of the most broadly circled anecdotes about the network.

The Parsis were allowed the privilege to choose the shoreline of Gujarat gave they would not be problematic to society and be eager to culturally assimilate. The nearby rajah expected them receive Gujarati as their local tongue, to dress as indicated by nearby traditions, to get rid of weapons out and out and to rehearse their confidence as it were after

dusk to abstain from offering offense to the neighbourhood Hindu dominant part. As the Parsis conformed to the rajah's conditions, they were permitted to settle in Sanjan and since that time they have demonstrated faithful to their particular rulers.

The people group lost its advantaged position in the new Indian country state. They had not been content with the part of the arrangement and had not effectively bolstered 'Quit India,' for example the Home Rule development. Their "dedication and pledge to provincial goals were not especially versatile in postcolonial India." Many individuals from the network felt that a satisfactory situating inside Indian culture would turn out to be progressively troublesome and chosen to leave India for the universal diaspora. For the individuals who remained on, there remained the likelihood of affiliating themselves with the youthful country. 'Parsis had been in India a thousand years, they consider Indians,' one contention ran. On the other hand, there were likewise the individuals who experienced the Indian postcolonial reality and took shelter in a glorification of the Parsi accomplishments of the past just as to an uncritical sentimentality of everything British. This procedure of "social reversal" ends up obvious in Dinshawji's grievance about the change of road names in *Such A Long Journey*.

The Socio-Cultural Aspects of Parsi Community in His Select Novels:

Most of the Parsi writers, whatever be the genre of their writings, have tried to present Parsi culture and traditions and customs in their writings. BapsiSidhwa, Firdaus Kanga, ArdashirVakil, KekiDaruwala, Dina Mehta are some of the prominent writers who have given expression to the Parsi culture in their works. Rohinton Mistry is no exception to this band of writers. He tries to show the uniqueness of Parsi community by focusing on their way of living and their cultural heritage. All the three novels- Such A Long Journey, A Fine Balance and Family Matters –are crowded with Parsi characters. Mistry's characters respect the Parsi community whose identity has been historically problematized. It is a progressive community with a glorious past and a dismal future. By giving authentic portrayals of the Parsis, the novelist accustoms the readers to the Parsi way of life, their religious customs, prayers and funeral rites. Another important point is that as a chronicler of Parsi community

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Mistry is keenly aware of his community's predicament. In the recent years a large number of young Parsis have migrated to the West in search of better prospects. Mistry is one of them. All the works of Mistry foreground the heterogeneity of identity within the Parsi community and the dynamic nature of Parsi community itself.

Such a Long Journey is the first novel written by Mistry. It was published in 1991. The novel is closely linked with the social and political background in India and Mistry is well aware with the Indian politics though he left India thirty years before but his knowledge of Indian politics is immense. He presents his community through his characters who invariably express their concern for their community and the socio-political changes affect their lives. The Parsis are isolated and leading their life with full of anxieties in the vast sprawling forest of Indian culture but it has accepted the land and contributed to its development in its own way. The concern for Parsi community reflects prominently in the novel.

Gustad Noble is the central figure of the novel living at Khodadad Building with his wife, Dilnavaz and three children's and his friend major Jimmy Bilimoria and Dinshawji lives in the same building. The lives of these characters are disturbed by the political decision taken by the people in the power and their routine life highly troubled into the political crisis of India.
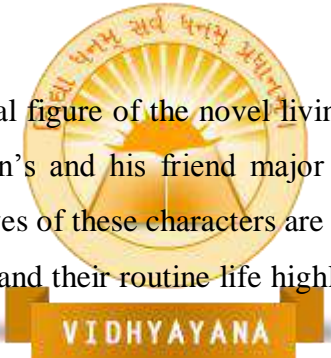
The novel depicts the tale of Gustad Noble, a lower middle-class Parsi who's struggling to make two ends meet and keep his family. Gustad is a hard-working bank clerk living in Parsi Colony with his wife Dilnavaz and three children. The family started falling apart when eldest son of Noble family, Sohrab refused to join in the reputed IIT when he had got admission. There are many prolonged interactions among Gustad and his family members or Gaustad and other Parsi of the colony or with his close friend and colleague Dinshawji. Some of these interactions were wry and outright blunt about the contemporary local Maharashtrians and their ways of life. The character Dinshawji is surely unhappy with the locals in general and dabbawala in particular. He burst out his anger with a rude dabbawala in the following blatant way:

What to do with such low-class people? No manners, no sense, nothing. And you know who is responsible for this attitude — that bastard Shiv Sena leader who worships Hitler and Mussolini. He and his 'Maharashtra for Maharashtrians' nonsense. They won't stop till they have complete Maratha Raj....Wait till the Marathas take over, then we will have real Gandoo Raj.(72)

The quest of identity is represented in the novel through a saner and clearer way by the character of Gustad who started receiving money secretly from an old friend that enabled him to go on a long journey. As it happens in the theme of 'quest' the journey of the protagonist character Gustad leads to his personal and political transformation enables author to represent new meaning in the life of Gustad. The novel documents in breadth and width the life journey of Gustad along with the upheavals and turmoil that overtook the Indian political system during the reign of Indira Gandhi. Thus, the novel is representative of socio-cultural aspects of Parsi community and at the same time it brings forward the individual traits and flavour of its own.
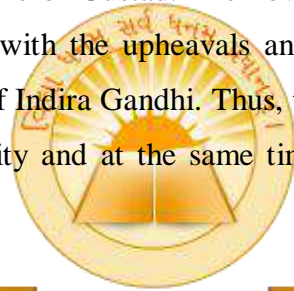
It represents the journey of struggle which is usually lead by male characters, most protagonists of the novels are male. The few women character that appear in the novel such as Gustad's wife and daughter Dilnavaz Noble and Roshan Noble, Khodabad Building Residents Miss Kutpitia and Mrs.Pastakia that are represented as the counterfoil to the male characters or their supplements. Even the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is referred in the novel but she is not dealt with the depth and vigour that she stood in real life of Indian politics.

A Fine Balance is the second novel written by Rohinton Mistry. The novel deals with a tale of the turbulent 1970s in India when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi declared a state of internal emergency and suspended India's constitution. The novel is primarily about man's brutal behaviour with man and the human spirit. Mistry's portrayal of bravery, self-sacrifice,

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kindness and hope in the time of misery are really amazing. The novel is set against Indian background.

The novel emphasizes the value of maintaining a fine balance in our lives by right choice. We need to work continuously to keep the life in balanced form. All the characters in the novel face many problems in the journey of their life. For them life is not at all easy going. Some hurdles are sent by nature while others are created by themselves. They have to struggle a lot. Some of them are able to maintain the balance while others are not so they keep on blaming their fate. The man is helpless before the fate.

The novel blends political history with the personal life of the individuals. Dina Dalal is a middle-class woman living in the urban world. She is a forty years old widow. She is struggling hard to live the independent life. Second, there is another world symbolized by ManeckKohlah, a sensitive Parsi boy. He feels like life is a burden. The last, the novel focuses another sight into rural India provided by IshvarDarji and his nephew Omprakash who struggles to exist in this world.

The four main characters of different backgrounds are in search of identity. They want to prove their self-identity in the society. The protagonist Dina Dalal has lost her parents when she was very young. She was taken care by her brother who wants to protect her as a bird in a cage. Dina believes in freedom and she also loves humour. She does not feel comfortable with her brother. She is forced to marry a rich gentleman but she prefers to marry a compounder namely RustomDalal. Before they tie the knot, Dina loses her husband in an accident. All her hopes are broken and she again had to be depended on her brother. Thus, Dina's identity fades away in the society as an independent woman. There can be seen the theme of novel in the following lines that appeared in the novel:"…you cannot draw lines and compartments, and refuse to budge beyond them…You have to maintain a fine balance between hope and despair…In the end, it's all a question of balance." (231)

Dina fights for her freedom and individuality but she faces the continuous failures and threats by society. She also lost her flat and had to work as servant in her brother's house. Some feminist critics have argued that the author has done injustice to Dina Dalal by showing her coming back to her brother's house. It shows that it is difficult for a woman to live

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independently without any sort of male-protection. Even she could live safely for some years under the protection of Beggarmaster. But the political situations like National Emergency disturbed Dina Dalal and also other characters in the novel. That is the reason why she loses her freedom.

After Mrs. Shoroff's death, she was not even allowed to study till matriculation in spite of her desire. Her brother, Nusswan, insists that she should marry a man of his choice but she proclaims her individuality. She marries RustomDalal, whom she loves very much. Dina is the kind of "new woman" who denies to be submissive. She does not accept the stereotypical feminine role given to her. Even on that cruel night, when her husband dies, she behaves in a very dignified manner. "No wailing, no beating the chest or tearing the hair like you might expect from a woman who had suffered such a shock, such a loss." (46)

Family Matters (2002) is the third novel by Rohinton Mistry. The novel has the city of Mumbai as the background and the theme of the novel is the city life i.e. urbanization. Mumbai was the city where Mistry was born and spent his early childhood, hence, there are many autobiographical shades and many nostalgic descriptions in the novel. The novel chiefly depicts the life-story of an Indian middle-class Parsi family facing dire economic crisis. By using the trope of one family – a Parsi family, Mistry attempts to represent a vast account of the predicaments that the India's Parsis who go through many ups and downs before and after their mass migration to various parts of India. The novel also dealt with the life situation of Persian-descended Zoroastrians and the ever-spreading corruption in Indian government body and communalism. The author usessimple language for narrating the struggles and dilemmas that the Parsi community that undergoes all the mayhem. Mistry uses a lot of dialogues and conversation to further his argument. Some of the major action of the novel takes place in Chateau Felicity, an ancestral home where a 79-year-old, Parsi named Nariman lives with his unconcerned family. Nariman used to be the centre of the family but now he's a widower who suffers from Parkinson.

The first half of the novel begins with an accident of Nariman resulting to his getting bed-ridden for his entire life. Once the patriarch of the family, Nariman now suffers

humiliation on a day to day basis. This results into a constant weakening in his physical and psychological health and the deteriorating care of his two stepchildren especially Coomy. She could never accept Nariman as his father in spite of his genuine efforts to be a father. The helpless man is entirely at their mercy of his ruthless step-daughter Coomy and her family. Coomy's family considers the burden of Nariman to be quite uncomfortable to carry and there is no emotional bonding them with him. Thus, there can be seen the theme of human predicament and interpersonal relation among the family members.

The second half of the novel deals with the post-marriage life of Roxana and Yezad and their struggle to manage the financial conditions of their family which got worsened due to the entry of Nariman's bedridden services that Roxana was obliged to undertake. Through the struggle of the Roxana and Yezad the author exposes the reader to the dilemmas of Parsi community in India and Indian society in general.

The theme of perpetual human struggle is represented in the novel by the character of Nariman. When Nariman accidentally broke his ankle, Coomy, his ill-mannered step-daughter become even more resentful. She conspires to turn Nariman's round-the-clock care over to Roxana. Roxana was Nariman's real daughter who was concerned about his father even after her marriage to Yezad, a middle-class Parsi who barely manages to meet his ends. It here that the problems start. Roxana lives a happy life her husband Yezad and her two sons Murad and Jehangir in a small house at Pleasant Villa. She started taking care of Nariman as ardently as she could. However, the inclusion bad-ridden Nariman in an already crowded house-hold soon becomes obviously painful, both physically and psychologically for Roxana's family. The more the sickness of Nariman increases the more financial debts get deeper. The already stressed household of Roxana's family turned out to be unmanageable. The growing economic concerns led Yezad into a financial scam in collaboration with Vikram Kapur his frustrating boss at Bombay Sporting Goods Emporium.

Thus, the novel depicts the tale of a representative blended family that struggles to cope with the failing health of their ageing patriarch. Throughout the novel, the father keeps

on living in getting nostalgic. He lives in the past overwhelmed with disheartened affection and disturbing social parameters.

`   It has been observed that Mistry's novels fairly represent all the aspects of Parsi Community; however, his works do not portray the women characters aptly. As it is a well-established fact that women play a very vital roles in rise and fall of any community, caste or religion. In this matter, Mistry fails to give justice to women characters while discussing socio-cultural aspects of Parsi community.

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PARABLES, TOOLS AND IMAGES IN AND THE MOUNTAINS ECHOED

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ABSTRACT

Images and purposeful anecdotes assume a significant job in writing. They, numerous multiple times, set up the peruser to expect certain manner by which the composing may take way and scene may unfurl. Khaled Hosseini, who is an Afghan-American essayist, has composed three books which are perused worldwide with all the three being endorsed for school examines in America. In spite of the fact that there have not been any Ph.D postulation on Hosseini"s books his effect on the universe of present day writing can't be denied- particularly about the circumstance in Afghanistan. His books are *The Kite Runner, A Thousand Splendid Suns And the Mountains Echoed*. His first novel *The Kite Runner* has been made into a motion picture in Hollywood. It has become a film industry hit too. Khaled Hosseini manages the issues, his nation of birth, Afghanistan has looked during the insurrection and war. He has become a voice for the individuals who are denied of their privileges. In an astonishing cluster of subjects he has composed, Khaled Hosseini has discussed the negativities that are eating the Afghan culture. In The Kite Runner, he has expounded on how ethnic distinction in the nation is eating the very texture of the country. In *A Thousand Splendid Suns* he discusses the state of ladies who are denied of pride in their lives. The select novel *And the Mountains Echoed*, however has the setting of Afghanistan, manages the feelings of dread and habits of the people. He draws out the habits of the individuals and in this manner he shows how they become offenders attributable to their own wrongs. In building the novel Hosseini utilizes images, purposeful anecdotes and different instruments. The use of these devices causes Hosseini to make his thoughts unmistakable to the peruser. The tale of Abdullah and Pari which sees such significant catastrophe makes one feels weakness to observe it. In this way Hosseini develops fruitful in doing what he does the best-narrating.

KEYWORDS: Allegories, Symbols, Tools, Afghanistan, Khaled Hosseini

Khaled Hosseini, an Afghan-American author has utilized Afghanistan as the background in the entirety of his books – *The Kite Runner, A Thousand Splendid Suns And the Mountains Echoed*. He is an ace story teller who brings his point home in a clear manner making one believe one with the heroes of his books. In *And the Mountains Echoed*, Hosseini has attempted to work away from what he had done in his past two books and has prevailing with regards to doing equity to the characters. As it is the strength of Khaled Hosseini he has utilized a great deal of images, exemplum and moral stories to drive his idea home, in *And the Mountains Echoed*.

The intriguing thing that sets And the Mountains Echoed separated is he begins his novel with a story which fills in as a moral story to what occurs straightaway or in consequent parts. The epic beginnings with a story which establishes the pace for the novel. The tale of Baba Ayub who cherished his better half and youngsters limitlessly has some unfavorable thing premonition in it. The essayist figures out how to make one feel that all won't be fine as the novel continues further. One likewise begins feeling a hankering to fix things yet as Khaled Hosseini is truly adept at unfurling the novel as life unfurls consistently with a contort, one just watches edgy to hook at the happenings however can't do anything as life doesn't give that opportunity. Baba Ayub's dread of losing his friends and family to the div works out as div comes and thumps on his entryway. This can be inferred to the destitution of the individuals who battle to leave its steel grips. He wouldn't like to part with his kids. He has a most loved kid among his youngsters Qais, who is the sweetheart of all as he is the most youthful. Baba Ayub can never be away from this exceptional child of his who has a ringer in his neck as a trick to become more acquainted with when he strolls in the rest. When the div thumps on the entryway of Baba Ayub, he and his better half can't choose which of their kids must be sent with the div who takes the youngster to an obscure land which no one has seen up until now. At the point when they select the names from the plunge, it is Qais, who must be sent with the div. The groaning begins the minute the name enters the plunge. Qais is offered away to div and the entryway is shut on the youngster as he strikes into the entryway with his modest clench hands. Div has no leniency. It removes the lamenting youngster. This is the very same route as Pari is offered away to Wahdatis by Saboor when the interest to meet his family costs comes and when Nila Wahdati needs to

receive the lovely Pari as her girl. Qais is offered away to div similarly as Pari to Nila. Despite the fact that Nila Wahdati vows to deal with her, Pari must be removed from everything that she held dear and ached to be with. Her life used to spin around her sibling Abdullah and a canine which had become friends with just her, Shuja. Shuja could never go anyplace however consistently sit tight for Pari calmly ordinarily to leave her home. Pari is content in her blamelessness with her sibling and the plumes he used to gather for her. She is the most joyful in his organization.

> …Pari''s hand quickly slipped into Abdullah''s. She was looking up at him, her eyes liquid, and she was smiling her gap-toothed smile like no bad thing would ever befall her so long as she stood at her side. (Hosseini, P. 20)

Qais, in the story described by Saboor to his youngsters Abdullah and Pari, was likewise as clueless as Pari seemed to be. He never envisioned his family could ever part with him, as Pari never could presume she was parted with by her own dad even in her middle age. Qais is removed by div. his dad nearly goes distraught for the cherished child once he leaves the spot. However, he had exchanged his child with the div to discover satisfaction in life that bliss evades him and he can never be cheerful ever after that. Indeed, even Saboor likewise experiences a similar condition subsequent to having sent Pari to the Wahdatis. He in certainty imparted a decent relationship to his wife's sibling Nabi who was the driver to the Wahdatis. When Pari is sent away to Wahdatis, he can never converse with Nabi as he feels it is him who had been instrumental in grabbing his little girl away from him. In the story Baba Ayub goes looking for Qais at last arriving at the royal residence of the div. The div having discovered such a bold man who had come the whole distance lets him see his child depending on the prerequisite that the child would not have the option to see him. Baba Ayub discovers his cherishing Qais playing with his mates happily and without any distress for having abandoned his adored family. In a manner Baba Ayub is grief stricken. He needs to hold his child tight however the scourge of the div doesn't enable him to do as such. Div reveals to him that it will allow him a help and that shelter is only the absent mindedness. He would overlook even the way that he had a child called Qais. Baba feels it to be a revile, yet as a general rule it ends up being a help in light of the fact that the agony of having lost his

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child everlastingly doesn't frequent him any longer. This ends up being a shelter yet now and again he feels despairing at whatever point he hears the jingling sound of a ringer. The chimes appear to help to remember some ambiguous thing yet he never becomes more acquainted with what makes the sound of a ringer horrendously dear. This purposeful anecdote of the tale of Qais, Baba Ayub and the Div continues drawing surmisings all through the novel, particularly in the lives of Abdullah and Pari. For a mind-blowing duration Abdullah needs to meet his tragically deceased sister however as he ages he becomes casualty of the Alzheimer's and overlooks that someone could be his sister. His memory gets bolted at the stage that he had a sister however that she would ever come to him in fragile living creature and blood falls outside his ability to grasp. He remembers he has a sister however when Pari attempts to submit him to memory and discloses to him that she is his sister he even proceeds to hurt her. In this manner the purposeful anecdote of Baba Ayub and his stunning child Qais plays all through the novel with different individuals and at different areas. Pari, being youthful overlooks everything as she develops yet has a profound void that occasionally throbs her which she can never comprehend the explanation behind.

In an interview Khaled Hosseini has said when the interviewer asked him

> Can you tell us a little about the title, *And the Mountains Echoed*?
>
> The inspiration for it was *The Nurse's Song*, a lovely poem by William Blake, in which he ends a verse with the line, "And all the hills echoed."
>
> "Well, well, go and play till the light fades away,
>
> And then go home to bed.
>
> The little ones leaped, and shouted, and laughed,
>
> And all the hills echoed."
>
> I changed "hills" to "mountains" partly because of the obvious nature of

Afghanistan's topography, but also because of the pervasive presence of mountains in the book. In fact, the mountains in this book bear sole witness to a couple of key, pivotal events. Just as a mountain would echo back a shout, the fateful acts committed before the mountains too emit an echo. They have a rippling effect, expanding outward, touching lives further and further away. I liked the idea of a decision or an act echoing through both place and time, altering the fates of characters both living and not yet born. (Mark)

As Khaled Hosseini has pictured the agony of having been isolated goes far and wide for the duration of the lives of numerous characters. Saboor can never live joyfully after the heartbreaking choice of re-territorialising Pari. He quits conversing with Nabi. Nabi's visits to his town Shadbagh become uncommon and sparse till one day he at long last quits heading off to his town. In any event, when he visits his sister's place maybe he has been fended off for reasons unknown even within the sight of all.

A chill had grown between us. My visit had been awkward, tense, even contentious. It felt unnatural to sit together now, to sip tea and chat about the weather or that year's grape harvest. We were feigning a normalcy, Saboor and I, that no longer was. Whatever was the reason I was in the end, the instrument of his family's rupture. Saboor did not want to set eyes on me again and I understood. I stopped my monthly visits. I never saw them again. (Hosseini, P.120)

Abdullah's leaving his home is equal to the leasing of the hero in *The Awakening* by Kate Chopian whose 1889 novel stands as the harbinger of new period of writing in American writing. Despite the fact that there she strolls into the opportunity just to end it all, however the leaving of Abdullah from his family also is a sort of suicide since he doesn't have the foggiest idea where he is going and what security life has for him. He doesn't know whether he will ever be getting a safe house over his head. However he leaves his home since he can't remain in a house which sold his caring sister away for keeping itself warm. He can't be in the glow which was traded for with her wails. He just ventures into the obscure. He goes out as a quill which gets separated from a winged creature and gets flung into the

obscure diverted by the breeze. This symbolism is utilized by the author adequately. It needs mental fortitude to desert everything and walk the untrodden way. It needs monstrous confidence in one's claim self to walk isolated. He leaves as an insubordination to what his dad decided to do to him and his younger sibling. He likewise leaves the house with an inclination that he will meet his sister sometime in the future. He leaves against the preference of his dad - the bias that drained the very life out of his reality. "The bird that would soar above the level plain of tradition and prejudice must have strong wings," Kate Chopin plaque, New York City library.

Abdullah's life from that point on isn't made referred to until some other time in the novel as a large portion of the novel is described by the viewpoint of Nabi. Subsequently one doesn't become more acquainted with much about Abdullah. Be that as it may, when one meets him in later parts of the novel, we see that Abdullah still has a similar sort of longing for his sister. He has gathered flying creature plumes all things considered and shapes to be given to her when he meets her. Plumes fill in as instruments through which he keeps the memory of his sister new. He never could once overlook her. Plumes are the ones which associate him to her. The agony in Abdullah's heart is likened to a chewing palpitation of a nervousness stricken man which never truly disappears yet holds hitting back with restored force having incited at sudden minutes. He keeps her alive and new in his memory, as the little house cleaner of Wordsworth's "We are Seven" kept her dead sibling and sister alive and holds advising to the examiner that they are seven in all in any event, when two of her kin were dead.

> "But they are dead; those two are dead!
> "Their spirits are in heaven!"
> 'Twas throwing words away; for still
> The little Maid would have her will,
> And said, "Nay, we are seven!" (Lyrical ballads)

Like this house cleaner Abdullah never acknowledges the way that his sister could never come to him. He accepts with most extreme confidence that he will meet her some time or another subsequently he continues gathering quills for her, which she as a child enjoyed.

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Hosseini utilizes the moral story of a plume which Pari gets when they all were going to Kabul. He feels some time or another he will meet his sister similarly as she got the little yellow plume which may have isolated from the feathered creature and crossed numerous miles before arriving at Pari's feet.

When Alzheimer's ailment strikes him Abdullah leaves a note to his sister in Farsi. He discloses to Pari in that how he would always remember her everything through his life and since he was slipping into the territory of general obscurity of mind he may never observe her again however he wishes she does one day get his letter and realize that he adored her a ton. It is a pity that he would never observe her when he was in his correct faculties.

> *They tell me I must wade into waters, where I will soon drown. Before I march in, I leave this on the shore for you. I pray you find it, sister, so you know what was there in my heart as I went under.* (Hosseini, P. 460-461)

This note by Abdullah is the declaration that she was consistently there in his life. As the more youthful Pari says his sister could be found in the despairing of her father's face in any event, when he was the observer or gathering to cheerful minutes. The misery of having lost his sister resembled a skin coloration (pg. 401) on Abdullah's face. The plumes which filled in as a way to shower his adoration on his younger sibling, later on become the operators which do disclose to Pari that her sibling always remembered her and his torment of having lost her was more noteworthy than the torment which she encountered as she was ensured by the distraction of the youthful age.

> Pari slowly shakes her head. She takes the box from me and peers inside it. . . "Only that when we lost each other, Abdullah and I, it hurt him much more than me. I was the lucky one because I was protected by my youth. *Je ouvais oublier.* I still had the luxury of forgetting. He did not." She lifts a feather, brushes it against her wrist, eyeing it as though hoping it might spring to life and take flight. "I don't know what this feather means, the story of it, but I

know it means he was thinking of me. For all these years. He remembered me." (Hosseini. P.462)

Kahled Hosseini interlocks the lives of both the auntie Pari and the neice Pari. More youthful Pari consistently feels she is drawn towards Pari as she has a similar name. She believes she isn't not quite the same as her father''s sister. She had heard Pari''s story countless occasions. Also, she generally requested that her dad disclose to her the story as she was maneuvered into its gravity. (pg. 400) Pari feels association among her and her auntie is no doubt however it is covered in riddle and diminish. Little Pari consistently dreams that she would gather enough cash in her secret stash and would one day bring her father''s sister to him and satisfy him. She likewise considers her to be as her kin with whom she has an extraordinary holding. Since she would never meet her in her young days she continues composing letters to her. The letters are the images of Pari's blamelessness. At the point when she is a youngster she continues advising everything to Pari through letters which she minds her own business. As she develops more seasoned her letter become less regular hence she quits composition. Be that as it may, they do fill in as images which let Pari-the senior, realize the amount she was missed by her family. William Wordsworth's desiring to see the young lady who had impacted him to express "We Are Seven" long after he composed the lyric is much the same as what Abdullah feels for his younger sibling. Abdullah's torment is more noteworthy than Wordsworth's yet it tends to be summarized in Wordsworth's words.

> I have only to add that in the spring of 1841 I revisited Goodrich Castle, not having seen that part of the Wye since I met the little Girl there in 1793. It would have given me greater pleasure to have found in the neighbouring hamlet traces of one who had interested me so much; but it was impossible, as unfortunately I did not even know her name. (Wordsworth)

The Div of the story is a moral story to enormous world which is alarming, unsympathetic and childish. Nila turns into the startling scene for Abdullah and Pari. She in her haughtiness and personal responsibility believes that there is no reason to worry, however that doesn't occur. Saboor's life likewise goes upside down once Masooma tumbles from the tree and loses her appendage. Life puts such inquiries to him that he turns out to be

completely lost to the degree of selling his little girl away to an affluent family. "I don't blame you if you hate me. It's your right. But – and I don't expect you to understand, not now – this is for the best. It really is, Abdullah. It's for the best. One day you'll see." (Hosseini, P.51)

She reveals to Abdullah that she is grabbing endlessly his sister which will be beneficial for him. Such an off-base impression of life Nila has. She figures her cash can purchase bliss for all. Lost point of view of Nila makes her to be a pitiable character as the story continues. Nila Wahdati however at first feels glad to have embraced a young lady, attempts to shower all her warmth upon her. In any case, Nila neglects to understand that all the materialistic delights of the world don't give any assurance of satisfaction throughout everyday life. She neglects to comprehend the need of inward bliss. Or on the other hand regardless of whether she thinks about it, she neglects to comprehend what satisfies one. She reveals to Abdullah that he would acknowledge what she has done in future, yet she herself can never be glad despite the fact that Pari was with her. Nila carries on precisely the contrary manner by which Buddy – the hero acts in the short story "Christmas Memory" by Truman Capote. Pal gets different presents on Christmas, yet he adores the kite that his old companion Sook gives him, gathering which he goes out to fly the kite cheerily. All he needs is joy and he knows how he can get it.

> Seeing her father's face in those photographs blended an old sensation in Pari, … an inclination that she had for whatever length of time that she could recollect. That there was a major part of her life the nonappearance of something, or somebody, key to her very own reality. Now and then it was dubious, similar to a message sent crosswise over shadowy byways and tremendous separations, a feeble sign on a radio dial, remote, chattered. Different occasions it felt so clear, this nonattendance, so personally close it made her heart stagger. (HosseiniP.214-215)

Khaled Hosseini takes a shot at oddness that every single one of the characters feels when tossed into the world. Each character attempts to feel a feeling of belongingness however that escapes every single one of them. Nila's want to be cheerful is the image of

present day pickle of the individuals. She needs to be cheerful yet she isn't prepared to successfully keep her family glad. She keeps her very own bliss above everything. When Suleiman Wahdati falls debilitated, she decides to neglect him and leave to an alternate mainland. She carries Pari alongside her. Be that as it may, she begins to carry on with a salacious life overlooking the impression it may have on youthful Pari. Pari grows up to loathe such ventures of her mom. This leads her to be a loner. Nila censures Pari for such conduct as opposed to scrutinizing her own self why Pari has become that way. "I take a gander at you some of the time and I don't see me in you. Obviously I don't. I guess that isn't unforeseen, all things considered. I don't recognize what kind of individual you are, Pari. I don't know what your identity is, the thing that you're able to do, in your blood. You're an alien to me." "I don't comprehend what that implies," Pari said. (In the same place. 235) Another image that is utilized is that of veil. Thalia is made to put a cover on. The veil is the image of her oppression to her mom. Her mom Madeline wouldn't like to be seen with distorted Thalia whose face is nibbled by a canine when she was a little youngster. Hosseini has utilized cover as „shame". Be that as it may, it is Odelia who understands whose disgrace it is. As Odelia can unmistakably observe, the veil is put on Thalia's face as Madeline would not like to be seen with such deformation. So the veil on Thalia's face is really a cover for Madeline. Cover is an image of Madeline's grotesqueness that is inside her. She is revolting to such an extent that she wouldn't like to remain with her own little girl. She neglects her with Odelia and leaves. The cover on Thalia's face is an image which attempts to stow away Mandeline's anxiety in her daughter's organization. She blossoms with her vainglory. She couldn't care less about Thalia by any means. When she leaves her on the island she never returns even once to see her very own little girl. This is the means by which the existentialism has flourished in the human life. Indeed, even a mother isn't prepared to deal with her youngster.

The image of the tree which is cut by Saboor is very tragic. The oak tree fills in as a checking of a land that has a place with Saboor. He as a child was exceptionally respectful of that old tree which as indicated by him had seen even the military of Genghis Khan walk past the spot. Be that as it may, after he sends Pari away to Wahdatis he turns out to be anxious to such an extent that he cuts the tree off with so much nauseate as though to mean he has no
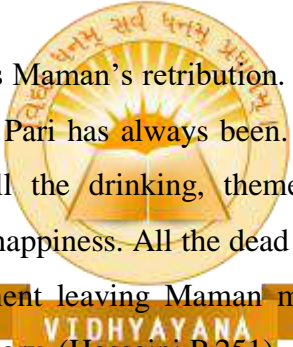
more little girls left to sell them away to keep his family warm. It likewise was to mean how this tree had been instrumental in rendering Masooma fixed. Saboor and Masooma's story had created under a similar tree. Be that as it may, the tree stands tall while Saboor''s life gets broke. The tree helps him to remember his disappointment throughout everyday life. Thus he slashes the tree off. A similar tree stump stays as a sign of the land which has a place with Omar when he returns to guarantee it with his family from the evacuee camp of Pakistan. A similar tree stump likewise turns into motivation to show how rich are far expelled from the scrapes of poor people. Adel's father taking a gander at the tree stump calls the person who may have cut the old tree a moron. Bu he doesn't understand that the tree was cut in such urgency as there was nothing to keep the family warm in the cold winter of Afghanistan. There is another image that goes through the novel-the image of an island. Markos' mother Odelia lives in an island called Tinos. She has a repugnance for the individuals who originate from different spots. She can't trust non islanders. As she can't confide in them, she wouldn't like to leave the island. Neither does she need her child to leave from island. She herself has become an island. In a similar manner Thalia turns into an island. She likewise doesn't leave Tinos once she gets acquainted with that spot. In any event, when she gets an opportunity to go out she doesn't go to seek after her training too. Accordingly they are simply the islands who would prefer not to get associated with anyone. They live in their own sweet existence where they don't let anybody come into.

Nila Wahdati's mammoth self image is the device through which Hosseini shows the cynicism that wet blankets into the lives of all associated and at last gobbles up that individual. Nila who lives without anyone else terms can't process it when her little girl begins to do likewise. At the point when Pari enlightens Nila regarding Julien and herself, she smolder at Pari. This pushes her off the bluff and leads her to her demise. She passes on a demise of a forlorn individual. Indeed, even Pari doesn't remain with Nila during her last days. An inappropriate choices that she took in her initial life lead Nila to the forlornness. She generally needs to be cherished and thought about, however it doesn't occur that way. She thinks by changing the things the manner in which she prefers she would purchase joy however it doesn't occur so. She gets bound as satisfaction is a significant relative unique. Evacuating Pari from her life when she was a child doesn't ensure joy for Nila. Hosseini

brings a point home piercingly that life has its very own arrangements. Whatever plans a person makes ought to be supplemented by the greater arrangement if not every one of the things crash and burn. Nila who figured she would "bring" satisfaction into the lives of Pari and all others at last couldn't discover it in her own life. Nila's karma doesn't leave her. She who goes about similar to the friend in need of others is left vulnerable and broken as her end draws near. In "Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets," Gilderoy Lockhart assumes praise for others' accomplishments at that point deletes their recollections. At last, a memory engage reverse discharges from a messed up wand and he loses his memory.

Hosseini in this way unbelievably depicts how life loses significance for the individuals who begin to cut life as per their taste and hurt others in transit in doing as such. Pari thinks about it when she gets a duplicate of the magazine wherein her mother's meet was distributed.

> …Pari thinks, this is Maman's retribution. Not only for Julien but also for the disappointment that Pari has always been. Pari, who was maybe supposed to bring an end to all the drinking, themen, the years squandered making desperate lunges at happiness. All the dead ends pursued and abandoned. Each lash of disappointment leaving Maman more damaged, more derailed, and happiness more illusory. (Hosseini P.251)

Thus Khaled Hosseini utilizes numerous apparatuses like purposeful anecdotes and images to carry a sort of premonition anticipation to the novel And the Mountains Echoed. The style utilized tells, in an unmistakable design, things about existence. Purposeful anecdotes and images utilized in the novel attempt the human endeavors look so modest yet chivalrous against what will undoubtedly occur throughout everyday life. This interfaces one with the characters and their habits.

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The Fire Sermon of Lord Buddha as a panacea to redeem the Modern Wasteland

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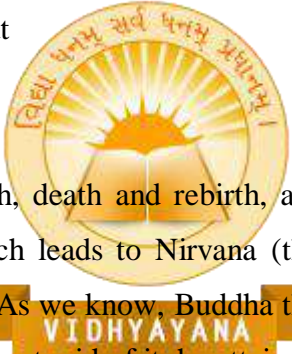
Abstract

In The waste Land written at a time when, according to Spender, "Eliot was seriously toying with the idea of becoming a Buddhist", Eliot directly draws upon the Buddhas 'Fire sermon'. After presenting the state of living dead in terms of the individual life in Part I, in terms of the domestic life in Part II, Eliot presents the sterile life in terms of society and civilization in Part III. The root cause of all this downfall is desire and lust in which the modern world is 'burning' as the Buddha has shown in his Fire Sermon. The title of Part III of the poem, called "The Fire Sermon", is borrowed from the famous Sermon delivered by Lord Buddha to the assembled priests at Sarnath. Through the fire sermon, which shows the sordidness of urban pleasures, Eliot gives universality to the theme of passion. The poet, having always been a town dweller, confesses to ingrown "urban habits" and though he preferred London 'to any other metropolis in the world' that he knew he could not by-pass its malpractices. Hence he calls it 'Unreal city'. Eliot wanted these malpractices to go by all means, just as Lord Buddha held that passion is a cause of perpetual suffering. It is then that one is able to connect 'nothing with nothing'. Buddhism provided Eliot an effective instrument to highlight the modern moral ethos. The burning of the modern world could not be put out without cultivating the virtues of renunciation and spiritualism.

Introduction

Buddhism appealed to Eliot in particular for its asceticism and middle course of attaining salvation which he desperately wanted for redeeming the modern waste land of doubt and despair. The catholicity of Hinduism had perhaps an affinity with his own liberal outlook of religion. Many times Eliot talks of renunciation in his poetry, as though some Hindu sage were exhorting his disciples about his noble virtue in his forest abode. The concluding lines of Part III are of great value from the Indian point of view. Here Eliot collocates the "Two representatives of eastern and western asceticism" and tells us that the collocation is "not an accident". These valuable lines are :

> "To carthage then I came
>
> Burning burning burning burning
>
> O Lord thou pluckest me out
>
> O Lord thou pluckest
>
> burning".

To be free from the wheel of birth, death and rebirth, according to the Buddha, one must follow the path of asceticism which leads to Nirvana (the root meaning of Nirvana being 'blowing out' of the fire of desire). As we know, Buddha thought that desire is the root cause of man's suffering. The moment he gets rid of it, he attains Nirvana. The fire of desire or lust is extinguished when there is no supply of fuel to feed its flames. Like Lord Buddha, St. Augustine too saw humanity as burning in the unholy empire of lust and concupiscence. He also again like Lord Buddha, suggested asceticism as the remedy. Eliot at this point specifically alludes to St. Augustine's experience recorded in third book of the Confessions : "To Carthage I came, where there sang all around me in my ears a cauldron of unholy loves". And again in the tenth book the same saint says: "And I ..... entangle my steps with these outward beauties; but thou pluckest me out, O Lord, Thou pluckest me out; because Thy loving-kindness is before my eyes".

Both the Buddha and St. Augustine reached the same point in regard to the 'burning' of the world in the fire of lust and its remedy, as has been nicely noted by Cleanth Brooks: "The wisdom of the East and the west comes to the same thing on this point". It is worth recording

here that Eliot fuses, in another context, the image of the fisher king of the Grail Legend and the figure of the Buddha as the fisherman which appears in Mahayana Scriptures. So it can be said that the collocation of Lord Buddha and St. Augustine in the present context is not haphazard, but calculated and conscious. In case of the Buddha, it is a highly relevant context. In this matter Eliot seems to share the view of Mr. Empson that "I think Buddhism much better than Christianity, because it managed to get away from the neolithic craving to gloat over human sacrifice, but even so I feel that it should be applied cautiously, like the new wonder-drugs". And Eliot, no doubt, proceeds very cautiously in the matter like a skilled physician who prescribes neither an "over dose' nor an 'under dose'. That is why he collocates' the two representatives of the East and the West which implies that he is not inclined to extremes in either case. Here Buddhas famous Sermon at Benaras is worth recalling, where he taught the doctrine of the middle path avoiding extremes.

.It must be borne in mind that the Fire Sermon is as central to Buddhist thought as the Sermon on the Mount of Christianity. But since Eliot chooses the title of Part III from the Buddha's Fire Sermon and since he uses almost the same word and in the same context, there is every reason to believe that he held Buddhism in a position not lower than Christianity. The Fire Sermon itself, as Mr. Empson points out, "Leaves Christianity far behind." The theory that Eliot turned to Buddhism, or for that matter to Hinduism, to "extend the Christian awareness" is to read and assess his poetry from a hind sight. It is true that Eliot was a Christian, but a poet's sensibility is not crippled by petty considerations of caste, creed, religion and nationality. Hence the Christian Eliot is "a later discovery", first and foremost, he is a poet of international status. So to approach the poetry of Eliot from the pre-conceived notion of an orthodox Christian is to approach him wrongly. The point is that Eliot's poetry is not the poetry of a particular religion. Moreover, Eliot declared himself to be "Classicist in Literature, royalist in Politics, and anglo-Catholic in religion" in 1928, just six years after the appearance of The Waste Land, in which a Buddhist or Hindu is as pronounced as a Christian.

To the great scholar E.L. Mayo, the passage ... "To Carthage then I came ... burning" is genuine fusion among three religious traditions, the Christian, the Hebrew and the Buddhist". The first line in the passage is a literal translation of the opening words of a passage in St.

Augustine's Confessions, wherein he bewails the vanity and license of his pagan youth in Carthage, and in the next the words of the Buddha extend the vision of human waste and self-deception to the whole created universe, finally, in the line 'O Lord Thou pluckest' we have a reminiscence of a proverbial expression drawn from the Hebrew prophets (both Amos and Zachariah employ it) who used it in every instance with reference to Jehovahs interventions on behalf of sinful Israel in the past. By altering the tense to the present idea of God's intervention is given a new and frightening kind of immediacy. The passage ends with a second allusion to the Buddha's Fire Sermon. The effect of the passage on the reader sensitive to such allusions is that of "three great world religions speaking as with one voice". Even the long debate between Eastern Sage and western Mystic as to whether the soul is saved by heroic self-discipline or 'by Faith alone' is momentarily resolved within the passage because, when seen within the larger context of the poem, it is the very revulsion of soul before the self-destroying fires of the worlds lusts which becomes as it were the hand of providence plucking the soul out of the holocaust. The soul's very disgust becomes its saviour. After giving this analysis of the passage under review, Mr. Mayo hastens to say with confidence: "What I am trying to point out, I suppose, is that the mood projected in the poem is equally Buddhist and Augustinian. For the second time in American literature (Whitman was the first who conjoined the themes of spiritual autonomy and liberation found in the Upanishads with the sturdy political and social individualism of the Deist tradition) Eastern and western in-sights were fused together without inner tension or strain".

Now a relevant question is : Why does Eliot collocate the two representatives of Eastern and Western asceticism particularly when Augustine by himself can be an adequate symbol of the burning of lust with reference to his coming of Carthage? Or why does Eliot pull in Lord Buddha in the passage? He has cited the ' two representatives' of the East and the West because he wants to bring the entire globe together in pursuance of spiritualism and asceticism. No doubt, the world is a single unit in such matters. This is affirmed by what he has said in his Notes on The Waste Land. "The collocation of these two representatives of eastern and western asceticism, as the culmination of this part of the poem, is not an accident" or we can say that he does so in order to emphasize the great asceticism of the Buddha, who was a born prince with all luxuries at his command; but who in the prime of his

youth renounced the throne, his young beautiful wife and his newly born son and walked out to a place from which there is no returning.

The Waste Land signifies that man's worldly 1ife is spiritual death and there must be a renewal of asceticism before they can be remedied. He has collocated Lord Buddha and saint Augustine in order to suggest that regeneration is possible, but only through penance, suffering and self discipline. The mythical Waste Land of the fisher king symbolizes contemporary decay and spiritual sterility. The poem presents "a vision of dissolution and spiritual draught". This spiritual and emotional sterility of the denizens of the Waste Land arises from the degeneration, vulgarization, and commercialization of sex. Eliot's study of the fertility myths of different people has convinced him that sex act is the source of life and vitality, when it is exercised for the sake of procreation and when it is an expression of love. But when it is severed from its primary function, and is exercised for the sake of momentary pleasure or monetary benefit, it becomes a source of degeneration and corruption. It then represents the primacy of the flesh over the spirit and this results in spiritual decay and death. The section is a Sermon but it is a sermon by examples only. The sterile burning of lust is brought out by different sex experiences in the contemporary Waste Land.

The section opens with Tiresias surveying the Thames scene in the autumn. The leaves have fallen down and the wind moves without any rustle. The Thames is deserted. In the summer, it had been the haunt of nameless ladies in search of momentary pleasure and the rich sons of business directors equally in need of pleasure. After having their round of pleasure, they have all left. The river is strewn all over with empty bottles, cigarette cases, papers, handkerchiefs, etc., the remainder of the orgy of pleasure on its banks. The water is a source of purification and regeneration but the degenerate modern man does not realize this, and so does not hesitate to defile the purity of the river which, "sweats oil and tar". The pollution of the river symbolizes spiritual degeneration. The river scene puts us in mind of a similar scene in Spenser's Prothalamion. But in Spenser's scene the nymphs and their lovers prepare for wedding, but in the contemporary scene they assemble there merely for an orgy of pleasure. The contrast is jarring, and it is a measure of the spiritual degeneration in the 20th century.

The protagonist mourns the pollution of the river water. As he sits on its banks fishing in the dull canal near the gas-house, a cold wind blows. It brings to him the sound of the senseless laughter of London Crowds who move about rattling like dried bones. Memories crowd in upon him, and he is reminded of Bonivard in the prison of Chillon in Byron's famous poem, lamenting his loss of freedom on the banks of lake Leman; or the captive Jews in The Bible weeping by the river Babylon. Since he is the spokesman of humanity, one who has fore suffered all, one whose memories go to the remote past, the scene also reminds him of the brother of the fisher king, fishing for the regeneration of his brother, and of Ferdinand, mourning the death of his father, the king. Water and fishing were symbols of transformation and regeneration in the past, but now they have lost their spiritual significance. The surroundings of the river are dirty, slimy rats creep by, naked dead bodies float on the river, bones are scattered all over, and are rattled as the rats move about. Such is the spiritual degeneracy in the modern Waste Land. The degeneracy in further symbolized by the fact that Mrs. Porter and her daughter wash their feet in soda water, not for their spiritual purification, but to make their flesh fairer to attract more males. Reference to "sound of horns and hunting" in Marvell's Coy Mistress puts us in mind of Actaeon being brought face to face with Diana, the goddess of Chastity. However, in this passage the 'horns' are the horns of motor cars, and they carry the beastly and coarse Sweeney to Mrs. Porter, a brothel keeper. The lust and sexual perversion of the modern man is further symbolized by the French song, "O' these children voices, singing in the choir" from Verlaine's Parsifal, in which Sir Parsifal reaches the Chapel perilous in the quest of the Holy Grail, but there is no purity in his heart, and his sex instincts are aroused by the children voices singing. Similarly, the song of the nightingale does not suggest a story of suffering and purification, but one which sanctions man's sexual brutality. Thus there is complete vulgarization of values.

To conclude : sexual perversion and lust are the causes of spiritual death and degeneracy in the modern world. This degeneration is to be seen in all sections of society, the rich, the middle class, and the poor. Regeneration can come about only if the modern humanity heeds the teaching of the great moral and religious teachers, both of the East and the West. This is emphasized by references, both to the teachings of St. Augustine in his Confessions and of Buddha in the Fire Sermon. In a way we can say that here T.S. Eliot is exhorting the modern

civilization to burn all desires. Just as Lord Buddha had done at Sarnath. The full significance of fire or 'burning' in the Fire Sermon is not to be realized without an appreciation of the ritual still current in Hindu society. All ceremonies in a Hindu family - birth, marriage, occupation of a new house etc. are performed with the ritual of burning of twigs of the fig tree, the tree under which Buddha lost his selfhood and experienced the illumination, Fire, thus, has a negative function at a simple level and a positive one at a higher level. Etymologically speaking, the Sanskrit word for fire is agni from which the verb 'ignite', which means to produce light, spark, knowledge. Agni, then is like the sun, the prime source of all light and the sun in Indian symbolism stands for knowledge, the highest end of man's endeavor on earth. Hence all Yoga begins with salutations to the sun and with homa or sacrifice to fire. Agni or fire occupies the place of great importance as a divinity in Hindu community and as an essential element in Buddhism. The word 'Buddha' also means one who is awake and who awakens a new life in others - a life of light and knowledge.
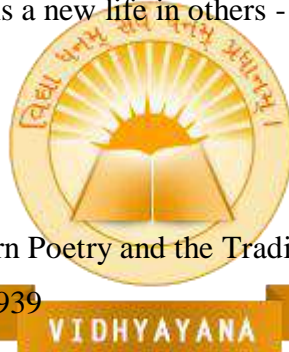
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Pandemic and Literature: A Saga of Human Survival

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Everybody knows that pestilences have a way of recurring in the world; yet somehow we find it hard to believe in ones that crash down on our heads from a blue sky. There have been as many plagues as wars in history; yet always plagues and wars take people equally by surprise. (Camus 18)

These prophetic words of Camus very well indicates the process of acceptance to an ongoing pandemic. Here, he describes the human tendency to react towards any unacceptable situation and the way people try to live initially in an imagined normalcy, trying to pretend as if nothing has changed till the time when inevitably they have to confront the dire reality that nothing has remained as it used to be…

COVID-19 and the paradigm-shifting events resulting in the present times promise to change us thoroughly in strange ways. It will certainly divide human lives and cultures into a before and after. The human race will emerge in a new light – changed, however,in the present times, those changes remain uncertain and mystery for us all. The sensory perception of this pandemic – empty streets, closed academic buildings, feared human faces, the masks, the worry and tension on the faces of doctors and nurses, the antiseptic smells, the increasing number of deaths - will survive in our minds and bodies till we die, making us realise and relive these horrified moments of human helplessness and inefficacy.

Pandemic - the word describes the widespread occurrence of disease, in excess of what might normally be expected in a geographical region. However, COVID-19 is not the first that is being faced by the human race. Right from the pre historic times till today, Cholera, bubonic plague, smallpox, influenza are some of the most brutal killers in human history; especially smallpox, which has killed between 300-500 million people in its 12,000 year existence.

The history of world literature, right from Homer's *Iliad* and Boccaccio's *Decameron* to Jack London's *The Scarlet Plague* and Albert Camus' *The Plague*, deals with the subject of such pandemics and not only recorded the dry facts of these happenings rather worked as a way of

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catharsis along with recording the human emotions and the way human reacted during these situations and how strongly revived from these health crisis.

Similarly, Literature has a prominent part in the present times too, in framing the responses of varied classes to the COVID-19 pandemic. Ranging from the classics to contemporary works of literature, reading of these pandemic reactions offers not only a way of an uncertain comfort but also a guide for what might happen next. Undoubtedly, turning to a few contextual texts are worth to better understand human reactions and how the human race might be able to mitigate the present challenges to come out with stronger and with a positive mind-set.

Considering the English-language literature, the novel, *The Last Man* (1826) written by Mary Shelley (1797–1851), is believed to be one of the first apocalyptic novels, describing the future Britain between 2070 and 2100. Quite famous for her novel *Frankenstein* (1818), Shelly narrates a futuristic scenario that had been ravaged by a plague; hardly a few people appear to be **immune** and these **persons avoid contact with others.**The concept of immunization described by the author reflects her deep understanding of contemporaneous theories about the nature of contagion. Keeping the theme and the aspects dealt here into the consideration, it makes the reader realize of two major issues that can be directly connected to the present COVID – 19 situation. Not only the people are expected to isolate themselves from others but at the same time the problem of immunity is emphasised by medical teams dealing with the death of the effected people.

The same aspect of**self-isolation**is dealt with, in another light in Camus' novel *The Plague*. This isolation creates an anxious awareness about the necessity of human contact and relationships amongst the plague-stricken Algerian city of Oran:

> *This drastic, clean-cut deprivation and our complete ignorance of what the future held in store had taken us unawares; we were unable to react against the mute appeal of presences, still so near and already so far, which haunted us daylong.*(Camus 34)

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Giovanni Boccaccio's (1313-1375) celebrated work,*Decameron* (1353), situatedin the times of the Black Death, explicitly reveals a prominent role of literature, specifically storytelling (in this case) during these disaster days. During the Black Death, the characters, ten people, self-isolate themselves, in a villa outside Florence for two weeks. To engage themselves for these many days in isolation, these characters decided to narrate stories of morality, love, sexual politics, trade and power. These narratives of theirs not only discuss about the social structures and interactions of the Renaissance times but also offer the listeners (story readers) possible ways through which they plan to restructure their "normal" everyday routine that has been interrupted because of this pandemic.

Tracing the mentions of these pandemics in the Greek Literature, there is overt mention of plague in the classical work of Homer, *Iliad*. The mention of plague in Greek camp at Troy is in the form of punishment against the enslavement of Chryseis by Agamemnon. It is believed that such disasters are devices of Heavens to make people realize their ill-judged behaviours. In the Holy Bible (e.g., Exodus 9:14, Numbers 11:33, 1 Samuel 4:8, Psalms 89:23, Isaiah 9:13) too, the plague (pandemics) was considered to be God's punishments for sins, so the Israelites were warned to behave morally providing the frightening description of the spread of plague.

Connecting the same to the present situation, this can be directly observed as a result of human behaviour towards Nature. The environmental issues are at their peak and the ethical responsibility of ours are neglected conveniently. This pandemic can be seen as Nature's rebooting mode where air pollution has dropped significantly all over the world. The level of carbon dioxide has decreased on a large level. The water in the canals are cleaner and the sea creatures are visible even near the shores. The consumption of fuel has gone low drastically and Nature is alive once again.

Undoubtedly, these situation has negative consequences too. COVID-19 has shaken up the economic systems worldwide and has destructed the typical institutional processes. But at the same time, the world has seen a drastic shift at many levels. Considering the education institution front, the major shift is observed towards remote learning in universities all around the world. Such crisis are the severe blows from the Almighty to awake people from their age

old conventionalities and push them to lean towards new ways of life. Learn to go with the flaw and adapt new ways of survival.

Jack London's*The Scarlet Plague* (1912), is quite a noteworthy example of a post-apocalyptic fictional wright-up in modern literature. The story is situated in a ravaged and wild America, moving around 2073, narrating the happenings of 2013 when the Red Death turned out to be an uncontrollable epidemic, depopulatingand almost destroying the whole world. Though it was published nearly a century ago, *The Scarlet Plague* soundstoo contemporary as it lets the modern readers reflect on the fear of pandemics, a fear that has been very much alive. When the disease like plague spread, no medicine can be of any help, and nothing can stop it from striking; the only escape is to stay away from infected persons and contaminated objects.

> *The heart began to beat faster and the heat of the body to increase. Then came the scarlet rash, spreading like wildfire over the face and body. Most persons never noticed the increase in heat and heart-beat, and the first they knew was when the scarlet rash came out. Usually, they had convulsions at the time of the appearance of the rash. But these convulsions did not last long and were not very severe. ... The heels became numb first, then the legs, and hips, and when the numbness reached as high as his heart he died.*(London)

Another thing quite worth noticing in London's novel is the role of media. The "newspaperman" (as the media was limited to newspaper only and no other source of information was available) was called a hero along with a bacteriologists. There seems to be a positive role of media providing reliable news to public and keeping them attached to the world. But in modern times, the media (newspapers, internet, TV news channels etc.)is accused of exaggerating the grim situation and contributing to the misunderstandings. They manipulate the research evidences regarding public health. Media is accused of spreading false information and exaggerate fear in public. Albert Camus' *The Plague* (1942) and Stephen King's *The Stand* (1978) brought readers' attentions to the failures of the state to either contain the disease or moderate the ensuing panic. The disease seems like a wold fire that cannot be stopped.

The narrator is well aware of how regrettable is his inability to record at this point something ... In the memories of those who lived through them, the grim days of plague do not stand out like vivid flames, ravenous and inextinguishable, beaconing a troubled sky, but rather like the slow, deliberate progress of some monstrous thing crushing out all upon its path.(Camus 88)

The situation is befitting at present times too where the government worldwide is putting their best efforts to control this situation. The media is playing their own role in best possible unbiased manner. Still, it's not in our hands yet. It seems that the pandemic is a kind of river that has divided the world in two sides. In the words of Katherine Anne Porter, the experience has "simply divided my life ... and after I was in some strange way altered ... it took me a long time to go out and live in the world again." (Outka)In her collection of three short novels *Pale Horse, Pale Rider* (1939), she narrates her experience of facing plague and reviving through it.

One of the most profitable aspects of literature is the catharsis it avails to the reader. The above-mentioned texts describe troubled realities of pandemic and apocalypse conditions in varied manner by indigenous peoples and the experiences of the characters dealing with these situations. The readers can use theirperiod of self-isolation for possible alternate structures to replace the after-corona world. Simultaneously, one might pen out stories about how we live and what stories tobe told to the generations who would survive this pandemic?

One more thing to be done while reading these texts is comparison. Comparison between these pandemics and COVID-19 can be a very useful and thought worthy process. The medical situation can be compared with fatal ratio and the outbreak of the virus. The spreading ways can be compared. The useful one would be the human reaction and the emotional state. One might unfold the mistakes committed and the actions that needed to be avoided. To compare the public life – then and now. The last and the most necessary things not to compare but to learn from these literary works are the survival instinct, the fighting spirit and human endeavour that beat any deadly virus at any point of time.

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At last, one need not forget "necessity is the mother of all invention" and the social distancing made people learn the ways to deal with it, too. However, literary texts provide us an opportunity to observe how similar crises were managed previously, ponder over the ideas applied in the past and meditate on how to restructure the societies more equitably, avoiding the mistakes committed by the people previous.

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The Treatment Of Nature In The Poems of Tagore and Makrand Dave.

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Abstract

This research paper presents an extensive study on treatment of nature by Tagore and Makaran Dave in their poetry. Both are eminent writers in their literature. Tagore and Dave dealing with the theme of nature coated with mysticism and it results in spirituality. Specifically nature is the medium for both the poets to evolve around spiritual world.this paper will also propound the nature and its mystical presence in the poetry of Tagore and Makarand Dave. At the end of the paper it gives a comparative study of the poems of Tagore and Makarand Dave.

key words: poetry, nature, symbolic,spiritual, mystical.

Introduction

Tagore is a poet of nature. He loves nature as one of the divine elements. His attitude towards nature is purely mystical. He gives vivid picturesque description of the various of nature, such as : Flowers, Birds, Sky, Stars, Clouds, Dark night, Stary Night, Trees, Ocean, River, Honey Bees, Waterfall and Strange Known and Unknown Objects of the nature. All these objects provides sensibility, scents and panaroma of the land. Most of the images also derived from human world. For example : Child, Maid and Bride and Bridegroom. Moreover, he also uses divine and pious objects in the treatment of the nature. They are Lord, God, Truth, Almighty etc…

The world of nature is enchanting for him. He says, " Nature forms, fragrance and beauty of life and death – all these have been combined to give birth to a large half recognized being who used ever to accompany me in various forms.(37)". Thus, Tagore himself confesses that this he felt in the later stage of life. In this way, from the very beginning the poet had almost Wordsworthian feeling of life in nature. Tagore is a great river poet. As a dreaming boy he observed sunrise, sunset, waterfall, the fountains of beauty and joy. This was the first mical and spiritual life. The great awakening as the poet calls it, " The

Waterfall he enjoyed with flowing off river Padma slowly and fast.(78)" Thomson says, " He is a river poet first and last.(69)"

Tagore is a nature poet so he is the fond of Bengali seasons. His descriptions of the different seasons are remarkable and admirable. Edward Thomson writes, " His very many descriptions of the rainy season have imaginative touches, the lightening like a fiery snake, biting the darkness again and again, the clouds appearing on the aerial stage like dancers.(56)" Moreover, the silver lining behind the dark clouds shows his positive attitudes. Autumn is a favourite subject for him because the falling leaves remind him the death and fresh leaves remind him the idea of new life. He did not care for the winter because of bitter cold. Like Shelley, he loves nature in her more dynamic vaster and wider aspects. He is also aware of harsh, cruel sides of nature. A terrible land storm – sea storm have been also depicted in his poems. Here is the description of a terrible land storm, " Like fruit shaken free an impatient wind from the veils of its mother flower.(23)" The sea waves also gives a realistic picture of nature, " On the breast of the shoreless sea, destruction swings and sweeps in dreadful festival. (23)" This is the grandest, greatest terrible scene he ever observed.

Total identity with nature has been depicted in the picture of the lonely girl at noon. She is dumb. This is a pathetic picture of everyday life in nature. Moreover, he hears the cries of birds and animals. He seems to listen to the primeval voice of nature. He says, " I peep into the primeval nursery of life where the mother earth thrills at the first leaving the clutch near the breast.(12)" There is a wonderful combination of romantic fancy and evolutionary biology.

Tagore believes that nature can be the best teacher and guide for the mankind. Wordsworth also believes in nature's education in theory. Tagore tries his best to give practical ideas in the treatment of nature. Really, his vision of nature is quite different from Wordsworth. For Tagore, nature is a vast store house of imagery, symbols, similies and metaphors. There is a surprising wealth and abundance of beauty and joy in the nature. In this respect, Tagore has been regarded as the great nature poet so far as concern with his visual graphic and various pictures of nature. In this respect, Tagore remains unsurpassed and unmatched in the treatment of nature. S.B.Mukherjee comments on Tagore's pictorial art in

the following words, " There is hardly a thought or concept or emotion that does not grow with vivid suggestive, images from nature(61)". Tagore's picturesque art is more profound and sensible. He himself depicts, " With an eye made quiet by the power of harmony and the deep power of joy (57)."

One of the most striking salient features of Tagore's Gitanjali is the sublime and divine nature, plays it unique role in his life. Tagore stands before nature with his senses fully opened and receptive. Poem 5 reveals that the poet is being one in all the creature of nature. To quote the relevant pessage, " Today the summer has come at my window with its sighs and murmurs of the bees flying there ministerly at the court of the flowering grove." Poem 21 illustrates how the waves of the sea call upon the poet loudly to launch his boat. The poet hears the sweet sound of music coming from the sea and wind from the other shore. The sound of music calls him. He strongly feels that he must sail promptly and easily.

Poem 22 shows how the deep shadow of the rainy July with secret steps of God and beloved walk silently as night eluding all watchers. This is a pleasant surprise for the reader. Poem 57 is a song of praise, a purely hymn to the divine. This is a glory of god and joy of nature. Here divine light is a symbol. It illuminates the poet soul with wisdom and love. He is in an intimate feelings of companionship with the trees and clouds. He feels the constant tune with the musical touch of the season in atmosphere around him. He often feels sublimity and surprises in the objects of nature. Rumi – the Sufi mystic also confirms that God has set his likeness in all things including nature. He writes, " The world is Gods pure mirror clear to eyes, freed from the clouds within loves eyes in that mirror(33)." It is worthnoting Tagore has been highly and deeply impressed by Sufi's idea of nature.

Kalidas' passionate love for nature and his longing, admiration, observation of Tapovan inspired Tagore. Many times Tagore refers Kalidas and his treatment of nature in his poetic works – such as Meghdootam, Shakuntalam and Kumarsambhav. It is worthnoting that the mystical and spiritual aspects of nature are totally absent in Kalidas. But it is true that his treatment of nature based on the description of birds, flowers, mountains, rivers and animals. Tagore has deeply inspired by Kalidas for the treatment of nature in some sense only.

In the treatment of nature Makrand Dave – a Gujarati poet differs from Tagore in some aspects. Tagore is a poet of nature. Makrand is a man Bhajans. He is also mystic, devotional and lover of nature in some aspects. Makrand's treatment of nature is unique and unequal. He considers that nature is divine and a source for the poet. His images of nature are tender, wider, pictorial and devotional. He is a spiritualist first and then a mystic. He has deeply and whole heartedly studied romantic poets of English literature – Wordsworth, Black, Shelley, Keats and Tennison. He also studied some metaphysical poets like Donne, Cowper and Newman. His first collection of poems is Tarana. As a poet of nature, he has keen interest and observation on the dynamic and softer sides of nature. He loves green grass, sky, a piece of cotton, cloud and streams. The secret of affinity in Tagore and Makrand lies in their paramount understanding of nature that is purely spiritual and devotional. Tagore has placed his misty and dreamy images of nature. On the other hand, Makrand has a full view of the real without losing sight of this ideal. Makrand believes in the emboding influence of nature in the poetry. Most of his poems are pretty close to the spirit of theistic and Sufis.

The first poem of 'Tarana' is (સૌંદર્યનું ગાણું) The song of Beauty shows the personal touch of the poet to the nature. He feels that life is full of struggle and sorrows. At that time the softer side of nature is a solace. This poem suggests existence of life, motion, creativity and freshness of life. He says to little pieces of grass, " ત્યારે અગોચર કોઈ ખૂણે,

લીલાવર્ણાં ડોલતા હસતા ફૂણા, તરણાનું ગાણું મુખે મારે હજો,   સૌંદર્યનું ગાણું મુખે મારે હજો ."

(Tarana,1). All these lines reveal that little grass is softer and fresh. They have no fear of wind and heavy rain. They are always green, lovely and growing. This reminds Robert Frost in the following lines," The woods are lovely, Dark and deep And miles to go before I sleep(56)" Moreover, the little green grass are frank, innocent and humble with full of love. The little pieces of grass at unknown place inspire the poet to enjoy nature.

In the next poem Bhet in this poem he describes spring as the gift of divine. He likes the fragrance of flowers, the soil and pathway to go. The following lines reveal this message to

the reader, " તવ વસંતને પોંખણે જાગે ,ઝાડવે ઝાડવે ફૂંપણ લાગે, ફૂટતાં ફળના રત સુહાણે, આવતાને નેમ કારણે જીવન,કાલ ઘટે અગણિત"(Tarana,12).

The poet welcomes the spring. He likes fresh and tenser petals on the branches of tree. He also loves little colourful fruits. This shows his treatment of nature. None can compete him such treatment of nature. Even Tagore and many of his contemporary Gujarati poets have no such insights and inner sense of understanding to narrate the nature.

In the poem 'નમન' (Naman), he finds the divinity in those people who go to the pilgrimage to the temple. Here temple is the devotional imagery and symbol of the nature. The following lines suggest this idea, " મર્ત્યોની દળમેદની મહી, તમે ઉભા પ્રભુ જે ક્ષણે, સીંચી અમૃત પ્રેમનું નમન, ત્યાં મારા ગ્રહો હેતથી. " (Tarana,25). Here these lines remind Tagore's One Salutation to Thee. Makrand bows the lord among the crowds of pilgrims. The imagery of Jamuna river and green woods describes his love for Lord Krishna in the treatment of nature. He writes, " સજની ! કુસુમકુંજની વાટે, પ્રેમ સ્વયં માનુષ, તનધારી વિચરે જમુનાઘાટે." (Tarana,25) This is purely devotional aspect of the nature. Lord Krishna is a man. he goes to the way to Jamuna through green woods. This poetic device is incomparable with other Gujarati poets. This is the pictorial image of Lord Krishna in the surrounding of nature.

In the poem ' એક પ્રતિમા' (Ek Pratima) , the poet finds movement of one idol. The idol is made of clay. The idol is dusty but inspiring the poet. This is a lofty symbol of the nature. For ex. "પણે ધૂળભર્યાં તેજ છાયા મહી તરે, પ્રતિમા પંથ પોતાને હલ્યા વીણ ફરે.

(Goraj, 23)

'ધૂળિયે માર્ગ ' (The Dusty Road) – this is a famous poem of Makrand Dave. the greater imagery of nature shows his intimate love for the nature and connects his personal temper of

Fakir. The poet is neither cares for worldly wealth nor for the fame and name. He has no worry to earn his daily bread. The poet likes to complete his journey of life on the dusty road.

Like Tagore, his free verses are aesthetic in the treatment of nature. According to some critics Makrand Dave has composed his poems in prose. He is not interested in metrical achievement. His Muktak – shorter poems of nature are ' Par – Excellence.'

In short, like a romantic poet of nature Makrand Dave discovers a deep human significants in the objects and phenomena of nature. For example, his love for nature as it has been expressed as devotee is superior to other regional poets in Gujarati literature. He insists on the relationship between man and nature in wider sense unknown persona that is always divine and pious.

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S p e c i a l I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l O n l i n e C o n f e r e n c e
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સુરેન્દ્રનગરનો વણાટ ઉધોગ અને તેનું વર્ગીકરણ

રાઠોડ અનિલકુમાર એમ

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ભાવનગર

મનુષ્યજીવનની શરુઆત થઇ ત્યારથી માણસ જુદી જુદી શોધો કરીને જીવનજીવવાની હાડમારીઓ ઓછી કરીને વધુને વધુ સરળતાથી જીવન જીવવા પ્રયત્નો કરી રહ્યો છે. આજના આધુનિક યુગમાં વિજ્ઞાન અને ટેકનોલોજી એટલી હદે વિકાસ પામ્યા છે કે જેના કારણે માણસ પોતે આળસુ અને પ્રમાદી બની ગયો છે. આમ ભૌતિક સુવિધા મેળવતો માનવી આંગળીના ટેરવે મોબાઇલ દ્વારા તેના મોટાભાગના કાર્યોને પૂર્ણ કરી નાખે છે. જ્યારે માનવજીવનની શરૂઆતમાં માણસ નગ્ન હશે અને તે વિકાસ પામતા શરૂઆતમાં જંગલના ઝાડના પાંદડા અને છાલો દ્વારા પોતાના અંગને ઢાંકતો થયો હશે. ત્યારબાદ ધીમે ધીમે વિકાસ પામતા પોતે રેસાઓ વણતો થયો હશે અને તેના દ્વારા કાપડ બનાવતો હશે. જેને સીવિને તે પોતાના અંગોને ઢાંકતો થયો હશે. હડ્ડપા કાલીન સભ્યતામાંથી મળેલા અવશેષો આધારે હડ્ડપા કાલીન સભ્યતાનો માનવી પોતાના કપડા તાંબા અથવા હાથીદાંતની સોયનો ઉપયોગ કરી સિવતો હતો.(1)

માણસ સમય સાથે અનુકુલન સાધતો ગયો અને ધીમે ધીમે અવનવી શોધ કરતો ગયો. ઋગ્વેદના રચયતા ઋષિઓમાંના ગુરુમત્સ ઋષિ જણાવે છે કે શરૂઆતમાં રેસાઓની શોધ ગુરુમત્સ કરી અને અવનવી રીતે તેને જોડીને ધીમે ધીમે કાપડ વણવાનું શરૂ કર્યુ હતુ. આથી એમ કહી શકાય કે વણાટકામનો વ્યવસાય સાથે જોડાયેલા લોકોના તેઓ આધ્ય ગુરુ કહેવાય છે અને તેના આધારે વણકરો તેના સંતાનો કહેવાય ખરા. એટલે કે વણકરો એ ઋષિ પુત્રો હોવા જોઇએ. (2)

પ્રાચીન ભારતીય સમાજમાં ગૃહ ઉધોગ ખૂબ બહોળા પ્રમાણમાં વિકાસ પામ્યો હતો. ઋગ્વેદકાળમાં સુથારીકામ મુખ્ય વ્યવસાય કહેવાતો જ્યારે વણાટ ઉધોગ પણ એક મુખ્ય વ્યવસાય હતો. પરંતુ આજના સમયમાં યાંત્રિક સાધનોથી બનેલા કારખાનાઓ સામે તે સ્પર્ધા આપી ન શક્તા, મૃત:પ્રાય પરિસ્થિતિમાં રહ્યો છે. આ વણાટ ઉધોગ એ ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારનો મુખ્ય વ્યવસાયમાંનો એક છે. જ્યારે તેમાં ભારતીય વસ્તી ગણતરીના 2011 ના આંકડા પ્રમાણે ભારતની 68.84% વસ્તી ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારમાં જ્યારે 31.16% વસ્તી શહેરોમાં વસે છે.(3) ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારમાં પણ વણાટ ઉધોગ દ્વારા યોગ્ય રોજગારી ન મળતી હોવાથી ખૂબ જૂજ પ્રમાણમાં આ ઉધોગ આજે ચાલી રહ્યો છે.

આ સંદર્ભે આપણે ગુજરાતની વાત કરીએ તો ગુજરાતનાં સૌરાષ્ટ્રમાં માંગરોળ, પોરબંદર, ભાવનગર, સુરેન્દ્રનગર, કચ્છ બાદ ઉતર ગુજરાતમાં મહેસાણા, પાટણ વગેરે વિસ્તારમાં વણાટ ઉધ્યોગ હાલમાં વેંટીલેટર પર છે. તેનું કારણ આજના આધુનિક યુગમાં માણસો હાથ વણાટના કાપડને બદલે મીલોન તૈયાર કાપડનો વધુ ઉપયોગ કરવા લાગ્યો છે. જેથી વણાટ ઉધ્યોગમાં જોઇએ તેટલા પ્રમાણમાં રોજગારી પ્રાપ્ત થતી નથી. તેમજ ખુદ વણાટ ઉધ્યોગનો આખો આધાર જેના ખંભા પર છે તેવા વણકરોનાં સંતાનો તેના વારસદાર પણ રોજગારીના પ્રશ્નના કારણે વણાટકામમાં રસ ન લેતા કારખાનાઓ કે અન્ય વ્યવસાયમાં જોડાઇ જાય છે. (4) સરકાર દ્વારા અવારનવાર યોજનાઓ ઘડીને તેનો અમલ અને પ્રચાર કરવામાં આવે છે પરંતુ જ્યાં સુધી લોકોને તેની મહતા ન સમજાય ત્યા સુધી વણાટ ઉધ્યોગને ખાસ પ્રોત્સાહન ન મળતા તેની હાલત વધુને વધુ ખરાબ બનવાની છે. સુરેન્દ્રનગરમાં પણ વણાટ ઉધ્યોગ ધીમે ધીમે નષ્ટ થઇ રહ્યો છે. કેમ કે ખૂદ વણાટકામનાં કારીગરોના વંશજો સંતાનો જ ખૂદ આ વ્યવસાયમાં ન જોડાઇ અન્ય વ્યવસાયમાં જોડાઇ જાય છે. જે ભારતીય વણાટ ઉધ્યોગ માટે માઠા પરિણામો લાવશે.

આમ, ભારતીય હસ્તકલામાં વસ્ત્ર વણાટના સર્વશ્રેષ્ઠ અને શિરમોર સભામાં અત્યત મુલ્યવાન એવુ કલાપુર્ણ વણાટકામના કારીગરો કે કસબીઓ વણકર કુટુંબો છે. વટાણકામ વણવાનો કસબ માત્ર આ કારીગરો જ પરંપરાથી કરતા આવ્યા છે. જે વણકર કુટુંબોમાં પેઢીગત ઉતરી આવેલા છે. (5)

વણાટ ઉધ્યોગનુ વર્ગીકરણ :

વણાટ ઉધ્યોગની બાબતમાં આપણે આગળ જાણીએ તે પહેલા આપણે વણાટ સમજીએ કે જેનો અર્થ વણવું એવો થાય છે જ્યારે 'ઉધ્યોગ' એટલે કુદરત દ્વારા પ્રાપ્ત થતી પેદાશોને ઉપયોગમાં લઇ શકાઇ તેવી બનાવવાની પ્રક્રિયાની પ્રવૃતિને ઉધ્યોગ કહેવામાં આવે છે. બીજા શબ્દોમાં કહીએ તો માનવીની જરૂરિયાતો પુરી કરવા માટે કાચા માલમાંથી તૈયર ચીજવસ્તુઓ બનાવવાની પ્રક્રિયાને 'ઉધ્યોગ' કહે છે.

નીચે પ્રમાણે કેટલાક ભાગોમાં વણાટ ઉધ્યોગોનુ વર્ગીકરણ કરવામાં આવે છે.

- રેશમી કાપડ ઉધ્યોગ

- ઊની કાપડ ઉધ્યોગ

- સુતરાઉ કાપડ ઉધ્યોગ

- શણીયુ કાપડ ઉધ્યોગ

- કૃત્રિમ કાપડ ઉધ્યોગ

❖ રેશમી કાપડ ઉધ્યોગ :

❖ રેશમનાં રેસાઓની શોધ ચીનમાંથી થઇ છે. ચીનમાં કોશેટોને ગરમ પાણીમાં ઉકાળીને તેમાંથી રેસાઓ કઢવાની પ્રક્રિયાની શોધ કરવામાં આવી હતી. આ શોધ દ્વારા તેઓએ રેશમનુ ઉત્પાદન માત્ર અને માત્ર શાહિ પરિવાર સુધી જ સિમિત રાખ્યુ હતુ. ઉપરાંત તેઓ અન્ય દેશો સાથે પોતાના સંબંધો વિકસાવવા કે વધુ સારા કરવા માટે આ રેશમનાં કપડાઓ ભેંટમાં આપતા હોવાના ઐતિહાસિક પુરાવાઓ પણ આપણને મળી આવે છે. આથી જોઇએ તો રેશમની શોધ ચીનમાંથી થઇ પરંતુ રેશમ બનાવવાની પ્રક્રિયાને તેઓએ સદીઓ સુધી ગુપ્ત રાખી હતી.

❖ ભારતમાં પણ રેશમી કાપડનો ખાસ પ્રકારના ઉમરાવ કુટુંબો તેમજ રાજપરિવાર જ ઉપયોગ કરતા હતો. હાલમાં આધુનિક યુગ હોય દરેક વ્યક્તિ ભારતીય બંધારણ પ્રમાણે સ્વતંત્ર છે. માટે પોતે જેતે વસ્તુની યોગ્ય કિંમત ચુકવીને જ ઇચ્છે તે સુવિધા પોતે મેળવી શકે છે. ભારતમાં રેશમનાં મુખ્ય ઉત્પાદકોમાં કર્ણાટક, પશ્ચિમ બંગાળ, પંજાબનુ લુધિયાણા અને જમ્મુ કાશ્મીર મુખ્ય છે. જ્યારે ગુજરાતમાં સુરત, જામનગર, અમદાવાદ રેશમનુ કાપડ અને રેશમાંના વસ્ત્રોનુ ઉત્પાદન કર્તા મહત્વનાં કેન્દ્રો છે. આ રેશમનાં દોરાનુ કાંતણ કરી મીલોમાં તેમાંથી કાપડ વણવામાં આવે છે.

❖ ઊની કાપડ ઉધ્યોગ :

❖ ઊંનએ સામાન્ય રીતે પ્રકૃતિ દ્વારા મેળવાતા કુદરતી રેસા છે.. તેના ઉત્પાદન ઘેટામાંથી કરવામાં આવે છે. માલધારીઓ ઘેટાંનુ પશુપાલન કરતા હોય છે. જેમાંથી તેમને ખાતર, ઊન, દૂધ અને માંસ પ્રાપ્ત થાય છે. આથી વણાટ ઉધોગનાં ઊન વિભાગમાં માલધારીઓ પણ મુખ્ય ઘટક તરીકે જોડાયેલા છે. ઊનનો મોટાભાગે ઉપયોગ ગરમ કપડા તરીકે ગરમી મેળવવા થાય છે.

ભારતમાં આ ઉધોગનાં મુખ્ય કેન્દ્ર પંજાબ છે જ્યારે ગુજરાતમાં જામનગર, વડોદરા અને અમદાવાદ છે. ઊનને ઘેટામાંથી વાળ સ્વરૂપે મેળવવામાં આવે છે. ત્યારબાદ એ ઘેટાના વાળમાંથી મીલો દ્વારા કાપડ બનાવવામાં આવે છે. જેમાંથી ગરમ કાપડા બનાવવામાં આવે છે. જેવા કે સ્કાપ, સ્વેટર, મોજા, ટોપી, ઊનના તોરણો, ગરમ કાનપટ્ટી વગેરે બનાવવામાં આવે છે. જે માર્કેટમાં વેચાણાર્થે મુકાતા આપણે ખરીદી તેનો ઉપયોગ કરીએ છીએ.

❖ સુતરાઉ કાપડ :

વણાટ ઉધોગમાં મુખ્ય અને મહત્વનું જો કોઈ વણાટ હોય તો તે સુતરાઉ કાપડનું વણાટ છે. તેના માટે પહેલા રૂ લેવામાં આવે છે, આ રૂ માંથી પુણીઓ બનાવવામાં આવે છે. આ પુણીઓને હાથ દ્વારા ચાલતા મશીનમાં નાખી દોરા બનાવવામાં આવે છે. આ દોરાઓને હાથશાળ કે જેમાં ઘોડા શાળ અને ખાડા શાળનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. તેના પર ચડાવી શટલની મદદથી કાપડ વણવામાં આવે છે. તૈયાર થયેલા કાપડને માર્કેટમાં મૂકી વહેંચવામાં આવે છે. જેનાથી આર્થિક ઉપાર્જન થાય છે. સુતરાઉ કાપડ જે લોકો પહેરતા હોય તેઓથી આર્થિક ઉપાર્જન થાય છે. ઉપરાંત સુતરાઉ કાપડ જે લોકો પહેરતા હોય તેઓ અન્ય કાપડનો ઉપયોગ કરતા નથી. કેમ કે તે ઉનાળામાં ગરમીને બદલે ઠંડક આપે છે.(6)

આ પ્રક્રિયામાં રૂની પુણી બનાવવા માટે ગમે તે સમાજ કાર્ય કરતો હોય છે. ત્યારબાદ તેના દોરા બનાવવા માટે પણ ગમે તે સમાજ કાર્ય કરે છે. પરંતુ આ દોરાઓને શાળ પર ચડાવી કાપડ વણવામાં મોટા ભાગે વણકરો જ હોય છે. કેમ કે તેમનો વારસાગત વ્યવસાય ઉપરાંત તેઓ વણાટકામમાં કુશળ અને હોંશિયાર હોય છે.

આ વણકર લોકો દ્વારા વણાયેલ સુતરાઉ કાપડ પ્રમાણમાં જાડુ હોય છે. આથી તે ટકાઉમાં લાંબો સમય ચાલે તેવુ હોય છે. જ્યારે મીલો દ્વારા બનાવવામાં આવેલ કાપડ પ્રમાણમાં પતલુ અને આયુષ્ય ટૂંકુ હોય છે આથી ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારનાં ઘણાખરા લોકો હાથવણાટનાં સુતરાઉ કાપડનો વધુ ઉપયોગ કરે છે. જેમાંથી મોટા ભાગે ધોતીયા, ઝભ્ભા, પછેડી, હાથ ગરણા, ટુવાલ વગેરે વસ્તુઓનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે.

આ સુતરાઉ કાપડના વણાટ ઉધોગમાં પહેલા તે મોટાભાગે માનવશ્રમ પર આધારીત હતો. જ્યારે હાલમાં ઘણાખરા વિસ્તારોમાં વિજળીથી ચાલતા સંચાઓ નાખવામાં આવ્યા છે. જેમા સુરેન્દ્રનગરમાં પણ આ વિજળીથી ચાલતા સંચાઓનો પણ ઉપયોગ થવા લાગ્યો છે. જે વણાટ ઉધોગમાં માનવશ્રમની ઘટ સર્જે યંત્રને પ્રોત્સાહન આપતા વણાટ ઉધોગમાં મળતી રોજગારી બાબતમાં વધુ ઘટાડો થાય છે કે કરે છે. જે વણાટ ઉધોગનો વિકાસ સંદર્ભે પડ્યા પર પાટુ સ્વરૂપે જોઇ શકાય છે.

આજે જોઈએ તો ભારતમાં સુતરાઉ કાપડની 1000 થી પણ વધુ મીલો છે. તેમા આશરે મુખ્ય રીતે 700 મીલો છે. જ્યારે બાકીની કાંતણ તથા વણાટ કરતી મીલો છે. ગુજરાતમાં સુતરાઉ કાપડ ઉધોગનું સૌથી મોટુ કેન્દ્ર અમદાવાદ અને સુરત છે. ઘણા સમયથી કારખાનામાં જ કૃત્રિમ રેસા ઉત્પન કરતી પધ્ધતિ શોધાઇ છે. તેમાંથી રેયોન, નાયલોન, ફાયબર, સ્ટેપલ વગેરે પ્રકારનું રેસાયુક્ત કાપડ બનાવવામાં આવે છે અને આ રીતે કાપડમાં જુદી જુદી રીતે તેનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવે છે. નાયલોનના રેસામાંથી મજબુત દોરીઓ બનાવવામાં આવે છે. જે માછ્છીમારી જેવા ઉધોગમાં ખુબ કામ આવે છે.

❖ શણનુ કાપડ :

શણનું ઉત્પાદનએ દલદલીય પ્રકારની જમીનમાં થાય છે. શણને પાણીની ખુબ જ જરૂર પડે છે. આથી શણના છોડનુ વાવેતર એવા વિસ્તારોમાં થતુ હોય છે. જ્યાં ખુબ પુષ્કળ પ્રમાણમાં પાણીની માત્રા ઉપલબ્ય હોય છે. ભારતમાં પશ્વિમ બંગાળએ શણનુ મોટા પ્રમાણમાં ઉત્પાદન કરે છે. આ ભાગ એ ગંગા નદીનો ડેલ્ટા વિસ્તાર છે, જેમાં ગંગાનાં પાણીને કારણે શણના છોડને જોઇતુ જરુરી પાણી મળી રહે છે. આ ડેલ્ટા

બાંગ્લાદેશમાં પણ આવેલો છે. આથી આ ડેલ્ટા વિસ્તારમાં શણનુ પુષ્કળ પ્રમાણમાં ઉત્પાદન થાય છે. બાંગ્લાદેશએ શણના ઉત્પાદનમાં વિશ્વમાં મોખરે છે. જ્યારે ભારત એ શણની બેગ(કોથળા) બનાવવામાં વિશ્વમાં પ્રથમ નંબરે આવે છે. આમ, ભારતમાં બાંગ્લાદેશમાંથી કાચુ શણ આયાત કરવામાં આવે છે. શણની બનાવટમાં નિકાસમાં પણ ભારત પ્રથમ ક્રમે આવે છે. શણના કાપડમાંથી કોથળા, કંતાન બનાવવામાં આવે છે. ઉપરાંત શણના રેસામાંથી ગૃહિણીઓ તોરણો, હિંચકાઓ વગેરે બનાવે છે.

❖ કૃત્રિમ રેસા :

કૃત્રિમ રેસાઓમાં જોઈએ તો નાયલોન, એક્રેલીક, પોલીસ્ટર, રેયોન વગેરે પ્રકારનાં રેસાઓનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. આ રેસાઓ માણસે પોતાની જરૂરિયાત મુજબ કૃત્રિમ રીતે પ્રયોગશાળાઓમાં ઉત્પાદીત કરીને, આજે તેનુ ઔધોગીક ક્ષેત્રે પુષ્કળ પ્રમાણમાં ઉત્પાદન કરવામાં આવે છે. આ રેસાઓમાંથી બનાવવામાં આવતા કાપડનુ પણ એક વિશાળ બજાર છે. તે પણ કાપડ ઉધોગમાં પોતાનો ભાગ પ્રદર્શિત કરે છે. પરંતુ તે જ્વલનશીલ હોય છે.

ઉપસંહાર :

વણાટ ઉધોગ એ ભારતીય હસ્તકલામાં સમાવેશ થતો એક ઉધોગ છે. તે ઘર-ઘરનાં પરિવારના સભ્યો દ્વારા ચાલતો ગૃહઉધોગ છે. તેમાં ઘરમાંનો દરેક વ્યક્તિ પોતાનો ફાળો આપી રોજગારી મેળવતો વ્યવસાય છે. ભારતીય સમાજમાં ગ્રામ્ય વસ્તી વધુ હોવા ઉપરાંત આપણે ત્યા સંયુક્ત કુટુંબની વ્યવસ્થા હોવાથી આ વ્યવસાય સારા એવા પ્રમાણમાં ફુલ્યો ફાલ્યો હતો. પરંતુ આધુનિક યુગમાં યંત્ર ઉધોગની હરીફાઇને કારણે તેનો વિકાસ રૂંધાઇ ગયો છે. ઉપરાંત તેની માંગ

પણ ઘટી ગઇ છે. આથી એક સમયનો મુખ્ય વ્યવસાયમાનો આ વણાટ ઉધ્યોગ આજે હાંસીયામાં ધકેલાતા ગૌણ વ્યવસાય બની જવા પામ્યો છે.

ભારત સરકાર અને ગુજરાત સરકાર દ્વારા અવારનવાર કરવામાં આવતા પ્રોત્સાહનરૂપી પ્રયાસો અને યોજનાઓ હોવા છતા પણ આજના આ આધુનિક યુગમાં તેની માંગ ઓછી થઇ તેમજ યંત્ર ઉધ્યોગ સામે તે ટકી ન શક્તા તેની હાલત નાજૂક બની જવા પામી છે. આપણે સ્વદેશી અપનાવવાની વાતો તો કરીએ છીએ પરંતુ વિદેશી વસ્તુઓના આપણે એવા તો ચાહક બની ગયા છીએ કે આપણને ખબર પણ નથી કે દેશનુ શુ છે અને વિદેશનુ શુ ? આપણે જ આપણા આ પ્રાચીન વારસાના વ્યવસાયને પ્રોત્સાહન નહી આપીએ તો તે પણ એક સમયે માત્ર નામનો જ વ્યવસાય રહી જશે. જેના જવાબદાર માત્ર અને માત્ર આપણે જ છીએ કે જેઓ વિદેશી વસ્તુઓ તો ખૂબ હોંશે હોંશે અપનાવે છે પરંતુ દેશની વસ્તુઓને ગણકારતા પણ નથી.

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF WORKING CHILDREN:

A Case study of Rajkot city from the social psychological aspects.

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Department of Sociology

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Botad

ABSTRACT

Problem of child labour is a world wide problem. Children is a wealth of country on which our country foundation in protected. If children of any country are to be disciplined, active, healthy and trained future of child country will be right brightness of the country depends on how much children are disciplined, active healthy and trained.Country such a developed India were the village are broken and the people are migrating and settled in urban areas. Now besides duo to globalization and changes in family tradition, cultural changes. the problem of child labour is going on and day to day so , I have tried to know of child labour in resent research .OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH :

1 .About child labour who live and work with family and alone in surat city to

 know about them .

2 To know about between child labour who line with family

and live alone in the Context about frustration and aggression3 .To know about significance co- relation frustration and aggression between child labour who live with family only . 4.To know about significance co- relation frustration and aggression between child labour who live alone.HYPOTHESIS: Null hypothesis is made after keeping mind about above objects VARIABLE:A. INDIPENDENT VARIABLWith whom the working children live? DEGREE With family or alone B.DEPENDENT VARIABLE 1.Frustration . Child labour would mean children prematurely leadingadults livies working for long hours.Low wages under damaging condition which effects and hamperstheir growth physically and mentally (report of director general of ILO ,1983)

INTRODUCTION:

Child labour would mean children prematurely leadingadults livies working for long hours.Low wages under damaging condition which effects and hamperstheir growth physically and mentally (report of director general of ILO , 1983)

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HYPOTHESIS: Null hypothesis is made after keeping mind about above objects

VARIABLE:

A. INDIPENDENT   VARIABLE

With whom the working children live? DEGREE With family or alone.

B.DEPENDENT VARIABLE

1. Frustration

2. aggression

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SAMPLING :

Here with the help of random sampling method total 90 childran are selected who live with family are 45 and who live alone are also 45 who also live in surat city. Their ages between 13 to 16 years old .

INSTRUMENT OF RESEARCH:

1.   PERSONAL DATA SHEET

2.   FRUSTRATION   SCALE (by Anupama Nathani -2000)

3.   AGGERATION   SCALE   (by Anupama Nathani -2000)

DESIGN OF RESEARCH : "t" test was used for examination of null hypothesis

RESULTS:

1.   Children who live alone are more frustrated than the children who live with family.

2.   Children who live alone are more aggresstionthan the who live with family.

3.   Significant co- relation between frustration and aggression is low positive who live family .

4.   Significant co- relation between frustration and aggression is low positive who live alone.

DISCUSSION RESULT : "there is no significant different between both Null

hypothesis 1   groups about   frustration Means."

TABLE   NO 1

Variable	N	Mean	S D	Std.err.	"t"	Sig.level
Alone	45	33.80	4.82	.88	8.40	0.01

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| Withfamily | 45 | 25.82 | 3.70 | – | – | Significant |

About above result ew can say that child labour who live alone are more frustrated what is reason above result to live successfully, satisfaction of Basic needs above listed two matter are satisfied from

the family only because they live with family children who live alone, they have to try a lot to satisfy above listed two matter. If they failed to get basic satisfaction they will become frustrated to make less frustration. We must join them family.

 Null hypothesis 2 "there is no significant different between both group about

agreession Means

TABLE NO 2

Variable	N	Mean	S D	Std. err	"t"	Sig.level
Alone	45	54.07	6.16	1.34	5.69	0.01
Withfamily	45	46.47	6.50	–	–	Significant

 About above result we can say that child labour who live alone are more aggressive the children who has to work hard to fulfill their desire and reeds for day by dayif their desire are not satisfied. they became frusted and due to frustration at last, they became aggressive If we want to less frustration of the above said children . we should do this very fast.

Null hypothesis 3 There is no significant co- relation between frustration and

aggression who live with family.

TABLE NO .3

Dimension	N	Co –relation	Sig. level

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| Frustration | 45 | 0.28 | 0.01 |
| Aggression | 45 | – | Significant |

Co–relation between frustration and aggression is 0.37 which is significant at the level of 0.01 so, null hypothesis is neglected. Afew positive significant co-relation between both variable. We can say that if frustration grow, aggression will go very fast NULL HYPOTHESIS 4 There is no significant co- relation between frustration and aggression who live alone.   TABLE NO .4

Dimension	N	Co –relation	Sig. level
Frustration	45	0.37	0.01
Aggression	45	–	Significant

 Co-relation between frustration and aggression is 0.37 which is significant at the level of 0.01 so, null hypothesis is neglected.A few positive significant co-relation between both variable .we can say the frustration grow, aggression will go very fast.

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WORLD AFTER COVID19 : A ANALYTICAL STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF AGRICULTURE AFTER COVID19

Sauhard Pandey

Student

'Agriculture is considered as the most Healthful and useful Nobel professions for man'- very rightly said by George Washington. There is no surprise that farmers and farming activities are given a sacred status even in the modern times. It has always been the backbone of the economy, even till now. Amidst the worldwide COVID-19 pandemic outbreak the Global Economic Growth predicted by the IMF director is near to negative for the current year, and the increment can only be plausible next year. Nehru Ji once said, "Everything can wait except Agriculture". Although FAO has warned of an upcoming food crisis globally due to a shift in demand and supply for food and declogging of food still remains an option to be explored for the vulnerable parts. An onset of wave of food nationalism would disrupt the nature of agricultural trade flows too. This pandemic has affected all walks of life, no sector is left unrelieved from its impact and agriculture is one of them on which our survival is mainly dependent for fulfilling our basic necessities.

Indian Agriculture might have come a long way but it still faces many challenges, like floods, drought, soil erosion etc. and the current challenge is of COVID-19 which had adversely effected it. The nationwide lockdown is creating problem for the agricultural sector as it is overlapping the time-period of harvesting of crops, affecting the economic system and disrupting regional agriculture. In India, March and April are considered as the peak harvesting seasons but because of the current pandemic, selling and reaping of crops is a hurdle because of the unavailability of migrant labors thus interrupting harvesting activities particularly in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, resulting in the downfall of Food Production. Farmer's income is affected, as most of the mandis [vegetable market] are closed and they are donating their crops in cow-sheds as they areunable to sell them and some of the farmers are committing suicide. There is a tremendous pressure on the seed and allied sectors to be closed and even the transport services are not allowed to operate as the border of states are sealed. Overall cost production has been spiked within the seed sector and some of the small and medium companies are facing difficulties. Due to this Pandemic fear, the network between the distributor and the retailer has also dried up. According to the media reports, there is a huge amount of inventory loss and the orders passed by the government have not been implemented at the ground level. There is also a downfall in the sales of dairy products

and fishes because of the shortage of labours and transport issues. Poultry sector has been severely affected because of the rumors spread particularly on social media that chicken are carriers of this virus. Without any doubt the current situation will have an adverse effect on Kharif season's agricultural output because of the unavailability of good quality seeds and fertilizers. Even the import and export of essential agricultural commodities isaffected.

The only solution possible for reducing the impact of this virus on agriculture is by finding effective measures. First of all, the guidelines and orders given by the government has to beimplemented at ground level. Transportation of seeds can be done from the seed hubs to all states with the help of railways. The farmers must have continued access to market and the government should look after their safety and welfare. For reviving the food production, investments can be done in small-scale agriculture. Modern farming techniques can be used for maximizing the production and abandoned ponds can be used for fish farming. Several strategies have to be made for restoration of food supply chain. Even the social media platform can play a crucial role.

The Centre and State Governments have done a phenomenal job for allaying the fear and quickly announcing the exemptions for the agricultural sector. State government of Punjab, Telanganaand Uttar Pradesh were very proactive in handling the agricultural issues. The Central Government has even announced several relief packages for the farmers and the labourers. And even granted relaxations on agriculture farming which will ensure uninterrupted harvesting of crops. The ICAR has even conducted several online workshops for carrying out the strategic research for enhancing the sustainability and productivity of crops.

In conclusion, the world is under unprecedented crisis, the major share of budget allocations should logically go to the healthcare sector. However the investments could not be crowded out of the primary sector to prevent an irreversible damage to farm economy. A post Covid situation offers a unique opportunity to repurpose the existing food and agriculture policies for a burgeoning population. In addition, the development of export supportive policies including the imperatives of changing the consumer behavior can root the food system transformation.

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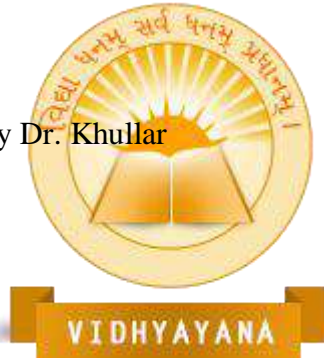
ડો.બી.આર આંબેડકરજીના જીવન ના ઐતિહાસિકતથ્યો

Dr Jiteshkumar Abhabhai Sankhat

Assistant Professor

પૂર્વભૂમિકા

ભારતમાં સૌથી વધારે શિક્ષણ પ્રાપ્ત કરનાર , સૌથી વધારે પુસ્તકોનું વાંચન કરનાર, તેમજ પુસ્તકોનું લેખન કરનાર, સૌથી વધારે ટાઇપિંગ કરનાર, તેમજ ટાઇપીંગમાં સૌથી વધારે સ્પીડ ધરાવનાર, બંને હાથે લખનાર, ૧૮ થી ૨૦ કલાક અભ્યાસ કરનાર, રાજકીય અને સામાજિક સ્વાધિનતા માટે આંદોલન કરનાર, પછાત, શોષિત ,પીડિત, ગરીબો અને દલિતો માનવીય અધિકારો અપાવનાર,પ્રથમ એક એવા રાજનેતા તજ્જ્ઞોએ સમગ્ર ભારતીય મહિલાઓના અને અધિકાર માટે સાંસદ માંરાજીનામુ આપનાર, જાતિવાદને નાશ કરવા માટે સૌપ્રથમ આંતરજ્ઞાતિય લગ્ન કરનાર, સામાજિક, આર્થિક, રાજકીય અને ધાર્મિક સમર્થ અને સમરસ સમાજના પક્ષીરધ , સમાજ અને રાષ્ટ્રના કલ્યાણ માટે ચાર સંતાનોની કુરબાની આપનાર મહાપુરુષ ,બે લાખથી વધારે પુસ્તકોનું વાંચન કરી જીવનમાં ઉતારનાર,ભારતીય બંધારણના શિલ્પકાર, બધી જ ગોળમેજી પરિષદમાં ભાગ લેનાર એકમાત્ર ભારતીય ,પુના કરાર કરી મહાત્મા ગાંધીને જીવનદાન આપનાર, મુકનાયક, બહિષ્કૃત ભારત, જનતા સમતા , જેવા અનેક સમાચાર પત્રો અને પત્રિકબહાર પાડનાર, હોશિયાર અને કાબીલ એડવોકેટ , શ્રેષ્ઠ શિક્ષક અધ્યાપક અને પ્રિન્સિપાલ તેમજ શ્રેષ્ઠ આયોજકતેમજ કાબીલ નેતા , યોગને જીવનમાં ઉતારનાર, સત્યનિષ્ઠ પ્રામાણિક તેમજ સરળ વ્યક્તિત્વ ધરાવનાર, સરદાર વલ્લભભાઇ પટેલને ઓબીસી નો મતલબ સમજાવનાર, સ્કૂલની બહાર બેસી અપમાનો સહન કરી શ્રેષ્ઠ શિક્ષણ પ્રાપ્ત કરનાર, ડો ભીમ રાવ આંબેડકર અનેક વૈશ્વિક રેકોર્ડ બનાવનાર મહામાનવ છે. જેમના ઐતિહાસિક તથ્યોને ટૂંકીમાં સમરી આ શોધ પત્રમાં મુકવાનો નમ્ર પ્રયાસ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે

ડો ભીમ રાવ આંબેડકર જન્મ

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ડો ભીમ રાવ આંબેડકર નો જન્મ 14મી એપ્રિલ ૧૮૯૧ના રોજ મધ્યપ્રદેશના મહુ છાવણી માં થયો હતો તેમના દાદાજી માંલોજી સકપાલ મહાર જાતિના પ્રતિષ્ઠાત વ્યક્તિ હતા. તેમના પિતાનું નામ રામજી સકપાલ અને માતાનું નામ ભીમાભાઇ હતું

ડો ભીમ રાવ આંબેડકર સંક્ષિપ્ત પરિચય તેમજ ઐતિહાસિક તથ્યો

ડો.બાબાસાહેબ આંબેડકરના જીવનનો અભ્યાસ કરવામાં આવે તો ફલિત થાય છે કે તેઓ વ્યવસ્થાવાદી સમાજના સુધારક હતા .સમાજ સુધારકો ની જેમ ડો.બાબાસાહેબે પહેલા સામાજિક પુનર્રચના નું કામ હાથ માં લીધું .એમ છતાં ત્રીજી ગોળમેજી પરિષદ બાદ એ રાજકીય સુધારાઓ અંગે ઉડાણથી વિચારવા લાગ્યા .સન ૧૯૪૦ થી સમાજવાદ,ગાંધીવાદ,પાકિસ્તાન,સંયુક્ત રાજ્ય,ભાષાકીય રાજ્ય,બંધારણ જેવા અનેક વિષયોનો પ્રગાઢ અભ્યાસ કર્યો અને તે વિષય પર તેમણે પોતાના ચિંતનાત્મક ,વિચારપ્રવતક અને માર્ગદર્શન અભિપ્રાય વ્યક્ત કરી તેમના વ્યક્તિત્વ અને વિચારોની વિશાળતાના દર્શન કરાવ્યા .

ગ્રામસંસ્થાઓને કારણે ભારતીય સમાજ સેકડો વર્ષ સ્થિર રહ્યો .પરંતુ તેની ગતિશીલતા નાશ પામી ગામડું એટલે દેશ ના એક સ્થાનિકવાદનું ફુંદાળું જે અજ્ઞાનની ,સંકુચિત મનની અને જાતીયવાદ ની ગુફા છે આબેડકરની એમની લેબર પાર્ટી દ્વારા મહાર વતનોમાંથી મુક્ત કરવા અને કોકણના ગણોતિયાઓને ખેતીના સંકજામાંથી છોડવવાનો પ્રયાસ કર્યો તેમણે મજદૂરનો પક્ષ લઇ જુલમી કાયદા સામે પ્રચંડ આંદોલન શરુ કર્યું. બાબાસાહેબ મજદૂર નેતા તરીકે પ્રખ્યાત થયા.

ડો.બાબાસાહેબ કહેતા કે એકપક્ષીય લોકશાહીની પધ્ધતિ મારક છે .રાજ્યતંત્ર ચલાવવા માટે પક્ષોની જરૂર પડે .બે પક્ષો હશે તો જ લોકશાહી સરકાર લોકશાહી તત્વાનુંસાર ચાલશે અને આ બે પક્ષો એટલે સત્તાધારી પક્ષ અને વિરોધપક્ષ અને વળી જે પક્ષમાં સ્ત્રીઓ ,મુસ્લીમો, પછાતવર્ગો અને દલિતોનું પ્રાધાન્ય હશે તે જ પક્ષ દેશને સુખી કરી શકશે. મુક્ત કરી .હિંદુસમાજને એક સશક્ત સમાજ બનાવી તેઓને હિન્દુઓને એક સૂત્રમાં પરોવવા માંગતા હતા.ડો ભારતીય સ્ત્રીઓની દયાજનક સ્થિતિ પણ તેમણે દૂર કરવી હતી.હિંદુ સમાજને રૂઢી-

રિવાજોના .આંબેડકરે ભારતીય સંવિધાન કલમ ૧૪-૧૫ અન્વયે લિંગભેદ નષ્ટ કરી .હિંદુ મહિલાઓને દયાજનક પરિસ્થિતિમાંથી મુક્તિ આપવા .

હિન્દુધર્મના અસંખ્ય શાસ્ત્રો ,સ્મૃતિઓ ,સામાજિક પરંપરાઓનું ગહન અધ્યયન કરી હિંદનું કોડ બિલનું સર્જન કર્યું જવાહરલાલ નહેરૂએ હિંદુકોડ બીલની જે ચાર ધારાઓ પસાર થઇ હતી તે પણ રાજેન્દ્ર પ્રસાદના રાજીનામાની ધમકીને કારણે રદ કરવામાં આવી .અને ડૉ .આંબેડકર ભારતીય મહિલાઓની મુક્તિ માટે ખૂબ ઝઝૂમ્યા .તેમણે હિન્દુકોડ બિલ માટે ખાસ એટલે ઉત્સાહ હતો કે જેનાથી સ્ત્રીઓને વારસાઇ હક્ક ,ભરણપોષણ ,લગ્ન ,છૂટાછેડા ,વાલીપણું ,દતક ,સગીરપણું જેવી અનેક સ્ત્રીલક્ષી કાયદાઓનો સમાવેશ થતો હતો .અંતે હિંદુકોડ બિલનો કરૂણ રકાસ થયો .ડૉ .આંબેડકરનું હિંદુસમાજને એક સંહિતા એ સાંકળવાનું તેમનું સ્વપ્ન ભાંગી ગયું .

વંચિતો માટે લડનાર બે મહામાનવો માં એક અમેરિકાના માર્ટીન લ્યુથર કિંગ અનેબીજા હિન્દુસ્તાનના ડો. બાબા સાહેબ આંબેડકર આ બનેએ પોતાનું જીવન કચડાયેલા, દબાયેલા, વંચિત, શોષિત પીડિત સમાજને ન્યાય અપાવવા માટે ખર્ચી નાખ્યું વધુ હતું.

ડો ભીમ રાવ આંબેડકર વિવિધ ભાષાઓના જાણકાર

બાબાસાહેબ આંબેડકર નવ ભાષાના જાણકાર હતા. માતૃભાષા મરાઠી, હિન્દી, અંગ્રજી, સંસ્કૃત,ગુજરાતી, પારસી ,જર્મન ,ફ્રેન્ચ તેમજ પાલી ભાષા ઉપર પ્રભુત્વ ઘરાવતા હતા .તેમને પાલી ભાષા નો વ્યાકરણ શબ્દકોશ તૈયાર કરેલ જે મહારાષ્ટ્ર સરકારે Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar Writing And Speeche Vol 5 થી પ્રકાશિત કરેલ છે.

ડો બાબાસાહેબ બનાવેલા વિઘેયકો / બીલ

મહાર વેતન બીલ, હિન્દુ કોડ બીલ, ખોતી બીલ ,જનપ્રતિનિધિ બીલ ,મંત્રીઓના વેતન અંગેનું બિલ ,મજુરોના વેતન અંગે નું બિલ , રોજગારી વિનિમય સેવા બીલ ,પેન્શન બિલ, ભવિષ્ય નિર્વાહ નિધિ પી એફ બીલ વગેરે

હિદુકોડ બિલના મુસદ્દામાંથી મહત્તમ બાબતો લઇ ચાર ભાગમાં વહેચવામાં આવ્યું. ૧ હિદુ લગ્નનો કાયદો ૧૯૫૫ ૨ હિદુ વારસાનો કાયદો જુન ,૧૯૫૬ ૩ હિદુ સગીર અને વાલીપણાનો કાયદો ઓગષ્ટ,૧૯૫૬   ૪ હિદુ દત્તક કાયદો ડીસેમ્બર,૧૯૫૬

ડૉ.આંબેડકરની આર્ષદ્રષ્ટિનું પરિણામ હતું .ડૉ.આંબેડકરને હિદુકોડ બિલ માટે ભારે મહત્વ હતું .તા-૨૭/૦૯/૧૯૫૧ દિવસે રાજીનામું આપી આંબેડકરે પ્રધાનપદનો ત્યાગ કર્યો .સ્ત્રીઓના સુધારણારૂપી યજ્ઞમાં પ્રધાનપદાના સમિધ અર્પી દીધા

ડો બાબાસાહેબ કરેલા આંદોલન

મહાડ આંદોલન 1027. મોહાલી આંદોલન 1939.   અંબા દેવી મંદિર પ્રવેશ આંદોલન 192 7. કાલારામ મંદિર આંદોલન1930. પુણે કોન્સિલ આંદોલન 1946.નાગપુર આંદોલન1946. લખનો આંદોલન 1947 મુખેડા આંદોલન 1931 વગેરે

ડો બાબાસાહેબ સ્થાપેલી સંસ્થાઓ

બહિષ્કૃત હિતકારિણી સભા 1924. સમતા સૈનિક દળ 1927 . સ્વતંત્ર મજુર પાર્ટી 1936 . શેડ્યૂલ કાસ્ટ ફેડરેશન 1942. રિપબ્લીકન પાર્ટી ઓફ ઇન્ડિયા. ભારતીય બોધ્દ મહાસભા 1955. ડિપ્રેસ ક્લાસ એજ્યુકેશન સોસાયટી ૧૯૨૮. પીપલ્સ એજ્યુકેશન સોસાયટી 1945. સિધ્દાર્થ કોલેજ 1946. વગેરે

ડો બાબાસાહેબ શરૂ કરેલા સમાચાર પત્રો અને પત્રિકા

આંબેડકર એક સફળ પત્રકાર અને શ્રેષ્ઠ અસરકારક સંપાદક પણ હતા. તેઓ અખબારો નું મહત્વ જાણતા હતા, અખબારો દ્વારા તેઓ માનતા હતા કે સમાજ પ્રગતિ કરશે. તેમણે આંદોલનમાં અખબારને ખૂબ મહત્વનું માન્યું. તેમણે શોષિત અને દલિત સમાજમાં જાગૃતિ લાવવા માટે ઘણાં પત્રો અને પાંચ પત્રિકા,સામયિકો પ્રકાશિત અને સંપાદિત કર્યા છે. તેનાથી તેમના દલિત આંદોલનને આગળ વધારવામાં મદદ મળી.

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મુકનાયક 31 જાન્યુઆરી 1920.

કોલ્હાપુરમાં કાર્યકર દંત્તોબા સંતરામ પવારના પ્રયત્નોને કારણે મહારાજા શાહુજી અને ડો. આંબેડકર નું મિલન થયું. દલિતોના ઉત્થાન માટે બંને નેતા મિત્ર થયા. મિત્રતા નું પરિણામ એટલે મુકનાયક જન્મ મહારાજાએ અઢી હજારની સહાય કરી મુકનાયક નામનું પાક્ષિક ડો આંબેડકર શરૂ કર્યું.તેના તંત્રી તરીકે વરાળના બહાર યુવાન પાંડુરંગ નંદરામ ભટકર રાખ્યા. 31 જાન્યુઆરી 1920પ્રથમ અંક પ્રકાશિત થયો હતો

બહિષ્કૃત ભારત 3 એપ્રિલ 1927.

બ્રિટિશ સરકારે મહાર યુવકોને સૈન્ય ભરતી માંથી બાકાત કર્યા. તેની સામે 1927 ડો આંબેડકર ઉગ્ર આંદોલન કર્યું, આ સમયે ચવદારઆંદોલન કર્યું, તેથી તળાવમાં શુદ્ધિકરણ કરવામાં આવ્યું .અને બાબાસાહેબ ઉપર અને ટીકા ટિપ્પણીનો વરસાદ કરવામાં આવ્યો. તેનો જવાબ આપવા ત્રીજી એપ્રિલ 1927માં બહિષ્કૃત ભારત નામ પાક્ષિક શરૂ કરવામાં આવ્યું તેનું સંપાદન ખુદડો .આંબેડકર દ્વારા કર્યું હતું. આ પાક્ષિક બોમ્બેથી પ્રકાશિત થયું હતું.

 સમતા 29 જૂન 1928

દેવરાવ વિષ્ણુ નાઈકના તંત્રીપદ હેઠળ **29 જૂન 1928 સમતા** નામનું પાક્ષિક શરૂ કરાવ્યું ડોકટર આંબેડકર ગોળમેજી પરિષદ અને અન્ય કામોમાં એટલા બધા ગળાડૂબ રહેવા લાગ્યા તેથી સમાજ સમતા સંઘ અને સમતા સામાજિક માં પૂરતું ધ્યાન આપી શક્યા નહીં

જનતા 1930 24 ફેબ્રુઆરી 1930

સમતા પાક્ષિક બંધ થયા પછી ડો આંબેડકરે તેને 'જનતા' ના નામથી ફરીથી પ્રકાશિત કર્યું. આ પખવાડિયાનો પહેલો અંક 24 ફેબ્રુઆરી 1930 ના રોજ પ્રકાશિત થયો હતો. 31 ઓકટોબર 1930 ના રોજ તે સાપ્તાહિક બન્યું. 1944

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માં, બાબાસાહેબે તેમાં હમ શાસક કોમ બનેંગે શીર્ષક હેઠળ અનેક પ્રખ્યાત લેખો લખ્યો, આ પાક્ષિક માં ડો બાબા સાહેબ આંબેડકર દલિતોના પ્રશ્નોને વેગવંતા કરવાનું કાર્ય કર્યું હતું

પ્રબુદ્ધ ભારત 4 ફેબ્રુઆરી 1956

ડો આંબેડકર 4 ફેબ્રુઆરી 1956 માં જનતા પાક્ષિક નું નામ બદલીને પ્રબુદ્ધ ભારત પાક્ષિકની ચલાવવામાંઆવે છે

ડો બાબાસાહેબ આપેલા વિશેષ વ્યાખ્યાન

ડો બાબાસાહેબ પોતાના જીવનકાળ દરમ્યાન જુદા-જુદા વિષયો ઉપર લગભગ 527 પણ વધારે વ્યાખ્યાનો આપ્યાં છે જેમાંના ઘણા વ્યાખ્યાનો હાલ google ઉપર ઉપલબ્ધ છે જે યુવા પેઢીને મોટીવેશન માટે ખૂબ જ ઉપયોગી છે

ડો બાબાસાહેબ રાષ્ટ્રીય અને આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય સન્માન

બોધિસત્વ (1956), ભારત રત્ન 1990. સિમ્બોલ ઓફ નોલેજ. The Greatest Man In The World Columbia University.The University Maker O.Ford University. 2012 The Greatest Indian Cnn Ibn And History.

ડો બાબાસાહેબ ની લાયબ્રેરી વસાવેલાં પુસ્તકો

 અંગ્રેજી સાહિત્યના પુસ્તકો 1300. રાજનીતિ વિષયને લગતા પુસ્તકો 3000 . યુદ્ધ શાસ્ત્રના પુસ્તકો 300. અર્થશાસ્ત્ર વિષયને લગતા પુસ્તકો   1100. ઇતિહાસ વિષયને લગતા પુસ્તકો   2600. ધર્મ અને દર્શન શાસ્ત્રને લખતા પુસ્તકો 2000 . કાયદા શાસ્ત્ર ના પુસ્તકો 5000 . સંસ્કૃત વિષય સાહિત્યના પુસ્તકો 200 . મરાઠી માતૃભાષા વિષયના પુસ્તકો 800. હિન્દી નાં પુસ્તકો 500. તત્વજ્ઞાન વિષયનાં પુસ્તકો 600 .વિવિધ રિપોર્ટ 1000. પત્ર અને વ્યાખ્યાનો ના પુસ્તકો 600 . વિવિધ મહાનુભાવોની આત્મકથાઓ 1200 . એન્સાઇક્લોપીડિયા ઓફ બ્રિટાનિકા ભાગ 1 થી 29. એન્સાઇક્લોપીડિયા ઓફ   સોશિયલ સાયન્સ ભાગ 1 થી 15 .કેથોલિક એન્સાઇક્લોપીડિયા 1 થી 12 .એન્સાઇક્લોપીડિયા ઓફ એજ્યુકેશન .હિસ્ટોરીયન્સ હિસ્ટ્રી ઓફ ભાગ 1 થી 25. દિલ્હીમાં રાખેલા પુસ્તકો બૌદ્ધ ધર્મ પાલી સાહિત્ય મરાઠી સાહિત્ય ને લગતા પુસ્તકો લગભગ 2000થી વધારે તેમજ અન્ય વિષયનાં પુસ્તકો 2305 આ ઉપરાંત આંબેડકર જ્યારે અમેરિકાથી ભારત આવી રહ્યા હતા ત્યારે જળ અકસ્માતમાં એક બોટ ડૂબી જવાના કારણે અને અલભ્ય પુસ્તકો નાશ પામ્યા છે જેમનો અજંપો ભીમરાવને જીવનના અંત સમય સુધી રહ્યો હતો.

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ડો બાબાસાહેબ મળેલા વિશેષણો

મહાન સમાજશાસ્ત્રી, અર્થશાસ્ત્રી, બંધારણ ના શિલ્પી, કાયદા શાસ્ત્રી, તત્વચિંતક, દર્શન શાસ્ત્રી, ઇતિહાસવિદ્, પ્રખર વિદ્વાન માનવ અધિકારના મસીહા   , મહિલાઓના મુક્તિદાતા , દલિતોના મસીહા , મહાન લેખક , પટેલ શ્રેષ્ઠ પત્રકાર, શ્રેષ્ઠ સંશોધક , શ્રેષ્ઠ શિક્ષણશાસ્ત્રી , આધુનિક ભારતના નિર્માતા , બોધિસત્વ, મજુરોના મુક્તિદાતા , પ્રખર રાજનીતિજ્ઞ ,વિજ્ઞાનવાદી વિચારધારાના સમર્થક. અનેક...

વિશ્વ નેતા ડો બાબાસાહેબ ની વિશેષતાઓ

- પાણી માટે આંદોલન કરનાર , મહાપુરુષ મંદિર પ્રવેશ માટે આંદોલન કરનાર મહાનાયક, માનવ અધિકારો તેમજ સ્ત્રી અધિકારો માટે આંદોલન કરનાર અને સફળતા પ્રાપ્ત કરનાર એક પ્રખર સમાજસુધારક

- લન્ડન યુનિવર્સિટીની લાઇબ્રેરીમાં તમામ પુસ્તકો નું અધ્યયન કરી જીવનમાં ઉતારનાર વિશ્વનો તેજસ્વી વિધાર્થી

- લન્ડન યુનિવર્સિટીમાં 200 વિધાર્થીઓમાંથી પ્રથમ સ્થાન પ્રાપ્ત કરનાર પ્રથમ ભારતીય વિધાર્થી

- ભારતીય મધ્યસ્થ બેંક રિઝર્વ બેંક નો વિચાર આપનાર મહાન અર્થશાસ્ત્રી

- બ્રિટિશ ઇસ્ટ ઇન્ડિયા કંપનીએ ભારતને આર્થિક રીતે પાયમાલ કર્યું છે એવું બ્રિટનની ભૂમિ પર કર નાર પ્રથમ ભારતીય મહાપુરુષ.

- જાતિભેદ નો ખંડ કરનાર વીર પુરુષ

- વિશ્વના સર્વશ્રેષ્ઠ ૬ વિદ્વાનોમાં ના એક વિદ્વાન

- સમગ્ર વિશ્વમાં સૌથી વધારે ડો બાબા સાહેબ આંબેડકર ના પુંતળાં સ્થપાયેલા છે

- લન્ડન યુનિવર્સિટીમાં ડી એસ સી ઉપાધિ પ્રાપ્ત કરનાર ભારતનો પ્રથમ અને અંતિમ વિધાર્થી

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- લન્ડન યુનિવર્સિટીમાં આઠ વર્ષનો અભ્યાસક્રમ માત્ર ત્રણ વર્ષમાં પૂર્ણ કરનાર ભારતનો એકમાત્ર તેજસ્વી વિધાર્થી

બાબાસાહેબની શૈક્ષણિક સિદ્ધિઓ

બી.એ ,એમ.એ, એમ એએ સી, ડી એસ સી, પી.એચ.ડી, એલ એલ.ડી, ૧૯૦૭માં મૅટ્રીકની પરીક્ષામાં ઉત્તીર્ણ. ૧૯૧૨માં એલ પિસ્ટન એલફીસ્ટન કોલેજમાંથી બી.એ.ની ડિગ્રી પ્રાપ્ત કરી. 1913માં ન્યૂઅર્ક કોલંબિયા યુનિવર્સિટીમાં ઉચ્ચ અભ્યાસ માટે પ્રવેશ. ૧૯૧૫માં પ્રાચીન ભારતનો વ્યાપાર વિશે સંશોધન નિબંધ રજૂ કરી એમ.એ.ની પદવી પ્રાપ્ત કરી. ૧૯૧૬માં નૃવશાસ્ત્રના સેમિનારમાં કાસ્ટ ઇન ઇન્ડિયા ભારતમાં જાતિઓ પેપર રજૂ કર્યું. ૧૯૧૬માં બ્રિટિશ ભારતમાં પ્રાંતીય અર્થવ્યવસ્થાની ઉત્ક્રાંતિ મહાનિબંધ લખી પીએચડીની પદવી પ્રાપ્ત કરી. ૧૯૧૬માં વધુ અભ્યાસ માટે અમેરિકાથી ઇંગ્લેન્ડ ગયા લંડન સ્કૂલ ઓફ ઇકોનોમિક્સ એન્ડ પોલિટીકલ સાયન્સ ડી એસ સી, પ્રવેશ મેળવ્યો.

૧૯૨૧માં એમ એસ સી ની પદવી પ્રાપ્ત કરી. ૧૯૨૩માં D sc નો મહાનિબંધ THE PROBLEM OF RUPEE ITS ORIGIN AND ITS SOLUTION ગ્રંથ સ્વરૂપે પ્રકાશિત થયો અને DI એસ SI ની પદવી પ્રાપ્ત કરી.

બાબાસાહેબનેસમર્પિત સ્મારકો અને સંગ્રહાલયો

આંબેડકરની યાદમાં વિશ્વભરમાં ઘણા સ્થાપત્ય સ્મારકો અને સંગ્રહાલયો બનાવવામાં આવ્યા છે. ઘણાં સ્મારકોમાં ઐતિહાસિક યાદો સંગ્રહિત કરવામાં આવેલી છે સંગ્રહાલયોમાં તેમની વિવિધ વસ્તુઓનો સંગ્રહ છે- નાગપુર માં આવેલું ડો બાબાસાહેબ આંબેડકર વસ્તુ સંગ્રહાલય 'શાંતિવન' – ચિચોલી ગામ (નાગપુર જિલ્લો); તેમાં, આંબેડકરના વ્યક્તિગત ઉપયોગની વસ્તુઓ રાખવામાં આવી છે. આંબેડકર મણિમડપમ – ચેન્નાઇ,આંબેડકર મેમોરિયલ પાર્ક – લખનઉ, ઉત્તર પ્રદેશ, ; ડો આંબેડકરનું જન્મસ્થળ ભીમ જન્મભૂમિ – આંબેડકર નગર (મહુ), મધ્યપ્રદેશ. ડો આંબેડકર રાષ્ટ્રીય સ્મારક – 26 અલીપુર રોડ, નવી દિલ્હી, ડો.બાબાસાહેબ આંબેડકર સામાજિક ન્યાય ભવન– મહારાષ્ટ્ર; રાજ્યના લગભગ દરેક જિલ્લામાં બાંધવામાં આવેલ સરકારી સ્થાપત્યો,ડો. બી. આર. આંબેડકર મેમોરિયલ પાર્ક (ડો. બી. આર. આંબેડકર સ્મૃતિ ભવન) – અમરાવતી, આંધ્રપ્રદેશ; આંબેડકરની 125 ફૂટ ઉંચી પ્રતિમા અહીં બનવા જઇ રહી છે.ડો .બાબાસાહેબ આંબેડકર

સ્મારક (સ્ટેચ્યુ ઓફ ઇક્વાલિટી) – મુંબઇ, મહારાષ્ટ્ર; આંબેડકરની 450 ફૂટ ઉંચી પ્રતિમા અહીં બનવા જઇ રહી છે.ચૈત્યભૂમિ – મુંબઇ, મહારાષ્ટ્ર; આંબેડકરની સમાધિ,ભીમરાવ આંબેડકરની પ્રતિમા – કોયસન યુનિવર્સિટી, જાપાન, ડો ભીમરાવ રામજી આંબેડકર મેમોરિયલ – લંડન, યુનાઇટેડ કિંગડમ; આંબેડકર લંડનમાં અભ્યાસ દરમિયાન અહીં રહેતા હતા (1921-222). આંબેડકર આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય કેન્દ્ર – દિલ્હીના, ડો ભારતરત્ન ડો.બાબાસાહેબ આંબેડકર સ્મારક – એરોલી, મુંબઇ, મહારાષ્ટ્ર, રાંજગ્રહ – દાદર, મુંબઇ, મહારાષ્ટ્ર; આંબેડકરનું ઘર, ડો.બાબાસાહેબ આંબેડકર મ્યુઝિયમ અને સ્મારક – પુણે, મહારાષ્ટ્ર; રાષ્ટ્રીય સંગ્રહાલય, ડોબાબાસાહેબ આંબેડકર રાષ્ટ્રીય સ્મારક – મહાડ, મહારાષ્ટ્ર ,અહીંથી આંબેડકરમાં મહાડ સત્યાગ્રહ કર્યો હતો, ભારત રત્ન ડો.બાબાસાહેબ આંબેડકર મુક્તિ ભૂમિ સ્મારક – ચેવાલા, નાસિક જિલ્લા, મહારાષ્ટ્ર; અહીં આંબેડકરે ધર્મપરિવર્તનની ઘોષણા કરી હતી,દીક્ષાભૂમિ – નાગપુર, મહારાષ્ટ્ર; અહીં આંબેડકરે બૌદ્ધ ધર્મ સ્વીકાર્યો,સંકલ્પ ભૂમિ વડોદરા ગુજરાત. આ ઉપરાંત અનેક સ્થાપત્યો તેમજ સંગ્રહાલયો આવેલા છે તેમની પ્રતિમાઓ દેશ અને દુનિયામાં અસંખ્ય સ્થાપેલ છે જે આપણા રાષ્ટ્રનું ગૌરવ છે

મૂલ્યાંકન

બહુ આયામી પ્રતિભાશાળી વ્યક્તિત્વ ધરાવનાર મહામાનવ બોધિસત્વ મહાપુરુષ રાષ્ટ્રવાદી નેતા ડો ભીમ રાવ આંબેડકર ને આપણે કોઇ એક જાતિ કે જ્ઞાતિના નેતા તરીકે ગણાવ્યા છે. તે આપણા અધૂરા જ્ઞાનનું પ્રદર્શન છે ડો બાબા સાહેબ આંબેડકર કોઇ એક જ્ઞાતિ કે જાતિના નેતા નહીં પરંતુ સમગ્ર ભારત અને સમગ્ર વિશ્વના નેતા છે. જે ભારતનું ગૌરવ ગણી શકાય. તેઓએ સમગ્ર જીવન ભારતની સામાજિક, આર્થિક, રાજકીય અને ધાર્મિક સમસ્યાઓના નિરાકરણ માટે ખર્ચી નાખ્યું એટલું જ નહીં તેમને પોતાના પરિવાર ને પણ રાષ્ટ્રના કલ્યાણ માટે કુરબાન કર્યો હતો આ મહાપુરુષના મહાપરિનિર્વાણ 6 ડિસેમ્બર ઇ.સ 1956માં થયું છે

અર્થશાસ્ત્ર का नोबेल पुरस्कार जीत चुके अर्थशास्त्री प्रो. अमर्त्य सेन , डॉ. बी. आर अम्बेडकर को अर्थशास्त्र में अपना पिता मानते हैं

સંદર્ભ સૂચિ

૧. જ્યોતીકર પ્રા).ડો (.પી.જી" .ડો .બાબાસાહેબ આંબેડકર જીવનયરિત્ર "પ્રથમ આવૃત્તિ ,સપ્ટેમ્બર ૧૯૯૫ ,અમદાવાદ,

ર સિંઘવ ગણેશ 'બાદલ 'બંધ દિશાનો ઉધાડ 'બીજી આવૃત્તિ ૨૦૦૩ ,અમદાવાદ ,

3. રમેશચંદ્ર પરમાર સમાજસુધારક આંબેડકર ગુર્જર સાહિત્ય ભવન અમદાવાદ 2015 પૃ 39

૪ ખુમાણ મૂળજીભાઇ વી'' .વિશ્વભૂષણ ડૉ .બાબાસાહેબ આંબેડકર)''માનસ અને તત્વવિચાર (પ્રથમ આવૃત્તિ ,૨૦૦૩ ,અમદાવાદ ,

૫ ગોહેલ નટવર 'મહામાનવ ડૉ.આંબેડકર ,'પ્રથમ આવૃત્તિ, ૨૦૦૯,

૬ રાજેન્દ્રમોહન ભટનાગર યુગપુરૂષ આંબેડકર ગુર્જર   સાહિત્ય ભવન અમદાવાદ પ્રથમ આવૃત્તિ 2015

૭ ડૉ નાથાલાલ ગોહિલ ભારત રત્ન ડોકટર ભીમ રાવ આંબેડકર ગુર્જર સાહિત્ય ભવન અમદાવાદ પ્રથમ આવૃત્તિ 2004

૮ राम गोपाल सिंह डॉ अंबेडकर सामाजिक न्याय एवं परिवर्तन नेशनल पब्लिशिंग हाउस जयपुर

૯ हीरेन जे बारोट दलित एवं मानवाधिकार पैराडाइज पब्लिस जयपुर 2018

૧૦ સંપાદન ડૉ રાજા એન કાથડ ડૉ આંબેડકરનું રાષ્ટ્રદર્શન પ્રકાશન બાબાસાહેબ ડૉ બી આર આંબેડકર ચેર સેન્ટર સૌરાષ્ટ્ર યુનિવર્સિટી રાજકોટ.

૧૧ રાજેન્દ્રમોહન ભટ્નાગર યુગપુરુષ આંબેડકર ગુર્જર સાહિત્ય ભવન અમદાવાદ.

S p e c i a l I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l O n l i n e C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5 , I s s u e – 5 , M a y 2 0 2 0

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A Statistical Study of Causes and Precautions
with reference to COVID-19 in Gujarat

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S p e c i a l I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l O n l i n e C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5 , I s s u e – 5 , M a y 2 0 2 0

Page 1

Abstract

COVID-19 was initially thought to be a virus with mainly animal to human transmission. This was proven to be untrue when the number of cases surged over the weekend of January 18 and 19, 2020, and reports surfaced of healthcare workers being infected (Seah et al., 2020).COVID-19 is a beta Corona virus, like MERS and SARs, both of which have their origins in bats. The virus has since spread beyond Wuhan to other Chinese cities and to multiple countries, including the India. Gujarat now second after Maharashtra with 95191 cases tested, 6625 confirmed positive cases, 1500 patients recovered, 58063 people under quarantine, 396 total deaths in 30 districts of Gujarat. The number of positive cases and deaths of COVID-19 were rapidly increased. In this research paper, the investigator has studied the Statistical status of corona disease in Gujarat, its infection, its symptoms, causes, and the steps and precautions to be taken to prevent that disease. Study included the data of Gujarat from 19-03-2020 to 07-05-2020. Study had focused mainly on data of Gujarat. Study had systemically searched the data and relevant information from internet, Study results show that if there is no change in current situation or more actions are not taken, spread of COVID-19 will continuously Increase. Precautions and measures have to be taken in this regard.

Keywords: Covid-19, Disease, Infection, Precautions, Prevent, Symptoms

➢ **Introduction**

The latest coronavirus to emerge is COVID-19, also known as severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2. On December 31, 2019, WHO was alerted by Chinese authorities to a series of pneumonia-like cases in Wuhan, a city the size of London with about 11 million people. It was quickly discovered that the first human infections likely originated from Hunan Seafood there. Two weeks later, a group of Chinese scientists, along with WHO, announced that a new coronavirus, identified through genomic sequencing, was the cause of the pneumonia (Seah et al., 2020).

S p e c i a l   I s s u e -   I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e   –   5 ,   I s s u e   –   5 ,   M a y   2 0 2 0

Page 2

COVID-19 was initially thought to be a virus with mainly animal to human transmission. This was proven to be untrue when the number of cases surged over the weekend of January 18 and 19, 2020, and reports surfaced of healthcare workers being infected (Seah et al., 2020).COVID-19 is a beta coronavirus, like MERS and SARs, both of which have their origins in bats. The genetic sequences from U.S. patients are similar to the one that China initially posted, suggesting a likely single, recent emergence of this virus from an animal reservoir (CDC, 2020e).The virus has since spread beyond Wuhan to other Chinese cities and to multiple countries, including the India.

In this situation it becomes very essential to know whether the future trend of positive cases and number of deaths of COVID-19 disease of Gujarat increase or decrease. For this, Investigator want to study of Causes and Precautions with reference to COVID -19 in Gujarat.

➢ **Objectives of the study**

Following were the main objectives of the present study:

1. To Learn about COVID-19 and the effects it has on Patients
2. To Learn to pick up on the early signs & symptoms of COVID-19.
3. To Learn what you can do to help prevent the spread of COVID-19.
4. To Learn the Proper Use of PPE.
5. To Learn Proper documentation and reporting.
6. To Learn Proper Post COVID-19 care.
7. To study the spread of COVID-19 in Gujarat.

➢ **Research Methodology**

This secondary data analysis study was conducted during May 2020 and included the latest data of COVID-19. Study had focused mainly on data of Gujarat.

➢ **Data Sources**

Study had systemically searched the data and relevant information from internet. Study analyzed the secondary data of Gujarat Government Publication, COVID-19 from

19-03-2020 to 07-05-2020.

S p e c i a l I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l O n l i n e C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5 , I s s u e – 5 , M a y 2 0 2 0

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Investigator obtained relevant data of COVID-19, from published by government of Gujarat. The investigator thought that the study of the following will give a detail idea of the causes of the disease and the precautions for it.

➢ **What is COVID-19?**

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a respiratory illness that can spread from person to person. The virus that causes COVID-19 is a novel (New) coronavirus that was first identified during an investigation into an outbreak in Wuhan, China.

➢ **Risk Factors for COVID-19**

COVID-19 is a new disease and there is limited information regarding risk factors for severe illness. Based on currently available information and clinical expertise, older adults and people of any age who have serious underlying medical conditions might be at higher risk for severe illness from COVID-19. We are learning more about COVID-19 every day; Centers for Disease Control and Prevent (CDC) updated the advice below as new information becomes available.

• **Steps you can take:**

If you are at higher risk for serious illness from COVID-19 because of your age or because you have a serious long-term health problem, it is extra important for you to take actions to reduce your risk of getting sick with the disease.

• Stay home if possible.

• Wash your hands often.

• Take everyday precautions to keep space between yourself and others (stay 6 feet away, which is about two arm lengths).

• Keep away from people who are sick.

• Stock up on supplies.

• Clean and disinfect frequently touched services.

• Avoid all cruise travel and non-essential air travel.

• Call your healthcare professional if you have concerns about COVID-19 and your

underlying condition or if you are sick.

➢ **How does COVID-19 Spread?**

The virus that causes COVID-19 probably emerged from an animal source, but is now spreading from person to person. The virus is thought to spread mainly between people who are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet) through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes. It also may be possible that a person can get COVID-19 by touching a surface or object that has the virus on it and then touching their own mouth, nose, or possibly their eyes, but this is not thought to be the main way the virus spreads.

➢ **Symptoms of COVID-19**

Patients with COVID-19 have had mild to severe respiratory illness with symptoms of:

• Fever

• Cough

• Tiredness

• Shortness of breath

• Difficulty Breathing (Severe Cases)

These symptoms may appear **2-14 days after exposure** (based on the incubation period of MERS-CoV viruses).

➢ **What should I do if my client begins to show symptoms of COVID-19?**

• Client and Caregiver need to immediately put on a mask and isolate in separate rooms.

• Contact the office immediately.

• Contact Primary Care Physician to get a test scheduled.

• Masks & gloves need to be worn at all times when within 6 feet of eachother.

• If possible, management will deliver a face shield and gown, or other appropriate

PPE equipment.

➢ **When to Seek Medical Attention ?**

If you develop any of these emergency warning signs for COVID-19 get medical attention immediately:

• Trouble breathing

• Persistent pain or pressure in the chest

• New confusion or inability to arouse

• Bluish lips or face

*This list is not all inclusive. Please consult your medical provider for any other symptoms that are severe or concerning to you.

Call 911 if you have a medical emergency: Notify the operator that you have, or think you might have, COVID-19. If possible, put on a cloth face covering before medical help arrives.

➢ **How Can I Prevent spread?**

People can help protect themselves from respiratory illness with everyday preventive actions.

  • Avoid close contact with people who are sick.

  • Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.

  • Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds.

  Use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60%

  alcohol if soap and water are not available.

  • Wear a facemask when 6' or closer. Client should also wear a

  facemask if at risk or showing any symptoms

  • Use gloves for any personal care and dispose of immediately before

  touching surfaces

➢ **Hand Washing**

A. Rub palms of both hands:

B. Interlace fingers of one hand over palm of other hand; then switch hands:

C. Rub palms of both hands together:

D. Place back of fingers of one hand to palm of other hand, interlacing hands; then switch

hands:

E. Rotate thumb of one hand in palm of other hand; then switch hands:

F. Rotate fingertips of one hand into palm of other hand; then switch hands:

➢ **How to clean and disinfect**

- **Clean surfaces using soap and water.** Practice routine cleaning of frequently touched surfaces. High touch surfaces include: Tables, doorknobs, light switches, countertops, handles, desks, phones, keyboards, toilets, faucets, sinks, etc.

- **Follow the instructions on the label** to ensure safe and effective use of the product. Many products recommend:

  • Keeping surface wet for a period of time (see product label)

  • Precautions such as wearing gloves and making sure you have good ventilation during use of the product.

- **Alcohol solutions with at least 70% alcohol may also be used**

➢ **Personal Protective Equipment**

The following information is on the proper use of PPE equipment for all clients that are not active for COVID-19.

- **Gloves**

Employees, who provide personal care to clients shall wear disposable gloves during the performance of, but not limited to, the following duties:

• Providing assistance with toileting, incontinence pads or depends.

• Providing bladder or bowel care.

• Bathing the rectal or groin area.

• Handling dirtied dressings bedding, and clothing.

• Cleaning or caring for urinary catheters.

• Coming into contact with draining wounds, broken skin, secretions, excretions blood, body fluids, or mucous membranes.

• Cleaning up blood or body fluid spills.

• Cleaning/disinfecting areas exposed to blood, stool, urine or body fluids.

• Cleaning toilets, commodes, or soiled equipment.

• Having open skin lesions on their hands.

• Bagging materials soiled with blood or other potentially infectious materials.

Glove Removal

A. Grasp glove cuff with opposite gloved hand and peel off.

B. Hold removed glove in gloved hand. Slide fingers of ungloved hand under remaining glove at wrist.

C. Peel the glove from wrist to fingertips.

D   Turn the glove inside out leaving the first glove inside the second.

E. Discard gloves into waste receptacle.

• **Face Masks**

The following information on the correct use of masks is derived from practices in health care settings.

• It is company policy that Caregivers wear a mask whenever within 6 feet of a client or providing personal care.

• Place the mask carefully, ensuring it covers the mouth and nose, and tie it securely to minimize any gaps between the face and the mask.

• Avoid touching the mask while wearing it.

• Replace masks as soon as they become damp with a new clean, dry mask.

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Face Mask Removal

- Ensure gloves have been removed and discardedbefore you take your mask off.
- Carefully untie (or unhook from the ears) and pull away from face without touching the front.
- Dispose of Mask at the end of your shift.
- Perform hand hygiene after removing the facemask .

- **Caring for a client that has tested positive for COVID-19**

Before caring for patients with confirmed or suspected COVID-19, healthcare personnel (HCP) must:

- **Receive comprehensive training** on when and what PPE is necessary, how

to don (put on) and doff (take off) PPE, limitations of PPE, and proper care,

maintenance, and disposal of PPE.

- **Demonstrate competency** in performing appropriate infection control

practices and procedures.

- **Putting on PPE**

    Sequence for PUTTING ON PPE:

    1. Gown

        • Fully cover torso from neck to knees, arms, to end of wrists, and wrap around the back.

        • Fasten in back of neck and waist.

    2. Mask or Respirator

        • Secure ties or elastic bands at middle of head and neck.

        • Fit flexible band to nose bridge.

        • Fit snug to face and below chin.

        • Fit-check respirator.

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3. Goggles or Face Shield

• Place over face and eyes and adjust to fit.

4. Gloves

• Extend to cover wrist of isolation gown.

- **Removal of PPE**
  - **Sequence for REMOVAL OF PPE:**

  1. Gloves

  • Outside of gloves are contaminated!

  • If your hands get contaminated during glove removal, immediately wash your hands or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer.

  • Using a gloved hand, grasp the palm area of the other gloved hand and peel off first glove

  • Hold removed glove in gloved hand.

  • Slide fingers of ungloved hand under remaining glove at wrist and peel off second

  glove over firstglove.
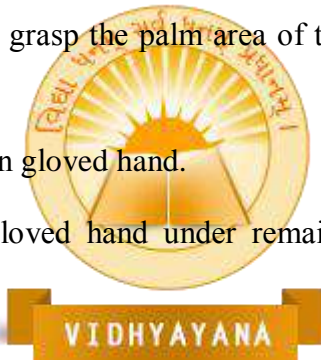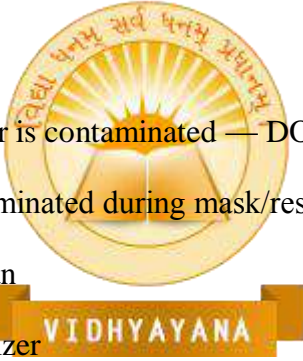
  2. Goggles or Face Shield

  • Outside of goggles or face shield are contaminated!

  • If your hands get contaminated during goggle or face shield removal, immediately

  wash your handsor use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer.

  • Remove goggles or face shield from the back by lifting head band or ear pieces.

  • If the item is reusable, place in designated receptacle for reprocessing. Otherwise,

  discard in a waste container.

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3. Gown

• Gown front and sleeves are contaminated!

• If your hands get contaminated during gown removal, immediately wash your hands or use

an alcohol based hand sanitizer.

• Unfasten gown ties, taking care that sleeves don't contact your body when reaching for ties

• Pull gown away from neck and shoulders, touching inside of gown only

• Turn gown inside out

• Fold or roll into a bundle and discard in a waste container

4. Mask or Respirator

• Front of mask/respirator is contaminated — DO NOT TOUCH!

• If your hands get contaminated during mask/respirator removal, immediately wash your hands or use an

alcohol-based hand sanitizer

• Grasp bottom ties or elastics of the mask/respirator, then the ones at the top, and remove without touching the front

• Discard in a waste container

5. **wash hands or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer immediately after removing all ppe.**

➢ **Incubation period**

The incubation period for COVID-19 is thought to extend to 14 days, with a mediantime of 4-5 days from exposure to symptoms onset. One study reported that 97.5% ofpersons with COVID-19 who develop symptoms will do so within 11.5 days of SARS-CoV-2 infection.

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The signs and symptoms of COVID-19 present at illness onset vary, but over the courseof the disease, most persons with COVID-19 will experience the following:

- Fever (83–99%)

- Cough (59–82%)

- Fatigue (44–70%)

- Anorexia (40–84%)

- Shortness of breath (31–40%)

- Sputum production (28–33%)

- Myalgias (11–35%)

➢ **Documentation & Reporting**

It is very important that Caregivers take accurate records when monitoring a clients symptoms. The following is a list of proper documentation and recording:

- All caregivers are required to verify at the beginning of their shift that the client does not have any symptoms of C-19 or any elevated temperature. A verbal verification from the client will suffice. Please document in the notebook that the client verified with you.

• Notify the office immediately upon discovery of symptoms.

• Record date, time, and symptoms the client is experiencing.

• Continue monitoring temperature every 4 hours and document.

• Record the time the client's PCP was contacted, and the date and time of the schedule COVID-19 testing.

• Take inventory on PPE currently in the home, and notify the office if additional PPE is needed.

• Monitor your own symptoms and report any concerns to the office.

• (If caring for client who is diagnosed with COVID-19) Record date and time when fever breakswithout the use of any medication.

➢ **Post COVID-19 Care**

According to CDC guideline: After 7 days from initial symptoms and 72

hours after fever has broken and the patient has no other symptoms,

the patient is no longer contagious and a gown and face shield are notrequired.

• Continue to monitor clients symptoms.

• Continue to monitor your own symptoms.

•Client & Caregiver will continue to wear a mask

•After the additional 7 days of precaution, care can be resumed as a normal case.

➢ **Spread of the covid-19 in Gujarat: 19-3-2020 to -05-2020**

Spread of COVID-19 is very important to knowing the changing the trend

the value during the various time periods. The spread of COVID-19 in Gujarat are as under

table 1.1.
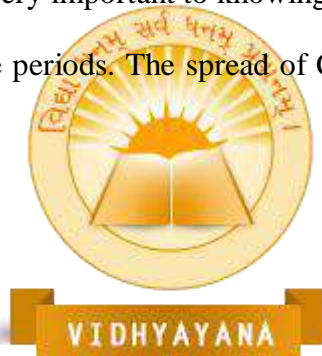
Table -1.1

Spread of COVID-19 in Gujarat (19-3-2020 to 7-5-2020)

☰ Districtwise COVID-19 Statistics

District	Confirmed Positive Cases	Cases Tested for COVID19	Patients Recovered	People Under Quarantine	Total Deaths
Ahmedabad	↑275 4991	↑1643 40808	↑108 886	23949	↑23 321
Amreli	0	↑117 1288	0	4764	0
Anand	76	↑3 664	↑5 43	347	6
Aravalli	↑25 47	↑77 1016	14	1289	2
Banaskantha	↑3 67	↑18 1130	↑8 22	9358	↑1 2
Bharuch	27	↑53 1108	↑3 25	165	2
Bhavnagar	↑1 83	↑190 2901	21	542	5
Botad	48	↑122 1197	8	386	1
Chhota Udaipur	14	↑27 375	↑1 12	1	0
Dahod	↑4 19	↑124 1141	2	175	0
Dang	2	↑7 337	1	217	0
Devbhoomi Dwarka	↑1 4	↑77 479	0	1537	0
Gandhinagar	↑5 88	↑317 2784	↑5 20	865	5
Gir Somnath	3	↑68 486	3	3082	0
Jamnagar	↑4 9	↑352 2878	0	1096	1
Junagadh	2	↑131 971	0	2643	0
Kutch	7	↑22 778	5	1220	1
Kheda	↑3 20	↑40 1233	3	108	1
Mahisagar	42	↑10 994	7	2963	1
Mehsana	42	↑4 588	8	189	↑1 1
Morbi	1	↑26 273	1	488	0
Narmada	12	↑17 1024	12	622	0
Navsari	8	↑68 1423	4	2442	0
Panchmahal	51	↑188 1275	6	639	3

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District	Confirmed Positive Cases	Cases Tested for COVID19	Patients Recovered	People Under Quarantine	Total Deaths
Patan	24	↑64 550	↑1 13	345	1
Porbandar	3	↑26 1004	3	1520	0
Rajkot	↑2 64	↑163 2909	26	561	1
Sabarkantha	10	↑26 810	3	850	2
Surat	↑45 799	↑975 19677	↑51 365	2702	↑4 37
Surendranagar	1	↑40 363	1	191	0
Tapi	2	↑36 597	1	2	0
Vadodara	↑19 440	↑236 5340	↑27 191	1290	31
Valsad	6	↑94 2151	3	313	1
Total	7012	100552	1709	66861	425

Map-1.1

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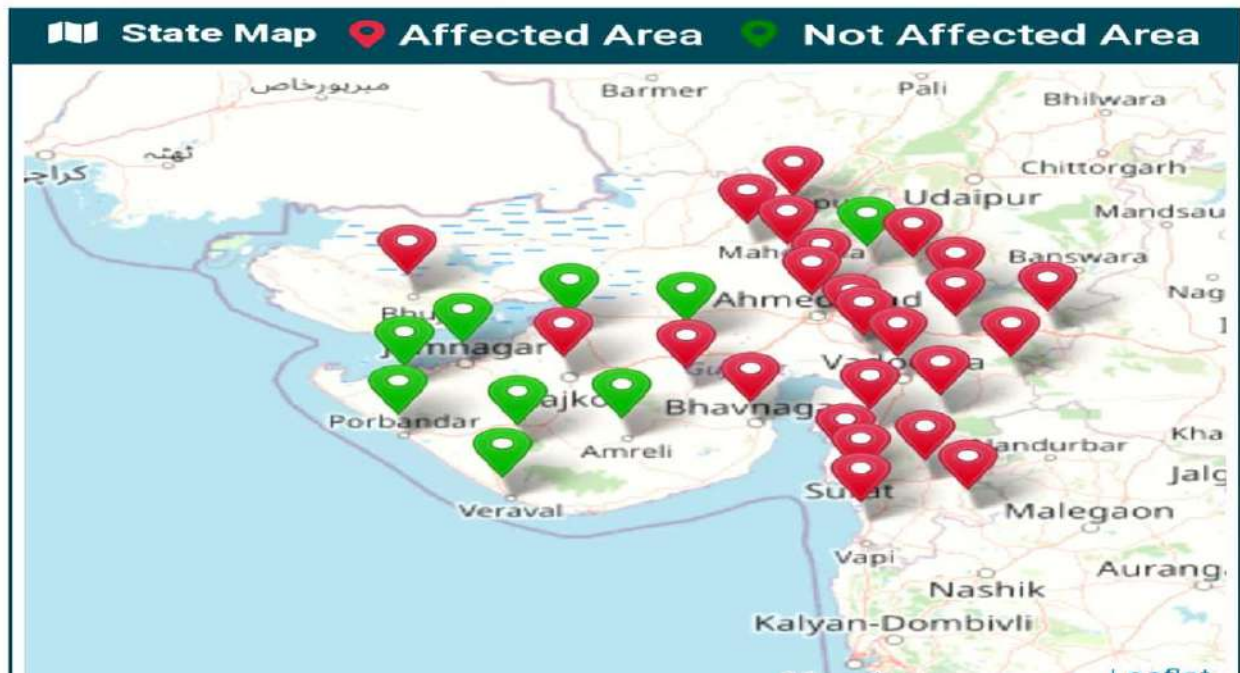
In the above table-1.1, the information of the COVID-19 districts of Gujarat till 7th May 2020 is given. In which 100552 cases tested, 7012 confirmed positive cases, 1709 patients recovered, 66861 people under quarantine, 425 total deaths in 30 districts of Gujarat. The number of positive cases of COVID-19were rapidly increased. It means that the disease is terrible and people are afraid of infection. The death toll has also risen. People are afraid of death.The Map-1.1shows the districts of Gujarat are suffering from this disease.

➢ **Conclusion and Suggestions**

Study results shows that if there is no change in current situation or more actions are not taken, spread of COVID-19 will continuously rapidly increase.People have to change their lifestyle to avoid the disease.Health must be taken care of at this time.The suggestions and findings of this investigation are as follows.

(1) There are hundreds of corona viruses, most of which circulate in animals. Only seven of these viruses infect humans and four of them cause symptoms of the common cold. But, three times in the last 20 years, a corona virus has jumped from animals to humans to cause severe disease.

(2) Although there is no vaccine available to prevent COVID-19, you can take steps to reduce your risk of infection. WHO and CDC recommend following these precautions for avoiding COVID-19:

- Regularly and thoroughly clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water. Why? Washing your hands with soap and water or using alcohol-based hand rub kills viruses that may be on your hands.

- Maintain at least 1 metre (3 feet) distance between yourself and others. Why? When someone coughs, sneezes, or speaks they spray small liquid droplets from their nose or mouth which may contain virus. If you are too close, you can breathe in the droplets, including the COVID-19 virus if the person has the disease.

- Avoid going to crowded places. Why? Where people come together in crowds, you are more likely to come into close contact with someone that has COIVD-19 and it is more difficult to maintain physical distance of 1 metre (3 feet).

- Avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth. Why? Hands touch many surfaces and can pick up viruses. Once contaminated, hands can transfer the virus to your eyes, nose or mouth. From there, the virus can enter your body and infect you.

- Make sure you, and the people around you, follow good respiratory hygiene. This means covering your mouth and nose with your bent elbow or tissue when you cough or sneeze. Then dispose of the used tissue immediately and wash your hands. Why? Droplets spread virus. By following good respiratory hygiene, you protect the people around you from viruses such as cold, flu and COVID-19.

- Stay home and self-isolate even with minor symptoms such as cough, headache, mild fever, until you recover. Have someone bring you supplies. If you need to leave your house, wear a mask to avoid infecting others. Why? Avoiding contact with others will protect them from possible COVID-19 and other viruses.

- If you have a fever, cough and difficulty breathing, seek medical attention, but call by telephone in advance if possible and follow the directions of your local health authority. Why? National and local authorities will have the most up to date information on the situation in your area. Calling in advance will allow your health

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care provider to quickly direct you to the right health facility. This will also protect you and help prevent spread of viruses and other infections.

- Keep up to date on the latest information from trusted sources, such as WHO or your local and national health authorities. Why? Local and national authorities are best placed to advise on what people in your area should be doing to protect themselves.

(3) Healthcare personnel (HCP) are on the front lines of caring for patients with confirmed or possible infection with 2019 novel corona virus. They must be prepared to identify and isolate potentially infected patients in order to protect other patients—and themselves—from exposure. HCPs can minimize their risk of exposure when caring for confirmed or possible COVID-19 patients by following CDC infection prevention and control guidelines, including use of recommended personal protective equipment (PPE) (CDC, 2020k).

(4) To protect yourself and others against COVID-19, clean your hands frequently and thoroughly. Use alcohol-based hand sanitizer or wash your hands with soap and water. If you use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer, make sure you use and store it carefully.

(5) The World Health Organization declared the novel corona virus outbreak "a public health emergency of international concern" on January 30. On March 11, 2020 after sustained spread of the disease outside of China, the World Health Organization declared the COVID-19 epidemic a pandemic. Public health measures like ones implemented in China and now around the world, will hopefully blunt the spread of the virus while treatments and a vaccine are developed to stop it.

(6) In 30 districts of Gujarat, 100552 cases tested, 7012 confirmed positive cases, 1709 patients recovered, 66861 people under quarantine, 425 total deaths. The number of positive cases of COVID-19 were rapidly increased. It means that the disease is dangerous and people are afraid of infection. The death toll has also risen. People are afraid of death.

➢ **EPILOGUE**

Every research helps to increase the level of knowledge in its specific field. This research would also contribute in all field. Investigator would like to conclude with the only feelings that this investigation will help to different parties by different ways.

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World After COVID-19: Multidisciplinary Ideas , Designs And Systems

Bhawna N. Gadhvi

Abstract:-

COVID-19 is a pandemic which has shaken all the spectrums and institutions .World after COVID-19 would emerge as world with technologies, innovative start up and digitalization. E-commerce and mechanism will play a vital role in that re-aligned Post COVID-19 world. Globalised world would pace towards self – reliant and resources to keep distance from any such pandemic. Social-distancing, sanitization, masks and hygiene would be the essential paradigms of a civil society in Post COVID-19 era. There will be rebuilding and reshaping of our neighborhood. Online resources and tools will be wisely used in all streams whether it is offices, education and health sector. In order to defeat the aftermath of COVID-19, such as recession, unemployment, melting economy, there will be enhancement of the skills and entrepreneurship. In after COVID-19 the world will be self resilient and vigilant. It can be taken as an opportunity to emerge as a new world.

Key words:- Pandemic, Globalization, digitalization, Transformation, Competence, E-Commerce, Infrastructure

The invisible enemy the novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) has suppressed the world. It has shaken our all deep rooted spectrums and institutions. It has shuttered the normal life world widely. COVID-19 was first noticed in Wuhan province of China and till today's date it has spread out nearly in all the countries of the world. It has imposed lockdown, deglobalised path and melting global economy across the entire world. It has accelerated the demand of medical staff and health competence in order to battle the devastating foe, COVID-19. World Health Organization has declared it as a pandemic. It is a comprehensive crisis which includes health, economical, financial, social and human crisis. It has put bar on the existing cultural and social trends and compel us to explore new horizons.

"The world before coronavirus and after cannot be the same." - Goldin and Muggah

World after COVID-19 surely will not be the same Pre-Corona World. In Post-Corona-Era there would be amplification on innovative technologies and digital world. According to Amartya Sen, 'A better society can emerge.' History proves that crisis lead to improved society, quality and access to food and health care. The present crisis may pave our acceleration or deacceleration, it can transform or deform our battling world. Lets try to explore Post-COVID-19 World through multidisciplinary spectrum.

I.   **Heading towards Deglobalisation**

"There is a potential to accelerate deglobalisation in a wake of the crisis."- Prof. Pratap Bhanu Mehta, India's Ashoka University. The crisis has motivated all the nations to be self-reliant, resourceful and competent. Post COVID-19 World will strengthen nationalism and faith in their government policies and practices. It would emerge as competent world capable to produce and provide necessity to luxuries to its citizens.

II. Transformation and Digitalisation

To maintain the social-distancing and isolation there will be transformation in many fields including offices, education, projects, meetings, etc. Instead of face-to-face contact people would prefer video-conferencing, video-lessons and video-meetings. Countries will rather choose to work from home than from offices. Digitalisation will play a vital role in the development of the society and will become the top most requirement of the world. The outbreak of the pandemic has led to a closure of all the educational institutions. Due to this digital classrooms are being arranged through many apps like-Zoom App, Hangout Meet App, Google Classroom, etc.

III. E-Commerce Development

The world after this widespread virus will be entirely based on E-Commerce. An unidentified trauma of infection and adherence to the rules of social distancing will boost the trend of online businesses. The changed scenario will drive the retailers towards E-Commerce. The popularity and dexterity of apps related to it, will be enhanced with the time. From a local retailer to a renowned brand will have to accommodate in the transformed market and changed strategy.

IV. Competence In Health and Medical Sector

Present crisis has urged the world to be competent in medical and health sector as well. The aftermath of COVID-19 will present medical sector as the first priority of all the nations to fight further unseen pandemics of future. Hygiene and sanitization will be improved to maintain a healthy environment in all the health sectors. Drugs and medicines will be developed by deploying Artificial Intelligence.

V. Rebuild the Infrastructure

COVID-19 has caused the world to rebuild the infrastructure of the layouts of all public domain like airports, railways, bus stations, schools, hospitals, parks, universities, restaurants, etc. To avoid physical contacts and interactions between people, a new infrastructure has to be structured. Least physical interactions and direct contacts will be first need of the newly awakened world.

VI. Entrepreneurship and Innovative start-ups to battle Unemployment and Recession

It is predicted that post Corona will face a severe recession, unemployment and melting global economy. Unemployment will lead to an increasing poverty and crime rate. To overcome these issues entrepreneurship and innovative start-up will be required. Government will subsidize and promote such skill orientated programs. Agricultural

activities will be supported on a larger scale. It will nurture the villages and towns. Urbanization will occur on a lower scale.

VII.   Self –Resilient and Vigilant Human

After winning the novel Coronavirus human will be more vigilant and self-resilient. There will be natural motivator to check their paths. The forgotten family values have been regained in this crisis time. Work from home has facilitated the working parents. It will reboot the strands of affection and care in the busy families of Post COVID-19 World.

Conclusion:- The pandemic has closed the world in the danger zone. After crossing this red zone, the world has to deploy all its creativity, technology, entrepreneurship and skills to reconstruct our world again. World after COVID-19 or Post Corona World will be a digitalized and eco-friendly era. Though we have to be determined and dedicated to realign the whole world. The new world will be based on the increased use of technology in all the streams of the life. There would be different economic and social paradigms. Emmanuel Macron said, "It is time to think the unthinkable." As this pandemic will transform capitalism and act with humanity. It is up to nations, how to emerge after defeating this widespread disease.

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Vasudaiva Kutumbakam-A Befitting Answer To Defeat

COVID-19 And Post Pandemic Repureussions.

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Vasudaiva kutumbakam- A befitting answer to defeat COVID-19 and Post Pandemic repureussions.

The Santan verse" Vasudaiva kutumbkarm" is an essence of our rich puranic culture having been developed periodically by following the teachings of sages,seers, Muni's and the allied torch bearers like Vedviyas ji,Balmikiji,Mahatma Budh, mahavir ji,Jagatguru shaukracharya ji, Ramanuj gianesh warji,Tuka Ramji,Guru nanak devji,Kabir ji,Maharishi Arvind ji and alike.

The origin of the concept of vasudaiva kutumbakim can be traced from hitopadesha a collection of Sanskrit tables in prose and verses. In fact the verse vasudaiva kutumbakam is a philosophy that inculcates an understanding that the whole world is one family. It is a philosophy that inculcates an understanding that the whole humanity is one family,being a social philosophy emanating from spiritual understanding ,that whole humanity is made of one life energy. The God is one,then how the souyl (ATMA) can be different.

Maha upnishada which belongs to saamveda tradition,the verse reads;

" Ayan bandhyryaneti Ganana laghychetsaaru,

Udharrcharitaanam Tu vasudairkutum bakam"

i.e " The person is mine and this one is not" is only by the narrow mindedness .For those noble conduct can observe that vasudaira is the expression which is the combination of three Sanskrit dialectical words i.e vasudh +Eva+ kutumbakam.Vasudh denotes earth,Eva as emphasizing and kutumbaka denotes for a family,the combination there of emphasizes that whole earth is one family.

Vasudeva sarvamati,asserts in bhagwat geeta(verse VII-19) though the Sanskrit rott "vas" leads to several expressions,still the prudeuto is made to arrive that he sees everything in himself ,that is the true height of oneness.

The tamil poet **kanian poonzun oranar** in his tamil poem,written a period back,2500 years (ago) on an identical concept vasudaiv kutumbakam(song92) Purananura sangam literature had penned down that "yathu oore yavarum kelir" i.e every place is my home town ,everyone is my kith and kin.

Thus the sanatan verse vasudaiva kutumbakam conceptually teaches us that entire globe virtually is one family which infact is a small tightly knit,nuclear family.Our prime minister sh. Narendra modi ji had applied this verse vasudev kutumbakam in his speech delivered on the occasion of world culture festival organized by the "Art of leaving" by further adding that Indian culture is very rich and has inculciated in each one oif us with great values. We are the people who have come from akans Brahmanism to vasudev kutumbakam and from Upanishads to upgrah(satellite) which is the unique quality of our rich venerable culture. The true meaning of the expression family etc should be understood from our inherited literature anhd culture beside the upnishda.it is describing the quality of a man, who understood the truth transcending the multiciplity of the world. The teachings of the Upanishads or other sanatan literature are not by means of mere go-politico-socio-culture statement but as a matter of well established hard truth to follow.

At present the world as family has a heavy challenge of pandemic called COVID-19,the disease associated with virus besides SARS-COV-2, a new strain of corona virus having remained unidentified in the past in human. The pandemic universally has affected 37,13,796 corona positive case with death toll of 2,63,288 lives and out of the total 11,34,613 have been recovered till 7th May 2020. In case of India against the total positive case reported till 7th may 2020, India totaling 52,952 against which death toll is reported as 1783 lives and 31,559 persons have been recovered.

The risk and challenges engulfing the human nature with inundation and inevitable calls of pandemic deaths and holocaust are not strange to this universe but history counts memorable twenty incidents of such pandemic major sufferings for the last 5000 years duration.

The first of an epidemic wipe out prehistorical village in China archelogically known as a site" Hamin Mongha" located in North-East China ,which goes to by anthropological study to witness that epidemic happened quickly enough, leaving no time for proper burials and thus the mass bodies of dead were stuffed inside the houses which was later burnt down. Such site was never inhabited again. Another site of mass burials dateback roughly to the same known as Miaozigou in North-East china,the second being around 430 BC not long after war between Anthens and Sparta , because of the violant heats in the head and redness and inflammation in the eyes ,inward parts of the body ,such epidemic ravage took toll of one lakh lives ;the third being Antoine plague AD 165 taking toll of five million lives in the Rome Empire ; The fourth being Plague of Cyprian Ad 250-271 is estimated to have killed five thousand people a day in Rome alone. Archaeologists discovered three kilns as had been a lime production units but the remains of Plague victims were buried in a giant bonfire; Fifth being plague of Justinian Ad 541-542 by which ten percent population of the world's population had died;Sixth being Black death between 1346-1353 Ad, which travelled from Asia to Europe leaving devastation in its wake estimating toll of over half of the Europe's population . The victims were buried in mass graves; seventh being cacomistle epidemic 1545-48 AD ,in form of viral hemorrhagic fever taking toll of fifteen million lives in Mexico of Central America; Eight being American plague of 16th century , inviting the illness including small pox taking toll of Ninty percent of this indigenous population in western hemisphere, Ninth being Great plague of London 1665-1666 ADF, taking toll of about one lakh lives in London in 1965 and on 2nd September 1666 the great fire of London reduced the large portion of city in just four days b; the tenth being plague of Marseille 1720-1723 AD taking toll of one lakh people i.e 30% of the population , Eleventh being Russian Plague 1770-72 AD In such Plague ,the ravaged Moscow, the terror of quarantined citizens erupted in violence by the end of the time plague ended by taking toll of one lakh lives; Philadelphia yellow fever epidemic 1793 AD, taking toll of 5000 lives; thirteen being flue pandemic 1889-90 AD. In just few months the disease spanned the globe killing one million people in just five weeks ; Fourteen being American Polio epidemic 1916,which started in New York city involving 27000 positive case involving death toll of 6000 lives in US,Fifteenth being Spanish flue 1918-20 Ad ,by which an estimated 500 Million people from south Seas to North pole fell in grip of Spanish flue,out of which 20% people died, Sixteenth being the

Asian flu 1957-58 taking death toll of eleven lakh lives across the globe but 1,16,000 death alone in the United states; Seventeenth being AIDS pandemic and epidemic 1981,which claimed an estimated 35 million lives since its first identification HIV,i.e the virus causing AIDS likely developed from a Champanzee virus that transferred to human in west Africa in 1920. The virus made its way around the world thus AIDS was pandemic by late 20-th century; Eighteenth was the HINI Swine Flu Pandemic 2009-10 ,having originated in Mexico in the spring of 2009 before spreading to the rest of the world. In one year the virus infected as many as 1.48 Billion people acrossed the globe and killed between 1,51,700 and 5,75,400 people according to C.D.C; Nineteenth being west Africa Ebola epidemic 2014-2016, which ravaged west Africa between 2014 to 2016 with reported 28,600 cases and 11,325 deaths. First case so reported was in guinea in 2013 ,the this disease spread quickly in Liberia and sierra Leone; the twentieth being the Zika virus epidemic 2015 to till date.

Despite all these challenges, though by facing heavy causalities the world has come over all those calamities . however prudence invite us by striking our brains to foresee the inevitable post repercussions of the pandemic by taking the past experiences i.e the unhygienic atmospheres of the field,food starvation and loss of energic resistances while remaining quarantives,lockdowns and social distancing, the jam of brain storming power being idle brain and in unsocial atmosphere . All that it is not only creating loss of individual, imperfection of society in the wake of impecuniousness without professional activities but above all the inevitable impedance and unemployment as well as impediments in the affairs of good governance and national fiscal protections and developments to come over the inevitable repercussions of post epidemic scenario, the pre-preparedness both in mindset as well as practically in fields of respective professions is the belling call of the nature ,for that to engage even in due application of precautions to keep drilling in respective professional activities with due application of the advanced techniques available in the present developed state, of upgrah called satellite. The e-commerce ,e-classes ,e-conferences, e-administrative activities with deployment of the professional skills comply a private roll in our duty bound activities being yeoman service to the nation and the society . But all that can be on rails only when we come to a joint platform of responsibility as a family by recalling our rich cultured inherited ethics of vasudaiva kutumbakam and stand for our righteous path for the good of all

by rising above the mean interests of the person but for the society in general and above all for the nation as whole.

The expression moral is derived from "mores" refers, firstly, to settle and inherited modes of thinking and acting and secondly, to practices of a collectivity. Evidently, these features are common to both tradition and morality. Tradition is for man and society and its is precisely under its benign canopy that morality finds its true niche. In all normal societies immoral behavior is considered as a sign of the deformity in mind. The deformity is born out of ignorance and one who is ignorant becomes a prisoner of his own passions. A mind in possession of passions is an impure mind and until and unless it is cleaned of the impurities it cannot be treated as a normal human mind. As a matter of fact the cleansing of mind is considered to be preparatory stage or multi-stage path of purification.

A well begin is half done is an inherited lesson to all,the initiation of e-conference on the endeavors of the post pandemic scenario foreseeing the future of the society and the national interests paramountleads us to the encouraging state to face the pandemic by subsistence of our energetic force to predominate the inevitable problems with due prudence and courage very congruously biffing to the foreseen challenges. The VideoConference on the subject being substitute in the impeding state, coupled with paper reading are the true answer to the problem which needs to be in kept in future also.

STEALTH MARKETING: APPARIATIONS AND THE VARIOUS CONTROVERSIAL STRATEGIES

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An International Multidisciplinary Research E-Journal

Abstract

Stealth marketing – also known as undercover marketing – has received a great deal of attention in recent years, but it is hardly a new phenomenon. Basically, stealth marketing refers to advertising a product or service to someone without disclosing that you are a representative of its company. A classic example of online stealth company is when the representatives of a product or service post glowing reviews and comments for that product on public boards.

This can boost the product's rating, while not actually reflecting what actual, unbiased users of the product think. The strategies and methods are used in this form of marketing are in such a way that the viewers are greatly affected and talking about the product in public becomes entertaining, fascinating and news worthy. The concept is based o the fact that interpersonal communications is more effective than conventional forms of marketing. Some of these strategies centre around the usage of tactics like humor, taboos, scandals, unusual rumors, mystery elements and selective revelation. This paper briefly talks about the most popular and effective stealth market strategies and companies that successfully adapted and implemented them.

Keywords-Stealth Marketing, Forms of Stealth Marketing, Strategies and Implementations, Controversies, Word of Mouth (WOM), Ethical Issues.

Introduction

Firms striving to reach consumers through today's swell of marketing clutter frequently are employing novel marketing practices. Although many nontraditional marketing messages are effective through clever, entertaining, and, ultimately, benign means, others rely on deception to reach consumers.

In particular, one form of covert marketing, known as stealth marketing, uses surreptitious practices that fail to disclose or reveal the true relationship with the company producing or

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sponsoring the marketing message. In addition to deception, stealth marketing can involve intrusion and exploitation of social relationships as means of achieving effectiveness.

Stealth Marketing is a strategy used by companies, which target customers surreptitiously without their knowledge to deliver the hidden message. Stealth promoting lies on two premises.

1) Verbal (WOM) is successfully the most promising limited time device and

2) Individual suggestions from reference groups have a significant part in advertising achievement. In fact, stealth advertising includes plan and spread of dilebritely created message regularly through buzz strategies, to an intended interest group surreptitiously. This paper talks about the various controversial strategies along with the manifestations of stealth marketing.

Literature Review

Tsai, Liang, Liu in 2007 in Taiwan studied about characters representing the product placement. In their study they found that actors don't put much affect on product placement and consumer mind set. The reason was they are not actually persuading much on product use.

Afef, eddine, & Claude, 2010 gave a new term to this form "Incidental advertising" in their research paper they applied Meta analysis but on same time they have motioned it as limitation, reason given is limited data available. They mentioned firms have turned to this advertising method because it's stealth in nature and allows it to be more than traditional advertising forms, and can thus potentially influence perceivers without their attempts to avoid or counter argue the message in advertising. They also had shown the path of future research in form of duration of advertising exposure, according to them duration plays a crucial role for the magnitude and valence of brand memories. They have also displayed a conceptual model of incidental advertising

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Williams, Petrosky, Hernandez, Page in 2010 said PPL has received much popularity as a tool to reach potential customers which have tried to omit the traditional commercials. Advertisers have used PPL as clever instrument, because an average consumer goes through 3000 brands in a day. But the ideal placement should be like win-win. Marketer gets a relatively cheaper vehicle of branding and they can reduce the production budget for the same and consumer gets to know about the functionality of brand in better way and agencies to be paid for their wise decision.

Dua and Samal, 2012 Stealth advertising is very recent in reality show within India. Also this handful studies are been conducted related to it. The present study conducted showed the result that viewers believe they get a feeling of high status by consuming those products. Overall people believe that stealth advertising is ethical source for advertising. When cross compared with gender on ethical issues differences can be seen. Most of the people agreed to the statements like "It attracts more attention of people towards promoted, it helps to create brand awareness, it helps to improve status, it will help the feeling of people towards the product, it indicated high quality of product

The Forms of Stealth Marketing

The technique of Stealth marketing is used by companies for a wide range of products varying from an energy drink to a new launched phone to a global supermarket brand. According to the product to be advertised, stealth marketing can take up various manifestations. Some of the most common ones are

- Undercover Celebrity endorsers-Celebrities have for a long time been utilized as symbol of showing up as part of various type of media with target audience.Audiance are usually very much aware that celebrity endorsers are being paid for taking part in an advertisement, however every now and again they talk about the brands they endorse all the time without openly demonstrating that they are in reality, endorsing that particular brand. The most common and famous example taken for this case is a stealth marketing strategy adopted by Sony Ericsson in 2002.The company hired high

end celebrities and on –screen characters to showcase their T68i cell phone by putting on a show to be tourist at different destination like the Empire State building in New York. The fake tourist and they would request the bystanders to take their photos, in the meantime, attempting to exhibit the elements of the new phone.

- Product Placement-This is the most common and prevalent type of stealth marketing that we are all subjected to on a daily basis. Prominently displaying products is standard practice in film and TV production. Conspicuously showing products have become standard practice in film and TV production. Some of the most common examples are mini cooper in the Italian job, FedEx in cast away, and white castle in Harold and Kumar go to the white castle. In such movies the brand and the products themselves are the stars o the movie.

- Fake media/flogs- Flogs are fake blogs designed to create an impression that a regular blogger is providing genuine information while in reality a company is Commercially sponsoring the site. They attempt to spread and promote a positive brand image that may not be possible as potentially through the conventional methods. A prominent example for this is the case "THE WAL-MARTING across America" campaign in 2006 where Jim and Lora made a fake blog showcasing there exaggerated positive experiences that they had come across as they went to various wall mart in different states. The public hugely influenced by this until they discovered that the couple was actually sponsored by Wall Mart.

- Fake Controversies- This is a risky and almost an unethical form of marketing in which the company creates falls, controversies around its products too publicizes them on a large scale that would not be possible by so conventional methods. In 2015, Starbucks famous Christmas mug collection was an only simple solid rep cup. The collection stirred emotions as words and photographs spread through online networking and news channels turned out, no one really loathed the cup. The controversy transformed into a free PR campaign for the witty coffee brand.

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- Live Buzz Marketing- A buzz is created about a brand, item, administration, or message in a way that makes the public discuss about it .But in this case, it is made so that nobody knows where it actually took birth. This strategy makes the consumer unaware that they have been influenced by a marketing tactic .Entertainers frequently make the echo's ; it can be performing artists and on –screen characters and also purchasers who are willing to discuss about the items ,brands or administration. The given messages made from an organization through these entertainers with the expectations of being spread by any individual who hears the message. Even in the case of Sony Ericsson , it anticipated the tourists to spread the information about the product to their friends and in that way create a positive buzz about the phone .

- Video news releases- video news releases blur the boundaries between journalism and marketing because the hired people who appear in them are taken to be traditional broadcast reporters. Though they are styled like news reports , VNRs actually focus on selling a product . Local TV stations often improvise by inserting their own graphics , or hiring their own reporter to dub the script in their voice. This method disguises a news stations connect with its clint,all the while making the finished product seem like one of its own reports.

- Music Marketing-This method is well disguised and many companies exploit advantage of people's favorite music tracks to promote their brands in the "UMARMED"eye of the public .The emotional touch of the music tracks combined with the use of enigmatic imaginary works well for the marketers to demonstrate their brands in a surreptitious way. The latter has changed dramatically the visual presentation of different songs available from multiple streaming channels. Music is specially a good tactic for advertising life style products. For example, the famous Hindi music track mentions 'ZANDU BAM" in its music track.

Conclusion

There is always the existing dilemma of what is ethical but illegal and also between what is legal but unethical in stealth marketing .Most of the times, there may not be any strict rules restricting the marketers from adapting the subtle tactics that are involved in stealth marketing. Though these acts may seem harmless, many customers feel deceived and misled after coming to know the actual scenario .Another issue revolving around stealth marketing is the fact that ,in many situations like that of Sony,Ericsson ,the activity is so, granular and it works in such a personal and intimate level that it is not possible for it to be closely monitored by the regulators .Though many people may say that they are neutral towards stealth marketing and that they are perfectly capable of processing information rationally. There are other groups of people who are more vulnerable like women, children and the less educated audience.

Discussion: the future of Stealth Marketing

Companies have to learn to incorporate content in there stealth marketing strategies and not just advertise themselves. Media coverage of high profile companies and failure of corporate governance has led to increased levels of transparency in today's business world .As a result, stealth marketing is becoming more and more difficult to implement .Stealth Marketing strategies are increasingly perceived and unethical as they become less explicit especially while targeting the above mentioned vulnerable audience .In such cases it is seen as exploitation rather than promotion. Marketers should watchfully monitor social connections between stealth marketing target audience to maintain a strategic distance from a conceivable backfire impact. That can be accomplished by the design of a proper plan pertaining to the implementation of the stealth marketing mix. Only by closely investigating the phases through which the product reaches the intended target group unpretentiously can companies achieve stealth marketing success.

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The Role of Drama in Education

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Abstract:

In the present day time the there is increase of the technology. Every one has become mobile mania and Net savvy. In this atmosphere it is a big challenge for the teachers to teach the content in an effective manner. There are various ways of teaching the content, various methods, techniques and tactics to enable the learning process effective. Today there is flair of online education and distance learning so many learners are leaning by sitting at home. They won't get the exposure of traditional class in the online classes. The present paper presents the meaning of education along with the definitions of various authors and philosophers. It also reflects the light on the performing art and the concept of performing art and the importance of it. The paper ends with importance of importance of drama in education.

Key words: Communication skills, performing art, street play, folk drama, thinking process.

Introduction:

It is not hidden that a good education has the power to alter an existence. What is new is the demand for that transformation. Governments are investing more than ever before on educating their society, enthusiastic for them to struggle in the global workforce. A budding global middle class is spending more of its own money on educating their families. Employers are looking for a new sort of coworker - someone with the skills to flourish in the 21st century. Combined with technologies that continue to develop at breakneck speed, the result is a world that has the want, and the means, to learn at scale. Yet there is so much to be done. One in five adults lack the written communication skills they need to progress in life, and 57 million children do not know what it's like to step inside a classroom. Many millions more are in education, but not learning effectively. There are many worlds' leading learning companies who can help make a difference but they face challenge to tackle alone. A 21st century education is about giving students the skills they need to succeed in this new world, and helping them grows the confidence to practice those skills. With so much information

readily available to them, 21st century skills focus more on making sense of that information, sharing and using it in smart ways.

The meaning of education varies from person to person. Education is not just to read and write but to make use of it for their own advantages and to utilize the knowledge for their growth. Also one can lead their own life without depending on others. It is not about making people literate, as literacy is entirely different from education. Importance of education tells us the value of education in our life. Education means a lot in everyone's life as it facilitates our learning, knowledge and skill. It completely changes our mind and personality and helps us to attain the positive attitudes. We must give importance to the education than other targets in life as it is the only source of real happiness in our life.

Concept of Education

One may say an education is a process of receiving or giving systematic instructions especially at school or university, or a course of education. It also may be an enlightening experience.

A group of educationists say that it has come from another Latin word "Educare" which means "to bring up" or "to rise". ... It is defined by western philosophers.

The Concepts of Education as given by prominent Indian educationists are as follows.

According to Aristotle "Education is the process of training man to fulfill his aim by exercising all the faculties to the fullest extent as a member of society".

"By education, I mean an all-round drawing out of the best in the Child and man body, mind and spirit."
Gandhiji

"Education is something which makes man self-reliant and selfless". **Rigved**

Education is for liberation". **Upanishad**

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Education is the manifestation of the divine perfection, already existing in man."

Vivekanand

"Education means the bringing out of the ideas of universal validity which are latent in the mind of every man".   **Socrates**

It is to state that the perception of different people on education also changes according to time and space. The education involves various methods, techniques and approaches. A teacher who educates the child uses various methods to teach the content and makes him a skilled personality. The importance of drama and performing arts in education is significant. ... For example, drama students learn to approach situations in an array of different manners which can help to develop creative thinking and new study techniques. Further, it builds confidence which benefits public speaking opportunities.

Performing Art:

Performing arts are forms in which artist use their voices and the movements of their bodies. It is often in relation to other objects to convey artistic, expressions in front of a live audience.

According to the above definition the performing art deals with   body, vocal, and dietary acting in front of the live audience.

The Concept of Performing Art:

The target of the artist in the performing art is audience. It is a representation through acting, singing, dialogues, movements, equipped with stage variation and decoration in front of the audience in the real like situation. With this art the artist presents his views through various intonation, facial expression variety, various equipments, make-up motions, body organs etc.

The features of the performing art are mentioned below.

1. This is art is live and performed in front of the audience.

2. The feedbacks of audience create valuable effect on the mind of the artist.

3. The artist performs the other's views through acting.

4. The artist adds music, light management, background music, and the facial expression of the assistant artists; colour etc to make the performance effective.

5. There can be dancers, musicians, actors, magician, instrumentalist, singer, circus artist, comedian or speaker in the category of artists.

6. This art needs long term labor.

There are many types of performing art like drama, music, dance, oratory etc. Here the drama form is discussed. The word 'drama' is originally Greek word which means 'to do' means to do something and to make others to see it. In the Indian society the drama is considered as an art which is performed by 'nat'. The drama is a branch of Eastern and western way of performing art. There are three types of drama, comedy, tragedy and satire. According to the introductory level we can divide the drama into many types from the performance view point. One act play, two act play, street play, folk drama, mime, Dance drama, mono acting etc. Drama plays vital role in the teaching learning process especially in the learning of languages. As language learning involves listening speaking reading and writing. There are many points which express the importance of drama in the education.

The importance of drama:

1. Through teaching of drama a teacher can make a learner to develop expression skill in front of the other people.

2. The learner gets the chance to working in groups that will increase the feeling of cooperation.

3. Through the dram a learner can get rid of the boredom of routine classes. As a result the classes can become live.

4. The content can be retained in the mind for long term by teaching through mono acting and drama.

5. By teaching through drama the aloof, disappointed, and inactive child can start taking part in the learning process and get inspired.

6. The learner can develop the feeling of active learning by doing activity.

7. Various learners learn through team work the habit of discussing the ideas.

8. Through drama the content can be made interesting and increase the self confidence level.

Conclusion:

At last to conclude that in the era of technology, to devolve the creativity, skills, thinking process, expression skills, and self confidence of the learner dramatization of the content is very necessary and it will create the interest of the learners. This will make them to communicate in a better way. This will increase the of listening speaking especially public speaking.

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સ્વાતંત્ર્ય સેનાની શ્રી પૂર્ણિમાબહેન પકવાસાની રચનાત્મક પ્રવૃત્તિઓ

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૧.પ્રસ્તાવના

સ્વાતંત્ર્ય સેનાની, ગાંધીજીના અનુયાયી ,પદ્મભૂષણથી સન્માનિત અને આદિવાસી કન્યાઓને શિક્ષિત કરી ઉજાગર કરનાર એવા ડાંગના દીદી એટલે પૂર્ણિમા બહેન પકવાસા. જેઓને સ્વતંત્ર સૈનિક હોવાની સાથે સાથે સામાજિક સુધારક પણ કહી શકાય.

દેશની આઝાદી માટેસ્વાતંત્ર્ય સેનાની અને દે શસેવિકા તરીકે નીડર, ઉત્સાહી,શિસ્તબદ્ધ કાર્ય કરનાર તથા પોતાનું સમગ્ર જીવન સમર્પિત કરનાર હતા. તેઓના વ્યક્તિત્વના અલગ અલગ પાસા જોવા મળે છે. તેઓએ બાળપણથી લ ઈને છેક મૃત્યુ સુધી અનેક એવી પ્રવૃતિઓ કરી છે. આઝાદી આંદોલનમાં રચનાત્મક પ્રવૃતિ,સામાજિક પ્રવૃતિ, શૈક્ષણિક પ્રવૃતિતથા મહિલા ઉત્કર્ષની પ્રવૃતિઓ કરેલી છે જેના કારણે તેમને ડાંગની દીદીનું બિરુદ મળ્યું છે. ભારતસરકાર તથા ગુજરાત સરકાર દ્વારા તે મને કેટલાક એવોર્ડ્સ પણ પ્રાપ્ત થયા છે.

૨.પૂર્ણિમાબહેન પકવાસાનો પરિચય

ગાંધી યુગના નિર્ભીક નારીરત્ન એવા પૂર્ણિમા બહેન પક વાસાનો જન્મ ૧ લી ઓક્ટોબર ૧૯૧૩ ના રોજ થયો હતો. તેમના પિતાનું નામ વ્રજલાલ શેઠ અને માતાનું નામ ચંચળબા હતું. ચાર ભાઈ બહેનોમાં તેઓ સૌથી મોટા હતા. તેમને માતા પાસેથી ધાર્મિક સંસ્કારો તથા પિતા અને કાકા પાસેથીદેશસેવા અને રાષ્ટ્ર પ્રેમના સંસ્કારો મળ્યા હતા. તેમણે સ્નાતક સુધીનો અભ્યાસ કર્યો હતો તથા શિક્ષ ણની સાથે સાથે અમરેલીમાં વ્યાયામ શાળાની તાલીમ લીધી હતી. પંચ મઢીમાં મીલીટરી કોલેજમાં દાખલ થઇ વિવિધ હથિયારોનો ઉપયોગ કરવાનું શીખેલ. ઘોડેસવારી ,સંગીતકલા વગેરે પણ શીખ્યા હતા. ગુજરાત મહારાષ્ટ્રમાં સ્કાઉટ ગાઈડનું પદસંભાળ્યું હતું . તેઓભારતી સેવાસંઘ, ભગીની સમાજ અનેબાળ શિક્ષણ સંઘ જેવી સંસ્થાઓમાં કામ કરી ચૂક્યા હતા.તેમનું મૃત્યુ ૧૦૧ વર્ષની વયે એપ્રિલ ૨૦૧૬માં થયું હતું.

૩.રાષ્ટ્રીય સ્વતંત્ર સંગ્રામમાં ગુજરાતની મહિલાઓનું પ્રદાન

આ રાષ્ટ્રીય સ્વતંત્ર સંગ્રામની લડતમાં ગુજરાતની અનેક એવી મહિલાઓનું આગવું પ્રદાન રહ્યું છે. જેમાં કસ્તુરબા ગાંધી,મૃદુલા સારાભાઇ,અનસૂયા સારાભાઇ, પુષ્પાબહેન મહેતા,મણિબહેન પટેલ, ચંચળબહેન મહેતા, દેવીબહેન પદ્મણી,શ્રીમતીભક્તિલક્ષ્મી દેસાઈ, વિનોદીની નીલકંઠ, ઇન્દુમતીબહેનશેઠ, ઈન્દુમતી મહેતા, સરલાદેવી સારાભાઇ, શારદાબહેન, ભક્તિબા, મીઠુંબહેન પીટી ટ, જયાબહેન શાહ, શ્રીમતી જમનાબહેન નગીનદાસ, પૂર્ણિમાબહેન પકવાસા જેવી અનેક નામી અનામી બહેનોએ પોતાનું સમગ્ર જીવન દેશ માટે અર્પણ કરી દીધું હતું.

૪.પૂર્ણિમાબહેનની રચનાત્મક પ્રવૃત્તિઓ

તેમને પોતાના જીવન કાળ કરેલ કાર્યને બે દ્રષ્ટિએ જોઈ શકાય છે. (૧) સ્વતંત્રતા આંદોલનના ક્રાંતિકારી યુવા નેતા તરીકે (૨) સ્વતંત્રતા પ્રાપ્તિ બાદ ગાંધીજિના સિધ્ધાંતોને મૂર્ત રૂપ આપી તેમણે કરેલ સામાજિક અને શૈક્ષણિક કાર્યો.

❖ પૂર્ણિમાબહેનને શસ્ત્ર રાખવાની ગાંધીજીની પરવાનગી

૧૯૩૦ ના સમય ગાળામાં જયારે દેશ ગાંધીજીના રંગમાં રંગાયેલો હતો ત્યારે આ ચળવળમાં સહભાગી બનવા માટે ઘરનો ઉંબરો ઓળં ગે એવી સૌરાષ્ટ્રના અત્યંત રૂઢીયુસ્ત જમાનામાં એ સમયે કલ્પના પણ થ ઈ શકતી ન હતી. આ સમયે ભારત દેશની મુક્તિ કાજે બાપુએ કરેલ હાકલને માથે ચડાવી અનેક મહિલા અને યુવતીઓએ સત્યાગ્રહ માં મદદરૂપ થવા માટેઆઝાદીની લડતમાં સામેલ થઈ હતી.

આ સમયે સૌરાષ્ટ્રના ગામડાઓમાં સ્ત્રી અને પુરુષોની અલગ અલગ છાવણીઓગામોગામ કૂચ કરીને બાપુના સંદેશાઓને ગામડામાં પહોંચાડવાનું કાર્ય કરતા. આ સમયે ગામડાઓમાં મહિલા સત્યાગ્રહીઓની ટૂકડીમાં એક છોકરી કમરે ધારદાર નાની કટારી કમરે છુપાવી રાખતી. સત્યાગ્રહમાં અહિંસા જ હતી જેમાં હિંસાને કો ઈ સ્થાન નહતું. જેમાં હિંસક શસ્ત્ર રાખવું એ ગુનો

ગણાતો હતો. આ સમયે ગામલોકોને આ છોકરી પાસેથી શસ્ત્રની જાણ થતા તેઓએ બાપુને ફરિયાદ કરી અને બાપુએ આ છોકરીને મળવા માટેનો સંદેશો મોકલાવ્યો. જયારે તે છોકરી બાપુ પાસે આવી ત્યારે તે ણે બાપુને મહિલાઓની સુરક્ષાની વાત જણાવીને કહ્યું કે પોતાની સુરક્ષા માટે સાથે હથિયાર રાખવું એ ગુનો છે ?ત્યારે બાપુએ તેને શાબાશી આપી અને કહ્યું કે જો તું સમાજની બધી બહેનોને સ્વરક્ષ ણની કલા શીખવે અને ગામડાઓમાં પણ આ કાર્ય પાર પડે ત્યારે તને મારી ખરી દિકરી સમજ. ગાંધીજીના આ શબ્દો પૂર્ણિમાબહેનના હદયમાં ઉતરી ગયા અને તેણે બાપુના આ આહવાનને જીવન મિશન બનાવી દીધું.

૧.પ્રારંભિકપ્રવૃત્તિઓ

પૂર્ણિમાબહેન પકવાસાને બાળપણથી જ રાષ્ટ્રીયતાનું વાતાવરણ મળ્યું હતું. જેના કારણે બાળપણથી જ તેઓ દેશસેવામાં જોડાયા હતા. પિતા વ્રજલાલ શેઠ અને કાકા અમૃત લાલશેઠ સ્વતંત્ર આંદોલનમાં સક્રિય હતા, પૂર્ણિમાબહેન આઠ વર્ષની ઉંમરે કાકા અમૃતલાલ શેઠ સાથે ગયા ત્યારે બાપૂના દર્શન થયેલ. ત્યાર બાદ તેઓ સેવાદળમાં જોડાઈ ગયા.

૨.સવિનય કાનૂન ભંગની ચળવળમાં પ્રદાન

૧૯૩૦ના સત્યાગ્રહમાં બાપૂનો સંદેશો ગામડે ગામડે પહોંચાડવાનું કાર્ય કર્યું હતું. તેઓ આ લડત વખતે તેમની ટૂકડી બનાવીને ગામડે ગામડે લોકજાગૃતિનું કાર્ય કરતા. ખાદી વણવી,ખાદી પહેરવી,રેંટીયો કાતવો, દારૂબંધી , સ્વદેશીઅ પનાવી વિદેશી વસ્ત્રોનો ત્યાગ કરવો , પીકેટીંગ કરવું વગેરે કાર્યો નિષ્ઠાથી કરતા હતા.

તેમના આવા કાર્ય બદલ અંગ્રેજ સરકાર દ્વારા ધરપકડ કરવામાં આવી હતી પરંતુ આ સમયે તેમની ઉંમર ૧૭ વર્ષની હોવાથી છોડી મૂકવામાં આવ્યા અને પાછળથી ૧૯૩૨માં ધરપકડ કરી જેલમાં પૂરવામાં આવ્યા. આ જેલવાસ તેમને ૬ માસ માટે થયો હતો.

(૨.૧) સાબરમતી જેલમાં કરેલ પ્રવૃત્તિઓ

આ સાબરમતી જેલ દરમિયાન તેમનો પરિચય પૂ. કસ્તૂરબા ગાંધી સાથે થયો હતો. આ જેલવાસ દરમિયાન તેમણે અમરેલી વ્યાયામ શિબિરમાં જે તાલીમ લીધી હતી તેનો ઉપયોગ તેમણે જેલની બહેનોને શીખવવામાં કર્યો. ત્યાં સ્ત્રી જાગૃતિના કાર્યો કરી મહિલાઓને સ્વરક્ષણની તાલીમ આપી. જેલની બહેનોને યોગાસનો કરાવવા,ગીતાનાપાઠ કરાવવા , વ્યાયામની કસરતો કરાવવી, ભજન, પ્રાર્થના,ધૂન વગેરે કરાવતા હતા.

આ જેલવાસ દરમિયાન તેમને મુખ્ય કાર્ય એ કસ્તુરબા ને અક્ષરજ્ઞાન આપવાનું કર્યું હતું. જેલમાં બંગાળથી આવેલ સરસ્વતીબાઈ પાસેથી તેઓ સંગીત શીખ્યા હતા.

(૨.૨) પૂર્ણિમાબહેનના જેલવાસ દરમિયાનના સાથી મિત્રો

❖ મહિલા સાથી મિત્રો

(૧) કસ્તુરબા ગાંધી (૨) મણિબહેન પટેલ

(૩) શ્રીમતી નિર્મલા લાલવાણી(૪) શ્રીમતી લક્ષ્મી રોસ્યા

(૫) શ્રીમતી ફૂલકુવર(૬) શ્રીમતીમોંગી ડીપલાણી

(૭) શ્રીમતીજેઠીસિપાહી મલાનો(૮) દેવીબહેન પઢ્ણી

(૯) સુમિત્રા ભદ્ર (૧૦) શ્રીમતી પાર્વતી ગીડવાણી

(૧૧) લાભુબહેન મહેતા

❖ પૂર્ણિમાબહેન સાથેના સ્વાતંત્ર્ય સૈનીકો

(૧) રતુભાઈ અદાણી (૨) મંગળદાસ પકવાસા

(૩) વિનોબા ભાવે (૪) વસંતરાય હેગીસ્ટે

(૫) કનુભાઈ લહેરી (૬) મોહનભાઈ મહેતા

(૭) સુરીગ બાબરિયા (૮) મનુભાઈ બક્ષી

(૯) અમૃતલાલ આચાર્ય (૧૦) કિર્તીભાઈશેઠ

(૧૧) રણછોડ અદા (૧૨) મનુભાઈ પંચોલી

(૧૩) જયમલ્લભાઈ પરમાર (૧૪)હરિપ્રસાદભદ્દ

3.અમદાવાદ યુવક સંમેલન, ૧૯૩૦

૧૯૩૦ ના સમયગાળા દરમિયાન મૃદુલા બહેન સારાભાઇ ના નેતૃત્વ હેઠળ અમદાવાદમાં યુવક સંમેલન ભરાયું હતું. જેમાં શરૂઆતનું પ્રાસ્તાવિક ભાષણ મૃદુલા બહેને કરેલ અને ઠરાવો પસાર કરેલ. જયારે છેલ્લો અને દસમો ઠરાવ પૂર્ણિમાબહેને રજુ કર્યો. તેઓ ટેબલ પર ચડી આ ઠરાવનું ભાષણ કરતા ત્યાં જ પોલીસ આવી અને તેઓ બધાને પકડી જેલની સજા કરેલ. પૂર્ણિમાબહેને રાજકોટ અને લીંબડી સત્યાગ્રહમાં પણ ભાગ લીધો.

૪.હરીપુરાકોંગ્રેસ અધિવેશન વખતે આપેલી સેવા, ૧૯૩૮

ઈ.સ. ૧૯૩૮ માં હરીપુરા ખાતે ભરાયેલ કોંગ્રેસ અધિવેશનમાં લગભગ ૫૦ જેટલી છોકરીઓ સૌરાષ્ટ્રથી આ અધિવેશનમાં સેવા આપવા માટે વોલેન્ટીયર તરીકે આવી હતી. આ વોલેન્ટીયર દળના નેતા તરીકે કુમારી મૃદુલાબહેન સારાભાઇ હતા. તેઓ કોંગ્રેસના આ અધિવેશન માટે વોલેન્ટીયર ભેગા કરવા નીકળેલા. ફરતા ફરતા તેઓ રાણપુર આવ્યા અને ત્યાં અમૃતલાલ પાસે બે બહેનોની માંગણી કરેલ જેમાં એક પૂર્ણિમાબહેન અને બીજા અમૃતલાલ શેઠની દીકરી લા ભૂબહેન.અમૃતલાલે પ્રસન્નતા પૂર્વકઆ બંને બહેનોને મૃદુલાબહેન સાથે જવાની રજા આપી હતી. વોલેન્ટીયર તેમને એક માસની તાલીમ હતી. તેમાં પ્રથમ પંદર દિવસ હરીપુરા ગામમાં સફાઈ કરવાની અને બીજા પંદર દિવસ ઓફીસવર્કની તાલીમ લઈને કોંગ્રેસ સેશન વખતે સેવા કરવાની હતી. જેમાં ભારતભરમાંથી ૫૦૦૦થી વધારે બહેનો જોડાઈ જને તાલીમ આપવામાં આવી હતી .જેમાં પૂર્ણિમાબહેનની ટુકડીએ જગતરામ દવે પાસેથી તાલીમ લીધી હતી.

આ અધિવેશન શ રૂથયું ત્યારે પૂર્ણિમાબહેનની ડયુટી મુખ્યસ્ટેજ પર બિરાજમાન નેતાઓ જેઓ સ્ટેજ પાછળના દરવાજેથી આવે ત્યાં હતી. જેમાં દરેક વ્યક્તિના બેજ તપાસીને અંદર દાખલ થવા દેવાના હતા. આ નેતાઓમાં શ્રી રાજેન્દ્ર બાબુ,મંગળદાસ પકવાસા, જવાહરલાલ નહેરુ અને રા જગોપાલાચાર્ય વગેરે જુદા જુદા રાજ્યના મંત્રીઓ અને કોંગ્રેસના પ્રમુખો આવ્યા હતા. આ અધિવેશન વખતે પૂર્ણિમાબહેનનો પરિચય મંગળદાસ પકવાસાસાથે થયેલ જે આગળ જતા તેમના સસરા બન્યા.

૫.શૈક્ષણિક પ્રવૃત્તિ(ઋતુંભરાવિશ્વ વિદ્યાપીઠની સ્થાપના)

ઋતુંભરા વિશ્વ વિદ્યાપીઠની સ્થાપના ઈ.સ.૧૯૫૩ માં શક્તિદલના નામથી પૂર્ણિમાબહેન પકવાસા દ્વારા કરવામાં આવી હતી. પરંતુ પાછળથી તેનું નામ ૧૯૬૯ માં ઋતુંભરા વિશ્વ વિદ્યાપીઠ રાખવામાં આવ્યું. આ સંસ્થાનો મુખ્ય ઉદ્દેશ મહિલાઓનો સર્વાંગી વિકાસ કરવાનો છે.

જેમાં શિક્ષણની સાથે સાથે નારી ઉત્થાનના કાર્યો,સમરકેમ્પ,બાગાયત અને ઔષધી ઉછેર,મહિલા સશક્તિકરણ,યુવા જાગૃતિ માટેના સંગઠનો,પર્યાવરણ સંરક્ષણ વગેરે જેવા કાર્યો કરાવવામાં આવે છે. આ સંસ્થાની સ્થાપના ફક્ત આઠ છોક રીઓથી કરવામાં આવી હતી આજે તેની સંખ્યા આઠસોએ પહોંચી છે.

૫.પૂર્ણિમાબહેન પકવાસાને મળેલ એવોર્ડ

સેવાનું આજીવન કાર્ય કરનારને કોઈ એવોર્ડ કે સન્માન થી કોઈ ફરક પડતો નથી.તેઓ તો સેવાને આત્મસાત કરી સેવા નાં જ કાર્યમાં સદા કાર્યશીલ હોય છે, તેવું જ એક વ્યક્તિત્વ છે પૂર્ણિમાબહેન પકવાસા.તેઓને ભારત અને ગુજરાત સરકાર તરફથી ઘણા બધા એવોર્ડ પ્રાપ્ત થયેલ છે.

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(૧) ફ્રીડમફાઈટર એવોર્ડ, રાષ્ટ્રીય શાળા ઘાટકોપર,૧૯૮૩

(૨) આદિવાસી સેવા માટે અમૃત પુરસ્કાર,૧૯૮૪

(૩) આદિવાસી સેવા માટે સંસ્કાર કેન્દ્ર વડોદરા તરફથી એવોર્ડ,૧૯૮૪

(૪) આદિવાસી સેવા માટે અભિવાદન ટ્રસ્ટ તરફથી એવોર્ડ,૧૯૮૫

(૫) યંગ રોટેરિયન એવોર્ડ ફોર ફ્રીડમ ફાઈટર,૧૯૮૩

(૬) ચંપાબહેન ગોંધિયા એવોર્ડ(સ્ત્રી સેવા માટે) ૧૯૮૪

   (યંગ મેન્સ ગાંધીયન એસોસીએસન રાજકોટ દ્વારા)

(૭) આદિવાસી સેવા માટે પત્રકાર ફાઉનડેશન મુંબઈ તરફથી એવોર્ડ,૧૯૮૫

(૮) ગુજરાત રાજ્ય તરફથી ફ્રીડમફાઈટર એવોર્ડ,૧૯૯૬

(૯) લક્ષ્મી મેનન એવોર્ડ ફોર લીટરસી ઇન વુમન,૧૯૯૮

(૧૦) પૂ.બા બાપૂ શતકોતર પ્રસંગે બા એવોર્ડ,૨૦૦૦

(૧૧) ગુજરાત પ્રતિભા એવોર્ડ વિશ્વ ગુજરાતી પરિષદ તરફથી,૨૦૦૪

(૧૨) પદ્મભૂષણ એવોર્ડભારતના રાષ્ટ્રપતિ તરફથી,૨૦૦૪

(૧૩) ગુજરાત કેળવણી મંડળ દ્વારા,૨૦૦૬

(૧૪) ઋતુભરા વિશ્વ વિદ્યાપીઠ દિવ્ય જીવન જ્યોત એવોર્ડ,૨૦૧૧

(૧૫) નારી રત્ન એવોર્ડ,૨૦૧૩

(૧૬) માતૃ શ્રી સંતોક બામાનવ રત્ન એવોર્ડ,સુરત,૨૦૧૩

૬.સમાપન

આમ પૂર્ણિમાબહેન પકવાસાએ પોતાના જીવનકાળ દરમિયાન અનેક એવી રચનાત્મક પ્રવૃતિઓ કરી છે. તેમણે સ્ત્રી શક્તિને ઓળખી અને સ્ત્રીએ અબળા નહી પણ સબળાછે તથા શક્તિનો સ્ત્રોત છે એ વાતને જા   ણી આદિવાસી પછાત વિસ્તારની સ્ત્રીઓને સક્ષ   મ બનાવીઆ વાત સિદ્ધ કરી છે. મહિલાઓમાં દેશભક્તિની ભાવના જગાડીને નારીશક્તિને બહાર લાવવાનું કાર્ય ઉજાગર કર્યું છે. તો જીવનપર્યંત આવા કાર્ય કરનાર ધન્ય છે આ નારીને...

૭.સંદર્ભ ગ્રંથ સૂચિ

૧.ગુજરાતના નારીરત્નો,મીનાક્ષી ઠાકર,ગૂર્જર ગ્રંથરત્ન કાર્યાલય,અમદાવાદ,પ્ર.આ.,૨૦૦૯

૨. મંગલ સરિતા,પૂર્ણિમા પકવાસા,ઋતુંભરા વિશ્વવિદ્યાપીઠ,મુંબઈ,પ્ર.આ. ૨૦૦૩.

૩. જીવન શિલ્પીઓ,પૂર્ણિમા પકવાસા,ઋતુંભરા વિશ્વવિદ્યાપીઠ,મુંબઈ,પ્ર.આ. ૧૯૯૫.

--ઋતુંભરા વિશ્વવિદ્યાપીઠ દ્વારાપ્રકાશિતસામયિકોમાંથી

૪. શક્તિદલ,(સાપુતારા),ઓકટોબર-નવેમ્બર,૨૦૦૦.

૫. ઋતુંભરા શક્તિદલ,જાન્યુઆરી, ૨૦૧૨.

૬. ઋતુંભરા શક્તિદલ,દીપોત્સવ અંક,ઓક્ટોબર,૨૦૧૩.

૭. ઋતુંભરા શક્તિદલ,એપ્રિલ, ૨૦૧૬.

૮. સ્ત્રીજીવન સામયિક, ડિસેમ્બર, ૧૯૮૧.

નોંધ: ઋતુંભરા વિશ્વવિદ્યાપીઠ સંસ્થાની રૂબરૂ મુલાકાત લીધેલ છે.

HIGHLIGHTS ON EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

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Abstract:-

India still happens to be the womb of education .This is the soil where Guru Dronacharya, Chanakya, Arya Bhatt and numerous others who have made precious and un precedented contribution in the ancient culture and nurture of India. Four Vedans such as Rugved, Yajurved, Samved, and Arthva ved, Literature like Sakuntala, Meghdoot, Arthsastra, Astrology, Astronomy, Mathematic, Arithmetic Herbs Shrubs, Politics ,Sociology , Economics, Wars, Infrastructure building etc.. Everything has taken birth in Indian education, culture, nurture and it is Indian ancient culture, nurture, education, etc. which passed on its eruditionary mannah to the world. In essence, India had always been the epitome of the universe in the matter of building global civilization and, rest of the world was still mired in the quagmire of IGNORENTIA SYNDROME. The Irony today is the same vedic culture which was replete with eruditionary reservoir is deplete today. It was womb of Scientology, skill, talent and literates and glitteraties today it is the TOMB of all these precious manna. But, we must not lose our hope as everything that we have forfeited can be retrieved, revived and re resurrected with a masterful ease if FOUR P's meaning Parents, Pupils, Pedagogue, Participation is perennially and sincerely formed in order to create a kind of solid solidarity among all three participants and embellish Indian education from the lack luster scenario by Revamping it from the very Grass Root Level. We are 1.3 Billion strong Vedic demography with 38%+ Millennial and I would not perceive for a micro minute that we cannot retrieve what has been taken away from our peaceful hands by subjugative forces. As they say "Visualization equals to Actualization" C.K.Prahalad has said "Indian are missing vision" hence with vision we can again become "Pax –Indiana"

Key Words:-

Eruditionary Manna, Ignorentia Syndrome, Four Ps. (Parents, Pupil, Pedagogue, Participation),Visualization, actualization, Pax-indiana.

Introduction:-

Education happens to be the back bone of every nation. It is the Gibraltar's Rock on which the foundation of every nation is laid. No nation has progressed bereft of education but, touched only plateau, so, what India needs and wants desperately is its glorious days of

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Dronacharyan education. Today, Indic society needs Dronacharyan spirit desperately instead Dronacharyan mentality equally desperately. If we are not going to transmogrify our pedagogical culture, Indian society will become lack luster at its Core. This article stresses upon pedagogical revamp from its perigee to apogee. We have become pedagogically Paleolithic where as rest of the members of this global society have adopted, adapted and adepted to the Neolithic concept of education. We just cannot survive in 21st centaury with 17th century education.

Literature Review:-

The Source that I have been referring indicates about two categories of individuals. One category comprises of those who intend to stay in pedagogical domain and other inclines to leave the profession all together. The research conducted upon the 782 teachers and outcome of the research was surprisingly elevated as 83.50% of the teachers were those who had desire not to abandon the profession but sustain until the age of retirement as the study indicated that only small percentage of teachers were not complacent with the pedagogical domain. Neo liberal policy emerged out of the pedagogical concept of parents particularly in the western society. Parents always regarded pedagogical activities no different than entrepreneurial labor and as such whole new concept came in to being. The finding in question indicated very vividly and categorically that the participant in the finding found that there was very clear connection between the finding and the character that they live. They also realized that the finding had very deep impact upon their apathy and understanding of their formative progeny. To create or formulate a very vivid vision about themselves as a teacher, their future as a teacher and towards their students IST (in service teacher) has emphatically emphasis the professional development of pedagogues in the domain. To receive vivid feedback from their instructors, peers, etc. enabled the agency to develop clear strategy about the profession and professionals. There are some other related factors are also highlighted emphatically include teachers self confident, self motivation, belief in themselves they comprehensive comprehension pertaining to pedagogical domain in commensuration with the mandate by the federal, state and local agencies as well as paterfamilias. All these factors were minutely and neatly discussed and debated centering around students and based on inquiries. Numbers of survey papers were dispatched to great many individual in the

domain by the national survey of corporate finance. Numbers of survey results were achieved in which highlighted factors were that lectures and teaching modality were the efficacious ways and means to tackle pedagogical pausers. Text book and assignments are mainly outside the class jobs. Class exams are the determinant factor about the students' grade. The distinction for the variant in the quality of education from academia to academia is one of the highly noticeable problem. Prosperity is directly linked with the quality of education which reflects upon the future prosperity. The purpose of the research is to highlight and emphasis that education is essential even mandatory for individual to become aristocratic and meritocratic and following features are the paramount to achieve that end. There are number of challenges faced in our domestic education and suggestions are profoundly appreciated in regard to how to transmogrify domestic education making it world class. Peers' competition was purported in order to rank themselves in parity with their peers in the subjects like history, religion, mathematics and science, subjects with a view to detect four categories of edu-seekers such as average, above average, below average and bottom category of learners

Following are some of the objectives affiliated with the transmogrification of Indic pedagogy from Bottom-up and Top down.

Identifying the colloquial grievances:-

- **Students are inculcated how to crame but not "How to think"**
- **I learn so I teach (Socrates)**
- **Complacency Kill (C.K Prahalad)**
- **Spark Plug is desperately missing in Indian education**
- **Bureaucratic apathy and Indifference ubiquitous**
- **Holistic education is ignored, statusquo adopted**
- **Four Ps(Parents, pedagogue, pupils Participation) must be cherished**
- **Teachers are the pillars of the society (Dr. Radha Krishna)**
- **Followers' syndrome (Dr. Everest E Hagen)**
- **Ignorentia Syndrome Ubiquitous among both the isles**
- **Students are inculcated how to crame but not "How to think":-**

The students in Indian Alma-mater are not inculcated with the notion about their future, national future, vitality of education, significance of learning, quality of learning and utility

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of learning. Alma-maters churn out just degree holders and no knowledge holder. They are redundant class emerging from alma-meters without attaining or retaining even an iota of world class erudition to make difference in India. Hence, we must change all that and make education "Education Oriented and not fluffy degree and grade oriented"

· **I learn so I teach (Socrates):-**

The Greek Philosopher has emphasized upon every teacher, every pedagogue and every Alma-mater must make sure that he or she must imbibe pedagogy initially and then and then this pedagogy must be passed on the learners. Unfortunately, in our alma-mater the scenario is terribly grim as most of the teachers do not possess elementary knowledge of history, general science, linguistic that creates vicious cycle meaning neither pedagogues have in-depth knowledge nor they impart it to their pupils.

· **Complacency Kill (C. K Prahalad):-**

C. K. Prahalad based in America had reiterated in his thesis "Fortune at the bottom of the Pyramid" that our complacency is our biggest impediment in the way of our progress. Indian parents are excessively complacent with the grades of their kids. They never peep in to the Knowledge Bank of their school going kids. There are numerous instances in which student scores 90and above marks but, does not have even an iota of knowledge about the subject. Since parents are happy so teachers happy no body suffers except Learners and Learning.

· **Spark Plug is desperately missing in Indian education:-**

Great poet Rabindranath Thakur (Also known as Tagore) has said in His Nobel winning work "Students go where they are exposed to curiosity and stay where they find passion and compassion" Unfortunately, Indic alma-maters have neither curiosity nor compassion. Teachers teach Trite or humdrum education. Instead of compassion they pep- talk students all day long. Teachers yell, scream, shout even humiliate nascent students by corporal penalty. This milieu turns all the students bitter towards education. Great Poet Tagore has said "Education must be Edutainment" to lure learners towards learning. Do not repulse learners from learning and that is Indian signature tune.

· **Bureaucratic Apathy and Indifference Ubiquitous:-**

Apathy and indifference happen to be the worst Human Folly. Adam Smith has said "Business neglect is business lost" now, the business of bureaucrats is to, first and foremost, to take a great care of tutelage or education the most formidable fundamental in every sense of the word is education and irony is that Indian bureaucrats deeply indulge in nothing but bureaucratic wheeling and dealing paying very scant attention to deterioration of education that has been sabotaging Indian pedagogy and future en-mass.

· **Holistic education is ignored, Statusquo adopted:-**

India is the sacrosanct soil which is crib and cradle of castalian spring but, today that spring has become contaminated by pedagogical greed and avarice. The consequence of this altruism is that India has become pedagogically bankrupt Hence, motivation, self and surrogate, must be sparked with spark plug and that will be De- Facto and De-jure educators and educationists' primary obligation.

· **Four Ps (Parents, pedagogue, pupil, Participation) must be cherished:-**

The most efficacious prophylactic is "Inclusive schooling" meaning we must include at least Three most active participant in the endeavors of schooling and these three Hydraulics, so to speak are Parents, Pupil, Pedagogue participation. Parental meeting is just a window dressing but, it should be parents Participation and schooling activities must be plied with inclusive Synergy of all three participants.

· **Teachers are the pillars of the society (Late Dr. Radha Krishna):-**

Ask Dr. Radha Krishna and He will tell you "Teachers are the formidable pillars of the society" unfortunately, these pedagogical pillars of Indian education have become rotten to the core. Meaning, Indian teachers care more about aristocracy than, meritocracy. Why authority does not slap taboo on private coaching classes where money is being minted at the plight of pupils and everyone keeps MUM.

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·   **Followers' syndrome (Dr. Everest E Hagen):-**

According to Dr. Everest E Hagen everything goes in doldrums when a person follows other person like a copycat. Emulation of noble trait is Noble but, Ignoble Trait is Ignoble. Vedic students of colloquial era suffer from what Hagen Has said Followers syndrome meaning they have foster "Chicano Syndrome" and not "Chicago Syndrome."

·   **Ignorentia Syndrome Ubiquitous among both the isles:-**

The connotation of Ignorentia Syndrome is when everyone, teacher or learner, disdains or repulses teaching or learning endeavors. This is the most unsarmountable puzzle in domestic schooling where everyone from top down or Bottom Up suffers from this Ignorentia syndrome which has sired our society replete with ignoramus .government and parents both are shamefully reticent.

Presenting Essential Prospects:-

·   **Motivate learners by retired Zeus(Also known as Demi-God of Erudition)**

·   **Form an Education Think Tank**

·   **Form an inclusive schools plied in tandem with parental guidelines**

·   **Reward-Retribution concept for faculty**

·   **School district in every city**

·   **Pragmatic Concept no Dogmatic**

·   **Anti Vagrancy ordinance**

·   **Three Tier education system**

·   **Do away with inanities and banalities in syllabus Make Education Tangible (last but not the least)**

·   **Motivate learners by retired Zeus(AKA God of Erudition):-**

Authority must rope retired Zeus from IIM and IIT to motivate startups because motivation can go a long way and retired Motivative teachers have magic wand to morph the nascent minds of formative learners.

·   **Form an Education Think Tank:-**

Having a think tank in every spectrum is the panacea of every problem. Indian education is in a malaise have and to extricate it from the limbo we must have a veritable Think Tank that is only the Survival Sutra for our Tutelage.

·   **Reward-Retribution concept for faculty:-**

Reward and Retribution concept is very efficacious adopted in umpteen societies. This concept propounds that those proficient, luminary and elegant teachers who mould the students and inculcate erudition must get adequate salaries but those who poorly performed and they are poorly efficient must get mitigated salary until and unless they improve their performance.

·   **School district in every city:-**

Schools are all autonomous hence, student cannot be assessed on the absolute criteria but, some influence, nepotism, and wrong doing happen. Numbers of colleges are affiliated with one university and that concept is also not very prudent concept hence, we must go American way that is we must set Independent School District for each city this Independent School District should control all the schools in the city conduct examination and assess papers meaning total de-centralization but no total autonomy.

·   **Pragmatic Concept no Dogmatic :-**

According to one of the world's renown philosophers PLATO has said "BARREN HYPOTHESIS NON FINGO" (No hypothesis in essential matters) According to him society must chuck away all the dogmatic concepts and adopt, adapt, adept Pragmatic concept in essential vista akin to education. His Book Titled "Utopia"

·   **Anti Vagrancy ordinance:-**

Most of the faculties are privy to the fact that Indian students love campus activities a great deal meaning chatting, gossiping, single mingle, vagrancy and all kinds of banality and loath to utilize their synergy in reading, spending time in library, doing research, reading reference book etc. only the way learners can be made to replace inanities is to introduce Spartan

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ordinance with tooth and nail and divert millennial might to constructive and creative activities.

· **Three Tier education system:-**

India has only two tier education system that is faculty as first tier and principal as second tier. Principals have no clue about the performance of faculty member, so, what we need is one more tier that is third tier comprised of education think tank and think tank must monitor   minutely the quality and quantity of education to learners by the faculty.

· **Do away with inanities and banalities in syllabus:-**

Large majority of chapters and lessons in text books are redundant and monotonous. Not only they are humdrum but they do not ratchet up intelligence quotient of intelligent students but on the contrary make they Dumb, Dumber and Dumbest.

· **Make Education Tangible:-**

Indian education system is totally redundant, Paleolithic and mired is then all kinds of formalities. If I want to know how intelligent or luminary my students is then I will ask him or her only few question from their text book orally extempore if they can answer that shows that I have taught if cannot, means I have not inculcated anything in their sanctorum that is tangibility.

Conclusion:-

Whatever problems and prospects we have highlighted above are not all in all but, problems and prospects both can be elaborated because domestic education has been suffering setback for centuries which can never be modified or rectified in couple of thousand words. When Dr. Thomas Macaulay came in to India in 1835 with a view to create English Speaking Army for England he was confronted by the local kings and emperor. They told Dr. Macaulay "we have our own Text Books" Mr. Macaulay answered "The text books in your own vernacular education will hardly occupy one shelf of library but, Lingua-Franca text books will occupy entire library". This is education it is seamless and infinite. Correcting it cannot be summed up within few thousand words. Indian education does not need umpteen suggestions or

recommendation or guidelines but only formidable, prodigious and motivated teachers. We have saying in vernacular proverb "If rivers are replete then every reservoir will be replete, but if Rios are deplete then reservoirs are deplete as well."

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A Study On The Effect Of Job Satisfaction On Employee Absenteeism With Reference To Hotel Ashirvad – Junagadh

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Abstract

Absenteeism is a pattern of absence from a duties without good reason, generally absenteeism is unplanned absent. It is a big management problem. It indicators a poor relationship between employee & employer. In the long term absenteeism leads to losses. To the company absenteeism effects not only work but also the team work project & management Activities. There are mainly two reasons of absenteeism.

illness

Non illness reasons

The factors which can affect the absenteeism. Which is stress (personal & professional), satisfaction work culture, relationship (personal & professional), issues (personal & professional) and many others. Absenteeism is a big problem of India. Absenteeism is a higher among women workers. Because of their family duties & her emotional IQ.

To reduce the absenteeism management can change the policy of absenteeism change or develop good absenteeism policy & provide comfortable environment to the employees.

Management have to take some steps for absenteeism because absenteeism is not a small problem for any company or service. It leads to hazardous results for company.

Employee absenteeism

Introduction

Absenteeism in Indian industries is a not a new phenomenon. It is the manifestation of a decision by employees not to present themselves at their place of work, at a time when it is planned by the management that they should be in attendance. Many research reports reveal that there has been a phenomenal increase in absenteeism in some industrial sectors. The absenteeism becomes a problem to organizational management particularly when employees

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absent from their work environment without giving sufficient notice and by justifying their stand by furnishing fake reasons. The reasons for absenteeism are many.

The factors contributing to absenteeism from work includes individual and environmental factors. These consists of sickness, accidents, occupational diseases, poor production planning (flow of work), bad working condition and inadequate welfare condition, lack of trend laborers, insecurity in employment, collective bargaining process, rigid control system, lack of supervisory support, lack of interest, lack of cohesive and cordial culture and so on. The individual reasons may vary from organization to organization depending upon the organizational climate, employees attitude and influence of external organizational factors (market forces, social activities that influence the industrial culture prevailing in geographical zone etc.) high rate of absenteeism is neither desirable to employers nor good for the employees. The level of absenteeism and reasons for its occurrence are dependent on many variables in an organizational environment. This research highlights the ways to reduce the absenteeism of the employees in the Indian industry.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Hafiz bin salih (2018), analyzed the purpose of study is to assess the causes and effects of staff absenteeism at the WA municipal education office of the Ghana education service. Consequently, it will help in understanding the effects of work absence on routine work. Conclude that stays to issues and also child naming ceremony, funeral occasion, traditional festival can also, cause of the absenteeism.

Dr. S. pavithra, Dr. G. barani and Ph.D., Mr. K. Lingaraja (2017), give the identification of the causes of the absenteeism. Find the effect of absenteeism and how to control absenteeism. Conclude that the main reason for being default in government organization is low morale. Thus, government should to take proper measures to increase the morale and satisfaction of the employee through various training and development programs. It is also necessary to make the employees realize how important their role in the organization.

Harish K. Padmanabhan (2017), analyze that what are the primary causes of absenteeism can be reduced with mutual commitment and involvement of employer and employee. The provision of various welfare facilities, work culture, communication, training, HR policies can reduce absenteeism is an invisible and unpredictable Organization.

S. Saramya (2017), examines the organizational conflict and its impact on employee absenteeism among women employee working in it sector. Data were obtained from 111 women employees working in it sector on shift basis through questionnaire. There is significance difference among age group of its employee with respect to dimensions of personal factors, nature of work, organizational policies and inter personal relationship. That conclude company can concentrate on better salary increment and less stress in work to avoid absenteeism in the organizational. The smooth running of the organization is in the hands of employees. So the employers have to concentrate more on their satisfaction. This will reduce the employee absenteeism in the organization.

Habeebur Rahman. T (2016), studies on the "mental absence" of an individual so the firm has to take this as an important issue before initiating any remedial actions through that and along with the participative management. He conclude that employee of textile shops employees have great effect of working environment. The routine health problem is the one of the frequent reasons for absenteeism.

Mahim Virmani Bansal (2016), study on identification of the various factor which causes of absenteeism and also give the suggestion to reduce to rate of absenteeism. She conclude that like this program that spice up employees work life such as quarterly socialization event, foundation day, family day etc. the various measures to improve the physical and psychological health of the employees should be considered because that will enhance their efficiency and productivity.

Dr. S. Rabiyathul Basariya (2015), study to understand the causes of absenteeism and attitude towards absenteeism. Conclude that Absenteeismis an unavoidable menace which most of the organizations have to bear with and it has to be managed. In fact employees

remain absent for their work because of various factors, after all they are also human beings. The management to tours and family get to gather, festival celebration etc.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

"To study the effect of job satisfaction on employee's absenteeism of king's kraft hotel ashirwad"

OBJECTIVES

To identify the reason for absenteeism in king's Kraft Ashirwad hotel.

To analyze the satisfaction level of employees towards working condition.

To know about the leave policy of King's Kraft hotel Ashirwad.

To study the effect of job satisfaction on employee's absenteeism of king's Kraft hotel Ashirwad.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Data collection

Primary data collection

Secondary data collection

Primary data

Questionnaire

Personal observation

Secondary data

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Website

Sample size unit

Employees

Population

60 employees

Sample size number

60 employees

Research design

Descriptive research design

Sampling method

Convenience sampling method

Data collection instrument

Questionnaire

FINDINGS & RESULTS

From this study we can analyze that male 65 percentage are more than responses female 35 percentage respondents. This data clearly indicates that management proper more male candidates. Because of work style and single persons preferred this job. Most of respondents are highly satisfied which is 80 percentage with salary structure of the company salary is a very important factor for any job holder specially males.

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The working condition 66.67 percentage higly satisfied are also and also they are happy with their leave structure & other facilities 70 percentage percentage employees are also happy with their welfare facilities. There are good relationship 87 percentage between employee and employers. Employees are also have regular work life. There will be more satisfied which is 69.49 percentage if they got good leave policy. Which is much known & management is trying their best 61.7 Percentage for best the practices.

Absenteeism is still during issue for companies. Company can face many problems because of absenteeism better HR practice & policy like partnership in decision making better performance & reward system. Better work condition, better have structure and many other HR polices can help to control.

Chart1: Job satisfaction in terms of Salary provided:
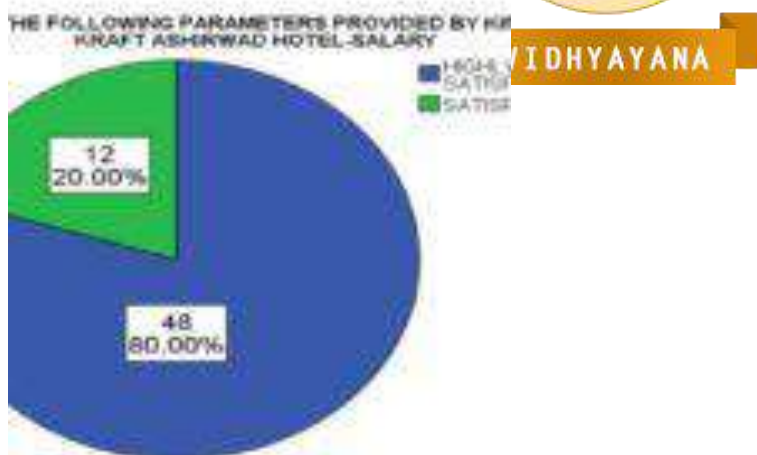
Source: Author calculations

Above graph suggests that 80% of the employees are highly satisfied with the salary given by the employer, which definitely contributes to the job satisfaction of the employees.

Chart 2: Job satisfaction in terms of number of leaves provided:
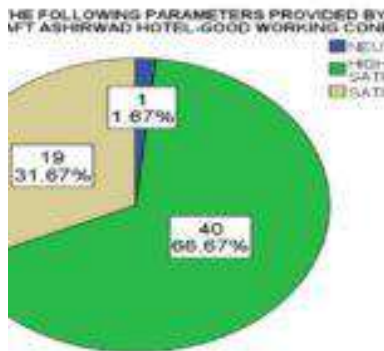
Source: Author calculations

Above graph suggests that 59% of the employees are satisfied and highly satisfied with the number of leaves provided by the employer, which definitely contributes to the job satisfaction of the employees.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The employee tick the question so the actual outcome are not that much valid. And many employee are not serve about their view point or opinion.

The employees reply also affected by their attitude and moods may be answer are not that much reliable.

Many employees feels that real (negative) answer affect their job.

Just because of limited time for analysis or data collection the results are not that much valid.

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CONCLUSION

From the above analysis, it can conclude that absenteeism is a big problem for any organization. Reasons for absenteeism may be poor working condition, law level of satisfaction and loyalty for employee, poor relationship, lack of interest and knowledge about the job role, or poor management and leadership style. Absenteeism may be happen because of personal reason. Organization always try to control the absenteeism for that they improve their leave policy, give better working environment and positive environment this can may give positive outcome is the organization.

ANNEXURE

Gender

Male   Female

Age

20-25   31-35

26-30   36 above

Monthly income

10,000-20,000

21,000-30,000

31,000-40,000

41,000 above

Marital status

Married

 single

 other

Rate the following parameters provided by king's & Kraft Ashirwad hotel?

Salary

Good working condition

Number of leave in per month

Extra payment for overtime

Good employee relationship

Future prospects

Increase in job responsibility

 Incentive

Food facility, transportation

For what reason you take leave.

Lack of interest in job

Poor working condition

Long working hours

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Personal reason

company believe in welfare of the employee

For how many days you are taking leave in the month?

1 day

2 day

3 day

Month 4 day

Which of the following shift do you find more difficult?

Morning   Evening   Night None

Do you get any extra incentive for your regular attendance?

Always

sometime

Rarely

Never

Which of the following do you avail often?

Medical leave

National holiday

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causal leave

Earned leave

Festival

All

According to you, how company can control Absenteeism?

Change in management style

Better working condition

Developed attendance policy

Better transportation facility

Flexible working hours

REFERENCE

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Effectivenes Of Social Media Marketing With Refeence To Aloha Brain Development Center, Jungadh

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ABSTRACT

In India, the use of social media and digital media is growing very rapidly. Some of the social media platforms are like Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, Google+, Skype, YouTube, Pinterest, Google My Business etc. are extensively used for the purpose of communication and it is a one of the biggest strength of social media. This online sharing of information also promotes the communication skills among the learners/students of educational institutes. Besides, all these benefits, this research is focused on understanding the effect of social media awareness of educational institutes among the parents who are actively using social media on daily basis. The objective of this paper is to study the effectiveness of social networking sites on the purpose of serving the better education in Junagadh. For, this purpose primary and secondary data is used and researcher has tried to review studies based on education that how much parents put efforts by using social media and learning its importance to their child's education and overall development.

Keywords: -

Aloha Brain Development, Education, Social Media

SOCIAL MEDIA EFFECTIVENESS – INTRODUCTION

Social Media is a platform that let us to participate in social networking. We can share our posts on various social media platforms to improve business validity. Today is the best source of news updates, marketing, education and entertainment. Social media is a powerful channel of a marketing – a game changer of any business.

With the ease of internet access, the **number of social media users in India** stood at **326.1 million** in **2018.** The increase is relatively lower as compared to the growth that occurred between 2016 and 2017. With almost 2.5 billion monthly active users as of fourth quarter of 2019, Facebook is the biggest social networks worldwide. Social media is an effective platform for conversation and sharing, powered by services such as the ones mentioned above. While one of the major uses of social media is keeping in touch with friends and relatives around the world.

Hence, this paper aims is to conducted a survey on effectiveness of social media sites which is using by parents for educational purposes mostly. Nowadays, educationalists also creates a parent's surveys and groups on social networking sites like majority in Facebook, LinkedIn and some other websites through they are also get knowledge the reality on the based each situation for education importance and thinking of parents' mind and if mandatory they try to keep forces on to changes their thoughts by the ways of researches and conducting meetings and conferences.

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So that, as of now scenario not any single institute, school, classes or universities are not possible that they are not using these professional social media platforms for their advertisements and brand awareness among parents. Also, parents are see and search on social media for best educational programs for their kid future form birth till earnable person through get better skills, talents and knowledge. Thus, these research is conducted by primary study through questionnaires by collecting 243 samples of parent's reviews on effectiveness and importance of social media on education from social networking sites advertisements.

LITREATURE REVIEW

AkashdeepBhardwaj, VinayAvasthi, Sam Goundar (2018) the extensive use of social networking in India has been on the rise among the new generation youths. In today's world, life cannot imagine without Facebook, You Tube, WhatsApp, Instagram, LinkedIn or Twitter accounts and online handles. Research studies on this new age social media impact and usage within India have been limited to specific surveys and theories. The objectives of this study is an attempt to investigate the extent of social networking impact on the Indian youth. There are two aspects – Positive and Negative that consider through this research concluded by the uses of different social media sites such as Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, Google+, Pinterest, Instagram, Gaming sites, Tumblr and Blogs.

ManikantTripathi, Shiwangi Singh, SoniGhimire, SeemaShukla and Shailendra Kumar (2018) social media is an internet-based tool. People not only share their information or ideas, but also do serious discussions regarding human health care on social media. There are about 2.46 billion users of social media world-wide during 2017, it is estimated that – 12% rise will occur by 2019. Whereas, in India – 28% of population is using internet out of which – 10% are active on social media. Thus, it is an urgent demand to develop a proper understanding about the long-term impacts of social media on human health. The concise review focuses on the positive and negative impacts of social media and social networking sites on human health.

Dr MoloyGhosal (2018) the main objective of this research paper was to find out voters' opinion about the impact of social media buzz by different parties on social media. The primary section on questionnaire demanded respondents to fill the demographic details like name, age, sex, qualification, occupation etc. A convenient sampling technique was employed. Face to face interviews was conducted among 200 voters from different areas of New Delhi, India; who are also active members of any of the social media. All participants took part in interview were assured about anonymity and confidentiality about their identity and data shared.

P. VigneswaraIlavarasan (2017) the literature is classified in two axes – Level of analysis (people & society, platforms and firms) and Activities (features, tactics, management & measurement). Other areas of research – platforms' business models and operations in India, management of social media strategy within organizations, usage of specific features of platforms, and homegrown platforms are still unexplored.

SumitChaturvedi, Dr Sachin Gupta, Dr Devendra Singh Hada (2017) the last decade witnessed an explosion of social media networks such as Facebook, Twitter, You Tube, Google+, etc. This research paper is attempt to analysis the youth buyer behaviour for apparels in Jaipur city. Youth is conceivably the most complicated demographic group to

communicate with. Not only they have a short attention span, they are also subtle in media consumption, indecisive in brand preference, and simply challenging to engage and entertain. Marketers spend millions in marketing research every year trying to predict, or anticipate, changing youth behaviours. It tries to understand the behaviour of youth whether buying decisions are really affected by the social media promotions done by companies. The data was collected by survey methods of 50 respondents through random sampling, this will help to companies to know about social media promotions trend in Jaipur.

Anand Y. Kenchakkanavar& Dr Gururaj S. Hadagali (2016) the main purpose of the present study is to shed light on the importance of social media, particularly Social Networking Sites (SNSs) in Library and Information Centers (LICs). Libraries are slowly adopting SNSs to provide effective services to its user's community without wasting much of their time. So, this research is only based on Social Media Networking Sites and Library facilities importance and users of their increased ratio in social media networking sites.

PallaMalathi Reddy, Dr. L. Kuladeep Kumar (2016) advertising decision, as a class is more difficult to model than other business decisions. Many of the methods have been developed for modeling the marketing decisions and inadequate when checked with the real world, so that marketing decision is increasing in complexity at an accelerating pace. Research is conducted by using sampling method and survey conducted with the help of structured questionnaire. The study uses a descriptive research method. The results say that the social media effectiveness leads to Economic Measures (Impact), Influence to Good Planning (Influences) and Market Analytics (Response).

Biswa B. Das, Rabi N Subudhi (2016) this research paper is covered the aspects of 'Age Group' related to 'Engagement Pattern' within the framework of Digital & Social Media Marketing. The aim is to create engagement opportunity and build up the relationship value and maintain it with long term objective. The main research was conducted through a structured questionnaire with close ended questions covering the aspects like, basic

demographic information and some key engagement activities. It tries to capture as to, how they look at online reviews and online purchases. Finally, their behaviour in terms of sharing the online experiences within friends, family and social group is examined. It may be inferred here that the age group 18-25 years, is quiet positively active on social media and very much commits and contributes to sharing of their online experiences and influencing the buying decisions of their peers, family and social groups.

Sreeja Rajesh, Jithin Michael (2015) social medias are providing lots of services to its users. This paper studies how the services provided by the social media are helpful students in education. This paper also tries to explain the effectiveness of social media in young people. The social is popular now because of the availability of the internet and also the technologies which help to make this availability to our hands like Mobiles, Tablets, etc. this paper makes study of the effectiveness of social media in Education Field. The importance of this paper because 89% of the people with 18-29 age limit are in part of any kind of social media and students will use the social media once in a while for any kind of educational purposes.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

"A study on social media effectiveness with reference to Aloha – Brain Development Centre" to ensure that social media is effective tool for child's better education.

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OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

✓ To determine the effectiveness of internet advertising in creation of awareness and extending of reach at Aloha classes in Junagadh city.

✓ To know the satisfaction level of parents about Aloha.

✓ To know the most effective tool of advertisement for Aloha classes.

✓ To discover the purpose of using social media.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Particulars	
Research Design	Descriptive
Sources of Data	Primary Data and Secondary Data
Data Collection Method	Primary and Secondary
Population	Population of the study is parents of the students studying at Aloha Centre, Junagadh
Sampling Method	Convenience Sampling
Sample Size	243

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Data Collection Instrument	Primary Through Questionnaire

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

As a part of demographics questions, 55.97% (136 respondents) females took part in this survey, while rest of the 44.03% are male respondents.

From this survey concluded that 31-35 age group i.e. 31.69% more actively use of social media and those respondents are employees by occupation information.

According to this survey, respondents/parents are graduates which is 46.09%, after that post graduates, under graduates and rest of the respondents are other degrees.

Now we focuses on survey questions, 25% respondents are actively daily on Facebook, 12%, 13% and 20% are respectively on LinkedIn, Twitter and Google then rest of the 30% are on Instagram and other social networking sites.

Highest time spent on social media 4-6 hours per week is 30.45% (74 respondents/parents) and ratio of 0 hour spent means no time use on social media is 7.41% (18 respondents).

We can conclude that 28.40% respondents are subscribe the educational communities of social networking sites on social media is agreed with survey.

Second component of that the 34.98% respondents subscribe to informational communities which is higher in this question. Third component is 34.16% are subscribe to entertainment communities and rest of the 2.47% are follow other sites/communities on social media.

Parents are enrolled their child in aloha between the 7-9 years age group is 33.33% responses.

Between the age of 3-6 years is 28.40% after that 22.63% is between the age of 10-12 years at last component of age group is between 13-16 years is less likewise, 15.64%.

Parents are more thinking to importance of English language so that the ratio of English course is high i.e. 25.93%, 15.64% is a less responses on the mental arithmetic programme.

30.04% parents are neutrally with social networking sites are useful for educational programmes, 22.63% parents are strongly agree with usefulness, 22.22% parents are agree with usefulness and rest of the 14.81%, 10.29% respectively responses as disagree and strongly disagree of social networking sites uses for educational programmes.
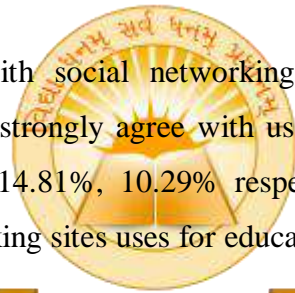
Chart 1: Level of Satisfaction of the parents towards Aloha programs

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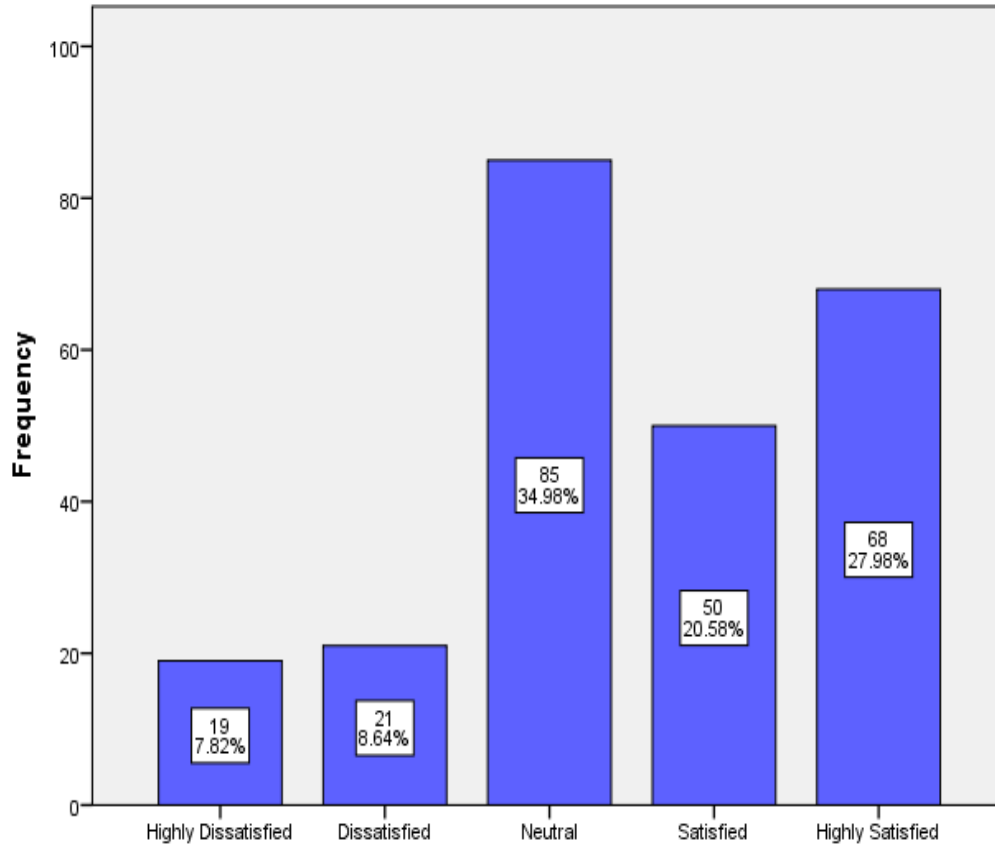
Please state the level of satisfaction towards Aloha programs

Source: Researcher's data compilation

118 respondents out of total 243, that is nearly 48% of the respondents were satisfied with the Aloha programs held at Junagadh centre.

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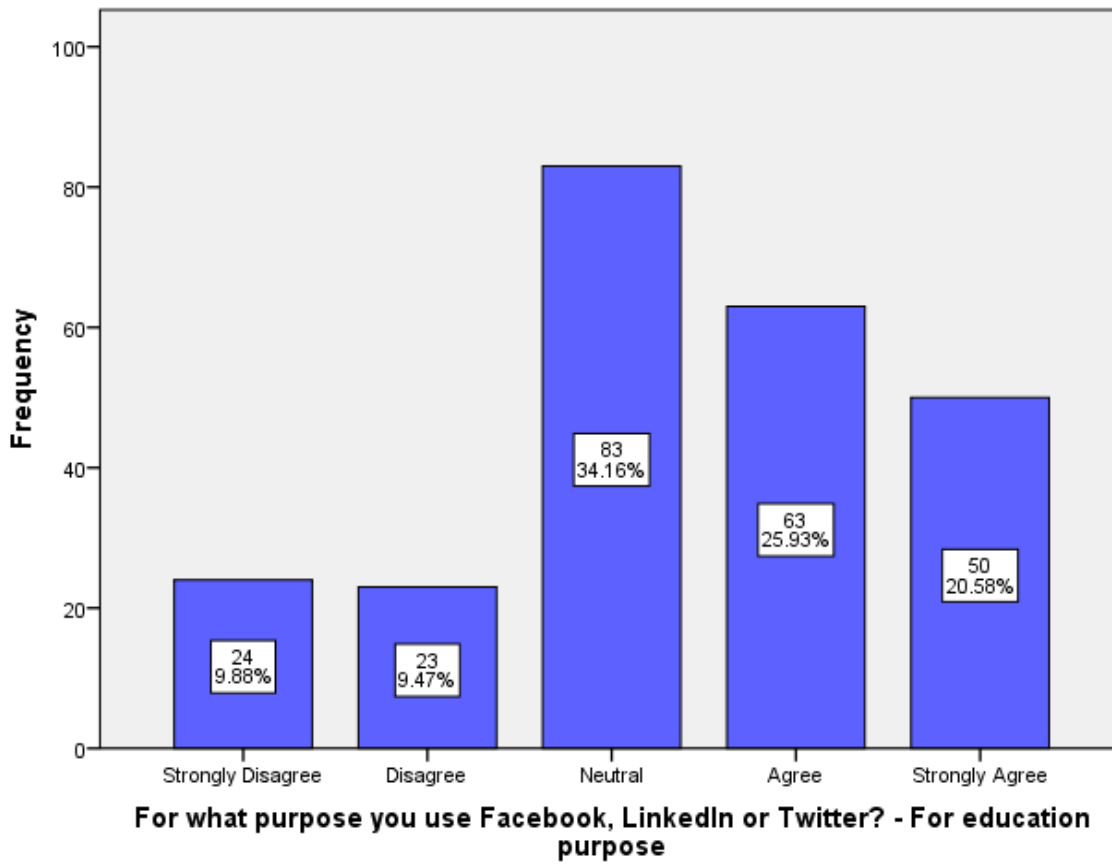
Chart 2: Using social media sites, preferably for educational purpose

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We have seen that 25% respondents are daily uses Social media platform for the purpose of educational updates that 34.16% of them are neutral either Yes or No, other 25.93% respondents are agree that they are use daily social media for educational purpose and updates with technology.

Social networking sites are able to seek related information quickly is agreeing by 30.45% (74 respondents) and 12.35% (30 respondents) are strongly disagree with that the social media is not a proper medium to seek related field information quickly.
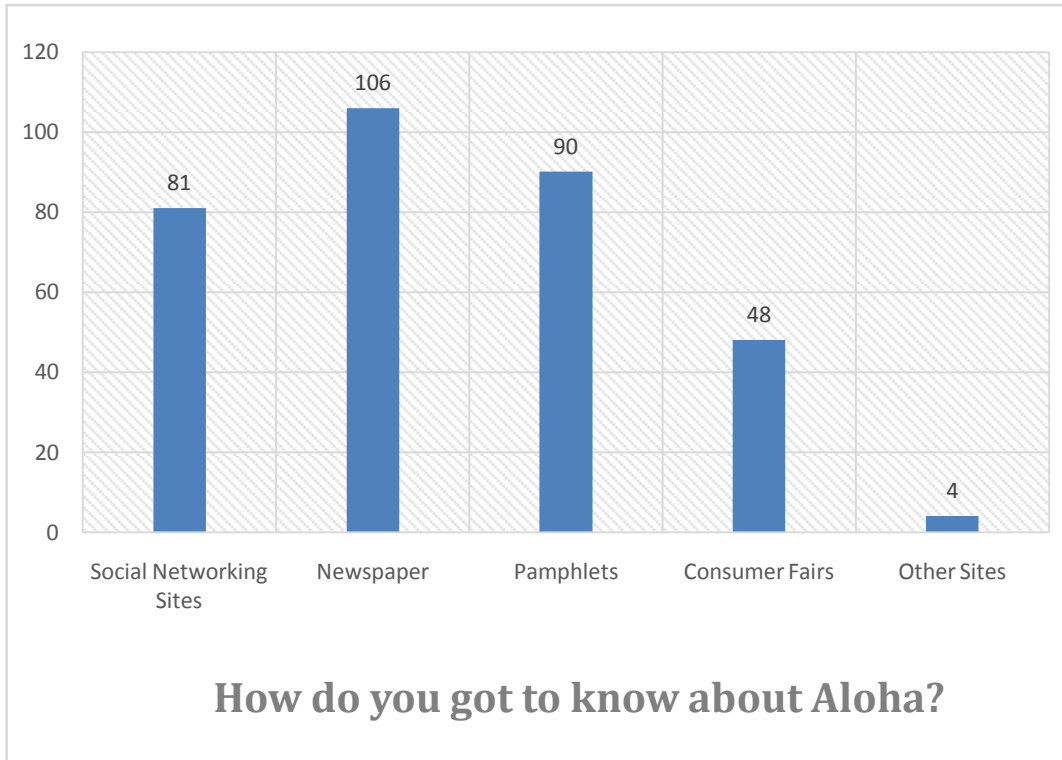
How do you got to know about Aloha?

At the finding and results concluded with that the awareness of Aloha programs majorly 32% respondents through newspapers, 27% aware through pamphlets, 25% are aware about Aloha through SNSs (Social Networking Sites) and rest of the 16% respondents know through consumer fairs and other social media platforms.

CONCLUSION

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To concluded this research, it is revealed that social media is very effectively uses to parents and young generation also to update yourself and knowledge. This paper survey is analyzed to prove that is used to study its effectiveness in education field and discover that it is useful tool in educational purposes and beyond. It is also explained that educational institutes, franchises are more promote their programs on social media platforms and social networking sites that are proven by satisfaction of parents' to seen education development in Junagadh.

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Perilous Impact of COVID-19 on the Global Society and Economy Constructions

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RESEARCH SCHOLAR

Abstract:

In the present time, the human race is suffering from a hazardous health catastrophe worldwide. In late December 2019, Chinese health specialists inspected a massive collection of uncommon pneumonia cases happening in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China. This health calamity became more perilous as it spread promptly not only in China but throughout the world. The World Health Organization (WHO) has termed this deadly disease instigated by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2), a coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19). The Covid-19 infection has been declared as a health emergency globally. It has affected millions of people, their lifestyle, society as well as the economy at a universal level.

Keywords: Impact of Covid-19, Global Society, Economy

Introduction

Human beings have encountered miscellaneous illnesses and deadly diseases since ancient times. If we observe from the Antonine Plague in the 165 A.D., the prodigious Bubonic Plague in Europe in 1346, and the Spanish Influenza in 1918, HIV in 1981 and Asian influenza in 1957 to the present time we are fighting with an outburst of COVID 19. It is a very hazardous illness that we came to know at the end of the year 2019. The beginning of such lethal viruses and dieses firstly marked in the Wuhan, Hubei Province, China. Within several months this virus travelled in various countries and infected voluminous amounts of people. Before people start understanding its seriousness and symptoms this health calamity

became more perilous as it had spread promptly not only in China but throughout the many countries in the world. The World Health Organization (WHO) has named this fatal illness instigated by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2), a coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19). This virus is very subtle but an effective infection that can kill humans. In addition, the quick transmission from human to human has been established extensively. After acknowledging the outspread of the Covid-19 infection very speedily, it has been declared as a global health emergency and global pandemic, on 11 March. The United States of America also declared the outbreak as a public health emergency on 1 February and temporarily banned travel from European nations to the US.

The outspread of this coronavirus in a number of countries majorly can observe in the United States of America, Spain, Italy, the United Kingdom, Russia, France, Germany, Brazil, India, and many more. The coronavirus is really a big danger to the life of human beings. This kind of dangerous virus is very much new to the world that such similar viruses have never been seen in history in fact. The coronavirus chiefly infects the lungs. The person who gets infected with the coronavirus suffers a lot and experiences fever and a dry cough, and breathing problems majorly as a foremost indication of these diseases. The illness increases at the level that an individual loses their life. This may take approximately five days presenting the symptoms in most of the cases, The World Health Organization (WHO) says the incubation period lasts up to 14 days. The World Health Organization (WHO) further expressed that,

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more

likely to develop serious illnessCITATION

Wor201 l 1033 (World Health Organization (WHO)).

The various teams of medical scholars and scientist are working round the clock in order to develop the vaccine of coronavirus, but an effective medicine or vaccine have not come into existence yet. The infection of coronavirus in India has been testified in more than 20 states and Union Territories. A number of positive cases for COVID-19 are increasing day by day in India and other countries, unfortunately. The government and medical sector are worried about how to tackle an accumulative infection and find the solution of miscellaneous things within the country as soon as possible.

To prevent the spread of such fatal virus so many countries have declared significant guidelines together with social distancing and lockdowns within the entire country. Not only that but also the government introduced so many new policies, instructions, rules and regulations, relief packages, and many more things to support and save civilians. Civilians of the countries have welcomed this idea of social distancing and lockdowns so that they can save themselves and their families as well. In this phase of lockdown, people have that feeling of;

"We will fight this battle against corona together"

All such things that happening only because of the outbreak of coronavirus at the global scale have really affected the global society and economy in an undesirable manner. Considering the societal aspects first, the populations which are old in age, suffering from various sickness and incapacities, and are under the poverty line and homeless people are at the more risk. An

outburst of COVID-19 has troubled so many subdivisions of the social life of a human and economy. Apart from it, many other factors are also affected such as an increase in domestic violence, improved environment, rush in hospitals, the spread of misinformation, and complications in pregnancy, various religious activities and other ceremonies, and many others. Many industries and businesses such as aviation, movies, education, cancellations of many important occasions, foodstuff, Performance and arts, community amenities, athletic and tours and travels.

Moreover, thousands of people have lost their jobs in this time of lockdown and so many people are facing financial problems. By this many people have reported getting bored and inactive at home doing nothing. Many people are facing disturbing tension, anxiety, panic and anger, and other psychological conditions. They are having restricted access to many things such as go outside for a change, shopping, provisions of required things, and many more. People are not performing at home and the ease they get by work from home can decrease the creativity of an individual. An intake of unnecessary food and a lot of alcohol is enlarged than before. An upsurge in internal and family violence are also observed. In such a tough time, people also lose their temper easily. People become more relaxed and their life moves with very sluggish speed as they are not going outside.

On the other side, people should manage multiple things and other household things to avoid undesirable things. An optimistic people think that they have got time to enjoy their life fullest and in a best possible manner. Where in many professions people do not get leaves easily they are seen overjoyed having a vacation instead of having left. All family members have got enough time to stay together and enjoy the company of each other. The bonding becomes stronger between family members and they have an opportunity to understand each other. The creative output have increased of many people as they have got plenty of time to think, interpret, and frame the various things. The various hobbies as well as skills are also developed by many people. The enrolment of the online courses also increased in this

specific time. Students can prepare more on their examinations and study in a detailed manner. All such are the positive and optimistic activities that people are enjoying during this lockdown days.

The economic damage at a large scale in various countries is another thing to worry about due to coronavirus and lockdown. Many people have donated millions of money for the help and support of the infected persons for their medical needs and household things but the overall scenario of the economy is still not admirable at the global level. The shutdowns in so many businesses, industries, malls, education and other learning institutes, cinema, shops, government departments, transportations, and many more have really done a fatal attack on the economy of the nation as well as of the world. Because of such huge shutdowns in miscellaneous sectors millions of people have lost their earnings also. Despite this anxiety of losing trades and income, many populations in numerous provinces have exposed a more selfless and supportive reaction in this time of catastrophe and they are making positive reactions and actions which could support countries organizing for COVID-19 pandemic. The United Nations' Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) said the COVID-19 pandemic is troublemaking worldwide supply chains and international line of work. Further, it is explained that the global economy could shrink by up to 1 percent in the year 2020 because of the coronavirus pandemic.

The economic condition of many countries has become very bad that due to coronavirus pandemic that nearly eighty countries have by now demanded monetary support from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). By considering the present situation it is really very quiet challenging to forecast how long we have to suffer from this fatal pandemic and when the economic condition can be desired. Considering the human consequences with regards to coronavirus pandemic World Economic Forum has declared that within few weeks the noteworthy monetary impact of the coronavirus on fiscal marketplaces and susceptible trades such as manufacturing, tourism, hospitality, and travel have observed. Travel and tourism

account for 10% of the global GDP and 50 million jobs are at danger at the global level. This particular scenario disturbs a lot of people who are a part-time workers and working on contracts. Some governments have announced economic measures to safeguard jobs, guarantee wages and support the self-employed, but there is a lack of clarity in many countries about how these measures will be implemented and how people will manage a loss of income in the short-term (World Economic Forum).

The spread of the corona virus associated with socio-economic destruction in many ways. Many experts have the opinion that this lethal coronavirus pandemic could lead to the condition of inflation at a global level. The development of a GDP could decrease to zero in the worst situation of contemporary time. In the global marketplaces dread and stumble over effects can be seen easily. It must be noted that the government has also introduced a coronavirus tax for the recovery of the economy. Such conditions provide an indication that we have to be ready for additional limitations in the upcoming time. More suitable fiscal strategies are required very much for saving an unstable economy at the universal level. This is high time to collaborate, synchronize, and support each other to defeat this incurable pandemic and saving the worldwide fiscal construction. To establish an economy at the top height again the new approaches would be required. In this tough time, the most contrary situation and quite an imperative consequence for the financial system have observed at the global level. A significantly decreased growth in socio-economic conditions only can be stabilized with the help of proper strategic steps of both government and civilians.

With the uncertainty of a new downturn and monetary downfall, the concerns for robust and durable direction in various fields like trade, healthcare, administration, and broader civilization should be focused more. Moreover, an instant assistance procedures are required to be applied. A comprehensive socioeconomic expansion strategy comprising various subdivisions and an ecological unit that boosts private enterprise and various models of an economy can be developed more. Apart from it the standard and extended period

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arrangements are desirable to get relief from the time of catastrophe. It is also very significant for the governments and monetary organizations to repetitively re-consider economic conditions and its various aspects in order to ensure the desired results.

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The quest for Identity in Cry, the Peacock of Anita Desai and Maun Raag of Kaajal Oza Vaidya: A Comparative Analysis of protagonists

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Abstract:

The Indian women writers in English literature have played an important role in describing the Indian society, especially Indian women. They have given voice to the feelings of many women characters; the feeling of isolation, the sense of alienation, detachment, mental trauma, emotional outbursts, etc. Anita Desai, the prominent name in the list, has been on the quest for meaning and identity in life in her fiction. Similarly, in the field of Gujarati literature, Kaajal Oza Vaidya is an emerging name whose protagonists undergo a struggle and try to find meaning. Their writing has focused on females and their role in society. The relationship between husband and wife, the problems in the family, misunderstandings leading to internal conflicts and depression cover the major part of the novels of these eminent female writers. Anita Desai's *Cry, the peacock,* and Kaajal OzaVaidya's *Maun Raag* deal with the theme of isolation in a very effective way. Both the female protagonists, Maya in *Cry, the peacock,* and Anjali in *Maun Raag,* go through the period of introspection and the depression. They experience an inconsistency between the inner desires and outer reality. Both the novelists delve deep inside the psyche of the protagonists and reveal the inner struggle to fight for individuality. This paper attempts to show how two female novelists have treated the same concept differently, showing the same journey, leading towards different destinations.

Key Words: Isolation, Alienation, Detachment, Quest for identity, internal conflicts, Introspection, Depression

Introduction:

Identity denotes the existential struggle of a human being to get the meaning in life. It is an internal journey that leads to the destination through the roots. A woman's identity crisis is where she tries to get free from the traditional chains of society and makes efforts to give voice to the inner desires. Desai and Kaajal both portray the protagonists, struggling against the given situation of life. They also try to explore the inner realm of their being, which is

like an iceberg. The inner world of Maya and Anjali are wider than the real world. For both the novelists, the depth is more interesting than the superficial relations and behavior. Earlier, women sought their identity in the relationships as a daughter, wife, daughter-in-law, and mother. They accepted this identity willingly. But Maya and Anjali struggle to accept this relational identity. Both of them are obedient wives, but the love and feelings from the husband are not matching with the inner desires. However, the same journey of Maya and Anjali leads them to different destinations.

Maya in Anita Desai's *Cry, the Peacock*:

Desai mainly explores the emotional world of women, depicting a rare imaginative layer after layer, revealing the profound understanding of feminine sensibility. In Desai's novels, modern life especially of a middle-class woman is burdened with stress, unfulfilled longings, and unsatisfied emotional needs. The social and domestic set up cause serious disturbance mentally and emotionally. Desai portrays the inner conflict of Maya and reveals the psychological trauma due to her constant conflict between the inner and outer worlds. Maya tries to compromise on her realities but by the end of the novel, she is led to mental trauma, neurotic rages, and fears.

Maya is a very emotional and sensitive girl, very fragile for the harsh realities of life. Her main problem is her father's fixation. She tries to find her father in her husband, Gautama. She marries Gautama, who is almost double in the age of her, expecting the father-like qualities. She is destined to suffer emotionally as her expectations from her husband are very high. Moreover, she is childless and strives for human attention. The constant want can be felt at several incidents in the novels like she cannot bear the death of her pet dog Toto. Gautama's cold and casual behavior triggers the trauma more. Gautama does not fulfill her emotional and physical needs. He leaves her alone even during her crisis. This constant cold behavior suffocates Maya and her internal self which leads to an unbridgeable gap between Maya and Gautama. Her dreams and desires from her marriage and the reality are two different things.

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Gautama's lack of attention and care towards her add distress and tension between them. She is unable to strike the balance between reality and her desires. The more disturbing thing is the prophecy made by an albino astrologer which stated that either of the partners will die in the fourth year of their marriage. This childhood prophecy remains deeply rooted in her mind and this causes abnormal behavior. She feels the rage of terror and revolt. She is confused over her own identity. Maya, the motherless child, and the childless woman develop a strong desire to live. But the fear of death drives her crazy to that extent that she decides to kill her husband. She believes that her husband Gautama is already detached from the world, and if anyone of them has to go, then it should be her husband. She becomes a pathetic psychic figure who kills her husband as he is the root cause of her suffering, according to her. She fails to find her own self-identity which leaves her devastated; emotionally and psychologically.

Anjali in Kaajal Oza Vaidya's *Maun Raag*:

This novel is the journey of Anjali, who is a middle-class girl in her earlier phase of life and then becomes a self-sufficient woman. She is the ideal example of the modern woman of today. The confident, outspoken Anjali and the submissive, obedient Anjali are two different layers of her life. Anjali is a modern independent woman who undergoes a mental trauma. The life of Anjali is divided into two parts; one is before her marriage with Akshay and another is after her marriage. The young Anjali is an adored child of her father, who is always taught to be confident and who is conscious of her identity. After the death of her mother, her father nurtured Anjali with love and care. The young Anjali falls in love with Aniruddha, a promising youth from the USA. Anjali lives the best years of her life with Aniruddha. But, destiny has a role to play. Aniruddha has to go to the USA and promises her to return soon. But he gets stuck and cannot return. Meanwhile, Anjali's father dies and Anjali is numb and isolated in the world. The constant wait for Aniruddha makes Anjali weak and restless and she finally agrees to marry Akshay.

From here, the new phase of her life begins. She adjusts herself in the new environment. As Mrs. Anjali Desai, she plays all her roles perfectly, but she buries her

original self, deep inside her. After 20 years of her marriage, she is a famous writer, having all the luxuries of life but not satisfied with within. The indifferent behavior of her husband makes her more and more submissive. The inside turmoil is so acute that she has to consult the psychiatrist. She is constantly getting neurotic strokes and the reason for this is her suppressed desires and unvoiced thoughts for years. She feels trauma and tries to get meaning of life and in the end, she finds solace as an individual and this leads to her destination.

Comparative Analysis of Maya and Anjali:

Both, Anita Desai and Kaajal Oza Vaidya have explored the psychic self of the protagonists Maya and Anjali. Loneliness and quest for identity are addressed by both. The inner yearning and isolation are not just physical but psychological. This estrangement from which they suffer is the result of the absence of desired relationships rather than the absence of contacts, the lack is not of the company but a companionship. Bewildered by a world, which they do not understand and a world that does not understand them, they feel tragic and pathetically alone, even amidst the bunch of people around them. In the effort to escape from situations of loneliness, end in the traumatic situation; in both the cases of Maya and Anjali. There are certain similarities and dissimilarities between the two.

Similarities:

Maya and Anjali both are depicted motherless. Both are brought up with affection, care, and concern by the father. Both of them have been the apple of their father's eyes. Both are emotionally attached to their respective fathers and the intensity is high. Both consider the father as the ideal person in the world. Another similarity is in their marriage life. Both are married to the well to do family, having all the luxuries of life, but the main thing which is lacking is the love of a husband. Maya and Anjali constantly strive for the love and attention of the husband. Gautama and Akshay are very calm and casual in the behavior and at times they seem very indifferent to their respective wife. Another similarity is that Maya is haunted by the childhood prophecy and Anjali is haunted by the past memories of Aniruddha. The past keeps on coming again and again in the present. Maya and Anjali both suffer from a

neurotic stroke. Maya and Anjali, both, desire to get meaning of life and strive to balance between the inner and outer world.

Dissimilarities:

Though Maya and Anjali walk on the same path and have many similarities in their lives, there are certain dissimilarities too, which take them in different directions. Both, being the motherless child, are nurtured by the father, but the treatment is different. Maya is always over pampered and protected by her father. This over care makes her weak and submissive. She cannot stand independently, without the support of her father or husband. Whereas Anjali's father has always taught her to be independent. Anjali is very confident and self-dependent because of the type of upbringing she has got in her childhood. Her father is her strength, whereas, for Maya, her father is her weakness. Maya is a housewife who is trying to adjust in the domestic environment, Anjali is a renowned and acclaimed writer, performing all the responsibilities of her house as well. Both get tragic psychic blows, but Maya's mental instability leads towards the destruction of her husband, and Anjali tortures her self. The emotional outburst of Maya makes her kill her husband, which is the extreme condition. Anjali gets hospitalized, gets treatment, and controls herself from turning out to be total lunatic. Maya's inability to control her mental trauma leads her to commit suicide at the end of the novel. But on the contrary, Anjali realizes the cause of her suffering and finds the meaning of her existence. She accepts the reality and finds solace at the end.

Conclusion:

The paper attempts to draw the comparative analysis of two protagonists of two prominent Indian female writers. Desai and Kaajal portray the human psyche, internal climate, and the mystery of emotional desires and traumas. Tensions, depression, worry, anxiety are common traits in both the novels. Both the protagonists fight the psychological battle, in which, Anjali wins and Maya succumbs to the situation and fails to overcome the trauma. Their psychological journey to get the true meaning of life and identity leads them to a different

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path. The constant regression and conflict force Maya to kill her husband and to commit suicide, whereas, after suffering a lot, Anjali embraces the reality and manages her mental imbalance. Both search for the order in life, peace of mind, meaning of existence, but both have dissimilar ends, though having multiple similarities.

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Predicaments of Sarita in 'The Dark Holds No Terrors' by Shashi Deshpande

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An International Multidisciplinary Research E-Journal

Abstract:

Shashi Deshpande holds great worth as an Indian English woman novelist. She has made bold attempts at giving a voice to the distresses and frustrations of a woman. Through her novels, she has portrayed her protagonists as actually aware of their oppressed and chained existence in a male-dominated society. The realistic description of a woman as a wife, mother, and daughter and their search for identity and sexuality indicates their predicaments. The objective of this paper is to study and analyze predicaments of Sarita (Saru), in the traditional Indian set up formed by gender discrimination, loveless relationship with the parents, and her strained relations with her husband leading to a painful search for herself.

Keywords: Gender discrimination, self-identity, Patriarchal society, Women suffering

Introduction

Shashi Deshpande has emerged as a leading woman novelist on the Indian literary horizon. She occupies an important place among the contemporary women novelists who concern themselves with the problems of women and their quest for identity. She has arisen as an outstanding novelist as one who has taken up the women's cause most ardently, she represents India and contemporary Indian literature, especially in the English-speaking world, with great distinction.

The female protagonists of the novels of Shashi Deshpande make all sorts of efforts to create their identity in this society which is governed by males. In Shashi Deshpande's novels, three types of suffering woman characters recur with subtle changes. The first type belongs to the protagonist's mother or the mother figure- the traditional woman who believes that her place is with her husband and family. Whatever be her troubles, she does not leave her husband, and she strives for a working relationship with him at any cost. Characters like Jaya's mother from 'That Long Silence', Indu's mother from 'Roots and Shadows' and

Saru's mother from 'The Dark Holds No Terrors', falls under this category. The second type of woman is the converse of the traditional type. Here the woman is bolder, more self-reliant, and rebellious. She is consciously inclined towards what could be designated as a radical feminist ideology. These kind of woman characters are rare in her novels. They are mostly the protagonist's friends or classmates, like Saru's friend Nalu from 'The Dark Holds No Terror' who decided to lead an independent life as a spinster. The third type of women characterizes the woman in between. Most of Deshpande's protagonists belong to this type. This woman is neither traditional nor radical in her ideas and practice. She might walk out of her home in protest against her suffering but gradually realizes that walking out does not solve her problems. Sarita, in 'The Dark Holds No Terror' broods over her agonies even after she escapes her marital home. Indu in 'Roots and Shadows' leaves her husband to seek refuge in her ancestral home, but she is unable to accept her fate as any ordinary woman might do.

The novel The Dark Holds No Terrors has rightly been addressed for its tremendously compelling portrayal of a woman's capacity to suffer and survive in a world that provides a highly disagreeable atmosphere to her. The novel is based on a glimpse she had of a couple. The novel undoubtedly has many major and minor characters but it seems to focus on Sarita (Saru) who returns to her father's house after fifteen years of her married life, though she had once decided and proclaimed that she would never return. Deshpande displays the phenomenon of the marital relationship between Sarita and Manohar. In her father's house, she gets a chance to think over her relationship with her husband, her children, her parents, and her dead brother, Dhruva. The rest of the novel is the remembrance of former days and a brief confession to her father with whom she had hardly communicated so far in her life.

Gender discrimination takes many forms of unequal and unjust treatment in the tyrannically male- dominating and convention-ridden Indian Society. The age-old blind beliefs and superstitious practices which prove to be stumbling blocks for the independent growth of women in an atmosphere of free thinking and free movement, with will and reason of their own. Such instances of gender discrimination make the protagonists in the novels of Shashi Deshpande unveiling a quest for individual identity. Identity is concerned with the self-esteem and self-image of an individual. This search for self- realization is marked by the

protagonists' urge, attitude, and action to be free. The quest to be free and to realize the self leads to inner freedom which enables the protagonists to accept their roles, with a new awakening, uncrushed by challenges and hostilities.

Gender discrimination has been neglected by most writers whose stories are stuffed with loving and sacrificing mothers irrespective of the child's gender. This gender sensitivity can be observed in all the novels of Shashi Deshpande, especially in The Dark Holds No Terrors.

This novel is concerned with the predicament of women in the traditional Indian set up formed by gender discrimination, loveless relationship with the protagonist's parents, and her strained relations with her husband leading to a painful search for herself. In the long run, Sarita, the protagonist, grows into a person rather than a thing crippled down by the discriminating social, cultural values, attitudes, and practices destroying the personality of the female child. The novel narrates the profoundly moving and shocking experiences of Saru who becomes a victim not only of gender discrimination in the hands of her mother at home but also of her husband's nocturnal sexual attacks because she enjoys a greater economic and social status than her husband, Manohar.

In the novel, Sarita is always neglected and ignored in favor of her brother. Her mother is very attached to her son Dhruva. Her attitude is a typical one — after all, he is a male child and therefore one who will propagate the family lineage. Saru is not given the importance like Dhruva her brother. No parental love is showered upon her even on her birthdays. Her brother's birthdays, however, are celebrated with great enthusiasm including the performance of religious rituals, whereas her birthdays are hardly acknowledged. Saru often wonders if her birth was a cause of displeasure to her mother. When her brother is drowned, she is blamed for the tragedy. Her mother, in particular, always scolds her for being responsible for her son's death. Her mother's repeated accusation, in effect, makes Saru wonder if, in reality, she has killed him. Her father takes the least interest in her studies or development. His difference can be analyzed as an indirect expression of patriarchy that is emotionally injurious. She is not given any importance. No parental love is showered on her.

As a child, Saru rarely speaks to her father. On the contrary Dhruva, her brother has long conversations with her father. Her father used to take Dhruva out for a ride but not Saru. This biased attitude of her parents has a devastating effect on Saru's growth. The rigidity of do's and don'ts prescribed by the domineering mother makes her more wild and rebellious. Later, she goes to Bombay to study Medicine despite her mother's opposition. Saru's mother is left with no interest in living after her son's death. Her constant longing for her dead son and rejection of her daughter cause deep wounds in Saru's mind. Her mother takes no particular interest in her education and personal advancement. This sense of rejection by her mother fills the mind of the teenage Saru with a feeling of hatred towards her mother. The sense of distancing is a result of her bitter childhood experiences and discrimination.

Saru disobeys her parents in studying medicine and becoming a doctor. She loses her relationship with family and withdraws from the bonds of the family relationship. She becomes victorious in achieving medical education and becomes a doctor. The mother's negligence, the father's indifference, and the guilt of the brother's death forced her to leave her parental home and to seeks space in professional life and to challenge them to marry Manohar in order to achieve her freedom.

The initial years of her marital life are absolute happiness when she considers herself as the most fortunate woman on the earth. But all her romantic dreams begin shattered. Soon the moments of frenzy bring only despair and disappointment. After marriage, she enjoys greater financial and social status as a lady doctor. Then equation changes, Manohar and Saru move in opposite directions. In everything be it intellect, or career, or achievement or ambition, she surpasses her husband. She is a busy, successful doctor in contrast to Manu, who is an underpaid lecturer in a third rate college. She establishes herself as a career woman, and her profession satisfies her ego, but this brings her no happiness at home. Her predicament is contrary to the assertion of most feminists that economic independence brings fulfillment to women. Shashi Deshpande, however, proves that in the institution of marriage, and economically independent woman is still bound in chains and must forever live in fear of hurting the ego of her husband. Eventually, she becomes a victim of inexpressible sexual

torture every night in the hands of her husband. All her inner sentiments, sensitivities, and her self-identity have been crushed by his ego.

At this juncture of life, Saru hears the news of her mother's death and goes back to her parent's home, though emotionless. She does not feel at home in her parent's place where once she was born and brought up. The circles of pain- the cruelty of husband, her brother's accidental death and her dejected life, pain and suffering of her mother and herself _ becomes the means of self-discovery that enables Sarita to take the decisive step of leaving her house, children and husband in order to become a free individual and to have an identity and a purpose in life. She quits her home. She comes to her parental home to find her sense of belonging. She analyses her responsibility for the disaster in her marriage. She expects a lot of sympathy from her father having become a hapless victim of her senseless choice of love marriage and the second homecoming of Saru brings no consolation in her life. She finds no change in the home. To her father, her return seems to be a burden. The indifference of her father generates in her heart-rendering loneliness. She was disgusted to see that her father was not even inclined to know the names of her children. This indifference in the family creates horror in her mind.

The short stay away from Manu and children provides Saru with a chance to review her past, her psychology, her place in relation to others in the family, and the society around. Towards the end of the novel, however, Saru receives a letter about Manu's arrival. Initially, on hearing about Manu's arrival, she feels indifferent and thinks perhaps Manu might turn away, tired after knocking at the door. That is exactly what she wants. At this moment of utter despair, it is the call of her profession that steadies her and gives her the courage to confront reality. Saru sets out to attend Sunita who is sick. Saru who was not prepared to face her husband at one stage decides to leave her father also to go away. Her father advises her to live her present with determination. Now the time has come for Sarita to face her husband fearlessly. The fear of darkness or ignorance or the unknown fear that haunted her for so long evaporates and she decides to face her life. The novel ends on an affirmative note of hope as against frustration and despair with which it began.

Conclusion

This paper analyses various problems and predicaments encountered by Sarita and how and why she becomes a victim in the tradition-bounded society. It discusses the inequality and injustice, meted out to Sarita in the name of gender and male ego. It also reveals the gender inequality, a bondage of marriage, parent-child relationship. Initially Sarita rebels against tradition but finally she tries to compromise with the existing reality. She realizes that escapism is never a solution and she is only her refuge. Thus, she achieves freedom and harmony in life without compromising her obligations and responsibilities. Sarita hails from a family known for the perpetuation of gender discrimination and gender oppression and victimization. Sarita is caught up in the clutches of casteism and superstition. She marries Manohar, a man of own choice outside her caste. She has been in-doctrine to conform to the pattern of behavior expected of females. Sarita is told many times how, as girls, she should talk, dress and behave. She is exposed to meaningless dos and don'ts by the restrictions placed on her puberty. Initially, she has a rosy picture of her marriage but soon she feels dissatisfied in marriage with her husband and even realizes the meaning of the word 'love'. In the end, she realizes that she has never been complete in herself and she can't live without her husband. Thus, a woman's increasing involvement is expressed rather than detachment in her predicament through the character of Sarita, which revels the positive, humanistic side of Deshpande's feminism.

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Online Teaching and Learning: Issues and Remedies

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Abstract:

The world of education is shifting towards online teaching and training during this period of Covid 19 pandemic. The positive aspects of online mode are undeniable: reduced costs, convenience and flexibility for the student and the ability to train thousands of people all over the globe at the same time. You can monitor what students are doing at any given moment, and it breaks with the inertia and passivity of classroom courses. However, e-learning has its own weaker sides in respective domain of education. It would be too optimistic to see E-learning as a panacea. The only way to know and understand the issues regarding e-teaching and e-learning is to interact with those who actually are doing this: the teachers and students. Having the knowledge of both – strength and weaknesses of online mode of teaching and learning, we can implement it with its full potential. This paper is the result of interaction with the students and teachers of an Engineering College in which the author has tried to highlight some major issues in the process of online teaching and learning.

Keywords: Online Teaching – learning, Issues. Remedies
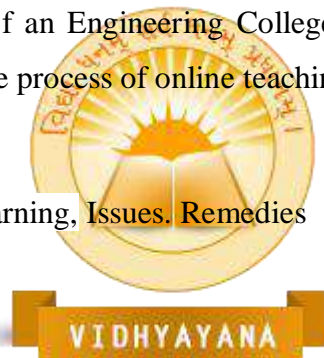
Introduction:

The world of education in India has entered into a new era of imparting education in schools and higher education institutes in Post- Covid period. The teachers have to resort to the online mode of education to maintain social distance. In the same manner, the students also have to be ready to learn through online sources. No one deny the advantages of online mode as reduced costs, convenience and flexibility for the student and the ability to train thousands of students all over the nation at the same time. Even the monitoring and assessment are practiced through online modes. The traditional classrooms are getting replaced by online classrooms. Though we are sailing ahead creating new milestone through online teaching and learning, it has some weaker sides in respective domain of education. It would be too optimistic to see E-learning as an ultimate solution. The possible major issues and challenges of online education are discussed in this paper. These are based on researcher's interaction with the teachers and students of engineering stream in which the author has tried to highlight some major issues in the process of online teaching and learning in the present scenario.

Students' struggle to Adjust

The prospect of having an entire university experience shrunk into a personal electronic device (Mobile or Computer) is bit unusual for those students who have been taught through traditional classroom settings. Traditionally, a degree of passivity is expected during lectures, particularly when note-taking and listening, while discussion with tutors is allotted a limited time. Online learning demands springing into action, accepting course material in a variety of multimedia formats, and taking part in online discussions which can continue indefinitely. Before initiating the online learning the students have to be made aware that an open heart and mind is necessary to be able to accept change and reap the many benefits like, flexibility, personal tutor guidance, access to course materials any time, 24/7student support system etc. in e-learning making them realise the positive sides of online education. Once they realise the importance and benefits of the online mode, they will surely respond to it in a positive manner.

Is Online teaching boring?

Yes, As per the feedback of the students and teachers, online teaching – learning results into boredom if the session is too long and informative in nature. Many e-learning classes and courses consist of never-ending texts followed by a long list of multiple choice questions that fail to engage students. More than e-learning, it feels like e-reading. It is also difficult on the part of the teachers to keep students engaged for a longer period of time with such kind of content. For the said reason, Students are simply not interested in taking the training on MOOC platforms (massive open online courses), do not access the platform and 'those who have joined are not able to complete the course. MOOCs are a good example: only 54% of students who registered for a course actually completed it. To prevent students from getting bored, be sure to make your teaching interactive, dynamic and interesting. This has become easier with the help of interactive training, providing challenges, videos, storytelling, gamified solutions, simulators to ensure practice and game-based learning.

Technical difficulties for Students

Technical problems are one of the main stumbling blocks on the way of online teaching. There are compatibility issues (with operating systems, browsers or smartphones) and the network problems (as the students may belong to remote area). These issues add to their frustration and reduce students' engagement which result in to inconvenience and loss of interest and they will probably not be able to catch up with what is discussed and taught in the online teaching. While dealing with this issue, try to choose the content that do not require much internal memory or a high-speed Internet connection. Also the students do not have to download any bulky programs or print documents. You also need to pay attention to the sound quality (an issue that is often neglected) and be sure that the students can join you through several smartphones, and browsers. Preparing FAQ can help you to guide the students in advance regarding certain routine technical problems.

Students don't have time (can't manage time)

Actually, the e-learning format offers students great flexibility as they can view and review courses, whenever and wherever they like, at their own pace and without any physical limitations. However, so much flexibility often results in inaction. Time passes and the student still hasn't accessed the online material (thinking that they will do it later as they have enough time). They have so much time and flexibility that they can never actually find time to do it. This procrastination actually results into burden piled up at the end of the term or the online course. As the engineering students are actively involved in online mode of teaching – learning. The students were asked about The students of engineering college said that they do not have time because they have to write lengthy assignments for all the courses of the semester and have to follow the deadline of submission. They also have to prepare for examination. Students can be guided by experts regarding time management is a vital asset in the overall professional development. Keeping prioritised to-do lists, making a study calendar, keeping a diary, using phone apps, are all good habits to nurture.

Isolation : Students need to talk to people

Though online interactions have lots of advantages, the most affecting limitation is that students may sometimes get frustrated due to the lack of human contact, the absence of a teacher and an inability to discuss it with their classmates. They do not feel the live environment as such. In most of the cases, the online world becomes too small for the student and they may need a physical space and presence of human being around where they can communicate and resolve their queries and practice with real tools. The only solution to this issue is to foster personal interaction within the online frame as much as possible. Group work or forums can help students discuss and resolve their queries through discussion. It is important that students have a teacher whom they can contact through any other medium. The use of social media can be promoted to provide additional opportunity for social interaction and humanizing the learning process.

Students can't have hands on practice

The best way to learn something is by practicing it (learning by doing). It is only by practicing the things we do and experience (experiential learning) that we are able to

internalize and recall the content and skills we learn. However, many online classes and interactions overlook this essential component in technical education and focus solely on theoretical content and external lessons. Thus, it is difficult to be understood by the students without practice and the learning process does not reach its full potential. Use of virtual labs and simulators can be of great importance in dealing with this issue to recreate real-life situations so that students can practice and experiment in safe and controlled environments. If you incorporate simulators into your training course, you will be able to solve this problem and ensure that your students put their new knowledge and skills to practical use.

Making the Content Presentation Interesting

Other important aspect of online teaching learning is the ways in which the content is being introduced to the student. Students must feel excited, must feel eager about "what is next?" as well as experience the variety and innovation in the nature of presentation of content. Using PPTs only for online presentation has now become common so you must add some other type of presentation and discussion tool like video, audio, animation, students presenting some part of the topic, question answer sessions based on the provided content in advance etc.

Appropriate Sources of Information

Online classes must have to be supported by the sources of material which can support what the teachers have taught in the class. The internet is the vast ocean of information where a student may feel confused with abundant information for the same topic. The teachers have to plan well in advance about the sources to be shared with the students in support of the taught lessons or topics. Searching appropriate content online is a kind of challenge on the part of teachers as well as students. Experts of the subject can help the teachers in dealing with issue.

Self-Discipline and Motivation

There can be unlimited distraction of already being on the internet i.e. social media and chats side by side. YouTube and news websites are as present as your next assignment. A lot of valuable study time may get wasted if you don't monitor your internet usage closely. Self-

discipline is expected in the sense that it is prudent to treat your studies as if they were an extra part-time job; complete with working hours and repercussions for arriving late and underperformance. Because of the flexibility of online learning, you can choose a location that you love; a café, a park, a museum, or your favourite library, the choices are endless and complete the tasks assigned.

Expert's Blind Spot

With continuous and deliberate practice, Teachers become experts in their subjects and this very fact separates them from recalling what it felt like to be a novice learner. Internalizing new ideas until they are almost intuitive, it turns out, is a key component of learning. But unpacking these ideas for novice learners, laying out every concealed gear and spring, is a key component of teaching. It is in this unpacking of ideas where many experts fail.

The expert's blind spot is a hypothesis that suggests that instructors are not always good at predicting the difficulty level of new ideas for students. The study by Koedinger and Nathan showed a deviation between how math teachers rated the difficulty of problems and actual student performance on the same problems. In other words, the teachers tended to believe certain problems were easier than they actually were. This is a challenge for teachers everywhere including those teaching online.

Thus, these are the major issues faced by the teachers and students in the pursuit of the novel approach of e-teaching and e-learning during the Corona pandemic. Still, there may be more issues come up to surface as we move ahead. The dissemination education through online mode can be effective and fruitful if these issues are resolved and taken care of.

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Use and awareness of Open Education Resources among educators, graduate students and research scholar of Saurashtra University.

Kaushik D. Rao

Research Scholar
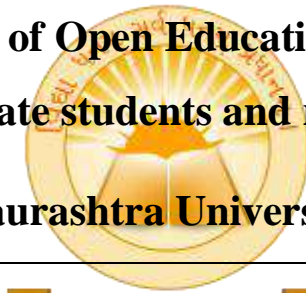
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Abstract:

In the world of information communication and technology every work is possible online in business, industries and education. Even ratio of using online resources is found maximum in students. In this case use of Open education resources are very beneficial for the students and teachers. for the study data have been collected from 500 respondent. Among them 100 are educators, 200 students and 200 research scholar. After analyzing the data it is found that students and research scholars are more aware with the use of OER.

Keywords: Open Education Resources, ICT, online resources, traditional resources.

Introduction:

Today Information communication and technology affects to all the sectors. It affect at every span of our life whether it will be a business, our work place, our communication tools, toys with which our children plays. It affects the overall function of the society.

Open Education resources are essential learning materials with a view to spread learning worldwide. These resources are openly licensed and easy to use. It can be used from mobile, desktop or in print format. The UNESCO Paris Declaration on OER (2012) start with the permission that " Everyone has the right to education" which refers to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international recommendations and agreements.

The current research work is to find our awareness and usage of Open Education resources among graduate students and research scholar of Saurashtra University.

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Review of Literature:

Kurelovic, **Elena Krelja(2016)**in the article said that educational resources is essential for any education institute. Nowadays education institution share their resources in digital form via internet and those are freely available. OER is the right way to everyone get free and accessible education. But the implementation of OER has certain limitations and the primary is non English users has difficulties to access the same. It is found that awareness for OER is an important step for the acceptance of the same. (Kurelovic, 2016)

Colvard, Nicholas B, Edward Watson, C and Park, Hyojin(2018) said about the challenges in higher education today related to students, their learning and success. Current research work is found out impact of course level on use of OER by teachers. Result shows that most important change in adopting of OER is it saves money of students and reducesstudent's debt. Adoption of OER also improves grades of the students. (Colvard, 2018)

Stylianos, Hatzipanagos and Jon, Gregson(2015) in the article said about role of open access and open educational resources in distance education. Data were collected from librarians and programme directors regarding current practice. The aim of the paper was to bring awareness about what can be achieved by adopting open access movement in higher education. Another step is to take action to improve use of open access material which also includes open education resources. Paper also examine benefits and disadvantages of OER. (Stylianos, 2015)

Objective of the study:

(1) To identify example of Open Access

(2) To find out users awareness for Open Education Resources

(3) To find out usage of different type of OER

(4) To find out availability of OER on traditional learning material.

(5) To find out advantages and disadvantages of OER

Research method:

For the study random sampling technique has been used. Data have been collected from 500respondent of different colleges. Among them 100 are educators, 200 students and 200 are research scholar. Questionnaire has been used as a data collection tools. Analyzed data has been evaluated to find out impact of OER on academic.
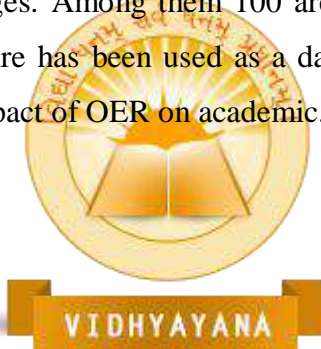
Findings:

Objective : 1   To identify example of Open Access

- Example of Open Access:

Nowadays many libraries build digital repositories for availing their resources openly by the users and researcher. The institute of development study is the institutes that make their open access material accessible through institu=]=repositories. Like DSpace platform. The latest concepts like knowledge hub, learning hub provide access to open education resources. FAO

gives information for agricultural research for development network (CIARD, 2014). It launch the open knowledge hub in 2015.

Content created by educators themselves like presentation slides or content on internet like website, articles, videos etc.

Objective: 2   To find out users awareness for Open Education Resources

The respondent said that they are familiar with the OER and open textbooks. They also aware with the concept of OER. There are certain things to keep into mind while using open access resources and those are issues of copyright and licenses. Among the teachers most of them are using open education resources for preparing their teaching material. The resources commonly used by them are website links, you tube videos and open access articles which they are generally taking from google. A part from teachers, students and research scholars are also using open education resources as a part of their study. It is found that the teenagers are more likely to use the video to solve their educational queries.

Generally common response received from all the participant is it is lowered the cost of learning. OER not only lowered the cost but they also overcome the geographical distance. That users can use this OER from anywhere at any time.

Objective: 3   To find out usage of different type of OER

Usage of Open Education resources by users

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Type of Resources	Educators (100)	Students (200)	Research Scholars (200)
Journal articles	20	50	35
Course pack	10	30	35
Digital Textbooks	10	25	20
Multi-media library	5	15	25
Educator content	15	20	20
Internet Resources	40	60	65
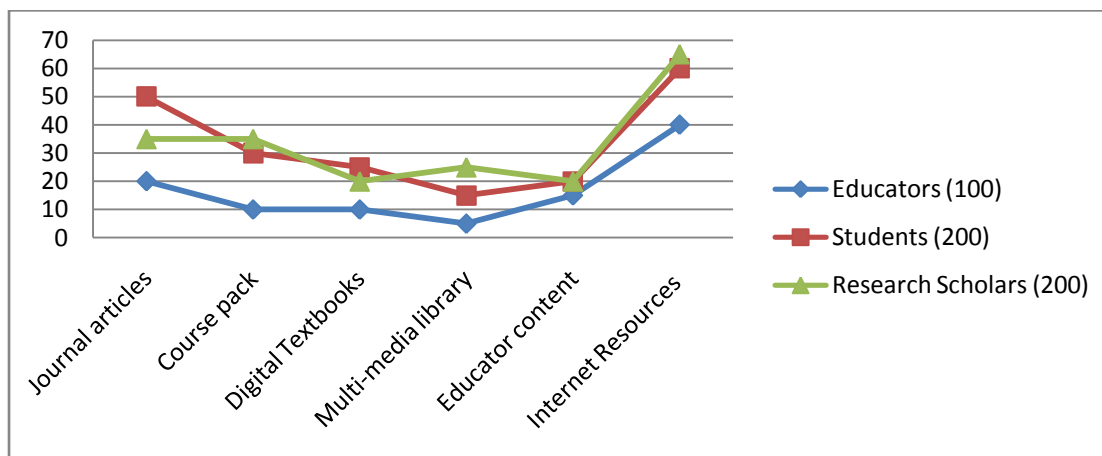
It is found that maximum users which includes educators, students and research scholars use internet sources at open education resources. That is 40, 60 and 65 respectively. The second preference is given to journal respectively by 20 to educators, 50 students and 35 research scholars. 10 educators, 30 students and 35 research scholars uses course pack, 10 educators, 25 students and 20 research scholar uses digital text book. Thus different open education resources are used differently by each category uses.

Objective 4 To find out availability of OER on traditional learning material.

While considering the options available on open education resources on traditional material

We found following Open Education Resources over traditional learning material.

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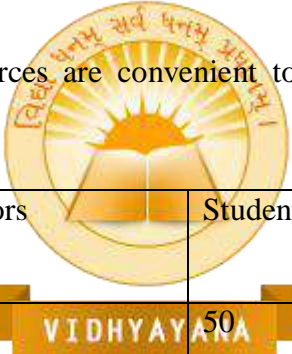
Traditional learning material	Open Education Resources
Text book	Digit books
Print Journals and magazines	Online data bases, journal articles
College library	Google and other search engine
Tuition classes	Online videos
Class notes	PPT and homework notes updated in institute website

Thus many online open education resources are available over a traditional learning material.

While asking people which resources are convenient to them for study or teaching their response is as under.

	Educators	Students	Research Scholar
Traditional resources	60	50	45
Open Education Resources	40	150	155

It is found from above table that educators are using more traditional resources for teaching. 60 educators said that they are using the traditional resources whereas 40 uses OER for preparing notes to teach their students. While only 50 students are using traditional text book for study, they general used google for their homework, use you tube video to learn their educational related topics and use maximum online open sources software for study. Talking about the research scholar maximum scholar uses online resources for their research purpose. To use google, open access repositories to collect research related information.

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Objective 5 To find out advantages and disadvantages of OER

Use of Open education resources are both advantage and disadvantage. Advantages for different discipline of users are classified.

Advantages of OER for faculty:

- Flexible in curriculum:

Faculties can do modification in OER easily as per their classroom requirement. With the help of it educators adjust their content, pedagogies and an approach according to their learners need. Here teachers can compare their teaching materials with other teachers from anywhere in the world.

OER does not give freedom in selecting course material but it also create opportunities for new resources

Advantages of OER for students

- Low cost: from open education resources students get their required material at free of cost, it reduces their debt.
- According to research work by Feldstein et.al said that students who are learning through OER get more grade and lower failure. Moreover the students also feel that these resources are more useful and knowledgeable then traditional textbook.
- Openness: the open aspect of OER make different usage pattern than other online resource.
- Finance: OER adoption also leads to financial benefits for students and institutions.

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Disadvantages of OER:

- Mc. Kerlich et. All. 2013 said that OER are still at the initial adoption stage.
- Adoption of OER is found widely accepted but because of that it require awareness and understanding at all dimensions, increase the use of OER require quality content of the same.
- One of the uncertainty found is the issues related to the copyright and related content
- Access of OER required computer or mobile with high internet facility. At the time of power failure it cannot be worked.

Conclusion:

From the above study it is found that in education system from teachers to students and research scholars, everyone are adopting open education resources at certain level. Study have been conducted for educators, students and research scholar of Saurashtra university. It is found that teachers are more rely upon traditional resources like text book and reference book for teaching and preparing their teaching notes. Whereas students and research scholars are maximum using OER for doing their homework, exam preparation, assignment, exams and research work. It is found necessary to remove some obstacles in using OER and those are non-availability internet facility at campus or power fluctuation. Awareness among the faculties is also necessary so that they can find that the use of OER by their students does not violate copyright.

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WORLD AFTER CORONA

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The Covid-19 virus is a message from God (or, for atheists, Nature) to humankind to introspect and change its ways. Let's hope the message is received. The world will be a very different place once this pandemic blows over, as it shall be.

Before sharing thoughts on the post Covid-19 scenario, a few important events that occurred last week.

First, the merger of public sector banks to create larger entities capable of funding corporate India's needs, took effect. There are now 12 PSU banks left; and the consolidation exercise will continue after the Covid-19 issue has been tackled. The merger has some positive impact, for example, a larger bank would have more resources to lend to corporate India, and to buy new technologies for risk management. On the flip side, there's a need for local banks that can do more personal banking, to meet the needs of individuals and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs).

Second, reposing great faith in equity mutual funds, individual investors poured over ₹10,796 crore in to open-ended equity funds in February (the highest-ever) through the SIP route, according to a Crisil analysis. The fall in stock prices, plus unattractive interest rates, attracted them to equity. Such continuing inflows will provide support to the Indian markets.

Third, Abbot has launched a test kit for Covid-19 that can give results in five minutes. This is needed most urgently because India has not conducted enough tests. Testing, and then tracking, are major steps toward containing the spread of Covid-19. It is heartening that Niti Aayog is working on developing an app that would be downloadable on smart phones.

China and Singapore had both developed such apps, which were used to good effect. It can help in warning those who, with the help of the app, were found to be in proximity of a person later discovered to have had Covid. The Government is also trying to get more ventilators in case of a surge in cases.

So, what will the world look like after the crisis is medically tackled?

Will others, including animals be treated with respect?

The polity, encouraged by the Military Industrial Complex (MIC) has treated other nations with disdain, with Trump going around unilaterally breaking treaties with Iran, Russia and Canada/Mexico, using America's economic and military strength to arm twist others. The Syrian crisis was a created one; the stated reason for bombing Syria was a fake narrative of chemical attacks by Assad but its more likely due to his refusal to allow a gas pipeline to pass through, to provide Qatari gas to Europe. The bombing, however, led to mass migration to Europe and has severely weakened Europe's ability to handle the crisis.

Similarly, animals. Covid is a zoonotic disease (that is, spread from animals to humans) probably because bats were eaten by the Chinese. The human system does not have the ability to counter diseases some animals have acquired. The IME (Institution of Mechanical Engineers), states that 5-20 thousand litres of water are needed to produce 1 kg of meat but 500-4,000 litres to produce a kg of wheat [3]. Water is the next oil; it is scarce.

Gauden Galea of WHO says that 'as long as people eat meat there is going to be some risk of infection'.

It is great to see Russia and China (even Cuba with doctors) help Italy and America in the fight against Covid-19.

One hopes this joint humanitarian effort will be remembered after Covid-19 is controlled, and it will result in a greater respect of all nations, of the environment, and of other species.

Will we revert to stakeholder capitalism or continue shareholder capitalism?

Under the former, all stakeholders were given equal importance. Japan and Germany successfully used it and their economic growth in the 80s threatened America's hegemony. America responded with shareholder capitalism, in which providers of capital were paramount, and interests of employees, customers, and suppliers were secondary. This led to over-growth and over-exploitation of natural resources, which, in turn, led to the environmental crisis and to the stretching of supply chains. This may be reviewed after the crisis.

Many other changes too will take place, including in the personal space.

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The worst is not over yet. But thanks to the continuing inflow into equity mutual funds, the downside would be less severe. Time to start identifying stocks to buy when the end of the tunnel seems to appears nigh.

The writer is India Head — Finance, Asia/Haymarket. The views are personal.

This lockdown has given us—the privileged few—a chance to read, pick up new habits, "upskill", etc., all by just being connected with the world virtually, like never before. We're all seeing people connecting with faraway family and friends through video conferencing, who had rarely reached out to each other in the pre-Covid-19 world.

During this period, I was reading a bit about habits and how do you automate it into routine. Came across multiple articles, books, podcasts etc. which talked about how fast you can develop something into a habit - right from the "21 day myth" to a study which says it takes on an average 66 days to pick up a new habit. But one study that really gave me a perspective was done a 2012 study that was published in the British Journal of General Practice.

Habits are defined as actions that are triggered automatically in response to contextual cues that have been associated with their performance.

- Online grocery stores will use novel ways of delivery using UAVs, drones etc.
- Shops and your regular "mom & pop" stores, will not allow you to typically handle a product and put it back. They will put posters everywhere that is forbidden to touch something unless you are buying it
- *These shops will also start accepting more digital payments, which will reduce their contact with money*
- *After a visit outside, you will not just wash your hands, if possible take a bath and* disinfect the clothes before you put it out to wash
- You will not step out for a coffee rather have a virtual coffee "date" with your friends while sitting at home

Well these are some of the habits that I think we may pick up during the lockdown and follow it in the post-covid-19 world. I'm not trivialising the ordeals of people during the lockdown, but see a possibility of how the world will change a bit post the ordeal as some of these habits are here to stay.

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કોવિડ-૧૯ ની ભારતીય નારી પર ઉભી થયેલી સમસ્યા અને ઉપાયો.

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પ્રસ્તાવના

પૂર્વાર્ધમાં સમગ્ર વિશ્વમાં આપણાં ભારત સહિત પરદેશ બ્રિટન જેવા દેશમાં "પ્લેગે" મોટી સમસ્યા અને જાનહાની કરી હતી.બ્રિટિશ લેખકે 'ડેનિયલ ડેફોએ' લખેલા પુસ્તક'ઘ જર્નલ ઓફ ઘ પ્લેગ યર' માં ઇ.સ.1665 માં બ્રિટનમાં ફેલાયેલ પ્લેગની મહામારીનું વર્ણન દર્દનાક અવસ્થા દર્શાવતુ કર્યું છે.

આમ, મહામારી એટલે ભારે સંહાર જેમા થાય તેવો ચેપી મહારોગ 1600 અને 1700 ની સાલ વચ્ચે'પ્લેગ' બેકટેરિયા-ઉંદર વચ્ચે ઘેરાયેલો હતો તે. આનેઆજ પરિસ્થિતી જાણે સમગ્ર વિશ્વમાં પુનરાવર્તિત થતી જોવા મળે છે. કોરોના વાઇરસની પ્રજાતિ કોવિડ-19 દ્વારા સમગ્ર વિશ્વ આ રોગમાં જકડાયેલો છે. દુનિયાનો કોઇ છેડો બાઇ રહ્યો નથી અને કોઇ સ્થળ એવું જડતું નથી કે રોગ જીવલેણ ના થયો હોય !!

આમ, આ વાઇરસે સમગ્ર વિશ્વમાં મહામારીનું તાંડવ મચાવ્યું છે. ત્યારે સૌથી મોટી ફરજ કોની ? તુરંતજ આપણી કુટુંબ વ્યવસ્થામાં ઘરની સ્ત્રી, બહેન પર પડે છે.

કોવિડ-19ની શોધ કરનાર સ્ત્રી વિશે જાણવા જેવી કહાની

અનાયાસે આ વાઇરસની શોધ પણ જાણે સ્ત્રીના શિર પર લખાયેલી હતી એ સ્ત્રી એટલે "જૂન અલમેડા" તેઓ સ્ટોટલેન્ડના બસ ડ્રાઇવરના દીકરી હતા. કોવિડ-19 એ એક વાઇરસ છે જે કોરોના વાઇરસની જાતિનો એક પ્રકાર છે જેની શોધ 'જૂન અલમેડાએ' ઇસ. 1964માં લંડનની સેંટ થોમસ હોસ્પિટલની લેબોરેટરીમાં કરી હતી. આજે કોવિડ-19 મહામારી સમયમાં તેમના કામની ચર્ચા અને સંશોધન આ રોગ માટે કેન્દ્ર સ્થાને બન્યું છે.

કોવિડ-19 મહામારીના રોગના લક્ષણો અને ફેલાવો.

કોરોના વાઇરસથી સંક્રમિત દર્દીઓના અભ્યાસ પરથી કોરોના વાઇરસના કેટલાક લક્ષણો જોઇએ તો, માથું દુખવું ,તાવ આવવો ,ઉઘરસ આવવી ,શ્વાસ લેવામાં તકલીફ થવી ,માંસપેશીમાં દુખાવો થવો. કોરોના વાઇરસની સીધી અસર ફેફસા ઉપર થાય છે. તેના મુખ્ય બે લક્ષણો છે. તાવ તથા સતત ખાંસી. ફ્લૂ જેવા બીજા શ્વસનતંત્ર સંબંધી વાઇરસની માફક કોવિડ-19 પણ તેનો ચેપ

જેને લાગ્યો હોય તે વ્યક્તિની છીંક કે ખાંસી વખતે મોં તથા નાકમાંથી નીકળતા પાણીના ટીપાંથી ફેલાઇ શકે છે.

એકવાર છીંક ખાવાથી આવા 3,000 ટીપાં ઉત્પન્ન થઇ શકે છે એ ઝીણા કણ બીજા લોકો પર કપડા પર કે તેમની આસપાસની સપાટી પર પડી શકે છે જોકે કેટલાક નાના પાર્ટિકલ્સ હવામાં તરતા રહી શકે છે.

વાઇરસની શરુઆત તાવથી થાય છે.પછી સૂકી ખાંસી થાય છે. તેના એક અઠવાડિયા બાદ શ્વાસ લેવામાં તકલીફ પાડવા લાગે છે.કેટલાક દર્દીઓને હોસ્પિટલમાં સારવારની જરુર પડે છે. જો દર્દીને વધારે તકલીફ થાય તો કોરોના પીડિત દર્દીને વેન્ટીલેટર પર રાખવામાં આવે છે.

કોવિડ-19 અને ભારતીય નારી.........

આધુનિક યુગ એ સમાનતાનો યુગ છે. શહેરીકરણ,ઔધૌગિકરણ,અને આધુનિકરણ ને કારણે સમાજમાં વિવિધ ક્ષેત્રે પરિવર્તનો આવેલા છે.પરિણામે અનેક સમસ્યા ઊભી થઇ, એમાં પણ આજે સમગ્ર વિશ્વ પર જ્યારે કોરોના તાંડવ કરી રહ્યો છે. ત્યારે તેમાં અનેક માનવી તેનો ભોગ બની રહ્યા છે, આને કારણે દરેક સ્ત્રીને ઘરની દરેક વ્યક્તિની સાર-સંભાળ માં મોટાપાયે વધારો થયો છે.ખાસ કરીને બાળકો અને વૃદ્ધોની સાર-સંભાળ આજે સ્ત્રીની મોટી જવાબદારી બની ગઇ છે.આજની જાગૃત બહેનો પોતાની સમજણથી અગાઉના અનુભવો જાણી રોગચાળાની ડાયરી,વાસરિકા દૈનિક નોંધ વગેરે રાખે છે.

આજે સમગ્ર દુનિયા કોરોના ના ખોફ સામે ડરીને બધીજ હોટેલો,ધર્મસંસ્થાઓ, મંદિરો,ધર્મશાળાઓ,વિવિધ દુકાનો,મોલ,સ્ટેડિયમ,શાળા,કોલેજો, યુનિવર્સિટિના વિવિધ ભવનો બધુજ બંધ છે.અને સમગ્ર માણસના દિલ,દિમાગપર અતિશય ભય છવાએલો છે. જેથી આપણે બધાં સામાજિક સંપર્કથી દૂર રહીને પોત-પોતાના ઘરમાં કેદ થયા છે,જેથી નવા કોરોના વાઇરસના ચેપનો ફેલાવો અટકાવી શકાય.તેથી આજે ભારતીય નારીનું કર્તવ્ય વધી ગયું છે. દરેક રાજ્યની નારી પોત-પોતાના પરિવારોની સંપૂર્ણ કાળજી લેતી થઇ છે.ત્યારે તેમાં અનેક સમસ્યાઓથી પણ બાકાત નથી,આર્થિકસમસ્યા,કૌટુંબિકસમસ્યા,માનસિકસંતુલન ની સમસ્યા.

કૌટુંબિકસમસ્યા

કૌટુંબિક સમસ્યામાં બાળકને ઘરમાં ગમતું નથી.આજે નાના મોટા સૌ મોબાઇલ,ટીવી,ગેમ બધાથી કંટાળેલા ને સમજાવવા સાચવવા ઘરમાં રાખવા નારી માટે કઠિનકામ બની ગયું છે.બાળકોને શાળાએ,મિત્રોસાથે રમવા જવું, બહાર ફરવાજવું છે, વડીલોને પણ સાચવવા વગેરે પરિસ્થિતી નો સામનો ઘરની મહિલાઓ એ કરવો પડે છે.લોકડાઉનને કારણે ટીવી પર સતત કોરોનાના સમાચાર જોઈને ,ઘરનાદરેક સભ્યોના મનમાં એવો ભય પેસી ગયો છે.કે મને પણ કોઇબિમારી નડે છે. આમ,ભારતીય નારી ને પણ સતત પોતાના પરિવારની ચિંતા પણ સતાવે છે.આમ સમાજમાં વ્યક્તિત્વનું પાસું નબળું પડતું જાય છે.

સમાજજીવનમા ઊભી થયેલી કોરોનાગ્રસ્ત પરિસ્થિતિમાં દરેક ભારતીય નારીની દૈનિક જીવનને સમસ્યાત્મક બનાવી દીધુ છે,જેમાં મદ્યમવર્ગની નારી માટે પોતાના ઘરની જવાબદારી સંભાળવામાં અનેક મુશ્કેલીનો સામનો કરવો પડે છે,કેમ કે આ વર્ગ ને કોઇપણ પ્રકારની સહાય મળતી નથી,આ વર્ગ કોઇ પાસે સહાય પણ માંગી શકતો નથી તેમનું જીવન ડામાડોળ થઇ ગયુ છે.આજે પરિવાર ની દરેક વ્યક્તિ ઘરમાંજ છે,ત્યારે મહિલા એ બધાની જરૂરિયાત પૂરી કરવામાં કમર કસવી પડે છે.જેમ કે બાળકોને સાચવવા પૂરતો આહાર પૂરતી સંભાળ ઘરમાં બીમારો નીસેવા,સમયસર દવા આપવી આવી અનેક સમસ્યાઓ ની મુંજવણ મદ્યમવર્ગ મુંજવણ અનુભવી રહ્યા છે.જ્યારે ગરીબવર્ગ ને સરકાર અનેક પ્રકારની સહાય કરે છે,પરતું જે વર્ગ રોજે રોજ નું કામ કરે તોજ ઘરનો ચૂલો સળગેછે. એમાં પણ જ્યારે રોજગારી સાવ ઠપ થઇ છે, ત્યારે આ ગરીબવર્ગ ની જીવન જરૂરિયાત પૂર્ણ થઇ શક્તિ નથી જેમ કે પૂરતું ભોજન ન મળવું ,દર્દો ની સારવાર,વૃધ્ધોને સાચવવા,બાળકોને સાચવવા,આમ,કોરોના ની કપરી પરિસ્થિતી નો સામનો ગરીબવર્ગ કરી રહ્યો છે તેમાં મહિલા પોતાના પરિવારને બચાવવા કપરી મહેનત કરતી જોવા મળે છે.આ ઉપરાંત સમયની પાબંદી ન રહી તેના લીઘે નિયમિતતા ખોરવાઇ છે,સૂવાનો,જમવાનો, ઉઠવાનો કોઇ સમય નક્કી રહ્યો નથી,આજે,સમૂહમાં ચાર દિવસ ની ચાંદની ફીર અંધેરી રાત જેવી પરિસ્થિતી છે.ઘરની બધીજ જવાબદારી બહેનો પર આવી જતાં શારિરીક થાક વધ્યો છે.

મનસિક સંતુલન ની સમસ્યા

મનુષ્ય જ્યારે કોરોના લોકડાઉન ના કારણે ઘરમાં પુરાયો છે તેથી તે કંટાળી ગયો છે,તેના કારણે માનસિક બિમારીનું પ્રમાણ વઘતું જાય છે, જેમાં માનસિક બિમારીમાં 25% નો વધારો થયો

છે,જેમાં પેનિક એટેકના 44%., એડજેસ્ટમેંટ પ્રોબ્લેમના 23% ,ડિપ્રેશનના 27% ,અનિદ્રાના 17% અને ઘરેલું હિંસાના 9.5% નો વધારો થયો છે,આજે દરેક નો સ્વભાવ ચીડયો થઇ ગયો છે.માનસિક રીતે અસ્વસ્થતા નો અનુભવ કરી રહેલ પરિવારને સમજાવતી નારી ને સલામ"નારી તું છે નારાયણી"લોકડાઉન માં તેની જવાબદારી સખ્ત જોવા મળે છે.

આર્થિક સમસ્યા

કોરોના સંકટના પગલે લોકડાઉન લાગુ કરવામાં આવતા સમાજમાં આર્થિક ગતિવિધિઓ અટકી ગઇ છે, તેની અસરને કારણે અસંગઠીત ક્ષેત્રના ભારતના ઘણા કામદારોની રોજગારી છીનવાઇ જવાનો ખતરો ઊભો થયો છે,કામ ન મળવાને કારણે આર્થિક સમસ્યા નો સામનો કરવો પડે છે, કારણકે અમુક પરિવાર એવા પણ છે જેમાં કામ કરનાર એકજ વ્યક્તિ હોય, અને ખાનાર અનેક હોય છે, તેવા પરિવારને આર્થિક સંકડામણ નો અનુભવ કરવોજ પડે છે આવા પરિવારને પોતાના પેટ નો ખાડો પુરવા નાણાં ની જરૂરિયાત તો પડેજ ને તાવડી તેર વાના માંગે આવી કપરી પરિસ્થિતી નો સામનો તો મહિલાએજ વધુ કરવો પડે,કેમ કે, મહિલા એ શાકભાજી થી લઇ બીમારની દવા પૂરી પાડવી તે મહત્વની બાબત જોવા મળે છે.ભારતીય નારી માથે જાણે કોરોનાનું ચક્ર એક શ્રાપ બનીને જાણે તાંડવ કરતું હોય તેવું લાગે છે.કામ ન મળવાથી નાણાં નો અભાવ વધતો જાય છે , તેથી ઘરમાં કંકાસ વધવા લાગ્યા છે,જ્યારે લોકડાઉન પૂર્ણ થસે ત્યારે નાણાં વિહોણો વર્ગ પોતાના પરિવારની જરૂરિયાત પૂરી કરવા માટે અનેક કૃત્યો કરવા મજબૂર બને જેમ કે લૂટફાટ,ચોરી,મારજૂટ વગેરે ગુનાહિત કૃત્યો નો સામનો પણ સમાજે જોવો રહ્યો.

લોકડાઉન અને કેટલીક વ્યવસાયિક બહેનો

જ્યારે ભારતમાં પ્રથમ વખત ભારતના વડાપ્રધાને તા. 22/03/20 ને રવિવારના એક દિવસનું કરફ્યુ જાહેર કર્યું અને તે દિવસે સાંજે ઢોલક,થાળી ચમચી, ઘંટડી, વગેરે અગાસી કે ઘરના ફળિયામાં જઇ વગાડવાનું સૂચન કર્યું હતું જે સમાજની પ્રત્યેક વ્યકિએ વધાવીને બધાજ પ્રકારના વાંજિત્રોનો રણકાર ઉત્પન કર્યો આ દિવસે દરેક બહેન ઘરની પ્રત્યેક વ્યક્તિ ઘરમાં હાજર છે, તે જાણીને અતિશય મનોમન સુખદની લાગણી અનુભવતી હતી કે, કેટલાય વર્ષે આજે અમારા ઘરમાં બધા એકસાથે હાજર છે. અને ઈશ્વર સ્મરણ કરીએ છીએ.પણ, આખુશી સ્ત્રીની વધુ સમય ટકી શકી નહીં.

કેમ?

આના ઉત્તરમાં વિવિધ કારણરુપ સમસ્યાઓનો સામનો કરવાનો શરુ થઇ ગયો હતો શિક્ષિકા : ઘરે રહીને વિધાર્થીઓ માટે લર્નિંગ મટીરીયલ્સ તૈયાર કરવું બાળકોને પહોચાડવું તેમના સમાચાર પૂછવા વગેરે અનેકવિધ કામગીરી ઘરબેઠા બજાવવાની ઉભી થઇ. ડોકટર,નર્સ : દરેક પરિસ્થિતિમાં હાજર રહેવું રાત-દિવસ જોયા વગર પોતાની ફરજ નિષ્ઠાપૂર્વક બજાવવી પડે, નર્સબહેનો એ દર્દીઓ પાસે અંગત સુશ્રુષા માટે કુટુંબના બાળકો માતપિતા વગેરેને ઘરે રાખી પોતાના જીવને જોખમમાં મૂકી પોતાનીફરજ બજાવી રહી છે . સતત હોસ્પિટલમાં રહી પોતાની સુખાકારી જોખમમાં મૂકી રહી છે, જો, ચેપ લાગે તો પોતે પોતાનો જીવ આપીને પણ સેવા કરતી બહેનો ને રજાને બદલે સજા અનુભવે છે. સફાઇકામદાર બહેનો : રોડસફાઇ નું કામ કરતી બહેનો પોતાના સ્વાસ્થ્યની કસોટી કરીને પણ રોજિંદી સફાઇ માટે સતત ઉભા પગે કાર્યરત રહે છે અને લોકોના સ્વાસ્થ્ય માટે પોતાનું સ્વાસ્થ્ય ક્યારેક જોખમમાં પણ મુકી દેતી હશે. ઘરકામ કરતી બહેનો : આજે લોકડાઉનસ્થિતિમાં આખો દેશ છે ત્યારે ઘરે ઘરે જઇને ઘરકામ કરતી બહેનોને અપમાનજનક સ્થિતિનો સામનો કરવો પડે છે તે જે ઘરમાં કામ કરવા જાય ત્યાં સતત ટોકવામાં આવે છે. જેમકે, હાથ ધોવા , મોઢે બાંધવું વગેરેઓ.

વૈશ્વિક મહામારી કોવિડ-19 એ સમગ્ર વિશ્વને હચમચાવી દીધું છે. કોઇ દિશા કે ખૂણો એવો છોડ્યો નથી, જ્યાં તેના પ્રકોપથી આ પોતાની જાતને "સર્વસ્વ" માણતો માનવ પાછો ન પડ્યો હોય !!! માનવે આ મહામારીના કુદરતી કાળ સમારાક્ષસ સામે જાણે 'પીછે હઠ' કરવી પડી છે. તો માનવ મહેરામણ વચ્ચે 'જીવતી' બીજા શબ્દોમાં કહો તો નાજુક હદયની સ્ત્રીને સાવ હલાવી નાખી છે.

યુધ્ધે ચડતા યોધ્ધાને માતા, પત્ની, બહેન કે રાજગુરુ કપાળે તિલક કરી ઓવારણ પણ લઇ શકતી, નારીની અહીંતો સાવ તદ્દન અલગ જ વ્યથા છે. માતા,પત્ની,પુત્રી, બહેન કે ઘરનું કોઇ સ્વજન આ મહામારીનો ભોગ બનેલ વ્યક્તિને ભેટવાનુ કે હૂંફ આપવાનુ તો એકબાજુ પણ તેની નજીક જઇ શક્તિ નથી.આવી માં, બહેન ,પત્નીની આથી વિશેષ કઇ કરુણાતા હોય શકે!!! આવા બે. પાંચ છાપા,ટીવી,મોબાઇલ પર કરુણા સ્ત્રીના જીવનની ક્ષણો યાદ કરીએ,હૈયું હાથમાં ન રહે તેવું છે.(1) ભારતના , ગુજરાત,અમદાવાદના એક ઘરમાં 6 થી 7 વર્ષની બાળકીને કોરોનાની અસર થઇ માતા- પિતાને ખબર પડી જતાં, રૂમમાં બંધ કરી, પાણીની બોટલ આપી, બહાર બારણે ઉભા રહી , પુત્રીનું આક્રંદ, સાંભળી માં પોતે ઢળી પડી!! હમણાં ડોકટર આવશે, તને સાજી કરશે આવા શબ્દો ઘરમાં કાળની જેમ ઘુમરાતા હતા (2) આવીજ એક પ્રસૂતિ માતાની સ્થિતિ ,પુત્રી નો જન્મ તો ડોકટરે

કરાવી આપ્યો પણ…….આ જન્મેલ શીશુને કોરોના વાઇરસનું ઇન્ફેકશન લાગતાં , માતાને તેનાથી અલગ કરી. બાળકીને લઈ જવામાં આવી જે બાળકીએ માતાનો ખોળો ન જોયો , પણ માતા ધરતી ના ખોળામાં તેને સૂવું પડ્યું !!! આવી માતાની વ્યથા અને વલોપાત તો તે સ્ત્રી જ જાણે, જે તેમાથી પસાર થઇ હોય.(3)ઉપલેટાનો રીક્ષાવાળો ભલું કરવા નીકળ્યો ફ્લેટમાં રહેતી બહેનો રસોઇ કરે ને રીક્ષાવાળાભાઇ જુદા જુદા વિસ્તારમાં એ રસોઇ નું વિતરણ કરી આવતા પણ ઇશ્વરને એ મંજૂર ના હતું માત્ર આઠ જ દિવસમાં આ સેવાભાવી બહેનો કોરોના વાઇરસનો શિકાર બની એથી ઓછું ન હોય તેમ રીક્ષાયાલક પ્રભુના ધામમાં સિધાવી ગયા આ રીક્ષાયાલકની માં,બહેન ,પત્ની ને તેના " મરણના પ્રમાણપત્ર " સિવાય કઈ ન મળ્યું

અને મળ્યું માત્ર ' આક્રંદ' છેવટે મોં જોવાનો પણ અવસર ન મળ્યો આવી મનોદશાએ સ્ત્રીને હચમચાવી નાખી છે. આવી દશા કોરોના નામના વાઇરસથી છે .

કોવિડ-19 થી બયવાના વિવિધ ઉપાયો

(1) હાથને વારંવાર સાબુ અથવા સેનેટાઈઝરથી સાફ કરવા

(2) ઉધરસ કે છીંક આવે ત્યારે હાથ રૂમાલ નો ઉપયોગ કરવો

(3) હાથ સાફ કર્યા વગર આંખ , મો અને નાકનો સ્પર્શ કરવો નહીં

(4) બિમાર વ્યક્તિના સંપર્કમાં આવવું ટાળવું

(5) શ્વાસ લેવામાં તકલીફ જણાય કે તાવ ,ઉધરસ જેવા બીજા કોઇ લક્ષણો જણાય તો વહેલી તકે તબીબની મુલાકાત લેવી.

(6) રસ્તા પરનો ખુલ્લો ખોરાક લેવાનું ટાળવું .

(7) જાહેર સ્થળ પર જતાં સમયે માસ્ક પહેરવાનું અનિવાર્ય રાખવું .

(8) બિમાર પાલતુ પ્રાણીઓથી દૂર રહેવું

(9) સ્પિરિટ આધારિત હેંડવોશ નો ઉપયોગ કરવો.

(10) વિટામિન ' સી' યુક્ત ખોરાક જેવાકે ખાટા ફ્લો ,આદું , લસણ કે મરચાં જેવા ગરમ ખાધ પદાર્થો નો ઉપયોગ કરવો ,

(11) કોઇ વ્યક્તિને કોરોના થયો હોય કે ના હોય શકય એટલું બધા થી દૂર રહો કેમ કે કોરોના ના કોઇ લક્ષણ આવ્યાં પેહલા પણ એ ફેલાઇ શકે છે

(12) કોરોના સામે લડવા માટે આયુર્વેદમાં સૂંઠના પાવડરનું સુરક્ષા કવચ દર્શાવ્યુ છે . કોરોના સામે રક્ષણ એક ચપટી સૂંઠ અકસીર પુરવાર થઇ છે

(13) પીવા માટે ગરમ પાણી નો ઉપયોગ કરવો

(14) સરકારે બનાવેલ નીતિનિયમોનું ચુસ્ત પણે પાલન કરવું

(15) રોગપ્રતિકારક શક્તિ વધારવા માટે વિવિધ ઉકાળા નું સેવન કરવું

(16) ભીડ માં જવાનું ટાળો(મંદિર , ભજન ,લગન પ્રસંગ કે કોરોના માટેના કે બીજા કોઇ આંદોલનો રેલી કોઇ પણ ભેગા થવા વાળા તહેવારો હમણાં ટાળો, ઘર ,ફ્લેટ , સોસાયટીમાં પણ ભેગા ના થશો .

(17) વાઇરસનો ખતરો સતત તોલાઇ રહ્યો છે આવા સમયે સાવધાની એ જ શ્રેષ્ઠ વિકલ્પ છે. રોગપ્રતિકારક શક્તિ વધારતા ફળનો ભોજનમાં સમાવેશ કરો. પૌષ્ટિક આહાર લો. શાકભાજી અને ફળને ખુબજ સાફ કરીને પછી જ ઉપયોગમાં લો. ઘરમાં લોકડાઉનનું પાલન કરો. બહારની વ્યક્તિને ઘરમાં પ્રવેશવા ન દો. પરિવાર દોસ્તોના ઘરે જવાનું ટાળો.

(18) બિમાર વ્યક્તિઓ , બાળકો, વૃદ્ધો નું વધુ ધ્યાન રાખવું સામાજિક સંપર્ક ટાળવો ડોકટર ની સલાહ પૂર્ણ રીતે પાલન કરવી.

(19) દરરોજ 30 મિનિટ યોગ કરવો. માનસિક સંતુલન જાળવવું સારી બુકસ નું વાંચન કરવું મનમાંથી કોરોનાનો ખોફ દૂર કરવા મેડિટેશન કરવું

વિશ્વના અનેક દેશો અત્યારે કોરોનાવાઇરસની અડફેટમાં આવી ગયા છે.વૈજ્ઞાનિક દવાની શોધ માં લાગી ગયા છે, પરંતુ કોઇ નક્કર પરિણામ મળ્યું નથી જોકે આ બીમારીના લક્ષણ અને તેનાથી બચવાના ઉપાયો વિશે વિશ્વભરના લોકોને માહિતગાર કરાઇ રહ્યા છે.કોરોનાવાઇરસ જેવી વાઇરલ બીમારી જેનો કોઇ ઇલાજ અસ્તિત્વમાં જ ન હોય તેનાથી બચવા માટે આપણે ઉપરોક્ત ઉપાયો નો ઉપયોગ કરી એક બીજાના પૂરક બની સૌ માટે એક કવચ બની એકબીજાને બચાવવાનો પ્રયાસ કરી જાન હૈ તો જહાન હૈ 'તેથી ઘરે રહો સુરક્ષિત રહો' 'અસ્તુ'

માં બોલી……

થોડા અમથા લોકડાઉનમાં ઘરે બેસી કંટાળ્યો !

આખું જીવતર લાજ કાઢીને મનસૂબો में વાળ્યો …

   તું ઘરે બેસી કંટાળ્યો !

" તારીખ 03/05/2020 ના રોજ, રાજ્ય પ્રમાણે કોરોનાવાઇરસ નો ચાર્ટ "

Confirmed

39,980 Recovered

10,633 Deaths

1,301

Location Confirmed Recovered Deaths

Andaman and Nicobar Islands 33 – –

Andhra Pradesh 1,525 – 33

Arunachal Pradesh 1 – –

Assam 43 – 1

Bihar 471 – 3

Chandigarh 88 – –

Chhattisgarh 43 – –

Delhi 3,738 – 61

Goa 7 – –

Gujarat 4,721 – 236

Haryana 360 – 4

Himachal Pradesh 40 – 1

Jammu and Kashmir 639 – 8
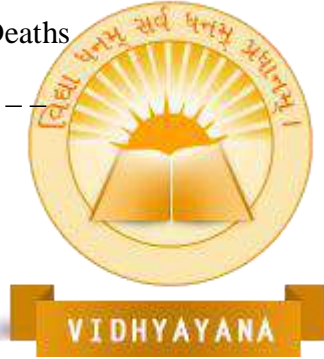
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Jharkhand 112 – 3

Karnataka 598 – 25

Kerala 498 – 4

Ladakh 22 – –

Madhya Pradesh 2,719 – 145

Maharashtra 11,506 – 485

Manipur 2 – –

Meghalaya 12 – 1

Mizoram 1 – –

Nagaland 1 – –

Odisha 154 – 1

Puducherry 8 –

ગુજરાત રાજ્યમાં ડેરી ઉધોગના વિકાસનો એક અભ્યાસ

ટાલીયા ચનાભાઈ ભીખાભાઈ

PhD Scholar

Department of Economics

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સારાંશ

ભારતમાં સ્વતંત્રતા પછી પશુપાલન અને તેમની સંખ્યામાં ઉત્તરોત્તર વધારો થયેલો જોવા મળે છે. ગુજરાતમાં પણ પશુપાલન પ્રવૃત્તિનો વિકાસ થયો છે. ખેતીની સાથે પશુપાલન ને પણ વ્યવસાયિક સ્વરૂપ આપવામાં આવ્યું છે. જેને કારણે ઉધોગનો વિકાસ થયો છે.

પ્રસ્તાવના

ભારત દેશ એ ગામડાઓનો બનેલો દેશ છે. ગ્રામીણ સમાજ નો ઢાંયો કૃષિ આધારિત ઉધોગ પર છે. કૃષિક્ષેત્રમાં અવારનવાર દુષ્કાળ સુવિધાઓનો અભાવ વરસાદ આધારિત વગેરે કારણોને ધ્યાનમાં લઇએ તો કાયમી રોજગારી મળી શકતી નથી અને જેની સીધી અસર ગ્રામીણ સમાજ પર જોવા મળે છે. જેમ કે ગરીબી બેકારી શિક્ષણનું નબળું વગેરે ડેરી ઉધોગ અને પશુપાલનના વ્યવસાય સાથે સંકળાયેલ છે. બીજા વિશ્વયુદ્ધ પછી અંગ્રેજ અમલદારો તેમજ સૈનિકો માટે દૂધ અને દૂધની બનાવટો ની માંગ વધી હતી. માંગ વધતા ખાનગી ડેરી પોલસન, કેવેન્ટ, લોર્ગ વગેરે ડેરી વિકાસ કરતી રહી આ ખાનગી ડેરી દ્વારા ગ્રામીણ દૂધ ઉત્પાદકો નું શોષણ થતા ખેડૂતોમાં અસંતોષ થયો અને તેમાંથી સહકારી ધોરણે દૂધ મંડળીઓ અસ્તિત્વમાં આવી દૂધનો વ્યવસાય બારેમાસ ચાલુ રહે છે તેથી પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં ડેરી ઉધોગ એ લોકોને કઇ રીતે મહત્વનું છે તે માટેનો અભ્યાસ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.

ચાવીરૂપ શબ્દો: ડેરી, દૂધ, દૂધ ઉત્પાદકો, પશુપાલન

ગુજરાતમાં ડેરી ઉધોગનો વિકાસ

ભારત વાર્ષિક દૂધ ઉત્પાદન ક્ષેત્રે અગ્રીમ સ્થાન ધરાવે છે. તેવી જ રીતે ગુજરાત રાજયએ દેશનું દૂધ ઉત્પાદન માટેનું પ્રમુખ રાજય છે. ગુજરાતમાં ડેરી ઉધોગ નો વિકાસને દેશમાં સામાજિક – આર્થિક પરિવર્તનના એક મહત્વના ઘટક તરીકે ઓળખવામાં આવે છે. ભારતમાં ગ્રામીણ અર્થતંત્ર મજબૂત બનાવવા માટે કૃષિ બાદ ડેરી ઉધોગ એક મુખ્ય વિવો આઇ રહેલો છે. કૃષિ અને ડેરી ઉધોગ એકબીજા સાથે પરસ્પર નું અવલંબન રહેલું છે. ઓપરેશન ફ્લડ 1970 માં શરૂ થયું હતું. જેના મુખ્ય ઉદ્દેશો છે કે દૂધનું ઉત્પાદન વધારવું ગ્રામીણ વિસ્તારોની આવકમાં વધારો કરવો અને ગ્રાહકોને વ્યાજબી ભાવે દૂધ પૂરું પાડવું. ઓપરેશન ફ્લડ ના ત્રણ તબક્કામાં સફળતાએ ભારતને દૂધ ઉત્પાદ

નમાં ટોયનું સ્થાન આપ્યું છે. આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય દૂધ ઉત્પાદનના ક્ષેત્રમાં ભારતે વિશ્વનો સૌથી મોટો દૂધ ઉત્પાદક દેશ છે. આપણા દેશમાં 20મી સદીના મધ્ય ભાગથી દૂધ વેચાણ અંગે પશુપાલકોમાં થોડી જાગૃતિ આવી દૂધ પણ પૂર્વક આવકનું સાધન છે અને તેના બજાર વિશે દૂધ ઉત્પાદકો ઉત્સાહી થયા છતાં પણ ખાનગી ડેરીના વેપારીઓએ પોતાના નફા ને ધ્યાનમાં લઇને દૂધની ખરીદી કરતા હતા.

વર્ષ 1930 માં પોલસન ડેરી આણંદ ખાતે શરૂઆત થઇ હતી.1939 માં દેશમાં સૌપ્રથમ સુરત જિલ્લાના ચોર્યાસી તાલુકામાં ચોર્યાસી તાલુકા દૂધ વેચાણ કરનારી સહકારી મંડળીની સ્થાપના થઇ. અલીગઢમાં કેવેનર ડેરી ની શરૂઆત ચાલીસના દસકામાં થઇ આણંદની પોલસન ડેરી (ખાનગી ડેરી)નો વિચાર તોડવા તથા દૂધ ઉત્પાદકોને વ્યાજબી ભાવ મળી રહે તે માટે વ્યવસ્થિત રીતે સહકારી ધોરણે

ડેરી શરૂ કરવા માટે 4 જાન્યુઆરી 1946ના દિવસે શ્રી મોરારજીભાઇ દેસાઇના અધ્યક્ષ નીચે આણંદ નજીકના સામરખા ગામે એક મિટિંગ મળી. જેમાં જાણે વિના સહકાર નહિ ઉદ્ધાર સૂત્રને ચરિતાર્થ કરવાનું યોગ્ય પ્લેટફોર્મ મળી ગયું. શ્રી ત્રિભોવનદાસ ભારે જહેમત ઉઠાવી અને તેના પરિણામે ખેડા જિલ્લા દૂધ ઉત્પાદક સંઘની વિધિસર નોંધણી થઇ આના ફળસ્વરૂપે 7 ઓકટોબર 1946ના રોજ હાડગુડ ગામ ની મંડળી ની સહકારી મંડળી તરીકેની નોંધણી કરવામાં આવી 4 ડિસેમ્બર 1946ના રોજ ખેડા જિલ્લા સહકારી દૂધ ઉત્પાદક સંઘ લિમિટેડ ને રજીસ્ટર કરવામાં આવ્યો અને આમ અમૂલ ડેરી નો ઉદ્ભવ થયો.

અમુલ બ્રાન્ડ ઘણી પ્રચલિત છે જે દેશના બધા જ રાજ્યોમાં પ્રચલિત છે અને અન્ય દેશોમાં પણ તેટલી જ પ્રચલિત છે. સહકારી આંદોલન દ્વારા દુધ ની ખરીદી એ રાજ્ય નુ મુખ્ય હા્દ છે. રાજ્ય મા ગ્રામ્ય સ્તરે 19576 દૂધ ઉત્પાદક સહકારી મંડળીઓ 102 સંગ્રહ કેન્દ્રો અને જિલ્લા સ્તરે 18 ડેરી પ્રોસેસિંગ એકમો કાર્યરત છે. રાજ્ય સરકારે ડેરી વિકાસ માટે સહકારી આંદોલનને સંપૂર્ણ ટેકો આપ્યો છે. 22 સહકારી ડેરી સંઘોની દુધ ઉત્પાદન ક્ષમતા કુલ 250.4 લાખ લિટર/દિવસ છે. અને તેઓ 237.03 લાખ લિટર/દિવસ દૂધનું ઉત્પાદન કરે છે. વર્ષ 2018–19 દરમિયાન 22 ડેરી સહકારી સંઘો પાસે 102 ચિલિન્ગ પ્લાન્ટ છે કે જેની સંગ્રહ ક્ષમતા 72.42 લાખ લિટર/દિવસ છે.

હેતુઓ

1. ડેરીના વિકાસ અંગે માહિતી મેળવી

2. દૂધના ઉત્પાદન વિશે માહિતી મેળવવી

સંદર્ભ સાહિત્ય

૧) દેસાઈ એસ.એ. અને વાંસિયા વાય.એન.(૨૦૧૫–૧૬)

અત્રે પ્રસ્તુત પુસ્તકમાં સહકારી ખેતી અંગે ચર્ચા કરવામાં આવી છે.વૈયક્તિક ખેતી કેટલાક અગ્ત્યના લાભ ધરાવે છે. ભારત જેવા દેશમાં તો તેની સંસ્કૃતિ અને સંસ્કારીતા પણ ખેતી પર આધા રીત છે. રશિયા,ચીન જેવા દેશોમાં સામુહિક ખેતીનો પ્રયોગ ધ્યાન ખેંચે એવો છે.કૃષી–સુધારણાની બબતમાં સામુહિક ખેતી દ્વારા મહત્વની પ્રગતી સાધી શકાય છે.સહકારી ખેતી મંડળીથી સાધનોનો બચાવ થશે,પહેલા જેટલી જમીન ખેડવા માટે હવે ઓછાં બળદ,ઓછાં હળ તેમજ અન્ય સાધનો જોઈશે.

પ) મનીષકુમાર અને અન્ય (૨૦૧૫)

આ સંશોધન અભ્યાસમાં સંયુક્તરૂપે હરિયાણા, રાજ્યના રેવારી જિલ્લા બે તાલુકા રેવારી અને બાયલના ચાર ગામોમાંથી હેતુલક્ષી નિદર્શન પદ્ધતિ દ્વારા ૧૨૦ દૂધ ઉત્પાદક કુંટુબો કે જેમા ૭૨ નાના , ૨૭ મધ્યમ અને ૨૧ મોટા ખેડૂતો રીતે પસંદ કરવામાં આવ્યા.આ અભ્યાસના તારણો મુજબ વાર્ષિક સરેરાશ કુલ વળતર ગાય અને ભેંસ માટે અનુક્રમે ૪૬૮૫૩ અને ૬૦૧૦૨ રૂપિયા હતુ. જે ગાય કરતા ભેંસનું વળતર વધુ ઉંચુ બતાવે છે. ગાય અને ભેંસમાં સરેરાશ વાર્ષિક ચોખ્ખુ વળતર અનુક્રમે ૨૧૧૬૮ અને ૨૯૭૬૦ રૂપિયા જોવા મળ્યુ. વધુ પશુઓ ધરાવતા કુંટુંબોમાં આ વળતર વધારે જોવા મળે છે.

માહિતીનું એકત્રીકરણ

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં ગુજરાત રાજ્યમાં પ્રકાશિત થયેલા જુદા-જુદા અહેવાલો, પુસ્તકો, વેબસાઇટ, સર્વે વગેરેનો ઉપયોગ કરી ગૌણ માહિતીનું એકત્રીકરણ કરીને ગૌણ માહિતીના આધારે સંશોધન લેખ તૈયાર કરવામાં આવેલ છે.

માહિતીનું પૃથક્કરણ

આ અભ્યાસમાં ગૌણ માહિતીનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.આ અભ્યાસમાં ગૌણ માહિતીનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.

1.દૂધ ઉત્પાદન (લાખ લીટર પ્રતિ દિવસ **llpd)** અંગેની વિગતો.

S p e c i a l I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l O n l i n e C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5, I s s u e – 5, M a y 2 0 2 0

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YEAR	LLPD
2009-10	235.21
2010-11	247.93
2011-12	260.40
2012-13	274.36
2013-14	295.59
2014-15	310.96
2015-16	326.17
2016-17	340.05
2017-18	360.93
2018-19	385.49

ટેબલ નંબર 1માં દૂધ ઉત્પાદન લાખ લીટર પ્રતિ દિવસ અંગેની વિગતો દર્શાવવામાં આવી છે. આ માહિતી 2009-10થી લઈને 2018-19 સુધીની આપવામાં આવેલી છે. આ માહિતી ગુજરાત રાજય દ્વારા પ્રકાશિત રિપોર્ટ 36th survey report on estimate of major livestock products for the year 2018-19 માંથી મેળવવામાં આવી છે. વર્ષ 2009-10માં દૂધ ઉત્પાદન 235.21 લાખ લીટર પ્રતિ દિવસ છે. જે વર્ષ 2018-19 ના 385.49 લાખ લીટર પ્રતિ દિવસ છે. આમ આ 10 વર્ષ ના સમયમાં દૂધના   ઉત્પાદનમાં 150.28 લાખ લીટર પ્રતિ દિવસ જેટલો વધારો થવા પામ્યો છે. જે દૂધ ઉત્પાદન ક્ષેત્રે એક મહત્વની સિદ્ધિ ગણાવી શકાય.

2. અંદાજિત દૂધ ઉત્પાદન ટનમાં (ગુજરાત રાજય)અંગેની વિગતો.

YEAR	MTonnes
2009-10	8843
2010-11	9321
2011-12	9817
2012-13	10315

2013-14	11113
2014-15	11691
2015-16	12262
2016-17	12784
2017-18	13569
2018-19	14492

ટેબલ નંબર 2માં અંદાજિત દૂધ ઉત્પાદન ટનમાં (ગુજરાત રાજ્યની) ની માહિતી દર્શાવવામાં આવી છે. આ માહિતી ગુજરાત રાજ્ય દ્વારા પ્રકાશિત રિપોર્ટ 36th survey report on estimate of major livestock products for the year 2018-19 માંથી મેળવવામાં આવી છે. વર્ષ 2009-10માં દૂધ ઉત્પાદન 8,843 ટનનું થતું હતું. જે 2018-19માં વધીને 14,492 ટન જેટલું થયું હતું. આ 10 વર્ષના સમયમાં દૂધના ઉત્પાદનમાં 5,649 ટન જેટલો વધારો થવા પામ્યો છે. આંકડાઓ જોતાં ખ્યાલ આવે છે દરેક વર્ષમાં દૂધ ઉત્પાદનમાં સતત વધારો થતો જાય છે.

તારણો

1. ગુજરાત રાજ્યમાં દૂધ ઉત્પાદનમાં સતત વધારો થતો જોવા મળેલ છે.

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"Consumer Buying Behaviour Regarding Life Insurance Products"

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Abstract:

consumer buying behaviour are divided in to three part which is pre-purchase buying behaviour, purchase buying behaviour, post-purchase buying behaviour for the study. Researcher has main objective set in three deferent parts for the study relationship between demographic factors and pre-purchase behaviour, demographic factors with purchase behaviour and demographic factors with post purchase buying behaviour. Researcher has collected data from the 500 structure questionnaire for the study. Researcher asks more than 30 questions to the respondents in which 10 demographic and other study variables or (questions) for the study. Researcher has used tools for the study or testing hypothesis used Statistical Package for Social Science like (SPSS 13 Version) has been used to process and facilitate the analysis of the collected field data. Researcher used Reliability tests, Cross Tabulation, computing Mean, Chi Square tests, t test and one way- ANOVA. Researcher has found in the study like most important need perceived during the pre-purchase stage by majority of the consumers is the need for protection against risk of death. The least recognized need for life insurance as identified by the consumers is the provision for extra money at the time of retirement and other finding also found by the researcher.

Key words: - Consumer Behaviour, SPSS, Cross Tabulation, Pre-purchase, post-purchase.

INTRODUCTION

The insurance plays vital role in one's life. As the future is uncertain, one chooses to take different life as well as health insurance products. Life and health insurance products help one and his/her family and provide financial assistance in future uncertainties. Even insurance products are helpful for tax exemption. Insurance products are generally purchased via premiums and it can be claimed after fulfillment of the conditions of the policy. IRDA acts as a regulatory authority in India for controlling the various types of public as well as private insurance sector companies. Second important phase Consumer buying behaviour is very difficult task to know the behaviour of the consumer. In the consumer buying behaviour we know the perception, purpose of buying behaviour, need of awareness, attitudes, and

sources of awareness. Self reference group and factors, claim settlement process, overall satisfaction level of the consumers. The consumers stages is very important in the study it is divided in to three part like pre-purchase, purchase, post-purchase buying behaviour of the consumers. There is also included in my research dissertation all the information of the data analysis and conceptual framework chapters are includes both types of information.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Karabi Goswami (2018) has conducted Study on consumer behaviour towards life insurance products. The researcher has collected data of 500 respondents from the 28 branches of 21 companies operating in Kamrup metropolitan district. The main objectives of the study were divided in to three parts namely pre purchase behaviour, purchase behaviour and post purchase behaviour of the consumers. Researcher found that most important need perceived during the pre-purchase stage by majority of the consumer is the need for protection against risk of death. (Goswami, 2018)

Khurana (2013) has analyzed the difference between customer's expectations and perception towards service quality of life insurance. The researcher has collected data from the 200 respondents through structure questionnaire. The researcher has used paired sample test for the data analysis in the study. The researcher has used seven factors like tangibility, credibility, competency, empathy, reliability, responsiveness and assurance for study purposes. He found that there was a significant difference in the customer's expectation and perception regarding service quality.(Khurana, 2013)

Anilkumar and Khandare U. (2017) have evaluated the impact of internet advertisement on consumer buying behaviour. The study was exploratory in nature. The study was based on primary data. Researchers have selected 335 respondents from Ahmadabad district for the purpose of the study and data collection is done through questionnaire. The objective of this study was to find the impact of advertisement on buying behaviour of life insurance products. The researchers found that there is an impact of advertisement on the life insurance. He also found that in next few years, the place of agent will be taken over by internet advertisement and this will have positive impact on insurance companies as it will lead to decrease in the cost. (Anilkumar U. a., 2017)

S p e c i a l I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l O n l i n e C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5, I s s u e – 5, M a y 2 0 2 0

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Ganesh Dash (2012) has evaluated the impact of life insurance product pricing on customers buying behaviour. The objective of the study was to examine the perceptions of both the customers and the executive with respect of the impact of life insurance policy pricing on the customer buying behaviour. The researcher has collected data from the 405 respondents though the structure questionnaire. The researcher found the perception of all the respondents in the impact of life insurance policy pricing on the customers buying behaviour was found to be highly positive. (Ganesh, 2012)

RESEARCH DESIGN:

Nature of data based on primary aspect and secondary aspect, sources of information primary and secondary which collected from the different web like IRDA, IJRCM, Sodhaganga, etc. primary data from the 500 close ended 500 structure questionnaires for the study. Researcher has selects sample for the study teachers they are using life and health insurance products. Sampling frame based on the reliability test of the questions, normality test, after that average of the past data researcher has decided his questionnaire. Methodology has used by the researcher for the testing of hypothesis Reliability, Normality, pilot study, Independent t-test, one way ANOVA, and Chi-square test, Percentage analysis, Mean, WAM, CAM.
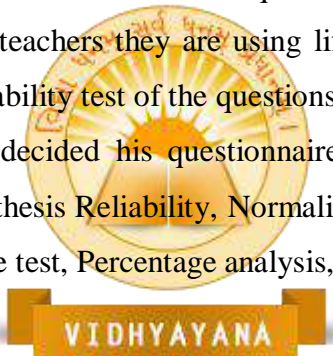
OBJECTIVES, HYPOTHESIS AND TOOLS OF THE STUDY

The study should be under taken to achieve the following objective

TABLE NO: 1.1

Sr.No	Objective/Hypothesis	Analysis Tools Used
	To analyze the consumer behaviour during the pre-purchase stage of life and health insurance buying decision	Counts, percentage, Weighted Arithmetic Mean, Composite mean
Objective 1	**To examine the effect of consumer demographics on pre- purchase behaviour**	
	Gender	Independent samples t- Test

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	Age group, Education, Marital Status, Income	One way ANOVA
	To study the consumer behaviour during the purchase stage	Counts, percentage, Weighted Arithmetic Mean, cross tabulations and Chi Square tests.
Objective 2	To identify factors that influences the consumer's Purchase decision.	Weighted Arithmetic Mean, Composite mean
	To examine the association of purchase behaviours with Consumer demographics.	
	Gender	Independent samples t- Test
	Age group, Education, Marital Status, Income	One way ANOVA
	To examine the involvement and satisfaction of the consumers during the post-purchase stage	Counts, percentage, Weighted Arithmetic Mean Composite mean, Chi square tests and correlation coefficient
Objective 3		
	To observe the effect of consumer demographics on post-purchase behaviour.	
	Gender	Independent samples t- Test
	Age group, Education, Marital Status, Income	One way ANOVA

[Source: Field Survey (2019) in Rajkot City]

TESTING OF RELIABILITY OF THE QUESTIONS

TABLE: 1.2

Sr.No	Questions/ Factors	Result of Reliability
1.	Purpose of buying life and health insurance(6-purpose)	0.84
2.	Source of information(6-source)	0.62
3.	Types of policy/policies you have taken(7-types)	0.61
4.	Factors influencing purchase decision(7-factors)	0.85
5.	Satisfaction level(5-point scale)	0.91

[Source: Field Survey (2019) in Rajkot City]

A. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDING:

TABLE: 1.3

Factors Considered	Factors	Frequency	Percentage
	Table: 1.3 Demographic profile of the Consumers(Selected)		
Gender	Male	318	64
	Female	182	36
	Total	**500**	100
Age Groups	18-30	118	24
	31-45	115	23
	46-55	110	22
	56-60	79	16
	Above 60	78	16
	Total	**500**	100

S p e c i a l   I s s u e -   I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
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Marital Status	Single without dependents	64	13
	Single with dependents	86	17
	Married without dependents	168	34
	Married with dependents	182	36
	Total	**500**	100
Education	Graduate	96	19
	Post graduate	223	45
	PhD	181	36
	Total	**500**	100
Income	less than 30,000	133	27
	30,001 to 50,000	187	37
	50,001 to 1,000,00	87	17
	Above 1,000,00	93	19
	Total	500	100

S p e c i a l I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l O n l i n e C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5 , I s s u e – 5 , M a y 2 0 2 0

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Chart: 1.1 Demographic profile of the Consumers Percentage
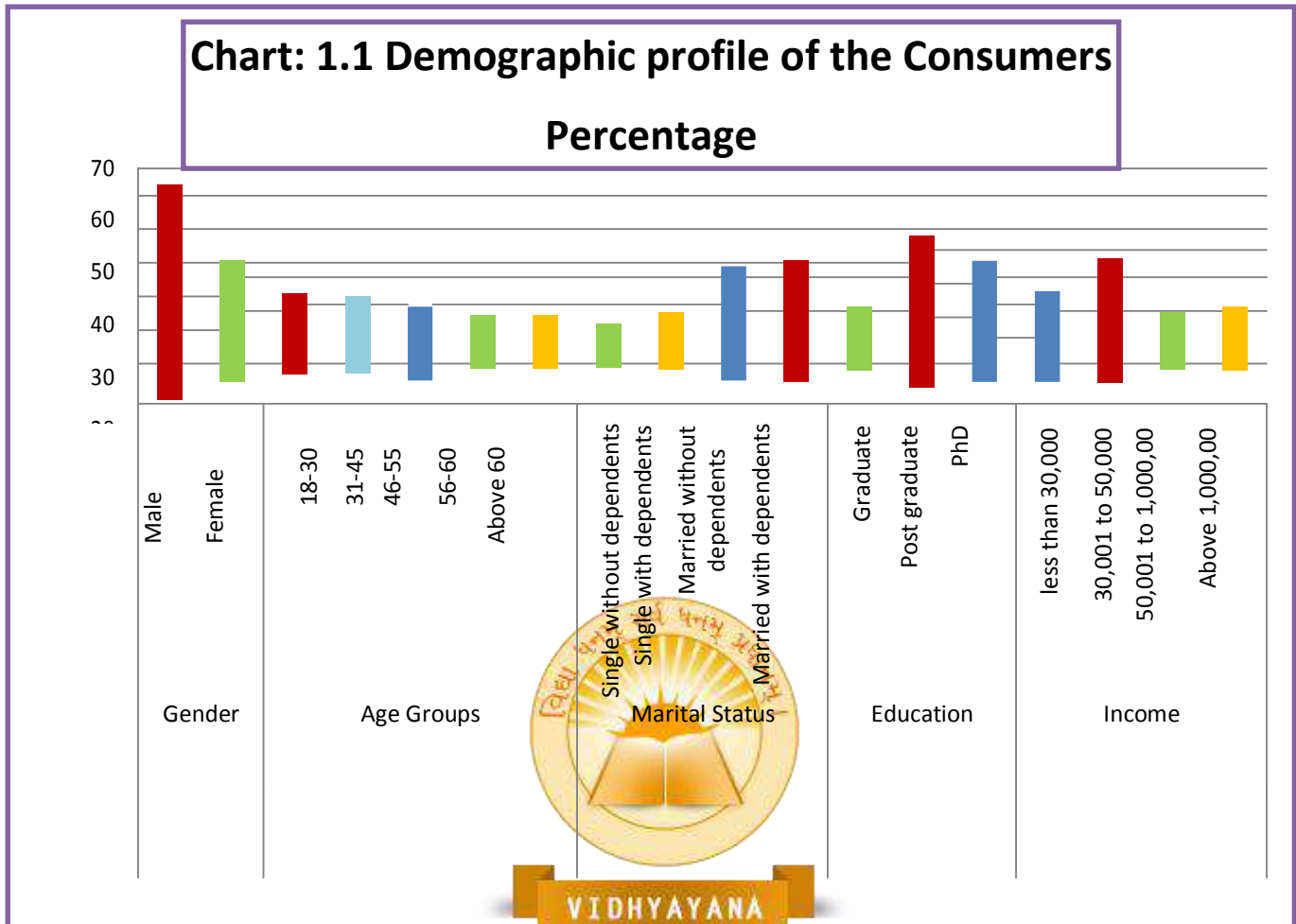
[Source: Field Survey (2019) in Rajkot City]

B. DATA ANALYSIS OF SUBJECT VARIABLES:

1. Need of (life and health insurance) Recognition:

As regards the need recognition process of the consumer during the pre-purchase stage of buying decision making the major observations that has been noted are:

☐ The most important need or purpose for purchasing life insurance products have been identified as **"protection against risk of death"** (80% "agree", 20% "strongly agree", Weighted Arithmetic Mean (W.A.M) =4.30).

☐ The second most important need is "to enjoy dual benefits of risk coverage and investments" (75% "agree", 25% "strongly agree", W.A.M=4.22).

☐ The most important demographic factors this affecting the need for life insurance

products is **age group and marital status** as these have a significant effect on all except one variable.

2. Preferred sources of information:

As regards the influential sources of information to know about life and health products during the pre-purchase stage the major observations noted are:

The most important source of information to know about life and health products are Company **representatives (agents, managers, etc.)** (W.A.M =5.45). The second important source of information based on the responses gathered from the field are **"bankers"** (W.A.M=5.03).

 The most important demographic that factor affecting the opinion on the preferred sources of information is the **income level** of the consumers as it affects the choice of four out of six options.

3. Preferred type of life and health insurance products:

As regards the type of life and health products preferred by consumers the following observations were noted:

 Money back policies are the most popular products selling in the market. 45% of the consumers have purchased this policy through money back policy.

 There exist a **significant association** between purchase of ULIP, Money Back, Health/Medical and Whole life policies and the type of company from where life insurance and health insurance products are commonly purchased.

 There also exists a significant association between purchase of Term, ULIP, Money back, Health/Medical, Whole Life, Children policies and the consumer's demographic factors.

4. Importance assigned to the 7 P's in the buying process:

The following observations were noted with regard to the importance assigned to the 7 P"s (Product, Price, Place, Promotion, Process, People and Physical environment) in the buying decision making process:

 The two most important P"s in a life and health insurance product purchase decision

has been observed to be **"Place" and "Product"** other factors less influence than the above factors.

☐ At an individual level the topmost factor influencing an life and health purchase decision has been observed to be „the amount received on Maturity/ Survival.

5. Consumer satisfaction with regard to service quality of life insurance products:

The following observations were noted with regard to consumer satisfaction levels:

☐ The overall satisfaction level of the consumers was computed as 4.75(in terms of C.A.M) on a 7 point scale which indicated that the overall satisfaction level was **just above average.**

☐ Similarly satisfaction with respect to product attributes was computed as 4.86 (C.A.M) and satisfaction with respect to service attributes was 4.59 (C.A.M).

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કુદરતી સંસાધનો આધારિત ગૃહ ઉધોગો સાથે સંકળાયેલ કુટુંબોની આર્થિક સ્થિતિ

(ડાંગ જિલ્લાના સંદર્ભમાં)

અક્ષયભાઈ કાસુભાઈ બાગુલ

PH.D Student

ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT

SAURASHTRA UNIVERSITY, RAJKOT

પ્રસ્તાવના :

કોઇ પણ દેશના અર્થતંત્રનો આર્થિક વિકાસ કૃષિ, ઉધોગ અને સેવાના વિકાસ પર આધાર રાખે છે. અર્થતંત્રના વિકાસની પ્રક્રિયા ઝડપી બનતાં આ ક્ષેત્રમાં માળખાકીય પરિવર્તન આવે છે.

વર્તમાન સમયમાં વિશ્વ ઝડપી આર્થિક વિકાસના પ્રયત્નો કરે છે. આ ઝડપી આર્થિક વિકાસની આંધળી દોડમાં કુદરતી સંપતિનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. એમાંય વિકસિત દેશોની દેખાદેખીથી વિકસતા જતા ગરીબ દેશો પણ તેમની હરોળમાં વિકાસ સાધવા મથી રહ્યા છે. બીજી બાજુ વિશ્વની વસ્તી ઝડપથી વધતી જાય છે. વર્તમાન વસ્તી પોતાની વધુને વધુ જરૂરિયાતોને સંતોષવા માટે કુદરતી સંપતિનો ઉપભોગ કરવા લાગી છે. પરંતુ તેમ છતાં રાષ્ટ્રના આવકની અસમાન વહેંચણી થયેલ જોવા મળે છે.

ભારતનાં અર્થકરણમાં નાના અને કુટિર ઉધોગો વિશિષ્ટ સ્થાન ધરાવે છે. આપની વિવિધ આર્થિક સમસ્યાઓમાં ઉત્પાદન અને રોજગારી વધારવાની સમસ્યા મૂખ્ય છે. જો આ બનેમાં નોધ પાત્ર વધરો કરવામાં આવે તો આર્થિક વિકાસની પ્રક્રિયા વેગીલી, ઝડપી અને ઓછી કષ્ટદાયક બનાવી શકાય. દેશમાં ઉત્પાદન થતાં રોજગારીની તકોમાં વધારો કરવા માટે નાના અને ગૃહ ઉધોગો ઘણો જ મહત્વનો ભાગ ભજવી શકે તેમ છે. અલબત આ ઉધોગો અનેક સમસ્યાઓનો સામનો કરી રહ્યા છે. જેની અસરો આખા ભારત દેશમાં જોવા મળે છે. આથી સરકારે સ્વતંત્રતા પ્રાપ્તિ બાદ તરત જ અને આયોજન દરમિયાન પણ આ ઉધોગોનાં વિકાસ માટે વિશિષ્ટ પગલાઓ લીધા છે.

ભારતના ગૃહ ઉધોગો અંગે સ્વતંત્રતા પહેલાની સ્થિતિ.

આજ થી ૩૦૦ વર્ષ પહેલા અંગ્રેજો વેપાર કરવાના બહાને ભારતમાં 'ઇસ્ટ ઇન્ડિયા કંપની' નાં નેજા હેઠળ આવ્યા હતા. ધીમે ધીમે તેઓએ દેશમાં રાજયશાસન જીતી લીધું અને સમગ્ર દેશમાં સત્તા હાંસલ કરી. આ ૨૫૦ વર્ષના સમયગાળામાં ભારતમાં ૮૦% વસ્તી ગામડામાં વસ્તી હતી. તેમાંથી ૭૦% ખેતી અને તેના સાથે સંકળાયેલા વ્યવસાય સાથે જોડાયેલ હતી અને બાકીની કામ કરતી વસ્તી ગૃહ ઉધોગ સાથે જોડાયેલ હતી. આ સમયે આપણા દેશમાં વિવિધ પ્રકારનાં અનેક ગૃહ

ઉધોગ ચાલતા હતા જેમકે કાપડ ઉધ્યોગ, વાંસ ઉધ્યોગ, હસ્તકલા કારીગરી ઉધ્યોગ, પથ્થર ઉધ્યોગ વગેરે ઉધ્યોગ ચાલતા હતા. ગામડામાં કાપડ, પગરખા, તેલ ઘાણી, સુથારી, લુહારી, દરજી કામ, વૈદ કામ વગેરે અનેક નાના–મોટા ગૃહ ઉધ્યોગો ચાલતા હતા. લોકોને રોજી રોટી અપાવતા હતા. ઢાકાનાં વણકરોની હોશિયારી અતિશય તીવ્ર હતી. તેને લીધે કાપડનો આખો તાકો દિવાસળીનાં એક ખોખા માંથી પસાર થતો હતો. આવું ઝીણું કાંતવાનું કામ એ લોકો કરતા હતા.

૨૫૦ વર્ષ જેટલો સમયગાળો અંગ્રેજોએ આ દેશમાં ગાળ્યો. આથી કાયો માલ ઇગ્લેન્ડ લઇ જવો અને ત્યાંથી તૈયાર માલ લાવીને અહી વેચવો એટલે કે આપણા ગૃહ ઉધ્યોગોમાં તૈયાર થયેલી વસ્તુઓનું વેચાણ ઘટવા લાગ્યું અને તેને લીધે આપણા ગૃહ ઉધ્યોગો તૂટી પડ્યા આમ ઇગ્લેન્ડમાં થયેલી ઔધ્યોગિક ક્રાંતિને પરિણામે કાયો માલ ભારતમાંથી જાય અને તૈયાર માલ ભારતમાં વેચાણ માટે આવે. તેથી આપણાં ગૃહ ઉધ્યોગો ટકી શક્યા નહી. આમ ૨૫૦ વર્ષના અગ્રેજોના શાસનકાળ દરમિયાન ભારતના ગૃહ ઉધ્યોગો વધુ તુટ્યા અને તેના લીધે સામાન્ય માણસની આર્થિક સ્થિતિ વધારે કથળી. *(પ્રો રતિલાલ. જે. પટેલ)*

ભારતના ગૃહ ઉધ્યોગો અંગે સ્વતંત્રતા પછીની સ્થિતી.

૧૯૪૭માં ભારતને આઝાદી મળી ૧૯૫૧થી ભારતે આયોજન માર્ગ અપનાવ્યો. પહેલી પંચવર્ષીય યોજનાથી ગૃહ ઉધ્યોગોના વિકાસ માટે અલગ અલગ નિગમની રચના કરવામાં આવી. આમતો ૧૯૪૭ માં આઝાદી સમયે "ગૃહ ઉધ્યોગ નિગમની સ્થાપના કરવામાં આવી હતી. પણ પ્રથમ પંચવર્ષીય યોજનામાં આ બોર્ડને વિખેરી નાખી ત્રણ નવા નિગમની રચના કરવામાં આવી જે આ મુજબ છે.

(૧) અખિલ ભારત હસ્તકલા નિગમ.

(૨) અખિલ ભારત ખાદી અને ગ્રામોધ્યોગ નિગમ.

(૩) નાના ઉધ્યોગ નિગમ.

ત્યાર પછી જુદી–જુદી પંચવર્ષીય યોજનાઓમાં વિવિધ નવી યોજનાઓ દાખલ કરવામાં આવી, અને ૧૯૭૯માં 'જિલ્લા ઉધ્યોગ કેન્દ્રોનો કાયક્રમ અમલમાં મુકવામાં આવ્યો અને આમ છતા ભારતમાં હજુ પણ ગૃહ ઉધ્યોગોની સ્થિતિ જોઇએ એટલી સારી નથી તેને સુધારવા માટેના પ્રયત્નો ૨૧ મી સદીના બીજા દાયકામાં પણ ચાલુ છે.

જ્યાં કુદરતી સંસાધનો વિપુલ પ્રમાણમાં હોવા છતા જયાના ગૃહ ઉધ્યોગો વિકાસ માટેના પ્રશ્નો જોવા મળે છે. તેમાં પણ ખાસ કરીને ડાંગ જિલ્લાના સંદર્ભમાં આવા ઉધ્યોગોનું વિશેષ ધ્યાન દોરી શકાય, કે ત્યાં કુદરતી સંસાધનો તો વિપુલ માત્રામાં છે, પરંતુ ત્યાના ગૃહ ઉધ્યોગોની સ્થિતી નબળી જોવા મળે છે. અને તેમાં વિકાસ માટે અનેક કારણો અવરોધ બન્યા છે. *(પ્રો રતિલાલ. જે. પટેલ)*

ઉત્પાદન ક્ષેત્રની મૂડીરોકાણની મર્યાદા: (Manufacturing Enterprises)

સ્રોત : http://www.dcmsme.gov.in/ssindia/defination_msme.htm

સંશોધન પ્રશ્ન :

કુદરતી સંસાધનો આધારિત ગૃહ ઉધ્યોગોનો ઉધ્યોગીક માળખામાં હિસ્સો કેટલો?, ગૃહ ઉધ્યોગોના ઉત્પાદન વેચાણની સ્થિતિના પ્રશ્નો, ગૃહ ઉધ્યોગ સાથે જોડાયેલા કુટુંબોની આર્થિક પરિસ્થિતિ અને ગૃહ ઉધ્યોગો માટે સરકારની વિવિધ યોજનાઓ ફાળો કેટલો? તેમજ ડાંગ જિલ્લામાં જ્યાં કુદરતી સંસાધનો નો ખૂબ મોટો ભંડાર જોવા મળે છે અને આખા ગુજરાત રાજ્યમાંથી જ્યાં સૌથી વધારે વરસાદ વરસતો જોવા મળે ત્યાં શા માટે બીન કૃષિ ક્ષેત્ર અસ્તિત્વમાં આવ્યું ? આં બધી બાબતોને ઘ્યાનમાં લઇને અભ્યાસ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.

અભ્યાસનું ક્ષેત્ર :

સંશોધન માટે અભ્યાસક્ષેત્રની પસંદગી ઘણી મહત્વની છે. મારા અભ્યાસમાં ડાંગ જિલ્લાના ત્રણ તાલુકા (આહવા,વઘઇ અને સુબીર) માંથી સુબીર તાલુકામાં કાર્યરત તમામ કુટિર ઉધ્યોગો માંથી વાસકામ સાથે જોડાયેલા કુટુંબો અને તેમાં રોજગારી મેળવતા શ્રમિકોનો આર્થિક અભ્યાસના

S p e c i a l I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l O n l i n e C o n f e r e n c e
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આધારે ગ્રામ વિકાસમાં ગૃહ ઉધ્યોગોનો ફાળો તપાસવાનું કામ में મારા અભ્યાસ ક્ષેત્રમાં પસંદ કરેલ છે.

સાહિત્ય સમિક્ષા:

વાઢેર (૨૦૨૦) પોતાના સંશોધન લેખમાં " ભારતમાં ઔધ્યોગિક કાયદાઓનો અભ્યાસ" દ્વિતીય માહિતીને ધ્યાનમાં રાખીને રજૂઆત કરતાં જોવા મળે છે. જેમાં સંશોધકે ૧૮૫૧નો ઔધ્યોગિક વિકાસ અને નિયમન કાયદો, ૧૯૬૬ દરમિયાન હજારી સમિતિ અને દત સમિતિના અહેવાલોના વિકલ્પ રૂપે ૧૯૭૦ (એમ. આર. ટી. પી.) ઇજારાશાહી નિયંત્રિત વેપાર વ્યવહાર કાયદો અને ૨૦૦૨માં હરીફાઇ કાયદાનો અભ્યાસ કરીને રજૂઆત કરતાં માલૂમ પડે છે, કે સરકાર દ્વારા નીમવામાં આવેલ કાયદાઓ દેશના ઔધ્યોગિક વિકાસમાં બાધારૂપ પુરવાર થયા છે. જેમાં સતત સંશોધન કરવાની જરૂર પડી છે. (Vadher, 2020)

અજિતન (૨૦૧૬) એ " કેરલના ગ્રામોધ્યોગો પર વૈશ્વિકરણની અસર" એર્નાકુલમ જિલ્લાના હાથશાળ ઉધ્યોગોના સંદર્ભમાં સંશોધન અભ્યાસ કરેલ હતો. જેમાં સંશોધકે કેરલમાં વૈશ્વીકરણ પહેલા અને પછીના સમય દરમિયાન અપેક્ષ હાથવણાટ સામાજિક સંસ્થાઓ જેવી કે HANTEX અને HANDVEEV ની કામગીરીના મૂલ્યાંકનને તપાસેલ હતા. સંશોધકના તારણ મુજબ ગ્રામીણ ક્ષેત્રમાં બેકારી નિવારણમાં ગ્રામોઉધ્યોગોનો ફાળો ખૂબજ અગત્યનો માલુમ પડેલ હતો. વૈશ્વીકરણ પછીના સમય દરમિયાન રજિસ્ટર થયેલા ગ્રામોઉધ્યોગોનો ફાળો ખાદી ઉધ્યોગ કરતા તુલનાત્મક રીતે વધુ સારો જણાયો હતો. વૈશ્વિકીકરણના સમય દરમિયાન ઉદ્ભવેલી સમસ્યાઓ જેવી કે પાવર લુમ ક્ષેત્ર સાથેની હરિફાઇ, થતી મશીનરી, કપાસ યાર્ન, વિરુદ્ધમાં ગયેલા W.T.O.ના કરારો, નીચી ગુણવત્તા, નીચી માંગ, યાર્નની અછત, પેટન્ટની ગેરહાજરી, માર્કેટિંગની સુધડ વ્યવસ્થાનો ઘટેલું માલુમ પડ્યું હતું. જિલ્લામાં HWCS જેવીસહકારી મંડળીઓની બિન કાર્યક્ષમતાને લીધે આ ઉધ્યોગોને ખૂબ જ સહન કરવું પડ્યું હતું. HANTEX અને HANDVEEV જેવી સંસ્થાઓની કામગીરી નબળી માલુમ પડેલી હતી. (Ajithan, 2006)

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ભટ્ટ. એમ. (૨૦૧૬) એ "ડાંગ જિલ્લાના કુટિર ઉધોગોની આદિજાતિના આર્થિક વિકાસમાં ભૂમિકા એક અભ્યાસ વિષય" પર સંશોધન કાર્ય કરેલ છે. જેમાં તેમણે કુટિર ઉધોગોને આદિજાતિના આર્થિક વિકાસ પરની અસરો, ઉધોગો સંબંધિત યોજનાઓની માહિતી, તેમજ કુટિર ઉધોગોના વિકાસ આડે આવતી સમસ્યાઓને તપાસવાનો પ્રયત્ન કર્યો છે. તેમણે આ અભ્યાસમાં કુટિર ઉધોગોના વિકાસમાં આવતી સમસ્યાઓના નિવારણ માટે સુચનો પર વિશેષ ધ્યાન દોરેલું જોવા મળે છે. તેમના અભ્યાસમાં નિદર્શ માટે પસંદ કરેલા એકમોની માહિતી અવિશ્વાસની માલુમ પડે છે. (Bhatt, 2016)

પટેલ. એ. (૨૦૧૬) એ પોતાના શોધપત્ર "૨૧મી સદીમાં ભારતના ગૃહ ઉધોગો અને નાના પાયાના ઉધોગો નું મહત્વ" ભારતના ૧૯૯૧-૯૨ થી ૨૦૦૪-૦૫ના સેકન્ડરી માહિતીના આધારે ગૃહ ઉધોગ અને નાના પાયાના ઉધોગોના વિકાસની અસરોનું વર્ણન કરેલ છે. જેમાં બેકારીની સમસ્યા, ગરીબીમાં વધારો, ખેતીક્ષેત્રના વિકાસ પર વિપરિત અસરો, વિદેશી હૂંડિયામણ અછત અને કાચા માલના પ્રશ્નો વિશે ખૂબ જ ટૂંક માં માહિતી રજૂ કરી છે. (Patel, 2016)

બથવાર (૨૦૧૪) પોતાના સંશોધન " ચર્મ ઉધ્યોગ એક ઐતિહાસિક વિહંગવાલોકનમાં ભારતમાં ચર્મ ઉધ્યોગનો ઉદ્ભવ અને તેના ઇતિહાસ દ્વારા તેમના મહત્વને સમજાવવાના પ્રયાસો કર્યો છે. તેમાં સંશોધકે સ્વતંત્રતા પહેલાની અને સ્વતંત્રતા બાદની ચર્મ ઉધ્યોગની પરિસ્થિતિને વર્ણવી છે. ઔધ્યોગિક ક્રાંતિના કારણે ચર્મ ઉધ્યોગનું ભંગાણ થવા લાગ્યું છે, અને તેની સાથે સંકળાયેલો વર્ગ બેકારીનો ભોગ બનવા લાગ્યો છે. તેમના સંશોધનમાં ૨૦૦૭ થી ૨૦૧૨ ઉત્પાદિત ચર્મની બનાવટોની સ્થિતિ દર્શાવી છે. સંશોધક ચર્મ ઉધ્યોગની મર્યાદા જણાતા કહે છે, કે ચર્મ ઉત્પાદનની પ્રક્રિયાથી હવાનું પ્રદૂષણ વધે છે. (Bathvar, 2014)

ડો.લોહાણા (૨૦૧૪) પોતાના પુસ્તક "સુક્ષ્મ, નાના અને મધ્યમ કક્ષાના ઉધોગોના સમાવેશી વિકાસ"માં નાના પાયા અને મધ્યમ કક્ષાના ઉધોગો વિષય પર અગાઉ રજૂ થયેલ ૮ સંશોધન પેપરોને સમાવિષ્ટ કર્યા છે. તેમના પુસ્તકમાં તેઓએ લઘુ અને નાના પાયાના ઉધોગોને ભારતીય ઔધ્યોગિકરણ અને અર્થતંત્રની કરોડરજ્જુ સમાન ગણાવ્યા છે. શ્રમની વિપુલતા, મૂડીની અછત અને આવકની અસમાનતા જેવી સમસ્યા ધરાવતા અલ્પવિકસિત અને પછાત રાષ્ટ્રો માટે આ ઉધોગોને આશીર્વાદરૂપ ગણાવ્યા છે. વધુમાં તેઓએ ગ્રામ્ય અને પછાત વિસ્તારના અનુસૂચિત જાતિ અને

જનજાતિના લઘુ અને કુટિર ઉધોગો સાથે સંકળાયેલા કારીગરો કેવી કેવી સમસ્યાઓનો સામનો કરે છે. તથા આ સમસ્યાને નિવારવા સરકાર અને સ્વૈચ્છિક સંગઠનો તરફથી કેવા પ્રયત્નો કરાય છે. અને હજુ કેવા પ્રયત્નોની જરૂર છે. તે બાબતો તેમણે પ્રકાશ પાડ્યો છે. (Lohana, 2014)

ડાંગ જિલ્લાનો પરિચય :

ડાંગ જિલ્લાનો પરિચય :

ગુજરાત રાજ્યમાં ગાઢ જંગલ ધરાવતો એક માત્ર જિલ્લો તરીકે ડાંગ ઓળખવામાં આવે છે. જ્યાં કુલ ૩૧૧ ગામો આવેલ છે. કુલ ત્રણ તાલુકાઓ અનુક્રમે આહવા, વઘઇ અને સુબીર આવેલ છે. ડાંગ જિલ્લામાં ૧૮૫૧માં ૪૭,૨૮૨ કુલ વસ્તી, ૧૮૬૧માં ૭૧,૫૫૪ કુલ વસ્તી, ૧૮૮૧માં ૧,૧૩,૬૬૪ કુલ વસ્તી, ૧૮૯૧માં ૧,૪૪,૦૯૧ કુલ વસ્તી, ૨૦૦૧માં ૧,૮૬,૭૨૯ કુલ વસ્તી અને ૨૦૧૧ની વસ્તી ગણતરી પ્રમાણે ૨,૨૬,૭૬૯ કુલ વસ્તી નોંધાયેલ છે. તેમાંથી ૨૦૧૧ ની કુલ વસ્તી માંથી (પુરુષ ૧.૧૨,૮૭૨ અને સ્ત્રી ૧,૧૩,૭૯૩) અને અન્ય ૦૪ ની વસ્તી જોવા મળી છે. સામાજિક આર્થિક મોજણી ૨૦૧૨ મુજબ ડાંગ જિલ્લાની વસ્તી ૨,૫૩,૩૫૩ છે. લગભગ ૩૦,૦૦૦ લોકો દર વર્ષે માં, સપ્ટેમ્બર દરમિયાન શેરડીમાં કટીંગ અને દ્રાક્ષ યાર્ડમાં રોજગારી માટે નજીકના અલગ અલગ જગ્યાએ સ્થળાંતરિત થાય છે. જિલ્લા કક્ષા રાજ્યમાં વિસ્તારની દ્રષ્ટિએ ૨૫ માં ક્રમે આવે છે.census 2011)

ડાંગ જિલ્લામાં કાર્યરત ગૃહ ઉધોગો :

ડાંગ જિલ્લામાં ભારત સરકાર તરફથી માન્યતા મળેલ એવા કુદરતી સંસાધન આધારીત ગૃહ ઉધોગોની સુચી નીચે મુજબ છે.

(૧) વાસ કામ

(૨) સુથારી કામ

(૩) જડી બુટ્ટી ઉધોગ

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(૪) માટી કામ (માટીના વાસણ, ઇટ કામ)

(૫) મધ ઉત્પાદન

(૬) હસ્ત કલા ઉધ્ધોગ (ધાસ માંથી ટોપી, વારલી ચિત્રો,વાજિંત્રો બનાવા)

(૭) મત્સ્ય ઉધ્ધોગ

સંશોધન પ્રશ્ન:

કુદરતી સંસાધનો આધારિત ગૃહ ઉધ્ધોગોનો ઉધ્ધોગીક માળખામાં હિસ્સો કેટલો ?, ગૃહ ઉધ્ધોગોના ઉત્પાદન વેચાણની સ્થિતિના પ્રશ્નો, ગૃહ ઉધ્ધોગ સાથે જોડાયેલા કુટુંબોની આર્થિક પરિસ્થિતિ અને ગૃહ ઉધ્ધોગો માટે સરકારની વિવિધ યોજનાઓ ફાળો કેટલો? ધ્યાનમાં લઈને અભ્યાસ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.

અભ્યાસનું ક્ષેત્ર :

સંશોધન માટે અભ્યાસક્ષેત્રની પસંદગી ઘણી મહત્વની છે. મારા અભ્યાસમાં ડાંગ જિલ્લાના ત્રણે તાલુકા (આહવા,વઘઇ અને સુબીર) માં કાર્યરત તમામ ગૃહ ઉધ્ધોગ તેમજ તેના સાથે જોડાયેલા કુટુંબો અને તેમાં રોજગારી મેળવતા શ્રમિકોનો આર્થિક અભ્યાસ, ના આધારે ગ્રામ વિકાસમાં ગૃહ ઉધ્ધોગોનો ફાળો તપાસવાનું કામ में મારા અભ્યાસ ક્ષેત્રમાં પસંદ કરેલ છે.

અભ્યાસના હેતુઓ :

(૧) ડાંગ જિલ્લાના ઉધ્ધોગીક માળખામાં ગૃહ ઉધ્ધોગોનો દરજ્જો જાણવો.

(૨) ગૃહ ઉધ્ધોગોના ઉત્પાદન વેચાણની સ્થિતિ નો અભ્યાસ કરવો.

(૩) ગૃહ ઉધ્ધોગો સાથે જોડાયેલા કુટુંબોની આર્થિક પરિસ્થિતિનો અભ્યાસ કરવો.

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<u>**અભ્યાસની પરિકલ્પના :**</u>

(૧) ડાંગ જિલ્લાના ગૃહ ઉદ્યોગો મુખ્યત્વે કુદરતી સંસાધન આધારિત છે.

(૨) ગૃહ ઉદ્યોગની પેદાશોને બજાર વ્યવસ્થાના અવરોધો નડે છે.

(૩) ડાંગમાં ગૃહ ઉદ્યોગના કારણે બિન કૃષિ ક્ષેત્રે રોજગારીનું સર્જન થવા પામ્યું છે.

સંસોધન પદ્ધતિ અને માહિતીનું એકત્રીકરણ :

હાથ ધરવામાં આવેલ સંસોધનકાર્ય દરમિયાન ખાસ કરીને પ્રાથમિક માહિતી અને દ્વિતીય માહિતીનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. જેની અંદર નિદર્શ પસંદગી તરીકે ડાંગ જિલલાના કુલ ૩૧૧ ગામડાઓ માંથી ગૃહ ઉદ્યોગો સાથે સંકળાયેલા ૯૦૮ પરિવારો માંથી ૧૫ ટકા લેખે કુલ ૧૩૬ કુટુંબોની પસંદગી કરવામાં આવી છે. અને તેમના પાસેથી પ્રાથમિક માહિતી મેળવવામાં આવી છે. તેમજ દ્વિતીય માહિતીના ભાગ રૂપે MSME ના રીપોર્ટ જિલલા ગૃહ ઉદ્યોગની માહિતી અને અન્ય દસ્તાવેજી માહિતીનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.

ડાંગ જિલ્લાનાં ઔધોગિક માળખામાં ગૃહ ઉધ્ધોગોનો દરજ્જો :

કોઇ પણ જિલ્લાનાં ઔધોગિક માળખામાં ગૃહ ઉધ્ધોગોનાં દરજ્જા ને સમજવામાટે ગૃહ ઉધ્ધોગોની વસ્તુ ઉત્પાદન ક્ષમતા વસ્તુ વેચાણ માંથી મળતી આવક અને વસ્તુ ઉત્પાદન પાછળ કરવામાં આવતો ખર્ચનો ખ્યાલ મેળવવો ખૂબ આવશ્યક સાબિત થાય છે, જે અંગેની માહિતી નીચેનાં કોષ્ટકમાં જાણી શકાય છે.

નોંધ : વાસ કામ જૂથ (A), સુથારી કામ જૂથ (B),જડી બુટ્ટી ઉધ્ધોગ જૂથ (C), માટી કામ (D), મધ ઉત્પાદન જૂથ (E), હસ્ત કલા ઉધ્ધોગ જૂથ (F) અને મત્સ્ય ઉધ્ધોગ જૂથ (G) નામો આપવામાં આવ્યા છે.

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કોષ્ટક : ૧.૧

તૈયાર માલનું માસિક સરેરાશ ઉત્પાદન, આવક અને ઉત્પાદન પાછળ થતોખર્ચ દર્શાવતું કોષ્ટક :

ક્રમ	જુથ	વસ્તુઓનું સરેરાશ ઉત્પાદન	વસ્તુ વેચાણ માંથી સરેરાશ આવક	ઉત્પાદન પાછળ સરેરાશ ખર્ચ
૧	A	૧૯૨.૭૮	૩,૪૯૨.૯૬	૧૨૦૬.૨૫
૨	B	૧.૭૧	૪,૬૨૮.૫૭	૧૦૮૫.૭૧
૩	C	૯.૬૩	૩,૧૩૩.૩૩	૧૦૬૬.૬૬
૪	D	૬૮૧૨.૬	૩૪,૦૬૩.૧	૫૬૭૭.૧૬
૫	E	૩૧.૫	૯,૪૫૦.૧	૨૫૦૬.૧૨
૬	F	૮૬.૫	૯,૬૭૧.૩૧	૬૯૬૨.૫
૭	G	૮૩.૬	૨૮,૦૮૦	૪૬૮૦.૨૧
કુલ	–	**૧૦૩૨.૬૬**	**૧૩,૨૧૭.૦૫**	**૩૩૧૨.૦૯**

સ્રોત : પ્રાથમિક માહિતી (૨૦૧૮-૨૦૧૯)

તારણો : ઉપર રજૂ કરવામાં આવેલ કોષ્ટક પરથી જાણી શકાય કે જૂથ Dવસ્તુઓનું સરેરાશ માસિક ઉત્પાદનનું પ્રમાણ ૬૮૧૨.૬ છે, જે અન્ય જૂથોનાં પ્રમાણથી વધારે જોઈ શકાય છે. કરણ કે જૂથ A એ માટીકામ જેમાં માટી માંથી ઈટો પડવાનું કામ જથ્થાબંધ જોવા મળે છે. અને Dજૂથની સરેરાસ માસિક આવક પણ અન્ય જૂથોની સરખામણીમાં સૌથી વધુ સરેરાસ ૩૪,૦૬૩.૧ રૂપિયા જોવા મળે છે. અને તેનો સરેરાસ ખર્ચ પણ ૫૬૭૭.૧૬ રૂપિયા માસિક જોવા મળ્યો છે.

તેની સામે જૂથ B સરેરાસ માસિક ઉત્પાદન ૧.૭૧ જે અન્ય જૂથો ની સરખામણીમાં સૌથી ઓછું જોવા મળેલ છે. કારણ કે જૂથ B ના કુટુંબો સુથારીકામ સાથે સંકળાયેલ જોવા મળ્યા છે. જેમની ઉત્પાદન ક્ષમતા અન્ય જૂથોની સરખામણીમા ઓછી પરંતુ તેમના ઉત્પાદિત વસ્તુમાં વધારાનો શ્રમ માંગી લેતું જોવા મળે છે. આ જૂથની સરેરાસ આવક ૪૬૨૮.૫૭ રૂપિયા માસિક નોધાયેલ છે. આને આ જથનું માસિક સરેરાસ ઉત્પાદન ખર્ચ ૧૦૮૫.૭૧ જોવા મળેલ છે.

ઉપરોક્ત કોષ્ટકમાં સરેરાસ માસિક ઉત્પાદનમાં જૂથ D સૌથી આગળ જોવા મળે છે. જયારે સૌથી ઓછા ઉત્પાદનમાં જૂથ B મોખરે જોઇ શકાય છે. તેમજ સરેસર માસિક આવકમાં પણ જૂથ D સૌથી આગળ છે. જયારે માસિક સરેરાસ આવકમાં સૌથી ઓછી સરેરાસ આવક જૂથ C ની જોવા મળે છે, જે રૂપિયા ૩૧૩૩.૩૩ નોધાયેલ છે. તેમજ સરેરાસ માસિક ઉત્પાદન ખર્ચની બાબતમાં જૂથ F ના ખર્ચા અન્ય જૂથોની સરખામણીમાં સૌથી વધુ નોધાયેલ જોવા મળે છે. જયારે સૌથી ઓછું માસિક ઉત્પાદન ખર્ચ જૂથ C નું નોધાયેલ જોવા મળે છે.

ગૃહ ઉદ્યોગોની ઉત્પાદન અને વેયાણની સ્થિતીનો ખ્યાલ :

ગૃહ ઉદ્યોગોના ઉત્પાદન અને વેયની સ્થિતીનો ખ્યાલ મેળવવા માટે ઉદ્યોગોનાં ઉત્પાદન, આવક, ખર્ચ અને બજાર અંગેની માહિતીનો અભ્યાસ કરવું આવશ્યક છે. આપડે કોષ્ટક નંબર ૧.૧ માં ઉત્પાદન,આવક અને ખર્ચ અંગેનો ખ્યાલ મેળવ્યો અને હવે આપડે ઉદ્યોગોના બજાર વ્યવસ્થાનો ખ્યાલ નીચેના કોષ્ટક માંથી મેળવીશું.

S p e c i a l   I s s u e -   I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e   –   5 ,   I s s u e   –   5 ,   M a y   2 0 2 0

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કોષ્ટક ૧.૨

ઉત્તરદાતા તૈયાર માલનું વેચાણ ક્યાં કરે છે તે અંગેની માહિતી દર્શાવતું કોષ્ટક :

જુથ	બજાર		કુલ
	સ્થાનિક બજાર	રાષ્ટ્રીય બજાર	
A	૮૧ (૭૯.૪૧)	૨૧ (૨૦.૩૮)	૧૦૨ (૧૦૦)
B	૭ (૭૭.૭૭)	૨ (૨૨.૨૨)	૯ (૧૦૦)
C	૫ (૮૩.૩૩)	૧ (૧૧.૧૧)	૬ (૧૦૦)
D	૩ (૧૦૦)	૦ (૦.૦)	૩ (૧૦૦)
E	૨ (૫૦)	૨ (૫૦)	૪ (૧૦૦)
F	૧ (૨૫)	૪ (૭૫)	૫ (૧૦૦)

G	૭	૦	૭
	(૧૦૦)	(૦.૦)	(૧૦૦)
કુલ	૧૦૬	૩૦	૧૩૬
	(૭૭.૯૪)	(૨૨.૦૫)	(૧૦૦)

સ્રોત : પ્રાથમિક માહિતી (૨૦૧૮-૨૦૧૯)

તારણો : કોષ્ટક નંબર ૧.૨ માં જાણી શકાય છે કે પસંદ કરાયેલ કુલ કુટુંબો માંથી ૭૭.૯૪ ટકા કુટુંબો પોતાની ઉત્પાદિત વસ્તુઓને સ્થાનિક બજારમાં વેચાણ કરતા જોવા મળે છે, કરણ કે તેઓ એવા પ્રકારની વસ્તુઓ ઉત્પાદન કરે છે, જેના માટે રાષ્ટ્રીય બજારમાં ખૂબ ઓછી માંગ થાય છે અને અને આં વસ્તુઓ એવા પ્રકારની હોઈ છે જે મહદ્ અંશે ગ્રામીણ વિસ્તારોમાં ઉપયોગી સાબિત થઇ છે.

જયારે ૨૨.૦૫ ટકા કુટુંબો પોતાની ઉત્પાદિત વસ્તુનું વેચાણ રાષ્ટ્રીય બજારમાં કરે છે કરણ કે તેઓ જે વસ્તું ઉત્પાદન કરે છે તે વસ્તુની માંગ રાષ્ટ્રીય બજારમાં મોટા પ્રમાણ માં જોવા લઇ છે, અને તેઓ વસ્તુ વેચાણ માટે મોટા વેપારી તથા કોન્ટ્રાકટની મદદ લેતા જોવા મળ્યાં છે.

ગૃહ ઉધ્યોગ સાથે જોડાયેલા કુટુંબોની આર્થિક સ્થિતીનો ખ્યાલ :

કોઈ પણ કુટુંબની આર્થિક પરિસ્થિતિનો ખ્યાલ તેની આવક, ખર્ચ અને બચતનાં આધારે મેળવી શકાય છે. આવક દ્વારા જીવનધોરણનો ખ્યાલ મેળવી શકાય છે, કુટુંબની આવકમાં ધંધો, નોકરી, ખેતી, ખેતમજુરી, પશુપાલન, અને છુટક મજુરી વગેરે આવકના સાધનો દ્વારા કુટુંબની આવક મેળવી શકાય છે. તેની સાથે સાથે કુટુંબનો ખર્ચ અને બચતનો અભ્યાસ કરવું એટલું જ જરૂરી છે.

કુટુંબની કુલ સરેરાશ માસિક આવક ખર્ચ અને બચત અંગેની માહિતી દર્શાવતું આલેખ :

સ્રોત : પ્રાથમિક માહિતી (૨૦૧૮-૨૦૧૯)

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તારણો: ઉપર દર્શાવિલ આલેખમાં જોઇ શકાય છે કે જૂથ D ની કુલ સરેરાશ માસિક આવક અને સરેરાશ માસિક બચત અન્ય જૂથોની સરખામણીમાં વધારે છે, કારણ કે જૂથ D માટી કામ (ઇંટો અને માટીના વાસનો) જેવા સાધનોનું ઉત્પાદન કરે છે. જેની માંગ સ્થાકીન અને રાષ્ટ્રીય બજારમાં સારા પ્રમાણમાં જોવા મળે છે. જેનું વળતર પણ તેમણે સારું મળે છે. તેની સાથે તેના ખર્ચા પણ વધારે જોવા મળ્યાં છે, કારણ કે તેઓ વસ્તુ ઉત્પાદનમાં ટેકનોલોજી અટેલે કે મશીનો નો ઉપયોગ કરતા જોવા મળ્યાં છે.

અહી આપડે દેખીતી રીતે જોઇ શકીએ છીએ કે જૂથ D, જૂથ E, જૂથ F, અને જૂથ G ની સરખામણીમાં કુલ માસિક સરેરાસ આવક, કુલ માસિક સરેસર ખર્ચ અને કુલ માસિક સરેરાસ બચત જે જૂથ A, જૂથ B અને જૂથ C કરતા વધારે જોવા મળે છે. જયારે જૂથ A, જૂથ B અને જૂથ C અન્ય જૂથોની સરખામણીમાં આ ત્રણે જૂથો જૂથ D, જૂથ E, જૂથ F, અને જૂથ G થી ઉતરતા ક્રમના જોઇ શકાય છે.

સુચનો : ડાંગ જિલ્લામાં કાર્યરત કુદરતી સંસાધન આધારિત તમામ કુટુંબો માટે સરકાર તરફથી યોગ્ય બજાર વ્યવસ્થા પુરી પાડવામાં આવે અથવા તેમના દ્વારા ઉત્પાદિત કરવામાં આવેલ વસ્તુઓને યોગ્ય વળતર મળી રહે તેવી વ્યવસ્થા પુરી પાડવા માટે આયોજન કરવું જરૂરી છે. તેમજ આ સ્વરોજગારી સાથે જોડાયેલા કુટંબોને કાચામાલ મેળવવા માટે ઘણી સમસ્યાનો સામનો કરવો પડે છે જે દૂર કરવા માટે પ્રયત્નો કરવા જોઇએ.

<u>સંદર્ભ સૂચી :</u>

➢ "પ્રો રતિલાલ .જે,ઉધ્ઘોગ કુટિર ,અર્થશાસ્ત્ર કૃષિ ,"પટેલ . યુનિવર્સીટી ગ્રંથનિર્માણ બોર્ડઅમદાવાદ, ,dang districtcensus 2011

➢ Small Industries Extension Training . 1972. "*A STUDY OF national Small Industries Corporation Hire Purchase*". Hyderabad Siet Institute.

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➢ https://gu.wikipedia.org/wiki/સિંગ(2017-04-20 pm 04:12 :Time) જિલ્લો

➢ પાઠક ચંદ્રકાંત (૧૯૯૧). "*નાના મોટા ઉધ્યોગ માટેની સથવારો*', કીસાન સંમેલન, ગૃહ ઉધ્યોગ વિભાગ ગુજરાત.

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➢ Bhatt, M. (2016, March 28). *Dang jillana Kutir Udhyogoni Aadijatina Aarthik vikasma Bhumika Ek Abhyas*. (D. thesis, Producer, & Maharaja Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavnagar University) Retrieved March 10, 2020, from Shodhganga: http://hdl.handle.net/10603/129320

➢ Lohana, S. (2014). *New Century Publications*. Retrieved March 10, 2020, from info@newcenturypublications.com: https://www.newcenturypublications.com/servlet/ncpGetBiblio?bno=365

➢ Patel, A. H. (2016). એકવીસમી સદીમાં ભારતમાં ગૃહ અને નાના પાયાના ઉધ્યોગોનું મહત્વ. *Know ledge Consortium of Gujarat* (21), 1-3.

➢ Vadher, J. S. (2020). ભારતમાં ઔધ્યોગિક કાયદાઓ. *Knowledge Consortium of Gujarat* (40), 1-3.

"કોરોના (COVID 19) ની ગ્રામીણ સમાજ પર અસર"

વાઘેલા શામજી યુ.

પીએચ. ડી. વિધાર્થી

સમાજશાસ્ત્ર ભવન,

સૌરાષ્ટ્ર યુનિવર્સીટી, રાજકોટ

વર્ડ હેલ્થ ઓર્ગેનાઇઝેશન (WHO) દ્વારા જાહેર થયેલ કોરોના (COVID-19) એ ભારત સહિત સમગ્ર વિશ્વમાં હાહાકાર મચાવ્યો છે ત્યારે તકેદારીરુપે ભારત સરકાર દ્વારા સમગ્ર દેશમાં લોક ડાઉન જાહેર કરવામાં આવ્યું છે. ભારત એ ગામડાઓનો બનેલો દેશ છે તેથી તેની અસર ગ્રામીણ સમાજ પર પડે તે સ્વાભાવિક છે. આ લોક ડાઉન દરમ્યાન ક્ષેત્ર કાર્ય વગર ઘરે રહીને મારા અનુભો અને અનુમાનો આધારિત કોરોના જેવી વૈશ્વિક મહામારીની ગ્રામીણ સમાજ પરની અસરોને સમજવાનો પ્રયાસ કર્યો છે.

લોક ડાઉન દરમ્યાન શહેરમાં ઉધોગો અને અન્ય રોજગાર બંધ થયા તેથી ગ્રામીણ ક્ષેત્રોમાંથી શહેરમાં રોજગારી મેળવવા ગયેલા મજૂરોને ત્યાં રોજગારીના અભાવે આર્થિક સમસ્યા, શહેરોમાં ઝડપી રોગ ફેલાવાનો ડર, વગેરે કારણસર લોકો શહેરોમાંથી ગમડા તરફ પાછા ફર્યા છે. તેથી ગામડા પર આર્થિક બોજારૂપ બને છે. કારણકે તેમના માટે ગામડાઓમાં તાત્કાલિક રોજગારી ઉભી કરી શકાય નહિ.

વર્તમાનમાં ગામડું એ આત્મનિર્ભર એકમ રહ્યું નથી. શહેરો જે રીતે ગામડા પર આધાર રાખે છે તેમ ગામડું પણ શહેરો પર આધાર રાખે છે. જીવન જરૂરિયાતની ઘણીખરી ચીજવસ્તુઓનું ઉત્પાદન શહેરી ઉધોગોમાં થાય છે અને લોકોની જરૂરિયાતોમાં પણ વધારો થયો છે. શહેરોમાંથી ચીજ વસ્તુઓની આવક બંધ થઇ છે.

ગ્રામીણ સમાજનો મુખ્ય વ્યવસાય ખેતી છે. ખેડૂતો એ પોતાના પાકના વેચાણ માટે શહેરોમાં જવું પડે છે. લોક ડાઉન દરમ્યાન ખેડૂતો ને તના પાકના વેચાણની પણ સમસ્યા ઉભી થઇ છે.

ગ્રામીણ સમાજમાં મોટા ભાગે મૃત્યુ પછી અંતિમ સંસ્કાર દરમ્યાન ઘર દીઠ એક વ્યક્તિને ફરજિયાત જવાનું હોય. જે ગ્રામીણ એકતા અને આદર્શ છે. જે અમેપણાની ભાવના સૂચવે છે. પરંતુ લોક ડાઉન દરમ્યાન આવાં કાર્યમાં લોકોની સંખ્યામાં મર્યાદા આવી જાય છે.

ગ્રામીણ લોકોના જીવનમાં રોજબરોજની (covid 19) ને લગતી ચર્ચાઓ અને મારા અનુભવોથી ખ્યાલ આવે કે દરેક બાબતને ધર્મ સાથે સાંકળે છે. દરેક સમસ્યાને ધર્મની દ્રષ્ટિએ જુએ છે. જ્યારે કોઇ રોગ ફેલાય ત્યારે તેઓ દેવી - દેવતાનો પ્રકોપ માને છે. સોસિયલ મિડિયાના માધ્યમથી પણ જાણવા મળ્યું છે કે ગામડાના ભુવાઓએ પણ આવી વાત કરેલ છે.

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ત્યારબાદ વાત આવે છે કે લોક ડાઉન દરમ્યાન લોકોએ ઘરે રહેવાની અપીલ કરવામાં આવી છે. તેથી સ્ત્રીઓને ઘરના સભ્યોને સાચવવાની જવાબદારીમાં વધારો થયો છે. કારણકે ગ્રામીણ સમાજમાં શ્રમ વિભાજન વય અને લિંગ આધારે જોવા મળે છે. ઘરના બધા જ કામોની જવાબદારી સ્ત્રીઓએ સંભાળવાની હોય છે.

કોરોના વાઇરસને લીધે હાલમાં સામાજિક અંતર વધી રહ્યું છે. જે વ્યક્તિઓ અને સમૂહોને અલગ અથવા જૂદા પાડે છે. જે લોકો વચ્ચેની આંતરક્રિયામાં અવરોધ ઊભો કરે છે. આવા કારણસર પરસ્પરથી દૂર થતાં સમૂહો કે વ્યક્તિઓ ભય, વિરોધ કે અન્ય કોઇ પૂર્વગ્રહો કેળવે છે. આવું જ ગ્રામીણ જ્ઞાતિઓમાં અસ્પૃશ્યતાના ખ્યાલમાં જોવા મળે છે. પરંતુ અહીં સામાજિક અંતર માટે જ્ઞાતિ નહિ પરંતુ કોરોના જેવી બીમારી જવાબદાર છે. સામાજિક અંતર જો લાંબો સમય ચાલુ રહે તો સામાજિક વિઘટન પણ સર્જાય શકે.

લોક ડાઉન દરમ્યાન તેની નકારાત્મક અસરો તો ખૂબ જ થઇ છે. પરંતુ તેની સાથે હકારાત્મક અસરો પણ જોવા મળે છે. ઉધોગો અને વાહન વ્યવહાર બંધ હોવાથી પ્રદૂષણમાં ઘટાડો નોંધાયો છે. જે પર્યાવરણ પર સારી અસર થઇ છે. તેમજ લોકો સ્વચ્છતાનો ખ્યાલ રાખતા થયા છે અને અકસ્માતના બનાવો પણ ઓછા થયા છે.
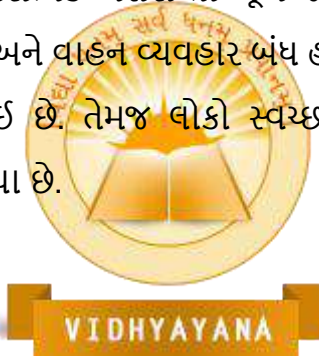
ગુજરાતમાંઆર્થિક આંતરમાળખાકીય સવલતોના વિકાસની સ્થિતિનો એક અભ્યાસ

Amin F Khalifa

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Economics Department

Saurashtra University

Rajkot

S p e c i a l   I s s u e -   I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e   –   5 ,   I s s u e   –   5 ,   M a y   2 0 2 0

Page 1

Abstract:-

આંતરમાળખાકીય સવલતો એ વિકાસમાટેની મહત્વની અને પાયાની સવલતો કહી શકાય. આ સુવિધાઓનો વિકાસનાઅભાવે અન્ય વિકાસપણઅવરોધાય છે એટલે સૌ પ્રથમ જે-તે પ્રદેશોમાંમાળખાકીય સવલતોનો વિકાસકરી અને મૂળભુત સુવિધાઓ પોતાનાનાગરિકોને પૂરી પાડીને વિકાસને આગળવધારી શકાય છે. આવી સુવિધાઓમાંઆર્થિક અને સામાજિકસવલતો નો સમાવેશ થાય છે. જેમાંવાહનવ્યવહાર, સંદેશાવ્યવહાર, રેલ્વે, રસ્તા, વીજળી, પાણી, બેંકિંગ, શિક્ષણ, આરોગ્ય જેવી સુવિધાઓનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. ગુજરાતરાજયમાંતાજેતરમાંઆતમામ સુવિધાઓનો સારો એવો વધારો થઇ રહ્યો છે. જેના પરિણામે ગુજરાતરાજયનો વિકાસખુબઆગળવધી રહયો છે. પ્રસ્તુતઅભ્યાસમાંસમગ્ર ગુજરાતમાંછેલ્લા એક-બે વર્ષદરમિયાનઆર્થિક આંતરમાળખાકીય સુવિધાઓનું પ્રમાણ કેવુંરહયું છે તેના વિશે ચર્ચા કરવામાંઆવેલ છે.

પ્રસ્તાવના:-

કોઇ પણરાષ્ટ્રની સમૃદ્ધિ આંતરમાળખાકીય સવલતોના વિકાસપરઆધારરાખે છે.કૃષિ અને ઔધોગિક વિકાસ મુખ્યત્વે આંતરમાળખાકીય સવલતો પરઆધારરાખે છે. આંતરમાળખામાં મુખ્ય બે ખ્યાલો છે.(૧) આર્થિક આંતરમાળખું અને (૨) સામાજિકઆંતરમાળખું. આર્થિક આંતરમાળખામાં વીજળી, રસ્તા, વાહનવ્યવહાર, સંદેશાવ્યવહાર, પાણી, બેંકિગ,વીમો વગેરેનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. સામાજિકઆંતરમાળખામાંપાયાની સુવિધાઓ જેમ કે શિક્ષણ અને આરોગ્ય વગેરેનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. ભારતને ઝડપી આર્થિક વિકાસ અને સામાજિક વિકાસમાટે બંને વિકાસની જરૂર છે. ગુજરાતમાંપણઆ બંન્ને પ્રકારની સુવિધાઓનો વિકાસથાય એ જરૂરી છે. આંતરમાળખાકીય સવલતોનો વિકાસથવાથી અન્ય પ્રશ્નો પણ હલ થઇ શકે એમ છે.

ચાવીરૂપ શબ્દો:- આર્થિક આંતરમાળખું, ગુજરાતરાજય.

માહિતીની પ્રાપ્તિઃ-

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન પેપર મુખ્યત્વે ગૌણ માહિતી ઉપરઆધારિત હોવાથી જરૂરી તમામમાહિતી સામયિકો, મેગેઝીનો, સામાજિક અને આર્થિક સર્વે(ગુજરાત), વર્તમાન પત્રો, સંશોધનપત્રો, અને માહિતીનો મહત્વનો સ્ત્રોત ઈન્ટરનેટ વગેરેમાંથી મેળવવામાંઆવી છે.

હેતુઃ-

➢ ગુજરાતરાજયમાંઆર્થિક આંતરમાળખાના વિકાસનો અભ્યાસકરવો.

➢ આંતરમાળખાના વિવિધ ક્ષેત્રોનો વિકાસતપાસવો.

વિધ્યુતઃ-

ગુજરાતરાજયે વીજ ક્ષેત્રની સુધારણામાટે ઘણાપગલાં લીધેલ છે અને ગુજરાત વિદ્યુત બોર્ડની વીજ ઉત્પાદન, વીજ પ્રવહન અને વિતરણની પ્રવૃતિઓનામાળખામાં ફેરફારકરીને નિગમીકરણ/ વિભાગીયકરણકરેલ છે. જે મુજબ ૧લી એપ્રિલ,૨૦૦૫થી ગુજરાત વિદ્યુત બોર્ડનું ૭ કંપનીઓમાં વિભાગીયકરણકરવામાંઆવેલ છે તેમજ વીજ વિતરણને સંલગ્ન ૪ કંપનીઓ જેવી કે, મધ્ય ગુજરાત વીજ કંપની લી.(MGVCL), દક્ષિણગુજરાત વીજ કંપની લી.(DGVCL), ઉત્તરગુજરાત વીજ કંપની લી.(UGVCL), પશ્ચિમગુજરાત વીજ કંપની લી.(PGVCL) કાર્યરતકરવામાંઆવેલ છે.

રાજયની પરંપરાગતસ્ત્રોતની વીજ સ્થાપિતક્ષમતા ૩૧મી માર્ચ ૨૦૧૭ના રોજ કુલ ૧૯૮૮૮ મે.વો. હતી જે પૈકી ગુજરાતરાજયની વીજ કોર્પોરેશન લી.ની ૫૯૮૭ મે.વો., રાજયનાસ્વતંત્ર વીજ ઉત્પાદકોની ૨૬૦૪ મે.વો., ખાનગી વીજ ઉત્પાદકોની ૭૨૦૭ મે.વો. અને કેન્દ્રની ૪૦૮૦ મે.વો., તેમજવર્ષ ૨૦૧૬-૧૭ દરમ્યાન ૮૪૦ મે.વો. વીજ ક્ષમતાને બિનકાર્યન્વિતકરવામાંઆવેલ છે.

An International Multidisciplinary Research E-Journal

વીજળીનુંઉત્પાદન (મીલીયન યુનિટમાં)			
વર્ષ	જીએસઇસીએલ	ખાનગી ક્ષેત્ર	કેન્દ્રિય ક્ષેત્ર
૨૦૧૬-૧૭	૧૬૨૫૪	૬૦૫૩૦	૨૭૫૦૦
૨૦૧૫-૧૬	૧૯૨૨૫	૬૧૪૩૩	૨૨૪૮૦
૨૦૧૪-૧૫	૨૧૪૧૫	૫૫૯૪૫	૧૯૨૭૬
૨૦૧૩-૧૪	૧૫૮૫૦	૫૩૧૦૩	૧૭૨૬૮
૨૦૧૨-૧૩	૨૩૬૩૧	૪૯૩૩૮	૧૪૭૫૪
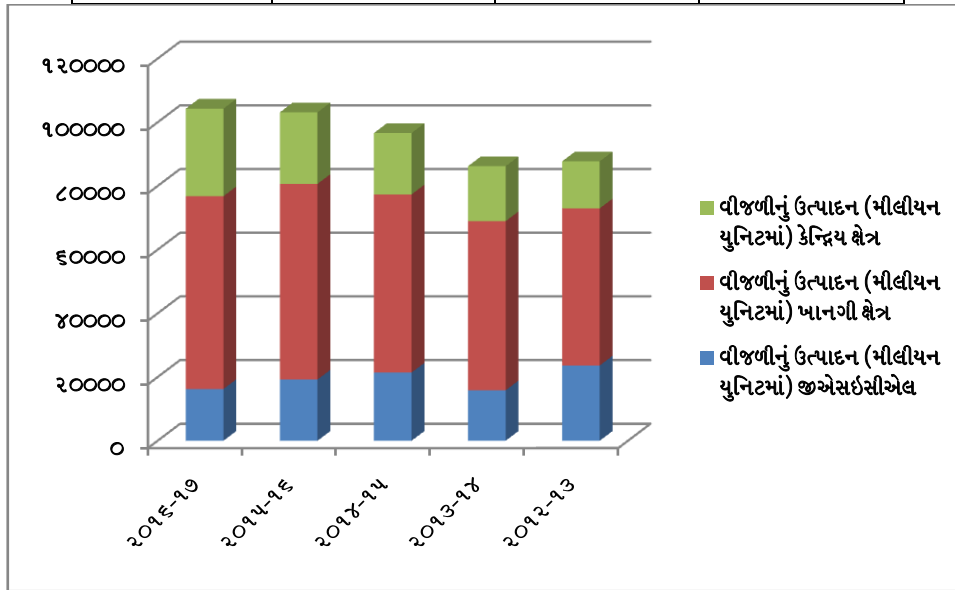
સ્ત્રોતઃ- સામાજિક અને આર્થિક સમીક્ષા ગુજરાતરાજય ૨૦૧૭-૧૮

વીજવપરાશ

વર્ષ	વિભાગ	ટકાવારી
	ઔધોગિક ક્ષેત્ર	૫૧.૧૬ %
	ખેતી ક્ષેત્ર	૨૨.૫૦ %

An International Multidisciplinary Research E-Journal

૨૦૧૬-૧૭	જાહેર દિવાબત્તી અને વોટરવર્કસ	૨.૯૩ %
	રેલ્વે	૦.૦૯ %
	વાણિજ્યક	૨.૫૦ %
	ઘરગથ્થુ	૧૭.૮૩ %
	અન્ય	૨.૯૯ %

સ્ત્રોત:- સામાજિક અને આર્થિક સમીક્ષા ગુજરાતરાજય ૨૦૧૭-૧૮
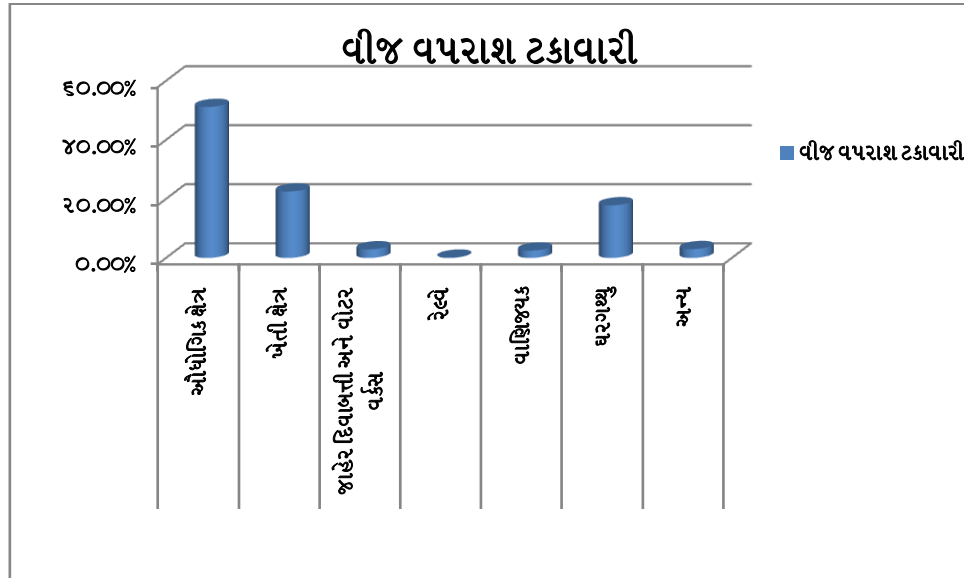
રસ્તા અને વાહનવ્યવહાર:-

રેલવે:-

ગુજરાતમાં રેલ્વે લાઇનની કુલ લંબાઇ, ૩૧મી માર્ચ ૨૦૧૬ નારોજ, ૩૫૦૬.૫૫ કિ.મી.બ્રોડગેજ, ૧૧૯૩.૦૪ કિ.મી. મીટરગેજ અને ૫૫૮.૯૦ કિ.મી.નેરોગેજ રેલવે લાઇન મળીને કુલ ૫૨૫૮.૪૯ કિ.મી. હતી.

રસ્તા:-

વર્ષ ૨૦૧૪-૧૫ના અંતે ૮૦૫૮૨ કિ.મી. નાકુલરસ્તાઓ પૈકી ૪૧૭૯ કિ.મી. રાષ્ટ્રીય ધોરીમાર્ગો, ૧૭૯૪૧કિ.મી. રાજય ધોરીમાર્ગો, ૫૦૪૫૪ કિ.મી.મુખ્ય જીલ્લામાર્ગો, ૧૦૨૫૨ કિ.મી. અન્ય જિલ્લામાર્ગો અને ૨૭૭૫૬ કિ.મી. ગ્રામ્યમાર્ગોની લંબાઇહતી.

મોટરવાહનો:-

રાજયમાંનોંધાયેલ મોટરવાહનોની સંખ્યા વર્ષ ૨૦૧૫-૧૬માં ૨૦૩.૬૧ લાખથી વધીને વર્ષ ૨૦૧૬-૧૭ના અંતે ૨૨૦.૩૭ લાખહતી. રાજયમાંવર્ષ ૨૦૧૭-૧૮(નવેમ્બર, ૨૦૧૭ અંતિત) દરમ્યાન ૨૨૮.૪૦ લાકવાહનો નોંધાયેલ છે. કુલનોંધાયેલ વાહનો પૈકી લગભગ ૭૩.૨૦ ટકાવાહનો મોટરસાયકલ વર્ગના (દ્વિચક્રી) વાહનો છે. મોટરસાયકલ/ સ્કૂટર/ મોપેડની સંખ્યા ૧૬૭.૨૦ લાખનોંધાયેલ છે.ત્રણ પૈડાવાળા અને ચાર પૈડાવાળાવાહનોના પ્રકારમાંઓટોરીક્ષાની સંખ્યા ૭૭૭૯૮૬, મોટરકાર (જીપ સહિત) ની સંખ્યા ૨૮૫૪૮૯૩, માલવાહકવાહનો (ટેમ્પો સહિત) ની સંખ્યા ૧૦૯૯૮૩૮, ટ્રેઇલર્સની સંખ્યા ૩૮૦૪૨૫ અને ટ્રેકટરોની સંખ્યા ૭૧૫૩૯૭ નોંધાયેલ છે.

એક લાખની વસતિએ નોંધાયેલ મોટરવાહનો-ગુજરાત

વર્ષ	મોટરવાહનોની સંખ્યા
૨૦૧૬-૧૭	૩૩૪૭૯
૨૦૧૫-૧૬	૩૧૩૨૫
૨૦૧૪-૧૫	૨૯૧૬૦
૨૦૧૩-૧૪	૨૬૯૫૮
૨૦૧૨-૧૩	૨૫૨૩૬

સ્ત્રોત:- સામાજિક અને આર્થિક સમીક્ષા ગુજરાતરાજય ૨૦૧૭-૧૮

S p e c i a l   I s s u e -   I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5 ,   I s s u e – 5 ,   M a y   2 0 2 0

Page 6

એક લાખની વસતિએ નોંધાયેલ મોટરવાહનો-ગુજરાત
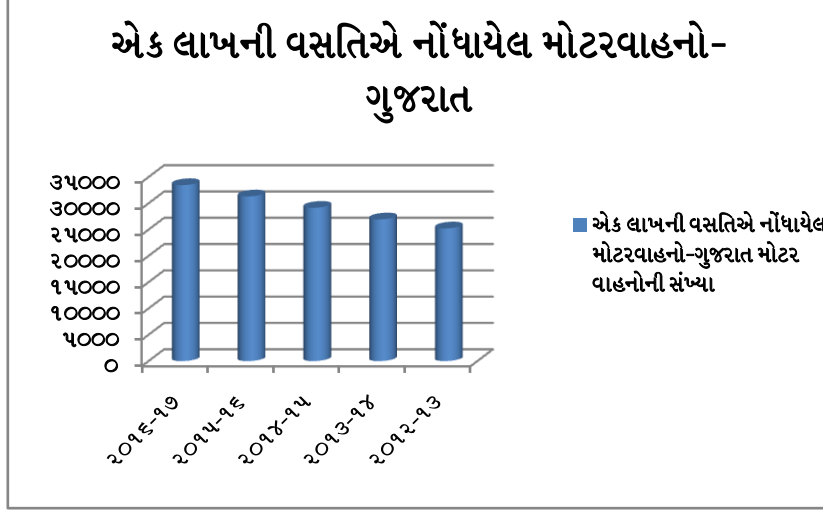
નાગરિકઉડ્ડયનઃ-

ગુજરાતમાંઆંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય અને આંતરિકહવાઈમથકોએ થયેલ વિમાનઉડ્ડયનમાંગતવર્ષની સરખામણીએ વર્ષ ૨૦૧૬-૧૭ માં ૯.૯૩ ટકાનો વધારો થયેલ છે. મુસાફરોની સંખ્યા વર્ષ ૨૦૧૫-૧૬માં ૮૧.૯૦ લાખહતી જે વધીને વર્ષ ૨૦૧૬-૨૧૭માં ૯૩.૭૫ લાખથયેલ છે અને માલસામાનની હેરફેર વર્ષ૨૦૧૫-૧૬ ૭૦.૧૯ હજારટનહતી જે વધીને વર્ષ ૨૦૧૬-૧૭ માં ૭૯.૯૦હજાર ટનથયેલ છે.
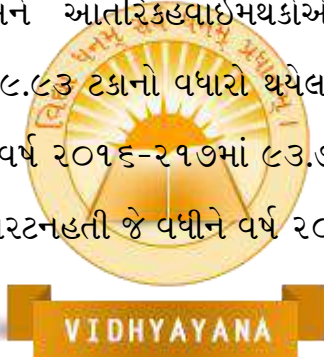
બંદરોનો વિકાસઃ-

ગુજરાત મેરીટાઇમ બોર્ડની સ્થાપના ૧૯૮૨માંગુજરાત મેરીટાઇમ બોર્ડકાયદો-૧૯૮૧ હેઠળકરવામાંઆવી હતી. જેનો હેતુરાજયના બંદર ક્ષેત્રનો વિકાસ અને નિયમનકરવાનો હતો. મધ્યમ અને નાના બંદરો દ્વારા હેરફેર થયેલ કુલમાલનો જથ્થો વર્ષ ૨૦૧૬-૧૭ માં ૩૪૫૭.૩૯ લાખટનહતો, જે વર્ષ ૨૦૧૭-૧૮(નવેમ્બર,૨૦૧૭ સુધીમાં) ૨૪૧૬.૯૪ લાખટનથયેલ છે. રાજયની બંદરનીતિની લાક્ષણિકતા પૈકી, રાજયના ૧૦ ગ્રીનફીલ્ડ બંદરોને અલગતારવીને તેનો વૈશ્વિક ધોરણો મુજબનો વિકાસકરવાનો હેતુ છે.

ટપાલ અને સંદેશાવ્યવહાર :-

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૩૧મી માર્ચ ૨૦૧૭ના રોજ રાજયમાં ૮૯૮૪ ટપાલકચેરીઓ/શાખાઓ કાર્યરતહતી જે ઓકટોબર-૨૦૧૭ સુધીમાંટપાલકચેરીઓ/શાખાઓમાંકોઈ ફેરફારથયેલ નથી.

બેન્કિંગ:-

શાખા વિસ્તરણ:- રાજયમાં ૨૦૧૬-૧૭ દરમ્યાન, કુલ બેંક શાખાઓની સંખ્યા માર્ચ ૨૦૧૬માં જે ૯૦૧૭ હતી તેમાં ૩૦૮નો વધારો થઈ માર્ચ, ૨૦૧૭માં ૯૩૨૫ થયેલ છે. વર્ષ ૨૦૧૭-૧૮માં સપ્ટેબરમાં,૨૦૧૭ સુધીમાંકુલ ૯૮૫૦ શાખાઓ થયેલ છે.

ગુજરાતરાજયમાં બેન્કિંગ એક નજર- માર્ચ, ૨૦૧૭

માપદંડ	માર્ચ, ૨૦૧૬	માર્ચ, ૨૦૧૭	ગતવર્ષસામે થયેલ ફેરફાર
કુલશાખાઓની સંખ્યા	૯૦૧૭	૯૩૨૫	૩૦૮
શાખાઓનું વર્ગીકરણ			
ગ્રામીણ	૩૭૧૮	૩૬૬૩	(-) ૫૫
અર્ધ-શહેરી	૨૧૧૯	૨૨૧૭	૯૮
શહેરી	૧૨૧૧	૧૩૧૭	૧૦૬
મોટા શહેરો	૧૯૬૯	૨૧૨૮	૧૫૯
મહત્વનાનિર્દેશકો	(રૂ.કરોડમાં)		
થાપણો	૫૩૮૧૩૩	૬૨૩૭૮૭	૮૫૬૫૪
ધિરાણ	૪૩૧૫૪૧	૪૬૦૦૩૦	૨૮૪૮૯
ધિરાણથાપણદર (ટકા)	૮૦.૧૯	૭૩.૭૫	(-) ૬.૪૪
પ્રાથમિકતાવાળા ક્ષેત્રોને ધિરાણ	૧૮૩૯૨૭	૨૨૦૨૧૭	૩૬૨૯૦
ખેતી ક્ષેત્રે ધિરાણ	૬૧૪૩૮	૭૨૨૧૨	૧૦૭૭૪
નાનાપાયાનાઉદ્યોગને ધિરાણ	૮૩૦૮૪	૮૭૨૭૨	૪૧૮૮

નબળાવર્ગોને ધિરાણ	૩૦૫૩૪	૩૫૯૦૧	૫૩૬૭
ના અંતે ઇસ્યુકરેલ ખેડૂત ધિરાણકાર્ડ			
ખાતાની સંખ્યા	૨૯૪૧૫૪૪	૨૯૨૬૮૮૯	(-) ૧૪૬૫૫
રકમ (રૂ. કરોડમાં)	૩૧૯૮૭	૩૫૬૪૮	૩૬૬૧
અન્ય ધિરાણ સહિત			

સ્ત્રોત:- સામાજિક અને આર્થિક સમીક્ષા ગુજરાતરાજ્ય ૨૦૧૭-૧૮

તારણો:-

➢ ગુજરાતરાજ્યમાં ૨૦૧૨-૧૩ થી ૨૦૧૬-૧૭ના સમયગાળાદરમિયાન વીજળીના ઉત્પાદનમાંવધારો થઇ રહ્યો છે.

➢ ગુજરાતરાજ્યમાં વીજ વપરાશમાંપણ વિવિધ ક્ષેત્રોમાં વીજળીની માંગમાંવધારો થઇ રહ્યો છે જેમાંસૌથી વધારે વીજ વપરાશઔધોગિક ક્ષેત્ર કરે છે જેનુંકારણગુજરાતરાજયમાંથયેલ ઔધોગિક વિકાસગણી શકાય.

➢ ગુજરાતરાજ્યમાં રેલવે, રસ્તા, મોટરવાહનોની સંખ્યા, નાગરિકઉડ્ડયન સેવા, બંદરોનો વિકાસપણ દિન-પ્રતિદિનવધતી જાય છે જેનુંકારણ છેવસ્તી જેમ જેમ વધે તેમ તેમ આ સુવિધાઓની માંગ પણવધતી હોય છે.

➢ રાજ્યમાંટપાલ અને સંદેશાવ્યવહાર સેવાઓનો પણવ્યાપવધતો જાય છે.

➢ ગુજરાતરાજ્યમાં બેંકિગ ક્ષેત્રે પણ સારી પ્રગતિ જણાય છે ગ્રામીણ અને શહેરી વિસ્તારોમાંશાખાઓ વિસ્તરે છે તેમજ ધિરાણ અને થાપણોનું પ્રમાણપણવધતુજણાય છે જે એક પ્રગતિકારકગણી શકાય.

સમાપનઃ-

આમ આંતરમાળખાકીય સવલતો કોઈપણરાજયના વિકાસમાંમહત્વની ગણાય છે તેના વિકાસપછી જ બીજી બધી પ્રવૃત્તિઓના વિકાસનો આરંભ થઇ શકે છે. જે રાજયમાંઆવી સુવિધાઓનો વિકાસવધારે થયો હશે ત્યાં બીજી આર્થિક પ્રવૃત્તિઓનો વિકાસપણઝડપથી થઇ રહયો હશે.રાજયમાંઆવી સુવિધાઓના વિકાસથી જ દેશમાંઆર્થિક વિકાસની ગતિ ઝડપી બને છે.દરેક દેશ હવે આર્થિક અને સામાજિકઆંતરમાળખાકીય સવલતોના વિકાસપરભારઆપતુંથયું છે.

સંદર્ભસૂચિઃ-

૧. સામાજિક અને આર્થિક સમીક્ષા ગુજરાતરાજય ૨૦૧૭-૧૮

૨. વર્તમાન પત્રો

૩. પરમાર, બી.ડી. (૨૦૦૫), આર્થિક વૃધ્ધિ અને વિકાસનુંઅર્થશાસ્ત્ર, અમદાવાદ: સી.જમનાદાશ કંપની

ભારતમાં આદિવાસી સમુદાયમાં શૈક્ષણિક સ્થિતિનો અભ્યાસ

ચૌધરી એલિશાબેન ગણેશભાઈ

પીએચ.ડી. સ્કોલર,

અર્થશાસ્ત્ર વિભાગ,

સૌરાષ્ટ્ર યુનિવર્સિટી રાજકોટ.

સારાંશ :

આ સંશોધન અભ્યાસમાં ભારતના આદિવાસીઓમાં શિક્ષણની સ્થિતિની ચર્ચા કરવામાં આવી છે. જેમા ૧૯૬૧ થી ૨૦૧૧ સુધીના સમયગાળામાં આદિવાસીઓના શિક્ષણના પ્રમાણમાં કેટલો વધારો થયો છે. અને ભારતની સરખામણીએ આદિવાસીઓનાં શિક્ષણમાં કેટલો તફાવત રહેલો છે. તેની તપાસ કરવાનો પ્રયાસ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. તથા રાજ્યવાર આદિવાસીઓમાં શિક્ષણનાં પ્રમાણની તપાસ કરવામાં આવી છે. ખાસ કરીને શિક્ષણ થકી આદિવાસીઓમાં કેવા પરિવર્તનો થયા છે. તેની પણ ચર્ચા કરવામાં આવી છે.

પ્રસ્તાવના :

આદિવાસીઓ ભારત જેવા વૈવિધ્ય ધરાવતા દેશનું અભિન્ન અંગ છે. આદિવાસી સમાજ આજે પણ અન્ય જુથો કરતા વિકાસની પ્રક્રિયાઓમાં મુખ્યધારાથી ઘણો પાછળ છે. તેઓ ખાધ સંકલન, શિકાર, ખેતી, મજુરી, ખેત મજુરી અને પશુપાલનથી જીવનનિર્વાહ ચલાવે છે. નોકરી અને સારી આવકવાળા વ્યવસાયોમાં આદિવાસીઓનું પ્રમાણ ઘણું ઓછુ છે. આજના આધુનિક યુગમાં પણ આદિવાસીઓના સમાજ જીવનમાં પરંપરાગત સામાજિક રૂઢીઓ અને ધાર્મિક માન્યતાઓ ઘણી અગત્યતા ધરાવે છે. આજના આધુનિક પરિવર્તન પામતા સમાજમાં આદિવાસીઓની ઘણી સમસ્યાઓ છે. આદિવાસીઓની શૈક્ષણિક સ્થિત અન્ય સમાજો કરતા નબળી છે. તેમજ નબળી આર્થિક સ્થિતિ, શોષણ, દેવુ, ગરીબી અને બેરોજગારી તથા નબળુ આરોગ્ય જેવી સમસ્યાઓનો સામનો કરી રહ્યા છે. શિક્ષણ દ્વારા સમાજનો વિકાસ કરી શકાય છે. અને સમાજમાં પરિવર્તન લાવી શકાય છે. ૧૮૭૧-૭૨ પહેલા આદિવાસી વિસ્તારોમાં શાળા શરૂ કરવાના કોઈ વ્યવસ્થિત પ્રયાસો રજવાડાઓ દ્વારા કરાયા ન હત. તેમ છતા અંગ્રેજોએ આદિવાસી શિક્ષણમાં રસ દાખવ્યો હોવાનું જણાય છે. સરકારી શિક્ષણની શરૂઆત નર્મદા કિનારે ૧૮૬૪-૬૫માં થઈ હોવાનું જણાય છે. ૧૮૮૨માં અંગ્રેજ સરકારે "ધ ઇંડિયન એજ્યુકેશન કમિશન" ની રચના કરી તેમાં આદિવાસીઓના શિક્ષણ માટે તેમને ધ્યાનમાં રાખીને શાળાઓની સ્થાપનાની ભલામણ પણ કરી. ખ્રિસ્તી મિશનરીઓએ પણ આદિવાસીઓને શિક્ષણ મળે તે માટે મંજુરી આપી. ટૂંકમાં, આદિવાસીઓના શિક્ષણ માટે અંગ્રેજ શાસનના સમયથી પ્રયત્નો થયા છે. પરંતુ તેમા સંપુર્ણ સફળતા મળી નથી. આજે પણ આદિવાસીઓમાં શિક્ષણના વિકાસની સામે ઘણા પ્રશ્નો યથાવત છે.

વિશ્વમાં આદિવાસી વસ્તીનું સૌથી વધુ પ્રમાણ આફ્રિકામાં છે. જ્યારે બીજો ક્રમ વિશ્વમાં ભારતનો આવે છે. ભારતમાં આદિવાસીઓ આર્થિક, સામાજિક અને શૈક્ષણિક રીતે સામાન્ય વસ્તીની તુલનામાં આજે પણ પાછળ છે. ભારતના બંધારણની ઉદ્દ કલમ હેઠળ તેઓને આદિવાસી તરીકે જાહેર કરવામાં આવેલ છે. સમગ્ર ભારતમાં ૫૭૯ જેટલા જુદા-જુદા આદિવાસી સમુદાયો વસવાટ કરે છે. આદિજાતિઓને સામાજિક ન્યાય મળે અને શોષણ સામે રક્ષણ મળે એ માટે કેટલીક બંધારણીય જોગવાઈઓ કરવામાં આવી છે.

સંશોધન અભ્યાસના હેતુઓ :

(૧) ભારતમાં આદિવાસીઓમાં શિક્ષણનું પ્રમાણ જાણવું.

(૨) ભારતમાં આદિવાસી સમુદાયમાં શિક્ષણ થકી આવેલ પરિવર્તનોની જાણકારી મેળવવી.

સંશોધન અભ્યાસની પધ્ધતિ :

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન અભ્યાસમાં ભારતમાં આદિવાસી સમુદાયની શૈક્ષણિક સ્થિતિ જાણવાનો પ્રયાસ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. ભારતમાં આદિવાસીઓમાં શિક્ષણનું પ્રમાણ જાણવા માટે દસ્તાવેજી માહિતીનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. આ સંશોધન અભ્યાસ સંપુર્ણ ગૌણ માહિતી પર આધારિત છે.

ભારતમાં આદિવાસીઓમાં શૈક્ષણિક સ્થિતિ :

શિક્ષણ એ સામાજિક અને આર્થિક રીતે ઉત્પાદકીય મુડીરોકાણ છે. શિક્ષણ એ માનવીના વિકાસમાં ખુબજ મહત્વનો ભાગ ભજવે છે. ભારતમાં સામાન્ય રીતે આદિવાસી મહિલાઓમાં સાક્ષરતાનું પ્રમાણ ખુબજ ઓછુ છે. સાક્ષરતાનું પ્રમાણ ઓછુ હોવાના અનેક કારણો છે. જેમાં સૌથી પહેલુ કારણ તપાસીએ તો જણાશે કે આદિવાસીઓમાં ગરીબીનું પ્રમાણ ખુબજ ઊંચુ છે. ગરીબીને કારણે તેઓ વધુ વસ્તી વધારા તરફ પ્રેરાય છે. એવુ અનેક જુદા-જુદા અભ્યાસો ઉપરથી જાણવા મળેલ છે. (ડ્રેઝ જે. ૨૦૦૩) તેઓ વધુ સંતાનો આર્થિક પ્રવુતિમાં મદદરૂપ થાય તે હેતુથી તેને આવકારે છે. પરંપરાગત રીતે આ પ્રકારની અનેક જુની માન્યતાઓ હજુ પણ આદિવાસી સમાજમાં જોવા મળે છે. આવી માન્યતાઓ દુર કરવા માટે શિક્ષણનું પ્રમાણ વધે એજ આનો ઉપાય છે.

ભારતમાં આઝાદી પછી સરકારે આદિવાસી વિસ્તારોમાં શિક્ષણનું પ્રમાણ વધે તે હેતુથી ગ્રામીણ વિસ્તારોમાં પ્રાથમિક શિક્ષણ પર વધુ ધ્યાન આપ્યુ છે. તદ્ઉપરાંત શૈક્ષણિક સાધનો મળી રહે

તેવી વ્યવસ્થા ગોઠવેલ છે. મફત પ્રાથમિક શિક્ષણ, મધ્યાહન ભોજન અને સમયાંતરે બાળકોના આરોગ્યની તપાસ કરવામાં આવે છે. અને બાળકો માટે ગ્રામીણ વિસ્તારમાં છાત્રાલયો પણ ખોલવામાં આવેલ છે. સરકારના આ સામુહિક પ્રયાસને કારણે આદિવાસી વિસ્તારોમાં શિક્ષણનું પ્રમાણ વધી રહ્યુ છે. તેમ છતા ભારતમાં સાક્ષરતા દર અને ભારતના આદિવાસીઓમાં સાક્ષરતા દર વચ્ચે મોટો તફાવત જોવા મળે છે. જે નીચેના કોષ્ટકોના આંકડાઓ પરથી ખ્યાલ આવશે.

કોષ્ટક નં-૧ ભારતમાં આદિવાસીઓમાં સાક્ષરતા દર (વર્ષવાર અને ટકાવારીમાં)

ક્રમ	વર્ષ	ભારતમાં સાક્ષરતા દર	આદિવાસીઓમાં સાક્ષરતા દર	સામાન્ય સાક્ષરતા દર અને આદિવાસીઓમાં સાક્ષરતા દર
૧	૧૯૬૧	૨૮.૦૩	૮.૫૩	૧૯.૭૭
૨	૧૯૭૧	૩૪.૪૫	૧૧.૩૦	૧૮.૧૫
૩	૧૯૮૧	૪૩.૫૭	૧૬.૩૫	૧૯.૮૮
૪	૧૯૯૧	૫૨.૨૧	૨૯.૬૦	૨૨.૬૧
૫	૨૦૦૧	૬૪.૮૩	૪૭.૧૦	૧૮.૨૮
૬	૨૦૧૧	૭૪.૦૪	૫૮.૯૬	૧૪.૦૩

Source: Statistical profile of Scheduled tribes in India 2013

census of India 2011

ઉપરોક્ત કોષ્ટકને જોતા જણાય છે કે ભારતના સામાન્ય સાક્ષરતા દર કરતા આદિવાસીઓમાં સાક્ષરતા દર ઘણો ઓછો જોવા મળે છે. છેલ્લા છ વર્ષના આંકડા જોતા લાગે છે વર્ષ ૧૯૬૧માં ભારતનો સાક્ષરતા દર ૨૮.૦૩% હતો. જ્યારે આદિવાસીઓમાં સાક્ષરતા દર ૮.૫૩% જ હતો. બન્ને દર વચ્ચે ૧૯.૭૭%નો તફાવત હતો. ૨૦૧૧ના સેન્સસના આંકડા મુજબ જોતા ભારતનો સાક્ષરતા દર ૭૪.૦૪% છે. જેની સરખામણીમાં આદિવાસીઓમાં સાક્ષરતા દર ૫૮.૯૬% જ થઇ શક્યો છે. ભારત અને ભારતના આદિવાસીઓમાં સાક્ષરતા દરમાં ૧૪.૦૩%નો તફાવત જોવા મળે છે. આ તફાવત જોતા એવુ જણાય છે કે આદિવાસીઓમાં શિક્ષણની સ્થિતિમાં સુધારો થાય એ માટે વધુને વધુ પ્રયાસો સરકારે હાથ ઘરવા જોઇએ. કારણ કે કોષ્ટકમાં જોતા આદિવાસીઓના શિક્ષણમાં વર્ષવાર વધારો થાય છે.પરંતુ એ વધારો ભારતની સરખામણીએ ખુબજ ઓછો છે.

કોષ્ટક નં-૨ રાજ્ય/કેન્દ્રશાસિત પ્રદેશ વાર આદિવાસીઓમાં સાક્ષરતા દર (સેન્સસ ૨૦૧૧)

(ટકાવારીમાં)

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ક્રમ	રાજ્ય/કે.શા.પ્રદેશ	કુલ			ગ્રામીણ			શહેર		
		કુલ	પુરુષ	સ્ત્રી	કુલ	પુરુષ	સ્ત્રી	કુલ	પુરુષ	સ્ત્રી
૧	આંધ્રપ્રદેશ	૪૯.૨	૫૮.૩	૪૦.૧	૪૬.૯	૫૬.૧	૩૭.૭	૬૬.૮	૭૪.૭	૫૮.૭
૨	અરુણાયલ પ્રદેશ	૬૪.૬	૭૧.૫	૫૮.૦	૬૦.૪	૬૭.૭	૫૩.૩	૮૪.૬	૮૦.૩	૭૯.૪
૩	આસામ	૭૨.૧	૭૯.૦	૬૫.૧	૭૦.૯	૭૮.૦	૬૩.૮	૮૦.૦	૮૩.૭	૮૬.૩
૪	બિહાર	૫૧.૧	૬૧.૩	૪૦.૪	૫૦.૩	૬૦.૭	૩૯.૫	૬૫.૩	૭૨.૫	૫૭.૬
૫	છત્તીસગઢ	૫૯.૧	૬૯.૭	૪૮.૮	૫૭.૬	૬૮.૪	૪૭.૧	૭૬.૯	૮૪.૯	૬૯.૦
૬	ગોવા	૭૯.૧	૮૯.૨	૭૧.૫	૭૮.૪	૮૬.૪	૭૦.૪	૮૦.૨	૮૮.૩	૭૨.૭
૭	ગુજરાત	૬૨.૫	૭૧.૭	૫૩.૨	૬૧.૩	૭૦.૭	૫૧.૮	૭૨.૭	૮૦.૦	૬૫.૧
૮	હરિયાણા	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
૯	હિમાયલ પ્રદેશ	૭૩.૬	૮૩.૨	૬૪.૨	૭૩.૦	૮૨.૭	૬૩.૪	૮૭.૪	૮૨.૫	૮૧.૯
૧૦	જમ્મુ અને કશ્મીર	૫૦.૬	૬૦.૬	૩૯.૭	૪૯.૧	૫૯.૩	૩૮.૩	૭૧.૭	૭૯.૬	૬૨.૬
૧૧	ઝારખંડ	૫૭.૧	૬૮.૨	૪૬.૨	૫૫.૨	૬૬.૬	૪૩.૯	૭૫.૪	૮૩.૨	૬૭.૮
૧૨	કર્ણાટક	૬૨.૧	૭૧.૧	૫૩.૦	૫૯.૦	૬૮.૫	૪૯.૪	૭૪.૮	૮૧.૯	૬૭.૭
૧૩	કેરલા	૭૫.૮	૮૦.૮	૭૧.૧	૭૪.૦	૭૯.૩	૬૯.૦	૮૦.૪	૮૨.૭	૮૮.૨
૧૪	મધ્યપ્રદેશ	૫૦.૬	૫૯.૬	૪૧.૫	૪૮.૩	૫૮.૪	૪૦.૧	૬૬.૭	૭૪.૦	૫૯.૨
૧૫	મહારાષ્ટ્ર	૬૫.૭	૭૪.૩	૫૭.૦	૬૩.૨	૭૨.૨	૫૪.૧	૮૦.૩	૮૬.૧	૭૪.૧
૧૬	મણિપુર	૭૭.૪	૮૨.૧	૭૨.૭	૭૫.૯	૮૦.૮	૭૧.૧	૮૭.૭	૯૧.૬	૮૩.૯
૧૭	મેઘાલય	૭૪.૫	૭૫.૫	૭૩.૫	૭૧.૦	૭૨.૨	૬૯.૮	૯૧.૩	૯૨.૩	૯૦.૩
૧૮	મિઝોરમ	૯૧.૫	૯૩.૬	૮૯.૫	૮૪.૫	૮૬.૬	૮૦.૨	૯૭.૯	૯૮.૪	૯૭.૫
૧૯	નાગાલેંડ	૮૦.૦	૮૩.૭	૭૬.૯	૭૬.૦	૭૯.૫	૭૨.૪	૯૨.૬	૯૪.૬	૯૦.૬
૨૦	ઓરિસ્સા	૫૨.૨	૬૩.૭	૪૧.૨	૫૧.૧	૬૫.૭	૩૯.૯	૬૯.૧	૭૭.૭	૬૦.૫
૨૧	પંજાબ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
૨૨	રાજસ્થાન	૫૨.૮	૬૭.૬	૩૭.૩	૫૧.૭	૬૬.૭	૩૬.૧	૬૯.૦	૭૧.૦	૫૫.૬
૨૩	સિક્કિમ	૭૯.૭	૮૫.૦	૭૪.૩	૭૭.૫	૮૩.૨	૭૧.૪	૮૯.૨	૬૨.૯	૮૫.૬
૨૪	તમિલનાડુ	૫૪.૩	૬૧.૮	૪૬.૮	૫૧.૩	૫૯.૦	૪૩.૬	૬૯.૧	૭૫.૪	૬૨.૭

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૨૫	ત્રિપુરા	૭૯.૧	૮૬.૪	૭૧.૬	૭૮.૪	૮૬.૦	૭૦.૭	૬૨.૨	૬૪.૮	૬૬.૭
૨૬	ઉત્તર પ્રદેશ	૫૫.૭	૬૭.૧	૪૩.૭	૫૪.૫	૬૬.૨	૪૨.૩	૬૭.૦	૭૪.૮	૫૮.૦
૨૭	ઉતરાખંડ	૭૩.૯	૮૩.૬	૬૩.૯	૭૨.૪	૮૨.૫	૬૨.૦	૮૮.૩	૯૩.૭	૮૨.૬
૨૮	પશ્ચિમ બંગાળ	૫૭.૯	૬૮.૨	૪૭.૭	૫૬.૭	૬૭.૨	૪૬.૨	૭૧.૨	૭૮.૪	૬૪.૦
૨૯	આંદોબાર નિકોબાર	૭૫.૬	૮૦.૯	૬૯.૯	૭૪.૨	૭૯.૮	૬૮.૨	૮૫.૨	૮૮.૦	૬૨.૬
૩૦	ચંદીગઢ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
૩૧	દાદરા અને નગર હવેલી	૬૧.૯	૭૩.૬	૫૦.૩	૫૮.૫	૭૦.૮	૪૬.૩	૭૯.૫	૮૮.૦	૭૧.૧
૩૨	દમણ અને દીવ	૭૮.૮	૮૬.૨	૭૧.૨	૭૯.૬	૮૭.૫	૭૧.૭	૭૮.૦	૮૫.૦	૭૦.૭
૩૩	દિલ્હી	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
૩૪	લક્ષદ્દીપ	૯૧.૭	૯૫.૭	૮૭.૮	૯૧.૫	૯૪.૭	૮૮.૩	૯૧.૮	૯૬.૦	૮૭.૬
૩૫	પૉડિચેરી	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ભારત	**૫૯.૦**	**૬૮.૫**	**૪૯.૪**	**૫૬.૯**	**૬૬.૮**	**૪૬.૯**	**૭૬.૮**	**૮૩.૨**	**૭૦.૩**

Source: Statistical profile of Scheduled tribes in India 2013

ઉપરોક્ત કોષ્ટક ઉપરથી સ્પષ્ટ થાય છે કે ભારતમાં રાજ્યવાર જોતા આદિવાસી સ્ત્રી અને પુરુષોમાં ગ્રામિણ અને શહેરી વિસ્તારોમાં કુલ સાક્ષરતા દરનું પ્રમાણ સૌથી વધુ મિઝોરમમાં ૯૧.૫% છે. જ્યારે કેન્દ્રશાસિત પ્રદેશમાં સૌથી વધુ કુલ સાક્ષરતા દરનું પ્રમાણ લક્ષદ્દીપમાં ૯૧.૭% છે. બીજી તરફ જોતા ભારતના રાજ્યોમાં આદિવાસીઓમાં સૌથી ઓછો કુલ સાક્ષરતા દર આંધ્રપ્રદેશમાં ૪૯.૨% છે. જ્યારે કેન્દ્રશાસિત પ્રદેશમાં સૌથી ઓછો કુલ સાક્ષરતા દર દાદરા અને નગર હવેલીમાં ૬૧.૯% છે. ઉક્ત માહિતી પરથી એવુ પણ સ્પષ્ટ થાય છે કે આદિવાસી સમુદાયમાં દરેક રાજ્ય તથા કેન્દ્રશાસિત પ્રદેશમાં પુરુષની સરખામણીએ સ્ત્રી સાક્ષરતા દર ખુબજ નીચો રહ્યો છે.

આદિવાસી સમુદાયમાં શિક્ષણ થકી આવેલ પરિવર્તનો :

આજનો આદિવાસી સમુદાય શિક્ષણના મહત્વને સમજયો છે. તેઓ જાણે છે કે જ્ઞાનનો મહત્વનો સ્ત્રોત શિક્ષણ છે. અને આધુનિક યુગ શિક્ષણનો યુગ છે. તેથી તેઓ વધુ ને વધુ શિક્ષણ લેવામાં સક્ષમ થયા છે. આદિવાસી સમુદાયમાં શિક્ષણનું પ્રમાણ સતત વધતુ જોવા મળે છે. ૨૦૦૧માં ભારતમાં આદિવાસી સમુદાયમાં શિક્ષણનું પ્રમાણ ૪૭.૧૦% હતુ. તે વધીને ૨૦૧૧માં ૫૮.૯૬% થયુ છે. જેથી કહી શકાય કે આદિવાસીઓમાં શિક્ષણના પ્રમાણમાં વધારો થયો છે. અંતરિયાળ ગ્રામીણ વિસ્તારમાં પણ આદિવાસીઓ પોતાના બાળકોને નજીકની શાળા અને આશ્રમશાળાઓમાં શિક્ષણ માટે મોકલે છે. આદિવાસી વિસ્તારમાં આદિવાસીઓ માટે ખાસ શૈક્ષણિક વ્યવસ્થા ઉભી કરવામાં આવી છે. જેમ કે આશ્રમશાળાઓ, ઉત્તર-બુનીયાદી શાળાઓ, કુમાર-કન્યા છાત્રાલયો, આદર્શ નિવાસી શાળાઓ, સરસ્વતી સાઈકલ યોજના, બુકબેંક યોજના વગેરે. ઉપરાંત આદિવાસી શિક્ષણ ઉત્કર્ષ માટે રાજય સરકાર દ્વારા બાલવાડી, આશ્રમશાળાઓ, એકલવ્ય વિધાલય, સરકારી છાત્રાલયો અને ડ્રાય હોસ્ટેલ શરૂ કર્યા છે. જેનો પુરતો લાભ આદિવાસીઓએ પુરતો લાભ મેળવ્યો છે.

આદિવાસીઓના શૈક્ષણિક વિકાસમાં આશ્રમશાળાઓ અને છાત્રાલયોની મહત્વની ભૂમિકા રહી છે. આજે પણ તેઓ તેનો પુરતો લાભ મેળવીને આગળ આવે છે. રાજયની સ્વૈચ્છિક સંસ્થાઓમાં પંચમહાલમાં ભીલ સેવા મંડળ, બનાસકાંઠાની લોક નિકેતન સંસ્થા, સાબરકાંઠામાં આદિવાસી સેવા સમિતિ, વડોદરામાં શ્રી વડોદરા જીલ્લા પછાત સેવા મંડળ, ભરૂચમાં આદિજાતિ સેવા સમિતિ, સુરતમાં રાનીપરજ સેવા સમિતિ, વેડછી આશ્રમ અને હળપતિ સેવા સંઘ, વલસાડમાં દક્ષિણ ગુજરાત પછાત સેવા મંડળ અને ડાંગમાં સ્વરાજ આશ્રમની કામગીરી મહત્વની છે.

આશ્રમ શાળાઓમાં પ્રાથમિક-માધ્યમિક શિક્ષણ મેળવ્યા પછી ઉચ્ય અભ્યાસ માટે રાજયની બધીજ યુનિવર્સિટીઓમાં આદિવાસીઓનું નોંધપાત્ર પ્રમાણ જોઇ શકાય છે. હવેના સમયમાં ટેકનીકલ, આઈ.ટી.આઈ, પોલીટેકનીક, ડેન્ટલ, મેડીકલ, ફીઝીઓથેરાપી, નર્સિંગ, કોમ્પ્યુટર, આઈ.ટી, બી.બી.એ, એમ.બી.એ, બી.સી.એ, એમ.સી.એ, ફાઈન આર્ટસ વગેરે શૈક્ષણિક ક્ષેત્રમાં આદિવાસીઓ ઉચ્ય શિક્ષણ મેળવે છે. અને પોતાની કારકિર્દી બનાવે છે. જે માટે તેઓ પોતાના વતનથી દુર શહેરોમાં હોસ્ટેલોમાં રહીને ઉચ્ય અભ્યાસ કરે છે.

અત્યાર સુધી આદિવાસી સમાજ પરંપરાગત ખેતી, પશુપાલન, શિકાર કરવો, ઉધોગ-ગૃહ ઉધોગ અને મજુરી જેવા વ્યવસાયો સાથે સંકળાયેલો હતો. પરંતુ વર્તમાન સમયમાં તેઓ પોતાની

રીતે આગળ આવી સારૂ શિક્ષણ મેળવીને સરકારી નોકરીઓ તરફ વળ્યા છે. જેમાં તેમને સરકારની અનામતની નીતિ ખુબજ સહાયક બની સભ્ય સમાજ સમક્ષ તેઓ સરકારી ઓફીસોમાં વર્ગ-૧ અને વર્ગ-૨ના ઘણા સ્થાનો પર અસરકારક કાર્ય કરતા જોવા મળે છે. ટેકનીકલ શિક્ષણ મેળવેલ આદિવાસીઓએ ઔધોગિક ક્ષેત્રમાં પોતાના કાર્યનો પ્રારંભ કર્યો છે. રિલાયન્સ, એલ એન્ડ ટી, જી.એસ.એફ.સી જેવા પ્રતિષ્ઠિત ઔધોગિક સંગઠનોમાં ખુબજ કાર્યક્ષમ રીતે તેઓ કાર્ય કરી રહ્યા છે. જેના પરિણામે અનેક આદિવાસીઓને કંપની તરફથી વિદેશમાં જવાની પણ તક મળી છે. એટલે કે આજે આદિવાસી સમાજનો એક સાપેક્ષ રીતે નાના વર્ગ વિદેશ સાથે પણ જોડાયેલ જોવા મળે છે. પોતાની શૈક્ષણિક યોગ્યતા પ્રમાણે આદિવાસીઓનો અન્ય વ્યવસાયો અને બજારો સાથેનો સંપર્ક પણ વધ્યો છે. શહેરમાં અને નાના ગામોમાં પણ આદિવાસી ભાઇઓએ જરૂરિયાત મુજબ પોતાના ધંધાઓ શરૂ કર્યા છે. જેમકે દુકાન, બ્યુટી પાર્લર, વીમા એજન્ટ, કોન્ટ્રાકટર, ઝેરોક્ષ, મોબાઇલ શોપ વગેરે. ગામડામાંથી શહેરમાં મજુરી માટે આવેલો આદિવાસી થોડા વર્ષોમાં કોન્ટ્રાકટર થઇ જતો જોવા મળે છે.

આધુનિક શિક્ષણ , વ્યવસાય અને સ્થળાંતર, ઉધ્યોગીકરણ-શહેરીકરણ, વાહન વ્યવહાર અને સંદેશા વ્યવહાર, સંચાર માધ્યમો વગેરે પરીબળોના લીઘે આજના આદિવાસીઓની જીવનશૈલીમાં બદલાવ જોઇ શકાય છે. શહેરના આદિવાસી સમાજે તો સભ્ય સમાજની જીવનશૈલી અપનાવી છે. ગામડાના આદિવાસીઓના જીવન પણ બદલાયા છે. શિક્ષણના કારણે રહેઠાણની ઢબ બદલાઇ છે. નવા બનતા મકાનોની રચના બદલાઇ છે, ઘરનું ફર્નીયર બદલાયુ છે. આદિવાસીઓના મધ્યમ કક્ષાના ગામોમાં સોસાયટીઓ બની છે. જેમાં આદિવાસી કુટુંબ રહે છે. એટલે કે તેઓ ફળિયામાં રહેતા હતા ત્યાંથી સોસાયટીઓમાં રહેવા ગયા છે. તેમના ઘરમાં ટી.વી, ફ્રીઝ, ટુ-વ્હીલર એ સામાન્ય જરૂરિયાત બન્યા છે. વધુ આવક અને જરૂરિયાત મુજબ તેઓમાં કોમ્પ્યુટર, ફોર-વ્હીલર વગેરેનું પ્રમાણ પણ વધતુ જાય છે. તેમજ વહીવટી અધિકારીઓ અને સ્વૈચ્છિક સંગઠનોના કાર્યકરો પહેલા આદિવાસી પ્રજાને ગમે તે સમજાવી શકતા હતા. પરંતુ હવે શિક્ષણના કારણે ગામડાઓમાં આદિવાસીઓ પણ જાગૃત થયા છે. તેઓ અધિકારીઓ અને સંસ્થાના કાર્યકર્તાઓ પાસે વિકાસના કાર્યો વિશે વિગતે જવાબ માંગે છે. કામ ન થાય તો વિરોધ પણ કરે છે. ભ્રષ્ટાચાર અંગેની ફરિયાદો અને વિરોધો તેઓ સામુહિક રીતે બહાર આવીને કરતા થયા છે.

આમ, તાજેતરના સમયમાં આદિવાસીઓમાં શિક્ષણ, વ્યવસાય, વાહન-વ્યવહાર, સંદેશા-વ્યવહાર, કાયદા-કાનુન વગેરે પરીબળોના લીધે ઝડપથી જાગૃતિ વઘતી જાય છે. શિક્ષણના કારણે તેઓનુ આંતરિક સબંઘોનું નેટવર્ક ખુબજ મજબુત અને અસરકારક રીતે કામ કરે છે. તેઓ પોતાના અલગ મંડલો રચે છે, નવા સેલ ઉભા કરે છે. પોતાના હકો વિશે એકબીજાને જાણકારી આપે છે. અને સરકારી લાભો લે છે અને અપાવે છે. આમ, તેઓ સમાજ જીવનના દરેક ક્ષેત્રમાં આગળ આવ્યા છે. અને તેમનો સર્વાંગી વિકાસ થયો છે.

ઉપસંહાર :

આદિવાસી સમુદાયમાં શિક્ષણના સ્તરમાં ધીમો વધારો જોવા મળે છે. પરંતુ તે ભારતની સરખામણીમાં નીચો રહ્યો છે. તેથી આદિવાસીઓની આર્થિક તેમજ સામાજીક સ્થિતિમાં સુધારો કરવા માટે તથા વૈશ્વિકિકરણના પ્રવાહ સાથે તાલ મિલાવવા માટે માત્ર શિક્ષણ જ મહત્વનું અંગ બની રહે છે. તેથી આદિવાસી સમુદાયમાં વઘુને વઘુ શિક્ષણનો ફેલાવો થાય અને શિક્ષણનુ સ્તર ઉંચુ આવે એ પ્રકારની સરકારે શિક્ષણની નિતી ઘડવી જોઈએ. આદિવાસીઓમાં ગરીબી, બેકારીની સ્થિતિ ચિંતાજનક છે. તેથી આદિવાસીઓને સારુ શિક્ષણ તથા વ્યવસાયલક્ષી ઉચ્ચ શિક્ષણ પ્રાપ્ત થાય તે ખુબજ જરૂરી છે.

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ભારતીય વીમા ઉધ્યોગ અને બજાર વિકાસ વિશ્લેષણ

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પ્રસ્તાવના

ભારતના વીમા ઉધોગમાં 57 વીમા કંપનીઓનો સમાવેશ થાય છે, જેમાંથી 24 જીવન વીમા વ્યવસાયમાં છે અને 33 બિન-જીવન વીમા કંપનીઓ છે. જીવન વીમા કંપની ઓમાં જીવન વીમા નિગમ (એલઆઇસી) એકમાત્ર જાહેર ક્ષેત્રની કંપની છે. તે સિવાય જીવન સિવાયની વીમાદાતાઓમાં જાહેર ક્ષેત્રના છ વીમાદાતાઓ છે. આ ઉપરાંત, એકમાત્ર રાષ્ટ્રીય રી-ઇન્સ્યુરર છે, એટલે કે, ભારતીય વીમા નિગમ (જી.આઈ.સી.). ભારતીય વીમા બજારના અન્ય હિસ્સેદારોમાં એજન્ટો (વ્યક્તિગત અને કોર્પોરેટ), દલાલો, સર્વેક્ષણો અને આરોગ્ય વીમા દાવાની સેવા આપતા તૃતીય-પક્ષ સંચાલકોનો સમાવેશ થાય છે.

ભારતમાં વીમા ક્ષેત્ર

ભારતમાં વીમા ઉધોગમાં છેલ્લા દાયકામાં મોટી સંખ્યામાં અધતન ઉત્પાદનોની રજૂઆત સાથે મોટી વૃદ્ધિ જોવા મળી છે. આનાથી સકારાત્મક અને સ્વસ્થ પરિણામની આકરી સ્પર્ધા થઇ છે.

ભારતમાં વીમા ક્ષેત્ર તેની અર્થવ્યવસ્થાની સુખાકારીમાં ગતિશીલ ભૂમિકા ભજવે છે. તે વ્યક્તિઓમાં બચત માટેની તકોમાં નોંધપાત્ર વધારો કરે છે, તેમના ભાવિની રક્ષા કરે છે અને વીમા ક્ષેત્રને ભંડોળના વિશાળ પૂલ બનાવવામાં મદદ કરે છે.

આ ભંડોળની સહાયથી વીમા ક્ષેત્ર મૂડી બજારોમાં ખૂબ ફાળો આપે છે, ત્યાં ભારત માં માળખાકીય સુવિધાઓનો મોટો વિકાસ થાય છે.

ભારતીય વીમા ક્ષેત્ર

ભારતીય વીમા ક્ષેત્ર મૂળભૂત રીતે જીવન વીમા અને બિન-જીવન વીમા – બે વર્ગોમાં વહેંચાયેલું છે. બિન-જીવન વીમા ક્ષેત્રને સામાન્ય વીમા તરીકે પણ ઓળખવામાં આવે છે. લાઇફ ઇન્સ્યુરન્સ અને નોન-લાઇફ ઇન્સ્યુરન્સ બંને IRDAI (ઇન્શ્યોરન્સ રેગ્યુલેટરી એન્ડ ડેવલપમેન્ટ ઓથોરિટી ઓફ ઇન્ડિયા) દ્વારા સંચાલિત છે.

IRDA (ઇન્શ્યોરન્સ રેગ્યુલેટરી એન્ડ ડેવલપમેન્ટ ઓથોરિટી) ની ભૂમિકા ભારતના સમગ્ર વીમા ક્ષેત્રની સંપૂર્ણ દેખરેખ રાખવાની છે અને તે બધા વીમા ગ્રાહક અધિકારના કસ્ટોડિયનની (કાયદાની દ્રષ્ટિએ કબજો ધરાવનાર) જેમ કાર્ય કરે છે. આ કારણ છે કે તમામ

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વીમાદાતાઓએ IRDAIના નિયમો અને નિયમોનું પાલન કરવું પડશે.

Life Insurance Business Performance:	2016-17		2017-18	
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector
Premium Underwritten (Rs in Crores)	300487.36	117989.26	318223.20	140586.24
New Policies Issued (in Lakhs)	201.32	63.24	213.38	68.59
Number of Offices	4897	6057	4908	6204
Benefits Paid (Rs in Crores)	69463.00	142898.13	81235.59	166876.88
Individual Death Claims (Number of Policies)	768396	110107	739082	108904
Individual Death Claims Amount Paid (Rs in Cr)	10585.53	326509	10747.53	3876.29
Group Death Claims (Number of lives)	290938	429308	284675	481125
Group Death Claims Amount Paid (Rs in Cr)	2995.61	3239.56	3536.20	408042
Individual Death Claims (Figures in percent of policies)	98.31	93.72	98.04	95.24
Group Death Claims (Figures in percent of lives covered)	99.73	99.03	99.80	99.20
No. of Grievances reported during the year	30784	90063	77184	77183
Grievances resolved during the year	30784	90751	77184	77229

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ભારતમાં વીમા ક્ષેત્રમાં કુલ 57 વીમા કંપનીઓનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. જેમાંથી 24 કંપની ઓ જીવન વીમા પ્રદાતા છે અને બાકીની 33 જીવન વીમા વીમા કંપનીઓ છે. જેમાંથી જાહેર ક્ષેત્રની સાત કંપનીઓ છે.

જીવન વીમા કંપનીઓ વ્યક્તિઓના જીવનને કવરેજ પ્રદાન કરે છે, જ્યારે બિનજીવન વીમા કંપનીઓ મુસાફરી, આરોગ્ય, અમારી કાર અને બાઇક અને ઘર વીમા જેવા આપણા રોજિંદા જીવનમાં કવરેજ આપે છે. ફક્ત આ જ નહીં, પરંતુ જીવન-વીમા વીમા કંપનીઓ આપણા ઓધોગિક ઉપકરણો માટે પણ કવરેજ પ્રદાન કરે છે. આપણા ખેડુતોનો પાક વીમો, મોબાઇલ માટે ગેજેટ વીમો, પાળતુ પ્રાણી વીમો વગેરે એ કેટલીક સામાન્ય વીમા પેદાશો છે જે ભારતની સામાન્ય વીમા કંપનીઓ દ્વારા ઉપલબ્ધ કરાઈ છે. પરંતુ, સામાન્ય વીમા કંપનીઓ વ્યક્તિઓને શુદ્ધ જોખમ આવરી લેવામાં અનિચ્છા રાખે છે.

Life Insurance Performance

SOURCE: IRDA Annual Report

ઉપરોક્ત કોષ્ટકમાંથી તે જોવા મળે છે જાહેર ક્ષેત્રમાં વ્યક્તિગત મૃત્યુ દાવાઓમાં નીતિઓની ટકાવારીનો વિકાસ દર સરેરાશ મૂલ્ય 67789.2 છે અને પ્રમાણભૂત વિચલન મૂલ્ય 22056.75 છે અને સહ-તફાવત 32.53726 છે અને ત્યારબાદ કમ્પાઉન્ડ વાર્ષિક વૃદ્ધિ દર નકારાત્મક મૂલ્ય –0.01976 છે. ખાનગી ક્ષેત્ર દ્વારા સરેરાશ મૂલ્ય 158916.2 છે અને માનક વિચલન મૂલ્ય 87065.18 છે અને સહ-વેરિએન્સ નકારાત્મક મૂલ્ય 54.78685 છે અને તે પછી સંયુક્ત વાર્ષિક વૃદ્ધિ દર નકારાત્મક મૂલ્ય છે –0.23224 અને તે પછી જાહેર ક્ષેત્રમાં જૂથ મૃત્યુ દાવાઓમાં નીતિના ટકાની વૃદ્ધિ દર સરેરાશ મૂલ્ય 67898 છે અને માનક વિચલન મૂલ્ય 22165.69 છે અને સહ-વેરિએન્સ 32.64557 છે અને પછી કમ્પાઉન્ડ વાર્ષિક વૃદ્ધિ દર નકારાત્મક મૂલ્ય છે –0.02101 ત્યારબાદ ખાનગી ક્ષેત્રનો સરેરાશ મૂલ્ય 159012 છે અને માનક વિચલન મૂલ્ય 85962.83 છે અને સહ-વેરિએન્સ નકારાત્મક મૂલ્ય છે 54.06059 અને તે પછી કમ્પાઉન્ડ વાર્ષિક વૃદ્ધિ દર નકારાત્મક મૂલ્ય –0.23189 છે

ભારતમાં વીમા ક્ષેત્રનો ભૂતકાળ

ભારતીય વીમા ક્ષેત્રના ઇતિહાસમાં, એક દાયકા પહેલા એલઆઈસી એકમાત્ર જીવન વીમા પ્રદાન કરનાર હતું. રાષ્ટ્રીય વીમા, યુનાઇટેડ ઇન્ડિયા વીમા, ઓરિએન્ટલ અને ન્યૂ ઇન્ડિયા ઇન્સ્યોરન્સ જેવી જાહેર ક્ષેત્રની અન્ય કંપનીઓએ બિન-જીવન વીમો પૂરો પાડ્યો છે અથવા ભારતમાં તેને સામાન્ય વીમો કહેવાય.

જો કે, નવી ખાનગી ક્ષેત્રની કંપનીઓની રજૂઆત સાથે, વર્ષ 2000 માં ભારતમાં વીમા ક્ષેત્રે ખાનગીકરણ કરવામાં આવ્યું. હાલમાં, 24 જીવન વીમા કંપનીઓ અને 30 બિન-જીવન વીમા કંપનીઓ ભારતમાં આવેલ છે.

પરંતુ, ઘણી વીમા કંપનીઓ છે જેઓ ભારતમાં જીવન વીમા અને બિન-જીવન વીમા ક્ષેત્ર એમ બંને શરૂ કરવા માટે IRDAIની મંજૂરીઓની રાહ જોઈ રહી છે.

ભારતમાં વીમા ક્ષેત્રનું વર્તમાન

હાલમાં ભારતમાં LIC એક માત્ર જાહેર ક્ષેત્રની વીમા કંપની છે. વીમા ક્ષેત્ર અને શેર માર્કેટ એમ બનેમાં યોગદાન ઘરાવતી સરકાર શાસિત કંપની છે. આ ઉપરાંત ભારતમાં એગ્રિકલ્ચર ઇન્સ્યુરન્સ કંપની લિમિટેડ કંપની આવેલ છે જે પાક વીમો અને ભારતની ખાધ નિકસોને ઘિરાણ પૂરું પડે છે. આ ઉપરાંત અન્ય ખાનગી વીમા કંપનીઓ આવેલ છે જેમને ભારતમાં પોતાના વીમા વ્યવસાયને શરૂ કરવા માટે વિદેશી વીમા કંપનીઓ સાથે સંયુક્ત સાહસ કર્યું છે. વિદેશી બજારો સાથેના સહયોગથી ભારતમાં વીમા ક્ષેત્ર ઊયા શેર માર્કેટ સાથે વિકસિત થયું છે. ભારતે 2000 માં વીમા ક્ષેત્રની ખાનગી કંપનીઓને મંજૂરી આપી હતી અને એફડીઆઇ પર મર્યાદા 26% કરી હતી, જે 2014 માં વધારીને 49% કરી દેવામાં આવી છે.

ભારતમાં વીમા બજારનું કદ

વીમો લેવાની સરકારની નીતિએ ધીરે ધીરે દેશમાં વીમા પ્રવેશ અને વીમા યોજનાઓ ના પ્રસારને આગળ ઘપાવ્યો છે.

S p e c i a l I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l O n l i n e C o n f e r e n c e
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નાણાકીય વર્ષ ૨૦ (સપ્ટેમ્બર 2019 સુધી) ભારતમાં બિન-જીવન વીમા કંપનીઓનો કુલ સીધો પ્રીમિયમ 410.71 બિલિયન (US$ 5.87 billion) ની સપાટીએ પહોંચ્યો છે, જે 14.47 ટકા વાર્ષિક વૃદ્ધિ દર્શાવે છે. ભારતમાં એકંદરે વીમા પ્રવેશ (જીડીપીના ટકા તરીકે પ્રીમિયમ) 2001 માં 2.71 ટકાની સરખામણીએ 2017 માં 3.69 ટકા પર પહોંચી ગયો છે.

નાણાકીય વર્ષ 19 માં નવા જીવન વીમા વ્યવસાયનું પ્રીમિયમ વાર્ષિક ધોરણે 10.73 ટકા વધીને રૂ. 2.15 ટ્રિલિયન (US$ 30.7 billion) થયું છે. નાણાકીય વર્ષ 20 માં (જુલાઇ 2019 સુધી) નોન-લાઇફ ઇન્સ્યુરન્સ કંપનીઓના કુલ ડાયરેક્ટ પ્રીમિયમ $ 5.7 બિલિયન યુએસ ડોલર પર પહોંચ્યા, જે વાર્ષિક ધોરણે વૃદ્ધિ દર 16.65 ટકા દર્શાવે છે.

બિન-જીવન વીમા બજારમાં ખાનગી ક્ષેત્રની કંપનીઓનો બજાર હિસ્સો નાણાકીય વર્ષ 2013 માં 13.12 ટકાથી વધીને નાણાકીય વર્ષ 20 (એપ્રિલ 2019 સુધી) માં 55.70 ટકા થયો છે.

રોકાણો અને તાજેતરના વિકાસ

ભારતીય વીમા ક્ષેત્રમાં કેટલાક મોટા રોકાણો અને વિકાસ નીચે મુજબ છે.

❖ ·બિન-જીવન વીમા કંપનીઓએ એપ્રિલથી ફેબ્રુઆરી 2019-20ના તેમના સામૂહિક પ્રીમિયમમાં 14 ટકાનો વધારો કર્યો છે.

❖ ·નવેમ્બર 2019 માં, એરટેલ એ ભારતી એએક્સએ લાઇફ સાથે ભાગીદારી કરીને વીમા કવચ સાથે પ્રિપેઇડ બંડલ લોન્ચ કર્યું હતું.

❖ ·સપ્ટેમ્બર 2019 માં, કોમ્પિટિશન કમિશન ઓફ ઇન્ડિયા (સીસીઆઇ) એ એસબીઆઇ જનરલ ઇન્સ્યુરન્સમાં શેરના સંપાદનને મંજૂરી આપી હતી.

❖ ·નવેમ્બર 2018 સુધીમાં, એચડીએફસી એર્ગો આશરે 2,600 કરોડ (યુએસ $ 370.05 મિલિયન) ના મૂલ્યાંકન પર એપોલો મ્યુનિક સ્વાસ્થ્ય વીમો મેળવવા માટે અદ્યતન ચર્ચામાં છે.

❖ ·ભારતનું અગ્રણી મંડળ બોમ્બે સ્ટોક એક્સચેંજ (બીએસઇ) એ નવા વિતરણ વિનિમય મંચ દ્વારા દેશમાં એક મજબૂત વીમા વિતરણ નેટવર્ક બનાવવા માટે એબિક્સ ઇન્ક સાથે સંયુક્ત સાહસ સ્થાપશે.

વીમા ક્ષેત્રે સરકારી પહેલ

❖ કેન્દ્રીય બજેટ 2019-20 મુજબ વીમા મધ્યસ્થીઓ માટે 100 ટકા વિદેશી સીધા રોકાણ (એફડીઆઇ) ની મંજૂરી.

❖ સપ્ટેમ્બર 2018 માં, 100 મિલિયનથી વધુ સંવેદનશીલ પરિવારોને 5,00,000 રૂપિયા (7,723 ડોલર) સુધીનું કવરેજ આપવા આયુષ્માન ભારત હેઠળ રાષ્ટ્રીય આરોગ્ય સંરક્ષણ યોજના શરૂ કરવામાં આવી હતી. આ યોજનાથી ભારતમાં આરોગ્ય વીમાના પ્રવેશમાં 34 ટકાથી 50 ટકાનો વધારો થવાની ધારણા છે.

❖ 2017-18માં પ્રધાનમંત્રી ફાસલ બિમા યોજના (પીએમએફબીવાય) હેઠળ 47.9 મિલિયનથી વધુ ખેડૂતોને લાભ મળ્યો હતો.

❖ ઇન્શ્યોરન્સ રેગ્યુલેટરી એન્ડ ડેવલપમેન્ટ ઓથોરિટી ઓફ ઇન્ડિયા (આઈઆરડીએઆઇ) એ ભારતની વીમા કંપનીઓ માટે ફરીથી ડિઝાઇન કરેલી પ્રારંભિક જાહેર ઓફર (આઇપીઓ) માર્ગદર્શિકા જારી કરવાની યોજના બનાવી છે, જે આઇપીઓ રૂટ દ્વારા ઇક્વિટીને ડાઇ-વસ્ટ કરવા માગે છે.

❖ આઇઆરડીએઆઇએ બેન્કોને યોગ્ય પાત્ર રોકાણકારોના પૂલને વિસ્તૃત કરવા માટે, ઇન્સ્યુરર્સને(વિમાદાતા) વધારાના બોન્ડ્સમાં 10 ટકા સુધી રોકાણ કરવાની મંજૂરી આપી છે, જે તેમની પ્રથમ સ્તરની મૂડી વધારવા માટે બેન્કો દ્વારા જારી કરવામાં આવે છે.

ભારતમાં વીમા ક્ષેત્રનું ભવિષ્ય

આવકના વધારા અને ખરીદ શક્તિના વધારાની વૃદ્ધિ તેમજ ઘરગથ્થુ બચત સાથે, ભારતમાં વીમા ક્ષેત્ર ભારતીય બજારમાં પ્રોડક્ટ ઇનોવેશન, મલ્ટિ-ડિસ્ટ્રિબ્યુશન, વધુ સારા દાવાઓનું વ્યવસ્થાપન અને નિયમનકારી વલણો જેવા ઉભરતા વલણો રજૂ કરશે.

ભાવિ જીવન વીમા ઉદ્યોગ માટે નિયમનકારી માળખામાં અનેક ફેરફારો સાથે આશાસ્પદ લાગે છે, જે ઉદ્યોગ દ્વારા તેના વ્યવસાયનું સંચાલન કરે છે અને તેના ગ્રાહકો સાથે સંકળાય છે તે રીતે વધુ પરિવર્તન થશે

2020 સુધીમાં એકંદરે વીમા ઉદ્યોગ 280 અબજ યુએસ ડોલર પહોંચવાની અપેક્ષા છે. દેશમાં જીવન વીમા ઉદ્યોગ આગામી ત્રણથી પાંચ વર્ષ માટે વાર્ષિક ધોરણ 12-15 ટકાનો વૃદ્ધિ કરશે.

વસ્તી વિષયક પરિબળો, જેમ કે વધતી મધ્યમ વર્ગ, યુવાન વીમાપાત્ર વસ્તી અને સુરક્ષા અને નિવૃત્તિ યોજનાની જરૂરિયાતની વધતી જાગૃતિ,ભારતીય જીવન વીમાના વિકાસને ટેકો આપશે.

સમીક્ષા

ભારતમાં વીમા ક્ષેત્રને વીમા કવચ વધારવા માટે ખોલવામાં આવ્યું હતું, પરંતુ લોકો ને વીમાના મહત્વ વિશે જાગૃત ન કરવામાં આવે ત્યાં સુધી તે લક્ષ્ય પ્રાપ્ત કરી શકાતું નથી. એવું જોવા મળ્યું છે કે ભારતમાં વીમા પોલિસી રોકાણકારો કર બચાવવાના હેતુ માટે ખરીદ તા હોય છે, રક્ષણ માટે નહીં. આપણા દેશના વીમા ક્ષેત્રનું આપણા દેશના આર્થિક વિકાસ માં નોંધપાત્ર યોગદાન છે. કારણ કે તે માળખાગત વિકાસ માટે લાંબા ગાળાના ભંડોળ પૂરું પાડે છે અને દેશની જોખમ લેવાની ક્ષમતાને મજબૂત કરવામાં મદદ કરે છે. ડિરેગ્યુલેશન સમયગાળા દરમિયાન, મોટી સંખ્યામાં ખાનગી વીમાદાતાઓના ઉદ્ભવને કારણે, વીમા પ્રવેશ અને વીમાની ધનતા, જીવન-વીમા અને બિન-જીવન વીમા વ્યવસાય બંનેમાં નોંધ પાત્ર વધારો થયો છે.

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ભારતમાં COVID-19 વૈશ્વિક મહામારીની રાસાયણિક ઉદ્યોગો પર અસર

SONALKUMARI Y. MANGELA

સારાંશ

વૈશ્વિક સ્તરે રાસાયણિક ઉદ્યોગો ખૂબ જ મહત્વ છે. તેમજ ભારતમાં પણ રાસાયણ ઉદ્યોગો નો એટલો જ પ્રવર્તમાન સમયમાં વૈશ્વિક મહામારી. મહત્વ છેCOVID-19 એ વિવિધ સમસ્યાઓ જન્માવી છે. અન્ય ઉદ્યોગોના સહાયક ઉદ્યોગ તરીકે રાસાયણિક ઉદ્યોગો પર તેની અસર થઈ છે. supply chain અટકી જવાથી રાસાયણિક ઉદ્યોગો ના ઉત્પાદન પ્રક્રિયા પણ અટકી છે. ઉત્પાદન પ્રક્રિયા બંધ થવાથી શ્રમીકોને આવકના પ્રાપ્ત ન જેથી બીજા દેશો. માટે ભારતે રાસાયણિક ક્ષેત્રે સ્વનિર્ભર બનવાની જરૂર છે. થવાથી તેઓ વતન પાછા ફરી રહ્યા છે. પર અવલંબિત રહેવું પડે નહીં

પ્રસ્તાવના

રસાયણ ઉદ્યોગો ભારતના અર્થવ્યવસ્થાનો ખૂબ જ મહત્વપૂર્ણ ઘટક છે. રાસાયણિક ઉદ્યોગો એક અન્ય ઉદ્યોગો. જેમકે. ના ઉત્પાદન પ્રક્રિયામાં મહત્વનો ફાળો છે, કૃષિ ને લગતા ઉદ્યોગો, કાપડ, ખાદ્ય, ગતિ ચિત્ર, પેકેજીંગ, સૌંદર્ય પ્રસાધન, સ્વાસ્થ્ય સંબંધિત તથા ઓટો ઉદ્યોગો માટે રાસાયણિક ઉદ્યોગો માટે સહાયક રાસાયણ નું ઉત્પાદન કરવામાં આવે છે જેથી રાસાયણિક ઉપયોગોનું વૈશ્વિક સ્તરે મહત્વ વધ્યું છે. પ્રવર્તમાન સમયમાં ઉદ્ભવેલી સમસ્યા. તેન. કોરોનાવાયરસ ની વિશ્વવ્યાપી મહામારી વિશ્વના દેશોની અર્થવ્યવસ્થાને અસ્તવ્યસ્ત કરી દીધી છે ની અસર ભારતના અર્થતંત્ર પર પણ જોવા મળી રહી છે ત્યારે દેશના મહત્ત્વના ઉદ્યોગ તરીકે રાસાયણિક ઉદ્યોગો પર તેની કેવી અસર થઈ તે અંગેનો અભ્યાસ અહીં કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.

રાસાયણિક ઉદ્યોગનો અર્થ

રસાયણનો અર્થ

રસાયણ શબ્દ નો અર્થ રાસાયણિક તત્વ અને સંયોજન નું મિશ્રણ પછી તે કુદરતી હોય કે કૃત્રિમ

-કેમિકલ કોન્વેનશન આઈ૧૯૯૦ ઓ.એલ.

ઉદ્યોગ નો અર્થ

"દેશની વધતી વસ્તીને રોજગારીની તકો પૂરી પાડવી, દેશની માથાદીઠ ચોખ્ખી આવકમાં વધારો કરીને અને જીવનધોરણ સુધારવું અને ચુકવણીનાતારણોની પરિસ્થિતિ સુધારવી એ ઔદ્યોગિકરણના પ્રણાલિકાગત ઉદ્દેશો છે"

માઉન્ટ જોય

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રાસાયણિક ઉદ્યોગ

રાસાયણિક ઉદ્યોગો કે પ્રક્રિયાઓનો સંકુલ કામગીરી અને રસાયણોના ઉત્પાદન રોકાયેલા સંગઠન અને તેના ઉત્પાદક .

રાસાયણિક ઉદ્યોગના ઉત્પાદનો

રાસાયણિક ઉદ્યોગો માં નો ઉત્પાદન આપણા જીવનના દરેક પાસાને અસર કરે છે   વિશ્વભરમાં વધતી .

પ્રતિસ્પર્ધા સાથે આ ઉદ્યોગો તેના વધતા વ્યવહારદક્ષ માંગ અને પર્યાવરણ પ્રત્યે અભાવ ગ્રાહકકોને સંતોષવા માટે

ઉત્પાદન થતા રસાયણોનો વર્ગીકરણ નીચે પ્રમાણે છે .નવી રીતો અને શોધો નવીનતાના નિર્ણાયક રહે છે

મૂળભૂત રસાયણો)Basic Chemicals)

તેલમાંથી બનાવવામાં આવતા રસાયણો

* પેટ્રોકેમિકલ્સ

* પોલીમર

* મૂળભૂતઅકાર્બનિક રસાયણ (કોનસા અને બાયોમાસથી)

વિશેષ રસાયણો)SpecialityChemicals)

કાપડ, કાગળ, ઈજનેરપાકના રક્ષણ, રંગો, સાહી જેવા વિવિધ પ્રકારના રસાયણોની આવરી લે છે   .ગ્રાહકોની

જરૂરિયાતો અને પર્યાવરણીય નિયમો બંનેની પહોંચી વળવા માટે નવા ઉત્પાદનો બનાવવામાં આવી રહ્યા છે   .

ઉદાહરણ તરીકે ઘરગથ્થુ પેઈન્ટસ જે ઓર્ગેનિક આધારિત અને પાણી આધારિત છે .

ઉપભોક્તા ઉપયોગી રસાયણો)Consumer Chemicals)

ઉપભોક્તાલક્ષી રસાયણો વ્યક્તિગત સ્વચ્છતાના ઉત્પાદનનો સમાવેશ થાય છેઉદાહરણ તરીકે ટૂથપેસ્ટ ., સૌંદર્ય

પ્રસાધનો, લોન્ડ્રી ડિટર્જન્ટવગેરે જેવા ઉત્પાદનોનો સમાવેશ થાય છે જે ઉપભોક્તા તેનો પ્રત્યક્ષ રીતે ઉપયોગ કરી શકે

સાહિત્યની સમીક્ષા

કાર્લ માર્ક્સ

વર્તમાન સમયમાં પણ જેના વિચારોનો પ્રભાવ વર્તાય એવા ચિંતક કાર્લ માર્ક્સ મોખરે છે માર્ક્સના મતે મૂડીપતિ. જેથી માર્ક્સ. અને મજૂર વચ્ચેના સંબંધ એટલે કે વેતન એમાં વેતન અને નફો બંને વસ્તુઓના વિનીમયનું પરિણામ છે " નો પ્રથમ વોલ્યુમA critical analysis of capitalist production" જેમાં વિનિમય મૂલ્ય નાણાકીય કિંમત રૂપે નક્કી થતું માર્ક્સ ના મત અનુસાર વાસ્તવમાં ચીજ વસ્તુઓના ઉત્પાદન માટે સાધન તરીકે શ્રમ પ્રયોજાય છે. ત્યારે શ્રમના કલાકોનો પ્રમાણ વિનિમય મૂલ્ય નિર્ધારણ અંતર્ગત ગણાય છે શ્રમ એ મૂર્ત અને અમૂર્ત બંને પાસા છે

દાસ કેપિટલ આ ત્રીજા ભાગમાં માર્ક્સમાં અધિશેષ મૂલ્ય નો ખ્યાલ દર્શાવ્યો છે જેમાં માર્ક્સના મતે કોઈપણ ચીજ વસ્તુનો ઉત્પાદન જ્યારે શ્રમિક દ્વારા વિનિમયના ઉદ્દેશ્યથી કરવામાં આવે છે અને નાના સ્વરૂપમાં તેનું મૂલ્ય નિર્ધારિત થાય છે તે જ વાસ્તવમાં ચીજવસ્તુઓ ગણાવી શકાય અને જો ઉત્પાદક સ્વ વપરાશ અર્થે પોતાના માટે જે ઉત્પાદન-શ્રમિક તેની કાર્યક્ષમતાના પોતે માલિક હોય છે અને જો તે વસ્તુની.કરે છે તેનું વિનિમય મૂલ્ય કે બજાર પાત્ર વસ્તુ નથી જેમ શ્રમ ની કિંમત નક્કી કરી શકે તો મૂડીવાદી વ્યવસ્થામાં શ્રમિકને અધિશેષ મૂલ્ય નો લાભ મળે છે.

અભ્યાસના હેતુઓ

- રાસાયણિક ઉત્પાદન અંગેની માહિતી જાણવી
- રાસાયણિક ઉત્પાદનો ભારતીય અર્થતંત્રમાં ફાળો.આયાત અને નિકાસનું પ્રમાણ જાણવા -
- રાસાયણિક ઉદ્યોગો કાચા માલ માટે અન્ય દેશો પર કેટલો આધારિત છે તે અંગેની માહિતી પ્રાપ્ત કરવી
- પ્રવર્તમાન પરિસ્થિતિમાં રાસાયણિક ઉદ્યોગો ની સ્થિતિ
- પ્રવર્તમાન સમયમાં રાસાયણિક ઉદ્યોગો માટે ઉદ્ભવેલી સમસ્યા જાણવા

સંશોધન પદ્ધતિ

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન પત્ર ગૌણ માહિતીના આધારે તૈયાર કરવામાં આવેલ છે જે પુસ્તકો , લેખો, સરકારી વાર્ષિક અહેવાલો થી પ્રતાપ્ત માહિતી દ્વારા રજુ કરવામાં આવેલ છે.

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રસાયણ અને રાસાયણિક ઉત્પાદનો

રાસાયણ અને રાસાયણિક ઉત્પાદન અંગેની માહિતી નીચે પ્રમાણે દર્શાવવામાં આવી છે.

કુલ મૂળભુત રસાયણો અને પેટ્રો કેમિકલ્સ		રસાયણો અને રાસાયણિક ઉત્પાદનો ફ(ર્માસ્યુટીકલ અને ખાતરના ઉત્પાદનો બાદ કરતા) કરોડમ			
વર્ષ	ઉત્પાદન	આયાત	કુલ આયાત માં હિસ્સો	નિકાસ	કુલ નિકાસમાં હિસ્સો
૨૦૧૫૧૬-	૨૪૭૮૮	૨૬૧૮૮૦	૧૦.૪	૧૮૧૩૭૪	૧૦.૬
૨૦૧૬૧૭-	૨૫૭૪૪	૨૬૯૧૮૯	૧૦.૫	૧૯૦૧૯૩	૧૦.૩
૨૦૧૭૧૮-	૨૬૭૩૯	૩૧૭૮૫૬	૧૦.૬	૨૧૯૨૮૧	૧૧.૨
૨૦૧૮૧૯-	૨૯૮૫૮	૩૮૪૮૩૪	૧૧.૦	૨૮૩૨૮૯	૧૨.૩
૨૦૧૯ ૨૦૨૦-એપ્રિલ ૧૯ થી સપ્ટેમ્બર ૧	૧૩૮૭૧	૨૫૦૦૧૯	૧૪.૪	૧૩૮૯૨૨	૧૨.૫

કોષ્ટકમાં દર્શાવ્યા મુજબ ૨૦૧૪ ની મુખ્ય રસાયણો અને પેટ્રોકેમિકલ્સ નો ઉત્પાદન અંગેની ૧૯-૨૦૧૮ થી ૧૫- માહિતી દર્શાવવામાં આવેલ છે.૨૦૧૪ ના સમયગાળા દરમિયાન રસાયણો અને પેટ્રોકેમિકલ ૧૯-૨૦૧૮ થી ૧૫- ઉત્પાદનCAGR ૪૨૦૧૮ વર્ષ .છે %૭૮.-૧૯ અને એપ્રિલથી ૨૦૧૯ ના સપ્ટેમ્બર સુધીના નિકાસ અને આયાત ના આંકડા મુજબ રાસાયણિક અને રાસાયણિક ઉત્પાદનો નિકાસ ફાર્માસ્યુટિકલ અને ખાતર સિવાયના વર્ષ ૨૦૧૯ એપ્રિલ થી સપ્ટેમ્બર ૨૦૧૯ સુધી ની કુલ નિકાસ ૧૨ -૨૦૧૪ ટકા યોગદાન આપ્યું છે આયાતમાં વર્ષ ૫. ના આ સમયગાળા દરમિયાન કુલ રાષ્ટ્રીય આયાતો૧૯-૨૦૧૮ થી ૧૫૭. છે %૦૫.

ફાર્માસ્યુટિકલ ઉદ્યોગો

ભારતીય ફાર્માસ્યુટિકલ ઉદ્યોગ એ વિશ્વમાં ત્રીજા ક્રમે મોટો ઉદ્યોગ છે દવાઓ અને તબીબી ઉપકરણો જેનો દવાઓ ક્ષેત્ર ૭ ટકા વૃદ્ધિ દર ધરાવે છે ૮-. કુલ નિકાસમાં દવાઓ અને મેડિકલ ઉપકરણો માં ૧૪૭૪૨૦ કરોડનું જે પરમેડિકલ ઉપકરણ ની % આયાત કરવામાં આવે છેભારત વૈશ્વિક સ્તરે જેનરિક દવાઓ માટેનું સૌથી મોટો પ્રદાન .

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ઓછી કિંમત અને ઉચ્ચ ગુણવત્તાના કારણે .   અને ઓછા ખર્ચે સૌથી મોટો સપ્લાય કરનાર દેશ છે . પૂરો પાડે છે ૧ ભારતીય દવાઓ વિશ્વભરમાં પસંદગી પામે છે દેશના જીડીપીમાં લગભગ.૭૨.ફાળો છે %

ભારતીય ફાર્મા નિકાસ ૨૦૦થી પણ વધુ દેશોમાં નિર્ધારિત બજારો જેમાં યુ   એસ.,   યુરોપ , જાપાન ,અને ઓસ્ટ્રેલિયા જેવા દેશોનો સમાવેશ થાય છે   ૨૦૧૮ વર્ષ .-૧૯ દરમિયાન ૧૦   વૃદ્ધિદર સાથે રૂપિયા %૭૨. ભારત યુએસ કે સાઉથ આફ્રિકા અને રશિયા . કરોડનું ફાર્માસ્યુટિકલ કંપની નિકાસ કરાઈ ૧૩૩૯૧૦ જેવા દેશોમાં મોટાપાયા પર નેકા શું કરે છે જ્યારે ભારત ચીન ફ્રુએ.એસ., જર્મની જેવા દેશો પાસેથી મોટા પાયે આયાત કરે છે Chemixilના એક ex- chairman સતીષ વાઘના મત અનુસાર કાચા માલની અછત અને અપ્રાપ્ય હોવાને કારણે તેની અસર રાસાયણિક ઉદ્યોગો પર ખૂબ અસર થશેભારતના રાસા .યણિક ઉદ્યોગો ચીનના મદદ વિના સમસ્યા ઊભી થશે"ભારત કાચામાલની વધુ પ્રમાણમાં ટૂંકા સમયમાં જ પૂરી કરી શકતા નથી કે તેમાં ફેર બદલી કરી શકતા નથી. Covid-19 વૈશ્વિક મહામારી ના કારણે ભારતીય અર્થતંત્ર અસર કરી રહી છે   ઓટોમોબાઈલ ., ફાર્માસ્યુટિકલ્સ ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક્સ અને કેમિકલ ઉદ્યોગોમાં કાચા માલની અછત અનુભવી રહી છે જે ચીનની આયાતો દ્વારા પ્રાપ્ત થતી હતી   ઉત્પાદન ક્ષેત્રે ચીનની કાચામાલ ઉપર આધારે રાખે છે જે હજ્જ સુધી ચીનમા પણ વૈશ્વિક મહામારી સમસ્યા .

કાચા માલના અછતની સમસ્યા ઉદ્ભવી શકે છે તેને ભાર .   ભારત ચીન પર અવલંબિત છે . ઉપસ્થિત છેતે આત્મનિર્ભર બની આયાતના પ્રમાણને ઘટાડવાની જરૂર છે ભારતના ઘરેલુ રાસાયણિક ઉત્પાદન અને રાસાયણિક ઉદ્યોગો ને આત્મનિર્ભર બની સમસ્યાઓ માટે તૈયાર રહેવાની જરૂર છે .

પ્રવર્તમાન સમયમાં રાસાયણિક ઉદ્યોગો માટે ઉદ્ભવેલી સમસ્યાઓ

- પ્રવર્તમાન સમયમાં પ્રવર્તમાન સમયમાં વૈશ્વિક મહામારી COVID-19એ ગંભીર પરિસ્થિતિમાં નાખી છે ત્યારે વૈશ્વિક મહામારી ના કારણે ભારતના અર્થવ્યવસ્થાને પણ અસર જન્માવી છે

- અર્થતંત્ર માટે મહત્વના ઉદ્યોગો છે તેમાં રાસાયણિક ઉદ્યોગોએ અન્ય ઉદ્યોગો માટે મહત્વના ઉદ્યોગો છે જેમ કે જે ઉદ્યોગો કાચા માલ અને સહાયક ઉત્પાદન પ્રાપ્ત થવાથી ઉત્પાદન અંગેની સમસ્યા ઉભી થઈ શકે છે.

- શ્રમિકો રોજગારી અર્થે અન્ય રાજ્યોમાં જાય છે જે હાલના સમયે વતન પાછા ફરી રહ્યા છે

- લોકોને આવક પ્રાપ્ત થઈ રહી નથી માટે માંગના પ્રમાણમાં પણ ઘટાડો થશે

- supply chain અટકવાથી અન્ય દેશો આયાત પર આધારિત ઉદ્યોગ ના ઉત્પાદન કાર્ય થંભી ગયું છે

ઉપસંહાર

વૈશ્વિક સ્તરે રાસાયણિક ઉદ્યોગો ખૂબ જ મહત્વ છે   તેમજ ભારત મા પણ રાસાયણ ઉદ્યોગો નો એટલો જ મહત્વ .   પ્રવર્તમાન સમયમાં વૈશ્વિક મહામારી .છેCOVID-19 એ વિવિધ સમસ્યાઓ જન્માવી છે   અન્ય ઉદ્યોગોના .   .   સહાયક ઉદ્યોગ તરીકે રાસાયણિક ઉદ્યોગો પર તેની અસર થઈ છેsupply chain અટકી જવાથી રાસાયણિક ઉદ્યોગો ના ઉત્પાદન પ્રક્રિયા પણ અટકી છે   ઉત્પાદન પ્રક્રિયા બંધ થવાથી શ્રમીકોને આવકના પ્રાપ્ત ન થવાથી તેઓ . માટે ભારતે રાસાય .વતન પાછાફરી રહ્યા છેણિક ક્ષેત્રે સ્વનિર્ભર બનવા માટે રાસાયણિક ક્ષેત્રે ના સંશોધન અને વિકાસ માટેનું પ્રોત્સાહન પુરું પાડવું જોઈએ જેથી બીજા ..દેશો પર અવલંબિત રહેવું પડે નહીં

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ભારતમાં જાહેરક્ષેત્રોની બેંકો અને ખાનગીક્ષેત્રોની બેંકોના NPA નો તુલનાત્મક અભ્યાસ

પાટડિયા અંજના ઘરમશીભાઇ,

એમ.એ.,જીસેટ,

અર્થશાસ્ત્ર ભવન,

સૌરાષ્ટ્ર યુનિવર્સિટી, રાજકોટ

❖ **સારાંશ**

બેંકિંગક્ષેત્ર એ કોઈ પણ દેશના આર્થિક વિકાસમાં મહત્વનુ અને અગત્યનું પાસું હોય છે. દેશનો વિકાસ ખાસ કરીને બેંકિંગક્ષેત્ર પર આધારિત હોય છે. પરંતુ બેંકિંગક્ષેત્રે NPAની સમસ્યા એ દેશના વિકાસમાં અને બેંકિંગક્ષેત્રના વિકાસમાં એક અવરોધક પરિબળ છે. જેના કારણે બેંકિંગક્ષેત્રે ઘણી બધી સમસ્યાઓ જોવા મળે છે. પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન પત્રમાં જાહેરક્ષેત્રની બેંકો અને ખાનગીક્ષેત્રની બેંકોના NPAની ચર્ચા કરવામાં આવી છે. જેમાં જાહેરક્ષેત્રોની બેંકોમાં 2004 થી 2019 સુધીના સમયગાળામાં UCO BANK, અલ્હાબાદ બેંક, બેંકની ચર્ચા કરવામાં આવી છે. જ્યારે ખાનગીક્ષેત્રોની બેંકોમાં KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK તેમજ CITY UNION BANK ની ચર્ચા કરવામાં આવી છે.

❖ **બિનકાર્યક્ષમ અસ્કયામતનો અર્થ.**

NPA કે જેને Non Performing Assets તરીકે ઓળખવામાં આવે છે. સામાન્ય અર્થમાં બિનકાર્યક્ષમ અસ્ક્યામતો એટલે એ એવી લોન છે જેનું વળતર ચૂકવવામાં આવતું નથી. જેના કારણે બેંક પોતાની આવક ઉત્પન્ન કરી શકતી નથી.

"બેન્કો દ્વારા લેણદારને આપવામાં આવતું ધિરાણ ૯૦ દિવસની સમયમર્યાદામાં જો ન ચૂકવવામાં આવે તો તેને બિનકાર્યક્ષમ અસ્ક્યામત કહેવામાં આવેછે."

"A Non Performing Assets (NPA) is a loan or advance for which the principal or interest payment remained overdue for a period of 90 days"

❖ **જાહેરક્ષેત્રની બેંકો અને ખાનગીક્ષેત્રોની બેંકોનો પરિચય મેળવીએ તો**

જાહેરક્ષેત્રોની બેંકોમાં UCO BANK, અલ્હાબાદ બેંક, ખાનગીક્ષેત્રોની બેંકોમાં KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK તેમજ CITY UNION BANK નો પરીચય મેળવીએ તો

Uco Bank

Uco bank ને United Commercial Bank તરીકે ઓળખવામાં આવે છે. જેની સ્થાપના 6 જન્યૂઆરી 1943માં થઇ હતી જેનું મુખ્ય મથક કોલકાતામાં છે. Uco Bank એ ભારતની એક મોટી સરકારી માલીકીની વ્યાપારિ બેંક છે. 2014ના ડેટાને આધારે તે ફોર્બ્સ ગ્લોબલ 2000 ની સૂચીમાં 1860માં ક્રમે છે. ટ્રસ્ટ રિસર્ચ એડ્વાઇઝરી દ્વારા કરવામાં આવેલા એક અભ્યાસ બ્રાન્ડ ટ્રસ્ટ રિપોર્ટ 2014 અનુસાર Uco Bank ભારતની સૌથી વિશ્વસનીય બ્રાંડમાં 294માં ક્રમે છે.

ભારત સરકારે 19 જુલાઈ 1969 ના રોજ યુનાઈટેડ કમર્શિયલ બેંકનું રાસ્ટ્રીયકરણ કર્યું રાસ્ટ્રીયફત બેંકે લંડન, સિંગાપોર અને હોંગકોંગમાં વિદેશી શાખાઓનું સંચાલન ચાલુ રાખ્યું.

Allahabad Bank

અલ્હાબાદ બેંક એ ભારતની સૌથી જૂની રાષ્ટ્રીયફત બેંક છે. 24 એપ્રિલ 2014ના રોજ અલ્હાબાદબેંકે 150માં વર્ષમાં પ્રવેશ કર્યો. અલ્હાબાદબેંકની સ્થાપના 24 એપ્રિલ 1865માં કરવામાં આવી હતી. જેનું મુખ્ય મથક કોલકતામાં છે. 31 માર્ચ 2018 સુધીમાં અલ્હાબાદ બેંકની ભારત ભરમાં 3245 થી વધુ શાખાઓ હતી. ઓગસ્ટ 2019ના રોજ નિર્મલા સિતારામને અલ્હાબાદ બેંકને ભારતીય બેંકમાં મર્જ કરવાની વાત કરી

Kotak Mahindra Bank

Kotak Mahindra Bankની સ્થાપના ફેબ્રુઆરી 2003માં થઇ હતી. જેનું મુખ્યાલય મુંબઇ મહારાસ્ટ્રમાં આવેલું છે. 1985માં ઉદય કોટકે આ બેંકની સ્થાપના કરી હતી જે ભારતીય નાણાકીય સેવાઓનો સમૂહ બન્યો હતો. ફેબ્રુઆરી 2003 માં કોટક મહિન્દ્રા ફાઇનાન્સ લિમિટેડને ભારતીય રિઝર્વ બેંક તરફથી બેંકિંગ લાઇસન્સ મળ્યું. બેંકમેગેઝીન દ્વારા પ્રકાશિત બ્રાન્ડ ફાઇનાન્સ બેંકિંગ 500 દ્વારા કરવામાં આવેલા એક અભ્યાસમાં Kotak mahindra bank વિશ્વની ટોયની 500 બેંકોમાં 245 ક્રમે છે જેનું બ્રાન્ડ વેલ્યુએશન લગભગ અડધો અબજ ડોલર છે અને **AA+** ની બ્રાન્ડ રેટિંગ ધરાવે છે.

City Union Bank

City union bank કે જેને પહેલા કુંબકોનમ બેંક તરીકે ઓળખવામાં આવતી હતી જે શરૂઆતમાં તમિલનાડુના તંજાવર જીલ્લામાં પ્રાદેશિક બેંકની ભૂમિકાને ભજવતી હતી. સિટી યુનિયન બેંકની સ્થાપના 1904ના રોજ મર્યાદિત કંપની તરીકે સ્થાપના થઇ હતી જેની હાલમાં 653 શાખાઓ અને 1486 ATM છે જેનું મુખ્ય મથક કુંબકોનમ , તામિલનાડુમાં છે.

❖ **હેતુ**

જાહેર ક્ષેત્રની અને ખાનગી ક્ષેત્રની બેંકોમાં **NPA** નું પ્રમાણ જાણવું અને તેનું તુલનાત્મક અભ્યાસ કરવો

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❖ **અભ્યાસનો સમયગાળો.**

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન પત્રમાં 2011 થી 2019 સુધીના સમયગાળામાં જાહેરક્ષેત્રોની બેંકોમાં UCO BANK, અલ્હાબાદ બેંકનો NPA નો અભ્યાસ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. જ્યારે ખાનગી ક્ષેત્રમાં KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK તેમજ CITY UNION BANK ના NPA નો અભ્યાસ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.

❖ **માહિતી એકત્રીકરણ.**

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન પેપરમાં ગૌણ માહિતી દ્વારા એટલે કે ઇંટરનેટ દ્વારા માહિતી મેળવવાનો પ્રયાસ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.

❖ **અભ્યાસની પધ્ધતિ.**

આ સંસશોધન પેપર વર્ણનાત્મક પધ્ધતિ પર આધારિત છે. જેમાં જાહેરક્ષેત્રની બે બેંકો અને ખાનગીક્ષેત્રની બે બેંકોનો અભ્યાસ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.

❖ **માહિતીનું વિશ્લેષણ.**

જાહેરક્ષેત્રની બેંકો (કરોડ રૂપિયામાં)

BANK	Uco bank			Allahabad bank		
YEAR	Gross NPA	Gross Advances	Ratio (%)	Gross NPA	Gross Advances	Ratio (%)
2004	1450.36	20034.48	7.24	1418.46	16386.15	8.66
2005	1399.4	28233.9	4.96	1284.3	22151.5	5.8
2006	1234.74	37816.68	3.27	1183.83	30061.22	3.94
2007	1506	47471	3.17	1094	41914	2.61
2008	1652	55627	2.97	1011	50312	2.1
2009	1539.51	69669.05	2.21	1078.25	59443.4	1.81
2010	1665.02	77568.26	2.15	1220.85	71509.92	1.71
2011	3090.17	93246.24	3.31	1646.98	91585.45	1.8
2012	4019.7	107839.9	3.73	2056.4	107527.2	1.91

2013	7130.09	131569.07	5.42	5136.99	130936.26	3.92
2014	6621.37	153163.18	4.32	8068.05	140905.46	5.73
2015	10265.05	151812.23	6.76	8357.96	153095.14	5.46
2016	20907.73	129961.21	16.09	15384.58	157707.24	9.76
2017	22540.95	131655.01	17.12	20687.83	158103.37	13.09
2018	30549.92	123989.54	24.64	26562.79	166435.86	15.96
2019	29888.33	119573.01	25.00	28704.78	163552.33	17.55

ટેબલની વિગતો જોતાં સ્પસ્ટ થાય છે કે જાહેરક્ષેત્રની UCO BANK અને Allahabad bank ની વર્ષ 2004 થી 2019 સુધીની કુલ બિન કાર્યક્ષમ અસ્કયામતો (Gross NPA), કુલ ઘિરાણ (Gross Advances) અને કુલ ઘિરાણના સંદર્ભમાં કુલ બિન કાર્યક્ષમ અસ્કયામતોની ટકાવારી (NPA in Percentage) ની વિગતો દર્શાવે છે. 2004માં UCO બેંકનું કુલઘિરણ **20034.48** કરોડ રૂપિયા હતું જેનું NPA રકમમાં 1450.36 કરોડ રૂપિયા હતું જેનું જે કુલઘિરાણના **7.24** ટકા હતું. જયારે Allahabad bank માં કુલઘિરાણ **16386.15** કરોડ રૂપિયા હતું જયારે NPA રકમમાં **1418.46** કરોડ રૂપિયા હતું જે કુલઘિરાણના **8.66** ટકા હતા. આ પરથી કહી શકાયકે Allahabad bank કરતા **Uco bank** નું ઘિરાણ વધુ હતું. તોપણ NPA Allahabad bank બેંકનું વધું જોવા મળે છે. 2004 થી 2015 સુધીના વર્ષોમાં બંને બેંકોના NPA માં ઘટાડો જોવા મળે છે પરંતુ 2015 બાદ તેમાં મોટો વધારો જોવા મળે છે. 2019માં આ પ્રમાણ વધીને UCO BANKમાં 25 ટકા અને Allahabad bank 17.55 ટકા જોવા મળે છે આ પરથી કહી શકાયકે UCO BANK માં NPA ના પ્રમાણમાં મોટો વધારો થયો છે. અલબ્ત Allahabad bank માં પણ NPA માં સતત વધારો થયો છે. પરંતુ Allahabad bank કરતાં UCO BANKમાં NPA નું પ્રમાણ 2015 બાદ વધુ જોવા મળે છે.

ખાનગીક્ષેત્રની બેંકો (કરોડ રૂપિયામાં)

BANK	KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK			CITY UNION BANK		
YEAR	Gross NPA	Gross Advances	Ratio (%)	Gross NPA	Gross Advances	Ratio (%)
2004	19.96	2113.51	0.94	**167.42**	1615.9	10.36
2005	29.3	4031.6	0.73	**121.6**	2066.8	5.88

2006	39.91	6372.92	0.63	**112.83**	2611.67	4.32
2007	282	10989	2.57	**87**	3380	2.57
2008	453	15729	2.88	**83**	4575	1.81
2009	730.71	16959.21	4.31	**102.08**	5686.22	1.80
2010	767.34	21177.88	3.62	**93.5**	6896.71	1.36
2011	603.49	29718.73	2.03	**112.48**	9328.96	1.28
2012	614.2	39451.9	1.56	**123.5**	12221.7	1.01
2013	758.11	48918.57	1.55	**173.1**	15342.88	1.73
2014	1059.44	53517.03	1.98	**293.06**	16223.62	1.81
2015	1237.23	66794.88	1.85	**335.82**	18088.54	1.36
2016	2838.11	120281.19	2.36	**511.98**	21253.1	2.41
2017	3578.61	137980.76	2.59	**641.98**	24112.49	5.21
2018	3825.38	171940.51	2.22	**856.55**	28238.58	3.03
2019	4467.94	208632.15	2.14	**977.05**	33065.25	2.95

ટેબલની વિગતો જોતાં સ્પસ્ટ થાય છે કે ખાનગીક્ષેત્રની બેંકોની વર્ષ 2004 થી 2019 સુધીની કુલ બિન કાર્યક્ષમ અસ્ક્યામતો (Gross NPA), કુલ ધિરાણ (Gross Advances) અને કુલ ધિરાણના સંદર્ભમાં કુલ બિન કાર્યક્ષમ અસ્ક્યામતોની ટકાવારી (NPA in Percentage) ની વિગતો દર્શાવે છે. 2004માં KOTAK MAHINDRA BANKનું કુલધિરાણ 2113.51 કરોડ રૂપિયા હતું જેનું NPA રકમમાં 19.96 કરોડ રૂપિયા હતું જે કુલધિરાણના 0.94 ટકા હતું. જયારે CITY UNION BANK માં કુલધિરાણ 1615.9 કરોડ રૂપિયા હતું જયારે NPA રકમમાં 167.42 કરોડ રૂપિયા હતું જે કુલધિરાણના 10.36 ટકા હતા. 2004ની તુલનામાં 2019 ના વર્ષમાં KOTAK MAHINDRA BANKના NPA માં વધારો જોવા મળે છે. જયારે CITY UNION BANK NPA નું પ્રમાણ ઘટી રહ્યું છે. જે CITY UNION BANK માટેની સારી સ્થિતિ સૂચવે છે.

❖ **તારણો.**

ખાનગી ક્ષેત્રોની બેંકો કરતાં જાહેર ક્ષેત્રોની બેંકોમાં NPA નું પ્રમાણ ઘણું વધુ છે. જાહેર ક્ષેત્રોની બંને બેંકોમાં NPA નું પ્રમાણ 2004 ની તુલનાએ 2019 માં ઘણું વધતું જોવા મળે છે. જ્યારે ખાનગી ક્ષેત્રોની બેંકોની વાત કરીએ તો KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK માં સામાન્ય રીતે 2004 ની તુલનાએ 2019 માં NPA નું પ્રમાણ સામાન્ય રીતે વધતું જોવા મળે છે જ્યારે CITY UNION BANK માં NPA નું પ્રમાણ 2004 ની તુલનાએ 2019 માં ઘટતું જોવા મળે છે. જે ખાનગી ક્ષેત્રની CITY UNION BANK માટેની ઘણી સારી સ્થિતિ સૂચવે છે. ખાનગી ક્ષેત્રની બેંકો કરતાં જાહેર ક્ષેત્રોની બેંકો NPA નું પ્રમાણ ઘણું વધુ જોવા મળે છે. પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન પેપર પરથી એ તારણ ફલિત થાય છે કે બેંકિંગ ક્ષેત્રે NPA એ દેશના આર્થિક વિકાસ માટે એક મોટો ખતરો છે. જેમાં જાહેર ક્ષેત્રની બેંકોના NPA ના વધતાં જતાં પ્રમાણના કારણે દેશનો આર્થિક વિકાસ રૂંધાઇ છે તેથી સરકાર દ્વારા બેંકોના NPAમાં ઘટાડો થાય તેવા પ્રયત્નો કરવા જોઇએ જેથી બેંકિંગ સેકટર અને દેશના આર્થિક વિકાસમાં વધારો થાય.

❖ **સંદર્ભસૂચિ.**

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ગુજરાતમાં બેરોજગારીનો એક અભ્યાસ

ચાવડા નરેન્દ્ર દેવજીભાઇ

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સારાંશ:

ભારત દેશ એ કૃષિપ્રધાન દેશ છે, અને ભારત દેશ એ વિકાસશીલ દેશ છે. તેથી મોટા ભાગની વસ્તી કૃષિ આધારિત છે. અને ભારતમાં કૃષિ એ મોટા પ્રમાણમા વરશાદ પર આધારિત હોય છે, તેથી ભારતમાં મોટા ભાગે લોકોને બેરોજગાર રહેવું પડે છે. અને તેથી પણ ભારતમાં બેરોજગારીના પ્રશ્નો સર્જાય છે.

પ્રસ્તાવના:

ભારતની અનેક આર્થિક સમસ્યાઓ જેવી કે આવકની અસમાનતા, વસ્તી વધારો, ફુગાવો, પ્રદૂષણ તેમજ વધતી જતી બેરોજગારી પણ એક ગંભીર સમસ્યા છે. આયોજનના આટલા બધા વર્ષો પછી પણ વિકાસની સાથે રોજગારીની તકોમાં ઓછી વૃદ્ધિ થાય છે. જેના પરિણામે રોજગારી માંગનારાઓની સંખ્યા સતત વધતી ગઈ છે. ભારતમાં પ્રત્યેક યોજનાના અંતે બેરોજગારોની સંખ્યા સતત વધતી ગઈ છે. બેરોજગારીનો પ્રશ્ન સમાજમાં સ્વમાનપૂર્વક જીવન જીવવાની તકોના અભાવનો નિર્દેશ કરે છે. બેરોજગારીની સમસ્યા આર્થિક અને સામાજિક દ્રષ્ટિએ યોગ્ય નથી. બેરોજગાર વ્યક્તિ આર્થિક રીતે નિઃસહાય બને છે. અને માનવશ્રમનો બગાડ થાય છે. તેમજ બેરોજગાર વ્યક્તિ સમાજમાં સ્વમાનપૂર્વક, સ્વાસ્થ્યપૂર્ણ જીવન જીવી શકતો નથી. તેના પરિણામે વ્યક્તિનું મન છિન્ન ભિન્ન થઈ સમાજની તરફ ધિક્કારની લાગણીથી જીવે છે. અને વ્યક્તિનો જીવન પ્રત્યેનો ઉત્સાહ ઘટી જાય છે. આમ, કાર્ય કરવાની તત્પરતા અને લાયકાત હોવા છતાં કામ ન મળે ત્યારે માનવીને અપમાનિત તથા હડધૂત થયા કરવું પડે છે. ઘણીવાર આવી બેરોજગાર વ્યક્તિઓ અસામાજિક પ્રવૃતિના રવાડે ચડી જાય છે. આમ, ભારતમાં બેરોજગારીની સમસ્યા એ માત્ર આર્થિક સમસ્યા નથી, પરંતુ બેરોજગારીની સમસ્યા એ સામાજિક, નૈતિક અને રાજકીય સમસ્યા સર્જીને સમાજમાં અશાંતિ ઉત્પન્ન કરે છે.

બેરોજગારી ભારત જેવા અલ્પવિકસીત દેશોનો ગંભીર પ્રશ્ન છે, જોકે વિકસીત દેશોમાં પણ બેરોજગારી હોય છે, પરંતુ ત્યાં સરકાર દ્વારા સામાજિક સલામતીની યોજનાઓ દ્વારા બેરોજગારીને ડામી દેવામાં આવે છે. પરંતુ અલ્પવિકસીત દેશોમાં બેરોજગારી એ સીધી રીતે ગરીબીમાં પરિણમે છે.

સામાન્યત: શ્રમદળ અને તેની માંગ વચ્ચેના તફાવતમાં વધારાના કારણે બેરોજગારી વધતી જાય છે. શ્રમદળની માંગ કરતા તેના પુરવઠામાં ઉતારોતર વધારો થઈ રહ્યો છે. ભારતની વસ્તી વર્ષ ૨૦૦૧માં ૧૦૨.૭ કરોડ હતી જે ૨૦૧૧માં ૧૨૧.૨ કરોડ થઈ, અને હાલમાં ૧૩૦ કરોડની આસપાસ પહોંચી ગઈ છે. તેથી શ્રમદળમાં વધારો થઈ રહ્યો છે, તો બીજી બાજુ રોજગારીની તકોમાં તેટલો વધારો થઈ રહ્યો હોતો નથી, તેના પરિણામે બેરોજગારીની સમસ્યા ગંભીર બનતી જાય છે.

S p e c i a l I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l O n l i n e C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5, I s s u e – 5, M a y 2 0 2 0

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VIDHYAYANA

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આમ, આપણા દેશમાં બેરોજગારીએ ખૂબ ઊંડા મૂળ પકડી લીધા છે. અને તેમાં પણ એક પ્રકારની નહીં પરંતુ અનેક પ્રકારની બેરોજગારી જોવા મળે છે. જેમ કે, ગ્રામીણ બેરોજગારી, શહેરી બેરોજગારી, મૌસમી બેરોજગારી, પ્રચ્છન્ન બેરોજગારી, ઔદ્યોગિક કામદારોની બેરોજગારી અને શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારી વગેરે અનેક પ્રકારની બેરોજગારી જોવા મળે છે. તેથી પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન અભ્યાસમાં આપણે શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારી વિશે વિસ્તૃત અભ્યાસ કરીશું. તે ઉપરાંત ભારતમાં શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારો સામે કેવા કેવા પ્રકારની સમસ્યા છે, તથા તેના પડકારો કેવા છે, તે ઉપરાંત સરકાર દ્વારા શિક્ષિતોની બેરોજગારી ઘટાડવા માટે કેવા કેવા ઉપાયો યોજવા જોઈએ તેની પણ વિસ્તૃત ચર્ચા કરીશું.

ચાવીરૂપ શબ્દો: બેરોજગારી, વ્યક્તિઓ, વિકાસશીલ, બેરોજગાર વ્યક્તિઓ, પ્રકારો, બેરોજગારીદર.

સંશોધન અભ્યાસના હેતુઓ:

કોઈપણ વિષયના સંદર્ભમાં અભ્યાસ કરવા માટે સંશોધનકર્તા પાસે સ્પષ્ટ હેતુઓ હોવા જરૂરી છે. આ હેતુઓને ધ્યાનમાં રાખીને કોઈપણ સમસ્યા કે વિષયવસ્તુનો અભ્યાસ થઈ શકે છે. સંશોધનમાં હેતુઓ જેટલા સ્પષ્ટ અને ચોક્કસ હોય તેટલું જ સંશોધન એ જુદા જુદા હેતુઓને ધ્યાનમાં રાખીને હાથ ધરવામાં આવ્યું છે, જે નીચે મુજબ છે.

૧. ગુજરાત રાજ્યમાં બેરોજગારીનું ચિત્ર રજૂ કરવું.

૨. ગુજરાતમાં વિવિધ વિદ્યાશાખાઓમાં શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારીનું પ્રમાણ તપાસવું.

૩. ગુજરાતમાં શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારોની આર્થિક અને સામાજિક સ્થિતિ તપાસવી.

૪. ગુજરાતમાં શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારોની સમસ્યા અને પડકારો તપાસવા.

૫. સરકારની શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારો માટેની નીતિનો અભ્યાસ કરવો.

૬. ગુજરાતનાં વિકસીત અને અલ્પવિકસીત વિસ્તારોમાં શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારોની પરિસ્થિતિનો અભ્યાસ કરવો.

બેરોજગારીનો અર્થ અને વ્યાખ્યા:

બેરોજગારીનો અર્થ:

"અર્થશાસ્ત્રની પરિભાષામાં પ્રવર્તમાન વેતનદારોએ વ્યક્તિની કામ કરવાની ઈચ્છા, શક્તિ અને તૈયારી હોવા છતાં જો વ્યક્તિને રોજગારી નહીં મળતી હોય તો તેને બેરોજગાર કહે છે."

ઉપરોક્ત વ્યાખ્યા અનુશાર ઘર કામ કરતી સ્ત્રીઓ, મોટા ભાગના વૃદ્ધો અને નાના બાળકો કે જેઓ નોકરીની શોધમાં નથી તેને બેરોજગાર ગણી શકાય નહીં. અહીં ૧૫ થી ૬૦ વર્ષ સુધીનાને જ કે જેઓ ભારતની રાષ્ટ્રીય આવકમાં ફાળો આપી શકે તેમ છે, તેને જ બેરોજગાર કહેવાય છે.

"બેરોજગારી એટલે બજારની એવી સ્થિતિ કે જેમાં શ્રમશક્તિનો પુરવઠો પ્રાપ્ત તકો કરતાં વધારે હોય."

આમ, બેરોજગારી એટલે અનૈચ્છિક બેરોજગારી જો વ્યક્તિની કામ કરવાની વૃતિ અને શક્તિ ન હોય અને તેથી તે કામ વિનાનો રહે તો તેને બેરોજગાર કહેવાય નહીં. જો તેને બેરોજગાર ગણવો હોય તો સ્વેચ્છિક બેરોજગાર કહી શકાય. વાસ્તવમાં સ્વેચ્છિક બેરોજગારી એ બેરોજગારીનો પ્રશ્ન નથી, અનૈચ્છિક બેરોજગારી કે ફરજિયાત બેરોજગારીમાં વ્યક્તિ કામ કરવા તૈયાર હોય, કામ કરવાની શક્તિ ધરાવતો હોય છતાં તેને ઉત્પાદક કામ મળતું નથી, તેથી તેની ઉત્પાદક શક્તિ વેડફાઈ જાય છે. આવા બેરોજગાર લોકોને ઉત્પાદકીય પ્રવૃતિમાં જોડવાથી સમાજને જે ચીજ-વસ્તુઓ કે સેવાઓ પ્રાપ્ત થવી જોઈએ તે ન થતાં સમાજને ગેરલાભ પ્રાપ્ત થાય છે, અને તેથી જ બેરોજગારીનું સર્જન થાય છે.

બેરોજગારીની વ્યાખ્યા:

૧.   "સમાજમાં માન સાથે જીવન જીવવાની તકના અભાવને બેરોજગારી કહેવામાં આવે છે."

- શ્રીમતી ઉર્સુલા હિક્સ

૨.   "કામની શોધ કરતો વ્યક્તિ પોતાની ક્ષમતા અને યોગ્યતા અનુસાર કામ મેળવી શકે નહિ તો તેને બેરોજગાર કહેવાય છે."

- જે. એમ. કેઈન્સ

૩.   "વ્યક્તિને કામ કરવાની ઈચ્છા હોવા છતાં કામ મળતું ન હોય ત્યારે તેને બેરોજગાર કહેવાય છે."

- એ. સી. પિગુ.

બેરોજગારીના પ્રકારો:

પુરવઠો સ્વયં પોતાની માંગ સર્જે છે, તેવું જે. બી. સે જણાવે છે. જો તે શક્ય હોય તો બેરોજગારીનો પ્રશ્ન ઉપસ્થિત થાય જ નહીં. પરંતુ વાસ્તવમાં તેવું બનતું નથી, ભારત જેવા દેશોમાં વસ્તી વધારાના કારણે બેરોજગારી વધી જાય છે. જેના પ્રકારો નીચે મુજબ છે.

(અ) ગ્રામીણ બેરોજગારી   **(બ) શહેરી બેરોજગારી**

૧. મૌસમી બેરોજગારી   ૧. ઔદ્યોગિક કામદારોની બેરોજગારી

૨. પ્રચ્છન્ન બેરોજગારી   ૨. શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારી

(અ) ગ્રામીણ બેરોજગારી:

ભારત વિકાસશીલ દેશ છે, અને ભારત કૃષિ પ્રધાન દેશ છે. તેથી ભારતમાં લગભગ ૭૨ ટકા વસ્તી ગ્રામીણ વિસ્તારમાં રહે છે, અને તેમાંથી લગભગ ૪૮.૯ ટકા વસ્તી કૃષિ ક્ષેત્રમાંથી રોજગારી મેળવે છે. જોકે હાલમાં કૃષિ ક્ષેત્રમાંથી રોજગારી મેળવતા લોકોનું ટકાવારી પ્રમાણ ઘટી રહ્યું છે. આમ છતાં તે પ્રમાણ પણ ઘણું મોટું છે, વિકસીત દેશોની તુલનામાં જોઈએ તો અમેરિકામાં ૧ ટકા, ફ્રાન્સમાં ૨.૩ ટકા અને જાપાનમાં ૪ ટકા લોકો જ કૃષિ ક્ષેત્રે જોડાયેલા છે, ભારતના સંદર્ભમાં જોઈએ તો આ પ્રમાણ સાવ ઓછું છે. તેથી કહી શકાય કે, ભારતમાં ઘણી મોટી વસ્તી ગામડામાં રહે છે, અને ત્યાં રોજગારીના પ્રશ્નો સર્જાય છે. તેથી ગ્રામીણ વિસ્તારમાં બેરોજગારીનું પ્રમાણ વધતું જાય છે. ભારતમાં ગ્રામીણ વિસ્તારની બેરોજગારીને બે વિભાગમાં વહેચવામાં આવે છે, જે નીચે મુજબ છે.

૧. મૌસમી બેરોજગારી:

ભારતમાં કુલ ખેડાણ હેઠળની જમીનના લગભગ ૬૦ ટકા વિસ્તારમાં સીંચાઈની સુવિધાઓ ઉપલબ્ધ કરાવવામાં આવી છે. આનો અર્થ એ થાય કે ભારતમાં હજુ પણ ૪૦ ટકા જેટલી જમીન ખેતી માટે વરસાદ પર આધારિત છે. તેથી જ ભારતની ખેતીને આકાશી ખેતી કહેવાય છે. ભારતમાં ચોમાશૂ માત્ર ૩ થી ૪ મહિના જ રહે છે, તે સમય દરમિયાન ખેડૂતો ને કામ મળે છે, અને બાકીના સમય દરમિયાન તેને બેરોજગાર રહેવું પડે છે. આ બેરોજગારીને મૌસમી કે ઋતુગત બેરોજગારી કહેવાય છે. આ સમયગાળા દરમિયાન ખેડૂતો વૈકલ્પિક રોજગારી શોધવાનો પ્રયાસ કરે છે. પરંતુ બધાને સફળતા મળતી નથી, તેમ છતાં મોટા ભાગના ખેડૂતોને વર્ષ દરમિયાન ૩ થી ૪ મહિના તો બેરોજગાર રહેવું પડે જ છે. અને તે ઉપરાંત જો વરસાદ સારો અને અનુકૂળ રહે તો મૌસમી બેરોજગારી ઘટે છે. અહી તો તેના પ્રમાણમાં પણ વધારો થાય છે, જોકે મૌસમી બેરોજગારીનો સમયગાળો દેશના વિભિન્ન વિસ્તારોમાં જુદો જુદો હોય છે. **બીજી ખેતમજૂર તપાસ સમિતિના** મત અનુશાર પુરુષ કામદારોને વર્ષમાં ૨૬૪

દિવસ, સ્ત્રી કામદારોને ૧૪૧ દિવસ અને ખેતમજૂરોને ૨૦૪ દિવસ કામ મળતું હતું. આમ, ભારતમાં હજુ પણ મોટા ભાગની ખેતી વરસાદ પર આધારિત છે. જે મૌસમી બેરોજગારીનું સૂચન કરે છે.

૨. પ્રચ્છન્ન બેરોજગારી:

ભારતમાં વસ્તીવૃદ્ધિનો દર ઘણો ઊંચો છે, આઝાદી સમયે જે વસ્તી માત્ર ૩૬ કરોડ હતી, તે આજે લગભગ ૧૩૦ કરોડ થઈ છે. તેના પરિણામે રોજગારીની તકોના સર્જનની સાથે જનસંખ્યામાં તીવ્ર વધારો જોવા મળે છે. આ પરિસ્થિતિમાં જરૂર કરતાં વધારે વ્યક્તિઓ એક જ જગ્યા પર કામે રોકાયેલા હોય છે, આ પરિસ્થિતિમાં વ્યક્તિ દેખીતી રીતે કામમાં જોડાયેલ હોય છે. પરંતુ વાસ્તવમાં તેની ત્યાં જરૂર હોતી નથી. તેથી તેઓ વાસ્તવમાં બેરોજગાર છે. આ બેરોજગારીને છૂપી, ગુપ્ત કે પ્રચ્છન્ન બેરોજગારી કહેવાય છે.

"જેઓ દેખીતી રીતે ઉત્પાદન પ્રવૃતિમાં જોડાયેલા હોય છે, પરંતુ ઉત્પાદનમાં તેમનો ફાળો શૂન્ય હોય છે, તેમને પ્રચ્છન્ન બેરોજગાર, છુપા બેરોજગાર કે ગુપ્ત બેરોજગાર કહેવાય છે." દા. ત. એક ખેતરમાં ૧૦ મજૂરોનું કામ હોય અને તેમ ૧૫ મજૂરો કામ કરતાં હોય તો તે ૫ મજૂરોની સીમાંત ઉત્પાદકતા શૂન્ય છે, જેને ખસેડવાથી ઉત્પાદન ઘટશે નહી, આ શ્રમિકો વાસ્તવમાં બેરોજગાર છે, કે જેને પ્રચ્છન્ન બેરોજગર કહેવાય છે. જો તેમને ત્યાંથી ખસેડી લેવામાં આવે તો ઉત્પાદનમાં ઘટાડો થતો નથી, આવા પ્રચ્છન્ન બેરોજગારોની સીમાંત ઉત્પાદકતા શૂન્ય હોય છે અથવા નકારાત્મક હોય છે. ભારતમાં સતત વધતી જતી વસ્તીના કારણે રોજગારી માંગનારાઓની સંખ્યા સતત વધતી ગઈ છે. જ્યારે તેટલા પ્રમાણમાં રોજગારી સર્જાતી નથી. ભારતમાં ગ્રામીણ વિસ્તારમાં ખેતી ક્ષેત્રે જરૂર કરતાં વધુ શ્રમિકો રોકાયેલા છે. આમ, જરૂર કરતાં વધુ રોકાયેલા શ્રમિકો બેરોજગાર છે. પ્રો. રગનાર નર્કસના મત મુજબ ભારત સહિત એશિયાના દેશોમાં ખેડાણ હેઠળની જમીન પરના શ્રમના દબાણના કારણે ખેતી ક્ષેત્રે ૨૫ થી ૩૦ ટકા લોકો પ્રચ્છન્ન બેરોજગાર છે. પ્રચ્છન્ન બેરોજગારી બચત અને મૂડીસર્જનના દરમાં ઘટાડો કરે છે. અને આર્થિક વિકાસની ગતિને અવરોધરૂપ થાય છે.

(બ) શહેરી બેરોજગારી:

ભારતમાં કૃષિ ઉત્પાદકતા નીચી હોવાથી અને ગામડાઓમાં પ્રચ્છન્ન અને મૌસમી બેરોજગરીના કારણે શહેરીકરણનું પ્રમાણ વધ્યું છે. આઝાદી સમયે ભારતની મોટાભાગની વસ્તી ગામડાઓમાં રહેતી હતી પરંતુ ઊંચા જીવનધોરણ અને વધુ વેતન તેમજ અન્ય કારણોથી લોકો શહેરમાં સ્થળાંતર કરે છે. તેથી શહેરમાં વસ્તી વધતી જાય છે. તેના પરિણામે શહેરમાં પણ બેરોજગારી જોવા મળે છે, જેના પ્રકાર નીચે મુજબ છે.

૧. ઔદ્યોગિક કામદારોની બેરોજગારી:

દેશના આર્થિક વિકાસની સાથે સાથે શહેરીકરણ અને ઔદ્યોગિકરણની પ્રક્રિયા ઝડપી બની છે. વસ્તીવૃદ્ધિના કારણે શ્રમ-પુરવઠામાં વધારો થાય છે, ગ્રામીણ વિસ્તારોમાં મૌસમી બેરોજગરોના સ્થળાંતર દ્વારા શહેરીકરણ અને ઔદ્યોગિક વિકાસના કારણે શ્રમિકો રોજગારી શોધે છે. પરંતુ ઉદ્યોગોમાં મૂડીપ્રધાન ઉત્પાદન પદ્ધતિના કારણે રોજગારીની તકોમાં શ્રમના પુરવઠામાં થતાં વધારા કરતાં ઓછો વધારો થાય છે. જેના પરિણામે ઔદ્યોગિક ક્ષેત્રે બેરોજગારીમાં વધારો થાય છે. ઉદ્યોગોમાં મંદીના સમયમાં આ બેરોજગરીના પ્રમાણમાં વધારો થાય છે. ભારતમાં ઔદ્યોગિક માંદગીનાં પરિણામે બેરોજગારીમાં વધારો થાય છે. ભારતમાં ઔદ્યોગિક બેરોજગારીમાં વધારો થવાના કારણોમાં સાધનોની ગતિશીલતા, કાચામાલની અછત, મૂડીપ્રધાન ઉત્પાદન પદ્ધતિ, રોજગારીની શોધમાં શહેરોમાં શ્રમિકોનું થયેલું સ્થળાંતર વગેરેને લીધે ઔદ્યોગિક કામદારોમાં બેરોજગારી સર્જાય છે.

૨. શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારી:

ભારતમાં ૧૯૮૧માં સાક્ષરતાનું પ્રમાણ ૩૬.૨ ટકા હતું, જે ૨૦૧૧માં વધીને ૭૪.૦ ટકા થયું, અને જે હાલમાં લગભગ ૭૯.૮ ટકા થયું છે. એનો અર્થ એ થાય કે હજુ પણ ૨૦.૨ ટકા લોકો નિરક્ષર છે. સામાન્ય રીતે શિક્ષિત વ્યક્તિઓને સરળતાથી રોજગારી મળી રહેવી જોઈએ, પરંતુ દેશના વિકાસનો દર નીચો હોવાથી રોજગારીની પૂરતી તકો ઉપલબ્ધ થઈ નથી. ભારતમાં શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારી એ બેરોજગારીની સમસ્યાનું નવું પરિણામ છે.

ભારતમાં આયોજન કાળથી સાક્ષરતાના પ્રમાણમાં વધારો થઈ રહ્યો છે, પરંતુ રોજગારીની તકોમાં ઝડપથી વધારો થતો નથી, પરિણામે શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારી એ ભારતની બેરોજગારીની સમસ્યાનું એક નવું પરિણામ છે. સ્નાતક અને અનુસ્નાતકોનું પ્રમાણ વધતું જાય છે, ઓછામાં ઓછું માધ્યમિક શિક્ષણ મેળવ્યું હોય તેને શિક્ષિત કહેવાય, ભારતમાં ૧૮ થી ૩૦ વર્ષના યુવાનોમાં બેરોજગારીનું પ્રમાણ સૌથી વધુ છે.

શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારી શિક્ષણના પ્રસારને કારણે નહીં પરંતુ માનવશક્તિના યોગ્ય આયોજનના અભાવનું કારણ છે. શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારીમાં પૂર્વસ્નાતક, અનુસ્નાતક, ટેકનિકલ ડિપ્લોમા તેમજ વિવિધ પ્રકારની ડિગ્રી ધરાવનારાનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારી સંખ્યા અને ટકાવારી વધતી રહી છે, જેના મુખ્ય કારણોમાં શ્રમ તરફની ઉપેક્ષા, ખામી ભરેલી શિક્ષણપ્રથા, નિયોજન અને સાહસનો અભાવ, અપૂરતા સાધનો, આર્થિક વિકાસનો મંદ દર, તાલીમનો અભાવ, શિક્ષણની અલ્પ સુવિધાઓ વગેરે રહેલા છે.

શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારી ગંભીર બનવા પાછળ ઘણા કારણો જવાબદાર છે, જે નીચે મુજબ છે.

૧. રોજગારી માટે વ્હાઇટ કોલર જોબની અપેક્ષા.

૨. શિક્ષણ માત્ર પુસ્તકો પૂરતું સિમિત.

૩. તાલીમ, ટેકનોલોજી, કૌશલ્ય, આવડત વગેરેને ઓછું મહત્વ.

૪. શહેરો પ્રત્યેનું વધતું જતું આકર્ષણ.

૫. સ્વરોજગાર માટે તાલીમની ઓછી વ્યવસ્થા વગેરે કારણો જવાબદાર છે.

શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારીના લીધે દેશમાં રાજકીય, સામાજિક અને આર્થિક પ્રશ્નો સર્જાય છે. કેટલાક દેશોમાં રાજકીય ઉથલ-પાથલ પણ મચી ગઈ છે, જો માનવશક્તિનું યોગ્ય અને સમયસર આયોજન કરવામાં આવે તો શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારીના પ્રશ્નો હલ થઈ શકે તેમ છે. ભારતના મહાન નેતા જવાહરલાલ નહેરુએ કહ્યું હતું કે, "ભારતનું ભાવિ ઉજ્જવળ છે અને તે શિક્ષિતો પર આધારીત છે, પરંતુ જો તેને રોજગારીની પૂરતી તકો આપવામાં આવે."

ઉપરોક્ત ગ્રામીણ બેરોજગારી અને શહેરી બેરોજગારીને અલગ અલગ વિભાગમાં વહેંચી છે, પરંતુ ગ્રામીણ વિસ્તારમાં પણ શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારી તો જોવા મળે જ છે. ગ્રામીણ વિસ્તારમાં શિક્ષણનો પ્રસાર થવાથી શિક્ષિતોની સંખ્યામાં વધારો થાય છે, પરંતુ શિક્ષિતોને અનુરુપ વ્યાપાર અને ઉદ્યોગોના વિકાસના અભાવે રોજગારીની પૂરતી તકો ગ્રામીણ વિસ્તારમાં સર્જી શકાય નહીં. તેથી ગ્રામીણ વિસ્તારોમાં પણ શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારી વધવા પામી છે. તદુપરાંત ગ્રામીણ વિસ્તારમાં જોવા મળતી મૌસમી અને પ્રચ્છન્ન બેરોજગારી શહેરી વિસ્તારોમાં પણ જોવા મળે છે. દા. ત. શહેરી વિસ્તારોમાં ખેત પેદાશો પર આધારિત ઉદ્યોગોમાં મૌસમી બેરોજગારી જોવા મળે છે. તે જ રીતે સરકારી કચેરીઓ અને જાહેરના સાહસના એકમોમાં જરૂર કરતાં વધુ માણસો રોકવામાં આવેલા હોવાના કારણે તેઓ પ્રચ્છન્ન બેરોજગાર છે. સરકાર દ્વારા આપતી સેવાઓમાં કસો ઘટાડો કર્યા વિના તેમને અન્ય સ્થળે ખસેડી શકાય તેમ છે. આમ, ટૂંકમાં મૌસમી બેરોજગારી, પ્રચ્છન્ન બેરોજગારી, ઔદ્યોગિક કામદારોની બેરોજગારી, શિક્ષિતોની બેરોજગારી શહેરી અને ગ્રામીણ વિસ્તારોમાં જોવા મળે છે. પરંતુ શહેરી વિસ્તારોમાં ઔદ્યોગિક કામદારોની બેરોજગારી અને શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારી વ્યાપક રીતે જોવા મળે છે. જ્યારે ગ્રામીણ વિસ્તારોમાં મૌસમી અને પ્રચ્છન્ન બેરોજગારીનો પ્રશ્ન મુખ્ય છે. આપણે પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન અભ્યાસમાં શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારીનો અભ્યાસ કરવાના છીએ.

સાહિત્ય સર્વેક્ષણ:

પ્રસ્તુત વિષય સાથે સલગ્ન અભ્યાસોનો સંદર્ભ તરીકે ઉપયોગ કરીને અભ્યાસોનું સંક્ષિપ્ત નિરૂપણ કરવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરીશ.

૧. જગાણી સી. એન. (૨૦૦૦) "સૌરાષ્ટ્રના શહેરી વિસ્તારોમાં શિક્ષિત વ્યવસાયી મહિલાઓનો દરજ્જો, તકો અને સમસ્યાઓ." સૌરાષ્ટ્ર યુનીવર્સિટી, રાજકોટ.

ભારતમાં આજે મોટા પ્રમાણમાં બેરોજગારી જોવા મળે છે. અને તેમાં પણ ખાસ કરીને શિક્ષિતોની બેરોજગારી એ આજના સમયની એક અતિ મહત્વનો બેરોજગારીનો પ્રકાર છે. પ્રસ્તુત મહાશોધ નિબંધમાં શિક્ષિત

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મહિલાઓનો દરજ્જો, તકો અને સમસ્યાઓનો અભ્યાસ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે, શિક્ષિત મહિલાઓનો દરજ્જો એટલા માટે નિમ્ન છે કારણ કે તેમને રોજગારી માટેની પૂરતી તકો આપવામાં આવતી નથી, તે ઉપરાંત તેમના ઘરનું વાતાવરણ પણ તે પ્રકારનું હોય છે કે, મહિલાઓને નોકરી-વ્યવસાય ન કરાવવો જોઈએ, તેથી પણ શિક્ષિત મહિલાઓ બેરોજગાર બની રહે છે. તેથી એક તરફ રોજગારીની તકોનો અભાવ તો છે, પરંતુ બીજી તરફ તેના ઘરનું માનસિક વાતાવરણ તેથી તે બેરોજગાર રહે છે, અને દરજ્જો તથા અવનવી તકો ગુમાવવી પડે છે.

૨. પ્રશાદ એન. જી. (૧૯૮૬) "શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારી અનંતપુરના સંદર્ભમાં"

શ્રીકૃષ્ણદેવરાય યુનિવર્સિટી, અનંતપુર.

તે પોતાના સંશોધન અભ્યાસમાં જણાવે છે કે, ભારતમાં આજે અનેક પ્રકારની બેરોજગારી જોવા મળે છે તેમાં ખાસ કરીને શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારીએ આજના સમયમાં એક નવી બેરોજગારીનું સર્જન કર્યું છે. અને તેમાં પણ વિવિધ વિદ્યાશાખાઓમાં બેરોજગારીની સમસ્યા વિકટ બનતી ગઈ છે. તેથી બેરોજગારીની આ વિકટ સમસ્યા ને ખત્મ કરવી એ આજના સમયનો મૂળ હેતુ છે.

૩. બૈરાગ્ય આઈ.(૨૦૧૫) ભારતમાં શિક્ષિત બેરોજગરીના સામાજિક-આર્થિક નિર્ધારકો, અને સામાજિક અને આર્થિક પરિવર્તનો.

ભારતમાં મોટા પ્રમાણમાં પેટા-ધોરણસર અનૌપચારિક રોજગારીની હાજરી હોવા છતાં, અર્થતંત્ર બારમાસી બેરોજગારીની સમસ્યાથી મુક્ત થઈ શક્યું નથી. NATONAL SAMPLE SURVE ORGENAIZATION (NSSO)ના આંકડા મુજબ, શિક્ષણનું સ્તર ઓછું હોય તેવા લોકોની તુલનામાં શિક્ષિત વ્યક્તિઓમાં બેરોજગારીનો દર વધુ છે, આ લેખમાં એન. એસ. એસ. ઓ. ના આંકડાના વિવિધ રાઉન્ડનો ઉપયોગ કરીને, ભારતમાં શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારી માટે જવાબદાર સામાજિક-આર્થિક અને પ્રાદેશિક પરિબળોની શોધખોળ કરવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરે છે. એવું લાગે છે કે તકનીકી શિક્ષણ ધરાવતા લોકો રોજગારની ખાતરી આપતા નથી, જે હકીકતમાં મોટા પાયે તકનીકી શિક્ષણને પ્રોત્સાહન આપવા માટે વર્તમાન ભારત સરકારની પહેલ પાછળના તર્ક પર સવાલ ઊભા કરે છે.

An International Multidisciplinary Research E-Journal

માહિતીનું એકત્રિકરણ:

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં ગુજરાત રાજ્યમાં પ્રકાશિત થયેલા જુદા જુદા અહેવાલો, પુસ્તકો વેબસાઇટ, સર્વે વગેરેનો ઉપયોગ કરી ગૌણ માહિતીનું એકત્રિકરણ કરીને ગૌણ માહિતીના આધારે સંશોધન પેપર તૈયાર કરવામાં આવેલ છે.

ભારતના વિવિધ રાજ્યમાં બેરોજગારી દર

રાજ્ય	એપ્રિલ ૨૦૨૦ બેરોજગારી દર %
૧. આંધ્ર પ્રદેશ	૨૦.૫%
૨. અસમ	૧૧.૧%
૩. બિહાર	૪૬.૬%
૪. છત્તીસગઢ	૩.૪%
૫. દિલ્હી	૧૬.૭%
૬. ગોવા	૧૩.૩%
૭. ગુજરાત	૧૮.૭%
૮. હરિયાણા	૪૩.૨%
૯. હિમાચલ પ્રદેશ	૨.૨%
૧૦. ઝારખંડ	૪૭.૧%
૧૧. કર્ણાટક	૨૯.૮%
૧૨. કેરળ	૧૭.૦%
૧૩. મધ્યપ્રદેશ	૧૨.૪%
૧૪. મહારાષ્ટ્ર	૨૦.૯%
૧૫. મેઘાલય	૧૦.૦%
૧૬. ઓડિશા	૨૩.૮%
૧૭. પૉંડિચેરી	૭૫.૮%
૧૮. પંજાબ	૨.૯%
૧૯. રાજસ્થાન	૧૭.૭%

૨૦. સિક્કિમ	૨.૩%
૨૧. તામિલનાડું	૪૯.૮%
૨૨. તેલંગાણા	૬.૨%
૨૩. ત્રિપુરા	૪૧.૨%
૨૪. આંધ્રપ્રદેશ	૨૧.૫%
૨૫. ઉત્તરાખંડ	૬.૫%
૨૬. વેસ્ટ બંગાલ	૧૭.૪%

સંશોધનનું મહત્વ:

૧. કુલ બેરોજગારીમાં શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારીનું પ્રમાણ કેટલું છે તે જાણી શકાશે.

૨. સૌરાષ્ટ્રમાં છેલ્લા એક દાયકા દરમિયાન કુલ શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારોની સચોટ માહિત મેળવી શકાશે.

૩. સૌરાષ્ટ્રમાં વિવિધ વિદ્યાશાખાના શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારોની સમસ્યા જાણીને તેને દૂર કરી શકાશે.

૪. સૌરાષ્ટ્રનાં વિવિધ વિસ્તારોમાં શિક્ષિતોની બેરોજગારીનો તુલનાત્મક અભ્યાસ કરી શકાશે.

૫. ગુજરાતમાં શિક્ષિત બેરોજગારો પાછળની સરકારની નીતિઓ તથા ભૂમિકા જાણી શકાશે.

સંદર્ભસૂચિ

૧. શ્રમનું અર્થશાસ્ત્ર, એમ. એ. પોપ્યુલર પ્રકાશન, સુરત.

૨. સમગ્રલક્ષી અર્થશાસ્ત્ર-૨ બી. એ. સી. જમનાદાસની કંપની.

Graduates Unemployment- A Case of Jalgaon City, IOSR Journal of Businessand Management (IOSR-JBM)

Ms. Richa Modiyani, Mr. Rakesh Gagade, Ms. Rimzim Menghwani (2015)

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સંશોધક

દવે જિજ્ઞાશા ડી.

માર્ગદર્શન

ડો.જયશ્રી નાયર

સૌરાષ્ટ્ર યુનિવર્સિટી

સમાજશાત્ર ભવન ના અધ્યક્ષ

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પ્રસ્તાવના

વિશ્વ આજે કોવીડ 19 નામની વૈશ્વિક મહામારી સામે જંગ લડી રહ્યું છે. આ વૈશ્વિક મહામારી સમાજ આજે તેની લાડવા સામે રસી શોધવા તો બીજી તરફ વિશ્વ ના મહાનાયક ગણાતા એવા દેશો અમેરિકા અને ચીન એકબીજા પાર આરોપો ના ટોપલા ઠાલવી રહ્યા છે અતિઆધુનિક મેડિકલ સેવાઓ ધરાવતા ઇટલી બ્રિટેન ન્યૂયોર્ક માનવ લાશો ના ઢગલા ભેગા થયા છે તેના અંતિમ સંસ્કાર નો પણ મોટો પ્રશ્ન અહીંની વિક્સિત સરકાર સામે આવી ને ઉભો છે વિશ્વની આવી વિકસિતા અને ભૌતિકતા વાદ આખરે તે શું કામના?

જે માણસના સ્વસ્થ બચાવવા નિષ્ફળ રહે છે આજે માણસે મહામાનવ બની જે વિશ્વ ને પ્રદૂષિત કર્યું છે આધુનિકતા તરફ આંધળી દોટ અને શહેરી કરણ ના ગંદા વસવાટો "પૈસા જ સર્વત્ર " માનવી માણસાઈ છોડી ને જીવી રહ્યો હતો આવા સમયે કોરોના મહામારી વિશ્વ ને જેમ હચમચાવી ને રાખી દીધી છે એ સમયે સમાજ ના મૂલ્ય ગત સિદ્ધાંત સાદી જીવન શૈલી સમાજ ને ખુબજ ઉપયોગી આવી રહી છે.

આજે અપને સમાજ માં કોરોના ના હિસાબે જે મૂલ્યગત ફેરફારો આવ્યા છે તેની ચર્ચા કરીશું

પર્યાવરણ માં પ્રદૂષણ નો ઘટાડો

આ કોરોના એ જ રીતે માણસ ને ઘરમાં બેસાડી દીધો જેના કારણે આજે વાહન ની દોડધામ થંભી જતા વાતાવરણ ના પ્રદૂષણ માં ઘણો ઘટાડો થઈ રહ્યો છે ગંગા નદી નું પ્રદૂષિત પાણી પણ આજે કાચ જેવું શુદ્ધ થઈ ગયું છે વાતાવરણ ની અંદર પ્રદૂષણ નું સ્તર ઘટતા પંજાબ અને બિહાર માંથી હિમાલય ને નારી આખે જોય શકાય છે વાહન ના પૈડાં થંભી જતા પેટ્રોલિયમ પેદાશ ના વપરાશ માં ..ટકા જેટલો નોંધ પાત્ર ઘટાડો થવાથી વાતાવરણ માં કાર્બનમોનોકસાઇડ ની માત્ર માં ઘટાડો થયો છે

સમતોલ આહાર

ચીન જ રીતે ચામાચીડિયા અને બીજા પશુઓ નો ખોરાક માં ઉપયોગ કરતું રહ્યું છે જેના કારણે ચીન એ આખા વિશ્વ ને કોરોના મહામારી ની સોગાદ આપી છે . જેના હિસાબે આજે સમાજ ને સમતોલ

હાર નું મહત્વ સમજાયું છે રેસ્ટોરન્ટ માં મળતા જંક ફૂડ થી ખરેખર કેટલું નુકસાન થાય છે ઠંડા પીણાં આઈસ ક્રીમ આથા વારો ખોરાક માણસ ના સ્વાથ્ય ને કેટલું નુકસાન પહોંચાડે છે તેની સમાજ કોરોના એ માનવી ને આપી છે .

ઔષધીઓ

તુલસી આદ્ય હળદળ નો ઉકાળો એ આજે કોરોના સામે રક્ષા કવચ બન્યું છે આજે ભારત ના ઔષધશાસ્ત્ર ની વિશ્વ એ પણ નોંધ લીધી છે કપૂર નો ધુમાડો એ વાતાવરણ ના શુદ્ધિ કરણ માં મહત્વ ની ભૂમિકા ભજવે છે

STAY HOME STAY SAFE

કહેવાય છે ને દુનિયા નો છેડો એટલે ઘર આજે કોરોના એ આધુનિક માનવ ને ઘર નું મહત્વ સમજાવ્યું છે .આપણા આદરણીય મુખ્યમંત્રી કહે છે "ઘર પર રહોગે તો સુરક્ષિત રહોગે " માણસ ને હંમેશા કહેતા સાંભળ્યું છે કે મારા ઘર માટે મારી પાસે સમય જ નથી પરંતુ કોરોના મહામારી ના કારણે આજે માણસ ઘર માં રહી ને પોતાના સ્વાથ્ય ની અને ઘર ના સભ્યોની સાળ સંભાળ લેતો થયો છે

આર્થિક સમસ્યા

આજે વૈશ્વિક મહામારી વૈશ્વિક અર્થતંત્ર ની કમર તોડી નાખી છે અમેરિકા એ પોતાના અર્થતંત્ર ને બચાવવા માટે ઉદ્યોગો શરૂરાખી ને પોતાના જ દેશ માં કોરોના નો વ્યાપ વધાર્યો   . જયારે આપણા માનનીય વડાપ્રધાન શ્રી નરેન્દ્રભાઈ મોદી એ ભારતીય અર્થતંત્ર ની ચિંતા કર્યા વગર લોક ડાઉન નો મહત્વ નો નિર્ણય લય ને કોરોના ના વ્યાપ ને અટકાવ્યો છે .

ખરેખર તો અત્યારે માનવી સાદાઈ થી જીવન જીવતા થયો છે તેથી તે મહદ અંશે આર્થિક તંગી અનુભવતો નથી.

સહકાર ની ભાવના નો વિકાસ

ઘણી સંસ્થાઓ અને માણસો સામે ચાલી ને ભૂખ્યા લોકો ને જમવાનું પોહચાડી રહ્યા છે તેમજ ગરીબ વર્ગો ને અનાજ વિતરણ કરીને સહકાર કરી રહ્યા છે .

PM ફંડ અને CM ફંડ માં આર્થિક સહાય કરી ને એકબીજાના મદદરૂપ થઇ રહ્યા છે તેમજ જરૂરિયાત મંદો ને પૂરતી ચીજવસ્તુ નું વિતરણ કરવામાં આવી રહ્યું છે.

મધ્યમવર્ગ ની કફોડી હાલત

કોવીડ-- ની કટોકટી એ જીવન બચાવવાને પ્રાથમિકતા આપી છે ત્યારે માનવી પોતાના ઘર માં બંધ છે આથી મહિને ૧૦૦૦૦ થી ૨૦૦૦૦ રૂપિયા ની નોકરી કરતો નોકરિયાત વર્ગ કે ગરીબવર્ગ કે મેજર વર્ગ આજે જીવન બચાવવાની કોશિશ કરી રહ્યો છે આવા સમયે પૂરતી આર્થિક મદદ ના અભાવે તેની હાલત આજે કફોડી બની છે

ઉપસંહાર

વિશ્વ એ આજે વિશ્વબંધુત્વ ની ભાવના અપનાવી ને કોવીડ -- સામેની જંગ જીતવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરી રહ્યા છે આજે પુરા વિશ્વ સમુદાય એ સહકાર સાદગી અને સ્વચ્છતા જેવા મૂલ્યો અપનાવા રહ્યા છે.

ભારતમાં ૧૯૯૧ના કર સુધારા - એક સંક્ષિપ્ત અભ્યાસ

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પ્રસ્તાવના:

ભારત જેવા વિકાસમાન દેશોમાં કરવેરા એ જાહેર આવકનું સૌથી મહત્વનું સાધન છે અને રાજકોષીય નીતિનું એક મહત્વનું અંગ છે. એક બાજુએ તે સરકારની આવક વધારવામાં અને બીજી બાજુએ આર્થિક અને સામાજિક નીતિના હેતુઓ ચરિતાર્થ કરવામાં તે મહત્વની ભૂમિકા અદા કરે છે. બ્રિટીશ અમલના સમય દરમિયાન ભારતની કરવ્યવસ્થા રૂઢીચુસ્ત, બિન આયોજિત અને હીયમાન હતી એટલું જ નહિ પરંતુ કર માળખા વસ્તીના અલ્પ ભાગને જ સ્પર્શતું હતું તથા રાષ્ટ્રીય આવકમાં પણ કરની આવકનો હિસ્સો ન ગણ્યો હતો. સરકારે તે વખતે કરમાળખાને પ્રગતિશીલ બનાવવા માટેના કોઈ પ્રયાસો હાથ ધર્યા ન હતા. પરંતુ સ્વાતંત્ર્ય પ્રાપ્તિ બાદ અને તેમાય વિશેષ કરીને આયોજનકાળ દરમિયાન ભારતના કરમાળખામાં આમૂલ ફેરફાર કરી તેને વિકાસમાન અર્થ તંત્રની જરૂરીયાતોને અનુરૂપ બનાવવાના પ્રયાસ કરવામાં આવે છે.

હેતુઓ:

આયોજનકાળ દરમિયાન કરના મુખ્ય હેતુઓ નીચે પ્રમાણે છે.

1) આર્થિક વિકાસ માટે નાણાકીય સાધનો પ્રાપ્ત કરવા

2) બચત અને મૂડીરોકાણને પ્રોત્સાહન આપવું

3) સાધનોની ઈષ્ટતમ ફાળવણી કરવી

4) પ્રાદેશિક અસમાંનતમા ઘટાડો કરવો

5) ફુગાવાને અંકુશિત કરવો

6) આવક અને સંપતિની અસમાનતામાં ઘટાડો કરવો.

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કરવેરાનું સ્વરૂપ

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પ્રત્યક્ષ કરવેરા   **પરોક્ષ કરવેરા**

આ બંને પ્રકારના કરવેરા એક બીજાથી તદ્દન અલગ છે તે કહી શકાય, વાસ્તવમાં એક બીજાના પૂરક છે. એટલું જ નહિ એક બીજા સાથે સંકલન ધરાવે છે. એકજ હેતુઓને સિદ્ધ કરવા માટે જુદાજુદા સ્વરૂપે પ્રયોજાયેલા તત્વો છે. આથીજ કહેવાયું છે કે " પ્રત્યક્ષકરવેરા અને પરોક્ષ કરવેરા બંને સમાન બહેન જેવા છે."

જેમાં ત્રણ બાબતો તારવી શકાય

➢ પ્રત્યક્ષ અને પરોક્ષ કર સમાનતા ધરાવે છે.

➢ બંને કરવેરા આકર્ષક છે.

➢ આ બંને કરવેરા બે બહેનો જેવા છે.

બંને કરવેરા રાજકીય સાધન છે. જે સમાનતાનાં કારણે સમતોલ માળખું અને તેના હેતુ સમાન પ્રક્રિયામાં સમાનતાથી સંપૂર્ણતા માટે આયોજન કાળ દરમિયાન ભારતની કર વ્યવસ્થામાં આમૂલ ફેરફારો કરવામાં આવ્યા છે.

❖ **કરની આવકમાં નોંધપાત્ર વધારો:**

આયોજનકાલ દરમિયાન કરની આવકમાં નોંધપાત્ર વધારો થયો છે.જેના મુખ્ય બે કારણો છે.

● ભારતનું કરમાળખું ગહન અને વિસ્તૃત બનવા પામ્યું છે.

● આવક આને વપરાશમાં વધારો થવાને લીધે પણ કરની આવક વધવા પામી છે.

❖ **બિન કરવેરાની આવકમાં થયેલો ગણનાપાત્ર વધાર:**

પ્રત્યક્ષતથા પરોક્ષ કરવેરાના પ્રવર્તમાન દરોમાં વધારો કરવમાં આવ્યો છે તેમજ આ બને ક્ષેત્રે નવા કરવેરા નાખવામાં આવ્યા છે. ઉપરાંતદેશની વસ્તીના શક્ય હોઈતેટલા વધુને વધુ લોકોને કરવેરાની જાળમાં આવરીલેવાના પ્રયાસ હાથ ધરવામાં આવીરાહ્ય છે. નવેમ્બર ૨૦૧૬ના રૂ. ૫૦૦ તથા રૂ. ૧૦૦૦ની ચાલની નોટોના વિમુદ્રીકરણણે લીધે આવકવેરા ભરનારા વ્યક્તિઓની સંખ્યામાં નોંધપાત્ર વધારો થવા પામ્યો છે.

❖ **કારની આવકનું અંદાજપત્રકીય મહત્વ;**

આયોજનકાળનાવર્ષ દરમિયાન કરની આવક એ બિનકરવેરાની આવકની તુલનામાં ઘણી વધારે રહી છે. મૂડી ખાતેની આવકને પણ જો ગણતરીમાં લેવામાં આવે તો બહુ ફેર પડતો નથી. પરંતુ બજાર લોનો, નાની બચતો, પ્રોવિડન્ટ ફંડ, વિદેશી ઋણ જેવી મૂડી ખાતેની આવકના મહતવન સાધનોની સરખામણીમાં સરકારની આવક પ્રાપ્તિના સાધનોમાં કારની આવક એ ઘણો ઉચો ક્રમ ધરાવે છે.

❖ **કુલ ઘરેલું પેદાસમાં કરનો હિસ્સો:**

કેન્દ્ર અને રાજ્યોનોઈ કરની સંયુક્ત આવક અને ઘરેલું પેદાશ વચ્ચેનું ગુણોત્તર જે૨૦૧૬-૧૭ માટે ૧૮% જેટલું અંદાજાયો હતો. પરંતુ કેન્દ્ર સરકારની કરની કુલ આવક અને કુલ ઘરેલું પેદાશ વચ્ચેના ગુનોત્તારનો વિચાર કરીયેતો ૨૦૧૬-૧૭માં તે ૧૧% જેટલો અંદાજાયો હતો.

❖ **કરની કુલ આવકમાં પ્રત્યક્ષ અને પરોક્ષ વેરાનો સપેક્ષ હિસ્સો:**

આયોજન કાળથી શરુ થયેલ ઘણા વર્ષો સુધી આપણી કરની કુલ આવકમાં પરોક્ષ વેરાનું અતિ પ્રાધાન્ય હતું. ૧૯૯૦-૯૧માં આ ગુણોત્તર ૮૪:૧૬ જેટલો હતો. પરંતુ જુલાઈ ૧૯૯૧થી હાથ ધરાયેલ આર્થિક સુધારણા કાર્યક્રમના એક સંકલિત ભાગ તરીકે કસ્ટમ તથા આબકારી જકાતના દરમાં જોવા મળતા ઘટાડાના વલણને કારણે પરોક્ષ વેરાનો સાપેક્ષ હિસ્સો ઘટતો જાય છે. અને પ્રત્યક્ષ વેરાનો સાપેક્ષ હિસ્સો ઉત્તરોઉત્તર વધતો જાય છે. ૨૦૧૬-૧૭માં તે ૪૦:૬૦ જેટલો હોવાનો અંદાજ હતો, ત્યાર પછીના વર્ષોમાં પણ આવલણ ચાલુજ રહેવા પામ્યો છે.

હાલમાં કરની કુલ આવકમાં વ્યક્તિગત આવકવેરા તથા કોર્પોરેટ વેરાનું મહત્વનો હિસ્સો છે. આનું મુખ્ય કારણ આર્થિક ઉદારીકરણને લીધે તાજેતરના વર્ષોમાં વ્યક્તિઓની અને કંપનીઓની કુલ આવકમાં થયેલ વધારો ગણાવી શકાય.

❖ **કરવેરાના દરનું વલણ:**

જુલાઈ ૧૯૯૧ થી હાથ ધરવામાં આવેલ આર્થિક સુધારણાના કાર્યક્રમ અન્વયે કર માળખામાં મહત્વના સુધારા કરવામાં આવ્યા છે. ૧૯૭૩-૭૪ સુધી વ્યક્તિગત આવકવેરાનો મહત્તમ સીમાંત દર ૯૭.૭૫% હતો જે રૂ. ૨ લાખથી ઉપરની આવકને લાગુ પડતો હતો. વાચ્છું સમિતિની ભલામણોને અનુલક્ષીને આ દરમાં ક્રમશ: ઘટાડો કરીને ૧૯૭૬-૭૭ માં તે ૬૬% જેટલો કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો.

૨૦૧૪-૧૫ ના વર્ષથી આવક વેરની મુક્તિમર્યાદા રૂ. ૨ લાખથી વધારીને રૂ. ૨.૨૫ લાખ જેટલી કરવામાં આવી હતી અને ૨૦૧૭-૧૮ ના અંદાજપત્રમાં તે ચાલુ રાખવામાં આવી હતી.

કંપનીઓ દ્વારા આપતા કંપનીવેરા કે કોર્પોરેટ વેરાનો અસરકારક દર સરેરાસ ૨૪.૬૭% જેટલું થાય છે. તેનુંકારણ કંપનીઓ દ્વારા વિવિધ પ્રકારની મુક્તિઓનો લેવાતો લાભ ગણાવી શકાય. આથી આસંદર્ભમાં ૨૦૧૬-૧૭ના અંદાજપત્રમાં નીચે પ્રમાણેની જોગવાઈઓ કરવામાં આવી.

(૧) આવકવેરા ધારા હેઠળ ઘસારા ફંડની જોગવાઈ ૧લી એપ્રિલ, ૨૦૧૭થી મહત્તમ ૪૦% સુધી મર્યાદિત રહેશે.

(૨) સંશોધન માટે આપતા લાભ તારીખ ૧લી એપ્રિલ ૨૦૧૭થી ૧૫૦% અનેતારીખ ૧લી એપ્રિલ ૨૦૨૦થી ૧૦૦% ની મર્યાદામાં રહેશે.

(૩) નવા સ્પેશીયલ આર્થિક ઝોનોમાં આવેલા એવા એક્મોનેજ લાભ મળશે કે જેમને તેમની પ્રવૃતિઓ ૩૧મી માર્ચ૨૦૨૦ પહેલા આરંભ કરી હશે.

(૪) મેન્યુફેક્ચરિંગ કંપનીઓ જે ૧લી માર્ચ ૨૦૧૬ અથવા તે પહેલા સ્થપાઈહોય. તેમને પણ કેટલીક રાહતો અને છૂટછાટ આપવામાં આવી છે.

❖ **પરોક્ષ વેરા:**

જુલાઈ ૧૯૯૧અગાઉ અનેક વસ્તુઓ પરની ટોચ કસ્ટમ જકાત લગભગ ૩૦૦% હતી જેમાં ઘટાડો કરીને ૨૦૦૭-૦૮ના વર્ષથી બિન ખેત પેદાશોની આયાતો પર ઘટાડાને૧૦% જેટલો કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો. વૈશ્વિકીકરણઅને ઉદારીકરણની પ્રક્રિયાના સંદર્ભમાં પરોક્ષ કરવેરામાં ઘટાડો આવી રહ્યો છે. વધુમાં ૨૦૦૫થી દેશના લગભગ બધાજ રાજ્યોમાં વેચાણવેરાનું સ્થાન મૂલ્યવર્ધિત વેરા (VAT) એ લીધું છે. અને ૧લી જુલાઈ ૨૦૧૭થી તેનુ સ્થાનવસ્તુઓ અને સેવાઓ પરના કરે (GST)એ લીધું છે.

❖ **પ્રત્યક્ષકરવેરાનું વ્યાપ વધારવા માટેના તાજેતરના પગલા:**

પ્રત્યક્ષ કરવેરાનો પાયો વિસ્તૃત બનાવામાંટે ૧૯૯૭-૯૮ના વર્ષથી એવી જોગવાઈ કરવામાં આવીહતી કે, કોઈ પણ વ્યક્તિ નીચેની ચાર સરતો પૈકીની કોઈ પણ બે શરતોની પુરતી કરતો હોય તો તેને માટે આવક વેરાનું પત્રક ભરવાનું ફરજીયાત રહેશે.

(૧) નિશ્ચિત વિસ્તાર કરતા વધુ વિસ્તારની સ્થાવર મિલકત માલિકીના ધોરણે અથવા ભાડાપેટે ધરાવનાર વ્યક્તિ.

(૨) ચાર ચક્રીય (મોટરકાર) વાહન ધરાવનાર.

(3) ટેલીફોન(મોબાઈલ ફોન ધારક)

(૪) વિદેશ પ્રવાસ કરનાર.

(૫) ક્રેડીટ કાર્ડ ધારક.

(૬) કોઈ ક્લબનું સભ્ય પદ કે જેની પ્રવેશ ફી વાર્ષિક રૂ. ૨૫,૦૦૦ કરતા વધુ હોય.

ઉપરોક્તકુલ છ સરતો પૈકી કોઈ પણ એક શરતનું પાલન થાયતો તે વ્યક્તિએ ફરજીયાત રીતે આવકવેરાનું પત્રક ભરવાનું રહેશે.

❖ **સેવા કર અથવા સેવાવેરો:**

ચેલૈયા સમિતિની ભલામણોને અનુલક્ષીને ૧૯૯૪-૯૫નાકેન્દ્રીય અંદાજપત્રમાં સર્વપ્રથમ અમુક ચોક્કસ સેવાઓઓપર૫%ના દરે વેરો નાખવામાં આવ્યો હતો. ૨૦૧૨-૧૩ના વર્ષમાં અંદાજપત્રમાં નકારાત્મક યાદીમાં દર્શાવેલી ૧૭ જેટલી સેવાઓ શિવાય બાકીની બધીજ સેવાઓને સેવા કર હેઠળ આવરી લેવાય છે. તથા સેવાકરનો દર ૧૦%થી વધારીને ૧૨% જેટલું કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. ૨૦૧૫-૧૬ના અંદાજપત્ર સેવાકરનો દર વધારીને ૧૪% જેટલો કરવામો આવ્યો હતો. અને તેનો અમલ ૧લી જુન ૨૦૧૫થી થયેલો છે. ૧૫મી જુન ૨૦૧૫થી"સ્વચ્છ ભારત અભિયાન" માટેસેવાકર ઉપર ૦.૫%નો સરચાર્જ નાખવામાં આવ્યો હતો. તથા ૨૦૧૬-૧૭ના અંદાજપત્રમાં કરપાત્ર હોય તેવી તમામ સેવાઓ પર ૦.૫%ના દરે "કૃષિ કલ્યાણ શેસ" નાખવામાંઆવ્યો હતો. જેનો ઉપયોગ કૃષિમાં સુધારા તથા ખેડુતોના કલ્યાણ માટે થશે.

૧લી જુલાઈ ૨૦૧૭ના રોજથી વસ્તુઓ અને સેવાઓ પરના કર (GST)નાં અમલીકરણ પછી સેવા કરને આ વસ્તુઓ અને સેવાઓ પરના કરમાં આમેજ કરીદેવામાં આવ્યો છે.

❖ **નવા પ્રત્યક્ષ કરવેરા:**

૨૦૦૫-૦૬ના કેન્દ્રીય અંદાજપત્રમાં બે નવા પ્રત્યક્ષ વેરા દાખલ કરવામાં આવ્યા હતા.

૧. બંકો માંથી રોકડ ઉપાડ પરનો વેરો.

૨. કર્મચારીઓને માલિક દ્વારા પુરી પાડવામાં આવતી શુવીધાઓ(લાભ), (ભથ્થા) પરનો વેરો.

ઉપરોક્ત બને કરવેરા એપ્રિલ ૨૦૦૯ના વર્ષથી નાબૂદ કરવામાં આવ્યા હતા.

❖ **કરચોરી અટકાવવા માટેના તાજેતરના પગલા:**

કરવેરાનો વ્યાપ વધારવા ઉપરાંત કરચોરીને અટકાવવા માટે ૧૯૯૮-૯૯ ના અંદાજપત્રમાં એવી જોગવાઈ કરવામાં આવી હતી કે નીચેના ઉચ્ચ નાણાંકીય વ્યવહારો કરતી વખતે તેનો કાયમી એકાઉન્ટ નંબર અથવા જનરલ ઈન્ડેક્સ રજીસ્ટર નંબર ફરજિયાત રીતે આપવાનો રહેશે.

(1) સ્થાવર મિલકતની ખરીદી કે વેચાણ

(2) મોટર વાહનની ખરીદી કે વેચાણ

(3) રૂ.૫૦ હજારથી વધુ રકમના શેર વ્યવહાર

(4) બેંકમાં નવા ખાતા ખોલાવતી વખતે

(5) બાધીમુદતની થાપણોમાં રૂ. ૫૦ હજારથી વધુ રોકાણ

(6) નવું ટેલીફોન જોડાણ મેળવવાની અરજી કરતી વખતે

(7) રૂ. ૨૫ હજારથી વધુ રકમનું હોટેલ બીલ

કોમ્પ્યુટરના વધતા જતા ઉપયોગને લીધે ઉપરોક્ત (૯) અને(૧૦) અંગેની માહિતી તથા વિગતો કર વ્યવસ્થાનો પાયો વિસ્તૃત કરવા માટે તથા કરની આવકનો બહિસ્ત્રાવ અટકાવવા માટે ખુબજ ઉપયોગી થઈ પડશે.

❖ **કર વહીવટી માળખામાં સુધારા:**

તાજેતરના વર્ષોમાં કર વહીવટી માળખામાં સુધારા કરીને તેને વધુ સરળ અને કરદાતા પ્રત્યે મૈત્રીલક્ષી બનાવવાના પ્રયાસ કરવામાં આવી રહ્યા છે. જેમ કે

(1) આવકવેરા અધિકારીઓ તરફ્થી કરદાતાને થતી કનડગત અને હેરાનગતિ દૂર કરવાના સક્રિય પ્રયાસ હાથ ધર્યા છે. આ માટે કર આકારણી,સર્વેક્ષણ,દરોડાવગેરેની કાર્યવાહીમાં નવો અભિગમ અપનાવશે. દરોડા વખતે છુપાયેલી આવકની જાહેરાત કરવામાં આવશે નહિ, પરંતુ માત્ર તેની નોંધ રાખવામાં આવશે.

(2) કરદાતાને કાયમી એકાઉન્ટ નંબર આપવાનું કાર્ય બહારની સંસ્થાને આપવામાં આવશે.

(3) કરદાતાએ ભરેલા પત્રકો સ્વીકારી લેવામાં આવશે અને ફક્ત બે ટકા કેસોની જ ચકાસણી કરવામાં આવશે.

(4) આવકવેરા ધારા અન્વયે સ્થળ પર વેરાની કપાત માટેના ફોર્મની સંખ્યામાં નોંધપાત્ર ઘટાડો કરાયો છે. વધુમાં એવા કરદાતા કે જેમને ફક્ત પગાર, ભાડા કે વ્યાજની જ આવક છે તેમને માટે એક પાનાનું " સરળરિટર્ન ફોર્મ "ફરીથી દાખલ કરેલ છે.

(5) કોમ્પ્યુટરથી રિટર્ન ભરવાની સુવિધા કરદાતાઓને ઉપલબ્ધ કરાઈ છે.

(6) વિદેશ જવા માટે જુદાજુદા ટેક્ષ ક્લિયરન્સ સર્ટીફીકેટસ ની જરૂરિયાત નાબૂદ કરવામાં આવી છે.

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❖ **વસ્તુઓ અને સેવાઓ પરનો કર (GST):**

વસ્તુઓ અને સેવાઓ પરનો ખ્યાલ એક અતિ ઉત્તમ ખ્યાલ છે જે ભાગ્યેજ બે મત હોઈ શકે. આ એક એવોકર છે જે આજે વિશ્વના લગભગ ૧૬૦ દેશોમાં અસ્તિત્વ ધરાવે છે.

ભારતમાં આર્થિક સુધારણા અને કર સુધારણા કાર્યક્રમના એક સંકલિત ભાગ તરીકે વસ્તુઓ અને સેવાઓ પરના વેરા અંગેના ખરડાને બંને ગૃહો એટલે કે, લોકસભા અને રાજ્યસભાએ ઓગસ્ટ ૨૦૧૬ માં મંજૂરી આપી પસાર કરી દીધો હોવાથી પ્રસ્તુત ધારો તા. ૧લી જુલાઈ, ૨૦૧૭ ના રોજથી અમલી બન્યો છે અને તેની સાથે જ કેન્દ્ર અને રાજ્ય સરકારોના જુદાજુદા પરોક્ષવેરાનાસ્થાનેએક જ કર પદ્ધતિ અમલમાં આવી છે અને એ રીતે " એક રાષ્ટ્ર, એક જ કર પદ્ધતિ અને એક જ બજાર " નું ઘણા લાંબા સમયનું સ્વપ્ન સાકાર થયું છે, જે ખરેખર એક ઐતિહાસિક અને હિંમતભર્યું પગલું છે. આમ વસ્તુઓ અને સેવાઓ પરના કરને લીધે:

(અ) કેન્દ્ર સરકારના નીચે જણાવેલ પરોક્ષ વેરાનો અંત આવે છે.

(૧) કેન્દ્રીય આબકારી જકાત

(૨) વધારાની કેન્દ્રીય આબકારી જકાત

(3) સેવા કર

(૪) વધારાની કસ્ટમ ડ્યુટી

(૫) સ્પેશિયલકસ્ટમ ડ્યુટી

(૬) કેન્દ્રીય વેચાણ વેરો વગેરે

(બ) રાજ્ય સરકારોના નીચેજણાવેલ પરોક્ષ વેરાનો પણ અંત આવે છે.

(1) રાજ્યવર્ધિતમૂલ્ય વેરો

(2) ઓક્ટ્રોય અને એન્ટ્રી ટેક્સ

(3) ખરીદ વેરો

(4) લક્ઝરી ટેક્સ

(5) મનોરંજન વેરો

(6) લોટરી, બેટિંગ, જુગાર ટેક્સ વગેરે

❖ **વસ્તુઓ અને સેવાઓ પરના કરના મુખ્ય લાભો**

(1) મેક-ઇન-ઇન્ડિયા કાર્યક્રમને પ્રોત્સાહન તથા નિકાસમાં વધારો

(2) દેશમાંએકીકૃત સમાંન બજાર

(3) કેન્દ્રને રાજ્યોના વિવિધ પરોક્ષ વેરાઓના બદલે એકજ કર

(4) કર ઉપર કર લાગવાની સમસ્યાનો નિવેડો

(5) કરના દર અને સંરચનામાં સમરુપતા

(6) કરદાતાઓ માટે કરના નિયમોનું પાલન સરળ અને પાલન ખર્ચ ઓછો

(7) અપૂરતી શ્રુખ્લામાં ઇનપુટ ટેક્ષ ક્રેડીટનો અવીરત પ્રવાહ

(8) કુલ ઘરેલું પેદાશમાં લગભગ ૧.૫% થી ૨.૦% સુધીની વધારાની સંભાવના

વસ્તુઓઅને સેવાઓ પરના કરથી થતા લાભ જેમકે સામાન્ય જન તરફ઼ી, વેપાર અને ઉદ્યોગ માટેના લાભ, અર્થકારણને થતા લાભો, સરળ વેરા અંગેનું માળખુ઼ં અને એક આર્થિક ભારતનું નિર્માણ.

વસ્તુઓ અને સેવાઓ પરના કરના કાર્યક્ષમ અમલમાટે એક કાઉન્સિલ (GST-Council)ની રચના કરવામાં આવીછે. જેનો અધ્યક્ષ કેન્દ્રીય નાણાપ્રધાન હોય છે. તથા દેશના ૨૯ રાજ્યોના નાણા મંત્રીઓ તથા સાત કેન્દ્રૂસાસિત પ્રદેશોના પ્રતિનિધિઓ સભ્યો હોય છે. વસ્તુઓ અને સેવાઓના કરના અમલમાં થતી મુશ્કેલીઓ અંગે યોગ્ય પગલા લેય છે. જેમકે ગોહાતી (આસામ) ખાતે૧૦ નવેમ્બર ૨૦૧૭ના રોજ મળેલી પ્રસ્તુત કાઉન્સિલની ૨૩મી સભામાં ૨૨૮ વસ્તુઓ પૈકી ૧૭૮ જેટલી વસ્તુઓ પરનો ૨૮%નો સ્લેબ ઘટાડીને ૧૮% અથવા તેનાપરથી ઓછો કરવાનો નિર્ણય કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો. આમ માત્ર ૫૦ જેત્લીવાતુઓ પરજ ૨૮%નો સ્લેબ રહે છે.

હાલ વિશ્વના ૧૬૦ દેશોમાં વસ્તુઓ અને સેવાઓ પરનો કર અસ્તિત્વમાં છે. જોકે દરેક દેશમાં આ કર સુધારણાનું નામવસ્તુઓ અને સેવાઓ પરના કર (GST) તરીકે ઓળખાતું નથી. કેટલાક દેશોમાં તેનું નામ "National value added tax"રાખ્યું છે. પરંતુ સમગ્ર દેશમાં સમાંન કરવેરા હોવાના મુખ્ય નિયમોનું પાલન થાયછે.

સમાપન:

આમ ભારતમાં તા. ૧ લી જુલાઈ ૨૦૧૭ના રોજથી સમગ્ર દેશમાં વસ્તુઓ અને સેવાઓ પરના કરનો અમલ શરુ થઈ ચુક્યો છે. પ્રસ્તુત કરને લીધે અર્થતંત્રમાં ફુગવા જન્ય પરિબળોને વેગ ન મળે તે અંગેની કાળજી લેવાની રહેશે. કરના અમલના સરુઆતના તબક્કામાં કેટલીક મુશ્કેલીઓ અને અંતરાયો જરુર ઉભા થશે, અને તેનું યોગ્ય ઉકેલ લવાનો રહેશે. આ સંદર્ભમાં કેટલાક મહત્વના મુદાઓને ધ્યાનમાં લેવા જરુરી બને છે.

1. કરની કેટલીક જટિલ અને અટપટી કલમો અને જોગવાયોથી તમામ સંબધિત પક્ષોને પુરતી સમાજ, માહિતી અને સ્પષ્ટતા મળીરહે તેવી વ્યવસ્થા કરવાની રહેશે.

2. પ્રસ્તુત કરને લીધે જે વસ્તુઓ અને સેવાઓની કિમતમાં ઘટાડો થનાર છે તેનો લાભ અંતિમ ગ્રાહકો શુધી પહોંચે તે અંગેની ખાસ તકેદારી રાખવાની રહેશે.

3. કરને લીધે ફુગાવાજન્ય પરિબળોને વેગ નમળે અને ગ્રાહકોના હિતનું રક્ષણ થઈરહે તેમાંતેની ખાસ કાળજી લેવાની રહેશે.

ગુજરાતના અર્થકારણમા કૃષિક્ષેત્રના વલણોનો અભ્યાસ

આરતી જમનભાઇ શીશાંગીયા

પીએચડી સોધાર્થી (અર્થશાસ્ત્ર વિભાગ)

ભક્ત કવિ નરસિંહ મહેતા યુનિવર્સિટી , જુનાગઢ.

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સારાંશ:

ભારતએ કૃષિ પ્રધાન દેશ છે અને ભારતમા ગ્રામીણ સમુદાયનો દેશ છે. અને આ ગામડાનવસ્તી કૃષિ ક્ષેત્ર સાથે સંકળાયેલ છે. એટલે કૃષિ આજીવિકાનુ એક મહત્વનુ સાધન છે. વાસ્તવિક રીતે જોઇએતો સૌથી વધુ રોજગારીમા મળે છે પરંતુ દેશના કાયી ઘરગથ્થુ પેદાસમા કૃષિ ક્ષેત્ર નો ફાળો ઘણો ઓછો છે. કૃષિક્ષેત્રનો ફાળો 14.39 %, ઉધ્યોગ ક્ષેત્રનો ફાળો 31.46% અને સેવાક્ષેત્રનો ફાળો 54.15% છે. ગુજરાતની વાત કરીએ તો ગુજરાત એ ઝડપથી વિકસતુ રાજ્ય છે. ગુજરાતના આર્થિક વિકાસમા પણ કૃષિક્ષેત્રનુ ફાળો અગત્યનો રહ્યો છે. હરિયાળી ક્રાંતી બાદ નવી ટેક્નોલોજિ, સુધારેલા બ્વિયારણો સિંચાઇ તેમજ વિજળીની પુરતી સવલતોના લીઘે કૃષિક્ષેત્રનુ વાણિજ્યકરણ થયુ છે.

પ્રસ્તાવના:

માનવ સભ્યતાના આરંભમા જીવનપ્રણાલિ બની રહેલી કૃષિનુ સ્વરુપ સમયની સામે ક્રમશ: બદ્દલાતુ રહ્યું છે. કૃષિમા આવેલા આધુનિકીકરણ, જેને વાણિજ્યકરણ પણ કહી શકાય,કૃષિ ક્ષેત્રની કામગીરીનુ અન્નના સ્ત્રોત ઉપરાંત અર્થતંત્રના અન્ય ક્ષેત્રોમા ઉત્પાદન માટે કાયા માલની માંગ સંતોષનાર અન્ય ક્ષેત્ર તરીકે વિસ્તરણ કર્યું છે. ઉપરાંત કૃષિક્ષેત્રની પ્રવ્રુતિઓ માત્ર તે જ ક્ષેત્રમા આવક તથા રોજગારીનુ સર્જન કરવા પૂરતી સીમિત ન રહેતા, સમગ્ર અર્થતંત્રમા નવી માંગ ઉભી કરીને અર્થ તંત્રના અન્ય ક્ષેત્રોના–ઉધ્યોગો તથા સેવા વિકાસમા પરિણમે છે.આમ, સમાજની અન્નની માંગ,રોજગારી અને અને આવકનુ સર્જન કરનાર કૃષિક્ષેત્ર આર્થિક વિકાસને વેગ આપનાર મહત્વનુ પરીબળ બની રહે છે.

Agriculture Growth Rate in Gujarat

year	%
2001-02	-11.52
2002-03	30.64
2003-04	-6.43

2004-05	39.89
2005-06	-6.76
2006-07	23.11
2007-08	7.48
2008-09	-7.41
2009-10	-0.50
2010-11	18.12
2011-12	5.70
2012-13	-6.96
2013-14	-13.79
2014-15	26.55
2015-16	0.01
2016-17	-1.39

Source; RBI

90ના દાયકા પછી 2001-02 થી 2011-17 સુધીના દાયકા દરમિયાન ગુજરાતમા કૃષિવિકાસ દર 3.3% થી વધીને 11.1% થયો છે. હકીકતમાં, કપાસ, ઘઉં, ફળના પાક અને દૂધના ઉત્પાદને રાજ્યના અર્થતંત્રમાં કૃષિ વિકાસને ટકાવી રાખવામાં મહત્વપૂર્ણ ભૂમિકા ભજવી છે. 2001-2010 ના ગાળામાં ઉચ્ચ કૃષિ વિકાસે સિંચાઇમાં વધુ સારુ રોકાણ, વીજ પુરવઠોની ઉપલબ્ધતા, ટેક્નોલોજીનો સ્વીકાર અને ભૂગર્ભજળ દ્વારા મોટા પ્રમાણમાં સહાય આપવામાં આવી છે, અને લગભગ 15 લાખ હેકટર શુષ્ક જમીનને ખેતીલાયક જમીનમાં ફેરવાઇ છે.

કૃષિક્ષેત્રનો ઐતિહાસિક પરિપ્રેક્ષ્ય

ભૂતકાળમા થયેલા પરદેશી આક્રમણો અને અંગ્રેજ શાસનની સામે ભારતીય સંસ્કૃતિ તથા અર્થતંત્રને જાળવતી ભારતીય ગામડાઓની સ્વાયત્તતાએ, ગામડા તથા ગ્રામીણ પ્રજાને કૂપમંડૂક

બનાવવામા મહત્વનો ફાળો આપ્યો છે. સ્થાનિક સંશાધનો તથા પરંપરાગત ટેકનોલોજીનો ઉપયોગ કરી મેળવેલ ઉપજ સ્થનિક સ્તરે વેંચાતી. અનિશ્ચિત વરસાદ, આપખુદ રાજાઓ તથા અમાનુષી આક્રમકોએ કૃષિક્ષેત્રએ મૂડીરોકાણ અત્યંત મુશ્કેલ બનાવ્યુ. એક સમૂહ તરીકે ખેડૂત ગરીબ, દેવાદાર તથા સમાજ પરંપરાના દૃઢ બંધનોથી બંધાયેલ અને બાહ્ય પરિવર્તનોથી અલિપ્ત બની રહ્યો. અંગ્રેજોના આગમન સાથે કૃષિ વિરોધી વાતાવરણ સર્જાયુ. જમીનમાલીકી અને મહેસૂલની નવી વ્યવસ્થામા જમીનદાર અમાનવીય બન્યો. ઉપરાંત ભારતીય કાયો માલ સાનુકુળ વ્યાપાર શરતે અંગ્રેજ શાસનને પ્રાપ્ત થયો. બ્રિટનથી આયત થયેલ માલ સામે ભારતના કારિગરો ટકી શક્યા નહી. સ્વતંત્રતા બાદ કૃષી વિકાસ માટે ઘણા પગલાઓ લેવાયા. જેમા 1962 ના જમીનસુધારા તથા 1969ની હરિયાળી ક્રાંતિ મહત્વના બની રહ્યા. 1991મા આર્થિક સુધારાના સમયે કૃષિક્ષેત્રે મહદ્ અંશે ઉપેક્ષા કરાઇ.

દાયકાઓ પુરાણી બજારલક્ષી કૃષિની પરંપરાએ પશુપાલન, ડેરી તથા ખાધતેલના ઉધ્યોગોનો પણ ઝડપી વિકાસ કર્યો. કૃષિક્ષેત્રનો વિકાસ અર્થતંત્રના વિકાસ માટે વ્યાપક આધાર પુરો પાડે છે. કૃષિ ઉત્પાદન આધારિત ઉધ્યોગોનો વિકાસ તેમજ કૃષિમાટે જરુરી તેવા બિયારણ, ખાતર, ખેતી ઓજારો તથા વિજળી જેવા નિક્ષેપોના ઉત્પાદનને વેગ આપતા ઉધ્યોગોના વિકાસ પર ભાર મુકવો જોઇએ.

ગુજરાતની કૃષિનુ સ્વરુપ

ગુજરાત રાજ્ય નૈઋત્ય ચોમાસુ મેળવતા વિસ્તારના પરિસરમા આવેલુ તેમજ ભૌગોલિક રચનાના કારણે ચોમાસાનુ અનિયમિત વલણ ધરાવે છે. પરિણામે ગુજરાતની કૃષિને માત્ર એક મોસમનો, જૂનથી સપ્ટેમ્બર માસ સુધીનો વરસાદ પ્રાપ્ત થાય છે. રાજ્યમા વરસાદના પ્રમાણમા પણ મોટા તફાવત છે.અત્યંત અસ્થિરપણુ ગુજરાતના ચોમાસાની લાક્ષણીક્તા અને ગુજરાતની કૃષિની ચિંતા બની રહે છે. સમગ્ર રાજ્યમા કૃષિનુ સ્વરુપ વિસ્તાર વિશિષ્ટ છે. પાકની તરાહ વિસ્તારના કૃષિ-જલવાયુને અનુરુપ હોય તે સ્વાભાવિક છે. કૃષિ સાથે સંકળાયેલ પશુપાલન પણ મહત્વના ગૌણ વ્યવસાય તારીકે વિકસ્યો છે. દેશમા સૌથી વધારે તટિય વિસ્તાર ધરાવતા આ રજ્યે મત્સ્યવિકાસ ક્ષેત્રે પણ નોંધપાત્ર પ્રગતિ સાધી છે. વરસાદની વિપુલતા ધરાવતા દક્ષીણ ગુજરાતમા જંગલોના પ્રમાણ તથા ગીચતા મહત્વ છે.

કૃષિક્ષેત્રે જમીનધારકતા

કૃષિક્ષેત્રમા સરેરાશ ખેડાણ ઘટકના સંકોચાતા કદ માટે માત્ર આર્થિક જ નહી પરંતુ બિના આર્થિક પરિબળો પણ જવાબદાર છે, જેમા વસ્તીવૃદ્ધિ, કૃષિમા ખંડ અને ઉપવિભાજન,અપર્યાપ્ત કૃષિ નિક્ષેપો, કૃષિ સિવાયના ઉધોગોમા રોજગારીની તકોનો અપુરતો વિકાસ તેમજ કૃષિવિરોધી સરકાર નીતિ અને શિથિલ અમલદારશાહી મહત્વના પરિબળો ગણી શકાય.

ગુજરાતમા કૃષિ વિકાસનુ પ્રદર્શન

કૃષિમા વાણિજ્યકરણ તથા કૃષિ નિક્ષેપોની વપરાશમા પરિવર્તન પરસ્પર સંબંધિત છે. પાક તરાહમા પરિવર્તનની સાથે સિંચાઇ ઉપરાંત સુધારેલા બિયારણો, ખાતર તથા યંત્રોનો વધવા લાગ્યો છે. જુવારના અપવાદ સાથે ડાંગર, ધઉં તથા મકાઇમા સુધારેલ બિયારણનો વપરાશ વધ્યો છે. હરિયાળી ક્રાંતિએ કૃષિમા યાંત્રીકરણ પણ વધાર્યું છે.

Plan wise Growth in Area, Production and Yield of Major Crops in Gujarat

યોજના	ક્ષેત્રફળ	ઉત્પાદન	પાક
વર્ષીય યોજના (1991-92)	-0.65	-17.05	-16.51
8મી યોજના	-0.06	3.73	3.79
9મી યોજના	-3.00	-5.74	-2.82
10મી યોજના	5.27	20.54	14.50
11મી યોજના	2.24	0.99	-1.23

કૃષિક્ષેત્રના વિકાસનો સર્વસ્વીકાર્ય માપદંડ આ ક્ષેત્રનો વૃદ્ધિદર છે. ગુજરાતની કૃષિના વિકાસને ત્રણ તબક્કામા વહેંચી શકાય. હરિયાળી ક્રાંતિથી 1991ના આર્થિક સુધારા વચ્ચેનો તબક્કો તથા 1991 બાદ કૃષિનો વિકાસ. હરિયાળી ક્રાંતિના કારણે કૃષિમા થયેલો નોંધપાત્ર વિકાસ નિર્વિવાદ છે. હરિયાળિ ક્રાંતિના પ્રારંભના ઉત્પાદન તથા ઉત્પાદકતાની તુલનામા આર્થિક સુધારાના સમયે તથા ત્યાર બાદ આવેલ પરિવર્તનો અંગેની આંકડાકીય માહિતીના આધારે કેટલાક તારણો મેળવી શકાય. ગુજરાતની પાક તરાહમા જુવાર અને બાજરી હેઠળના વાવેતર વિસ્તારમા થયેલા

ઘટાડાની પ્રક્રિયા આર્થિક સુધારાના સમયે તથા ત્યારબાદ પણ ચાલુ હતી. જેના કારણે આ બન્ને પાકના ઉત્પાદનના તથા ઉત્પાદક્તા બન્નેમા વધરો થયો છે.

કૃષિને સંલગ્ન ક્ષેત્રનો વિકાસ

દુનિયા તેમજ દેશમા કૃષિની સાથે જ પશુપાલનનો વ્યવસાય પણ સતત વિકસતો રહ્યો છે. પરસ્પરને પુરક તેવા આ બન્ને વ્યવસાયોનુ ગ્રામીણ ક્ષેત્રે મહત્વ ઘણુ રહ્યુ છે. કૃષિ પશુ આહાર પુરો પાડે છે, તો પશુ કૃષિની ઉત્પાદન પ્રક્રિયામા પશુશક્તિ તથા ખાતર તરીકે ઉપયોગી બને છે, ઉપરાંત રોજગારીની ઓછી તકો ધરાવતા વિસ્તારોમા પશુપાલન આવકનો મહત્વનો સ્રોત છે.

દુધ ઉત્પાદનનો ઉંચો વ્રુદ્ધિદર મુખ્યત્વે ખેડુતો તથા દુધ સહકારી મંડળી વચ્ચેના યોગ્ય સંકલ નને આભારી છે. દુધ સહકારી મંડળીઓ દ્વારા દુધની કિંમત, ઓઅશુ તબીબનિ સેવા, ખાણદાણ, પશુ વેચાણ તેમજ અન્ય સેવાઓની નિશ્ચિતતાના કારણે દૂધ ઉત્પાદકોમા સલામતીની ભાવના જન્મે છે.પશુપાલનના વિકાસ માટે આ ક્ષેત્રમા સહકારી મંડળીઓના માધ્યમ વડે કરાયેલ સહકારી મૂડિરો-કાણના કારણે વ્રુદ્ધિની તકોનો વિસ્તાર પણ વધ્યો છે. પશુચિકિત્સાલયના માળખાની મદદથી પશુ આરોગ્ય સેવાઓ, ધનિષ્ઠ પશુ સુધારણ ઘટકોની સહાય વડે ગાય તથા ભેંસની સુધારેલ ઓલાદની મદદ વડે દૂધ ઉત્પાદન તથા ઉત્પાદક્તામા વધારો કરવાની દિશામા સરકારી પ્રયત્નો રહ્યા છે.

કૃષિક્ષેત્ર સમક્ષના પડકારો:

ગુજરાતના કૃષિવિકાસ તથા કૃષિ પરિસ્થિતિના સંદર્ભમા આ ક્ષેત્ર સમક્ષના પડકારો સ્પષ્ટ છે. કૃષિ ઉત્પાદન તથા ઉત્પાદક્તાને અસર કરતા પરિબળો ત્રણ વિભાગમા વહેંચી શકાય.ટેક્નોલોજિકલ પરિબળો, સંસ્થાકીય પરિબળો તથા અન્ય પરિબળો; અન્યત્ર ઉલ્લેખનીય નહિ, તેવી કૃષિકિંમત નીતિ અંગે એટલું કહી શકાય કે આર્થિક સુધારા બાદના સમયગાળામા કૃષિની સાપેક્ષ કિમતો વધી છે, પરંતુ સાનુકુળ અસર કૃષિક્ષેત્ર પર નોંધાઇ નથી ટેકનોલોજિકલ પરિબળોમા સુધારેલા બિયારણ, રાસાયણિક ખાતર તથા દવાઓનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. પરંતુ ટેક્નોલોજિકલ પરિવર્તનોને શક્ય બના-વવા માટે પાણી પુર્વશરત બની રહે છે. કૃષિક્ષેત્ર સામે કદાય સૌથી મોટો પડકાર પર્યાપ્ત પાણીની પ્રાપ્તિ અંગેનો છે. કૃષિક્ષેત્રના વ્રુધિદરને અસર કરતુ બીજુ પરિબળ સંસ્થાકિય છે જેમા ધિરાણ તથા વેચાણ વ્યવસ્થાનો નો સમાવેશ થાય છે. જ્યારે અન્ય પરિબળોમા કૃષિ માટે જરુરી આંતરમાળખાનો

વિકાસ તથા રાજ્યની રાજકોશીય બાબતોનો. ગુજરાતની કૃષિતરાહમા આવેલા વલણોનુ વિશ્લેષણ કૃષિના વાણિજ્યકરણનો નિર્દેશ કરે છે. ઉપરાંત ખાદ્ય પાકોમા પણ જુવાર તથા બાજરી જેવા પરંપ-રગત પાકોના સ્થાને ડાંગર તથા ઘઉં જેવા પાકોનુ વધતુ મહત્વ જણાવે છે. ડાંગર, શેરડી કે અન્ય અખાદ્ય પાકોમા પાણીની માંગ વધારે છે. પાણીની આ વધતી માંગને સંતોષવા મટે કરાયેલા વિવિધ પ્રયાસો ના કારણે માત્ર કૃષિ જ નહી , પરંતુ સમગ્ર પર્યાવરણ પર પ્રતિકુળ અસરો સર્જાઇ છે.

પાણીના ઉપયોગના કારણે જમીનની ગુણવત્તાને કારણે થયેલુ નુકસાન વિશેષ છે. વધારે વરસદ તથા પહાડી વિસ્તાર ઉપરાંત પાકની ઉંચી ઘનિષ્ઠતા ધરાવતા દક્ષિણ ગુજરાતના જિલ્લાઓ માટીના ધોવાણની સમસ્યાથી પીડાય છે. ઉકાઇ, કાકરાપાર સિંચાઇ ક્ષેત્રની બાવન ટકા તથા મડી સિંચાઇ વિસ્તારની પાસઠ ટકા જમીન, સિંચાઇ માટે વધારે પડતા પાણીના ઉપયોગના કારણે, દલ-દલ તથા વધતી ખારાશથી પ્રભાવિત થઇ છે. સિંચાઇની અતિ માંગે સર્જેલા ભૂગર્ભજળના દોહનના પરિણામે ગુજરાત રજ્ય જમીનની ખારાશના પ્રશ્નો વધતા-ઓછા અંશે સામનો કરી રહ્યુ છે. ઉપરાંત દરિયાકાંઠાની પટ્ટીમા દરિયામા ખારા પાણી અંદર આવી જતા સૌરાષ્ટ્રની કૃષિ સમક્ષ પ્રશ્ન ઉપસ્થિત થયો છે. જ્યારે ઉત્તર ગુજરાતમા ભૂગર્ભજળના તળ ઉંડે જતા ક્ષારનુ વધતુ પ્રમાણ જમીનની ઉત્પાદ-ક્તા ઘટાડે છે. આમ, રાજ્યની કૃષિ હેઠળની જમીનમાથી લગભગ 33 ટકા જમીન આવી એકાધિક સમસ્યાઓથી પ્રભાવિત છે.

પાણીના બિનાઅર્થિક તેમજ બિનટકાઉ ઉપયોગ ઉપરાંત કૃષિક્ષેત્ર રાસાયણિક ખાતર તથા દવાઓના અતિશય ઉપયોગના પ્રશ્નોનો પણ સામનો કરી રહ્યુ છે. પાકની વધેલી ઘનિષ્ઠતાએ કૃષિમા રાસાયણિક ખાતરનો ઉપયોગ વધાર્યો છે. સરકારની અયોગ્ય રાજકોશીય નીતિના કારણે રાસાયણિક ખાતરના વપરાશને પ્રોત્સાહન મળ્યુ છે. પરંતુ આ વપરાશ જમીનને જરૂરી હોય તેવા તત્વો પૂરા પાડવાના સ્થાને જમીનની લાંબાગાળાની ફળદ્રુપતાને જોખમાવે તેવો છે. આ જ દલીલ જંતુનાશક દવાઓના ઉપયોગ માટે પણ કરી શકાય.

વર્તમાન સમયમા વિશ્વ સુધારેલા જનીનો ધરાવતા બિયારણો અંગેના વિવાદમા સપડાયેલુ છે. ગુજરાતમા પણ બીટી કપાસના આ પ્રકારે કરાયેલ ઉત્પાદન અંગે ચિંતાના સૂર વ્યક્ત થઇ રહ્યા છે. ટેકનોલોજિકલ પરિબળો ઉપરાંત સંસ્થાકીય પરિબળોના સંદર્ભમા, ગુજરાતની કૃષિ સમક્ષ રહેલા પ્રશ્નો તપાસીયે. કૃષિ ઘિરાણ અંગે સહકાર સ્તરે થયેલા પ્રયાસો છતા પણ સિમાંત તથા નાના ખેડુતો

સમક્ષ યોગ્ય સમયે ધિરાણ મેળવવામા મુશ્કેલીઓ છે. સરકારની નિયંત્રિત બજારની વ્યવસ્થાની સાથે સાથે ખાનગી વેચાણ વ્યવ્સ્થા પણ અસ્તિત્વ ધરાવે છે.આંતરમાળખાકીય સેવાઓના સંદર્ભમા વાહનવ્યવહાર, સંદેશાવ્યવ્હાર તથા ઉર્જા જેવા ક્ષેત્રોમા રાજ્યની કામગીરી સંતોષજનક રહી નથી.

કૃષિવિકાસની વ્યુહરચના:

ગુજરાતના કૃષિક્ષેત્રે ઉપસ્થિત થયેલ અને થઇ રહેલ પડકારોને પહોંચી વળવા વ્યુહરચના કેવી હોવી જોઇએ? સામાન્ય રીતે કૃષિ વિકાસમા ત્રણ વિકલ્પોનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. વિસ્તૃત કૃષિ, સધન કૃષિ અને ટેકનિકલ પરિવર્તનો. આ ત્રણેય વ્યુહરચનાને ગુજરાતના સંદર્ભમા ચકાસીએ. સૌ પ્રથમ વાત વિસ્તૃત કૃષિના વિકલ્પની. સામાન્ય રીતે કૃષિ હેઠળ વધારે જમીનની પ્રાપ્તિ એટલે વિસ્તૃત ખેતી. ગુજરાતના કિસ્સામા જોતા જણાય છે કે રાજ્યમા કૃષિ હેઠળ નવી જમીન લાવવી મુશ્કેલ છે. સરકાર દ્વારા જમીનના જમીનના હસ્તાંતરણે અનેકવિધ પ્રશ્નો સર્જ્યા છે. કેટલાક સ્થળોએ જંગલ તથા ગૌચર જમીનોનુ હતાંતરણ કૃષિ માટે થતા, જીવનનિર્વાહ માટે સામુદાયિક જમીન પર આધાર રાખતા માનવી તેમ જ પશુઓની સ્થિતિ કફોડી બની છે. તો કેટલાક સ્થલો એ કૃષિ માટેની જમીન બિનકૃષિના હેતુ માટે હસ્તાંતરિત થતા કૃષિ હેઠળના વિસ્તારમા ઘટાડો નોંધયો છે.

કૃષિક્ષેત્રે હરિયાળી ક્રાંતિના પ્રારંભિક તબક્કામા સધન કૃષિનુ આકર્ષણ વધેલ. એક જ જમીન પર વર્ષમા એકથી વધારે વખત પાક લઈને પાકની સધનતા વધારી શકાય, પરંતુ અનુભવે સમજાયુ કે ઉત્પાદક્તામા ઘટતા દરે વૃદ્ધિ કરતી તેમજ કુદરતી સંશાધનો પર દબાણ કરતી સધન ખેતી બિનટકાઉ છે.

કૃષિ સંશોધનમા બિયારણ તેમજ યંત્રો કેન્દ્રિત હોય તે જરૂરી છે. જે કૃષિની ઉત્પાદક્તા, આવક અને રોજગારી વધારવામા મહત્વપુર્ણ ભૂમિકા નિભાવે છે. રાજ્ય કૃષિ પાછળ જે ખર્ચ કરે છે તેમા વધારો કરવાની હજુ જરૂરિયાત છે. ખાસ કરીને સિંચાઇ, વિજળી ઉપરાંત વિવિધ યોજનઓ પાછળ.

હરિયાળી ક્રાંતિના પ્રારંભિક લાભ ગુમાવી દીઘેલ ગુજરાતમા કૃષિવિકાસ માટે કૃષિના સમગ્ર માળખાનુ પુન;સર્જન કરી કરવું. કૃષિક્ષેત્ર પાસેથી અપેક્ષિત તવા ગરીબી નિવારણ તથા આર્થિક

વિકાસ માટે જરૂરી માળખા અંગે યોગ્ય પરિપ્રેક્ષ્યમા સમજણ કેળવીને તેનુ વ્યવસ્થાપન કરવું તે વર્તમાન સમયના રાજ્યકર્તા, સમાજવિજ્ઞાનીઓ તથ વિજ્ઞાનીઓ સપક્ષ સાંપ્રત પડકાર છે

- ## સાહિત્ય સર્વેક્ષણ

1. ડૉ. ભલ્લા જી. એચ. (1974)

A study of the impact of green revolution in Haryana changing Agriculture sector in india.

ડૉ.જી.એસ. ભલલાએ ભરતીય કૃષિક્ષેત્રે 1966-67 થી દાખલ કરવામા આવેલ ટેક્નિકલ ઘટકોની કૃષિક્ષેત્ર પરની અસરો જાણવા માટે 1974 મા હરિયાણા રાજ્યમા કૃષિક્ષેત્રે હરિયાળી ક્રાંતિની અસરો તપાસવા માટેનો સંશોધન હાથ ધર્યો હતો. તેમના આ સંશોધન અભ્યાસને અંતે તેઓ ટેક્નિકલ ઘટકોની ખેત ઉત્પાદન આવક અને ખર્ચ ઉપરની અસરોના તારણોના સંદર્ભે જણાવે છે કે હરિયાણા રાજ્યમા નવી ટેક્નોલોજીને કારણે કૃષિ ઉત્પાદનમા વધારો થયો છે. કૃષિક્ષેત્રે લેવામા આવતા દરેક પાકના ઉત્પાદનમા વધારો થયો છે. અન્ય નિપજકો પાછળ કરવામા આવતા ખર્ચ કરતા ટેક્નિકલ પરિબળોના નિપજકોથી પ્રાપ્ત થતી આવકનુ પ્રમાણ વધુ જોવા મળ્યુ છે. જેથી ખેડૂતોના વળતરમા વધારો થયો છે. મોટા કદના ખેતરોના કુલ ઉત્પાદનમા સવિશેષ વધારો થયો છે. ટેક્નોલોજીનો ઉપયોગ કરેલ ખેડૂતોની આવકમા પણ અન્ય ખેડૂતોની આવકની તુલનામા વધારો થયો છે.

2. અભાટિયા મહેન્દ્ર સિંધ (1983)

A study of cropping pattern and resource use under new technology and traditional practies of farming in district Kanpur (U.P)

ઉતરપ્રદેશના કાનપુર જિલ્લાના ખેતરમા ખેડૂતોના પાકની વાવણી અને નવી ટેક્નોલોજી તથા પરમ્પરાગત ઢબની ટેક્નોલોજીની ઉપયોગિતા પરના સંશોધન અભ્યાસના આધારે જણાવે છે કે પરમ્પરાગત ખેતીનો અર્થ આર્થિક ક્રિયાઓના ફેલાવા દ્વારા ખેતરમાથી ઉત્પાદનમા થતો વધારો અને તેને આધારે આવકમા થતો વધારો જ્યારે નવી ટેક્નોલોજીનો અર્થ આર્થિક પ્રવ્રુતિઓ દ્વારા વધારે ઉત્પા- દન આપતા નિપજકો જેવા કે સુધારેલી જાતોના બિયારણ, રાસાયણીક ખાતરો, જંતુનાશક દવાઓ, સિંચાઇ અને ટેક્નિકલ માહિતી કે જ દરેક ક્ષેત્રમાથી ઉત્પાદનમા વધારો કરે છે. અને જ્યા કૃષિ માળ-

ખુ અને કૃષિ માટેની પદ્ધતિ વ્યાપારી માળખા પર આધારિત હોય છે. નવી ટેક્નોલોજીથી પરમ્પ-રાગત ઉત્પાદન પદ્ધતિની તુલનામા ઉત્પાદનમા ઉત્પાદક્તામા ખેડુતોને નફામા વધારો થયો છે. જેથી નવી કૃષિ નિપજકો ઉપર ખેડુતો પોતાનુ રોકાણ વધારી શકે છે. જેથી ઉત્પાદન વ્રુદ્ધિની એક નવી સાઇકલ શરુ થાય છે.

3.   ઝાલા સી. એસ. (2010)

"હરિયાળી ક્રાંતીની ખેડુતોની આર્થિક સ્થિતિ પરની અસરો અને પરિણામો સુરેન્દ્રનગરના જિલ્લાના સંદર્ભમા એક અભ્યાસ"

સૌરાષ્ટ્ર પ્રદેશના સુરેન્દ્રનગર જીલ્લામા હરિયાળીક્રાંતીની ખેડુતોની આર્થિક સ્થિતિ પર થયે-લી અસરોનો અભ્યાસ કરેલ છે. આ જીલ્લામા હરિયાળીક્રાંતીના ઘટકોના ઉપયોગથી જુના નિપજકો કૃષિક્ષેત્રમાથી અદ્રશ્ય થયેલા જોવા મળે છે તેમજ પરંપરાગત ખેતીનો અંત આવ્યો છે. અને ખેતી વ્યાપારી ખેતી બની છે. રોકડીયા પાકોનુ ઉત્પાદન વધ્યુ છે, ગુણવત્તામા સુધારો થયો છે આ જીલ્લા ના કુલ વાવેતરના 92% વિસ્તારમા હરિયળીક્રાંતીના ટેક્નિકલ ઘટકો અને સંસ્થાગત ઘટકોનો પ્રસાર થયેલો છે. આ ઘટકોના પ્રસારના લીઘે ઉત્પાદન અને ઉત્પાદક્તામા વધારો થયો છે. જેના લીઘે ખેડુતો ની આર્થિક પરિસ્થિતિમા સુધારો થયો. આમ છતા આ ઘટકોના ઉપયોગ મોટા ખેડુતો જ કરી શક્યા. નાના અને સિમાંત ખેડુતોને આ ઘટકોના લાભ બહુ મળ્યો ન હતો.

4.   પંડ્યા સંજય (2008)

"ક્ષાર પસારણ અને કૃષિક્ષેત્ર પર થયેલ અસર સૌરાષ્ટ્રના દરિયાકાંઠાના વિસ્તાર પરનો એક અભ્યાસ"

સૌરાષ્ટ્રના દરિયાકાંઠા પરના વિસ્તારમા ક્ષાર પસારણ અને કૃષિક્ષેત્ર પરની અસરો તપાસવા માટે સંશોધન અભ્યાસ હાથ ઘર્યો હતો. તેમના આ સંશોધન અભ્યાસના અંતે એવા તારણો નીકળ્યા છે કે જળસંચાલનના અભાવે ક્ષારપ્રસારણની સમસ્યા સર્જાણી છે. જે ખેત ઉત્પાદન માટે વધુ ગંભીર સમસ્યા ચી. ખારા પાણીને લીઘે પાકની તરેહ મર્યાદિત બને છે. પાક ખરીફ (ચોમાસુ) વાવેતર દ્વારા જ લેવામા આવે છે. ખારા પાણી વાળા વિસ્તારોમા સિંચાઇના અભાવે રવિ (શિયાળુ) મોસમમા 54.07% અને ઉનાળુમા 86.10% જમીનનો ભાગ પડતર રહે છે. ખારા પાણીને લીઘે કપાસ ઘઉં, કઠોળ, જુવાર, બાજરી, શેરડી, કેળા, શાકભાજી, કેરી, ચીકુ, નાળિયેર ઓછા થાય છે.

5.   બંશી પટેલ અને ડૉ નારાયણ બસર (2015)

પ્રસ્તુત પેપર ગુજરાતમાં કૃષિ વિકાસ અને ઉત્પાદનના પ્રવાહોની કામગીરીની તપાસ કરે છે. આ પેપરમાં છેલ્લા ત્રણ દાયકામાં ગુજરાતમાં કૃષિ વિકાસ દર અને વિવિધ પાકના ઉત્પાદનમાં વિવિધતા દર્શાવવામાં આવી છે અને તે સમયગાળા દરમિયાન ગુજરાત કૃષિની કામગીરીને પણ પ્રકાશિત કરે છે. વર્તમાન પેપર મુખ્યત્વે મધ્યક, પ્રમાણીત વિચલન, સહસંબંધ જેવા આંકડાકીય સાધનોની મદદથી ગૌણ સ્રોતો પર કેન્દ્રિત છે. કૃષિ એ ભારતીય અર્થવ્યવસ્થાની કરોડરજ્જુ છે. અર્થ તંત્રના સર્વાંગી વિકાસ માટે કૃષિ વિકાસ એ આવશ્યક ભાગ છે. ભારતની મોટાભાગની વસ્તીને કૃષિ લાભદાયક રોજગાર અને આજીવિકા પ્રદાન કરે છે. આઝાદી વખતે ભારતની લગભગ 72% કાર્યકારી વસ્તી કૃષિ પ્રવૃત્તિમાં રોકાયેલી હતી અને ભારતના કુલ જીડીપીમાં કૃષિ અને તેની સાથે સંકળાયેલ પ્રવૃત્તિઓનો હિસ્સો 51.45% હતો. 2011ની વસ્તી ગણતરી મુજબ 68.8 % કાર્યકારી વસ્તી હજુ પણ કૃષિ પ્રવૃત્તિમાં રોકાયેલા છે. અને કૃષિ અને તેનાથી જોડાયેલ પ્રવૃત્તિઓનો હિસ્સો કુલ જીડીપી ના માત્ર 14% જેટલો હતો.

6.   દિપક કુમાર બેહરા (2015)

11 મી પંચવર્ષીય યોજનાની શરૂઆત થઈ ત્યારથી સંકલિત વિકાસ અભિગમ અસ્તિ ત્વમાં આવ્યો છે અને તે ભારતમાં ભાવિ કૃષિ વિકાસની ટકાઉતાને નિર્ધારિત કરવાના નિર્ણાયક પાસા તરીકે રહેશે. કૃષિ વિકાસ એ સમાવિષ્ટ વૃદ્ધિ અભિગમનો મહત્વપૂર્ણ ઘટક છે. આ કાગળનો વ્યાપક ઉદ્દેશ કૃષિ વિકાસ અને કૃષિ ક્ષેત્રની વૃદ્ધિ આધારિત ગ્રામીણ પરિવર્તન દ્વારા વ્યાપક વિકાસ ને જોડવાનો છે.આ પેપર મા જોવા મળ્યુ છે કે 2001-02 થી 2010-11 દરમિયાન ભારત કરતા ગુજ- રાતમા કૃષિક્ષેત્રમા વધુ વૃદ્ધિ થઇ છે.આ વધારો કપાસ અને ઘઉંના વધુ ઉત્પાદનના કારણે જોવા મળે છે. આ ઉપરાંત કેટલાક બાહ્ય પરિબળોની પણ અસર જોવા મળી છે.જેમકે કુલ પાક અને ચોખ્ખો પિયત વિસ્તારમા વધારો, રસયણિક ખાતરના વપરાશમા વધારો અને આધુનીક કૃષિ સાધનોનો ઉપયોગ વગેરે.

7.   નિતિ માથુર અને એસ.પી. કષ્યપ (2000)

ગુજરાતના અર્થકારણમાં કૃષિક્ષેત્રે હરિયાળી ક્રાંતિ પૂર્વે અને હરિયાળી ક્રાંતિ પછી ઉત્પાદન અને ઉત્પાદકતા ક્ષેત્રે જે પરિણામો જોવા મળ્યા છે લેખમાં સંશોધન એક વિશ્લેષણ આંકડાકીય તેનું . ક્ષે કૃષિ અને ફેરફારો મળેલ જોવા તેમાં,તરેહ વિકાસની કૃષિ તજજ્ઞોએ બંને આ કરીનેત્રે માળખાકીય મૂડીકરણની વિશેષતા અને મર્યાદાઓની તલસ્પર્શી છણાવટ કરી છે.

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સારાંશ

વસ્તી વધારો આજે વિશ્વની એક ગંભીર સમસ્યા છે.તેમાં ખાસ કરીને વિશ્વના અલ્પવિકસિત દેશોમાતો વસ્તીવધારો એ મુખ્ય સમસ્યા બની ગઈ છે. ભારત આજે વિશ્વમાં વસ્તીની બાબતમાં બીજો ક્રમ ધરાવે છે. અને આવનારા સમયમાં કદાસ પ્રથમ ક્રમે પણ આવી શકે છે. વસ્તી વધારો એ કોઈ પણ દેશ કે રાજ્ય માટે હાનિકારક છે. વસ્તી વધુ હોવાથી દેશ કે રાજ્યનો આર્થિક વિકાસ અટકી જાય છે.કારણ કે જે નાણાંનો આર્થિક વિકાસ માટે કરવાનો હોય તેનો ઉપયોગ વસ્તીના નિભાવ ખર્ચ માટે કરવો પડે છે. વસ્તીના આંકડાકીય વર્ષલેષણ પર થી એ જાણી શકાય કે લોકોમાં શિક્ષણનું પ્રમાણ વધ્યું હોવા છતાં વસ્તીનું પ્રમાણ ઘટતું નથી લોકોમાં વસ્તી વધારાની અસરો ખરાબ અસરો વિશે જાણકારી નથી. પુત્ર પ્રાપ્તિની જખનાં ને કારણે વસ્તી વધારો થાય છે. આર્થિક વિકાસની સાથે સાથે વસ્તીમાં વધારો થતો ગયો છે શિક્ષણનું પ્રમાણ વધ્યું છે પરંતુ સ્ત્રી શિક્ષણનું પ્રમાણ માં ખૂબ ઓછો વધારો થયો છે. શહેરીકરણ ના પ્રમાણમાં ઉત્તરોત્તર વધારો થતા શહેરમાં ઝૂંપડપટ્ટી, ગંદા વસવાટો, પ્રદૂષણનું પ્રમાણ વધીયુ છે. અને રોજગારીની ખોજમાં લોકો શહેરો તરફ પ્રયાણ કરે છે. ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારમાં રોજગારી નો મળતા લોકો સ્થળાંતર કરતા હોય છે. 2001 થી 2011 સુધીમાં વસ્તી, શહેરી વસ્તી, શિક્ષણ, વચતની ગીચતા, સેક્સ રેશિયો, ST, SC, વસ્તીનું પ્રમાણ, વધ્યું છે.

1. પ્રસ્તાવના

કોઈપણ દેશમાં આર્થિક વિકાસમાં વસ્તીનું પ્રમાણ અને તેની ગુણવતા મહત્વનો ભાગ ભજવે છે. આર્થિક પ્રવૃતિઓનાં સંદર્ભમાં વસ્તી સાધન અને સાધ્ય બને છે. વસ્તી દ્વારા એક બાજુ ચીજવસ્તુઓ અને સેવાઓનું ઉત્પાદન થાય છે તો બીજી બાજુ તેનો વપરાશ પણ થાય છે જે ચિજવસ્તુઓ અને સેવાઓની ઉત્પાદન કરતા વૃદ્ધિધ્ધર ઉંચો હોય તો દેશની જવાબદારીમાં વધારો થાય છે. સામાન્ય રીતે વસ્તીમાં જ્યારે અસાધારણ અને અમતુલીત વધારો થાય છે ત્યારે તે અનેક વિકટ સમસ્યાઓ ઉત્પન્ન કરે છે અને આથી જ વધુ પડતા સતત વસ્તી વધારાનો 'વસ્તી વિસ્ફોટ' તરીકે ઓળખાય છે. વસ્તીમાં થતો વધારો એ વિકાસ માટે ખૂબ જ ચિંતાજનક બન્યો છે. વધતી વસ્તીને રોટી, કપડા, મકાન પુરા પાડવાની સમય એક ઝલદ સ્વરૂપ પકડી રહી છે.તેથી વસ્તીશાસ્ત્રનો અભ્યાસ આજના યુગની અનિવાર્યતા છે. વસ્તીશાસ્ત્ર એક એવું સામાજિક વિજ્ઞાન છે. જેમાં વસ્તીનાં વલણો, વસ્તીની વહેંચણી તેમજ વસ્તીના સ્થળાંતરની પ્રક્રિયાઓનો સંચાલનની સાતત્યતાનું અને કરવામાં આવે છે. જે સામાજિક આર્થિક ભૌગોલીક તેમજ જૈવિક પરિબળો પર આધારીત છે. આથી વસ્તીશાસ્ત્રમાં વસ્તીનાં સિદ્ધાંતો તેમજ વસ્તીનો સમાવેશ થાય છે જેનાં આધારે રાષ્ટ્રોનાં ગામડાઓ અને શહેરી ક્ષેત્રની વસ્તીનાં આંકડાઓ જાણી શકાય છે.

2. સંદર્ભ સાહિત્ય

1. ચંદ્રીકા રાવલ, વસ્તી એક સામાજિક સમસ્યા, પાર્શ્વ પબ્લીકેશનઃ અમદાવાદ, વર્ષ, ૨૦૦૫, પાના નં.૯

અતિશય ઝડપી વસ્તી વૃદ્ધિ એ ભારતીય સમાજમાં સામાજિક સંબંધોમાં વિક્ષેપ ઉભો કર્યો છે. સામાજિક સુમેળ અને સામાજિક એકતા સામે અવરોધ ઉભો કર્યો છે. વ્યાપક સમસ્યાઓ જેવી કે ગરીબી અને બેકારી સર્જાયા છે. આને લીધે સમાજજીવનમાં ગુનાખોરી, સંઘર્ષ અને તંગદીલી વધ્યા છે. કૌટુંબિક શાંતિ અને સ્થિરતામાં અવરોધ ઉભો થયો છે. વસ્તી વૃદ્ધિ એ સમાજના નૈતિક મૂલ્યોને નુકશાન પહોંચાડ્યું છે. શહેરીકરણ અને શહેરીગીચતામાં ઉતરોતર વૃદ્ધિ થતી રહે છે, ઉંચા જન્મદરનાં કારણે અને શહેરોમાં ભીડ અને ગીચતા વધતા જાય છે. હવા અને પાણીનું પ્રદૂષણ વધ્યું છે.વસવાટોની તીવ્ર અછત ઉભી થઈ છે. પરિણામે ગંદા વિસ્તારો વધ્યાં છે. શિક્ષણની પૂર્ણતા પ્રાપ્ત થઈ શકતી નથી.

2. હરિશ દોશી ભારતમાં નગરીકરણ, યુનિવર્સિટી ગ્રંથ નિમણિ બોર્ડ, ગુજરાત રાજય, અમદાવાદ, વર્ષ: ૧૯૮૯, પાના નં. ૮૯

ભારતમાં આર્થિક વિકાસને ક્ષેત્રે દેખાતી પ્રાદેશિક અસમતુલા નગરીકરણની દિશાને પ્રભાવિત કરે છે. જે પ્રદેશોનો ઔધોગીક વિકાસ થયો છે ત્યાં નગરીકરણની પ્રક્રિયાઓ પણ વેગ પકડયો છે. તદઉપરાંત પંચવર્ષિય યોજનાઓ દ્વારા કેટલાક પછાત વિસ્તારોમાં કે જ્યાં કુદરતી સંપદા મળી આવી છે ત્યાં જાહેર ક્ષેત્રના મોટા પાયે પરના ઉદ્યોગો નંખાયા છે. પરંતુ આ ઔધોગીક કેન્દ્રો સાથે નગરીકરણનાં સંદર્ભમાં જે વિસંગતતા ઉભી થઈ છે તે એ છે કે જે જે પછાત વિસ્તારોમાં એવા નગરોનો વિકાસ થયો છે. તેમની આસપાસનો વિસ્તાર ખાસ લાભ પામી શકયો નથી. પરિણામે ત્યાં બે પ્રક્રિયા જોવા મળે છે. એક બાજુ વિશાળ ઉદ્યોગો અને બીજી બાજુ પછાત આદિવાસી અને ખેતવિસ્તાર હોય છે. ગુજરાતમાં બનાસકાંઠા, સાબરકાંઠા અને ડાંગ વિસ્તારોમાં આવા પ્રાદેશિક અસમતુલાના ચિન્હો સ્પષ્ટપણે દેખાઈ આવે છે.

3. પ્રો. મહેશ ગઢીયા ગુજરાત અને વસ્તી વૃદ્ધિ, અર્થસંકલન, વર્ષ-૪૫, અંક-૬, તા.૩૦-૬ ૨૦૧૨, પાના નં. ૧૭૮

ભારતમાં થઈ રહેલા વસ્તીવધારાની જેમ ગુજરાતમાં પોણે વસ્તી વધારો ઝડપથી આગળ વધી રહ્યો છે, તથા વસ્તીની ગીચતામાં વધારો થઈ રહ્યો છે. સ્ત્રી-પુરુષનાં પ્રમાણમાં ધરખમ ઘટાડો જોવા મળેલ છે. જે બાબતે આપણા માટે નિરાશ ઉત્પન્ન કરનારી છે. જયારે સાક્ષરતાના દરમાં વધારો નોંધાયો છે. તે ગુજરાતની પ્રગતિ અને વિકાસ માટે અતિ અગત્યનું અને મહત્વનું પરિબળ બની રહે છે.

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3. અભ્યાસનું મહત્વ

મોટા ભાગના સંશોધનો સમાજમાટે ઉપયોગી હોય છે. પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન પેપરનું પણ મહત્વ રહેલું છે.

1. ગુજરાત રાજ્યની વસ્તી તેમજ વસ્તીનું કદ જાણી શકાશે

2. ગુજરાત રાજ્યના જિલ્લાઓમાં વસ્તીનું પ્રમાણ વસ્તી ગીચતા જાણી શકાશે

3. ગુજરાત રાજ્યના જિલ્લાઓમાં શિક્ષણ નું પ્રમાણ જાણી શકાય

4. દર હજાર પુરુષો એ સ્ત્રીઓની સંખ્યા જાણી શકાય તેમાં થયેલા ફેરફારો જાણી શકાય

4. હેતુઓ:

1. ગુજરાતમાં કુલ વસ્તીમાં થયેલા ફેરફારો જાણવા

2. ગુજરાતમાં વસ્તી ગીચતા માં થયેલો ફેરફાર જાણવા

3. લિંગઅનુપાત માં થયેલા ફેરફાર તપાસવા

4. વસ્તી વૃદ્ધિધના થયેલા ફેરફાર તપાસવા

5. સાક્ષરતાના દરમાં થયેલા ફેરફારો તપાસવા

5. માહિતીની પ્રાપ્તી

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન પેપરમાં ગૌણ માહિતીનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. વસ્તી ગણતરી ની પુસ્તિકા અને સરકાર દ્વારા બહાર પાડવામાં આવતા વસ્તી ગણતરીના આંકડા ઇન્ટરનેટ પર વેબસાઇટના માધ્યમ દ્વારા માહિતી પ્રાપ્ત કરવામાં આવી છે. આ ઉપરાંત વસ્તી પર થયેલા જુના સંશોધનો તેમજ જુદા જુદા સામાયિકો માંથી માહિતી એકત્રિત કરવામાં આવી છે.

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6. વસ્તી વલણમાં થયેલા ફેરફારો

1. ગુજરાતમાં કુલ વસ્તીમાં થયેલા ફેરફારો જાણવા

(કોષ્ટક.1)

ક્રમ	જિલ્લા નું નામ	કુલ વસ્તી 2001	કુલ વસ્તી 2011	ક્રમ	જિલ્લા નું નામ	કુલ વસ્તી 2001	કુલ વસ્તી 2011
		કુલ વસ્તી	કુલ વસ્તી			કુલ વસ્તી	કુલ વસ્તી
1	કચ્છ	1583225	2092371	15	આણંદ	1856872	2092745
2	બનાસકાંઠા	2504244	3120506	16	ખેડા	2024216	2299885
3	પાટણ	1182709	1343734	17	પંચમહાલ	2025277	2390776
4	મહેસાણા	1837892	2035064	18	દાહોદ	1636433	2127086
5	સાબરકાંઠા	2082531	2428589	19	વડોદરા	3641802	4165626
6	ગાંધીનગર	1334445	1391753	20	નર્મદા	514404	590297
7	અમદાવાદ	5816519	7214225	21	ભરૂચ	1370656	1551019
8	સુરેન્દ્રનગર	1515148	1756268	22	ડાંગ	186729	228291
9	રાજકોટ	3169881	3804558	23	નવસારી	1229463	1329672
10	જામનગર	1904278	2160119	24	વલસાડ	1410533	1705678
11	પોરબંદર	536835	585499	25	સુરત	4995174	6081322
12	જુનાગઢ	2448173	2743082	26	તાપી		807022
13	અમરેલી	1393918	1514190	27	ગુજરાત	50671017	60439692
14	ભાવનગર	2469630	2880365				

(સ્ત્રોત: જિલ્લા વસ્તી ગણતરી પુસ્તિકા)

ગુજરાતની કુલ વસ્તીમાં કુલ વધારો 2001 થી 2011 સુધીમાં 0.98 કરોડનો વધારો નોંધાયો છે.ગુજરાત ના તમામ જિલ્લાઓમાં વસ્તી વધારો થયો છે. વસ્તી વધારાનો દર અનિયમિત છે અમુક જિલ્લામાં નહિવત વધારો થયો તો અમુક જિલામાં વધારે પ્રમાણમાં વસ્તી વધારો થયો છે.

2. ગુજરાતમાં વસ્તી ગીચતામાં થયેલો ફેરફાર જાણવા

(કોષ્ટક.2)

વસ્તી ગીચતા		
	2001	**2011**
જીલાનું નામ	વસ્તી ગીચતા	વસ્તી ગીચતા
કચ્છ	35	46
બનાસકાંઠા	233	290
પાટણ	206	232
મહેસાણા	420	465
સાબરકાંઠા	282	328
ગાંધીનગર	616	650
અમદાવાદ	719	890
સુરેન્દ્રનગર	144	169
રાજકોટ	283	340
જામનગર	135	152
પોરબંદર	234	253
જુનાગઢ	277	311
અમરેલી	188	205
ભાવનગર	247	287
આણંદ	631	653
ખેડા	480	582
પંચમહાલ	389	457
દાહોદ	448	584
વડોદરા	482	552
નર્મદા	187	210
ભરૂચ	210	238

ડાંગ	106	129
નવસારી	557	592
વલસાડ	465	567
સુરત	652	1337
તાપી		257
ગુજરાત	258	308

(સ્ત્રોત: જિલ્લા વસ્તી ગણતરી પુસ્તિકા)

ઉપરોક્ત કોષ્ટકમાં જાણવા મણે છે.કે ગુજરાત ના 14 જીલાઓ એવા છે. કે જેમાં વસ્તી ગીચતા સમગ્ર રાજ્યની વસ્તી ગીચતા કરતા વધારે છે. 2011માં પણ 14 જિલ્લા એવા છે કે જેમાં વસ્તી ગીચતા સમગ્ર રાજ્યની વસ્તી ગીચતા કરતા વધારે છે. સૌથી વધુ વસ્તી ગીચતા 2001 માં અમદાવાદ જીલામાં હતી જ્યારે 2011માં સુરતમાં સૌથી વધારે છે.સૌથી ઓછી વસ્તી ગીચતા કચ્છમાં જોવા મળે છે.ગુજરાતના તમામ જિલ્લામાં 2001 ની તુલનામાં 2011 માં વસ્તી ગીચતા માં વધારો થયો છે. અમદાવાદ સુરત ખેડા દાહોદ નવસારી જિલ્લામાં 2001 ની તુલનામાં 2011 માં વસ્તી ગીચતામાં વધુ વધારો થયો છે.

3. લિંગ અનુપાતમાં થયેલા ફેરફાર તપાસવા

(કોષ્ટક.3)

દર હજાર પુરુષે સ્ત્રીઓનું પ્રમાણ		
	2001	**2011**
જીલાનું નામ	લિંગ અનુપાત	લિંગ અનુપાત
કચ્છ	942	908
બનાસકાંઠા	930	938
પાટણ	932	935
મહેસાણા	927	926
સાબરકાંઠા	947	952

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ગાંધીનગર	912	923
અમદાવાદ	892	904
સુરેન્દ્રનગર	924	930
રાજકોટ	930	927
જામનગર	941	939
પોરબંદર	946	950
જુનાગઢ	955	953
અમરેલી	987	964
ભાવનગર	937	933
આણંદ	910	925
ખેડા	923	940
પંચમહાલ	938	949
દાહોદ	985	990
વડોદરા	919	934
નર્મદા	949	961
ભરૂચ	921	925
ડાંગ	987	1006
નવસારી	955	961
વલસાડ	920	922
સુરત	835	787
તાપી		1007
ગુજરાત	920	919

(સ્ત્રોત: જિલ્લા વસ્તી ગણતરી પુસ્તિકા)

ગુજરાતના 2001 માં 4 જિલ્લા એવા છે કે જેમાં સેક્સ રેશિયો ગુજરાતના સરેરાશ સેક્સ રેશિયોના પ્રમાણ કરતા ઓછું છે. ડાંગ અને તાપી જિલ્લામાં 2011માં દર હજાર પુરુષે સ્ત્રીનું પ્રમાણ 1000 પુરુષો કરતા વધારે છે.

ગુજરાતના **8** જીલાઓ એવા છે જેમાં 2001ની તુલનામાં 2011 સ્ત્રીઓનું પ્રમાણ ઘટીયું છે. સુરત જિલ્લામાં સ્ત્રીઓનું પ્રમાણ સાવ ઓછું છે. ગુજરાતમાં 2001ની તુલનમાં 2011માં નજીવો ફેરફાર થયો છે.આંકડાઓ પર થી કહી શકાય કે સ્ત્રી ભ્રુણ હત્યાનું પ્રમાણ ઘટીયું નથી લોકોની માનસિકતામાં ફેરફાર થયો નથી

4. વસ્તી વૃદ્ધિના થયેલા ફેરફાર તપાસવા

(કોષ્ટક.4)

દશકાનો વસ્તી વૃદ્ધિનો દર		
	2001	2011
જિલ્લા નું નામ	વસ્તી વૃદ્ધિનો દર	વસ્તી વૃદ્ધિનો દર
કચ્છ	25.4	32.1
બનાસકાંઠા	26.4	24.6
પાટણ	14.2	13.61
મહેસાણા	12.0	10.31
સાબરકાંઠા	18.3	16.62
ગાંધીનગર	23.9	12.50
અમદાવાદ	26.8	23.45
સુરેન્દ્રનગર	25.3	15.19
રાજકોટ	26.1	20.2
જામનગર	21.8	13.44
પોરબંદર	14.3	9.06
જુનાગઢ	17.1	12.05
અમરેલી	6.5	8.63
ભાવનગર	19.3	16.63
આણંદ	13.0	12.70
ખેડા	13.3	12.86
પંચમહાલ	20.4	18.05

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દાહોદ	28.4	29.98
વડોદરા	19.9	14.38
નર્મદા	14.5	14.75
ભરૂચ	19.4	13.16
ડાંગ	29.6	22.26
નવસારી	13.2	8.15
વલસાડ	26.9	20.92
સુરત	47.0	42.24
તાપી		12.14
ગુજરાત	22.7	19.28

(સ્ત્રોત: જિલ્લા વસ્તી ગણતરી પુસ્તિકા)

ઉપરોક્ત કોષ્ટકની માહિતી તપાસતા જાણવા મળે છે મોટા ભાગના જિલ્લામાં દશકાનો વસ્તી વૃદ્ધિનો દર ઘટેલો જોવા મળે છે.2001 ની તુલનામાં 2011 મા વસ્તી વૃદ્ધિના દરમાં ઘટાડો નોંધાયો છે.સુરત દાહોદ અમદાવાદ રાજકોટ જેવા જિલામાં વસ્તી વૃદ્ધિ દર વધુ રહીયો છે.સૌથી વધુ સુરત જિલ્લામાં સૌથી ઓછો અમરેલી જિલામાં નોંધાયો છે.
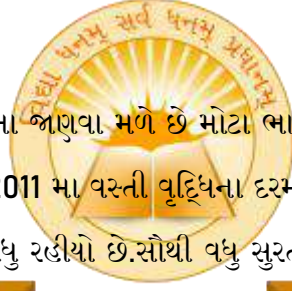
5. સાક્ષરતાના દરમાં થયેલા ફેરફારો તપાસવા

(કોષ્ટક.5)

સાક્ષરતાનો દર					
	2001			2011	
	સાક્ષરતાનો દર			સાક્ષરતાનો દર	
જીલાનું નામ	કુલ	પુરૂષ	સ્ત્રી	કુલ	પુરૂષ	સ્ત્રી
કચ્છ	59.8	70.4	48.6	70.59	79.4	60.8
બનાસકાંઠા	51.0	66.5	34.4	65.32	78.1	51.8
પાટણ	60.4	73.6	46.3	72.30	82.9	61.1

મહેસાણા	75.2	86.2	63.6	83.6	91.39	75.72
સાબરકાંઠા	66.6	80.4	52.3	75.7	86.4	64.8
ગાંધીનગર	76.6	87.7	64.6	84.16	92.1	75.76
અમદાવાદ	79.5	87.3	70.8	85.31	90.74	79.35
સુરેન્દ્રનગર	61.6	74.2	48.1	72.13	82.11	61.45
રાજકોટ	74.2	82.6	65.2	80.96	87.7	74.43
જામનગર	66.5	76.2	56.2	73.65	81.50	65.33
પોરબંદર	68.6	78.4	58.4	75.78	83.45	67.75
જુનાગઢ	67.8	78.7	56.4	75.80	84.38	66.86
અમરેલી	66.1	76.4	55.8	74.25	82.21	66.09
ભાવનગર	66.2	78	53.7	75.52	84.39	66.08
આણંદ	74.5	86.1	61.9	84.37	91.82	76.36
ખેડા	72.0	86	56.9	82.65	91.31	73.49
પંચમહાલ	60.9	75.9	44.9	70.99	82.51	58.89
દાહોદ	45.2	58.9	31.3	58.82	70.01	47.65
વડોદરા	70.8	80	60.7	78.92	85.39	72.03
નર્મદા	59.9	72.4	46.6	72.31	81.19	63.09
ભરૂચ	74.4	83	65.1	81.51	87.45	75.09
ડાંગ	59.7	70.7	48.5	75.16	83.16	67.38
નવસારી	75.8	82.8	68.6	83.88	88.75	78.83
વલસાડ	69.2	77.9	59.6	78.55	84.55	72.06
સુરત	74.6	81.5	66.4	85.53	89.56	80.37
તાપી				68.26	75.44	61.16
ગુજરાત	69.1	79.7	57.8	78.3	85.75	69.68

(સ્ત્રોત: જિલ્લા વસ્તી ગણતરી પુસ્તિકા)

ગુજરાતમાં સાક્ષરતાનું પ્રમાણ વધ્યું છે.2001 ની તુલનામાં 2011માં સારો એવો વધારો થયો છે.પરંતુ સ્ત્રી સાક્ષરતાના પ્રમાણમાં જોઈએ તેટલો વધારો થયો નથી 2001 માં 13 જિલ્લામાં ગુજરાતના સાક્ષરતાના દર કરતા ઓછો છે.2001 સૌથી વધુ સાક્ષરતા નો દર અમદાવાદ જિલ્લા માં હતો જ્યારે 2011 માં સુરત જિલ્લામાં છે જે ઉપરોક્ત કોષ્ટક પરથી જોય શકાય દાહોદ જિલ્લા માં સૌથી ઓછું સાક્ષરતાનું પ્રમાણ છે. પુરુષ સાક્ષરતાનું પ્રમાણ વધુ ઝડપ થી વધીયુ છે.મતલબ કે 2001 થી 2011 દાયકામાં હકારાત્મક જોવા મળી છે.

7. માહિતીની પ્રાપ્તી

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન પેપરમાં ગૌણ માહિતીનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.વસ્તી ગણતરી ની પુસ્તિકા અને સરકાર દ્વારા બહાર પાડવામાં આવતા વસ્તી ગણતરીના આંકડા ઇન્ટરનેટ પર વેબસાઇટના માધ્યમ દ્વારા માહિતી પ્રાપ્ત કરવામાં આવી છે. આ ઉપરાંત વસ્તી પર થયેલા જુના સંશોધનો તેમજ જુદા જુદા સામાયિકો માંથી માહિતી એકત્રિત કરવામાં આવી છે.

8. તારણો:

1. ગુજરાત રાજ્યનો 2001-2011ની વસ્તી વૃદ્ધિદર 19.74.છે.

2. 2011ની વસ્તી ગણતરી અનુસાર ગુજરાતની કુલ વસ્તી 6.40 કરોડ થઈ છે. આ વસ્તી 2001માં 5.60 કરોડ હતી. આમ 2001-2011 દરમ્યાન રાજ્યની વસ્તીમાં 0.98 કરોડનો વધારો થયેલ જોવા મળે છે.

3. ઈ.સ.2001-201નાં દાયકામાં સૌથી વધુ વસ્તીવૃદ્ધિ દર સુરત જિલ્લામાં (42.24%) જ્યારે સૌથી ઓછી નવસારી જિલ્લામાં (8.15%) થયો છે.

4. ગુજરાત રાજ્યનાં 9 જિલ્લા એવા છે જ્યાં વસ્તીવધારો રાજયની સરેરાશ કરતાં ઉચો રહીયો છે.

5. 2001 અને 2011માં સૌથી વધુ વસ્તીગીચતા સુરત જિલ્લામાં જોવા મળી હતી તેમજ સૌથી ઓછી વસ્તીગીચતા કચ્છ જિલ્લામાં જોવા મળી હતી.

6. સાક્ષરતાના પ્રમાણમાં વધારો થયો છે. પુરુષ કરતા સ્ત્રી સાક્ષારતમાં વધારો ઓછો થયો છે.

9. સૂચનો:

1. વધતી જતી વસ્તી દેશના બધાજ રાજ્યોની સમસ્યા છે.ગુજરાતમાં વસ્તી વધારા માટે જવાબદાર પરિબળ એક પરિબળ વસ્તી આયોજનનો અભાવ છે. વસ્તીનું યોગ્ય આયોજન અનિવાર્ય છે.

2. વસ્તી વધારાથી આર્થિક વિકાસ ધીમો પડે તેવી શક્યતાઓ રહેલી છે તેથી વસ્તી પર નિયંત્રણના કાર્યક્રમો ને વેગ આપવો જોય

3. ગુજરાતમાં કેટલાક ભાગોમાં વસ્તી ગીચતા ઓછી છે. તે માટે અનિયમિત આબોહવા ખેતીલાયક જમીનનું ઓછું પ્રમાણ પાણીની તંગીનું ઓછું પ્રમાણ જેવા જવાબદાર પરિબળો રહેલા છે જેને દૂર કરવા જોય

4. શિક્ષણનું પ્રમાણ વધારવું જોય ખાસ કરીને સ્ત્રી શિક્ષણનું પ્રમાણ વધારવું જોય

5. સમાજમાં દીકરો દીકરી એક સમાન છે એ માટે જાગૃતિ લાવવી જોઈએ

6. દરેક જીલ્લામાં સ્ત્રી ભ્રૂણ હત્યા અટકાવવી જોઈએ

7. સ્થાનિક નેતાઓ અને સામાજિક કાર્યકરોને કુટુંબનિયોજન કાર્યક્રમો માં રસ લઈ ને લોકોને જાગૃત કરવા જોઈએ

10. સંદર્ભ સૂચિ

1. ભાસ્કર જોશી (૧૯૫), ભારતની વસ્તી એક વિશ્લેષાગાત્મક અભ્યાસ, યુનિવર્સિટગ્રંથ નિર્માણ બોર્ડ, ગુજરાત રાજ્ય, અમદાવાદ

2. દેસાઈ જે. એન. (૧૯૮૯), વસ્તી શિક્ષણ, યુનિવર્સિટી ગ્રંથ નિર્માણ બોર્ડ,ગુજરાત રાજ્ય, અમદાવાદ.

3. રાવલ ચંદ્રીકા (૨૦૦૫), વસ્તી એક સામાજિક સમસ્યા, પાર્શ્વ પબ્લીકેશન,અમદાવાદ

4. District Wise / Taluka Wise Major Demographic Indicators (2001). Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Gandhinagar.

5. State, District and Taluka Wise literate Population and literacy Rate (2001 & 2011), Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Gandhinagar

6. State, District and Taluka Wise Occupational Classification (2001, 2011). Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Gandhinagar

S p e c i a l   I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
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ભારતમા અન્ન અધિકાર: બંધારણીય જવાબદારી

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સારાંશ

ભારતમા ખાધ અસલામતીનો પ્રશ્ન વ્યાપક પ્રમાણમા જોવા મળે છે.ખાધ સુરક્ષાને માનવ અધિકારમાનો એક અધિકાર માનવમા આવે છે આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય માનવ અધિકાર કાયદો પર્યાપ્ત ખોરાક ના અધિકારને માન્યતા આપે છે. પરંતુ આજે પણ દેશના અનેક નાગરિકો પર્યાપ્ત ખોરાકથી વંચિત છે. અતિવૃષ્ટિ,અનાવૃષ્ટિ,વૈવ્શ્વિકીકરણ,કૃષિ અને ખેડૂતો પર વર્લ્ડ ટ્રેડ ઓર્ગેનાઇઝેશન કાયદાની અસર ઘણા લોકોના ભોજનના અધિકારને અસર કરે છે. પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન અભ્યાસનો હેતુ ભારતની પ્રવર્ત માન ખાધ સુરક્ષા સંબંધિત પરિસ્થિતી તપાસવાનો, ભારત સરકાર દ્વાર ખાધ સુરક્ષાની ખાતરી કરવા માટેની જવાબદારીયો અને પહેલની તપાસ કરવાનો તેમજ ખાધ સુરક્ષા સંબંધિત નીતિઓ અને યોજનાઓની માહિતી દર્શાવવાનો છે.

પ્રસ્તાવના

ખોરાકના અધિકારની ઉત્ક્રાંતિનો ખ્યાલ વર્ષ 1948 માં માનવ અધિકારની સાર્વત્રિક ઘોષણા (**Universal Declaration of Human Rights – UDHR**) માં સમાવિષ્ઠ પર્યાપ્ત જીવનધોરણના માનવ અધિકારમાથી લેવામાં આવેલ છે. **UDHR** ની કલમ 25 (1) ભારપૂર્વક જણાવે છે કે 'ખોરાક, કપડાં, આવાસ,આરોગ્ય સંભાળ અને જરૂરી સામાજિક સેવાઓ સહિત પોતાના અને પોતાના પરિવારના સ્વાસ્થ્ય અને સુખાકારી માટે દરેકને પર્યાપ્ત જીવનધોરણનો અધિકાર છે.' આર્થિક,સામાજિક,અને સંસ્કૃતિક અધિકાર પર આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય કરાર (1966) એ દરેકના ભૂખથી મુક્ત થવાના અધિકાર પર ભાર મુકે છે.

'**Right to food**' ના અધિકારની ખાતરી કરવા માટે અને રાજયોની જવાબદારીઓ સમજવા માટે બંધારણીય કલમ 21, કલમ **39(a)** અને કલમ 47 મા વિસ્તૃત સમજૂતી આપવામાં આવી છે.

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સંવિધાનની કલમ 39(a) દેશના શાસનના મૂળભૂત એક નિર્દેશક સિધ્ધાંતો તરીકે રજૂ કરવામાં આવી છે. જે દર્શાવે છે કે રાજ્યના દરેક સ્ત્રી અને પુરૂષોને સમાનતા નો પૂરતો અધિકાર છે કે નહીં તે સુનિ-શ્ચિત કરવા માટે તેની નીતિને નિર્દેશિત કરવાની આવશ્યકતા છે. કલમ 47 એ પ્રાથમિક જવાબદારી તરીકે પોષણનું સ્તર અને લોકોનું જીવન ધોરણ વધારવા માટે રાજ્યની ફરજ દર્શાવે છે

ખોરાકનો અધિકાર

ખોરાકનો અધિકાર એક માનવીય અધિકાર છે. તે સૂચવે છે કે પર્યાપ્ત ખોરાક ઉપલબ્ધ છે લોકો તેના સુધી પહોંચવા માટેના સાધનો ઘરાવે છે. વ્યક્તિ પોતાની આહારની જરૂરિયાતોને પૂરતા પ્રમાણમાં પૂર્ણ કરે છે. ખોરાકનો અધિકાર દરેક માનવીની ભૂખ, ખોરાકની અસલામતી અને કુપોષ-ણથી મુક્ત રહેવાના અધિકારની રક્ષા કરે છે. ખોરાકનો અધિકાર એ બાબતનું બિલકુલ સમર્થન કરતો નથી કે સરકારની દરેકને મફત ભોજન આપવાની જવાબદારી છે. જો કે, કુદરતી આપતિઓ, યુદ્ધ પછીના સમયમા, નિયંત્રણ બહારના કારણોસર લોકો ખોરાકથી વંચિત હોય તે સમયે સરકાર ની એ ફરજ છે કે દરેકને ખોરાક પૂરો પડવો.

આર્થિક, સામાજિક અને સાંસ્કૃતિક અધિકારો પરના આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય કરારમા ખોરાકના અધિકારનો અર્થ આ મુજબ આપવામા આવેલ છે :

"પર્યાપ્ત ખોરાક સહિતના જીવનનિર્વાહનો પર્યાપ્ત અધિકાર તેમજ ભૂખથી મુક્ત થવાનો મૂળભૂત અધિકાર એટલે ખોરાકનો અધિકાર"

અન્ન અધિકારને ભારત સરકાર માન્યતા આપે છે:

ભારત સરકાર ખોરાકના અધિકાને એક માનવ અધિકાર તરીકે માન્યતા આપે છે. ભારત દેશ સંયુક્તરાષ્ટ્ર નો સક્રિય સભ્ય છે અને આર્થિક, સામાજિક અને સાંસ્કૃતિક અધિકાર એટલે કે આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય કરાર પરનો એક રાષ્ટ્રીય પક્ષ છે. તેથી ભારતના દરેક નાગરિક માટે ખોરાકના અધિકા રનું સન્માન, રક્ષણ અને પરિપૂર્ણ કરવાની ફરજ ભારત સરકારની છે. ભારતીય બંધારણ ખોરાકના મૂળભૂત અધિકારને તુલનાત્મક માનવીય અધિકારોની જોગવાઈઓમાં, મૂળભૂત અધિકારના લેખોમા

તેમજ રાજય નીતિના નિર્દેશક સિદ્ધાંતોમા ખોરાકના અધિકારને માનવ અધિકાર તરીકે માન્યતા આપવામાં આવી છે. ભારતીય બંધારનની કલામ -21 લોકોના જીવન અને વ્યક્તિગત સ્વતંત્રતાના રક્ષણનો મૂળભૂત અધિકાર પૂરો પડે છે. આ કલમ રાજયોને નાગરિકોના જીવનનો અધિકાર સુનિશ્ચિત કરવાનો આદેશ આપે છે. તેમાં દર્શાવવામાં આવ્યું છે કે દરેકને દિવસમાં ઓછામાં ઓછા બે વખત (સમય) ભોજન સાથે ગૌરવપૂર્ણ જીવન જીવવાનો અધિકાર છે. રાજયોની નીતિ નિર્દેશક સિદ્ધાંતોની કલામ -47 એ સ્પષ્ટ કરે છે કે પોષણનું સ્તર અને જીવનધોરણ વધારવું તેમજ જાહેર આરોગ્ય સુધારવું એ રાજયોની ફરજ છે. ભારતની સર્વોચ્ય અદાલતનો આદેશ જીવનના અધિકારના ભાગરૂપે ખોરાક ના અધિકારનું સમર્થન કરે છે. જે ભારતીય બંધારણ મુજબ મૂળભૂત અધિકાર છે.

રાજયોની જવાબદારી :

ખોરાકનો અધિકાર અનેક પરિબળો પર આધારિત છે. જેમા જમીનથી લઇને આવકની પૂરતી તકો સુધીના પરિબળોનો સમાવેસ થાય છે. આર્થિક, સામાજિક અને સાંસ્કૃતિક અધિકાર અંગે ની સમિતિ (International Covenant On Economic, Social and Cultural Rights-ICESCR) એ રાષ્ટ્ર સરકારોને ખોરાકનો અધિકાર સુનિશ્ચિત કરવાની પ્રાથમિક જવાબદારી સોપી છે. ખોરાકના અધિકાર હેઠળ જવાબદારીના ત્રણ જુદા જુદા સ્તર છે. એટલે કે **ICESCR** એ રાજયો ની જવાબદારી ને ત્રણ પ્રકારની હોવાનું અર્થઘટન ક્યું છે.

(૧) આદર :

આદર સૂચવે છે કે રાજયોએ મનસ્વી રીતે લોકોને ખોરાક સુધી પહોંચતા અટકાવવા જોઇએ નહીં.

(૨) રક્ષણ :

રક્ષણ અથવા સુરક્ષિતતાનો અર્થ એ છે. કે રાજયોએ સુનિશ્ચિત કરવા પગલાં ભરવા જોઇએ કે નાગરિકોને તેમના પુરતા આહારની પહોંચથી વંચિત ન રાખે.

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(3) પરિપૂર્ણ:

પરિપૂર્ણ એટલે કે સગવડ પ્રદાન કરવી એ જરૂરી છે કે સરકારે ખોરાકની સુરક્ષા સહિત નાગરિકોના જીવન નિર્વાહને સુનિશ્ચિત કરવા ઉત્પાદનો સંશાધનો અને મધ્યમોના વપરાશ અને લોકોના વપરાશને બજબુત બનાવવાના હેતુસર પ્રવૃતિઓમા સક્રિયપણે ભાગ લેવો આવશક છે.

અન્ન અધિકાર માટેની સરકારની નીતિઓ અને યોજનાઓ :

ભારત સરકારે તમામ નાગરિકો માટે મૂળભૂત પોષણ માળખું કાયદાકીય રીતે સ્થાપિત કરીને ખોરાકની સલામતી સુનિશ્ચિત કરવા અને ખોરાકના અધિકારની અનુભૂતિ કરવાની પ્રતિબધ્ધતા દર્શાવી છે. સર્વોચ્ય અદાલતે જણાવ્યુ હતું કે અન્નનો આદિકાર એક ન્યાયી, સમીક્ષા કરવા યોગ્ય, વિસ્તૃત, કાયદેસર અમલીકરણ, બંધારણીય અને અદમ્ય અધિકાર છે. ખાધ અનાજનું યોગ્ય વિતરણ સુનિશ્ચિત કરવા માટે સર્વોચ્ય અદાલતનો પહેલો મુખ્ય વયગાળોનો હુકમ 28 નવેમ્બર 2001 ના રોજ જારી કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો આ આદેશ ખાધ સુરક્ષા સંબંઘિત આંઠ યોજનાઓ પર કેન્દ્રિત છે.

- જાહેર વિતરણ વ્યવસ્થા
- અંત્યોદય અન્ન યોજના
- મધ્યાહન ભોજન યોજના
- સંકલિત બાલ વિકાસ યોજના
- અન્નપૂણા યોજના
- રાષ્ટ્રીય વૃધ્ધાવસ્થા પેન્શન યોજના
- રાષ્ટ્રીય પ્રસૂતિ લાભ યોજના
- રાષ્ટ્રીય કુટુંબ લાભ યોજના

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➢·રાષ્ટ્રીય ખાધ સુરક્ષા અધિનિયમ 2013 ની મહત્વની બાબતો :-

⇨ આ કાયદો વર્ષ 2013થી અમલમાં આવ્યો છે. જેનો હેતુ દેશના બે તૃતીયાંશ લોકોને ખાધ સુરક્ષા પુરી પાડવાનો છે.

⇨ ભારતનાં 67 ટકા લોકોને સબસિડી દરે અનાજનો અધિકાર આ કાયદામાં આપવામાં આવ્યો છે.

⇨ લાભાર્થી પરિવારોને આ કાયદા હેઠળ આવરી લેવા માટે બે શ્રેણી આ કાયદા હેઠળ પાડવા માં આવી છે. (1) અંત્યોદય અન્ન યોજના હેઠળ આવતાં પરિવારો અને (2) પ્રાથમિકતાના આધારે પસંદ થયેલા પરિવારો

⇨ પ્રાથમિકતાના આધારે પસંદગી પામેલાં પરિવારના પ્રત્યેક સભ્યને દર મહિને 5 કિલોગ્રામ અનાજ મળશે અને અંત્યોદય અન્ન યોજના હેઠળ સમાવેશ પામતા પરિવારોને દર મહિને 35 કિલોગ્રામ અનાજ મળશે જે અંતર્ગત એક રૂપિયા કિલોગ્રામ બરચ્છડ અનાજ, બે રૂપિયા કિલોગ્રામ ઘઉં અને ત્રણ રૂપિયા કિલોગ્રામ ચોખા આપવાની જોગવાઇ છે.

⇨ ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારોની 75 ટકા અને શહેરી વિસ્તારોની 50 ટકા વસ્તીને રાહતદરે અનાજ પુરુ પાડવામાં આવશે..

સમાપન

ભારતમા ભૂખ, કુપોષણ અને ખોરાકની અસલામતીથી પીડિત લોકોનું પ્રમાણ વધુ જોવા મળે છે. ભારતને ભૂખમરાથી મુક્ત કરવાનું સ્વપ્ન તો સ્વપ્ન જ રહ્યું છે. સરકારે ભૂખમરા અને કુપોષણની સમસ્યાના નિવારણ માટે અનેક યોજનાઓ અને નીતિઓની રચના કરી છે પરંતુ તેના યોગ્ય અમલીકરણના અભાવ જોવા મળે છે. ભારતને ભૂખમરાથી મુક્ત કરવા અને દરેક માટે ખોરાકનો અધિકાર સુનિશ્ચિત કરવા સરકારે આ ક્ષેત્રે પ્રયત્નો કરવાની આવશ્યકતા છે.

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સંદર્ભ સૂચિ :

- શાહ હેમન્ત અને શાહ આત્મન(૨૦૧૮),'ભારતીય અર્થતંત્ર',ગાંધીનગર,વેદ વ્યાસ વિધાપીઠ

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કુટિર અને ગ્રામોદ્યોગ યોજનાઓનો એક અભ્યાસ

(ગુજરાતના સંદર્ભમાં)

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કોઈપણ વિકસિત વિકસતા કે અલ્પવિકસિત રાષ્ટ્રોનો મૂળભૂત ઉદેશ આર્થિક વિકાસ દ્વારા આર્થિક કલ્યાણમાં વધારો કરી સમૃદ્ધિના શિખરે પહોંચવાનો હોય છે આર્થિક વિકાસ એ હેતુ પૂર્વકની વિવિધપ્રવૃતિઓની યોજના પરિણામ છે આર્થિક વિકાસ દ્વારા સમૃદ્ધિના શિખરો સર કરવા માટે બે ક્ષેત્રોનો વિકાસ જરૂરી બને છે ખેતી અને ઉઘોગમાંથી કોઈપણ એક ક્ષેત્રનો વિકાસ અપુરતો હોય તો તંદુરસ્ત આર્થિક વિકાસ શક્ય બનતો નથી આથી આર્થિક વિકાસ દ્વારા ખેતી અને ઉઘોગ ક્ષેત્ર ઔઘોગિકરણની પ્રક્રિયાને અમલી બનાવી અને વિવિધ યોજનાઓનો લાભ લઈ આર્થિક વિકાસની વ્યુહરચનાનું એક અંગ ગણવામાંઆવે છે.

- પ્રાસ્તવના :

પ્રાચીન ભારતના આર્થિક ઈતિહાસના પાનાઓ ઉથલાવતા એ હકીકત સ્પષ્ટ બને છે કે તે સમયે ભારતમાં એક બાજુએ ખેતી સમૃદ્ધિ હતી તો બીજી બાજુએ નાના અને ગૃહ ઉઘોગો પણ એટલા જ સમૃદ્ધિ હતાઆપણાં ઉઘોગો દ્વારા બનાવવામાં આવેલી બેનમૂન વસ્તુઓની વિશ્વના બજારોમાં ખુબ જ માંગ હતી પરંતુ બન્યું એવું કે આપણો દેશ કલા કારીગરી તથા ઓઘોગિક પ્રદેશો માટે આખી દુનિયામાં જાણીતું હતુંપરંતુ આપણી સમૃદ્ધિથીઆકર્ષાયને પ્રદેશિઓએ ભારતમાં પણ પેસારો કર્યો અને અંતમાં અંગ્રેજી પ્રજાએ આપણા દેશ પર પોતાની હકુમત સ્થાપિત કરીને ભારતને ગુલામ દેશ બનાવી દિધો અને અંગ્રેજોનોઆવોએવો ઈરાદો હતો કે ભારતની બધી જ સમૃદ્ધિનેઈંગ્લેન્ડ ભેગી કરવાનો હતો વિશ્વના બજારોમાંથી ભારતના નામને ભુસી નાખ્યું અને ત્યારે દેશમાંથી નાના અને ગૃહ ઉઘોગો તેમજ કલાકારીનો સંપૂર્ણ નાશ થઈગયા અને તેને હલ કરવા માટે અને રોજગારી મેળવવા માટે કરી પાસા બેઠા કરવા માટે સરકારે વિવિધ યોજનવોઓની જાહેરાત કરી જેથીવ્યકિતીઓને ફરી પાછું ઉત્પાદના કરવા માટે ઉત્સાહ જાગે એવા સરકારે પ્રયત્નો કરવામાં આવ્યા

- કુટિરઉઘોગ અને ગ્રામધોગ યોજના

કુટિરઉઘોગનો અર્થ

કુટિર ઉઘોગ એટલે એવા ઉઘોગ કે જે સંપૂર્ણપણે કે મુખ્યત્વે કુટુંબના સભ્યોનો શ્રમથી ચાલવામાં આવતા હોય આવા ઉઘોગો મોટા ભાગે કારીગરોના નિવાસસ્થાને કુટિરો

ચાલતા હોવાથી તેઓ કુટિરઉદ્યોગ તરીકે પણ ઓળખવામાં કુટિર અને ગ્રામોઉદ્યોગ દ્વારા રાજ્યમાં પુરક રોજગારીની તકો ઊભી કરવા જુદી જુદી યોજનાઓ અને કાર્યક્રમો અમલમાંમુકવામાં આવેલ છે

સંશોધન અભ્યાસાના હેતુઓ

1) પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં યોજનાઓ વિશે માહિતી મેળવવાનો હેતુ
2) પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં ફાળવેલી રકમ વિશે માહિતી મેળવવાનો હેતુ

સંશોધન અભ્યાસની પદ્ધતિ

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન અભ્યાસમાં વર્ણનાત્મક પદ્ધતિનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે

ગૌણ માહિતી

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન અભ્યાસ માત્ર ગૌણ માહિતીનો જ ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે

સંશોધન અભ્યાસની નમુના પસંદગી

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન અભ્યાસમાં માત્ર ગુજરાતને જ ધ્યાનમાં રાખીને કુટીર ઉદ્યોગની યોજનાઓનો અભ્યાસ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.

1) શ્રી વાજપાઈ બેકેબલ યોજણા

રાજ્યના શેહેરી અને ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારના બેરોજગાર યુવક યુવતીઓને સ્વરોજગાર પૂરી પાડવા શ્રી વાજપાઈ બેકબેલ યોજના અમલમાં છે આ યોજના તારીખ 14-8-2015 થી સુધારો કરી ઉદ્યોગ સેવાક્ષેત્ર અને વેપાર ક્ષેત્રે સહાયની મહતમ મર્યાદા વધારી અનુક્રમે રૂ| 1.25 લાખ રૂ. 1.00 લાખ અને રૂ. 0.80 લાખ કરવામાં આવેલ છે જ્યારે વર્ષ 2017-18 દરમ્યાન (ઓક્ટોમ્બર 2017 સુધીમાં) 20414 લાભાર્થીઓને બેકો દ્વારારૂ 41918.74 લાખનું ધિરાણ કરવામાં આવેલ છે. રૂ 5961.37 લાખની સહાય રાજ્ય સરકાર દ્વારા ચૂકવવામાં આવેલ છે૦

2) માનવ કલ્યાણ યોજના

આ યોજનામાં આર્થિક રીતે પછાત વર્ગોના સમુહને પુરતી આવક અને સ્વરોજગાર ઊભા કરવા માટે વધારાના સાધનો/ઓજારો આપવામાં આવે છે આ યોજના ગરીબી રેખાની નીચે જીવતા વ્યકતીઓ /કારીગરોની આર્થિક સ્થિતિ સુધારવા ફેરીયા, શાકભાજી વેચનાર સુથારીકામ વગેરે જેવા 79

ટ્રેકના નાના કદના વેપાર/ધંધા સમાજના નબળા વર્ગોના લોકો કે જેની કુટુંબની વાર્ષિક આવક ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારની માટે રૂ 49000 અને શહેરી વિસ્તાર માટે રૂ 98000 સુધીની હોય તેવા લોકોને આર્થિક આવકમાં વધારો કરવા માટે તેમ જ વ્યવસાય માટે રૂ 8000 ની મર્યાદામાં જરૂરી સાધન/ઓજારોના સ્વરૂપમાં સહાય આપવામાં આવે છે વર્ષ 2016-17 દરમ્યાન 95600 ટૂલકિટ માટેના લક્ષ્યાંક સામે 64845 ટૂલકિટ જુદાજુદા ટ્રેડ માટે રોજગારી ઊભી કરવા આપવામાં આવેલ છે 2017-18 માટે જુદાજુદા ટ્રેડ માટે 65500 ટૂલકિટ લાભાર્થીઓને પુરા પાડવામાં લક્ષ્યાંક સામે ઓક્ટોમ્બર 2014 સુધી 13919 ટૂલકિટ આપવામાં આવેલ છે.

3) દતોપંત ઠેંગડી કારીગર વ્યાજ સહાય યોજના

ગુજરાત રાજ્યના કારીગર તરીકે નોંધાયેલ હાથશાળ અને હસ્તકલાના કુટીર ઉદ્યોગ કારીગરોને તેમનાધંધાના વિકાશ માટે ઓછા વ્યાજે સરળતાથી બેંકમાથી ધિરાણ મળી શકે તે માટે 20 ટકા અનેઅનામત કેટેગરીમાટે25 માર્જિનની સહાયતથાબાકીનીલોનઉપર7 ટકા વ્યાજસહાયઆપવામાં આવશે

4) કલસ્ટર વિકાસ યોજના

રાજ્ય સરકારે કલસ્ટર ડેવલોપમેન્ટની યોજના સન 2003-04 થી અમલમાં મુકેલ છે અને બદલાતા પ્રવાહને ધ્યાનમાં લઈ સરકાર શ્રી દ્વારા કુટીર ઉદ્યોગો માટેની સુધારેલી કલસ્ટર વિકાસ યોજના તારીખ 26-12-2016 ઠરાવથી જરૂરી સુધારા કરી અમલમાં મુકવામાં આવેલ છે આમ જુદા જુદા પ્રકારની કુટીર ઉદ્યોગના ઉત્પાદનની પ્રવૃતિ કરતા હોય છે આ યોજના હેઠળ N FT,N D અને CEPT જેવી સંસ્થાઓ અને તેના ફિલાન્સ ડીઝાઇનની વગેરેમાં સુધારો કરી રોજગારી વધારવામાં સહાય કરવામાં આવે છે.

5) કૌશલ્ય વર્ધક તાલીમ

સંસ્થા દ્વારા રાજ્યના યુવક/યુવતીઓને રોજગારીની તકો ઉપલબ્ધ થાય તે હેતુથી સંસ્થા દ્વારા 17 હેડમાં ટ્કાગાળામાં તાલીમ કાર્યકમો ચલાવવામાં આવે છે . વર્ષ 2017-18 દરમ્યાન 13900 લાભાર્થીઓનો લક્ષ્યાંકરાખવામા આવેલ છે. જેની સામે ઓક્ટોમ્બર 2017 સુધીમાં 10400 લાભાર્થીઓને તાલીમમા આવરી લેવામાં આવેલ છે.

6) **વેચાણ વ્યવસ્થા**

કુટીર અને ગ્રામ ઉદ્યોગ દ્વારા હાથસાળ/હસ્તકળા અને કુટીર અને ગ્રામોદ્યોગ ક્ષેત્રના કારીગરોના માલના વેચાણ માટે કુટીર અને ગ્રામોદ્યોગ હેઠળ મેળાઓ તથા પ્રવર્શનોનું આયોજન કરવામાં આવે છે. અને વર્ષ 2017-18 માં 43 મેળા પ્રદર્શનોનું આયોજન કરેલ જેની સામે ઓક્ટોમ્બર 2017 સુધીમાં 39 મેળા પ્રદર્શનોનુંઆયોજન કરેલ છે જેમાં 2792 કારીગરોએ ભાગ લઈ તેઓ દ્વારા ઉત્પાદિત થયેલ ચીજવસ્તુઓના આશરે રૂ. 6.60 કરોડના માલનું વેચાણ કરેલ છે.

7) **રોજગારીની તકોનું નિર્માણ**

વર્ષ 2016-17 દરમ્યાન કુટીર અને ગ્રામોદ્યોગ ક્ષેત્ર હેઠળની વિવિધ યોજનાઓ દ્વારા 245409 પુરક રોજગારીની તકોનું નિર્માણ કરવામાં આવેલ હતું જ્યારે 2017 સુધીમાં 153278 પુરક નથી રોજગારીની તકો ઊભી કરવામાં આવેલ છે

8) **સાગરખેડુ ,શહેરી ગરીબ સમૃદ્ધિ યોજના અને વનબંધુ કાર્યક્રમ**

2016-17 દરમ્યાન જે 245409 પુરક રોજગારીની તકોનું નિર્માણ કરેલ તે પૈકી 12989 સાગરખેડુ સર્વાંગી વિકાસ યોજના હેઠળ 28862 શહેરી ગરીબ સમૃદ્ધિ યોજના હેઠળ અને 24062 વનબંદુ કાર્યક્રમ હેઠળ કરવામાં આવેલ છે વર્ષ 2017-18 સુધીમાં કુલ 153278 પુરક રોજગારીની તકોનું નિર્માણ થયેલ છે તે પૈકી 12787 સાગરખેડુ સર્વાંગી વિકાસ યોજના હેઠળ 31917 શહેરી ગરીબ સમૃદ્ધિ યોજના હેઠળ અને 16128 નવબંધુ કાર્યક્રમ યોજના હેઠળ થયેલ છે

9) **કારીગર વર્ગનીઓળખઅને નોધાણી**

રાજ્યમાં ગ્રામ્ય અને શહેરી વિસ્તારના નાના કારીગરો જેવા કે હસ્તકલા અને હાથશાળા ખાદીવણાટ જેવા કારીગરોના વિકાસ માટે આ કચેરી દ્વારા વિવિધ યોજનાઓ અમલીકરણમાં છે આમ સરકારશ્રી દ્વારા કમિશનર કુટિર અને ગ્રામોદ્યોગના અમલીકૃતમાં યોજનાઓ અભ્યાસ મૂલ્યાકન અને તે ઉપરથી તારણો તૈયાર કરવા જરૂરી બનેલ છે જેથી વખતો વખત આ ક્ષેત્રના કામદારો માટે હયાત નીતિઓમાં ફેરફાર કરી અથવા નવી નીતિના ઘડતર માટે વિચારણા હાથધરી શકાય વર્ષ 2017-18 માં સતત કામગીરી માટ રૂ. 5.00 લાખની જોગવાય કરવામાં આવી છે.

10) વૃદ્ધ કારીગરો માટે પેનસન યોજના

હસ્તકલા અને હાથશાળા કારીગરો કે જેવો હાલ વૃદ્ધાવસ્થા હેઠળ હોય અને તેઓ પાસે કોઈનો સ્ત્રોત ન હોય તેને તેઓ માટે આ યોજના હેઠળ હાથશાળ/હસ્તકલા જે લાભાર્થીઓ રૂ .2000 થી વધુ પ્રીમિયમ ભરેલ હોય તેને રૂ.500 વધારાનો લાભ આપવાની રાજ્ય સરકાર દ્વારા જાહેરાત કરવામાં આવેલ છે .

•સુચનો

1) પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનનાઅભ્યાસ દ્વારા જાણવા મળે છે કે જો સરકાર દ્વારા ધિરાણમાં વધારો કરવો જોઈએ જેથી

હજી ઉદ્યોગોની સંખ્યામાં વધારો થાય

2) અભ્યાસમાં તે પણ માહિતી પ્રાપ્ત થાય છે કે હજી વધુ ને વધુ કેન્દ્રોમાં વધારો કરવો જોઈએ

3) અભ્યાસમાં એ પણ ઉપસી આવ્યું છે કે જો મહિલાઓને હજી પણ વધારે પ્રમાણમા સબસિડી આપવી

જોઈએ .

• સમાપન

પ્રસ્તુત યોજનાના હેતુઓ લક્ષ્યાક ,મૂડીરોકાણ, કદ તેને વિવિધ આર્થિક ક્ષેત્ર વચ્ચે ફાળવણી તેના નાણાકીય વ્યવસ્થા તેમજ આ યોજનાના અભિગમ એવા હતા કે જે ઉદ્યોગો પડી ભાગ્યા છે તેઓને પુન: જીવિત કરી અને તેમાં ઉજળા પાસાઓ અને નબળા પાસાઓનો અભ્યાસ કરી આ યોજના અમલમાં મૂકવામાં આવી છે આ યોજનાનો મુખ્ય હેતુ એવો છે ગ્રામ્ય અને શહેરી વિસ્તારમાં વધુ ને વધુ ઉદ્યોગો સ્થપાય અને અને લોકોને રોજગારી મળી રહે અને દેશનો વિકાસ થાય અને બેકરી દૂર થાય આ યોજનાના પરીણામોને સફળતામાં પરિવર્તન કરવાનો આજ સાચો અને અંતિમ ઉપાય છે.

• સંદર્ભસૂચિ

- જોષી વિષ્ણુશંકર એમ (1975) ભારતની આર્થિક સમસ્યાઓ અમદાવાદ યુનિવર્સિટી ગ્રંથ નિર્માણ બોર્ડ , ગુજરાત રાજ્ય

- શર્મા આર એ (1980) એન્ટર પ્રીનિયોરલ ચેન્જઇન ઇંડિયન ઇન્ડસ્ટ્ર સ્ટર્લિંગ,પબ્લીશર્સ નવી દિલ્હી

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- www.small industry india com.

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S p e c i a l I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l O n l i n e C o n f e r e n c e
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દેવભૂમિ દ્વારકા જીલ્લામાં ઉદ્યોગોનું કૃષિક્ષેત્ર પરનું અવલંબન-

સમસ્યાઓનો સંક્ષિપ્ત અભ્યાસ:

પોપાણીયા ગોવિંદકુમાર એ.

(M.A,PH.D con…)

i.c. principal r.p.chavdamahila arts college-bhatiya

B.K.N.M.U.Junagadh

પ્રસ્તાવના

ભારતમાં 1991ના આર્થિક સુધારા પછી ઉદ્યોગક્ષેત્ર પર વધુ પડતો ભાર મૂકવામાં આવ્યો છે. તેમ છતાં ભારતમાં કુલ વસ્તીના આશરે 70 ટકા જેટલા લોકો કૃષિ ક્ષેત્ર સાથે જોડાયેલા છે તથા રોજગારી મેળવે છે. ભારતના ઘણા બધા રાજ્યોમાં કૃષિ મુખ્ય વ્યવસાય છે. ભારતનું ગુજરાત રાજ્ય જે વિકસિત રાજ્યોમાનું એક છે. તેમ છતાં આજે તેમાં આવેલા જિલ્લાઓમાં ઉદ્યોગીક વિકાસ ઓછો થયેલો જોવા મળે છે . જે ઉદ્યોગો વિકસ્યા છે તેમાં મોટા ભાગના કૃષિ આધારિત ઉદ્યોગો છે.

સરકાર દ્વારા વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપવા માટે સત્તાવિકેન્દ્રીકરણની નીતિ અપનાવવામાં આવતી હોય છે. ગુજરાત રાજ્યનો એવો જ એક જિલ્લો દેવભૂમિ દ્વારકા જિલ્લો જેને 15ઓગસ્ટ 2013ના રોજ જામનગર જિલ્લા થી અલગ કરવામાં આવ્યો. દેવભૂમિ દ્વારકા જિલ્લો સામાજિક અને સૈક્ષણિક રીતે પછાતપણું ધરાવે છે તેના માટે અનેક કારણો જવાબદાર હોય શકે છે જેમાં ખાસ કરીને કૃષિ ક્ષેત્ર પરનું ભારણ તથા ઉદ્યોગોનું કૃષિક્ષેત્ર પર અવલંબન. પ્રસ્તુત સંક્ષિપ્ત અભ્યાશમાં દેવભૂમિ દ્વારકા જીલ્લામાં ઓછા ઓદ્યોગીક વિકાસ તેમજ ઉદ્યોગો નું કૃષિક્ષેત્ર પર નું અવલંબન અને તેને કારણે ઉદભાવતી સમસ્યાઓને લઇને સંક્ષિપ્ત અભ્યાસ હાથ ધરવામાં આવેલ છે જે આ પ્રમાણે છે.

સમસ્યા

પ્રસ્તુત સંક્ષિપ્ત સંશોધન અભયશમાં સમસ્યા એ છે કે દેવભૂમિ દ્વારકા જીલ્લામાં કૃષિ પરનું વધુ પડતું ભારણ અને તેના કારણે ઉદ્યોગોનો ખૂબ ઓછા પ્રમાણમા વિકાસ તેમજ ઓદ્યોગોનું કૃષિક્ષેત્ર પર નું અવલંબન તેના કારણે છૂપી બેરોજગારી તેમજ આર્થિક અને સૈક્ષણિક રીતે પછાતપણું.

હેતુઓ

- ➤ દેવભૂમિ દ્વારકા જિલ્લાના સામાજિક અને સૈક્ષણિક રીતે પાછત હોવાના પાયાના કારણો જાણવા
- ➤ ખેતી પરના વધુ પડતાં ભારણ ના કારણે ઉદભાવતી સમસ્યાઓ સ્પષ્ટ કરવી
- ➤ ઉદ્યોગોના ખેતી પરના અવલંબનના કારણે બેરોજગારી જેવી સમસ્યાને પ્રકાશિત કરવી

ક્ષેત્ર પરિચય

૧૫ ઓગસ્ટ ૨૦૧૩માં દેવભૂમિ દ્વારકા જિલ્લો તે પહેલા જામનગર સાથે જોડાયેલો હતો. એ પેહલાનો ઇતિહાસ જોઈએ તો જાડેજા ક્ષત્રિય કુળના વડા જામ રાવળજી કચ્છથી હાલાર સ્થળાંન્તર કરી અને કેટલાક વર્ષો સુધી ખંભાળિયામાં તેમનું સીહાશન સ્થાપ્યું. કેટલાક વર્ષો એ તેમની રાજધાની હતી . ઈ.સ.૧૫૯૬માં "નવાનગર" નામનું શહેર તેમની રાજધાની હતી. જામખંભાળિયા એ દેવભૂમિ દ્વારકાનું મુખ્ય મથક છે. ૧૫ ઓગસ્ટ ૨૦૧૩ના રોજ જામનગર માંથી દેવભૂમિ દ્વારકા જિલ્લાને અલગ કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો. દેવભૂમિ દ્વારકા જિલ્લામાં કુલ ૪ તાલુકાઓ આવેલા છે. જેમાં (૧)ખંભાળિયા (૨)કલ્યાણપુર (૩)ઓખા-મંડલ (૪)ભાણવડ તાલુકાઓનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. દેવભૂમિ દ્વારકા નામ એ પ્રખ્યાત "દ્વારકાધીશ" ના નામ પરથી ઉતરી આવ્યું છે. દ્વારકા શહેરનું દ્વારકાધીશ મંદિર જે હિન્દુ પૌરાણીક કથા અનુસાર ચાર પવિત્ર સ્થાનોમાનું એક છે.

નવરચિત દેવભૂમિ દ્વારકા જિલ્લામાં ખંભાળિયા અને દ્વારકા નામના બે પેટા-વિભાગોનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. ખંભાળિયા પેટા વિભાગમાં ખંભાળિયા અને ભાણવડ તાલુકાનો સમાવેશ થાય છે, જ્યારે દ્વારકા પેટા વિભાગમાં ઓખા-મંડલ અને કલ્યાણપુર તાલુકાનો સમાવેશ થાય છે.

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માહિતીનું વિશ્લેષણ અને પૃથ્થકરણ

વસ્તી પ્રમાણ	
કુલ વસ્તી	૭,૫૨,૪૮૪
પુરુષ	૩,૮૬,૫૬૬
સ્ત્રીઓ	૩,૬૫,૯૧૮

સાક્ષરતા દર	૬૭.૮ ૨૦૧૧ની વસ્તી ગણતરી મુજબ...

○	કૃષિ ક્ષેત્ર
કુલ જમીન વિસ્તાર	૪,૦૮,૬૬૩ હેક્ટર
વાવેતર વિસ્તાર	૨,૩૮,૩૭૦ હેક્ટર
બિનખેડાણ વિસ્તાર	૧૩,૨૭૮ હેક્ટર
ફોરેસ્ટ	૧૭,૩૬૦ હેક્ટર

ઉદ્યોગ			
લઘુ ઉદ્યોગ	૩૦૩	મૂડીરોકાણ:૧,૯૬૩.૪૦લાખ	રોજગારી :૨૫૮૨
નાના પાયાના	૪૧	મૂડીરોકાણ:૭,૯૦૫.૪૬લાખ	મૂડીરોકાણ:૭,૯૦૫.૪૬લાખ
મધ્યમ પાયાના	૧૮	મૂડીરોકાણ:૧૦,૯૨૫.૦૦લાખ	રોજગારી :૪૩

વ્યવસાય

ખેડૂતો	264708	36%
ખેતમજૂરો	105480	14%
ગૃહ ઉદ્યોગ	12540	2%
અન્ય	369756	48%

-2011ની વસ્તી ગણતરી મુજબ...

-District industrial potential survey report of devbhumidwarka district (2016-17)

મહત્વ

➤ દેવભૂમિ દ્વારકા જીલ્લામાં વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપવા માટે

➤ સમસ્યાઓ ના નિરાકરણ માટે

➤ પ્રસ્તુત સંક્ષિપ્ત સંશોધન અભયશ મહત્વનો છે.

તારણો

➤ દેવભૂમિ દ્વારકા જિલ્લાની કુલ વસ્તી 752484 અને તેની સામે કુલ જમીન વિસ્તાર 408663 જેમાં વ્યક્તિ દીઠ અડધા હેક્ટર કરતાં પણ ઓછી જમીન કૃષિ પરના ભારણને અનુલક્ષીને.

➤ દેવભૂમિ દ્વારકામાં કુલ વાવેતર વિસ્તાર 238370 હેક્ટર અને તેની સામે કુલ ખેડૂતોની સંખ્યા 264708 જે કુલ વસ્તીના 36ટકા જેમાં સરેરાસ એક ખેડૂતના ભાગે પૂરતી 1 હેક્ટર જેટલી જમીન પણ આવી શકતી નથી. જે કૃષિ પરનું વધુ પડતું ભારણ દર્શાવે છે   , અને તેમાં વધારાના 105480 ખેતમજૂરો જે કુલ વસ્તીના 14ટકા કૃષિક્ષેત્ર સાથે જોડાયેલા છે.

➤ બિન ખેડાણ વિસ્તાર 13278 હેક્ટર જેને ખેડવા લાયક બનાવી ઉપયોગ માં લય શકાય.

➤ ઉદ્યોગોમાં સવથી વધારે સંખ્યા સૂક્ષ્મ ઉદ્યોગોની છે. જેમાં કુલ 303 જેટલા સૂક્ષ્મ ઉદ્યોગોમાં 1963.40લાખ જેટલું મૂડી રોકાણ થયેલું છે. સરેરાસ એક ઉદ્યોગ દીઠ 6લાખ થી વધારે મૂડી રોકાણ અને આ ઉદ્યોગો 2582 જેટલા વ્યક્તિઓને રોજગારી પૂરી પાડે છે. જેમાં સરેરાસ એક ઉદ્યોગ દીઠ 8 વ્યક્તિઓ જોડાયેલા છે જેમાં મૂડીરોકાણમાં વધારો કરી રોજગારી માં વધારો કરી સકાય તેમ છે.

➢ દેવભૂમિ દ્વારકા જિલ્લા માં આવેલા આ ઉદ્યોગો કૃષિક્ષેત્ર સાથે ગઢ રીતે જોડાયેલા હોવાથી મોસમી ઉદ્યોગો છે જેમાં જોડાયેલા વ્યક્તિઓ મોસમી બેરોજગારીના ભોગ બને છે.

➢ દેવભૂમિ દ્વારકા જિલ્લામાં નાના પાયાના કુલ 41 ઉદ્યોગો આવેલા છે જેનું મૂડીરોકાણ 7902લાખ જેટલું છે. સરેરાસ એક ઉદ્યગ દીઠ 192લાખ નું મૂડીરોકાણ છે તેમજ તે માત્ર 366 વ્યક્તિઓને જ રોજગારી પૂરી પાડે છે. સરેરાસ એક ઉદ્યોગ દીઠ 8 વ્યક્તિઓ રોકાયેલા છે જે સૂક્ષ્મ ઉદ્યોગ જેટલા જ છે.

➢ મધ્યમ કદના કુલ 18 ઉદ્યોગો તેમાં મૂડીરોકાણ 10925લાખ જેમાં સરેરાસ મૂડીરોકાણ 6.6લાખ જેટલું જોવા મળે છે.રોજગારી માં આ ઉદ્યોગો માત્ર 43 વ્યક્તિઓને જ રોજગારી પૂરી પાડે છે. જેમાં સરેરાસ 3 વ્યક્તિઓને જ રોજગારી મળે છે.

➢ દેવભૂમિ દ્વારકા જિલ્લામાં જમીન પરનું વધુ પડતું ભારણ અને તેના કારણે છૂપી બેરોજગારી અને ઓછી ઉત્પાદકતા થી જીવનધોરણ નીચું રહેવા પામે છે.

➢ અન્ય 369756 જેટલા લોકો જે કુલ વસ્તીના 48ટકા જ છૂટક કામ કરે છે.

➢ દેવભૂમિ દ્વારકા જિલ્લામાં ગૃહ ઉદ્યોગો તેમજ મધ્યમ અને નાના પાયાના ઉદ્યોગોના વિકાસ માટે પ્રયાસો કરવાની તાતી જરૂરિયાત છે જેથી લોકો ને રોજગારી પ્રાપ્ત થાય તેમજ જીવન ધોરણમાં સુધારો થાય અને લોકો સામાજિક અને સૈક્ષણિક પછાતપણામાંથી બહાર આવે.

સમીક્ષા

સરકાર દ્વારા વિકસાત્મક અનેક પ્રકારના પગલાઓ ભરવામાં આવતા હોવા છતાં આજે વ્યક્તિઓના મનોવલણો તેમજ ખેતી પરના વધુ પડતાં ભારણ ના કારણે લોકો પાછતપણામાંથી બહાર આવી શકતા નથી. તેમાં લોકોને જાગૃત કરવાની તાતી જરૂરિયાત અને પ્રોતશાહનો આપવાની તાતી જરૂરિયાત ઉદભવે છે.

મર્યાદા

➢ માત્ર દેવભૂમિ દ્વારકા જિલ્લા પૂરતો જ સીમિત છે.
➢ અન્ય ક્ષેત્રોની સમસ્યાઓ જુદી હોવાથી લાગુ પડી શકે નહીં.

S p e c i a l   I s s u e -   I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5 ,   I s s u e – 5 ,   M a y   2 0 2 0

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ભારતનું મૂડીવિનિવેશીકરણ

ચૌહાણ હેતલબેન હીરજીભાઈ

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<u>પ્રસ્તાવના</u>

ભારતે એક સુધારણાત્મક સુધારા પહેલના ભાગ રૂપે 1991 માં રાજ્ય એન્ટરપ્રાઇઝ ડિસઇનવેસ્ટ-મેન્ટનો એક કાર્યક્રમ શરૂ કર્યો. આ અધ્યયનમાં એંટરપ્રાઇઝના પ્રભાવ પરના વિનિવેશના પ્રભાવનું વિશ્લેષણ કરે છે, રાજકીય સંદર્ભમાં રાજ્ય અને કેન્દ્રીય સ્તરે સત્તામાં પક્ષકારોની વૈચારિક ઝુકાવની લાક્ષણિકતા છે. 1991–1992 થી 2010–2011ના સમયગાળા માટે 238 કેન્દ્રીય જાહેર ક્ષેત્રના સાહસો માટે પે firm ની કાર્યક્ષમતાના પગલા પેદા થાય છે. કાર્યક્ષમતા જેથી માપવામાં આવે છે અને ડિસઇનવેસ્ટ-મેન્ટ વચ્ચેના સંબંધનો અંદાજ પછી બે તબક્કાના ઇન્સ્ટ્રુમેન્ટલ વેરિયેબલ્સ અભિગમનો ઉપયોગ કરીને નિશ્ચિત કાર્યક્ષમતા અને ડિસઇન્વેસ્ટમેન્ટ માટેની પસંદગી વચ્ચે પસંદગી માટેના નિયંત્રણ માટે કરવામાં આવે છે. પ્રારંભિક ડિસઇન્વેસ્ટમેન્ટ નોંધપાત્ર કાર્યક્ષમતાના લાભ સાથે સંકળાયેલું છે, પરંતુ ત્યાર બાદ ડિસઇન્વેસ્ટમેન્ટ ખૂબ ઓછું થાય છે અને શેરનું પ્રમાણ ફક્ત છૂટક રીતે કા .વામાં આવે છે. જવાબ દારી અને નફાના લક્ષ્યાંક પર પ્રારંભિક શેરબજારની સૂચિના પરિવર્તનશીલ પ્રભાવ દ્વારા આને સમજાવી શકાય છે, જેનું પુનinનિવેશ રોકાણના બીજા રાઉન્ડ સાથે પુનરાવર્તન કરવામાં આવતું નથી. કામગીરી પર ડિસઇન્વેસ્ટમેન્ટની અસર વધુ મજબુત હોય છે જો એન્ટરપ્રાઇઝ એ રાજ્યમાં સ્થિત હોય જે જમણા તરફ વૃત્તિ ધરાવનાર પક્ષ અથવા કેન્દ્રમાં સત્તામાં પક્ષ સાથે વૈચારિક રીતે ગોઠવાયેલ હોય.

મૂડી વિનિવેશીકરણ ની વ્યાખ્યા:

મૂડી વિનિવેશીકરણ એટલે સરકાર સામાન્ય રીતે કેન્દ્રીય અને રાજ્યના જાહેરક્ષેત્ર ના સાહસો, પ્રોજેક્ટ અથવા અન્ય નિશ્ચિત સંપત્તિઓ દ્વારા સંપત્તિનું વેચાણ અથવા ફડચા.

હેતુઓ:

➢ સાધનો ઉભા કરવા વધારવા-
➢ સરકારનું વધુ થતું નિયંત્રણ ઘટાડવું.

- ➤ મેનેજમેન્ટને સ્વાયત્તા આપી , જેથી રાષ્ટ્રીય સાધનોનો કાર્યક્ષમ ઉપયોગ થાય.

- ➤ સાહસોમાં આધુનિકરણનું અપગ્રેડેશન લાવવું.

- ➤ નવી સંપત્તિ ઊભી કરવી.

- ➤ રોજગારી વધારવી.

- ➤ જાહેર દેવું ઘટાડવુ.

- ➤ ભારતીયપેટ્રોલિયમ કોર્પોરેશન લિમિટેડ અને હિન્દુસ્તાન પેટ્રોલિયમ કોર્પોરેશન લિમિટેડ ના ઇન્વેસ્ટમેન્ટ ની જાહેરાત કરી

મોદી સરકાર સરકારી કંપનીઓ કેમ વેચી રહી છે?

ભારતની રાજકોષીય ખોટ રૂપિયા 6.45 લાખ કરોડની છે. તેનો અર્થ એ થયો કે ખર્ચ બહુ વધારે અને કમાણી બહુ ઓછી છે. ખર્ચ અને કમાણી વચ્ચે 6.45 લાખ કરોડનું અંતર છે. આ સમસ્યાને પહોંચી વળવા માટે સરકાર પોતાની કંપનીઓનું ખાનગીકરણ અને વિનિવેશ કરીને પૈસા એકઠા કરે છે.મોદી સરકારની કેબિનેટે 5 કંપનીઓમાં વિનિવેશને મંજૂરી આપી દીધી છે.આ પહેલાં નીતિ આયોગના ઉપાધ્યક્ષ રાજીવ કુમારે ઓગસ્ટમાં બીબીસીને જણાવ્યું હતું કે વિનિવેશ કે વેચાણ માટે કેન્દ્ર સરકારને 46 કંપની ઓની યાદી આપવામાં આવી છે અને કેબિનેટ તેમાંથી 24ના વિનિવેશને મંજૂરી આપી દીધી છે. સરકાર નું લક્ષ્ય છે કે ચાલુ વર્ષે આવું કરીને તે 1.05 લાખ કરોડની કમાણી કરશે.

વિનિવેશ અને ખાનગીકરણ શું છે?

ખાનગીકરણ અને વિનિવેશને ઘણી વખત એક સરખાં ગણી લેવામાં આવે છે. જોકે, ખાનગીકરણ અલગ છે. તેમાં સરકાર પોતાની કંપનીમાં 51 ટકા અથવા તેથી વધુ હિસ્સો કોઇ કંપનીને વેચી દે છે. તેના કારણે કંપનીનું સંચાલન સરકારના હાથમાંથી ખરીદનારના હાથમાં જતું રહે છે.જ્યારે વિનિવેશમાં સરકાર પોતાની કંપનીમાંથી કેટલોક ભાગ ખાનગી કંપનીને અથવા અન્ય કોઈ સરકારી કંપનીને વેચી દે છે.સરકાર ત્રણ રીતે પૈસા એકઠાં કરવાની કોશિશ કરી રહી છે- વિનિવેશ , ખાનગીકરણ અને સરકારી સંપત્તિઓનું વેંચાણ.આ ખાનગીકરણ અને વિનિવેશ એવા માહોલમાં થઈ રહ્યાં છે કે જ્યારે દેશમાં બેરો જગારી

એક મોટું સંકટ બની ગઈ છે.દેશમાં મૂડીની ઘણી અછત છે. સ્વદેશી કંપનીઓ પાસે મૂડી નથી. તેમાંથી મોટા ભાગની કંપનીઓ પર દેવું છે. બૅંકોની સ્થિતી પણ સારી નથી.વિનિવેશ બાબતે એવી દલીલ એવી પણ છે કે સરકારી કંપનીઓમાં કામકાજની રીતમાં પરિવર્તન આવશે અને ખાનગીકરણ થવાથી જે પૈસા આવશે તેને બહેતર સેવાઓ ઉપલબ્ધ કરાવવામાં વાપરી શકાશે.

<u>પરંતુ શું એ ખરા અર્થમાં વિનિવેશ છે?</u>

5 જુલાઈએ બજેટ રજૂ કરતાં નાણામંત્રી નિર્મલા સીતારમણે પબ્લિક સૅક્ટર અંડરટેકિંગ (પીએસ યુ)માં સરકારનું રોકાણ 51 ટકાથી ઓછું કરવાની જાહેરાત કરી હતી.તેનો સરળ શબ્દોમાં એ અર્થ થયો કે જો 51 ટકાથી ઓછા શેર હશે તો સરકારની માલિકી ખતમ.પરંતુ એ જ જાહેરાતમાં એ વાત પણ હતી કે સરકાર માત્ર હાલની સ્થિતિ બદલવા માગે છે , જે હાલ સરકારની 51 ટકા ડાયરેક્ટ હોલ્ડિંગની છે. તેને બદલીને ડાયરેક્ટ કે ઇનડાયરેક્ટ સરકારી હોલ્ડિંગ કરવા માગે છે.

એક ઉદાહરણ ઇન્ડિયન ઑઇલ કૉર્પોરેશન લિમિટેડનું લઈએ. તેમાં સરકારનું 51.5% ડાયરેક્ટ હોલ્ડિંગ છે. તે ઉપરાંત જીવન વીમા નિગમ (એલઆઈસી)ના 6.5ટકા શેર પણ તેમાં છે , જે સંપૂર્ણ રીતે સરકારી કંપની છે.તેનો અર્થ એવો થાય કે આઈઓસીએલમાં સરકારનું ઇનડાયરેક્ટ હોલ્ડિંગ પણ છે.

તો જો સરકાર આઈઓસીએલમાંથી પોતાનું ડાયરેક્ટ સરકારી હોલ્ડિંગ ઓછું કરે તો ઇનડાયરેક્ટ સરકારી હોલ્ડિંગના કારણે નિર્ણયો લેવાની સત્તા તો સરકારના હાથમાં જ રહેશે. તો પછી આ પાછળનો હેતુ શો હોઈ શકે ?હેતુ તો એવો હતો કે કોઈ નવું રોકાણકાર મળે અને આ સંસ્થાને બદલીને વિકાસની વાટે લઈ જવાય. પણ આમાં ક્યાંકને ક્યાંક સરકારી હસ્ક્ષેપ તો રહેશે જ.

આર્થિક અને વ્યવસાયિક જગતના એક મોટા વર્ગનું માનવું છે કે છેલ્લાં ત્રીસેક વર્ષમાં જ રીતે સરકારી કંપનીઓ વેચવામાં આવી છે તે વિનિવેશ છે જ નહીં , પરંતુ એક સરકારી કંપનીના શેર બીજી સરકારી કંપનીએ ખરીદ્યા છે.તેનાથી સરકારનું બજેટનું નુકસાન તો ઓછું થશે પરંતુ તેનાથી કંપનીના શેર-હોલ્ડિંગમાં બહુ ફરક નથી આવે કે કંપનીના કામ-કાજમાં પણ કોઈ ફરક નહીં પડે.

વિનિવેશનો ડર કેમ ?

વિનિવેશની આ પ્રક્રિયા પણ અર્થવ્યવસ્થાની જેમ ધીમે ચાલે છે. મોદી સરકારનું વિનિવેશનું લક્ષ્ય માત્ર 16% પૂરું થયું છે. લક્ષ્યના 1.05 લાખ કરોડમાંથી લગભગ 17,365 કરોડ રૂપિયા એકઠા થઈ ચૂક્યા છે.એર ઇન્ડિયાને વેચવા માટે પણ રોકાણકારની શોધ ચાલી રહી છે. તેમાં વિલંબ થઈ રહ્યો છે કારણ કે પહેલાં સરકાર તેમાં 24% હોલ્ડિંગ રાખવા માગતી હતી પરંતુ હવે સરકાર તેને સંપૂર્ણ રીતે વેચવા તૈયાર છે.વિનિવેશની ધીમી ગતિનું કારણ તેનો વિરોધ પણ છે કારણ કે તેનાથી નોકરીઓ જવાનો ખતરો છે.આરએસએસ સાથે જોડાયેલા ભારતીય મજૂર સંઘે પણ સરકારી કંપનીઓને ખાનગી કંપનીઓ વેચવાનો વિરોધ કર્યો છે.કારણ કે ખાનગી કંપની કોઈને પણ નોકરીમાંથી કાઢી શકે છે. જોકે અર્થશાસ્ત્રી વિવેક કૌલ કહે છે કે નોકરીમાંથી કાઢવાનો અર્થ એવો નથી કે કર્મચારીઓ રસ્તા પર આવી જશે.સ્ટાફને વીઆરએસ (સ્વૈચ્છિક નિવૃત્તિ) આપવી પડશે. પ્રોવિડન્ટ ફંડ પણ આપવું પડશે અવે તેમને ગ્રેચ્યુઇટી પણ આપવી પડશે.છેલ્લી વખતે એનડીએ સરકારે વર્ષ 1999થી 2004 વચ્ચે પણ રાજકોષીય ખોટ ઓછી કરવા માટે વિનિવેશની પદ્ધતિ અપનાવી હતી.ત્યારે તેના માટે એક અલગ મંત્રાલય પણ બનાવવામાં આવ્યું હતું. આ કવાયત કૉંગ્રેસ સરકારની પણ રહી છે પરંતુ હાલ તે એનડીએ સરકારના આ પગલાની ટીકા કરી રહી છે.
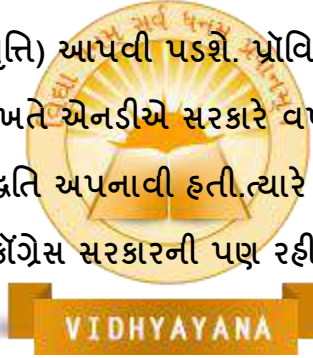
સરકારી કંપનીઓમાં વિનિવેશથી દેશમાં બેરોજગારીનું પ્રમાણ વધશે?

એક લાખ પાંચ હજાર કરોડ રૂપિયાના લક્ષ્યને પૂર્ણ કરવા માટે ભારતમાં 24 સરકારી કંપનીઓનાં વિનિવેશ અને ખાનગીકરણની પ્રક્રિયા મોટા પાયે શરૂ થઈ રહી છે.તેનાથી સરકારી કંપનીઓના સ્ટાફ અને કર્મચારીઓનાં હૃદયના ધબકારા પણ વધી રહ્યા છે.તેમને ડર છે કે સરકારી કંપનીઓની માલિકી ખાનગી કંપનીઓના હાથમાં આવ્યા બાદ તેમની નોકરીઓ પર ગંભીર જોખમ તોળાશે.એટલે સરકારી કર્મચારીઓ અને મજૂરસંઘોએ ખાનગીકરણનો વિરોધ કરવાનો નિર્ણય કર્યો છે.

સત્તાપક્ષ ભાજપના વૈચારિક સહયોગી ભારતીય મજૂરસંઘના મહાસચિવ બ્રજેશ ઉપાધ્યાય કહે છે, "અમે બે કારણસર વિનિવેશનો વિરોધ કરીએ છીએ. એક તો કંપનીના માલિક બદલાઈ જાય છે. સરકાર પાસેથી માલિકી ખાનગી હાથોમાં જતી રહે છે જેના કારણે કર્મચારીઓની નોકરીઓ ખતરામાં પડી જાય છે."

"વિરોધનું બીજું કારણ એ છે કે અમારો એવો અનુભવ છે કે ખાનગી કંપનીઓના ટેકઓવર બાદ તેમનો રસ કર્મચારીઓમાં હોતો નથી. મોટા ભાગે તેમનો રસ પૈસા આમ-તેમ કરવામાં હોય છે."

વિનિવેશથી જશે નોકરીઓ?

યોજનાઓ બનાવતી સરકારી થિંકટૅન્ક 'નીતિ આયોગ'ના ઉપાધ્યક્ષ રાજીવ કુમારના જણાવ્યા પ્રમાણે વિનિવેશ કાયદાની અંતર્ગત કરવામાં આવે છે.તેઓ કહે છે , "જ્યાં સુધી મજૂરસંઘો સાથે મારી વાત થઈ છે ત્યાં સુધી તેઓ ઇચ્છતા નથી કે તે એવી કંપનીમાં કામ કરે કે જે દર વર્ષે નુકસાન કરી રહી હોય. તેમનું પણ મન હોય છે કે તેઓ નફો રળતી કંપનીઓમાં કામ કરે. ખાનગી ક્ષેત્ર આવી કંપનીઓને ફાયદાકારક બનાવવાનો પ્રયાસ કરતું હોય છે."વિનિવેશની પ્રક્રિયામાં સરકારી કંપનીનો અમુક હિસ્સો એક ખાનગી કંપનીને વેચી દેવામાં આવે છે , પણ કંપનીની માલિકી અને સંચાલન સરકાર પાસે જ રહે છે.તેનો અર્થ એવો કરી શકાય કે વિનિવેશ બાદ કંપનીના સ્ટાફ અને કર્મચારીઓને નોકરીમાંથી કાઢવા કે પછી વર્કફૉર્સ ઓછો કરવાની જરૂર પડતી નથી.પરંતુ જો કોઈ સરકારી કંપનીને ખાનગીકરણ અંતર્ગત ખાનગી ક્ષેત્રને (51 ટકા કરતાં વધારે ભાગ) વેચી દેવામાં આવે છે તો સરકાર તેની માલિકી અને સંચાલન બન્ને ગુમાવી દે છે.તેવામાં ખાનગી કંપની પોતાની જરૂરિયાત પ્રમાણે વર્કફૉર્સ પર કામ કરી શકે છે અથવા કર્મચારીઓને નોકરી પરથી હટાવી પણ શકે છે.

મજૂરસંઘો સરકારથી નારાજ

યોજનાઓ બનાવતી સરકારી થિંકટૅન્ક 'નીતિ આયોગ'ના ઉપાધ્યક્ષ રાજીવ કુમારના જણાવ્યા પ્રમાણે વિનિવેશ કાયદાની અંતર્ગત કરવામાં આવે છે.તેઓ કહે છે , "જ્યાં સુધી મજૂરસંઘો સાથે મારી વાત થઈ છે ત્યાં સુધી તેઓ ઇચ્છતા નથી કે તે એવી કંપનીમાં કામ કરે કે જે દર વર્ષે નુકસાન કરી

રહી હોય. તેમનું પણ મન હોય છે કે તેઓ નફો રળતી કંપનીઓમાં કામ કરે. ખાનગી ક્ષેત્ર આવી કંપનીઓને ફાયદાકારક બનાવવાનો પ્રયાસ કરતું હોય છે."વિનિવેશની પ્રક્રિયામાં સરકારી કંપનીનો અમુક હિસ્સો એક ખાનગી કંપનીને વેચી દેવામાં આવે છે, પણ કંપનીની માલિકી અને સંચાલન સરકાર પાસે જ રહે છે.તેનો અર્થ એવો કરી શકાય કે વિનિવેશ બાદ કંપનીના સ્ટાફ અને કર્મચારીઓને નોકરીમાંથી કાઢવા કે પછી વર્કફોર્સ ઓછો કરવાની જરૂર પડતી નથી.પરંતુ જો કોઈ સરકારી કંપનીને ખાનગીકરણ અંતર્ગત ખાનગી ક્ષેત્રને (51 ટકા કરતાં વધારે ભાગ) વેચી દેવામાં આવે છે તો સરકાર તેની માલિકી અને સંચાલન બન્ને ગુમાવી દે છે.તેવામાં ખાનગી કંપની પોતાની જરૂરિયાત પ્રમાણે વર્કફોર્સ પર કામ કરી શકે છે અથવા કર્મચારીઓને નોકરી પરથી હટાવી પણ શકે છે.

ખાનગી ક્ષેત્ર સાથે સંબંધ ધરાવતા લોકોનું કહેવું છે કે સરકારી કર્મચારીઓની દક્ષતા અને ક્ષમતામાં ખામી હોય છે અને સરકારી કંપનીઓમાં જરૂર કરતાં વધારે કર્મચારી કામ કરતા હોય છે.સરકારી કંપની ભારત સંચાર નિગમ લિમિટેડ (BSNL)ના કર્મચારી યુનિયનના મહાસચિવ પી. અભિમન્યુ એ વાત સાથે અસહમત છે કે સરકારી કંપનીઓમાં કામ કરતા કર્મચારીઓ ખાનગી ક્ષેત્રના કર્મચારીઓ કથા ઓછા વ્યવસાયી હોય છે.તેઓ કહે છે , "અમારા પર લાગેલા આરોપ સાચા નથી કે અમે કામચોર છીએ અથવા તો અમને કામ કરતા આવડતું નથી. અમે કર્મચારીઓને 'કસ્ટમર-ફ્રેન્ડલી' બનાવવા માટે ઘણાં અભિયાન ચલાવ્યાં છીએ. અમારી અંદર એ બધા ગુણ છે કે જે એક ખાનગી કંપનીના કર્મચારીમાં હોય."અર્થશાસ્ત્રી વિવેક કૌલ કહે છે કે નોકરીમાંથી કાઢવાનો મતલબ નથી એ કે કર્મચારીઓ રસ્તા પર આવી જશે.તેમના પ્રમાણે સ્ટાફને નાણાકીય પેકેજ આપી શકાય છે.તેઓ આગળ કહે છે , "તેમને વીઆરએસ આપવું પડશે , પ્રૉવિડન્ટ ફંડ આપવું પડે છે અને ગ્રેચ્યુઇટી આપવી પડે છે."બીએસએનએલના કર્મચારીઓની સંખ્યા પોણા બે લાખ છે અને તેની પહોંચ દેશભરમાં છે.પરંતુ તેને મૂડી અને આધુનિક ટેકનિકની ખૂબ જરૂર છે. સરકારે તેમને 4G રોલઆઉટથી બહાર રાખ્યા છે.અભિમન્યુ સરકારથી નારાજ છે. તેઓ કહે છે , "સરકારની વ્યૂહરચના એવી હશે કે આને મરવા દો , તેનું આધુનિકરણ ન કરો અને તેમાં મૂડીનું રોકાણ ન કરો."તેમના પ્રમાણે સરકાર , "જિયોને બચાવવા માટે BSNLની અવગણના કરી રહી છે."

ઝડપથી વધતી બેરોજગારી:

ખાનગીકરણ અને વિનિવેશ એક એવા માહોલમાં થઈ રહ્યાં છે કે જ્યારે દેશમાં બેરોજગારી એક મોટા સંકટના રૂપમાં હાજર છે.આ વર્ષે સરકારી એજન્સી 'પીરિઓડિક લેબર ફોર્સ સર્વે 'ના એક રિપોર્ટ પ્રમાણે, દેશમાં વર્ષ 2017-18માં બેરોજગાર યુવા પુરુષોની સંખ્યા 1.82 કરોડ હતી જ્યારે બેરોજગાર મહિલાઓની સંખ્યા 2.72 કરોડ હતી. 2011ની વસતીગણતરી પ્રમાણે, ભારતમાં 33.3 કરોડ યુવાનોની વસતી હતી જેમની સંખ્યા વર્ષ 2021માં 36.7 કરોડ સુધી પહોંચવાની શક્યતા છે.

PLFSને શહેરી ક્ષેત્રોમાં દર ત્રણ મહિને રોજગારીના આંકડા કાઢવા અને ગ્રામીણ તથા શહેરી ક્ષેત્રોમાં વર્ષમાં એક વખત તેને માપવાના ઉદ્દેશથી શરૂ કરાઈ હતી.વર્ષ 2018ની ઓક્ટોબર-ડિસેમ્બરના ત્રિમાસિક અહેવાલ પ્રમાણે દેશમાં આશરે એક તૃતીયાંશ રોજગાર-યોગ્ય યુવાનોની વસતી બેરોજગાર છે.અહેવાલ પ્રમાણે 15-29 વર્ષની ઉંમર ધરાવતા શહેરી યુવાનો કે નોકરીની શોધમાં છે , તેમાં બેરોજગારી સતત વધી રહી છે. ગત વર્ષે ડિસેમ્બર સુધી બેરોજગારી 23.7% પર હતી. 2018ની ડિસેમ્બર ત્રિમાસીમાં યુવા બેરોજગારી બિહાર (40.9%)માં સૌથી વધારે હતી.ત્યારબાદ કેરળ (37%) અને ઓડિશા (35.7%), જ્યારે ગુજરાતમાં આ સંખ્યા સૌથી ઓછી (9.6%) હતી.સામાન્ય ચૂંટણી પહેલાં બેરોજગારીના સરકારી આંકડા લીક થઈ જવા પર કેન્દ્ર સરકારે કહ્યું હતું કે આ આંકડા ફાઇનલ રિપોર્ટનો ભાગ નથી.આ વર્ષની પહેલી ત્રિમાસીમાં ઘટતા આર્થિત વિકાસદરને ધ્યાનમાં રાખતા અર્થશાસ્ત્રીઓએ બેરોજગારીની સંખ્યા ગંભીર રૂપે વધવાની આશંકા વ્યક્ત કરી છે. પરંતુ સરકારના મતે બેરોજગારીના સંકટને લોકો ખોટી રીતે રજૂ કરી રહ્યા છે.રાજીવ કુમાર કહે છે કે 'સામાન્ય ભારતીય આજે વધારે ખુશહાલ છે. ગરીબી રેખા નીચે રહેતા લોકોની સંખ્યા ઘણી ઘટી છે. લોકોને ગેસ તેમજ વીજળી મળી છે. ખેડૂતોને રોકડ રકમ મળી છે. 'તેમના અનુસાર "સરકારે ઘણી સ્કીમ લાગુ કરી છે જેનાથી લોકોનાં જીવનમાં ખુશહાલી આવી છે. તેમનું જીવનધોરણ વધુ સારૂં બન્યું છે અને દેશના સામાન્ય નાગરિકો પાસે પહેલાં કરતાં વધારે પૈસા છે."

An International Multidisciplinary Research E-Journal

<u>સંદર્ભ સૂચી :</u>

1.<u>ભારતીય અર્થતંત્ર</u>

2.https://www.bbc.com/gujarati/india-49380591

3.https://www.bbc.com/gujarati/india-50506536

4.https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1049007817302129

5.https://www.zigya.com/gseb/study/book

An International Multidisciplinary Research E-Journal

ભારતની વસ્તીના વલણો 1901 – 2011 નો સંક્ષિપ્ત અભ્યાસ

KUNTI NITA LAKHAMANBHAI

સારાંશ:

ભારતમાં 1871 ના વર્ષથી વસ્તી ગણતરી ની શરૂઆત થઇ. પરંતુ ભારતમાં સૌપ્રથમ અધિકૃત વસ્તી ગણતરી 1891માં થઇ હતી. 1891 બાદ દર 10 વર્ષે વસ્તી ગણતરી થવા માંડી સ્વતંત્ર પ્રાપ્તિ બાદ સૌથી પહેલું વસ્તીપત્રક 1951માંરજૂ કરવામાં આવ્યું. ભારતની વસ્તીના ઇતિહાસમાં 1921 નું વર્ષ મહાવિભાજક વર્ષ તરીકે ઓળખાય છે. પ્રતિવર્ષ 11 જુલાઇ વિશ્વ વસ્તી દિવસ તરીકે ઉજવવામાં આવે છે અને દેશની વસ્તી 2011 માં 121.02 કરોડ થઇ છે. 31 ઓકટોબર, 2011ના દિવસે વિશ્વની વસ્તી સાત અબજ પૂરી થયેલી માનવામાં આવે છે.

પ્રસ્તાવના:

વસ્તી-વિષયક અભ્યાસો પ્રાચીનકાળથી થતા આવ્યા છે. કોન્ફ્યુશિયસના ના સમય દરમિયાન ચીની લેખકોએ અને ત્યારબાદ એરિસ્ટોટલ, પ્લેટો તથા ઇ.સ. પૂર્વ ૩૦૦ની આસપાસ કૌટિલ્યે પણ વસ્તી સંબંધિત વિચારો રજૂ કર્યા હતા. આમ, વસ્તી સબંધિત અભ્યાસો વિચારોનો ઇતિહાસ ખૂબ પ્રાચીન છે.

"વસ્તી શિક્ષણ જ્ઞાનની એક શાખા છે કે જેના દ્વારા વસ્તી ના પ્રશ્નો નો સંભવિત અભ્યાસ શક્ય બને છે તથા તીવ્ર ગતિ થી થતા વસ્તી વધારાને લીધે ઉદભવતી સમસ્યાઓથી માહિતગાર થઇ તેના નિવારણ માટે નીતિવિષયક ઉપાયો અંગે જાણકારી મેળવી શકાય છે."

સાહિત્ય સમીક્ષા:

પુસ્તક:

1. રાવલ. સી . (2005) વસ્તી એક સામાજિક સમસ્યા.

ચંદ્રિકા રાવલ ના વસ્તી અને સામાજિક સમસ્યા નામના પુસ્તક રૂપે રજુ થયેલ એક અભ્યાસમાં તેઓ જણાવે છે કે અતિશય વસ્તી અનેક સમસ્યાઓનું સર્જન કરે છે. જેવી કે ગરીબી, બેરોજગારી સર્જાયા છે આને લીધે સમાજજીવનમાં ગુનાખોરી સંઘર્ષ અને તંગદિલી વધ્યા છે. વસ્તીવૃદ્ધિ એ સમાજના નૈતિક મૂલ્યોને નુકસાન પહોંચાડયું છે.

જર્નલ:

1. **ઠાકરડા અંકિત** (2018)

તેમના લેખ મુજબ દેશની વસ્તી ની ગુણવત્તા જાણવા અને દેશના આર્થિક વિકાસનું આયોજન કરવાના હેતુથી વસ્તી ગણતરી કરવામાં આવે છે. આમ, એક કહેવત પ્રમાણે "ઝાઝા હાથ રળિયામણા" એટલે કે દેશની વસ્તી નો ઉપયોગ કરી દેશના આર્થિક વિકાસમાં વધારો કરવો જેથી દેશ સ્વાવલંબન બને અને આયાતમાં ઘટાડો કરી નિકાસમાં વધારો કરવાથી દેશના હૂંડિયામણ માં વધારો થશે આમ વસ્તી વરદાન કે આશીર્વાદ સાબિત થશે.

હેતુઓ :

1. દેશનો વસ્તી વૃદ્ધિનો દર જાણાવો.
2. દેશમાં જાતિ પ્રમાણ અને તેમાં આવેલા તફાવતો તપાસવા.

સંશોધન પદ્ધતિ:

અભ્યાસ એક ગૌણ માહિતીના આધારે એટલે કે જુદા દસ્તાવેજી સ્ત્રોતના આધારે તૈયાર કરવામાં આવેલ છે. જે માહિતી વિવિધ સ્ત્રોત માંથી પ્રાપ્ત કરવામાં આવી છે. વસ્તી વિષયક પુસ્તકો, પૂર્વ અભ્યાસ ને અહેવાલો, (પીએચ.ડી એમ.ફિલ કક્ષાના) સેન્સસ અભ્યાસના આંકડાઓ અને ઇન્ટરનેટના ઉપયોગ દ્વારા માહિતી એકત્ર કરવામાં આવી છે.

વસ્તી ગણતરી એટલે શું?:

'કોઈપણ દેશના અથવા કોઈપણ વિસ્તારમાં વસતા લોકો વિશે ની માહિતી મેળવી અને તેની નોંધણી કરવાની બાબતને વસ્તી ગણતરી કહે છે. જે દર દસ વર્ષે કેન્દ્ર સરકારના આદેશથી કરવામાં આવે છે જેને સેન્સસ અથવા જનગણના પણ કહેવાય છે.'

શા માટે વસ્તી ગણતરી:

દેશની વસ્તી ની ગુણવત્તા જાણવા અને દેશના આર્થિક વિકાસનું આયોજન કરવાના હેતુથી વસ્તી ગણતરી કરવામાં આવે છે. દેશની વિકાસલક્ષી પંચવર્ષીય યોજનાઓ ખોરાક, પાણીની

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વ્યવસ્થા, ઉધ્યોગ વીજળી, રોજગારી શિક્ષણ અને સંરક્ષણ વિષયક આયોજન કરવાના ભાગરૂપે પણ વસ્તી ગણતરી કરવી જરૂરી બની રહે છે.

ભારતમાં હવે તો લુપ્ત થતા પ્રાણીઓ પક્ષીઓ તથા વૃક્ષોની પણ વન ખાતા તરફથી ગણતરી કરવામાં આવે છે તથા પાલતુ પ્રાણીઓની પણ ગણતરી હાથ ઘરવામાં આવે છે તેથી તે અંગે જરૂરી પગલાં લઇ શકાય.

ભારતમાં વસ્તી ના વલણો: (**Profiles of Indian Population**)

વસ્તીના વલણો, વસ્તી નું કદ, વસ્તી વૃદ્ધિ દર, જન્મદર, મૃત્યુદર, શહેરી વસ્તી ગ્રામીણ વસ્તી, સ્ત્રી પુરુષ પ્રમાણ ને લગતી આંકડાકીય માહીતી મેળવી તેનું અર્થઘટન કરવું.

ભારતમાં વસ્તીનું કદ અને વૃદ્ધિ- દર (**Size Of Indian Population And Growth Rate**)

વસ્તીનું કદ એટલે જુદા જુદા વર્ષો દરમિયાન ભારતની કુલ વસ્તી અથવા તો તે પ્રમાણને વસ્તી નું કદ કહે છે. વસ્તી માં થતાં વધારાની ટકાવારીને વસ્તી વૃદ્ધિ દર કહે છે.

ભારતમાં વસ્તીનું કદ અને વસ્તીવૃદ્ધિદર (1901-2011)

વર્ષ	વસ્તી કરોડમાં	વસ્તીનો વાર્ષિક સરેરાશ ટકાવારી વૃદ્ધિ દર
1901	23.8	
1911	25.2	0.57
1921	25.1	-0.03
1931	27.9	+1.04
1941	31.9	+1.33
1951	36.1	+1.25
1961	43.9	+1.96
1971	54.8	+2.20
1981	68.3	+2.22

1991	84.6	+2.16
2001	102.7	+1.97
2011	121.02	+1.64

Source: Census of India 2011

તારણો:

1. 1901 થી 1921 સુધીના સમયગાળા દરમિયાન વસ્તી માં થયેલો વધારો ધીમો હતો.

2. 1911 થી 1921 ના દશકામાં વસ્તીમાં -0.31 ટકાનો ઘટાડો થયો હતો.

3. વસ્તીમાં થયેલ ઘટાડાનું મુખ્ય કારણ મૃત્યુદરમાં થયેલ વધારો હતો.

4. 1951 માં ભારતમાં આયોજન આરંભ થયો : આયોજન કાળ દરમિયાન એટલે કે 1951 માં દેશની વસ્તી 36.1 કરોડ ની હતી. તે પાંચ દશકમાં એટલે કે 2001 માં 102.7 કરોડ થઇ એટલે કે વસ્તીમાં 66.6 કરોડનો વધારો નોંધાયો.

5. 2011 ની વસ્તી મુજબ ભારતની વસ્તી 121.02 કરોડ અને વસ્તીનો વાર્ષિક સરેરાશ ટકાવારી વૃદ્ધિદર 1.64 છે.

ભારતમાં જાતિ -પ્રમાણ (દર 1000 પુરુષોએ સ્ત્રીઓની સંખ્યા)

- દેશની વસ્તીમાં પ્રતિ 1000 પુરુષોએ સ્ત્રીઓની સંખ્યાને લિંગ - પ્રમાણ અથવા જાતિપ્રમાણ તરીકે ઓળખવામાં આવે છે.

વર્ષ	દર 1000 પુરુષોએ સ્ત્રીઓની સંખ્યા
1901	972
1911	964
1921	955
1931	950
1941	945

1951	946
1961	941
1971	930
1881	934
1991	927
2001	933
2011	943

Source: office of the registrar general, India

તારણો:

1. 1901 થી 1991દરમ્યાન ભારતમાં 1000 પુરુષોએ સ્ત્રીઓની સંખ્યા ઘટતી જતી જોવા મળે છે.

2. પરંતુ 2001થી 2011ના વર્ષ દરમ્યાન દર ૧૦૦૦ પુરૂષોએ સ્ત્રીઓની સંખ્યામાં નજીવો સુધારો જોવા મળે છે.

3. જે દેશમાં ચાલી રહેલા બેટી બચાવો અભિયાન તેમજ દીકરી - જન્મને મળતાં પ્રોત્સહનોને આભારી છે.

4. ભારતમાં એકમાત્ર કેરળ ને બાદ કરતા અન્ય વિસ્તારોમાં દર 1000 પુરૂષોએ સ્ત્રીઓની સંખ્યા 1084 છે.

ભારતમાં સાક્ષરતા દરનું પ્રમાણ

- 1991ની વસ્તી ગણતરી વખતે સાક્ષરતાનો માપદંડ નક્કી થયેલ છે તે મુજબ છ વર્ષથી વધુ વયજૂથની કોઇપણ વ્યક્તિ કોઇપણ એક ભાષા વાંચી - લખીને સમજી શકતી હોય તો તે સાક્ષર કે અક્ષરજ્ઞાન ધરાવતી વ્યક્તિ ગણાય છે.

વર્ષ	કુલ	પુરુષઓનું પ્રમાણ ટકાવારી માં	સ્ત્રીઓનું પ્રમાણ ટકાવારી માં
1901	5.35	9.83	0.60

1911	5.92	10.56	1.05
1921	7.16	12.21	1.81
1931	9.5	15.59	2.93
1941	16.1	24.09	7.3
1951	16.67	24.95	7.93
1961	24.02	34.44	12.95
1971	29.45	39.45	18.69
1981	36.23	46.89	24.82
1991	42.84	52.74	32.17
2001	64.83	75.26	53.67
2011	74.04	82.14	65.46

Source: Office of The Registrar General, India

તારણો:

1. 1901 થી 1951 માં સાક્ષરતાનું પ્રમાણ ખુબ ઓછું હતું.
2. 1951 થી સુધારો જોવા મળે છે 1951માં સાક્ષરતાનું પ્રમાણ 16.67 તે વધીને 2011 માં 74.04 થયું.

ઉપસંહાર:

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસની ચર્ચા કરતા જણાય છે કે વસ્તી વધારા માટે ઉંચો જન્મદર અને નીચો મૃત્યુદર જવાબદાર છે. આથી જો વસ્તી ઘટાડવી હોય તો મૃત્યુદર વધારી ન શકીએ પણ અસરકારક પગલાંઓ દ્વારા જન્મદરમાં ચોક્કસ ઘટાડો કરી શકીએ છીએ. અને સાક્ષરતાના પ્રમાણમાં વધારો કરીને લોકોમાં જાગૃતા લાવી શકાય અને લિંગ પ્રમાણને ઓછું કરી શકાય છેલ્લે 2000 માં વસ્તીનીતિ અંતર્ગત લોકશિક્ષણ, જાગૃતિ, કુટુંબ, નિયોજન, તબીબી સેવાઓમાં વધારો લગ્નવય ઉંચે લઇ જવી વગેરે કાર્યક્રમો હાથ ધરાયા જેમાં મોટાભાગના કાર્યક્રમો સફળ થયા છે.

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સંદર્ભ સૂચિ:

1.   વસ્તીના વલણો, ´´ ગુજરાત રાજ્ય શાળા પાઠ્યપુસ્તક મંડળ ધોરણ - 12 અર્થશાસ્ત્ર 2010

2. ´´માનવ સંસાધન, ગુજરાત રાજ્ય શાળા પાઠ્યપુસ્તક મંડળ: ગાંધીનગર ધોરણ - 8 સામાજિક વિજ્ઞાન 2011

3. ઋષિ, સી.વર્લ્ડ ઇનબૉક્સ જનરલ નોલેજ, ભાવનગર : પ્રતિભા ઓફસેટ પ્રિન્ટ (2017)

4. www.censusindia.gov.in 2011- common/censuslataonlin.html

5. Office of The Registrar General, India

ગુજરાત રાજ્યમાં આવેલી જાહેર ક્ષેત્રની તથા ખાનગી ક્ષેત્રની બેંકોના અગત્યના નાણાકીય પાસાઓનો સંક્ષિપ્ત અભ્યાસ

Amar raju k.

Ph.d student

**S p e c i a l   I s s u e -   I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5 , I s s u e – 5 , M a y 2 0 2 0**

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૧.૧ પ્રસ્તાવના:

અર્થતંત્રના મુખ્ય ત્રણ ક્ષેત્રો જેમાં ખેતી, ઉધ્યોગ અને સેવાક્ષેત્ર. બેન્કિંગ ક્ષેત્રે સેવા ક્ષેત્રનો એક મહત્વનો ભાગ છે. માટે ખેતી તથા ઉધ્યોગ ક્ષેત્રનો વિકાસ કરવો હોય તો બેન્કિંગ ક્ષેત્રએ આવશ્યક હોય છે, અને આજના આધુનિક યુગમાં બેંકિંગ ક્ષેત્ર વગરના અર્થતંત્રની કલ્પનાએ મુશ્કેલ છે. કોઈપણ દેશના આર્થિક વિકાસ માટે બેન્કિંગ ખૂબ જ અગત્યતા ધરાવે છે. માટે બેન્કિંગ ક્ષેત્રનો વિકાસ, વિસ્તાર અને તેની કામગીરીને લઇને સંક્ષિપ્ત અભ્યાસ હાથ ધરવામાં આવેલો છે જે આ પ્રમાણે છે.

૧.૨ બેન્કિંગની વ્યાખ્યા, વિકાસ અને માળખું:

☐ **આર.એસ.સેયર્સ:**"સામાન્ય બેન્કિંગ વ્યવસાયમાં રોકડ રકમનું બેંક થાપણમાં અને બેંક થાપણોનું રોકડમાં રૂપાંતર કરવામાં આવે છે. કોઈ વ્યક્તિ કે કંપનીની બેંક થાપણોનું અથવા ખાતામાં ટ્રાન્સફર કરવાનું તેમજ વિનિમય પત્ર સરકારી બોન્ડ્સ વ્યાપારીઓની સલામતી યુક્ત વચન ચિઠ્ઠીઓ (પ્રોમિસરી નોટસ) વગેરેના બદલામાં થાપણો જ ચાપવાનું કાર્ય પણ કરે છે."

☐ **જી. કાઉથર:**"બેંક એક એવી સંસ્થા છે કે જેની પાસે નાણું ફાજલ પડ્યું રહેલું હોય અથવા તો પોતાની આવકમાંથી બચત કરતા હોય તે બધાની પાસેથી નાંણું એકઠું કરે છે અને જેમને જરૂર હોય તેમણે ઉછીનું આપે છે."

આ રીતે બેંક ધીરધારનો ધંધો કરે છે.

☐ **બેંકિંગ ક્ષેત્રનું મહત્વ:**આમ, તો બેંકિંગ ક્ષેત્રનું મહત્વ આંકીએ તેટલું ઓછું છે, પરંતુ સંક્ષિપ્તમાં સ્પષ્ટતા કરીએ તો ખેતીક્ષેત્રે નાણાકીય સગવડતાઓ અને સુવિધાઓ પુરી પાડવા અને તેનો આર્થિક વિકાસ કરવામાં મહત્વનો ભાગ ભજવે છે. સાથેસાથે ઉધ્યોગ ક્ષેત્રે નાના, સૂક્ષ્મ, મધ્યમ અને મોટા ઉધ્યોગોને નાણાકીય સુવિધાઓ પૂરી પાડવા માટે તેનું મહત્વ રહેલું છે. પછાત વિસ્તારોના વિકાસ માટે, વિદ્યાર્થીઓને નાણાકીય સહાય માટે, સરકારની

વિવિધ યોજનાઓમાં નાણાકીય ફાળવણી તથા શાખ પુરી પાડવા, આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય ક્ષેત્રે પણ બેંકોનું ખૂબ મહ્ત્વ છે. આ રીતે ખેતી, ઉદ્યોગ, સેવા અને આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય ક્ષેત્રોમાં નાણાકીય શાખ તથા નાણાકીય સગવડતાઓ પૂરી પાડી દેશના આર્થિક વિકાસમાં બેંકોનું ખુબ યોગદાન છે, તથા સમયે સમયે ડિજિટલાઝેશનને પણ મહ્ત્વ આપે છે. જેથી કાર્યની સરળતા સમયની બચત વગેરે હેતુને ધ્યાને લઇ તેનું મહ્ત્વ આંકીએ એટલું ઓછું છે.

☐ **ભારતમાં બેન્કિંગ ક્ષેત્રનો તબક્કાવાર વિકાસ:**

પ્રથમ તબક્કો (1,806 સુધી): આ તબક્કામાં ભારતમાં કંપનીના શાસનકાળ દરમિયાન કલકત્તાની મેસર્સ અને એલેક્ઝાન્ડર કંપની તથા મેસર્સ ફર્ગ્યુસન કંપનીએ 1770માં બેંક ઓફ હિન્દુસ્તાનની સ્થાપના કરેલી જે બેંક થોડા સમય પછી બંધ થઈ ગઈ.

બીજો તબક્કો (1806 થી 18 860 સુધી): ઈ.સ.1806બેંક ઓફ બંગાળ 1840માં અને 1843 અનુક્રમે બેંક ઓફ બોમ્બે તથા બેંક ઓફ મદ્રાસ એમ ત્રણ પ્રેસિડેન્સી બેંકની સ્થાપના કરવામાં આવી હતી.

ત્રીજો તબક્કો (1860 થી 1913 સુધી): ત્રીજા તબક્કામાં ઈ.સ. 1865માં બેંક ઓફ અલ્હાબાદ, ૧૮૮૧માં એલાઇન્સ બેંક ઓફ શિમલા અને અવધ બેંક, 1895માં પંજાબ નેશનલ બેંક, ૧૯૦૧માં પીપલ્સ બેંક આ રીતે વિકાસ થયો. તથા ૧૯૦૬માં સ્વદેશી આંદોલન દ્વારા યુરોપિયન મુડી દ્વારા ચાલતી બેન્કોનો બહિષ્કાર કરવામાં આવ્યો અને કેટલીક ભારતીય બેંકોની સ્થાપના કરવામાં આવી ત્યારપછી ભારતીય બેન્કોની સંખ્યામાં ઘણો બધો વધારો થયો હતો.

*ચોથો તબક્કો (1913થી 1939 સુધી): 1921માં ત્રણ પ્રેસિડેન્સી બેંકોનું એકીકરણ તથા ૧૯૩૫માં રિઝર્વ બેન્ક ઓફ ઇન્ડિયાની સ્થાપના કરવામાં આવી.

*પાંચમો તબક્કો(1939 થી 1946સુધી): આ અવધિ બેન્કિંગ વિસ્તારની અવધિ કહી શકાય. બીજા વિશ્વયુદ્ધ પછી નાણાં વિસ્તરણના કારણે જ સામાન્ય વ્યક્તિની આવકમાં વધારો થયો પરિણામે બેંકોની થાપણોમાં પણ વધારો થયો છે.

*છઠ્ઠો તબક્કો (1947થી પછી): ભારતની આઝાદી બાદ સૌપ્રથમ 1949માં આર.બી.આઈનું રાષ્ટ્રીયકરણ કરવામાં આવ્યું. તથા 1955માં ઇમ્પીરીયલ બેંકને state bank of india બનાવવામાં આવી અને સ્ટેટ બેંકની સાથેસાથે રાજ્યોની ૮ બેંકોને સહાયક બેન્કો તરીકે જોડવામાં આવી આ રીતે સ્ટેટ બેન્ક સમૂહ તરીકે ઓળખાતી સ્ટેટ બેન્ક ઓફ ઇન્ડિયાને ૧૯૫૫માં નવું નામ આપવામાં આવ્યું. ત્યારબાદ ૧૯૬૯માં 14 મોટી બેંકોનું રાષ્ટ્રીયકરણ કરવામાં આવ્યું. ૧૯૮૦માં ફરીથી છ બેંકોનું રાષ્ટ્રીયકરણ કરવામાં આવ્યું. આ રીતે બેંકોની ઘણી કામગીરીઓ અને મર્યાદાઓને ધ્યાને લઇ નરસિંહમ્ કમિટી, ખાન વર્કિંગ કમિટી, બેઝલના નિયમો વગેરેનો અમલ કરીને બેન્કિંગ ક્ષેત્રે સુધાર લાવવા વહીવટી સરળતાઓને ધ્યાને લઇ અને આ કમિટીની નિમણૂક અને નિયમો બનાવવામાં આવ્યા. આ રીતે બેન્કિંગ ક્ષેત્રે સુધાર લાવવાના પ્રયત્નો કરવામાં આવ્યા હતા. તથા ભારતમાં હજી સુધી પછાત વિસ્તારોમાં બેન્કો પહોંચી નથી. માટે વિતિયસમાવેશને ધ્યાને લઇને પછાત વિસ્તારોમાં બેંકની સુવિધાઓ સરળતાથી ઉપલબ્ધ થાય તે માટે 2018માં સરકાર દ્વારા નવી પહેલો પેમેન્ટ બેંક, સ્મોલ ફાઇનાન્સ બેંક વગેરે શરૂ કરવાની મંજૂરી આપવામાં આવી. આ રીતે બેંકિંગ ક્ષેત્ર વિકાસનો સંક્ષિપ્ત પરિચય હતો. હવે તેના માળખાની સ્પષ્ટતા આ પ્રમાણે છે.

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◻ બેંકિંગ ક્ષેત્રનું માળખું :

૧.૩ સંશોધન અભ્યાસના હેતુઓ:

* ભારતમાં બેન્કિંગનું મહત્વ અને વિકાસ વગેરેનો અભ્યાસ કરવો.

* ગુજરાત રાજ્યની જાહેર તથા ખાનગી ક્ષેત્રની બેંકોના થાપણ ધિરાણ તથા તેનો રેશિયાનો અભ્યાસ કરવો.

* ગુજરાત રાજ્યની જાહેર તથા ખાનગી ક્ષેત્રની બેંકોનું એન.પી.એ તથા ક્રેડિટપ્લાન વગેરે પાસાઓનો અભ્યાસ કરવો.

૧.૪ સંશોધન અભ્યાસનું ક્ષેત્ર: પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન અભ્યાસએ ગુજરાત રાજ્યની ખાનગી તથા જાહેર ક્ષેત્રની બેન્કોના અગત્યના નાણાકીય પાસાઓનો સંક્ષિપ્ત અભ્યાસ છે. જેમાં બેન્કિંગની સામાન્ય માહિતી, થાપણો, ધિરાણ, બેન્કોનું ક્રેડીટપ્લાન, ગ્રાહકને અપાતી ATMની સુવિધાઓ અને મહત્વનો મુદ્દો ગુજરાતમાં ખાનગી તથા જાહેરક્ષેત્રની બેન્કોનું NPA વગેરે મુદ્દાઓને ધ્યાને લઈને સંક્ષિપ્ત સંશોધન અભ્યાસ હાથ ધરવામાં આવેલ છે.

૧.૫ મળતી માહિતીનું વિશ્લેષણ :

ગુજરાત રાજ્યમાં જાહેર તથા ખાનગી ક્ષેત્રની બેન્કોને થાપણ, ધિરાણ અને થાપણ ધિરાણ રેશિયો(%) દર્શાવતું કોષ્ટક :

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In Laces

Banks	Year	No. Branches	Total Deposits	Total advances	CD Ratio %
Public Sector Banks	2010	2736	13535629	8400823	62.06
	2015	3860	27382895	18624676	68.02
	2018	4145	33604555	20624829	61.38
SBI and Group	2010	1124	5780451	4256260	73.63
	2015	1338	10437871	7997070	76.62
	2018	1277	13894994	10111072	72.77
Private Sector Banks	2010	559	3829527	3699130	96.59
	2015	1260	8348876	10198920	122.16
	2018	1607	14796957	20679680	139.76

Source : SLBC Gujarat (Member Banks)

$$CD\ Ratio = \frac{Total\ Advance}{Total\ Deposits} * 100$$

*જાહેરક્ષેત્રની બેંકોની બ્રાન્ચો ૨૦૧૦માં 2736 હતી. જે ૨૦૧૮માં 4145 થઈ. તેની સામે cd ratio

62.06% હતો.

જે 61.38% થયેલો જોવા મળે છે.

*Sbi group ની બ્રાન્ચો ૨૦૧૦માં 1124 હતી. જે ૨૦૧૮માં 1277 થઈ. તેની સામે cd ratio 73.63% હતો. જે 72.77% થયેલો જોવા મળે છે.

*પ્રાઇવેટ ક્ષેત્રની બેંકોની બ્રાન્ચો ૨૦૧૦માં 559 હતી. જે 2018માં 1607 થઈ. તેની સામે cd ratio 96.59% હતો. જે 2018માં 139.76 થયેલો જોવા મળે છે.

DISTRICT WISE SUMMARY ON CREDIT DEPOSIT RATIO AS OF 31.03.2018					
No.	NAME OF CITY	No. of Branches	Total Deposits	Total Advances	CD Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6
			(Rs. In Lacs)		
1	AHMEDABAD	1404	17962451	20674754	115.10
2	AMRELI	249	679325	435125	64.05
3	ANAND	378	2837564	874061	30.80
4	ARAVALI	127	317728	233339	73.44
5	BANASKANTHA	347	853888	1017161	119.12
6	BHARUCH	304	1683700	840028	49.89
7	BHAVNAGAR	308	1582249	853938	53.97
8	BOTAD	78	201649	163611	81.14

9	CHOTAUDEPUR	91	218345	111825	51.21
10	DAHOD	107	375620	131328	34.96
11	DANG	17	64046	7020	10.96
12	DEVBHUMIDWARKA	90	383527	142212	37.08
13	GANDHINAGAR	323	2959153	1799452	60.81
14	GIRSOMNATH	119	519608	248409	47.81
15	JAMNAGAR	253	1544953	1727974	111.85
16	JUNAGADH	234	1063258	578710	54.43
17	KHEDA	279	1356457	477824	35.23
18	KUTCH	414	3483687	1255667	36.04
19	MAHISAGAR	84	301426	104047	34.52
20	MEHSANA	374	1379298	1085898	78.73
21	MORBI	157	679363	1311315	193.02
22	NARAMADA	59	165038	79720	48.30
23	NAVSARI	262	1936776	439242	22.68
24	PANCHMAHAL	153	564541	273485	48.44
25	PATAN	168	503716	327982	65.11
26	PORBANDAR	89	761714	197187	25.89
27	RAJKOT	617	4088300	3704897	90.62
28	SABARKANTHA	268	704140	707434	100.47

29	SURAT	800	6700150	7199934	107.46
30	SURENDRANAGAR	195	731076	514923	70.43
31	TAPI	73	313204	93424	29.83
32	VADODARA	691	7844014	5454317	69.53
33	VALSAD	241	1479413	872941	59.01
	GRAND TOTAL	9353	66239377	53939185	81.43
SOURCES : MEMBER BANK					

*જિલ્લાના આધારે બેન્કોની બ્રાન્ચની સંખ્યા, થાપણો, ધિરાણ તથા cd ratio વગેરેનું પ્રમાણ ઉપરોક્ત કોષ્ટકમાં દર્શાવવામાં આવ્યું છે. જેમાંથી એવું સ્પષ્ટ તારણ ઉતરી આવે છે કે ડાંગ જિલ્લો, નર્મદા જિલ્લો, તાપી જિલ્લો, બોટાદ જિલ્લો વગેરે જિલ્લાઓમાં બ્રાન્ચોની સંખ્યા તથા cd ratioનું પ્રમાણ ઓછું જોવા મળે છે. જેની સામે અમદાવાદ, વડોદરા, સુરત જેવા વિકસિત જિલ્લાઓમાં બ્રાન્ચોનું પ્રમાણ વધારે પ્રમાણમાં જોવા મળે છે અને CD Ratioની ટકાવારી વધારે જોવા મળે છે.

ગુજરાત રાજ્યની ખાનગી તથા જાહેરક્ષેત્રની બેંકોનું કુલ ધિરાણ અને ગ્રોસ NPA દર્શાવતું કોષ્ટક:

S p e c i a l   I s s u e -   I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e   –   5 ,   I s s u e   –   5 ,   M a y   2 0 2 0

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In Laces

Sr.no.	Bank	Total Advance		Gross NPA		Gross NPA (%)
		A/C	Amount	A/C	Amount	
1.	Public Sector Banks	2268682	20624829	195112	2611371	12.66
2.	SBI	901624	10111072	21565	421671	4.17
3.	Private Sector Banks	3256507	20679680	83502	401593	1.94

Source : SLBC Gujarat (Member Banks)

*ઉપરોક્ત કોષ્ટકમાં પબ્લિક સેક્ટરની બેંકો તથા પ્રાઈવેટ સેક્ટરની બેંક કુલ ધિરાણ તેની સામે gross npa નું પ્રમાણ દર્શાવવામાં આવ્યું છે. તથા ગ્રોસ એનપીએ ટકાવારીમાં પણ દર્શાવવામાં આવ્યું છે. જેમાં પબ્લિક સેક્ટરની જે બેંકો છે એમાં 12.66% જેટલું npa નું પ્રમાણ તથા એસ.બી.આઈ.નું 4.17 % npa જેટલું પ્રમાણ અને પ્રાઇવેટ સેક્ટરની બેંકમાં 1.96% જેટલું એનું પ્રમાણ જોવા મળે છે.

Source : SLBC Gujarat (Member Banks)

Source : SLBC Gujarat (Member Banks)

*જિલ્લાના આધારે વર્ષનો ક્રેડિટ પ્લાન 2018- 19 નો જેમાં જિલ્લાના આધારે બેન્કોએ ખેતી ક્ષેત્રે જે ક્રેડિટ ફાળવેલ છે. ખેતી સાથે સહાયક ઉદ્યોગો અને આંતરમાળખામાં જે ક્રેડિટ પ્લાન કરેલો છે. તેની સાથે સાથે msme, એજ્યુકેશન, હાઉસ, એક્સપોર્ટ ક્રેડિટ સામાજિક આંતરમાળખું અને રિન્યુએબલ

એનર્જી આ રીતે મહત્ત્વના ક્ષેત્રોમાં જે ક્રેડિટ પ્લાન કરેલો છે. તે દર્શાવવામાં આવ્યો છે. જેમાં કુલ મહત્ત્વના ક્ષેત્રોમાં એકાઉન્ટ 63644099 લાખમાં છે અને ક્રેડિટ પ્લાન 12822744 લાખનો છે.

ગુજરાત રાજ્યની ખાનગી તથા જાહેરક્ષેત્રની બેંકો દ્વારા અપાતી ATMની સંખ્યા દર્શાવતું કોષ્ટક:

Metro	Urban	Semi-urban	Rural	Total
4375	2071	2804	2177	11427

Source : SLBC Gujarat (Member Banks)

*ઉપરોક્ત કોષ્ટક ખાનગી તથા જાહેર ક્ષેત્રની બેંકો ગ્રાહકોને જે સેવાઓ પૂરી પાડે છે. તેમાંની એક સેવા પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન અભ્યાસમાં પસંદગી પામેલી છે. જે એટીએમની સુવિધા ગુજરાત રાજ્યમાં કેવી છે. તેનું પ્રમાણ કેટલું છે. તે જાણવાનો આ સંશોધન અભ્યાસમાં પ્રયાસ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. ગુજરાત રાજ્યમાં 2018માં atmની સંખ્યા મેટ્રો સિટીમાં 4375, અર્ધશહેરોમાં 2804, ગ્રામીણ વિસ્તારમાં 2177 આમ કુલ ગુજરાત રાજ્યમાં 11427 જેટલા atm ની સંખ્યા હતી.

૧.૬ તારણો :

અભ્યાસની ઉજળી બાજુ: પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન અભ્યાસએ ગુજરાત રાજ્યની ખાનગીક્ષેત્રની તથા જાહેરક્ષેત્રની બેન્કોના અગત્યના નાણાકીય પાસાઓનો સંક્ષિપ્ત અભ્યાસ હાથ ધરવામાં આવ્યો છે. જેમાં બેંકોની ઉજળી બાજુની વાત કરીએ તો,

*પબ્લિક સેક્ટરની બેંકો થાપણોની સામે ધિરાણો ઓછું કરતી હોય એવું ધ્યાને આવે છે એટલે કે જોખમ થોડુંક ઓછું લે છે, જ્યારે ખાનગી ક્ષેત્રની બેંકો થાપણોની સામે ધિરાણો વધારે કરે છે. છતાંપણ બેન્કોનું સમગ્ર લેવલે NPAનું પ્રમાણ ઓછું જોવા મળે છે. જે સારી બાબત છે.

*જિલ્લાના આધારે જોઈએ તો બેંકો થાપણો અને ધિરાણ રેશીયોની ટકાવારી સારી જોવા મળે છે.

*npaની વાત કરીએ તો જાહેરબક્ષેત્રની બેંકોનું એનપીએ વધારે જોવા મળે છે. જ્યારે ખાનગી ક્ષેત્રની બેંકોનું એનપીએનું પ્રમાણ ઓછું જોવા મળે છે. એટલેકે જાહેર ક્ષેત્રની બેંકો ધિરાણ ઓછું કરે છે. છતાંપણ npa પ્રમાણ વધારે છે. જ્યારે ખાનગી ક્ષેત્રની બેંકો ધિરાણ વધુ કરતી હોય છતાં તેનું પ્રમાણ ઓછું જોવા મળે છે.

*જિલ્લાના આધારે ક્રેડિટ પ્લાનની વાત કરીએ તો જે બેંકો ખેતીક્ષેત્રે અને ખેતીની સહાયક પ્રવૃત્તિઓમાં તથા તે એમ.એસ.એમ.ઈ, એજ્યુકેશન, હાઉસિંગ, એક્સપોર્ટ અને સોશ્યલ ઈન્ફ્રાસ્ટ્રક્ચર તથા રિન્યુએબલ અને અન્ય ક્ષેત્રોમાં ક્રેડીટપ્લાનની કામગીરી ખુબ સરસ જોવા મળે છે. જે એક સારી બાબત છે.

*ગુજરાત રાજ્યમાં ગ્રાહકને મળતી બેન્કિંગ ફેસેલીટીની વાત કરીએ તો પાંચ-છ હજારની વસ્તીએ એક બેન્ક અને એટીએમની સુવિધા જોવા મળે છે. જે એક સારી બાબત છે.

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન અભ્યાસની નબળી બાજુ: ગુજરાત રાજ્યમાં બેન્કિંગક્ષેત્રનો ખૂબ સારો વિકાસ થયેલો જોવા મળે છે. છતાંપણ અને થોડી ઘણી નબળાઈઓ જોવા મળે છે. જમકે ઘણાં પછાત વિસ્તારો છે ત્યાં બેન્કિંગ સુવિધાઓ પૂરતા પ્રમાણમાં ઉપલબ્ધ નથી. બ્રાન્ચોની સંખ્યા ઓછી જોવા મળે છે. થાપણોની સામે ધિરાણોનું પ્રમાણ ઓછું જોવા મળે છે. બરાબર ક્રેડિટ પ્લાનનો પણ વ્યવસ્થિત ઉપયોગ જોવા મળતો નથી. પબ્લિક સેક્ટરની બેંકોનું વધતું જતું એમપીએએનું પ્રમાણ આ બધી સમસ્યાઓ છે. જે પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન અભ્યાસની નબળી બાજુ દર્શાવી શકાય.

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સૌરાષ્ટ્રનાં વેરહાઉસીંગ ક્ષેત્રમાં ફાયદા અને સંગ્રહ ક્ષમતા પર એક અભ્યાસ

RATABHAI RAVJIBHAI ROJASRA

MA with Economics, G-SET

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સારાંશ

આ અભ્યાસ સૌરાષ્ટ્રના વેરહાઉસીંગ ક્ષેત્ર પર કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. આ અભ્યાસ કરવા માટે સૌરાષ્ટ્ર ના ૧૧ જિલ્લાઓની વેરહાઉસીંગ સંગ્રહ ક્ષમતાદર્શાવતી માહિતી લેવામાં આવી છે. જેમાં ગુજરાત રાજ્ય નાગરિક પુરવઠા નિગમ અને ગુજરાત રાજ્ય વેરહાઉસ કોર્પોરેશનના વેરહાઉસનો અભ્યાસ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. વર્ષ ૨૦૧૪-'૧૫ થી ૨૦૧૮-'૧૯ સુધી કુલ પાંચ વર્ષનો સમયગાળો લેવામાં આવ્યો છે. આ અભ્યાસ ગૌણ માહિતી પર આધારીત છે. માહિતીનું એકત્રીકરણ કરવા માટે ગુજરાત રાજ્ય ના આંકડાશાસ્ત્ર અને અર્થશાસ્ત્ર નિયામકની વેબસાઇટ, ગુજરાત રાજ્ય નાગરિક પુરવઠા નિગમ અને ગુજરાત રાજ્ય વેરહાઉસ કોર્પોરેશનની અધિકૃત વેબસાઇટ પરથી માહિતી એકત્રિત કરવામાં આવી છે. આ અભ્યાસનું વિશ્લેષણ કરવા માટે વર્ણનાત્મક સંશોધન પધ્ધતિનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. પરિણામ સ્વરૂપે સૌરાષ્ટ્રમાં તમામ જિલ્લાઓમાં વેરહાઉસના સંગ્રહ ક્ષમતામાં વધારો થયેલો જોવા મળ્યો છે.

મુખ્ય શબ્દો

વેરહાઉસીંગ, સંગ્રહ ક્ષમતા,ગુજરાત રાજ્ય વેરહાઉસ કોર્પોરેશન અને ગુજરાત રાજ્ય નાગરિક પુરવઠા નિગમ.

પ્રસ્તાવના

"Trade isn't about goods. Trade is about information. Goods sit in the warehouse until information movesthem."-C.J. Cherryh, Chanur's Legacy

ઉપરોક્ત સુવાક્યથી ખ્યાલ આવે છે કે વેરહાઉસનુ અર્થવ્યવસ્થામા ઘણું મહત્વ ધરાવે છે. વેરહાઉસ નો છેલ્લાં ચાર પાંચ વર્ષથી ખૂબ મોટા પ્રમાણમાં વિકાસ થઇ રહ્યો છે. આખા વર્ષ દરમિયાન માલ સ્ટોર કરીને જ્યારે જરૂર પડે ત્યારે મુક્ત કરીને વેરહાઉસિંગ સમયની ઉપયોગિતા બનાવે છે. તેથી અહીં સૌરાષ્ટ્રના જિલ્લાઓમાં વેરહાઉસની સંગ્રહક્ષમતામાં કેટલાં પ્રમાણમાં વધારો થયો છે, છેલ્લાં પાંચ વર્ષ દરમિયાન તેનો અભ્યાસ કરીશું.

સંદર્ભ સાહિત્યની સમીક્ષા

૧. વિભોરમહાજન, શિવેન્દ્ર પ્રતાપસિંઘ અને સની કુમાર સિંઘ (૨૦૧૩), "ભારતમાં વેરહાઉસિંગમા આધુનિકરણ કરવાની તકનીકનો એક અભ્યાસ". આ અભ્યાસમાં જાણવા મળ્યું હતું છે કે જો વેર હાઉસિંગમા આધુનિકરણ કરવામાં આવેતો ખર્ચમાં ઘટાડો થાય, ઓછી જગ્યામાં વધુ વસ્તુઓને સમાવેશ કરી શકાય છે. જેથી ગ્રાહકોના સંતોષમા વધારો થઇ શકે છે. અભ્યાસમા જાણવા મળ્યું હતું કે ત્યારે કરવેરાની વ્યવસ્થા બરાબર ન હોતી. જો વેરહાઉસિંગમા આધુનિકરણ કરવામાં આવે તો વિશ્વસ સાથે તાલ મિલાવી શકાય છે.

ર.વી. શિવકુમાર અને આર. રુ થરમાથી (૨૦૧૮), "ચેન્નાઈમાં વેરહાઉસિંગ કંપનીઓની સમસ્યાઓ અને ભવિષ્ય." આ અભ્યાસ પ્રાથમિક માહિતી પર આધારીત હતો. વિશ્લેષણ કરવામાટેએનો વાટેસ્ટ કયો છે. ચેન્નાઈમાં વેરહાઉસિંગ કંપની નો સારો એવો વિકાસ થયો છે. તેથી ત્યાં કંપનીના નફામાં વધારો થઇ રહ્યો છે.

અભ્યાસના હેતુ

1. આ અભ્યાસમાં સૌરાષ્ટ્રમાં ગુજરાત રાજય વેરહાઉસિંગની સંગ્રહક્ષમતામાં થયેલ વધારો જાણવો.

2. અભ્યાસ હેઠળ પંસદ કરેલ સૌરાષ્ટ્રમાં ગુજરાત રાજય નાગરિક પુરવઠા નિગમ લિમીટેડ વેરહાઉસિંગની સંગ્રહક્ષમતામાં થયેલ વધારો જાણવો.

3. વેરહાઉસના ફાયદા જાણવા.

સંશોધન સંરચના

સંશોધન સંરચનાએ વૈયારિક રચના છે. જેમાં સંશોધન હાથ ઘરવા માટેની યોજના હોય છે. જેમાં માહિતીનું એકત્રીકરણ, માપન અને વિશ્લેષણ માટેનું આયોજન હોય છે. સંશોધનમાં શુંછે, તેનો સારાંશ હોય છે. જેમાં પૂર્વધારણાથી પરિણામ સુધીની તમામ માહિતીનો સમાવેશ કરવામાં આવે છે.

અભ્યાસનો સમયગાળો

અભ્યાસના સમયગાળા તરીકે વર્ષ ૨૦૧૪-'૧૫ થી ૨૦૧૮-'૧૯ સુધી કુલ પાંચ વર્ષ સુધીનો સમયગાળો લેવામાં આવ્યો છે.

અભ્યાસનું વ્યાપવિશ્વ

અભ્યાસના વ્યાપવિશ્વ તરીકે સૌરાષ્ટ્રના તમામ જિલ્લાઓનો સમાવેશ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.

માહિતીના સ્ત્રોત

આ અભ્યાસ ગૌણ માહિતી પર આધારિત છે. ગુજરાત સરકારના અર્થશાસ્ત્ર અને આંકડાશાસ્ત્ર નિયામકની કચેરી દ્વારા પ્રકાશિત માહિતી અને વેરહાઉસીંગની અધિકૃત વેબસાઈટ પરથી માહિતી એકત્રિત કરવામાં આવી છે. આ વેબસાઈટ પરથી વાર્ષિક અહેવાલોનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. આ ઉપરાંત સંદર્ભ લેખો અને સામયિકોનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.

અભ્યાસની પદ્ધતિ

અભ્યાસની પદ્ધતિ તરીકે વર્ણનાત્મક સંશોધન પધ્ધતિનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. જેમાં ગુજ - રાત રાજ્ય વેરહાઉસિંગની અને ગુજરાત રાજ્ય નાગરિક પુરવઠા નિગમ લિમીટેડના વેરહાઉસિંગની સંગ્રહક્ષમતામાં થયેલ વધારો જાણવા માટે આ પધ્ધતીનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.

વેરહાઉસના ફાયદા

નિયમિત ઉત્પાદન

સતત ઉત્પાદન ચાલુ રાખવા માટે કાયો માલ સંગ્રહવામાટે જરૂરી છે. કેટલીક વાર, ભાવમાં વધારાની અપેક્ષાઐ માલ સંગ્રહ કરવામાં આવે છે. વેરહાઉસો ઉત્પાદકોને ભવિષ્યમાં માંગની અપેક્ષાએ માલનું ઉત્પાદન કરવા સક્ષમ બનાવે છે.

સમયની ઉપયોગિતા

એક વેરહાઉસ માલના ઉત્પાદન અને વપરાશ વચ્ચેનો સમય અંતર લાવીને સમયનો ઉપયોગિતા બનાવે છે. જ્યારે પણ ગ્રાહકો દ્વારા જરૂરી હોય અથવા માંગ કરવામાં આવે ત્યારે તે માલ ઉપલબ્ધ કરવામાં મદદ કરે છે. કેટલાક માલનું ઉત્પાદન આખું વર્ષ થાય છે, પરંતુ બીજી તરફ ફક્ત સીઝનમાં રેઇન કોટ, છત્રી, હીટર વગેરે તે સમય દરમિયાન જ માંગ કરવામાં આવે છે, કેટલાક ઉત્પાદનોની માંગ આખા વર્ષ દરમિયાન કરવામાં આવે છે પરંતુ તે ચોક્કસ ક્ષેત્રમાં ઉત્પન્ન થાય છે, દા.ત. ઘઉં, ચોખા, બટાકા, વગેરે ચોખા, તમાકુ, આલ્કોહોલ અને ગોળ જેવા ચીજો સમયની સાથે વધુ કિંમતી બને છે.

સરપ્લસ માલ સ્ટોર

મૂળભૂત રીતે, વેરહાઉસ સરપ્લસ માલના સ્ટોર તરીકે કાર્ય કરે છે. જેની તાત્કાલિક જરૂર નથી. ચીજ વસ્તુઓ ઘણીવાર માંગની અપેક્ષામાં ઉત્પન્ન થાય છે અને ગ્રાહકો દ્વારા માંગ ન થાય ત્યાં સુધી તેને યોગ્ય રીતે સાચવવાની જરૂર રહે છે. ભવિષ્યમાં માંગને પહોંચી વળવા માટે જે માલ તુરંત જરૂરી નથી તે વેરહાઉસમાં સંગ્રહિત કરી શકાય છે.

જોખમ ઘટાડવું

વેરહાઉસ માલની સલામત કસ્ટડીની વ્યવસ્થા કરે છે. નાશવંત ઉત્પાદનો કોલ્ડ સ્ટોરેજમાં સાચવી શકાય છે. તેમના માલને વેરહાઉસમાં રાખીને, ઉધોગપતિઓને આગ, ચોરી વગેરેથી થતા નુકસાનને ઘટાડી શકે છે, સામાન્ય રીતે વેરહાઉસમાં રાખેલ માલનો વીમો લેવામાં આવે છે. માલને નુકસાન અથવા નુકસાન થવાના કિસ્સામાં, માલના માલિકને વીમા કંપની પાસેથી સંપૂર્ણ વળતર મળી શકે છે.

ગુજરાત રાજ્ય વેરહાઉસીંગનો પરીચય

ગુજરાત રાજય વેરહાઉસીંગ કોર્પોરેશનની સ્થાપના વેરહાઉસીંગ કોર્પોરેશન્સ એક્ટ, ૧૯૬૨ હેઠળતા. ૫-૧૨-૧૯૬૦નાં રોજ કરવામાં આવેલ છે. સમગ્ર ગુજરાતમાં વૈજ્ઞાનકિ ઢબે સંગ્રહની સુવિધા પુરી પાડવામાં આવે છે.. રીઝર્વ બેંક ઓફ ઇન્ડીયા દ્વારા વર્ષ ૧૯૫૭માં રચવામાં આવેલ ઓલ ઇન્ડીયા

રૂરલ ક્રેડીટસર્વે કમિટી તેમનાં વર્ષ ૧૯૫૪નાં રીપોર્ટમાં ભલામણ કરેલકે સંગ્રહ અંગે કોઇ માળખું ગોઠવવામાં આવે અથવા સરકારશ્રીનાં નેજા હેઠળનાં જાહેર સાહસ દ્વારા સંગ્રહની વ્યવસ્થા ઉભી કરવામાં આવે, ઉપરાંત સંગ્રહની રિસીપ્ટ ઉપર ઔધોગિક ઘિરાણ સહેલાઇથી પ્રાપ્ત થાય તે માટેનાં તમામ પગલાં લેવાની ગોઠવણ કરવા ભલામણ કરેલ હતી. કમીટિની ભલામણનાં અનુસંધાને પાર્લા-મેન્ટ ધ્વારા એગ્રી કલ્ચરલ પ્રોડયુસ (ડેવલપમેન્ટ એન્ડ વેરહાઉસીંગ) એકટ, ૧૯૫૬ મંજુર કરવામાં આવ્યો, જે પાછળથી બદલાઇને ધી વેરહાઉસીંગ કોર્પોરેશન એકટ, ૧૯૬૨ થયેલ છે. બોમ્બે રાજયનાં ભાગલા બાદ બે રાજય અસ્તીત્વમા આવ્યા જેવા કે મહારાષ્ટ્ર રાજય તથા ગુજરાત રાજય થતાં ગુજ-રાત રાજય વેરહાઉસીંગ કોર્પોરેશન તા. ૫-૧૨-૧૯૬૦નાં રોજ થી અસ્તિંત્વમા આવેલ છે. વેરહાઉસીં ગ સકોર્પોરેશનની રચના સમયે નાના ખેડૂતોને તેમના માલની સંગ્રહની જરૂરિયાત પુરી પાડવી તથા તેનું વૈજ્ઞાનિક ઢબ્બે સુરક્ષિત સંગ્રહની સગવડ પુરી પાડીને રાષ્ટ્રની સંપતિનુ નુકશાન ઘટાડીને ખેડૂતો ને નેગોશીયેબલ ઇન્સ્ટ્રુમેન્ટ એવી વેરહાઉસ રસી દ્દ્વારા ઘિરાણ પ્રાપ્ત કરવાનું અને આ દ્વારા તેમની તથા રાષ્ટ્રની આવક વધારવામાં મદદરૂપ થવાનો ધ્યેય રાખવામાં આવેલ છે. સંગ્રહ કામગીરી શરૂ આતનાં તબ્કકે નિગમ ધ્વારા ૯૩૦ મે. ટનનાં સંગ્રહક્ષમતાનાં ગોડાઉનો જે ડે રોલ, ઉંઝા તથા બોડેલી જેવા ત્રણ કેન્દ્રો જેવા રસામાં મળેલ હતા તેનાં દ્વારા સંગ્રહની કામગીરી શરૂ કરવામાં આવેલ હતી.

ગુજરાત રાજય નાગરિક પુરવઠા નિગમ લિમીટેડ સાપરીચય

ગુજરાત રાજય નાગરિક પુરવઠા નિગમ લિમીટેડની સ્થાપના રાજયસરકારની કંપની તરીકે અન્ન અને નાગરિક પુરવઠા વિભાગના પરિપત્રનં.સીએસસી/ ૧૧૮૦/૧૪૬૯/એ, તા.૨૫/૯/૧૯૮૦, કંપની ધારા ૧૯૫૬ ના અનુચ્છેદ ૬૧૭ હેઠળ કરવામાં આવી છે. આવશ્યક ચીજવસ્તુઓની પ્રાપ્તિ, સંગ્રહ અને વિતરણ ની કામગીરી કરવા માટે નિગમ ગાંધીનગર ખાતે નિગમની વડી કચેરી, જિલ્લાઓ ખાતે જિલ્લા કચેરી ઓ અને તાલુકા કક્ષાએ સંગ્રહમા ટેગોડાઉનો ધરાવે છે. નિગમ પાસે હાલ અંદાજે ૩.૪૦લાખ મે.ટન ની સંગ્રહશકિત ઉપલબ્ય છે.

માહિતીનું વિશ્લેષણ અને અર્થઘટન

ગુજરાત રાજય નાગરિક પુરવઠા નિગમ લિમીટેડ દ્વારા વેરહાઉસની સવલત દર્શાવતું કોષ્ટક

(કોષ્ટકનં.૧.૦) ગુજરાત રાજય નાગરિક પુરવઠા નિગમ લ (સંગ્રહક્ષમતા MTs માં)

વર્ષ જિલ્લા સુરેન્દ્રનગર રાજકોટ જામનગર પોરબંદર જૂનાગઢ અમરેલી ભાવનગર દેવભૂમિદ્વારકા ગીરસોમનાથ બોટાદ મોરબી

2014-'15 સંખ્યા 20 22 9 2 17 19 10 6 3 6 4 સંગ્રહક્ષમતા 9700 15010 6800 1570 9200 9800 7700 2750 3100 4650 3800

2015-'16 સંખ્યા 20 22 10 2 17 21 10 6 3 6 4

સંગ્રહક્ષમતા 9700 15010 7500 1570 9200 11800 7700 2750 3100 4650 3700

2016-'17 સંખ્યા 21 26 10 2 21 21 14 7 4 7 4

સંગ્રહક્ષમતા 10400 19960 7500 1570 12300 11800 10400 3450 3800 5650 3800

2017-'18 સંખ્યા 22 34 11 9 23 22 19 9 6 7 9

સંગ્રહક્ષમતા 10400 28560 8300 10250 14300 12694 14150 4650 3800 5650 9300

2018-'19 સંખ્યા 22 34 11 9 27 23 19 10 6 7 9

સંગ્રહક્ષમતા 10400 28560 8300 10250 21300 14694 14150 6650 3800 5650 9300

કુલસંગ્રહક્ષમતા 50600 107100 38400 25210 66300 60788 54100 20250 17600 26250 29900

સ્રોત :ગુજરાત રાજય નાગરિક પુરવઠા નિગમ લિમીટેડ–ગાંધીનગર

ગુજરાત રાજય નાગરિક પુરવઠા નિગમ લિમીટેડદ્વારાવેરહાઉસનીસવલતદર્શાવતી આકૃતિ

(આકૃતિનં.૧.૦)

સ્રોત : ઉપરોક્ત કોષ્ટકના આધારે

ઉપરોક્ત ગ્રાફમાં ગુજરાત રાજય નાગરિક પુરવઠા નિગમના વેરહાઉસની સંગ્રહ ક્ષમતા દર્શાવે છે. આ ગ્રાફમા X-ધરી પર કુલ સૌરાષ્ટ્રનાૃ૧૧જિલ્લાઓ દર્શાવવામાં આવ્યા છે. વર્ષ ૨૦૧૪-૧૫થી ૨૦૧૮-'૧૯ સુધી કુલ પાંચ વર્ષનો સમયગાળો લેવામાં આવ્યો છે. જયારે Y-ધરી પર સંગ્રહ ક્ષમતા (MTsમાં) દર્શાવે છે. સૌરાષ્ટ્ર માં સૌથી વધારે વેરહાઉસની સંગ્રહ ક્ષમતા ગુજરાત રાજય નાગરિક પુરવઠા

નિગમ દ્વારા રાજકોટમાં ૧૦૭૧૦૦MTs કુલ સંગ્રહ ક્ષમતા ધરાવે છે. ત્યાર પછીના સ્થાનમાં જૂનાગઢ જિલ્લો ૬૬૩૦૦ MTs કુલ સંગ્રહ ક્ષમતા ધરાવે છે. જ્યારે સૌથી ઓછું પ્રમાણ ૧૭૬૦૦ MTs કુલસંગ્રહ ક્ષમતા સાથે ગીરસોમનાથ જિલ્લામાં ધરાવે છે. ગુજરાત રાજ્ય નાગરિક પુરવઠા નિગમની કુલસંગ્રહ ક્ષમતા પાંચ વર્ષ દરમિયાન ૪૯૬૪૯૮ MTs કુલ સંગ્રહ ક્ષમતા ધરાવે છે.

ગુજરાત રાજ્ય વેરહાઉસીંગ કોર્પોરેશન વેરહાઉસની સવલત દર્શાવતું કોષ્ટક

(કોષ્ટકનં.૧.૧)

વર્ષ ગુજરાતરાજ્યવેરહાઉસીંગકોર્પોરેશન (સંગ્રહક્ષમતાMTs)

જિલ્લા સુરેન્દ્રનગર રાજકોટ જામનગર પોરબંદર જૂનાગઢ અમરેલી ભાવનગર દેવભૂમિદ્વારકા ગીરસોમનાથ બોટાદ મોરબી

2014-'15 સંખ્યા 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 – – – –

સંગ્રહક્ષમતા 9340 5120 6400 3706 7050 1300 4730 – – – –

2015-'16 સંખ્યા 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 – – 1 –

સંગ્રહક્ષમતા 9340 5120 6400 1700 7050 1300 3580 – – 1150 –

2016-'17 સંખ્યા 2 12 4 – 8 3 1 – 4 1 4

સંગ્રહક્ષમતા 9340 125265 97092 – 55213 5759 3580 – 35503 1150 15770

2017-'18 સંખ્યા 4 15 4 – 8 6 2 1 4 – 5

સંગ્રહક્ષમતા 37669 365220 128707 – 123384 81374 4730 5563 38568 – 72732

2018-'19 સંખ્યા 5 12 4 – 8 5 2 – 2 – 1

સંગ્રહક્ષમતા 9677 29860 21772 – 11067 3792 4730 – 491 – 2404

કુલસંગ્રહક્ષમતા 75366 530585 260371 5406 203764 93525 21350 5563 74562 2300 90906

સ્રોત : ગુજરાત રાજ્ય વેરહાઉસીંગ કોર્પોરેશન – અમદાવાદ

ગુજરાત રાજ્ય વેરહાઉસીંગ કોર્પોરેશન વેરહાઉસની સવલત દર્શાવતી આકૃતિ

(આકૃતિનં.૧.૧)

સ્રોત : ઉપરોક્ત કોષ્ટકના આધારે

ઉપરોક્ત ગ્રાફમાં ગુજરાત રાજ્ય વેરહાઉસ કોર્પોરેશનની વેરહાઉસ સંગ્રહ ક્ષમતા દર્શાવે છે. આ ગ્રાફમા X-ઘરી પર સૌરાષ્ટ્રના ૧૧ જિલ્લાઓ દર્શાવે છે. વર્ષ ૨૦૧૪-૧૫ થી૨૦૧૮-'૧૯ સુધી કુલ પાંચ વર્ષનો સમયગાળો લેવામાં આવ્યો છે. જ્યારે Y-ઘરી પર સંગ્રહ ક્ષમતા દર્શાવે છે, MTs માં છે. સૌરાષ્ટ્રમાં ગુજરાત રાજ્ય વેરહાઉસ કોર્પોરેશનની સંગ્રહ ક્ષમતા સૌથી વધારે રાજકોટમાં ૫૩૦૫૮૫ MTs કુલ સંગ્રહ ક્ષમતા ધરાવે છે. ત્યારબાદ ના સ્થાને જામનગર જિલ્લો આવે છે. જ્યારેસૌથી ઓછો પ્રમાણ બોટાદ જિલ્લામાં૨૩૦૦ MTs કુલ સંગ્રહ ક્ષમતા ધરાવે છે. કુલ પાંચ વર્ષ દરમિયાન સૌરાષ્ટ્રના ૧૧ જિલ્લાઓમાં કુલ સંગ્રહ ક્ષમતા ૧૩૬૩૬૯૮ MTs ધરાવે છે.

નિષ્કર્ષ

આ અભ્યાસ સૌરાષ્ટ્રના ૧૧ જિલ્લાઓના વેરહાઉસીંગ સંગ્રહ ક્ષમતા પર કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. વેરહાઉસના અભ્યાસ કરવા માટે ગુજરાત રાજ્ય વેરહાઉસ કોર્પોરેશનની અને ગુજરાત રાજ્ય નાગરિક પુરવઠા નિગમ બંનેની વેરહાઉસ સંગ્રહક્ષમતા જાણવામાં આવી છે. તે પરથી કહી શકાય છે કે છેલ્લાં પાંચ વર્ષમાં વેરહાઉસની સંગ્રહક્ષમતામાં ખૂબજ વધારો જોવા મળ્યો છે. જે સરકારની યોગ્ય નીતિઓનું પરિણામ છે. તેમ છતાં વિસ્વાસ સાથે તાલ મિલાવવા માટે આ ક્ષમતા ખૂબજ ઓછી છે. જો આ ક્ષમતામાં વધારો થાય તો ખૂબજ લાભદાયી થય શકે તેમ છે. નિગમને જાહેર વિતરણ વ્યવસ્થાની કામગીરી કરવા માટે વધુ સંગ્રહશકિતની આવશ્યકતા છે.

S p e c i a l I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l O n l i n e C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5 , I s s u e – 5 , M a y 2 0 2 0

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સંદર્ભ

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ભારતનો ડેરી ઉધોગ

પરમાર મનિષા પી.

એમ.એ.

અર્થશાસ્ત્ર ભવન,

સૌરાષ્ટ્ર યુનિવર્સિટી,

રાજકોટ.

સારાંશ

ડેરી ઉદ્યોગ ભારતમાં ઝડપી વિકાસ પામતો ઉદ્યોગ છે. ભારત સૌથી વધુ દૂધનો ઉત્પાદક અને વપરાશકારક દેશ છે. ડેરી ઉદ્યોગ દૂધ અને દૂધની બનાવટની નિકાસ કરીને કિંમતી એવુ વિદેશી હૂંડિયામણ મેળવે છે, પ્રત્યક્ષ અને પરોક્ષ રોજગારી વધારે છે, તેથી લોકોની આવક વધે છે. ગ્રાહક યોગ્ય સમયે યોગ્ય કિંમતે ગુણવત્તાવાળી વસ્તુ મેળવી શકે છે. તે ઉપરાંત સ્ત્રી સશક્તિકરણમાં પણ ડેરી ઉદ્યોગનો મોટો ફાળો છે. આમ, ભારતના અર્થતંત્રમાં ડેરી ઉદ્યોગનું ઘણુ મહત્વ છે. પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન લેખમાં ભારતનું કુલ દૂધનું ઉત્પાદન અને માથાદીઠ પ્રાપ્યતાનું પ્રમાણ, ભારતના ડેરી ઉદ્યોગ દ્વારા કરવામાં આવતી નિકાસ, 'ઓપરેશન ફ્લડ' યોજના વિષે વિસ્તૃત ચર્ચા કરવામાં આવી છે.

પ્રસ્તાવના

કોઈ પણ દેશના અર્થતંત્રના વિકાસનો આધાર ત્રણ ક્ષેત્ર પર હોય છે (૧) પ્રાથમિક ક્ષેત્ર (૨) દ્વિતીય ક્ષેત્ર (૩) તૃતીયક્ષેત્ર. તેમાં પ્રાથમિક ક્ષેત્રમાં શિકાર, પશુપાલન પ્રવૃત્તિઓ, માછીમારી, વનીકરણ, કૃષિ અને ખાણકામનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. પ્રાથમિક ક્ષેત્ર કુદરત સાથે સીધો સંબંધ ધરાવે છે. કૃષિક્ષેત્રને ભારતીય અર્થતંત્રનુ કરોડરજ્જુ માનવામાં આવે છે. ભારતદેશએ કૃષિપ્રધાન અને ગામડાઓનો બનેલો દેશ છે. ૨૦૧૧ના આંકડા પ્રમાણે ભારતની કુલ વસ્તીના ૬૮.૮% લોકો ગામડામાં રહે છે. અને ૨૦૧૮ના આંકડા પ્રમાણે ભારતની ૫૦% વસ્તી કૃષિક્ષેત્રમાંથી રોજગારી મળવે છે. ખેડૂતો કૃષિની સાથે પૂરક વ્યવસાય પરી તરીકે પશુપાલન કરે છે. પશુપાલકોના દૂધને કાચામાલ તરીકે ઉપયોગ કરીને અત્યંત વિશિષ્ટ ક્ષેત્ર ડેરી ઉદ્યોગનો વિકાસ થયો છે ભારતનો ડેરી ઉદ્યોગ વાર્ષિક ૫ ટકાનો વૃદ્ધિદર ધરાવે છે. ભારતમાં ડેરી ઉદ્યોગ ઝડપી વિકાસ પામી રહ્યો છે કારણ કે રોકાણ કરવા માટે સારૂક્ષેત્ર છે. વસ્તીવધારા, શહેરીકરણ, ઔદ્યોગિકરણ, ઊંચા જીવનધોરણ, આવકમાં વધારો વગેરે કારણોને લીઘે દિવસેને દિવસે દૂધ અને દૂધની બનાવટની માંગમાં વધારો થતો રહે છે.

➢ ડેરી શબ્દનો અર્થ

ડેરી શબ્દ દૂધ સાથે સંકળાયેલ છે. તેથી દૂધ સંબંધી સંપૂર્ણ વિજ્ઞાનનો તેમાં સમાવેશ થાય છે. ડેરી શબ્દ પ્રાચીન અંગ્રેજી ડીરી (Deyerie) ઉપરથી આવેલો છે. આ શબ્દ ડી (Dey) નું રૂપાંતરણ છે. ડી નો અર્થ સ્ત્રી નોકર એવો થાય છે. પ્રાચીન સમયમાં જાનવરોની દેખભાળ સ્ત્રી નોકરો દ્વારા કરવામાં આવતી હતી.

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સામાન્ય રીતે ડેરી એટલે એવું સ્થળ કે જ્યાં દૂધ સંગ્રહિત કરવામાં આવે છે, તેના પર પ્રક્રિયા કરવામાં આવે છે, દૂધમાંથી જુદા જુદા ઉત્પાદન બનાવવામાં આવે છે જેમ કે માખણ, ચીઝ , ધી વગેરે અને તેનું વેચાણ કરવામાં આવે છે.

> ### ડેરી ઉધોગનું માળખું
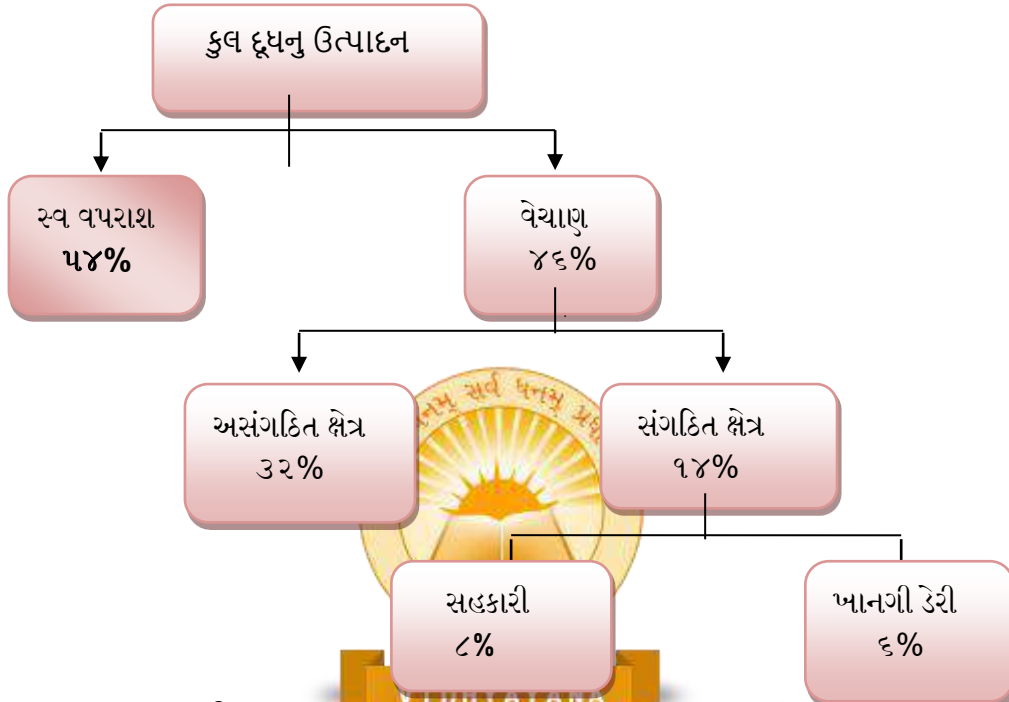
કુલ દૂધ ઉત્પાદનમાંથી ૫૪% દૂધનો સ્વવપરાશ માટે ઉપયોગ થાય છે. અને ૪૬% દૂધનું વેચાણ કરવામાં આવે છે. આ ૪૬% માંથી ૩૨% દૂધનું વેચાણ અસંગઠિત ક્ષેત્ર દ્વારા કરવામાં આવે છે. અને ૧૪% દૂધનું વેચાણ સંગઠિત ક્ષેત્ર દ્વારા કરવામાં આવે છે. સંગઠિત ક્ષેત્રમાં ૮% જેટલા દૂધનું વેચાણ સહકારી મંડલીઓ દ્વારા કરવામાં આવે છે. જ્યારે ૬% જેટલા દૂધનું વેચાણ ખાનગી ડેરીઓ દ્વારા કરવામાં આવે છે.

> ### અભ્યાસના હેતુ

(૧) ભારતનું કુલ દૂધનું ઉત્પાદન અને માથાદીઠ પ્રાપ્યતાનું પ્રમાણ જાણવું.

(૨) ભારતના ડેરી ઉધોગ દ્વારા કરવામાં આવતી નિકાસનો અભ્યાસ કરવો.

(૩) 'ઓપરેશન ફ્લડ ' યોજના વિષે વિસ્તૃત માહિતી મેળવવી.

S p e c i a l   I s s u e -   I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5 ,   I s s u e – 5 ,   M a y   2 0 2 0

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➢ **માહિતી એકત્રીકરણ અને સંશોધન પદ્ધતિ**

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં પુસ્તકો, સંશોધન નિબંધ, અને વેબસાઇટ પરથી ગૌણ માહિતી એકત્રીત કરીને પ્રસ્તુત લેખ તૈયાર કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. અને સંશોધન પદ્ધતિઓ પૈકીની વર્ણનાત્મક સંશોધન પદ્ધતિનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.

➢ **માહિતીનું વિશ્લેષણ**

ભારતમાં દૂધનું ઉત્પાદન અને માથાદીઠ દૂધ પ્રાપ્યતા

વર્ષ	દૂધનું ઉત્પાદન (મિલિયન ટન)	માથાદીઠ પ્રાપ્યતા (ગ્રામ/દિવસ)
૨૦૧૧-૧૨	૧૨૭.૯	૨૯૦
૨૦૧૨-૧૩	૧૩૨.૪	૨૯૯
૨૦૧૩-૧૪	૧૩૭.૭	૩૦૭
૨૦૧૪-૧૫	૧૪૬.૩	૩૨૨
૨૦૧૫-૧૬	૧૫૫.૫	૩૩૭
૨૦૧૬-૧૭	૧૬૫.૪	૩૫૫
૨૦૧૭-૧૮	૧૭૬.૩	૩૭૫
૨૦૧૮-૧૯	૧૮૭.૭	૩૯૪

Source :https://www.nddb.org

અર્થઘટન

ઉપરોક્ત કોષ્ટકમાં ૨૦૧૧-૧૨ થી ૨૦૧૮-૧૯ વર્ષ સુધીમાં ભારતમાં થયેલ કુલ દૂધનું ઉત્પાદન અને માથાદીઠ પ્રાપ્યતાનું પ્રમાણ દર્શાવવામાં આવ્યું છે. ૨૦૧૧-૧૨ માં ભારતમાં ૧૨૭.૯ મિલિયન ટન દૂધનું ઉત્પાદન હતું. જે વધીને ૨૦૧૫-૧૬માં ૧૫૫.૫ મિલિયન ટન થયું અને ૨૦૧૮-૧૯ માં વધીને ૧૮૭.૭ મિલિયન ટન થયુ. ભારતમાં માથાદીઠ પ્રાપ્યતાનું પ્રમાણ જોઇએ તો ૨૦૧૧-૧૨ માં માથાદીઠ પ્રાપ્યતાનું પ્રમાણ ૨૯૦ (ગ્રામ/દિવસ) હતું જે વધીને ૨૦૧૫-૧૬માં ૩૩૭ (ગ્રામ/દિવસ) થયું અને ૨૦૧૮-૧૯માં વધીને ૩૯૪ (ગ્રામ/દિવસ) થયું. આમ, ઉપરોક્ત કોષ્ટકના આધારે કહી શકાય છે કે

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૨૦૧૧-૧૨ થી ૨૦૧૮-૧૯ વર્ષ સુધીમાં ભારતમાં થયેલ કુલ દૂધનું ઉત્પાદન અને માથાદીઠ પ્રાપ્યતાના પ્રમાણમાં સતત વધારો થયો છે.

> ➤ **વિશ્વના દૂધ ઉત્પાદનમાં ભારતનો હિસ્સો**

વર્ષ	વિશ્વનું કુલ દૂધ ઉત્પાદન	ભારતનું દૂધ ઉત્પાદન	ભારતનો હિસ્સો
૨૦૧૧	૭,૪૧,૬૬૨.૮૭	૧,૨૮,૧૨૪.૦૨	૧૭.૨૮
૨૦૧૨	૭,૫૯,૨૫૪.૫૯	૧,૩૨,૬૪૭.૧૫	૧૭.૪૭
૨૦૧૩	૭,૬૭,૭૦૫.૩૬	૧,૩૭,૮૯૯.૬૦	૧૭.૯૬
૨૦૧૪	૭,૮૩,૮૬૬.૧૫	૧,૪૬,૫૨૫.૬૫	૧૮.૪૬
૨૦૧૫	૮,૦૦,૯૬૮.૮૧	૧,૫૫,૬૮૨.૫૧	૧૯.૪૪
૨૦૧૬	૮,૦૯,૬૭૦.૪૫	૧,૬૫,૩૩૧.૮૮	૨૦.૪૨
૨૦૧૭	૮,૦૪,૬૧૭.૨૧	૧,૭૬,૨૭૨.૩૬	૨૧.૯૧

Source :- **https://apeda.gov.in**

અર્થઘટન

ઉપરોક્ત કોષ્ટકમાં ૨૦૧૧ થી ૨૦૧૭ના વર્ષ સુધીમાં વિશ્વના કુલ દૂધના ઉત્પાદનમાં ભારત કેટલો હિસ્સો ધરાવે છે તેનું પ્રમાણ દર્શાવવામાં આવ્યું છે. ૨૦૧૧ માં વિશ્વના કુલ દૂધના ઉત્પાદનમાં ૧૭.૨૮% હિસ્સો ભારતનો હતો. જે વધીને ૨૦૧૫માં ૧૯.૪૪% થયો અને ૨૦૧૭ માં વિશ્વના કુલ દૂધના ઉત્પાદનમાં ૨૧.૯૧% હિસ્સો ભારતનો રહ્યો છે. આમ, ૨૦૧૧ થી ૨૦૧૭ના વર્ષ સુધીમાં વિશ્વના કુલ દૂધના ઉત્પાદનમાં ભારતનો હિસ્સો સતત વધતો રહ્યો છે.

➢ **ભારતના ડેરી ઉદ્યોગની નિકાસ**

વર્ષ	જથ્થો (MT)	કિંમત (US$ Million)
૨૦૧૧-૧૨	૨૫,૬૩૯.૫૩	૬૦.૩૬
૨૦૧૨-૧૩	૮૭,૪૨૩.૩૯	૨૫૮.૬૫
૨૦૧૩-૧૪	૧,૫૮,૨૦૩.૬૨	૫૪૨.૭૩
૨૦૧૪-૧૫	૬૬,૩૧૧.૮૬	૧૯૭.૫૮
૨૦૧૫-૧૬	૩૩,૨૪૯.૭૧	૧૧૪.૭૬
૨૦૧૬-૧૭	૩૯,૧૬૬.૯૭	૧૩૫.૩૬
૨૦૧૭-૧૮	૪૮,૦૩૯.૪૧	૧૮૫.૪૮
૨૦૧૮-૧૯	૬૯,૮૭૨.૬૭	૨૯૫.૦૩

Source :- https://apeda.gov.in

અર્થઘટન

ઉપરોક્ત કોષ્ટકમાં ૨૦૧૧-૧૨ થી ૨૦૧૮-૧૯ના વર્ષ સુધીમાં ભારતમાં ડેરી ઉદ્યોગ દ્વારા કરવામા આવેલી નિકાસનો જથ્થો અને તેની કિંમત દર્શાવવામાં આવી છે. વર્ષ ૨૦૧૧-૧૨ માં ૬૦.૩૬ (US$ Million) કિંમતની નિકાસ કરવામાં આવી હતી. ૨૦૧૨-૧૩ થી ૨૦૧૫-૧૬ ના વર્ષ સુધી નિકાસની કિંમતમાં વધારો- ઘટાડો થયેલો જોવા મળે છે. ૨૦૧૬-૧૭ થી ૨૦૧૮-૧૯ ના વર્ષ સુધી નિકાસની કિંમતમાં વધારો સતત વધારો થયેલો જોવા મળે છે. તથા ૨૦૧૧-૧૨ ના વર્ષમાં કરવામાં આવેલ નિકાસની કિંમત સૌથી ઓછી છે. અને ૨૦૧૩-૧૪ ના વર્ષમાં કરવામાં આવેલ નિકાસની કિંમત સૌથી વધુ છે.

➢ **ઓપરેશન ફ્લડ યોજના**

ડૉ. કુરિયને રજૂ કરેલી દરખાસ્ત સરકાર દ્વારા FAO સમક્ષ ૧૯૬૯ ના એપ્રિલમાં રજૂ થઇ વિશ્વ અન્ન કાર્યક્રમ (WEP) અને FAO ના બધા વિભાગીય અધ્યક્ષોની લંબાણભરી ચર્ચાને અંતે દરખાસ્ત મંજૂર કરવામાં આવી. આ યોજનાને FAO એ ' WFP-૬૧૮' એવું નામ આપેલું. કુરિયને તેનું નવું નામ

'ઓપરેશન ફ્લડ' આપ્યું અને આ યોજનાને ઓપરેશન ફ્લડ તરીકે ઓળખાય છે. ઓપરેશન ફ્લડ યોજનાની શરૂઆત ૧૯૭૦માં શરૂ થઇ હતી. આ યોજના હેઠળ ભારતના મુખ્ય શહેરો જેવા મુંબઇ, કોલકતા, દિલ્હી તથા બેંગ્લોરની દૂધની અછત દૂર કરવા ગુજરાત, મહારાષ્ટ્ર તથા ઉત્તર પ્રદેશમાંથી દૂધ એકત્ર કરી મિલ્કગ્રીડ યોજના મારફત દૂધ પૂરું પાડવાનું આયોજન કરવામાં આવેલ હતું.

➢ હેતુ

(૧) રાજ્યનાં મોટા શહેરો તથા અન્ય ભાગોમાં સહકારી ધોરણે વ્યાજબી ભાવે દૂધ ઉપલબ્ધ કરવું.

(૨) દૂધ સંરક્ષણ બજાર તથા પરિવહન અંગેની વ્યવસ્થા ગોઠવી, શહેર તથા ગ્રામીણ પ્રજાને સારી હાલતમાં સસ્તુ આરોગ્યપ્રદ દૂધ મળી રહે તેવી વ્યવસ્થા ગોઠવવી.

(૩) દુધાળી ગાયો તથા ભેંસોની દૂધ ઉત્પાદન ક્ષમતામાં વૃદ્ધિ કરી તેનું યોગ્ય જતન કરવું.

(૪) સંકર સંવર્ધનથી વધુ દુધાળા જાનવરોની ઉત્પત્તિ કરવી, જેથી દૂધ ઉત્પાદન ક્ષમતા વધતાં દૂધ ઉત્પાદનમાં વધારો થાય.

(૫) વધુ ઉત્પાદન આપે તેવો સારી જાતનો ઘાસચારો અને સમતોલ પશુઆહાર ઉપલબ્ધ કરવો. જાનવરો સારી રીતે નિભાવી શકાય અને પરિણામે દૂધ ઉત્પાદનની ગુણવત્તા પણ જળવાઇ રહે.

(૬) દૂધના એકત્રિકરણ બાદ તેની બજાર વ્યવસ્થા અને વધારાના દૂધમાંથી પાવડર, માખણ અને આડપેદાશો ઉભી કરવી.

(૭) સરકારશ્રીની પશુસંવર્ધનની નીતિ અનુસાર સંવર્ધન કાર્યક્રમોમાં સફળતા મળે તેવા સારા તમામ પગલા હાથ ધરવા કે જેથી બિન ઉત્પાદક જાનવરોની ઉત્પત્તિ ઘટે અને દુધાળા જાનવરોની સંખ્યા વધે.

ટૂંકમાં કહીએ તો ઓપરેશન ફ્લડ યોજનાના મુખ્ય ઉદ્દેશ દૂધની ઉત્પાદનની વૃદ્ધિ, ગ્રામીણ આવક વધારવી અને ગ્રાહકો માટે વ્યાજબી ભાવ.

➤ **ઓપરેશન ફ્લડના તબક્કાઓ**

ઓપરેશન ફ્લડના ત્રણ તબક્કા અમલમાં મુકાયા છે

(૧) પ્રથમ તબક્કો (૧૯૭૦ થી ૧૯૮૧)

FAO ના વિશ્વ અન્ન કાર્યક્રમ હેઠળ ૧,૨૮,૫૨૦ મેટ્રિક ટન દૂધનો પાવડર અને ૪૨,૮૪૦ મેટ્રિક ટન બટર ઓઇલની સહાય ભારતને મળી. વિદેશમાંથી પ્રાપ્ત થયેલ દૂધ પાવડર તથા બટર ઓઇલના વેચાણ દ્વારા પ્રાપ્ત થનાર આવકમાંથી ચાર મહાનગરો દિલ્હી, કોલકત્તા, ચેન્નાઇ તથા મુંબઇના ગ્રામ વિસ્તારોમાં આણંદ પેટર્ન મુજબ ડેરી વિકાસના કાર્યક્રમો હાથ ધરી દૂધના ઉત્પાદનમાં વૃદ્ધિ કરવી અને બજાર વ્યવસ્થા ગોઠવવી તેવો મુખ્ય આશય હતો. આ કાર્યક્રમના અમલ માટે વડોદરામાં ફેબ્રુઆરી ૧૯૭૦ માં ઇન્ડિયન ડેરી કોર્પોરેશનની સ્થાપના થઇ હતી અને એન.ડી.ડી.બી.ના ટેકનિકલ માર્ગદર્શન હેઠળ આ યોજના કાર્યરત થઇ. ડેરી પેદાશોના વેચાણ દ્વારા ૧૧૬.૫૪ કરોડની આવક થઇ. આ કાર્યક્રમમાં ગ્રામીણ કક્ષાએ દૂધ ઉત્પાદકો, દૂધ એકત્રિકરણ કરનાર સહકારી મંડલીઓ, બજાર વ્યવસ્થા, અને દૂધ સંઘ સુધીનું માળખું વ્યવસ્થિત ગોઠવવાના પ્રયત્નો થયા.

ઓપરેશન ફ્લડના પ્રથમ તબક્કામાં જિલ્લા દૂધ સંઘોની સંખ્યા ૩૯, પ્રાથમિક દૂધ ઉત્પાદક સહકારી મંડલીઓની સંખ્યા ૧૩.૩૦૦, ખેડૂત સભાસદ ૧૭.૫ લાખ અને ઓપરેશન ફ્લડના પ્રથમ તબક્કામાં ૧૧૬.૫૪ કરોડનું મૂડીરોકાણ કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું.

(૨) બીજો તબક્કો (૧૯૮૧ થી ૧૯૮૫)

પ્રથમ તબક્કો સફળ થતાં ૧૯૮૧ થી બીજો તબક્કો શરૂ થયો. આ સમયગાળા દરમ્યાન આણંદ પેટર્ન મુજબના બે સ્તરના સહકારી સંસ્થાઓના માળખામાં ત્રીજા સ્તરનું રાજ્ય સહકારી ફેડરેશન ઉમેરાયું. આમ પ્રાથમિક સ્તરે દૂધ ઉત્પાદક મંડલી, જિલ્લા સ્તરે સહકારી દૂધ ઉત્પાદક સંઘ અને રાજ્ય સ્તરે સહકારી ફેડરેશન એવા ત્રિસ્તરીય સહકારી માળખાંનો વિકાસ થયો.

આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય વિકાસ મંડળ દ્વારા મળેલી સહાયમાંથી કર્ણાટક, મધ્યપ્રદેશ, ગુજરાત અને રાજસ્થાનમાં બીજો તબક્કો શરૂ થયો. આ તબક્કામાં કુલ ૨૭૩ કરોડ રૂ.ની નાણાકીય જોગવાઇ હતી. જે પૈકી આશરે ૧.૫ કરોડ ડોલર વિશ્વબેંકની લોન તરીકે અને બાકીની રકમ યુરોપિયન આર્થિક બજાર દેશો તરફથી ડેરી પેદાશોની ભેટમાંથી ઉપલબ્ધ થઇ. ઓપરેશન ફ્લડ - 2 દરમિયાન રાષ્ટ્રીય

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મિલ્ક્ગ્રીડ દેશના ૧૪૮ શહેરોને ૧૩૬ દૂધ ઉત્પાદક કેન્દ્રો દ્વારા જોડવામાં આવ્યા. આને લીધે આશરે ૧.૫ કરોડ શહેરી ઉપભોક્તાને સ્વાસ્થ્યપ્રદ દૂધ મળતું થયું.

તબક્કાને અંતે જિલ્લા દૂધ સંધોની સંખ્યા ૧૩૬, ૩૪.૫ હજાર પ્રાથમિક દૂધ ઉત્પાદક સહકારી મંડળીઓ અને ૩૬.૩ લાખ સભાસદો સાંકળવામાં આવ્યા હતાં અને ૨૨૭.૧૭ કરોડ રૂપિયાનું મૂડીરોકાણ કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું.

(3) ત્રીજો તબક્કો (૧૯૮૫ થી ૧૯૯૬)

ઓપરેશન ફ્લડ યોજનાના અગાઉના બે તબક્કાઓ સફળ થવાથી ત્રીજો તબક્કો ૧૯૮૫ થી શરૂ કરવામાં આવ્યો. આ તબક્કો ૧૯૯૪માં પૂરો થવાનો હતો પરંતુ તેને લંબાવવામાં આવ્યો હતો. આ તબક્કામાં વૈજ્ઞાનિક ઢબે પશુપાલન, પશુ સારવાર અને પશુ સંવર્ધનની કામગીરી હાથ ધરવાનું નક્કી કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું. આ ઉપરાંત દૂધ ઉત્પાદક સહકારી મંડળીઓ માટે તેમ જ મંડળીઓના વહીવટને કાર્યક્ષમ બનાવવા માટે નાણાકીય સહાય આપવાનું પણ વિચારવામાં આવેલ. દૂધ મંડળીઓના પગાર, ખર્ચમાં સહાય , જરૂરી સાધનો ખરીદવામાં સહાય, ફ્રત્રિમ બીજદાન માટેના સ્ટેન્ડ, તથા પશુઓની પ્રાથમિક સારવાર માટેની કીટ, અને ૭૦:૩૦ ના ધોરણે લોન સહાય આપવાનું પણ નક્કી કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું.

આ સમયગાળા દરમિયાન ગ્રામીણ ડેરીની પ્રોસેસિંગ ક્ષમતા ૧૯૩.૭ (લાખ લીટર/ દિવસ) તથા દૈનિક દૂધનું બજાર મેટ્રો ડેરી ૩૮ (લાખ લીટર/ દિવસ) હતુ. આ યોજનાની નાણાકીય જોગવાઇ ૩૬૫ કરોડ ડોલરની વિશ્વ બેન્કની લોન, ૨૨૨.૬ કરોડની ખાદ્ય સહાય યુરોપિયન આર્થિક સમુદાયમાંથી સહાયરૂપે અને ૨૦૭.૭ કરોડ રૂ. એન.ડી.ડી.બી.ના સ્વભંડોળમાંથી થશે એવું અંદાજવામાં આવ્યો હતું.

તબક્કા ત્રણના અંતે ૧૭૦ જિલ્લા સહકારી દૂધ ઉત્પાદક સંધો, ૭૨.૯ હજાર પ્રાથમિક દૂધ ઉત્પાદક સહકારી મંડળીઓ અને ૯૩.૧ લાખ સભાસદો થયા હતાં. જ્યારે દૈનિક દૂધનું ઉત્પાદન ૧૧૫ લાખ કિગ્રા થયું. અને આ તબક્કામાં ૧૩૦૩.૧૦ કરોડનું મૂડીરોકાણ કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું.

> **તારણો**

- ૨૦૧૧-૧૨ થી ૨૦૧૮-૧૯ વર્ષ સુધીમાં ભારતમાં થયેલ કુલ દૂધનું ઉત્પાદન અને માથાદીઠ પ્રાપ્યતાના પ્રમાણમાં થયેલો સતત વધારો દેશના ડેરી ઉધ્યોગની સારી સ્થિતીનો નિર્દેશ કરે છે.

- ૨૦૧૧ થી ૨૦૧૭ના વર્ષ સુધીમાં વિશ્વના કુલ દૂધના ઉત્પાદનમાં ભારતનો હિસ્સો સતત વધતો રહ્યો છે. તેના આધારે કહિ શકાય કે દેશનો ડેરી ઉધ્યોગ ઝડપી વિકાસ પામી રહ્યો છે.

- વર્ષ ૨૦૧૧-૧૨ની તુલનાએ ૨૦૧૮-૧૯ના વર્ષમાં નિકાસની કિંમતમાં વધારો થયો છે. આમ, નિકાસ કરીને દેશ માટે કિંમતી એવુ વિદેશી હૂડિયામણ મેળવવામાં ડેરી ઉધ્યોગ ઉપયોગી બને છે.

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A STUDY ON ASSETS LIABILITY MANAGEMENT OF SELECTED PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS

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Abstract

Assets Liability Management is a dynamic and vital tool used by the Indian banks for measuring, controlling, managing and improving the practices of risk management which is an important dimension of ALM. Banks are exposed to different risks in the course of their business and these risks may cause imbalance in assets and liability due to volatility in interest rate and liquidity risk and hence ALM provide a tool to balance the negativity of liability over assets which may open up the opportunity to intensify the net worth of banks. This paper attempts to assess the impact of ALM on the profitability of banks by using the technique of ratio analysis.

Key Words: Assets Liability Management, Maturity Bucket, Liquidity Risk

1. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- ➢ To study the management of assets and liabilities of selected banks.
- ➢ To evaluate the impact of Asset Liability Management on profitability of banks.
- ➢ To evaluate activity of Asset Liability Management in Indian banks by using Ratio analysis.

2. HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

H0: There would be no significant difference in the Interest Spread Ratio of the selected public sector banks during the study period of five years

H0: There would be no significant difference in the Net Profit Margin Ratio of the selected public sector banks during the study period of five years

H0: There would be no significant difference in the Return on Net worth Ratio of the selected public sector banks during the study period of five years

H0: There would be no significant difference in the Capital Adequacy Fund Ratio of the selected public sector banks during the study period of five years

H0: There would be no significant difference in the Total Debt to Owners Fund Ratio of the selected public sector banks during the study period of five years

3. INTRODUCTION TO ALM

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In the 1940s and the 1950s, there was an abundance of funds in banks in the form of demand and savings deposits. Hence, the focus then was mainly on assets management. But as the availability of low cost funds started to decline, liability management became the focus of bank management efforts. In 1980s, volatility of interest rate in USA and Europe caused the focus to broaden to include the issue of interest rate risk. ALM began to extend beyond the bank treasury to cover the loans and other depository functions. Banks started concentrating more on management of both side i.e. assets and liability side of the balance sheet.

With the recommendation of Narasimhan Committee II, The Reserve Bank of India introduced the concept of Assets-Liability management in India for the first time in 1998-99. RBI issued its first ALM guidelines in February 1999, which was effective from 1st April 1999. This guideline included that at least 60% of assets and liability to be covered initially. Later on it was increased to 100% coverage from the 1st April 2000. In September, 2007, keeping in view the international practices and sharp and better assessment for the efficiency of liquidity management with a view to developing money market, RBI troubleshoot the guidelines by splitting the time bucket in three parts.

4. INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

Banks are exposed to several major risks in the course of their business like, credit risk, interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, equity/commodity price risk, liquidity risk and operational risk. It is, therefore, important that banks introduce effective risk management systems that address the issues related to interest rate, currency and liquidity risks. ALM is a tool to manage imbalance between the assets and liability arising due to the changes in interest rates and liquidity of the said banks and other commercial institutions. This approach identifies the gap between the assets and liability arising on account of changes in the Interest rates over the time buckets.

5. LITERATURE REVIEW

R. Umarani, J. Mahaswamy(2015) in their study of **An Analysis of Assets-Liability Management in Indian Banks** has studied the Gap position and Cumulative Maturity Gap of SBI and their associate banks in different time buckets ranging from 1-14

days to over 5 years. This research paper shows that from the sampled banks which banks are facing the problem of liquidity deficiency and which banks are having excess liquidity over the selected time bucket. The finding of this study says that banks are divulged and evident to liquidity risk.

Karthigeyan, D. V.(2013) in his reseasrch **paper Asset-Liability Management In Indian Private Sector Banks-A Canonical Correlation Analysis** have studied the various risk associated with banks i.e. credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, operational risk, exchange risk, and regulatory risk. For the purpose of the study 3 old & new generation private banks were selected to examine the risk effectiveness. To examine the risk effectiveness of banks the Canonical correlation technique was applied to capture the predictor variables in the Banks.

Dash M, (2013) in his research paper **Impact of Bank Asset and Liability Management on Profitability** have examined the impact of ALM on the profitability of banks whilst ensuring protection against different kinds of risk prevailing. For which 35 public & private sector banks were taken as samples. This concludes that banks are evident to short-term risk with negative mismatch in 1-90 days time bucket.

6. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Type of research	Analytical
Study period	Five years from 2015 to 2019
Sources of data	Annual reports, Journals, Official websites
Statistical tools	Mean, standard deviation, Ratios, ANOVA
Sample selection criteria	Top 5 public sector banks

7. ANALYSIS OF DATA

In the present study data collected by the researcher has been decorously classified and compiled as per the need of the study and the technique of Analysis Of Variance (ANOVA) has been used for the purpose of analysis and drawing meaningful conclusion.

1. INTEREST SPREAD RATIO

TABLE NO: 7.1

INTEREST SPREAD RATIO OF SELECTED SAMPLES

Name of Samples	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	Mean	SD
State Bank of India	6.65	6.36	6.01	6.26	5.76	6.20	0.34
Central Bank of India	9.53	11.78	7.55	7.21	6.93	8.60	2.04
Bank of India	6.27	5.99	6.30	5.20	5.07	5.76	0.59
Bank of Baroda	5.91	6.48	6.33	5.47	5.35	5.90	0.50
Canara Bank	5.64	6.21	6.79	6.43	6.30	6.27	0.42

The table no.7.1 shows the interest spread Ratio of the selected samples of Public sector banks during the study period of five years from 2015 to 2019. The table also shows the Average and Standard deviation of available data. Amongst the selected samples, in 2018 the Central Bank of India shows the highest interest spread ratio of 11.78 while on the other hand the lowest Interest Spread Ratio is observed for Bank of India i.e. 5.07 in 2015.

TABLE NO: 7.2

ANOVA TABLE- HYPOTHESIS TESTING FOR INTEREST SPREAD RATIO

Source of Variation	SS	Df	MS	F-Value	F crit
Between Samples	27.112	4	6.778	8.007	3.006
Between Years	6.817	4	1.704	2.013	3.006
Error	13.544	16	0.846		

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Total	47.474	24			

The calculated value for ANOVA 'F-Test' is 8.007 which is higher than the Table value of 3.007. Hence, here Null hypothesis is rejected and Alternate hypothesis is accepted. It shows that there exists a significant difference in the Interest Spread Ratio between selected samples during the study period of five years.

2. NET PROFIT MARGIN RATIO

TABLE NO: 7.3

NET PROFIT MARGIN RATIO OF SELECTED SAMPLES

Name of Samples	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	Mean	SD
State Bank of India	-2.96	5.97	6.06	5.59	7.98	4.52	4.28
Central Bank of India	-21.23	-9.89	-5.47	2.29	-5.16	-7.89	8.64
Bank of India	-15.87	-3.96	-14.56	3.93	7.19	-4.65	10.46
Bank of Baroda	-5.57	3.27	-12.24	7.91	11.66	1.01	9.81
Canara Bank	-10.23	2.71	-6.38	6.17	6.16	-0.31	7.55

The table no.7.3 shows the Net Profit Margin Ratio of the selected samples of Public sector banks during the study period of five years from 2015 to 2019. The table also shows the Average and Standard deviation of available data. Amongst the selected samples, in the year 2015 the Bank of Baroda shows the highest Net Profit Margin Ratio of 11.66 while on the other hand the lowest Net Profit Margin Ratio is observed for Central Bank of India i.e. -21.23 in the year 2019.

TABLE NO: 7.4

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ANOVA TABLE- HYPOTHESIS TESTING FOR NET PROFIT MARGIN RATIO

Source of Variation	SS	Df	MS	F	F crit
Between Samples	474.113	4	118.528	5.3948	3.006
Between Years	1072.501	4	268.125	12.203	3.006
Error	351.532	16	21.970		
Total	1898.148	24			

The calculated value for ANOVA 'F-Test' is 5.395 which is higher than the Table value of 3.007. Hence, here Null hypothesis is rejected and Alternate hypothesis is accepted. It shows that there exists a significant difference in the Net Profit Margin Ratio between selected samples during the study period of five years.

3. RETURN ON NET WORTH

TABLE NO: 7.5

RETURN ON NET WORTH OF SELECTED SAMPLES

Name of Samples	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	Mean	SD
State Bank of India	-3.37	6.69	6.89	10.20	9.20	5.92	5.41
Central Bank of India	-28.38	-14.12	-9.85	3.87	-10.24	-11.74	11.53
Bank of India	-20.15	-5.06	-19.63	5.43	9.12	-6.06	13.66
Bank of Baroda	-5.60	3.43	-13.42	8.53	12.61	1.11	10.59
Canara Bank	-14.51	3.96	-10.75	10.21	10.10	-0.20	11.70

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The table no.7.5 shows the Return on Net worth Ratio of the selected samples of Public sector banks during the study period of five years from 2015 to 2019. The table also shows the Average and Standard deviation of available data. Amongst the selected samples, in the year 2015 the Bank of Baroda shows the highest Return on Net worth Ratio of 12.61 while on the other hand the lowest Return on Net worth Ratio is observed for Central Bank of India i.e. -28.38 in the year 2019.

TABLE NO: 7.6

ANOVA TABLE- HYPOTHESIS TESTING FOR RETURN ON NET WORTH

Source of Variation	SS	Df	MS	F	F crit
Between Samples	934.514	4	233.628	6.791	3.006
Between Years	1841.356	4	460.339	13.381	3.006
Error	550.407	16	34.400		
Total	3326.277	24			

The calculated value for ANOVA 'F-Test' is 6.791 which is higher than the Table value of 3.007. So, Null hypothesis is rejected and Alternate hypothesis is accepted. It shows that there is significant difference in the Return on Net Worth between selected samples during the study period of five years.

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4. CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO

TABLE NO: 7.7

CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO OF SELECTED SAMPLES

Name of Samples	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	Mean	SD
State Bank of India	12.60	13.11	13.12	12.00	12.96	12.76	0.47
Central Bank of India	9.04	10.95	10.41	10.90	11.96	10.65	1.06
Bank of India	12.94	12.14	12.01	10.73	9.97	11.56	1.19
Bank of Baroda	12.13	13.17	13.17	12.60	12.28	12.67	0.49
Canara Bank	11.08	12.86	11.08	10.56	10.63	11.24	0.94

The table no.7.7 shows the Capital Adequacy Ratio of the selected samples of Public sector banks during the study period of five years from 2015 to 2019. The table also shows the Average and Standard deviation of available data. Amongst the selected samples, in the year 2018 & 2017 the Bank of Baroda shows the highest Capital Adequacy Ratio of 13.17 while on the other hand the lowest Capital Adequacy Ratio is observed for Central Bank of India i.e. 9.04 in the year 2019.

TABLE NO: 7.8

ANOVA TABLE- HYPOTHESIS TESTING FOR CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO

Source of Variation	SS	Df	MS	F	F crit
Between Samples	16.798	4	4.199	5.704	3.006
Between Years	3.754	4	0.938	1.275	3.006

Error	11.777	16	0.736		
Total	32.330	24			

The calculated value for ANOVA 'F-Test' is 5.705 whereas the Table value is 3.007 which is lower than the calculated value. Hence, here Null hypothesis is rejected and Alternate hypothesis is accepted. It shows that there is a significant difference in the Capital Adequacy Ratio between selected samples during the study period of five years.

5. TOTAL DEBT TO OWNERS FUND RATIO

TABLE NO: 7.9

TOTAL DEBT TO OWNER'S FUND RATIO OF SELECTED SAMPLES

Name of Samples	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	Mean	SD
State Bank of India	15.79	15.08	14.24	13.87	13.34	14.46	0.97
Central Bank of India	16.71	17.72	19.14	18.00	21.26	18.57	1.73
Bank of India	18.82	18.83	18.19	18.19	17.56	18.32	0.52
Bank of Baroda	15.07	15.69	15.11	16.39	16.83	15.82	0.77
Canara Bank	19.38	18.89	19.37	18.88	18.57	19.02	0.35

The table no.7.9 shows the Total Debt to Owner's Fund Ratio of the selected samples of Public sector banks during the study period of five years from 2015 to 2019. The table also shows the Average and Standard deviation of available data. Amongst the selected samples, in the year 2015 the Central Bank of India shows the highest Total Debt to Owner's Fund Ratio of 21.26 while on the other hand the lowest Total Debt to Owner's Fund Ratio is observed for State Bank of India i.e. 13.34 in the year 2015.

TABLE NO: 7.10

ANOVA TABLE- HYPOTHESIS TESTING FOR TOTAL DEBT TO OWNER FUND RATIO

Source of Variation	SS	Df	MS	F	F crit
Between Samples	79.044	4	19.7623	16.340	3.006
Between Years	0.562	4	0.140	0.116	3.006
Error	19.350	16	1.209		
Total	98.962	24			

The calculated value for ANOVA 'F-Test' is 16.340 whereas the Table value is 3.007 which is lower than the calculated value. Hence, here Null hypothesis is rejected and Alternate hypothesis is accepted. It shows that there is a significant difference in the Total Debt to Owners Fund Ratio between selected samples during the study period of five years.

8. CONCLUSION

Sr. no.	Name of the Ratio	Result of ANOVA
1.	Interest Spread Ratio	H1 is Accepted
2.	Net Profit Margin Ratio	H1 is Accepted
3.	Return on Net Worth Ratio	H1 is Accepted
4.	Capital Adequacy Ratio	H1 is Accepted
5.	Total Debt to Owner's Fund Ratio	H1 is Accepted

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ગુજરાત રાજ્યના વિવિધ પ્રદેશોમાં વસ્તીનાં જુદાં જુદાં પાસાઓનો વિશ્લેષણાત્મક અભ્યાસ

જોષી દર્શના ગોવિંદજીભાઈ

(M.A., Ph.D Scholar, G-Slet Qualified)

1. પ્રસ્તાવના

વસ્તીએ અર્થશાસ્ત્રની ભાષામાં ઉત્પાદનનું એક મહત્વનું સાધન છે. પ્રશિષ્ટ અર્થશાસ્ત્રીઓના મંતવ્ય પ્રમાણે શ્રમ એક જ એવું ઉત્પાદનનું સાધન છે. જે નવી વસ્તુઓનું ઉત્પાદન કરી શકે છે. જ્યારે અન્ય ઉત્પાદનના સાધનો માત્ર તેનું હસ્તાંતરણ કરે છે. અર્થાત અર્થશાસ્ત્રમાં શ્રમનું ખુબ મહત્વ રહેલું છે. પરંતુ વસ્તી ઉત્પાદનમાં ઉપયોગી થાય તો તે આર્થિક વિકાસમાં વધારો કરી શકાય છે. પરંતુ અતિ વસ્તી એ અર્થતંત્રને નુકસાન પહોચાડે છે. તેમજ તેની સાથે સાથે અનેક બીજી સમસ્યાઓ પણ ઉત્પન્ન થાય છે. ટૂંકમાં, વસ્તી ઉત્પાદનનું સાધન છે કે આર્થિક વિકાસને અવરોધ ઉભો કરનાર પરિબળ તે આ અંગે અભ્યાસ કરવો ખૂબ જ આવશ્યક છે. વિશ્વની વસ્તી વર્તમાનમાં આઠ અબજના આંકડાને પાર કરી ચૂકી છે. વિશ્વમાં સૌથી વધુ વસ્તી ધરાવનાર દેશ ચીન છે ત્યારબાદ બીજા ક્રમે ભારત દેશ આવે છે. વિશ્વની વસ્તીના કુલ 17.5 ટકા જેટલી વસ્તી ભારતમાં રહે છે. જ્યારે વિશ્વની કુલ જમીનના ચાર ટકા જેટલી જમીન ભારત પાસે છે. જેના આધારે કહી શકાય કે, ભૌગોલિક જરૂરીયાતો કરતાં વસ્તીનું પ્રમાણ વધારે છે. જેથી અનેક પ્રકારની સમસ્યાઓ ઉત્પન્ન થાય છે. આ સમસ્યાઓનો સામનો ભારતે સતત કરવો પડે છે. તેથી સમગ્ર વિશ્વમાં સૌપ્રથમ કુટુંબ નિયોજન કાર્યક્રમનો અમલ ભારત સરકારે કર્યો હતો. આમછતાં, પણ આઝાદી સમયે ભારતની કુલ વસ્તી માત્ર 36 કરોડની હતી તે વર્તમાનમાં 121 કરોડ ને પણ પાર કરી ગઈ છે. જે અનેક ગણો વધારો દર્શાવે છે. ઉત્તરપ્રદેશ સૌથી વધારે વસ્તી ધરાવતું રાજ્ય છે. વસ્તીની દ્રસ્તીયે ગુજરાતનું સ્થાન સમગ્ર ભારતમાં દસમુ છે. જયારે વસ્તીગીચતાની દ્રસ્તીયે ગુજરાત રાજ્યનું સ્થાન 14 મુ છે.ગુજરાત રાજ્ય વર્તમાનમાં સમગ્ર ભારતમાં એક મોડેલ રાજ્ય છે.

2. ગુજરાતની વસ્તીની વર્તમાન સ્થિતિ

1લી મે, 1960ના રોજ બૃહદ મુંબઈમાંથી ગુજરાત રાજ્ય અને મહારાષ્ટ્ર રાજ્ય એમ બે અલગ અલગ રાજ્યની સ્થાપના કરવામાં આવી. ગુજરાત રાજ્યનાની સ્થાપના બાદ પ્રથમ વસ્તી ગણતરી 1961માં કરવામાં આવી હતી. ત્યારે ગુજરાતની કુલ વસ્તી 10633902 હતી. ત્યારબાદ ગુજરાત રાજ્યની વસતીમાં સતત વધારો થયો છે. છેલ્લે 2011માં ભારતમાં વસ્તીગણતરી ની પ્રક્રિયા હાથ ધરવામાં આવી હતી. 2011ની વસ્તીગણતરી અનુસાર સમગ્ર ભારતનું કુલ વસ્તી 121 કરોડ થી હતી. તેમાં ગુજરાત રાજ્યની કુલ વસ્તી 60439692 હતી. જેમાં 31491260 પુરુષો અને 28948432 સ્ત્રીઓ હતી. વસ્તી ગણતરી 2011માં ગુજરાત રાજ્યમાં કુલ 26 જિલ્લાઓ, 225 તાલુકાઓમાં 348 નગરો અને 18225 ગામડાઓ હતા. જે 2001ની તુલનાએ 106 નગરોનો ગુજરાત રાજ્યમાં વધારો થયો છે. વર્તમાનમાં ગુજરાતના 33 જિલ્લાઓ છે તેમજ 250 તાલુકાઓ છે. ગુજરાત રાજ્યની કુલ વસ્તીના

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લગભગ 30 ટકા જેટલી વસ્તી અમદાવાદ, સુરત અને વડોદરા એમ ત્રણ જિલ્લા ધરાવે છે. તેમજ 50 ટકા જેટલી વસ્તી અમદાવાદ, સુરત, વડોદરા, રાજકોટ, બનાસકાંઠા, ભાવનગર અને જૂનાગઢ એમ સાત જીલ્લાઓ ધરાવે છે. અર્થાત્ ગુજરાત રાજ્યની કુલ વસ્તીમાં આ જિલ્લાઓ સૌથી વધુ વસ્તી ધરાવતા જિલ્લાઓ છે. જોકે અમદાવાદ જિલ્લો સૌથી વધુ વસ્તી ધરાવે છે. જ્યારે ડાંગ જિલ્લો સૌથી ઓછી વસતી ધરાવે છે. ગુજરાત રાજ્યમાં સ્થાપના સમયે શહેરી વસ્તીનું પ્રમાણ 25.1 ટકા હતો જ્યારે વર્તમાનમાં તે વધીને 42.6 ટકા થયું છે. જે ભારતના શહેરી વસ્તી કરતા વધારે છે.

ગુજરાત રાજ્યની વસ્તી- 2011 પ્રમાણે

કુલ વસ્તી	60439692
વસ્તી વૃદ્ધિ (2001-11)	19.2
સાક્ષરતા(`000માં)	41093
સાક્ષરતા (%)	78.0
વસ્તી ગીચતા*	308
શહેરી વસ્તી(આંકડામાં)	25745083
ગ્રામિણ વસ્તી(આંકડામાં)	34694609
જાતિ ગુણોત્તર પ્રમાણ	931
મુખ્ય કામદાર	20365374
સીમંત કામદાર	4402373
બિન-કામદાર	35671945

3. સંશોધન અભ્યાસના હેતુઓ

3.1 ભારતની તુલનાએ ગુજરાત રાજ્યની વસ્તી વૃદ્ધિ દરને તાપાડવો.

3.2 ગુજરાત રાજ્યની વસ્તીની વર્તમાન પરિસ્થિતિનું ચિત્ર રજુ કરવું.

3.3 ગુજરાત રાજ્યના વિવિધ પ્રદેશોમાં વસ્તીના જુદા જુદા પાસાઓનો અભ્યાસ કરવો.

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4. સંશોધન અભ્યાસની પદ્ધતિ

પ્રવર્તમાન સમસ્યાઓના સમાધાન માટે વૈજ્ઞાનિક પદ્ધતિથી સંશોધનની પ્રક્રિયા હાથ ધરવામાં આવે છે. સંશોધન એ જ્ઞાનમાં વધારો કરવા માટે જુદી જુદી સંશોધન પદ્ધતિનો ઉપયોગ કરે છે. જેમાં ઐતિહાસિક+ સંશોધન પદ્ધતિ, વર્ણનાત્મક સંશોધન પદ્ધતિ તેમજ પ્રાયોગિક સંશોધન પદ્ધતિનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં વર્ણ\નાત્મક સંશોધન પદ્ધતિમાંથી સર્વેક્ષણ સંશોધન પદ્ધતિનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. પ્રસ્તુત લેખમાં ગૌણ માહિતીનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.

5. ગુજરાતની વસ્તીનું પ્રદેશ અનુસાર વિશ્લેષણ

પ્રદેશ	જે-તે પ્રદેશ અંતર્ગત જિલ્લાઓની સંખ્યા	વસ્તી	ભૌગોલિક સ્થિતિ
સૌરાષ્ટ્ર અને કચ્છ	8	17536402	110057
દક્ષિણ ગુજરાત	6	12065010	22268
ઉત્તર ગુજરાત	5	11054979	31972
મધ્ય ગુજરાત	5	17164234	24950
પૂર્વ ગુજરાત	2	2619067	6997
ગુજરાત	26	60439692	196244

સામાન્ય રીતે ગુજરાત રાજ્યને પાંચ વિભાગમાં વિભાજિત કરીને અભ્યાસ હાથ ધરવામાં આવે છે. ઉપરોક્ત કોષ્ટકના આધારે કહી શકાય કે, ગુજરાત રાજ્યના કુલ 26 જિલ્લાઓને વિભાજિત કરી જુદા જુદા પાંચ પ્રદેશો તૈયાર કરવામાં આવ્યા છે. અહીં તમામ પ્રદેશોની વસ્તી રજુ કરવામાં આવેલ છે. સૌથી વધારે વસ્તી સૌરાષ્ટ્ર અને કચ્છમાં છે જ્યારે સૌથી ઓછી વસ્તી પૂર્વ ગુજરાતમાં રહે છે. તેમજ ભૌગોલિક રીતે પણ સૌથી વધારે વિસ્તાર સૌરાષ્ટ્ર અને કચ્છ ધરાવે છે. જ્યારે સૌથી ઓછો વિસ્તાર પૂર્વ ગુજરાત ધરાવે છે.

જુદા જુદા પ્રદેશોની વસ્તી અને મૃત્યુની કુલ સંખ્યા

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પ્રદેશ	વસ્તી	મૃત્યુની સંખ્યા
સૌરાષ્ટ્ર અને કચ્છ	17536402	89049
દક્ષીણ ગુજરાત	12065010	65294
ઉત્તર ગુજરાત	11054979	45645
મધ્ય ગુજરાત	17164234	122029
પૂર્વ ગુજરાત	2619067	12063

ઉપરોક્ત માહિતીને આધારે કહી શકાય કે, વસ્તી સૌરાષ્ટ્ર અને કચ્છમાં હોવા છતાં મૃત્યુની સંખ્યા મધ્ય ગુજરાતમાં સૌથી વધારે છે. તેમજ સૌથી ઓછી સંખ્યા પૂર્વ ગુજરાતમાં છે.

જુદા જુદા પ્રદેશોમાં સ્થળાંતર અને વસ્તીગીચતા વચ્ચેનો સંબંધ

પ્રદેશ	સ્થળાંતર	વસ્તીગીચતા
સૌરાષ્ટ્ર અને કચ્છ	6631442	1762
દક્ષીણ ગુજરાત	1968216	3201
ઉત્તર ગુજરાત	898711	1896
મધ્ય ગુજરાત	1774970	3327
પૂર્વ ગુજરાત	200055	586

ઉપરોક્ત કોષ્ટકમાં ગુજરાત રાજ્યના જુદા જુદા પ્રદેશોના સ્થળાંતરના પ્રમાણ અને વસ્તીગીચતા વચ્ચેના સહસંબંધને દર્શાવવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. સૌથી વધારે સ્થળાંતર સૌરાષ્ટ્ર અને કચ્છમાં હોવા છતાં તે વસ્તીગીચતામાં ચોથા સ્થાને છે. અને પ્રથમ સ્થાને મધ્ય ગુજરાત છે.

	સ્થળાંતર	*વસ્તીગીચતા*
સ્થળાંતર	1	0.086617
વસ્તીગીચતા	0.086617	1

સ્થળાંતર અને વસ્તીગીચતા વચ્ચે ધનાત્મક સંબંધ છે. પરંતુ તે સંબંધ ખુબ નબળો જોવા મળ્યો છે. અહીં સહસંબંધ r=0.086617 પ્રાપ્ત થયો છે જેની વધારે સમજુતી માટે એક આકૃતિનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. જે નીચે પ્રમાણે છે.

વસ્તીગીચતા અને સ્થળાંતર
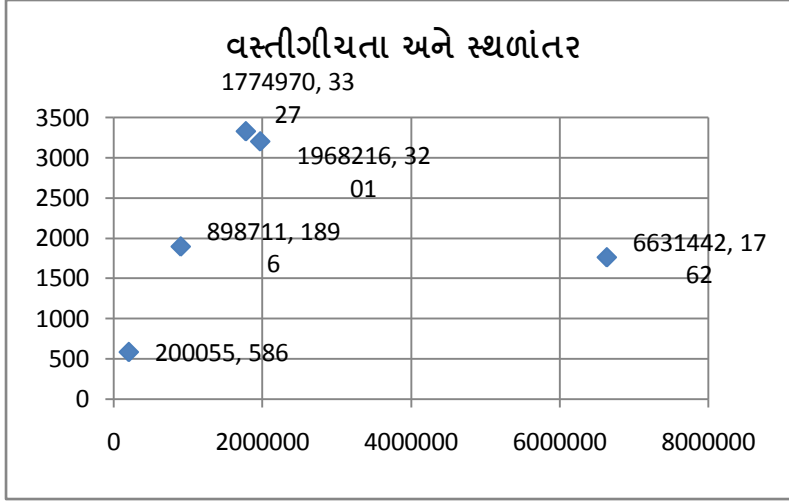
ભારતની તુલનાએ ગુજરાત રાજ્યની સાક્ષરતાનું પ્રમાણ(ટકામાં)

વર્ષ	ભારત	ગુજરાત
1971	34.5	37
1981	43.6	44.9
1991	52.2	61.3
2001	64.8	69.1
2011	73	78

ઉપરોક્ત કોષ્ટકના આધારે કહી શકાય કે, ભારતની તુલનાએ ગુજરાત રાજ્યમાં હંમેશા સાક્ષરતાનું પ્રમાણ વધારે રહ્યું છે. જો કે, બંને વચ્ચે મોટો તફાવત નથી. આ બાબતની વિસ્તૃત સમજુતી માટે આકૃતિનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. જે નીચે પ્રમાણે છે. જ્યાં X ધરી પર ભારતની સાક્ષરતાની ટકાવારી પ્રમાણ રજુ કરવામાં આવ્યું છે. અને Y ધરી પર ગુજરાત રાજ્યની સાક્ષરતાની ટકાવારી પ્રમાણ રજુ કરવામાં આવ્યું છે. અહીં બંને એક જ દિશામાં આગળ વધે છે. તેમજ તેનો ઢાળ ધન છે.
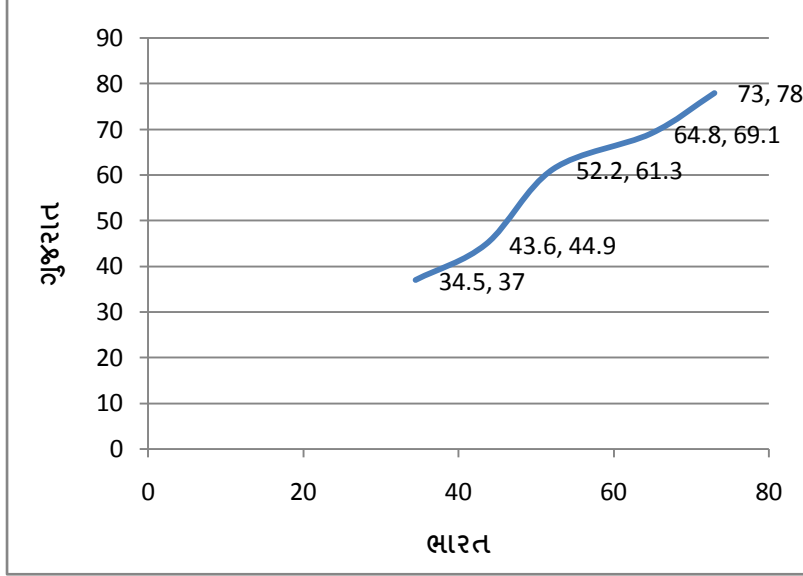
6. સમાપન

ભારતમાં વસ્તી ગણતરીની વૈજ્ઞાનિક શરૂઆત લોર્ડ મેયો દ્વારા 1881માં કરવામાં આવી હતી. ત્યારબાદ દર દસ વર્ષે ભારતમાં વસ્તી ગણતરી કરવામાં આવે છે. વર્ષ 2011માં છેલ્લે વસ્તી ગણતરી કરવામાં આવી હતી. ત્યારે ભારતની કુલ વસ્તી 121 હતી. જ્યારે ગુજરાત રાજ્ય વસ્તીની દ્રસ્તીએ સમગ્ર ભારતમાં દસમાં સ્થાને છે. 2011ની વસ્તીગણતરી પ્રમાણે ગુજરાત રાજ્યની કુલ વસ્તી લગભગ છ કરોડ જેટલી છે. ગુજરાતમાં જુદા જુદા પ્રદેશો અનુસાર સૌથી વધારે વસ્તી સૌરાષ્ટ્ર અને કચ્છમાં છે, જ્યારે સૌથી ઓછી વસ્તી પૂર્વ ગુજરાતમાં છે. સૌરાષ્ટ્ર અને કચ્છમાં વસ્તી સૌથી વધારે હોવા છતાં પણ મૃત્યુની સંખ્યા મધ્ય ગુજરાતમાં સૌથી વધારે છે. સ્થળાંતર અને વસ્તીગીચતા ના સંદર્ભમાં નબળો ધનાત્મક સહસંબંધ જોવા મળે છે. સમગ્ર ગુજરાતમાં સ્થળાંતરમાં પ્રથમ સ્થાને મધ્ય ગુજરાત છે.

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ગુજરાત રાજ્યના છેલ્લા દાયકામાં વસ્તીના જુદાં જુદાં પાસાંઓનો વિશ્લેષણાત્મક અભ્યાસ કરી તેના આર્થિક સૂચિતાર્થોની રજૂઆત કરવી

ઓડેદરા શાંતિ કારાભાઈ

M.A., Ph.D Scholar

1. પ્રસ્તાવના

બૃહદ મુંબઈમાંથી ગુજરાત રાજ્ય છૂટું પાડવામાં અનેક ચળવળો અને પ્રયત્નો બાદ મહારાષ્ટ્ર અને ગુજરાત એમ બે અલગ રાજ્ય ઓની સ્થાપના ૧લી મે ૧૯૬૦ના રોજ કરવામાં આવી હતી . ભારતના કુલ વિસ્તારમાંથી લગભગ છ ટકા જેટલો ભૌગોલિક વિસ્તાર ગુજરાત રાજ્ય ધરાવે છે . જે વિસ્તારની દ્રષ્ટિએ સમગ્ર ભારતમાં સાતમા સ્થાને છે. વર્તમાનમાં વૈશ્વિક સ્તરે અનેક સમસ્યાઓ જોવા મળે છે. તેમાં સૌથી મહત્વની સમસ્યા એ વસ્તી વિસ્ફોટ છે. વસ્તીમાં થતાં રહેલા અસામાન્ય વધારાથી જુદા જુદા પ્રકારની સમસ્યાઓનું સર્જન થાય છે. જેના નિરાકરણ માટે જો યોગ્ય પગલાં લેવામાં ન આવે તો સમગ્ર વિશ્વને તેના માઠા પરિણામો માટે તૈયાર રહેવું પડે છે . વસ્તી એ અર્થતંત્રની પરિભાષામાં ઉત્પાદનનું એક મહત્વનું અને જીવંત સાધન છે. જો તે યોગ્ય માત્રામાં અને કુશળતાયુક્ત હોય તો દેશના અર્થતંત્રમાં મહત્વનો ફાળો આપી શકે છે . પરંતુ ભારત જેવા અલ્પવિકસિત દેશોમાં વસ્તીએ ઉત્પાદન નું સાધન તો છે જ . પરંતુ તેનું પ્રમાણ આવશ્યકતા કરતાં વધારે હોવાથી અર્થતંત્ર પર બોજ બની ગઈ છે .૧૯૨૧ એ ભારત ઇતિહાસમાં **મહાન વિભાજક વર્ષ** તરીકે ઓળખવામાં આવે છે. કારણ કે, ત્યારબાદ ભારતની વસ્તીમાં કૂદકે ને ભૂસકે વધારો થયો છે . જોકે વસ્તી નિયંત્રણ માટે સમગ્ર વિશ્વમાં કુટુંબ નિયોજન કાર્યક્રમની શરૂઆત ભારત દેશમાં કરવામાં આવી છે. આમછતાં, પણ ભારત દેશમાં વસ્તી વધારાને નિયંત્રણમાં લાવી શક્યા નથી.

2. વસ્તીશાસ્ત્રનો અર્થ

વસ્તીશાસ્ત્રએ વર્તમાનમાં એક અલગ શાસ્ત્ર તરીકે કાર્ય કરે છે. વસ્તીશાસ્ત્ર શબ્દનો ઉદ્ભવ ગ્રીક શબ્દ **DEMOGRAPHY** પરથી ઉતરી આવ્યો છે. જેનો અર્થ છે કે, વસ્તીનો અભ્યાસ કરતું શાસ્ત્ર. વસ્તીશાસ્ત્રજુદાં જુદાં શાસ્ત્ર સાથે જોડાયેલું છે. પરંતુ વસ્તીશાસ્ત્ર અને અર્થશાસ્ત્રને ગાઢ સંબંધ છે. કારણ કે, વસ્તી અને આર્થિક વિકાસની વચ્ચે રહેલા સંબંધનો અભ્યાસ અહીં કરવામાં આવે છે. તેથી સૌ પ્રથમ વસ્તીશાસ્ત્રની જુદી જુદી વ્યાખ્યાઓને આધારે વસ્તીશાસ્ત્રને સમજવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરશું.

"વસ્તીશિક્ષણ એક એવી પ્રક્રિયા છે જેના દ્વારા વિદ્યાર્થી વસ્તીના પરિણામો, વસ્તી પ્રક્રિયાઓ, વસ્તીની વિશિષ્ટતા, વસ્તી પરિવર્તનોના કારણો, પોતપોતાના કુટુંબ, સમાજ અને વસ્તી પરિવર્તનના લક્ષણોની શોધ તથા અન્વેષણ કરે છે."   **- સ્ટીફ્ન વીડરમેન**

"માનવ વસ્તીના મુખ્યત્વે તેના આકાર, સંરચના તથા વિકાસની દ્રષ્ટીએ કરવામાં આવેલ વૈજ્ઞાનિક અભ્યાસને વસ્તીશાસ્ત્ર તરીકે ઓળખવામાં આવે છે." **-સંયુક્ત રાષ્ટ્ર શબ્દકોશ**

S p e c i a l I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l O n l i n e C o n f e r e n c e
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"વસ્તીશાસ્ત્ર વસ્તીના કદ, ભૌગોલિક વિતરણ, વસ્તીની સંરચના, જન્મદર, મૃત્યુદર, સ્થળાંતર અને સામાજિક ગતિશીલતા તથા તેમનાથી આવતા પરિવર્તનનો અભ્યાસ કરે છે."

-હોસર અને ડંકર

3. સંશોધન અભ્યાસના હેતુઓ

3.1 વસ્તીના વિવિધ પાસાઓ અંગે ખ્યાલ પ્રાપ્ત કરવો.

3.2 વસ્તી વૃદ્ધિના દર અને સાક્ષરતાના દર વચ્ચેનો સંબંધ તપાસવો.

3.3 વસ્તી વધારા અને વસ્તી ગીચતા વચ્ચેનો સંબંધ તપાસવો.

4. સંશોધન અભ્યાસની પદ્ધતિ

કોઈ પણ સંશોધન અભ્યાસમાં સંશોધન પદ્ધતિ ખુબ મહત્વની હોય છે. પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ વસ્તીના વિવિધ પાસાઓને અર્થશાસ્ત્ર સાથે જોડે છે. તેથી પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં ગૌણ માહિતી પ્રાપ્ત કરી વર્ણનાત્મક સંશોધન અભ્યાસ પદ્ધતિનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. સંશોધન એ વૈજ્ઞાનિક પદ્ધતિથી પ્રવર્તમાન જ્ઞાનમાં વધારો કરે છે. વર્ણનાત્મક સંશોધન એટલે વર્તમાનમાં બની રહેલી ઘટનાઓ અને પરિસ્થિતિઓનું અર્થઘટન અને વિશ્લેષણ કરે છે. વર્ણનાત્મક સંશોધન અભ્યાસ પદ્ધતિના અનેક પ્રકારો છે. તમાં સર્વેક્ષણ અભ્યાસ પદ્ધતિ પ્રસ્તુત અસ્નશોધન અભ્યાસમાં હાથ ધરવામાં આવેલ છે.

5. વસ્તીના વિવિધ પાસાઓનું વિશ્લેષણ

વસ્તીના પાસાઓને મુખ્યત્વે બે વિભાગમાં વહેચવામાં આવે છે. જેમાં પરિમાણાત્મક કે જથ્થાત્મક પાસાઓ અને ગુણાત્મક પાસાઓનો સમાવેશ કરવામાં આવે છે. સામાન્ય રીતે જથ્થાત્મક પાસાઓમાં વસ્તી વધારો, વસ્તી ગીચતા, જાતિ પ્રમાણ વગેરેનો સમાવેશ કરવામાં આવે છે. જયારે ગુણાત્મક પાસાઓમાં સાક્ષરતા અને આરોગ્ય જેવી બાબતોનો સમાવેશ કરવામાં આવે છે.

5.1 ગુજરાત રાજ્યમાં વસ્તી વૃદ્ધિના દર અને સાક્ષરતાના દર વચ્ચેનો સંબંધ નીચે પ્રમાણે છે.

ગુજરાત રાજ્યમાં વસ્તી વૃદ્ધિ અને સાક્ષરતા

વર્ષ	વસ્તી વૃદ્ધિ (ટકામાં)	સાક્ષરતા (ટકામાં)
1961		30.5
1971	29.4	35.8
1981	27.7	43.7
1991	21.2	61.3
2001	22.7	69.1
2011	19.3	78

ઉપરોક્ત કોષ્ટકમાં જુદા જુદા સમયે ગુજરાત રાજ્યમાં થયેલો વસ્તી વધારો અને તેની તેની સાથે સાક્ષરતાની ટકાવારીની સરખામણી કરવામાં આવી છે. ગુજરાત રાજ્યમાં થયેલા વસ્તી વધારાને ટકામાં દર્શાવવામાં આવ્યા છે. તેમજ સાક્ષરતાના દરને પણ ટકાવારીમાં દર્શાવવામાં આવેલ છે. ગુજરતમાં સૌથી વધારે વસ્તી વૃદ્ધિ ૧૯૬૧ થી ૧૯૭૧ના દાયકામાં થયો છે. ત્યારબાદ તેમાં સતત ઘટાડો થયો છે. (૧૯૯૧ થી ૨૦૦૧ના દાયકાને બાદ કરતાં) જયારે સાક્ષરતાના દરમાં સૌથી વધારે વધારો ૧૯૮૧ થી ૧૯૯૧ના દાયકામાં થયો છે. જે ૧૭.૬.% વધારો દર્શાવે છે. જો કે ૧૯૬૧થી ગુજરાત રાજ્યમાં વસ્તીની સાક્ષરતામાં વધારો થતો જોવા મળે છે. પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન અભ્યાસમાં વસ્તી વૃદ્ધિ અને સાક્ષરતાના દર વચ્ચે રહેલા સહસંબંધનો અભ્યાસ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. જે નીચે પ્રમાણે છે,

	વસ્તી વધારો (ટકામાં)	સાક્ષરતા (ટકામાં)
વસ્તી વધારો (ટકામાં)	1	-0.9592
સાક્ષરતા (ટકામાં)	-0.959202791	1

વસ્તી વૃદ્ધિ અને સાક્ષરતાના દર વચ્ચે ગાઢ નકારાત્મક સંબંધ રહેલો છે. અહીં વાચ્ચેનો સહસંબંધનો r= -0.9592 છે. જે દર્શાવે છે કે, વસ્તી વૃદ્ધિના દર અને સાક્ષરતાના દર વચ્ચે ઋણાત્મક ગાઢ સંબંધ રહેલો છે. જેની વધારે સમજુતી માટે નીચેની આકૃતિનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવેલ છે. નીચે દર્શાવેલ આકૃતિ અનુસાર X અક્ષ પર વસ્તીવૃદ્ધિનો દર અને Y અક્ષ પર સાક્ષરતા દર લેવામાં આવ્યા છે. જુદા જુદા સંયોજનોને આધારે કહી શકાય કે, ૧૯૬૧ થી ૨૦૧૧ સુધીમાં વસ્તીવૃદ્ધિના દરમાં સતત ઘટાડો થાય છે. જયારે સાક્ષરતાના દરમાં સતત વધારો થાય છે.
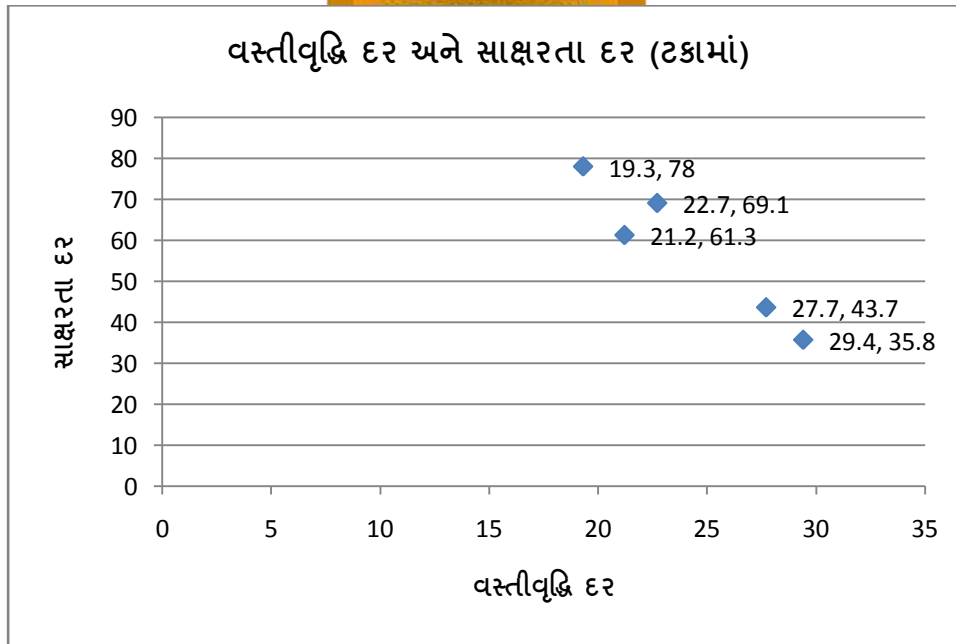
5.2 સાક્ષરતા અને વસ્તી ગીચતા વચ્ચેનો સંબંધ

સામાન્ય રીતે સાક્ષરતા અંગે જુદા જુદા વિદ્વાનો તેમજ તજજ્ઞોના મત અનુસાર જુદી જુદી વ્યાખ્યાઓ રજૂ કરવામાં આવી છે . પરંતુ ભારતના સંદર્ભમાં સાત વર્ષ કે તેનાથી વધારે ઉમરની વ્યક્તિ સમજણપૂર્વક કોઈ પણ એક ભાષા લખીએને વાંચી શકતી હોય તો તે વ્યક્તિ સાક્ષર છે ,તેમ કહેવાય જ્યારે વૈશ્વિક સ્તરે તેમાં ફેરફાર જોવા મળે છે . તે જ રીતે વસ્તીગીચતા એ પ્રતિ ચોરસ કિલોમીટરે રહેતા લોકોની સંખ્યા દર્શાવે છે . પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન અભ્યાસમાં સાક્ષરતા અને વસ્તીગીચતા વચ્ચે રહેલા સંબંધને જાણવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરવામાં આવ્યો છે . જે નીચે પ્રમાણે છે,

સાક્ષરતા અને વસ્તી ગીચતા વચ્ચેનો સંબંધ

વર્ષ	સાક્ષરતા (આંકડામાં*)	વસ્તી ગીચતા
1961	6283	110
1971	9555	136
1981	14896	174
1991	21131	211
2001	29828	258
2011	41093	308

*= 1000માં

વસ્તી ગીચતા એટલે પ્રતિ ચોરસ કિલોમીટરે રહેતા લોકોની સંખ્યા

ઉપરોક્ત કોષ્ટકના આધારે કહી શકાય કે , ગુજરાત રાજ્યમાં જુદા જુદા દાયકાઓ માં સાક્ષરતા અને વસ્તીગીચતા બંનેમાં વધારો થયેલો જોવા મળે છે . સામાન્ય રીતેવસ્તીએ ઉત્પાદનના સાધન તરીકે કાર્ય કરે છે . પરંતુ અતિ વસ્તીએ અર્થતંત્રને નુકસાન કરે છે . વાસ્તવમાં વસ્તી ત્યારે જ ઉત્પાદનનું સાધન કહેવાય જ્યારે તે કુશળતાયુક્ત હોય તેથી યોગ્ય કુશળતા અને કાર્યક્ષમ બનાવવા માટે શિક્ષણ એ પાયાનું સાધન છે . તેથી ગુજરાત રાજ્યમાં શિક્ષણના પ્રમાણમાં થતો વધારો તેના આર્થિક વિકાસને પ્રોત્સાહન આપે છે . તેની સાથે-સાથે વસ્તીગીચતામાં પણ વધારો થતો જોવા મળે છે.સાક્ષરતાના પ્રમાણમાં અને વસ્તીગીચતામાં થતાં રહેલા વધારાને ધ્યાનમાં રાખી પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન અભ્યાસમાં તે બંને વચ્ચેના સંબંધને તપાસવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરવામાં આવ્યો છે . અહીં બંને વચ્ચે રહેલા સહસંબંધને ધ્યાનમાં લીધો છે જે નીચે પ્રમાણે છે,

	સાક્ષરતા (આંકડામાં*)	વસ્તી ગીચતા
સાક્ષરતા (આંકડામાં*)	1	0.994942615
વસ્તી ગીચતા	0.994942615	1

સાક્ષરતા અને વસ્તીગીચતા વચ્ચે સીધો સંબંધ છે . તેમજ બંને વચ્ચે ગાઢ સંબંધ રહેલો છે . બીજી રીતે કહીએ તો આ બંને ચલો વચ્ચે ગાઢધનાત્મક સંબંધ જોવા મળે છે . કારણકે, સાક્ષરતા અને વસ્તીગીચતા વચ્ચે

રહેલા સંબંધને વધુ સ્પષ્ટ કરવાં માટે નીચેની આકૃતિની મદદથી સમજવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરીએ તો જણાશે કેઆકૃતિમાં રજૂ કરવામાં આવેલી રેખાનો ઢાળ ધન છે . અને તેના તમામ સંયોજનો વચ્ચે ગાઢ સંબંધ જોવા મળે છે . જે દર્શાવે છે કે, વસ્તીગીચતા અને સાક્ષરતા વચ્ચે નજીકનો સંબંધ છે.

વસ્તીગીચતા અને સાક્ષરતા (આંકડામાં)
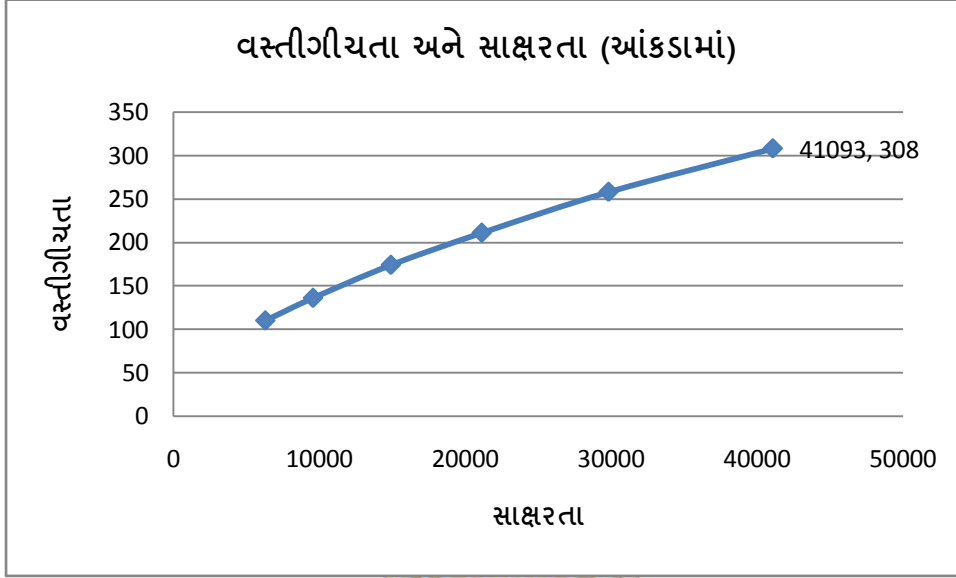
6. **સમાપન**

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન અભ્યાસમાં વાસ્તીશાસ્ત્રના વિવિધ પાસાઓમાંથી વસ્તીવૃદ્ધિ , સાક્ષરતા તેમજ વસ્તીગીચતા જેવા મહત્વના પાસાઓનો અભ્યાસ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. જેના આધારે કહી શકાય કે , વસ્તીવૃદ્ધિના પ્રમાણમાં ૧૯૬૧ બાદ સતત ઘટાડો થયો છે. જ્યારે સાક્ષરતા અને વસ્તીગીચતાના પ્રમાણમાં સતત વધારો થયો છે. મહાન અર્થશાસ્ત્રીઓ તેમજ તજજ્ઞો દ્વારા વસ્તીશાસ્ત્રને અર્થશાસ્ત્ર સાથે જોડવાનો પ્રયત્ન કર્યો છે . કારણ કે , વસ્તીનો સીધો સંબંધ આર્થિક પ્રવૃત્તિઓ અને અર્થશાસ્ત્ર સાથે રહેલો છે . વસ્તી વધારાની સાથે સાથે વધી રહેલી વસ્તીની ગુણવત્તામાં પણ વધારો થાય તો તે આર્થિક વિકાસમાં પોતાનો ફાળો આપી શકે . તેથી પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન અભ્યાસ અનુસાર શિક્ષણમાં થતો રહેલો વધારો એ અર્થતંત્રના વિકાસમાં મહત્વનું સાધન તરીકે કાર્ય કરે છે

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○ ચંદ્રિકા રાવલ (૨૦૦૪), વસ્તીસ અને સામાજિક સમસ્યાઅ પાર્શ્વ પબ્લિ"ક્ષઅમદાવાદ.

○ દેસાઈ જે.એન. (૧૯૮૯),"વસ્તી શિક્ષણ', યુનિવસિટી ગ્રંથ નિર્માણ બોર્ડ, ગુજરાત રાજય.

○ ડૉ. જોશી બી. (૧૯૯૫), "ભારતની વસ્તી : એક વિશ્લેષણાત્મક અભ્યાસ ", યુનિવસિટી ગ્રંથ નિર્માણ બોર્ડ, ગુજરાત રાજય

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○ પ્રો.ક્રિષ્નાબેન (૨૦૧૨) , વસ્તી વિજ્ઞાન અને વલણો''

○ મંજુલાબેન દવે (૨૦૧૪), ''ગુજરાતની આર્થિક અને પ્રાદેશિક ભૂગોળ યુનિવર્સિટી ગ્રંથ નિર્માણ

બોર્ડ, ગુજરાત રાજય.

○ ડૉ.બી. કે. ભટ્ટ (૨૦૧૭-૧૮), ''સામાજિક ક્ષેત્રનું અર્થશાસ્ત્ર'', ન્યુન પોપુલર પ્રકાશન-સુરત.

○ દત્ત અને સુંદરમ, (૨૦૧૦)(૪૬મી આવૃત્તિ) ''ભારતીય અર્થવ્યવસ્થા''

○ ''આર્થિકવિકાસનો ઇતિહાસ'', ટી.વાય.બી.એ. પેપર-૧૦, સી.જમનાદાસકંપની, વર્ષ - ૨૦૧૦

○ ઉચાટ ડી .એ(૨૦૧૨),''શિક્ષણ અને સામાજિક વિજ્ઞાનમાં સંશોધનનું પધ્ધસતિ શાસ્ત્રઅ '',પારસ

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○ પ્રો.રસીલા વડસરીયા,''વસ્તી વધારો'' અર્થસંકલન, વર્ષ ૪૪, અંક - ૫,ડિસેમ્બક્ર૨૦૧૦

○ District census handbook – Rajkot 2011

○ http://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/world population

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અર્થતંત્રના વિવિધ ક્ષેત્રોનો રોજગારીમાંળઘ્નો એક અભ્યાસ

(ભારતીય અર્થતંત્રનાસંદર્ભમાં)

સંશોધન કર્તા

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Abstracts:-

S p e c i a l   I s s u e -   I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5 , I s s u e – 5 , M a y 2 0 2 0

Page 1

અર્થતંત્રમાં વિવિધ ક્ષેત્રો ભારતમાં કુલ રોજગારીમાં કેટલો ફાળો આપે છે, તે મહત્વનુ છે. રોજગારી પૂરી પાડવામાં કોઈ ક્ષેત્રનું મહત્વ પણ આંકી શકાય છે. તેથી તેના લીધે એ પણ જાણી શકાય છે કે દેશનો આર્થિક વિકાસ કઈ દિશામાં થઈ રહ્યો છે અને દેશ કેવી ટેકનોલોજી દ્વારા વસ્તુઓ અને સેવાઓનું ઉત્પાદન કરી રહ્યો છે. 1972-73 માં 74% ટકા લોકો ખેતી ક્ષેત્રે રોજગારી પ્રાપ્ત કરતાં હતા. પણ 2007-08માં તે પ્રમાણ ઘટીને 55.9 ટકા થયું હતું.જ્યાં ઉત્પાદનની કે આવકની દ્રષ્ટિએ ભલે દેશ ખેતીપ્રધાન ના હોય પણ રોજગારીની દ્રષ્ટિએ દેશ છે ખેતીપ્રધાન છે. જ્યારે વર્ષ 2007-08 માં ઉધોગક્ષેત્રે નું રોજગારીમાં પ્રમાણ 18.7 ટકા જેટલું જોવા મળે છે. જ્યારે સેવાક્ષેત્રે નું રોજગારી પ્રમાણ વર્ષ 2007-08 માં 25.4 ટકા જેટલું જોવા મળે છે. આમ ભારતમાં વિવિધ ક્ષેત્રોનું રોજગારીમાં પ્રમાણ જોવા મળે છે.

[1]પ્રસ્તાવના:-

કોઈ પણ દેશના અર્થતંત્રને સામાન્ય રીતે ત્રણ ક્ષેત્રોમાં વહેચવામાં આવે છે. ખેતી ઉધોગ સેવાઓ આ ત્રણેય ક્ષેત્રોમાંથી દેશની રાષ્ટ્રીય આવકમાં કેટલો ફાળો પ્રાપ્ત થાય છે.તેને આધારે જે તે ક્ષેત્રનું મહત્વ અંકાય છે. જે ક્ષેત્રનો ફાળો કોઈ દેશના અર્થતંત્ર વધારે છે તે દેશમાં તે ક્ષેત્રનું મહત્વ વિશેષ છેએમ કહેવાય. એ જ રીતે દેશના અર્થતંત્રમાં ઉપરોક્ત ત્રણ ક્ષેત્રોમાં થી કોઈ ક્ષેત્રે કુલ રોજગારીમાં કેટલો ફાળો આપે છે એ પણ અગત્યનું છે. ઉત્પાદન અને-રોજગારી એ બંનેને આધારે સામાન્ય રીતે કોઈ દેશ ખેતીપ્રધાન ઉધોગ પ્રધાન કે સેવાપ્રધાન કહેવાય છે, અહી આપણે વિવિધ ક્ષેત્રની વાત કરીયે તો 1972-73 માં 74% ટકા લોકો ખેતી ક્ષેત્રે રોજગારી પ્રાપ્ત કરતાં હતા. પણ 2007-08માં તે પ્રમાણ ઘટીને 55.9 ટકા થયું હતું.જ્યાં ઉત્પાદનની કે આવક ની દ્રષ્ટિએ ભલે દેશ ખેતીપ્રધાન ના હોય પણ રોજગારીની દ્રષ્ટિએ દેશ છે ખેતીપ્રધાન છે. જ્યારે વર્ષ 2007-08 માં ઉધોગક્ષેત્રે નું રોજગારી પ્રમાણ 18.7 ટકા જેટલું જોવા મળે છે. જ્યારે સેવા ક્ષેત્રે નું રોજગારી પ્રમાણ વર્ષ 2007-08 માં 25.4 ટકા જેટલું જોવા મળે છે. આમ ભારતમાં વિવિધ ક્ષેત્રોનું રોજગારીમાં પ્રમાણ જોવા મળે છે. ઉપરોક્ત વલણો જોતાં એમ જણાય છે કે ભારતમાં રોજગારી સર્જનમાં ખેતી ક્ષેત્રનું મહત્વ ઘટી રહ્યું છે અને અન્ય ક્ષેત્રોનું મહત્વ વધી રહ્યું છે-2007-08

ના 25 વર્ષના ગાળા દરમ્યાન ખેતી ક્ષેત્રનું રોજગારી પ્રમાણ 18.1 ટકા જેટલું ઘટયુ અને ઉધોગ ક્ષેત્રે 7.5 ટકા તથા સેવા ક્ષેત્રે 10.6 ટકા જેટલું વધ્યું છે

  1972-1994 ના ગાળા દરમ્યાન ઉધોગ ક્ષેત્રે રોજગારીનું પ્રમાણ 3.1 ટકા જ, **વધ્યું** હતું સેવા ક્ષેત્રે રોજગારીનું પ્રમાણ 6.4 ટકા જેટલું એટલે કે ઉધોગ ક્ષેત્રે વધ્યું બમણા કરતાં પણ વધારે પ્રમાણ વધ્યું છે.

[2]સંશોધન અભ્યાસના હેતુઓ :-

  ➢ ભારતીય અર્થતંત્રની પ્રાથમિક માહિતી મેળવવી

  ➢ કૃષિક્ષેત્રે રોજગારીનું પ્રમાણ જાણવું

  ➢ ઉધોગક્ષેત્રે રોજગારીનું પ્રમાણ જાણવું

  ➢ સેવાક્ષેત્રે રોજગારીનું પ્રમાણ જાણવું

[3] સંશોધન અભ્યાસની પરિકલ્પના

  ➢ વર્ષ 1972-73 બાદ ખેતીક્ષેત્રે રોજગારીનું પ્રમાણ ઘટતું હોવાની સંભાવના છે

  ➢ ઉધોગ ક્ષેત્રે રોજગારીનું પ્રમાણ 12 થી 15 ટકા હોવાની સંભાવના છે

  ➢ સેવાક્ષેત્રેનું રોજગારી પ્રમાણ વધતું હોવાની સંભાવના છે

[4]સંશોધન અભ્યાસની પધ્ધતિઓ

  સંશોધન લેખ જેવુ મહત્વનુ અને ઝીણવટભર્યું કાર્ય શરૂ કરતાં પહેલા તે શું છે તે સમજવું અત્યંત જરૂરી છે સંશોધકના મનમાં સંશોધનકાર્યનો ખ્યાલ સ્પષ્ટ હોય સમગ્ર કાર્યને બરાબર સમજતો હોય તે જરૂરી છે. તેજ રીતે કોઈ પણ સંશોધન કાર્યમાં સશોધનં પધ્ધ તિ ખુબજ અગત્યની છે. સંશોધન પદ્ધતિ વગર સંશોધન કર્યાનું નિર્માણ થઈ શકે નહીં તેથી પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન લેખમાં "વિષયવસ્તુ વિશ્લેષણ પદ્ધતિ(Content Analsis Method)" અપનાવવામાં આવી છે.

[5]સંશોધન માહિતીનું સ્વરૂપ

> ગૌણ માહિતી
> નિદર્શન પધ્ધતિ (સમગ્ર સમષ્ટિ)

[6] સંશોધન રચના :

(1) અર્થતંત્રના વિવિધ ક્ષેત્રોનો રોજગારીમાં ફાળો

અર્થતંત્રમાં વિવિધ ક્ષેત્રો ભારતમાં કુલ રોજગારીમાં કેટલો ફાળો આપે છે, તે મહત્વનુ છે. રોજગારી પૂરી પાડવામાં કોઈ ક્ષેત્રેનું મહત્વ પણ આંકી શકાય છે. તેથી તેના લીધે એ પણ જાણી શકાય છે કે દેશનો આર્થિક વિકાસ કઈ દિશામાં થઈ રહ્યો છે અને દેશ કેવી ટેકનોલોજી દ્વારા વસ્તુઓ અને સેવાઓનું ઉત્પાદન કરી રહ્યો છે

ભારતના વિવિધ ક્ષેત્રોમાં રોજગારીનું ટકાવારી પ્રમાણ

વર્ષ	ખેતી	ઉધોગ	સેવા
1972-73	74.0	11.2	14.8
1993-94	64.5	14.3	21.3
2001-02	60.8	17.1	22.1
2007-08	55.9	18.7	25.4
2011-12	47.01	12.83	40.16
2015-16	45.71	10.40	43.89
સ્રોત : વિવિધ આર્થિક સર્વે NSSO, લેબર બ્યૂરો ભારત સરકાર			

1972-73 માં 74% ટકા લોકો ખેતી ક્ષેત્રે રોજગારી પ્રાપ્ત કરતાં હતા. પણ 2007-08માં તે પ્રમાણ ઘટીને 55.9 ટકા થયું હતું.આમ ઉત્પાદનની કે આવકનીદ્રષ્ટિએ ભલે દેશ ખેતીપ્રધાન ના હોય પણ રોજગારીની દ્રષ્ટિએ દેશ છે ખેતીપ્રધાન છે. જ્યારે વર્ષ 2007-08 માં ઉધોગનું રોજગારીમાં

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પ્રમાણ 18.7 ટકા જેટલું જોવા મળે છે. જ્યારે સેવાક્ષેત્રે નું રોજગારી પ્રમાણ વર્ષ 2007-08 માં 25.4 ટકા જેટલું જોવા મળે છે. આમ ભારતમાં વિવિધ ક્ષેત્રોનું રોજગારીમાં પ્રમાણ જોવા મળે છે.

ભારતના વિવિધ ક્ષેત્રોમાં રોજગારીનું ટકાવારી પ્રમાણમાં થયેલો ફેરફાર

વર્ષ	ખેતી	ઉધોગ	સેવા
1972-2008	-18.1	-7.5	-10.6
1972-1994	-10.5	3.1	6.4
1972-2002	-13.2	5.9	7.3
1992-2008	-8.6	4.4	4.2
2011-16	-2.17	18.94	9.29
સ્રોત : વિવિધ આર્થિક સર્વે,NSSO, લેબર બ્યૂરો, ભારત સરકાર			

અહી આપણે વિવિધ ક્ષેત્રેની વાત કરીયે તો 197273 માં 74% ટકા લોકો ખેતી ક્ષેત્રે રોજગરી પ્રાપ્ત કરતાં હતા. પણ 2007-08માં તે પ્રમાણ ઘટીને 55.9 ટકા થયું હતું.આમ ઉત્પાદનની કે આવકની દ્રષ્ટિએ ભલે દેશ ખેતીપ્રધાન ના હોય પણ રોજગારીની દ્રષ્ટિએ દેશ છે ખેતીપ્રધાન છે. જ્યારે વર્ષ200708 માં ઉધોગક્ષેત્રે નું રોજગારીમાં પ્રમાણ 18.7 ટકા જેટલું જોવો છે. જ્યારે સેવાક્ષેત્રે નું રોજગારી પ્રમાણ વર્ષ 2007-08 માં 25.4 ટકા જેટલું જોવા મળે છે. આમ ભારતમાં વિવિધ ક્ષેત્રોનું રોજગારીમાં પ્રમાણ જોવા મળે છે. ઉપરોક્ત વલણો જોતાંએમ જણાય છે કે, ભારતમાં રોજગારી સર્જનમાં ખેતી ક્ષેત્રેનું મહત્વ ઘટી રહ્યું છે અને અન્ય ક્ષેત્રોનું મહત્વ વધી રહ્યું છે 19722008ના 25 વર્ષના ગાળદરમ્યાનખેતી ક્ષેત્રેનું રોજગારી પ્રમાણ 18.1 ટકા જેટલું ઘટયુ અને ઉધોગ ક્ષેત્રે 7.5 ટકા તથા સેવા ક્ષેત્રે 10.6 ટકા જેટલું વધ્યું છે

ભારતમાં મોટા રાજ્યોમાં વિવિધ ક્ષેત્રેમાં રોજગારનું પ્રમાણ (2009-10)

ક્રમ	રાજ્ય	ખેતી	ઉધોગ	સેવા
1	આંધ્ર પ્રદેશ	51.2	24.5	24.3
2	આસામ	62.9	9.9	27.3

3	બિહાર	63.8	15.8	20.4
4	છત્તીસગઢ	63.2	22.2	14.6
5	દિલ્લી	0.2	32.3	67.5
6	ગુજરાત	522	21.0	26.8
7	હરિયાણા	44.8	27.3	27.9
8	હિમાચલ પ્રદેશ	64.2	19.1	16.7
9	જમ્મુ કશ્મીર	61.6	16.5	21.9
10	કેરળ	32.1	28.1	39.2
સ્રોત NSSO, 66ઁ Round				

ભારતના મોટાભાગના રાજયમાં ખેતી,ઉધોગ,સેવાક્ષેત્ર માથી રોજગારી શો ફાળો આપે છે તેની વિગત આપવામાં આવી છે. 2009-10ની આ વિગત જોતાં જણાય છે મોટાભાગના રાજ્યો એવા છે કે જયા ખેતી ક્ષેત્રેમાંથી 60 ટકા જેટલી રોજગારી મળે છે. જ્યારે ઉઘોગક્ષેત્રે અંદાજે 28.3 ટકા જેટલું સરેરાશ ઉત્પાદન થાય છે. તેમજ કેરલ આસામ જેવા રાજયમાં 30 ટકા જેટલું સેવાક્ષેત્રે રોજગારી આપે છે.

(2) આર્થિક સમીક્ષા2019-20ની મુખ્ય બાબતો

નવી દિલ્હી,04-012020 નાણાં મંત્રાલય

કૃષિ અને ખાદ્ય વ્યવસ્થાપન

- ભારતની વસ્તીનો મોટો હિસ્સો પ્રત્યક્ષ અને પરોક્ષ રીતે અન્ય ક્ષેત્રોની તુલનાએ રોજગારીની તકો માટે કૃષિ પર નિર્ભર છે.
- દેશના કુલ મૂલ્ય વર્ધન(GVA)માં બિન-કૃષિ ક્ષેત્રોના હિસ્સાની વૃદ્ધિના કારણે કૃષિ અને સંબંધિત ક્ષેત્રોનો હિસ્સો ઘટી રહ્યો છે. આ વિકાસન પ્રકિયાનું સ્વાભાવિક પરિણામ છે.
- 'કૃષિ, વનીકરણ અને મત્સ્ય ઉઘોક્ષેત્રથી વર્ષ2019-20ના બેઝિક મૂલ્યો પરGVAમાં 2.8 ટકાની વૃદ્ધિનું અનુમાન છે.

- કૃષિમાં મશીનીકરણનું સ્તર ઓછુ થવાથી કૃષિ ઉત્પાદકતામાં અવરોધ આવ્યો છે. ભારતમાં કૃષિનું મશીનીકરણ 40 ટકા છે જે ચીન (59.5 ટકા) તેમજ બ્રાઝીલ (75 ટકા)ની તુલનાએ ઘણું ઓછું છે.

- ભારતમાં કૃષિ ધિરાણના પ્રાદેશિક વિતરણમાં અસમાનતા

- પર્વતીય અને પૂર્વોત્તર રાજ્યોમાં ઓછુ ધિરાણ (કુલ કૃષિ ધિરાણ વિતરણ સંખ્યાથી પણ ઓછું)

- લાખો ગ્રામીણ પરિવારો માટે આવકના બીજા સ્રોત તરીકે પશુધનમાંથી થતી આવક છે

- ખેડૂતોની આવક બમણી કરવાનું લક્ષ્ય પ્રાપ્ત કરવા માટે મહત્વપૂર્ણ ભૂમિકા ભજવે છે.

- છેલ્લા 5 વર્ષ દરમિયાન પશુધન ક્ષેત્રમાં CAGRના 7.9 ટકા દરે વધારો થઇ રહ્યો છે.

- વર્ષ 2017-18માં પુરા થયેલા છેલ્લા છ વર્ષ દરમિયાન ફૂડ પ્રોસેસિંગ ઉદ્યોગ ક્ષેત્રમાં વધારો થયો

- સરેરાશ વાર્ષિક વૃદ્ધિદર (AAGR) લગભગ 5.06 ટકા.

- વર્ષ 2011-12ના ભાવો પર વર્ષ 2017-18માં GVAમાં ઉત્પાદન અને કૃષિ ક્ષેત્રનો હિસ્સો અનુક્રમે 8.83 ટકા અને 10.66 ટકા રહ્યો.

- વસ્તીના નબળા વર્ગોના હિતોને સુરક્ષિત રાખવાની જરૂરિયાતમાં પણ આર્થિક સમીક્ષામાં નીચે દર્શાવેલા ઉપાયોથી ખાદ્ય સુરક્ષાની સ્થિતિમાં સ્થિરતા લાવવા પર ભાર મૂકવામાં આવ્યો છે.

- વધતી ખાદ્ય સબસિડી બિલની સમસ્યા ઉકેલવી.

- NFSA અંતર્ગત દરો તેમજ કવરેજમાં સુધારો કરવો.

ઉદ્યોગ અને ઇન્ફાસ્ટ્રક્ચર

- વર્ષ 2018-19 (એપ્રિલ - નવેમ્બર)માં 5.0 ટકાની તુલનાએ વર્ષ 2019-20 (એપ્રિલ - નવેમ્બર) દરમિયાન ઔદ્યોગિક ઉત્પાદન સૂચકાંક (IIP) અનુસાર ઔદ્યોગિક ક્ષેત્રમાં 0.6 ટકાની વૃદ્ધિ નોંધાઇ છે.

- વર્ષ 2018-19 (એપ્રિલ - નવેમ્બર)ના (-)1.3 ટકાની તુલનાએ વર્ષ 2019-20 (એપ્રિલ - નવેમ્બર) દરમિયાન ખાતર ક્ષેત્રમાં 4 ટકાનો વધારો નોંધાયો છે.

- સ્ટીલ ક્ષેત્રમાં વર્ષ 2019-20 (એપ્રિલ - નવેમ્બર) દરમિયાન 5.2 ટકાની વૃદ્ધિ નોંધાઇ હતી જ્યારે વર્ષ 2018-19 (એપ્રિલ - નવેમ્બર) દરમિયાન 3.6 ટકાની વૃદ્ધિ થઇ હતી.

- 30 સપ્ટેમ્બર, 2019ના રોજ ભારતમાં કુલ ટેલિફોન જોડાણોનો આંકડો 119.43 કરોડ સુધી પહોંચ્યો.

- વીજળીના ઉત્પાદન માટે સ્થાપિત ક્ષમતામાં વધારો થઇ 31 ઓક્ટોબર 2019ના રોજ 3,64,960 મેગાવોટ સુધી થઇ જે 31 માર્ચ, 2019ના રોજ 3,56,100 મેગાવોટની ક્ષમતા હતી.

- રાષ્ટ્રીય ઇન્ફ્રાસ્ટ્રક્ચર પાઇપાલાઇન સંદર્ભે ટાસ્ક ફોર્સ દ્વારા 31.12.2019ના રોજ બહાર પાડવામાં આવેલા અહેવાલમાં ભારતમાં નાણાકીય વર્ષ 2020થી 2025 દરમિયાન 102 લાખ કરોડ રૂપિયાના કુલ ઇન્ફ્રાસ્ટ્રક્ચર રોકાણનું અનુમાન કરવામાં આવ્યું છે.

સેવા ક્ષેત્ર

- ભારતના અર્થતંત્રમાં સેવા ક્ષેત્રનું મહત્વ સતત વધી રહ્યું છે

  ○ કુલ અર્થતંત્ર અને GVA વૃદ્ધિમાં આનો હિસ્સો 55 ટકા છે.
  ○ ભારતમાં કુલ FDIનો બે તૃત્યાંશ હિસ્સો છે.
  ○ કુલ નિકાસનો લગભગ 38 ટકા હિસ્સો છે.
  ○ 33 રાજ્યો અને કેન્દ્ર શાસિત પ્રદેશોમાંથી 15 રાજ્યોમાં GVAમાં સેવા ક્ષેત્રનું યોગદાન 50 ટકાથી વધારે છે.

- વિવિધ ઉચ્ચ-આવર્તન સૂચકાંકો જેમ કે એર પેસેન્જર ટ્રાફિક બંદર અને શિપિંગ નૂર ટ્રાફિક બેંક ક્રેડિટ વગેરે જેવા ક્ષેત્રીય ડેટા દ્વારા સૂચવ્યા અનુસાર 2019-20માં સેવા ક્ષેત્રની કુલ મૂલ્ય વર્ધિત વૃદ્ધિ મધ્યમ રહી.

- સારું પાસું જોઇએ તો વર્ષ 2019-20ની શરૂઆતમાં સેવા ક્ષેત્રમાં FDIમાં સારી રિકવરી જોવા મળી.

[7] સંશોધન અભ્યાસના તારણનો

૧. ૧૯૭૨-૭૩ બાદ ખેતીક્ષેત્રે રોજગારીનું પ્રમાણ ઘટતું જોવા મળે છે

૨. ઉધોગક્ષેત્રે રોજગારીનું પ્રમાણ ૧૧ થી ૧૨ ટકા સરેરાશ જોવા મળે છે

૩. જ્યારે ઉધોગક્ષેત્રે વર્ષ ૨૦૦૭-૦૮ માં ૧૭ થી ૧૮ ટકા જોવા મળ્યું હતું જે સૌથી વધુ છે

૪. સેવાક્ષેત્રે ૧૯૭૨-૭૩ બાદ રોજગારીમાં વધારો જોવા મળ્યો છે

૫. ૧૯૭૨ માં સેવાક્ષેત્રે રોજગારી દર ૧૪.૮ હતો જે વધીને ૨૦૧૫-૧૬ માં ૪૩.૮૯ ટકા થયો છે

૬. ઉધોગક્ષેત્રેનો સરેરાશ રોજગારી ૧૨ થી ૧૫ ટકા જોવા મળ્યો છે

૭. સેવાક્ષેત્રે રોજગારી દર સૌથી વધુ ૬૭ ટકા દિલ્લીમાં જોવા મળ્યો છે

૮. ગુજરાતમાં ખેતીક્ષેત્રે રોજગારી 52.2 ટકા જેટલો જોવા મળે છે

૯.ઉધોગમાં રોજગારી નો દર ગુજરાતમાં ૨૧ ટકા જોવા મળ્યો છે

૧૦. સેવાક્ષેત્રે રોજગારીનો દર ૨૬.૮ ટકા જેટલો જોવા મળે છે

૧૧. કેરળમાં સૌથી વધુ ૪૦ ટકા સેવા ક્ષેત્રે રોજગારી મળે છે

આમ પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન પેપર દ્વારા વર્તમાન સમય ક્યાં ક્ષેત્રે માથી કેટલી રોજગારી મળ્ળે છે જાણી શકાય છે.ક્યાં ક્ષેત્રે રોજગારી વધારવાની જરૂર છે તે પણ જોઈ શકાય છે

S p e c i a l I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l O n l i n e C o n f e r e n c e
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સારાંશ :

વૈશ્વિક પર્યાવરણીય ચિંતાઓ અને ઉર્જા માટે વધતી માંગ ,નવીનીકરણીય ઉર્જા તકની કોમાં સતત પ્રગતિ સાથે નવીનીકરણીય ઉર્જા સંશોધનોના માટેની તકો ખોલી રહ્યા છે. અત્યાર સુધી તમામ નવીનીકરણ ઉર્જા સંશોધનમાં સૌર ઉર્જા સૌથી વિપુલ અવિશ્વાસ - નીય અને સ્વચ્છ ઉર્જા પ્રદાન કરવાના ઉદ્દેશ સાથે સરકાર દ્વારા ઘણા બધા પ્રયાસો કરવામાં આવ્યા છે. ગુજરાત રાજ્ય ભારતમાં સૌર ઉત્પાદન ક્ષમતા વિકશિત કરનાર પ્રથમ રાજ્ય છે. .ટ્રૂકમાં ગુજરાત એ સૌર ઉર્જાનો સૌથી વધુ ઉપયોગ કરતું રાજ્ય છે.

* ચાવીરૂપ શબ્દો :

ઉર્જા, સૌરછત ઉર્જા, સબસિડી,યોજના

* પ્રસ્તાવના:

ઉર્જા એટલે શક્તિ , દરેક વ્યક્તિ કે વસ્તુ પાસેથી કામ લેવા માટે શક્તિની જરૂર પડે છે.અને આ શક્તિ જેમાંથી મેળવવામાં આવે છે તે ઉર્જાનો સ્રોત છે. ઉર્જા સ્રોતથી માનવશક્તિ પર ઘણી ગંભીર અસર પડે છે. નવી નવી ટેક્નોલોજી દ્વારા ઉર્જાના સ્રોતને ટકાવી રાખવા કે ખલાસ થતો અટકાવવા પ્રયત્ન કરાઇ રહ્યા છે તેથી જ બિન પરંપરાગત સંશોધનો જેવા કે સૌર શક્તિ , જળશક્તિ, વાયુ શક્તિ,ને વૈકલ્પિક કરવાનો સમય આવી ગયો છે. વધુ કાર્યક્ષમ ધંધો વિકસાવી ઉર્જા ઉત્પાદનમાં નવીનતા લાવવાના પ્રયત્નો ચાલુ રહ્યા છે. પૃથ્વી પર દરેક પ્રકારના સજીવોની હૈયાતી માત્ર "સૌર ઉર્જા " ને જ આભારી છે. સૌર ઉર્જાનો સીધી રીતે ઉપયોગ ધીમે ધીમે એ સાધ્ય બની રહ્યો છે. સૌર ઉર્જા વિપુલ ,અખૂટ,અને પ્રદૂષણ રહિત ઉર્જા હોવાથી તેનો વ્યાવહારિક ઉપયોગ જ્યારે સંપૂર્ણ રીતે શક્ય બનશે તે ખૂબ જ ઉપયોગી નીવડશે , તેમાં શંકાને સ્થાન નથી. આજે ડેન્માર્ક અને જર્મની ૯૮% સોલર ઉર્જાનો ઉપયોગ કરે છે.ત્યારે ભારત પણ તે બાબતમાં પાછળ નથી ભારતમાં ગુજરાત રાજ્યના પાટણ જિલ્લાના ચારણકા ગામે એશિયાનો સૌથી સોલર પ્લાંટની સ્થાપના કરવામાં આવી છે. ભારતમાં સોલર પ્રોજેક્ટને આગળ

વધારવા માટે વૈશ્વિક બેન્કે ૧ અબજ ડોલરની લોન આપવાની જાહેરાત કરી છેગુજરાત એ સૌર છત ઉર્જા સ્થાપિત કરવાના ક્ષેત્રમાં જુલાઇ 2019 સુધીમાં સૌથી વધુ ક્ષમતા સાથે પ્રથમ સ્થાને રહ્યું છે. 2015માં સૌર છતઉર્જા પ્રોજેકટ ગુજરાત એનર્જી ડેવલોપમેન્ટ એજન્સી દ્વારા શરૂ કરવામાં આવી હતી. 2016-17 ના ચાલુ નાણાકીય વર્ષમાં જીઇ.ડી.એ.(GEDA) એ સમગ્ર ગુજરાતમાં આવા છત સોલર ફોટોવોલ્ટેઈક (એસ.પી.વી)એકમોને સ્થાપિત કરીને 50 મેગાવોટ વીજળી ઉત્પન્ન કરવાનો લક્ષ્યાંક નક્કી કર્યો છે

* સૌરછત ઉર્જાનો અર્થ:

સૂર્ય પ્રકાશ કે સૂર્ય ગરમીનો ઉપયોગ કરીને સૌર પેનલ દ્વારા વીજળી ઉત્પન્ન કરવા માટે છત/અગાસી પર લગાડેલ સૌરછત પીવી કે છત ફોટોવોલ્ટેઈક પવારને સૌરછત ઉર્જા કહેવામા આવે છે.

* ગુજરાતમાં સૌરછત ઉર્જા:

ગુજરાત એ ભારતનું સૌથી વધુ સૌર-વિકશીત કરનાર રાજ્યોમાનું એક છે. જાન્યુઆરી 2019 ના અંત સુધીમાં તેની કુલ ફોટોવોલ્ટેઈક ક્ષમતા 1637 મેગાવોટ સુધી પોહચી ગઈ હતી. ગુજરાતની ખાલી સોલાર પાવારની સંભવિત પ્રાપ્યતા ના લીધે ગુજરાત ભારતમાં સૌર ઉર્જા ઉત્પાદનમાં અગ્રેસર રહ્યું છે. જમીન કનેક્ટિવિટી   , ટ્રાન્સમિશન,અને વિતરણ ઇન્ફ્રાસ્ટ્રક્ચર અને ઉપયોગીતાઓ ,લો એમીશન ડેવલોપમેન્ટ સ્ટ્રેટજીસ ગ્લોબલ પાટર્નરશીપ (LEDSGP) ના અહેવાલમાં જણાવાયું છે કે આ ગુણો રાજકીય ઈચ્છાશક્તિ અને રોકાણ દ્વારા પૂરક છે. 2009 ની સોલાર પાવર ઓફ ગુજરાત નીતિ માળખા   , ધિરાણ પદ્ધતિ અને પ્રોત્સાહનોએ ફાળો આપ્યો છે. રાજ્યમાં લીલું રોકાણ વાતાવરણ અને ગ્રિડથી જોડાયેલ સોલાર પાવર માટે લક્ષ્યાંક છે.ભારત સરકારે 2022 માટે 20 GW ક્ષમતાના પ્રારંભિક લક્ષ્યાંક રાખ્યો હતો , જે સમયપ્રત્રકના ચાર વર્ષ માજ પ્રાપ્ત થયો હતો. 2015માં લક્ષ્ય 2022 સુધીમાં 100 ગિગાવોટ સોલાર ક્ષમતા (છત સૌર થી 40 GW સહિત) વધારવામાં આવ્યો હતો , જેમાં યુએસ $ 100 અબજ ડોલરના રોકાણનું

લક્ષ્યાંક હતું. ભારત સરકારે સૌર છત ઉર્જાના પ્રમોટરો માટે સોલાર પાર્કની સ્થાપના કરી છે.

ગુજરાતમાં એશિયાના સૌથી મોટો સૌર ઉદ્યાન જે પાટણ જીલ્લામાં ચારણકા ગામ નજીક આવેલું છે. ચારણકા સોલર પાર્ક વિશ્વનું ત્રીજું મોટું ફોટોવોલ્ટેઈક પાવર સ્ટેશન છે. આ પાર્કની કુલ ક્ષમતા 790 મેગાવોટ છે. અને આગળના પ્રોજેકટ નિર્માણાધીન અને આયોજન હેઠળ છે.ગાંધીનગરને સોલાર- પાવર સિટી બનાવવા માટે રાજ્ય સરકારે છત સૌર પાવર જનરેશન યોજના 2015 માં શરૂ કરી હતી. યોજના અંતર્ગત ગુજરાત રાજ્ય આશરે 50 સરકારી ઇમારતો અને 500 ખાનગી મકાનો પર સૌર પેનલ લગાવીને 5 MW સૌર પાવર ઉત્પન્ન કરવાની યોજના બનાવી હતી. ત્યારબાદ સૌર ઉર્જાનો વધુ ઉપયોગ માટે કેનાલો પર સોલાર પેનલો લગાવીને સોલાર પાવર ઉત્પાદન કરવાની પણ યોજના ઘડવામાં આવી છે.

સૌરઉર્જા માટે સરકારની નીતિ:

(1) સોલાર પાવર પોલિસી-2009

(2) ગુજરાત સોલાર પાવર પોલિસી-2015

(3) GERC ઓર્ડર નંબર .3 -2015

(4) રહેણાક છત સૌર પ્લાન્ટ્સ માટે સબસિડી

Rooftop-Solar Project- 2018-19

સોલાર રૂફટોપ યોજના હેઠળ, 1 કિલોવોટ કે તેથી વધુ કે તેથી વધુ કોઈપણ ક્ષમતાની સોલાર રૂફટોપ સિસ્ટમ પોતાના રહેણાક ઉપર ગોઠવી શકાશે. રાજ્ય સરકાર તથા ભારત દ્વારા સોલાર રૂફટોપ યોજના હેઠળ મળવાપાત્ર સહાય નીચે મુજબ છે.

સૌરછત ક્ષમતા(kw)	નિયત કુલ કીમત .રૂ.	રાજ્ય સરકારની સહાય.રૂ.	કેન્દ્ર સરકારની 30% લેખે સહાય	લાભાર્થીઓને ચૂકવવી પડતી રકમ
1KW	48,300	10,000	14,490	23,810

S p e c i a l   I s s u e -   I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
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2 KW	96,600	20,000	28,980	47,620
3 KW	1,44,900	20,000	43,400	81,430
4 KW	1,93,200	20,000	54,960	1,15,240
5 KW	2,41,500	20,000	72,450	1,49,050
6 KW	2,89,800	20,000	86,940	1,82,860
7 KW	3,36,000	20,000	1,00,800	2,15,200
8 KW	3,84,000	20,000	1,15,200	2,48,800
9 KW	4,32,000	20,000	1,29,600	2,,82,400
10 KW	4,80,000	20,000	1,44,000	3,16,000

* Rooftop-Solar Project-2019-20

જ્રુલાઇ, ૨૦૧૯ના રોજ ગુજરાત રાજ્ય સરકારે તેના બજેટમાં સોલાર રૂફટોપ માટે નવી યોજના શરૂ કરવાની જાહેરાત કરી. આ યોજનાનો સીધો લાભ ૨ લાખથી વધુ પરિવારોને મળશે જે નાણાકીય વર્ષ ૨૦૧૯-૨૦ માં સૌર અપનાવશે. આ યોજનાઓ લાભાર્થીઓને ૩ કિલોવોટ સુધી ની સિસ્ટમમાટે ૪૦% અને ૩ કિલોવોટ થી કિલોવોટસુધીની સિસ્ટમમાટે ૨૦%સબસિડીમળશે. આ સૌરછત ઉર્જા પોલિસીના અમલ માટે રાજ્ય સરકારે ૧૦૦૦ કરોડની જોગવાઈ કરી છે.આ યોજના ફક્ત રહેણાક ગ્રાહકો માટે ઉપલબ્ધ રહેશે.

કિલોવોટ	કુલ કિમંત	40%સબસિડી	20%સબસિડી	કુલ સબસિડી	ભારવપત્ર રકમ	જરૂરી જગ્યા સ્ક્વેર ફૂટ
1	46,827	18,731	-	18,731	28,096	110
2	93,154	37,262	-	37,262	55,892	220
3	1,39,011	55,604	-	55,604	83,407	330
4	1,82,952	54,886	9,148	64,033	1,18,919	440
5	2,25,150	52,807	18,012	72,048	1,53,102	550
6	2,64,036	51,606	26,404	79,010	1,84,825	660
7	3,01,035	51,606	34,404	86,010	2,15,025	770

8	3,44,040	51,606	43,005	94,611	2,49,૪૨૯	880
9	3,87,045	51,606	51,606	1,03,212	2,,83,833	990
10	4,30,050	51,606	60,207	1,11,813	3,18,239	1100

હેતુઓ

1) ગુજરાત રાજયમાં સૌરછત ઉર્જા અંગે માહિતી મેળવવી.

2) ગુજરાત રાજયમાં સૌરછત ઉર્જા અંગે સરકાર નીતિ જાણવી.

સંદર્ભ સાહિત્ય :

(1) MIKESULLIVAN (૨૦૧૬)

Mike Sullivan દ્વારા લેખિત પુસ્તક "SOLAR ROOFTOP DIY " માં તેઓ જણા-વે છે કે પર્યાવરણનું રક્ષણ કરવું એ આધુનિક સમયનો એક મહત્વનો મુદ્દો બની રહ્યો છે. આથી જ આપણે એવા પ્રયત્નો હાથ ધરવા જોઈએ જે પર્યાવરણનું રક્ષણ કરે. આ પુસ્તક પર્યાવરણની કાળજી કઈ રીતે રાખવી તેમ જ વિશ્વભરના મકાન માલિકોને પોતાની જાતે જ પોતે સૌર છત ઉર્જા દ્વારા પોતાનું માસિક બિલ કઈ રીતે ઓછું કરી શકે તેનું ઈન્સ્ટોલેસન જાતે કેવી રીતે કરી શકે તે અંગેનું માર્ગ દર્શન પૂરું પડે છે.

(2) MehbubAlam (2017)

MehbubAlamદ્વારા લેખિત સંશોધન પેપર " Techno Economic Analysis Of Rooftop Solar System Along With Potentioal and Future Prospect in India." સંશોધન પેપરમાં જણાવ્યા પ્રમાણે ભારત લાંબાગાળા ઉર્જા ગરીબીનો સાક્ષી છે. અને તેની વસ્તીના પાંચમા ભાગની એક્સેસ છે. ત્યારબાદ આ પેપર માં મુખ્યત્વે ભારતની પ્રતિ માથાદીઠ વીજળી વપરાશ વિશ્વમાં સૌથી નીચો છે તો એવું સ માટે છે એના જવાબદાર અનેક પરિબળો ની ચર્ચા આ પેપરમાં કર - વામાં આવી છે. માથાદીઠ વપરાશ કોષ્ટક દ્વારા બતાવવામાં આવ્યા છે.

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* સંશોધન પધ્ધતિ

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન પેપર માં વર્ણાત્મક પધ્ધતિનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.

*નમૂના પસંદગી

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન પેપરમાં નમૂના તરીકે ગુજરાત રાજ્યની પસંદગી કરવામાં આવી છે.

*માહિતીનું એકત્રીકરણ

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન પેપરમાં ગુજરાત રાજયમાં પ્રકાશિત થયેલા જુદા જુદા અહેવાલો   ,
પુસ્તકો, વેબસાઇટ,સર્વે વગેરેનો ઉપયોગ કરી ગૌણ માહિતીનું એકત્રીકરણ કરીને ગૌણ
માહિતીના આધારે સશોધનં પેપર તૈયાર કરવામાં આવ્યું છે.

*માહિતીનું પૃથકરણ

આ અભ્યાસમાં ગૌણ માહિતીનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે

*Solar capacity– 2014-15 (MW)

રાજ્યના નામ	સ્થાપિત ક્ષમતા (MW)
ગુજરાત	81
રાજસ્થાન	228.85
મધ્યપ્રદેશ	205
મહારાષ્ટ્ર	80
આંધ્રપ્રદેશ	126.77
તામિલનાડું	61.25
કર્નાટક	46.22
ઓરિસા	2.26
ઉતરપ્રદેશ	42.16
પંજાબ	168.75
ત્રિપુરા	5
છત્તીસગઢ	0.5

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સ્થાપિત ક્ષમતા (MW)
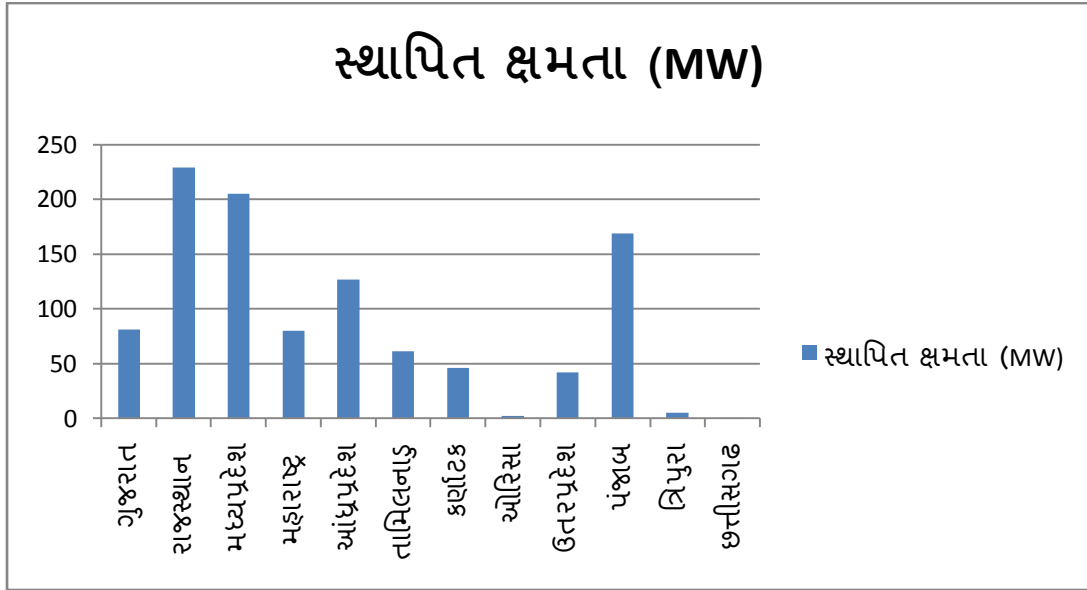
Source: Gujarat Energy Development energy

Solar PV Capacity by State 2019-20

રાજ્યના નામ	સ્થાપિત ક્ષમતા (mw)
ગુજરાત	916.4
રાજસ્થાન	730.1
મધ્યપ્રદેશ	347.2
મહારાષ્ટ્ર	249.3
આંધ્રપ્રદેશ	131.8
તામિલનાડું	98.4
કર્ણાટક	31.0
ઓરિસા	30.5
ઉતરપ્રદેશ	21.1
પંજાબ	16.8
ઝારખંડ	16.0
હરિયાણા	10.3
અન્ય	33.1

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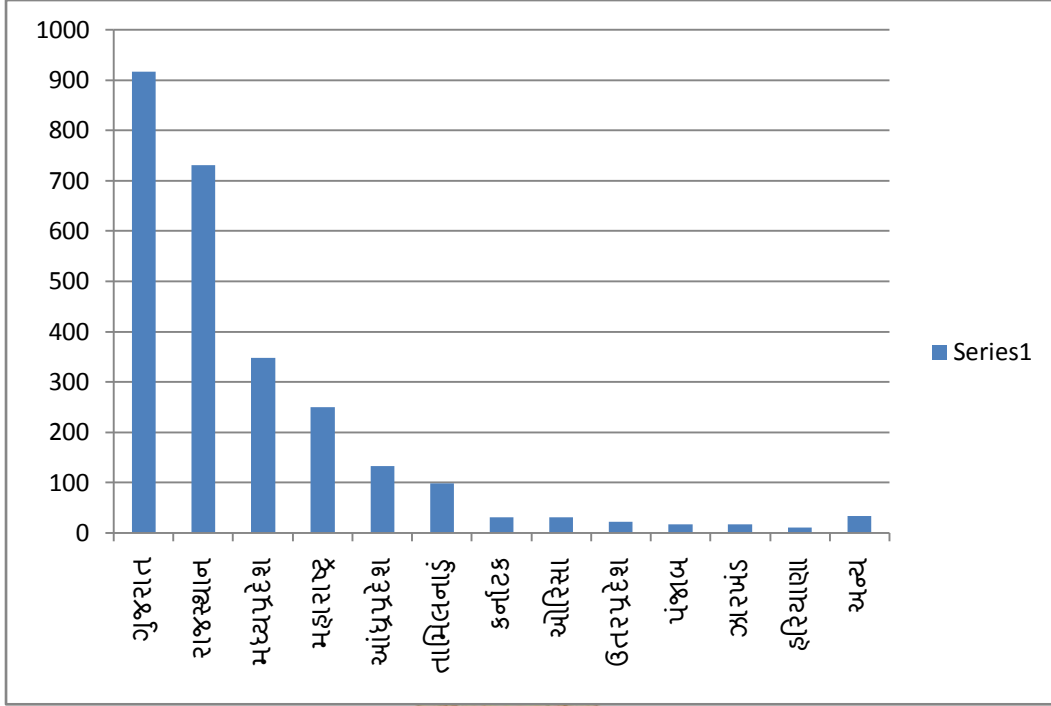
Source: Renewable Energy World

* તારણો: ગુજરાત રાજયમાં સૌર ઉર્જા ઉત્પાદન અને સૌરછત ઉર્જાની સ્થાપિત ક્ષમતામાં સતત વધારો થયેલો જોવા મળે છે

* સંદર્ભસૂચિ

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2) MehbubAlam, (2017), " Techno Economics Analysis Of Rooftop Solar System Along With Potentioal And Future Prospects In India" : International Journal Of Advanced Research In Computer Science And Software Engineering ,Volume-7,Issn-2277-128

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રોકડીયા પાકો ના ઉત્પાદનમાં થયેલા પરિવર્તનો : ગુજરાત રાજ્ય ના સંદર્ભમાં

વાઘેલા મિત એમ

અર્થશાસ્ત્ર ભવન

સૌરાષ્ટ્ર યુનિવર્સિટી, રાજકોટ.

સારાંશ

ગુજરાતના અર્થતંત્રમાં કૃષિક્ષેત્ર મહત્વનું સ્થાન ધરાવે છે. ગુજરાતની ગૃહ પેદાશમાં જો કે કૃષિક્ષેત્ર નો ફાળો લગભગ ૧૫% જેટલો જ છે. પરંતુ રોજગારી ક્ષેત્રે તેનો ફાળો લગભગ ૫૨% જેટલો અંદાજાય છે. ખેતીને લગતા વિજ્ઞાનના વિકાસ સાથે આ વર્તમાન સમયમાં વૈજ્ઞાનિક ખેત પદ્ધતિ વિકાસ પામી રહી છે. અને ખેતવિકાસ માટે ખેતીવાડીની સુધારણાના સમયગાળા દરમિયાન ગુજરાતમાં ખેતીના વિવિધ પાકોના વાવેતર વિસ્તાર, ઉત્પાદન, અને ઉત્પાદકતામાં નોંધપાત્ર વિકાસલક્ષી પરિવર્તનો થયા છે. ખેડુતો અનાજના બદલે રોકડીયા પાકોના ઉત્પાદન તરફ વળ્યા છે. પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન પત્ર માં ગુજરાત રાજયના રોકડીયા પાકોના ઉત્પાદનમાં થયેલા પરિવર્તનોનો અભ્યાસ કરવાનો એક પ્રયાસ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે જેમાં મુખ્યત્વે કપાસ, મગફળી અને તમાકુના પાકનો સમાવેશ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.

ચાવીરૂપ શબ્દો

રોકડિયા પાકો, ઉત્પાદન, ઉત્પાદનના અંદાજો

પ્રસ્તાવના

રોકડિયા પાકો

માં ગુજરાતમાં મુખ્યત્વે કપાસ, મગફળી અને તમાકુના પાકનું ઉત્પાદન વિશેષ પ્રમાણમાં થાય છે. મગફળી અને કપાસના ઉત્પાદનમાં ગુજરાત સમગ્ર દેશમાં મોખરે છે. જયારે તમાકુના ઉત્પાદનમાં ગુજરાત આંધ્રપ્રદેશ પછી બીજો ક્રમ ધરાવે છે. રોકડિયા પાકોના ઉત્પાદનમાં વધારાને લીધે ગુજરાત રાજયના ખેડુતોની આર્થિક સ્થિતિમાં સુધારો થવા પામ્યો છે. તમાકુના સેવનની વિરુધ્દ સરકારે ઝુંબેશ સાધી હોવાથી તમાકુનો વાવેતર વિસ્તાર ક્રમશઃ ઘટતો જોવા મળે છે. તેના બદલે વૈકલ્પિક પાકોના વાવેતરમાં વધારો થવા પામ્યો છે.

રોકડિયા પાકોના ઉત્પાદનમાં ગુજરાત ઉત્તરોત્તર અગ્રિમસ્થાન મેળવી રહ્યું છે એ નોંધપાત્ર ઘટના છે. જેમ-જેમ સિંચાઇની સગવડ વધતી જાય છે તેમ-તેમ આ વલણ વધુ સુલભ બનતું જાય છે. લગભગ ૧૦ પ્રકારના રોકડીયા પાકોના ઉત્પાદનમાં ગુજરાત ભારતમાં પ્રથમ ક્રમે આવે છે. ગુજરાતનો હિસ્સો દેશના કુલ ઉત્પાદનમાં ઇસબગુલ માં ૩૩%, એરંડામાં ૮૧%, મગફળીમાં ૩૧%, તમાકુમાં ૩૭% જેટલો છે. એરંડામાં તો સમગ્ર વિશ્વના કુલ ઉત્પાદનમાં ગુજરાતનો હિસ્સો ૬૧% જેટલો છે એટલું જ નહિ પણ ગુજરાત તેના કુલ ઉત્પાદનના ૮૫% જેટલી નિકાસો કરે છે.

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<u>અર્થ</u>

"રોકડીયા પાકો એટલે એવા પાકો કે જેના વેચાણ દ્વારા આવકની પ્રાપ્તિ થતી હોય અને જેનો ઉપયોગ ઉધ્યો ગોમાં કાચામાલ તરીકે કરવામાં આવતો હોય." મગફળી એ ગુજરાતનો મુખ્ય રોકડીયો પાક છે, આ ઉપરાંત કપાસ અને તમાકુનો પણ સમાવેશ થાય છે. કપાસનો વિવિધ કાપડ ઉધ્યોગમાં કાચામાલ તરીકે ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવે છે. તમાકુની પેદાશ પણ ઘણા કેમિકલ ઉધ્યોગોનો આધાર છે. આમ ગુજરાતમાં રોકડીયા પાકોની તરફેણમાં ઉત્પાદન ની તરાહ બદલાઈ રહી છે.

<u>સંદર્ભ સાહિત્યની સમીક્ષા</u>

૧ પ્રો. એસ. કનવર દ્વારા પોતાના સંશોધનમાં ૧૯૬૭–૬૮ થી ૧૯૯૯–

૨૦૦૦ ના પાકોના ઉત્પાદન સાધનો દ્વારા તેના ઉત્પાદનમાં થયેલા ફેરફારોનો અભ્યાસ કરવામાં આવેલો છે. તેમના મતે આર્થિક વિકાસની શરૂઆતની વ્યૂહરચનાઓમા વિકાસના સ્ત્રોત તરીકે કૃષિની અવગણના કરવામાં આવી હ તી. ૧૯૬૦ ના દાયકાના મધ્ય ભાગથી સરકાર દ્વારા સરકારી એજન્સીઓને પાકનું ઉત્પાદન અને ઉત્પાદકતા વધાર વા માટે વાર્ષિક અબજો રૂપિયાનો ખર્ચ કરવાની પ્રક્રિયા પૂરી પાડે છે.

૨ એન.માથુર અને એસ.પી.કશ્યપ (૨૦૦૦) દ્વારા પોતાના સંશોધનમાં ગુજરાતના અર્થકારણમા કૃષિક્ષેત્રે હરિયાળી ક્રાંતિ પૂર્વે અને હરિયાળી ક્રાંતિ પછી ઉત્પાદન અને ઉત્પાદકતાના ક્ષેત્રે જે પરિણામો જોવા મળ્યા છે તેનું આંકડાકીય વિશ્લેષણ કરીને આ બન્ને તજજ્ઞોએ કૃષિ અને તેમાં જોવા મળેલ ફેરફારો અને કૃષિક્ષેત્રે વિકાસની તરેહ, માળખાકીય મૂડીરોકાણની વિશેષતા અને મર્યાદાઓની છણાવટ કરી છે.

૩ બી.પટેલ અને ડો.એન.બસેર (૨૦૧૫) દ્વારા પોતાના સંશોધનમાં ગુજરાતમાં કૃષિ વિકાસ અને ઉત્પાદનના પ્રવા હોની કામગીરીની તપાસ કરે છે. આ સંશોધન પત્રમાં છેલ્લા ત્રણ દાયકા દરમિયાન ગુજરાતમાં કૃષિ વિકાસદર અને વિવિધ પાકોના

ઉત્પાદનમાં ગુજરાત કૃષિની કામગીરીને પણ પ્રકાશિત કરે છે. પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનપત્ર મુખ્યત્વે મધ્યકાલીન, પ્રમાણીત વિચલન, સહસંબંધ જેવા આંકડાકીય સાધનોની મદદથી ગૌણ સ્ત્રોત પર કેન્દ્રિત છે.

૪ ડો.એલ.આઇ.શેખ (૨૦૧૯) દ્વારા પોતાના સંશોધનમાં ગુજરાતમાં અનાજ અને રોકડીયા પાકોના ઉત્પાદન અને ઉત્પાદકતામાં થયેલા પરિવર્તનોનો આંકડાકીય રીતે અભ્યાસ કરેલ છે. તેમણે પોતાના સંશોધનમાં મુખ્યત્વે મગફ ળી, કપાસ અને તમાકુના ઉત્પાદનના ૧૯૬૦–૬૧ થી ૨૦૧૫–૧૬ સુધીના આંકડાઓનો અભ્યાસ કરેલો છે

<u>સંશોધનના હેતુઓ</u>

૧ રોકડીયા પાકોના ઉત્પાદનમાં થયેલા પરિવર્તનોનો આંકડાકીય રીતે અભ્યાસ કરવો.

૨ ૨૦૧૧–૧૨ થી ૨૦૧૯–૨૦ ના વર્ષોના ઉત્પાદનના આંકડાઓનો તુલનાત્મક અભ્યાસ કરવો.

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સંશોધન પદ્ધતિ

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન વર્ણનાત્મક સંશોધન પદ્ધતિ પર આધારિત છે. રોકડિયા પાકોના ઉત્પાદનમાં થયેલા પરિવર્તનોની માહિતી પ્રાપ્ત કરવા માટે દ્વિતીય કક્ષાના માહિતી સ્ત્રોતનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. જેમાં કૃષિ સંબંધિત પુસ્તકો, સંશોધન પત્રો, સામયિકો અને વેબસાઈટોનો ઉપયોગ કરેલ છે. પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં ૨૦૧૧–૧૨ થી ૨૦૧૯–૨૦ ના વર્ષોના

દરમિયાન ગુજરાતમાં રોકડિયા પાકોના ઉત્પાદનમાં થયેલા પરિવર્તનોનો અભ્યાસ હાથ ધર્યો છે.

માહિતીનું પૃથ્થકરણ અને અર્થઘટન

કોષ્ટક નં ૧

મગફળીનું ઉત્પાદન દર્શાવતું કોષ્ટક

વર્ષ	મગફળીનું ઉત્પાદન લાખ ટનમાં	ટકાવારી	ફેરફાર
૨૦૧૧-૧૨	૨૭૧૭	૧૦૦%	૦૦
૨૦૧૨-૧૩	૭૫૮	૨૭.૮૯%	૫૨(-)
૨૦૧૩-૧૪	૫૪૪૬	૨૦૦.૪૪%	૧૦૦.૪૪(+)
૨૦૧૪-૧૫	૩૦૧૮	૧૧૧.૦૭%	૧૧.૦૭(+)
૨૦૧૫-૧૬	૨૮૯૨	૧૦૬.૪૪%	૬.૪૪(+)
૨૦૧૬-૧૭	૩૭૩૬	૧૩૭.૫૦%	૩૭.૫૦(+)
૨૦૧૭-૧૮	૪૦૬૬	૧૪૯.૬૫%	૪૯.૬૫(+)
૨૦૧૮-૧૯	૨૨૦૩	૮૧.૦૮%	૧૯(-)
૨૦૧૯-૨૦	૪૫૮૭	૧૬૨.૮૨%	૬૨.૮૨(+)

Source: – Directorate of Economics and Statistic ખેતી નિયામકશ્રીની કચેરી, ગુજરાત રાજ્ય

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અર્થઘટન

કોષ્ટક નં ૧ મગફળીના ઉત્પાદનમાં થયેલા પરિવર્તનો દર્શાવિ છે. પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં ૨૦૧૧–૧૨ થી ૨૦૧૯–૨૦ ના વર્ષના આંકડાઓનો તુલનાત્મક અભ્યાસ આવ્યો છે. સંશોધન અભ્યાસ માટે ૨૦૧૧–૧૨ ના વર્ષના ઉત્પાદનને આધારરૂપ રાખી અન્ય વર્ષોના ઉત્પાદનની સાથે તુલના કરવામાં આવી છે. કોષ્ટક પરથી જોઈ શકાય છે કે ૨૦૧૩–૧૪ ના વર્ષમાં સૌથી વધુ મગફળીનું ઉત્પાદન જોવા મળે છે. જે ૨૦૧૧–૧૨ ના વર્ષના ઉત્પાદનથી વધીને ૨૦૦.૪૪% થયું છે ૨૦૧૧–૧૨ ની સરખામણીએ ૧૦૦.૪૪% નો વધારો દર્શાવિ છે. એ જ રીતે ૨૦૧૨–૧૩ ના વર્ષમાં સૌથી ઓછું ઉત્પાદન જોવા મળે છે. જે ૨૦૧૧–૧૨ ના વર્ષના ઉત્પાદનથી ઘટીને ૨૭.૮૯% નો   ઘટાડો દર્શાવિ છે જે ૭૨% નો ઘટાડો દર્શાવિ છે. ઉપરાંત ૨૦૧૯–૨૦ ના વર્ષમાં પણ મગફળીનું ઉત્પાદન વધીને ૧૬૨.૮૨% થયુ છે ૨૦૧૧–૧૨ ની સરખામણીએ ૬૨.૮૨% નો વધારો દર્શાવિ છે. કોષ્ટક પરથી જાણી શકાય છે કે અમુક વર્ષોને બાદ કરતાં મગફળીના ઉત્પાદનમાં ૨૦૧૧–૧૨ ની સરખામણીએ સતત વધારો જોવા મળે છે.

કોષ્ટક નં ૨

કપાસનું ઉત્પાદન દર્શાવતું કોષ્ટક -લાખ ટનમાં

વર્ષ	કપાસનું ઉત્પાદન	ટકાવારી	ફેરફાર
૨૦૧૧-૧૨	૧૦૩૭૫	૧૦૦%	૦૦
૨૦૧૨-૧૩	૪૯૬૩	૪૭.૮૩%	૫૨.૧૭(-)
૨૦૧૩-૧૪	૧૦૦૮૮	૯૭.૨૩%	૨.૭૭(-)
૨૦૧૪-૧૫	૯૬૨૪	૯૨.૭૬%	૭.૨૪(-)
૨૦૧૫-૧૬	૮૮૦૧	૩૩%	૬૭(-)
૨૦૧૬-૧૭	૮૪૭૧	૮૧.૬૪%	૧૮.૩૬(-)
૨૦૧૭-૧૮	૧૦૧૧૩	૯૭.૪૭%	૨.૫૩(-)
૨૦૧૮-૧૯	૬૨૭૯	૬૦.૫૨%	૩૯.૪૮(-)
૨૦૧૯-૨૦	૮૬૨૬	૮૩.૧૪%	૧૬.૮૬(-)

Source: – Directorate of Economics and Statistics

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અર્થઘટન

કોષ્ટક નં ર માં કપાસના ઉત્પાદનમાં ૨૦૧૧–૧૨ થી ૨૦૧૯–૨૦ ના વર્ષોના

દરમિયાન થયેલા ફેરફારોનો આંકડાકીય અભ્યાસ કરેલો છે. ૨૦૧૧_૧૨ ના ઉત્પાદનને આધારરૂપ ગણી અન્ય વર્ષો

ના ઉત્પાદન સાથે તેની તુલના કરવામાં આવી છે. કોષ્ટક પરથી જોઈ શકાય છે કે ૨૦૧૧–

૧૨ ના વર્ષ પછી કપાસના ઉત્પાદનમાં સતત વધઘટ થતી જોવા મળે છે. ૨૦૧૧–

૧૨ ના ઉત્પાદનની સરખામણીએ અન્ય વર્ષોના ઉત્પાદનમાં ઘટાડો જોવા મળે છે. પરંતુ ૨૦૧૪–૧૫ અને ૨૦૧૭–

૧૮ ના વર્ષના ઉત્પાદનમાં સારો એવો વધારો જોવા મળેલ છે. ૨૦૧૯–૨૦ માં કપાસનું ઉત્પાદન ૨૦૧૧–

૧૨ની સરખામણીએ ૮૩.૧૪% જોવા મળેલ છે જે ૧૬.૮૬% નો ઘટાડો દર્શાવે છે. ઉપરોક્ત કોષ્ટક પરથી કહી શકા

ય કે ગુજરાતમાં કપાસના ઉત્પાદનમાં ઘટાડો થવાનું વલણ જોવા મળેલ છે

કોષ્ટક નં ૩

તમાકુનુ ઉત્પાદન દર્શાવતું કોષ્ટક - લાખ ટનમાં

વર્ષ	તમાકુનું ઉત્પાદન	ટકાવારી	ફેરફાર
૨૦૧૧-૧૨	૨૭૮	૧૦૦%	૦૦
૨૦૧૨-૧૩	૨૧૨	૭૬.૨૫%	૨૩.૭૫(-)
૨૦૧૩-૧૪	૨૪૦	૮૬.૩૩%	૧૩.૬૭(-)
૨૦૧૪-૧૫	૨૩૬	૮૪.૮૯%	૧૫.૧૧(-)
૨૦૧૫-૧૬	૩૬૪	૧૩૦.૯૩%	૩૦.૯૩(+)
૨૦૧૬-૧૭	૩૧૭	૧૧૪.૦૨%	૧૪.૦૨(+)
૨૦૧૭-૧૮	૫૧૯	૧૮૬.૦૨%	૮૬.૭૦(+)
૨૦૧૮-૧૯	૩૩૧	૧૧૯.૦૬%	૧૯.૦૬(+)
૨૦૧૯-૨૦	૩૪૫	૧૨૫.૦૦%	૨૫(+)

Source: – Directorate of Economics and Statistics

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અર્થઘટન

કોષ્ટક નં 3 માં તમાકુના ઉત્પાદનમાં ૨૦૧૧–૧૨ થી ૨૦૧૯–

૨૦ ના વર્ષો દરમિયાન થયેલા ફેરફારોનો આંકડાકીય અભ્યાસ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. ૨૦૧૧–

૧૨ ના વર્ષના ઉત્પાદનને આધારરૂપ ગણી અન્ય વર્ષોના ઉત્પાદન સાથે તેની તુલના કરવામાં આવી છે. આંકડાઓ નો અભ્યાસ કરતા જણાય છે કે ૨૦૧૧–

૧૨ પછીના શરૂઆતના વર્ષો દરમિયાન તમાકુના ઉત્પાદનમાં ઘટાડો જોવા મળ્યો છે. ૨૦૧૫–

૧૬ ના વર્ષ પછીના સમયગાળામાં ઉત્પાદનમાં સારો એવો વધારો જોવા મળ્યો છે. ૨૦૧૧–

૧૨ ના ઉત્પાદનને ધ્યાને લેતા ૨૦૧૭–

૧૮ નું ઉત્પાદન સૌથી વધુ જોવા મળે છે જે ૧૮૬.૭૦% થવા પામ્યું છે જે ૮૬.૭૦% નો વધારો દર્શાવે છે. અને સૌથી ઓછું ઉત્પાદન ૨૦૧૨–૧૩ ના વર્ષમાં ૭૬.૨૫% થયું હતું જે ૨૩.૭૫% નો ઘટાડો દર્શાવે છે. ૨૦૧૯–

૨૦ ના વર્ષમાં માટે   તમાકુના ઉત્પાદનમાં સારો એવો વધારો જોવા મળ્યો છે જે ૧૨૫.૦૦% થયું છે જે ૨૦૧૧–

૧૨ ના ઉત્પાદનની તુલનાએ ૨૫% નો વધારો દર્શાવે છે. આમ કોષ્ટકના અભ્યાસ પરથી કહી શકાય કે ગુજરાતમાં હાલમાં તમાકુના ઉત્પાદનમાં સારો એવો વધારો થવા પામ્યો છે.

તારણો

- પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન પરથી તારણ કાઢી શકાય કે ૨૦૧૧–૧૨ થી ૨૦૧૯–૨૦ના સમયગાળા દરમિયાન એકાદ– બે વર્ષને બાદ કરતાં મગફળીના ઉત્પાદનમાં સારા એવા પ્રમાણમાં વધારો જોવા મળેલ છે. આ સમયગાળા દરમિ યાન સૌથી વધુ ઉત્પાદન ૨૦૧૩–૧૪ ના વર્ષમાં જોવા મળે છે અને સૌથી ઓછું ઉત્પાદન ૨૦૧૨– ૧૩ ના વર્ષ દરમિયાન જોવા મળેલ છે.

- કપાસના ઉત્પાદનમાં ૨૦૧૧– ૧૨ ના વર્ષ બાદ ઘટાડો જોવા મળેલ છે. પરંતુ આંકડાઓના અભ્યાસ પરથી જાણી શકાય છે કે ૨૦૧૩– ૧૪ અને ૨૦૧૭–૧૮ ના વર્ષો દરમિયાન કપાસનું ઉત્પાદન સારા એવા પ્રમાણમાં વધવા પામ્યું હતું.

- તમાકુના ઉત્પાદનમાં ૨૦૧૧–૧૨ ના વર્ષ પછીના અમુક વર્ષો દરમિયાન તેમાં ઘટાડો જોવા મળેલ, પરંતુ ૨૦૧૫– ૧૬ ના વર્ષ પછીના સમયગાળામાં તમાકુના ઉત્પાદનમાં સારો એવો વધારો જોવા મળ્યો છે. વર્તમાનમાં તેના ઉત્પા દનમાં થોડાઘણા અંશે વધઘટ થતી જોવા મળે છે.

- ઉપરોક્ત સંશોધન પરથી તારણ કાઢી શકાય કે હાલમાં ગુજરાતમાં કૃષિ ક્ષેત્રે રોકડીયા પાકોના ઉત્પાદનમાં સારો એવો વધારો થયો છે. ખેડુતો રોકડીયા પાકોના ઉત્પાદન તરફ વળ્યા છે.

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સંદર્ભ સૂચિ

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અન્ય સંદર્ભ

- Directorate of Economics and Statistics

- ખેતી નિયામકશ્રીની કચેરી, ગુજરાત રાજ્ય

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સારાંશ

જેતપુર એ એક કાપડનું શહેર છે હાલમાં જોઇએ તો જેતપુર સ્ક્રીન પ્રિંટિગ, બ્લોક પ્રિંટિગ માટે દેશનું એક મોટું કેન્દ્ર છે. તે સુતરાઉ સાડી માટે પણ પ્રખ્યાત છે જેતપુરના વિકાસમાં ડાઇંગ ઉધોગના મહત્વનો ફાળો રહ્યો છે કાપડના વેપારમાં જેતપુર પહેલેથી જ મોખરે છે ધોરાજી, ઉપલેટા, કુતિયાણા, પોરબંદર, જુનાગઢ વગેરેના લોકો સાડીની ખરીદી માટે જેતપુર આવતા હતા આજે જેતપુરમાં લગભગ 2000થી વધુ નાના-મોટા સાડી અને ડ્રેસના યુનિટો ચાલી રહ્યા છે અને હજારો લોકોને રોજગારી પૂરી પાડી રહ્યું છે. જેતપુરમાં રંગાયેલી સાડીઓ ડ્રેસ અન્ય કાપડનો રંગ પાકો અને ટકાઉ છે. આજે જેતપુરનો આ સાડીની માંગ માત્ર ભારત પૂરતી જ નહીં પણ વિદેશમાં પણ છે. જેતપુરના કિટાંગો, ખાગ, ચૂટણી પ્રચાર માટેનું કાપડ, ડ્રેસ, ખાસ પ્રકારની બાંધણી અને ધાર્મિક પ્રસંગ માટેનું કાપડ વિદેશમાં જાય છે. વિદેશ વ્યાપારમાં જોઇએ તો આફ્રિકા, કોરિયા, પાકિસ્તાન, બાંગ્લાદેશ, ચીન, યુરોપ અને અરબના દેશોમાં જેતપુરની નિકાસો થાય છે.

ચાવીરૂપ શબ્દ - ડાંઇગ, પ્રિન્ટીંગ, ખાગા, કિટાંગા, બાંધણી, ગરમ ખાતુ, ઠંડુ ખાતુ

પ્રસ્તાવના

ભારતમાં પ્રાચીન કાળથી જ ઉધોગોનો સારો વિકાસ થયો હતો પરંતુ ભારતમાં બ્રિટિશ શાસન દરમ્યાન કેટલીક પ્રતિકૂળતાઓને કારણે મોટાભાગના ઉધોગો મૃતપાય બન્યા હતા. આઝાદી પછી આયોજન કાળથી જ ઉધોગોના વિકાસ ઉપર ભાર મુકવામાં આવ્યો છે. અને આજે ભારતમાં ઉધોગોનો વિકાસ ખુબજ સારા પ્રમાણમા થયેલો જોવા મળે છે ભારતમાં ગુજરાત એ એક મહત્વનુ ઉધોગ મોડેલ છે. દેશના ઔધોગિક ઉત્પાદનમાં ગુજરાતનો ફાળો લગભગ ૧૭.૨૫% જેટલો છે ગુજરાતમાં કાપડ ઉધોગ, રસાયણ ઉધોગ, પેટ્રોકેમિકલ્સ, ડેરી ઉધોગ વગેરે મહત્વના ઉધોગો છે. કાપડ ઉધોગમાં ગુજરાત પહેલેથી જ આગળ પડતું રાજય રહ્યું છે. ગુજરાતમાં અમદાવાદ, જેતપુર, સુરત, કચ્છ, જામનગર, ભાવનગર, રાજકોટ કાપડ ઉધોગ માટે પ્રખ્યાત છે. આમદ્વાદનો કાપડ

ઉધોગ માટે ૧૯મી સદીનો છે. રાજકોટ જીલ્લામાં આવેલ જેતપુર સાડી ઉધ્યોગનુ હબ માનવામાં આવે છે. જેતપુરમાં સુતરાઉ કાપડના વિકાસને ધ્યાન રાખીને તેનુ નામ 'મીની દુબઇ' પાડવામાં આવ્યુ હતુ ગુજરાતના કાપડ ઉધ્યોગના વિકાસમા જેતપુરનો અનન્ય ફાળો છે.

હેતુઓ

(૧)જેતપુરના કાપડ ઉધ્યોગનું ચિત્ર તપાસવુ

(૨)જેતપુરના કાપડ ઉધ્યોગમાં રોજગારીની તકો તપાસવી

(૩)જેતપુરના કાપડ ઉધ્યોગની ઉત્પાદકતા તપાસવી

(૪) જેતપુરના કાપક ઉધ્યોગના શ્રમિકો અને માલિકોના પ્રશ્નો તપાસવ

જેતપુરનો કાપડ ઉધ્યોગ

કનેલ જેન્સે જેતપુરને કાઠીયાવાડના વેપારનું મોટું મથક (કેપિટલ ઓફ કાઠિયાવાડ) કહ્યું હતું. જેતપુર કાપડ ઉધ્યોગમાં પહેલેથી જ મોખરે રહ્યું છે. જેતપુરની ભાદર નદીમાં કુતિયાણા સુધી વહાણો દ્વારા કાપડ અને અન્ય વસ્તુઓનો વેપાર કરવામાં આવતો આજે જેતપુરમાં કાપડ રંગાટ અને કાપડ પ્રિંટિગ અને છાપકામ મુખ્ય ઉધ્યોગ છે જેતપુર આજે નાના-મોટા ૨૦૦૦થી વધુ યુનિટો ડાઇંગ માટે ચાલી રહ્યા છે. જેતપુરમાં સાડીઓ ઉપરાંત કાપડ,ડ્રેસ,બાંધણીની ચુંદડી વખણાય છે પાકો રંગ અને ગુણવતાની દ્રષ્ટિએ જેતપુર માત્ર ગુજરાત કે ભારતમાં જ નહીં પણ વિદેશમાં પણ પ્રખ્યાત થયું છે. જેતપુર દેશનો કરોડોનું હુડિયામણ કમાવી આપે છે સાથે જ જેતપુર રોજગારીનું એક મોટું કેન્દ્ર છે જેતપુર અને તેના પર (બાવન) ગામડાના લગભગ લોકો સીધી કે આડકતરી રીતે જેતપુરમાથી રોજગારી મેળવે છે. ગુજરાત ઉપરાંત બિહાર, મહારાષ્ટ્ર, મધ્યપ્રદેશ, ઉતરપ્રદેશ, રાજસ્થાન વગેરેના લગભગ ૨૫ હજાર જેટલા શ્રમિકો જેતપુરના ડાઇંગ ઉધ્યોગપર નિર્ભર છે. એક અહેવાલ પ્રમાણે ગુજરાતમાં સૌથી વધુ દૈનિક રોજગારી જેતપુર પૂરું પાડે છે.

ઉત્પાદન ક્ષમતા

જેતપુરના ડાંઇગ અને પ્રિન્ટીંગ ઉદ્યોગમા પરંપરાગત સાડીઓ (કપાસમાથી બનેલા કાપડની સાડીઓ),બાંધણીની સાડી તથા ડ્રેસ ,ભાત/ભાતની યુદડીઓ,લુગી, પાઘડી તથા આફ્રિકાના લોકોના વસ્ત્રો ટે જેમા ખાગો અને કીટાંગાનો સમાવેશ થાય છે તેમજ ચુટણી માટેનુ કાપડ વગેરેનુ ઉત્પાદન કરવામા આવે છે. TERI (The Energy And Resources Institute) ૨૦૧૫ના અહેવાલ અનુસાર જેતપુરમા ૧૧૨૦ જેટલા ડાંઇગ અને પ્રિન્ટીંગ એકમો આવેલા છે (હાલમા તેની સંખ્યામાં ૨૫૦૦ થી પણ વધુ છે) જેમના મોટાભાગના એકણો Ministry of MSME ના અંતર્ગત આવે છે ઉત્પાદન ક્ષમતાની જો વાત કરીએ તો,

-સુક્ષ્મ ઉદ્યોગ: Annual production up to 3000 metter per day

-નાનાપાયાનાઉદ્યોગ: Annual production Between 3000-20000 metter per day

-મધ્યણમ કદના ઉદ્યોગ : Annual production Between 20000-100000metter per day

આ ઉદ્યોગોમા વપરાતા કાચામાલની જો વાત કરીએ કાપડ માટે મુખ્ય બે પ્રકારના કોટનનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે ગ્રે કોટન અને સફેદ કોટન જેમાથી ઘરગથ્થુ એટલે કે ગુજરાત માથી સફેદ કોટન ખરીદવામા.આવે છે.આ ઉપરાંત તમિલનાડુ માથી પણ સફેદ કોટન ખરીદવામા આવે છે ઉંચી ગુણવત્તા વાળુ ગ્રે કોટન મહારાષ્ટ્ર તથા તમિલનાડુ માથી ખરીદવામા આવે છે.

જેતપુરના કાપડ ઉદ્યોગમાં રોજગારી

જેતપુર તાલુકામાં ૫૨ ગામડા આવેલા છે. આ બધાજ ગામડાના મોટાભાગના લોકોને જેતપુરનો ડાઇંગ ઉદ્યોગ રોજગારી પૂરી પાડે છે આ ઉપરાંત બિહાર, રાજસ્થાન, મધ્યપ્રદેશ, ઉતરપ્રદેશ, મહારાષ્ટ્ર વગેરે રાજ્યના લોકો પણ રોજગારી માટે જેતપુર આવે છે. શ્રમિકો ઉપરાંત અન્ય કર્મચારી ને પણ મોટી રોજગારી જેતપુર પૂરી પાડે છે. રોજગારીની દ્રષ્ટિએ બીજી બાબતની વાત કરીએ તો સાડી છાપવા માટેના સાધનો જેમકે મોટા ટેબલો, સ્ટાપર, રંગ, મીણ, ગમ, કાપડ વગેરેના વ્યાપારીને સારા પ્રમાણમા જેતપુર એક બજાર પૂરી પાડે છે. આ ઉપરાંત મોટા પ્રમાણમા પાણી, વીજળી, લાકડાનો

ઉપયોગ પણ કરવામાં આવે છે કાચામાલની ખરીદી માલ-સમાનને બજાર સુધી પહોંચાડવા માટે વાહન વ્યવહારને પણ મોટા પ્રમાણમા રોજગારી પુરી પાડે છે એસ.પી. દ્વેએ કરેવા સંશોધન મુજબ જેતપુરનો કાપડ ઉધ્યોગ બે લાખ લોકોને સીધી કે આડકતરી રીતે રોજગાર પુરુ પાડે છે આમ રોજગારીની દ્રષ્ટિ જેતપુરમાં સાડી ઉધ્યોગનો ફાળો અગ્રેસર છે.

આવક અને જીવન ધોરણ

રોજગારીની વધુ તક હોવાના કારણો લોકોની આવકમાં પણ સારો વધારો થાય છે છેલ્લા ઘણા વર્ષોથી એવું જોવા મળ્યું કે જે શ્રમિકો અને કર્મચારી સાડી ઉધ્યોગમા કામ કરતાં હતા એ વર્ષોના અનુભવના કારણે અશિક્ષિત અને ઓછા તાલીમબધ્દ હોવા છતાં એ પોતાના નાના-યુનિટો ચાલુ કરવા લાગ્યા છે અથવા સાડીના કારખાના કમિશન ઉપર ચલાવી રહ્યા છે આથી પહેલાની તુલનામાં તેમની આવકમાં અનેક ગણો વધારો થયો છે બીજી મુખ્ય બાબ્તએ કે જે કારખાના નિયોજકો છે તે જ મોટાભાગે વહેચનારા પણ છે આથી આના કારણો પણ તેની આવકમાં સારો એવો વધારો થયો છે અને તે સામાન્ય નફાને ધ્યાનમાં રાખીને કિમત દ્વારા વેચાણ કરે છે આથી અમુક પ્રમાણમાં ગ્રાહકોને બચતો થાય છે આ ઉપરાંત દિવાળી બોનસમાં પણ શ્રમિકો અને કર્મચારીના પગારમાં વધારો કરવામાં આવે છે.રોજગારી અને આવકના વધારાના કારણે જેતપુરના લોકોના જીવન ધોરણમાં મહત્વનો સુધારો આવ્યો છે આ ઉપરાંત બિહાર જેવા રાજ્યમાંથી આવતા લોકો અહી સારા પ્રમાણમા આવક પ્રાપ્ત થાય છે તેમજ રહેઠાણની સુવિધા પણ કારખાનાની બાજુમાં સરળતાથી મળી રહે છે પહેલાની તુલનામાં આવા શ્રમિકોની સ્થિતિમાં સારો એવો સુધારો આવ્યો

જેતપુરના કાપડમા છાપકામની ટેકનોલોજી

જેતપુરના ડાંઇગ અને પ્રિન્ટીંગ ઉધ્યોગમા છાપવામાં માટે ખુખ્ય બે પ્રકારની ટેકનોલોજીનો ઉપયોગ થાય છે. (૧એઓટોમેટિક પ્રિન્ટીંગ મશીન અને(૨) મેન્યુઅલ સ્ક્રીન પ્રિન્ટીગનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. જેમા ઠંડા ખાતામાં હાથ દ્વારા છાપકામ અને ગરમ ખાતામાં હાથ દ્વારા છાપકામ કરવામાં આવે છે.

**S p e c i a l I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l O n l i n e C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5 , I s s u e – 5 , M a y 2 0 2 0**

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જેતપુરના કાપડ ઉધ્યોગના શ્રમિકોના પ્રશ્નો

જેતપુરના ડાઇંગ ઉધ્યોગનું જેટલું મહત્વ છે તેની સાથે ડાઇંગ ઉધ્યોગની કેટલીક સમસ્યાઓ પણ છે. જેમાં એક સમસ્યા શ્રમિકોના પ્રશ્નો છે. પૂર્વ થયેલા સંશોધનના આધારે અહી શ્રમિકોના વેતન પ્રશ્નો બહુ ઓછા જોવા મળે છે તેને પૂરતા પ્રમાણ વેતન મળી રહેલું હતું પણ સ્થાનિક શ્રમિકોનો એક મહત્વનો પ્રશ્ન છેલ્લા થોડાક વર્ષોથી સામે આવ્યા છે. જે શ્રમિકો બીજા છે તે ઓછા વેતન કામ કરવા તૈયાર થઇ રહ્યા છે જે વેતન સ્થાનિક શ્રમિકોને પરવડે તેમ નથી આથી રોજગારી હોવા છતાં સ્થાનિક શ્રમિકોને આ કામ છોડવું પડે તેમ છે બીજા અન્ય કૌશલ્યના અભાવને કારણે તેને બેરોજગાર બેસી રહેવું પડે છે આ ઉપરાંત ડાઇંગ ઉધ્યોગમાં વપરાતા કલર અને કેમિકલ્સને કારણે શ્રમિકોના આરોગ્યના પ્રશ્નો ગંભીર બન્યા છે.

માલિકોના પ્રશ્નો

જેતપુરના ડાઇંગ ઉધ્યોગમાં જેવી રીતે શ્રમિકોના પ્રશ્નો છે તેવી જ રીતે માલીકોના પણ ઘણા પ્રશ્નો છે સૌથી મોટા પ્રશ્નએ થોડા સમયથી પર્યાવરણની માઠી અસરોના કારણે સરકારના કડક નિયંત્રણો ઘણા યુનિટો બંધ કરવામાં આવ્યા છે આથી તેના માલિકો શ્રમિકો બેરોજગાર બનીયા છે. આથી સાથે જ ડાઇંગ ઉધ્યોગ અન્ય કારખાના સામે હરીફાઈમાં ટકવા માટે મોટા પ્રમાણમા ખર્ચ કરવું પડે છે જેમકે નવી ટેકનૉલોજી વસાવવી શ્રમિકો વેતનમાં વધારો કરવો વગેરે આ ઉપરાંત મોટાભાગના કારખાના જેતપુરમાં બુધવારના દિવસે વીજળીના અભાવે ઉત્પાદન કા તો બંધ અથવા સાવ ઓછા પ્રમાણમા કરવું પડે છે કેટલાક કારખાનામાં સાડી સુકવવા માટે મોટી સમસ્યા પેદા થાય છે જેના કારણે તે નવું ઉત્પાદન અને વહેચાણ નથી કરી શકતા.

પ્રદૂષણની સમસ્યા

જેતપુર જે રીતે ડાઇંગ ઉધ્યોગ માટે પ્રખ્યાત છે, તેવી જ રીતે થોડા સમયથી પ્રદૂષણ માટે પણ ચર્ચાનો વિષય રહ્યો છે. કેટલાક કારખાના પોતાનું ખરાબ પાણી સીધું ભાદર નદીમા છોડી દેવાય છે. એક સમયે જે ભાદર નદીમાં માછીમારી થતી હતી તે જ ભાદર આજે પ્રદૂષણના કારણે એક માછલું જોવા નથી મળતું આ સાથે પહેલા ભાદરની આજુબાજુના નાના-નાના ખેતરો જોવા મળતા હતા હવે

તેની જગ્યાએ હવે પત્થરવાડા મેદાન અને કારખાના જોવા મળે છે. ભાદર નદીનું ગંદુ પાણી જમીનમાં ઉતરવાના કારણે આજુબાજુ વિસ્તારથી માંડીને ધોરાજી સુધી લાલ અને કાળા રંગનું પાણી નીકળે . આ ઉપરાંત શ્રમિકો અને સ્થાનિક લોકોને ચામડીના અને પથરીના રોગો પણ જેતપુર વધુ જોવા મળે છે. ઘણા કારખાના દ્વારા ખુલ્લામાં ધુમાડો છોડવામાં આવે છે જેથી પણ હવાનું પ્રદૂષણ વધ્યું છે. છેલ્લા કેટલાક વર્ષોથી પ્રદૂષણ ઘટાડો નોંધાયો છે હવે ઘણા એકમોમાં પાણી શુદ્ધ કરી ત્યારે બાદ ફરીથી વપરાશ કરવામાં આવે છે પછી પાણી છોળવામા આવે છે .

તારણો

જેતપુરનો કાપડ ઉધોગએ ગુજરાતના વિકાસમા મહત્વનો ભાગ ભજવ્યો છે. જેતપુરના અર્થતંત્રનો મુખ્ય આધાર આ કાપડ ઉધોગ છે. આમતો જેતપુરના કાપડ ઉધોગની મહત્વતા ઘણી રહેલી છે હજુ પણ સારી ટેકનોલોજીની મદદથી વિશ્વિક કક્ષા ગુણવત્તા અને પુરવઠામા વધારે કરી શકે તેવી ક્ષમતા આ ઉધોગમા રહેલી છે. ઘણા સમયથી જેતપુરનો કાપડ ઉધોગ કેટલીક સમસ્યાનો સામનો પણ કરી રહ્યું છે. ૨૦૦૧નો ભુકંપ ,૨૦૦૮ની મંદી, તાજેતરમાં થયેલ નોટબંધી , GST, અને પ્રવર્તમાનમા ચાલી રહેલા કોરોના વાઈરસ (કોવિડ-૧૯) વગેરેના કારણે જેતપુરના કાપડ ઉધોગ પર માઠી અસરો થઇ છે.

સંદર્ભસુચિ

ડાંઇગ અને પ્રિન્ટીંગ ઉધોગને કારણે સર્જાયેલી જળ પ્રદૂષણ ની સમસ્યા જેતપુરના સંદર્ભે વ્યાસ સોનલ વિ. 2011

જેતપુર શહેરના સાડી ઉધોગનો વિકાસ ,પ્રશ્નો અને ભાવિ અંગેનુ આર્થિક વિશ્લેષણ સંજય પી દવે 2018

યોજના -૨૦૧૬

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ગુજરાત માં ઔદ્યોગિક સ્થળાંતરિત શ્રમિકોની આર્થિક સ્થિતિનો અભ્યાસ

PRAGNA PARMAR

Research Scholar

Abstract:

ભારતની કુલ નિકાસ મામલે ગુજરાત દેશનું અગ્રણી રાજ્ય બન્યું છે. વર્ષ ૨૦૧૮-૨૦૧૯માં દુનિયાના કુલ ૨૧૭ દેશોમાં ૪.૭૧ લાખ કરોડ રૂપિયાની નિકાસ થઇ છે. પેટ્રોલિયમ પ્રોડક્ટસની નીકાશમાં ગુજરાત ૩૯% હિસ્સા સાથે દેશમાં પ્રથમ સ્થાને છે, ઓર્ગેનિક કેમિકલની નીકાશમાં ગુજરાત ૫૩% હિસ્સા સાથે પ્રથમ છે. આ ઉપરાંત ગુજરાત પ્લાસ્ટિક રો મટિરિયલ્સ, કૃષિ રસાયણ ક્ષેત્રે પણ દેશભરમાં પ્રથમ સ્થાને છે. બીજી તરફ ઔદ્યોગિક ઉત્પાદન બાબતે પણ ૨૦૧૭-૧૮માં પણ પ્રથમ સ્થાને હતું. તેમજ ગુજરાત ઔદ્યોગિક ક્ષેત્રે આગવું સ્થાન ધરાવે છે. તેથી સ્થળાંતરનું પ્રમાણ વધુ જોવા મળે છે. ગુજરાતમાં અલગ અલગ સ્થળોથી થતાં સ્થળાંતરિત વસ્તીનો ૧૯૯૧ થી ૨૦૦૧ સુધીમાં મોટા પાયે વધારો જોવા મળેલ છે. અને સ્થળાંતરિત શ્રમિકોની આર્થિક પરિસ્થિતિ નબળી જોવા મળેલ છે. તેમજ ૧૯૯૧ થી ૨૦૦૧ દરમિયાન વિદેશમાંથી થતા સ્થળાંતરમાં કોઈ ખાસ ફેરફાર જોવા મળતો નથી.

પ્રસ્તાવના:

ભારતના બંધારણની કલમ-૧૯ તમામ નાગરીકોને ભારતમાં સર્વત્ર મુક્તપણે ફરવાનો, ભારતના રાજ્યના ગમેતે ભાગમાં નિવાસ કરવાનો અને સ્થાયી થવાનો, કાનૂન માન્ય ગમે તે વ્યવસાય કરવાનો, વેપાર-ધંધો કરવાનો હક આપે છે. જો કે કાયદા દ્વારા આવા હક્ક ઉપર વ્યાજબી નિયંત્રણ મૂકી શકાય છે. મુક્તપણે સ્થળાંતર કરવાનો બંધારણીય હક વ્યક્તિ અને રાષ્ટ્રના વિકાસ માટે એક આદર્શ સ્થિતિ ગણવામાં આવે છે.

વ્યાખ્યાઓ:

ઉદ્યોગ: "ચીજવસ્તુ, પદાર્થો અને સેવાઓનાં ઉત્પાદન અંગેની પ્રવૃતિ ઉદ્યોગ છે. અને જે એકમો તેમનું ઉત્પાદન હાથ ધરે છે તેને ઔદ્યોગિક એકમો કહેવાય છે.

સ્થળાંતર: યુનાઇટેડ નેશન્સ મલ્ટીલીંગલ ડેમોગ્રાફી ડીકશનરીમાં આપેલ સ્થળાંતરની વ્યાખ્યા પ્રમાણે "એક ભૌગોલિક એકમ અથવા બીજા એકમથી અન્ય ભૌગોલિક એકમ તરફની ભૌતિક ગતિશીલતા અથવા વિશેષ ગતિશીલતા જેમાં સામાન્ય રીતે મૂળ સ્થળ અને આગમનના સ્થળ વચ્ચેના રહેઠાણના ફેરફારનો સમાવેશ થાય છે."

ઔદ્યોગિક શ્રમિક: "ગૃહઉદ્યોગ અને તેના સિવાયના મેન્યુફેક્ચરીંગ ઉદ્યોગમાં કામ કરતાં શ્રમિકોને ઔદ્યોગિક શ્રમિકોની શ્રેણીમાં મૂકવામાં આવે છે.

આર્થિક સ્થિતિ: ઔદ્યોગિકક્ષેત્રમાં કામ કરતા શ્રમિકોના કુટુંબો પાસેની આર્થિક સધ્ધરતાનો સમાવેશ થાય છે.

હેતુઓ:

૧. ગુજરાતમાં ઔદ્યોગિક સ્થળાંતરિત શ્રમિકોની આર્થિક પરિસ્થિતિનો અભ્યાસ કરવો.

૨. ગુજરાતમાં ઔદ્યોગિક સ્થળાંતરિત શ્રમિકોની સમસ્યાઓ તપાસવી.

સંશોધનની કાર્ય પદ્ધતિ:

સંશોધન અભ્યાસ વૈજ્ઞાનિક બાબતો અનુસાર થાય તે મહત્વનું છે. તે પાયાની બાબત છે. પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન વર્ણનાત્મક પ્રકારનું તેમજ ગુણાત્મક પદ્ધતિનો ઉપયોગ કરેલ છે.

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ગુજરાતમાં સ્થળાંતર

ગુજરાત રાજ્યની સ્થાપનાથી જ ગુજરાતમાં શહેરીકરણ, ઉદ્યોગીકરણ અને વ્યાપારિક ધોરણ મળેલું છે. ગુજરાતનો ઔદ્યોગિક વિકાસ દેશમાં બીજા રાજ્યોની તુલનાએ રોજગારીમાં આગવું સ્થાન ધરાવે છે. સાથે સાથે ઔદ્યોગિક વિકાસમાં વધારો થતા રાજ્યમાંથી, આંતરરાજ્ય અને રાજ્યની બહારથી સ્થળાંતરનું પ્રમાણ વધુ જોવા મળેલ છે. ગુજરાત ભારતમાં માથાદીઠ આવકની દ્રષ્ટિએ ચોથું સ્થાન ધરાવે છે. અને છેલ્લા ત્રણ દાયકા દરમિયાન ગુજરાતનો વિકાસ નોંધપાત્ર રહ્યો છે. આ ઝડપી વિકાસદર માટેનું એક મહત્ત્વનું કારણ ઝડપી ઔદ્યોગિક વિકાસ ગણવામાં આવે છે. ભારતમાં કુલ ઔદ્યોગિક ઉત્પાદનમાં ગુજરાત રાજ્ય ૧૩.૨% હિસ્સો ધરાવે છે તથા દેશની કુલ નિકાસમાં ૨૧.૦% હિસ્સો ધરાવે છે. ગુજરાત રાજ્ય શહેરીકરણના સંદર્ભે હાલમાં ભારતમાં આગવું સ્થાન ધરાવે છે. વર્ષ ૧૯૬૧માં રાજ્યની કુલ વસ્તીમાં શહેરી વસ્તીનું પ્રમાણ ૨૫.૭૫% હતું જે વધીને ૨૦૧૧માં ૪૨.૫૮% જેટલું થયું છે. અંદાજિત ૫૦% શ્રમદળ બીનજોડાયેલા છે. અને ૭૦% જેટલી રાજ્યની આવક આ ક્ષેત્રમાંથી આવે છે.

કોષ્ટક નં- ૧ ગુજરાતમાં ૧૯૯૧-૨૦૦૧ની સ્થળાંતરિત વસ્તી
(૯ વર્ષ દરમ્યાન)

સ્થળાંતર	૨૦૦૧	૧૯૯૧	ફેરફાર (%)
એક જ વિસ્તારમાં થતું સ્થળાંતર (બીજા રાજ્યોમાંથી)	૧,૧૨૫,૮૧૮	૭,૦૦,૦૬૦	૬૦.૮
એક જ વિસ્તારમાં થતું સ્થળાંતર (વિદેશમાંથી)	૧૪,૮૦૦	૧૪,૮૧૦	-૦.૧
કુલ સ્થળાંતર	૧,૧૪૦,૬૧૮	૭૧૪,૭૦	૫૯.૬
એક જ વિસ્તારની બહાર થતું સ્થળાંતર	૪,૫૧,૪૫૮	૩,૦૫,૭૩૮	૪૭.૭
ચોખ્ખુ સ્થળાંતર (+/-)	૬,૮૯,૧૬૦	૪,૦૯,૧૩૨	૬૮.૪

સ્રોત: ગરસર વિશ્ના એસ(૨૦૧૭), "ગુજરાત રાજ્યના વસ્તીના વલણો અને તેના આર્થિક સૂચિતાર્થો (૧૯૯૧-૨૦૧૧)", સૌરાષ્ટ્ર યુનિવર્સીટી, રાજકોટ.(પેજ નં..૩૦૭)

ઉપરોક્ત કોષ્ટક નં-૧ પરથી સ્પષ્ટ થાય છે કે ગુજરાતમાં અલગ અલગ સ્થળોથી થતાં સ્થળાંતરિત વસ્તીનો ૧૯૯૧ થી ૨૦૦૧ સુધીમાં મોટા પાયે વધારો જોવા મળે છે. પરંતુ ૧૯૯૧ થી ૨૦૦૧ દરમિયાન વિદેશમાંથી થતા સ્થળાંતરમાં કોઈ ખાસ ફેરફાર જોવા મળતો નથી.

સમાપન:

આમ, સ્થળાંતરને કારણે સ્થળાંતરિત શ્રમિકોની સમસ્યાને લગતા ઘણા પ્રશ્નો હોય છે. જેવા કે તેઓ કામ મેળવવા માટે ભટકતા જોવા મળે છે. આવા શ્રમિકોનું કાયમી નિવાસ સ્થાન હોતું નથી. આવા શ્રમિકોને કામના કલાકો દરમિયાન પૂરતું વેતન મળતું નથી તેમજ આવા શ્રમિકોની કાયદાકીય પુરતી જાણકારી ન હોવાથી મોટાભાગનાં શ્રમિકોનું શોષણ થતું હોય છે. આમ સ્થળાંતરિત શ્રમિકોની પરિસ્થિતિ ખૂબ દયાજનક હોય છે. અને ઘણી બધી સમસ્યાઓનો સામનો કરવો પડે છે.

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(એક વર્ણાત્મક મૂલ્યાંકન)

Dr. Ambedkarji's contribution in egalitarian social structure

(A descriptive assessment)

Dr. AMAR B.PATEL

Assistant Professor Saurashtra University Rajkot

**S p e c i a l I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l O n l i n e C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5 , I s s u e – 5 , M a y 2 0 2 0**

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સારાંશ

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં ભારતમાં સમતામુલક સમાજની સ્થાપના માટે ડો.આંબેડકર દ્વારા કરવામાં આવેલ પ્રયાસો પર પ્રકાશ પાડવામાં આવેલ છે. તેમના કાર્યોને આધારે તેમની જુદી જુદી ભૂમિકાઓનું વર્ણન કરવામાં આવ્યું છે. ઉપરાંત સમાજમાં સમાનતા સ્થાપિત કરવા તેમના દ્વારા કરવામાં આવેલ કેટલાક મહત્વના કાર્યોનું વર્ણન કરવામાં આવ્યું છે જે તેમને એક અદ્વિતીય યુગ પુરુષ તરીકેની અલગ છબી પૂરી પાડે છે.

મહત્વના શબ્દો: સમતામુલક સમાજ,સંરચના,પ્રદાન

પ્રસ્તાવના

" હું પ્રથમ ભારતીય તથા અંતે પણ ભારતીય છું"

ઉપરોક્ત અદ્વિતીય વિચાર ડો.બાબાસાહેબ આંબેડકરનો છે. એ બાબાસાહેબ આંમબેડકર કે જે સાચા દેશભક્ત , સમાજસુધારક, ઉમદા રાજકારણી , ઊંડા તત્વચિંતક અને મહમાનવની શ્રેણીમાં મૂકી શકાય એવું વિરલ વ્યક્તિત્વ. ડો.બાબાસાહેબ આંમબેડકરનો જન્મ 14 એપ્રિલ 1891 માં મધ્યપ્રદેશમાં થયો હતો , એમનું જીવન આશ્ચર્યજનક ,રોમાંચક અને એક અવિશ્વનીય કથા જેવુ છે. એક અસ્પૃશ્ય બાળક કે જે બાળપણથી લઈ યુવા અવસ્થા સુધી ડગલે ને પગલે અપમાન તેમજ બધી ભયાનક મુશ્કેલીઓ પાર કરી વિશ્વસ્તરની યુનિવર્સિટીઓ માંથી ઉચ્ચ ડિગ્રીઓ પ્રાપ્ત કરી પોતાનું સંપૂર્ણ જીવન અન્યાય-અત્યાચાર અને માનવ અધિકારોથી વંચિત જાતિવાદી-સામાજિક વ્યવસ્થાને સમાપ્ત કરવા માટે સમર્પિત કરી દે છે અને પોતાના ત્રણ મહત્વના હથિયારો વિદ્યા , સ્વાભિમાના અને શીલ ના આધારે વિજય પ્રાપ્ત કરે છે. એ વ્યક્તિ વિશે આજે મને લખવાની તક મળી એ બદલ હું ધન્યતાની લાગણી અનુભવી રહ્યો છું અને જીવન પર્યંત અનુભવતો રહીશ.

ડો.બાબાસાહેબના વિચારો દ્વારા સમતામુલક સમાજ સંરચના પ્રયાસો

- **બાબાસાહેબ આત્મજ્ઞાની અને તત્વચિંતક તરીકે**

"દરેક વ્યક્તિને પોતાના જીવનનું ધ્યેય અવશ્ય હોવું જોઇયે " તેવું બાબસાહેબનું સ્પષ્ટ પણે માનવું હતું. (આકાશવાણી દિલ્હી કેન્દ્ર ઓક્ટોબર (1954). નક્કી કરેલ ધ્યેયના માધ્યમથી આપણે જીવનમાં કેટલું સારું કર્યું અને કેટલું ખરાબ તેનું મૂલ્યાંકન કરી શકીએ છીએ. બાબાસાહેબે એમના જીવન તત્વજ્ઞાનને ત્રણ શબ્દોમાં સમાવી લીધું હતું સ્વતંત્રતા, સમતા અને બંધુતા. તેઓ સ્વતંત્રતા અને સમતાને મહત્વ આપતા પરંતુ અમર્યાદ સ્વતંત્રતા સમતાની મારક છે અને અમર્યાદ સમતા આવતા સ્વતંત્રતા જોખમશે એ વાત તેઓ જાણતા હતા ઉપરાંત સ્વતંત્રતા અને સમતાની પ્રતિકુળ અસરો રોકવામાં કાયદો સમર્થ થસેજ એમ ચોકસ ના કહી શકવાને કારણે તેઓ બંધુતાને વિશેષ મહત્ત્વ આપતા. સદભાવ એ બંધુતાનું બીજું નામ છે સદભાવબંધુતા અથવા ધર્મ પવિત્ર હોવાથી તેનું સન્માન કરવું દરેકનું કર્તવ્ય છે. એમના તત્વ જ્ઞાનનું મૂળ રાજકારણ નહીં પરંતુ ધર્મ હતું " તું પોતે પોતાનો ઉદ્ધારક થા " (જનતા સામાયિક – માર્ચ-1933). ભારતના દલિતોની સ્થિતિને ધ્યાનમાં લઇ ઊંડા ચિંતન બાદ પ્રસ્તુત વિચાર બાબાસાહેબે આપ્યો હતો જે દરેક વ્યક્તિને લાગુ પડે છે જેમાં તેઓ પોતે પણ એ વાતનો સ્વીકાર કરે છે કે તેઓ પણ ઉદ્ધારક નથી. વ્યક્તિ પોતે પોતાનો ઉદ્ધાર કરવા માટે પૂરતો સમર્થ છે એ વાત પર તેઓ ભાર મૂકે છે.

-**બાબાસાહેબ રાષ્ટ્રપ્રેમી અને ધર્મપ્રેમી તરીકે**

"જો તમે પોતાના રાષ્ટ્રની ઉન્નતિ કરવા ઇચ્છતા હો તો આના માટે પ્રયત્ન થવા જોઇયે" (મૂકનાયક – જુલાઇ -1920). રાષ્ટ્રની ઉન્નતિ માટે કોઇપણ રાષ્ટ્રમાં કે સમાજમાં આંતરિક એકતા હોવી જોઇયે કારણ કે વિષમ સમાજમાં આવેલી દુર્બળતાને જોઇ કોઇ પણ પરદેશી તમારા પર ઝાપટ મારી શકે છે. જો દેશની નિરપેક્ષ ભાવે સેવા કરવી હોય તો કથન અનુસાર કથની નહીં પરંતુ કરણી અનુસાર સમાજની વિષમતઓ દૂર કરવાનો પ્રયત્ન થવો જોઇયે. " કોઇ પણ મહાન વ્યક્તિથી પણ દેશ હમેશા મોટો હોય છે " (વલ્લભભાઈ ને લખેલ પત્ર- ઓક્ટોબર -1946). દલિતો માટેના અલગ મતદાન

અધિકાર અને ગાંધીજી દ્વારા દલિતો માટે અલગ શબ્દ પ્રયોગ હરીજનના અસ્વીકાર બદલ ગાંધીજી સાથેના પોતાના મતભેદને ધ્યાનમાં રાખી બાબાસાહેબ દ્વારા પ્રસ્તુત કથન કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું જે સર્વથા યોગ્ય છે.   " દેશના મંત્રીએ એવું જીવન જીવવું જોઇયે જે સુસંસ્કૃત હોય,કલાની કદર કરતું હોય,જ્ઞાનની કદર કરનાર હોય અને બાકીના માટે આદર્શરૂપ હોય " (મુંબઈ વિધાનપરિષદ-ઓગસ્ટ -1937). રાષ્ટ્ર પ્રત્યે સમર્પિત લોકો અને તેમના પ્રતિનિધિ કેવા હોવા જોઇયે તે અંગે બાબા સાહેબના વિચારો સ્પષ્ટ હતા અને તેમના ફક્ત વિચારોમજ નહીં પરંતુ તેમના આચરણમાં પણ એની ઝલક જોવા મળતી. " બધા દેશોનો ધર્મ એક જ છે   – દયા ધર્મનું મૂળ છે " (મૂકનાયક સામાયિક-જૂન-1920). પ્રસ્તુત વિચાર એમની ધર્મ પ્રત્યેની સમજ અને માનવ પ્રત્યેના અનુરાગની ચરમ સીમાનું વર્ણન કરે છે. દેશબંધુઓની સેવા કરવી , જનતા જનાર્દનની મદદ કરવી,તેમની સંભાળ રાખવી એ સાચો ધર્મ છે એવું એમનું માનવું હતું.

- બાબાસાહેબ સમાજસુધારક અને નવરચનાવાદી તરીકે

     " ઉઠો ,જાગો વિદ્યારૂપી અમૃત પણ કરો   " (મૂકનાયક-સામાયિક-ઓક્ટોબર-1920).

બાબાસાહેબ અનંત વિદ્વાન હતા તેઓ વિદ્યાનું મહત્વ જાણતા હતા. આથી તેઓએ ભારતના યુવાનોને વિદ્યા પ્રાપ્ત કરવા માટેનું આહવાહન કર્યું. માત્ર પુરુષોજ નહીં પરંતુ ઘરની બેહેન-દીકરીઓને પણ શિક્ષિત કરવા માટેનું સૂચન કર્યું. જે વિચારે છે તે વિકસે છે, નેકી અને બદીની સમજ પ્રાપ્ત કરે છે તેમજ અયોગ્ય અને પ્રતિકૂલ નીતિ નિયમો વિરુદ્ધ વિરોધ કરવાની હિમ્મત પ્રાપ્ત કરે છે. "ખોટી રીતો અને પરંમપરાઓનો ત્યાગ કરવો" (નાગપુર અધ્યક્ષીય ભાષણ-ઓગષ્ટ -1930) દલિતોની મુક્તિ સામાજિક ઉન્નતિમાં સમાયેલી છે એ વાત બાબાસાહેબ જાણતા હતા આથી એમને દલિતોને ખોટી રીતો અને પરંમપરાઓનો ત્યાગ કરી વધુ શિક્ષણ લેવા માટેની સલાહ આપી. જે સ્થિતિ છે એમાં ના ચલાવી લેવાની વૃત્તિમાં જ ઉન્નતિ રહેલી છે. રાજકીય સત્તા ઉદેશ પાર પાડવા માટેનું એક સાધન માત્ર છે.   "ગતિશીલ-પરિવર્તનશીલ સમાજ " (લાહોર

પ્રવચન-1936) બાબાસાહેબના માતાએ આદર્શ સમાજ સ્વતંત્રતા ,સમતા અને બંધુતા પાર આધારિત હોય છે. પોતાના દેશબાંધવો પ્રત્યે માન અને આદરની ભાવના હોય અને વિચારોની મુક્ત રીતે વહેંચણી થતી હોય એવા સમાજનો વિચાર બાબાસાહેબનો હતો જેમાં ઊધ્વગામિતા હોય.વિરોધ માટે વિરોધ ન કરવો (જનતા સામાયિક - 1948)બાબાસાહેબ કોંગ્રેસની અમુક નીતિના વિરોધી હતા છતાં માત્ર વિરોધ માટે વિરોધ કરવો તે એમને યોગ્ય લાગતું ના હતું આથી જ્યાં સારું થતું હોય અને દેશહિતમાં હોય તેને સહકાર આપવો એવું એમનું માનવું હતું. બંધારણમાં મળેલ અનામત માટે કોંગ્રેસનો સહકાર મહત્વનો હતો એમ એમનું માનવું હતું.

- બાબાસાહેબ બંધારણના ઘડવૈયા તરીકે

"રાષ્ટ્રના ભાવિ વિશે નિર્ણય લેવાની વાત હોય ત્યારે લોકોના મોભા ,નેતાઓના મોભા કે પાર્ટીઓના મોભાને કોઈ સ્થાન જ નથી. દેશના ભાવિને જ મહત્ત્વ આપવું જોઇયે"

17/12/1946 બંધારણ સભામાં આપેલ પ્રથમ પ્રવચન

બાબાસાહેબને ભારતીય બંધારણના નિર્માણમાં ઐતિહાસિક અને અદ્વિતીય કાર્ય માટે યાદ કરવામાં આવે છે. આ ઉપરાંત સ્વતંત્ર ભારતના પ્રથમ કાયદા મંત્રી તરીકે પણ એમનું યોગદાન અદ્વિતીય છે. એમને ભારતમાં આધુનિક કાયદાનો પાયો નાખ્યો.તેમના મતે સ્વાતંત્ર મેળવવું જેટલું મહત્વનુ છે તેના કરતાં તેને સાચવવાનું વધુ મહત્વનુ છે. સ્વાતંત્રની જરૂરિયાત જેટલી ઉપલા વર્ગને છે એટલીજ નીચલા વર્ગને પણ છે. એમના મતે માત્ર રાજકીય લોકશાહીથી સંતોષ માનવો જોઇયે નહીં આપણે આપણી રાજકોય લોકશાહીને સામાજિક લોકશાહી પણ બનાવવી જોઇયે. સામાજિક લોકશાહી એ જીવનની એક રીત છે જે સ્વાતંત્રતા ,સમાનતા અને બંધુતત્વને જીવનના એક સિદ્ધાંત તરીકે સ્વીકારે છે. સમાનતા વિના, સ્વતંત્રતા ઘણાની ઉપર થોડાની સર્વોપરિતા ઉત્પન કરશે. સ્વાતંત્રતા વિનાની સમાનતા વ્યક્તિગત પહેલને મારી નાખશે અને બંધુત્વ વિના, સ્વતંત્રતા અને સમાનતા વસ્તુઓનો કુદરતી માર્ગ બની શકે નહીં. આમ

સમાજના દરેક પાંસાનો ઊંડો અભ્યાસ કરી તેઓએ સમાજને એક ન્યાયપૂર્ણ બંધારણ આપવાનો પ્રયાસ કર્યો હતો.

ડો.બાબાસાહેબના કાર્યો દ્વારા સમતામુલક સમાજ સંરચના પ્રયાસો

(1) સામાજિક સંસ્થાઓની સ્થાપના

ભારતીય સમાજમાં એકરૂપતા લાવવા અને અસ્પૂશ્યોને ન્યાય અપાવવા માટે બાબાસાહેબ દ્વારા વિવિધ સામાજિક સંસ્થાઓની સ્થાપના કરવામાં આવી હતી. જેમાં (1) બહિષ્કૃત હિતકારીની સભા-1924 (2) સમતા સૈનિકદળ-1927 (3) સ્વતંત્ર મજૂર પક્ષ-1936 (4) આ.ભા શેડ્યુલ્ડ કાસ્ટ્સ ફેડરેશન-1942 (5) રિપબ્લિક પાર્ટી ઓફ ઈન્ડિયા-1957 ની રચના કરવામાં આવી હતી. જેના દ્વારા સામાજિક સમાનતાઓ માટે પ્રતિકૂલ એવી નીતિ-રીતિઓનો વિરોધ કરવામાં આવતો હતો.

(2)બાબાસાહેબનું પત્રકારત્વ પ્રદાન

સ્વના અને સમાજના લોકોના વિચારોને વાંચા આપવા અને લોકજાગૃતિ કેળવવા માટે બાબાસાહેબે વિવિધ પાક્ષિકોની શરૂઆત કરી હતી જેમાં (1) મૂકનાયક-1920 (2) બહિષ્કૃત ભારત-1927 (3) જનતા-1930 (4) પ્રબુદ્ધ ભારત-1956 મુખ્ય હતા. પ્રસ્તુત પાક્ષિકો દ્વારા બાબાસાહેબ લોકોના વિચારોમાં પરીવર્તન લાવતા અને એમનામાં સમાનતાની ભાવના કેળવવા માટે પ્રયાસ કરતાં હતા.

(3)બાબાસાહેબની ગ્રંથ-સંપદા

બાબસાહેબ એક ઉત્તમ વિચારકની સાથે સાથે એક સારા લેખક પણ હતા. 1915 માં એમને પોતાનું પ્રથમ પુસ્તક " Administration and Finance of the East India Company" લખ્યું અને ત્યાર બાદ ભારતની વિવિધ પરિસ્થિતિઓ અનુસાર એમને વિવિધ વિષયો જેવા કે અસ્પુશ્યતા , જાતિ પ્રથા , રૂપિયાની સમસ્યાઓ ,સ્ત્રી સશક્તિકરણ, બોદ્ધધર્મ પર, મહારાષ્ટ્ર અને પાકિસ્તાન તેમજ ગાંધી અને જિન્ના વિશે પણ પુસ્તકો લખ્યા.1989માં " Untouchable or the children of India's Ghetto" નામનું પુસ્તક એમનું અંતિમ પુસ્તક હતું. તેઓએ કુલ 23 પુસ્તકોનું અમૂલ્ય પ્રદાન

સમાજને કર્યું છે. પ્રસ્તુત પુસ્તકોનો હેતુ સમાજની સાચી સ્થિતિ વર્ણવવાનો અને સમાજને યોગ્ય દિશા આપવાનો હતો.

(4) બાબસાહેબના મહત્ત્વના સત્યાગ્રહો

(અ) મહાડ સત્યાગ્રહ – માર્ચ (1927)

મહારાષ્ટ્રના રાયગઢ જીલ્લાના મહાડ વિસ્તાર આવેલ " ચૌદાર તળાવ " કે જે 1923માં મહાડ મ્યુનિસિપાલ્ટી દ્વારા જાહેર જનતા માટે ખોલવામાં આવ્યું હતું પરંતુ ત્યાના સવર્ણોની બીક ને લીધે પછાત જાતિના લોકો તે તળાવનું પાણી પી શકતા ના હતા. બાબાસાહેબે પ્રસ્તુત સત્યાગ્રહની આગેવાની લઈ ચૌદાર તળાવનું પાણી પીને અને મનુસ્મૃતુનું દહન કરીને સત્યાગ્રહ સંપન કર્યો હતો.

(બ) કાલારામ મંદિર સત્યાગ્રહ – માર્ચ (1930)

મંદિરોમાં પ્રવેશવાનો અને ભગવાનના રથને ખેંચવાનો પોતાનો અધિકાર મેળવવા માટે મહારાષ્ટ્રના નાસિક મુકામે આવેલ કાલારામ મંદિરનો સત્યાગ્રહ કરવામાં આવેલ હતો. આંદોલન દરમિયાન મંદિરના ચારેય દરવાજાઓ સામે બેસીને અત્યંત સંયમ , શાંતિ અને અનુશાસિત રીતે પ્રસ્તુત સત્યાગ્રહ કરવામાં આવેલ હતો.

(ક) ગોળમેજી પરિષદમાં રજૂઆત – માર્ચ (1930-32)

પ્રથમ ગોળમેજી પરિષદ કે જેનો કોંગ્રેસ અને ગાંધીજી દ્વારા બહિષ્કાર કરવામાં આવેલ એ પરિષદમાં બાબાસાહેબે હાજરી આપી અને ત્યાં અસ્પૃશ્યોના પ્રશ્નોની ધારદાર રજૂઆત કરી તેમજ તેમના માટે અલગ મતદાર મથકની માંગણી પણ કરી હતી.

(5) શૈક્ષણિક સંસ્થાઓની સ્થાપના

સમાજમાં જ્ઞાન રૂપી પ્રકાશનો ફેલાઓ થાય અને લોકો વધુને વધુ શિક્ષિત બને એ માટે બાબાસાહેબે કેટલીક શૈક્ષણિક સંસ્થાઓની સ્થાપના કરી હતી જેમાં (1)સિદ્ધાર્થ મહાવિદ્યાલય-1946 (2) મિલિન્દ મહાવિદ્યાલય – 1950 (3) સિદ્ધાર્થ લૉ કૉલેજ-

1956. બાબાસાહેબ શિક્ષણને વિકાસનું એક અદ્વિતીય સાધન માનતા હતા આથી તેઓ જ્ઞાન રુપી અમ્રુત પાન કરવાની વાત કરતાં હતા.

(6) બ્રાહ્મણ જ્ઞાતિમાં પુનઃ લગ્ન – એપ્રિલ (1948)

ડૉ. બાબાસાહેબ એ ડૉ.શારદા કબીર સાથે બીજા લગ્ન કર્યા હતા કે જેઓ જાતિએ બ્રાહ્મણ હતા. સમાજમાં આ વાતનો ખૂબ વિરોધ કરવામાં આવ્યો પરંતુ બુદ્ધિજીવી વર્ગે આની પ્રસંશા કરી. પ્રસ્તુત કાર્ય દ્વારા બાબાસાહેબ સમાજમાં આંતર-જ્ઞાતિ લગ્ન પ્રથાને ઉત્તેજન આપવા માટે પોતે ઉદાહરણ બને છે. સંવિધાનમા દરેક વ્યક્તિ સમાન છે આથી બાબસાહેબનું આ કાર્ય કથની પ્રમાણે કરણી સાબિત થાય છે.

(7) બૌદ્ધ ધર્મનો સ્વીકાર – ઓક્ટોબર -1956

બાબાસાહેબના મતે જીવનમાં ધર્મ મહત્ત્વનો છે પરંતુ એને વળગી રેહવું યોગ્ય નથી. બાબાસાહેબ એવો કોઈ ધર્મ ના માનતા હતા જેમાં સમાનતા , સ્વતંત્રતા કે બંધુતા ના હોય. જીવનના અંતિમ તબક્કામાં બાબાસાહેબ બૌદ્ધ ધર્મનો સ્વીકાર એટલા મતે કરે છે કે તેઓએ ઈસાઈ કે ઇસ્લામ જેવા વિદેશી ધર્મો સ્વીકારવા ના હતા. બૌદ્ધ ધર્મની ઉત્પત્તિ ભારતમાં થયેલ હતી અને તે સમાનતા , સ્વતંત્રતા અને બંધુતાના પાયા પર ઘડાયેલ છે.

સમાપન

જીવનના છેલ્લા શ્વાસ સુધી લડત આપનાર બાબાસાહેબ અટલ અને અડગ વિચારથીજ દોડતા રહેતા. તેમણે કદી નિરાશા કે હતાશા વ્યક્ત કરી ન હતી. તેમના આ અવિરત પ્રયાસોને કારણે જાગૃત્તિનો નવો પ્રકાશ રેલ્યો છે , જેનાથી આજનો ભારતીય સમાજ પ્રકાશિત થઈ રહ્યો છે. બાબાસાહેબ મૃત્યુ નથી પામ્યા પરંતુ શબ્દ-દેહમાં જીવી રહ્યા છે. શિક્ષિત બનો , સંગઠિત બનો અને ધ્યેય માટે લડતા રહો... એમના આ શબ્દો પ્રત્યેક ભારતીય નાગરિકના શ્વાસો-શ્વાસમાં સમાયેલ છે...અને આથી પ્રત્યેક શ્વાસ સાથે બાબાસાહેબ દરેક ભારતીયમાં સમાય છે અને તે પ્રક્રિયા અવિરત ચાલુ રહેશે.........

S p e c i a l   I s s u e -   I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
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બાબાસાહેબ અમર ના હતા પણ પોતાના ઉચ્ચ વિચારો અને કાર્યોથી અમર થઈ ગયા....બાબા સાહેબ ભારતીય સમાજનો એ દોરો છે જે દેખાતો નથી પરંતુ જેના થકી ભારતીય સમાજના દરેક મોટી પરોવાયેલા છે........

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Economic and social status of tribal families of Dang district migrating for employment
(**In reference to Dang District**)

રોજગારી માટે સ્થળાંતર કરતા ડાંગ જિલ્લાનાં આદિવાસી કુટુંબોની આર્થિક સામાજિક સ્થિતિ
(ડાંગ જિલ્લાના સંદર્ભમાં)
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પ્રસ્તાવના   :

ડાંગ જિલ્લો જંગલ સંપતિથી સમૃદ્ધ હોવા છતાં, તે ગુજરાતનો સૌથી પછાત જિલ્લોઓ પૈકીનો એક છે, તેના બે તૃતીયાંશ લોકો ગરીબી રેખા નીચે જીવે છે. વલસાડ લોકસભા બેઠક જેમાં ડાંગ જિલ્લાનો સમાવેશ થાય છે, તે ગુજરાતનો સૌથી પછાત જિલ્લો છે, પરંતુ રાજકીય પક્ષો માટે વ્યૂહાત્મક રૂપે મહત્વપૂર્ણ માનવામાં આવે છે.

ચુંટણી લક્ષી ઇતિહાસ દર્શાવે છે કે જે પણ પક્ષ આ બેઠક જીતવામાં સફળ રહ્યો છેવટે કેન્દ્રમાં સરકાર બનાવી છે. જોકે, છેલ્લા ચાર દાયકામાં ડાંગના આદિવાસીઓની સ્થિતિ બદલાઈ નથી, તેવા દાવોઓ, જે હવે "Trapped: Cycle of Poverty, Migration and Exploitation" નામના અધ્યયનમાં સમર્થન આપે છે.

ડાંગ જિલ્લામાં જંગલનું વિશાલ આવરણ છે અને તેથી, તેની વસ્તી ગીયતા પ્રતિ ચોરસ કિમી પ્રતિ ૧૨૮ છે, જેની સરખામણી સમગ્ર ગુજરાતમાં ૩૦૮ છે.

અભ્યાસનું મહત્વ:

આ અભ્યાસ સ્થાને સ્થળાંતર કરનાર કામદારોની સામાજિક- આર્થિક પરિસ્થિતિ, શેરડીના કાપણી કરનારા તરીકેની ભરતી પ્રક્રિયા, તેમનું વેતન, કાર્યસ્થળ પર રહેવાની સ્થિતિ, મહિલાઓ, બાળકો અને તેમના શિક્ષણની દશા અને અન્ય મુદાઓની માહિતી પૂરી પડે છે.

અભ્યાસ ક્ષેત્રની પસંદગી:

ડાંગ જિલ્લો વહીવટી રીતે તારણ તાલુકામાં વહેચાયેલો છે - આહવા   , વઘઈ અને સુબીર – વસ્તીની દ્રષ્ટીએ ગુજરાતનો સૌથી નાનો જિલ્લો છે. ૨૦૧૧ ની વસ્તી ગણતરી પ્રમાણે, તેમાં ૨.૨૮ લાખ વસ્તી છે, જેમાંથી માત્ર ૧૧% શહેરી વિસ્તારોમાં રહેતા હતા. આ ગુજરાતની તુલનામાં વિરોધભાસી છે, ગયા વસ્તી ગણતરી પ્રમાણે ૨૦૧૧માં ૪૩% શહેરીકરણ થયેલ છે. ડાંગની લગભગ ૯૫% વસ્તી આદિવાસી છે.

નિદર્શ પસંદગી :

આ અભ્યાસ માટે સંશોધકે વ્યવસ્થિત રેન્ડમ નમુના સર્વેક્ષણ પદ્ધતિનો ઉપયોગ કર્યો છે. જેના માટે ડાંગ જિલ્લા માંથી ૩૦૮ ગામોને ધ્યાનમાં લેવામાં આવ્યા છે. આ અભ્યાસ માટે ગામોને રેન્ડમ પસંદ કરવામાં આવ્યા છે. (દરેક ગામ માંથી આશરે ૧૦ ટકા) એટલે એક ગામ માંથી ઓછામાં ઓછ ૩૦ ઘરોની મુલાકાત લીધી છે.

ડાંગ જિલ્લાનો પરિચય :

ગુજરાત રાજ્યમાં ગાઢ જંગલ ધરાવતો એક માત્ર જિલ્લો તરીકે ડાંગ ઓળખવામાં આવે છે. જ્યાં કુલ ૩૧૧ ગામો આવેલ છે . કુલ ત્રણ તાલુકાઓ અનુક્રમે આહવા , વઘઈ અને સુબીર આવેલ છે. વસ્તી ગણતરી ૨૦૧૧ મુજબ ડાંગ જિલ્લાની વસ્તી ૨,૨૮,૨૯૧ છે. લગભગ ૩૦,૦૦૦ લોકો દર વર્ષે में, સપ્ટેમ્બર દરમિયાન શેરડીના કામ અને દ્રાક્ષ યાર્ડમાં રોજગારી માટે નજીકના અલગ અલગ જગ્યાએ સ્થળાંતરિત થાય છે . જિલ્લા કક્ષા રાજ્યમાં વિસ્તારની દ્રષ્ટિએ ૨૫ માં ક્રમે આવે છે.*(census 2011)*

અભ્યાસનાં હેતુઓ :

❖ સ્થળાંતર દર (વર્ષ દરમિયાન ઘરના કેટલા સભ્યો રોજગારી માટે સ્થળાંતર કરે છે) તે જાણવું.

❖ સ્થળાંતર કુટુંબોની સામાન્ય આર્થિક-સામાજિક સ્થિતિનો ખ્યાલ મેળવવો.

❖ સ્થળાંતર કરનાર કુટુંબોનો સ્થળાંતર કરવા પાછળનો મુખ્ય ઉદ્દેશ્ય જાણવો

અભ્યાસના તારણો : (આર્થિક અને સામાજિક સ્થિતિનું ચિત્રણ)

આ અભ્યાસના પરિણામો દર્શાવે છે કે તમામ ઘરોનો ત્રીજો ભાગ દર વર્ષે અડધો વર્ષ તેમના સામાન્ય રહેઠાણથી દૂર રોજગારી માટે સ્થળાંતર કરે છે. તેમના મોટા ભાગના લોકો શેરડીના ખેતરોમાં કામ કરવા માટે સુરત અને વલસાડ જાય છે. અભ્યાસ પરથી માલુમ પડે છે કે ડાંગ જિલ્લાનાં પસંદ પામેલ કુલ નિદર્શ માંથી ૮૦ % કુટુંબો શેરડીના લણનીના કામ માટે સ્થળાંતર કરે છે. જયારે ૨૦ % ગુજરાત અને મહારાષ્ટ્રમાં દ્રાક્ષ , ચીકુ, આંબા, દાડમ, મરચા, ટામેટાના ખેતરોમાં અને લાકડાની મિલો તેમજ બાંધકામના કામ માટે સ્થળાંતર કરે છે.

સંશોધકે શેરડીમાં રોજગારી મેળવતા કામદારોનું વેતન છેલ્લા(૨૦૧૬-૧૭) સિઝનના શ્રેષ્ઠ રૂપે ૧૨૭ રૂપિયા મેળવ્યા હતા , જે લઘુતમ વેતનદરના અડધા છે. શેરડી કાપનારા કામદારો લગભગ ૬-૭ મહિનાથી તેમના ગામથી દૂર હોવાથી ઘણા યુગલો તેમના નાના બાળકોને પણ સાથે રાખે છે. આ અભ્યાસમાં ૧૮થી ઓછી ઉમરના કુલ ૩૩૮ બાળકો તેમના માતા પિતા સાથે હતા, ૯૦ %કામદારો ૪૦ કરતા ઓછી ઉમરના હતા , અને બે તૃતીયાંશ રપ વર્ષથી ઓછી ઉમરના હતા.

શેરડીના કામમાં ઘણા કલાકો અને ખુબ સખત (શરીર શ્રમ) હોવાથી આ કામ સામાન્ય રીતે યુવાનો પર આશ્રિત છે. આ આદિવાસીઓ શેરડીના ખેતરોમાં લગભગ છ મહિના કામ કરે છે, દિવસમાં દસથી બાર કલાક અને મહિનામાં કેટલાક દિવસો માટે રાત્રે પણ કામ કરે છે. તેઓ મચ્છરની વચ્ચે રહે છે. ૯૭.૯૭ % રહેવાશી ખુલ્લામાં શૌચ કરે છે. જીવન નિર્વાહની સ્થિતિ એજ છે જેનો સંદર્ભ ગુજરાત હાઇકોર્ટની હાઈ પાવર કમીટીએ ૧૯૮૭ માં નોંધ્યો હતો. સ્થાનિક શાળાઓમાં શેરડી કાપનારા કુટુંબોના બાળકો ગેરહાજર જોવા મળ્યાં.

સંશોધન અનુસાર જાણવા મળે છે કે શેરડીના કામ માટે સ્થળાંતર કરનારા કામદારો મુકાર્દમ (મજુર ઠેકેદાર) પાસેથી પૈસા ઉધાર લે છે અને પચાસ ટકા વ્યાજ સાથે તેમના કામના છ મહિનાના અંતે પરત આપે છે. દેખીતી રીતે જે લોકો અગાઉથી મોટી રકમ ઉધાર લે છે, તેઓ વ્યાજ તરીકે મોટી રકમ ચુકવે છે અને સ્વાભાવિક રીતે , હાથમાં ખુબજ ઓછી રકમ લઈને ઘરે પરત આવે છે. અમુક મુકાર્દામો તેમની હાથ નીચે કામ કરતા કામદારોના અમુક ટકા વ્યાજ માફ કરી તેમને આગલા વર્ષે પણ પોતાના હાથ નીચે રાખવા માટે મજબુર કરે છે.

શેરડીમાં કામ કરતા કુલ કુટુંબો માંથી ૮૨.૫ % કુટુંબો શેરડી કામની આવકને પોતાની મુખ્ય વ્યવસાયની આવકનો સ્રોત જણાવે છે. આ શેરડીના ખેતરોમાં કામ કરતા કામદારો જયારે પોતાનાં વતન પાછા ફરે છે ત્યારે ભાગ્યેજ તેમને કોઈ અન્ય કામની તકો ઉપલબ્ધ હોય છે, બાકી તેઓ બેરોજગારીનો ભોગ બની રહે છે. શેરડીના કામદારોની સ્થિતિ છેલ્લા ચાર દાયકામાં બદલાઈ નથી. અમદાવાદ સ્થિત "સ્વપથ" સંસ્થાએ આ આદિવાસીઓને દેવા-પાસના દુષ્ચક્રના ચક્રમાંથી બહાર કડવા માટે ડાંગમાં માઈક્રો ફાઈનાન્સ સિસ્ટમ શરુ કરી છે. પરંતુ હજુ તેની અસર જોવા મળતી નથી.

સંદર્ભ વર્ષ: આ અભ્યાસ વર્ષ ૨૦૧૮-૨૦૧૯ દરમિયાન હાથ ધરવામાં આવ્યો હતો.

<u>સંદર્ભ સૂચી :</u>

- ❖ **Dang district census 2011**
- ❖ **https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dang_district,_India**
- ❖ **https://www.news18.com/news/india/in-gujarats-dang-district-tribals-are-left-with-no-option-but-to-migrate-for-survival-2089741.html**
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સારાંશ:

આયાત અને નિકાસના સ્વરૂપને વિદેશી વેપારનુ બંધારણ કહે છે. ભારતની આયાતમાં વપરાસી વસ્તુઓ અને અનાજનુ સાપેક્ષ મહત્વ ઘટ્યુ છે જ્યારે કાચામાલ અને અર્ધતૈયાર માલનુ મહત્વ વધ્યુ છે નિકાસમાં રીતે તેવીજ . વસ્તુઓના મુડીગત અને વસ્તુઓ વપરાસી જ્યારે.છે થયો ઘટાડો મહત્વમા સાપેક્ષ માલના અર્ધતૈયાર અને કાચામાલ આ .છે થયો વધારો મહત્વમાંમ બંધારણની દૃષ્ટીએ આયતિ અને નિકસી વસ્તુમાં એવા પરીવર્તનો સર્જાયા છે,કે જેમા આપણે વિકાસની દિશામાં ઝડપી આગળ વધી રહ્યા છીએ તેવુ પ્રતિબિંબ પડતુ જોવા મળે છે .

પ્રસ્તાવના:

બે કે તેથી વધારે દેશો વચ્ચેના વસ્તુઓ અને સેવાઓના વિનિમયને વિદેશી વેપાર કરે છે. અન્ય દેશોમાંથી આપણા દેશમાં વસ્તુ કે સેવાની ખરીદી કરવામાં આવે તેને આયાત અને આપણા દેશમાંથી અન્ય દેશમાં વસ્તુ કે સેવાનુ વેચાણ કરવામાં આવે તેને નિકાસ કહે છે. ભારતમાંથી જુદા જુદા સ્વરૂપની વસ્તુઓ અને સેવાઓની આયાત અને નિકાસ થતી હોય છે તેને વિદેશી વેપાર નું બંધારણ કહે છે. વિદેશ બંધારણમાં આવેલું પરિવર્તન તપાસવાથી અર્થતંત્રની પ્રગતિ અને માળખાગત પરિવર્તનનો ચોક્કસ ખ્યાલ મેળવી શકાય છે.

અભ્યાસનું મહત્વ:

આર્થિક વિકાસમાં વિદેશ વેપાર મહત્વની ભૂમિકા નિભાવી શકે છે, આથી ઝડપી આર્થિક વિકાસ સાધવા ઇચ્છતા દેશોએ વિદેશી વેપાર વધારવાની સાથે-સાથે વિદેશી વેપારની શરતો પણ અનુકૂળ બનાવી પડે, અને વેપારની શરતો નો આધાર વિદેશી વ્યાપાર ના બંધારણ પર રહેલો છે. પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ ભારતના વિદેશ વેપારના બંધારણમાં આવેલા પરિવર્તનનો અભ્યાસ વિદેશી વેપારના બંધારણમાં અનુકૂળ ફેરફાર કરવાનું માર્ગદર્શન મેળવવામાં તથા વિદેશ વેપારની નીતિ ઘડવામાં ઉપયોગી બનશે.

અભ્યાસના હેતુઓ:

- આર્થિક વિકાસમાં વિદેશી વેપારના બંધારણનું મહત્વ સમજવુ
- ભારતના વિદેશી વેપારના બંધારણમાં આવેલ પરિવર્તન તપાસવું.
- ભારતના વિદેશ વેપારના બંધારણમાં અનુકૂળ ફેરફાર કરવા માટેના સૂચનો કરવા.

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સંબંધિત સાહિત્યની સમીક્ષા:

૧) કે.ડી.દવે (2016). કે.ડી.દવેએ પોતાના સંશોધન પેપરમાં ભારતના આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય વેપારની દિશામાં થયેલા ફેરફાર અંગેનો અભ્યાસ કરેલો. તેમના અભ્યાસનો મુખ્ય તારણ એ છે કે, ઇ.સ.2001-02 કરતા ઇ.સ.2015-16 માં યુ.એસ.એ., હોંગકોંગ, યુ.કે., જર્મની, જાપાન, ફ્રાંસ ,નેધરલેન્ડ વગેરે દેશોમાથી થતી નિકાસની ટકાવારી ઘટી છે. જ્યારે આરબ દેશો, ઈ.એમ.ટી.એસ.ના દેશો,બાંગ્લાદેશ,સિંગાપુર,ચાઇના, સાઉદીઅરબ વગેરે દેશોમા થતિ નિકાસની ટકાવારી વધી છે.

૨) શુચિ ગુપ્તા(2019). શુચિ ગુપ્તાએ ભારતના વિદેશી વેપારના વલણોનો અભ્યાસ કર્યો હતો. તેમનો સમયગાળો 1951 થી 2017 સુધીની હતો. તેમના અભ્યાસનુ મુખ્ય તારણ એ છે કે, 1951થી 2017 સુધીના સમયમાં ભારતની આયાત અને નિકાસ બંનેમાં સતત વધારો થયેલો જોવા મળે છે. પરંતુ ભારતની નિકાસ કરતા આયાતમાં ઝડપી વધારો થયેલો જોવા મળે છે.

૩) ડી.મહેશ્વરી(2017). મહેશ્વરીએ આર્થિક સુધારા પછીના સમયગાળામાં ભારતના વિદેશી વ્યાપારની વૃદ્ધિ અને સરચનાનો અભ્યાસ કર્યો હતો. તેમના અભ્યાસનું મુખ્ય તારણ એ છે કે,ભારતના વિદેશી વ્યાપાર સરચનામાં મોટા પ્રમાણમાં ફેર-ફાર થયેલો જોવા મળે છે. હવે ભારત કાચા માલની આયાત કરે છે અને ઉત્પાદિત અને મધ્યવર્તી વસ્તુની નિકાસ કરે છે.

સંશોધન પદ્ધતિ:

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં ઇ.સ. 1990-91ની તુલનાએ ઇ.સ.2018-19 માં વિદેશી વેપારના બંધારણમાં થયેલા ફેરફાર તપાસવા સૌપ્રથમ ઇ.સ.1919-91 અને ઇ.સ.2018-19 માં ભારતની કુલ નિકાસિ વસ્તુમાંથી જે વસ્તુની વધારે નિકાસ થાય છે તેનું ટકાવારી પ્રમાણ અને આ બંને વર્ષમાં વધારે આયાત થતિ વસ્તુનું ટકાવારી પ્રમાણ મેળવવામાં આવ્યું. ઇ.સ. 1990-91 ની સરખામણી ઇ.સ. 2018-19 માં ભારતની આયાતિ અને નિકાસી વસ્તુના ટકાવારી પ્રમાણમા થયેલા ફેરફારો જાણી ભારતના વિદેશી વેપારના બંધારણમાં થયેલા ફેરફારો તપાસવામાં આવ્યા છે.

માહિતીની પ્રાપ્તિ:

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ ગૌણ માહિતી પર આધારિત છે, આથી અભ્યાસના હેતુઓને અનુરૂપ જરૂરી માહિતી ડિપાર્ટમેન્ટ ઓફ કોમર્સ, ઇન્ડિયન ઇકોનોમિક સર્વે, આર્થિક સર્વે, રિઝર્વ બેંકના વિવિધ ડેટા અને જર્નલ વગેરેમાંથી માહિતી મેળવવામાં આવી.

આર્થિક વિકાસમાં વિદેશી વેપારના બંધારણનું મહત્વ:

- વિદેશી વેપારના બંધારણમાં આવેલા પરિવર્તનો તપાસથી રાષ્ટ્રની પ્રગતિ અને અર્થતંત્રના માળખાગત પરિવર્તનનો ચોક્કસ ખ્યાલ મેળવી શકાય છે.

- વિદેશ વેપારથી દેશને લાભ થશે કે ગેરલાભ તે જાણી શકાય.

- વિદેશી વેપારના બંધારણના અભ્યાસ દ્વારા દેશની વ્યાપારી શરતો જાણી શકાય છે.

- વિદેશી વેપારના બંધારણના પરિવર્તનો સરકારને આયાત અને નિકાસ નીતિ નક્કી કરવામાં માર્ગદર્શક બને છે.

- વિદેશી વેપારના બંધારણને આધારે દેશના વિકાસની કક્ષા જાણી શકાય.

ભારતના વિદેશી વેપારીના બંધારણમાં આવેલ પરિવર્તન:

વિદેશી વેપારના બંધારણમાં આવેલું પરિવર્તન એટલે કે સમયના બે બિંદુ વચ્ચે આયાત અને નિકાસના સ્વરૂપ અથવા સરચનામાં આવેલું પરિવર્તન. ભારતના વિદેશી વેપારના બંધારણમાં આવેલ પરિવર્તન એટલે ભૂતકાળમાં ભારત કઈ-કઈ વસ્તુઓની નિકાસ અને આયાત કરતો હતો, અને તેની સરખામણીમાં વર્તમાન સમયમાં ભારત કઈ-કઈ વસ્તુ કે સેવાની આયાત અને નિકાસ કરે છે તેનું પ્રમાણ. વસ્તુઓની આયાત અને નિકાસના સ્વરૂપમાં થયેલા ફેરફારો આપણા વિદેશી વેપારના બંધારણમાં આવેલા ફેરફારો દર્શાવે છે.

ભારતની નિકાસોના બંધારણમાં થયેલ ફેરફાર:

ભુતકાળમાં આપને કઈ વસ્તુની વધારે અને ઓછી નિકાસ કરતા હતા અને તેની તુલનામાં વર્તમાન સમયમાં આપણે કઈ વસ્તુની વધારે અને ઓછી નિકાસ કરીયે છીયે તે ભારતની નિકાસના બંધારણમાં આવેલ પરિવર્તન દર્શાવે છે 1991.સ.ઈ .માં ભારતની કુલ નિકાસોના સૌથી વધારે ટકા જે વસ્તુઓ અને સેવાઓની નિકાસ થતિ હતિ તેની. 19-2018 .સ.ઈ તુલનામાંમાં ભારતની કુલ નિકાસોના સૌથી વધારે ટકા નિકાસ થઈ હતી તેની સરખામણી કરવામા આવેલ છે.

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કોષ્ટક નંબર-1 ભારતની નિકાસો:

ક્રમ	ભારતમાથી નિકાસ થતિ વસ્તુઓ	1990–91 કુલ આયાતમાં %ફાળો	2018–19 કુલ આયાતમાં %ફાળો
1	મૂડીગત વસ્તુઓ	14.44	21.31
2	વપરાસી વસ્તુઓ	15.48	11.5
3	અર્ધતૈયાર માલ	26.46	30.69
4	કયોમાલ	35.61	35.99
5	અન્ય વસ્તુ	8.01	0.51
6	કુલ	100	100

Source:wits.worldbank.org
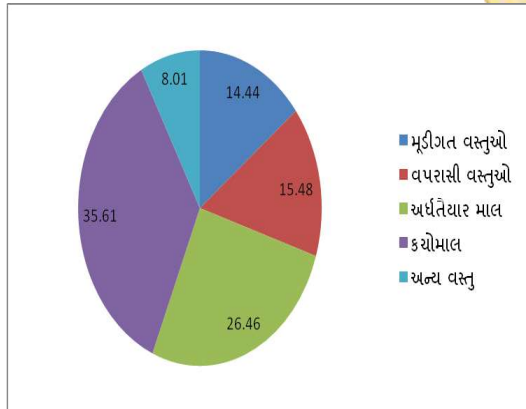
11990-91માં ભારતની આયાતોમાં જુદી જુદી વસ્તુઓનો ફાળો
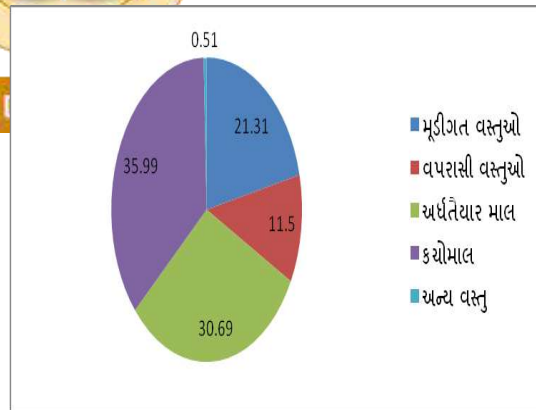
2018-19માં ભારતની આયાતમાં જુદી જુદી વસ્તુઓનો ફાળો

કોષ્ટક નંબર-1નો અભ્યાસ કરતા જણાય છે કે, ઇ.સ. 1990-91 ની સરખામણીમા ઇ.સ.2018-19 માં વપરાસિ વસ્તુઓમાં આયાતોમાં ઘટાડો થયેલો જોવા મળે છે. અને મૂડીગત વસ્તુઓ, અર્ધતૈયાર માલ, કાચામાલની આયાતોમાં વધારો થયેલો જોવા મળે છે.

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- ઇ91–1990.સ.માં ભારતની કુલ આયાતમાં મૂડીગત વસ્તુઓનો ફાળો **14.44%** હતો તે વધીને ઇ19–2018.સ.માં 21.31% થયેલ છે .

- તેવિજ રીતે આજ સમય ગાળામાં વપરાસિ વસ્તુઓનો ફાળો **15.48** ઘટીને થી **%11.5 .છે** થયેલ **%**

- ઇ.સ.1990–91માં ભારતની કુલ આયાતોમાં અર્ધતૈયાર માલનો ફાળો **26.46%** હતો તે વધીને ઇ.સ.2018– 19મા **30.89%** થયેલ છે.

- આજ સમય ગાળા દરમ્યાન ભારતની કુલ નિકાસોમાં કાચામાલનો ફાળો **35.61%** તે થોડો વધીને **35.99%** થયેલ છે.

કોષ્ટક નંબર-2 ભારતની નિકાસોઃ

ક્રમ	ભારતમા થતી આયાત થતી વસ્તુઓ	1990-91 કુલ નિકાસોમા % ફાળો	2018-19 કુલ નિકાસોમા % ફાળો
1	મૂડીગત વસ્તુ	6.31	15.01
2	વપરાસી વસ્તુ	40.48	44.92
3	અર્ધતૈયાર માલ	37.3	32.56
4	કાચો માલ	14.35	7.43
5	અન્ય વસ્તુ	1.56	0.08
6	કુલ	100	100

Source: wits.worldbank.org

1990-91માં ભારતની નિકાસોમાં ફાળો   2018-19માં ભારતની નિકાસોમાં જુદી જુદી વસ્તુઓનો ફાળો   જુદી જુદી વસ્તુઓનો ફાળો

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કોષ્ટક નંબર-**2** નો અભ્યાસ કરતા જણાય છે કે,ભારતની કુલ નિકાસમાં મૂડીગત વસ્તુ અને વપરાસી વસ્તુઓની નિકાસમાં વધારો થયેલો જોવામાળે છે. અને અર્ધતૈયાર માલ અને કાચામાલની નિકાસમાં ધટાડો થયેલો જોવા મળે છે.

➢ ઇ.સ.**1990-91**માં ભારતની કુલ નિકાસોમાં મૂડીગત વસ્તુનો ફાળો **6.31%** હતો. તે વધીને **2018-19** મા **15.01%** જેટલો થવા જાય છે.

➢ તેવી જ રીતે આજ સમયગાળામા ભારતની કુલ નિકાસોમાં વપરાસી વસ્તુનો હિસ્સો 40.48 તે હતો **%** વધીને44.92થયો જેટલો **%**.

➢ તેજ પ્રમાણે આ સમય દરમ્યાન ભારતની કુલ નિકાસોમાં અર્ધતૈયાર માલનો હિસ્સો 37.3 થી **%**ઘટીને 32.56 .છે મળે જોવા થયેલો જેટલો **%**

➢ ઇ.સ. **1990-91**મા ભારતની કુલ નિકાસોમાં ક્યામાલનો ફાળો **14.35%** હતો તે ઘટીને **2018-19** મા **7.43%** થયેલો છે.

તારણો :

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસના તારણો આ પ્રમાણે છે.

➢ ઇ 91-1990 .સ.ની સરખામણીમા કે જેવી વસ્તુ મુડીગત ભારતમાં મા 19-2018, મશીનરી, ઇલેક્ટ્રિક અને ઇલેક્ટ્રોનિક વસ્તુઓ, વાહન વ્યવહારના સાધનો વગેરેની આયાતમાં ટકાવારી દ્રિષ્ટયેએ વધારો થયો જે આવકાર પાત્ર બાબત ગણાવી શકાય.

➢ ઇ 1991 .સ.પછી વપરાસી વસ્તુના ઉત્પાદનમા વધારો થવાથી ઇ 91-19990.સ.ની સરખામણીમા છે થયો ઘટાડો આયાતમા વસ્તુની વપસી મા 19-2018. જે આયાતના બંધારણમાં થયેલ અનુકુળ પરીવર્તન ગણાવિ શકાય .

➢ આપણા દેશમા છેલ્લા બેક્ષ ઓઘોગિક દાયકામાં ત્રણ-ત્રનો વિકાસ થતા કાચામાલ અને અર્ધતૈયાર માલની આયાતમા વધારો થયો છે.શકાય ગણાવિ પરીવર્તન હકારાત્મક આવેલ બંધારણમા આયાતના ભારતના જે .

➢ ઇ 91-1990 .સ.ની સરખામણીમા થયેલો વધારો નિકાસમા વસ્તુની વપરાસી ભારતની મા 19-2018 પર અનુકુળ આવેલ બંધારણમા નિકાસ આપણી જે .છે મળે જોવા ૦વર્તન ગણાવી શકાય.

➢ ઇ 91-1990 .સ.ની સરખામણીમા ભારતમા ઇ 19-2018 .સ.મા અર્ધતૈયાર માલ અને કાચામાલની નિકાસમા ઘટાડો થયેલો જોવા મળે છે.છે કરે નિર્દેશ વિકાસનો ઔઘોગિક દેશના બાબત તે .

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➤ ઈ 91-1990 .સ.થી ઈ 19-2018.સ.ના સમયમા ભારતના નિકાસ વેપારના બંધારણના પરીવર્તનોના અભ્યાસ પરથી એ સ્પષ્ટ બને છે,કે ભારતની નિકાસમા કાચામાલ અને અર્ધંતૈયાર માલનુ સાપેક્ષ મહત્વ ઘટવા પામ્યુ છે .છે પામ્યુ વધવા મહત્વ સાપેક્ષ વસ્તુનુ વપરાસી અને મુડીગત અને .

અભ્યાસ ની મર્યાદા:

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં ગૌણ માહિતીનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો હોવાથી ગૌણ માહિતીમાં રહેલી મર્યાદા આ અભ્યાસની મર્યાદા બની જાય છે. તેમજ ભારત જેટલી વસ્તુની આયાત -નિકાસ કરે છે તે બધી જ વસ્તુને ધ્યાનમાં લેવામાં આવી નથી, જો કે આ અભ્યાસમાં વિદેશી વેપારના બંધારણમાં આવેલ ફેર-ફારોની સમજ મેળવવા અને તેમા અનુકુળ ફેર-ફારો કરવા માટેનું માર્ગદર્શન આપવા ઉપયોગી છે.

સુચનો:

ભારતના વિદેશી વેપારનો વિશ્વવેપારમા હિસ્સો વધે તે માટેના પ્રયત્નો કરવામા આવિ રહ્યા છે. તેની વિદેશી વેપારના બંધારણમા પણ અનુકુળ ફેરફાર કરવા જોઈએ તે માટેના કેટલાક સુચનો આપ્રમાણે છે.

➤ દેશના ઔદ્યોગિક વિકાસ માટે કાચામાલ અને અર્ધંતૈયાર માલની વધારે જરૂયાત રહે છે આથી દેશમા કાચામાલ અને અર્ધંતૈયાર માલની આયાતમા વધારો થાય તે માટેના પ્રોત્સાહનો આપવા જોઈએ .

➤ દેશમા જ ઔદ્યોગિક વિકાસ કરી તૈયારવસ્તુની નિકાસો વધારી દેશ માટે વિદેશી વેપારની શરતો અનુકુળ બનાવી શકાય કારણે કે, આંતરરાષ્ટ્રિય બજરમા કાચામાલ કરતા તૈયાર વસ્તુની કિમત વધારે હોય છે.

➤ વૈવિધ્ય સભર વસ્તુની નિકાસ કરવિ જોઈએ જેથી અમુક વસ્તુની વિદેશમા માંગ ઘટે તો પણ દેશની નિકાસ પર થતિ અસર ઘટાડી શકાય.

➤ વપરાસી વસ્તુની આયાતમા ઘટાડો કરવો જોઈએ અને કાચામાલની આયાતમા વધારો કરવો જોઈએ જેથી આયાત ખર્ચે ઘટાડી શકાય .

S p e c i a l I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l O n l i n e C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5, I s s u e – 5, M a y 2 0 2 0

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ઉપસહાર:

ભારતના વિદેશી વેપારના ભંધારણના પરીવર્તનનો આધાર ભારતની આયાત અને નિકાસના સ્વરૂપમા આવેલા પરીવર્તનો પર રહેલો છે પરીવર્તનો આવેલા બંધારણમા વેપારના વિદેશી ભારતના પછી સુધારા આર્થીક . પ્રણાલિગત જુની અર્થતંત્ર આપણુ આજે કારણકે .છે ઘોતક પરીવર્તનોનુ માળખાગત રહેલા થય અર્થતંત્રમા ભારતીય ઔદ્યોગિક કરીને ત્યાગ અર્થવ્યવસ્થાનોરાણથી ધબકતા અને આધુનિકતા તરફ ઝડપથી પ્રયાણ કરતા અર્થતંત્રમા પરીવર્તિત થય રહ્યુ છેઘાણ હજુ સંદર્ભમા જરૂરીયાતના આપણી પરીવર્તનોમા આવેલ બંધારણમા નિકાસોના અલબત .

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સારાંશ

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન પેપર મુખ્યત્વે ગૌણ માહિતી પર આધારિત છે, પરંતુ ભારતીય સંગઠિત ખાધ ઉત્પાદન ઉધ્યોગ પર કોરોના વાઈરસને કારણે શું અસર થઇ ? ભવિષ્યમાં આ ઉધ્યોગ સમક્ષ કેવા પડકારો હશે ? આ ઉધ્યોગ સમક્ષ કઇ તકો સર્જાશે ? આ બાબતો માટે કેટલાક લોકોનો ટેલેફોનિક સંપર્ક કરીને કેટલીક માહિતી મેળવેલ છે. જેમાં કેટલાક ઉત્પાદકો, વિક્રેતાઓ અને ગ્રાહકો પણ સામેલ છે. ભારતમાં ફેલાયેલ **COVID-19 રોગ**ને કારણે ભારતીય સંગઠિત ખાધ ઉત્પાદન ઉધ્યોગની વર્તમાન પરિસ્થિતિ શું છે ? આવનારો સમય આ ઉધ્યોગ માટે કેવો રહેશે ? વગેરે બાબતોની વિશેષ છણાવટ આ પેપરમાં કરેલ છે. **25 માર્ચ, 2020**થી સમગ્ર ભારતમાં લોકડાઉનની ઘોષણા થઇ, જે **14 એપ્રિલ, 2020** સુધી **21 દિવસ**નું હતું. લોકડાઉનની સાથે જ મોટાભાગના ઉધ્યોગ પણ બંધ થયા. **રેસ્ટોરાઓ , હોટેલો, સ્ટ્રીટ ફૂડ ઝોન, બેકરીઓ વગેરેને પણ તાળાં લાગી ગયા. ભારતના પેકેજ્ડ ઉધ્યોગને ભારે ફટકો લાગ્યો. આમ, ભારતીય ખાધ ઉત્પાદન ઉધ્યોગ હાલ પુરતો બંધ થયો.** મોટાભાગની ફેક્ટરીઓ બંધ થઇ ગઇ, સપ્લાય ચેન તૂટી પડી, વિતરણ સ્થગિત થયું. લોકડાઉનના પ્રથમ તબક્કા દરમિયાન આ ઉધ્યોગ સંપૂર્ણ બંધ રહ્યો. **લોકડાઉનના બીજા તબક્કા 15 એપ્રિલ, 2020થી 3 મે, 2020** દરમિયાન કેટલાક ઉધ્યોગોને શરતોને આધિન ફરી શરુ કરવાની પરવાનગી મળી. **જેમાં ખાધ ઉત્પાદનોને આવશ્યક ચીજવસ્તુઓ ગણીને ખાધ ઉત્પાદન ઉધ્યોગને પણ 20 એપ્રિલ, 2020થી શરુ કરવાની છૂટ મળી. જોકે ભારતના કેટલાંક વિસ્તારોમાં જ અને એ પણ શરતી મંજુરી કે જ્યાં COVID-19 રોગની અસર ખૂબ ઓછી હોય ત્યાં જ.** આ સંશોધન પેપરમાં ભારતીય સંગઠિત ખાધ ઉત્પાદન ઉધ્યોગ પર COVID-19 રોગ(કોરોના)ની અસરને બે ભાગમાં વિભાજીત કરવામાં આવી છે.

1. **COVID-19 રોગ(કોરોના)ના લીધે સંગઠિત ખાધ ઉત્પાદન ઉધ્યોગની વર્તમાન સ્થિતિ**
2. **COVID-19 રોગ(કોરોના)ના લીધે સંગઠિત ખાધ ઉત્પાદન ઉધ્યોગની ભવિષ્યની સ્થિતિ**

ઉપરોક્ત બાબતોને ધ્યાનમાં લઇને આ સંશોધન પેપર તૈયાર કરેલ છે. જેની સંપૂર્ણ છણાવટ સંશોધન પપેરમાં કરેલ છે. આવનારો સમય આ ઉધોગ માટે શું લઇને આવશે તે તો જોવું જ રહ્યું, પરંતુ હાલની સ્થિતિ સંદર્ભે આ સંશોધન પેપર રજૂ કરેલ છે.

પ્રસ્તાવના

આજે વિશ્વ એક જૂદા જ પ્રકારની અચાનક ત્રાટકેલી વૈશ્વિક મહામારી COVID-19 રોગ(કોરોના)ની ઝપેટમાં આવી ચૂક્યું છે. COVID-19 રોગ(કોરોના)ના સંક્રમણના પરિણામો વિશ્વ માટે વિનાશક રહ્યા છે. ભવિષ્યની અનિશ્ચિતતા વિષે કશું કહી શકાય તેમ નથી. જેમાં ભારત પણ બાકાત નથી. જોકે આ મહામારીનો સામનો કરી રહેલાં વિકસિત દેશોની તુલનામાં ભારતની સ્થિતિ હાલ વધુ સારી માનવામાં આવે છે. છતાં ભારતને થયેલ જાનહાની અને આર્થિક નુકસાન અવગણી શકાય તેમ નથી. ભારતમાં છેલ્લાં કેટલાંક દિવસોથી ખેતી, ઉધોગ અને સેવા ત્રણેય ક્ષેત્રો આર્થિક નુકસાનનો સામનો કરી રહ્યા છે. લોકડાઉન **25 માર્ચ, 2020થી 14 એપ્રિલ, 2020 પછી ક્રમશઃ બે તબક્કામાં વધારવામાં આવ્યું છે.** હાલ લોકડાઉનનો ત્રીજો તબક્કો ચાલી રહ્યો છે, જે **17 મે, 2020** સુધીનો છે. જોકે 20 એપ્રિલથી ગ્રીન ઝોન અને ઓરેન્જ ઝોન જાહેર કરેલા વિસ્તારમાં કેટલીક છૂટછાટ આપવામાં આવેલ છે. ભારતમાં મોટાભાગના ઉધોગ આર્થિક નુકસાનનો સામનો કરી રહ્યા છે. એવો જ એક ઉધોગ એટલે સંગઠિત ખાધ ઉત્પાદન ઉધોગ. ખાધ ઉત્પાદનોને આવશ્યક ચીજવસ્તુઓ ગણીને ખાધ ઉત્પાદન ઉધોગને પણ 20 એપ્રિલ, 2020થી શરુ કરવાની છૂટ મળી. જોકે ભારતના કેટલાંક વિસ્તારોમાં જ અને એ પણ શરતી મંજુરી કે જ્યાં COVID-19 રોગની અસર ખૂબ ઓછી હોય.

હેતુઓ

1. ખાધ ઉત્પાદન ઉધોગનો પરિચય આપવો.
2. કોરોના વાઇરસને લીધે ભારતીય સંગઠિત ખાધ ઉત્પાદન ઉધોગની વર્તમાન અને ભવિષ્યની સ્થિતિ તપાસવી.

ખાધ ઉત્પાદન ઉધોગનો પરિચય

ખાધ એટલે ખોરાક. **"ખોરાક એટલે જીવનને ટકાવી રાખવા, ઊર્જા મેળવવા, વૃદ્ધિ માટે ખાવામાં આવતા કે શરીરમાં લેવામાં આવતા કોઈ પણ પૌષ્ટિક પદાર્થો."** દરેક દેશ ખોરાકને પોતાની સંસ્કૃતિના સંદર્ભમાં વ્યાખ્યાયિત કરે છે. ખોરાકમાં ખાધ પદાર્થો ઉપરાંત પીણાંઓનો પણ સમાવેશ થાય છે. **"ખાધ ઉત્પાદન ઉધોગ એટલે ખાધ પેદાશો પર પ્રક્રિયા કરતાં એકમોનો સમૂહ તેમજ અંતિમ વાપરશી ખાધ પેદાશો બનાવતાં એકમોનો સમૂહ."** આ સંશોધન પેપરમાં માત્ર સંગઠિત ખાધ ઉત્પાદન ઉધોગને જ ધ્યાનમાં લીધેલ છે.

ભારતીય સંગઠિત ખાધ ઉત્પાદન ઉધોગને મુખ્યત્વે બે ભાગમાં વિભાજીત કરી શકાય.

   i.   **ફૂડ પ્રોસેસિંગ ઉધોગ**

   ii.   **ફૂડ પ્રોડક્ટ ઉધોગ (વપરાશી ખાધ ઉત્પાદન ઉધોગ)** પીણાંઓ બનાવતાં એકમો પણ ખાધ ઉત્પાદન ઉધોગનો જ એક ભાગ છે. ભારતીય ખાધ ઉત્પાદન ઉધોગ સંગઠિત અને અસંગઠિત એમ બંને ક્ષેત્રોમાં વિભાજીત થયેલ છે. આ સંશોધન પેપરમાં માત્ર સંગઠિત ખાધ ઉત્પાદન ઉધોગની જ વાત કરવામાં આવી છે. ભારતમાં સંગઠિત ખાધ ઉત્પાદન ઉધોગ પાંચમાં ક્રમનો મોટો ઉધોગ છે. ઉત્પાદન, આવક, વપરાશ અને નિકાસની દ્રષ્ટિએ પણ પાંચમો ક્રમ ધરાવે છે. કુલ રાષ્ટ્રીય આવકમાં આ ઉધોગનો હિસ્સો નોંધપાત્ર છે. નફાની દ્રષ્ટિએ ખૂબ મહત્વ ધરાવે છે. આ ઉધોગના કેટલાંક એકમો 100 ટકા નિકાસલક્ષી છે, પ્રોત્સાહક FDI મેળવે છે, CAGR 20 ટકા જેટલો છે. ખાધ ઉત્પાદન મંત્રાલય દ્વારા ખાધ સલામતી અને ધોરણોની સ્થાપના માટે FSSAIની રચના કરવામાં આવી છે. ઉપરાંત MOFPI દ્વારા ISO નંબર પણ અપાયા છે. આમ, આ ઉધોગ વિકાસની દ્રષ્ટિએ હરણફાળ ભરતો એક ઉધોગ છે. જોકે આ સ્થિતિ COVID-19 રોગ(કોરોના)ના આક્રમણ પહેલાની છે.

આ સંશોધન પેપરમાં ભારતીય સંગઠિત ખાધ ઉત્પાદન ઉધોગ પર COVID-19 રોગ(કોરોના)ની અસરને બે ભાગમાં વિભાજીત કરવામાં આવી છે.

S p e c i a l I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l O n l i n e C o n f e r e n c e
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1. COVID-19 રોગ(કોરોના)ના લીધે સંગઠિત ખાધ ઉત્પાદન ઉધોગની વર્તમાન સ્થિતિ

COVID-19 રોગયાળા(કોરોના)ના તાંડવ વચ્ચે ભારતીય ખાધ ઉત્પાદન ઉધોગની વર્તમાન સ્થિતિ ખૂબજ અસમતુલિત બની છે. ખાધ ઉત્પાદનોને આવશ્યક ચીજવસ્તુઓ ગણીને સંગઠિત ખાધ ઉત્પાદન ઉધોગને પણ 20 એપ્રિલ, 2020થી શરુ કરવાની શરતી છૂટ મળી. ભારતીય સંગઠિત ખાધ ઉત્પાદન ઉધોગની વર્તમાન સ્થિતિ વિગતે આ મુજબ રજૂ કરેલ છે.

- ખાધ ઉત્પાદન એકમોની સપ્લાય ચેન તૂટી પડી છે. તેથી વિતરણ વ્યવસ્થા હાલ ખોરંભાય છે.

- લોકડાઉન દરમિયાન સેંકડો કામદારો પોતાના વતનમાં ચાલ્યા ગયા છે. તેથી કામદારોની અછત વર્તાય છે. જોકે બહુ સીમિત કામદારો સાથે જ એકમો શરુ કરવાની પરવાનગી મળી છે. **"with just few people I can't run a factory"**- **Girish Gupta CEO – Foodies Groups of Consultant.** જેઓ બટેટાની વેફર્સના ઉત્પાદક પણ છે.

- આ એકમોમાં ઘણી મોટી માત્રામાં મહિલા કામદારો પણ છે. જેને લોકડાઉન દરમિયાન અનેક ઘરેલું અને સામાજિક સમસ્યાઓનો સામનો કરવો પડે છે. તેથી મહિલા કામદારોની પણ અછત છે.

- કેટલાંક રાજ્યોમાં કામદારોને COVID – 19 રોગના ખતરાને કારણે કવોરનટાઈન કર્યા છે. **(લોલની બેકરી ઉત્પાદન યુનિટ, ઉતરાખંડ)** વળી, મજુરોને ફેકટરીમાં જ રાખવા એવો આદેશ છે. **(જિલ્લા મેજિસ્ટ્રેટ કચેરીની માર્ગદર્શિકા)** આથી મજૂર વ્યવસ્થાપનના પણ પ્રશ્નો ઉપસ્થિત થયાં છે.

- આંતરરાજ્ય અને આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય વેપારમાં ભંગાણ પડ્યું છે કારણ કે COVID – 19 રોગના કારણે વાહન વ્યવહાર ખોરંભાયો છે. બંદરો સત્તાવાર રીતે ખુલ્લાં છે પણ કાર્યરત નથી. કેટલાંક ટ્રકયાલકોના લાયસન્સ પૂરા થાય છે તો કેટલાંકના રીન્યુ કરાવવાના છે. લોકડાઉનની આંતરરાજ્ય વાહનવ્યવહાર પર પણ અસર પડી છે. આથી કેટલાંક ખાધ ઉત્પાદકો લોકડાઉન પૂર્ણ થવાની રાહ જોવે છે.

- લોકડાઉન પછી પણ **NRAI (National Restaurant Association of India)ના** અહેવાલ મુજબ 2020માં ભારતીય રેસ્ટોરાં અને ખાધ ઉત્પાદન ઉધ્યોગને આશરે **80,000 કરોડ રૂપિયાનું નુકસાન થશે.**

- દેશમાં સામાજિક અંતરના કડક નિયમોને કારણે સભાઓ, લગ્નો, સામાજિક મેળાવળાઓ, ઉજવણીઓ જેવા કાર્યો બંધ છે. રોગનું સંક્રમણ એક વ્યક્તિમાંથી બીજી વ્યક્તિમાં સરળતાથી થતું હોવાથી ખાધ ઉત્પાદકોમાં ડરનું વાતાવરણ છે. **કંપનીના અધ્યક્ષ અને 'Confederation of Indian Industry's National Committee on Food Processing'** અંગેની રાષ્ટ્રીય સમિતિના અધ્યક્ષ 'પીરુઝ ખામ્બ્તા'એ જણાવ્યું હતું, "આપણી પોતાની અને કર્મચારીઓની સલામતી પણ ચિન્તાજનક છે. જો એક વ્યક્તિને ચેપ આવે તો આખા પ્લાન્ટનું શું થશે ?"

- **COVID – 19 રોગને કારણે ખાધ ઉત્પાદન ઉધ્યોગમાં 50 ટકાથી વધુ કામદારોને છૂટા કરવાની પરિસ્થિતિ ઉભી થઇ છે** અને કામદારોને આ પ્રકારની ચીમકીઓ પણ આપવામાં આવી છે.

- દેશની તમામ ખાધ ઉત્પાદન કંપનીઓનું વેચાણ ઘટ્યું છે. આર્થિક નુકસાન વધ્યું છે. કેટલીક કંપનીઓના અસ્તિત્વ પર ખતરો મંડરાય રહ્યો છે. આવક ઘટાડાની અસરને લીધે આ ઉધ્યોગમાં હાલ રોકાણ ઘટ્યું છે. હોટલો, રેસ્ટોરાંઓ અને પ્રવાસન ઉધ્યોગ અસ્થાયી સમય માટે બંધ થયો હોવાથી ખાધ ઉત્પાદનોની માંગ ઘટી છે.

- ફૂડ અને બેવરેજ, પેકેજ્ડ ફૂડ, ડેરી પ્રોડકટ્સ, અર્ધ તૈયાર ફૂડ પ્રોડકટ્સ વગેરે ઉધ્યોગમાં વેચાણ માટે સૌથી મોટો મુદ્દો હાલ ડિલીવરીનો બન્યો છે. ડિલીવરી ખર્ચ વધ્યો છે. ડેરી પેદાશોમાં દૂધ, દહીં, છાશ, ઘી જેવી વસ્તુઓની જ માંગ છે અને એ પણ ખુબ આછી. અન્ય માંગ નહીવત છે.

- આ ઉધ્યોગમાં મોટાભાગનો કાચોમાલ સ્થાનિક બજારોમાંથી આવે છે, પરંતુ હાલની લોકડાઉન સ્થિતિ અને COVID-19 રોગ(કોરોના)ના સંક્રમણના ડરને કારણે કાચામાલની અછત વધી છે

- આ ઉધ્યોગને હાલની પરિસ્થિતિમાં એકમો શરુ કરવાની યોગ્ય ગાઈડલાઈન્સ નથી. ઉત્પાદકો અમુક બાબતે મૂંઝવણમાં છે. વળી, ગ્રાહકોનો વિશ્વાસ તૈયાર ખાધ

ઉત્પાદનો પરથી ઓછો થયો છે. લોકો સાદા, સ્વાસ્થ્યપ્રદ અને ઘરના ભોજન તરફ વળ્યા છે જે આ ઉદ્યોગ માટે વિચારશીલ બાબત છે.

- હાલ ખાધ ઉત્પાદનોને અને કાચામાલને લાંબો સમય સાચવવા ગોદામોની અને શીતગૃહોની વ્યવસ્થા અપૂરતી છે. રેફ્રીજરેશનની જરૂરિયાતવાળા તમામ ઉત્પાદનોને નુકસાન થયું છે.

- રસ, નાસ્તા અને અથાણાં બનાવતી કંપનીઓ લોકડાઉન પૂરું થવાની રાહમાં છે કારણ કે ત્યારબાદ જ સાચી પરિસ્થિતિનો તાગ મળે તેમ છે.

- કેટલીક અનિવાર્ય આયાતો હાલ બંધ હોવાથી ઉત્પાદનની અસ્થિરતા સર્જાય છે.

2. COVID-19 રોગ(કોરોના)ના લીધે સંગઠિત ખાધ ઉત્પાદન ઉદ્યોગની ભવિષ્યની સ્થિતિ

વર્તમાન સમયમાં વિશ્વવ્યાપી COVID – 19 (કોરોના) રોગચાળાએ ખાધ ઉત્પાદન ઉદ્યોગ સામે કેટલાંક પડકાર ઊભાં કર્યા છે. જેની અસર ખાધ ઉત્પાદન ઉદ્યોગના ભવિષ્ય પર પડશે. અહી સંગઠિત ખાધ ઉત્પાદન ઉદ્યોગના ભવિષ્ય પર પડનારી અસરને જ વર્ણવેલ છે જે બે રીતે જોઇ શકાય.

2.1   પડકારો

COVID – 19 (કોરોના) રોગચાળાને લીધે ભવિષ્યમાં ખાધ ઉત્પાદન ઉદ્યોગ સામે કેટલાંક પડકારો ઉભા થશે જેનો સામનો કરવો અનિવાર્ય બનશે. આ પડકારો આ મુજબ હોઇ શકે.

- આ ઉદ્યોગની હાલની ઘટતી માંગને વધારવા અલગ જ પ્રયત્નની જરૂર પડશે કારણ કે લોકોની ખોરાક અંગેની પસંદગી અને ધોરણો COVID – 19 (કોરોના) રોગચાળા પછી ઝડપથી બદલાયા છે. બદલાતી માંગ મુજબ ખાધ ઉત્પાદનોમાં પરિવર્તન કેવું અને કેમ લાવવું એ આ ઉદ્યોગ માટે આગામી સમયનો સૌથી મોટો પડકાર હશે છતાં માગની અનિશ્ચિતતા તો ખરી જ.

- ખાધ ઉત્પાદન અને પીણાં ઉધોગમાં હાલ ગ્રાહકોનો પેકેજ્ડ ફૂડ, પીણાં, બેકરી પ્રોડક્ટ્સ, ડેરી પ્રોડક્ટ્સ વગેરે પરથી વિશ્વાસ ઘટી રહ્યો છે જેનું મુખ્ય કારણ COVID – 19 (કોરોના) રોગના સંક્રમણનો ભય જ છે. ગ્રાહકોનો વિશ્વાસ ફરીથી કઇ રીતે પ્રસ્થાપિત કરવો એ આ ઉધોગ સમક્ષ બહુ મોટો પડકાર હશે.

- વર્તમાન સમયમાં COVID – 19 (કોરોના) રોગચાળાને કારણે થયેલ આર્થિક નુકસાન અને વિશ્વભરમાં લોકડાઉનની સ્થિતિમાં આ ઉધોગનું મૂડીરોકાણનું માળખું બદલાય તે સંભવ છે. વળી, આ ઉધોગને મૂડીરોકાણની માંગને પહોંચી વળવા સરકારના પ્રોત્સાહનની જરૂર રહેશે. આર્થિક તંગી અનુભવતી સરકાર કઇ પ્રકારના પ્રોત્સાહનો આપી શકાશે તે આગામી સમય જ નક્કી કરશે. ઉપરાંત કરવેરાના ફેરફારની સંભાવના પણ છે, જે મૂડીમાળખાને કઇ રીતે અસર કરશે તે જોવું રહ્યું.

- COVID – 19 (કોરોના) રોગચાળાને કારણે સ્વાસ્થ્ય અને તંદુરસ્તીને ધ્યાનમાં રાખીને સરકાર આ ઉધોગ માટેના સ્વાસ્થ્ય ઘારાઘોરણોમાં ફેરફાર કરશે જ. આ ફેરફાર ક્યાં પ્રકારના હશે ? તેનાથી એકમના ખર્ચમાં કેટલો વધારો થશે ? આ ઘારાઘોરણ મુજબ એકમે ક્યાં પ્રકારના તકેદારીના પગલાં લેવા પડશે ? આ બાબતે આવનારો સમય જ પ્રકાશ પાડશે.

- COVID – 19 (કોરોના) રોગના સંક્રમણના ડરને કારણે લાખો પરપ્રાંતીય મજૂરો પોતાના વતનમાં ચાલ્યા ગયા છે જેથી મજૂર વ્યવસ્થાપનના પ્રશ્નો આગામી સમયમાં વધુ ગંભીર બને એવું સંભવી શકે. મજૂરોની અછત અને સ્વાસ્થ્યના ઊંચા ધોરણો ખાધ ઉત્પાદન અને તેની પ્રક્રિયાને અવરોધશે.

- COVID – 19 (કોરોના) રોગના સંક્રમણના અટકાવ માટે એકમમાં કઇ કઇ સાવચેતી રાખવી ? કેવી નવીન વ્યવસ્થાઓ ઊભી કરવી ? આ બધું કરવા છતાં ચેપ લાગે તો સમગ્ર એકમને અને કામદારોને કઇ રીતે બચાવવા એ પડકાર હશે.

- ખાધ ઉત્પાદન કંપનીઓ માટે COVID – 19 (કોરોના) પછીની તકેદારી કે અન્ય અસર કરતી બાબતોની સ્પષ્ટતા નથી. આ અંગે **'Food Safety and Standards Authority of India'** દ્વારા જે ઘારાઘોરણ આવે તેની અસરની વર્તમાનમાં આગાહી ન થઇ શકે. 31-03-2020ના આદેશોમાં પણ આગામી સમયમાં ફેરફાર થઇ શકે છે.

- ખાધ ઉત્પાદન કંપનીઓ માટે FSSAI લાયસન્સ નોંધણીની પ્રક્રિયામાં લોકડાઉન પછી ક્યાં અને કેવા ફેરફાર લાવશે તે કહી શકાય તેમ નથી. આથી આવનારા સમયમાં આ ક્ષેત્રે નવા રોકાણ થાય તેની સંભાવના ઘણી ઓછી છે.

- લોકડાઉનના સમયગાળા દરમિયાન તમામ કર્મચારીઓને વેતન આપવું અને કામ પરથી દૂર ન કરવાના આદેશો ખાધ ઉત્પાદન એકમોને ભવિષ્યમાં નાણાંકીય કટોકટીમાંથી પસાર થવા મજબૂર કરી શકે છે, જોકે આ બાબત આવનારો સમય જ નક્કી કરશે.

- COVID – 19 (કોરોના) રોગનો ફેલાવો ક્યારે અટકશે અથવા કેટલો ફેલાશે તે અનિશ્ચિત છે. આથી આ ઉધોગના એકમોને કઇ રીતે આગળ વધવું તે અસમંજસ ઊભી કરનારું છે.

- લોકડાઉન પછીના પ્રથમ કવાર્ટરમાં આ ઉધોગ પર સૌથી ખરાબ અસર જોવા મળી શકે તેમ છે. તેનાથી થતાં આર્થિક નુકસાનનું વ્યવસ્થાપન કરવું પડકારજનક છે. વળી, લોકડાઉન સમયનું સ્થિર ખર્ચ તો ખરું જ.

- લોકડાઉન દરમિયાન ફૂડ ડિલીવરી કરનારના COVID – 19 (કોરોના) સંક્રમણના સમાચાર પૂરા દેશમાં ફેલાયા છે તેવા સમયે ભવિષ્યમાં ગ્રાહકોની પ્રતિક્રિયા શું હશે તે જાણવું અતિ મુશ્કેલ છે.

- COVID – 19 (કોરોના) રોગના સંક્રમણના ભયે લોકો પર માનસિક અસર કરી છે. આથી વર્તમાન સ્થિતિ ભવિષ્યમાં શું બદલાવ લાવશે અને તે મુજબ ખાધ ઉત્પાદન એકમોએ આગળ વધવા પડકારજનક ભૂમિકા ભજવવી પડશે.

- આ ઉધોગે ગુણવત્તા અને સેવાની તેમની છાપને જાળવી રાખવા ચોક્કસપણે સંઘર્ષ કરવો પડશે.

- તમામ એકમોએ સામાજિક અંતર જાળવવું ફરજીયાત રહેશે કારણ કે કોઇ પણ બેદરકારી કે ઉતાવળા નિર્ણયો ભયાનક પરિસ્થિતિ અને માનવજીવનને ભયંકર ખતરા તરફ લઇ જઇ શકે છે. એકપણ ભૂલ મોટી ખોટનું કારણ બની શકે છે.

2.2 તકો

COVID – 19 (કોરોના) રોગયાળા પહેલાં ભારતીય ખાધ ઉત્પાદન ઉધ્યોગ ખૂબ ઉજ્જવળ ભાવી તરફ આગળ વધી રહ્યો હતો, પરંતુ COVID – 19 (કોરોના) રોગયાળા પછી આ ઉધ્યોગને પોતાના અસ્તિત્વ માટે જળમૂળથી પરિવર્તન કરવા પડે તેવી પરિસ્થિતિ ઊભી થઇ છે. આ કપરી પરિસ્થિતિને તકમાં ફેરવી શકાય તો આ ઉધ્યોગ એક અલગ જ આકાર લઇ શકે તેમ છે. સમયની જરૂરીયાતને ધ્યાનમાં રાખી આ ઉધ્યોગ કેટલાંક પરિવર્તનો પર ધ્યાન આપે તો સકારાત્મક પરિણામો ચોક્કસ મળશે જ. જેમકે...

- જો ખાધ ઉત્પાદન એકમો આરોગ્ય અને સ્વચ્છતા પર વધુ ધ્યાન કેન્દ્રિત કરવાનું નક્કી કરે, કર્મચારીઓ શ્રેષ્ઠ સ્વચ્છતા પદ્ધતિઓનું પાલન કરે, FSSAIના સ્વચ્છતા, સ્વાસ્થ્ય અને તંદુરસ્તીના ધારાધોરણોને સમજીને COVID – 19 રોગના સંક્રમણને આ ઉધ્યોગમાં પ્રવેશવા ન દેવાની તકેદારી રાખે તો ભવિષ્યમાં એવા એકમોની પેદાશોની માંગ વધી શકે તેમ છે કારણ કે COVID – 19 રોગ ઘટ્યા પછી પણ લોકોની ખોરાક અંગેની માંગમાં સ્વચ્છતાનું સ્તર નોંધપાત્ર રહેશે.

- COVID – 19 રોગના સંક્રમણના ભયથી લોકોની માંગ ઘટી રહી હોય તેવા સમયમાં જો આ ઉધ્યોગ સંક્રમણ ન થાય તેવા સ્વાસ્થ્યપ્રદ ખોરાક આધારિત મેનુ અને સ્વચ્છતા સ્તર પર ધ્યાન કેન્દ્રિત કરશે તો આવનારા સમયમાં આવા એકમોના ઉત્પાદનોની માંગ વધશે અને આવા ઉત્પાદનો આકર્ષણનું કેન્દ્ર બનશે. જેમકે, આયુર્વેદ મુજબની ખોરાકની પેદાશો, ઓર્ગેનિક ખાધ પેદાશો વગેરે.

- પરિસ્થિતિ કાબુમાં આવ્યા બાદ લોકો શાકાહારી અને તાજાં ખોરાકનો આગ્રહ વધારશે તેવું અનુમાન છે તેથી આ ઉધ્યોગના જે એકમો આ પ્રકારની પેદાશો પર ધ્યાન કેન્દ્રિત કરશે તેના માટે વિશેષ તકો દ્વારા ખખડાવતી હશે.

- આવનારા સમયમાં લોકો કોલ્ડ ફૂડની બદલે ગરમ ખોરાકને વધુ પસંદ કરી શકે છે, આ બાબતની નોંધ પણ ખાધ ઉત્પાદન એકમોએ લેવી પડશે અને એ મુજબ જરૂરી ફેરફાર કરીને માંગને જાળવી શકાશે કે વધારી શકાશે.

- વર્તમાન સમયમાં આ ઉદ્યોગની સ્પષ્ટ બાજુ ન જોઇ શકાતી હોય પરંતુ લોકડાઉન પછીના દિવસોમાં તીવ્ર ઉછાળાની અપેક્ષાઓ છે. પેકેજ્ડ ફૂડ અને પેકેજ્ડ મસાલાની માંગમાં હાલમાં પણ વધારો થયો છે અને ભવિષ્યમાં પણ લોકસંસર્ગ ટાળવા માટે અને પોતાની ખોરાકની જરૂરીયાતને પહોંચી વળવા વધુ ખાદ્ય સામગ્રીની ખરીદી કરશે તેવું જણાઇ રહ્યું છે. આ બાબતને એક તક તરીકે ઝડપી આ ઉદ્યોગ પોતાનું ઉત્પાદન અને વેચાણ વધારી શકે તેમ છે.

- હાલમાં શાળાઓ, ડાઇનિંગ હોલ, હોટેલ, રેસ્ટોરાંઓ, કાફે, રીસોર્ટ, સિનેમા ઘરો, પ્રવાસન ઉદ્યોગ, વાહનવ્યવહારના માધ્યમો વગેરે બંધ હોવાથી માંગમાં કામચલાઉ ઘટડો હોઇ શકે. લોકડાઉન પછીના સમયમાં ઉપરોક્ત સેવાઓ શરુ થતાં ફરી ખાદ્ય ઉત્પાદનોની માંગમાં ઉછાળો આવી શકે તેમ છે.

- જે ખાદ્ય ઉત્પાદન એકમો વેચાણ માટે ઉચ્ચ ગુણવત્તાયુક્ત ઉત્પાદનો અને ઉચ્ચ ગુણવત્તાયુક્ત ડિલીવરી પૂરી પાડશે તેની માંગમાં વધારો થશે એવું હાલની પરિસ્થિતિ પરથી લાગી રહ્યું છે.

- **દિલ્હીના એકઝીક્યુટીવ શેફ જ. ડબલ્યુ. મેરીયોટ અને સંદીપ પાંડે કહે છે કે COVID – 19 – લોકડાઉન પછી લોકો નવી વસ્તુઓ શોધશે, પરંતુ તેમાં ચોક્કસપણે ગુણવત્તાયુક્ત ઉત્પાદનોને મહત્વ આપશે.** આથી આ ઉદ્યોગ તેમના ઉત્પાદનોમાં નવીનતા લાવીને, ગુણવત્તાના ઉચ્ચ ધોરણો અપનાવીને વિકાસની નવી તક ઊભી કરી શકશે.

- વર્તમાન સમયની ભાગદોડભરી વ્યસ્ત જિંદગીમાં COVID – 19 મહામારી પછી પણ લોકો હંમેશા માટે બહારનો ખોરાક બંધ કરી દેશે તેવું કહેવું અયોગ્ય છે. જોકે લોકો એ બાબતે વધુ જાગૃત બનશે. લોકો વધુ સારી, સ્વાસ્થ્યપ્રદ પેદાશો તરફ વળશે. તેથી ઉત્પાદકો ગ્રાહકના ખાદ્ય પેદાશોની માંગમાં આવતા પરિવર્તનો સમજીને આગળ વધશે તો આશા છે કે આ ઉદ્યોગ જરૂર આગળ વધશે જ.

- COVID – 19 રોગના ઉકેલ પછી પણ કાચી-તાજી હળદર, લીંબુ, લસણ, આદું, ખાટા ફાળો જેવા આયુર્વેદમાંથી ખોવાઇ ગયેલ તત્વો લોકોના રોજિંદા આહારનો ભાગ

બનશે. તેથી ખાધ ઉત્પાદન એકમો આવી વસ્તુઓ આધારિત ઉત્પાદનો ગ્રાહક સુધી પહોંચાડશે તો વિકાસની નવી દિશાઓ ખુલશે.

ઉપસંહાર

ભારતીય સંગઠિત ખાધ ઉત્પાદન ઉધોગના ઉજ્જવળ ભાવિ સામે ખતરાની ઘંટી સમાન COVID – 19 (કોરોના વાઇરસ)રોગનું સંક્રમણ દિનપ્રતિદિન વધી રહ્યું છે, છતાં ઘોર અંધકારભરી રાત પણ એક સુંદર સવાર ચોક્કસ લાવે જ છે તેમ આ મહામારી પછી ફરી જનજીવન નવી આશાઓ સાથે શરૂ થશે અને આ ઉધોગ ખૂબજ ટૂંકાગાળામાં ફરી ધમધમી ઉઠશે એવું ચોક્કસ લાગી રહ્યું છે કેમ કે મારા દેશની આ ભલીભોળી જનતા ખાણીપીણીની ખૂબ શોખીન છે. નવા અવતાર સાથે આ ઉધોગ ફરી નવા ઉત્પાદનો બજારમાં લાવશે. લોકોના સ્વાસ્થયને હાની ન પહોંચે એવી વાનગીઓ અને ખાધ પેદાશો આવનારા સમયનું ખોરાકનું આકર્ષણ બનશે.

સંદર્ભો

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આધુનિક યુગમાં માહિતી અને પ્રત્યાયન ટેકનોલોજિની ભૂમિકા

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પ્રસ્તાવના :-

20મી સદીના ઉત્તરાર્ધમાં વિજ્ઞાન અને ટેકનોલોજી ક્ષેત્રે કલ્પનાતીત સંશોધનો થયાં. જેનાથી સમગ્ર માનવ પ્રભાવિત થયું. માહિતી ટેકનોલોજી અને પ્રકાશન ક્ષેત્રના આવિષ્કારે દરેક ક્ષેત્રમાં પરિવર્તન આણ્યું તેથી ગ્રંથાલય અને માહિતી કેન્દ્રો પણ માહિતી અને પ્રત્યાયન ટેકનોલોજીના આગમનથી ગ્રંથાલય અને માહિતી કેન્દ્રોની વિધિ-વિધાનમાં પરિવર્તન આવ્યા છે. વિજ્ઞાન ટેકનોલોજીના ક્ષેત્રે થઈ રહેલા સતત આમૂલ પરિવર્તન પામતી ગ્રંથાલય પ્રત્યાયન અને પ્રૌદ્યોગિક પદ્ધતિ પ્રશસ્ય છે. વિકાસને કારણે સમાજનો સામાજિક અને આર્થિક વિકાસ યથોચિત થયો છે. પરિણામે પ્રકાશન ક્ષેત્રે પણ સતત વૃદ્ધિ થયા કરે છે. આમ નવી માહિતીનું સર્જન સતત સિદ્ધાંતિશીઘ્ર અને વિપુલ પ્રમાણમાં થયા જ છે. આ પરિસ્થિતિ માટે વિજ્ઞાન અને ટેકનોલોજી માટે આભારી છે. કોમ્પ્યુટરની શોધથી અદ્યતન વિકાસ દ્વારા વૃદ્ધિ પામતી માહિતીના વ્યવસ્થિકરણની વ્યવહારિક પ્રક્રિયાને સરળકરવાની આશા જન્મી છે. આમ કરવટ બદલતી ગ્રંથાલયલક્ષી સેવાઓમાં કોમ્પ્યુટરના ઉપયોગથી માહિતીનો સંગ્રહ અને પુનઃ પ્રાપ્તિની પ્રક્રિયામાં સરળતા તથા સતત ગતિશીલતા આવી છે. આજના વિકસતા યુગમાં ગ્રંથાલયલક્ષી અને પ્રાદ્યોગિક ટેકનોલોજી ગ્રંથાલય અને માહિતી કેન્દ્રોના કાર્યોમાં મહત્વનો ભાગ ભજવે છે.

માહિતી એટલે શું ? :-

(અ) ALA દ્વારા આપેલ વ્યાખ્યા:-

"માહિતી એવું સંપત્તિ છે. જે પરિણામ સ્વરૂપે મળેલી આધાર સામગ્રી છે અથવા તો પ્રક્રિયા દ્વારા ઉત્પન્ન થયેલ આધાર સામગ્રી છે."

(બ) જે. બીકર દ્વારા આપેલ વ્યાખ્યા:-

"કોઈ વિષય સંબંધિત સત્યોને કહે છે."

(ક) મેકલેકન દ્વારા આપેલ વ્યાખ્યા:-

"માધ્યમ દ્વારા જે સંદેશો મળે છે તે માહિતી છે."

અર્થ :-

માહિતી ટેકનીલોજી બે અલગ અલગ શબ્દોથી બનેલો છે. જ્યાં બે શબ્દોના અલગ અલગ સામાન્ય અર્થ થાય છે. એટલે કે માહિતી + ટેકનોલોજી = માહિતી ટેકનોલોજી.

આમ, માહિતી ટેકનોલોજીનો અર્થ માહિતીના અનેક કાર્યોમાં આધુનિક ટેકનોલોજીનો ઉપયોગ કરવાનો થાય છે. સામાન્ય અર્થમાં માહિતી ટેકનોલોજીનો અર્થ ગ્રંથાલય તેમજ માહિતી કેન્દ્રીમાં માહિતીનું સર્જન, સંગ્રહ, સંસાર, પ્રસાર

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તથા પુનઃપ્રાપ્તિ વગેરે પ્રક્રિયાઓ માં ટેકનોલોજીની નવી અને વિકસિત વિભિન્ન પ્રકારની ટેકનિકો અને પ્રવિધિઓના ઉપયોગ કરવાનો હોય છે.

માહિતી ટેકનોલોજીને મુંજવતી સમસ્યાઓ :-

1. બહુલક્ષી વિકાસ
2. નિયંત્રણ
3. શિથિલ સંગઠન
4. પુનઃપ્રાપ્તિ
5. જ્ઞાન વિસ્ફોટ
6. ભાષા અવરોધ
7. અવકાશ અવરોધ
8. રાજકીય અવરોધ
9. સામાજિક અવરોધ

માહિતીના લક્ષણો :-

1. જ્ઞાન પ્રાપ્તિ માટે તેનું પ્રથમ સોપાન છે.
2. માહિતીનો ઉત્પાદન અને પ્રક્રિયા ઉભયપક્ષનો સમાવેશ થાય છે.
3. માહિતનો આર્થિક સમૃદ્ધિમાં અધિકાંશ આધાર રહે છે
4. માનવીની પ્રત્યેક પ્રવૃત્તિ અને કાર્યમાં માહિતી સમાવિષ્ટ હોય છે.
5. માહિતીએ કોઈ પણ રાષ્ટ્રના વિકાસ માટેનો મહામુલ્લો સ્ત્રોત છે.
6. માહિતી વ્યાપાર અને ઔધોગિક વિકાસ માટેનો આધાર સ્થંભ છે.
7. માહિતએ દેશની રાષ્ટ્રીય સંપત્તિ છે.
8. માહિત માનવીય વ્યવહારની શક્તિનું સશક્તિકરણ છે.

માહિતીની લાક્ષણિકતાઓ :-

1. માળખું-માહિતી / તાર્કિક સંબંધ એકબીજા સાથે હોવો જોઈએ.
2. જથ્થો
3. માહિતી અર્થ સભરતા.

4. ભાષા માહિતમાં ગુણવતા હોવી જોઈએ. તેમજ તે સંપૂર્ણ હોવી જોઈએ. અધૂરી વિગતથી માહિતી બનતી નથી.

5. મૂલ્ય – કોઈપણ માહિતી કાયમી મૂલ્ય ધરાવતી હોવી જોઈએ.

માહિતી પ્રત્યાયન ટેકનોલોજીનો અર્થ :-

માહિત પ્રત્યાયન ટેકનોલોજી એટલે વિશાળ અર્થમાં પ્રયોજાતો પ્રેણનાત્મક શબ્દ છે. જેમાં માહિતીનું સ્થાન, પ્રક્રિયા, પુનઃપ્રાપ્તિ, સંગ્રહ અને તેનું પ્રત્યાયન વગેરે પ્રવૃત્તિઓનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. આધુનિક યુગમાં બૃહદ પ્રલેખો તરફથી સૂક્ષ્મ પ્રલેખો ભૂતકાલીન માહિતી તરફની અદ્યતન માહિતી મળવા લાગી. જ્યારથી ગ્રંથાલય વિજ્ઞાનને માહિતી વિજ્ઞાન તરફ સતત પ્રયાણ કર્યું. ત્યારથી માહિતી વિજ્ઞાનમાં માહિતીની પ્રત્યાયન અને પ્રક્રિયા માટે યાંત્રિકરણમાં વિજ્ઞાનુંજન્ય સૂક્ષ્મ વિજ્ઞાનુંકીય સાધનોનો અધિક ઉપયોગ વધ્યો છે. જેનાં લીધે માહિતી વિજ્ઞાન એ માહિતી પ્રાદ્યોગિકી ટેકનોલોજીમાં પરિણમ્યુ છે. માહિતી ટેકનોલોજી બધીજ પ્રવૃતિઓ સાથે સંકળાયેલછે. જેના લીધે કોમ્પ્યુટિંગ, માઈક્રો, ઇલેક્ટ્રોનિકસ અને ટેલિકોમ્યુનિકેશનની સાધન સામગ્રી સાથે સીધો સંબંધ ધરાવે છે. આમ, માહિતી પ્રક્રિયા, માહિતીનું વહન અને પ્રાપ્તિ ઓછામાં ઓછા સમયમાં શક્ય બને છે. ગ્રંથાલય લક્ષી સેવાઓ ઓછા સમયમાં અસરકારક રીતે અપાય છે. તે ઉપભોક્તાઓને આંનદીત કરે છે.

માહિતી પ્રૌધોગિક ટેકનોલોજીનો ગ્રંથાલય ક્ષેત્રે પ્રવેશ :-

વધારેમાં વધારે ઉત્પન્ન થતી માહિતીની પ્રત્યાયનની આ રોજિંદી સમસ્યા જટિલ બનતી જાય છે. આમ, માહિતીને વ્યવસ્થિત કરવાની જરૂરિયાત જણાયછે. ગ્રંથાલયોમાં આ માહિતીના પ્રસારણ માટે તેની પરંપરાગત પદ્ધતિ જેવીકે વર્ગીકરણ, સૂચિકારણ, વગેરેનો ઉપયોગ કરે છે. આ પણ પદ્ધતિ ભૂતકાળના સમયમાં મંદ ગતિએ ચાલતી હોવાથી ઉપભોક્તાઓને યોગ્ય હતી. આજના આ આધુનિક યુગમાં ઘણી ટાંચી પડવા લાગી છે. આથી માહિતીના પ્રત્યાયન માટે પ્રલેખન સેવાઓ જેવીકે નિર્દેશિકરણ, સારાંશીકરણ, અનુવાદસેવા, પ્રતિ નિર્માણ સેવાઓનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો પરંતુ આ બધીજ સેવાઓ અપૂરતી હોય તેવું લાગ્યું. વળી અદ્યતન શોધો વિજ્ઞાન અને પ્રદ્યોગિકી ટેકનોલોજીના ક્ષેત્રમાં થતી રહે છે. તે ગ્રંથાલયનું ગૌરવ ગણાય છે. આધુનિક સમયમાં સાધન સામગ્રી દ્વારા માહિતીને સુવ્યવસ્થિત કરવાનું સરળ અને શીઘ્ર બનશે. તથા કોમ્પ્યુટરના ઉપયોગથી માહિતીનો સંગ્રહ અને પુનઃપ્રાપ્તિની પ્રક્રિયામાં સરળતા તથા ગતિશીલતા આવી છે. ગ્રંથાલય ગરિમા ગૌરવ સ્પદ બનતી હતી. માહિતી પ્રત્યાયનમાં પ્રક્રિયામાં અદ્યતન પ્રાદ્યોગિકી ટેકનીલોજીનો આવિષ્કાર થવાથી માહિતી પ્રાપ્તિમાં સમય ખૂબજ ઓછો જાય છે. દિવસે- દિવસે કોમ્પ્યુટરની

કાર્યક્ષમતામાં સુધારો થવા લાગ્યા છે. કોમ્પ્યુટર વધુ પડતા સસ્તા થવા લાગ્યા છે. આથી અદ્યતન ગ્રંથાલય પ્રાદ્યોગિકીની પ્રત્યાયનની પ્રક્રિયાને નોંધપાત્ર અસર કરી છે.

માહિતી અને પ્રત્યાયન ટેકનોલોજી :-

માહિતી અને પ્રત્યાયન ટેકનોલોજી શબ્દાર્થમાં ત્રણ મુખ્ય ઘટકોનો સમાવેશ થયેલો છે.

1.માહિતી

2. પ્રત્યાયન

3. ટેકનોલોજી

આમ, ઉપયુક્ત શબ્દ વિભાજનના આધારે એમ અર્થઘટન કરી શકાય છે માહિતીનું ટેકનોલોજીના અધ્યતન ઉપકરણોનો ઉપયોગ થકી આદાન-પ્રદાન સંચાલન એટલે માહિતી અને પ્રત્યાયન ટેકનોલોજી".

ગ્રંથાલય અને માહિતી વિજ્ઞાનના પરિપ્રેક્ષ્યમાં :-

ગ્રંથાલય અને માહિતી વિજ્ઞાનના સંદર્ભમાં એમ અર્થઘટન કરી શકાય કે, ગ્રંથાલય અને માહિતી કેન્દ્રોમાં સંગ્રહિત મુદ્રિત માહિતી સંગ્રહનું તેમજ ગ્રંથાલયની સર્વ વિધિવિધાનનું ટેકનોલોજીના અદ્યતન ઉપયોગ થકી સંચાલન અને વ્યવસ્થાપન.

માહિતી અને પ્રત્યાયન ટેકનોલોજીના ઘટકો :-

માહિતી અને પ્રત્યાયન ટેકનોલોજીએ પદ બહુવિધ પ્રમાણમાં ટેકનોલોજીનો સમાવેશ કરે છે. જેથી અંતર્ગત કોમ્પ્યુટર, પ્રત્યાયન અને સૂક્ષ્મ વિજ્ઞાણુકીય પર આધારિત ટેકનોલોજીનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. ટેકનીલોજી અને પ્રત્યાયનના વિવિધ ઉપકરણો / ઘટકો અંતર્ગત ટેલિવિઝન, ટી.વી, મોબાઈલ ફોન, ઈન્ટરનેટ, વિડીયો કોન્ફરન્સ અને સેટેલાઈટ કોમ્યુનિકેશન ટેકનીક, સંગ્રહ ડિઝાઈન વગેરેનો સમાવેશ થાય છે.

માહિતી અને પ્રત્યાયન ટેકનોલોજી અને ગ્રંથાલય અને માહિતી કેન્દ્રો :-

માહિતી અને પ્રત્યાયન ટેકનોલોજીના આવિષ્કારે ગ્રંથાલય અને માહિતી કેન્દ્રોની પરંપરાગત વિધિવિધાનમાંપ રિવર્તન આણ્યું છે. અર્વાચીન માહિતી અને પ્રત્યાયન ટેકનોલોજીના આ વિજ્ઞાણુકીય માધ્યમોના યુગમાં ગ્રંથાલયો માત્ર ગ્રંથસ્થ સાહિત્ય પૂરતા સીમિત નહિ રહેતા અગ્રંથસ્થ સાહિત્ય સામગ્રી સુધી રુપાંતરિત થયા છે. ગ્રંથાલય અને માહિતી કેન્દ્રોનું કાર્ય ગ્રંથોની આપલે કરવામાંથી વિસ્તૃત થઈને માહિતીને આપલે કરવા સુધી વિસ્તરણ પામ્યું છે. પ્રકાશન વિસ્ફોટને

કારણે માહિતી અકલ્પીય પ્રમાણમાં પ્રકાશિત થવા લાગી છે. માહિતીના અકલ્પીય પ્રકાશનને કારણસર તાજેતરમાં પ્રકાશિત થયેલ માહિતી ક્ષણવાર અનુનેય રહેતી નથી. તો બીજી બાજુ ટેકનોલોજીના વિકાસને કારણે ઉપભોક્તાઓના માહિતી શોધ માહિતી પ્રાપ્તિના અભિગમોમાં આમૂલ ફેરફારો આવ્યા છે. વર્લ્ડ વાઈઝ વેબ અને ઈન્ટરનેટના માધ્યમોના પરિણામ રૂપે વિપુલ પ્રમાણમાં સ્થાનિક, રાષ્ટ્રીય તેમજ આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય સ્તરે સંચિત માહિતીની પ્રાપ્તિ ટેકનોલોજીની સહાયથી સરળ બની છે. અને ઈન્ટરનેટ પર ઉપલબ્ધ માહિતી સ્રોતો તેમજ ઉપભોક્તાઓમાં આવેલ માહિતી શોધ પ્રાપ્તિની વર્તણૂકનાં કારણોસર ઉપભોક્તાઓ ગ્રંથાલય અને માહિતી કેન્દ્રોના ઉપયોગથી કંઈક અંશે વિમુખ થયાં છે.

માહિતી અને પ્રત્યાયન ટેકનોલોજીનું ગ્રંથાલયમાં અમલીકરણ :-

ગ્રંથાલય અને માહિતી કેન્દ્રોમાં બે ક્ષેત્રોમાં ટેકનોલોજીનું અમલીકરણ કરી શકાય છે.

(અ) ગ્રંથાલય યાંત્રિકીકરણ:-

ગ્રંથાલય યાંત્રિકીકરણ અંતર્ગત વિવિધ ગ્રંથાલય અને માહિતી કેન્દ્રોમાં યાંત્રિકીકરણ અંતર્ગત વિવિધ ગ્રંથાલય અને માહિતી કેન્દ્રોમાં યાંત્રિકી કરણ અંતર્ગત વિવિધ સોફ્ટવેર ચાલકપદ્ધતિ **(OPRETINGSYSTEM)** પ્રાપ્યછે. જેવીકે **(WINDOWS NT, XP. SQL SERVER, MS DOS, LINUX, TINLIB, SOUL, LIBRARIAN, ALIS , WIN ISIS, LIBSYS** વગેરે જેના ઉપયોગ થકી ગ્રંથાલય અને માહિતી કેન્દ્રોના વિવિધ વિભાગો જેવાકે **(1) ACQUISITION, (2) CIRCULATION, (3) SERIALCONTROL, (4) OPAC, (5) CATALOGUE, (6) ADMINISTRATION** વગેરેમાં કોમ્પ્યુટરીકરણ કરી શકાય છે.

(બ) ડિજિટલાઇઝેશન:-

જેની અંતર્ગત વિવિધ સોફ્ટવેર તેમજ હાર્ડવેર પ્રાપ્ય છે. જેના ઉપયોગ થકી સંગ્રહને ડિજિટલ સ્વરૂપે ઉપયોગી બનાવી શકાય છે.

(ક) સંગ્રહ ડિવાઇસ:-

જેની અંતર્ગત ફ્લોપી, સી.ડી, પેનડ્રાઈવ પ્રાપ્ય છે. જેની અંતર્ગત ગ્રંથાલય અને માહિતી કેન્દ્રોનું સાહિત્ય સંગ્રહ સાચવી શકાય છે.

માહિતી અને પ્રત્યાયન ટેકનોલોજિ અને ગ્રંથાલય વ્યવસાયકો :-

ટેકનોલોજિના આ પરિવર્તન પામતાં સમયમાં બદલાતી જતી ટેકનોલોજિથી સતત સાક્ષાર થઈ પ્રત્યાયન અને ટેકનોલોજિ પ્રાપ્તિમાં આવેલ અભિગમને દયાનમાં રાખી વધુને વધુ ઉપભોક્તાઓ બની, ટેકનોલોજિ આધારિત વધુમાં વધુ સેવાઓ પુરી પાડી ગ્રંથાલય અને માહિતી વિજ્ઞાન વ્યવસાયની પ્રતિષ્ઠામાં ઉપરોતર વધારે કરવાનો છે.

માહિતી અને પ્રત્યાયન ટેકનોલોજિનો ઉપયોગ :-

ઉપભોક્તા શિક્ષણ પરંપરાગત માધ્યમ થકી આપી શકાય. અહીં ફક્ત અપરંપરાગ માધ્યમની ચર્ચા કરેલ છે. જેમાં માહિતી પ્રત્યાયન પ્રાદ્યોગિકી માટે ઉપયોગમાં લેવાની પદ્ધતિઓ જણાવેલ છે.

1. TAPS SLIDE METHOD:-

આ પદ્ધતિમાં ગ્રંથાલય વ્યવસ્થા સ્રોતોની ગોઠવણી શોધ પદ્ધતિ તેમજ અન્ય સેવાઓ વગેરે દર્શાવતી લગભગ 50 slide બનાવી શકાય છે. અને એક પછી એક પ્રોજેક્ટર પર દર્શાવી શકાય છે. જેમાં લગભગ કુલ મળીને 15 મિનિટનો સમય થવો હિતાવહ છે. આ પદ્ધતિને ગમે તે સ્થળે, ગમે તે સમયે પુનરાવર્તિત કરી શકાય છે.

2. વિડીયો ફિલ્મ :-

ગ્રંથાલય વ્યવસ્થા, ગ્રંથાલયમાંના વિવિધ વિભાગોનું સ્થાન, કર્મચારીઓની કામગીરી વગેરે બાબતોની એક ફિલ્મ બનાવી ઉપભોક્તાઓને તેનાથી માહિતગાર કરી શકાય. આ પદ્ધતિનો મુખ્ય ફાયદો એ છે કે ઉપભોક્તાને શિક્ષણ આપવા ઉપભોક્તાની ગ્રંથાલયમાં ફરજીયાત હાજરી અનિવાર્ય નથી. ગમે તે સ્થળે જઈને આ પદ્ધતિથી ઉપભીકતાને ગ્રંથાલય સેવાઓથી અભિમુખ કરી શકાય.

3.સંગીત સાથે સંવાદ:-

ગ્રંથાલય સેવાઓથી સુપરિચિત કરાવવા ગ્રંથાલય સેવા, કાર્યો, ઉદેશો અને સ્રોતની માહિતી દર્શાવતા સંવાદ ઓડિયો કેસેટમાં કંદારીને ઉપભોક્તાને શિક્ષણ આપી શકાય. સંવાદ સાથે પાશ્વ ભૂમિકામાં હળવું સંગીત અસરકારક બની રહેશે. આ સાથે ગ્રંથાલય ઉપચારો અંગેનો સંવાદ વ્યવસાયિક વ્યક્તિ પાસે રેકોર્ડ કરાવવો.

4.ફોટોગ્રાફી:-

કોમ્પ્યુટર ઉપર "ઉપભોક્તા શિક્ષણ"નામનું ફિલ્ડર બનાવી ગ્રંથાલય સ્રોત, સેવા, કાર્યો, વિભાગો, વગેરેને લગતા ફોટોગ્રાફ મૂકી ઉપભોક્તાઓને આના દ્વારા ઉપભોક્તા શિક્ષણની તાલીમ આપી શકાય.

5.દૃશ્ય-શ્રાવ્ય:-

નવીન ઉપભોક્તા ગ્રંથાલયોમાં પ્રવેશ ત્યારથી ગ્રંથાલય તેમને ઉપભોક્તા શિક્ષણ આપે ત્યાં સુધીની તમામ ક્રિયા – પ્રક્રિયાની સ્ક્રીપ્ટ શ્રાવ્ય રીતે તૈયાર કરી મોટા સમુદાય સક્ષમ એલ.સી.ડી. સ્ક્રીન પર પ્રદર્શિત કરી શકાય. તેમજ ધ્વની અંકિત કરી તેનો વ્યક્તિગત રીતે પણ લાભ લઈ શકાય.

ઉપસંહાર :-

આમ, માહિત્યને પ્રત્યાયન ટેકનોલોજીના આવિષ્કારથી ગ્રંથાલય અને માહિતી કેન્દ્રો સમક્ષ આવેલ તકો અને પડકારોને યોગ્ય પ્રતિસાદ આપવો જોઈએ. ગ્રંથાલય અને માહિતી વ્યવસાયિકોએ તેનાથી વધુમાં વધુ સાક્ષર બની ગ્રંથાલય અને માહિતી કેન્દ્રોમાં તેમના યોગ્ય અમલીકરણ ઉપયોગો થકી માહિતી, જ્ઞાનનું અને સ્રોતોનું યોગ્ય સંચાલન અને વ્યવસ્થાપન કરી ઉપભોક્તાઓને વધુમાં વધુ સેવાઓ પુરી પાડવાના પ્રત્યનો કરવા જોઈએ. જેનાથી ગ્રંથાલય અને માહિતી કેન્દ્રોની પ્રતિષ્ઠામાં ઉત્તરોત્તર વધારો થઈ શકશે.

સંદર્ભસૂચિ :-

(1) પ્રજાપતી, મણીભાઈ, એકવીસમી સદીમાં ગ્રંથાલયોનું ભાવિ. પૃષ્ઠ:-48-51.

(2) પારેખ યોગેશ આર., ગુજરાત ગ્રંથાલય સેવા સંઘ - 2008, પૃષ્ઠ:- 112.

(3) પટેલ નિલેશ એ. ગુજરાત ગ્રંથાલય સેવા સંઘ - 2008, પૃષ્ઠ:- 116.

Students Opinion about Reservation Policy

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સારાંશ

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ માં રાજકોટ શહેરના સ્નાતક કક્ષાના વિવિધ વિદ્યાશાખાના ૪૮૦ વિદ્યાથીઓના અનામતનીતિ પ્રત્યેના અભિપ્રાયો જાણવા માટે અભિપ્રાયાવલિની રચના કરવામાં આવી હતી. જેના માટે સર્વેક્ષણ સંશોધન યોજના અંતર્ગત જનમત સર્વેક્ષણ હાથ ધરવામાં આવ્યું હતું. કાઇવર્ગ દ્વારા માહિતીનું પૃથ્થકરણ કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું. જેના પરિણામો આ પ્રમાણે હતા :

(૧) અનામતના અમલથી વિવિધક્ષેત્રે પછાતવર્ગોનો દરજ્જો ઊંચો આવ્યો છે. વિવિધ પ્રોત્સાહનો દ્વારા તેમને પોતાનો વિકાસ સાધવાની પ્રેરણા મળી છે. પરંતુ પછાતવર્ગો તેનો પૂરતો લાભ લઈ શક્યા નથી. (૨) અનામતથી જ્ઞાતિભેદ જેવા દૂષણોમાં વધારો થતો હોવાથી તે દેશની પ્રગતિમાં અવરોધક છે. (૩) દેશના તમામ લોકો માટે સમાનનીતિ હોવી જોઇએ. જેમાં લોકોની ગુણવત્તાને મહત્વ આપવામાં આવતું હોય. (૪) અનામતનીતિની સમીક્ષા કરવી જોઇએ. જેમાં શિક્ષિત અને સમૃદ્ધ પછાતવર્ગોને અપાતા અનામતના લાભ નાબૂદ કરવા જોઇએ. (૫) જાહેરક્ષેત્રની નોકરીઓ માં પ્રમોશન માટેની રોસ્ટર પદ્ધતિ માં રખાતા ભેદભાવો નાબૂદ કરવા જોઇએ. (૬) વિવિધ સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષાઓમાં અને નોકરીઓમાં અનામત આપવાને બદલે વ્યકિતના કૌશલ્યો, ક્ષમતા અને ગુણવત્તાને આધારે તેને તક આપવી જોઈએ .

૧.૦ પ્રસ્તાવના

વિશ્વના સૌથી પ્રાચીન વેદગ્રંથોમાં વ્યકિતની ક્ષમતા અને કૌશલ્યોને આધારે સત્વ , રજસ અને તમસ એમ ત્રણ ગુણોમાં તેમનું વર્ગીકરણ કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું. જેના પરથી

વેદકાલીન સમયમાં જાતિપ્રથા અસ્તિત્વ માં આવી. બૌદ્ધિકક્ષમતા આધારિત કાર્યોની વહેંચણી કરવામાં આવી હોવાથી તેમાં ઉંચ-નીચ ના ભેદભાવો નો અભાવ હતો.

પરંતુ સમય જતાં કાળક્રમે જન્મ આધારિત જાતિપ્રથા અસ્તિત્વમાં આવી. જેનાથી સમાજમાં ઉંચ-નીચ , અસ્પૃશ્યતા, જાતિભેદ જેવા ભેદભાવો વધવા લાગ્યા. અને નિમ્નવર્ગોનું શોષણ થવા લાગ્યું.

સ્વતંત્રતા બાદ સમાજમાં રહેલા આ ભેદભાવોને નાબૂદ કરવા માટે , તમામ પ્રજાને સમાનતાનો અધિકાર આપવા માટે બંધારણ અમલમાં આવ્યું. જેમાં સમાજના શોષિત પછાતવર્ગોને તેઓ પણ અન્યોની જેમ સ્વાભિમાનપૂર્વક જીવી શકે , પોતાનો વિકાસ સાધી શકે અને સામાન્ય જનતાના જીવન નો એક હિસ્સો બની શકે તે માટે તેમણે કેટલાક વિશિષ્ટ અધિકારો આપવામાં આવ્યા. જેના અંતર્ગત તેમના માટે વિવિધ ક્ષેત્રમાં કેટલીક બેઠકો અનામત રાખવામા આવી. જે અનામતનીતિ તરીકે ઓળખાય છે.

પ્રવર્તમાન સમયમાં વિદ્યાર્થીઓ અનામતનીતિ વિષે કેવો અભિપ્રાય ધરાવે છે , આ દિશામાં તપાસ કરવા માટે પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ હાથ ધરવામાં આવ્યો હતો.   D'Mellow Celine (1982) એ કરેલા અભ્યાસમાં વિધાર્થીઓ અનામત પ્રત્યે મિશ્રિત વલણ ધરાવતા હતા.

વ્યાવહારિક અને ગુણાત્મક પ્રકારના આ સંશોધનનું ક્ષેત્ર 'શિક્ષણનું સમાજશાસ્ત્ર' અને પેટાક્ષેત્ર 'અનામતનીતિ' છે , એમ કહી શકાય.

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૨.૦ અભ્યાસના હેતુઓ

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસના હેતુઓ આ પ્રમાણે હતા :

૨.૧ સ્નાતક કક્ષાના વિદ્યાર્થીઓ માટે અભિપ્રાયાવલિ ની રચના કરવી.

૨.૨ સ્નાતક કક્ષાના વિદ્યાર્થીઓના અનામતનીતી પ્રત્યેના અભિપ્રાયો જાણવા.

3.0 અભ્યાસના પ્રશ્નો

નીચે પ્રમાણે અભ્યાસના પ્રશ્નો રચવામાં આવ્યા હતા.

૩.૧ સ્નાતકકક્ષાના વિદ્યાર્થીઓના અનામતનીતી પ્રત્યેના અભિપ્રાયો કેવા હશે ?

ઉપર્યુક્ત પ્રશ્ન વિવિધ વિદ્યાશાખાના સ્નાતક કક્ષાના વિદ્યાર્થીઓના સંદર્ભમાં

ચકાસવામાં આવ્યો હતો.

૪.૦ અભ્યાસમાં સમાવિષ્ટ ચલો

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં આ પ્રમાણે ચલોને આવરવામાં આવ્યા હતા.

૪.૧ સ્વતંત્ર ચલ : પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં સ્વતંત્ર ચલ તરીકે વિદ્યાશાખા હતી.

૪.૨ પરતંત્ર ચલ : પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં પરતંત્ર ચલ તરીકે અભિપ્રાયો હતા.

૫.૦ વ્યાપવિશ્વ અને નમૂનો

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસનું વ્યાપવિશ્વ રાજકોટ શહેરની મેડિકલ , ઈજનેરી, લો, આર્ટ્સ,કોમર્સ

અને સાઇન્સ વિદ્યાશાખાની કોલેજોમાં અભ્યાસ કરતાં સ્નાતક કક્ષાના વિદ્યાર્થીઓ પૂરતું સીમિત

હતું.

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જેના માટે રાજકોટ શહેરની ૦૭ કોલેજોની પસંદગી કરવામાં આવી હતી. જેમાથી ૫૫૦ વિદ્યાર્થીઓની સહેતુક નમૂના પસંદગી કરવામાં આવી હતી. અપૂરતી અને ખામીયુક્ત માહિતી ધરાવતી અભિપ્રાયાવલિને બાદ કરતાં ૪૮૦ વિદ્યાર્થીઓ નમૂના તરીકે પસંદગી પામ્યા હતા .

૬.૦ ઉપકરણ

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં સમાવિષ્ટ પરતંત્ર ચલ વિદ્યાર્થીઓના અનામતનીતિ પ્રત્યેના અભિપ્રાયો અંગે માહિતી મેળવવાની હતી. જેના માટે વૈજ્ઞાનિક માપદંડો અનુસાર અભિપ્રાયાવલિની સંરચના કરવામાં આવી હતી. આ સંરચનામાં વિદ્વાન તજ્જ્ઞોનું માર્ગદર્શન લેવામાં આવ્યું હતું .

૭.૦ સંશોધન પદ્ધતિ અને તેનું અમલીકરણ

અનામતનીતિ પ્રત્યે વિવિધ વિદ્યાશાખાના સ્નાતક કક્ષાના વિદ્યાર્થીઓના અભિપ્રાયો જાણવા માટે પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન સર્વેક્ષણ પદ્ધતિથી હાથ ધરવામાં આવ્યું હતું. આ એક જનમત સર્વેક્ષણ હતું . જેમાં નાજુક અને મહત્વના સંવેદનશીલ વિષયો પર નિર્ણય લેવા માટે લોકોના અભિપ્રાયો લેવામાં આવે છે. અને તેના આધારે નિર્ણય કરવામાં આવે છે.

૮.૦ માહિતીનું પૃથ્થકરણ અને અર્થઘટન

વિદ્યાર્થીઓના અભિપ્રાયોનું સહમત , તટસ્થ અને અસહમત એમ ત્રણ કક્ષામાં પ્રાપ્ત થયા હતા જેનું વિશ્લેષણ કરવા માટે અને માહિતીને અર્થપૂર્ણ બનાવવા માટે તેનું   Microsoft

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Excel દ્વારા વર્ગીકરણ કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું. ત્યારબાદ કાઇવર્ગ દ્વારા તેની આંકડાશાસ્ત્રીય ગણતરી કરવામાં આવી હતી. આ અભિપ્રાયોની સાર્થકતાકક્ષા ૦.૦૧ નિર્ધારિત કરવામાં આવી હતી.

૯.૦   અભ્યાસના તારણો

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ ના પરિણામો આ પ્રમાણે પ્રાપ્ત થયા હતા.

૯.૧   અનામત ના અમલથી વિવિધ ક્ષેત્રે પછાતજાતિઓનો દરજ્જો ઊંચો આવ્યો છે. વિવિધ પ્રોત્સાહનો દ્વારા તેમને પોતાનો વિકાસ સાધવાની પ્રેરણા મળી છે. પરંતુ પછાતવર્ગો તેનો   પૂરતો લાભ લઈ શક્યા નથી.

૯.૨   અનામતથી જ્ઞાતિભેદ જેવા દૃષણોમાં વધારો થયો હોવાથી અનામત દેશની પ્રગતિમાં અવરોધરૂપ છે.

૯.૩   દેશના તમામ લોકો માટે સમાનનીતિ હોવી જોઈએ. જેમાં વ્યક્તિની ગુણવત્તાને મહત્વ આપવામાં આવ્યું હોય.

૯.૪   સરકારી નોકરીઓમાં પ્રમોશન માટેની રોસ્ટર સિસ્ટમ માં રખાતા ભેદભાવો નાબૂદ કરવા જોઈએ.

૯.૫   અનામતનીતિ ની સમીક્ષા કરવી જોઈએ. જેમાં શિક્ષિત અને સમૃદ્ધ પછાત વર્ગો ને અપાતાં અનામતના લાભ નાબૂદ કરવા જોઈએ .

૯.૬   વિવિધ સ્પર્ધાત્મક પરીક્ષાઓમાં અને નોકરીઓમાં અનામત આપવાને બદલે વ્યક્તિની બૌદ્ધિક ક્ષમતા , કૌશલ્યો અને ગુણવત્તાના આધારે તેને તક આપવી જોઈએ .

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ગુજરાત રાજયની મહિલા વિકાસ યોજનાઓ અને તેના સૂચિતાર્થો

ડૉ.હર્ષિદા જી. જગોદડીયા

આસિસ્ટન્ટ પ્રોફેસર.

અર્થશાસ્ત્ર-વિભાગ

ધર્મેન્દ્રસિંહજી આર્ટ્સ કોલેજ – રાજકોટ

સારાંશ :

સમગ્ર વિશ્વમાં લગભગ પચાસ ટકા વસ્તી મહિલાઓ છે. આજે તમામ ક્ષેત્રમાં મહિલાઓ આગળ આવી રહી છે, હરણફાળ ભરી રહી છે. જ્ઞાન, કલા, રમતગમત, સાહિત્ય, રાજકારણ એવું કોઇ ક્ષેત્ર નથી જયા મહિલાઓ અગ્રીમ હરોળમાં ન હોય. આમ છતાં એ પણ વાસ્તવિકતા છે કે આવી મહિલાઓનું પ્રમાણ ઘણું ઓછું છે. ભારત જેવા દેશમાં સ્ત્રીઓને જન્મ લેવાથી માંડીને વિવિધ બાબતોમાં સંઘર્ષ કરવો પડે છે. આથી મહિલાઓને તેમના વિવિધ અધિકારો આપવા અને તેમને ગૌરવ પૂર્ણ જીવન આપવા વિવિધ યોજનાઓ દાખલ કરવાની જરૂરિયાત ઉભી થઇ છે. પ્રસ્તુત પેપરમાં ગુજરાત રાજયમાં મહત્વની મહિલા વિકાસ યોજનાઓનો પરિચય આપવામાં આવ્યો છે. તેમજ વર્તમાન કોવિડ-૧૯ વૈશ્વિક મહામારીથી ઉભી થયેલી આર્થિક સ્થિતિના પડકારોને પહોંચી વળવામાં આ યોજનાઓની અસરકારતા તપાસવા પ્રયત્ન કરવામાં આવ્યો છે.

પ્રસ્તાવના :

ભારતીય સંવિધાન મુજબ દેશમાં સ્ત્રી અને પુરુષ સમાન નાગરિક દરજજો ધરાવે છે. આમ છતાં એ પણ વાસ્તવિકતા છે કે સમાજમાં અનેક ક્ષેત્રોમાં મહિલાઓને અસમાનતાનો સામનો કરવો પડે છે. જાતિ-પ્રમાણ (સ્ત્રી-પુરુષનું પ્રમાણ), સામાજિક માળખું, ઘરે અને કામના સ્થળે જાતીય હિંસા, શિક્ષણનું નીચું પ્રમાણ, આરોગ્ય અને પોષણનો અભાવ, આમ અનેક મોરચે મહિલાઓએ સહન કરવું પડે છે. ગુજરાત રાજયએ મહિલાઓને સુરક્ષિત અને જાગૃત્ત બનાવવા જેન્ડર ઇક્વાલિટી પોલીસી(જીઇપી) ઘડી છે. મહિલા અને બાળવિકાસ વિભાગે મહિલા અને બાળકોની સ્થિતિ સુધારવા માટે યોજનાઓને અમલી બનાવી છે. રાજય સરકારનો મહિલા અને બાળવિકાસ વિભાગ મહિલા અને બાળકોના કલ્યાણ, સશક્તિકરણ અને ઉદ્ધાર માટે વિવિધ યોજનાઓ ચલાવે છે. આ યોજનાઓ સંકલિત બાળ વિકાસ સેવા અને સંકલિત મહિલા વિકાસ સેવાના નેજા હેઠળ ચાલે છે. પ્રસ્તુત પેપરમાં ગુજરાત સરકારની મહિલા સંદર્ભની વિવિધ યોજનાઓ પૈકી કેટલીક મહત્વની યોજનાઓનો પરિચય આપવામાં આવ્યો છે. તેમજ તેના આર્થિક સૂચિતાર્થો તારવવામાં આવ્યા છે.

(1) બેટી બચાવો (સેવ ઘ ગર્લ ચાઇલ્ડ) :

ગુજરાત રાજય અનેક બાબાતોમાં દેશનું પ્રગતિશીલ રાજય હોવા છતાં જાતિ પ્રમાણની બાબતમાં ગૌરવ લઇ શકે તેમ નથી. ગુજરાતમાં જાતિ પ્રમાણ (દર એક હજાર પુરુષે સ્ત્રીઓની

સંખ્યા) 2001 માં 954 હતું તે ઘટીને 2011 માં 920 થયું છે. ગુજરાત રાજ્યમાં અને સમગ્ર દેશમાં જાતિ પ્રમાણમાં વર્ષોથી અસમતુલા જોવા મળે છે. આ બાબતને ધ્યાનમાં રાખીને ગુજરાત સરકારે વર્ષ 2005ના વિશ્વ મહિલા દિવસથી આ યોજનાનો પ્રારંભ કર્યો છે. જે સ્ત્રી બાળકના જન્મને અટકાવતા પરિબળો સામે અનેકવિધ પગલાં લે છે. મહિલાઓને જન્મ લેતા પહેલાં જ ભેદભાવ થાય તે પરિસ્થિતિને દૂર કરવા અનેકવિધ સંકલિત પ્રયાસો છે. આ એક ઝુંબેશ છે, જે આ સંવર્ધનશીલ મુદ્દે સમાજનો દૃષ્ટિકોણ બદલવામાં મહત્વની ભૂમિકા ભજવી રહી છે. બેટી બચાવો યોજના જાતિ- પ્રમાણની વધતી અસમતુલાને રોકવા માટેનો એક સંકલિત પ્રયાસ છે. આ યોજનાનું વિસ્તૃત સ્વરૂપ કહી શકાય તેવી યોજના મહિલા અને બાળ વિકાસ મંત્રાલય, સ્વાસ્થ્ય મંત્રાલય અને પરિવાર કલ્યાણ તેમજ માનવ સંસાધન વિકાસના સંયુક્ત પ્રયાસો દ્વારા 'બેટી બચાવો, બેટી પઢાઓ' યોજનાની શરૂઆત રર, જાન્યુઆરી 2015 માં શરુ કરવામાં આવી છે. સમાજમાં સ્ત્રી-પુરુષની અસમાનતા અનેક પ્રકારના પ્રશ્નો ઉભા કરે છે. આથી આ યોજના સમાજનો દૃષ્ટિકોણ બદલવામાં સફળ થાય તો તેના અનેક પ્રકારના લાભો પ્રાપ્ત થશે.

(2) બાલિકા સમૃદ્ધિ યોજના અને સરસ્વતી સાધના યોજના :

કોઈ પણ રાષ્ટ્રને આગળ લઇ જવામાં શિક્ષણનું મહત્વ ઘણું છે. ભારતમાં પુરુષોની તુલનામાં મહિલાઓનો સાક્ષરતા દર ઘણો નીચો છે. ગુજરાત મહિલા શિક્ષણની બાબતમાં દેશના રાજ્યો અને કેન્દ્રશાસિત પ્રદેશોમાં 20મું સ્થાન ધરાવે છે. જે રાજ્યની પ્રગતિશીલ છબી સાથે બિલકુલ સુસંગત નથી. આ પરિસ્થિતિ બદલવા ગુજરાત સરકારે મહિલા શિક્ષણને પ્રોત્સાહન આપતી વિવિધ યોજનાઓ ઘડી છે જેમાં બાલિકા સમૃદ્ધિ યોજના અને સરસ્વતી સાધના યોજના સામેલ છે. ગુજરાત સરકારની નવતર પ્રયોગ સમાન આ બને યોજનાઓ મહિલાઓના શિક્ષણ સાથે સંકળાયેલ છે. બાલિકા સમૃદ્ધિ યોજનામાં કન્યાઓનો શાળા પ્રવેશ થાય અને તેનું શિક્ષણ સતત ચાલું રહે તે માટે પણ મહિલા અને બાળવિકાસ વિભાગ સતત પ્રયત્નશીલ છે. કન્યાઓના બાળલગ્ન અટકાવવા તેમ જ સામાજિક- આર્થિક-શૈક્ષણિક રીતે પછાત કન્યાઓને સહાય કરવી એ મહિલા અને બાળવિકાસ વિભાગની પ્રાથમિકતા છે. 15 ઓગસ્ટ, સને 1997 પછી જન્મેલી બાળકીના કુટુંબને 500 રૂપિયા સહાય કરવામાં આવે છે. નેશનલાઇઝ બેન્કમાં અથવા પોસ્ટ ઓફિસમાં આંગણવાડી કાર્યકર્તાની મદદથી આ ખાતું ખોલી કન્યાને આર્થિક સહાય કરવામાં આવે છે. જ્યારે કન્યા શિક્ષણ મેળવતી થાય ત્યારે તેના ખાતામાં ત્રણસો રૂપિયા જમા થાય છે. આ ઉપરાંત કન્યાને 1000 રૂપિયાની

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સ્કોલરશીપ પણ આપવામાં આવે છે. જ્યારે કન્યા લગ્ન કરવાની ઉંમરે પહોંચે ત્યારે કન્યા આ રકમ મેળવવા હક્કદાર બને છે. આમ આ યોજના દ્વારા મહિલા શિક્ષણને પ્રોત્સાહન મળે છે. ગુજરાતે ડબલ્યુસીડીના સહયોગ દ્વારા એક નવી પહેલ કરી છે.

ગુજરાત સરકારે સરસ્વતી સાધના યોજના અંતર્ગત અનુસૂચિત જાતિઓ (Scheduled Casts)ની કન્યાઓ કે જેમને નવમું ધોરણ પાસ કર્યું હોય તેને મફત સાયકલ આપવામાં આવે છે. પરિણામે દૂર-દૂર થી શાળાએ ચાલીને આવતી કન્યાઓ સાયકલ થી આવ-જા કરી શકશે. જેથી સમયની બચત થશે અને કન્યાઓના શિક્ષણ પ્રત્યે જાગૃતિ વધશે. આ ઉપરાંત પ્રાથમિક તેમજ ઉચ્ચ શિક્ષણના વિધાર્થીઓને આવાસ અને ભોજનની વ્યવસ્થા આપવામાં આવે છે. આ રીતે આ યોજના દ્વારા સરકાર સ્ત્રી-શિક્ષણ વધારવા માટે વિવિધ પ્રોત્સાહક પગલાંઓ લઇ રહી છે. સરકારે વિવિધ હેતુઓ માટે થતી નાણાકીય ફાળવણી અને તેનો વ્યાપ વધારવો જોઇએ. એવું થવાથી યોજનાની અસરકરતામાં વધારો થશે.

(3) મહિલા સશક્તિકરણ માટેની સ્વંયસિદ્ધા યોજના :

સશક્તિકરણ એક બહુ આયામી પ્રક્રિયા છે. તે મહિલાઓમાં એટલી જાગરૂકતા લાવે – શક્તિ પ્રદાન કરે કે તેનામાં સામાજિક બાબતો અને આર્થિક સંસાધનો પર નિયંત્રણ મેળવવાની શક્તિનો વિકાસ થાય. પોતાના નિર્ણયો લેવાની શક્તિ પ્રાપ્ત થાય, નિર્ણયમાં ભાગીદારી વધે. દેશની વસ્તીમાં લગભગ 50 ટકા મહિલાઓ છે. જો તેનું સશક્તિકરણ થાય તો રાષ્ટ્રનો વિકાસ પણ ઝડપી બને. ગુજરાત સરકારની મહિલા સશક્તિકરણ માટેની યોજના એટલે સ્વયં સિદ્ધા યોજના. આ યોજનાનો લાંબાગાળાનો ઉદ્દેશ મહિલાઓના સર્વાંગી વિકાસનો છે. આ ક્ષેત્રમાં ચાલતા કાર્યક્રમોનો લાભ મહિલાઓને મળે તે માટે તેમાં એકસૂત્રતા લાવી તેમનું સામાજિક, આર્થિક અને સાંસ્કૃતિક રીતે સશક્તિકરણ સધાય તે મુખ્ય ઉદ્દેશ છે. ગુજરાતનો મહિલા અને બાલવિકાસ વિભાગ ગ્રામીણ મહિલાઓમાં કરકસરની કળા વિકસાવી તેમને સ્વનિર્ભર બનાવવાની દિશામાં કાર્યરત છે. આ યોજનામાં મહિલાઓ જન-સમુદાય આધારિત સંશોધનો પર ધ્યાન કેન્દ્રિત કરે તેમ જ સંગઠન-શક્તિ અને સંગઠનના કામો કેવી રીતે કરી શકે તે અંગે તાલીમબદ્ધ કરવામાં આવે છે. 20 જિલ્લામાં 1760 ગામડાંઓમાં 43200 મહિલાઓ આ પ્રોજેકટમાં સહભાગી બની છે. તેમાં 2700 થી વધુ સહયોગીઓ તેમને મદદ કરી રહ્યા છે. આ યોજનાને કારણે ગ્રામીણ મહિલાઓ સમાજના મુખ્ય પ્રવાહમાં ભળતી

થઇ છે. આ યોજનાનો લાભ વધુ મહિલાઓ લેતી થાય તે માટેના અસરકારક પ્રયત્નો કરવાની આવશ્યકતા છે.

(4) સખી મંડળ યોજના

આ યોજનામાં મહિલાઓને આજીવિકા મેળવવા માટે તાલીમ આપવામાં આવે છે. જેથી તે આત્મ નિર્ભર બનતા તેના જીવનની ગુણવત્તા સુધરે. મહિલા મંડળો સ્વયં સહાયતા બચત અને સમૂહ ઋણના સિદ્ધાંતો પર આધારીત છે, જે આર્થિક સેવા ઉપલબ્ધ કરાવે છે. જેને લીધે મહિલાના વિકાસની આર્થિક પ્રક્રિયામાં ઝડપી વધારો થાય છે અને તેમનામાં રહેલા કૌશલ્યોના વિકાસની સાથે સાથે તેમના આર્થિક વિકાસમાં પણ સહયોગી થઇ તેમના જીવન વિકાસમાં પ્રોત્સાહન મળે છે. ગુજરાત સરકારનું લક્ષ્ય આવા એક લાખ મંડળો ઊભાં કરવાનું છે. સખી મંડળથી તેમાં જોડાયેલી મહિલાઓને આવક પ્રાપ્ત થાય છે. આ ઉપરાંત તેના અનેક લાભો છે. આથી સરકારે સખી મંડળની સંખ્યા અને તેના વેતનમાં વધારો કરવો જોઈએ.

(5) નારી અદાલત :

રાષ્ટ્રીય મહિલા આયોગ દ્વારા આપવામાં આવેલી માહિતી મુજબ દેશમાં દર મિનિટના અંતરે એક મહિલા અપરાધ અને દર 24 મિનિટે એક મહિલા યૌન શોષણનો ભોગ બને છે. દર 43 મિનિટે એક સ્ત્રીનું અપહરણ થાય છે. દર 54 મિનિટે એક મહિલા સાથે છેડછાડ કે બળાત્કારનો પ્રયાસ થાય છે. 102 મીનીટે એક મહિલા દહેજપ્રથાનો ભોગ બને છે. 50 ટકા સ્ત્રીઓ કામના સ્થળ પર જ યૌન શોષણનો ભોગ બને છે. તેમજ ઘરેલું હિંસા પણ ખૂબ મોટી સમસ્યા છે. મહિલાઓને મફત અને સક્ષમ કાનુની સલાહ મેળવવાનો હક્ક છે. મહિલાઓ તેના અધિકારો ભોગવી શકે અને અન્યાયનો ભોગ ન બને તે માટે સરકારે અનેક યોજનાઓ અમલમાં મૂકી છે, તેમાં એક નારી અદાલત છે. મહિલાઓ દ્વારા, મહિલાઓ માટે શરૂ કરવામાં આવેલ નારી અદાલતો ગુજરાતના 19 થી વધારે જિલ્લાઓમાં કાનૂની ન્યાય ક્ષેત્રે કામ કરી રહી છે. આ અદાલતો મહિલાઓને હિંસા, બળાત્કાર, છૂટાછેડા અને દહેજની માંગ જેવા વિષયો પર યોગ્ય અને ઝડપથી ન્યાય અપાવવા માટે કામ કરે છે. કાનૂની મંથના રૂપમાં સ્વયંસેવી સંસ્થાઓ ઝડપથી આ બધા કિસ્સાઓમાં પોતાની સકારાત્મક ભૂમિકા દ્વારા પરિણામલક્ષી પગલાંઓ ભરે છે. નાણાકીય વ્યય, સમય, કાનૂની પ્રક્રિયા, ઓછા

સંસાધનોથી ઘેરાયેલી મહિલાઓને પહેલા ઉપેક્ષાનો સામનો કરવો પડતો હતો. જે હવે કરવો પડતો નથી. મહિલાઓના આત્મ સન્માન અને રક્ષણ સંદર્ભે આ ખૂબ મહત્વની યોજના છે.

(6) સાત ફેરા સમૂહ યોજના અને કુંવરબાઇ મામેરું યોજના :

ભારતીય સંસ્કૃતિમાં લગ્નનું સવિશેષ મહત્વ છે. લગ્ન સામાજિક ખર્ચનું કારણ બને છે. ગરીબ વર્ગના લોકોને લગ્ન સમયે થતાં ખર્ચમાં રાહત આપવા સરકારે આ યોજનાઓ અમલમાં મૂકી છે. સાત ફેરા સમૂહ યોજનામાં સમૂહ વિવાહને ડબલ્યુસીડી દ્વારા આર્થિક સહાય કરવામાં આવે છે. જે અનુસૂચિત જાતિના લોકોની વાર્ષિક આવક રૂપિયા 11000 કરતાં ઓછી હોય, તેવા પાંચ કે તેથી વધુ જોડાને નર્મદા શ્રીનિધિ પ્રમાણપત્રના રૂપમાં રૂપિયા ૩૦૦૦/- આપવામાં આવે છે. સમૂહલગ્ન કાર્યક્રમમાં લગ્ન કરવાથી રૂપિયા 1000/- વધારાની સહાયતા કરવામાં આવે છે.

ગુજરાત સરકારે મહિલાઓના ઉત્કર્ષ માટે વિવિધ યોજનાઓ અમલમાં મૂકી છે. જેમાંની એક મહત્વપૂર્ણ યોજના કુંવરબાઇનું મામેરું નામની યોજના છે. આ યોજના અંતર્ગત રાજય સરકાર અનુસૂચિત જાતિઓ અને અનુસૂચિત જનજાતિઓની કન્યાઓના લગ્ન કરવા માટે નાણાકીય સહાય પુરી પાડે છે. કુંવરબાઇ મામેરું યોજનામાં ડબલ્યુસીડી અનુસૂચિત જાતિના લોકોને પોતાની દિકરીના લગ્ન માટે આર્થિક મદદ આપવામાં આવે છે. જેમની વાર્ષિક આવક રુપિયા 11000 થી ઓછી હોય તેઓ પોતાની એક છોકરીના લગ્ન માટે રૂપિયા 5000 ની સહાય મેળવી શકે છે. રૂપિયા ૨૦૦૦ છોકરીના માતા-પિતા અને રૂપિયા ૩૦૦૦ કિસાન વિકાસપત્રના રૂપમાં છોકરીને આપવામાં આવે છે. આ રીતે સરકાર સામાજિક રીત રીવાજોમાં ગરીબ પરિવાર વધારે ગરીબ ન બને સાથે સાથે પોતાની જવાબદારી યોગ્ય રીતે પુરી કરવાનો આનંદ લઇ પણ લઇ શકે તેવી આ મહત્વની યોજના છે.

(7) કિશોરી શક્તિ યોજના- કિશોરાવસ્થા, શક્તિ અને જાગૃતિ યોજના :

આ યોજનાનો અમલ આંગણવાડી કેન્દ્ર મારફત કરવામાં આવે છે. આ યોજનાનો ઉદ્દેશ કિશોરીઓને સ્વવિકાસની તક પુરી પાડી કુપોષણમાંથી બહાર કાઢવાનો તેમ જ જાતિયતાના કારણે તેમણે ભોગવવી પડતી તકલીફોમાંથી મુક્તિ અપાવવાનો છે. દેશમાં કુપોષણ એક મોટી સમસ્યા છે તેમજ દેશના આર્થિક વિકાસ પછી પણ અનેક બાબતોમાં જાતિગત ભેદભાવો જોવા મળી રહ્યા છે. એ સંદર્ભે આ યોજના એક ઉચિત પ્રયત્ન ગણાવી શકાય.

(8) વિધવા સહાય અને તાલીમ યોજના:

આ યોજના ગુજરાત રાજયની વિધવા મહિલાઓની સહાયતા હેતુ માટે મહિલા અને બાળ વિકાસ મંત્રાલય દ્વારા શરુ કરવામાં આવી છે. પતિના મૃત્યુબાદ મહિલા માટે જીવન વ્યતિત કરવું ખૂબ મૂશકેલ બંને છે અને આર્થિક મુશ્કેલીઓનો સામનો કરવો પડે છે. જેથી અસહાય મહિલાઓની વિકટ પરિસ્થિતિને ધ્યાનમાં લઇ ગુજરાત સરકાર દ્વારા પેન્શનના રૂપમાં નાણાકીય સહાય આપવામાં આવે છે. આ યોજનાનો મુખ્ય ઉદ્દેશ ગરીબ, અસહાય એન જરૂરિયાતવાળી વિધવા મહિલાઓને નાણાકીય સહાય કરવાનો છે. જેથી આવી મહિલાઓ સરળતાથી પોતાનું જીવન વિતાવી શકે. આ યોજનામાં 18-40 વર્ષની અસહાય કે વિધવા મહિલાઓ માટેની છે. આ યોજના એવી મહિલાઓ માટે છે કે જેના પર પોતાના કે પોતાના કુટુંબના જીવન નિર્વાહની તમામ જવાબદારી છે અને આજીવિકા માટે કોઇ સાધન નથી. આ યોજનાથી આ વર્ગની મહિલાઓને પોતાનું જીવન ટકાવી રાખવા અને પોતાના પર આધારિત સભ્યોની લઘુતમ જરૂરિયાતો પુરી કરવામાં મદદ મળે છે.

(9) ચિરંજીવી યોજના:

ચિરંજીવી યોજનાની શરૂઆત કેંદ્ર સરકાર દ્વારા વર્ષ 2005માં અને ગુજરાત રાજયમાં 8-સપ્ટેમ્બર, 2006 થી અમલમાં મુકવામાં આવી છે. આ યોજનાનો મુખ્ય ઉદ્દેશ માતૃત્વ મૃત્યુદર ઘટાડવાનો છે. આ યોજનાનો મહત્વનો હેતુ નાના બાળકો અને સગર્ભા માતાઓને પૂરક પોષણ મળી રહે તે પણ છે. સગર્ભા માતાઓ અને કિશોરીઓને 600 કેલરી અને 18 થી 20 ગ્રામ પ્રોટીન મળે તેવો આહાર આપવામાં આવે છે. આ યોજના અંતર્ગત સરકારે માન્ય કરેલ ખાનગી દવાખાનામાં પ્રસુતિ માટે જનાર પ્રસુતા માતાને વાહન ભાડું (શહેરી વિસ્તારમાં ૧૦૦ રૂપિયા અને ગ્રામ્ય વિસ્તારમાં 200 રૂપિયા) રોકડ સ્વરૂપે દવાખાના દ્વારા આપવામાં આવે છે. જેથી નિષ્ણાંત તબીબી નીયે થતી પ્રસુતીઓનું પ્રમાણ વધે અને માતા અને શિશુ મૃત્યુદરનું પ્રમાણ ઘટાડી શકાય.

દર વર્ષે ગુજરાતમાં 12 લાખ નવજાત શિશુનો જન્મ થાય છે. દેશમાં અને ગુજરાત રાજયમાં બાળ મૃત્યુદર ઉંચો છે. ગરીબી રેખા નીચે જીવતી માતાઓને પ્રસુતિના સમયે આર્થિક અને સામાજીક કારણોસર ઘણી ખરાબ સ્થિતિનો સામનો કરવો પડે છે. ચિરંજીવી યોજના આવી માતાઓની સહાય માટે અમલમાં લાવવામાં આવી છે. તેમના માટે આર્થિક સહાય, સુરક્ષા, યાત્રા ભથ્થું, સ્વાસ્થ્ય કેન્દ્ર

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જેવી સુવિધા સરકાર દ્વારા આપવામાં આવે છે. આ યોજના દ્વારા બાળ અને માતા મૃત્યુદરમાં ઘટાડો થવાની સાથે સાથે તંદુરસ્ત જીવનની સંભાવના વધે છે.

(10) કૃષિ તાલીમ યોજના:

ભારત ખેતીપ્રધાન દેશ છે. દેશની અંદાજે 50 ટકા વસ્તી આજે પણ કૃષિ અને સંલગ્ન ક્ષેત્રોમાંથી રોજગારી મેળવે છે. તેમાં મહિલાઓ પણ બરાબરની ભાગીદાર છે. અનેક કારણોસર દેશમાં કૃષિ સાથે સંકળાયેલા લોકોની આવકો અત્યંત નીચી છે. આ યોજના મહિલા ખેડૂત કે ખેડૂત પત્નીઓને આર્થિક વિકાસમાં ભાગીદાર બનાવવામાં આવે છે. આ મહિલાઓને પ્રશિક્ષણ માટે છાત્રવૃત્તિ અને પરિવહન ભથ્થાં આપવામાં આવે છે.

સમાપન:

ગુજરાત સરકારે મહિલાઓના રક્ષણ માટેની વિવિધ યોજનાઓ હાથ ધરી છે. યોજનાઓનો વ્યાપ જોતાં કહી શકાય કે ગુજરાત સરકારે તમામ વય જૂથ અને તમામ શૈક્ષણિક સ્તરની મહિલાઓ માટે વિવિધ નીતિઓ અમલમાં મૂકી છે. દરેક યોજના તેના મૂળ રૂપે સામાન્ય રીતે લાભકારક જ હોય છે. પરંતુ તેની સફળતાનો આધાર તેના અસરકારક અમલ અને હેતુઓ માટે થતી નાણાકીય ફાળવણી પર રહેલો હોય છે. આ તમામ યોજનાઓમાં નાણાકીય સહાય અને અસરકારક અમલની બાબતમાં અસરકારકતા આંક ઓછો હોવાની સંભાવના છે. આમ છતાં એટલું જરૂર કહી શકાય કે લગભગ તમામ સ્તરની મહિલાઓને એક કે બીજા પ્રકારનો લાભ મેળવવામાં સહાયરૂપ બની શકે છે. વિવિધ યોજનાઓને કારણે મહિલાઓનું સશક્તિકરણ થવાની સંભાવના રહેલી છે. તેમજ અત્યંત ગરીબ મહિલાઓને લાભ થવાથી તેની સ્થિતિમાં સુધારો થવાની પણ સંભાવના પણ રહેલી છે. આ યોજનાઓ દ્વારા થતાં લાભોનું સમયાંતરે મૂલ્યાંકન કરતું રહેવું જોઇએ અને નાણાકીય ફાળવણી સહિતના ઉચિત પગલાંઓ ભરતા રહેવા જોઇએ.

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A Study Of Mental Health Of Primary Teachers

of Ahmedabad City

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Introduction

In Sanskrit language, a quote is given

"तुडें तुडें मर्तिभिन्नाः"

By this quote, the writer wants to says that each and every mind has different thinking as per their levels. Same way each and every teachers have different thinking power. sometimes teachers behaved very well in front of a students and sometimes teachers shows their rudeness or frustration in front of students. This kind of situations of teachers depends on a mental health of teachers.

But as a teacher, they have to manage themselves in all the situation. For that purpose many researchers have done the research on mental health and analyzed the reasons for such kind of situation.

Same way, the present research will also come to a conclusion up to some extent by doing research on a mental health of a teacher of primary section.

2. Statement Of The Problem

A Study Of Mental Health Of Primary Teachers In Ahmedabad City

3. Key Words : Mental Health

4. Objective Of The Study

The objectives of present research are as

1) To study the mental health of primary teacher

2) To study the mental health of primary teacher in context to their gender

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3) To study the mental health of primary teacher in context to their type of school

4) To study the mental health of primary teacher in context to their experience

5. Variables Of The Study

Variables is such a characteristic of a thing or a unit or a product which takes different values

(A) Dependable variable : Mental health

(B) Independent variable:

a. **Types of school :** 1) Government   2) Self-finance

b. **Gender :**   1) Male   2) Female

6. Hypothesis Of The Study

Hypotheses of presents research are as

Ho_1 There will be no significant difference between the mean score of mental health of male and female teachers of primary schools of Ahmedabad City.

Ho_3 There will be no significant difference between the mean score of mental health of self finance and government school teachers of Ahmedabad City.

Ho_4 There will be no significant difference between the mean score of mental health of male and female teachers of self finance schools of Ahmedabad City.

Ho_6 There will be no significant difference between the mean score of mental health of male and female teachers of government schools of Ahmedabad City.

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7. Delimitation Of The Study

Present study delimited for Gujarati medium primary school teachers of Ahmedabad city.

8. Population Of The Study

In the present study, the population consists of primary teachers of Ahmedabad City.

9. Sample Of The Study

The technique of selecting sampling together with its size is an important aspect of research. Keeping in view the objectives and hypothesis of the present study, the researcher found multi-stage sampling technique suitable for the research because it is comparatively convenient less time consuming and less expensive method of sampling. It is also a more comprehensive and representative of the population. In the present study the researcher took the sample of 100 teachers.

10. Research Methodology

The researcher has adopted the "survey method" to collect the information regarding the mental health of primary teachers.

11. Research Tool

In this research, the researcher has used a scale developed by Dr. R. S. Patel as a tool of the research.

12. Testing of Hypothesis and Interpretation of Data

As per the follwing tables mean score of mental health of teachers according variable were calculated mean, S.D., SE_d, and 't' for testing hypothesis.

Table 1
Mean, S.D. and t-value of mental health score of teachers
as per their gender

Group	N	$\overline{X}$	S.D	SE$_D$	t
Male	39	161.74	18.91	4.05	1.19
Female	61	166.54	20.24		

Table 2
Mean, S.D. and t-value of mental health score of teachers
as per the types of school

Group	N	$\overline{X}$	S.D	SE$_D$	t
Self finance	50	172.14	17.38	3.68	4.06
Government	50	167.20	19.34		

Table 3
Mean, S.D. and t-value of mental health score of teachers of
self finance schools as per their gender

Group	N	$\overline{X}$	S.D	SE$_D$	t
Male	22	168.14	14.79	4.90	1.46
Female	28	175.29	18.84		

Table 4
Mean, S.D. and t-value of mental health score of teachers
of government schools as per their gender

Group	N	$\overline{X}$	S.D	SE$_D$	t
Male	17	153.47	20.82	5.78	0.98
Female	33	159.12	18.56		

12. Findings Of The Study

From the interpretation of the data, the researcherhas established following findings:

- It was that there is no difference in the mental health of male and female teachers of primary school.

- It was found that compare to government school teachers; self finance school teachers are having higher level of mental health.

- It was found that there is no difference in the mental health level of male and female teachers of self finance schools.

- There is no significant difference found in the mental health of male and female teachers of government schools.

13. Conclusion

In Present research researcher study about mental health of primary teachers with reference to their gender and type of school. Researcher show that their was effect of type of school on mental health of primary teacher.

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A Study Of Language Creativity Of Secondary Schools Students

In Context To Certain Variables

Guide

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Introduction

Present era has been changing fast at every second. The changes occurring in the world can be seen in every field. The causes of these changes are the development and the new inventions occurring in the field of science and technology and behind them man's mind works. Man is an intelligent and thoughtful animal on the earth. He is thinking constantly. The process of thinking is connected with the creativity of man which distinguishes man from other animal. Man's creativity is not dependent on his education but it is dependent on his ability to think. Whatever he thinks, it is transformed in his own language and present it before the other people. So language is one of the most important components connected with the creativity.

Creativity is considered as one of the most important capabilities of human. It is the most important factor to get success in one's own life and to promote advancement of the country. So it is necessary for him to have guts of creativity. This creativity is connected with man's thinking. Man has an innate ability to think differently, in different directions and in different ways. Therefore every man distinguishes from one another in context to the process of thinking ability. Because of this distinguishes, the different level of creativity are shown differently in each person.

Creativity is one of the most important human qualities with which man gets success and does progress in his life. Language is one of the most important medium to present his innovative thoughts or ideas or the solution of the problem. In the childhood, the child acquires the knowledge of language by identifying signs, symbols and language spoken from his surrounding environment. In schools, he becomes more proficient to bring creativity in the languages. This means to increase innovative thoughts in the language and to search innovative signs and symbols.

Language creativity of the students of the secondary schools is related with their intelligence and their achievement of the language subjects. How much knowledge the students have about some of the basic components associated with the language is the matter connected with language creativity. Therefore, in order to identify language

creativity in the students of English medium schools, to develop it in the proper direction and to know its correlation with their achievement, the present research was carried out.

2. Statement of the Problems

The Problem of the present study has been worded as follows:

A Study Of Language Creativity Of Secondary Schools Students

In Context To Certain Variables

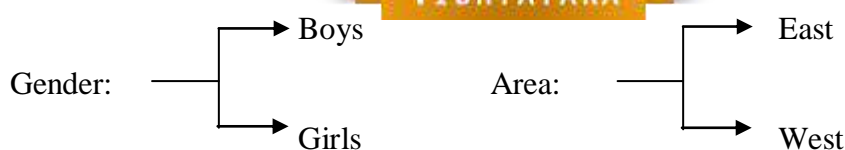## 3. Key Words : Language Creativity

4. Objective of Research

The objectives of the present research are as follows:

1. To study language creativity of English Medium secondary school students in respect to their gender.
2. To study language creativity of English Medium secondary school student in respect to the areas.

5. Variables of the Research

Variables of the present Research are as follows:

Independent Variables

Gender: → Boys / → Girls   Area: → East / → West

6. Hypothesis of the Research

Hypotheses of the present Research are as follows:

Ho$_1$ There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of language creativity test of boys and girls.

Ho$_2$ There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of language creativity test of East and West area students.

Ho$_3$ There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of language creativity test of East and West area boys.

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Ho$_4$ There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of creativity test of East and West area girls.

7. Delimitation of the Research

Delimitations of the research are as follows:

1. Present Research is delimited for Ahmedabad.
2. Present Research is delimited for English Medium secondary schools only.

8. Population and Sample

> **Population :**

In present research the researcher has decided to conduct language creativity test for the students of English Medium secondary schools of Ahmedabad. Therefore, the students, studying in English Medium secondary schools of Ahmedabad became the population of the study.

> **Selection of the Sample**

Summary of Sample According to Gender and Area

Gender / Area	East	West
Boys	84	75
Girls	66	75

Thus in the present research the sample was selected through stratified random sampling method and cluster method. Therefore, in the present research multistage sampling method was used.

9. Method of the research

In present Research, survey method was used.

10. Tool of the Research

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In the present research, the tools which were used for the purpose of data collection are as follows.

Construction and Standardization of the language creativity test of Dr.Sonal N.Gurjar

11. Interpretation in context to assessment of hypotheses

After assessing the hypotheses in the present study, the following interpretations were made:

No.	Hypotheses	"t" value	Level of Significance	Accepted Non-accepted
1	Ho_1 There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of language creativity test of boys and girls.	2.46	0.05	Non-accepted
2	Ho_2 There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of language creativity test of west and east area students.	6.91	0.01	Non-accepted
3	Ho_3 There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of language creativity test of east and west area boys.	0.23	0.05	Accepted
4	Ho_4 There will be no significant difference between the mean scores of language creativity test of east and west area girls.	4.26	0.01	Non-accepted

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12. Findings of Research

Main findings of the present research are as follows**:**

- There was significant difference between boys and girls. So, Mean score of girls was higher than mean score of boys. Therefore girls were superior to boys in language Creativity. This shows that gender is the variable which affects on creativity.

- There was significant difference found between east and west area students. So, Mean score of east area students was higher than mean score of west area students. Therefore east area students were superior to west area students in Creativity. This shows that area is the variable which affects on language creativity.

- There was no significant difference was found between east and west area boys. So, Mean score of east area boys was nearly equal to mean score of west area boys. Therefore east area boys were equal to west area boys in Creativity. This shows that area with respect to gender variable does not affects language creativity.

- There was significant between east and west area girls. So, Mean score of west's girls was higher than to mean score of east area girls. Therefore west area girls were superior to east area girls in language creativity. This shows that area with respect to gender variable affect on language creativity.

13. Conclusion

Today, in the present era, there is very much importance of creative ability in every field. Education is the base of the progress and development of the country. Creative ability can be enhanced in the students through education. If novel and creative approach is poured in the students, then their career can be bright.

The progress of any society is not possible without language creativity. For that every educational institution should develop language creativity in the students on the right path by giving language creativity test and evaluating it. If the present research become the guide in developing language creativity in the students by identifying it, the attempt of the researcher will be significant.

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Effctveness Of Inductive Thinking Model Over Conventional Teaching Method On Academic Achievement

For Science And Technology Subject

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Abstract

This Study investigated the effectiveness of Inductive Thinking Model over Conventional teaching method on Academic Achievement of Science and Technology at the upper secondary level of Science and technology students. A total of 100 students were taken in the study as Experimental work has to be done. The author selected purposive two equivalent groups, pre-test post-test design in true experimental design. The effect of the classroom teaching for the units based on Science and Technology content through Inductive Thinking Model over conventional teaching as experimental research has to be done. The effect of the classroom teaching for the units based on Science and Technology content through Inductive Thinking Model over Conventional teaching was found by using ANCOVA statistical method "t" Values. Results revealed a statistically significant effect of Inductive Thinking Model over conventional teaching method on Academic achievement of students. Based upon the achievement test in Science and Technology related Science and technology (CRT), teaching of Science and technology through the Inductive Thinking Model may be advocated as a better tool than conventional method for teaching science and technology at secondary level. In context to gender purpose both male and female students have the same effect of Inductive Thinking Model and Conventional method of Teaching for the Science and technology related knowledge.However, the work carried out is having certain limitations such as the unit of lesson-plans based on Science and technology content of Std.IX science and Technology, GSEB, Gujarat related whole content was specified only for 4 sub-units.

Key Words: Achievement Test(CRT), Inductive Thinking Model, Conventional Teaching Method

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1. Introduction

Sternberg and Baron (1985) believe whenever our focus is on primary level education, the basic concepts of maths, or basic and ultimate goal of education has been to teach to children to think critically and independently. Hence, it is pertient for Science and Maths teachers to raise questions at the elementary or upper primary school level. The primary task of the science teacher is the transmission of selected experiences in science to his students.

Now-adays, number of efforts were made to identify teaching skills for teachers for teaching different subjects. Brown and Campione's (1994) had developed Community of Learners' programs and proved that Cognitive, affective and psychomotor behaviour must be developed in a balanced and integrated fashion, and for that Models of Teaching have great potentiality for achieving this goal of education. Joyce et al (1992) provides a much more effective way to teach children to think critically and independently.

Hilda Taba (Joyce et al , 1997, pp 15-16) has studied how to teach students to find and organized information and to create and to test hypothesis describing relationship among sets of data, inductive thinking model has been used in a wide variety of curriculum areas and with students of all ages. Even if concepts learning were not so critical in the development of thought, the organization of information is so fundamental to curriculum areas that inductive thinking would be very important model for learning and teaching school subjects. It is a method of instruction where teachers use powerful examples to help students learn a concept, principle, generalization or academic rule. The goals of inductive instructions are to help students construct a deep and thorough understanding of specific topics, that understanding and to help students gain skill and confidence in making sense of their own environment. .

Related to Models of Teaching, this vital area of research in India first study at Ph.D. level was completed in 1983 by Chitriv at Nagpur, while at M.Ed level the first study was conducted in 1979 by Buddhisagar at Indore. By now a large number of

studies have been completed. These relate to studies where in models of teaching have for teaching and for training of teacher educators and student-teachers in Models of Teaching. Inductive Thinking Model (Livingstone,1981; Bellack,1982 ; Garrett,1985; Hota,1986) have been investigated where in teaching has been done with the help of models of teaching. Livingstone (Hota,1981) has studied the effect of Inductive instruction in general semantics on critical thinking ability. He observed that the students critical thinking ability improved as a result of instruction through inductive approach. Bellack (Hota,1982) attempted to know about the attitude of Teachers towards Inductive Science Teaching and Inquiry method in the Secondary School Science. He found that there was no significant difference in the attitude of male and female teachers of different ages towards Inductive teaching and Inquiry method & found that Attitude and training had impact on teaching . Garrett (Hota ,1985) has investigated for an analysis of teaching for critical thinking outcomes in Albena public junior and community college history course through inductive approach and found that the development of value clarification skills and occasional Inductive instruction help pupils in the development of critical thinking skills. Hota (1986) has carried out an investigation on a study of effectiveness of Inductive thinking model on pupils' achievement and creativity in comparison to traditional teaching. He found that Inductive thinking Model has been superior in imparting education instructions to pupil in comparison to Traditional teaching. I.T.M. has been found good for promoting creativity amongst IX class learners.

In this study, the effect of Inductive Thinking Model(ITM) developed by Hilda Taba and Conventional Method (CM) on criterion referenced test of students (CRT) of a secondary school of Gujarat, India was investigated.

2. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study were:

1. To construct Inductive Thinking Model based on content of Science and technology of grade IX

2. To compare the relative effectiveness of Inductive Thinking Model and conventional teaching method in terms of secondary level pupils achievement in teaching Science and technology

3. To examine the relative effectiveness of Inductive Thinking Model with regards to types of gender in terms of secondary level of pupils achievement in teaching Science and technology

4. To seek the opinions of the students of the experimental groups of secondary level towards Inductive Thinking Model based teaching programme

3. Methodology

➢ Design of the Study:

In present study the researcher selected the purposive groups, pre-post design in true experimental design as shown in Table 1.

Table 1 : Purposive Groups, pre-test ;- post –test Design

Purposive Designed	Pre-test	Independent Variable	Post-test
Experimental Group-1	T_1E	Teaching through Inductive Thinking Model	T_2E
Control Group	T_1C	Teaching through CM	T_2C

In this design, subjects were assigned to the experimental group and control group by random procedures and administered a pre-test $CRT(T_1)$ as a measure of the treatments to these groups for a stipulated time period. At the end of experiment the Experimental (Exp.) and Control (Cont.) groups were administered the post test CRT (T_2) as a measure of dependent variable. The difference scores were compared with the help of an appropriate statistical tool in order to ascertain whether the experimental treatments has produced a significant effect than the control group.

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➢ **Sampling :**

In the present study purposive sample of the 100 students of class IX, were taken as the sample. The sample comprises 57 boys and 43 girls from the secondary school situated in Ahmedabad City of Gujarat. Out of 100 , 48 are in Experimental group and remaining 52 are in control group. Among these 25 boys and 23 girls were chosen for the sample of Experiment group.

➢ **Tools Used for administration:**

To collect evidence or data for a study, the researcher has to make use of certain testing and non testing tools. In present study the investigator used the tools as shown below in conducting the experiment.

Instructional Tools : 1. Inductive Thinking Models

2. CM Plans based on Herbartion Steps

Measuring Tools :

Criterion-Reference Test on sciences and technology (CRTs) : 1. Pre-test

2. Post-test

➢ **Variables:**

In the present study, the researcher selected the variables are

Independent Variable : 1. Teaching Through CM

2. Teaching Through Ind.TM

Dependent Variable : Criterion-Reference Test on sciences and technology (CRTs)

➢ **Experimentation:**

The researcher used the following two treatments in the present study:

a. Taught by using Inductive Thinking Model (ITM)

b. Taught by using Conventional Model (CM)

For experimental groups, treatment (a) was provided; provided; similarly in case of Control group, treatment (b) was followed as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Assignment of treatment to groups

Treatment group	Treatment	Name of school
Experimental Group	Taught by InductiveThinking Model (IndTM)	Sharda Vidhyalay Ahmedabad. Gujarat, India
Control Group	Taught by Conventional Method (CM)	

At first the researcher started his work with giving pre-test $CRT(T_1)$ based on science and technology to each of the both groups students of SV, ahmedabad, Gujarat.

At the beginning of the experiment grade IX section A students (E) were taught by using ITM ; while setion B students (C) were taught by CM based on Herbartion steps simultaneously periods. The post-test $CRT(T_2)$ was given after end of programme.

➢ **Data Collection:**

At the starting and on the completion of each group's experimentation the researcher administered the pre-test and post-test upon each group. Two types of scores were obtained i.e. pre-test scores and post-test scores. These scores were used for analysis of data. Experimental group students opinions towards the Inductive Thinking Model based learning were also taken by giving opionionries for qualitative evaluation.

➢ **Statistical techniques used :**

In the present study, the researcher has used different types of statistical techniques. They were Mean, Median, Mode, Standard Deviation. Co-efficient of

variability, Skewness, kurtosis, t-value.For these calculation SPSS-17 and NRTVB computer programme packages were applied. For qualitative evaluations of applied ITM experiment programme, the frequencies were calculated for students' responses towards given subjective free-answered questions for Inductive Thinking Model teaching.

4. Results and Discussion

In the present study Criterion-referenced Test (Pre and Post) of science and technology related units were taken in the beginning of and at the end of the experiment in order to measure the effect of independent variable (Teaching Methods) on the dependent variable (Educational Achievement in CRT).The researcher applied a statistical tool called t-test to test the significance of the difference between two means scores of the students obtained in CRTs. The author has tested the following hypothesis :

Table 3 : Showing the Value of "t" for different between the Experimental group students and Control group students (pre-test) in CRT

Levels Compared	No. of Pupils	M	D	SE$_D$	Calculated t	Significant level (Tabulated t=1.96)
Inductive Thinking Model Experimental Group(E)	48	51.232	6.12	1.13	1.84	Not Significant at 0.05 level
Control Group ©	52	49.143	5.10			

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Table 4 : Showing the Value of "t" for different between the Experimental group students and Control group students (post-test) in CRT

Levels Compared	No. of Pupils	M	D	SE$_D$	Calculated t	Significant level (Tabulated t=1.96)
Inductive Thinking Model Experimental Group(E)	48	72.333	5.89	1.14	3.02	Significant at 0.05 level
Control Group (C)	52	68.918	5.42			

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Table 5: Showing the value of "t" for difference between the Boys and Girls taught by Inductive Thinking Model (pre-test) in CRT

Levels Compared	No. of Pupils	M	D	SED	Calculated t	Significant level (Tabulated t=1.96)
Experiment Group (Boys)	25	71.224	5.89	1.60	1.28	Not Significant at 0.05 level
Experiment Group (Girls)	23	69.157	5.42			

Table 6: Showing the value of "t" for difference between the Boys and Girls taught by Inductive Thinking Model (post-test) in CRT

Levels Compared	No. of Pupils	M	D	SED	Calculated t	Significant level (Tabulated t=1.96)
Experiment Group (Boys)	25	78.292	5.68	1.68	1.30	Not Significant at 0.05 level
Experiment Group (Girls)	23	76.105	6.10			

- **Hypothesis 1** : There exists no significant difference between total students of experimental group(E) taught through Inductive Thinking Model and total students of control group (C) taught through Conventional teaching method in their Academic Achievement in pre-test of science and technology . The "t" value was found from Table 3 to be 1.84 was not significant at 0.05 level and it indicates that the null hypothesis was accepted i.e., there exists no significant difference between the experimental group (E) students and control group (C) students. Overall, both the groups were similar before applying methods for science and technology .

- **Hypothesis 2**: There exists no significant difference between total students of experimental group (E) taught through Inductive Thinking Model and total students of Control group (C) taught through Conventional teaching method in their Academic Achievement in post-test of science and technology . The "t" value was found from Table 4 to be 3.02 was significant at 0.05 level and it indicates that the null hypothesis was rejected. i.e., there exist significant difference between the experimental group (E) students and control group(C) students. Overall, the learning through Inductive Thinking Model was more effective than the learning through Conventional method for science and technology.

- **Hypothesis 3**: There exist no significant difference between the total students of experimental group boys and experimental groups girls in their Academic Achievement in pre-test of science and technology . The "t" value was found from Table 5 to be 1.28 was not significant at 0.05 level and it indicate that the null hypothesis was accepted, i.e, there exist no significant difference between the experimental group boys and experimental group girls before applying Inductive Thinking Model based on science and technology teaching .

- **Hypothesis 4**: There exist no significant difference between the total students of experimental group boys and experimental groups girls in their Academic Achievement in post-test of science and technology . The "t" value was found from Table 6 to be 1.30 was not significant at 0.05 level and it indicate that the null hypothesis was accepted, i.e, there exist no significant difference between the experimental group boys and experimental group girls after applying Inductive Thinking Model based on science and technology teaching. Overall, the learning through Inductive Thinking Model was proved similarly effective on boys and girls.

- The expansion of the simplicity values of total 43 items of the opinion series meant for the qualitative evaluation of the study program through Inductive Thinking Model was from 0.42 to 1.00. With reference to quality, the items of Inductive Thinking Model opinion series were appropriate.

- The expansion of discriminating values of total 43 items of the opinion series meant for the qualitative evaluation of the study program through Inductive Thinking Model

was from 0.10 to 1.00. 86% items of IndTM of the opinionerie were appropriate from the discriminating value viewpoint.

- With reference to the reliability value of the opinion series of Inductive Thinking Model Cronbac Alfa number values was 0.67. Inductive Thinking Model reliability has been established appropriately.

- The validity value of the opinion-series of Inductive Thinking Model Cliff`s number was 0.94 .The opinionrie of Inductive Thinking Model was proved effective tool for getting responses of students towards this method of teaching.

- In the opinion-series second part the experimental group's students conveyed the short answers towards the learning through Inductive Thinking Model method were as follow:

  a. It was enjoyful to make groups based on the information given at the beginning of Inductive Thinking Model application teaching.

  b. We liked to study science and technology content by organizing given information and sets the given data to predict about the presented   experiment reasons.

  c. In beginning of this experiment, we were feeling this method of teaching boring when we could not any ideas for dividing groups for presented information.

  d. After getting information related to presented phenomenon we were asked for making and testing the relevant hypothesis, this was too difficult for us   at   the beginning of this new method of teaching but later , we were able to   do this.

  e. We never forget this innovative method of teaching, our whole content should be developed based on Inductive Thinking Models.

5. Educational Conclusions

In the absence of proper teaching strategies students can't learn basic concepts of science and technology so that they are not interested to develop true interest toward learning science proves more difficult to them in higher standards at school

level. If science is taught through innovative method like Inductive Thinking Model learning become effective and raise the level of educational achievement of the students higher that this study findings have been proved scientifically. Last but not least, the author hardly and heartily believes that the Inductive Thinking Model arms the students with the right type of attitudes, values, skills and knowledge that enable them explore in their social environment.

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A Study of stress of higher Secondary School Students in Context to their Class and Stream

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ABSTRACT

Result of Class 10th and class 12th examination are very important for the students for their future. Result of this examination are helpful to choice career. Some students selected general stream and some students selected science stream. Some perception regarding stream like Education of science is too hard as compared to Education of general stream. Is there class (standard) impact on students stress? Is there stream impact on students stress? Due to this reason I worked on this topic. This study was measured the stress of higher secondary schools students in context to their Class and stream. Sample of 3724 students were selected from various district of Gujarat by stratified random sampling. The data was collected by using a self made stress scale. Analysis of the data shows that, As compared to class 11th students, class 12th students found out more stressful. As compared to science stream students, general stream students found out more stressful.

Introduction :

Stress is a term that is commonly used today but has become increasingly difficult to define. It shares, to some extent, common meaning in both the biological and psychological sciences. Stress typically describes a negative concept that can have an impact on one's mental and physical well-being, but it is unclear what exactly defines stress and whether or not stress is cause, an effect, or the process connecting the two. With organisms as complex as humans, stress can take on entirely concrete or abstract meaning with highly subjective qualities, satisfying definitions of both cause and effect in ways that can be both tangible and intangible.

We all know in our state we adopted 10+2+3 pattern. Class 10th and Class 12th examinations taken by secondary education board in whole Gujarat. Result of these examinations are very important for the students for their future career. After 10th students have two options for high school education first is to study in science stream and second is for studying in general stream. In our society have some perceptions regarding stream like education of science stream id too hard as compared to education of general stream. In my mind I have some questions, Is there class (standard) impact on students stress? Is there stream impact on students stress? Due to this reasons I worked on

this topic. This study was measured the stress of higher secondary students in context to their Class and stream.

Objective of the Study:

The main objective of the study was;

1. To study the stress of higher secondary school students.
2. To study the stress of higher secondary school students in context to their Class.
3. To study the stress of higher secondary school students in context to their Stream.

Hypothesis of the Study:

The following null hypothesis was formulated to testify the objective of the present study.

HO_1 There will be no significant deference between the mean scores of stress of class 11th and class 12th students.

HO_2 There will be no significant deference between the mean scores of stress of class 11th and class 12th General stream students.

HO_3 There will be no significant deference between the mean scores of stress of class 11th and class 12th Science stream students.

HO_4 There will be no significant deference between the mean scores of stress of class General stream and science stream students.

HO_5 There will be no significant deference between the mean scores of stress of class General stream and science stream students of class 11th.

HO_6 There will be no significant deference between the mean scores of stress of class General stream and science stream students of class 12th.

Methodology:

The survey method was adapted to done the research according to the nature of the present study.

Sample:

In this present research study the higher secondary students of Gujarat state were considered as a population. Twelve district of Gujarat state were selected as sample from various zone of Gujarat like

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north Gujarat, south Gujarat, central Gujarat, saurashtra and katchh. Overall 3724 students selected as sample by stratified random cluster sampling out of theme 2112 students of class 11th and 1612 students from class 12th. In this sample we found 2220 students from general stream and 1504 students from science stream.

Tool:

In this study researcher used self-made stress scale which was developed and standardize by researcher in their Ph.D. work.

Analysis of the Data and discussion of the result:

TABLE : 1

Mean, S.D., SED and 't' value of stress score of Class 11th and 12th students

Class	N	Mean	S.D.	SEd	't' Value
11	2112	114.12	29.29	1.03	8.35
12	1612	122.74	33.68		

Table 1 shows that the t-ratio of stress score between class 11th and 12th students was found 8.35. it was more than 2.58 which was not significant, so Ho$_1$ was rejected. It was found that class 12th students more stressful as compared to class 11th students.

TABLE : 2

Mean, S.D., SED and 't' value of stress score of General stream students of

Class 11th and 12th.

Class	N	Mean	S.D.	SEd	't' Value
11	1224	117.77	29.95	1.35	6.33
12	996	126.29	33.34		

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Table 2 shows that the t-ratio of stress score between General stream students of Class 11th and 12th was found 6.33. It was more than 2.58 which was not significant, so Ho$_2$ was rejected. It was found that in general stream class 12th student more stressful as compared to class 11th students.

TABLE : 3

Mean, S.D., SED and 't' value of stress score of Science stream students of

Class 11th and 12th.

Class	N	Mean	S.D.	SEd	't' Value
11	888	109.07	27.58	1.58	5.03
12	615	117.02	33.45		

Table 3 shows that the t-ratio of stress score between Science stream students of Class 11th and 12th was found 5.03. It was more than 2.58 which was not significant, so Ho$_3$ was rejected. It was found that in science stream class 12th students found more stressful as compared to class 11th students.

TABLE : 4

Mean, S.D., SED and 't' value of stress score of general stream and Science stream students.

Class	N	Mean	S.D.	SEd	't' Value
Science	2220	121.59	31.79	1.04	8.89
General	1504	112.33	30.37		

Table 4 shows that the t-ratio of stress score between General stream and Science stream students was found 8.89. It was more than 2.58 which was not significant, so Ho$_4$ was rejected. It was found that general stream students found more stressful as compared to science stream students.

TABLE : 5

Mean, S.D., SED and 't' value of stress score of general stream and Science stream students Of class 11th

Class	N	Mean	S.D.	SEd	't' Value
Science	1224	117.77	29.95	1.28	6.81
General	888	109.07	27.58		

Table 5 shows that the t-ratio of stress score between General stream and Science stream students of class 11th was found 6.81. It was more than 2.58 which was not significant, so Ho5 was rejected. It was found that the general stream students found more stressful as compared to science stream students of class 11th.

TABLE : 6

Mean, S.D., SED and 't' value of stress score of general stream and Science stream students Of class 12th

ss		an	.	d	Value
ence		.29	34	1	2
neral		.02	45		

Table 6 shows that the t-ratio of stress score between General stream and Science stream students of class 12th was found 5.42. It was more than 2.58 which was not significant, so Ho6 was rejected. It was found that the general stream students found more stressful as compared to science stream students of class 12th.

Conclusion :

This study shows that class and stream effect on the higher secondary school students. General stream students found more stressful as compared to science stream students. It is very surprising result. Government, parents, teachers and social workers responsibility are very important to reduce the stress level of school students.

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Digital Divide in Higher Education

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Abstract: Digital Divide is the major problem in education of digital era. Digital information and resources are available but the variation has been found in use of information due to various reasons. Many time it is found that talented students did not perform well due to unavailability of information sources, in India this ratio is very high. Higher education is effected from digital divide. This study will focus on digital divide in higher education and the role and responsibility of libraries and library professionals to decrease the level of digital divide.

Keywords: Digital Divide, Digital Divide in Higher Education, ICT, Information Technology, Digital Library.

Introduction:

The word 'digital divide' focus on the fact that the two part of the world one is who have an access and another is who don't have an access of Digital Information and Digital Infrastructure. Digital divide happened between in cities and remote or rural areas, between the educated and the uneducated, between the economic classes and globally, between more and less industrially developed nations. The definition of digital divide would be change according to time and technology. Digital divide include infrastructure of digital Information and Communication Technology.

In general estimate there are near about some 500 million of the world's population, among them 65% to 70% population are from developing countries. Population of these countries are not getting digital resources and services for study, teaching, research and other information system. Actual digital divide exist between 1) well-developed/urban areas and under developed/rural/remote area, and 2) rich people and poor people. As per some believe, digital divide will close naturally over time; according to other believe there is nothing new in digital divide, it is already existed and will ever in one or other way. Digital divide reflect existing infrastructure and facilities. Just like many other countries, India is also affected by the digital divide.

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Definition:

The American Library Association (ALA), Office for Information Technology Policy (2000) defines the digital divide as disparities based on economic, status, gender, race, physical abilities and geographic location between those who have or do not have access to information, the Internet and other information technologies and services. According to OECD, (2001) the term digital divide refers to the gap between individuals, households, businesses and geographic areas at the different socio-economic levels with regard to their opportunities to access information and communication technologies (ICTs) and their use of the Internet. It reflects differences among and within countries.

From the above definitions, the world can be divided into two sets of people who have and who do not have access to (information and Communication Technology) (ICT) or ability to use technologies, Internet, and other modern artifacts, such as telephone, television. Such differences are more prominent among rural and urban population, poor and rich people, and among developing and developed countries across the globe. Besides, digital divide exists based on race, gender, geography, economic status and physical ability; in skills, knowledge and ability to use information and other technologies. In a broader sense, the digital divide exists in global, regional, national, and state level.
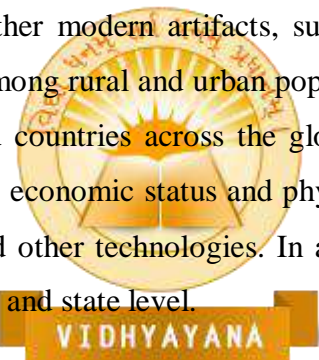
Digital Divides in Higher Education:

In context of education system digital divide shown in Universities and Colleges, and targeted population are students, research scholars and faculty members. It is according to availability of sources and resources. There are major five type of digital divide.

- **Literate Vs illiterate Computer users:** Computer Literacy is very important in the recent time in the context of education. In education system students, research scholars and teachers have required computer literacy in their routing life. Most of them have gain knowledge of computer through their experience. Usually, the computer literate person can perform well in various activities in the comparison of computer illiterate person. The members from the university and colleges which is

existed in village or remote area, have less infrastructure and facilities in the comparison of the members from urban and developed area.

- **Skilled Vs unskilled internet users:** Now a days internet users are spread in all the corners, but the skill to surf internet it is subject to knowledge and training. One can say that convent educated students are performing well than non-convent educated, the users come from the urban and semi-urban found more skilled in the comparison with others.

- **Awareness Vs Unawareness about availability of information:** Awareness about information and information resources is the major issue for the information users. If the library made available information and very good resources, but users are unable to search, retrieve and use due to unawareness; in this case all resources are meaningless.

- **Technological rich Vs poor:** Socio-economic condition of the students is another barrier which forms a digital divide of device rich and device poor. Ever changing technology of the computers, IT and ICT demands lots of money to equip with the technology. The students from the upper middle and rich classes are capable to adopt latest technology and device such as broad band internet connection, laptops, PDAs, Smartphones etc. while the poor talented students are far from these.

- **Multilanguage as a barrier:** India is a country having a multicultural and multilingual population. Today a large percentage of information content on the Internet is in English, which is a barrier for the people, whose primary language is not English (Singh, 2007). English is the dominant language in the internet. Most contents of internet are available in English language but few are available on other languages and regional languages. Many students of the language studies are also suffering from the less e-content on his specific subject. Students with poor English knowledge face problems in keyword selection, searching, retrieving and even evaluating the search results in internet.

Example:

In the most recent time due to Covid – 19, there is pandemic situation in all over world. This situation will help us to clear the picture. Now a days some popular word related to education system such as online learning, virtual classroom, online test, video conferencing. Many online platforms are provide their service in the field of education. But we should have a question, not to others but we should ask this question to ourselves that how many students are getting the benefit of these facility. Every day we get the news through different news media, we can overserved that many institution has taken initiative online learning. Yes it is time demand, but with this how many students are getting this facilities and benefit and how?

If we focus on real situation, my observation is that very small cluster of the students are getting these facilities and benefits. Behind this there are various reasons such as illiteracy, lack of skill, lack of awareness, initiatives taken by students as well as institutions and different barriers etc.

Role and Responsibilities of Academic Libraries:

In this digital age, academic libraries have major duty to decrease digital divide in higher education. To decrease level of digital divide; libraries need to provide required information, improve and increase the medium of information sharing, and provide respective training to their users for particular resources and gadgets in academic premises. Libraries need to provide learning oriented environment where users can demand and get their information very easily. Academic libraries need to adopt modern technology to provide better services with quality. The role of librarian as an information provider and trainer. Library professionals are playing the very important role in information collection, conservation, digitization, retrieval and dissemination. Role and responsibilities of academic libraries may change according to development of technology. For all these library professionals have various opportunity and challenges to provide information service and to satisfy users need. Library professionals need to ready according to users demand, for the same librarian need to update their self-according to contemporary technology. The use of IT, Internet and WWW is increasing day by day in academic libraries. There are a number of web-based

services and applications that demonstrate the foundations of the web 2.0 concept, and are already being used to a certain extent in education.

To bridge digital divide gap:

Infrastructure is the fundamental need to create the digital environment. It is very big stuff to create infrastructure for digital environment. To do the same, need to increase level of awareness in the common people, so they can understand the importance and benefits of digital environment. After that the demand and usage will increase. For providing digital and online services required fundamental need such as computers, internet, networking, Wi-Fi, intranet, application and different software etc. And another need is the awareness to use of all the components.

Education made the base of any person. The recommendation of National Knowledge Commission was all academic institution must set up and Institutional Repository to promote digital content, it may include research publications, thesis, dissertation, projects, institutional publications etc. Libraries go for effective resources sharing, through directly or through network and consortium. Libraries should implement modern information retrieval strategies to satisfy the users need. To reach the decrease the gap of digital divide, library should project as a cybrary. The aim of all, is to provide information services to end users. Cybrary is cyber library, where users can get the services of library as well as cyber zone. It is necessary in the contemporary time, and it can serve their services to the users beyond their physical boundaries. Libraries can provide OPAC, Web OPAC, m-OPAC, digital information services and analysis, technical assistance and guidance, multimedia workstations, open access e-resources, subject gateways, e-journals, e-books, institutional repository, online lectures, virtual classroom and computer lab etc. All these things make bridge between digital divide communities. This type of initiatives are very important in education system in the recent era.

Information literacy and computer literacy is fundamental need in the society. Information literacy aims that develop the skills in browsing, searching and retrieving the adequate

information from various web platforms. It will show the power of internet and related services in educations. Information literacy is the literacy about the different modes of information, retrieval of information, knowledge of availability of information, knowledge about audio-visual information, knowledge of the file format etc. Computer literacy includes the literacy and learning about the application of computers, knowledge of search strategy, search tactics and internet etc. Information literacy and computer literacy are the two aspects which are of immense value to bridge the digital divide.

Conclusion:

The change with technological development would continue time to time. In last 2 decade level of technical development found very high, especially in Information and Communication Technology. This change effected on various part of society, education is also one of them. In education system it has found with drastic change, due to technological development in Information and Communication Technology (ICT). The digital divide is major issue in education system. Providing information and resources are not only solution but for the same training and awareness will help to decrease the level of digital divide, with this library and library professionals should involve in this movement to provide awareness program and training of resources, different gadgets and tools etc. The educational institute should conduct skill development workshop and seminar on web content evaluation, information searching, search strategy and different databases. The imbalanced in access of information resources, infrastructure, awareness and skill lead to happen digital divide globally.

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A Brief Study of the Major Impacts of ICT in Library Services

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Abstract

The library is the main information centre which can make use of the fat development IT for the benefits of mankind as a whole. The librarian's preference of IT should include all those technologies which are expected to be used in the library activities/ operations and other library services for collection, processing, storage, retrieval and dissemination of recorded information, the fast developing information technologies have showered almost every areas of application including libraries. In case of libraries, these are good use in the following environments.

a) Library Management b) Library Automation c) Library Networking Audio-Video Technology e) Technical Communication

Library management includes the activities like Database creation, Database Indexing, Classification and Cataloguing for geared up by regular day to day work. And, library automation is the concept of reducing the human intervention in all the library services. Through this any user can receive the desired information with the maximum comfort level with minimum cost.

All computer based systems should be user friendly and should satisfy as many of the following factors as possible. Some of the advantages of information technology include: a. Easy to gather different library activities. b. Collaboration and creation of library networks c. Avoid repetition of efforts within a library d. Increase the range of services offered e-save the time of the users, etc.

Academic and Non-Academic libraries are the information centers which plays the important roles as sources of valuable records and meet the information needs of the society. Different factors that should be considered for setting up fully functional IT enabled libraries include: Technical Manpower, Availability of space, IT Infrastructure support, funding, and maintenance support. The awareness to IT resource and availability of adequate training for the library staff and users moves towards new information edge. This paper outlines a number of factors that could affect the full implementation of IT services with their possible good and adverse remarks in academic and non-academic libraries. It is therefore

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recommended that a research be carried out to determine which of these factors play the most significant roles in transiting a paper based system to a fully automated IT driven library infrastructure. This paper describes both the Impact of ICT in Library and Information Services in detail.

Academic and Non-Academic libraries are the information centers which plays the important roles as sources of valuable records and meet the information needs of the society. Different factors that should be considered for setting up fully functional IT enabled libraries include: Technical Manpower, Availability of space, IT Infrastructure support, funding, and maintenance support. The awareness to IT resource and availability of adequate training for the library staff and users moves towards new information edge. This paper outlines a number of factors that could affect the full implementation of IT services with their possible good and adverse remarks in academic and non-academic libraries. It is therefore recommended that a research be carried out to determine which of these factors play the most significant roles in transiting a paper based system to a fully automated IT driven library infrastructure.

KEYWORDS: Information Technology, Academic Library, Non-academic Library

Introduction

Information plays a very important role in human life. It is having a power to furnish revolutionary changes. Since the mid of 21st century, the role of information has increased immeasurably as a result of social progress and the energetic development in science and technology. Information is the key factor for any kind of research and its development. Information is a fundamental resource which is essential for survival in today's competitive world. The information itself and way it is accessed have undergone changes owing to the developments in information and communication technology. It is a essential ingredient for socioeconomic and cultural development of any nation. Information Technology (IT) and

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) have been variously researched by many scholars. Thus, IT and ICT are considered in the library to be concerned with acquisition, processing, storage and dissemination of data or information in different forms.

Benefits of IT and ICT in Library

- Library automation has been of tremendous help to the library workers
- Ease of stock maintenance.
- Ease of book issue process,
- Automatic notification to avoid fine.
- Universal access of information with the use of Internet.
- To retrieve and disseminate the information in user-defined format.
- Ability up-gradation of professionals.
- Long term preservation of Information without quality degradation.
- Resource sharing.
- One touch solution for Placing the orders, checking to avoid duplication of books, price, ordering etc. are done very effectively using ICT technique.
- Provide access of various national and international journals. Easy to gather different library activities.
- Collaboration and creation of library networks
- Avoid repetition of efforts within a library
- Save the time of the users
- Increases efficiency
- Speedy and easy access of information
- Improves the quality of library services
- Enhance the knowledge and experience
- Integration within the organizations.
- Improve the status of the library
- More stable
- Helps to attract the users.
- Remote access to users
- Access to unlimited information form different sources
- More up to date information
- Information flexibility to the users
- Reforming and combining of data from different sources
- Reduce the workload of the library staff
- Document digitization.

- Helpful to researchers for effective literature survey.
- Provide faster access to available resources.
- Provide support of huge databases in forms of CD,DVD or HDD
- To improve the efficiency of different library functions.
- Location search of book in a bulky library with the detailing of Rack information,
- Helps in the process of the serial control, preparing union list of serials and circulating via e-mail to the branch libraries at different locations.
- Reduction in terms of cost for various library operations.
- Transformation from Hard copy to Soft Copy
- Change in the philosophy of the library from being a physical structure housing books to a database for universal access of information.
- Digital library occupies less space but large storage capacity.
- Required less staff for providing better information services.

Operations of IT and ICT in Library

The library is the main information centre which can make use of the fat development IT for the benefits of mankind as a whole. The librarian's preference of IT and ICT should include all following library activities or operations for collection, processing, storage, retrieval and dissemination of recorded data and information.

a) Library Management: Library management includes the activities like Database creation, Database Indexing, Classification and Cataloguing for geared up by regular day to day work.

b) Library Automation: Library automation is the concept of reducing the human intervention in all the library services. Through this any user can receive the desired information with the maximum comfort level with minimum cost.

c) Technical Communication: Technical Communication consisting of technical writing, editing and publishing.

d) Audio-Video Technology: It includes enrich database with audio, images and video. Adoption of audio/video will enhance the capabilities of library.

e) Library Networking: One or more information center or Library can be connected to gather and create a group of resource center. Exchange of such information will enhance the overall efficiency.

Road blocker in adoption of IT and ICT in Library
- Insufficient funds
- Operational costs

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- Non-Adaptive nature towards new technology
- Inadequate trained staff
- Unemployment
- Lack of trained Information Technology (IT) Manpower
- Encountering technical problems in the course of usage
- The conversion of analogue information into digital format and its storage capacity place a high demand on the bandwidth of the University.
- Crashing of a computer due to virus, malware, hackers etc can have a large negative effect of loss of data and exposure of information to non-users.
- Availability of funds
- Maintenance Culture

Classification of IT and ICT based Library

We can categories in three types: Based on Resource Availability, Based on Services Availability, Based on Availability of Electronic backbones.

Based on Resource Availability:

Computer Systems: Computer-based technologies are having dominant forces to shape and reshape the products and services of the academic and non Academic library. The success of the IT and ICT enabled services in the library is based on the efficient equipment provided in the library with the present technology, not on the basis of large number of equipments.

RFID: Radio frequency identification device is a term used for technologies utilizing radio waves for identifying individual objects. Active and Passive RFID tag can be used at different places of Library. It is similar to bar codes system.

Barcode: A barcode scanner or reader is an electronic device for reading printed barcodes. It consists of a light source through which scanning is done. Through the scan image barcode can be decoded.

OPAC: An Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC) is an online database of materials held by a library. Users search a library catalog mainly to locate books which is physically located at a library.

CD/DVD-ROM: Many libraries having information in a set of CD and DVD. User can search CD or DVD based on its content from the available set of CD or DVD.

Printing technology: In computing, a printer is a peripheral which produces a text and/or graphics of documents stored in electronic form, usually on physical print media such as paper or transparencies.

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Scanner: It is a device that optically scans images, printed text, handwriting, or an object, and converts it to a digital form. Through such scanning we can keep and preserve data for long period of time.

Facsimile: A facsimile is a copy or reproduction of an old book, manuscript, map, art, or other item of historical value that is as true to the original source. It differs from other forms of reproduction by attempting to replicate the source as accurately as possible in terms of scale, color, condition, and other material qualities.

Photocopy: A photocopier is a machine that makes paper copies of documents and other visual images quickly and cheaply. Most current photocopiers use a technology called xerography, a dry process using heat. Photocopying is widely used in library.

Based on Available Services:

Document delivery services: The Document Delivery Service (DDS) delivers copies of journal articles and book chapters from participating Libraries. Fees apply for most Document Delivery Services. To fulfill the information needs of the end user through information/document supply is a document delivery service. This service is provided on No Profit - No Loss Basis and Expected to be prompt.

Interlibrary loan: Inter library loan means a cooperative arrangement among libraries by which one library may borrow material from another library. In other words a loan of library materials by one library to another library.

Indexing and abstracting services: a method which is used to retrieve information form a table in memory or a file on a direct access store or the art of compiling an index. The preparation of abstracts, usually in a limited field, by an individual, an industrial organization of r restricted use or a commercial organization: the abstracts being published and supplied regularly to subscribers. Also the organization producing the abstracts. Such services may be either comprehensive or selective.

Chat services: Online chat may refer to any kind of communication over the Internet,that offers an instantaneous transmission of text-based messages from sender to receiver, hence the delay for visual access to the sent message shall not hamper the flow of communications in any of the directions. Online chat may address as well point-to-point communications as well as multicast communications from one sender to many receivers.

CAS: The purpose of a current-awareness service is to inform the users about new acquisitions in their libraries. Public libraries in particular have used display boards and shelves to draw attention to recent additions, and many libraries produce complete or selective lists for circulation to patrons. Some libraries have adopted a practice of selective dissemination of information.

SDI: Selective dissemination of information ("SDI") was originally a phrase related to library and information science. SDI refers to tools and resources used to keep a user informed of

new resources on specified topics. Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) was a concept first described by Hans Peter Luhn of IBM in the 1950's.

Scanned copies: A scanning service for material not available electronically, which is held by the Library. This includes articles from journals and chapters from books. Users of the service should be aware that we operate within the restrictions of the Copyright Act.

Bulletin board services: A Bulletin Board System, or BBS, is a computer system running software that allows users to connect and log in to the system using a terminal. Once logged in, a user can perform functions such as uploading and downloading software and data, reading news and bulletins, and exchanging messages with other users, either through electronic mail or in
public message boards.

Electronic services and e- resources: The important fact is convincing many libraries to move towards digital e-resources, which are found to be less expensive and more useful for easy access. This is especially helpful to distant learners who have limited time to access the libraries from outside by internet access to commonly available electronic resources, mainly CD-ROM, OPACs, E-Journals, E-Books, ETD and Internet, which are replacing the print media.

Digital library: A digital library is a library in which collections are stored in digital formats and accessible by computers. The digital content may be stored locally, or accessed remotely via computer networks. A digital library is a type of information retrieval system.

Based on Electronic backbones

a) *Audiovisual materials:* The Audiovisual Collection contains a wide range of audiovisual material to support the research and study needs of staff and students.

 b) *Internet:* With the advent of digital revolution, communication has become easier and faster and decision are mad instantaneously. The internet which is the latest among the superhighways has cut down the distance and made it easier to have access to information to all people at all places and at all the times.

c) *Library website:* Library website helps to recognize the facilities and information sources available in the library. In most of the library website online catalogue is included. Online catalogue helps to ascertain a client whether the information is available in the library.

d) *Database***:** A database is an organized collection of data for one or more purposes, usually in digital form. The data are typically organized to model relevant aspects of reality, in a way that supports processes requiring the information.

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CONCLUSION

It could be concluded that organization of knowledge represent an important intellectual pillar on which the practice of the library profession rests. Utilization of Information Technology in present libraries is optimistic to gain right information at the right time in the right place and at the right cost. Application of IT and ICT in library services in the academic libraries raises the question of the depth of organization of knowledge. Adequate and availability of ICT facilities and peripherals have the impact of reducing distance, increasing the volume and scope of information that can be handled or processed within a given time and increasing the ease of searching by patrons. IT and ICT helps to progress the rank of the library and it condense the work stack of the library professions. IT and ICT has broken the worldwide boundaries, new apparatus and methods help to provide better services to our clients.

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Covid-19 A Public Health Disaster:
A Study of Socio-Economic Impacts

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ABSTRACT:

Today on the planet we are confronting most troublesome wellbeing fiasco called 'Crown Virus', The COVID-19 infection is another infection connected to a similar group of infections as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and a few sorts of basic virus. The COVID-19 signify 'CO' represents crown, 'VI' for infection, and 'D' for sickness.

A pneumonia of obscure reason identified in Wuhan, China was first to report to the WHO Country Office in China on 31 December 2019. What's more, after that it is radically increment worldwide and a huge number of individuals influenced by COVID-19 out of scarcely any days. On 14 March, the Indian Government proclaimed the pandemic as a "told fiasco" under the Disaster Management Act, 2005.

This Research is on yet next to nothing is referred to about the Covid-19 as a wellbeing debacle and its socio - monetary effects, for example, political effects, instructive effect, strict effect, financial effect , and social effect. Also, discover different tips to battle against this open catastrophe. WHO has authoritatively announced the Coronavirus Outbreak as a Pandemic and has anticipated that the infection will no doubt arrive at practically all nations of the world.

KEY WORDS:
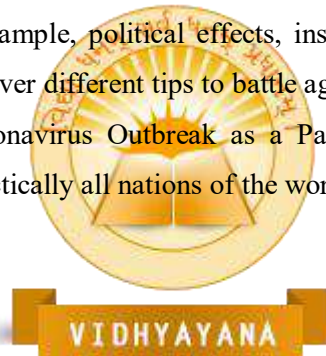
Disaster, Health Disaster, Disaster Management, Corona Virus, Covid-19

INTRODUCTION:

These days, couple of months in it is still difficult to handle on the scale and extent of COVID-19's worldwide effect. 33% of the total populace is under a type of "lockdown." Over 200 nations are influenced, and the quantity of new cases and passing in numerous spots are as yet developing exponentially. At the same time, a subsequent emergency, as a financial downturn, is underway.So on account of this COVID-19 it influences the world in different ways.

We as a whole need to desert this emergency as quickly as time permits. Be that as it may, as enthusiastic as we are to restart social and monetary life, to do as such, we should give prime

spotlight on general wellbeing. That accompanies a colossal expense, yet it is superior to the other option.

While we don't have the foggiest idea about the full realities on COVID-19 yet, it is clear it will represent an outstanding danger to worldwide general wellbeing for in any event one more year and conceivably any longer, as a result of three significant reasons. To start with, this novel coronavirus is amazingly irresistible. Second, the COVID-19 infection it causes is extremely serious. What's more, third – and this is urgent – we have no "foundation" invulnerability in the populace and don't have an antibody yet. For now on words, Lacs of individuals where influenced and a large number of individuals where kicked the bucket in light of this infection.
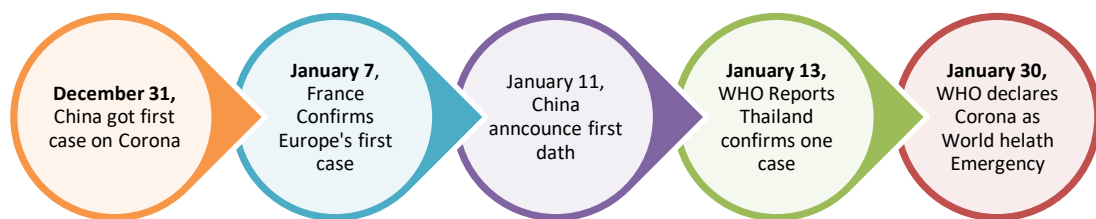
A timeline of Corona Virus

CORONA VIRUS – THE ORIGIN

Sicknesses that go from creatures to people are called zoonotic maladies. They are uncommon. The central worry with them is that since they are new to people, the human body doesn't have any resistance to them. The World Health Organization (WHO) evaluates that all inclusive, around a billion instances of sickness and a huge number of passing happen each year from zoonoses, i.e, maladies and contaminations normally transmitted among individuals and vertebrate creatures. Some 60% of rising irresistible infections all inclusive are zoonoses. Of the more than 30 new human pathogens distinguished in the course of the most recent three decades, 75% began in creatures.

Epidemiological proof shows that 2019 nCoV can be transmitted starting with one individual then onto the next. During past episodes because of different coronaviruses, including Middle-East respiratory disorder coronavirus (MERS-CoV) and the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV), human-to-human transmission most normally happened through beads, individual contact, and polluted articles (fomites). The methods of transmission of 2019 nCoV are probably going to be comparative. A great many people contaminated with the COVID-19 infection will encounter mellow to direct respiratory disease and recoup without requiring unique treatment. More established individuals,and those with basic clinical issues like cardiovascular infection, diabetes, incessant respiratory ailment, and disease are bound to create genuine ailment.

Coronavirus is one of them. It is accepted to have begun in a fish showcase in Wuhan that was engaged with the illicit offer of natural life. As indicated by WHO, any place there is close blending of people and creatures, particularly the unregulated treatment of blood and other body items, as occurs for instance in China's creature markets, there are more prominent odds of transmission of an infection from creatures to people, and its change to adjust to the human body.

Coronavirus began in China and was endemic to the nation for the primary couple of months of its flare-up. The nation, be that as it may, neglected to caution the World Health Organization about the infection, its flare-up and its lethality in time, which brought about its spread over the globe. The specialist who previously cautioned his administration of the coronavirus flare-up, Li Wenliang was called by the specialists and was made to sign a sworn statement recognizing his wrongdoing with a guarantee of never captivating in any such talk spreading exercises later on.

At the point when the infection arrived at Europe, individuals neglected to comprehend its gravity and didn't follow the social separating standards. The infection continued spreading asserting countless lives over the landmass. European residents when understood the greatness, discovered, that they were past the point of no return. The calamity had just hit the landmass. Which was the reason they came to internet based life to caution the world about the peril of the infection.

WHAT IS A CORONAVIRUS?

The coronavirus is a group of infections that can cause a scope of diseases in people including regular cold and progressively extreme structures like serious intense respiratory syndrome(sars) and middle east respiratory disorder (mers), as per the who. which are dangerous. the infection is named after its shape which appears as a crown with distensions around it and henceforth is known as coronavirus.

the coronavirus family causes sicknesses going from the basic virus to progressively extreme illnesses, for example, they circle in creatures and some can be transmitted among creatures and people. a few coronaviruses are coursing in creatures that have not yet contaminated people.

The new coronavirus, the seventh known to influence people, has been named COVID-19.

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS?

The most widely recognized manifestations of COVID-19 are fever, tiredness, and dry hack. A few patients may have a throbbing painfulness, nasal clog, runny nose, sore throat or the runs. These indications are normally gentle and start continuously. A few people become contaminated yet don't build up any side effects and don't feel unwell. The vast majority (about 80%) recoup from the illness without requiring exceptional treatment. Around 1 out of each 6 individuals who gets COVID-19 turns out to be truly sick and creates trouble relaxing. More established individuals, and those with basic clinical issues like hypertension, heazart issues or diabetes, are bound to create genuine sickness.

HOW IT BECOME PUBLIC HEALTH DISASTER?

The most widely recognized manifestations of COVID-19 are fever, tiredness, and dry hack. A few patients may have a throbbing painfulness, nasal clog, runny nose, sore throat or the runs. These indications are normally gentle and start continuously. A few people become contaminated yet don't build up any side effects and don't feel unwell. The vast majority (about 80%) recoup from the illness without requiring exceptional treatment. Around 1 out of each 6 individuals who gets COVID-19 turns out to be truly sick and creates trouble relaxing.

More established individuals, and those with basic clinical issues like hypertension, heazart issues or diabetes, are bound to create genuine sickness.

WHAT IS HEALTH EMERGENCY AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT?

The scope of dangers to general wellbeing looked by nations overall is expansive and profoundly differing, and incorporates irresistible sickness episodes, perilous nourishment and water, compound and radiation pollution, common and innovative risks, wars and other cultural clashes, and the wellbeing outcomes of environmental change. To help address these and different difficulties, nations are urged to reinforce their abilities for wellbeing crisis and catastrophe chance administration consolidating measures for anticipation, moderation, readiness, reaction and recuperation.

SOCIO – ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF CORONA VIRUS

The financial effect of the 2019–20 coronavirus pandemic has had extensive results past the spread of the COVID-19 ailment itself and endeavors to isolate it. As the SARS-CoV-2 infection has spread far and wide, concerns have moved from supply-side assembling issues to diminished business in the administrations segment. The coronavirus pandemic caused the biggest worldwide downturn ever, with in excess of 33% of the worldwide populace at the time being put on lockdown.

Supply deficiencies are relied upon to influence various segments because of frenzy purchasing, expanded utilization of merchandise to battle the pandemic, and disturbance to manufacturing plants and coordinations in territory China, what's more, it additionally prompted cost gouging. There have been boundless reports of supply deficiencies of pharmaceuticals, with numerous zones seeing frenzy purchasing and subsequent deficiencies of nourishment and other fundamental basic food item things. The innovation business, specifically, has been cautioning about deferrals to shipments of electronic merchandise.

Worldwide securities exchanges fell on 24 February 2020 because of a critical ascent in the quantity of COVID-19 cases outside territory China. By 28 February 2020, securities exchanges overall saw their biggest single-week decreases since the 2008 budgetary emergency. Worldwide securities exchanges slammed in March 2020, with falls of a few

percent on the planet's significant lists. As the pandemic spreads, worldwide gatherings and occasions across innovation, style, and sports are being dropped or deferred. While the financial effect on the movement and exchange industry is yet to be assessed, it is probably going to be in the billions and expanding. By 16 March, news reports developed showing that the impact on the United States economy would be more terrible than recently suspected.

POLITICAL IMPACTS

Prime Minister Narendra Modi admonished his compatriots to light candles and lights as a signal of an assembled battle against Covid-19, energized responses spilled out via web-based networking media. For what reason is the PM concentrating on an apparently futile custom while he should be telling the country the subtleties of how we are battling the pandemic, asked the cynics. It's critical to keep the spirit of a country high during attempting times and this will move individuals and give them trust, countered others.

Such discussions — about the benefits of the choices India has made in handling Covid-19 — are presently army. Everything, from India's initial treatment of outside explorers and air terminal conventions to testing procedures, sick prepared human services laborers, poor treatment of vagrant specialists and pitiful help for the business, is being discussed beat up in secured drawing rooms and overheated internet based life. It's justifiable when the country is at war with a fatal undetectable foe — an infection. Hysterical residents, bound to their home shelters, are intently observing horrid news streaming in from home and abroad. Diseases and passing checks are rising. Specialists are assaulted. Human services staff request covers and defensive riggings even as lodgings and trains are changed over into isolate zones and emergency clinics.

The war against Covid-19 has likewise opened a battlefront somewhere else. The phenomenal 21-day lockdown has agitated lives, stopped the economy and pushed India Inc more profound into emergency even as agony on the work front looks unavoidable. These troubles are just overshadowed by the hardships and decimation looked by a huge number of transient specialists and every day wage workers, with minimal monetary cushion or government assistance wellbeing net. Some have scrutinized the lockdown. "I see no rationale in this general lockdown in a nation where 94% are underneath 65 (long stretches of

age)...," Bajaj Auto overseeing chief Rajiv Bajaj said in a media meet. Includes another work master who asked not to be cited: "We have a major issue of misframing the issue. We are putting wellbeing hazard before financial hazard. For casual specialists who endure everyday, wellbeing and salary are similarly proximate issues. You can't organize one over the other."

Not every person concurs, expectedly. "The lockdown was convenient. Any postponement could have brought about a spike in cases. Without question, the lockdown has been expensive regarding expanding hunger and provincial trouble however the advantages are huge as far as a littler anticipated pestilence top," says RamananLaxminarayan, executive of the Washington-based Center for Disease Dynamics, Economics and Policy. Concurs GautamMenon, educator of material science and science at Ashoka University, who has an enthusiasm for irresistible infections demonstrating: "You can blame the legislature in their planning. Yet, the choice to lockdown was extremely valiant and the correct one." Varying results from iron-gave China, pretentious US, vacillating Italy and lingering Spain have all indicated the significance of a lockdown in managing Covid-19. Remember that India entered the Covid-19 combat zone with its options limited – a delicate and under-financed open medicinal services framework and a slow economy. "India sent the most strong weapon it had available to its. A 21-day lockdown," says Oommen C Kurian, head of wellbeing activity at the Observer Research Foundation. The unprecedented, high-stakes circumstance settles on route precarious for chiefs.

"The infection is a known obscure. The circumstance is developing quickly. We are taking extreme choices. A few suppositions will hold, some may not. We will be able to change things as we go. In a nation of 1.3 billion individuals, to do things we have done requires gigantic fortitude," says K Vijay Raghavan, head logical consultant to the legislature.

RELIGIOUS IMPACT

The episode of COVID-19 in India has introduced one more chance to dispatch a new assault on the Muslim people group. Physical, verbal and mental fighting is being pursued against Muslims, driving further their ostracisation in Indian culture.

Savage assaults on Muslims saw to be transporters of the infection have been accounted for from various pieces of the nation. There have been reports of gatherings in gated networks examining the restriction on Muslims being permitted in. Somewhere else, groups of youth have been keeping an eye on the section purposes of towns to forestall the passage of Muslims. Muslim merchants have likewise been approached to quit selling in the city.

There has been an abrupt flood in Islamophobic hashtags and posts on various online life stages blaming Muslims for intentionally spreading the infection. Another term, "crown jihad", has been begat to depict this intrigue. Recordings indicating Muslims spitting on vegetables and natural product, licking plates and covering surfaces with their salivation are being circled generally.

Everything began when news spread that individuals who had gone to an enormous social occasion of TablighiJamaat, a Muslim evangelist development, at its premises in New Delhi had tried positive for the novel coronavirus. Individuals ventured out from outside India to go to this occasion and it is suspected that they may have brought the infection into the assembly.

The TablighiJamaat was accused for sorting out this occasion in March, overlooking the risk of the spread of the infection. Very soon, reports began pouring in from various pieces of India recommending that the biggest number of positive cases could be followed back to the occasion.

This turned into a legitimization for the administration to make a different section of TablighiJamaat-related cases in its day by day briefings. It has made a feeling that the Muslim development is the principle guilty party. Since it is hard for some to separate among Tablighis and different Muslims, all Muslims are currently observed as potential bearers of this infection and are thusly avoided and loathed. Be that as it may, some have scrutinized the system of COVID-19 testing and announcing. As indicated by SaugatoDatta, a conduct and formative financial specialist, featuring the huge extent of in general constructive cases that are connected to the New Delhi occasion is misdirecting, given that the specialists didn't forcefully follow and test individuals from different social occasions like it.

It is demoralizing to see the world observing quietly this nonstop mistreatment of the biggest strict minority in India. It would go down up 'til now another dull section really taking shape of another sort of politically-sanctioned racial segregation against Muslims in the greatest majority rule government on the planet.

ECONOMIC IMPACT

The monetary effect of the 2019–20 coronavirus pandemic in India has been massively problematic. World Bank and FICO assessment offices have downsized India's development for financial year 2021 with the most reduced figures India has found in three decades since India's monetary advancement during the 1990s. Be that as it may, the International Monetary Fund projection for India for the budgetary year 2021-22 of 1.9% GDP development is the most noteworthy among G-20 countries.

The Indian economy is required to lose over ₹32,000 crore (US$4.5 billion) consistently during the initial 21-days of complete lockdown which was proclaimed after the coronavirus episode. Under complete lockdown not exactly a fourth of India's $2.8 trillion economy is practical. Up to 53% of organizations in the nation will be fundamentally influenced. Supply chains have been put under worry with the lockdown limitations set up; at first there was an absence of lucidity in smoothing out what is a "basic" and what isn't. Those in the casual parts and every day wage bunches are the most in danger. An enormous number of ranchers around the nation who develop perishables are additionally confronting vulnerability. Different organizations, for example, inns and carriers are cutting pay rates and laying off representatives. The live occasions industry has seen an expected loss of ₹3,000 crore (US$420 million).

Significant organizations in India, for example, Larsen and Toubro, Bharat Forge, UltraTech Cement, Grasim Industries, Aditya Birla Group, Tata Motors and Thermax have briefly suspended or altogether decreased tasks. iPhone creating organizations in India have likewise suspended a lion's share of activities. Youthful new companies have been affected as subsidizing has fallen. In the third seven day stretch of March, Amazon and Walmart-claimed Flipkart halted offer of unnecessary things in India with the goal that it could concentrate on fundamental conveyances. Other quick moving customer products organizations in the nation

have fundamentally decreased tasks and are concentrating on basics. Securities exchanges in India posted their most exceedingly awful loses in history on 23 March 2020. Be that as it may, on 25 March, one day following a total multi day lockdown was declared by the Prime Minister, SENSEX and NIFTY posted their greatest gains in 11 years, including an estimation of ₹4.7 lakh crore (US$66 billion) crore to speculator riches.

"From the economy's perspective, the lockdown without a doubt looks exorbitant at the present time, yet contrasted with the lives of Indian residents, it is nothing."

The Government of India has reported an assortment of measures to handle the circumstance, from nourishment security and additional assets for medicinal services, to segment related motivations and expense cutoff time expansions. On 27 March the Reserve Bank of India likewise reported various estimates which would make accessible ₹374,000 crore (US$52 billion) to the nation's monetary framework. On 29 March the legislature permitted the development of all fundamental just as unimportant merchandise during the lockdown. On 1 April, World Bank affirmed $1 bn in help to India to handle the coronavirus pandemic. On 3 April the focal government discharged more assets to the states for handling the coronavirus totalling to ₹28,379 crore (US$4.0 billion). On 6 April a 30% compensation cut for one year was declared for the President, Prime Minister and Members of Parliament.

On 14 April 2020, the Prime Minister of India stretched out the lockdown to 3 May. Another arrangement of rules for the aligned opening of the economy and unwinding of the lockdown were additionally set up which will produce results from 20 April. On 17 April, the RBI Governor declared more measures to counter the monetary effect of the pandemic including ₹50,000 crore (US$7.0 billion) uncommon money to NABARD, SIDBI, and NHB. On 18 April, to secure Indian organizations during the pandemic, the legislature changed India's outside direct speculation approach.

On 24 March the Press Information Bureau drew out a reality watch that anecdotes about a budgetary crisis being forced in India are phony. A money related crisis has never been forced throughout the entire existence of India up 'til now. On 4 April, previous RBI boss RaghuramRajan said that the coronavirus pandemic in India may simply be the "best crisis since Independence".

HEALTH EFFECT OF CORONA VIRUS

Coronaviruses are a gathering of infections having a place with the group of Coronaviridae, which contaminate the two creatures and people. Human coronaviruses can cause mellow malady like a typical cold, while others cause increasingly serious ailment, (for example, MERS - Middle East Respiratory Syndrome and SARS – Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome).

HEALTH IS SOCIAL EFFECT OF COVID-19

While the obvious manifestations of coronavirus, including fever, dry hack and brevity of breath,

Dr. Shu-Yuan Xiao, a pathology educator at the University of Chicago School of Medicine, focused on that most patients who have mellow sickness ought to recuperate "with no enduring impact." Patients who go into the emergency unit need ventilators are bound to have lung harm and to create intense respiratory trouble disorder (ARDS), a serious lung condition in which liquid gathers in the lungs' air sacs. In view of understanding from SARS and MERS, a few patients may create lung fibrosis, An investigation directed in Wuhan, China, found that 20% of patients hospitalized with COVID-19 had heart harm, a condition which was related with a higher danger of in-emergency clinic passing.

PSYCHOSOCIAL IMPACT

The psychosocial sway is hard to measure, however it is the most enduring impact of any debacle and it keeps going with a person for the duration of the life. The unexpected changes attributable to psychosocial outcomes of fiasco are stun felt on the event of cataclysm (for example Demise of close or darlings, risk, character attributes, depression and cyberchondria, mental scatters and so on.).

In the mean time, Because of Covid-19 closing down modern movement and briefly slicing air contamination levels the world over so at long last it is useful for each animal on earth. Additionally the greater part of the nation are again receiving their custom nourishment and
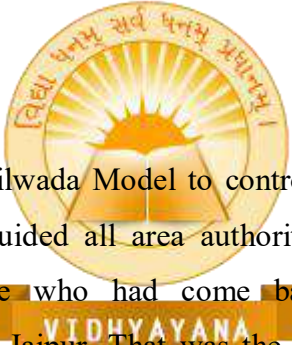
attempt to utilize natural nourishment in their day by day life and by this they are interfacing their convention in all encompassing manner.

- **CASE STUDY**

CORONA VIRUS IN INDIA

The principal instance of Covid-19 was accounted for in India on January 30, and after that it spread all over India in scarcely any days. On 11 March 2020, the Cabinet Secretary of India, Rajiv Gauba, reported that all states and UTs ought to conjure arrangements of Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 and on 14 March, the association government proclaimed the pandemic as an "informed debacle" under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, empowering states to spend a bigger piece of assets from the State Disaster Response Fund to battle the infection.

Bhilwada Model

India Government is receiving Bhilwada Model to control Covide-19 cases. On March 19, The Rajasthan government had guided all area authorities to force Section 144 in their particular regions after a couple who had come back from Italy were discovered contaminated with Coronavirus in Jaipur. That was the point at which the main case was accounted for in Bhilwara too. In any case, after in spite of the moderate beginning, the next days would observer a regulation procedure executed with accuracy exactness, impeccable coordination and outrageous productivity under Bhilwara gatherer Mr. Rajesh Bhatt's watch - a methodology that would make Bhilwara the primary locale in the nation to stop new contaminations inside a range of under about fourteen days. With a pinnacle of 27 cases on March 31, the region hasn't seen another contamination till date.

- **KEY POINT OF BHILWARA MODEL IS BELOW**

  ➢ **Disengaging the area**

A check in time was forced on the day the principal case was accounted for in the locale. This was from March 20 to April 2. During this period, basic administrations were excluded from the request. The nearby organization fixed the outskirts of the locale and set up check posts at all section and leave focuses. Additionally, railroad administrations were halted and development of private vehicles precluded.

> **Screening procedure in city and rustic zones**

Organization characterized the regulation zone of one km from the focal point – the private medical clinic, whose specialists and staff were the initial ones to test positive – and a cradle zone of three km. Comparative, control and cradle zones were likewise made around the place of a positive patient. Extraordinary groups were conveyed for nonstop screening of suspected cases in these territories,

> **Isolate and disconnection wards**

The locale organization changed over 1,541 rooms of 27 inns as isolate focuses. Moreover, it additionally had 11,659 isolate beds in 22 establishments and inns.

> **Checking instrument for city and country regions**

Crown contenders and crown commanders were designated in city and rustic zones for checking. In the city, the sub-divisional justice (SDM) is the crown inscription and ASHA and ANM are crown warriors.

In the village, square advancement officials (BDO) and tehsildar are crown commanders at the degree of panchayatsamitis, and sarpanch, panchayatsahayak, instructors and ASHAs are crown contenders.

In India, the infection has gradually yet progressively began leaving an imprint. With an end goal to overcome the infection before it begins a fiasco, the administration of India reported a lock-down of 21days. It requested that the residents think about the lockdown as a time limitation and control for venturing out of the house except if it is significant. The individuals were approached to telecommute. Old shows, for example, Mahabharat, Ramayana,

Shaktiman,Chankya were appeared on DD National with the goal that an ever increasing number of individuals are enticed to remain inside.

Regardless of the lawful lockdown,there were a few people who resisted it, which brought about the speedy spreading of the malady all through the nation. A TablighiJamaat strict gathering occasion occurred in Delhi's NizamuddinMarkaz Mosque. The aficionados stopped by the thousands from all edges of India and past. At the point when they left, they accidentally conveyed the coronavirus with them.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Irresistible illnesses including those of the zoonotic assortment are on the ascent in India. Likewise, areas in India experience the ill effects of occasional flare-ups of dengue, intestinal sickness and flu strains. In this unique situation, the across the nation illness reconnaissance program should be fortified in the nation. Given the development capability of India's biotech segment, the time has come to set up a hearty open private association model that can change the wellbeing administrations part in the nation, covering infection reconnaissance, symptomatic unit accessibility and quickened antibody advancement.

Amidst catastrophes, gifts to good cause increment in the midst of consistent media inclusion. However, as the consideration winds down, commitments additionally stop. We know as a matter of fact that both coordination and compelling spending of benefactor dollars can be a specific test, while the debacle is in progress, yet additionally in the long haul, as remaking starts. As families and systems tidy up and think about how to start the procedure of recuperation, private givers direct their concentration toward the inquiry, "How might I help?"

• Take the long view. Indeed, even while concentrating on quick needs, recall that it will require some investment for the full scope of necessities to rise. Force misfortune, transportation blackouts and flood-harmed homes might be top of psyche, however it requires a significant stretch of time to really comprehend the effect that the debacle has had on individuals' lives. Show restraint in getting ready for fiasco financing. Recuperation will take quite a while and adaptable financing will be required all through.

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• Recognize there are places private altruism can help that administration organizations may not. With the expansion in extraordinary climate occasions, governments can't completely subsidize recuperation. Along these lines, private funders have chances to create inventive answers for help with recuperation endeavors and to forestall or moderate future fiascos that the administration can't execute.

• All funders are calamity humanitarians. Regardless of whether your association doesn't work in a specific geographic region or store quick aid projects, there are approaches to adjust catastrophe financing with your current crucial. In the event that you center around training, wellbeing, youngsters or defenseless populaces, calamities present prime chances.

• Support the sharing of best practices. Florida, for instance, has created rigid construction regulations to moderate decimation from tropical storms. Intrigued givers could help bolster the exchange of skill starting with one district then onto the next before the following calamity happens. Another zone for best practices research and sharing — endeavors to organize chips in just as the circulation of provisions.

• Connect with different funders. Community generous reaction to the fiasco use joined aptitude and expands the estimation of the human, monetary and specialized assets gave. The Center for Disaster Philanthropy works intimately with network establishments, territorial affiliations, funders and reacting nongovernmental associations (NGOs) to share dependable data and examination.

• Look to past calamities for direction. There are regularly exercises discovered that could be utilized to make better arrangements and methodology. Consider subsidizing debacle hazard decrease research or undertakings that could advise increasingly compelling fiasco arrangement and reaction strategy.

• Ask the specialists. On the off chance that you are thinking about supporting an association that is situated to work in an influenced territory, do some examination. The Center for Disaster Philanthropy, National Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters, and Interaction have arrangements of associations working in influenced networks. Also, nearby

network establishments have experiences into NGOs that are most appropriate to react in a specific network.

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TECHNOLOGY ASSISTED LANGUAGE LEARNING:

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

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Abstract:

In this ever changing and developing world technology is playing most important role to upgrade the whole world. This research tries to give information regarding how technology is useful for English Language learning. Information has been divided into three stages past, present and future and explains about its uses and conditions of technology according to the period. TALL (Technology Assisted Language Learning) has been impacted on education fields as it is a requirement of new world and its market. This research has also given details about the history and about current uses but it also predicts the condition and uses of TALL in future too. It includes information regarding the tools which are using by the teachers and learners such as Audacity, Hot potatoes, Google Classroom and others. It is an innovative and upgraded way of learning and teaching through the technology in this developing education fields and in market too. There are the great sources available for English language learning in this technical world which researcher has detailed about in this research which makes education innovative and more interesting. Aim of the researcher is to give information about the TALL in detail and to make people aware about the future conditions and it also explains about the benefits and effective ways of English language learning through the technology.

Key Words: TALL, Technology, English language, Development

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1.1 Introduction

Technology Assisted Language Learning (TALL) includes the development and use of technological tools to facilitate foreign language (FL) or second language (L2) learning and research on the development, use and effects of such tools. Technology Assisted Language Learning or use of Technological Tools in Past (1980-2000), Present (2001-2020) and Future (2021-2040) is described here. Past, Present and Future of TALL. It was not planned for a language so the invention of technological devices plays main role in the history. Because technological devices (computer) attracted the attention of some teachers by using it for a learning purpose. And that attention became the initiative level of the TALL. From computer to mobiles the journey begins of TALL. In this ever changing world, individuals are presented with the choice to accept or deny change, but either way, life continues on.

1.2 Objectives

- To explore the unconventional way of teaching and learning.
- To promote self teaching and learning.
- To make people aware of how education could innovative and effective.
- To give information about the three stages: past, present and future of technology assisted language learning
- Making education system easiest and time saving with activities.

1.3 Review of Literature

1. Jameel Ahmad, *Technology Assisted Language Learning is a silver bullet for enhancing Language competence and performance: A Case Study*
2. Miftachudin, *The Role of Computer Assisted Language Learning (CALL) For English Language Learning of Elementary and High Schools In Indonesia.*
3. Ildi Kurniawan, Syafrizal Sabaruddin, *Teaching Technology as Assisted Language Learning (TALL) Subject: How Does It Work?*
4. R. Raja, P. C. Nagasubramani, *Impact of modern technology in education*

5. Jennifer Lyn Flanagan, Technology: *The Positive and Negative Effects on Student Achievement*.

1.4 Technology Assisted Language Learning

Technology Assisted Language Learning is new generation requirement which leads towards a new world where educators upgrade themselves and having higher opportunities than a non technology user so this definitely proves that present era is more intelligent than the period where people uses technology least and also unaware about that. Importance of Technology Assisted Language Learning is taking place as a majority in market for all new upgraded educators or generations. It also improves the LSRW skills.

1.4.2 CALL (Computer Assisted Language Learning)

Computer assisted learning to learn (CALL), as the name implies, is the use of electronic devices/computers to provide educational instruction and to learn. ... Computers can stimulate and arouse the active interest of students during the learning process at multiple levels. Computer Assisted Language Learning (CALL) is one of the many tools and techniques that can help improve the students' language competencies. There are some very using tools which are Audacity, Hotpotato, Google classroom, blogs, wikis, nicenet etc.
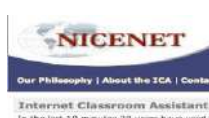
1.4.3 MALL (Mobile Assisted Language Learning)

In the world that emerging technology-supported devices are rapidly growing, wireless communication technology is not an exception in this respect. As mobile phones with high capabilities extend into all areas of human life, it is expected that this wireless computing device soon becomes accessible for all urban and rural areas

of each country. Mostly using tools are Facebook, Whatsapp, Instagram, Tiktok, Google classroom etc. these are social media platforms cum language learning applications.

1.5 Research Methodology

1.5.1 Historical Background

Computer technology-aided instruction gained widespread acceptance in schools by the early 1980s. It was during this period that drilling and practice programs were first developed for exclusive classroom use. They can pay attention to every single student's achievements and they can personalize the educational process. The World Wide Web is basically an application running on the Internet that enables 'end-users' to create and link documents, videos or other digital media, without the need for the end-user to transcribe everything into some form of computer code Social media are really a sub-category of computer technology, but their development deserves a section of its own in the history of educational technology. Social media cover a wide range of different technologies, including blogs, wikis, YouTube videos, mobile devices such as phones and tablets, Twitter, Skype and Facebook. Andreas Kaplan and Michael Haenlein (2010).

2. Research Design

Researcher clears the topic and tries to collect the information with keen observations with the help of internet websites such as shodhganga, resarchgate, academia etc. Collection of data is done with also practical activities and beliefs. It is in chapter form through which all points are clear in readers mind and will get the information section wise. Data is also collected from the books and other thesis and examples which help to clear the idea of formulating the research. It is also exemplified with such tools which are mostly using to develop the education system through the technology assisted language learning.

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3. Technology Assisted Language Learning: Past (1980-2000)

3.1 Use of Technology

Satellite broadcasting started to become available in the 1980s, and similar hopes were expressed of delivering 'university lectures from the world's leading universities to the world's starving masses', but these hopes too quickly faded for similar reasons. In the 1990s the cost of creating and distributing video dropped dramatically due to digital compression and high-speed Internet access. In 1995, the Web enabled the development of the first learning management systems (LMSs), such as WebCT (which later became Blackboard).

3.2 Technology Assisted Language Learning

3.2.1 Education Software Evaluation

There is a large market of educational software in use today. A team decided that they were to develop a system in which educational software should be evaluated as there is no current standard.

3.2.2 Tutor Based Software

Tutor based education software is defined as software that mimics the teacher student one on one dynamic of tutoring with software in place of a teacher. Research was conducted to see if this type of software would be effective in improving students understanding of material. It concluded that there was a positive impact which decreased the amount of time students need to study for and relative gain of understanding.

3.2.3 Helping Those with Disabilities

A study was conducted to see the effects of education software on children with mild disabilities. The results were that the software was a positive impact assisting teaching these children social skills though team based learning and discussion, videos and games.

3.3 Technology Assisted Language Teaching

3.3.1 Classroom aids

Some educational software is designed for use in school classrooms. Typically such software may be projected onto a large whiteboard at the front of the class and/or run simultaneously on a network of desktop computers in a classroom.

3.3.2 Reference software

Many publishers of print dictionaries and encyclopedias have been involved in the production of educational reference software since the mid-1990s. They were joined in the reference software market by both startup companies and established software publishers, most notably Microsoft.

4. Technology Assisted Language Learning: Present (2001-2020)

4.1 Use of Technology

Use of technology in present is very active and explores the things to world very actively and effectively. Use of technology is going through the softwares or applications (apps). It requires internet data and then it's ready to access for any kind of information very easily for the learners.

4.1.1 Audio and video

Video technology has included VHS tapes and DVDs, as well as on-demand and synchronous methods with digital video via server or web-based options such as streamed video and webcams. Telecommuting can connect with speakers and other experts. Interactive digital video games are being used at K-12 and higher education institutions.

4.1.2 Computers, tablets and mobile devices

With recent developments in smartphone technology, the processing powers and storage capabilities of modern mobiles allow for advanced development and use of apps. Many app

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developers and education experts have been exploring smartphone and tablet apps as a medium for collaborative learning.

4.1.3 Virtual Classrooms

A virtual learning environment (VLE), also known as a learning platform, simulates a virtual classroom or meetings by simultaneously mixing several communication technologies.

4.2 Technology Assisted Language Learning

4.2.1 Duolingo-Learn Languages for Free

Duolingo is the world's most popular English language learning app today and highly recommended app for English beginners. With over 200 million registered users, learning with this free English learning app is fun and addictive.

4.2.2 Hello Talk: Talk to the World

The best way to learn a language is to actually speak it! HelloTalk connects you with native speakers to chat with for free. But this isn't your standard chat app.

4.2.3 Instagram

Through Instagram we can follow pages or accounts of language learning and then we can get their posts related learning and we can answer them by commenting. It is also an application which teaches us English language. It can be easily operate from mobiles.

4.3 Technology Assisted Language Teaching

4.3.1 Hot Potatoes

It is a program that allows you to make six different types of self-test exercises. These exercises can also quite easily be imported into an LMS like Moodle to be used for assessment of learning content. Hot Potatoes was originally meant to create language exercises, and some Hot Potatoes exercises (like jumbled sentence) have little use otherwise.

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However, most exercises can be used for any subject. Teachers can give all different types of activities or tests. It can create five different types of activities for learners.

4.3.2 Google Classroom

Google Classroom is a free web service, developed by Google for schools, that aims to simplify creating, distributing, and grading assignments in a paperless way. The primary purpose of Google Classroom is to streamline the process of sharing files between teachers and students.

4.3.3 E-Blogger

This can be operating from mobile and computers both. Through this tool teachers can create blogs and share to their students. Educators can also use this as an improver of reading and writing skills.

5. Technology Assisted Language Learning: (2021-2040)

5.1 Use of Technology

5.1.1 TALL: 2020 to 2023

Cloud-Based Education will be the rule, not the exception. This will start simply, with better aggregation of student metrics, more efficient data sharing, and more visual assessment results.

5.1.2 TALL: 2024 to 2027

"Culture" will no longer be "integrated into units," but embedded into social learning experiences, including poverty, race, language, and other trademarks of what it means to be human. Dialogic learning through digital media will have learners responding to peers, mentors, families, and experts in a socially-embraced collaborative pattern.

5.1.3 TALL: 2028

Biometrics-The feedback of biological responses including sweat gland stimulation, heart rate, eye position, and other data–will provide real-time learning feedback not just for educators, but for-profit organizations for the purpose of analytics, market research, and ultimately consumerism. Learning simulations begin to replace teachers, and some schools.

5.2 Technology Assisted Language Learning

5.2.1 Learning on the go – Facilitating students to study at their own convenience anywhere anytime

On the self-learning front, we believe that it is still nascent stage due to lot more school involvement of the child (typical student reaches home only at 2:30pm) and over reliance on neighborhood tuition center.

5.2.2 Video based learning picking up pace in India

Video-based learning makes education engaging, entertaining and exploring. The interactive preface of this segment ignites learning with a pedigree of learning out of leisure with creativity, fun and entertainment on cards via the wonderful Apps, podcasts, videos, interactive software, ebooks and online interactive electronic boards.

5.2.3 Learning at the speed of need – Access to online learning material & digital content through various devices.

Today, due to hi-tech network and multimedia, the education sector has emerged as a fast developing field. Another prominent result of the use of technology in education is that there is an extensive change in the teaching and learning methods, styles, and content across many schools in India.

5.3 Technology Assisted Language Teaching

5.3.1 Growing trend of Digital classroom/Flipped Class rooms

Technology is leading to a revolution in the way we learn. It is helping solve the problems of scale, quality of education, and learn ability of the student. Teachers can now reach the full classroom through digital screens, enabling each child to get the same base content. Student engagement is higher as it combines various instructional styles. And each student gets exposure to world-class education, something that was just not available in a chalk and talk approach.

5.3.2 Popularity of online courses – MOOCS & Other distant learning programs

Talking about the popularity of MOOCs in India, India is the second biggest market for MOOCs in the world, after the USA. It is however expected that India in the coming years will supersede the USA. Our country has the second largest population in the world after China and is the third in terms of university enrolment worldwide.

5.3.3 RALL (Robot Assisted Language Learning)

The widespread and development of Technologies in our daily lives provides lots of opportunities for language teachers and learners to benefit though it may also result in some pedagogical difficulties. At its first stage, this chapter aimed at introducing Computer-Assisted Language Learning (CALL) as the first step in applying Artificial Intelligence (AI) to language learning and teaching; then, the new concept of Robot-Assisted Language Learning (RALL) defined both theoretically and applied to show the new trends in the educational purposes of AI. This study introduces the educational assistant robots that we developed for foreign language learning and explores the effectiveness of robot-assisted language learning (RALL) which is in its early stages. To achieve this purpose, a course was designed in which students have meaningful interactions with intelligent robots in an immersive environment.

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6. Conclusion

Technology assisted language learning is one kind of modern learning which explores a new world of smartness and innovations. It is very helpful for learners and teachers to maintain their up gradation in the market. They update their levels of teaching and learning it could known as e-learners and e-teachers with e-communications. It is a great development for any platform in the world. A journey computer system to robots it has given huge contribution in the educational fields and others. Researcher tries to solve the technological queries of past present and future in this research for the teachers and learners. TALL Technology assisted language learning promotes towards the CALL computer assisted language learning then to MALL mobile assisted language learning and finally in future we have another way of learning and teaching that is RALL robot assisted language learning.

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Concept of Social Harmony in the time of Social Distancing –

Perceived though the Perspective of Indian Saints.

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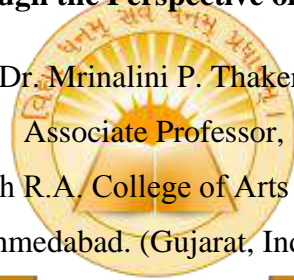
Abstract - In the time of social distancing the paper discusses the concept of social harmony as seen in the works of Indian saints. **Social-Harmony plays a very crucial role in maintaining the integrity and unity of a nation.** Social relations among different groups are really important aspect for any society to develop as a whole. India is a land of yogis, poets and saints that have always show the path of love and compassion to the world. It's a land of spiritual practice and knowledge where various saint- poets like Tulsidas, Kabir, Rahim, Surdas, Mirabai, Guru Nanak, Rabindranath Tagore, Swami Vivekananda etc. have propagated the idea and value of social harmony. The paper further discusses the idea and importance of social harmony not only among humans but also with nature, and lessons to be learned by the spread of corona pandemic.

This is a critical time but also an opportunity for all of us to become more familiar with the ways in which technology can keep us connected since we are unable to physically congregate. No doubt this coronavirus crisis is prompting us to improvise new ways of collaborating and harmonizing. At this time of uncertainty, it is also important and necessary that we do not lose optimism and self-confidence in the constructive efforts round the world.

As such, in the time of social distancing I would like to discuss the concept of social harmony as seen in the works and message of Indian Saints. Social harmony as such, can be defined 'as a process of valuing, expressing, and promoting love, trust, admiration, peace, harmony, respect, generosity and equity upon other people in any particular society regardless of their national origin, weight, marital status, ethnicity, colour, gender, race, age and occupation etc. among other aspects.'[1]

Dalai Lama says "the entire world is interdependent. That is why I often speak about universal responsibility. The outbreak of this terrible coronavirus has shown that what happens to one person can soon affect every other being. But it also reminds us that a compassionate or constructive act—whether working in hospitals or just observing social distancing—has the potential to help many."[2]

Well, as such it seems that social harmony is what a society or a country yearns for. **Social-Harmony plays a very crucial role in maintaining the integrity and unity of a nation.** Social relations among different groups are indeed an important aspect for any society. India or Bharat, is a land of rishis, yogis, poets and saints that have always shown the path of love and compassion to the world. It's a land of spiritual practice and knowledge where various rishis like Shri Vyasa Muni, Maharishi Valmiki, Shri Brahmarshi Vishwamitra, Rishi Agasthya, Maharishi Patanjali, Shri Adi Shankaracharya, Goswami Tulsidas, Shri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, Swami Sivananda Saraswati, Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Shri Ramakrishna Paramahansa, Swami Vivekananda, Shri Paramahansa Yogananda, Shri Ramana Maharishi, Shri Shirdi Sai Baba, Shri Aurobindo, Shri Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, Shri Mata Amritanandamayi Devi, Shri Shivkrupanand Swami, Avadhot Sivananda Swami, Shri Shri Ravi Shankar and Sadhguru Jaggi Vasudev , have propagated the idea and value of social harmony. Social harmony and equality were and are the heart of Indian ethos.

Indian philosophy and culture try to achieve an innate harmony and order and this is extended to the entire cosmos. Indian culture assumes that natural cosmic order inherent in nature is the foundation of moral and social order. Inner harmony is supposed to be the foundation of outer harmony. External order and beauty will naturally follow from inner harmony. Indian culture balances and seeks to synthesize the material and the spiritual, as aptly illustrated by the concept of Purushartha.3

These saints and poets belonged to various castes and communities, spoke varied languages and dialects, and came from different professions. For example - Kabir was a weaver, Namdev was a tailor, Akho was a goldsmith, Goro was a potter and Chokhmela was a mahar. While Eknath and Gyanadev were Brahmins. All spoke and sang about the tradition that was based on equality and harmony of all mankind. Whereas Mirabai and Narasinh sang in praise of God. These Saints and the *acharyas* had their own followings. In different periods of time, several religions were formed all over India. But the beauty of these religions was that, that

all of them represented pure *bhakti* which is the central theme of the all Hindu scriptures and was illustrated by all of the Saints. Just like a flower in a garland appear to be separate, but is tied together harmoniously by a thread or string, all the religions or traditions of India are initially tied up with the string of *bhakti* as if they are all one single religion of *bhakti* which is appearing in numerous forms.

As such, these saints-poets did not belong to any single religion or tradition. But they belonged to this country and its people. They did not write in Sanskrit, but preached and sang in the common dialect and their poetry survived hundreds of years of oral tradition. The *Santvani* still vibrates in the air and sky of our country giving the message of social harmony. Let us just tune in as see what they say –

> Tulsidas says –'तुलसी इस संसार में, भांति भांति के लोग।
>
> सबसे हस मिल बोलिए, नदी नाव संजोग॥'

> Kabir says – 'जाति न पूछो साधु की, पूछ लीजिये ज्ञान,
>
> मोल करो तरवार का, पड़ा रहन दो म्यान I.'

> Rahim says – 'जे गरिब पर हित करैं, हे रहीम बड।
>
> कहा सुदामा बापुरो, कृष्ण मिताई जोग '

> Chanakya says – 'व्यक्ति अपने कार्यों से महान होता है, अपने जन्म से नहीं । '

> Guru Nanak says that cast is vain and contributes not to goodness or holiness: --

'Castes are folly, names are folly

All creatures have one shelter, *that of God*.

If a man call himself good,

The truth shall be known, O Nanak, when his account is accepted.'

Man, no matter what his caste or social position may be, is exalted by devotion: --

'What difference is there between a swan and a crane, if God look kindly *on the latter*?

Nanak, if it please Him, He can change a raven into a swan'

(https://www.sacred-texts.com/skh/tsr1/tsr125.htm)

In all the above hymns or poems devotion or Bhakti comes in many flavours and the poets sing about harmony with society as well as with the almighty. According to various Hindu school of thoughts there are five kinds of emotions that arise from these Bhakti songs and poems. The five bhavas or rasas they are Shanta, Dasya, Sakhya, Vatsalya and Madhurya.[3] These bhavas arise in one's heart subconsciously, and a person goes towards whatever resonates with his or her temperament. As such all the saints have a humanitarian message that shows basic equality of all living beings. The list could be endless, and it's not possible to include in a short paper.

Every nation is the expression of an idea and Swami Vivekanand says "This idea is working for the world and is necessary for its preservation." The words of Vivekanand with their freshness and vigour provide an answer to questions that agitate both individual as well as society.

In his Chicago Speech (11 September 1893) he says –

I am proud to belong to a religion which has taught the world both tolerance and universal acceptance. We believe not only in universal toleration, but we accept all religions as true. I am proud to belong to a nation which has sheltered the persecuted and the refugees of all religions and all nations of the earth.

In a letter to Justice Sir Subramaniam on January 3, 1895 Vivekananda says -

The modern class is not the real caste. It is in fact an obstruction to progress, which disturbs the uninhibited activities of castes and classes amid their differences.

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He strongly believed that India has a long-standing tradition of solving its own problems. The illusion that no efforts were made in the past towards the upliftment of the downtrodden and such efforts have started only recently is a deliberately constructed myth. He asks-

> Has India ever faced a shortage of reformers? Have you read the history of India? Who was Shankaracharya? Who was Nanak? Who was Chaitanya? Who was Kabir? …….. All these preachers were like the shining stars of our galaxy. Did not Ramanuj empathize with the backward classes? Did he not try to bring them under his fold?

He says we have made a mistake in understanding our caste system. He believes and says everyone has made the mistake of holding cast to be a religious institution and tried to pull down religion and caste all together, and failed. On the contrary, he articulates that caste is a social custom, it is an outgrowth of the political institution of India. Swami Vivekanand understands this difference and hence he constantly tried to separate religion from the evils of society and tried to comprehend the truth. He says-

> At present, our religion is not in the Vedas, Puranas, devotion or deliverance; it has entered the kitchen. Currently, religion in India is neither on the path of knowledge nor intelligence; it only treads on untouchability. It has ended up getting condensed in, "Aatmavat sarvabhooteshu" (consider all the living beings as your own soul). Is this message meant to be confined to books only?

Swami Vivekanand, who was devoted to the Vedanta, was extremely unhappy with social evils and firmly determined to eradicate them from society. He strongly believed that a harmonious society is the first step towards the welfare of mankind. Once during a discussion on non-duality, Swami Vivekanand told his disciples -

> I belong to all people. We are followers of the Vedic Hindu Religion. We have nothing to do with untouchability as there is no such concept in the Hindu religion. Our scriptures do not mention untouchability; it is merely a superstition that keeps interfering with the routine concentration of work of the population.

The recent crises have made us aware about the positive as well as negative points of our society. Aided by donors, investors, and communities at large, many NGOs are working to tackle the crisis and help out vulnerable sections of the population, especially vendors, daily-wage earners, and small businesses. As lakhs of labours have become jobless and penniless, we see many NGO's and organisations coming forward and feeding and sheltering those helpless and also creating social awareness. While on other hand it seems that some religious sects are trying to purposefully spread the virus and also create disharmony. At this juncture the teaching of our saints and gurus can certainly guide us towards creating harmony.

Thus, in the present scenario it seems that this message of social harmony has become stronger. Here it is important to understand what Sadhguru articulates when he says "Unfortunately, certain people make our differences into discrimination…if you take away the discrimination and keep the differences how beautiful it is …no society in the world has this fine distinction…. these subtleties, these differences are fantastic. We are colourful culture because of these differences." We should never confuse differences with discriminations. Our nation survives and is beautified by these differences.

However, it's quite clear that a nation that invests in prejudice, that manifests in oppression of its own citizenry, cannot be successful. People of all faith, nation, colour irrespective of all these differences living peacefully in mutual trust as a society is social harmony. Social harmony refers to greater interconnection among its various believers. It is a situation wherein different units feel together, where individual identities are dissolved within a greater social reality and where there is greater attachment to the notion of a greater unity. It is a system where in we acknowledge that differing identities co-exist within the system, but we also claim that there is cooperation rather than competition or strife. Social harmony is, accordingly, a state of affairs where social strife is minimized through cooperation, compromise and understanding.

As such the base of Indian civilization has always been spirituality. We have always believed that every being has been formed from the same essence (तत्व). In the Indian tradition, philosophy and religion have always gone hand in hand. We proclaim earth to be our mother and each soul to be divine. No doubt all our ancient and modern saints, poets and rishis, from

Kalidas to Sadhguru all have preached social harmony. But it is regrettably that many times we are yet unable to sustain this status. We failed to remember this feeling of universality and end up distancing ourselves from each other.

Simultaneously, we should not forget that India's centripetal forces – economic growth, corporate and infrastructure development and improved national democratic governance – bring the national together. Rajiv Malhotra in his *Breaking India* says that the centripetal forces that divide India are both internal and external and they are threat to Social Harmony. The internal ones include communalism and social-economic disparities of various kinds. India has the largest number of poor citizens in the world, largest number of children without school. There are social issues that are partly historical and partly modern. In each and every social aspect we see different narratives and movement that are a threat to Social Harmony. Separatist movements threaten everyday life in Kashmir, and other parts. Today India is confronted with a large number of separatist movements. While outwardly we are surrounded by unstable and radicalized nations, while inward also there are many threats.

The same is being said by Vivekanand. For years we had been cut off and had stopped learning. He says that there two causes to produce a disease, in some cases germs from outside attack the body while in some cases germs thrive and multiply within the body. But in both case immunity plays an important role. So, we should strength our inner self, if we want to survive.

He says that solution will come not by bringing down the higher, but by raising the lower up to the level of the higher and this can be done by education. The only solution for the welfare of the nation is to be free from social evils and adopt a harmonious way of life through education. There should be closeness instead of rage. We must strengthen the society instead of yearning after personal rights. We must care for the entire mankind and not only ourselves. A harmonious society will come into existence only on the basis of love and good feelings towards others.

In times of social conflict, intolerance, and war-like situation, the concept and approach propagated by out saints, to creating and sustaining peace takes on a new and urgent significance. All of us today would appreciate the teachings of these saints and gurus, that are

clear, practical, undogmatic, and contemporary in flavour. These teachings on Social and Communal Harmony will prove to be important readings for anyone seeking to bring peace into their communities and into the wider world.

Essentially the idea of वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् - is the idea in which Vivekanand believed and is the Idea of our nation. This declaration is not just about peace and harmony among the societies in the world, but also about a truth that the whole world has to live like a family. Just by expecting this idea and by at least trying to live by it and practice it in our lives, we could make this world a better place.

This pandemic phase and the lockdown have made us aware the we cannot and should not be tranquilized by the false security that the modern technology is provide us. We should never incline to forget about how fragile the life on this planet is. While preparing our instant dinners in the safe vicinity of our kitchens we tend to forget that food is not coming from the supermarket but from a star 150 million kilometres away which gives light and energy to plants which feed us and the animals too. Whether we like it or not, whether aware of it or not, we are the part of a delicate ecosystem we are all dependable on and responsible for. For Kalidas, The Himalaya is a great devaatma, a great spiritual presence, stretching from the west to the eastern sea like a measuring rod to gauge the world's greatness. While Shankaracharya referred to the holy river ganga as the goddess of divine essence. In *Sanatana Dharm*a nature is worshiped - tress, animal, birds, mountains, rivers, sun, moon etc. are worshiped and are part and parcel of existence. Indian has it has its own unique own unique eco centric approach, that has been propagated by all saints and gurus. Eco centric approach is an inherent part of a spiritual world view in India.

Today with every animal species going extinct we are losing part of our own survival, a part of ourselves. It is not possible to harm another human being or any other life form without harming a small part of ourselves. For ages we have been running after materialistic pleasures. We have been out of harmony with the universal law of harmony. The image may seem conflicting, but in this atmosphere of fear, isolation and panic, we can hear the birds again, the sky is smokeless, the rivers are clean. Slowly we are reflecting and planning and praying of a better world. As humans we should have empathy for nature as well.

We are lucky to have inherited a history, culture and civilization dating thousands of years back. This past no doubt has been a continuous source of inspiration for us. It is truly said that our capacity and capability to understand our great inheritance will decide our future, because each layer of society has had its own importance and existence.

In the end we should not forget -

चन्दन है इस देश की माटी, तपो भूमि हर ग्राम है।

हर बाला देवी की प्रतिमा, बच्चा-बच्चा राम है।।धृ. ।।

हर शरीर मंदिर सा पावन, हर मानव उपकारी है

जहाँ सिंह बन गये खिलौने, गाय जहाँ माँ प्यारी है

जहाँ सवेरा शंख बजाता, लोरी गाती शाम है।

जहाँ कर्म से भाग्य बदलते, श्रमनिष्ठा कल्याणी है

त्याग और तप की गाथायें, गाती कवि की वाणी है

ज्ञान जहाँ का गंगाजल सा, निर्मल है अविराम है।

Corona crisis has shown us many incidences of social harmony. Yet the politician-corporate nexus is still quite strong in the world as well as in our country. At present, we have to be alert and remember that – 'The woods are lovely, dark and deep', but my nation has many promises to keep and a long journey ahead. Social harmony is the demand of the day.

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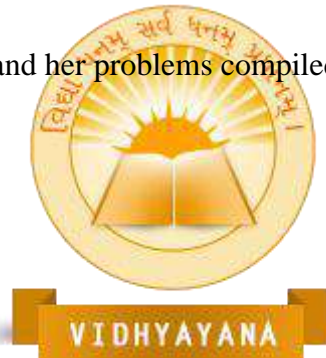
માધ્યમિક શાળાના વિદ્યાર્થીઓના ભાષા અર્થગ્રહણનો કેટલાક ચલોના સંદર્ભમાં અભ્યાસ

ડૉ.જયશ્રી એન.ગુર્જર

આસિસ્ટન્ટ પ્રોફેસર,

ડૉ.બાબાસાહેબ આંબેડકર ઓપન યુનિવર્સિટી

S p e c i a l   I s s u e -   I n t e r n a t i o n a l   O n l i n e   C o n f e r e n c e
V o l u m e – 5 ,   I s s u e – 5 ,   M a y   2 0 2 0

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૧. પ્રસ્તાવના

શિક્ષણ આજીવન ચાલતી પ્રક્રિયા છે. શિક્ષણ મનુષ્યની જન્મજાત શક્તિઓના સ્વભાવિક અને સામંજસ્યપૂર્ણ વિકાસમાં યોગદાન આપે છે. વ્યક્તિત્વનો પૂર્ણ વિકાસ કરે છે. વ્યક્તિ સમાજમાં રહીને સમાજના માનવ વ્યવહારો કરે છે.

ભાષા મનોભાવોની અભિવ્યક્તિનું સર્વશ્રેષ્ઠ માધ્યમ છે. જેના અભાવ થી માનવ પશુ તુલ્ય છે. ભાષા વ્યક્તિ,

સમાજ, રાષ્ટ્ર અને આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય વિકાસ માટે સંજીવની છે.**પટેલ અને ઉપાધ્યાય** (૧૯૯૪)ના જણાવ્યા મુજબ,

> '' **માતૃભાષા બાળકની હાલરડાની ભાષા છે. આ સહજ જ્ઞાનજનની ભાષા છે.**
>
> **માતૃભાષાથી બાળકની સમસ્ત સંકલ્પનાઓ વિકસિત થાય છે.** ''

વાંચન એ અર્થઘટન તર્ક અને માનસિક રીતે ઝીણવટભરી સક્રિય પ્રક્રિયા છે. વાંચનની વ્યાખ્યા આપતા,

પરમાર (૨૦૦૦) જણાવે છે કે,

> '' **સંજ્ઞાઓ અને અવાજોને જોઈ તેનું અર્થઘટન કરવાની શક્તિને વાંચનશક્તિ કહે**
>
> **છે.** ''

□ **વાંચનના બે પ્રકારો :**

૧) **મુખવાંચન :**

મોટેથી સસ્વર ઉચ્ચારણ સાથેનું વાંચન

૨) **શાંતવાંચન :**

ઉચ્ચાર વિનાનું અર્થગ્રહણ મુક વાંચન

ગુજરાતી ભાષા માટે વાંચન ઝડપ, અર્થગ્રહણ માપતી કસોટીઓ પ્રમાણિત થઈ છે. પણ ગુજરાતી ભાષા ની ધોરણ-૯ના વિદ્યાર્થીઓ માટેની ગુજરાતી ભાષા અર્થગ્રહણનો અભ્યાસ થયો નથી. આથી અભ્યાસિકાએ આ ક્ષેત્રમાં વધારે અભ્યાસ અને ઊંડાણ અર્થે પોતાના સંશોધન અભ્યાસ માટે ધોરણ-૯ના વિદ્યાર્થીઓ માટે ગુજરાતી ભાષા અર્થગ્રહણ અભ્યાસ કરવાનું નક્કી કર્યું હતું.

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૨. સમસ્યાકથન

ચીવટપૂર્વક સ્પષ્ટ કરેલ સમસ્યા વિના કોઈ સંશોધનનો અર્થ નથી. સંશોધનનો વિષય કે ક્ષેત્ર જુદી વસ્તુ છે અને ચીવટપૂર્વક સ્પષ્ટ કરેલ સમસ્યા અલગ બાબત છે. તેથી પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસની સમસ્યાને નીચે મુજબ રજૂ કરવામાં આવી છે.

માધ્યમિક શાળાના વિદ્યાર્થીઓના ભાષા અર્થગ્રહણનો કેટલાક ચલોના સંદર્ભમાં અભ્યાસ

૩. ચાવીરૂપ શબ્દો : અર્થગ્રહણ

૪. અભ્યાસના હેતુઓ

અભ્યાસિકાએ આ અભ્યાસ માટે નીચેના હેતુઓ નક્કી કર્યા હતા.

૧. માધ્યમિક શાળાઓ વિદ્યાર્થીઓ માટે ગુજરાતીભાષા માં વાંચન અર્થગ્રહણ કસોટીની રચના કરવી.

૨. માધ્યમિક શાળાઓ વિદ્યાર્થીઓની ગુજરાતી ભાષા અર્થગ્રહણ ઉપર વિસ્તારની અસર તપાસવી.

૩. માધ્યમિક શાળાઓ વિદ્યાર્થીઓની ગુજરાતી ભાષા અર્થગ્રહણ ઉપર જાતિની અસર તપાસવી.

૫. અભ્યાસના ચલો

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં નીચે મુજબના ચલો ધ્યાનમાં લીધા હતા.
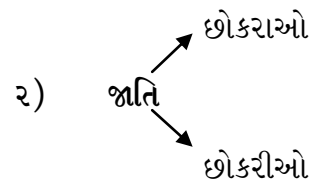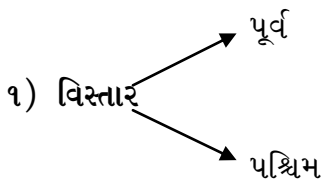
૧) વિસ્તાર → પૂર્વ
        → પશ્ચિમ

૨) જાતિ → છોકરાઓ
      → છોકરીઓ

૬. અભ્યાસની ઉત્કલ્પનાઓ

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં નીચે મુજબ શૂન્ય ઉત્કલ્પનાઓ રચવામાં આવી હતી.

ૐ છોકરાઓ અને છોકરીઓના ગુજરાતી ભાષા અર્થગ્રહણ કસોટીના પ્રાપ્તાંકોની સરાસરી વચ્ચે કોઈ સાર્થક તફાવત નહીં હોય.

ૐ પૂર્વ વિસ્તારના અને પશ્ચિમ વિસ્તારના વિદ્યાર્થીઓના ગુજરાતી ભાષા અર્થગ્રહણ કસોટીના પ્રાપ્તાંકોની સરાસરી વચ્ચે કોઈ સાર્થક તફાવત નહીં હોય.

ૐ પૂર્વ વિસ્તારના છોકરાઓ અને છોકરીઓના ગુજરાતી ભાષા અર્થગ્રહણ કસોટીના પ્રાપ્તાંકોની સરાસરી વચ્ચે કોઈ સાર્થક તફાવત નહીં હોય.

ૐ પશ્ચિમ વિસ્તારના છોકરાઓ અને છોકરીઓના ગુજરાતી ભાષા અર્થગ્રહણ કસોટીના પ્રાપ્તાંકોની સરાસરી વચ્ચે કોઈ સાર્થક તફાવત નહીં હોય.

૭. અભ્યાસની મર્યાદાઓ

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસની મર્યાદાઓ નીચે મુજબ હતી.

૧) પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસનું ક્ષેત્ર માધ્યમિક શાળાઓ વિદ્યાર્થીઓમાંથી માત્ર ધોરણ-૯ના વિદ્યાર્થીઓ પૂરતું સીમિત રાખવામાં આવે છે.

૨) પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ ગુજરાતી માધ્યમની શાળાઓ પૂરતો મર્યાદિત છે.

૮. અભ્યાસનું વ્યાપવિશ્વ

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં અભ્યાસિકાએ વિષયને અનુરૂપ તેમજ સમયમર્યાદાને ધ્યાનમાં રાખીને અમદાવાદ શહેરની ગુજરાતી માધ્યમની શાળાઓના ધોરણ-૯માં ચાલુ વર્ષે, એટલે કે ૨૦૧૯ - ૨૦માં અભ્યાસ કરતાં વિદ્યાર્થીઓ અને વિદ્યાર્થિનીઓને વ્યાપવિશ્વ તરીકે પસંદ કર્યા હતા. તેથી સમગ્ર અમદાવાદ શહેરમાં આવેલા ધોરણ-૯ના વિદ્યાર્થીઓ પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસનું વ્યાપવિશ્વ રહ્યું હતું.

૯. નમૂના પસંદગીની પદ્ધતિ

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં અમદાવાદ શહેરની બધી જ માધ્યમિક શાળાઓના ધોરણ-૯ના વિદ્યાર્થીઓ વ્યાપવિશ્વ હતું પરંતુ પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસ માટે અમદાવાદ શહેરના પૂર્વ વિસ્તાર અને પશ્ચિમ વિસ્તાર બે

સ્તર પાડવામાં આવ્યા હતા. તેમાંથી બે - બે શાળાઓ યાદચ્છિક રીતે પસંદ કરવામાં આવી હતી. પ્રત્યેક શાળામાંથી ધોરણ-૮ના બધાં જ વિદ્યાર્થીઓ ઝૂમખા પદ્ધતિથી નમૂના માટે પસંદ કરવામાં આવ્યા હતા. આમ, શાળા પસંદગી સ્તરીકૃત યાદચ્છિક રીતે અને વિદ્યાર્થીઓની પસંદગી ઝૂમખા પદ્ધતિ દ્વારા કરી હતી.

૧૦. સંશોધન અભ્યાસનું ઉપકરણ

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં અભ્યાસિકાએ ડૉ.સોનલ એન. ગુર્જર દ્વારા રચીત ગજરાતી ભાષા અર્થગ્રહણ કસોટીનો ઉપયોગ કર્યો હતો.

૧૧. સંશોધન અભ્યાસની પદ્ધતિ

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં સમૂહમાંથી વિપુલ પાત્રો પાસેથી અપેક્ષિત માહિતી મર્યાદિત સમયમાં મેળવવાની હોવાથી સર્વેક્ષણ પદ્ધતિનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો.

૧૨. શૂન્ય ઉત્કલ્પનાની ચકાસણી

પ્રસ્તુત અભ્યાસમાં અભ્યાસિકાએ વિદ્યાર્થીઓની ગુજરાતી ભાષા અર્થગ્રહણ કસોટીના પ્રાપ્તાંકોની સરાસરી વચ્ચે સાર્થક તફાવત રહેલો છે. કે કેમ તે તપાસવા માટે પ્રાપ્ત માહિતીને ચલ અનુસાર વર્ગીકૃત કરી અને 't'-મૂલ્યની મદદથી ઉત્કલ્પનાની ચકાસણી કરવામાં આવી.

સારણી : ૧
કુમાર અને છોકરીઓની ગુજરાતીભાષા અર્થગ્રહણ કસોટીના પ્રાપ્તાંકોની
સરાસરી, પ્રમાણવિચલન અને 't'-મૂલ્ય

જાતિ	સંખ્યા	સરાસરી	પ્રમાણવિચલન	પ્રમાણભૂલ	't'-મૂલ્ય
છોકરાઓ	૧૦૦	૨૭.૬૮	૩.૨૨	૦.૪૫	૦.૭૩
છોકરીઓ	૧૦૦	૨૮.૦૧	૩.૧૬		

સારણી : ૨
પૂર્વ વિસ્તાર અને પશ્ચિમ વિસ્તારના વિદ્યાર્થીઓના ગુજરાતીભાષા અર્થગ્રહણ કસોટીના
પ્રાપ્તાંકોની સરાસરી, પ્રમાણવિચલન અને 't'-મૂલ્ય

વિસ્તાર	સંખ્યા	સરાસરી	પ્રમાણવિચલન	પ્રમાણભૂલ	't'-મૂલ્ય
પૂર્વ	૧૦૦	૨૮.૭૧	૩.૧૬	૦.૫૩	૨.૧૧

પશ્ચિમ	૧૦૦	૨૭.૬૦	૩.૧૦		

સારણી : ૩

પૂર્વ વિસ્તારના છોકરાઓ અને છોકરીઓની ગુજરાતીભાષા અર્થગ્રહણ કસોટીના પ્રાપ્તાંકોની સરાસરી, પ્રમાણવિચલન અને 't'-મૂલ્ય

જાતિ	સંખ્યા	સરાસરી	પ્રમાણવિચલન	પ્રમાણભૂલ	't'-મૂલ્ય
છોકરાઓ	૫૦	૨૮.૫૭	૩.૩૫	૦.૭૬	૦.૩૮
છોકરીઓ	૫૦	૨૮.૮૬	૩.૦૦		

સારણી : ૪

પશ્ચિમ વિસ્તારના છોકરાઓ અને છોકરીઓની ગુજરાતીભાષા અર્થગ્રહણ કસોટીના પ્રાપ્તાંકોની સરાસરી, પ્રમાણવિચલન અને 't'-મૂલ્ય

જાતિ	સંખ્યા	સરાસરી	પ્રમાણવિચલન	પ્રમાણભૂલ	't'-મૂલ્ય
છોકરાઓ	૧૦૦	૨૮.૨૬	૨.૫૫	૦.૭૩	૧.૮
છોકરીઓ	૧૦૦	૨૬.૯૪	૩.૪૮		

૧૩. અભ્યાસનાં તારણો

☐ ધોરણ-૯ના વિદ્યાર્થીઓ પૈકી ૩૩% વિદ્યાર્થીઓ ગુજરાતીભાષામાં ઉચ્ચ અર્થગ્રહણ શક્તિ ધરાવે છે, જ્યારે ૪૭% વિદ્યાર્થીઓ મધ્યમ અને ૨૦% વિદ્યાર્થીઓ ગુજરાતીભાષામાં નિમ્ન અર્થગ્રહણ શક્તિ ધરાવે છે.

☐ ધોરણ-૯ ના વિદ્યાર્થીઓમાં છોકરાઓ અને છોકરીઓ ગુજરાતી ભાષામાં સરખી અર્થગ્રહણ ક્ષમતા ધરાવે છે.

☐ ધોરણ-૯ના પૂર્વ વિસ્તાર વિદ્યાર્થીઓ પશ્ચિમ વિસ્તારના વિદ્યાર્થીઓ કરતા ગુજરાતી ભાષા અર્થગ્રહણમાં ચઢીયાતા છે

☐ ધોરણ-૯ના પૂર્વ વિસ્તારના છોકરાઓ અને છોકરીઓની ગુજરાતી ભાષામાં સરખી અર્થગ્રહણ ક્ષમતા ધરાવે છે.

☐ ધોરણ-૯ના પશ્ચિમ વિસ્તારના છોકરાઓ અને છોકરીઓની ગુજરાતી ભાષામાં સરખી અર્થગ્રહણ ક્ષમતા ધરાવે છે.

૧૪. ઉપસંહાર

આ સંશોધનમાં ગુજરાતી ભાષા અર્થગ્રહણ ક્ષમતા અંગે બાળકોમાં રહેલી શક્તિઓને જાણવાનો પ્રયાસ કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં વિદ્યાર્થીઓની ભાષા અર્થગ્રહણ પર જાતિ અને વિસ્તારની અસર જોવા મળી હતી.

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SURVIVAL OF MARK WATNEY ON MARS AS A CHALLENGE IN THE SCIENCE FICTION THE MARTIAN

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Abstract:

Science fiction reveals the world with full of imaginations and futuristic ideas about betterment of human life. While talking about the genre of science fiction, it shows courageousness and risk-taking challenge of the situation. Many science fictions have been laid on Mars by author's imaginative power, creating life's possibility, has raised human interest more day by day. It seems possible to place ourselves on Mars with the success of science. Working with the problems from the beginning NASA has always been trying to send mission on Mars. Sometimes they remained failure also still they sought continuously. This study aims to see survival of Mark Watney on Mars. How does Mark Watney struggle for life? And How does he resolve his problems on Mars? This fiction explores Mark Watney's scientific ideas and also humanistic characteristics throughout. It also poses the responsibility of human being in account of the science when situation gets complicated while dealing with the mission that explores human ideology and morality. We include here study of Andy Weir's science fiction The Martian, confronting challenges and risk-taking situation of Mark Watney.

Keywords: challenges, human ideology, resolving problems, science fiction, struggle, survival

Introduction

Exploring the science fiction, it covers a lot of facts about the science and also deals with writer's imagination that may give us hope for future. Many science fictions elucidates the life on Mars. In fact people have tried to colonize the Mars, for instance Stanley Robinson's Red Mars, illustrates the humans effort to colonize the society on Mars. We have always expected to resolve the mystery of the universe, seeking for the newness. As a result many missions have been taken place. Peculiarity of the science fiction is challenge or risk that leads a man towards adventure and here Mark Watney who is trying to overcome with the problems on Mars when he was left by his crew members. He uses his philosophy and scientific ideas with new hope to survive on Mars.

Survival as a challenge for Watney in The Martian

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Andy Weir's The Martian, originally published in 2011 and re- published in 2014, took place in the year 2035, deals with the genre of science fiction. It goes with the detail account of Mark Watney's survival on Mars, who is a botanist and mechanical engineer, stranded alone on Mars and how he improvises his situations and problems in order to survive in mars with the hope of next mission. Mark Watney struggles to live in Mars as he was left by crew members of Ares 3 Mission. Actually, NASA has sent six astronauts to Mars and planned to stay for a month but unfortunately, there came sandstorm, as a result mission commander Melissa Lewis, following the orders of NASA, has decided to leave Hab and take off. During this crucial time, Mark Watney's EVA suit was punctured by antenna wire and flung outside from Hermes. He was presumed as dead by crew members so they left without finding him. When he was thrusted in storm, he was alive. He got injury and after high oxygen warned made him awoke, he remembers the face of Johanseen hopelessly. Now, he has to live alone on Mars up to next mission that is after four years. He thought that his crew members may feel guilty to leave him on Mars when they'll come to know that he is alive. In order to survive on Mars, Watney needs life support stuff food, water, and oxygen. Mar's environment differs from Earth so he needs air to breathe. He reached to the Hab to stay. The Hab is designed to deal with storms at a speed of 150 kph. He was injured so he stitches to body. After his recovery of the wound, he thought about his situation as no way to communicate with the Earth or Hermes. Analysing the situation, he thought, if he will not try to face the problems of food, water or oxygen, he'll die. So he decided to work the problem. He made video log, where he described everything as he has to wait for four years for next mission that will be landing at the Schiparelli crater , far 3200 km from him and for that he needs every primary basis as one human needs to be live.

He calculated about the food. The mission of Ares 3 should be 31 soles last (sol is Mars Day 24.5 hours) and for the safety, NASA has sent 68 food soles, for six people. For Watney himself, it will last 300 soles, extended to 400 if he can eat three fourth portion per meal. Watney needed 1,500 calories every day. He already had 400 sol of food still he will starve to death. Being a botanist he thought how to get free from this problem for him it's not completely hopeless. It shows human nature of being optimistic for betterment. Fortunately, Watney had a potato supply. He could use his own feces as fertilizer in sterile Mars soil, to grow vegetables. Watney cultivated his garden with his and the crew feces. Watney turned

his attention to long-term planning, where he can grow potatoes. But planting crops on Mars poses a special challenge. First, the sunlight reaching the surface was too weak to grow plants that evolved on Earth. To get around that, Watney needed to plant it indoors under artificial light. After growing potatoes he counted how many Sol he can get calories from this potatoes to survive until Sol 1412.

Watney needed more water than what's left after the storm. Since he has a skilled of science, he tried to sort out this problem also. He needs water to grow up the pieces of potatoes. He found a way to extract hydrogen from hydrazine in rocket fuel to produce more water. So he used chemistry to make water from rocket fuel. However, it took him several dangerous explosions to get the right chemical reaction.

"Then I did it again.And again.Short bursts. Nothing flashy. I was happy to take my time. I was elated! This was the best plan ever! Not only was I clearing out the hydrogen, I was making more water! Everything went great right up to the explosion. (Weir, 2014:43).

It was very risky for Watney but he made it possible and finally resolved the problem of water. It also shows Watney's courageousness and scientific methods to deal with situation.

Mars environment is not very comfortable for humans. So in order to survive from extreme weather and radiation, Watney wore his spacesuit when he went out from hab. The spacesuit was designed with high technology to help astronaut to survive in outer space. He lives on Mars, growing crop and making water now he feels owner of Mars. He thought to communicate with NASA. Watney used a rover to find a Pathfinder probe, transmission in 1997. He hoped to use it to connect with NASA. He dug an old probe out of the sand, scattered the solar panels to charge the battery, and found that it was still working. He started to communicate with handwritten markings for the Pathfinder camera and finally NASA received the message that confirms he is alive. When they found it, they tried to bring him back tirelessly. The crew members aso got to know that Watney is alive. They felt guilty to leave him alone. This shows human nature how we are connected to one another with sentiments.

Here the author Andy Weir made it more reliable, describing The Martian in sections, told from Watney's point of view was written as a log entry. Watney hoped that NASA and others on Earth would someday read his notes, even if he died on Mars before help reaches him or without anyone realizing that he was alive, he hoped to leave a record that can be recovered

by future astronauts. In this way, the structure of the novel itself reveals Watney's innate need to connect with other humans. Later on he was rescued by his crew members of Hermes, once again taking risk from both sides, Crews and Watney.

Conclusion

Mark Watney with new hope, struggles through out in the novel to survive on red planet. The Martian also explores many facts about Science and how NASA shows responsibility for crew Mark Watney to bring him back on Earth. It credits to humanity how we are social beings when Watney remembers his family on Mars. He never given up on working the problems. He used every possible ways to get rid from the complicated situations. It was challenge for him to survive but being optimistic he puts all efforts of his science skill.

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HOW CORONA CRISIS WILL CHANGE THE IMPARTING OF EDUCATION

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S p e c i a l I s s u e - I n t e r n a t i o n a l O n l i n e C o n f e r e n c e
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An International Multidisciplinary Research E-Journal

Abstract

As social distancing becomes the norm of the day owing to the Covid-19 crisis, the traditional classroom method is no longer relevant or feasible at least for now. The development of technology has provided multiple ways to facilitate or enhance the teaching learning process. The internet has blurred the boundaries between countries and made all the teachers and learners of the world interconnected. New software enables video lectures, conferences, meetings and group messaging. Ample learning material is available online. This changes the role of a teacher from a mere imparter of knowledge to a guide, a coach and even a co-learner. The various sites and apps help the learners in gaining all the required information, acquiring new skills and appearing for examinations. There is no way that the imparting of education will remain the same henceforth. Teachers and learners have to be more accommodative and flexible to adapt themselves to the new opportunities created by the era of Technology.

Keywords

Applications, Covid 19 Crisis, Education, Internet, Learner, Software, Teacher, Technology

How corona crisis will change the imparting of education

> Perhaps it will be found that the greatest hero owes the propriety of his conduct to the habit of encountering difficulties, and calling out with promptness the energies of his mind. (Godwin, Source: Online)

The corona virus has put us into a situation that is beyond our control. Everyday brings forth a new challenge we had never thought about or not prepared for. It has compelled us to put behind our knowledge of man as a social animal and has forced us to remain confined within the four walls of our homes, disrupting all social contact and meetings. Social distancing is the norm of the day and trying to navigate beyond the boundaries of individuals or at the most families is a taboo and even a crime now. But one thing the pandemic cannot take away from us are the 'energies of mind' as mentioned by William Godwin.

The Covid 19 situation has brought about a paradigm shift in our lives. Passivity and conformity are no longer available to us and living in our comfort zones is a thing of the past.

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The new situation has necessitated that we adopt a new world view, do things differently and think completely out of the box. This is true for each and every area of life. We need to shop differently, communicate differently and take care of ourselves differently. And this applies to the most important area and activity of our lives i.e. education.

The traditional classroom method is the favourite one of teachers and students all over the world. Being face to face with students and developing a rapport through eye contact and personal presence is the ideal situation that a teacher thinks of. And the classroom environment inspires the student to be more attentive and active. It involves him / her completely and provides motivation to immediately discuss the topic or ask questions whenever s/he deems fit. This is, no doubt, a desirable situation. We have been accommodating new methods and technologies in education but the above described style is the most used and preferred one.

This traditional method can no longer be now relevant or at least always relevant from now on. This is because social distancing is no longer just a choice, but an inevitable factor for our survival. It is the measure implemented to reduce the face to face communication amongst individuals or groups. The possibility of the transmission of corona virus decreases if people stop socialising with each other. Lockdown is a harsh step taken by the authorities to limit the public activity in society as a result of which social distancing is put into practice.

It is since World War II that our world has not seen schools and educational institutions go into lockdown at around the same time and for the same reason. In a world today where, social distancing is much required and knowledge is a mouse-click away, the role of the educator must radically transform too. Coronavirus crisis is time for educators to create opportunities. The pandemic is reshaping education. Technology alone can lead us to solutions that can solve the new education related problems that have popped up due to the present situation.

Technology has reached to the core, and will continue to play a key role in educating the present and future generations. Generation Z, is a generation that has grown up in a globalized world. This generation includes the oldest of whom are now 25 years old. This generation cannot move without technology, where FOBA (Fear of Being Alone) and FOMO (Fear of Missing Out) express their expectation of instant communication and feedback. They

are highly affected by and some even addicted to apps like Instant Messenger, Snapchat and WhatsApp. These apps can become instrumental in the current remote learning. Generation Alpha is the generation that is born entirely into the twenty first century and for whom social media is a way of life. According to a Dell Technologies report,

> 85% of the jobs in 2030 that Generation Z and Alpha will enter into have not been invented yet … 65% of primary-school children today will be working in job types that do not exist yet. (Source: Online)

Our global outlook may undergo a complete transformation in this crisis. And it may also bring us to the realisation that we need to modify education thoroughly to prepare our young learners for their future career and employment. In spite of the physical isolation, technology has brought the entire world together and made everyone connected through internet. Collaborative skills are absolutely essential in today's youth to connect to people and countries far away and grab learning and job opportunities. In the current scenario, where work from home looks desirable and comfortable, we can connect to individuals or institutions worldwide for education and work.

The classroom where the teacher bestows knowledge and understanding is an outdated classroom. Everything is accessible on the net and the student needs an educator who does not just lecture, but facilitates knowledge by interweaving and suggesting the updates available on the websites The educator has to be accommodative, flexible and open to innovative suggestions by even students who keep learning innovative ideas and skills through the internet and devices. Creativity, critical thinking and adaptability are the new virtues that are needed in the teacher.

With the large volume of data available online such as songs, books, blogs, videos, Wikipedia, etc, we can deduce for sure that the teacher cannot be a mere imparter of knowledge or information. A teacher with a book in is / her hand cannot be the teacher for the present times. The teacher is a guide, a coach with books, online sources, presentations, audio lectures, video clips and games that collaborates with students for the learning process.

In addition to creating resources, technology keeps the students engaged and interested with an array of images, audios and videos to support the understanding of text. Students also

interact with a wider audience with the help of internet and hence they remain active. They can learn at their own pace instead of trying to catch up with their entire class. Technology and devices are user friendly and today's generation is inherently tech savvy. Due to such reasons, it is very easy to incorporate new technological advances in the field of education. Students not only have access to their own teachers, but also to the teachers and experts worldwide. A lot of institutions are displaying their lecture notes, PPTs and even full text books online to benefit students everywhere. New software are available to implement newer ways of teaching – learning process. Zoom is one cloud-based software. It enables video conferences, online meetings and messaging for a variety of sectors including education. Meetings can be created with the help of id and password. Other software such as Skype, Google Hangouts, ezTalks Cloud Meeting, Join.me, GoToMeeting, Adobe Connect, Ekiga, etc are also available for the same. Many online courses are conducted by various sites. One can gain or update knowledge about a particular subject or topic or acquire an absolutely new skill by pursuing short term or long-term courses available on these sites. Coursera, Lynda.com, Udemy, Udacity, Khan Academy, Codecademy, Bloc, iversity, Skillshare, General Assembly, Swayam, Moodle etc are some of the top online sites for this purpose. Thomas Frey remarks,

> Every day, thousands of emerging technologies spring to life, thousands of researchers make new discoveries, and thousands of new trends start to reveal themselves. As we move down the path of advancing technology, our relationship with the future has never been clearer; making this both the most exciting and scariest time to be alive, in all human history. (Futurist Thomas Frey, Source: Online)

Technology can also aid students with special needs. It can help us create special resources and equipment for students with disabilities. Customisation is possible with the use of technology. Students' databases can be prepared and teachers can guide them accordingly. The progress of each student can be tracked. Different evaluation methods in accordance with the teaching methodology can be employed.

With the exponential growth of knowledge, information and technology, we need to radically change the way we teach, the way we learn, the way we educate. This new era of social distancing due to Corona Crisis and unprecedented growth of technology will create a new virtual space for learning that will transcend the limits of time, space and individuals.

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ધોરણ-૧૧ અર્થશાસ્ત્ર વિષયના કેટલાક એકમોના અધ્યયનમાં શોધપૃચ્છા પ્રતિમાનની અસરકારકતાનો અભ્યાસ

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એસોસિએટ પ્રોફેસર,

આકાર અધ્યાપન મંદિર એમ.એડ.કૉલેજ, ઓગણજ, અમદાવાદ-60

1.   પ્રસ્તાવના

કોઈપણ સમાજમાં પરિવર્તન થવું એ ખૂબ જ અગત્યનું છે. જો પરિવર્તન ન થાય તો સમાજ સ્થગિત થઈ જાય અને તેનો વિકાસ રૂંધાઈ જાય. અહિયા પ્રશ્ન એ થાય છે કે આ પરિવર્તન લાવે કોણ ? તેનો જવાબ આપી શકયા કે જે તે સમાજના "ACTIVE" અને "INQUIRYMIND" વાળા વ્યક્તિ તથા જે તે સમાજની શિક્ષણ વ્યવસ્થા.

કોઠારી કમિશન (1964-66) મુજબ

" **The destiny of India is now being shaped in her classroom.** "

આથી શિક્ષણમાં પરિવર્તન લાવવા માટે શિક્ષકે પોતાની શાળાથી શરૂઆત કરવી પડે. આમ પણ શિક્ષકને પરિવર્તનનો દૂત કહેવામાં આવે છે. આજના ટેકનોલોજી યુગમાં પણ વર્ગખંડો અધ્યાપનની એ જ ચીલાચાલુ પદ્ધતિઓ લાંબા-લાંબા પ્રવચનો તથા પુસ્તક જન્ય પ્રવૃત્તિઓ નજરે ચડે છે. આ પદ્ધતિઓ દ્વારા અધ્યેતાઓને તૈયાર માહિતી જ પીરસવામાં આવે છે. પરિણામે શિક્ષણકાર્ય મોટે ભાગે રસપ્રદ અને અસરકારક બની શકતું નથી.

વર્ગખંડમાં ભણતા દરેક અધ્યેતાઓ વ્યક્તિગત તફાવતો ધરાવે છે. જયાં શિક્ષણનું કામ કરતા શિક્ષકનું અંતિમ ધ્યેય અધ્યેતાઓના વર્તનમાં પરિવર્તન કરવાનું છે. આ હેતુ સિદ્ધ કરવા માટે જે વ્યવસ્થિત રીતે અપનાવવામાં આવે તેને શિક્ષણ પદ્ધતિ કહેવાય. શિક્ષણ પદ્ધતિએ અધ્યેતાઓને શૈક્ષણિક પ્રક્રિયામાંથી વ્યવસ્થિત રીતે પસાર કરવાનું એક સાધન છે.

જયેન્દ્ર દવે (1993) ના મત મુજબ,

'' **શિક્ષણ પદ્ધતિ એટલે અભ્યાસક્રમ અને બાળક વચ્ચે સંબંધ પ્રસ્થાપિત કરનાર પ્રક્રિયા.** ''

આજના યુગમાં માનવી પોતાના મોટાભાગના તમામ મહત્ત્વના નિર્ણયો આર્થિક બાબતોને ધ્યાને લઈને લેતો હોય છે. આ નિર્ણયો લેવામાં અર્થશાસ્ત્ર વિષયનું નીતિવિષયક જ્ઞાન માનવીને જીવનપર્યંત સુધી મદદરૂપ થતું જણાય છે. આથી શિક્ષણક્ષેત્રે વર્તમાન સમયમાં અર્થશાસ્ત્ર વિષયનું

ખૂબ જ મહત્ત્વ છે. આમ અર્થશાસ્ત્ર વિષયમાં અધ્યાપકો દ્વારા વિભિન્ન શિક્ષણ પદ્ધતિઓ દ્વારા અધ્યેતાઓને શિક્ષણ આપવામાં આવે છે, પરિણામે શિક્ષકની ભણાવવાની આ ભિન્ન શૈક્ષણિક પદ્ધતિઓની તુલના દ્વારા અધ્યેતાઓની બૌદ્ધિક અને વૈજ્ઞાનિક શક્તિનો વિકાસ જાણી શકાય છે. આથી આ ભિન્ન પદ્ધતિઓ, પ્રવિધિઓ અને પ્રતિમાનોમાંથી સંશોધકે શોધપૃચ્છા પ્રતિમાનની અસરકારકતાનો અભ્યાસ પસંદ કરેલ છે.

2. સમસ્યા કથન

A Study Of Effectiveness Of Inquiry Training Model In Learning Of Some Units Of Economics Subject Of Standard-XI

3. પારિભાષિક શબ્દો : શોધપૃચ્છા પ્રતિમાન

4. સંશોધનના હેતુઓ

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં કેટલાક મહત્ત્વના હેતુઓ રહેલા છે તે નીચે મુજબ છે.

1. ધોરણ-11 અર્થશાસ્ત્ર વિષયના કેટલાક એકમો માટે શોધપૃચ્છા પ્રતિમાન અને અધ્યયન કાર્યક્રમની રચના કરવી

2. ધોરણ-11 અર્થશાસ્ત્ર વિષયમાં અધ્યેતાઓએ મેળવેલ શૈક્ષણિક સિદ્ધિના આધારે શોધપૃચ્છા પ્રતિમાનની અસરકારકતા તપાસવી

5. સંશોધન હેઠળનાં ચલો :

● **પરતંત્ર ચલ**

➤ સ્વતંત્ર ચલની અસરથી જે ચલ ફેરફાર પામે તેને પરતંત્ર ચલ કહેવાય.

➤ જે ચલ પર અસર તપાસવાની હોય તેને પરતંત્ર ચલ કહે છે.

➤ પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં ઉત્તર કસોટીમાં મેળવેલ પ્રાપ્તાંક એ પરતંત્ર ચલ છે.

● **સ્વતંત્ર ચલ**

➤ જે ચલમાં ફેરફાર કરીએ કે જેના ફેરફારની અસર બીજા અવલોકન પર થતી હોય તેવો ચલ સ્વતંત્ર ચલ કહેવાય.

➤ જે ચલમાં કોઈપણ પ્રકારનું નિયંત્રણ મૂકવામાં આવતું ન હોય તેને સ્વતંત્ર ચલ કહેવાય.

➤ પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં શૈક્ષણિક સિદ્ધિ અને બુદ્ધિ કક્ષા એ સ્વતંત્ર ચલ છે.

શૈક્ષણિક સિદ્ધિ → ઉચ્ચ / મધ્યમ / નિમ્ન
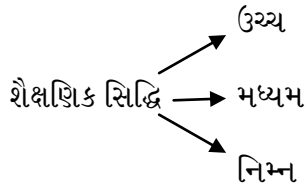
6. સંશોધનની ઉત્કલ્પનાઓ

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં નીચે મુજબ શૂન્ય ઉત્કલ્પનાઓ રચવામાં આવી છે.

Ho_1 પ્રાયોગિક જૂથ અને નિયંત્રિત જૂથના અધ્યેતાઓએ ઉત્તરકસોટીમાં મેળવેલ પ્રાપ્તાંકોની સરાસરી વચ્ચે સાર્થક તફાવત નહીં હોય.

Ho_2 પ્રાયોગિક જૂથ અને નિયંત્રિત જૂથના ઉચ્ચ સિદ્ધિ ધરાવતા અધ્યેતાઓએ ઉત્તરકસોટીમાં મેળવેલ પ્રાપ્તાંકોની સરાસરી વચ્ચે સાર્થક તફાવત નહીં હોય.

Ho_3 પ્રાયોગિક જૂથ અને નિયંત્રિત જૂથના મધ્યમ સિદ્ધિ ધરાવતા અધ્યેતાઓએ ઉત્તરકસોટીમાં મેળવેલ પ્રાપ્તાંકોની સરાસરી વચ્ચે સાર્થક તફાવત નહીં હોય.

Ho_4 પ્રાયોગિક જૂથ અને નિયંત્રિત જૂથના નિમ્ન સિદ્ધિ ધરાવતા અધ્યેતાઓએ ઉત્તર કસોટીમાં મેળવેલ પ્રાપ્તાંકોની સરાસરી વચ્ચે સાર્થક તફાવત નહીં હોય.

7. સંશોધનની મર્યાદાઓ

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનની મર્યાદાઓ નીચે મુજબ છે.

1. પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન અમદાવાદ શહેર પૂરતો જ મર્યાદિત હતો.

2. પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધન માત્ર ગુજરાતી માધ્યમની ઉચ્ચતર માધ્યમિક વિભાગ ધરાવતી એક જ શાળા પૂરતો મર્યાદિત હતો.

3. પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં સ્વનિર્મિત કસોટીઓનો ઉપયોગ થયો હોવાથી ઉપકરણની જે મર્યાદાઓ હોય તે સંશોધનની મર્યાદા બની હતી.

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8. પ્રયોગનું આયોજન

➤ **પ્રાયોગિક યોજનાની પસંદગી**

પ્રાયોગિક સંશોધન પદ્ધતિથી સંશોધન હાથ ધરવાનું હોય ત્યારે તે સંશોધન વિવિધ યોજનાઓ દ્વારા કરવામાં આવે છે.

પ્રાયોગિક યોજના માટે ચક્રિય યોજના પસંદગી કરવામાં આવી છે. આ યોજનામાં જૂથની સંખ્યા બે હોય છે.

- પ્રાયોગિક જૂથ
- નિયંત્રિત જૂથ

પ્રાયોગિક જૂથને શોધપૃચ્છા પ્રતિમાન દ્વારા અને નિયંત્રિત જૂથને પરંપરાગત પદ્ધતિથી શિક્ષણ આપવામાં આવશે. ત્યારબાદ બંને જૂથને ઉત્તરકસોટી આપી પ્રાપ્તાંકોનું અર્થઘટન અને વિશ્લેષણ કરવામાં આવશે.

9. વ્યાપવિશ્વ અને નિદર્શ

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં અમદાવાદ શહેરની ઉચ્ચતર માધ્યમિક શાળાઓને વ્યાપવિશ્વ તરીકે પસંદ કરવામાં આવી હતી.

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં સહેતુક રીતે અમદાવાદ શહેરની શાળાઓમાંથી એક શાળા ''શાહ વી.એચ.એચ, ઓગણજ,અમદાવાદ''ને નિદર્શ તરીકે પસંદ કરવામાં આવી હતી. જેમાંથી ધોરણ-11ના બે વર્ગોને યાદચ્છિક રીતે પસંદ કરી એક વર્ગને પ્રાયોગિક જૂથ અને એક વર્ગને નિયંત્રિત જૂથ તરીકે લેવામાં આવ્યા હતા. જેમાં પ્રાયોગિક જૂથના 41 અને નિયંત્રિત જૂથના 38 અધ્યેતાઓ પાસેથી માહિતી એકત્ર કરવામાં આવી હતી.

10. સંશોધન ઉપકરણ

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં નિદર્શ તરીકે પસંદ કરવામાં આવેલ અધ્યેતાઓની બુદ્ધિ કક્ષાનું માપન કરવા માટે ડૉ.જે.એચ.શાહ રચિત બુદ્ધિ કસોટીનો ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો અને તે વર્ગમાંના

અધ્યેતાઓની પ્રથમ સત્રની પરીક્ષાના અર્થશાસ્ત્ર વિષયના ગુણને પૂર્વકસોટી તરીકે લઈ બે સમકક્ષ જૂથની રચના કરવામાં આવી હતી.

આ ઉપરાંત, પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં પ્રાયોગિક જૂથને શોધપૃચ્છા પ્રતિમાન દ્વારા અને નિયંત્રિત જૂથને પરંપરાગત પદ્ધતિથી શિક્ષણકાર્ય કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું. શિક્ષણકાર્ય કર્યા બાદ પ્રયોગની અસરકારક્તા તપાસવા માટે ઉત્તરકસોટીની રચના કરવામાં આવી હતી જે બ્લ્યૂ પ્રિન્ટ આધારિત હતી.

11. માહિતીનું પૃથક્કરણ અને અર્થઘટન

માહિતીનું પૃથક્કરણ અને અર્થઘટન કરવા માટે ઉત્કલ્પનાની ચકાસણી કરતા નીચે મુજબ સારણીમાં માહિતી મળે છે.

સારણી - 1

પ્રાયોગિક જૂથ અને નિયંત્રિત જૂથના અધ્યેતાઓએ ઉત્તરકસોટીમાં મેળવેલ પ્રાપ્તાંકોની સરાસરીના તફાવતની સાર્થકતા અને 't'-મૂલ્ય

જૂથ	સંખ્યા	સરાસરી	પ્રમાણિત વિચલન	પ્રમાણભૂલ	t-મૂલ્ય	સાર્થકતા કક્ષા
પ્રાયોગિક જૂથ	31	24.41	4.06	0.99	2.38	0.05
નિયંત્રિત જૂથ	32	22.05	4.72			

સારણી - 2

પ્રાયોગિક જૂથ અને નિયંત્રિત જૂથના ઉચ્ય સિદ્ધિ ધરાવતા અધ્યેતાઓએ ઉત્તરકસોટીમાં મેળવેલ પ્રાપ્તાંકોની સરાસરીના તફાવતની સાર્થકતા અને 't'-મૂલ્ય

જૂથ	સંખ્યા	સરાસરી	પ્રમાણિત વિચલન	પ્રમાણભૂલ	t-મૂલ્ય	સાર્થકતા કક્ષા
પ્રાયોગિક જૂથ	10	24.85	-4.18	1.34	2.02	0.05
નિયંત્રિત જૂથ	16	22.14	4.53			

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સારણી - 3

પ્રાયોગિક જૂથ અને નિયંત્રિત જૂથના મધ્યમ સિદ્ધિ ધરાવતા અધ્યેતાઓએ ઉત્તરકસોટીમાં મેળવેલ પ્રાપ્તાંકોની સરાસરીના તફાવતની સાર્થકતા અને 't'-મૂલ્ય

જૂથ	સંખ્યા	સરાસરી	પ્રમાણિત વિચલન	પ્રમાણભૂલ	t-મૂલ્ય	સાર્થકતા કક્ષા
પ્રાયોગિક જૂથ	10	23.00	-4.32	2.40	1.04	0.05
નિયંત્રિત જૂથ	6	20.50	4.84			

સારણી - 4

પ્રાયોગિક જૂથ અને નિયંત્રિત જૂથના નિમ્ન સિદ્ધિ ધરાવતા અધ્યેતાઓએ ઉત્તરકસોટીમાં મેળવેલ પ્રાપ્તાંકોની સરાસરીના તફાવતની સાર્થકતા અને 't'-મૂલ્ય

જૂથ	સંખ્યા	સરાસરી	પ્રમાણિત વિચલન	પ્રમાણભૂલ	t-મૂલ્ય	સાર્થકતા કક્ષા
પ્રાયોગિક જૂથ	11	24.91	-3.99	1.83	1.15	0.05
નિયંત્રિત જૂથ	10	22.80	4.37			

ઉપરોકર સારણીઓના માહિતીનું અર્થઘટન કરતા નીચે જેવા તારણો મળે છે.

12. **સંશોધનના તારણો**

1. સમગ્ર જૂથ માટે શોધપૃચ્છા પ્રતિમાન એ પરંપરાગત શિક્ષણ પદ્ધતિ કરતાં વધુ અસરકારક છે.

2. ઉચ્ચ સિદ્ધિ ધરાવતા અધ્યેતાઓ પર શોધપૃચ્છા પ્રતિમાન શિક્ષણ પદ્ધતિની અસર જોવા મળે છે.

3. મધ્યમ સિદ્ધિ ધરાવતા અધ્યેતાઓ પર શોધપૃચ્છા પ્રાપ્તિ પ્રતિમાન શિક્ષણ પદ્ધતિની અસર જોવા મળતી નથી.

4. નિમ્ન સિદ્ધિ ધરાવતા અધ્યેતાઓ પર શોધપૃચ્છા પ્રતિમાન શિક્ષણ પદ્ધતિની અસર જોવા મળતી નથી.

13. ઉપસંહાર

પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં સંશોધકે ઉચ્ચતર માધ્યમિક શાળાના અધ્યેતાઓની શૈક્ષણિક સિદ્ધિ પર શોધપૃચ્છા પ્રતિમાનની અસરકારકતા તપાસવાનો પ્રયત્ન કર્યો છે. પ્રસ્તુત સંશોધનમાં વિદ્યાર્થીઓની શૈક્ષણિક સિદ્ધિ પર શિક્ષણ પદ્ધતિની અસર જોવા મેળી હતી.

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Covid – 19: An Indication towards Digital Humanities

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Abstract

The word 'Humanities' in its condensed form is generally associated with teaching of English. But it has a major role to play in area of arts and literature, philosophy, language, history etc. It also involves analytical practices, interpretation and critique: annotation and editing, historical research, interplay of self and society. Associating one more term 'digital' with Humanities gives a new perspective to look at humanities. One can say that it is persuasion of knowledge with digital methods/digital tools. The activities of DH scholars include enhance of digital section where human experience remain the central concern. Digital tools illuminate efforts for humanities. There has been gradual transformation of traditional humanities to Digital Humanities since the invasion of computer and computational methods.

Present upheavals in world due to Covid -19 have forced all of us to change our each and every conventional definition of socio-cultural life and life standards. Almost complete dependency on technology for knowledge sharing by using different digital tools has made us think about possibilities never thought before. For ex. Work from home culture, a digital off shoot of traditional working method, was never taken a serious note before Covid -19. In time to come, it would also affect literature and history or any dominated discipline of Humanities, as the prime job of humanities is to pen-down all these historical changes. The raw material of Humanities itself has changed and hence the final product has to be and shall be entirely different.

Present paper aims at an indication and possibilities in rise of Digital Humanities during this pandemic time of Covid -19. Humanities has a familiar world of

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knowledge that depends on library or classrooms that is basically associated with print and books. But terms like social distancing, quarantine, WFH culture has positively boosted a new perspective to look at geo-political, cultural, economic experiences. It has provided raw material to both- Humanities and Digital Humanities. Traditional Humanities would pen down the experience in print form. Digital humanities would help create coexistence of traditional knowledge along with effective use of digital technologies.

Key Words: Humanities, Digital Humanities, (side) Effects of Covid-19, persuasion of Knowledge, Digital Scholar activities, Digital tools

Paper

Humanities. The word, in its condensed form, majorly is understood as teaching of English language and literature in academics. Till the date, the term in technical institutes is considered in a limited sense. To consider the term at broader level, Wikipedia defines humanities as "academic disciplines that study aspects of human society and culture." Hence one can state that it is not only about English but about range of disciplines. It includes the dominated disciplines of arts and literature, philosophy, language, history etc. It also involves analytical practices, interpretation and critique: annotation and editing, historical research, interplay of self and society. According to Prof. Ashok Thorat, Director, Institute of Advanced Studies in English, "The main concern of Humanities is creation, preservation and interpretation of

humanistic knowledge."(Thorat, Ashok. "*Need to Incorporate Pragmatics and Digital Humanities in Curriculum of State Universities*". You tube. Uploaded by Langlit's Educators. 30 April, 2020). Traditional humanities preserve conventional knowledge and human experience in print form.

Now, when one associates a one more term 'Digital' with Humanities, it upgrades/ adds in the meaning of Humanities. It means digital learning, researching (as well as teaching) of humanities with effective use of technologies. It is a field of research, study, teaching / learning and invention with the junction of computing and different disciplines of Humanities. Johanna Drucker defines it as "an area of scholarly activity at the intersection of digital technologies and the disciplines of the humanities. It includes the systematic use of digital resources in the humanities, as well as the analysis of their application." (Johanna Drucker, *'Intro to Digital Humanities: Introduction'*, 01)

One can say that it is persuasion of knowledge with digital methods/digital tools. There has been gradual transformation of traditional humanities to Digital Humanities since the invasion of computer and computational methods. Digital Humanities scholars use a variety of digital tools for their research, which may take place in an environment as small as a mobile device or as large as a virtual reality lab. According to Prof. Krunal Chattopadhyay, Professor of Comparative Literature, Jadavpur University, "Digital humanities has accumulated robust professional apparatus in last 40 to 50 years. Present day experience of Humanities are all profoundly impacted by the digital technologies, weather we are talking of literature, films, Music."(Chattopadhyay, Krunal. "*Digital Humanities and New Literature: Archiving and Digitisation (Eng.)*" You Tube. Uploaded by Vidya-Mitra, 05 September, 2017) It is not simply a matter of personal choice weather we are more

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comfortable with printed books and magazines or online texts. Rather it has been so impactful that it has helped the research of knowledge from oral to print and from print to digital. Like Humanities, DH also analyses human experience but restores it through digital platforms. One can say that it is reshaping and remodelling of Humanities.

Humanities has a familiar world of knowledge that depends on library or classrooms that is basically associated with print and books. But terms like social distancing, quarantine, WFH culture has positively boosted a new perspective to look at geo-political, cultural, economic experiences. It has provided raw material to both- Humanities and Digital Humanities. Present paper finger points/indicates possibilities in rise of Digital Humanities during this pandemic time of Covid-19.

Present upheavals in world due to Covid 19 has affected and changed the way of living and experiencing life and life standards. Humans are forced to change their cultural way of living where starting from greeting gesture to food habits has been affected. Terms like social distancing, quarantine and lockdown have been incorporated in routine language. The geo-political, cultural, economic experiences went through a completely different situation ever faced before. Delegates, government officials, media and even common man has shifted from physical print to digital print of information and knowledge. Teaching and learning has almost gone digital. Almost complete dependency on technology for knowledge sharing by using different digital tools has made us think about possibilities never thought before. For ex. Work from home culture, a digital off shoot of traditional working method, was never taken a serious note before Covid -19. According to Economic times, there has been remarkable rise of different apps for reading, learning language, telecasting and much more. For ex. On Monday, 27 March 2020, Zoom

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surged to become the No. 1 app in India on Google Play store as the 9-year-old platform has emerged as the go-to service for official meetings and informal gatherings. The app is not only being used by millions for work but also social gatherings, yoga classes, book clubs, and entertainment concerts (https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/ March 30, 2020).

All these knowledge sharing experience has been novel due to novel Corona. Hence Covid 19 has helped enhancing the digital intersection where traditional questions are being answered at digital platforms. Deploying new digital tools has helped understand this new situation that affects human nature, human culture and experience of knowledge gain. One can say that influence therefore flows from humanities to digital and not vice-versa.

The activities of DH scholars include enhance of digital section where human experience remain the central concern. Digital tools illuminate efforts for humanities. The latest example one can cite is efforts by Prasar Bharati. As part of Prasar Bharati's initiative to keep its listeners engaged during the lockdown, All India Radio (AIR) will broadcast a series of short stories by renowned author Ruskin Bond which will be read by the writer himself. This can be a wonderful example where Humanities through literature, using digital platform has kept it more effective. Listening the whole series of Ruskin Bond in his voice would else have been impossible without this mutual illumination of both- The writer and the digital platform. Hence one can say that this digital intersection made human experience more pleasurable.

Second example is, Awarded money from the King's Together Coronavirus Rapid Response Fund, the *World making in the Time of COVID-19* project is being led by Professor Catherine Boyle of the Department of Spanish, Portuguese and Latin

American Studies and Principal Investigator of the AHRC-funded <u>Language Acts & World making</u> project.

The project investigates the ways in which COVID-19 has been narrated across the world. It seeks, through studying key terms in several languages, to contribute to the understanding of the cultural and geopolitical significance of Coronavirus. How do the terms we hear in the UK – around, for example, the concepts of war, contagion, invasion, isolation, and community – compare and relate to those that might circulate and form meaning in other cultures? What can we learn from this? The project will employ the skills of Modern Languages and Digital Humanities to ask how we use language to shape the world around us in times of crisis.

Traditional Humanities would pen down the experience in print form. Digital humanities would help create coexistence of traditional knowledge along with effective use of digital technologies. In time to come, it would also affect literature and history or any dominated discipline of Humanities as the prime job of humanities is to pen-down all these historical changes. The raw material of Humanities itself has changed and hence the final product has to be and shall be entirely different. Hence, in time to come, DH might record the socio-cultural, political or economic upheavals occurred in pandemic time where it will prove that DH does not stand in opposition to past (Traditional Humanities) but on its shoulders. To conclude on a lighter note, one can say that traditional tailoring (simple stitching and sewing) would now probably take shape of Boutique where the designer has to be ambidextrous to understand the taste of buyer (or reader) and prepare designer clothing accordingly.

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PORTRAYAL OF RURAL SOCIETY IN PANNALAL PATEL'S
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Abstract:

Pannalal Patel (1912-1989) is an innate and prestigious quality literary artist. His literary work *Manvini Bhavai* is considered the masterpiece of a regional novel. The translator professor V Y Kantak who translated the novel as *Endurance: A Droll Saga in English* is an eminent academician and critic, has very successfully retained the essential simplicity, the regional flavor and the original spirit of the novel in English translation as closely as possible. Pannalal's sensitive heart comprehends the various experiences of rural life in such a way that we feel human life breathing and beating in a natural way and in his novels. *Manvini Bhavai* is a great masterpiece of Gujarati literature because of his inborn literary spontaneous talent and potential. He has successfully spread the fragrance of native land in the novel. Each novel of Pannalal is the reflection of society in its naked form and *Manvini Bhavai* is not an exception. Each chapter of the novel puts a mirror before the society that gives us the exact picture of the time in which it has been penned. The characters, setting, and every aspect of the novel is bubbling through the rural life.

Pannalal in *Manvini Bhavai* describes the people of North Gujarat of Sabarkantha region, their life style, festivals, customs, rituals, communal ceremony etc. The novel is written with a focus on the Degadia village and a hilly area to it in the North-East region of Idar in Gujarat. It describes the great famine of Chhappaniyo of 1900. The contemporary society is filled with life style and culture of the farmers and other local communities such as Thakarada and Patels. Each and every page, chapter, character, setting, plot are full of rural description. The novelist has realistically depicted different aspects of rural Gujarat. In fact no other writer can describe rural life so naturally and artistically as Pannalal because he was born and brought up in rural atmosphere, so he had observed rural life style closely.

Key Words: Rural life style, customs, rituals, community, superstitions, peasants' culture

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Rural Background:

Apparently, it is a story of love between Kalu and Raju, but the underlying story is that of hard and tragic life of farmers. It is a story of the people born and brought up in the village, the story of their struggle to survive. The pangs of hunger and utter humiliation of the villagers during famine are brought out sharply and minutely. Pannalal in his own words confesses: "In short, my own impression is found on my works". (Pramodkumar 1984: 22. Trans). The village life of North-East Gujarat is presented here. The life of this region depends on agriculture and the agriculture much depends on Monsoon. The lives of the poor farmers become miserable when the rain does not arrive. The novel describes the rural life of the author himself where he lived and experienced life very closely and minutely. Everything connected with rural life, its customs and manners, its traditions and conservatism, its fairs and festivals, its religious outlook and superstitious atmosphere, its hard labor and poverty, its love and separation, its agriculture and productions, its life style and dialects, is presented here with realistic touch by Pannalal Patel.

The rural society presented by Pannalal Patel is better known for its customs, traditions and superstitions. Customs and manners are the system to sustain individual life bound up with society. Here in *Manvini Bhavai* Pannalal has reflected customs and manners of the North Gujarat region like child birth ceremony, child engagement, inviting the whole community for the feast on happy and sad occasions, allowing two wives at a time, the supremacy of panch etc.

Customs and Traditions of Rural Society:

Pannalal has depicted the birth ceremony of the protagonist. At the time of Kalu's birth Vala Patel has to offer something special to his sister as a part of ritual on happy occasion. On the sixth day there is a naming ceremony of the child. Vala Patel finds a Brahmin for the astrology and horoscope that are to be prepared with a hope for the better future of the child. Vala sends invitations to all the villagers to remain present on this occasion. He *speaks*: "Kindly come brother; a *Purani* has arrived; the child's naming ceremony is to be performed" (EDS-15). In no time, Vala's tiny front room is full of village folks. The astrologer asks Vala Patel to sit in front of him and he reads the child's future. He says any name beginning with *Ka*, *Cha* or *Gha* will be appropriate. He also suggests some customary names and finally 'Kalu' name is finalized.

Child's marriage is also one of the notable customs of the rural community. After a few months of kalu's birth, Gala's wife gives birth to a girl child. Fulima decides without wasting time, she directly talks to Gala's wife; "You must take it for a fact that this girl's betrothal to Vala Patel's son, has already taken place" (EDS-30). Thus, with the birth of the daughter the engagement between Kalu and Raju is fixed. The families of both the sides meet and finalise the relation. The *Barot* is called for clearing the ground of family background. When everything is clear, a custom of eating *Kansar* takes place to finalise the engagement. Therefore Fulima says to the girl's family;

> That's fine, but let someone of your family come to the boy's house and eat
> Kansar with all of us, by way of celebration. Only then can i take it as
> confirmed. (EDS-32)

One more custom of rural folk is to receive wedding message with pomposity. When the Brahmin arrives with wedding message, the boy's family receives him with joy, offers him charpoy to sit. Neighbour women are invited to sing songs. They sing marriage songs and get the true enjoyment. There are many such marriage songs in *Manvini Bhavai* echoing the customs of the North part of Gujarat. One such song is;

> There is in the North a great storm is brewing,
>
> O eager one!
>
> Yes, a rain-storm is brewing in the North my dear.
>
> And I know, the peacock of my heart's near,
>
> O eager one!
>
> Yes, he comes-that stealer of the hearts, my dear.

Some other customs mentioned in the novel like New Year and cow-race on this day. On a New Year Day the village women clean up their houses, collect the garbage in the broken pots and dump it outside the village. With this cleaning they believe that they have left the last year's grouses behind. On this day the barber Shiva goes house to house to bathe the villagers who generally take bath once a fortnight. The cow race is also arranged on the New Year Day. People bring the cows and bulls in an open ground for the race. Bells are bound round the necks of the cows and their horns are decorated with colours. They release the cows and they run with madness. Kalu hopes that his cow named Gauri will win the race. When the race is over, Ramo says to Kalu, "Gauri came first this time..." (EDS-223)

Rituals after the death of a person are also a remarkable custom of the North Gujarat rural society. Many deaths can be seen in the novel. But the deaths of Vala Patel, Rupa and Mali reflect customary elements. There are certain customs after deathlike reading *Garudapurana*, scattering of ashes, and feast for the community, offering condolences by the people of the community etc. After the death of Vala Patel, Kalu arranged the funeral feast on the twelfth day and almost five hundred people from the community were invited for the feast.

Rupa at the dying moment calls Kalu and makes him take a pledge not to bring a second wife in the presence of the first one. While taking pledge, Kalu replies:

> There I give you my word in the names of my forefathers: I will not take a
> second wife while one is living. (EDS-177)

There is a custom of putting dead body on the sacramental square on the ground known as *choko*. Rupa's dead body is taken down on this *choko* and finally she was lifted for cremation. When Mali dies, she is placed on the pyre and someone blurted out: "oh brother, nothing is placed in her mouth" (EDs-364). On hearing this, Kalu felt disgusted with Mali dosi's sons. He knows the importance of such custom. Though he was cursed and abused by Mali, he fulfils this custom by putting a piece of his own ring in her mouth. Thus, Pannalal has highlighted many customs of North Gujarat in this novel right from birth to death of human beings.
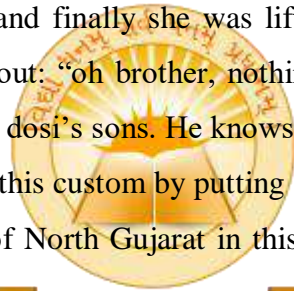
Superstitious beliefs:

Superstitious beliefs in ghosts, witches and supernatural elements existed in rural society during those days. Credulous people consider religious beliefs as their ideal. They become innocent victims and they are deceived and exploited in the name of religion. One such belief is to prepare horoscope or predict future of the newly born child by observing different signs. Vala Patel calls one such Brahmin astrologer who can predict his child's future. The villagers gather with curiosity to become the witness of such predictions. The Brahmin predicts Kalu's future to Vala Patel;

> Your boy will develop into a self-reliant person, old man... without official
> Mukhihood he will rule like a Mukhi... and be a natural leader of men. He will

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tether a mare in his front—yard. He will make a name in his community. (EDS-16, 17)

When asked how much he will live, he predicts: "Even longer than you" (EDs-17). When further asked about Kalu's marriage, the Brahmin replied: "Two wives are indicated, kaka!" (EDS-17) And at the time of leaving the Brahmin takes out a *Yantra* talisman and gives it to Vala saying: "Take this. Tie it to your son's arm after purifying it with *Dhoop*."

It seems that *Bhuvo* is one of the indispensable parts of rural culture. The innocent people are cheated by such *Bhuvas* and opportunists. But some brave persons like Fulima and Vala Patel who expose such fraud Bhuvas. Fulima catches one such *Bhuva* and makes him confess. Instead of appreciating her guts, the villagers started calling her a witch after this incident. They started making strange rumours about this old lady. It was said that the old woman had been seen going towards river on *Kali Chaudas* (the fourteenth day of moonless night preceding Diwali Day). Others reported: "There are those who have seen her sitting in deep meditation riding on an alligator's back!" (EDS-36)

Vala Patel himself did not believe in witches though almost all his life he did desperately take resources to counter magic. He tried every time to drive away evil spirit to save each of the children. After that experience, he had reached the firm conviction; "Witches, ghosts, evil spirit... and so forth, is all bunk- just nonsense talk" (EDS-12). But like other villagers, Vala Patel had one belief to have a boy heir to lead his family ahead. Earlier he did not believe a son as the future support in old age. God had granted him half a dozen children but he believed that they were granted as playthings for a year or two and then returning back to God. Although his wife and other villagers believed that a vile witch of a woman, practising the black art had killed them off. And it is clear that witch was none other than Vala's sister-in-law Mali. But at the time of Kalu's birth, the old man started praying to God to bless him with a son;

> Oh Bhagawan, the ship has already reached the end of the voyage. Grant me
> now this little thing of flesh and blood, grant me an able-bodied son! (EDS-7)

Thus, Vala has a deep faith and belief in god. When Mali was cursing his family and fighting with Rupa, an anguished cry broke from Vala's heart. He silently entreated Bhagawan;

> Nothing is hidden from you oh lord! You know, I do not wish to enter into a
> conflict. Why should I fight when the thousand armed one is keeping watch over

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me? (EDS-21)

As he entered the house, the first thing he did was to pass the Brahmin's *Yantra* through Dhoop incense fumes and tie it to his son's arm as advised. Superstitious nature of Vala Patel can be seen here.

When Raju's husband Dayalji was ill, she accepted that *Hakims* (ignorant practitioner in medical fields) had failed to cure her husband. Kalu advises to seek help from *Vaidya* and herbal treatment. She knows that this sorcerer has done nothing but went on demanding goats and cocks to propitiate the evil spirits. He ate *Kansar* and opium and did nothing. When Kalu advises her to take Dayalji to a *bava* shows that even the main characters are also not free from such ignorance and superstitions. Kalu advises;

> If you would say, why not getting that *bava* of the *Bhabhuteswar Mahadev* to
> treat him? He is a genuine sort... So it might work, you know. (EDS-261, 262)

The villagers also believe in good and bad omen. A false belief prevails in the villages of this region that if a woman does farming work, it is considered ill-omen and it will not rain and crops will fail that year. Rupa was not coward but helpless so she joined her son in farming. The villagers started criticising and blaming her for the ill-omen that they will have to face now. They gathered and started cursing Rupa for breaking the village tradition;

> You have ruined us; you whore, brought shame on the family. You have
> made it impossible for that wretched boy to look up for every shame... Be you
> damned! (EDS-77)

Not only Mali and Parama but entire village was stunned and grieving. They felt this woman had brought ill-omen to the village. There were even more angry reactions. They demanded;

> This truly has done the dirt on us all, shamed the village, the whole region...
> Drag the old woman down among the clods and pass the levelling board over
> her... Otherwise... remember she has handled the plough, see if a single grain will
> grow in our fields! There will be famine, yes famine. (EDS-77)

The above lines show that the villagers were completely under the grip of such false beliefs and were about to do injustice to Rupa due to their superstitious nature. But Rupa fearlessly objected and challenged the villagers that she would not go under the levelling plank. Pannalal through Rupa voices against such

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false beliefs. Finally it rained and Rupa was survived. Now there is a change in the villagers' attitude. They respect Rupa, beg her pardon and call her Rupama for this miracle of bringing rain.

Rural Lifestyle:

Fairs and festivals are part and parcel of rural society. For rural folk fairs and festivals are part of religion and tradition. Here Pannalal has reflected a true mirror of the rural region. There is a reference of *Zala's* fair in the novel. The fair is an occasion for young boys and girls to meet, fall in love, enjoy, sing songs, wear new dresses, eat delicious food, drink and make shopping. The village culture is fully exposed in such fairs. It becomes an occasion for young boys and girls to show new fashions of the villages. So Pannalal in this novel describes them realistically with their peculiarities in dress and style. He narrates;

> He (Kalu) had wild flowers tucked to his ears and carried a bow and arrows.
> Kodar carried a sword and Bhaga bore an iron tipped staff in his hand. (EDS-149)

Pannalal also describes different festivals with rural atmosphere and traditions. For example, on the New Year Day people got their bath by village barber and then enjoy the cow-race. On Uttarayan, the people of Ishan region play hockey. It brings bat and ball game with it. On the day of Holi the farmers lay off their harvesting and thrashing operations. Women indulge in singing songs full of sexual innuendoes flinging them at one another as is customary and permitted at the time of Holi. The men start their circular dance with *dandias* (folk dance of Gujarat).

The novelist has tried to create a true picture of rural society by using regional dialect of North Gujarat. He has used dialectical words in speech by evoking its modes, idioms, proverbs and folk songs. There are number of examples of regional dialect from the novel such as; "what can a *Vaidya* do to one whose health is wholesome" (EDS-36). "A good woman never curses; and the curses of an evil '*sankhni*' can never come true" (EDS-21). Pannalal also uses abuses and curses in this novel that are integral part of rural life. The village folk speak such words even in their routine life. Not only men but even women do not hesitate to speak such words. Here there is Mali dosi and her family to shower curses and abuses on Kalu and his family. For example;

> Damn it, the betrothal is already gone through, done. Alright. But if ever I let

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this black-faced fellow's marriage take place... go, call me a bitch. (EDS-48)

The region presented by Pannalal in Manvini Bhavai is full of people of various castes and communities. The novelist gives a very graphic picture of their customs and life style. He describes their rural outfit to mirror the villages of Ishan region of Gujarat. In the first chapter Pannalal gives a beautiful description of the outfit of Vala Patel. His outfit is like that of shepherd.

> The same frilled pleated jacket and the dhoti was the short hand-woven kind
> common to the lower classes. True, the turban that was hitched to a peg on the
> wall was however of a finer weave and quality (EDS-6).

Pannalal further describes the dominance of community and Panch (the jury made of five members to settle the social issue) over the villages. People were forced to obey the orthodox and rigid conventions of the Panch either willingly or reluctantly. If anyone tries to refuse the established structure of the community, the leader of the Panch soon punishes him or her by throwing him out of the community. No one can challenge the decision and the authorities. When the engagement between Kalu and Raju is broken, Manor tells Ranchhod of the penalty decided by the panch and the community for breaking such relation without any deliberate reason. He says;

> What is the point, my dear man; you are getting rid of one trouble by inviting
> another and possibly a worse one? The community will tear you to pieces...
> whatever fine the community might impose, whether it be my sister or on me,
> will have to be borne by you. The whole of it, mind you (EDS-114, 115).

In rural life a teacher and a Brahmin respected highly. The rural people gift them those grains and other eatables from time to time. In this novel there is a Kashi returned Brahmin invited by Vala Patel to have his son's horoscope. The Brahmin is warmly greeted and asked for lunch. People here consider Brahmin as Deity and his entry in their house sanctifies their home.

The novel also brings forth the pangs of love amidst starvation. Both Kalu and Raju are brought up and played together in the same village and love each other from the childhood. Their engagement is broken due to the jealousy and malice of the close relatives but their love has never become less for each other. The love story between Kalu and Raju shows the social atmosphere of the region of North Gujarat. Their love story witnesses the adverse circumstances, ups and downs due to social factors but in the end they are united.

Pannalal has artistically presented the effect of Chhappaniya famine of 1900 in the North region of Gujarat. The famine had its devastating effect on the region. Everywhere, there was a shortage of food and water. There was a loot and violence everywhere. The struggle for surviving against the famine shapes different characters. The struggle reaches its climax when we see men, women and children beating a buffalo to satisfy their hunger. There was the worst and terrible condition of human beings. Due to unbearable sights of his villagers Kalu curses God now and again. When he throws his naked sword before that hungry rabble of Bhil, he strode away cursing god:

> Oh, you wicked God who visits this famine upon innocent people! May you
> be damned, you who drives men to such a state as this (332).

Thus the novel is full of terrible and pathetic scenes of hungry people. Many die and others are in a state of dying. Man kills man and animals. Even mother does not hesitate to kill her own child.

Thus, Pannalal has realistically reflected the rural society of the north Gujarat region in this novel. He has artistically focused on almost all the aspects of rural life, its hope, customs, rituals, religion, superstitions, and lifestyle and so on and so forth. He himself was born and brought up in rural atmosphere so he was very well aware of the society and region he has described.
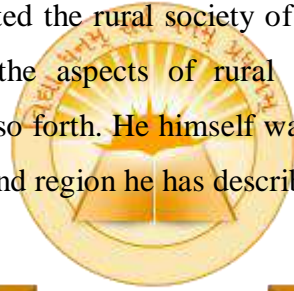
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PREPARING AND RESPONDING TO THE NEXT GLOBAL PANDEMIC

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Abstract

This paper developed a publication and citation based scheme to identify potential skilled personnel that can serve in a collaborative project to curb epidemics. Importance and need for scheme to identify Skilled Personnel that can serve in collaborative projects to curb large-scale infectious disease outbreaks were identified, and used as basis to justify adoption of publication and citation system to evaluate potential and appropriateness of personnel to serve in collaborative project of curbing epidemics. The study forms one of the first rational approaches that attempts to identify appropriateness of a potential personnel from attributes of published works of the personnel. In this context, the study is original and of great potentials.

Keywords: Research metrics, Research performance, Citation Analytics, COVID-19

Introduction

Responding to the global situation of COVID-19 pandemic, the chairman of Branded Entertainment Network, Mr. Bill Gates has identified important responsibilities of leaders in managing the crisis. While it is important to solve the immediate pandemic problem, it is equally important to keep it from happening again. The world needs to save lives now while also improving ways to respond to outbreaks in general. The first point is more pressing, but the second has crucial long-term consequences (Gates, 2020). Regarding the long term challenge, i.e improving societal ability to respond to outbreaks, global health experts have identified for years that another pandemic is not a matter of *if* but *when*. Advising on ways to improve response to outbreaks, Gates (2020) suggested the need for Governments to be able to identify personnel with relevant skills required to contain an outbreak. In this endeavor, countries are required to collaborate to immediately deal with an epidemic.

The need for trained personnel in curbing an outbreak is easily understandable; however, it should be made clear that the level of teaching professional subjects can vary significantly around the world. Therefore professional proficiency can vary significantly around the world. In a collaborative project to manage an epidemic, one of the crucial factors is sourcing for appropriate local leaders and global experts. Appropriateness of a collaborator is determined

in terms of relevance of their skills, skill proficiency, collaborative strength, and ability to work in a threatening situation. In this paper, a citation based scheme to quickly identify professional around the globe that can serve in collaborative teams to manage pandemics is proposed. The use of frameworks in health systems to help in managing public health emergencies is well documented, and includes: World Health Organization. Community Case Management During an Influenza Outbreak World Health Organization. Infection-Control Measures for Healthcare of Patients With Acute Respiratory Diseases in Community Settings; International Health Regulations 2005 (IHR); Joint External Evaluation Tool (JEE) (Boyce and Katz, 2019). The use of citation based schemes for managerial solutions is also well documented (Adedayo, 2017a,b; Adedayo 2015 & 2016; Glanzel and Schubert, 1988; Glänzel et al., 2016 ; Bornmann and Glanzel, 2016)

The particular advantage of the framework proposed in this study is that while Governments around the world may have lists of trained personnel, from local leaders to global experts, which may include retirees or late professionals, the scheme herein proposed is capable of generating list of professionals who are currently active in the area of need. The proposed scheme is agile and can easily apply to curb any type of epidemic.
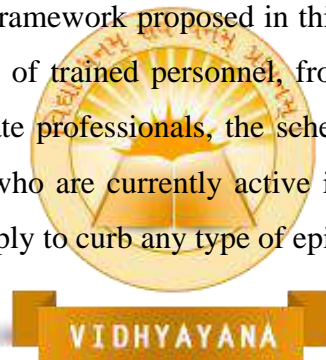
Study Methodology

A systematic approach methodology was adopted in quantifying the skillfulness of personnel. To achieve this, a brief exposition on the importance and need of framework to identify skilled personnel was made. This was used as rationale to adopt publication and citation based system as basis to design the scheme to identify skilled personnel. Average citations of personnel publications and average position of personnel in the author list of the publications of the personnel are considered and used to compute the appropriateness of personnel to serve in an area of need.

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Importance and Need for Framework to Identify Skilled Personnel

The need for skilled personnel to curb epidemic cannot be overemphasized. Particularly, the International Health Regulations 2005 (IHR) and the corresponding Joint External Evaluation Tool (JEE) which are the preeminent international frameworks for building and assessing resilient public health systems, have advised that countries should have a skilled and competent workforce of physicians, veterinarians, biostatisticians, laboratory scientists, livestock professionals, and field epidemiologists for maintaining sustainable public health surveillance and response mechanisms (Boyce and Katz, 2019). Gates (2020) equally advised that Governments should have access to lists of trained personnel, from local leaders to global experts, who are prepared to deal with an epidemic immediately. However, because pandemics are unexpected events caused by Large-scale infectious disease outbreaks, it is difficult getting handy list of trained professionals that directly fits the need per time. For example, the list of professionals that served for Ebola epidemic might not be the best fit for COVID-19 situation. A government list of trained personnel might contain professionals who may have changed their professional line of practice, and as a result have not honed their professional skill to meet up with the current epidemic. These professionals are also not aware of the current best practices to curb the epidemic, as a result they have weak capacity to serve in collaborative projects that is required of most of the large-scale infectious disease outbreaks.

Identifying Potential Skillful Personnel

In a situation of life threatening large-scale infectious disease outbreaks, the only motivation for professionals to genuinely serve to curb the outbreak is interest - interest to achieve break through solutions to curb the epidemic. This interest is identified by the current professional interest of the personnel. This also manifest in current areas of research of the personnel.

The identification of potential skillful personnel is computed based on the attributes of publications of candidate collaborators. In this scheme, the average sum of the position of the candidate in the author list in all publications where the candidate has been listed as an author

is considered (Adedayo, 2017a,b). The position of the candidate in the author list is expressed to be proportional to the weighted fraction of his skill in the published works. Therefore, the weighted fraction of candidate author skill based on his authorship position in his specific publication cited in the real section of another publication is expressed as:

$$S_p = \frac{(n_i - r_i + 1)}{n_i^2} \tag{1}$$

Where S_p is the weighted fraction of author skill based on authorship position, n is the total number of author listed in the publication cited in real section, and r is the position of the candidate in the author list.

Also, relative frequencies of citations of the candidate author in real sections of relevant publications are equally considered. For this purpose, only citations made in the real sections of the publications are counted and considered. Adedayo (2015, 2016) classified citations made in a manuscript into two. These are citations made in the imaginary section and citations made in the real sections of the manuscript. It is only citations made within the methodology and/or results and discussions that reflect the relevant skills of the cited candidate author. The frequency of citation to an author within the methodology and discussion of result sections reflects the preference of the cited authors skills over other authors similarly cited in the methods and discussion of results sections. This is an indication of the level of quality of the skill of the cited author. For example, an author that has been cited thrice is adjudged to have more impactful skill than the author cited once. For most articles that report empirical studies, the practical of the work reported actually starts from the methodology. It is here that the skills of the authors manifest. Any sections written before the methodology are just to set premise for the article. The pertinence, and therefore, the impact of citations made in these sections to the research being reported can only be imagined. Therefore, the weighted fraction skill of the candidate author based of his citations in real sections is computed as:

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The weighted fraction skill of candidate author based on his citations (S_c) is defined as thus:

$$S_c = \frac{f_{Ri}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_R} f_{Ri}} \qquad (2)$$

Where f_{Ri} is the frequency with which candidate author publication i has been cited in the real sections which consist of methodology, results, and discussion of results. $\sum_{i=1}^{n_R} f_{Ri}$ is the summation of the frequencies of citations of n_R authors cited in the real sections which consist of methodology, results, and discussion of results. n_R is the total number of authors cited in the real sections which consist of methodology, results, and discussion of results. The effective weighted fraction of candidate author skill is thus computed as:

$$S_w = \sum_{k=1}^{N} \left\{ \frac{n_i - r_i + 1}{n_i^2} \cdot \frac{f_{Ri}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_R} f_{Ri}} \right\}_k \qquad (3)$$

Where k indicates a particular publication where a candidate author has been cited, and N indicates the total number of publications where candidate author has been cited in real sections.

Classifying Skills of Candidate Personnel

To classify candidate personnel for knowing whether they have appropriate skills required for collaborative project, the Characteristic Scores and Scales (CSS) methods were adopted. CSS approaches were introduced in the 1980s (Glanzel and Schubert, 1988). This method has been equally applied by Glänzel et al., (2016) and Bornmann and Glanzel, (2016). In the CSS method, characteristic scores are obtained from iteratively truncating samples at their mean value and recalculating the mean of the truncated sample until the procedure is stopped

or no new scores are generated. The mathematical description as applied to classifying effective weighted fraction of candidate author skill (S_w) is as follows.

In the first step the mean S_w is calculated for all candidate authors cited in real sections of papers with relevant methods. All candidate authors with S_w values below the mean are classified as "poorly skilled". Authors with S_w values above the mean are used for further calculations in the second step. For these authors, the mean S_w values is calculated again and the authors with S_w values below the mean are designated as "fairly skilled". In the third step the procedure of mean calculation and separation of two groups is repeated which results in two further impact groups labelled as "remarkably skilled " and "outstandingly skilled" authors.

Preparing for the Next Global Pandemic

Governments around the world should adopt policies that encourage their workforce in areas relevant to curbing epidemics to publish. Relevant workforce all over the world should be required to publish as part of their professional duties. This way, there will be a record of the current interest of the professional. This will also serve to propel professional to hone their skills through personal studies, collaborations as they make efforts to publish.

Conclusion

A scheme for determining skills of a potentials collaborator has been developed. The scheme works on measuring publication attributes of the published candidate personnel. Attributes such as positions of potential collaborator in author lists of his publications, number of citations made to the published works of the author in real sections of other publications, are considered useful and relevant parameters required to determine the potential of a candidate to serve as a collaborator.

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Global Trends in Electronic Communication

&

Revolution Toward Business

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Abstract

Dr. Brahmbhatt has discussed 6 sections in this paper entitled 'Global Trends in Electronic Communication and Revolution toward Business'. In the **introductory section** of this paper, the author discusses how DSL, Speech Recognition and Internet Telephony have literally swept the world. The author states here that these services of e-mail are now commercially available in India and the world has become a global village on account of the speed of the delivery of the message. More than a 100 countries have electronic networks, inter-linked to one another at some point. In **the next section**, he has discussed 'Internet' and its multifarious uses, search engines, download-upload of information and, e-mail address. In **the third section**, the hardware and software requirements for connecting to the internet are discussed. In **the forth section**, definition of e-commerce and how it has transformed the lives of millions of people is well discussed. Further, the author claims here that it has reached the common man. The **fifth section** of the paper discusses the effect of technology on language and finally **the sixth section** discusses disadvantages of the electronic communication.

Keywords: E-commerce, E-mail, Internet, Hardware and Software.

1.0 Introduction

The telephone and the fax are means of electronic communication. We are also familiar with television, telex and radio. Since the arrival on the scene of the modern computer, human communication has been revolutionized to an unimaginable extent; so much so, we now see and experience that everyone is connected. The cell phone device started with receiving voice calls. Now, it can receive any kind of information. According to Pradhan (2010), The Digital Subscriber Line (DSL), Speech Recognition and Internet Telephony have literally swept the world. DSL makes it possible for an existing telephone line to become a high speed data communications channel (p.16). The speech recognition software enables one to dictate drafts of memos, letters and reports directly into the world processing programmes thus eliminating the inefficiencies of other methods. The dictation appears on the computer screen as the

person speaks. The entire process this is smoother, more flexible and, more efficient (Pradhan 2010, p.16). With Internet Telephony programmes like ICQ and AOL's Instant Messenger enable people to communicate with each other through the Internet in real time, almost essentially for free.

The American Electronic Mail Association (EMA) defines Electronic Mail (e-mail) as: "Electronic mail is the generic name for non-interactive communication of text, data, image or voice messages between a sender and designated recipients by systems utilizing telecommunication links. Thus telegraph, telex, facsimile, voice mail and computer based messaging systems (CBMS) fall within the preview of e-mail" (Pradhan 2010, p.16). The author states here that these services of e-mail are now commercially available in India and the world has become a global village on account of the speed of the delivery of the message. It does not need any specialized training too. He further states that incredible speeds have been achieved just because of electronic messages, whereas as an air letter posted from Ahmedabad to a person in Canada will take 10 days to reach, while the e-mail message is delivered instantly.

More than a 100 countries have electronic networks, inter-linked to one another at some point. Documents, letters, ideas, information and graphics can be exchanged between computers. Certain networks offer facilities for file transfer by remote log-in. Several other networks allow the subscriber to even access on-line databases; thus the world is literally at your finger-tips.

2.0 Internet

Internet is a very important and complex innovation of the mankind. Internet is a network of networks. It means that a lot of computers are connected with each other, communicating with each other. It is the largest and complete tool for information exchange for the global population. Internet means basically the following activities: **(i)** communication; **(ii)** file/document transfer; **(iii)** inter-active borrowing and **(iv)** bulletin boards. These are operated by 4 basic tools, viz., **(i)** E-Mail: Electronic Message Exchange, **(ii)** FTP (File Transfer Protocol); **(iii)** Telenet: accessing another computer system's database, images,

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sounds, etc. and **(iv)** USENET – global bulletin board service and World Wide Web (www) – a hypertext interface to information on the Internet.

2.1 Use of Internet

1) Exchange personal messages at other sites.

2) Publicity.

3) Make contacts with customers and get their feedback.

4) Entertainment.

5) Group discussion.

6) Automatic receipt of information on the world events, leisure interests, technical, business, professional matters by subscribing to electronic journals, news letters, conferences; look up information in reference works, data-bases and libraries worldwide.

7) Retrieve articles, programmes and graphics.

8) Browse catalogue of goods and services and make purchases by credit card.

9) Participate in distance learning and academic conferencing.

10) Engage in real-time "Chat" and mult-player interactive games.

11) Publish information for access by other internet users.

12) Share knowledge and information to avoid duplication.

13) Get government information.

2.2 Search Engines

These are computer programmes which search for documents containing keywords or phrases of interest to users. They make possible an access, through information servers on the Internet, to millions of pages of information available via the web.

2.3 Download and Upload

When you receive information from another computer on the Internet it is called **downloading** of information. When you send information to another computer on the internet, it is **uploading**.

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2.4 E-mail Address

An address is needed for sending an e-mail. It has two parts: username and the name of the domain or mail server. Examples of mail servers are – Yahoo; Hotmail; Netaddress; Mailcity; Indiatimes. A typical e-mail address is – raghavhb @ vsnl. Com.

Here raghavhb is the user name of Raghav House Books. VSNL is the mail server. The @ symbol is used between the name of the user and the place. It is said that this trend of using @ symbol to separate the name and the place was set by Ray Tomlingson, An American programmer in 1971. The e-mail addresses are to be found in Internet directories.

FTP is a utility which allows browsing through he files stored in computers all over the world and copy files on to your computers. FTP sites are maintained by colleges, universities, government agencies, companies and even individuals.

Intranet is the latest tool to manage information and is used effectively within an organization. It is an internal internet to which access is available to a restricted group within the organization. It's a private computer network based on the data communication standards of the public internet.

A **Web Page** is a document on the web. The Web contains information which can be presented in a variety of ways, e.g., text, pictures, video clips, images, animation, music and sound. Web Site and Web Servers are a collection of Web pages and maintained generally by colleges, universities, government agencies etc.

World Wide Web (WWW) is the most commonly used form for locating information on the Web. It is a collection of hypertext documents existing on the Internet. Hypertext documents provide the ability to make associations between related parts of a documents and related documents.

3.0 Hardware and Software

The hardware and software requirements for connecting to the Internet are:

3.1 Hardware

- Pentium based machine
- Modem
- Telephone line

3.2 Software

- Windows 95 and above
- Internet Explorer and Netscape Navigator or any other Browser.
- Other plug-ins as per requirement of the Internet Service Provider.

4.0 E-commerce

E-commerce or e-business has transformed the lives of millions of people. E-commerce is a way of conducting business electronically between buyers, between sellers, between distributors and between partners (Pradhan 2010, p.18). The real usage of e-commerce came around 1995 with the advent of the Internet which made possible a world-wide network with common protocol and common standard. E-commerce cannot be neglected as each business is under threat. There are different types of e-commerce or e-business. Every company in every kind of business activity is affected by e-commerce. Any business that avoids e-commerce is likely to become obsolete because there will be operators in the market who come using e-commerce solution and delivering the product or service, better and cheaper to the customers.

The distinction between e-commerce and e-business involved in buying and selling of goods and services over the Internet and e-business includes, in its ambit, the entire gamut of supply chain, manufacturing system, procurement system, and management systems to deliver products by companies more effectively to customers. You can do almost anything without leaving your desk – you can order your groceries, do your banking transactions, process all your business deals and transactions, chat with friends and like minded persons, in fact, with anyone, you can see movies and what not.

The spread of internet can be seen by the fact that there are 80,00,40,498 internet uses in the world (1st September 2004) of whom 1,84,81,000 are from India (Pradhan 2010, p.19). One

feature of e-commerce is that it has reached the common man and even he can set up an e-business.

5.0 Effect of Technology on Language

The language of communication is entirely different from that used in normal written communication. Dr. Alastair Niven, World Head of Literature, British Council, has expressed concern about the "debased and sloppy way of writing English in the new virtual environment". Taking short-cuts may finally lead us to speaking in morse code", said Dr. Niven, "There is a lot of rubbish out there, and one cannot control that". Also there is what is called mail etiquette or Netiquette to be observed by the user. Examples:

1. Be Concise.
2. Keep your lines short.
3. Use mixed case, i.e., upper and lower cases (meaning capital and small letters). Some systems will not accept all lower case messages. All upper case messages would be considered rude.
4. Keep it simple; that is to say, do not use bold letters or italics etc. The reason is that these will not travel well over other networks and will appear terrible on the recipients' terminal.
5. Review your message.
6. Be polite.
7. Do not be satirical. This may not be understood in the proper way.
8. No spamming. This means do not send a huge number of useless or rude messages.
9. Packets. When information is sent through the Internet, it is broken down in smaller pieces, called packets. Each packet travels independently through the Internet and may take a different path to arrive at the intended destination and on arrival the packets are re-assembled.
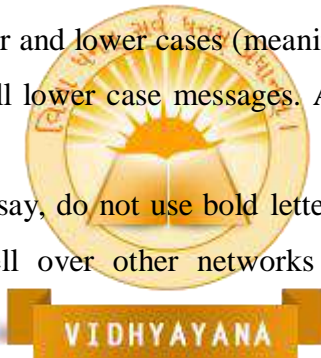
6.0 Disadvantages of Electronic Communication

Lest it appear that the electronic revolution has brought about hunky-dory, it is necessary to mention here some disadvantages of the new juggernaut.

1) There is a continuous stream of changes in techniques, applications and appliances. The computer bought today soon becomes obsolete, needing new investment and new learning.

2) Though accesses are incredibly fast, it requires tremendous patience and time.

3) Operators become addicted to the computer and the Internet, so it is difficult to supervise office workers. Most office staff is learning at the cost and time of the employer. Hence work productivity suffers badly.

4) Contrary to claims, the new methods of communication affect the eyesight and generally the health of the user.

5) The phone calls come any time and has destroyed personal privacy and freedom. One hand is all the time engaged in holding the cell phone. It is very difficult to avoid calls or to screen them.

6) On the internet, huge time is consumed in connecting and downloading.

7) Others can place "cookies" on your website and thus confidentially of your affairs is laid bare. This is often dangerous when financial matters are concerned.

8) E-mail brings you trash mail, hoax mail and generally unwanted and unsolicited information, leading to waste of valuable time resource.

9) The availability of scores of channels on the T.V. makes for compulsory watching and turning whole populations into couch potatoes.

10) New virtues appear every day, as also new methods to discover and kill them.

11) Cyber crimes are on the rise and it will require all the ingenuity of man to combat them.

Conclusion

Thus, innovations in electronic communications technology spurred the information age, a time period featuring fluid, almost instantaneous information transmission. The digital world offers interfaces such as e-mail, instant messaging and chat rooms that help with

simultaneous interfaces of information to a large number of people. For many organizations, electronic communication has become a necessity for participation in modern commerce. Electronic commerce has opened up many opportunities because it allows large-scale global collaboration.

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Implementing Total Quality Management in College Libraries

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Abstract:

In the current research paper the concept of Total Quality Management in college libraries is introduced. For the study data from 100 libraries are taken with the help of questionnaire. and users view is also taken to know what they want from library to find out where the quality improvement is required. After analyzing the data it is found that the first thing to improve before implementing TQM is the willingness of management for library development.

Introduction:

Initially TQM was limited to manufacturing business or industries but as the time goes service industries also started adopting the TQM policy. Because of the competition era manufacturer and service industries start providing services which are user oriented. And customers always attracted towards better services. So to meet the competition provide quality services is essential. And the concept total quality management is the tool that provide direction to improve this quality.

Libraries always committed to provide quality services to its users. For them to survive in an electronic era it is mandatory for them to provide user oriented services to their users. Here quality information is important because the right information need to be given to the right person at right time and of course in right form. Thus total quality management is based on the customer satisfaction.

Quality:

What is the quality? To answer the question in one sentence is walks of life. Quality can be defined always customer oriented. Satisfy our customer with quality product and service is

the main aim. According to P F Drucker, "Quality is a product or services are not what the supplier puts in. It is what customer gets out and is willing to pay for," quality of the organization depends on customer's satisfaction. This quality is not a onetime process it is continuous process. In an academic library quality is connected with services, products as well as staff, facilities.

Management:

According to the glossary of library and information science, "Library management is the process of coordinating total resources of an organization towards the accomplishment of desired goals, it is through the planning, organization, staffing, directing and controlling. It is getting things done with the help of staff in an organization. According to F W Taylor, "Art of knowing what you want to do and then seeing that it is done at best way.

Total Quality management:

The term total quality management means total efforts of different department or an organization to make its products/services more qualitative which helps to satisfy uses need and expectations. To maintain quality is continuous activity. To maintain the quality in total is the continuous activity that has to follow by all customers continuously.

The concept of quality control is emerged nearly at 1920 in US simply to control the creation of defective system. It is way of improving the efficiency, effectiveness, efficiency, flexibility and competitiveness of an organization getting organized and committed in quality.

Thus we can say that TQM means users satisfaction through product or services. The concept of TQM has come out through meaning of quality.

Total quality management in Libraries:

Nowadays in the technological era, which affects all aspects of life. People are connecting to the internet today. And because of that they can access the information from everywhere at any time. That is why libraries are also attached towards TQM revolution. To give information to their users is the primary responsibility of users. It can be print or electronic material. Users of libraries are varying and they need different information, so it's very difficult for them to give each of them right information, at right time. And this is the main reason why libraries are adapting total quality management.

Objectives of the study:

(1)   To identify the view of library staff for application of TQM.
(2)   To identify challenges and opportunities to implement TQM in libraries.
(3)   To find out users view for application of TQM in libraries.

Research Methodology:

For research purpose fifty graduate college libraries are consider. Data have been collected from 100 librarians. Questionnaire is prepared for collecting the data. It is identified with the help of charts and diagram.
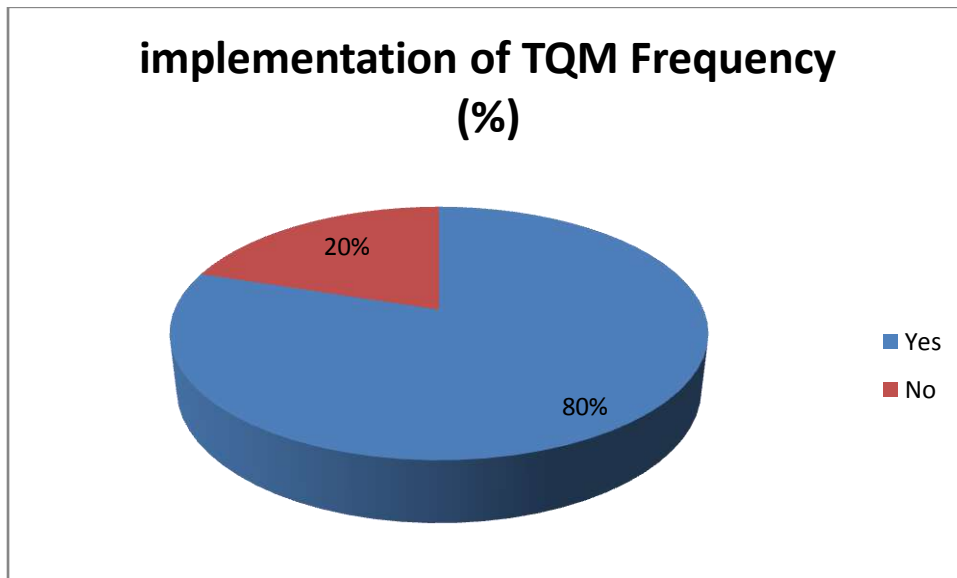
Data Analysis:

Data were analyzed with tabulation and charts:

Objective: 1 To identify the view of library staff for application of TQM.

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implementation of TQM	
TQM should be implemented	Frequency (%)
Yes	80%
No	20%

implementation of TQM Frequency (%)

Total 80% respondent give their positive view to implement TQM in libraries. Because maximum librarians wish to implement TQM in their libraries.
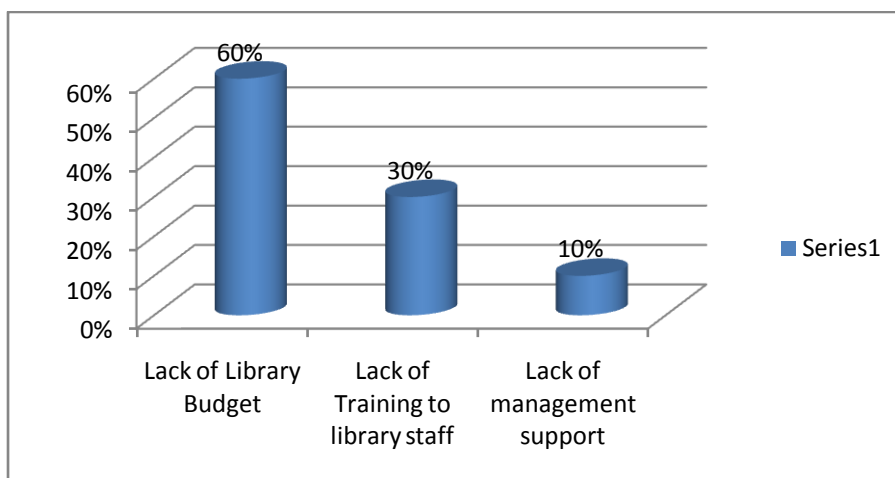
Objective : 2 To identify challenges and opportunities universities to implement TQM in libraries

Particular	Respondent

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Lack of Library Budget	60%
Lack of Training to library staff	30%
Lack of management support	10%

Budget is the main drawback to implement total quality management in the libraries. 60% responded the same, 30% respondent lack of training to library staff is also one of the drawback to implement the TQM in libraries, and 10% respondent that lack of management support which is the hurdle to implement TQM.

Objective: 3   To find out users view for application of TQM in libraries.

- Total no. of users giving response

Total Questionnaire distributed	Total response received	Response %
200	150	75%

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While taking survey 200 questionnaire distributed and among them 150 received back. It is found that 75% respondent are interest to talk about total quality management.

- Status of users

Particular	Response	%
Teachers	40	26.67%
Research Scholar	75	50%
Students	20	13.33%
Administrator	15	10%

Users received response are distributed as teachers, research scholar, students and administrator. 26.67% are respondent are teachers, 50% research scholar, 13.33% are students and 10% are administrator.
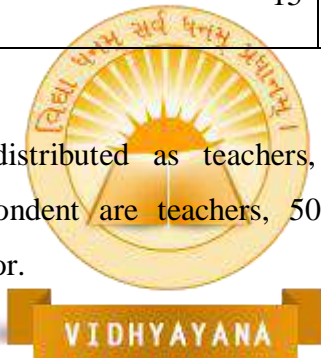
- Users opinion that TQM should be applied

TQM should be applied	Frequency	%
Yes	160	80%
No	40	20%

From the above table it is found that 80% users wish to implement TQM while 40% are negative for implementing TQM.

- Users want quick information:

particular	agree	disagree
Issue material	120	30
Use electronic resources	100	50
Using newspaper	60	90
phone the library for assistance of information	50	100
use zerox machine	40	110

From the above table it is found that users want information quickly. 120 users responded want to issue material quickly, 100 said they need use electronic resources, 60 said using newspaper, 50 responded phone the library for assistance of information and 40 responded that using zeox

Machine.
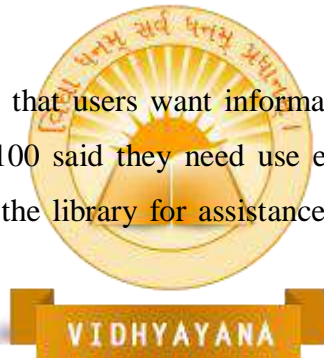
Conclusion:

From the above analysis it is found that total quality management is needed mainly to give information quickly to their users. Dr. S R Ranganathan gives us five law of library science. And his fourth law is save the time of users. Implementing the TQM is very beneficial but there are certain challenges for the same and that is low budget, lack of training and lack of management support. So before implementing the concept of total quality management it is necessary to overcome this challenges.

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"A Study On Speech Recognition Technology And Speaker Identification Using Data Mining"

Prof.Yogeshkumar J. Patel

Prof. Rasikkumar D. Patel

Prof. Piyush A.Patel

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to develop a Speaker Identification System which can recognize speakers by their acoustic characteristics of speech. The proposed system would be a text independent system means the user is free to speak any word or sentence. Speaker recognition is the process of automatically recognizing who is speaking on the basis of individual information include in speech waves. This technique makes it possible to use the speech's voice to verify their identity and control access to services such as voice dialing, banking by telephone, telephone shopping, database access services, information services, voice mail, Forensic speaker recognition ,security control for confidential information areas, and remote access to computers. Wavelet Transform particularly Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT) is used in order to extract the vocal characteristics of the speakers in speech signal whereas KNearest Neighbor (KNN) algorithm is used for feature matching, which shows a very much improvement in the identification rate. The feature extraction is done by six levels wavelet decomposition and these features are extracted from wavelet coefficients by mean, standard deviation and ratios between them.

Keywords –MFCC, KNN, DCP, DWT, Cepstrum, Feature Extraction, LPC, Feature Matching, HMM, SVM.

I. INTRODUCTION:

In speaker identification, we match a given (unknown) speaker to the set of known speakers in a database. The database is constructed from the speech samples of each known speech. Features vectors are extracted from the samples by short term spectral analysis and processed further by vector Quantization for locating the clusters in the feature space. For speaker identification we are extracting many features of speech like real Cepstral coefficients, MFCC (Mel-Frequency Cepstral Coefficients), Linear predictive Cepstral Coefficients to get 100 % result or finding particular speaker from database. For finding who is speaker from large amount of database Data Mining concept is use. Study the role of vector Quantization (VQ) in the speaker identification. The vocabulary of digit is use very often in testing speaker

recognition because of its applicability to many security applications by checking the voice characteristics of the input utterance (sound), using an automatic speaker recognition system similar to the one we will develop,

Acoustic communication is one of the fundamental prerequisites for the existence of human society. Textual language has become extremely important in modern life, but speech has dimensions of richness that text cannot approximate. From speech alone fairly accurate guesses can be made as to whether the speaker is male or female, adult or child. In addition, expert can extract information from speech regarding the speaker's state of mind. As computer power increased and knowledge about speech signals improved, research of speech processing became aimed at automated systems for many purposes. Speaker recognition is the complement of speech recognition. Both techniques use similar methods of speech signal processing. In automatic speech recognition the speech processing approach tries to extract linguistic information from the speech signal to the exclusion of personal information. Speaker identification focused on the characteristics unique to the individual, disregarding the current word spoken. The uniqueness of an individuals' voice is a consequence of both the physical feature of the person vocal tract and the person mental ability to control the muscles in the vocal tract.

Speaker recognition can be classified into identification and verification. Speaker identification is the process of determining which registered speaker provides a given utterance (sound).Speaker verification, on the other hand, is the process of accepting or rejecting the identity claim (state) of a speaker.

Speaker recognition method can also be divided into Text – independent method and Text – dependent method. In text – independent system, speaker models capture characteristics of somebody's speech which show up irrespective of what one is saying. In text – dependent system, on the other hand, the recognition of the speaker identity is based on his or her speaking one or more specific phrases, like password, card number, PIN codes, etc.

A human speech is different from person to person by pitch and ferments. In order to recognize a speaker those speech characteristics are to be extracted which are varying with persons' dialects and sex.

Speech Analysis

In order to understand the speech analysis it is important to understand how the speech produces. Speech production can be divided in two parts.

    i.   Basic sound production source – vocal cords

    ii.   A filter through the vocal cords which creates acoustic disturbances.

Human speech is produced by flowing air from lungs to vocal cords: basic sound production source produces a pulse known as pitch which is basic frequency of speech. Many parts plays role to produce sound such as nasal cavity, teeth, lips, tongue, vocal cords and lungs. Speech may categorize in two types: voiced and unvoiced speech. Voiced speech is produced when the vocal folds vibrates during air flow from lungs to vocal cords and unvoiced speech is produced when these vocal folds does not vibrates. Pitch can be changed by modified vocal cord tension governed by a control input to musculature.

Challenges in Speaker Identification

- Speaker identification is a complex task due to complexity of the speech signal itself. There are the following challenges associated with Speaker Identification system.
- Identification of speech with noisy background environment.
- Extraction of relevant acoustic parameter such as pitch, formants, slopes, zero crossing distribution etc.
- Effect of situational parameter such as cold, emotion, loudness, pitch, whispering, distortion due to talker's acoustical environment and distortions by communication

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systems (telephone, transmitter-receiver, public address, face mask) and non std. environments.

Factors affecting Speaker Identification

There are the following factors affect the Speaker Identification System.

Background of the Environment

Background of the environment affects greatly to the accuracy of the system. Naturally ifthe speech samples contain much noise, the features would be noisy and to identify aspeaker, features must be robust.

Quality of Microphone

A good quality microphone produce good speech signal containing maximum acoustic information. This acoustic information must be captured properly since it represents a speaker. A low quality microphone is not able to capture proper acoustic information present in speech of individual.
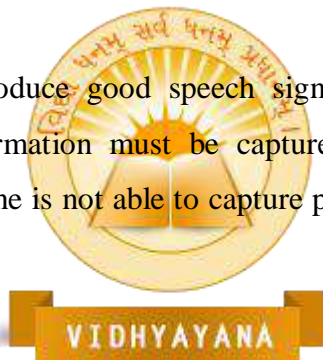
Emotional state of the speaker

Here it is assumed that the speaker speaks normally. The loudness of the speech can be varied but the emotional speech is not allowed to speak. The speaker must speak in normal mode.

Computing Power

The computing power of PC should be enough in order to process the speech. Low configuration PC takes much time to process and even possibility of hang-up.

Silent part of speech

Silent part of speech not so matter because it is removed by preprocessing of the speech signal.

Signal Energy

The signal energy must be normal in order to normalize the loudness of speech.

II. SPEECH FEATURE EXTRACTION

The purpose of this phase is to convert the speech waveform, using Digital Signal Processing (DSP) tools, to a set of features (at a considerably lower information rate) for further analysis. This is often referred as the signal – processing front end. The speech signal is a slowly timed varying signal (it is called quasistationary).

When examined over a sufficiently short period of time (between 5 and 100 msec.), its characteristics are fairly stationary. However, over long periods of time (on the order of 1/5 seconds or more) the signal characteristic changes to reflect the different speech sound being spoken. Therefore, short time spectral analysis is the most common way to characterize the speech signal.

A wide range of possibilities exist for parametrically representing the speech signal for the speaker recognition task, such as Linear Prediction Coding (LPC), Mel – Frequency Cepstrum Coefficients (MFCC) and other. MFCC is perhaps the best known and most popular.
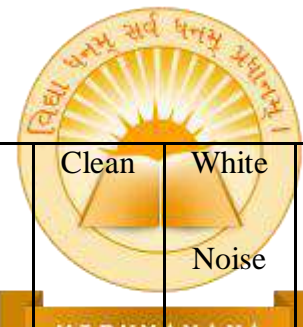
Linear Predictive Coding (LPC) of speech has proved to be a valid way to compress the spectral envelope in an all-pole model (valid for all non-nasal sounds, and still a good approximation for nasal sounds) with just 10 to 16 coefficients, which means that the spectral information in a frame can be represented in about 50 bytes, which is 10% of the original bit rate. Instead of LPC coefficients, highly correlated among them (covariance matrix far from diagonal), pseudo orthogonal cepstral coefficients are usually used, either directly derived as in LPCC (LPC-derived Cepstral vectors) from LPC coefficients, or directly obtained from a perceptually-based Mel-filter spectral analysis as in MFCC (Mel-Frequency based Cepstral Coefficients). Some other related forms are described in the literature, as PLP (Perceptually based Linear Prediction), LSF (Line Spectral Frequencies) and many others, not detailed here

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for simplicity. By far, one of the main factors of speech variability comes from the use of different transmission channels (e.g. testing telephone speech with microphone-recorded speaker models).

MFCC's are based on the known variation of the human ear's critical bandwidths with frequency; filters spaced linearly at low frequencies and logarithmically at high frequencies have been used to capture the phonetically important characteristics of speech. This is expressed in the Mel-frequency scale, which is linear frequency spacing above 1000 Hz. The process of computing MFCC is described in more detail next.

2.1 MEL – FREQUENCY CEPSTRUM COEFFICIENTS (MFCC)   PROCESSOR.

Figure 7: Block diagram of the MFCC processor.

	Clean	White Noise	Lung Sound	Speech
Mel Frequency Cepstral Coefficient	97.25 %	42.55 %	45.75 %	52.00 %
Mel – Scale Wavelet Transform	94.00 %	85.59 %	93.26 %	79.00 %

Table 1: Result of Mel Frequency Cepstral Coefficient

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III. FEATURE MATCHING

Feature matching is important stage in speaker identification system and several techniques exist that can be used to model speakers based on the features extracted from speech samples. In this thesis two types of standard classifier used, the first one is K Nearest Neighbor (KNN) which is simple and very efficient with large dataset and the other one is Artificial Neural Network (ANN) having discriminate-training power used for many years in various fields such as speech and image processing.

The problem of speaker recognition belongs to a much broader topic in scientific and engineering so called Pattern Recognition. The goal of pattern recognition is to classify object of interest into one of a number of categories or classes. The object of interest is generically called patterns and in our case are sequences of acoustic vectors that are extracted from an input speech using the techniques described in the previous section. The classes here refer to individual speaker. Since the classification procedure in our case is applied on extracted features, it can be also referred to as feature matching.

Furthermore, if there exist some set of patterns that the individual classes of which are already known, then one has a problem in supervised pattern recognition. These patterns comprise the training set and are used to derive a classification algorithm. The remaining patterns are then used to test the classification algorithm; these patterns are collectively referred to as the test set. If the correct classes of the individual patterns in the test set are also known, then one evaluate the performance of the algorithm.

The state-of-the-art feature matching techniques used in speaker recognition include, NET talk, Time-Delay Neural Network (TDNN), Dynamic Time Warping (DTW), Hidden Markov Modeling (HMM), and Vector Quantization (VQ).A new approach, Support Vector Machine is used here, due to high accuracy. In this project, the VQ approach will be used, due to ease of implementation and high accuracy. VQ is a process of mapping vectors from a large vector space to a finite number of regions in that space. The speaker identification system, used in the experiments outlined below, uses a vector Quantization classifier to build the feature space and to perform speaker classification. The LPC-Cepstrum is used as features with the

Euclidean distance between test utterances and the trained speaker models as the distance measure.. Each vector yi is called a codeword and the set of all the code words is called a codebook.

Speaker Identification using HMM

Mangesh S. Deshpande and Raghunath S. Holambe proposed a close-set, text independent speaker identification approach using Continuous Density Hidden Markov Model (CDHMM). Baum-Welch algorithm is used to train HMM for each enrolled speaker. A non-stationary speech signal is represented as a sequence of states in HMM. Actually HMM is a classical approach both used in speech and speaker recognition successfully since last many years. The system used TIMIT database having 630 speakers with 70% male and 30% female to evaluate the system performance. For 2 stage single mixtures CDHMM the speaker identification result is 96.75%.

Speaker Identification using SVM

Rabbani N., [13] proposed an approach of speaker identification using support vector machines. An extra training set is applied to train a discrete density hidden markov model to improve the performance of the identification. Multiclass SVM classifier is used for each feature vector during testing phase. For decision making HMM model is used with the class sequence. The paper claimed the existing approach reduces the identification error rates up to 57.14%.

K-NN Algorithm

K-NN is a supervised learning algorithm[7] also known by K-Nearest Neighbor used in many applications such as pattern classification, image processing, speech analysis, data mining and many others. This is very simple algorithm classified the new sample based on minimum distance from the query sample to the training sample. The classification is done based on majority of k neighbor (where k is an integer number) and training. It is important to find out

the k number of objects nearest to query sample. Here nearest is taken as the smallest distance in n-dimensional feature space.

The major distances used by K-NN algorithm are-

1. Euclidean distance

Euclidean distance can be given by the following equation

2. Cityblock distance – This is Sum of absolute differences. Also known as Manhattan distance can be given by equation

3. Cosine distance – This is 1- Cosine (the included angle between points (treated as vectors)?)

4. Correlation distance – 1- sample correlation between points (treated as sequences of values)

5. Hamming – % of bits that differ (suitable only for binary data)

IV RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

Speech Corpus

For the evaluation of the speaker identification methods, two speech corpora were used, namely VoxForge Speech corpus and my own in house speech corpus.

In-House Dataset

In-House dataset, compiled by myself contains the speech samples of my institute's students. This contains 10 speech samples of 20 speakers. Matlab7.6 was used to record speaker's voice. The Speech recording parameters are shown in table

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Number Of Speaker	20
Sampling Rate	450
Bit Depth	16
Duration Of Recording	7 sec. and 13 sec
Channel	mono

Table 2. Speech Recording Parameters.

Ten different sentences used to record a speaker's voice. Out of ten, five sentences usedin training and five for testing the system. The sentences were rich in vowel so that thesignal contains maximum information which is helpful to extract robust features in orderto identify a speaker.

VoxForge Speech Corpus

A VoxForge speech corpus contains 250+ speakers' speech samples of both male andfemale. This is available in two categories, the first one is available with sampling rate 8KHz and 16 bit and other one is 16 KHz with 16 bit. The speech samples recorded inifferent time and different environment conditions.

Performance of Discrete Wavelet Coefficients on dataset

The table 3 shows the accuracy with number of coefficients for VoxForge speechcorpus. The experiment was performed on a set of 100 speakers. The coefficientsdecreased as per order cD1 and cA1 then cD2 and cA2 and so on.

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No. of Coefficients	Accuracy Rate (%) (On 100 Speaker)
2	72.6
4	74.2
6	79.6
8	78.8
10	82.8
12	85.2

Table 3 . Performance of Discrete Coefficients of VoxForge Corpus

V. CONCLUSION

In this work, we studied and analyzed different technique for speaker identification. In the first part, we started from the identification background, which is best on the digital signal theory and modeling of the speaker vocal tract. Then discuss various techniques for reducing amount of time and feature extraction.

Speaker Recognition system is a complex process for identification of particular person form particular speech. In this project, particular person is identified using some clustering algorithms. Some features are extracted form speech signal. Comparing this feature with sampled speech signal, then using clustering algorithms particular actor is identified.

In this paper Wavelet Transform based approach has been used for speaker identificationsystem. Discrete Wavelet Transform successfully used to extract feature in
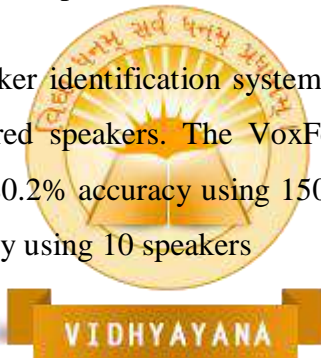
order to buildrobust speaker identification system. Pre processing of signal being used to improve thespeech signal before feature extraction method application. Pre-processing techniquesinvolved silence removal; DC offset removal, pre-emphasis etc.

Feature extraction was the main process of speaker identification system. Thisinvolved speaker specific features extraction from speech signal and discrete wavelettransform being used here for this purpose. The system's accuracy depends upon thefeature vector which was used to create speaker model for classification purpose.

The design and development approach of speaker identification system has beenpresented in this thesis. The speech dataset used for experiment contains ten samples oftwo hundred voice profiles. The experiment results indicate that discrete wavelettransform produce best performance as compare with wavelet packet transform.

The proposed design of the speaker identification system used ten feature vectorcontaining forty-four features of two hundred speakers. The VoxForge speech corpusachieved 98% accuracy using 10 speakers and 80.2% accuracy using 150 speakers whileAlternative corpus (In-House) achieved 80% accuracy using 10 speakers

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