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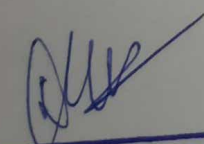
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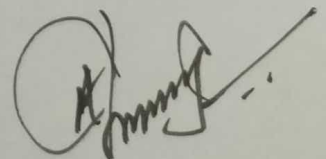
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**Synthesis and Characterization of Lohabhasma By infrared
spectroscopy**

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ABSTRACT

Ayurvedic system of medicine includes an important class of drugs of mineral origin under which there is a subclass known as ayurvedic bhasmas. These are derived from metals like gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, supreme medicines due to their extraordinary medicinal properties. However, according to the modern science, heavy metals referred above are difficult to absorb at cellular levels and therefore are toxic and harmful to human bodies. As against this according to ayurved, all these elements, after ayurvedic processes of bhasmikiranana not only lose their toxicity but miraculous medicinal properties are induced when they are transformed into what is called as bhasma state. In an attempt to elucidate the exact nature of this bhasma state, we found that a genuine Ayurveda bhasma possesses two characteristics (i) extremely tiny particle size, tending to nano level of the order of 20-90 nm and (ii) attachment of an organic component to these nanosized bhasma particles. These findings are expected to be useful to throw light on the medicinal potential of ayurvedic bhasma. On this point of view this work is concerned with analysis and study of samples of lohahasma by Infrared spectroscopy method.

Keywords: Lohabhasma, Bhasmikiran, drug



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Special Issue of Second International Conference on Science and Technology (ICOST 2021) Synthesis and Characterization of Lohabhasmaby Infrared Spectroscopy

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Abstract

Ayurvedic system of medicine includes an important class of drugs of mineral origin under which there is as subclass known as ayurvedic bhasmas. These are derived from metals like gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, supreme medicines due to their extraordinary medicinal properties. However, according to the modern science, heavy metals referred above are difficult to absorb at cellular levels and therefore are toxic and harmful to human bodies. As against this according to ayurved, all these elements, after ayurvedic processes of bhasmikanana not only lose their toxicity but miraculous medicinal properties are induced when they are transformed into what is called as bhasma state. In an attempt to elucidate the exact nature of this bhasma state, we found that a genuine Ayurveda bhasma possesses two characteristics (i) extremely tiny particle size, tending to nano level of the order of 20-90 nm and (ii) attachment of organic components to these nanosized bhasma particles. These findings are expected to be useful to throw light on the medicinal potential of ayurvedic bhasma. On this point of view, this work is concerned with analysis and study of samples of lohabhasma by Infrared spectroscopy method.

Keywords: Lohabhasma, Bhasmikanan, Drug

1. Introduction

The art and science of *ayurvedic bhasmas* in general and metal-based *bhasmas* in particular is the subject of '*ayurved rasashastra*', which is an extremely important and interesting branch of *ayurved*. The origin, history, developments in *ayurved rasashastra* is itself an attractive and promising area for research especially for chemists. Research in this subject will be also relevant and encouraging in coming years because *ayurved* and *ayurvedic* medicines will receive more and more appreciation and importance all over the world. Metal-based *ayurvedic* drugs being the superior drugs as compared to all other classes of drugs, there is an excellent opportunity to rejuvenate this original art with the help of modern scientific development. In standard Ayurvedic text '*Rasashastra*', many extraordinary medicinal properties were derived from metal like mercury and many others (Called as *lohas*). Out of this some fundamental important properties and its adequate

superiority of this bhasma are listed below. [1-5]

- a. Fundamental property of these bhasmas is that it will act on root cause of the disease by destroying origin together with the removal of disorders and brings human health in the original form.
- b. The characteristic property of these bhasma is to act on target organ of human body with its potential ability. For example, *tamra* (copper) bhasma shows us action on liver and spleen. *Jasad bhasma* controls blood sugar level and *Swarna* (gold) bhasma acts on heart and brain.
- c. Very small quantity are enough (on mg scale) due to high potency of bhasmas. These bhasma's show extreme powerful action in minute or trace quantity.
- d. All these bhasma since originate from different metals has no expiry date, with proper packing. It can be stored and used for several decades. The oldest sample shows higher potencies on human body while their action. Bhasma are

Versatile Remarkable Potent Bioactivity of Quinone based Compounds to Beat the Diseases.

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Abstract

Quinones are group of compounds which shows bioactivity against variety of microorganisms like virus, bacteria, fungi and effectively working with variety of strains of these groups. These compounds show effective tolerance to quire variety of infections in human being including cancer, flu, malarial infections and many more. The Covid 19 is a challenge in front of the world and prima facie quinine based compounds are used as a primary line drugs in treatment of coronal disease. It is need of the time to work or rework in synthesis of quinine based bioactive compounds for betterment of human life against micro-world organisms to save human beings. This review paper summarizes effectiveness and need of production of variety of quinine based compounds.

Key words: Quinone, Reactivity, Bioactivity, Covid 19

1. INTRODUCTION

Quinones are aromatic ketone category compounds having potential efficiency to react with variety of organic and inorganic molecules to develop new compounds.[1] It is observed that many active sites are present on quinones and co-compounds which work better to react and develop new molecule which may work effectively against diseases. Not only quinones but its derivatives and polymers are effective against variety of ranges of microbes to cure the diseases in human beings. Quinone base compounds shows thermal stability as it exhibits aromatic ring structure. These compounds shows reactivity through potential pi cloud and reasonable electrons. The presence of oxygen as a heteroatom in structure makes it more reactive to fight against disease causing microorganism. The ring structure is electron rich, therefore molecule can go with electrophilic substitution reaction where as ketonic carbonyl carbon is electron deficient. This dual characteristic makes quinone more active and potential drug to fight against disease condition. The tendency to go with tautomerization from quinone to hydroquinone form makes structure vary with properties and reactivity.[2] If quinone along with heteroatom like nitrogen, halogens, sulphur is used for development of medicinal compounds, it is observed that these category of compounds exhibit better bioactivity than normal molecules.[3]The

heteroatomic groups on quinone imparts electron donating or electron withdrawing resonance and inductive effects which makes change in it's reactivity and thereby change in the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics. According to Hammett equation concept these effects leads in change of activity of compounds by qualitatively as well as quantitatively. The change in activity is caused by change in sigma and rho values of additional groups present on compound along with their position and stereochemistry [4]. The polymers of quinone based molecules also shows effective antigerml activity and advantage of polymers is, they are required in low amount to fight against disease.[5] The invitro crossing barrier potential of quinone category compounds is up to the mark for various locations and organs in human body due to the pH condition of serum. We can adjust the pH of compound at required site by modification in it's structure with introduction of required functional group in base molecule by using concept of pharmacokinetics and dynamics.[6] The pneumonia coci category viruses like Swine flu, Sars and Covid also treated with quinone based compounds. Therefore we must think to survey to develop variety of medically usable quinone based compounds. This paper has enlighten on use of quinone compounds in various diseases.[7]

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A post annealing effect on SrF₂ nano particles: Structural, morphological, functional and dosimetric properties



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ABSTRACT

We report structural, morphological, functional and dosimetric properties of strontium fluoride (SrF₂) nanophosphor synthesized by chemical co-precipitation method. The synthesized SrF₂ nanophosphors are annealed at different temperatures. Samples annealed at 700 °C are observed to show optimum thermoluminescence and they are used for further processing. X-ray diffraction reveals a cubic structure having crystallite size of ~21 nm for pristine samples and enhanced size after annealing treatment. Field emission scanning electron microscopy (i.e. FESEM) reveals growth of uniform SrF₂ nanophosphors with increase in grain size for 700 °C which is in good agreement with the XRD result. In addition, we have focused on dosimetric properties and have recorded very good results of thermoluminescence (TL) glow curve, dose-response linearity, fading and trapping parameters etc. Based on the experimental results, thermoluminescence glow curve is observed at a deeper side (i.e. 210 °C) and dose-response range is achieved up to 1 kGy. Density of states obtained from density functional based calculations indicate emergence of an extra state on introduction of vacancy point defect. The new state is found to be a result of hybridization of F: *d* and Sr: *s* states, and F: *p* and Sr: *d* and *f* states for F and Sr vacancy defects respectively. Therefore, virgin (without any doping) nanophosphors show potential as a powerful independent thermoluminescent dosimeter (TLD) with the vacancy defects playing a key role.

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1. Introduction

Solid fluoride materials have attracted much attention due to their unique properties, viz. charge transport behavior [1], high resistivity [2], low-energy phonons [3], radiation dosimetry [4,5], scintillation properties [6], fluoride-ion batteries [7] etc. There are numerous fluoride materials such as CaF₂ [4], BaF₂ [5], SrF₂ [6], AlF₃ [8], LiF [9] which have been investigated by researchers for their specific applications. According to the literature survey, electronic band gap of fluoride materials is on the insulating side i.e. greater than 4.5 eV [10]. Further, defects due to dopants create states near the band edges which make the material useful in the fields of photoluminescence [11,12] and thermoluminescence (TL) dosimetry [13–15].

To measure the absorbed ionizing radiation, dosimetry is a well-known tool and TL dosimetry is one special technique. Till date, there are numerous reports where work is done in the field of TL dosimetry with their possible dose ranges of 0.1 Gy–10 kGy for LiF:Mg, Cu, P [16,17], 0.1Gy–1000 Gy for MgB₄O₇:Dy, Na [18], μGy – 1000 Gy for CaF₂:Dy [4,19], 3–200 cGy for Al₂O₃:C [20], 0.5 kGy–20 kGy for SnO₂:Eu [21], 0.1 mGy – 1 kGy for Li₂B₄O₇:Cu, Ag, P [22], 0.1 Gy–5 kGy for CaSO₄:Dy [23], 0.5 mGy–1 kGy for BaSO₄:Eu [24], 10 Gy–3 kGy for CaNa₂(SO₄)₂: Dy [25], 1 Gy–3 kGy for BaF₂:Ce [5], 1 Gy – 3 kGy for BaB₄O₇:Ce [26] and 1.55 kGy–31 kGy for SnO₂:Cu [14] etc.

Actually, SrF₂ is a promising scintillator material because of its wide band gap, high radiation resistance, low photon energy and low refraction index along with high mechanical strength [27–29]. Various works have already been reported in the field of TL for SrF₂ with different dopants. TL properties for UV, β and gamma irradiated Tm³⁺, Tb³⁺, Pr³⁺ and Nd³⁺ doped SrF₂ crystal are available in the literature [30]. Recently, Zahedifar et al. have studied the TL

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dosimetry effects for SrF₂:Dy and Cu doped phosphors and have achieved the dose range between 1 Gy and 10 kGy, but the glow peak structure recorded by them was complex [31]. In another work, Zahedifar et al. have optimized different dopant concentrations and achieved the dose response of 20 mGy to 10 Gy for the microcrystalline SrF₂:Dy phosphor [32]. Consequently, the overall literature survey suggests that doping plays a key role in the development of dosimetric phosphors by creating *interstitial defects* near the conduction band. We have made an attempt to explore the undoped material exhibiting dosimetric properties, which is missing in the literature.

W. Bollmann [33] has reported the loss of F⁻ ions creating F⁻ vacancies on heating the annealed fluorite crystals from investigations of the absorption and ionic conductivity and the same tendency we have tried to explain in the present work using DOS plots. Soni et al. and Jibrán et al. have investigated bulk SrF₂ computationally, reporting its indirect band gap and the nature of the bond to be ionic [34,35].

In the present article, we have studied post annealing effect for SrF₂ nanophosphors (NPs) which show highly sensitive TL properties better than those reported for doped SrF₂. SrF₂ NPs are prepared by co-precipitation method and are characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD), Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscope (FESEM), and Raman Spectroscopy. The dosimetric properties are measured by Nucleonix TL reader at the temperature of 400 °C.

2. Experimental procedure

2.1. Sample preparation

In the present work, following reaction is used to synthesize the SrF₂ NPs using chemical co-precipitation method:



We have used HPLC India Pvt. Ltd. make two AR graded chemicals viz. strontium chloride powder (3.9128 gm) having purity greater than 99% and ammonium fluoride powder (1.0871 gm) with 98% purity. 20 ml distilled water is added to a beaker containing SrCl₂ powder and is continuously stirred for 5 min. Same process is repeated with the second reactant i.e., NH₄F powder with 30 ml distilled water. After continuous stirring, NH₄F solution is added drop by drop to SrCl₂ solution (drop rate of 1 drop/5 s is used). After adding the entire ammonium fluoride solution to strontium chloride solution, 20 ml ethanol is added with continuous stirring. We have used ethanol as it is more volatile and does not react with reactants. Moreover, ethanol enhances the solubility and allows more interaction between the molecules of the two reagents. Subsequently, the final mixture is filtered out using filter paper (Whatman filter paper Grade number 40) along with several washing by ethanol-distilled water so that the byproducts generated in the reaction could be eliminated. Wet precipitate of SrF₂ thus formed, is dried in oven for 1 h at 120 °C and is finally crushed using pestle mortar. We have used Indian made muffle furnace for annealing of SrF₂ powder. The annealing range used is 300 °C–800 °C for a time period of 1 h (heating rate = 10 °C/min) under ambient conditions. For the annealing of the samples, we have used alumina ceramic crucible inside the muffle furnace.

2.2. Characterization

The New-Tech electrical Muffle Furnace is used for annealing of the samples during optimization up to 800 °C. The synthesized powder is characterized using X-Ray diffractometer (XRD) technique with Bruker-AXS D8 Advanced model for structural

confirmation. Raman spectrum is recorded on a Renishaw *in via* laser using 532 nm He–Ne laser and UV–Visible spectra is studied using the JASCO V-670 UV–Visible spectrophotometer. The dosimetric properties for SrF₂ NPs are studied by the Nucleonix TL reader (10091). For dosimetric properties, all the NPs are irradiated using ⁶⁰Co gamma chamber for different doses of gamma rays (dose rate 1 Gy/min). For all the exposures the weight of powdered nanophosphor is kept constant at 5 mg. The technical parameters, viz. data recording range (room temperature to 400 °C), heating rate of the kanthal strip (5 °C/s) and the voltage (750 V), have been kept constant during the entire TL measurement.

2.3. Computational details

The theoretical study is carried out using density functional theory [36,37] with generalized gradient approximation (GGA), Quantum espresso (QE) package [38] based on projector augmented wave (PAW) method [39] with plane wave basis set is used. Perdew–Burke–Ernzerhof (PBE) functional [40] has been used to describe exchange–correlation energy (E_{xc}). The unit cell of SrF₂ consists of four primitive cells with twelve atoms (four Sr and eight F atoms). A 2 × 2 × 2 supercell is used with a total of 96 atoms for vacancy studies. 4 × 4 × 4 **k**-mesh is used for the calculations with kinetic energy cutoff of 70 Ry for the plane waves used. The vacancy calculations are performed by removing one Sr or F atom from the supercell which gives a defect concentration of ~1% in the structure.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. X-ray diffraction

XRD spectra of SrF₂ pristine and annealed (at 700 °C) NPs are shown in Fig. 1. The crystallite size is determined using Scherer's formula and the average crystallite size is found to be 21 nm for pristine and 59 nm for annealed samples. XRD results show the (*hkl*) planes at (111), (200), (220), (311), (222), (400), (331), (420), (422), and (511) confirming the cubic structure with face centered cubic (FCC) geometry i.e. SrF₂ NPs formed have FCC structure. Due to annealing treatment, full width at half maxima (i.e. FWHM) of the '*hkl*' peaks has decreased with shifting of 2θ towards lower angle by approximately 0.3° (inset image). It may have happened due to the change in lattice parameters i.e. cell expansion or due to the change in the value of strain which can be defined in terms of the change in 2θ values. For more clarification regarding the strain

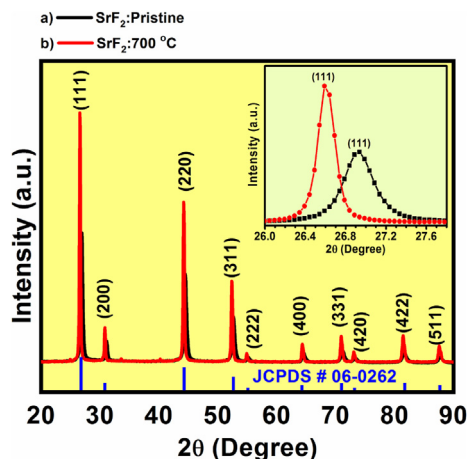


Fig. 1. X-ray diffraction spectra of (a) pristine SrF₂ (without annealing) and (b) SrF₂ annealed at 700 °C.

alteration, crystal refinement is calculated following ref. [41], and the broadening of XRD peak due to micro strain is given by.

$$\beta_s = 4 \varepsilon \tan\theta \quad (2)$$

where β_s = Broadening due to strain, ε = Strain, and θ = XRD peak position in radians.

Combining with the well-known Scherrer equation, we have

$$\beta = \frac{0.9 \lambda}{D \cos\theta} + 4\varepsilon \tan\theta \quad (3)$$

Or,

$$\beta \cos\theta = 4(\varepsilon \sin\theta) + \frac{0.9 \lambda}{D} \quad (4)$$

Equation (4) represents the uniform deformation model (i.e. UDM) [42] where plots of $\beta \cos\theta$ vs. $4(\sin\theta)$ represent a straight line, in which ε is the gradient (i.e. slope) of the line and $\frac{0.9\lambda}{D}$ is the y-intercept. The W–H plots for our data are as shown in Fig. 2. In UDM, the crystal is considered as isotropic in nature and it is expected that the properties of sample are independent of the direction along which they are measured [42,43]. Hence, stress is same in all crystallographic directions and from the shift in the XRD peaks it is clear that there is a change in the lattice strain with the annealing treatment. The plots of $\beta \cos\theta$ vs. $4(\sin\theta)$ (within UDM) for pristine and annealed NPs (at 700 °C) of SrF₂ are shown in Fig. 2 and are used to determine strain size of crystals from there intercepts and slope, respectively.

3.2. Structure

SrF₂ has been reported to exist in FCC structure in the literature and in our experimental findings as well. Experimentally the XRD peaks are compared and are found to be coinciding with those from JCPDS card number 06-0262. The lattice parameter $a = 5.8$ Å, calculated from the XRD data, is used to compute the electronic structure using density functional method. The unit cell has four Sr atoms and eight F atoms with cubic geometry and tetrahedral

coordination occupying the space group 225 (Fm-3m) as shown in Fig. 3. The green and peach colored spheres represent the Sr and F atoms respectively. The Sr atoms occupy the (0, 0, 0) position while the F atoms occupy the (0.25, 0.25, 0.25) and (0.25, 0.25, 0.75) positions.

3.3. Raman Spectroscopy

The Raman spectra of the pristine and 700 °C annealed SrF₂ samples are shown in Fig. 4. Both the spectra show the only Raman band present at 285 cm⁻¹. This 285 cm⁻¹ band is attributed to the symmetric-stretch of the fluorine atoms over the cations, and is well illustrated by a single Lorentzian. There are no changes observed in this peak position after the annealing except a change in the peak height. After the annealing treatment, a number of factors may lead to the changes in Raman peak intensity. In our case, the mode belongs to single crystalline lattice, hence increase in the intensity means that crystallinity has increased; the size of crystallites has grown. This result corroborates with the XRD result.

3.4. FESEM

Field emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM) is one of the characterization techniques used to study the topographic details of the sample surface. Pristine sample of SrF₂ nanophosphor shows average particle size of ~30–40 nm while average size for 700 °C annealed samples is found to be ~70–90 nm which is clearly observed in the histogram, as shown in Fig. 5. Thus, increase in the particle size is observed after annealing. Annealing of any solid state crystalline material to sufficient high temperatures will enable Ostwald ripening, i.e. larger grains grow bigger at the expense of smaller grains. In present study, after the annealing treatment of SrF₂ at 700 °C, the rate limiting factors are diffusion oriented. Hence, grain growth typically varies exponentially with temperature and therefore, particles get agglomerated, resulting in increased particle size.

3.5. Thermoluminescence properties

3.5.1. TL sensitivity optimization

The TL sensitivity of SrF₂ NPs is optimized by annealing

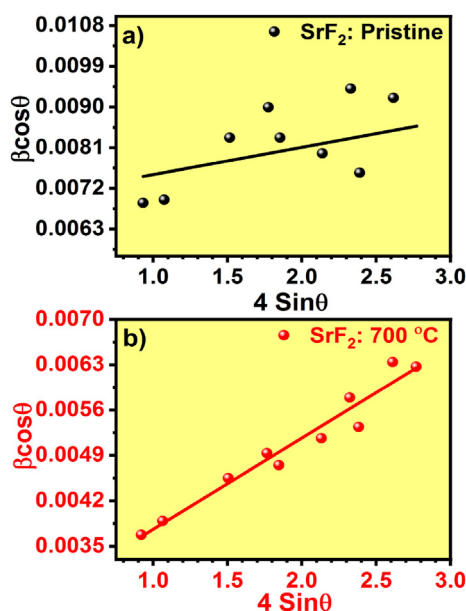


Fig. 2. The W–H analysis of (a) pristine (without annealing) and (b) annealed (at 700 °C) SrF₂ NPs.

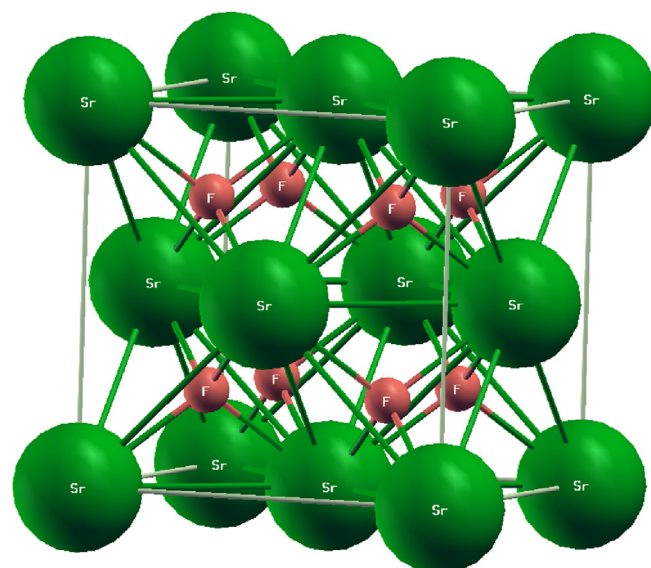


Fig. 3. Unit cell of SrF₂.

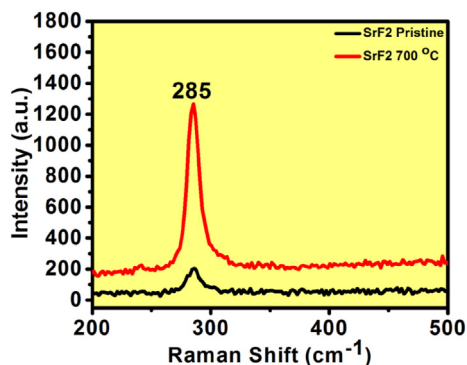


Fig. 4. Raman Spectra of SrF₂ - pristine sample and one annealed at 700 °C.

treatment at different temperatures ranging from room temperature (RT) to 800 °C as shown in Fig. 6. The possible reason for high sensitivity is the difference in surface to volume ratio. Moreover, the traps created due to radiation exposure may be located on the surface; hence, the production of such traps will be more for a particular exposure as compared to that of a large sized NP. Surface to volume ratio changes with the change in size of the sample and therefore, the microcrystalline TL phosphors shows very strong sensitivity but short dose range than the nanocrystalline materials [44]. However, there are different possibilities that may happen due to annealing effect such as increased particle size and crystallinity, phase transition, agglomeration - complex formations etc. as seen in the present case of samples annealed at 700 °C. On the other hand, the population of trapping centers (i.e. defects) has increased near the conduction band with the annealing effect of SrF₂. Such

enhancement of defects has been reported earlier [45,46].

3.5.2. Glow curve and dose response

Fig. 7 shows the TL glow curve of SrF₂ NPs annealed at 700 °C exposed to ⁶⁰Co gamma rays with different dose ranges. The TL glow curve has linearly increased with increasing doses from 1 Gy to 1 kGy of gamma rays. It means the trapping centers are linearly occupied by stimulated electrons by the irradiation effect and are released with the help of heat. Hence, during the process of electron releasing from trapping centers via conduction band, we have noticed two merged humps in single glow peak at 121 °C and 210 °C respectively. Moreover, 210 °C glow curve indicates the dosimetric peak arising from deep trap levels. If the dosimetric traps are completely filled by stimulated electrons, no vacancies are available, and therefore, further stimulated electrons are overlapped and get saturated as shown in Fig. 8 (further the 1 kGy saturation is obtained). The dose response of SrF₂ NPs (annealed at 700 °C) for ⁶⁰Co gamma rays is shown in Fig. 8. In this case, area under the glow curve of the entire glow peak is used for measuring the TL counts. Intensity of the glow curve increases with increase in the dose because of generation of large number of traps and subsequent filling due to increase in the gamma doses. These traps liberate their charge during thermal process, giving rise to different glow peaks. A significant property of a TL dosimeter material is to reveal a linear relation between TL intensity and absorbed dose.

3.5.3. Glow curve deconvolution

The SrF₂ irradiated samples are quite easy to analyze by peak fitting method. Using the experimental curve, the theoretical curve is fitted by the glow curve deconvolution Spreadsheet software [47] and for that purpose Kitis equation is used [48]. The benefit of using

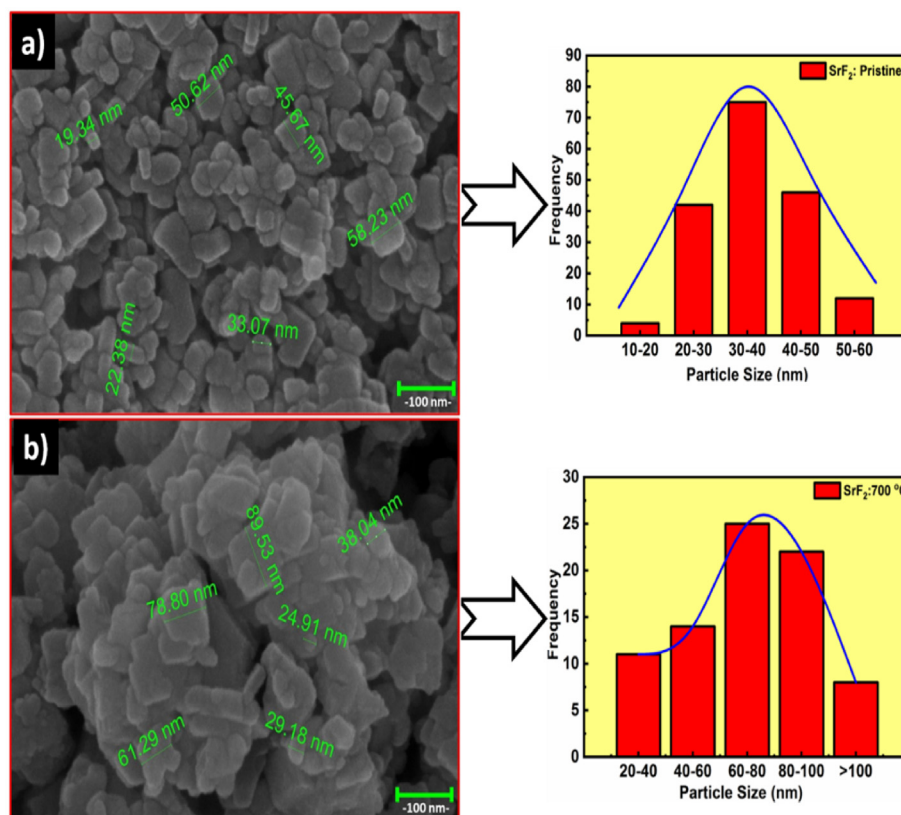


Fig. 5. The morphological images of (a) pristine SrF₂ and (b) SrF₂ annealed at 700 °C.

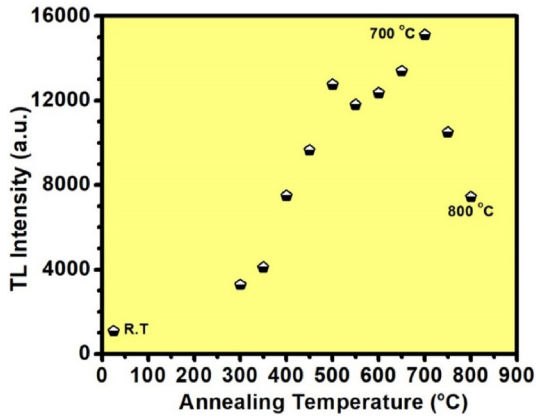


Fig. 6. Optimization of TL sensitivity vs. annealing temperature for SrF₂ NPs.

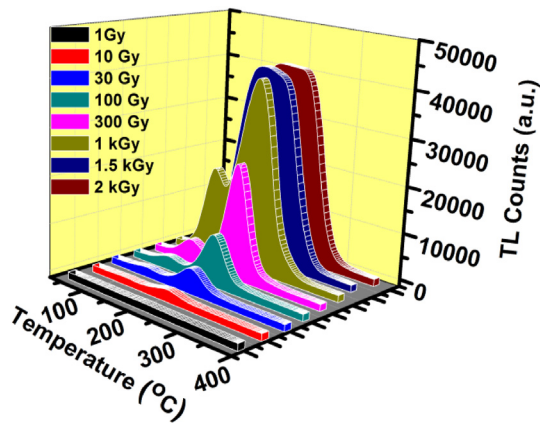


Fig. 7. TL glow curve of SrF₂ (annealed at 700 °C) NP irradiated at different doses of ⁶⁰Co gamma rays.

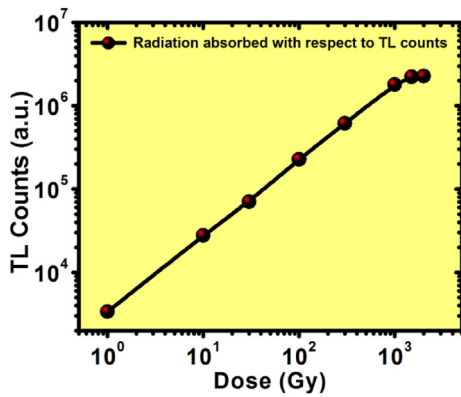


Fig. 8. TL dose response of SrF₂ (annealed at 700 °C) NP irradiated with γ-rays at different dose rates.

Kitis curve fitting functions is that most of the parameters are derived from the experimental glow curves which become more consistent than the tested values. Kitis has used very simple derivations of the functions and it confirms the 1st order, 2nd order and general order of kinetics TL curve fitting. Using the 1st order, the 2nd order and the general order equations, the curve fitting has been carried out and the following equations are used for curve fitting:

1st order:

$$I(T) = I_m \exp \left[1 + \frac{E}{kT} \frac{T - T_m}{T_m} - \frac{T^2}{T_m^2} \exp \left(\frac{E}{kT} \frac{T - T_m}{T_m} \right) \times \left(1 - \frac{2kT_m}{E} \right) - \frac{2kT_m}{E} \right] \quad (6)$$

2nd order:

$$I(T) = 4I_m \exp \left(\frac{E}{kT} \frac{T - T_m}{T_m} \right) \left[\frac{T^2}{T_m^2} \exp \left(\frac{E}{kT} \frac{T - T_m}{T_m} \right) \left(1 - \frac{2kT}{E} \right) + 1 + \frac{2kT_m}{E} \right]^{-2} \quad (7)$$

The general order:

$$I(T) = I_m b \left(\frac{b}{b-1} \right) \exp \left(\frac{E}{kT} \frac{T - T_m}{T_m} \right) \left[(b-1) \frac{T^2}{T_m^2} \left(1 - \frac{2kT}{E} \right) \exp \left(\frac{E}{kT} \frac{T - T_m}{T_m} \right) + 1 + (b-1) \frac{2kT_m}{E} \right]^{-\frac{b}{b-1}} \quad (8)$$

where, $I(T)$ = TL intensity at temperature T (K), I_m = maximum peak intensity, T_m = temperature corresponding to maximum peak intensity I_m , E = trap depth or the thermal activation energy (eV) needed to free the trapped electrons, b = order of kinetics, and k = Boltzmann's constant ($8.6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ eV K}^{-1}$).

Figure of Merit (FOM) is the error function or a simple “chi-square”. The “best fit” is taken at which the error function converges to a minimum [49].

$$\text{FOM} = \sum_{j_f}^{j_i} \frac{|Y_j - Y(X_j)|}{A} \times 100 \quad (9)$$

where J_i = initial temperature in the fit region, J_f = final or ending temperature in the fit region, Y_j = PMT tubes current at temperature j , $Y(X_j)$ = Value of the function at channel j and A = area under the peak, i.e., integral of the fit function between J_i and J_f .

The TL glow curve for SrF₂ NPs irradiated to 1 kGy of ⁶⁰Co gamma rays and deconvoluted by Kitis equation are shown in Fig. 9. We get four glow peaks, indicating four trapping levels. GCD fitting parameters have been consolidated in Table 1.

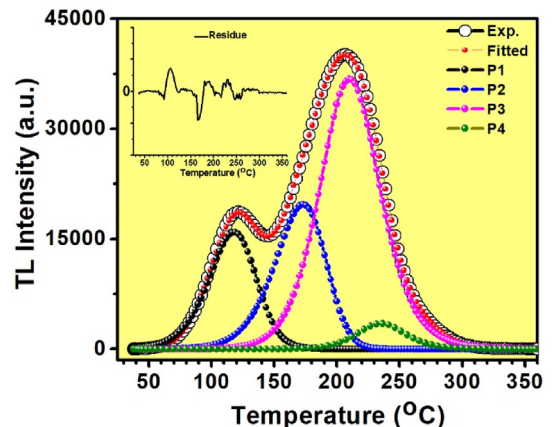


Fig. 9. Deconvoluted thermoluminescence glow curve of SrF₂ (annealed at 700 °C).

Table 1
The data of SrF₂ NPs and calculated parameters.

Sample name	Peak	Peak Temp. T _m (°C)	Order of Kinetics (b)	Trap Depth E(eV)	FOM (%)
SrF ₂ (1 kGy)	P1	118	1.35	0.79	0.6
	P2	173	1.20	0.905	
	P3	210	1.62	1.11	
	P4	235	1.57	1.19	

3.5.4. Fading and reproducibility

TL fading curve of SrF₂ NPs (annealed at 700 °C) recorded for different storage times are shown in Fig. 10 (a). Generally, fading is a technique to measure radiation loss in terms of absorption dose with respect to time. The samples are stored for a long period of time in the atmospheric weather condition and then the data are recorded step by step. The fading curve shows rapid variation up to 5 days and then stabilizes with time. Approximately 4.66% fading over 2 months is recorded for 1 kGy gamma irradiated nanophosphor.

For a better thermoluminescence dosimetry (TLD) material, nature of consistency of phosphor materials is necessary, therefore we have examined a seven times repeated cycle (shown in Fig. 10 (b)) which indicates excellent reproducibility. Each time we have used a 5 mg phosphor sample for irradiation by gamma rays and have further measured its TL counts repeatedly. After the TL measurements, the phosphor material loses all the electrons from the trapping centers to recombination centers (hole pairs), and returns to its primary ground state.

3.6. Electronic structure and density of states

Pristine SrF₂ shows a band gap of 3.6 eV between the valence band maximum and the conduction band minimum. Fig. 11 (a) shows the density of states (DOS) plot of pristine SrF₂ depicting its insulating behavior. Also, it shows the site projected DOS revealing the contribution from Sr and F atoms. It can be clearly seen that the valence band edge consists of *p* states of F atoms and the conduction band edge mainly comprises of *s* states of Sr atoms. Vacancy defect calculations at different sites of F atoms give similar results as the resulting structure belongs to the same point group. Similar trend is observed for Sr vacancies as well. From Fig. 11 (b) and 11 (c), it is observed that the nature of the DOS is significantly changed with the introduction of the vacancies.

Firstly, Fig. 11 (b) depicts the addition of a new state at the Fermi level, next to the valence band top edge. The new state changes the nature of SrF₂ from insulating to conducting. The extra state is the

result of hybridization of F: *p* and Sr: *d* and *f* states at the Fermi level. These contributions are observed only from the atoms nearest to the defect site. The contribution to the new state reduces as we move away from the defect site and vanishes for the farthest atoms. Secondly, the F vacancy results are seen in Fig. 11 (c) which shows an isolated state emerging from the hybridization of F: *d* and Sr: *s* states contributed by the nearest atoms of the defect site, as observed in the Sr vacancy results.

On comparing the DOS plots in panels (a), (b) and (c) of Fig. 11, it can be concluded that the vacancy defect introduces an extra state between the valence and conduction band. The Sr vacancy places the newly emerged state next to the valence band while F vacancy places it towards the conduction band.

4. Conclusions

Strontium fluoride nanophosphors are synthesized by simple co-precipitation method and optimized for thermoluminescence by annealing at 700 °C to study the vacancy defects for dosimetric purposes. XRD spectra of pristine and 700 °C annealed SrF₂ nanophosphors show the crystallite sizes of around 21 nm and 59 nm respectively. The results of FESEM for pristine sample show lower particle size than annealed sample and the results are in corroboration with XRD and Raman data. It can be deduced that the increased annealing temperature causes the crystallinity of SrF₂ to enhance and has been studied in the present work. The Raman spectrum shows a single Raman band to be present at 285 cm⁻¹. This band is due to the symmetric stretch of the fluorine atoms around the cation. TL glow curve shows a peak at 211 °C resulting in formation of deeper trapping centers and the dose response curve shows linear response over dose range 1 Gy to 1 kGy. The vacancy defects result in the trap centers as observed in the DOS plots.

We have successfully shown experimentally that pure SrF₂ nanophosphors, without any doping, after annealing and optimization show excellent TLD behavior. Deconvolution of the TL glow curve for SrF₂ NPs irradiated to 1 kGy of ⁶⁰Co gamma rays by Kitis

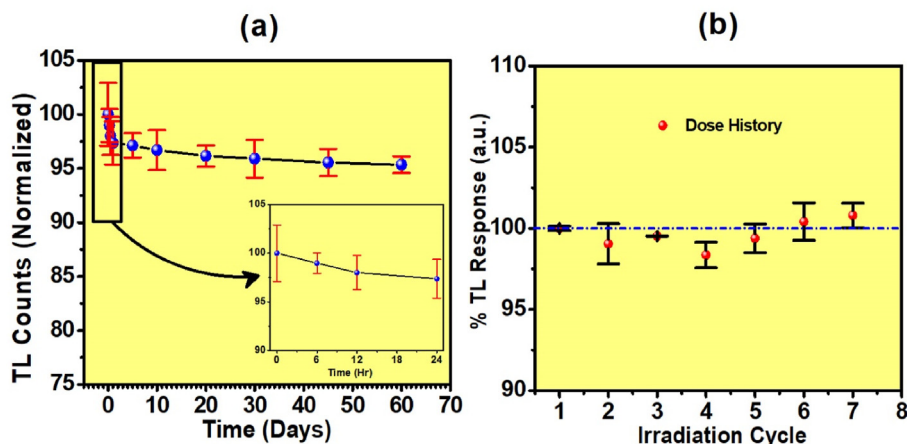


Fig. 10. The data of (a) Fading and (b) Reproducibility of SrF₂ NPs (annealed at 700 °C).

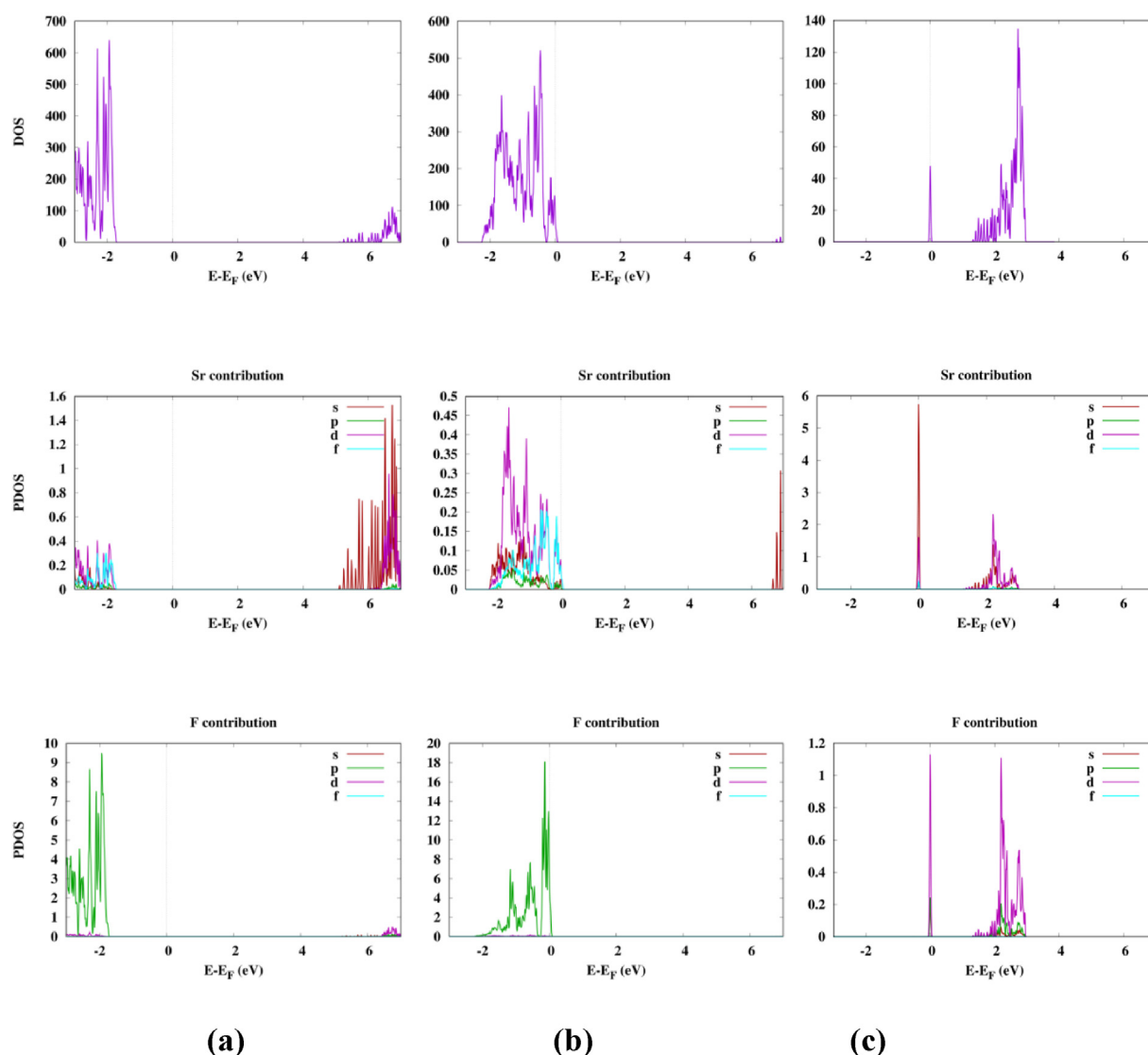


Fig. 11. Projected density of states of (a) pristine, (b) Sr deficient and (c) F deficient SrF₂. The first row depicts the total DOS and the second and third rows depict the states arising from Sr and F atoms respectively.

equation identified four glow peaks and identified the trapping centers. Density functional calculations have shown that vacancy type defects may be responsible for formation of the trapping centers near the valence and conduction band edges. To conclude, we can use this nanophosphor material for medical dosimetry as well as for high gamma dosimetry.

CRediT authorship contribution statement

M.S. Bhadane: Conceptualization, Methodology, Writing - original draft. **K.H. Gavhane:** Software, Resources. **V.S. Ghemud:** Software, Methodology. **S.S. Dahiwal:** Data curation, Visualization. **P.S. Patil:** Investigation. **Anjali Kshirsagar:** Formal analysis, Writing - review & editing. **S.D. Dhole:** Supervision, Writing - review & editing.

Declaration of competing interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data related to this article can be found at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jallcom.2020.156343>.

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Dr. Landge Balwant Bhimrao

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A STUDY OF MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS OF BANKS IN INDIA

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Abstracts:

As we considering the recent trends in Economy, Commerce, Management and Corporate world the process of merger and acquisitions has gained substantial importance. This process is extensively used for restructuring the bank organizations. In India, the concept of merger and acquisitions was initiated by the government bodies. Mergers are important for consolidation and expansion purposes that is why in today's scenario many private sector banks are genuinely interested in mergers and acquisition. They are also crucial for economy as they are most of the times successful in saving weak banks which fail meeting expectations. This research paper mainly focuses on merger and acquisitions of bank organizations. You will find a section that highlights the advantages and disadvantages of mergers and acquisitions.

Keyword: Merger, Acquisition, Economy, Bank, Impact, Financial performance.

Introduction:

Merger of banks began in India in 1960, in order to bail out the weaker banks and protect the customer interests. After that in post liberalization period the quest to create an Indian bank that would be in the league of global giants had been continuing since 1990. Moving on the path of creating one of the largest global banks, the government had approved merger of BMB. The Indian economy reform since 1991 has opened up a whole lot of challenges both in the domestic and international spheres. The increased competition in the global market has prompted the Indian companies to go for mergers and acquisitions as an important strategic choice. The trends of mergers and acquisitions in India has changed over the years. The immediate effects of the mergers and acquisitions have also been diverse across the various sectors of the Indian economy. Till recent past, the incidence of Indian entrepreneurs acquiring foreign enterprises was not so common. If merging is needed it must be executed in a manner which leads to an environment of trust and agreement among the people of both the organizations. If people, work culture and visions are blended together nicely, merging will definitely have synergic effects and create good situation.

Objectives of the study:

1. To understand the concept of merger and acquisition.
2. To study and understand various determinants of merging and acquisition.
3. To know the importance of merger and acquisition.
4. To study the advantages and disadvantages of merger and acquisition.

Importance of the study:

Indian banking system is an upgrade to economy, its pushing factor of agriculture, industries, service sector and improvement to financial conditions of the people and also said sectors. Even banks are providing credit facilities to economic backward people and also backward regions, it helps to uplift the people and reduce regional imbalance. There are several banks which are working for society, but now a days many banks are merged into other banks and also some banks destroyed due to not repaying loans. According to banking reports there are 55% banks facing problem of repayment. Moreover, large banks have been providing large loan amount to industries and various business persons. Due to these reasons, we want strong act and strategies for stopping this entire issue of bank. Therefore, building up an organizational architecture that generates intellectual capital has been a huge challenge for banks and financial institutions. With this respect present paper is important because paper studies about banking system, their reasons, impact, advantages and disadvantages of merger and acquisitions.

Research methodology:

The present research paper is based on secondary sources of data collection, which is collected through various books and journals on banking, research papers, articles and internet websites.

Reasons for merger and acquisitions

1. The uniting of two banks improves productivity or cuts costs so that the unlevered cash flows of the combined bank exceed the combined unlevered cash flows of the individual bank.
2. A merger and acquisition between competitors, produces a less competitive product market and cost savings from combining R & D facilities, management and sales forces.
3. Information and incentive problems may cause cash starved banks to pass up POSITIVE NPV but cash rich banks to over invest negative NPV projects.

4. Conglomerates can use internal capital markets to transfer funds from negative NPV projects to positive NPV projects.
5. Enhances the flexibility of the banks.
6. Reduced bankruptcy risk.

Mergers and acquisitions of banks in India

The largest ever merger in the public sector banking space in India has taken place on 1st April 2020, when public sector banks were merged into four large banks in a bid to make them globally competitive. Customers, including depositors of the merging banks, will now be treated as customers of the banks which they have merged.

Following the consolidation, there are now seven large public sector banks (PSBs) and five smaller ones. There were many as 27 PSBs in 2017. The total no. of PSBs in the country has come down from 18 to 12 from 1st April 2020.

The various factors that played their parts in facilitating the mergers and acquisitions in India are favorable govt. policies, economy, additional liquidity in the bank sector, raising NPA problems and dynamic attitude of customers are the key factors behind the changing trends of mergers and acquisitions in India.

Even though mergers and acquisitions have been important elements of corporate strategies all over globe for several decades, research on this has not been able to provide conclusive evidence on whether they enhance efficiency or destroy wealth. The banks merger dated April 1, 2020 has resulted in the creation of seven large PSBs with the scale and national research, with each amalgamated entity having business of over Rs. 8 Crore and it has helped to create banks with scale comparable to global banks and capable of competing effectively in India and globally.

As per the mega consolidation plan, OBC and UBI have merged into PNB; Syndicate Bank into Canara Bank; Andhra Bank and Corporation Bank into Union Bank of India; Allahabad Bank into Indian Bank.

The exercise assumes significance as it has taken place at a time when the entire country is under grip of COVID 19 outbreak. It has triggered 21 day lockdown to contain the spread of the deadly virus. Experts are of the opinion that merger at this point of the time may not be remain a very smooth and seamless transition. However, heads of the anchor banks have excluded confidence and do not find any problem as the process has gone as per the plan with certain modification in implementation. In addition, consolidation would also provide impetus to merged entities by increasing their ability to support larger ticket – size lending and have competitive operations virtue of greater financial capacity.

As per studies conducted, most of the merger done in the past has been proved to be an overall success for the weaker banks although there are no concrete parameters to verify this observation. Hence going by the track record merger and acquisition in Indian banking have been fruitful for the Indian Economy.

Banks merger background

Announcing the mega plan of banks merger on August 30, 2019 with an aim to have financially strong public sector banks in India, the finance minister outlined the Govt. plan to merge 10 public sector banks into four large banks. After the mergers, there will be 12 public sector banks in India. The merger expected to create fewer and stronger global sized banks to boost economic growth.

On March 4, 2020, the finance minister announced the final date of merger as April 1, 2020. According to her, the exercise of consolidation of 10 public sector banks into 4 is on course and merger will come into effect from 1 April, 2020. The union cabinet has given a go ahead for the merger. It is but for that acts as the fuel not only for an entrepreneur but also for every professional or corporation. This deep desire for growth in terms of customer's base, balance sheet and profit has led the organizations engaging in mergers and acquisitions to move ahead and onwards in synergy.

The Indian banks too did not stay aloof from this wave of mergers and acquisition. Initially banks were merged to save non-performing banks but as time evolved the system too evolved. In the recent times mergers and acquisitions have been made on grounds of business growth, profitability and organizational restructure.

Advantages of bank mergers:

1. Larger bank is capable of facing global competition.
2. The merger will reduce the cost of banking operation.
3. Merger will help in improving professional standards.
4. Merger will result in better NPA and risk management.
5. Decisions on high leading requirements can be taken promptly.
6. Provides better efficiency ratio for business operations as well as banking operations which is beneficial for the economy.
7. Minimization of overall risk is there due to mergers and acquisitions which is always good from the business point of view.
8. Leads to increase in profitability and helps in raising the standard of living which is absolutely crucial for growing economy like India.
9. Chances to survival of underperforming banks increase hence customer trust remains intact which is vital for the economy. The weaker bank gets merged into stronger one and gets the benefit of large scale operations.
10. The merger will help the geographically concentrated regionally present banks to expand their coverage.

Issues arising due to mergers and acquisitions in Indian banking:

1. Banks are merged only on papers. Their people and culture are difficult to change. It is a recipe for disaster as it leads to poor culture fit not ideal for the organization or the economy.
2. Compliance needed in every decision which might not be favorable as thinking perspectives and risk taking abilities of different organizations.
3. It leads to friction and rift which, if not managed well may lead to the downfall of the organization as a whole.
4. Risk failure increases if the executives are not committed enough in bringing the merger platforms together for the merging and taking over banks. Such failure may prove for the economy.
5. Impact of customers on banking merger or acquisition is often quite emotional. If customer perception is not managed with frequent and careful communication it may lead to loss of business which may never good for the economy.
6. Many banks focus on regional banking requirements. With the merger the very purpose of establishing the bank to cater to regional needs is lost.

Conclusion:

Mergers are important for the consolidation and expansion purposes that's why in today's scenario many private sector banks are genuinely interested in mergers and acquisition. They are also crucial for economy as they are most of the times successful in saving weak banks which fail in meeting expectations.

Mergers create variety of problems which can cause great damage if the process of merging is not executed properly.

If merging is needed it must be executed in a manner which leads to an environment of trust and agreement among the people of both the organizations. If people, work culture and vision are blended together nicely, merging will definitely have synergic effects and create a win-win situation.

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13. Global Online Lottery Market : Opportunities & Trends

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Abstract

The study considers the present scenario of the global online lottery market and its market dynamics for the period 2018-2023. It covers a detailed overview of various market growth enablers, restraints, and trends. The study covers both the demand and supply sides of the market. It also profiles and analyzes the leading companies and various other prominent companies operating in the market

Key Words: Online Lottery Marketing, Global Lottery Market, Opportunities for online lottery market.

Introduction

The growing popularity of draw-based games and scratch-off instant games across European countries will positively impact the development of the global market. The increasing focus on investment in technology, improving digital sales, and tapping on the new customer groups will propel the transformation of the market. The global online lottery market is driven by the increase in the per capita income, high adoption, growing interest, and growth of dual-income households. Countries such as the US, the UK, Sweden, Italy, and China & India are the largest revenues generators in the global market. The market research report provides in-depth market analysis and segmental analysis of the global online lottery market by product, platform, and geography.

Objective of the Study

- To study what is Global Online Market (its dynamics , objectives, segmentation ,markets).
- To study the present scenario of global online lottery market.
- To analyse the online market.
- To study the advantages and disadvantage of online lottery.

Research Methodology

The methodology applied for the research of the global online lottery market comprised data capturing of the revenue that is being generated by the players operating in the market.

Online Lottery Market – Dynamics

The global online lottery market is witnessing an increasing influence of technologies in its landscape. With rapid technological advancements, vendors need to remain vigilant about the emerging tech trends. These technological trends are set to change the consumer behaviour and ensure the success of the vendors during the forecast period.

Using a blockchain-based system would lead to decentralization as it would use a network of nodes comprising the players themselves. In the online lottery market, vendors who are one step ahead of their competitors in terms of implementing newer technologies, always have to offer something unique to their customers and provide players with enhanced experience.

The unprecedented growth of online gambling activities has propelled the industry players to adopt new technologies to survive the competition. One such technology which is widely making inroads to the market is the AR and VR. While many governments and financial institutions have opposed the use of cryptocurrency, the online gambling industry was quick to grab on the opportunity to use digital currency and gambling on blockchain-based gambling platforms. The global online gambling market is witnessing increased use of cryptocurrencies in making bets.

Market Dynamics

Market Growth Enablers

- Growing Number of Blockchain-based Platforms
- Increasing Use of Gamification
- Growing Online Focus

Market Growth Restraints

- Low Internet Penetration Affecting Growth of Online Gambling
- Ethical Concerns

Market Opportunities & Trends

- Growth in Adoption of AR and VR by Lottery Vendors
- Inclusion of Digital/Cryptocurrency as Standard Money
- Upcoming Technological Disruptions.

Online Lottery Market – Segmentation

The market research reports have made a detailed segmentation of the market by product, platform, and geography. Draw-based games dominated approximately half of the total market share in 2017, growing at a CAGR of more than 8% during the forecast period. The increasing shift in demand from the traditional modes of physical draw-based games to the virtual one is augmenting the growth of this segment in the global market. Sports lottery activity involves placing bets across varied sports such as football, basketball, baseball, hockey, soccer, boxing/MMA, Auto racing, and golf. Regions which have had a firm hold of the sports lottery market are Europe and China.

Desktop platforms occupied more than half of the market share in 2017, growing at a CAGR of over 5% during the forecast period. Big screen, larger content view, and a quest for learning new technology are some of the primary factors attributing to the growth of this segment in the global market.

The increased penetration of smartphones has given rise to a number of the mobile application-based lottery. The ease of convenience it offers to an end-user in gambling within the comfort of their own space is the major reason behind the segment's growth.

Market Segmentation by Product

- Online Draw-Based Games
- Online Instant Games
- Online Sport Lotteries
- Others

Market Segmentation by Platform

- Desktop
- Mobile/App-Based

Advantages of online lottery

People can play the game easily

People can play the game easily as there is no need to get ready and search for the place where the game is being played. There are many websites that people can search online and play a lot of games. There is no need to travel and this will save the money on conveyance.

No need to stand in queue

Traditionally, people use to go to the place where the game is being played. They have to stand in a long queue to buy the ticket and then match the result. This causes wastage of time and effort. This is not the case with online lotto, as people just need to open the URL and start playing. Players can select the numbers on the basis of which they can play the game. This process is not time-consuming and people can try more and more to win the game.

People can play various types of games

There are many types of lottery games available online and people can choose the one to play them as per their choice. People can play those games in which chances of winning is maximum.

Disadvantages of online lottery

Chances of winning are less

Chances of winning the lottery are less as it is purely based on luck. A person can be skilled and experienced but without luck, so no win is possible. Still, people keep buying tickets and waste a lot of money.

Danger of the internet

People need to check the authenticity of the website, which they are using to play the game. Many sites are fraud and can take the money and go away.

Wrapping Up

These are some of the advantages and disadvantages, which people need to think about before going for online lottery.

Challenges for Online Lottery

Challenges faced by the lottery industry

The lottery business is a promising one, involving billions of dollars and employing countless people. Though individual opinions regarding lottery is biased, a study states that over 90% of American consider gambling as acceptable. Lottery is a form of gambling where payment has to be made for entry into the game. The games themselves are of various types such as tombola and raffles. The simplest games make use of the scratch card that contains a set of characters. In every game, the only deciding factor is luck.

Globally, lotteries are seen as an effective way of raising money for charity and other benefaction schemes. Some forms of lottery or the other is practiced in every region of the globe.

Lotteries allow funding of various social projects. In U.S., education receives the maximum benefit of the lottery scheme. Other lotteries enable specific projects such as the building of a stadium.

The future prospects of the industry look bright, with the business promising an almost assured return. However, problems persist that needs adequate correction mechanisms.

- **Illegal status:** In many regions around the world lotteries are not in the realm of law. In India, the illegal lottery business is set at INR 7200 crores. Worldwide, the amount may run into exorbitant figures. Regulatory mechanisms require stricter stance, but the problem is not restricted to lottery alone. The U.S. Tourism, Trade and Industry Information services claim loss in the tune \$1200 million from illegal gambling, despite lottery being regulated in the state.
- **Problem gambling:** This is a challenge even in the states where gambling is well regulated. The risk of addiction to gambling activities threatens to stall regulation approaches in other states. A mechanism needs to be put in place where early identification and adequate mitigation are provided. The problem is magnified when we throw into the basket the picture of underage gambling. As many as 66% of gamblers accept placing the first bets while still being at school.
- **Ensuring fairness of the game:** The simplest game is a lottery that involves a scratch ticket. For such games to sustain, it is essential to ensure that the drawing of lots is non-influential.

The future of the lottery business can be expected to be driven by the regions where it has not been regulated yet. The India illegal gambling industry amounts to over a billion dollars. Bringing these institutions under the jurisdictions of the state can provide a much needed boost to the respective state exchequers. The South African National Lottery is a quoting example in this regard where, The 'Lotto', as it is better known, generated over 4 billion Rands in 2011.

Conclusion

A lottery is a form of gambling which involves the drawing of lots for a prize. Lotteries are outlawed by some governments, while others endorse it to the extent of organizing a national or state lottery. It is common to find some degree of regulation of lottery by governments. This report analyzed the annual revenue of lottery types such as Draw-Based Games, Instant Games, Sport Games and others. A main driver behind lottery growth in maturing markets is same-store

sales optimization, while, new or under penetrated markets are more focused on driving growth in the player base. It should be noticed that in North America, instant tickets will continue to outpace online growth through portfolio optimization and advancements in the procurement process. Digital lottery has increased current player engagement and reached new audiences, and it will continue to be a growth driver in existing regulated markets (many of which are in Europe) as well as a source of growth in newly regulated markets. In 2018, the global Lottery market size was 346.8 million US\$ and it is expected to reach 483.3 million US\$ by the end of 2025, with a CAGR of 4.9% during 2019-2025.

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Impact of COVID-19 on Indian Agriculture

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Abstract

COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted the Indian agricultural system extensively. Nevertheless, the recent quarterly GDP estimates post-COVID scenario showcase robustness and resilience in Indian agriculture. In this context, we aim to synthesize the early evidence of the COVID-19 impact on the Indian agricultural system viz., production, marketing and consumption followed by a set of potential strategies to recover and prosper post-pandemic. Survey findings indicate that the pandemic has affected production and marketing through labour and logistical constraints, while the negative income shock restricted access to markets and increased prices of food commodities affecting the consumption pattern. The pandemic wreaked a substantial physical, social, economic and emotional havoc on all the stakeholders of Indian agricultural system. Seizing the crisis as an opportunity, the state announced a raft of measures and long-pending reforms.

Key word -COVID-19, Pandemic, Indian Agricultural, Production and Marketing, Commodities

Introduction

When India was hit by the first wave of COVID-19 from January to June 2020, agriculture turned out to be a bright spot. The Economic Survey estimated that India's GVA for the entire economy will contract by 7.2 percent in 2020-21, primarily due to a steep decline in the first half of the FY. In this mayhem caused by the nationwide lockdown, agriculture was the only bright spot and it is estimated that the GVA for agriculture clocked a positive growth of 3.4 percent at constant (2011-12) prices. Can the agriculture sector be a saviour again when the second wave of COVID-19 has hit India with much more intensity than the first wave? This time, it seems that rural India has not been spared.

Objectives of the study

- To study on Challenges of the agriculture in Covid-19.
- To analyses the impact of Covid-19 on Indian agriculture.
- To study the Response of the Government of India.

Limitation of research

Research subject is limited to Impact of COVID-19 on Indian Agriculture

Research Methodology

The present research paper is a study of "Impact of COVID-19 on Indian Agriculture" based on secondary data collected from the published research paper, report and individuals in India. Specifically, the secondary sources include journals, and websites.

India's Agricultural Market

The COVID-19 crisis has exposed the vulnerability of India's agriculture and food markets. Both demand and supply shocks emphasise the need for reforms to connect farmers to markets, ensure adequate labour supplies, and create safety nets to make them more resilient. While supply chain and workforce vulnerabilities hurt farming of all scales and forms in India, the most affected have been dairy farming, floriculture, fruit production, fisheries, and poultry farming. There is a need for agricultural market reforms, safety nets to ensure reasonable working conditions, and to decentralise food systems to make them more resilient. The government should provide specific protections for those most affected. Strengthening social protection schemes should include encouraging farmers to join farmer producer organisations (FPOs), providing them easy access to credit, and investing in capacity building and guidance on digital and direct marketing solutions. Encouraging agri-tech start-ups to work with FPOs and smallholders and ensuring transparent rules of the game could help improve both input and output supply chains.

Challenges on Agriculture Sector

1. In spite of all these we have been raised regarding negative implications of COVID-19 pandemic on the farm economy. This is the peak of rabi season in India and crops like wheat, gram, lentil, mustard, etc. (Including paddy in irrigated tracts) are at harvestable stage or almost reaching maturity.

2. This is also the time when the farm harvests reach the market yards for assuring procurement operations by designated government agencies. Moreover, any severe disruption to the supply of perishable fruits and vegetables, dairy products, fish, and so on Having mobilized to fulfil the increasing demand from a bulging middle class as well as urban and rural consumers. may create irreparable damage to all actors in the supply chain.

3. The migration of workers from fewer parts to their native places has also triggered panic buttons, as they are of the essence for both harvesting operations and post-harvest handling of produce in storage and marketing centres.

4. The Union Home Ministry, in a real significant move, has notified to exclude movement of farmers, farm laborers and harvesting and sowing-related machines from the purview of lockdown.

5. Making the food grains, fruits and veggies and other essential items available to consumers, both in rural and urban areas, is the most critical challenge for Government machinery during the lockdown period.

6. Smooth functioning of the supply chain, with adequate safety measures for the people involved, is of paramount importance. Transportation of public distribution system (PDS) items to last mile delivery agents, by both rail and road, has to be ensured by several Government agencies. The distribution of the commodities of a vulnerable population, while maintaining prescribed guidelines and protocol, particularly of social distancing, must be effectively supervised.

7. As the ongoing lockdown coincides with the Rabi harvesting season, farmers across the country look up to the Government to ensure uninterrupted harvesting of the crops as well as

smooth procurement operations.

8. The Union Home Ministry's circular waiving restrictions on the inter- and intra-State movements of farmers/laborers, as well as harvesting and related farm machines, is indeed a step-in the right direction. While ensuring availability of laborers for critical farm operations, their safety (from any COVID infection) and wellbeing must be prioritized by the Government systems. The sale of dairy products; fish; poultry, etc. Has also been hit during the lockdown period as the uptake by the organized industry players has been affected due to shortage of work force and transport issues. As the weather has been very erratic over the past few months in many parts, harvested produce must also be protected from such hazards.

Mitigation Measures

1. The poorest sections of society are always the hardest strike in any disaster or pandemic situation. With around 85 percent of Indian farm households being small and marginal farmers, and a significant part of the population being landless farm laborers, welfare measures to contain any damage from COVID are definitely going to help them with sincere implementation.

2. The focus of the Government therefore has to be to protect the spirits of every citizen. Nevertheless, people living on agriculture and allied activities, mostly those losing their income from informal employment in this lockdown period, have to be provided with alternative avenues till the economy bounces back. To keep up the demand for agricultural commodities, investments in key logistics must be enhanced.

3. Moreover, e-commerce and delivery companies and start-up need to be encouraged with suitable policies and incentives. The small and medium enterprises, running with raw materials from the husbandry and allied sector or otherwise, also need special attention so that the rural economy doesn't collapse.

4. To obviate the immediate concerns of scarcity of farm labour, policies must facilitate easy availability of machinery through state entities, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) or custom hiring centres (CHCs) with suitable incentives. It is as well suggested to explore leveraging NREGS funds to pay part of the farm labour to lessen the monetary burden on the farmer, while ensuring wage employment to the landless laborers and workers.

Response of the Government of India

The response of the Indian government in agriculture has involved three policy measures.

1. It has declared that most agricultural activities will be in the essential list. It has exempted farm workers in the fields, farming operations by farmers, agencies engaged in the procurement of agriculture products including MSPs, Mondays notified by the State Governments, inter- and intrastate movement of harvesting and sowing related machines and fabrication, Packaging units of plant foods, pesticides, and seeds among others.

2. It has announced that the first installment of the PMKisan payment to farmers, i.e., Rs 2000, will be paid up front to farmers. It has also foretold that the wages under MGNREGS will be raised from Rs 182 to Rs 202 per day.

3. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has declared a moratorium on agricultural term loans

(including crop loans) for a period of three months. If we look at the responses of governments across the world, these interventions appear insignificant. In fact, the upfront Payment to farmers from the PM-Kisan scheme is not even worth naming a package, as this money was anyway going to be paid to the farmers between April and June.

Conclusion

It can be concluded that, the county level in India, the further process of agriculture will be disrupted because of the kharif season. India requires to have 250 lakh Quintiles of seed for this season, but with various barriers coming out, this has not been procured till now. This is not merely the end of the impact. It is the starting point. The government needs to step in at the right time so that the biggest sector of the economy does not fail lost during these tough times. The food supply chain has been hit the strongest by the pandemic, which also results in a shortage of food security amongst the most vulnerable segment of the population. Apart from that, if we run deeper, we will observe that the migrant labour or crisis directly affects the agricultural sector employment. Various laborers have been rendered unemployed and due to this; the demand of food will also go down from their terminal. With no money to feed themselves, they would hold up on cheaper sources of food. The end of the lockdown will not end the problems. On the contrary, they are probable to be compounded at the onset of the new agricultural sowing season. There is a greater demand for government support in the form of support for other agricultural inputs. Lack of any relief will only cause the agricultural crisis worse. The need of the hour is to maximize possibilities of agriculture, which has established its utility and resilience in trying times.

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ABSTRACT

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KEY WORDS

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32. GST: The catalyst of the Slowdown of the Indian Economy-

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INTRODUCTION

The state of our economy is categories in industries, agriculture, trades, employments, services, and taxes, monetary and fiscal policies. No one can deny that Indian economy is facing sharp slowdown in India. The slowdown in Indian economy stated knowing by the end of 2015 (Upaydhay, 2015). This disaster is mainly affecting to the farmers, youth and poor's. In current figure of GDP growth rate of India is unexpected and it is less than 5 per cent. But it should be more than 8 per cent per annum for the developing country like an India. GST was comes in enforcement from July 1st, 2015 but some months back dimerization also done, which reduced the purchasing power of people. At the same time, there has been reduction in new projects by companies and private investment on the other hand, RBI has cut the repo rate but all banks are not giving its benefits to the consumers. And it has having direct impact on aggregate consumption. Around all sector is faces the problem of slowdown mainly manufacturing and agriculture-sector. The growth rate of manufacturing and agriculture sector is only 0.6 and 2 per cent in the financial year 2018. The auto sector is also faces the short term recession in recent period.

Major changes (GST and Demonetization) in economic policy did not help review the economy. We need to change the climate in our country to one of fear to one of confidence to start growing swiftly again at higher GDP growth rate. Many industrialist fill fear for reinvestment, many entrepreneurs are hagitant to put fresh project or fear of failure, policy maker are scared to speak truth, honest policy discussion. Last hope of investor that is annual financial statement of 2020-21 also not give hope to private sectors to investment by economist Achut Godbole.

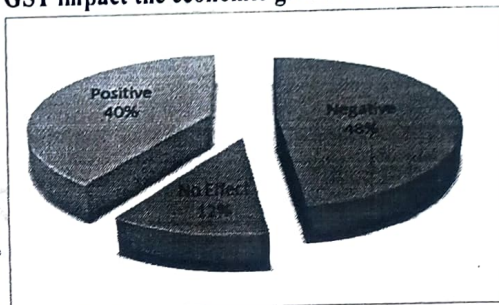
[1]-NDTV report on 30th August 2018.

[2]-discussion on India Today news channel on 11th Nov.2018

Survey Results

Impact of GST on the Health of Indian Economy
There are much apprehension relationship between implementation GST and health of Indian Economy. As we know in Indian economy, the tax system GST requires high compliance cost and efficient administration. Taxation, both direct and indirect plays an important role in encouraging stable economic growth as well as equitable distribution of wealth. According to the survey conducted, 30 per cent of the total respondents opine that GST will impact the Indian Economy, positively, while 58 per cent of the total respondents feel that it will affect the Indian Economy negatively. However, 12 per cent respondents think that there was no effect on the Indian Economy.

Manifest 1: Responses to the Question "How is GST impact the economic growth in India?"



GST is increase the transparency at each level of supply chain and it is make the new tax regime simpler. According to experts, single window taxation is helpful to smoothen the production process and growth. So, the trading and transactions is resulting in positive economic growth. Also, the overall rise in the tax revenue of the central and state government that shall lead to more money in the hands of the government, due to which, government expenditure is increased which is leading to overall rapid economic growth. Former Finance Minister Arun Jaitley said that 20 states have independently reported 14 per cent rise in their revenues post the implementation of the new tax regime^[3]. However, respondents who think that it may have negative effect reasoned their statement by quoting that the cost of production is very high, implementation of GST in the interim period may lead to further slowdown in growth. The implementation of GST will be more helpful in the

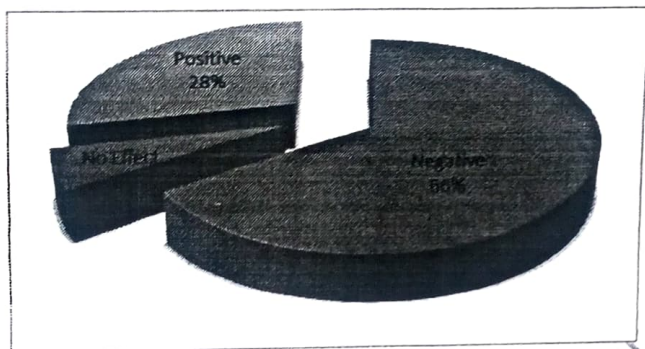
long run but right now its impact on economy is very worse because of implementation of faulty GST.

[3]Website

<https://www.livemint.com/news/india/14-rise-in-revenues-of-20-states-after-gst-arun-jaitley-1561991109237.html>

And also added, long term impacts of GST may be the same as implementation of VAT when it was brought to the Indian economy. Some of them respond that GST does not effect on Indian economy.

Manifest 2: Responses to the Question "How is GST influence the manufacturing sector in India?"



The respondents who think that it may have positive effect on economy told that, before GST, cascading effect {explained in Diagram 1} were a big problem for manufacturing companies. Every time of trade of goods or bought or sold products, you had to deal with multiple indirect taxes, including VAT, entry tax, and central sales tax. Because of the way this indirect tax was arranged, your company ended up paying tax on other taxes. Predictably, this resulted in higher costs of production and compound taxes on raw materials.

The respondents who think that it may have negative effect on economy explained with help of case study^[4], we discuss here case study of Ashwini Kumar who is owner of factory in Delhi. He told that, after implementation of faulty GST demand for his product is decreased 50 per cent to 60 per cent in current period. He added, out of all machine 25 per cent machines are not working because of slowdown in our economy. He kindly mentioned there is need of tax relief, because in GST tax regime, he must pay 18 per cent tax in beginning of trade without security of profit. So there is fear in the new investors and businessmen.

[4]- discussion on NDTV on 30th August 2019.
Manifest 3: Responses to the Question "How is GST affect the final prize of product/goods?"

Current System (Cascading taxes)	GST (avoidance of double taxation)
Machine Manufactured in Mumbai and sold in Pune @ Rs 10,000/-	Machine Manufactured in Mumbai and sold in Pune @ Rs 10,000/-
VAT 10% = ₹ 1000	CGST 5% = ₹ 500 SGST 5% = ₹ 500
Same Machine sold from Pune to Delhi @ Rs. 25,000/-	Same Machine sold from Pune to Delhi @ Rs. 25,000/-
Central Sales Tax @ 10% = ₹ 2500	IGST = 10% = ₹ 1500 (i.e. ₹ 2500 - CGST - SGST)

Conclusion:

As the coin has two sides, same way implementation of GST impacts an economy both ways, negatively and positively. If we ignore the negative aspects and consider the positive outcome, then it is a way to shrink the black money in economy and increased the revenue of government. GST is having a few initial problems, but with time, we will be able to see the bigger picture and it will surely result in an economic integration.

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Impact of COVID-19 lockdown on Indian economy and the power sector

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Abstract

This paper demonstrates the use of a linear Input-Output (IO) model to estimate the economic losses in India due to COVID-19. The results show that depending on the duration of the lockdown, the Indian economy is likely to face a loss of about 10–31% of its GDP. This method can be applied to assess economic losses for other regions also. The paper also discusses the impacts of COVID-19 on the demand and supply of electricity and CO₂ emissions from the power sector. The results show that daily supply from coal-based power plants has reduced by 26% during the lockdown resulting in a possible emissions reduction of about 15–65 MtCO₂ depending on the lockdown duration. The cost of avoided carbon is approximately 186–264 \$/tCO₂, much higher than the \$7–12/tCO₂ currently being paid by consumers in India indicating the difficulty of achieving emissions reductions through restructuring economic activity as often advocated.

Keywords

COVID-19; Input-output model; Economic loss; India Power sector; India emissions.

Introduction

There is now broad global consensus that the steps taken to control the spread of COVID-19 across the world, though necessary, will have significant negative consequences for the global economy. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has said that the likelihood of global recession is very high. This impact is going to be felt more keenly in developing economies where levels of poverty, unemployment, and structural obstacles to economic recovery are high (ibid). The Government of India announced a 21-day nationwide lockdown on March 25, 2020, which has since been extended till 30th May with progressive changes in restrictions with time. Some economic activity was curtailed even before this date. The impact of this lockdown on the Indian economy is likely therefore to be significant.

In this paper, Input-Output (IO) framework is used to estimate, in the first instance, the scale of losses that the Indian economy is likely to face. These losses vary across sectors both due to the specific periods of shutdown faced by each sector as well as the interdependence of sectors on each other. Changes in the power demand and consequently in power supply have been assessed, because of the lock-down, and the resultant implications for CO₂ emissions from the sector. The avoided cost of carbon resulting from the lock-down is then calculated.

The paper makes two important contributions to the literature on the impacts of COVID-19. Firstly, it demonstrates the use of an IO model to assess the economy-wide impact of the lockdown undertaken to arrest the spread of COVID-19, illustrated specifically for India but applicable to all countries. Secondly, the paper provides a method to connect the economy-wide impacts to specific sectoral concerns, demonstrated in this paper for the power sector and the emissions for this sector. Section II of this paper provides an overview of the methodology used for estimating the impact of the lock-down on the

economy and the results for the same for India for four scenarios and Section III provides a detailed discussion of the specific situation of India's electricity sector.

Method: input-output framework to assess economy-wide losses for India.

Input-output (IO) analysis is an analytical framework developed by Wassily Leontief in the late 1930s. An IO model consists of a system of linear equations. Each equation describes the distribution of an industry's product throughout the economy. A closed IO model is one where the demand and supply in the system are balanced through a series of national accounts introduced into the analysis. Linear Input-Output (IO) models have gone out of fashion in recent years, as planning itself has gone out of fashion. They have been substituted by computable general equilibrium models that use neo-classical assumptions of perfectly rational agents transacting within markets. The typical criticism directed at IO models is that the technical coefficients are assumed to remain constant over time, the analysis assumes constant returns to scale and that the elasticity of substitution for all inputs is zero; all three are deviations from the actual behavior of the economy. However, these criticisms while valid to an extent when the purpose is to forecast economic behavior into the future, do not apply to the kind of analysis undertaken in this paper.

There is no forecasting per se in this analysis. The only time dependent change is the estimation of an IO table for 2020 based on coefficients for 2017. This is a relatively short period and while all coefficients may not exactly hold, the variation can be reasonably assumed to be relatively small. The impact of a lockdown, either short or prolonged, will disrupt production in each sector. This is equivalent to an external shock³ to economic activity and the analysis in this paper attempts to arrive at an estimate of the extent of the loss resulting from this shock for the current year alone. This method is already ubiquitous in studies on economic losses from natural disasters. Yasuhide Okuyama has a series of papers on the same. Studies using IO models to assess impacts of COVID-19 are also being published already, and apply the IO method to assess the impact of COVID-19 on international trade. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has released a brief in which they evaluate the economic impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on developing Asian economies. The method that I have used for this analysis follows the one used by Ref. and is discussed further in this section.

Input-output analysis for year 2020 for India

last official IO table published by the Government of India for the country was for the year 2007–08. This is now 12 years old and the economy in this time An IO table for a region is required for this analysis, and unfortunately, the has undergone significant structural changes which makes the coefficients estimated using this table redundant. The World Input Output Database (WIOD), 2016 Release has an IO table for India for the year 2014 .have constructed an IO table for the India for the year 2015–16. The latest IO table for India for the year 2017 has been published by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). This is a 34 sector IO table closed with accounts for private consumption, government consumption, exports, imports, capital accumulation and savings, value added and indirect taxes. It is this table published by the ADB that is used in this analysis.

Economic losses from COVID-19 in India

The covid-19 epidemic is the first and foremost human disaster in 2020. More than 200 countries and territories have confirmed effective medical cases, caused by coronavirus declared a pandemic by the

WHO. Recent growth rate case globally has accelerated to more than 12,00,000 covid-19 confirmed cases and more than 66,000 deaths till April 1, 2020.

As we have already acknowledged that India is a developing economy, it is stated as an economy passing through demand depression and high unemployment, with 21-day lockdown announced by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on March 23, 2020, it would slowdown the supply-side, accelerating the slowdown further and jeopardising the economic wellbeing of millions.

With an increasing number of coronavirus cases, the government has locked down transport services, closed all public and private offices, factories and restricted mobilization. Based on recent studies, some economists have said that there is a job loss of 40 million people (MRD report) in the country, mostly in the unorganized sectors.

In this scenario, they are predicting that India would go into recession affecting the unorganized sector and semi-skilled jobholders losing their employment. It may also likely surface that at this time of eroding trust within and between countries – with national leadership under pressure from growing societal unrest and economic confrontations between major powers if we refer to the times of Ebola crisis in Africa.

The labour sector under the MGNREGA, 2005 are worst impacted as they are not provided jobs due to lockdown, most of the labour sectors are associated with the construction companies and daily wage earners. Travel restrictions and quarantines affecting hundreds of millions of people have left Indian factories short of labour and parts, just-in-time supply chains and triggering sales warnings across technology, automotive, consumer goods, pharmaceutical and other industries.

If we refer to the recent measures announced by the government and the RBI to mitigate the impact of the pandemic, as said by the RBI governor, these are only for short term and may not deliver the desired results as the problem is severe and has been further aggravated by the lockdown.

The quarterly GDP growth has consistently fallen since Q4 of FY18. If there is a deviation in Q4 of FY19, as shown in the graph below, it is because the National Statistical Office (NSO) revised its data on February 28, 2020, drastically cutting down growth rates in the first three-quarters of FY19 (from 8% to 7.1% for Quarter 1; from 7% to 6.2% in Quarter 2 and 6.6% to 5.6% in Quarter 3).

Referring to the recent happenings and data, the unorganised sector excluding this likely to suffer a great downfall in the coming days as the job generation is going down in an alarming rate with the prolonged lockdown and weak GDP.

Finances of the power sector to be severely impacted

Power distribution companies (discoms) buy power from generation companies and supply it to consumers. In India, most of the discoms are state-owned utilities. One of the key concerns in the Indian power sector has been the poor financial health of its discoms. The discoms have had high levels of debt and have been running losses. The debt problem was partly addressed under the UDAY scheme as state governments took over 75% of the debt of state-run discoms (around 2.1 lakh crore in two years 2015-16 and 2016-17). However, discoms have continued to register losses owing to underpricing of electricity tariff for some consumer segments, and other forms of technical and commercial losses. Outstanding dues of discoms towards power generation companies have also been increasing, indicating financial stress in some discoms. At the end of February 2020, the total outstanding dues of discoms to generation companies stood at Rs 92,602 crore.

Due to the lockdown and its further impact in the near term, the financial situation of discoms is likely to be aggravated. This will also impact other entities in the value chain including generation companies and their fuel suppliers. This may lead to reduced availability of working capital for these entities and an increase in the risk of NPAs in the sector. Note that, as of February 2020, the power sector has the largest share in the deployment of domestic bank credit among industries (Rs 5.4 lakh crore, 19.3% of total).

Following are some of the factors which have impacted the financial situation during the lockdown:

Reduced cross-subsidy: In most states, the electricity tariff for domestic and agriculture consumers is lower than the actual cost of supply. Along with the subsidy by the state governments, this gap in revenue is partly compensated by charging industrial and commercial consumers at a higher rate. Hence, industrial and commercial segments cross-subsidise the power consumption by domestic and agricultural consumers.

The lockdown has led to a halt on commercial and industrial activities while people are staying indoors. This has led to a situation where the demand from the consumer segments who cross-subsidise has decreased while the demand from consumer segments who are cross-subsidised has increased. Due to this, the gap between revenue realised by discoms and cost of supply will widen, leading to further losses for discoms. States may choose to bridge this gap by providing a higher subsidy.

Moratorium to consumers: To mitigate the financial hardship of citizens due to COVID-19, some states such as Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Goa, among others, have provided consumers with a moratorium for payment of electricity bills. At the same time, the discoms are required to continue supplying electricity. This will mean that the return for the supply made in March and April will be delayed, leading to lesser cash in hand for discoms.

Some state governments such as Bihar also announced a reduction in tariff for domestic and agricultural consumers. Although, the reduction in tariff will be compensated to discoms by government subsidy.

Constraints with government finances: The revenue collection of states has been severely impacted as economic activities have come to a halt. Further, the state governments are directing their resources for funding relief measures such as food distribution, direct cash transfers, and healthcare. This may adversely affect or delay the subsidy transfer to discoms.

The UDAY scheme also requires states to progressively fund greater share in losses of discoms from their budgetary resources (10% in 2018-19, 25% in 2019-20, and 50% in 2020-21). As losses of discoms may widen due to the above-mentioned factors, the state government's financial burden is likely to increase.

Reduction in power demand during COVID-19 lock-down

sector are nevertheless still divided among five regions, each region comprising of about four to five states. These regions vary in terms of both, power demand patterns and supply sources. The Western region for example has very high industrial demand whereas the Southern region houses 49% of India's renewable energy capacity. The Eastern region is rich in coal reserves and the Northern region has the country's highest hydro power potential and capacity. The North Eastern region has relatively very less demand as it comprises of smaller and relatively less industrialized states.

The national lock down in India was declared on 25th March and is to remain in place till May 3rd as this paper is being written. A clear reduction in energy supply can be observed in April 2020 (when the lockdown is in place) across all the regions in the country. The Western Region, which is the most industrialized and also houses a significant segment of the financial and commercial services sector in the country, has seen the sharpest drop in power demand. This pattern of drop in demand and a consequent drop in supply is clearly observed on all days between 26th March, 2020 and 14th April, 2020.

The biggest reduction in supply has been achieved by backing down coal based thermal power plants. Gas based generation has had to increase, possibly to improve grid balancing that was earlier achieved to a certain degree by coal based thermal plants. Renewable energy sources (RES) have also on an average reduced by 14%, but part of this is due to the inherent variability of both wind and solar energy plants and wind generation reduces marginally going from March to April even in a typical year. A substantial reduction in coal based power translates to a reduction in CO₂ emissions.

Emissions reductions in India's power sector due to COVID-19 Lock-down

If we assume that there is roughly a daily reduction of 26% in coal based power supply and 5% in lignite-based power supply, and a 15% increase in gas-based power supply, depending on the number of days of the lock-down and an emissions factor, it is possible to calculate the reduction in carbon emissions. The average CO₂ emissions factors for Indian power plants is given in the "CO₂ Baseline Database for the Indian Power Sector" published by the Central Electricity Authority in India.

Weighted average specific emissions for fossil fuel-fired stations.

	Coal	Lignite	Gas & Diesel	Weighted Average
Emissions Factors (tCO ₂ /MWh)	0.98	1.38	0.48	

4. Conclusion

The results of this research show that depending on the duration of the lockdown, the Indian economy is likely to face a loss of about 10–31% of the estimated GDP for year 2020-21. These estimates include both the direct losses in specific sectors because of the down times they face as well as indirect impacts on sectors because of their interdependence on other sectors of the economy.

After analyzing the impacts of the lockdown on the power sector specifically and estimate the changes in the power demand and consequently in power supply, and the resultant implications for CO₂ emissions from the sector. The results show that the daily supply from coal based thermal power plants has reduced by almost 26% during the lockdown resulting in reduced emissions of about 15–65 MtCO₂ depending on the duration of the lockdown. I get an estimate of the avoided cost of carbon by calculating the ratio of the losses in the sector and emission reduction observed, which comes to approximately \$186–264/tCO₂ depending on the extent of the lockdown.

This paper contributes to the growing literature on COVID-19 impacts in two ways. The first is that it demonstrates the use of an IO model to estimate sectoral and economy-wide losses due to the COVID-19 lockdown. This model can be applied to any economy for which national statistics are available. As in any other modelling frameworks, there are assumptions involved in the IO model as well, that introduce uncertainty into results – from assumptions about the constancy of technical coefficients to the number of workdays lost during the lockdown. Some of these are addressed by creating a range of scenarios instead of provided a single forecast. Others are an artefact of the method itself and remain part of the model. However, despite these, the IO model is a simple yet comprehensive tool which allows us to estimate the scale of potential loss, across the economy as well as in each sector due to both the direct and indirect impacts of a lockdown.

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An Analytical Study of Cropping pattern and Operational Land Holding in Marathwada Region of Maharashtra

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Abstract:

Agriculture is leading source of livelihood for people in our country. Agriculture and allied sector play vital role in life of farmer. The income of farmers is mainly depending on the size of land, cropping pattern and productivity. It means, more operational land holding is give maximum production. But unfortunately in India, around seventy per cent Indian farmers are small and marginal^[1]. In present period farmers are facing heavy agriculture distress. The suicide number of farmer is going up and up with time in Marathwada region. The economic condition of farmers can be changed by changing cropping pattern. This study is providing information of operational land holding and cropping pattern of farmers of Marathwada region. The paper concluded that- the government had to provide irrigation facilities to farmer and cropping pattern must be shifted towards horticulture.

Keywords: Cropping Pattern, Operational Land Holding, Marathwada Region, Horticulture

1. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is backbone of Indian economy with more than half population engaged in agriculture sector directly or indirectly. But unfortunately, economical condition of farmers is very critical in all over India. The journalist P. Sainath calling the Maharashtra is a 'Graveyard of farmers'^[2]. It indicated financial of Maharashtra as well as Marathwada region is very worse. But income of farmers can be improved by scientific, systematic and proper cropping pattern. It is crucial aspect for increase in agriculture out-put. Operational land holding means total land used for cultivation by the farmers. It is decreasing with time period. The population is increasing rapidly in India and land is divided in family member. The cropping pattern is dynamic concept and it is change with place and time. The cropping pattern is mainly depending on fertility of soil, temperature, rainfall, irrigation facilities, agriculture asset, knowledge of Market etc.

The cropping pattern and combination are also the part of behavioral approach in geography. Because it reflects the performance of the farmer^[3]. there is immediate need to increase income of famers of Marathwada region. Hence motive of this research paper is to provide facts for better and new cropping pattern, to analyzing operational land holding with irrigation facilities in Marathwada region of Maharashtra.

3. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

3.1 CROPPING PATTERN

The crops divided into mainly in two categories- 1. Kharif crops 2. Rabi crops. Both crops

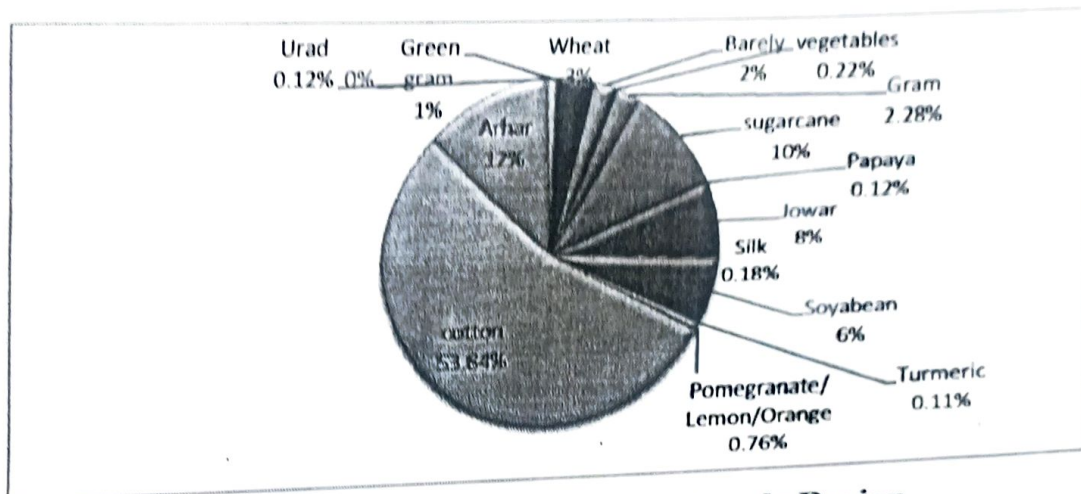
[1]-2011 Census of the Government of India. [2]- adopted from Farmers suicide and debt waiver-An Action Plan for Agriculture development of Maharashtra (Jadhav, 2008)

are put in table simultaneously. A brief account of various crops is shown in table 1. The income of farmers is mainly depending on the cropping pattern. According to field study input-output ratio of barely, gram, sugarcane, turmeric, soyabean, cotton and arhar is high. But the changes of the crop failure are for the barely, cotton, and arhar is very higher than the other crops. This is a very important because table 1 explains that main crop of the marginal farmer is barely, cotton and arhar. These three crops are covers around 81 per cent of the total land of marginal farmers. The small farmers are also sown cotton and arhar on 67 per cent of total land. Their main other crops are jowar and soyabean. It was on the around 19 per cent of total land. The jowar and soyabean is used for the animal's food. It had a good price in the market. So, it gives double benefits to farmers. The main profitable crops are gram, sugarcane taken by the medium and large farmers. This crops cover around the 19 per cent of the total land. The area under the cotton and soyabean slightly decreases as compared to marginal and small farmers. The area under the horticulture is only around 1 per cent, but still gives the too much income and required less maintenance. The condition for the large farmers is not more different from the medium farmers. Area under the cotton cultivation is increased up to 58.89 per cent. The marginal and small farmers are taking only few crops but medium and large farmers taken various types of crops. The marginal and small farmers are highly depending on the monsoon. So, they are unable to change the crops.

Table 1. Category-wise distribution of farmers by Cropping Pattern

Crops	Marginal	Small	Medium	Large	Overall	Input Output ratio
Wheat	1.75 (3.94)	6.5 (5.07)	9 (2.67)	12.5 (3.61)	29.75 (3.48)	170
Barely	4 (8.99)	6 (4.68)	2.7 (0.80)	5 (1.44)	17.7 (2.07)	373.33
vegetables	0.7 (1.57)	-	0.2 (0.06)	1 (0.29)	1.9 (0.22)	209.92
Gram	-	2.5 (1.95)	9 (2.67)	8 (2.31)	19.5 (2.28)	412.23
sugarcane	0.5 (1.12)	4 (3.12)	56 (16.64)	25.5 (7.36)	86 (10.05)	350.66
Papaya	-	-	-	1 (0.28)	1 (0.12)	200
jowar	-	12 (9.36)	25 (7.43)	28 (8.08)	65 (7.60)	196.82
Silk	0.5 (1.12)	-	1 (0.30)	-	1.5 (0.18)	250
Soyabean	4 (9)	12 (9.36)	26.5 (7.88)	11.5 (3.31)	54 (6.31)	266.47
Turmeric	-	-	1 (0.30)	-	1 (0.11)	300
Pomegranate/ Lemon/Orange	-	-	1.5 (0.45)	5 (1.44)	6.5 (0.76)	242.86
cotton	26.7 (60.07)	70.5 (55)	159.4 (47.37)	204 (58.89)	460.6 (53.84)	259.07
Arhar	5.3 (11.92)	13.7 (10.69)	40.7 (12.10)	41.9 (12.09)	101.6 (11.88)	278.23
Green gram	1 (2.25)	1 (0.78)	4.5 (1.34)	2 (0.58)	8.5 (0.99)	233.24
Urad	-	-	-	1 (0.29)	1 (0.12)	207.10
Total	44.45 (100)	128.2(100)	336.5(100)	346.4 (100)	855.5 (100)	-

Adopted from 'Study of cropping Pattern, crop ranking and crop combination in Somb river basin at lower Shiwalik hills. (Vipin Kumar, 2017)



Dia.1 Cropping Pattern in Marathwada Region

3.2 OPERATIONAL LAND HOLDING

The operational land holding reflects the use of most important natural resource called land. The maximum production can be obtained by using proper available land as per agriculture suitable condition. The table 3 explains the details about land holding. The average operational land holding is 8.45 acre per farmer. Out of the total land 6.24 per cent land is an uncultivated and 93.76 per cent land is cultivated. The overall irrigation percentage was 42.04 per cent and unirrigated land is 57.96 per cent. There is too much scope to increase irrigation in Marathwada region. The marginal farmers averagely hold the 1.6 acre land. They are generally 0.19 acre land leased out. They were unable to lease in land mainly due to lack of agricultural assets and mainly they are in business sector and services sector. Out of his/her total land uncultivated land is 0.04 acre i.e. 2.23 per cent of total land of marginal farmers. According to field study the small farmers are not taking any land in leased or out. But table shows that medium and large farmers leased in land, because they have more than sufficient agriculture asset. The average operational holding is 1.6 acre, 4.5 acre, 9.36 acre and 20.23 acre by the marginal, small, medium and large farmers respectively. The uncultivated land percentage for the marginal is having minimum and large farmers having maximum. It means marginal and small farmers try to cultivate their whole available land but a medium and large farmer does not. The marginal farmers have only 2.23 per cent land uncultivated but for the large farmers it was 9.29 per cent. The irrigation status for the small and large farmers has better than the marginal and large farmers. The marginal farmers have 48.04 per cent irrigated land.

Category-wise land holding among the farmers (in acres)

Category	Marginal	Small	Medium	Large	Overall
Owned	1.79	4.5	9.28	16.78	7.78
Unowned	-	-	0.08	3.45	0.72
Output	0.19	-	-	-	0.05
Operational Holding	1.6	4.5	9.36	20.23	8.45
Cultivated	0.04 (2.23)	0.17 (3.77)	0.33 (3.53)	1.88 (9.29)	0.53 (6.24)
Uncultivated	1.75 (97.77)	4.33 (96.23)	9.03 (96.47)	18.35 (90.71)	7.96 (93.76)
Irrigated	0.65 [37.14]	2.08 [48.04]	3.96 [43.85]	7.3 [39.78]	3.35 [42.04]
Non-irrigated	1.1 [62.86]	2.25 [51.96]	5.07 [56.15]	11.05 [60.22]	4.62 [57.96]

Figures in () represent the percentage of land utilization and [] represents the irrigation

CONCLUSION

The indices of operational land holding are indicated that only around 6 per cent of land uncultivated in Marathwada region. Remaining around 94 per cent land is used for cultivation. It means, land is used properly for agriculture in Marathwada region. The crop cotton is top ranking crop which cover more than 53 per cent of net sown area. Other wide variety of rabi and kharif crops like Arhar, Sugarcane, Jowar, Soyabean, Wheat, Barely, Gram, Silk, Turmeric, Urad and various type of vegetable and fruits are grown. Input-output analysis shows that Gram, Sugarcane and Barely is highly profitable crops in Marathwada region. But these crops are grown only around 14 per cent of total land in Marathwada region. Obviously, sugarcane need more than other crops but if irrigation area is increased then it will definitely increase the income level of farmers.

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FARMERS' SUICIDES IN INDIA: A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF THEIR CAUSES SPECIAL REFERENCE WITH MARATHWADA REGION OF MAHARASHTRA

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Abstract: Indian culture is based on agriculture. The farmer is backbone of Indian economy. But unfortunately farmer leaving to farming. This leaving have two meaning. First is they are shifting in non-farming activities and second is committing suicide. The contribution of agriculture sectors in GDP is goes down but still more than half population of India is engaged in agriculture sector. So its duty of government and every citizen to uplift the income of Farmers.

Keywords: Farmer's suicide; Agriculture economy; Agrarian distress; Graveyard of Farmer.

Introduction:

As Kishor Tiwari, head of the farmers' rights group Vidarbha Jan Andolan Samiti (Peoples' Protest Forum), explains: "These notes are the last cry of despair of people trying to tell their government the reasons for agrarian distress". "On an average, one farmer commits suicide every 30 minutes in India," (Center for Human Rights and Global Justice, 2011). The Bharat (stand for rural India), farmer suicides had been reported from various states, such as Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab Karnataka and Orissa and many more. The Maharashtra, one of India's most progressive and developed state is currently facing the problem of farmer suicides, especially in the Vidarbha and Marathwada region mainly due to agrarian distress.

"Agriculture in India has been in an advanced stage of crisis. The most extreme manifestation of the crisis is in the suicides by farmers in different parts of the country" (Swaminathan, 2006). Half of the Indian debt burden and the bullying methods of recovery used by private lenders caused psychological stress and social humiliation for the suicide affected farm households. Repeated crop failures due to an array of reasons faced by almost all affected farmers results in negative returns from cultivation which push farmers into the debt trap. So, a farmer thinks about committing suicide.

The journalist P. Sainath calling the Maharashtra is a graveyard of farmers in his article entitled '(Jadhav, 2008)'. There are many reasons for farmer's suicide in Maharashtra. The crop failure is main reason for farmer's suicide (Gyanmudra, 2007). Farmers go under heavy debt, addiction of alcohol, environmental problems such as climate change, global warming, droughts etc. The main cause behind suicides found were increase in input cost, heavy indebtedness, low productivity, crop failure, low income generation, increase in demand for agricultural labor. The low prices for agricultural produce and family responsibilities create psychological stress. Further due to weak irrigation and increased cost of cultivation farmers are unable to produce more without spending extra money and for these extra Monetary needs, they depend upon private money lenders, who give money at higher rate of interest and indulges in many malpractices due to which farmers cannot repay their loan and caught in the debt trap and cycle of poverty. Chemical fertilizers and pesticide are frequently used by the farmers to commit suicide. Because, it is the easy method to suicide.

In the year 2006, both, the state and the central government took steps towards solving the problem in the form of a Relief Package worth Rs. 4820 crore for 6 most suicide affected districts of Vidarbha region in

Maharashtra. It also failed to stop the farmer's suicide directly because of inefficient implementation of the same by the government officials and corruption. The packages show effect in long run and not in short run. The incidences of farmer's suicides have increased even during the post package period. Till date, the farmer's suicides are continuously increasing in the Vidarbha region of the state of Maharashtra but it is increasing at higher rate in Marathwada region of Maharashtra.

In Karnataka the incidences of farmer's suicides are found concentrated in the Northern Region, which is characterized as dry land farming. The farmers of the northern Karnataka region have to face problems to cultivate new varieties of seeds. As a result, there is a decline in productivity and thereby, production and income from agriculture goes down. The cost of inputs has been continuously on the rise and returns are reduces. Further, it leads to the indebtedness and the distress act of suicide in the state of Karnataka. Increasing input prices by 400 per cent as well as a lack of irrigation facilities pushed farmers in suicidal behavior in the state of Andhra Pradesh. And in Punjab, the increase in consumption or non-agricultural expenditure has been at the root of the agrarian crisis. Also the crisis is saturated only among the cash crop growers i.e. Cotton, Chille, Groundnut, Rubber, etc. Farmers who cultivate the food grains relatively face less crisis as compare cash crops growers. Also, the conditions of wage labourers are found comparatively better than farmers. The labourers also face economic hardship due to the decrease in real wages.

REASONS FOR FARMER'S SUICIDE

The farmers goes in the loses due to crop failure. So, they take a loan from private money lenders. The private money lender follows easy method and very less documents for loan. But impose a very high rate of interest. So, farmers go in the loan trap. Many of them who committed suicide were market oriented Arhar (Tur) growing farmers. Price crash in the market incurred heavy losses to the cultivators. It is a sign of the failure of the government agencies to procure bumper crop. Over all negligence by the government, market uncertainties, declining productivity and thereby increase in private debt burden are found the reasons for distressed behavior of the farming community in the state.

Non- inclusion of irrigation is a major factor for the tragedy in the rural parts of the state of Andhra Pradesh. In the process of the creating private sources of irrigation, most of the farmers have invested heavily on digging and deepening of wells. The average investment in creating of individual irrigation facilities varies from ₹ 50,000 to ₹ 100,000. The purpose of borrowing by farmers clearly shows that it is mostly for the creation of agricultural infrastructure. It is basically expected from the state government through annual financial statement. Due to the failure of the institutional credit mechanism, farmers resort to the private sources for borrowing and ready to pay high rates of interest. Institutional credit sources concentrate only on the big and medium farmers. Whereas, small and marginal farmers has been left out from institutional credit policy. The 33 percent deceased farmers were tenants who are not eligible to receive any institutional credit. In all, it is a politics and economics of negligence of rural economy for over a period of one decade that is one of the important causes of suicide by farmers. This demand an immediate attention towards agriculture in the policy domain to stop the distress act of suicides in the state.

A number of factors were found having a correlation of significant degree with the suicidal act such as adverse rain fall and low yields, unprofitable prices, rise in cost of inputs, indiscriminate use of pesticides, inefficient work of co-operative credit agencies and nationalized banks, increasing share of private money lender in agricultural credit and the growth of lease holdings in Andhra Pradesh. Cotton cultivation in the state was found impose higher cost on the peasant than other parts of the country.

Some farmers are not able to handle the distress like situation so, they take the extreme step of suicide. The social and agro-economic causes lead to farmer psychological and mentally distress. The Majority of the farmers committed suicide belonged to the category of small and marginal farmers. Most of the victims had nucleated families, which implied that the emotional and mental support to these victims was not there. The low level of literacy amongst farmers makes them fall prey to the false promises and advertisement by the pesticides dealers.

Cropping pattern in one of the most important reason for farmer suicide. In some studies found that cotton reduces the profitability but oilseeds, sugarcane and horticulture are helpful for to improve the profitability. In of method suicide most of the farmers used insecticide which available them very easily In Maharashtra farmers suicide rate is double than general suicide. The main reason for suicide is heavy indebtedness and economic distress. Farmer's suiciding rate falls in Vidarbha region and irrigation facilities increases in last some decades. Large Share of packages goes to western Maharashtra than Vidarbha and Marathwada. But it should be goes to the Vidarbha and Marathwada region.

In some studies economic conditions are not only responsible for farmer's suicide but also social factors. The small farmers cultivate mostly cotton and marginal and large famers less depend on the cotton. The medium and large farmers cultivate mainly sugarcane, wheat, vegetables, etc. The profitability of cotton is less than other crops. So, due to crop failure small farmers found their life is not worth living. There suicidal tendency strengthen due to egoistic factors. In case of medium and large farmers due to failure in allied sectors such as business, politics, trade, etc. this is an anomic reason. Thus the suicide of farmers is ego-anomic in nature.

Indian planning has not given appropriated priority to agriculture sector except some planning. Due to in global industrializations, there are drastic change in climate, due to this agriculture productivity suffered. So farmer needs legally protection.

In research of Gyanmudra it was found that the higher suicide rate in the rural areas as compared to urban areas was in part due to the lack of mental health facilities. According to Jen Guha, crop failure and rainfall highly related with each other but he does not found direct relation between number farmers suicide and rainfall. It is a fact that the number of farmer's suicide was higher in drought years, but it seems as though in India, there are other important factors responsible for farmer's suicide rather than monsoon. Vasavi explained that the main reason for the suicide is distress and most of the victim engaged in commercial agriculture. The report indicates that most of the victim were marginal cultivator (having less than 1 hector) and small cultivators (having 1 to 2 hector), followed by semi-medium (2 to 4 hectares) cultivators. The most of the victims are from the backward classes because they are marginal and small farmers.

CASE STUDY: STUDY OF FARMER'S PERCEPTION ABOUT CAUSES OF INDEBTEDNESS (MARATHWADA REGION OF MAHARASHTRA)

Farmer's perceptions about reasons of indebtedness revolve around high price of farm inputs and low price of farm output. As many as 64 per cent and 45 per cent farmers expressed these reasons. As many as 63 per cent farmers reported a crop failure due to irregularity in monsoon and climate change. The 45 per cent told about the low prices in the market. Meanwhile 45 percent farmer's perceptions were that reason of indebtedness is low quality of seeds, pesticides and fertilizers. According to farmers, government not provides good quality of seeds and pesticides. This was happened due to low quality of seeds and pesticides. Productivity is low and a farmer goes into debt trap. The whitefly attack on cotton is the appropriate example of low quality pesticides. Low quality of pesticides not affects on pests then crop has been failure. And

many farmers arises questions on quality of BT cotton seeds. As many as 38 per cent respondent said domestic expenditure was increased and 35 per cent told excessive expenditure on the social and religious ceremonies. The 21 percent farmers reported that reason of

Indebtedness was low crop yield. Because due to climate change sometimes crop was fail then farmers goes into debt trap. 12 percent farmers reported a high rate of interest by the non- institutional source. Apart from these farmers told the reasons for the indebtedness were lack of loan and money availability, alcoholic, lack of irrigation facilities, lack of education and lack of technology.

Table: Farmers Perception about Causes of indebtedness

sr. no.	Perception Description	percentage
1	Abnormally high prices of farm inputs	64
2	Crop failure due to Monsoon and Climate change	63
3	Low prices in market	45
4	Quality of Inputs	45
5	Excessive expenditure on domestic consumption	38
6	Excessive expenditure on social and religious ceremonies	35
7	Low crop yield	21
8	Lack of loan and money availability	12
9	High rate of interest	12
10	Alcoholic	12
11	Lack of Irrigation facility	9
12	Lack of Education	6
13	Lack of Technology	6

Conclusion

It is concluded from the above analysis that the amount of indebtedness was highest for the marginal farmers. The institutional source accounted for 74.55 per cent of total loan of farmers. The farmers goes into the indebt because of increase in input cost, heavy indebtedness, low productivity, crop failure, low income generation, increase in demand for agricultural labor. Expenditure for the social ceremonies is directly associated with debt. The amount of debt per indebted and per sampled is directly proposal to the land size. The average amount of loan was Rs. 1,50,183.33. The analysis shows that institutional agencies were the most important source of loan in the case of farmers.

The socio-economic codition was directly proposnal to the the land size. The medium and large farmers were enjoying the good social status in the society. They have a enough agriculture assets but most of the marginal and small farmers do not have a even basic agriculture assets. The annual income of small and marginal farmers was very low as compared to the the medium and large farmers. The medium and large mainly took high crops. So, there expenditure also high for the domestic expenditure, education, medical health care, purchase of animals, household construction, irrigation and social ceremonies.

Cooperative societies and NGOs should be promoted so that this groups can in marketing of agricultural

ts, provide finance to farmers and making machinery available on reasonable rent

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BARRIERS TO COMMUNICATION IN DISTANCE EDUCATION

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Abstract :

To a large extent education can be thought of as a communication process among the participants. This article focuses on distance education, which has both the general communication processes that in-person education venues possess, and also communication specific to the technologies that mediate the teaching and learning taking place at a distance. There are various opportunities and barriers to effective communication. An exhaustive review of literature regarding communication barriers to distance education summarizes the technical, psychological, social, cultural, and contextual challenges leading to a significant conclusion: that as technology used for distance education improves so does both the opportunities to overcome many of the barriers to ineffective communication and the complexity of the barriers that are faced by the participants. The hierarchy of this structure is described.



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Keywords : Distance education; communication barriers.

Introduction

The literature is replete with discussion of the various barriers to distance education. These can be categorized several ways such as psychological, pedagogical, technical, social, cultural and so forth. Despite how they are categorized, to some degree most of these barriers overlap and merge together. Ineffective communication is at least a partial cause of most of these barriers to teaching and learning at a distance. Communication obstacles can arise at all stages of the distance education process: in the design, development, delivery, or implementation of distance education courses. This paper focuses on communication barriers in the context of distance education.

HIERARCHY OF COMMUNICATION BARRIERS IN DISTANCE EDUCATION

Social media is changing the way we communicate. Facebook, Skype, YouTube, Twitter (among many others) and mobile devices are used in education and business in much the same way as they are used in our daily lives as important, preferred ways to communicate. As academic content moves to podcasts, videocasts, and blogs, and discussions are conducted using smart phones and social media of

all types, certainly some communication among the participants becomes richer and some barriers to communication are significantly reduced. This is true within the distance education environment, too. As in the past, the future of distance education will be determined in large part by the innovations made in communication, and the ability educators have to overcome the communication barriers associated with language, culture, and different As communication moves through intrapersonal, interpersonal, small group, mass, intercultural and contextual venues, there is greater opportunity to resolve challenges; yet at the same time, there is more complexity in the need for overcoming a greater diversity of barriers. During an exhaustive literature review of communication barriers in distance education, I observed that as technologies improve, or expand in capabilities and scope throughout the world, there is also an increased set of complex barriers that emerge. With Internet-capable devices, communication methods have expanded and with that expansion, so has the opportunities for collaboration, access to resources, and context-aware problem solving.

The more communication rich the environment, the greater the potential is to overcome all types of communication barriers to distance education; yet in some ways, too, greater levels of communication anxiety arise. As communication capabilities increase within the distance education environment, the more complex the communication barriers become. Said another way, if the communication method for a distance education course is broadcast television with no interaction among students, there is no opportunity for communication barriers involving cultural attitudes to arise in discussion among studentparticipants.



Above figure states that the hierarchical nature of communication capabilities and the concomitant complex communication barriers within a distance education environment. For instance, at the base level, if there is no access (i.e., no communication possible at all), nothing else really matters as far as education is concerned until access is present. Once access is possible, there needs to be acceptance of distance education by students and teachers before meaningful educational experiences

are possible.

Likewise, as increased communication allows for collaborative activities within the distance education course, more complex communication barriers come into existence, too. This is true as one move up the pyramid through cultural issues and contextual issues. The more affordances allowed by the advances in technology, the greater the complexity is in the communication barriers discussed in the literature.

Note that the figure is not complete at the top, since advances in technology will continue. It is not clear what these affordances will be, nor what they will mean with regard to the complexity of communication challenges and how these will be addressed in the distance education arena.

PERSPECTIVE ON DISTANCE EDUCATION

Distance education is defined as "Teaching and planned learning in which teaching normally occurs in a different place from learning, requiring communication through technologies as well as special institutional organization"

The difference between distance education and distance learning is important. Distance education is the responsibility of the sponsoring educational institution or organization and the instructor; distance learning is what students do, and therefore mainly the students' responsibility. These two concepts are often confused. Education and learning are not the same and it does not help that many authors use these expressions synonymously.

Add to this confusion the many terms that have emerged the past two decades such as E-E-learning, blended learning, pervasive learning and mobile learning that are really misnomers (most of the time when these terms are used, the speaker or author is talking about both learning and teaching); there is a significant conceptual problem. So, while some shifting of the use of terms such as distance education, online learning, and mobile learning is acknowledged in the sections that follow, it is done because I tried to follow the terminology used by the authors of the literature cited. Moving on, there are many ways to categorize and define barriers in distance education. For the purposes of this paper.

TYPES OF BARRIER & CHARACTERISTICS OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

The following are some of the important types of barriers and some characteristics of them that directly or indirectly affect communication:

1. cognitive distance (or epistemological or conceptual understanding)

It refers to how homogeneous students are among themselves, or between a student and teacher, with respect to conceptual understanding. The more cognitive distance there is, the more difficult it is for concept development through discussion

2. contextual distance

It is defined here as the difference in learning or problem solving between the abstract situation presented to the student versus that found in an authentic situation.

3. cultural distance (including differences in ethnicity, class, age, gender or religion). Persons have patterns of thought, action, and values that are distinctive and that characterize members of a social group.
4. emotional distance
These are personal feelings at the moment regarding the learning experience such as fear, mistrust, and suspicion.
5. language distance
It is expressed in the use of second or third languages for teaching or learning, accent, and the use of dialect, slang, jargon, colloquialisms, acronyms and abbreviation
6. pedagogical distance
It involves teachers and students managing transactional distance during the educational experiences
8. physical distance (i.e., geographical space)
9. psychological distance
It referred to perceptions (subjective feelings) about the closeness or presence of another person when interacting with that person.
10. social distance (degree of affinity, closeness, or support)
It refers to perceived differences in class and socio-economic status
11. technical distance
It refers to differences in access to technology or technological capabilities across various people throughout the world. It may also refer to different individual competency with technology.
12. temporal distance (i.e., time)
The greater the growth of globalization in distance education, the more time zones that may and often are represented across the participants within a classroom
The difficulties that hinder effective communication may begin with technical issues, but as telecommunication systems improve, many other types of communication obstacles are added
The remainder of this paper discusses the hierarchy of communication barriers (breakdowns, challenges, drawbacks, impairments, impediments, obstacles, pitfalls, problems) as found in the distance education from the past three decades.

BARRIERS IN DISTANCE EDUCATION

1. Physical, Technical, and Temporal Barriers
In the era of correspondence courses, the main challenges to distance education centered on lack of access to the instructor and lack of timely, two-way communication. Broadcast communication, with television or radio, helped to ameliorate the lack of access to instructors, but did nothing to increase two-way communication. Eventually, some two-way communication problems occurring within correspondence courses were ameliorated by using telephone service. In general, problems that revolved around low levels of interaction led to a lack of motivation and the lack of enthusiasm for learning, often

causing students to drop out of the distance education course or program.

The Internet resolved many of the challenges experienced by students in correspondence and broadcast media based courses, albeit with the expected, large number of technical issues early on. The early days of the Internet saw a lot of frustration from participants due to such things as instability across the telecommunication systems, difficult user interfaces or navigational issues, and disjointed online communication inability to access needed resources and the existence of a user base with few online skills, combined with a lack of technical support.

2. Psychological Barriers

Along with the access and technical problems with the delivery systems themselves, there were perceptual issues that were especially acute due to the initial lack of skilled online teachers and the background characteristics of students. Often students reported feeling confused, anxious or frustrated and wanted quicker feedback from the teacher regarding course content, assignments or management of the online class. Too frequently these feelings were met with an instructor who did not perceive the intensity of the students' sense of frustration, or did not adequately resolve the problems if they were perceived in the first place.

3. Social, Interaction, and Collaboration Barriers

The change from an in-person, classroom venue to online communication is perceived by many students and instructors as a significant loss (of dedicated uninterrupted learning space), and the differences in how social interactions occur online versus in-person is of great concern.

For instance, difficulties communicating with others in online classes can happen because of time zone variations, the absence of a sense of emotional connection with each other, or the lack of the kind of real-time feedback that happens in an in-person classroom.

Still, many participants in online distance education find social interaction can be enhanced through technology-mediation.

For most participants, in most cases, it is more difficult to create a similar sense of social presence and to avoid communication problems regarding social interactions online compared with doing so with the same participants in-person, usually because technologically-mediated delivery systems do not allow the same amount of social-context cues.

4. Cultural Barriers

As technologies used for distance education have advanced, often the participants' feelings of isolation and physical distance have decreased. At the same time, students from different locales and different cultures have increased, making communication and language barriers more of a problem. To most people collaboration, discussion, and communication generally becomes more difficult with persons perceived as strangers, or instructors from one culture teaching learners from a different culture.

Additionally, further cultural barriers are possible because of the environment known as cyberculture. Cyberculture as "constantly evolving and rapidly mutating characterized by an official

language of English, hyperspecialized vocabulary, and qualities of aggressiveness, competitiveness, as well as Western-style efficiency”.

5. Contextual Barriers

Contextual issues affect problem solving in important ways. Increasing students' authentic problem-solving abilities has been, and will continue to be a critical goal for many instructional applications. While it is often important to simplify the contextual situation to reduce distractions and aid learning, this can lead to transfer problems when the situation becomes more authentic. Therefore, the “difference in context between the learning situation and the application situation can result to poor students' performance either because of their inability to efficiently recall and use relevant knowledge or even because of lack of any knowledge at all which could be of use in the different application context”.

Performance support systems attempt to bridge this contextual distance when they provide immediate support for specific tasks in the workplace. Recently, mobile devices have exploded onto the scene for social networking, entertainment, but also for education and training.

IMPROVING COMMUNICATION IN DISTANCE EDUCATION

In some significant ways, communication in distance education is different from in- person, classroom-based communication. In the face-to-face classroom, there are multiple and instantaneous ways that communication between students and teacher, and among students can occur. In school or out, participants are practiced throughout their lifetime with in-person communication. There are several design elements that are critical to any course, and moreso in distance education courses where communication opportunities are limited, including:

1. providing clear statements about the goals of the course and the purpose of online activities and assignments
2. providing navigation assistance so students know where course activities and resources are located and calendars so students know when, where, and how assignments are to be submitted.
3. clearly linking content, activities, and assignments to assessment and the course goals
4. using clear, concise, unambiguous language in assignments, syllabus and postings
5. using communication channels that students prefer when possible, to reduce cultural and communication barriers
6. provide summaries, additional resources, and feedback to help students evaluate their learning.
7. provide guidance on suitable group processes and appropriate division of labor
8. Design some elements of the online classroom that promote students gaining some familiarity with one another.

For most students and teachers, anxiety levels are increased when they are involved in distance education, if for no other reason than the unfamiliarity of the delivery systems and changes in communication methods and patterns. It takes extra communication efforts, especially by the teacher, to

reduce the students' concerns that they are missing important information, assignment due dates, or generally misunderstanding expectations of the course.

Many times, what is needed are ways for students to contact the instructor and to receive a response in a timely manner, or opportunities for discussion or collaboration among participants that increases clarification and common understanding.

The relationships among participants are critical for successful online discussion and collaboration. At the same time, as with any educational setting whether online or in-person, each student has his or her own background, culture, and characteristics that affects their behavior and perceptions during the learning process .

The instructor and designers of online education can do all they can to design courses to remove as many potential cultural and communication barriers, but ultimately students will need to realize they too need to take responsibility for multicultural content and classmates so they can work on reducing barriers to their own full participation and performance.

CONCLUSIONS

From a communication perspective, simultaneously distance education offers many affordances and challenges. Technologies are used for distance delivery of education becomes easier, cheaper, globalized and more user-friendly, the more the challenges faced by the participants increase in complexity. These obstacles to education at a distance affect both actual communication and also disrupt how participants perform and feel about their learning experience .As summarized above, there is a hierarchy to the communication impediments in distance education that have been categorized as technical, psychological, social, cultural, and contextual in nature. Without a doubt, these challenges often overlap one another, and the list promises to grow. Still, researching and diagnosing communication barriers can lead to significant clues to how to design and implement courses that reduce potential communication problems.

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5. Impact Of Covid-19 On Food Industry In

India-Dr. Landge Balwant Bhimrao

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Introduction-In the last few months the world has changed completely. A single virus has shut the entire economy and we still do not have any solution for the pandemic. Over 204 countries are affected and over five billion people in the world are locked down and staying at home. India's majority of the population is at home, which we are seeing for the first time. Though such pandemics have happened in human history but this Covid-19 is different since no solution has yet been obtained and every country is struggling in its own way in coping with it. This paper looks at how the pandemic has changed the way how food processing works.

Impact on India-Near about 70% of the population of India is dependent on agriculture and food processing. The food grain production at all-India level is close to 245 Million MT. The food processing industry was growing at a 13% growth rate till December 2019 and for the Indian economy, the growth of this industry is crucial for the overall growth of the nation since a large population is dependent on agriculture and agricultural development is linked to food processing. India is the number one in the production side for most of the agricultural commodities like pulses, tea and dairy but we are not able to add value and reach consumers due to the poor processing percentage. Our processing of fruits and vegetable is just below 12% while developed countries process over 80%, so surely India has a huge potential to double its processing percentage to 25% in the next five years, which will boost the growth of food processing.

Since 90 crore population is locked up at home, most of the consumption pattern has changed. The Horeca channel consumption has shifted to home and since these pandemic cases are very low in India compared to other countries, our food demand has doubled in last few days. Most of the super markets/retail shops are going out of stocks for favourite food products. Packaged food is being considered as safe since it is scientifically processed and packed so consumers are preferring over loose

and unpacked food products.

The Indian population is around 130 crore consisting of around 33 crore families, considering four members per family. Even if we consider a low estimate of Rs 3,000 per family as food expenses, India still spends nearly Rs 1 lakh crore per month on food which is Rs 12 lakh crore per year so we can say the size of the Indian food industry on a minimum scale is Rs 1,200 billion per year. Post-Covid 19, since home consumption has increased this number might reach to 20 lakh crore per year in 2020-21.

Challenges-Covid-19 has created ripples across all sectors of business from hospitality to medical, from construction to engineering, across the length of breadth of India as well as across the circumference of the globe. The impact mostly has been on the negative side with effects such as revenue losses resulting from business slowdown. When it comes to the food industry general perception is that food being a staple requirement for the masses no kind of slowdown can impact food business ever. True to some extent, this time though the story has been very different and food industry has as well been impacted adversely due to this pandemic.

key challenges and possible counter mechanisms for same

Manpower-Compared to Western nations, Indian industry is more manpower driven than automation. And it is exactly this manpower that has been impacted by Covid19. Many of the employees are contractual based and due to closure of industries during this lockdown have moved back to their respective natives. This has led to reduced manpower in the industry and further a cascading effect on processing and thereby the output. Companies have not been able to manufacture to their standard capacity and hence reduced output volumes have led to reduced revenues. This situation does not seem to be easing out soon and it is expected that organisations chalk out a plan to mitigate the same.

Manpower scheduling: Keeping in mind the local norms, staggered shift times with social distancing norms and re-alignment of the work stations and workflow patterns are one way the organisations can get started.

Production planning: Planning the production in a manner that the easier products or easier processes

conditions are managed by minimum people and reserving more number of people for the major steps will help in maintaining social distancing and at the same time ensure productivity. Another approach is stocking up semi-finished products using the existing manpower and then finishing the same as and when there are orders which can also help in effective manpower distribution.

Sourcing of raw and packaging materials- Raw material sourcing will entail doing a detailed assessment of the supplier control measures. Though there is no direct evidence to prove that the virus can spread through food and neither does it appear to be a possibility, yet it is very important to ensure that there is no cross contamination such as the virus transferring through surface contamination. Thus it is imperative that the companies perform a detailed supplier assessment that assesses and evaluates the mechanisms implemented by supplier at his end for Covid control. Additionally the controls exercised by companies on incoming raw and packaging materials is very significant. The biggest challenge in this incoming materials is going to be surface contamination, if any and mitigation measures defined to handle the same. One of the most effective method would be to create a quarantine area where all materials are unloaded and their outermost packaging is removed and disposed. Needless to say that the personnel at this station need to be having all PPEs while handling this activity. By this way even if there is a remote possibility of surface contamination it gets eliminated at entry and does not find its way to proliferate further.

Sanitiser monitoring and control- With crisis come opportunities as well. We have not seen such a plethora of sanitisers in any market any time before till encountering this situation. While the basic fact remains that iso-propyl alcohol at a concentration of 75-80% can have the desired impact of effective disinfection the cause of concern could be the many different varieties in which it is available in. It is hence very important for every organisation to take into account the various concentrations at which to use the sanitiser, defined contact times for effective sanitisation and consideration of all work surfaces and equipment which need to be sanitised.

Control over transport and logistics- Most of the companies tend to outsource transport and despatch activities and this includes both ambient as well as

cold chain. This can be one of the most significant challenges to handle as the operational controls in this case are with the outsourced agency. It is of prime importance for every organisation to have complete details of the Standard Procedures implemented by logistics agencies and also preferably audit them against these procedures to have an assurance on their effective implementation. Additionally a complete list of employees engaged by the logistics agency with their medical conditions need to be verified by the companies and also establish a mechanism with the agency to ensure availability of updated information always.

Emerging Trends

Food delivery: The food delivery business by cloud kitchens and restaurants continues to exist, although there is a drastic drop in sales. This is just the silver lining for F&B outlets in the wake of this pandemic. The food delivery option serves as a means to cater to customers on a limited scale, with the adoption of contactless delivery, a term that has seen the day of light after the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic. Only a selected number of outlets are providing the delivery option, especially in red zones like Mumbai, keeping in mind the health and safety of their staff and customers coupled with logistic constraints. Going forward, the delivery business will need to become a part of every F&B outlets business model and a revenue stream to enhance the chances of bringing the business back to a commercially viable and sustainable model.

Contactless dining: There is a phenomenal amount of effort being placed by establishments to prepare for contactless dining (more of a less-contact dining experience in real terms). The efforts on the technological front with the usage of QR codes, non-human interference except for service of food at the table, higher levels of hygiene for staff as well as customers will become a reality in the postCovid operational world for hospitality enterprises. Hotels and restaurants are already in the process of updating SOPs to include the new-world health, safety, sanitisation and contactless aspects for their post-Covid operations.

Robust supply chain infrastructure: Meeting the short-term requirements should not be a major challenge for most companies in the food products space, but industry experts and analysts expressed vagueness over the degree and extent of the

outbreaks impact. As a result of this uncertainty, the F&B sector has been experiencing delays in the product supply. Many companies have started contingency plans to arrange for profound supply chain facilities nationally. Food retailers are staying dedicated towards safeguarding local sourcing to combat the jeopardy of cross-regional transportation prohibitions. Food manufacturers with services in other countries have started working with local suppliers to keep products moving to overcome the potential ingredient scarcities.

Manpower: The uncertainty towards employment is increasing, with there being a likelihood of outlet that one was employed at the shutting shop. The outlets that will continue to exist will do so with considerably lesser seating capacity and overall reduced demand due to public perception and reduced number of unwarranted outings, further putting a strain on the required number of employees. The return of migrant labour to their native places will also impact the availability of skilled manpower and there may be a dearth of persons well suited for the limited jobs available. This will be a two-faced problem, both for the F&B operators and employees.

Outlook for packaged food and beverage industry-The following events and factors during the four months plus lockdown and its staggered opening will have a bearing on the changes that will be seen during the post lockdown period.

1. Continuous Information on the Corona Virus crisis had engulfed the Indian families and with regular expert views through various media on tackling the same. This has increased the awareness among the Indian Consumers on the following issues: a. Immunity is the basic body fighter against the Corona Virus and only the individuals with weaker immunity have been victims of the Corona viral attack. The Indian consumers during this period has been actively seeking information on the ways and means to improve and increase their immunity. Post the Lockdown period Indian Consumers has understood well the need to have good diet and food rich in proteins (vegan, dairy and non-veg), Vitamin A and C and minerals consisting of Zinc and Iron. b. New Experts on demand such as Dietitians, Health, Meditation, Self-help, ancillary health, Motivational and Yoga experts. c. Hygiene in their Daily Lives through frequent Hand washes, keeping their

clothes, homes, and surroundings clean and hygienic. This hygiene will get extended to the Indian consumers way of Consumers buying behaviour of various products, usage, and others. d. Social Distancing will become the new norm initially through regulations and later as a habit as a result there will be lesser socialising with relatives, friends, and colleagues. e. New Media and Reading Habits have started to evolve and change with digital media dominating the consumer habit. Print Newspapers and magazines have become digital, Social Media has become the new norm and the Audio-Visual media has become the new dominant on social media.

2. Restrictions in Movement and Meetings during the Lockdown and during the expected staggered opening period will create new norms in the lives of Indian Consumers such as:

a. Work from Home will become the new norm, and this has been found to be useful in industries such as software & allied and even in industries which require Office presence there will be staggered office timings with working from home. Sales and Marketing personnel will have to operate partly from their homes. This is advantageous for the organisations as this will require lesser the costly real estate Office space, its maintenance and Office operational costs. For individuals, the to and from Office travel costs and travel times especially in metros will be saved and will cause lesser pollution in cities. b. Lesser Meetings in Office and meeting customers will be more through online and tele meetings. The FMCG, Pharma and other sales personnel visits to the Retailers, Doctors and B2B Customers will be drastically reduced and the regular reordering of material from Retailers / Wholesalers will not be dependent on the Sales personnel visits. c. Cooking / Domestic work maids have been restricted from working at homes and as result the families were left to themselves in the two months plus lockdown period. Families had to do the daily chores and cooking by themselves which involved all the family members and this period also initiated the men and the teenaged / adult children into cooking and helping their parents in their Daily cooking chores by cutting vegetables and making from ready to eat foods.

3. Supply chain disruptions: has been a regular feature due to the stoppage in movement of Goods

and supplies from the various factories to the warehouses across the country. In fact, during the initial lockdown period there was disruption of supplies of essential goods such as milk, dairy products and many daily essential goods due to the confusions in the implementation of the lockdown and only after many regulatory interventions were the essential supplies restored.

Conclusions-There is an opportunity today to not just respond effectively to the current crisis, but to roll back distortive, inefficient and environmentally harmful support, thereby freeing up financial resources for investments in a more productive, sustainable and resilient food system able to meet new challenges. This, together with accompanying regulatory reforms, can help build an enabling environment for the entire food system that is aligned with natural resource limits, a changing climate, market demand, technological developments, and "low probability, high impact" catastrophic risks. The unanticipated shock of COVID-19 underscores the need for a shift from "business as usual" policies to a more forward looking policy package that invests in the productivity, sustainability, and the resilience of the global food system.

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6. इक्कीसवीं सदी की हिंदी कविता में नवीन प्रवृत्तियाँ-

डॉ. मुकुंद कवडे

हिंदी विभाग, पीपल्स कॉलेज, नांदेड, महाराष्ट्र

कविता अन्य विधाओं की तरह मनुष्य जीवन की गहराई को व्यक्त करने का सशक्त और संवेदनशील माध्यम है। स्थूल की अपेक्षा सूक्ष्म को अपने काव्य का विषय बनाकर इक्कीसवीं सदी के हिंदी कवियों ने उसका फलक व्यापक और विस्तृत किया। हिंदी की प्रारंभिक कविता का उद्देश्य चरित्र का उदघाटन करना, प्रशंसा तथा आदर्श मूल्यों की स्थापना करना था, जिसमें वे सफल भी हुए हैं। वही हिंदी कविता के मध्ययुग में ईश्वर भक्ति, विरह, प्रेम, ज्ञान-वैराग्य, श्रंगार नायिका भेद, गुरुमहिमा, प्रकृति, नखशीख वर्णन की प्रधानता रही है तो आधुनिक काल की कविता में मुलभूत परिवर्तन हुआ है। भाषा, विषय, शैली, अलंकार, प्रकृति, राजनीति सामाजिक संवेदनाएँ आदि में हुआ बदलाव हिंदी कविता को परिष्कृत, परिवर्धित एवं प्रतिष्ठित करने में महत्वपूर्ण सिद्ध हुआ है। इसी संदर्भ में ललितप्रसाद शुक्ल अपने एक आलेख में कहते हैं कि "देश और काल के अनुकूल नयी प्रथाओं के इस सन्निवेश ने हिंदी कविता का प्राचीन रूप ही बदल डाला, उसका यह कायापलट उसके नवयुग का सूचक था।"¹

परिवर्तन के प्राकृतिक नियमानुसार इक्कीसवीं सदी की कविता में अभिव्यक्त शैली और विषयवस्तु की दृष्टि से कई नवीन प्रवृत्तियाँ दिखाई देती हैं। व्यवस्था की विषमता, संघर्ष, घूटन, संत्रास, अकेलापन, जातीय, सामाजिक, धार्मिक, आर्थिक, पारिवारिक, राजनीतिक वास्तविकता का चित्रण इस काल की कविता में दिखाई देता है। बीसवीं सदी की हिंदी कविता में जहाँ दबे-कुचले मनुष्य का बड़े बेबाकी से चित्रण किया गया है, वहाँ इक्कीसवीं सदी की कविता में वही दबा कुचला व्यक्ति अपनी स्थितियों में परिवर्तन होने से दूसरों का शोषण करता है जिस पर इस काल के कवियों का गहराई से ध्यान है कवि श्रीरंग अपनी कविता 'बदलाव' में कहते हैं कि, "बड़ा बदलाव हुआ है, कल और आज में, बदल रहे हैं परिवर्तन के मायने भी, जो दबे कुचले थे, दबा कुचल रहे हैं अब"²

इक्कीसवीं सदी की हिंदी कविता में बीसवीं सदी की हिंदी कविता की तरह भौतिक सुखों के पीछे दौड़ते हुए आदमी के दुखों का अहसास देखने को मिलता है। फिर इस दौरान अपनी आसपास होनेवाली वारदातें एवं घटनाओं को देखने और समझने का नजरिया भी बदल जाता है। दिल्ली जैसे महानगरों में ऐसी

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Impact of GST on Manufacturing Industry

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Abstract:

GST has positively impacted the manufacturing sector. The one nation one tax structure has improved business efficiency. GST has reduced cost of production. It has simplified tax registration and assessment. The manufacturing sector in any country can rightly be deemed as the backbone of its economy, leveraging its resources for maximum economic boost, which then makes way for competitive trade and business to take place – locally, nationally as well as globally.

Introduction:

GST means Goods and Services Tax. it is an indirect tax on the manufacturing goods. The GST was replaced by VAT (value added tax). The main aim is to collect systematic tax on listed goods. The GST bill was passed by the Indian parliament, The GST effect on share market with positive effect the market which are FMCG, Automobile, Cement, Light electrical, multi flex, Rail and Logistics departments could in future.

Keywords: GST, goods, services

Research Methodology:

The research is mainly based on secondary data. The Secondary data will be collected from books, journals, magazines, research papers, articles, and websites and Published data on the internet.

Objectives of the study

To reduce the burden of tax between state govt. and the center govt.

To enhance of revenue through the GST

To promote to the manufacturing industry in India

To abolish the absence of tax payment in India

Review of literature

1. Evaluating the Impact of GST on the Growth of Manufacturers, Distributors, Retailers, Freelancers, Startups Etcetera Differently in the IT sector -An Empirical Research Arun Gautam, Gaurav Lodha, M L Vadera: International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE) ISSN: 2278-3075, Volume-8, Issue- 6S4, April 2019

The implementation of Goods and Services Tax has impacted various services differently. In case of the IT sector, it has eradicated the cascading taxes and abided by the policy "One Tax One Nation". It has made things clearer for online software selling companies as it distinctly talks about products and services. It incurs fewer costs to service providers. Cost of input machinery has dropped. However, now the companies have to register in all the states it wants to operate in and pay CGST. This also means that filing returns and accounting becomes difficult to manage due to decentralization registration. Although there wasn't much benefit in terms of the cost but there were some other benefits that are discussed in the paper.

2. GST Effect on Manufacturing Industry - India Dr. P. Mahender Department of Business Management, Osmania University, Hyderabad, India International Journal of Managerial Studies and Research (IJMSR) Volume 5, Issue 1, January 2017, PP 28-30 ISSN 2349-0330 (Print) & ISSN 2349-0349 (Online) <http://dx.doi.org/10.20431/2349-0349.0501007> :

Every nation will impose various taxes on people and thing in order to undertake developmental work. In India the government

of India recently enacted a law namely GST. This paper seeks to explain the positive and negative effects of GST on manufacturing industry in India.

3. Impact of Goods and Services Tax (GST) On Various Sectors in India January 2017 3(9):2454-1362

GST stands for Goods and services Tax and it is proposed that it will be levied on the manufacturing, sale and consumption of goods as well as services at the national level. The objective of such tax is to consolidate all indirect taxes levies into a single tax except customs (excl. SAD) thus replacing multiple tax levies, to overcome the limitations of existing indirect tax structure and also to create efficient tax administration in India. GST (Goods and service tax) is effective from July 1 2017 as per the government. The rates of GST are 0%, 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%. GST has been given approval by all state assemblies and consented by all. The government has also made provision to keep 40% tax rate in the extreme cases, wherein the justification given by government is that they don't have to take prior approval from the parliament again. The objective of this research is to bring out the impact of GST on various sectors and how these sectors would manage their way out to tackle their increased cost. The implementation of the unified tax structure in India would bring tax revolution in the country.

Scope of the study:

Goods & service tax has a large scope. The scope will cover number of items under the scope of tax area only.

Goods & Service Tax

GST is an indirect tax that is levied on goods as well as services. All the existing state and central indirect taxes are subsumed under the GST. It is applicable throughout the country. GST is also referred as "One Nation One Tax". Under this system, a single product is taxed at the same rate in every corner of the country.

The Components of Goods and Services Tax Goods and Services Tax comprises three components applicable, basis the center, the state and integrated levy. They are-

§ **CGST – Central Goods and Services Tax is collected by the central government on sales conducted intra-state.**

§ **SGST – State Goods and Services Tax is collected by the state government on the sale of goods and services within a particular state as well.**

§ **IGST – The central government collects Integrated Goods and Services Tax on sales affected inter-state.**

Goods and Services Tax applicable rates:

The GST tax structure in India is divided into six rate slabs applicable for various goods and services divided accordingly. Following is the Goods and Services Tax structure in the country.

- § 0% rate slab: Agriculture products
- § 5% rate slab: Agro products
- § 12% rate slab: Manufacturing products
- § 18% rate slab: Electronic products
- § 28% rate slab: Luxury products

Advantages of GST

1. Composition scheme for small businesses

Under GST, small businesses (with a turnover of Rs 20 to 75 lakh) can benefit as it gives an option to lower taxes by utilizing the Composition scheme. This move has brought down the tax and compliance burden on many small businesses.

2. Simple and easy online procedure

The entire process of GST (from registration to filing returns) is made online, and it is super simple. This has been beneficial for start-ups especially, as they do not have to run from pillar to post to get different registrations such as VAT, excise, and service tax.

3. Improved efficiency of logistics

Earlier, the logistics industry in India had to maintain multiple warehouses across states

to avoid the current CST and state entry taxes on inter-state movement. These warehouses were forced to operate below their capacity, giving room to increased operating costs.

Under GST, however, these restrictions on inter-state movement of goods have been lessened.

As an outcome of GST, warehouse operators and e-commerce aggregators players have shown interest in setting up their warehouses at strategic locations such as Nagpur (which is the zero-mile city of India), instead of every other city on their delivery route.

Reduction in unnecessary logistics costs is already increasing profits for businesses involved in the supply of goods through transportation.

4. Unorganized sector is regulated under GST

In the pre-GST era, it was often seen that certain industries in India like construction and textile were largely unregulated and unorganized.

Under GST, however, there are provisions for online compliances and payments, and for availing of input credit only when the supplier has accepted the amount. This has brought in accountability and regulation to these industries.

Let us now look at disadvantages of GST. Please note that businesses need to overcome these disadvantages to run the business smoothly.

Disadvantages of GST

1. Increased costs due to software purchase

Businesses have to either update their existing accounting or ERP software to GST-compliant one or buy a GST software so that they can keep their business going. But both the options lead to increased cost of software purchase and training of employees for an efficient utilization of the new billing software.

2. Being GST-compliant

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) who have not yet signed for GST have to

quickly grasp the nuances of the GST tax regime. They will have to issue GST-complaint invoices, be compliant to digital record-keeping, and of course, file timely returns. This means that the GST-complaint invoice issued must have mandatory details such as GSTIN, place of supply, HSN codes, and others.

3. GST will mean an increase in operational costs. As we have already established that GST is changing the way how tax is paid, businesses will now have to employ tax professionals to be GST-complaint. This will gradually increase costs for small businesses as they will have to bear the additional cost of hiring experts.

Also, businesses will need to train their employees in GST compliance, further increasing their overhead expenses.

4. GST came into effect in the middle of the financial year

As GST was implemented on the 1st of July 2017, businesses followed the old tax structure for the first 3 months (April, May, and June), and GST for the rest of the financial year. Businesses may find it hard to get adjusted to the new tax regime, and some of them are running these tax systems parallelly, resulting in confusion and compliance issues.

5. GST is an online taxation system

Unlike earlier, businesses are now switching from pen and paper invoicing and filing to online return filing and making payments. This might be tough for some smaller businesses to adapt to.

Impact of GST on Manufacturing Industry:

The complex tax system in India has affected the progression of Manufacturing sector of India for a long time now. With the Make in India initiative India is on its way to become a major manufacturing hub for Asia and the world, but unless the Tax system is simplified the dream will not be fulfilled. The implementation of the unified taxation system will be a positive step towards this mission and

will help the manufacturing sector to stand up and recover.

1. Impact on Production Cost:

As already explained above GST removes the cascading effect of taxes. This will sufficiently reduce raw material cost and production cost. Further easier Tax credit system will allow better accounting and cash-flow situation for the organizations. Reduction of Transportation time and costs: GST will ensure removal of multiple checkpoints and permits at state border checkpoints. Almost 60% of logistics effort and time will be saved which ensure more road hours and faster delivery. This will make the manufacturers more competitive and will effectively reduce the price of goods at better quality.

2. Less requirement of Warehouses:

Earlier the state based indirect tax system required manufacturers to set up local warehouses to save cost. The GST system will ensure lesser Warehouse setup requirement. These savings will help the manufacturers in capacity buildup and produce more economically. This will lead the pathway to Just in Time (JIT) production philosophy and less wastage. This would allow a firm to take advantage of economies of scale and consolidate warehouses at the same time reduce capital deployed in the business. At the same time, IT costs of having ERPs deployed at many small warehouses can be saved. This will pave the way for improved service levels at lower cost in the overall supply chain. Removal of Area Based Incentives: GST will effectively absolve the Area based incentive scheme and this will ensure the attractiveness of business to other locations and widely spread across the nation.

3. Easy Credit :

Removing the restrictions, now service providers can also avail the credit of VAT/ GST paid on inputs procured, which ultimately will

get passed on to the Supply Chain as cost savings.

Impact of GST On various manufacturing Industry:

1. Cement Industry:

India currently boasts of being the second-largest producer of cement in the world. Notably, the government is one of the largest consumers for this industry, and consequently, all its infrastructural endeavors depend on it. Regardless, cement is perhaps the only commodity that is used by the population extensively but attracts taxes of the highest slabs. Keeping this detail in mind, let's proceed to find out the impact GST on the cement industry and its major components at a glance.

What is GST on Cement?

Cement is subject to GST at a rate of 28%. Such a high rate of tax is significantly responsible for increasing the cost of the infrastructure sector. Despite this high rate, taxation under GST has been a welcome change for the workings of this industry. Typically, prior to implementation of the GST regime, cement manufacturers had to pay multiple rates and excise duties on cement.

2. Automobile Industry:

The introduction of GST has led to various affirmative influences on the automobile sector. In the area taxation regime, dealers could not claim the credit of Excise duty, CST, and various cess which was paid earlier, thus inflating the purchase price of the vehicle. In the GST regime, CGST, SGST, and IGST paid will be fully available as credit to the dealers dealing in further supply of such vehicles, thereby they will not add to the purchase price of the vehicle. GST has eliminated the cascading effect of taxes thereby reducing the price of the automobiles.

3. Consumer Durables:

A number of goods such as cosmetics, shaving creams, shampoo, toothpaste, soap, plastics, paints and some consumer durables could become cheaper under the proposed goods and services tax (GST) regime as most items are likely to be subject to the rate of 18% rather than the higher one of 28%.

4. Textile Industry:

There may be a few drawbacks for the textile industry due to the higher tax rate and removal of benefits under cotton value chain, but it is safe to say that GST will help this industry in the long run by getting more registered taxpayers under a well-regulated system. It can also be hoped that GST will help the textile industry to get more competitive in both the global and domestic markets and create opportunities for sustainable, long-term growth.

5. Pharmaceutical industry

The GST roll out has a positive impact on the pharmaceutical industry as this new tax regime is streamlining the complex indirect tax structure. There were 8 different types of indirect taxes in this industry and post GST these have become a uniform. Furthermore, GST is enabling a seamless flow of tax credit along with a better compliance system.

Experts believe that GST will rationalize supply chain as well. Earlier, the import of pharmaceutical machinery and equipment was a costly affair for the companies. But with GST, such companies are enjoying the benefit of input tax credit on such duties.

Conclusions

As per Indian business scenario manufacturing industry is playing vital role, in business world. In the world every country has the sum of financial or aid to the manufacturing industry. Some companies feel like that Agriculture crop within the duration. Manufacturing sector is supporting economic growth of nation. When the country focuses on manufacturing industry, the country overcomes technological barriers.

*The cemetery industry can enjoy operating and transportation expenses by the effect of GST.

*Automobile industry, also getting benefits by the GST, is according to subsume of taxes.

*Consumer and durable sectors are also declining and houses are becoming expensive due to the effect of GST.

*Textile and garment industry is facing negative impact by the GST.

*The Indian pharmacy seeks encouragement from the government, but the excise tax rate is 6%

as of now.

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RISK MANAGEMENT IN BANKS

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Abstract

Risk analysis and risk management has achieved great importance in the post liberalization period. The fundamental challenges faced by the banking industry is the challenge of understanding and managing the risks. Banking is such a business of its kind, which has that aspect of risk already imbibed in it. Banks have always been playing the role of intermediation- those having resources and those ready to acquire resources. Thus, to measure the risk at a higher level, various risks like credit risks, market risks and operational risks should be combined and a single factor has to be treated which can be worked out. Hence with regards to Basel committee norms and RBI guidelines, investigation of risk analysis and risk management in banking sector is of utmost importance.

Keywords: Risk, Banking, Management of Risk



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Introduction

Risk is the fundamental element that drives financial behavior. Without risk, the entire financial industry would have been completely simple. However, risk is omnipresent in the world. The various financial institutions should manage their risk effectively to survive. The future of banking industry undoubtedly relies on risk management dynamics. The banks which have efficient risk management systems will only survive in the long run. The effective management of risks is essentially important for long term success of banking institution. Risk management is actually the application of proactive strategy to plan, lead and control the wide

variety of risks that are into the functioning of an organization. Risk has an important say in the achievement of the goals and the overall success of an organization. It can be due to internal and external factors depending on the type of risk that exists in a particular situation. Exposure to these types of risks can sometimes make the situation more critical. Hence, its always said that managing the risk in advance is far better than waiting for its occurrence.

Risk Management Process

To overcome the risk and to make banking function well, there is a need to manage all kinds of risks associated with the banking. Risk management becomes one of the main functions of any banking services risk management consists of identifying the risk and controlling the means keeping the risk at acceptable level. These levels differ from institution to institution and country to country. The basic objective of risk management is to stakeholders; value by maximizing the profit and optimizing the capital funds for ensuring long term solvency of the banking organization. In the process of risk management following functions comprises:

- **Risk Origination within the bank**

This is the basic step of the risk management process. It helps us to identify the source of the risk and then work accordingly. Since, there are many types of risks associated with the banks, it becomes necessary to determine the origin.

- **Credit Risk**

Credit risk is more simply defined as the potential of a bank borrower or counterparty to fail to meet its obligations in accordance with the agreed terms. In other words, credit risk can be defined as the risk that the interest or principal or both will not be paid as promised and is estimated by observing the proportion of assets that are below standard. Credit risk is borne by all lenders and will lead to serious problems, if excessive. For most banks, loans are the largest and most obvious source of credit risk. It is the most significant risk, more so in the Indian scenario where the NPA level of the banking system is significantly high. The Asian Financial crisis, which emerged due to rise in NPAs to over 30% of the total assets of the financial system of various countries, highlights the importance of management of credit risk

- **Market Risk**

The risk of adverse deviations of the mark-to-market value of the trading portfolio, due to market movements, during the period required to liquidate the transactions is termed as Market

Risk (Kumar et al., 2005). This risk results from adverse movements in the level or volatility of the market prices of interest rate instruments, equities, commodities, and currencies. It is also referred to as Price Risk. Price risk occurs when assets are sold before their stated maturities. In the financial market, bond prices and yields are inversely related. The price risk is closely associated with the trading book, which is created for making profit out of short-term movements in interest rates. The term Market risk applies to :

- (i) That part of IRR which affects the price of interest rate instruments
- (ii) Pricing risk for all other assets/ portfolio that are held in the trading book of the bank .
- (iii) Foreign Currency Risk.

• **Operational Risk**

Basel Committee for Banking Supervision has defined operational risk as ‘the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events’. Thus, operational loss has mainly three exposure classes namely people, processes and systems. Managing operational risk has become important for banks due to the following reasons:

1. Higher level of automation in rendering banking and financial services
2. Increase in global financial inter-linkages

• **Risk Identification**

After understanding the origin of risk in the bank, it then becomes necessary to identify, understand and analyze risks. These risks need to be analyzed and worked on to get the desired results.

• **Identify risks**

The risk needs to be identified and properly worked upon. The risk identification plays an important role so as to control that particular factor.

• **Understand and Analyze risks**

After identifying the risks associated with each department, one needs to understand and analyze the same for proper functioning and execution. Understanding and analyzing the risks helps us to work towards the assessment and measurement of the risks.

• **Risk Assessment and Measurement**

This step helps to determine the weightage of the risks we have figured out. It helps to identify

what should be done to the above risks and how they should be treated then.

- **Assess the risk impact**

The view is that risk measuring is required to exercise control and to make fact-based and defensible decisions. A disclosure of levels of risk would also be beneficial to investors/creditors. Measuring risk is the cornerstone of Basel II, the regulatory regime of the international banking system, resting on a deeply rooted belief in society that risk can be measured, controlled and managed. Numbers allow complex and abstract conditions to be summarized in a way that is easy to understand. Few people challenge the use of numbers, most people find figures reliable and if the majority of influential individuals are convinced that a numerical approach is superior to any other this approach will be uncritically accepted. It seems to be a general unwillingness in society to talk about risk as a product that is constructed, controlled and consumed by networks of people. The assumption is instead that it is possible to capture all relevant facts and circumstances through measurement technologies. The general perception is that numbers deliver the truth and, consequently, they provide a sense of security. However, it may be claimed risk modeling is based on a fundamental misunderstanding of the properties of risk. It may be claimed quantification of risk has no justification. Under stable conditions, measured risk is regarded as manageable and controllable. If risk is synonymous with chaos, the risk is an unpredictable and random phenomenon. Under dramatically different circumstances, statistically derived information on historical information cannot be used since such information is derived from models that are unable to adequately capture extremes in values during crisis. Since these risks often arise unexpectedly they are difficult to control. Statistical models may fail since the data produced during crisis are often radically different from data generated during periods of stability. Risk management tools are insufficient for anticipating risk during troubled times.

- **Measure the risk impact**

In the statistically deductive use of risk the assumptions are never discussed. And it is the threat to the assumptions that indicate the real risk! Yet due to unquestioned assumptions, some bank managers do not recognize the risk they are exposed to. Information provided by the risk measurement tools gets a fact-like status. This may cause an over-reliance on models and statistics – an over reliance that is a new form of risk. Managers may work under the illusion

of safety, believing situations are under control. There is a need to search for an alternative paradigm since risk can only ever be imperfectly understood if reliance is placed exclusively on the classical conception. The assumptions underlying risk measurement procedures may be challenged. Discussions where quantitative as well as qualitative aspects are evaluated in decision making are essential for assessing risk. In short we argue in favor of risk assessment and against risk measurement. Thus it is essential to understand how bank managers perceive risk and how they assess risk. Not much is known today about bank managers' perceptions of risk. A number of researchers have called for empirically based studies on perceptions on risk in practice. We need to examine this by looking at practice and by asking users how bank managers perceive risk. We should ask what behavioral implications are associated with risk as a result of the Basel regulations.

- **Risk Control**

- **Avoidance**

Avoidance is the best means of loss control. This is because, as the name implies, you're avoiding the risk completely. If your efforts at avoiding the loss have been successful, then there is a 0% probability that you'll suffer a loss (from that particular risk factor, anyway). This is why avoidance is generally the first of the risk control techniques that's considered. It's a means of completely eliminating a threat.

- **Loss Prevention**

Loss prevention is a technique that limits, rather than eliminates, loss. Instead of avoiding a risk completely, this technique accepts a risk but attempts to minimize the loss as a result of it. For example, storing inventory in a warehouse means that it is susceptible to theft. However, since there really is no way to avoid it, a loss prevention program is put in place to minimize the loss. This program can include patrolling security guards, video cameras, and secured storage facilities.

- **Loss Reduction**

Loss reduction is a technique that not only accepts risk, but accepts the fact that loss might occur as a result of the risk. This technique will seek to minimize the loss in the event of some type of threat. For example, a company might need to store flammable material in a warehouse. Company management realizes that this is a necessary risk and decides to install state-of-the-

art water sprinklers in the warehouse. If a fire occurs, the amount of loss will be minimized.

- **Separation**

Separation is a risk control technique that involves dispersing key assets. This ensures that if something catastrophic occurs at one location, the impact to the business is limited to the assets only at that location. On the other hand, if all assets were at that location, then the business would face a much more serious challenge. An example of this is when a company utilizes a geographically diversified workforce.

- **Duplication**

Duplication is a risk control technique that essentially involves the creation of a backup plan. This is often necessary with technology. A failure with an information systems server shouldn't bring the whole business to a halt. Instead, a backup or fail-over server should be readily available for access in the event that the primary server fails. Another example of duplication as a risk control technique is when a company makes use of a disaster recovery service.

- **Diversification**

Diversification is a risk control technique that allocates business resources to create multiple lines of business that offer a variety of products and/or services in different industries. With diversification, a significant revenue loss from one line of business will not cause irreparable harm to the company's bottom line. Risk control is a key component in any sound company strategy. It's necessary to ensure long-term organization sustainability and profitability.

- **Risk Monitoring**

An effective measurement and monitoring process is essential for adequately managing liquidity risk. At a very basic level, liquidity measurement involves assessing all of an institution's cash inflows against its outflows to identify the potential for any net shortfalls going forward. This includes funding requirements for off-balance sheet commitments. A number of techniques can be used for measuring liquidity risk, ranging from simple calculations and static simulations based on current holdings to highly sophisticated modeling techniques. As all institutions are affected by changes in the economic climate and market conditions, the monitoring of economic and market trends is key to liquidity risk management. An important aspect of managing liquidity is making assumptions about future funding needs. While certain cash inflows and outflows can be easily calculated or predicted, institutions must

also make assumptions about future liquidity needs, both in the very short-term and for longer time periods. One important factor to consider is the critical role an institution's reputation plays in its ability to access funds readily and at reasonable terms. For that reason, staff responsible for managing overall liquidity should be aware of any information public or otherwise, that could have an impact on market and public perceptions about the soundness of the institution.

• Risk Return Trade-off

Deciding what amount of risk you can take while remaining comfortable with your investments is very important. In the investing world, the dictionary definition of risk is the chance that an investment's actual return will be different than expected. Technically, this is measured in statistics by standard deviation. Practically, risk means you have the possibility of losing some or even all of your original investment. Low risks are associated with low potential returns. High risks are associated with high potential returns. The risk return trade-off is an effort to achieve a balance between the desire for the lowest possible risk and the highest possible return. The risk return trade-off theory is aptly demonstrated graphically in the chart below. A higher standard deviation means a higher risk and therefore a higher possible return. A common misconception is that higher risk equals greater return. The risk return trade-off tells us that the higher risk gives us the possibility of higher returns. There are no guarantees. Just as risk means higher potential returns, it also means higher potential losses. On the lower end of the risk scale is a measure called the risk-free rate of return. It is represented by the return on 10 year Government of India Securities because their chance of default (i.e. not being able to repay principal and interest) is next to nothing. This risk free rate is used as a reference for equity markets whereas the overnight repo rate is used as a reference for debt markets. If the risk-free rate is currently 6 per cent, this means, with virtually no risk, we can earn 6 per cent per year on our money.



Conclusions

As risk is indispensable for banking business, proper assessment of risk is an integral part of a bank's risk management system. Banks are focusing on the magnitude of their risk exposure and formulating strategies to tackle those effectively. In the context of risk management and formulating strategies to tackle those effectively. In the context of risk management practices, the introduction of Basel II norms and its subsequent adoption by RBI is a significant measure that promises to promote sound risk management practices. BASEL II seeks to enhance the risk sensitivity of capital requirements, promote a comprehensive coverage of risks, offer a more flexible approach through a menu of options, and is intended to be applied to banks worldwide. Moreover, the RBI has adopted a series of steps to ensure that individual banks tackle risks effectively by setting up risk management cells and also through internal assessment of their risk exposure. Apart from this, RBI has opted for on-site and off-site surveillance methods for effective risk management in the Indian Banking sector, so that systemic risk and financial turmoil can be averted in the country.

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चलचित्र में कैमेरा की भूमिका

डॉ. सिद्धेश्वर वि. गायकवाड
सहयोगी प्राध्यापक
वी. जे. एस. कॉलेज वाघोली
ता. हवेली जि. पुणे

प्रस्तावना :

आदिकाल से आज तक साहित्य समाज का संबंध अटूट रहा है। मानव और मानव समाज के विकास में साहित्य की भूमिका विशेष रूप से देखी जा सकती है। आज के विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के युग में साहित्य का महत्व अनन्यसाधारण रहा है। मनुष्य ने अपने जीवन के विकास के साथ साथ अपने मनोरंजन के लिए अपने जीवन में विभिन्न कलाओं का अविष्कार किया है, जिसमें टेलीफिल्म भी महत्वपूर्ण अविष्कार है। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति इसके प्रभाव से परिचित है। जनसाधारण के जीवन का संपूर्ण विश्लेषण अथवा दृश्य वस्तुतः अनेक टेलीफिल्मों में हुआ है। आज धीरे-धीरे भारतीय टेलीफिल्म समाज का प्रमुख अंग बन गई है। आतः चलचित्र निर्माण में निर्माता-निर्देशक, सहायक निर्देशक, तल प्रबंधक, रूपसज्जाकार, छायाकार, के साथ कैमेरे की भूमिका अद्वितीय रही है। निम्न बिंदुओं के आधार पर चलचित्र में निहित कैमेरे की भूमिका का विश्लेषण किया जा सकता है।

1. कैमेरा (शॉट) की परिभाषा:

कैमेरे के आधार पर ही चलचित्र का छायांकन किया जाता है। डॉ. जाकिर अली इस संदर्भ में लिखते हैं - "कैमेरा सूक्ष्मदर्शी ही नहीं, दूरदर्शी की भूमिका निभाता है। वह दूर क्षितिज के पास उगते हुए सूरज, आसमान में उड़ती चिड़ियाँ, हिमालय की चोटी पर जमी बर्फ, दूर कहीं गूँजती बिजली की कड़कडाहट आदि को दिखा सकता है।" शॉट की परिभाषा करते हुए जाकिर अली लिखते हैं - "एक बार सुरू होने के बाद कैमेरा बिना रुके जो कुछ रेकॉर्ड करता है वह एक शॉट कहलाता है।" सामान्यतः एक ही दृश्य में कई शॉट होते हैं। शूटिंग के समय निर्देशक स्थान, समय के अनुरूप अलग अलग दृश्य कैमेरे में कैद कर लेता है। बाद में संपादक (एडिटिंग) संपादन करते हुए चलचित्र को कलात्मक दृष्टि के साथ दर्शक वर्ग के सामने प्रस्तुत करते हैं।

2. कैमेरा और अंतर :-

टेलीफिल्म के चलचित्रण में पात्रों अथवा नायक-नायिकाओं के अभिनय को उनकी भाव-भंगिमाओं को दर्शक वर्ग के सामने प्रस्तुत करने के लिए, वस्तु (चरित्र) और कैमेरे के बीच के अंतर के आधार पर विभिन्न शॉट लिए जाते हैं। अतः शॉट के निम्न प्रकार किए जा सकते हैं।

2.1. क्लोज - अप शॉट:

फिल्म में नायक-नायिकाओं के चेहरे की भाव-भंगिमाओं की अभिव्यक्ति को क्लोज-अप शॉट द्वारा व्यक्त किया जाता है। उदा. सदागति टेलीफिल्म में महंत लोगों का दलितों के प्रति जो व्यवहार है, उसके कारण निर्मित विभिन्न समस्याओं का चल चित्रण करते हुए दुखी अर्थात् नायक ओम पुरी के चेहरे का अभिनय टेलीफिल्म में क्लोज -अप शॉट द्वारा कलात्मक रूप से दिखाया गया है। झरिया की भूमिका निभानेवाली स्मिता पाटील का रोना, दुखी (ओम पुरी) की कमजोरी, हाथ - पाँवों का काँपना आदि विभिन्न घटनाएँ चलचित्र में क्लोज - अप शॉट द्वारा दिखाई गई हैं।

2.2. टाइड क्लोज-अप:-

टाइड क्लोज - अप में व्यक्ति या किसी अन्य आकृति के सिर्फ एक भाग को दर्शाया जाता है। उदाहरणार्थ पूर्ण स्क्रीन पर व्यक्ति की दो आँखें ही दिखाई देती हैं।

2.3. मिड क्लोज-अप :-

मिड क्लोज - अप में व्यक्ति की गर्दन नहीं दिखाई देती सिर्फ चेहरा दिखाया जाता है। दर्शक यहाँ पर पात्र के भाव को अधिक स्पष्ट रूप से देख सकते हैं। उदाहरणार्थ ठाकूर का कुवा टेलीफिल्म में गंगी जब हुए पर पानी भरने हेतु जाती है तब उसके चेहरे की घबराहट मिड-क्लोज अप द्वारा व्यक्त की है।

2.4. पॉइंट ऑफ व्यू:-

इस शॉट में यह दिखाया जाता है कि दूसरे व्यक्ति के द्वारा उस वस्तु को किस दृष्टिकोण से देखा जा सकता है। जैसे नमक का दारोगा टेलीफिल्म में बैल गड्डी के पास कैमेरा लगाया जाता है जो आस पास के इलाके और रास्ते को कैद करता है।

2.5. लॉग-शॉट:-

लॉग-शॉट में फिल्म के मुख्य पात्र के साथ आसपास का परिवेश दिखाया जाता है। उदाहरणार्थ पूस की रात टेलीफिल्म में निर्देशक ने कहानी में परिवर्तन करते हुए दृश्य में संपूर्ण खेती को जलता हुआ दिखाया है, नायिका मुन्नी अर्थात गौरी का रोना और नायक की भूमिका में रघुवीर यादव की चिंता के साथ आसपास का जलने वाला परिवेश किसान वर्ग कि दयनीय स्थिति व्यक्त करता है।

2.6. हाय एंगल शॉट:-

"आमतौर पर किसी जमावड़े या भीड़ को एक साथ दिखाना हो तो कैमेरा ऊपर ले जाकर नीचे का शॉट लेता है उसे हाय एंगल शॉट कहा जाता है।"³ दो कलाकार टेलीफिल्म में चित्रा अर्थात नायिका अंजली बिरथरे की कामयाबी इस शॉट द्वारा फिल्म में प्रस्तुत हुई है।

2.7. लो एंगल शॉट:-

जहाँ लक्ष्मी कैद है जैसे कतिपय टेलीफिल्मों में कहानी में निहित उद्देश की सार्थकता सिद्ध करने हेतु लो एंगल शॉट का प्रयोग करते हुए पात्रों की संवेदनशील भावनाओं को अभिनय द्वारा व्यक्त किया है, जिसमें कई निर्देशक सफल रहे हैं।

3. टेलीफिल्म और कैमेरा:

उक्त चर्चा से स्पष्ट होता है कि चलचित्र में कैमेरा किसी भी साहित्यिक कृति को पार्श्वसंगीत, वेशभूषा, परिवेश, उपर्युक्त विभिन्न कैमेरा अँगल आदि के साथ चलचित्र को अधिक सफल बनाता है। इस संदर्भ में डॉ. सुमन शर्मा लिखती है - "साहित्य में जहाँ साहित्यकार विभिन्न पक्षों से प्रभावित होता हुआ साहित्यिक रचना करता है वहीं सिनेमा (टेलीफिल्म) निर्देशक उस साहित्यिक कृति को मूल रूप में रखते हुए ऐसा नया रूप देता है कि वह प्राणवान हो उठती है।"⁴ इस प्रकार चलचित्र में निहित संदेश दर्शक वर्ग तक अधिक गति के साथ पहुँचता है। सभी श्रोतावर्ग के लिए चलचित्रण उपयोगी बना है, जो समाज कल्याण, आदर्श व्यवहार और नैतिक सदाचरण का अर्थ प्रभावात्मक रूप से स्पष्ट करता है।

4. निष्कर्ष:

निष्कर्ष: कहा जा सकता है कि साहित्य की किसी भी कृति का फिल्मांकन करते समय निर्देशक मूल कहानी में परिवर्तन करते हैं लेकिन मूल कहानी में निहित हृदयद्रावक मनस्पर्शी प्रसंगों को कैमेरे द्वारा अधिक मनोरंजनात्मक शैली में उजागर किया जाता है। अभिनेताओं का अभिनय, चरित्र, भय तनाव, पीडा खुशी आदि भावों को कैमेरा अपनी दृष्टि से कैद करता है। निर्देशक संपादक डिजायनर आदि कू- वर्ग के साथ चलचित्रण अधिक प्रभावी बन जाता है।

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डॉ. सिद्धेश्वर गायकवाड

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वर्तमान समय में अनुसंधान का महत्व दिन - ब - दिन बडता जा रहा है इसके मूल में कई कारण विद्यमान हैं। आज मनुष्य अपने जीवन में अधिक से अधिक सुखपूर्वक समय बिताना चाहता है। इसका दूसरा अर्थ है वह अपने जीवन में किसी भी प्रकार के संकट से दूर रहना चाहता है। 2020 में आए कोरोना महामारी का उदाहरण विश्व के सामने ताजा है, इसके पूर्व भी महामारी का प्रकोप विश्व ने देखा है, मगर मनुष्य की उक्त प्रवृत्ति के कारण 2021 आते- आते कोरोना महामारी पर वैक्सिन आ गई यह देश विदेश के अनुसंधाताओं के अथक परिश्रम का परिणाम है। इस उदाहरण से आवश्यकता अनुसंधान की जननी है यही सिद्ध होता है।

प्रस्तुत प्रसंग में हम साहित्यिक अनुसंधान के विविध पक्षों पर चर्चा करना चाहते हैं जिसमें प्रमुख बिंदु होंगे --

1. अनुसंधान का अर्थ
2. अनुसंधान की परिभाषा
3. अनुसंधाता के गुण
4. अनुसंधान की आवश्यकता

1. अनुसंधान का अर्थ:

अनुसंधान के मूल में जिज्ञासा होती है। मनुष्य की यह सहज प्रवृत्ति उसे अनुसंधान या खोज की ओर अग्रेसर करती है। मनुष्य सदियों से पृथ्वी पर रहा है उसके अनेक रहस्यों को खोजने ढूँढने की कोशिश करता रहा है। मनुष्य की जिज्ञासा उसे सामान्य मनुष्य से अनुसंधाता बनाती है। इस संदर्भ में डॉ. रवींद्र कुमार जैन लिखते हैं -- चराचर प्रकृति एवं अपनी प्रकृति के अंतःबहय नाना रहस्यों से प्रभावित होना मानव की सहज वृत्ति है। परंतु कुछ विशिष्ट व्यक्ति प्रभावित होकर तमाशाबीनों की तरह शांत नहीं रहते। वे अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण अनेक अज्ञात रहस्यों का अपनी पार दर्शिनी मेधा एवं जुझारू शक्ति से अन्वेषण भी करते हैं। यही अन्वेषण - वृत्ति जिज्ञासा या ज्ञानपिपासा आधुनिक अनुसंधान का मूल बीज है। किसी महत्वपूर्ण विषय का (अज्ञात, अल्पज्ञात, अन्यथा ज्ञात या अन्यथा

विवेचित का) कठोर परिश्रम,विवेक एवं पूर्ण लगनपूर्वक किया गया निर्णय - प्रधान वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन अनुसंधान है।¹

अनुसंधान के लिए कई पर्यायवाची शब्द मिलते हैं जैसे -- शोध,खोज,मीमांसा, अनुशीलन,गवेषना,निष्ठापूर्वक किया गया काम ,सत्यान्वेषण इ.। इन शब्दों में से सबसे प्रचलित शब्द अनुसंधान ही है। अनुसंधान के व्युत्पत्तिमूलक अर्थ को स्पष्ट करते हुए डॉ. रवींद्रकुमार जैन लिखते हैं - अनुसंधान शब्द अनु उपसर्गपूर्वक 'धा' (धारण करना,रखना) धातु से बना है। अनु का अर्थ है पीछे लगना,अनुसरण करना या पुनः करना,और संधान का अर्थ है निशाना लगाना,लक्ष बांधना या निश्चित करना।अतः अनुसंधान शब्द का पूर्णार्थ हुआ - पूर्ण एकाग्रता एवं धैर्यपूर्ण अनवरत परिश्रम से अपने लक्ष्य की ओर बढ़ना। और लक्ष्य प्राप्ति पर्यंत निरंतर बढ़ना। अनुसंधान कार्य के समस्त तत्व इसमें समाहित हो जाते हैं।शोध की अपेक्षा अनुसंधान शब्द अधिक व्यापक, गंभीर एवं पूर्ण है।अनुसंधान विशिष्ट रुचि, श्रम, धैर्य, त्याग और प्रतिभा तथा विद्वता की लंबी तपस्या है।इसमें मरजीना की भांति सब कुछ की बाजी लगानी पडती है तभी कुछ बहुमूल्य हाथ लगने की संभावना बनती है।²

2. अनुसंधान की परिभाषाएँ:

अनुसंधान के संदर्भ में उपर्युक्त बातों की चर्चा करने के बाद यहाँ हम एक सर्वसमावेशक परिभाषा की ओर आते हैं। वैसे तो अनुसंधान की कई परिभाषाएँ उपलब्ध हैं, विस्तारभय के कारण यहाँ हम केवल एक-दो परिभाषाओं को देखेंगे। प्रसिद्ध विद्वान डॉ. रवींद्रकुमार जैन अपनी पुस्तक साहित्यिक अनुसंधान के आयाम में लिखते हैं -- कठोर परिश्रम,विवेक, लगन, एकनिष्ठता के आधार पर किसी महत्वपूर्ण नवीन ज्ञावर्धक सामग्री को प्रस्तुत करना या उसकी या किसी ज्ञात तथ्य की मौलिक नई व्याख्या प्रस्तुत करना अनुसंधान है। और स्पष्ट शब्दों में -ज्ञान की किसी संभावना संपन्न शाखा का जिज्ञासापूर्ण परिश्रम,तटस्थ दृष्टि एवं विवेकपूर्ण मेधा से किया गया निष्कर्ष मूलक अन्वेषण एवं परीक्षण अनुसंधान है। अनुसंधान प्रमुखतया नवीन तथ्यों की खोज तक ही सीमित था, परंतु अब प्राप्त तथ्यों की नवीन मौलिक व्याख्या भी अनुसंधान के रूप में स्वीकृत है। नई समीक्षा और मूल्यांकन शोध के विशिष्ट रूप है।³

3. अनुसंधाता के गुण:

अनुसंधान का स्वरूप तथा परिभाषाओं से अनुसंधानकर्ता में कुछ मूलभूत गुणों का होना

नितांत रूप से अनिवार्य लगता है। अनुसंधान के गुणों को निम्न रूप से स्पष्ट किया जा सकता है जैसे -- 1. जिज्ञासा 2. रुचि एवं तत्परता 3. कार्य संलग्नता 4. ग्रहित विषय का ज्ञान 5. श्रमशीलता 6. निरपेक्षता 7. विषय परकता 8. सारग्रहिता 9. कृतज्ञता 10. धैर्यशीलता 11. निष्काम कर्मिता 12. क्षमता 13. शंकाशीलता 14. स्वाध्यायशीलता 15. लेखन क्षमता 16. वैचारिक स्पष्टता 17. निर्णय क्षमता 18. तटस्थता 19. वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोन 20. स्वास्थ्य इ.

4. अनुसंधान की आवश्यकता:

मनुष्य अपने जीवन में आनंदपूर्वक समय बिताना चाहता है, इसके लिए उसके पास सुख उत्पन्न

करनेवाले साधनों का होना बहुत आवश्यक है। भौतिक तथा अध्यात्मिक आनंद की प्राप्ति अनुसंधान का लक्ष्य होता है। दूसरे शब्दों में ज्ञान एवं राग संपन्न मानव चेतना का सर्वतोमुखी विकास एवं कर्म के माध्यम से प्राप्त अनिर्वचनीय परितोष ही साहित्यिक अनुसंधान का लक्ष्य होता है। अनुसंधान की आवश्यकता निम्न प्रकारसे स्पष्ट की जा सकती है--

1. ज्ञान के नए क्षेत्रों के उद्घाटन के लिए
2. मानव जाति के ज्ञान को प्रामाणिकता प्रदान करने के लिए
3. अध्ययन में वैज्ञानिकता लाने के लिए
4. तर्कमूलक ज्ञान को प्रतिपादित करने के लिए
5. अंधविश्वास तथा रूढ़ियों का विरोध करने के लिए
6. ज्ञानवृद्धि के लिए
7. ज्ञान की नई व्याख्या करने के लिए
8. मनुष्य जीवन से संबंधित तथ्यों के उद्घाटन के लिए
9. मनुष्य जीवन में अनिर्वचनीय आनंद की निर्मिति के लिए
10. विवेकाधारित जीवन मूल्यों की स्थापना करने के लिए।

निष्कर्ष:

निष्कर्षतः कहा जा सकता है कि अनुसंधान का और वह भी साहित्यिक अनुसंधान का केंद्र मनुष्य जीवन का परितोष है। जीवन में आनंद निर्माण हो इसके लिए अनुसंधान का विधान है। क्षेत्र कोई भी हो अनुसंधान के मूल में मानव कल्याण की भावना का होना अति आवश्यक है। प्राचीन काल से मनुष्य का सबसे प्रमुख प्रश्न जिजीविषा का रहा है, वह अपने मूलभूत भौतिक अस्तित्व के लिए हमेशा संघर्षरत दिखा है। यही जिजीविषा उसे निरंतर अनुसंधान के लिए प्रेरणा देती आई है और आगे भी देती रहेगी।

संदर्भ :

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भाषिक संरचना का विशेष ध्यान रखा गया है। इन कहानियों में ग्राम भाषा से लेकर अंग्रेजी और हिंग्लिश का मिला जुला प्रयोग देखा जा सकता है। ग्राउंड पोस्टिंग, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, रिटायरमेन्ट, मुँहजली, दलचिरैया, हुज्जत, रफ्तार, उदा-अलबत्ता इत्यादि शब्द धडल्ले से प्रयुक्त हुये हैं। इस युग के कहानीकारों की सबसे बड़ी विशेषता यह है कि वह लोक जीवन में व्याप्त कथा की पृष्ठभूमि के अनुरूप भाषा का भी चयन करते हैं। जैसे राकेश कुमार सिंह की कहानी 'अरण्य रात्रि की महक' में आदिवासी जन-जीवन को केन्द्र बनाया गया है। अतः इसकी भाषिक संरचना में भी आदिवासी समाज की भाषा का प्रयोग किया गया है जैसे - चुपके ओम। अवलि अलहनुरु उपरैया कुदरति के सभ बन्दे एक नुर ते सभु जग उपजियाँ, कउन भले को मन्दे' 6 इत्यादि।

इक्कीसवीं सदी के कहानीकार समाज के सजग प्रहरी रहे हैं। अपनी भाषा से लेकर सरोकार तक, पात्रों के अन्तस में उतरने वाली गहराई से लेकर समय के रुझानों को पकड़ने वाले विस्तार तक, नए उपमानों के प्रयोग व नए भाव बोध के कारण इन नवोन्मेषी कहानियों का आस्वाद कुछ अलहदा है। नई सदी के कहानीकार वर्तमान में जितने रममाण हो गये हैं, उतने भूतकाल में नहीं थे यही वजह है कि अब सभी तरह की कहानियाँ लिखी जा रही है। जिसकी वजह से कथावस्तु के परिणिति पक्ष से ध्यान हटकर प्रक्रिया पक्ष और प्रस्तुतीकरण का सापेक्षिक महत्व बढ़ गया है और नवोन्मेषी चेतना के दीघार्यु होने की सम्भावना पर मुहर लग गई है।

सन्दर्भ ग्रन्थ:-1.मित्र (दो). सम्पादक-मिथिलेखर, पृष्ठ.118 2. गोमरा का स्कूटर, उदय प्रकाश, पृष्ठ.38 3.इब्ने मेरियम, नासिरा शमा, किताबघर, पृष्ठ.143 4.भूलना, चन्दन पाण्डेय, भारतीय ज्ञानपीठ, पृष्ठ.68 5.कथादेश, जनवरी, 2019, पृष्ठ.15 6.नया ज्ञानोदय, फरवरी 2003, राकेश कुमार सिंह, अरण्य रात्रि की महक, पृष्ठ.8

4.रचनाकार मैत्रेयी पुष्पा-डॉ.सिद्धेश्वर विठ्ठल गायकवाड

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक व हिंदी विभाग प्रमुख, भारतीय जैन संघटना, कला, विज्ञान व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, वाघोली, ता.हवेली, जि.पुणे.

हिंदी की प्रसिद्ध रचनाकार मैत्रेयी पुष्पा का जन्म 30 नवंबर में 1944 अलिगढ जिले के एक देहात में ब्राह्मण परिवार में हुआ। उन्होंने अपने बाल्यकाल से ही नारी की स्थिति को देखा अपनी विधवा माँ का संघर्ष तथा पितृहीनता की वेदना आपने बहुत ही कम उम्र में महसूस की है। आपका पूरा नाम मैत्रेयी हीरालाल पांडेय है, विवाह के बाद पुष्पा रमेश चन्द्र शर्मा हुए। अपने सारा लेखन मैत्रेयी पुष्पा नाम से किया है।

आप का जन्म यद्यपि ब्राह्मण परिवार में हुआ था, मगर आपके घर का मुख्य व्यवसाय खेती था। पिताजी की असमय मृत्यु के कारण विधवा कस्तुरीजी को उनके अपने भाई के द्वारा सताया गया उसका कारण कस्तुरीजी की जमीन था। भाई अपनी विधवा बहन की जमीन हडपना चाहते थे। लेखिका ने अपनी माँ को हमेशा संघर्ष करते पाया है। सत्रह वर्ष की अवस्था में लेखिका का विवाह डॉ. रमेश चंद्र शर्मा के साथ हुआ। विवाह के बाद वे अलीगढ में रहने लगी बाद में दिल्ली गई। बचपन का अधिकांश समय गाव में अकेले बिताने के कारण दिल्ली जैसे शहर में रहना उन्हें शुरु-शुरु में अच्छा नहीं लग रहा था। मैत्रेयी पुष्पा का बाल्यकाल कठिनाईयों से भरा रहा। पिताजी की मृत्यु और माँ का जीविका चलाने के लिए प्रारंभ में स्कूल में पढाने जाना तथा बाद में ग्रामसेविका की नौकरी करना जिससे उन्हें अधिकांश समय घर में अकेले ही बिताना पडा था। इस संघर्ष और अकेलेपन के बावजूद आपने बुंदेलखंड कॉलेज, झाँसी से 1962 में बी. ए. तथा 1964 में हिंदी साहित्य में एम.ए. किया। दिल्ली जैसे महानगर में रहते हुए भी उनका मन बचपन में बिताए गए देहाती जीवन के समय को अधिक महत्त्व देता पाया गया है, डॉ.राजेंद्र यादव ने कहा है - "मैत्रेयी के पास ऐसे अनुभव थे, जिनपर मध्यवर्गीय महिलाएँ सोच भी नहीं सकती थीं। उन पीडित महिलाओं पर गहराई, संवेदना, समझ के साथ लगातार लिखने वाली पहिली महिला लेखिका मैत्रेयी है। गाँव के जीवन और संघर्ष को केंद्र बनाकर ही उसकी कथा रही है।"

मैत्रेयी पुष्पा को साहित्य के प्रति आकर्षण अपने स्कूली दिनों से ही रहा है। स्कूल के जीवन में इन्होंने 'लकीरे' नामक काव्य संकलन लिखा था जिसे प्रकाशित करने में उन्हें काफी मेहनत करनी पडी। उनके प्रारंभिक लेखन के बारे में अपने विचार

व्यक्त करते हुए डॉ. व्यंकट पाटील लिखते हैं—“इंटर में पढते समय ‘बाड़े की औरतों के लिए’ नामक कविता लिखकर बाड़े की औरतों का धींवरीन, धोबन, मेहतरानी के साथ छुआछूत का व्यवहार और अपने फायदे के लिए उनका इस्तेमाल करने की नीति का पर्दाफाश किया। कविता अखबार में छापकर आने के बाद मकान मालिक ने मैत्रेयी को बाहर निकाल दिया। बाड़े के लोग मानहनी का दावा करने की बात करने लगे। जब भी मैत्रेयी पुष्पा ने बेबाकी के साथ सच्चाई को बयान किया तो बदनामी का सामना करना पडा है।”² कथन से स्पष्ट होता है कि लेखिका को प्रारंभ से ही लेखन की रुचि थी तथा उपेक्षित स्त्रियों के प्रति हमदर्दी थी। आगे चल कर उनका समस्त साहित्य उक्त प्रवृत्ति का विस्तृत वृक्ष बना दिखाई पडता है।

मैत्रेयी पुष्पा ने अपना लेखन स्कूली दिनों से ही आरंभ किया था। उपेक्षित स्त्रियों के प्रति उनके मन में अनुराग था, जिसके कारण आगे उनके कृतित्व के केंद्र में स्त्री विमर्श ही दिखाई पडता है। इन्होंने अब तक कुल मिलाकर 11 उपन्यास लिखे हैं। (1) उपन्यास: स्मृति दंश (सामाजिक), बेतवा बहती रही (राजनीतिक, सामाजिक), इदन्नमम (महा काव्यात्मक), चाक (सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक), झूला नट (रूढीवादी सामाजिक) अल्मा कबुतरी (पिछडी जातियों), अगनपारखी (ग्रामीण), विजन (नागरी जीवन) कस्तुरी कुंडल बसै (आत्मकथा), कही ईसुरीफाग (लोककथा), त्रिया हट (नारी समस्या) (2) नाटक: इन्होंने मंदाक्रांता नामक एक ही नाटक लिखा जो 2006 में प्रकाशित हुआ। (3) आत्मकथा: गुडिया भीतर गुडिया नामक आत्मकथा लिखी जो राजकमल प्रकाशन नई दिल्ली ने 2008 में प्रकाशित की। (4) कहानी संकलन: इनके चार कहानी संकलन प्रकाशित हुए हैं। जैसे— चिह्नार, ललमनियाँ, गोमा हँसती है, दस प्रतिनिधि कहानियाँ। (5) नारी विमर्श: मैत्रेयी पुष्पा की नारी विमर्श से संबंधित तीन रचनाएँ प्रकाशित हुई हैं। जो निम्नानुसार हैं— फायटर की डायरी, खुली खिडकियाँ, सुनो मालिक सुनो। सभी प्रकार का लेखन देखने से स्पष्ट होता है कि आपने सर्वाधिक उपन्यास लिखे हैं उसके बाद कहानी संकलनों का क्रम आता है। इस साहित्यसेवा के कारण आपको कई पुरस्कार मिले हैं।

पुरस्कार:—मैत्रेयी पुष्पा को उनकी बेबाकी के लिए साहित्य में नायिकाओं का अशिलल चित्रण करने तथा आत्मकथा में जीवन की सच्चाई को कोई भी पर्दा न रखते हुए वर्णन करने के लिए काफी बदनाम भी किया गया है। लेकिन पाठकों ने उनकी बेबाकी वृत्ति को नवाज है। अनेक शासकीय और अशासकीय

सन्मान और पुरस्कार उन्हें मिले हैं वे इस प्रकार है— •हिंदी अकादमी द्वारा साहित्य कृति सन्मान। •कथा पुरस्कार (फैसला कहानी पर) •बेतवा बहती रही पर प्रेमचंद सन्मान 1995 उत्तर प्रदेश •इदन्नमम उपन्यास पर नंजनागुडी तिरुमालंबा पुरस्कार 1996 बेंगलूर •प्रेमचंद सम्मान (उ.प्र.साहित्य संस्थान) •वीर सिंह जू देव पुरस्कार (म.प्र. साहित्य परिषद) •साहित्यकार सम्मान हिंदी अकादमी दिल्ली। •सार्क लिटरेरी अवार्ड। •द हंगर प्रोजेक्ट (पंचायत राज का) सरोजिनी नायडू पुरस्कार। •सुधा साहित्य सम्मान 2008 दिल्ली।³

निष्कर्ष:—कहा जा सकता है कि मैत्रेयी पुष्पा ने साहित्य लेखन का प्रारंभ अपने स्कूली जीवन से ही किया था। इनके लेखन पर ग्रामीण तथा देहाती किसानों के परिवार में हुए संस्कारों को देखा जा सकता है। ग्रामीण सरोकार में अधिक समय बिताने के कारण आपको प्रारंभ में दिल्ली जैसे महानगर अपने नहीं लगे। आपका संपूर्ण लेखन स्त्री को केंद्र में रख कर किया गया है। आप के साहित्य में चित्रित स्त्री-पुरुष के खिलाफ नहीं है, मगर स्त्री विमर्श की समर्थक होने के कारण आप स्त्री को चारों ओर से बंधन में डालने वाली पुरुष व्यवस्था के खिलाफ है। सत्य प्रतिपादन इनके साहित्य का केंद्रीय भाव है। उसके लिए उन्हे नीति-अनीति की बाते व्यर्थ लगती है। स्त्रियोंका जिजीविषा के लिए किया गया संघर्ष आपके लेखन का एक गुण है। आपके लेखन में उच्च शिक्षित महिलाएँ भी अपने अस्तित्व के लिए संघर्ष करती देखी गई हैं। इसके लिए डॉक्टर नेहा शरण अपवाद नहीं है। नेहा सर्जन होते हुए भी दायमता भरा जीवन जी रही है। लेखिका ने अपने जीवन में जो भी भोगा उसे लिखा। आपने नारी पर होनेवाले अन्याय का चित्रण करते हुए ग्रामीण-शहरी स्त्रियों की वेदनाओं में अंतर नहीं किया। आपने नारी के प्रति होनेवाले अन्याय का चित्रण करते हुए समाज का ध्यान इस महत्त्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकर्षित करने का प्रयास किया है, जिसमें आपको काफी हद तक सफलता मिली है।

संदर्भ:—1. मैत्रेयी पुष्पा स्त्री होने की कथा, संपादक विजय बहादुर सिंह, किताबघर प्रकाशन, अन्सारी रोड, दरियागंज नई दिल्ली—2 (पृ.सं.57) 2. मैत्री पुष्पा के साहित्य का समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन, डॉ. व्यंकट पाटील, अमन प्रकाशन, पब्लिशर्स अँड डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स, कानपुर—12, प्रथम संस्करण 2012, (पृ.सं.15) 3. वही (पृ. सं.16) 4. विजन, मैत्रेयी पुष्पा, वाणी प्रकाशन, दरियागंज, नवी दिल्ली, प्रथम संस्करण 2002

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नीतिविना गति गेली, गतिविना वित्त गेले
वित्तविना शूद्र रचलै, इतके अनर्थ एका अविद्येने केले

-महात्मा ज्योतीराव फुले

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अल्मा कबूतरी में चित्रित आदिवासी जनजीवन

डॉ. सिध्देश्वर गायकवाड

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक

बी. जे. एस. कॉलेज, वाघोली, पुणे

अल्मा कबूतरी में आदिवासी नारी के अस्तित्व का सवाल उपस्थित किया है। प्रस्तुत उपन्यास के कथा के केंद्र में बुंदेलखंड की विलुप्त हो रही आदिवासी कबूतरा जाति है। ये जाति अपने मूल निवास स्थल बुंदेलखंड से विस्थापित है। ये जाति अपने आप को रानी पद्मिनी तथा महाराणा प्रताप की संताने घोषित करती आ रही है। गाँव-गाँव दरबदर फिरते वे किसी के खेत में डेरे डाले बसते हैं, चोरी इस जाति के पुरुषों का मुख्य व्यवसाय तथा स्त्रियाँ शराब बनाने की भट्टियों में जीवन की इतिश्री समझती है, या कज्जा जाति के पुरुषों का विस्तर गरम करती है।

प्रस्तुत उपन्यास में दो समाजों के बीच संघर्ष को चित्रित किया है। पहला समाज आदिवासी कबूतरा तथा दूसरा वह समाज जिसे आदिवासी कज्जा कहते हैं। जो सभ्य समाज समझा जाता है। अल्मा उपन्यास का केंद्रीय पात्र है, मगर कथानक का आरंभ मंशाराम और कदम बाई की कथा से होता है। मंशाराम कज्जा है तो कदमबाई एक कबूतरा नारी है। मंशाराम और कदमबाई दोनों आपसी संबंध से बंधे हैं मगर ये प्रेम संबंध नहीं है।

मंशाराम कदमबाई के पति जंगलिया से चोरी करवता है और धोके से उसे पुलिस के हाथों पकड़वाता है। मंशाराम धोके से कदमबाई के साथ शारीरिक संबंध स्थापित करता है, उनके संसर्ग से कदमबाई राणा नामक बच्चे को जन्म देती है।

कबूतरा जाति के रामसिंह की बेटी अल्मा कबूतरी है जो राणा के प्रति आकृष्ट होती है। राणा और अल्मा का विवाह हो इसके पहले रामसिंह की मृत्यु होती है, परिणामस्वरूप अल्मा दुर्जन के हाथ लग जाती है, दुर्जन धन का लोभी है वह अल्मा को सुरजभान को बेच देता है। सुरजभान के घर में बंदी अल्मा का परिचय धीरज से होता है, धीरज की मदद से वह वहाँ से भाग निकलती है और विधवा नसभा विधायक श्रीराम शास्त्री के घर पहुँच जाती है। वहाँ उसे श्रीराम शास्त्री की रखैल बनकर रहना पड़ता है।

इस तरह से एक गाँव के एक आदिवासी समाज के कस्बे से शुरु हुई कथा राजधानी में आकर अपना विस्तार पाती है। अल्मा कबूतरी अपने अस्तित्व के साथ, संघर्ष के साथ कथानक को आगे बढ़ाती है, कई समस्याओं को उद्घाटित करती है, वह सारी समस्याएँ उसकी व्यक्तिगत समस्याएँ न रहकर समस्त आदिवासी कबूतरा समाज की समस्याएँ बन जाती है।

आलोच्य उपन्यास की मूल संवेदना दो समाज की टकराहट है। टकराहट आदिवासी कबूतरा जाति एवं तथाकथित सभ्य समाज के बीच है। आदिवासी कबूतरा जाति की औरतें सभ्य समाज, कज्जा समाज से बदला लेने हेतु अपने आप को उन्हीं लोगों के नीचे बिछाती रहती हैं, जिसका उदाहरण उपन्यास की भूरीबाई है। वह बस्ती की पहली माँ है जिसने अपने बेटे रामसिंह को डंडा, कुल्हाड़ी के बजाय कलम, पाटी पकड़ाई। अल्मा कबूतरी रामसिंह की बेटी है।

आदिवासी न जाने कितने युगों से जंगलों और पहाड़ों जैसे दुर्गम भागों में रह रहे हैं। महानगरीय सभ्यता से उनका संपर्क लगभग नहीं के बराबर है, इसका अर्थ यह नहीं कि आदिवासियों को सामाजिकता विहीन और संस्कृतिविहीन समझा जाय। अल्मा कबूतरी में चित्रित आदिवासी जनजीवन के कई पहलू हमारे सामने आते हैं जिनमें उल्लेखनीय हैं — आदिवासी जातियों का सामाजिक संबंध, आदिवासी

जातियों की शिक्षा, आदिवासी जातियों के पारिवारिक संबंध, स्त्री-पुरुष संबंध, स्त्री-स्त्री संबंध, आदिवासी बालकों की स्थिति, आदिवासियों का अन्य जातियोंसे संबंध, उच्च जाति और आदिवासियों का संबंध, आदिवासियों की नशाखोरी, आदिवासी समाज और कानून, आदिवासी समाज और जात पंचायत, आदिवासी समाज और भ्रष्टाचार तथा अपराधिक कतिविधियाँ, पुलिस से शोषण, आर्थोत्पादन के साधन, बेरोजगारी, आदिवासी समाज और उनकी धार्मिक मान्यताएँ इ.।

अल्मा कबूतरी में चित्रित आदिवासी जनजीवन से संबंधित उपर्युक्त पहलुओं पर चर्चा करना विस्तारभय के कारण संभव नहीं है, प्रस्तुत प्रसंग में केवल विवेच्य उपन्यास में चित्रित आदिवासी समाज और उनकी धार्मिक मान्यताएँ इस बात को केंद्र में रखकर विवेचन किया जा रहा है।
आत्मा कबूतरी में चित्रित आदिवासी धार्मिक मान्यता

अल्मा कबूतरी में धार्मिक मान्यता और पूजा पाठ के उदाहरण मिलते हैं। कदमवाई को जब बच्चा होता है तब उसके नामकरण की समस्या आ जाती है, धार्मिक विधियों को पूरा करने के लिए कबूतराओं के डेरों पर कोई पंडित नहीं आना चाहता है क्योंकि कबूतरा समाज अछूत समाज है। धार्मिक मान्यता के अनुसार मलिया कदमवाई के बालक का नामकरण संस्कार कराता है। धार्मिक मान्यताओं के अंतर्गत आदिवासियों के लोकविश्वास, शकुन-अपशकुन, अंधविश्वास, मंत्र-तंत्र, लोकगीत, रीति-रिवाज, देवी देवता, पूजा पाठ, लोककथाएँ इ. बातों का चित्रण भी मिलता है।

पूजा पाठ से संबंधित एक उदाहरण दृष्टव्य है — 'कदमवाई का बेटा राणा बीमार है, आदिवासियों के पूजा पाठ तथा अंधविश्वास का यह उदाहरण देखने योग्य है गुनियों जानता है वीर देवात उनका देव है। वीरदेव की स्थापना की। लिपी हुई कबूतरी पर बेरके पत्ते, पान का पत्ता, गुड और बकरी का खून चढाया। रोटी का चूरमा और लाल कपडा। मद

और तेल पास में रखा। गुनियों आग लहकाता जाता, खून के छीटें देता जाता।

कागजी आदमी, डेड पसली की गुनियों। देवता आ गया उसके उपर। बलवान पहलवान की तरह पुछापन से तन गया। मंत्र पढने लगा हं हं हं हं वीरदेवता तोरी असवारी हं हं हं हं बडे पिशाच तोरी असवारी हं हं कुनवी की संतान तोरी असवारी.
..।'१

स्पष्ट है कि उक्त कथन अल्मा कबूतरी में चित्रित आदिवासी समाज की मानसिकता को स्पष्ट करने के लिए काफी है। समाज में व्याप्त अंध विश्वास, पूजापाठ, धार्मिक कार्य, शकुन-अपशकुन, अंधविश्वास पर एक साथ प्रकाश डालता है। निष्कर्षतः कहा जा सकता है कि मैत्रेय पुष्पा जीने अल्मा कबूतरी के माध्यम से आदिवासी कबूतरा समाज के दुखों को पाणी दी है तथा उनके सामाजिक तथा धार्मिक गतिविधियों को समाज के सामने लाने का प्रयास किया है।

संदर्भ ग्रंथ :

१. मैत्रेयी पुष्पा के साहित्य का समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन— डॉ. व्यंकट कि. पाटील अमन प्रकाशन, कानपूर.
२. साठोत्तरी हिंदी उपन्यासों में आदिवासी जनजीवन — डॉ. श्यामराव राठोड, मिलिंद प्रकाशन, हैद्राबाद

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१. अल्मा कबूतरी, मैत्रेय पुष्पा, राजकमल प्रकाशन, नई दिल्ली, सं. २००० पृष्ठ सं. ५१.

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सहयोगी प्राध्यापक, बी. जे. एस. कॉलेज, वाघोली, ता. हवेली, जि. पुणे.

अनुवाद में दो-दो स्थितियों के बीच संबंध होता है, इसी को द्वंद्वात्मकता कहा गया है। यह द्वंद्वात्मकता समस्त अनुवाद परिस्थिति में व्याप्त बताई गई है। संतुलन इसकी मूल विशेषता है। एक प्रक्रिया, संबंध तथा निष्पत्ति के रूप में अनुवाद की द्वंद्वात्मकता के विभिन्न आयाम बताए गए हैं जो इस प्रकार हैं—

१. अनुवाद का बाह्य संदर्भ और द्वंद्वात्मकता

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१. भाषा संरचना तथा भाषा प्रयोग
२. दो भाषाओं के विशिष्ट प्रयुक्तियों के विशिष्ट पाठों के बीच विभिन्नस्तरीय द्वंद्वात्मकता जैसे— व्याकरणिक गठन, शब्द कोश, शब्दक्रम व्यवस्था, सहप्रयोग, शब्दार्थ व्यवस्था, भाषाशैली की रूढ़ियाँ, भाषा प्रकार्य, पाठ प्ररूप, साहित्यिक रूढ़ियाँ, सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक रूढ़ियाँ आदि।
३. गुणात्मक दृष्टि से विशुद्धता और संप्रेषणीयता, रूपनिष्ठता तथा प्रकार्यात्मकता, शाब्दिकता तथा स्वतंत्रता, मूलनिष्ठता और सुंदरता, उद्विक्तता तथा समाजिकता में द्वंद्वात्मकता होती है।
४. कार्यप्रणाली की दृष्टि से क्षतिपूर्ति के नियम के अनुसार अनुवाद में छूटना—जोड़ना और आलंकारिकता—सुबोधता जैसी द्वंद्वात्मकता होती है।^१

यह देखना कि द्वंद्वात्मकता की विभिन्न स्थितियों में संतुलन का कैसा स्वरूप रहा है, अनुवाद अध्ययन को बहुआयामी बनाने के लिए आवश्यक ही नहीं रोचक भी है। इस प्रकार के अध्ययन से किसी भी अनुवादक की इस संबंध में सजगता, सक्रियता तथा कुशलता का स्वरूप स्पष्ट होता है। यहाँ पर हम 'कीचकवध' के हिंदी अनुवाद को मूल के संदर्भ में देखते हुए, अनुवादक द्वारा साधे गए संतुलन पर प्रकाश डालना चाहते हैं। विस्तारभय के कारण द्वंद्वात्मकता के सभी आयामों के बीच साधे गए संतुलन का विवेचन न कर कुछ प्रमुख आयामों का ही सोदाहरण विवेचन कर रहे हैं।

● मूल लेखक तथा दूसरा पाठक के बीच संतुलन

मराठी 'कीचकवध' सन् १९०७ में प्रकाशित रचना है, जबकि हिंदी अनुवाद का प्रकाशन काल १९५९ है। भाषा की दृष्टि से मूल लेखक तथा दूसरे पाठक में पचास से अधिक वर्षों का अंतर है। ऐसी स्थिति में अनुवादक के सम्मुख इस द्वंद्व का होना स्वाभाविक है कि वह अनुवाद में किस काल की हिंदी का प्रयोग करें— १९०७ की या १९५९ की? 'कीचकवध' के हिंदी अनुवादक भवानीप्रसाद तिवारी ने तत्कालीन मराठी के लिए हिंदी के पर्यायों का चयन करते हुए दूसरे पाठकों की अपेक्षा से १९५९ के लगभग की हिंदी का यथावश्यक प्रयोग कर इन दो स्थितियों के बीच संतुलन साधा है। एक उदाहरण दृष्टव्य है—

मराठी 'कीचकवध'

● 'सैरंध्री : रत्नप्रभाराणीसाहेब, सुदेष्णाबाईसाहेब, मत्स्यदेशांत महापतिव्रता म्हणून आपली ख्याति आहे.— मी सांप्रत गरीब स्थितीत असून दुर्दैवाच्या फेऱ्यात सापडले असले तरी आपल्यासारख्या महासाध्व्यांचा मनापासून कित्ता गिरवावा अशी माझी इच्छा आहे. (पाया पडून) बाईसाहेब मी आपले अनाथ लेकरू आहे असें समजा. — रत्नप्रभाराणीसाहेब, माझ्या ह्या बोलण्याने आपल्या पतीचा मनोभंग होईल, म्हणून आपण मनांत विचार आणण्यापूर्वी मजसारखा प्रसंग पतिव्रता सुदेष्णाबाईसाहेबांवर जर आला तर त्यांच्या पतीच्या मनाला आपले मानलेले भाऊ विराट महाराज ह्यांच्या मनाला,— किती दुःख होईल ह्याची अगोदर कल्पना करा,— सुदेष्णाबाईसाहेब ह्या गरीब दासीला जो आपण हुकूम करीत आहां तशाच प्रकारची आज्ञा ऐकण्याची वेळ रत्नप्रभाराणीसाहेबांना जर आली. तर पतिव्रता ह्या नात्याने त्यांच्या मनावर दुःखाच्या डागण्या कशा दिल्यासारख्या होतील, इकडे लक्ष द्या.' (पृ. ३२)

हिंदी अनुवाद

● 'सैरंध्री : रानी जी! आप और महारानी जी इस समय मत्स्य देश में पतिव्रता मानी जाती हैं। इस समय यद्यपि मैं कालचक्र में फँसी एक अभागिन हूँ तो भी आपके समान साध्वी नारियों के आचरण का मन से अनुकरण करना चाहती हूँ। (पैरों पडकर) मुझे अपनी एक अनाथ संतान समझिए। मेरी बात से आपके पति का दिल टूटेगा, यह सोचने के पहले आप कल्पना करें कि जैसी विपत्ति मुझ पर आई है, वैसी विपत्ति यदि महारानी सुदेष्णा पर आ पड़े, तो उनके पति को, जो आपके धर्मबंधु है, कितना दुख होगा! और महारानी जी, आप सोचें कि जैसी आज्ञा आप इस असहाय दासी को दे रही हैं यदि वैसा ही आदेश रानी रत्नप्रभा पर आन पड़े तो एक पतिव्रता नारी होने के नाते उनका हृदय दुःख से कितना अधिक प्रज्वलित हो उठेगा! (पृ. ४६)

मूल अनुच्छेद में आई हुई अभिव्यक्तियाँ— 'सांप्रत', 'दुर्दैवाचा फेरा', 'कित्ता गिरवणे', 'अनाथ लेकरू', 'मनोभंग', 'मजसारखा प्रसंग', 'हुकूम', 'दुखाच्या डागण्या'— १९०७ के समय की मराठी के अनुकूल हैं, जबकि इसके हिंदी पर्याय— 'इस समय' 'कालचक्र में फँसना', 'अनुकरण करना', 'अनाथ संतान', 'दिल टूटना', 'जैसी विपत्ति मुझ पर आई है', 'आदेश', 'हृदय दुख से प्रज्वलित होना'

अनुवादकालीन हिंदी के अनुकूल है। दूसरे पाठक की दृष्टि से ये अभिव्यक्तियाँ निश्चय ही अपने समय की नाट्यभाषा के अनुकूल हैं।

• दो विशिष्ट पाठों के बीच भाषास्तरीय द्वंद्वात्मकता में संतुलन

‘कीचकवध’ महाभारत के प्रसंग पर आधारित नाटक है। अतः यह साहित्यिक प्रयुक्ति के अंतर्गत विशिष्ट प्रयुक्ति—नाट्यप्रयुक्ति हुई। मराठी और हिंदी का पारिवारिक स्रोत एक भाषा—संस्कृत—होने पर भी विकास के अलग—अलग चरणों पर इन दो भाषाओं में व्याकरणिक गठन, शब्दकोश आदि विभिन्न स्तरों पर अंतर आता गया है। इस अंतर के कारण दोनों भाषाओं की अपनी अलग प्रकृति एक अलग मुहावरा बन गया है। स्पष्ट है कि यह अलगता दोनों भाषाओं के परस्पर अनुवाद में कई स्तरों पर द्वंद्वात्मक स्थितियों को जन्म देती है। ‘कीचकवध’ के हिंदी अनुवाद में अनुवादक ने भाषास्तरीय इन विभिन्न स्थितियों में संतुलन साधा है। ऐसा करते हुए अनुवादक ने अनुवाद के इस मूल उद्देश्य का कि ‘मराठी के एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण तथा बहुचर्चित नाटक के हिंदी रूपांतर कर उससे हिंदी पाठकों को परिचित कराया जाए’ ध्यान रखा है। साथ ही उद्दिष्ट पाठकों की भाषा विषयक सुविधा की अपेक्षा से बहुस्तरीय संतुलन साधा है। जैसे—

मराठी ‘कीचकवध’

‘कीचक : प्यारी, इतक्या दिवस तुझ्या महालाकडे आलो नाही ह्याचे खरे कारण असें आहे, राजा किंवा देवता ह्यांना रिक्त हस्तानें पाहू नये, अशी शास्त्राची आज्ञा आहे. आणि तुला माहितच आहे कीं सार्वभौम भारतेश्वर सुयोधन ह्याला मी राजा मानतो, व तूच काय ती माझी मुख्य देवता आहेस, खोटं नाही बोलत तुझ्या तोंडावर उगीच स्तुती करतो असें नको मानू’ (पृ.३८)

हिंदी अनुवाद

‘कीचक : प्रिये! इतने दिनों जो मैं तेरे महल में नहीं आ पाया, सो इसलिए कि शास्त्र की आज्ञा है कि राजा या आराध्य के सम्मुख रीते हाथों नहीं जाना चाहिए। तू तो जानती है कि मैं केवल भारतेश्वर सुयोधन को ही राजा मानता हूँ और केवल तुझे ही अपनी आराध्य देवी। सच मान, मैं असत्य नहीं कह रहा हूँ, न तरे मुख पर तेरी प्रशंसा कर रहा हूँ। (पृ.५६)

इस उदाहरण में मूल शब्द—कोश लगभग वैसा ही रखा गया है। ‘महल’, ‘राजा’, ‘शास्त्र’, ‘आज्ञा’, ‘भारतेश्वर’ आदि शब्द अनुवाद में ज्यों के त्यों रखे गए हैं। मूल अनुच्छेद का शब्दकोश तत्समबहुल है, लेकिन इस तत्समबहुल अनुच्छेद में ‘प्यारी’ शब्द कुछ असंगत लगता है। अनुवादक ने प्यारी के स्थान पर ‘प्रिये’ शब्द पर्याय रखा है। ‘देवता’ के स्थान पर ‘आराध्य’ शब्द का पर्याय रत्नप्रभा के प्रति कीचक के अनुनय को अधिक उत्कट बनाने में सहायक हुआ है। ‘...ह्यांना रिक्त हस्तानें पाहू नये’ के स्थान पर ‘.... के सम्मुख रीते हाथों नहीं जाना चाहिए।’ अभिव्यक्ति हिंदी भाषाई समाज की सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक रूढि के अनुसार है। ‘रीते हाथों नहीं जाना चाहिए’ हिंदी प्रदेश की बहुप्रयुक्त अभिव्यक्ति है। ‘महालाकडे’ के स्थान पर अनुवाद में रख गया ‘महल में’ पर्याय अधिक उचित जान पड़ता है। ‘मैं असत्य नहीं कह रहा हूँ’ के पूर्व ‘सच मान’ वाक्य जोड़ा गया है। यह सामाजिक शैली में सामान्य बोलचाल में प्रयुक्त सहप्रयोग है जो नाटक

के 'बोली जाने वाली भाषा' को अधिक स्वाभाविक, सहज एवं जीवंत बना देता है। मूल के एकाध शब्द को अभिव्यक्ति के समग्र परिप्रेक्ष्य में अनावश्यक अथवा पुनरुक्ति दोष युक्त जान कर अनुवादक ने उसे छोड़ दिया है। 'सार्वभौम भारतेश्वर सुयोधन' के स्थान पर 'भारतेश्वर सुयोधन' रखने से मूल आशय में हानि पहुँची हो ऐसा नहीं है।

इसी तरह हिंदी भाषा की प्रकृति की अपेक्षा से कहीं-कहीं कुछ शब्द, पद, पदबंध, उपवाक्य जोड़ दिए गए हैं। अभिव्यक्ति के स्तर पर छोड़ना जोड़ना भी एक प्रकार का संतुलन ही है, अनुवादक ने ऐसा प्रोक्ति की आंतरिक आवश्यकतावश भी किया है। कहना नहीं होगा कि भाषास्तरीय विविध प्रकार के संतुलन के प्रति अनुवादक की सजगता ने 'कीचकवध' के हिंदी अनुवाद में गुणात्मक दृष्टि से बताई गई स्थितियों में सामंजस्य स्थापित किया है जो प्रस्तुत अनुवाद को सहज संप्रेषणीय, सुंदर तथा भाषा स्तर पर सृजनात्मक बनाए हुए हैं।

संदर्भ

१. अनुवाद सिद्धांत की रूपरेखा : डॉ. सुरेश कुमार, पृ. ६२, ६३
२. कीचकवध दृ. कृ. प्र. खाडिलकर
३. कीचकवध दृ. हिंदी अनुवादक भवानीप्रसाद तिवारी



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डॉ. सिद्धेश्वर वि. गायकवाड

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक

बी.जे.एस. कॉलेज, वाघोली, ता. हवेली जि. पुणे

ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि का परिचय:

ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि हिंदी दलित साहित्य का प्रतिष्ठित नाम हैं। आपने दलित जीवन की पीड़ा को भोगा है, जिससे आपकी व्यथा प्रामाणिक बन पडी है। आपने अपनी कविताओं में दलित जीवन की उपेक्षाएँ, प्रताडनाएँ, विवंचनाएँ, सुख-दुख, कष्ट-क्लेश, घूटन तथा संघर्ष इ. का चित्रण किया है। ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि का जन्म ३० जून १९५० में बरला जनपद जिला मुजफ्फरपुर, उत्तरप्रदेश 'चूहडा' जाति में हुआ। अस्पृश्य जाति में पैदा होनेसे इन्हे छुआ छूत, भेदभाव, निर्धनता आदि से जुडी जितनी यातनाएँ हो सकती हैं सब मिली। परिणामस्वरूप आपके लेखन में एक विद्रोह की भावना ने जन्म लिया। 'विद्रोह' आपको आपके पिताजी से वीरासत में मिला। इस बात का पता हमें उनकी आत्मकथा 'गूठन' की भूमिका पढ़ने से मिल सकता है। वहाँ लेखक ने अपने स्कूल के अनुभवों का कथन किया है। जब वे तीसरी या चौथी कक्षा में पढ़ रहे थे उन्हें सब से पीछे बिठाया जाता था। पढ़ाने से ज्यादा उनसे स्कूल में झाड़ू लगाने का काम खुद अध्यापक ही करवाने थे, जिसके चलते लेखक का बाल्यकाल ही मानो कुंठित हो गया। जब यह बात लेखक के पिता को पता चली तब उनकी प्रतिक्रिया देखने योग्य है पिताजी स्कूल जाकर बुलंद आवाज में अध्यापक को प्रश्न पूछते हैं— 'कौन—सा मास्टर है द्रोणाचार्य की आँलाद, जो मेरे लडके से झाड़ू लगवावे है।' इस बात को सुनकर हेडमास्टर क्रोधित हो कहता है— 'ले जा इसे यहाँ से, चूहडा होके पढ़ने चला हैजा चला जा..... नहीं तो हाड—जोड तुडवा दूँगा।' इसके जवाब में पिताजी का कथन है — 'मास्टर हो इसलिए जा रहा हूँ.... पर इतना याद रखिए मास्टर यो चूहडे का यहीं पढेगा.... इसी मदरसे में और यो ही नहीं इसके बाद और भी आवेंगे पढ़ने कू।'



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स्वाभिमानी, रूढियों एवं अंधविश्वास विरोधी—

कवि वाल्मीकि जीने अपने जीवन में हमेशा अपने स्वाभिमान को महत्त्वपूर्ण स्थान दिया। उनका मानना है कि डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर जी की दलित समाज को सबसे बडी देन शिक्षा और स्वाभिमान है। कवि ने अपने जीवन में हमेशा उक्त दो बातों को अपनाया जिसके चलते उन्हें कई बार अंधविश्वासों तथा रूढियों को तोडने के लिए संघर्ष करने पडे। उनका जन्म जिस समाज में हुआ था वह समाज धार्मिक सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से अत्यंत अविकसित था। उसमें मंत्र-तंत्र, जादू-टोना, पूजा-पाठ और पशुबलि जैसी कई रूढियाँ थी। कवि ने अनेक विज्ञाननिष्ठ लोगों का साहित्य पढा जिससे उनमें वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि विकसित हुई और उक्त अंधविश्वास का विरोध करने का सामर्थ्य उत्पन्न हुआ।

वे खुद एक बार अंधविश्वास का शिकार कैसे हुए यह बताया है। एक बार वे बीमार थे, दवा-दारू चल रही थी उसी समय उनके घर एक रिश्तेदार आये जो अपने आप को भगत समझते थे। उन्होंने कहा कि आप को तो आवेश (भूत ने लपेट लिया) है। थोड़ी देर बाद वह जमीन पर बैठा और अचानक हिलने लगा। बीमारी के कारण पहले से कवि अशक्त थे भगत की मार सहन न कर सके, कवि चिल्लाने लगे और कहने लगे कि मुझे भूत ने नहीं पकड़ा है, यह भगत मुझे मार देगा। तब कवि कहते हैं— 'मेरा विश्वास पुख्ता हो गया था कि यह सबढोंगबाजी है जहाँ आस्था के सामने कोई तर्क मायने नहीं रखता था। न जाने कितने लोग इन भगतों ने मार डाले होंगे।'

संक्षेप में कवि ने अपने साहित्य में रूढ़ियों तथा अंधविश्वासों का विरोध किया तथा प्रत्येक व्यक्ति में स्वाभिमान उत्पन्न होने के लिए शिक्षा से कोई दूसरा उपाय न होने की बात का प्रतिपादन किया।

ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि की काव्यभाषा

ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि का संक्षिप्त परिचय इसके पूर्व हमने देखा है जिससे स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि कवि दलित समाज में उत्पन्न हुए हैं दलित कविता ही भाषा शोषित, पीडित उपेक्षित, दमित जनों की भाषा है। यह श्रमिक तथा मजदूरों की रोजमर्रा की भाषा है। कवि स्वयं दलित साहित्य की भाषा के बारे में लिखते हैं— 'भाषा जब जब परिकृत बनी है समाज से कटी है। वर्ण-विशेष की भाषा बनी है। संस्कृत भाषा के साथ भी यही हुआ वह एक खास वर्ग की बनकर रह गई। दलित साहित्य की भाषा में श्रम की महत्ता है। यह भाषा आम जीवन की बात करती।' वे दलित काव्य की भाषा को लेकर आगे लिखते हैं— 'भाषा का शृंगार शैली का चमत्कार, रस, छंद, अलंकार का मोह छोड़कर दलित साहित्य ने भिन्न भाषा के साथ नये बिंब गढ़े हैं, पौराणिक मिथकों की भाषा बदली है, नये मिथक बनाएँ हैं, गौरवान्वित झूठ तथा आस्था पर चोट की है और चमत्कार को तोड़ा है।'

षषा सामाजिक वस्तु है, व्यक्ति उसका अर्जन समाजसे ही करता है इस विशेषता के अनुसार दलित कवि ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि की षषा का अवलोकन करें तो पाएँगे कि वह दलित समाज की षषा है उसमें अलंकार और कोमलकांत पदावली का नितांत अभाव है। षषा पर सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षिक स्थितिका प्रभाव पडता है। हजारों वर्षों से शोषित, पीडित और अभावों से युक्त जीवन जी रहे दलित रचनाकारों की भाषा उनकी अपनी विशेषताएँ लेकर सामने उपस्थित होती है। वाल्मीकि जी की कविता अपनी विशेषताओंसे युक्त भाषा के माध्यम से हमारे सामने उपस्थित होती है जिसमें अभिजात सौंदर्यबोध नहीं मिलता। वे अपनी भाषा के बारे में लिखते हैं— 'दलित साहित्य ने अपने लिए सहज, सरल आम बोलचाल की भाषा को अपनाया, दलितों के जीवन की विसंगतियाँ, उत्पीडन, शोषण और दमन की अभिव्यक्ति के लिए यही भाषा सटीक लगती है।'

ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि का शब्द वैभव:

ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि की कविताओं का अवलोकन करने के बाद उनमें उपलब्ध तत्सम शब्द निम्नानुसार मिलते हैं जैसे— द्रोण, पाषाण, अन्न, प्रतीक्षा, धैर्य, भूखंड, संकीर्ण, पवित्र, स्नान, पशु बलि, आत्मा, पिशाच, गंध, ध्वनि, रक्त, जल, पीडा, दुख सूर्य, शौर्य, धैर्य, गर्भ, नेत्र इ.



प्रमुख तदभव शब्द निम्नानुसार हैं— नींद, नयन, भूख, प्यास, घर, गरम, गाँव, उंगली, जंगल, साँझ, मुठठी, धरती, सपना, नाच, दीया, रात, गाय, हाथ इ. प्रमुख देशज शब्द निम्नानुसार:— डोम, चूहडा, बाप, खांड, घाट, कुहासा, पगडंडी, कनखियाँ, जाति इ.

प्रमुख विदेशी भाषाओंके शब्द निम्नानुसार हैं—

अरबी फारशी के शब्द—जैसे खामोश, चाकू, खूशबू, रिश्ता, ताश, जमीन, फासला, देहलीज, मूर्दा, सडक, जुल्म, अखबार, किताब, गुलाम, सैलाब इ.

अंग्रेजी शब्द:— रोड, स्कूल, कॉलेज, इंटर, साईन, बोर्ड, बैग, फुटबॉल, प्रायमरी, सायरन क्लर्क इ.

ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि की काव्य शैली

ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकिने अपने काव्य में आत्मकथनात्मक शैली तथा प्रश्नात्मक शैली को वरीयता दी है। उनके समग्र काव्य का अनुशीलता करने के बाद ये प्रमुख दो शैलियाँ हमारे सामने उभरकर आती हैं। आगे हम उनके शैलियों को उदाहरणों के माध्यमसे स्पष्ट करेंगे।

आत्मकथनात्मकशैली:

आत्मकथनात्मक शैली में रचनाकार 'मैं' के माध्यमसे अपनी बात रखते हैं। कवि सदियों का संताप में अपनी व्यथा आत्मकथनात्मक शैली में रखते हुए लिखित हैं—

मैंने दुख झेले

सहे कष्ट पीढी—दर पीढी इतने

फिर भी देख नहीं पाये तुम

मेरे उत्पीडन को।' अथवा

मैं खेतों में?

फिर भी भूखा हूँ

निर्माता मैं महलों का

फिर भी निष्कासित हूँ

प्रताडित हूँ।'

उक्त पंक्तियों से कवि अपने आपको सभी वस्तुओं का निर्माता होते हुए भी निष्कासित, उपेक्षित जीवन जीने को बाध्य दलितों का चित्रण करते नजर आते हैं।

प्रश्न शैली:

इसमें कवि अपने मन में उत्पन्न प्रश्नों को कविता के माध्यम से सामने रखता है। वर्षों से दमित, प्रताडित दलित कवि अब समाज को प्रश्न कर रहे हैंओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि के शब्दों में—

'यदि तुम्हें



मरे जानवर को खींचकर
ले जाने के लिए कहा जाए
और, कहा जाए ढोने को
पूरे परिवार का मैला
पहनने को दी जाए उतरन
तब तुम क्या करोगे?'

अथवा

'कभी सोचा है
गंदे नाले के किनारे बसे
वर्ण व्यवस्था के मारे लोग
इस तरह क्यों जीते हैं?
तुम पराए क्यों लगते हो उन्हें
कभी सोचा है?'

स्पष्ट है उपर्युक्त पंक्तियों में कवि ने समाज के सामने अपने मन की भावनाएँ तथा प्रश्न रखे हैं। कवि समाज से उत्तर चाह रहे हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

निष्कर्षतः कहा जा सकता है कि ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि दलित परिवार में जन्में तथा प्रारंभिक जीवन से ही दलित दंश के शिकार बने। शिक्षा प्राप्ति में संघर्ष करना पड़ा और जीवनभर संघर्षने उनका साथ नहीं छोड़ा। वे अपने साथ अपने समाज के जीवन को सुधारणे के लिए प्रयत्नरत दिखाई देते रहें उन्होंने यह जान लिया था कि समाज तभी आगे बढ़ेगा जब वह शिक्षित होगा। अपने संपूर्ण काव्य लेखन में उनका समाज सुधार का प्रयास दिखाई पड़ता है। तत्सम, तदभव देशज तथा विदेशी भाषाओं के शब्दों से लेकर देशजशब्दों के योग से उनका काव्य फलता फूलता नजर आता है। प्रश्नात्मक तथा आत्मकथनात्मक शैलियों के माध्यम से कवि अपने मन में उत्पन्न प्रश्नों को समाज के सामने रखते नजर आते हैं। संक्षेप में उन्होंने अपने काव्य के माध्यम से जो करना चाहा कर दिखाया है।

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६. दलित साहित्स का सौंदर्यशास्त्र— ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकी, राधाकृष्ण प्रकाशन, दरियागंज, नई दिल्ली, २०१४, पृ. सं.
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डॉ. सिद्धेश्वर विठ्ठल गायकवाड

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक व हिंदी विभाग प्रमुख,

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प्रस्तावना :

तीसरी ताली प्रदीप सौरभ का प्रसिद्ध उपन्यास है। प्रदीप सौरभ का जन्म कानपुर उत्तर प्रदेश में हुआ। अधिकांश समय इलहाबाद में गुजरा। वहीं विश्वविद्यालय में एम.ए. किया। कई जन आंदोलनों में भाग लिया परिणामस्वरूप कई बार जेल गए। कई नौकरियाँ की हैं। आप पत्रकार, फोटोग्राफर के रूप में परिचित हैं। गुजरात दंगों के दौरान रिपोर्टिंग के लिए गुजरात गए मुन्नी मोबाईल, तीसरी ताली और देश भीतर देश इ. उपन्यासों की रचना की तीसरी ताली के लिए आंतरराष्ट्रीय इंदु शर्मा सन्मान से ब्रिटिश संसद में सम्मानित हुए हैं। संपूर्ण मानव समाज दो स्तंभों पर स्थित है। वे दो स्तंभ हैं पुरुष और स्त्री। नर और नारी। पुलिंग और स्त्रीलिंग। इन्हीं स्तंभों के सहारे मानव प्रजाति आगे बढ़ रही है। मानव विधाता की अत्यंत सुंदर तथा सर्वांगपूर्ण निर्मिति है। कितना गर्व होता है हमें अपने पर, अपनी देह पर। कभी-कभी तो हमारा अहं हृद से बढ़ जाता है और हम अपनी पूर्णता में भी अपूर्णता का अनुभव करने लगते हैं। हम अपने सपनों को पूर्ण करने के लिए हरदम भागते रहते हैं। हमारी असीम इच्छाएँ, अपेक्षाएँ, आशा-अपेक्षाएँ हमें रूकने नहीं देती और हम अपने जीवन का सही अर्थ तथा उद्देश्य समझ नहीं पाते। पूर्ण पुरुष और पूर्ण स्त्री होते हुए भी हमें जीवन के छोटे-छोटे अभाव खलते हैं और हम बेचैन हो जाते हैं। प्रस्तुत उपन्यास में उन लोगों का चित्रण है जो न पूरे पुरुष हैं और न ही पूरी स्त्री। स्त्री और पुरुष के बीच अपनी लैंगिक अस्मिता को खोजता यह समाज आज भी संघर्षरत है। हाशिए पर धकेला यह समाज उपेक्षित एवं लांछित जीवन जीने के लिए विवश है, हिजडा शब्द जो अपने आप में गाली है। "हिजडा शब्द अपने-आप में गाली है, तमाचा है, मानसिक आघात है मनुष्य के रूप पर जो दयनीय जीवन जीने के लिए मजबूर है। विधाता की उस निर्मिति का उपहास है यह शब्द। प्रकृति द्वारा मनुष्य के साथ किया गया भद्दा मजाक है।" जिसे हमारा समाज हिजडा, किन्नर, छक्का कहता है, उसे समाज से हमेशा उपेक्षा ही मिली है। बावजूद इस उपेक्षा, उपहास के इस तीसरी योनि का अस्तित्व हमारे समाज में है और हमेशा रहेगा।

तीसरी ताली उपन्यास में चित्रित किन्नर विमर्श

तीसरी ताली प्रदीप सौरभ द्वारा रिपोर्टाज शैली में लिखा हुआ बहुचर्चित उपन्यास है, जिसमें उन्होंने तृतीय लिंग या थर्ड जेंडर के जीवन संघर्ष को मुखर अभिव्यक्ति प्रदान की है। हिजडों के जीवन से जुड़े हर पहलू को इस उपन्यास में बड़ी इमानदारी के साथ चित्रित किया गया है। थर्ड जेंडर, लोंढेवाज, गे, ट्रान्सजेंडर, तृतीयलिंग, किन्नर, शिखंडी, हिजरा, हिजडा, नंगाई, अरूवन्नी, खुसरा, मामू, गांडू, नामर्द, मऊगा आदि नामों से जाना जाने वाला यह समुदाय भारतीय समाज के सबसे उपेक्षित तबकों में से एक है।

"वर्षों से दुल्कार, प्रताड़ना और अपमान झेलनेवाला यह वर्ग अब धीरे-धीरे अंगड़ाई लेने लगा है। मुद्रा शिक्षा का हो, संघटन बनाने सामाजिक काम करने का हो, या फिर राजनीति में सक्रिय भागीदारी का, हिजडा समुदाय की छटपटाहट खुलकर सामने आने लगी है।² हिजडों के जीवन शैली और उनके संघर्ष पर आधारित प्रस्तुत उपन्यास को आंतरराष्ट्रीय इंदू शर्मा कथा सन्मान से पुरस्कृत किया गया है। लेखक ने इस दुनिया के उस तहखाने में झाँका है, जिसका अस्तित्व सब मानते तो हैं लेकिन जानते नहीं।

प्रस्तुत उपन्यास की कथा दिल्ली में स्थित एक हाउसिंग सोसायटी सिद्धार्थ एन्क्लेव से प्रारंभ होकर बहुआयामी मोड लेती हुई हिजडों का मक्का माने जाने वाले तमिळनाडु में स्थित पवित्र स्थल कुवागाम के मेले में जाकर समाप्त होती है। हिजडों की उपस्थिति भारतीय समाज में कोई आज की नहीं है बल्कि उपन्यासकारने विभिन्न घटनाओं के माध्यम से इनकी उपस्थिति रामायण-महाभारत काल में दिखाई है। प्रस्तुत उपन्यास में अनेक पात्र हैं जो भिन्न-भिन्न समस्याओं का सामना करते हुए अपना अस्तित्व तराशते नजर आते हैं। उनमें प्रमुख पात्र हैं- डिंपल, नीलम, रेखा, चितकवरी, गौतम सहाब, बाबू श्याम सुंदर, आनंदी आंटी, मंजू, रानी उर्फ राजा, विमल भाई, अनिल, विनीता उर्फ विनीत, ज्योति, विजय इ.एक सौ पिचयानवे पृष्ठों का संपूर्ण उपन्यास इन्हीं पात्रों से संबंधित विभिन्न पक्षों के माध्यम से भारतीय समाज की सच्चाई से पाठकों को परिचित करता है। सुंदर किशोरों, युवकों की पीडा का वयान करती हुई ज्योति कहती है -" माना मैं मर्द हूँ, लेकिन ये समाज मुझसे मर्द का काम लेने के लिए राजी नहीं है। मुझे इस समाज ने मादा की तरह भोग की चीज में तब्दील कर दिया है। मैं मर्द रहूँ या फिर हिजडा बन जाऊँ इससे किसी को कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा।पेट की आग तो बडों-बडों को न जाने क्या से क्या बना देती है।"³

तीसरी ताली उपन्यास की कथा का प्रारंभ गौतम साहब के चरित्र से होता है, जिनके घर बेटा हुआ लेकिन वे हिजडों के लाख तीसरी ताली बजाने-गाने के बाद भी दरवाजा नहीं खोलते हैं क्योंकि गौतम साहब का बेटा हिजडा पैदा होता है। गौतम जी और आनंदी के चरित्रों के माध्यम से उन माँ-बाप का दर्द बयां किया गया है, जिन्हें बच्चा होने पर खुशी मनाने का हक बच्चे के लिंग पर निर्भर करता है। बच्चे का उभयलिंगी जन्मना एक महापाप है। और उपन्यास का अखिरी पन्ना खत्म होता है विजय की कहानी पर जो कि एक फोटोग्राफर है। मंजू उक्त उपन्यास का एक महत्वपूर्ण पात्र है। वैसे तो मंजू एक पूर्ण स्त्री है किंतु हिजडी का जीवन जीने के लिए मजबूर है। मंजू विजय से शादी करना चाहती है किंतु विजय विरोध करता है। मंजू विजय के सामने आत्मसमर्पण करती है और एक पूर्ण स्त्री होने की बात कहती है। यहाँ उपन्यासकारने विडंबना पूर्ण नाटकीयता प्रस्तुत की है। विजय कहता है-" मंजू मैं तुमसे शादी नहीं कर सकता। मैं जानता हूँ कि तुम एक मुकम्मल औरत हो। तुम्हारी खूबसूरती शामिल करना किसी की भी खुशकिस्मती हो सकती है, पर मैं खुशकिस्मत नहीं हूँ। मैं तुम्हारे निर्मल व पारदर्शी हृदय को स्वीकार कर ही नहीं सकता। तुम मुकम्मल औरत जरूर हो, पर मैं मुकम्मल पुरुष नहीं हूँ- मैं एक हिजडा हूँ! हिजडा, हिजडा।"⁴ यहाँ लेखक ने क्लिष्टों की मनोदशा का बड़ा सूक्ष्म चित्रण किया है। मंजू डिंपल ज्योती जैसे अनेक अभिषक्त पात्रों के सहारे उपन्यासकार हमारे समाज में व्याप्त जाति प्रथा, अमीरी गरीबी, भूख, बेरोजगारी और सत्ता की करतूतों का वर्णन करते हैं। हमारे आपके लिए तीसरी योनि के लोग सिर्फ कुछ शुभ अवसर पर तालियाँ बजा कर नाचने, बधाई देने और रुपये ऐंठने के लिए आते हैं किंतु इसके अलावा भी इनका अपना समाज है, अपनी संस्कृति है, रीति-रिवाज है। इस उपन्यास में लेखक ने "समाज से बहिष्कृत एक समुदाय के रूप में हिजडों की कारुणिक व्यथा- कथा को परत-दर-परत खोला है। ये ऐसे लोग हैं जो हमारे बीच में बीच समाज में रह रहे हैं पर इनका कोई अस्तित्व नहीं, कोई पहचान नहीं। समाज में उपस्थित हैं फिर भी अनुपस्थिति का दंश झेल रहे हैं।"⁵ प्रकृति ने तीसरी योनि के लोगों के साथ अन्याय किया

है। इस अन्याय को वे जीवनभर ढोते रहते हैं। सामान्य जीवन जीनेवाले इस उपेक्षित समाज को लोग तिरस्कृत निगाह में देखते हैं। हमेशा अपने अस्तित्व की तलाश में रत किन्नरों के मंगघर्ष को कहीं भी दर्ज नहीं किया जाता। उपन्यास के अंत में विजय का संवाद पूरे समाज पर प्रश्नचिह्न है। वह कहता है-" दुनिया के दंश से अपने - आप को बचाने के लिए मैंने लगातार लड़ाई लड़ी और खुद को समर्पित किया। मैं नाचना- गाना नहीं, नाम कमाना चाहता था। भगवान राम के उस मिथक को झुठलाना चाहता था, जिसके कारण तीसरी योनि के लोग नाचने- गाने के लिए अभिशप्त हैं परिवार और समाज से बेदखल हैं।"⁶

निष्कर्ष:

अंत में कहा जा सकता है कि प्रदीप सौरभ जी ने उक्त उपन्यास में पूर्णतः उपेक्षित एवं बहिष्कृत हिजडा समुदाय की कारुणिक व्यथा को बड़ी मार्मिकता के साथ चित्रित किया है। प्रकृति की छलनाओं के शिकार बने इन हिजडों के प्रति हमारा प्रतिष्ठित समाज अत्यंत संवेदनहीन है। उन्हें अपने माता-पिता तक नहीं अपनाते ऐसे में दूसरों से अपेक्षा व्यक्त करना व्यर्थ है। वास्तव में निर्दोष होते हुए भी वे अभिशप्त जीवन जीते हुए नरकीय यातनाएँ भोगते हैं। इनकी पीड़ा को स्वयं अनुभव से ही जाना जा सकता है। इनके जीवन की सबसे बड़ी समस्या उनका अकेलापन है, जो इनकी जिंदगी का एक अत्यंत निर्णायक तत्व है। उक्त रचना हिजडों के जीवन के अनछुए पहलुओं से रू-ब-रू कराती है। अब धीरे-धीरे सामाजिक मानसिकता में परिवर्तन हो रहा है। उनके अस्तित्व को स्वीकारा जा रहा है। यह उनके लिए थोड़ी सकारात्मक बात है। हमें भी उनसे मानतापूर्ण व्यवहार कर मानवता की एक नई पहल शुरू करनी होगी। समाज उनको उनका हक जरूर देगा यह आशावाद यहाँ व्यक्त किया जा सकता है।

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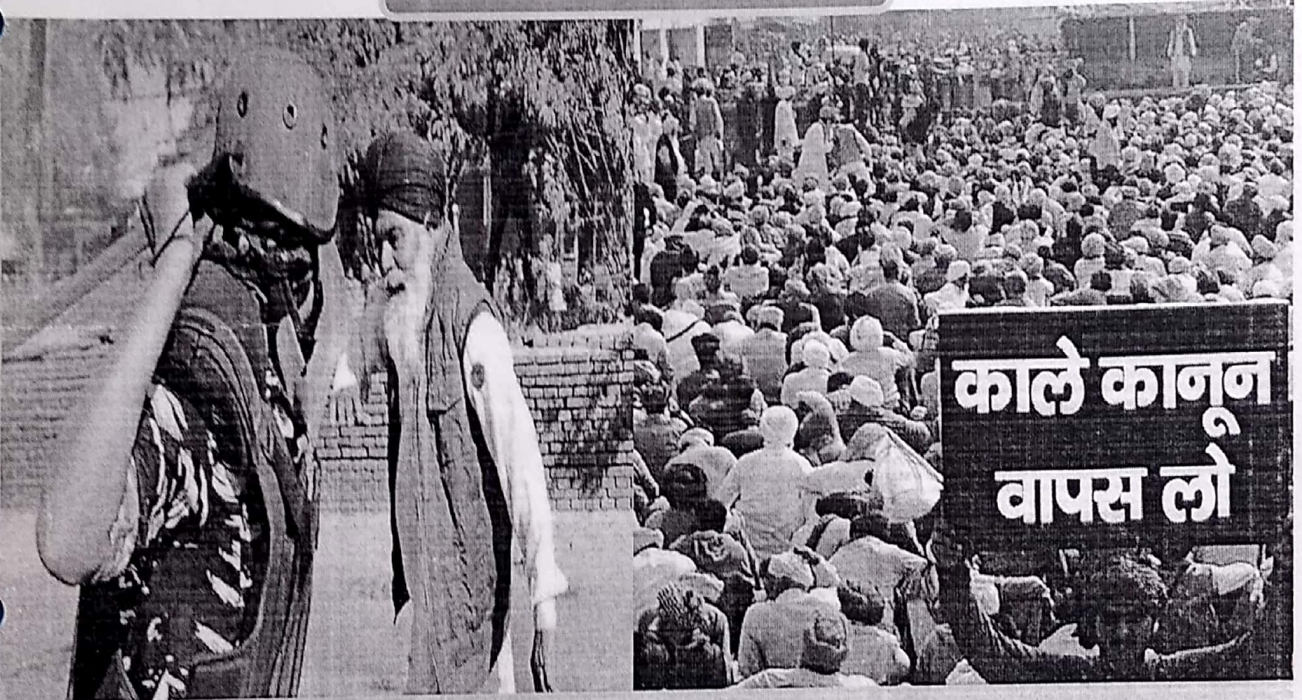
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वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय वाघोली, पुणे

सौ साल पहले के वैश्विक परिदृश्य पर एक नज़र डाले तो 8 मार्च 2020 को महिला दिवस की शताब्दी को पूरे हुए बारह साल हो गए। 8 मार्च 1908 को न्यूयार्क की एक कपड़ा मिल में काम करने वाली हजारों महिला मजदूरों ने पहली बार अपने काम की परिस्थितियां बदलने के लिए एक विराट रैली निकाली। महिला मजदूरों के 10 घंटे काम तथा सुरक्षित कार्य स्थिति के अलावा लिंग, नस्लवाद, सम्पत्ति और शैक्षणिक योग्यता के आधार पर भेदभाव के बिना सभी बालिगों के लिए मताधिकार की मांग का मुद्दा उठाया गया।

कामगार महिलाओं की इस जमीनी लड़ाई को वैचारिक मुद्दों से कई दशक लग गए। ब्रेटी फ्रायडन, सिमोनद बुवा, जर्मन ग्रियर की किताबों में शारीरिक श्रम में गैर बराबरी के और कम वेतन के मुद्दों के साथ-साथ सामाजिक परिदृश्य पर स्त्री के दायम दर्जे की अवधारणाओं पर खुलकर टिपण्णी की गई। भारतीय परिदृश्य में बंगाल में ज्योतिर्मयीदेवी, महाराष्ट्र में सावित्रीबाई फुले, ताराबाई शिंदे ने स्त्रियों के बराबरी के हक और शिक्षा की नींव डाली। यही चेतना आगे चलकर महिला कथाकारों के लिए प्रेरणा बन गयी। प्रस्तुत शोध निबंध में सुधा अरोड़ा के कथा साहित्य में 'नारी जीवन' को लेकर जो वास्तव चित्रणकिया है उमीविकार धारा से प्रभावित होकर मैंने अपने विचार अभिव्यक्त करने का प्रयास किया है। नारी जीवन से संबंधित विविधसमस्याओं और उसके अस्तित्व को ही सुधा जी ने अपने कथा साहित्य का वर्ण्य विषय बनाया है। समाज में नारी की दायम स्थिति, प्रताड़ना, शोषण आदि को यथार्थ रूप से पाठकों के सम्मुख रखने का सफल प्रयास करके पाठकों को इस पर सोचने के लिए मजबूर किया है।

समकालीन महिला कथाकारों में सुधा अरोड़ा जी का नाम बहुत उल्लेखनीय है। जन पक्षधरता की प्रबल और निष्ठावान लेखिका होने के साथ-साथ सुधा अरोड़ा जी महिलाओं के अधिकारों के प्रति आवाज उठाने तथा उनकी समस्याओंको सुलझाने में भी सतत प्रयत्नशील रही हैं। सुधा लम्बे समय तक मुंबई के 'हेल्प' नामक महिला संगठन से जुड़ीं रहीं हैं। संस्था से सहायता और सलाह लेने के लिए आने वाली महिलाओं की समस्याओं पर विचार-विमर्श करने के साथ-साथ वे स्त्रियों के मानवधिकारों से सम्बंधित प्रश्नों को समय-समय पर 'दैनिक जागरण', 'जनसत्ता', 'अन्तरंग संगिनी', 'नवभारत टाइम्स', 'महानगर', 'सहारा समय', 'कथादेश', 'धर्मयुग', 'हंस' तथा 'कथाचित्र' नामक पत्र-पत्रिकाओं में उजागर करती रहीं। उन्होंने नियमित रूप से मुंबई के 'दैनिक जागरण' के साप्ताहिक स्तम्भ 'वामा' में महिलाओं पर होनेवाली घरेलू हिंसा एवं मानसिक उत्पीड़न के प्रश्नों को समाज के सम्मुख रखने का सफल प्रयत्न किया।

सुधा अरोड़ा समकालीन कथा-परिदृश्य में अहम् भूमिका एवं सक्रियता निभाते हैं। कृष्णा सोबती, मन्नू भंडारी, उषा प्रियवंदा की कथा पीढ़ी के बाद एक धमक की तरह कथा परिदृश्य पर उपस्थित, प्रखर एवं प्रतिभा संपन्न कथाकार सुधा अरोड़ा आज बेहद प्रशंसित और चर्चित हैं। इनकी रचनाएँ पढ़ने के बाद पाठक यह महसूस करते हैं कि कहानीकार केवल रचता नहीं है, रचा जाता है। कई बार इनको अपने रचे जाने का पता भी नहीं चलता और कहानी सामने आ जाती है। आशय यह है कि सुधा अरोड़ा कहानी लिखती नहीं बल्कि वह लिख जाती है। 'बगर तराशे हुए', 'युद्धविराम', 'महानगर की मैथिली', 'काला शुक्रवार', 'कांसे का गिलास', 'रहोगी तुम वहीं', 'एकऔरत: तीन बटा चार', 'अन्नपूर्णा मंडल की आखिरी चिट्ठी', 'बुत जब बोलते हैं'



और 'यहीं कहीं था घर' आदि कहानी संग्रहों और उपन्यासों के माध्यम से सुधा अरोड़ा जी ने हिंदी के समकाल को समृद्ध किया है। इनकी कहानियाँ मानव जीवन से सम्बंधित होकर नारी जीवन को व्यापक रूप में प्रस्तुत करती हैं।

'महानगर की मैथिली' कहानी में मध्यमवर्गीय जीवन को विसंगतियों, अंतर्विरोधों तथा एकाकीपन को कथा-सूत्र में बड़ी बारीकी के साथ उकेरा गया है। मैथिली राजा जनक की पुत्री है। उसके दुःख-कशन, उत्पीड़न की कथा से सब परिचित हैं। वर्तमान समय में कई मैथिलियों पर ढाए जाने वाले दुःख की मात्रा में कोई कमी नहीं आई है। समय बड़ी तेजी से बदल रहा है। लेकिन उतनी ही तेजी के साथ नारी दमन और शोषण के उपाय और तरकीबें बदल रही हैं। चित्रा अपने पति दिवाकर द्वारा मानसिक रूप से शोषित है तो पुत्री मैथिली मध्यमवर्गीय विवशताओं और समय के दंश की विक्रिम है। माँ या बेटी दोनों रूपों में स्त्री सदा शोषित होती आ रही है। इस शोषण का विरोध भी अलग-अलग ढंग से हुआ। मर्दवादी व्यवस्था का विरोध चित्रा करती है।

महिलाओं के बहुआयामी उत्पीड़न एवं पथराए मौन के खिलाफ उनकी संक्षिप्त, बेबाक और ईमानदार टिपण्णी के कारण समाज में हलचल पैदा कर दी। डॉ. जयश्री सिंह के शब्दों में कहे तो, "सुधा अरोड़ा द्वारा आम औरतों की समस्याओं पर उठाए गए ये सवाल पाठकों के मन को पूरी तरह से झकझोर देते हैं उन्हें यह सोचने पर विवश कर देते हैं कि भारत की एक आम औरत अपने परिवार और आसपास के लोगों द्वारा जाने अनजाने में दी गई प्रताड़ना के कारण आत्महत्या या पागलपन के कगार पर पहुँच जाती है।" 1

'आम औरत जिन्दा सवाल' पुस्तक में संकलित टिपण्णी में गाँव-कस्बे की दलित औरत से लेकर उच्च वर्ग की औरतों की दैनन्दिनी समस्याओं के साथ सुधा जी धर्म, मिडिया, फ़िल्म, साम्प्रदायिकता, नैतिकता, सामाजिकमूल्य, घरेलू हिंसा, यौन शोषण, मानसिक यातना और आत्महत्या जैसे विविध मुद्दों पर एक साथ टकराती नजर आती है। औरत को भारतीय सामाजिक पृष्ठभूमि पर रखकर उसके लिए नैसर्गिक स्थान की माँग करना उनके चिंतन का बीजसूत्र रहा है। आम औरत से सम्बंधित सवालों पर लिखी गयी बेबाक टिपण्णियों को लेखिका ने पांच भागों में विभाजित किया है -

१. गुमशुदा दोस्त की तलाश २. वामा ३. आलेख ४. मिडिया में औरत ५. धर्म और औरत। लेखिका ने मुख्य रूप से आम औरत की समस्याओं को भिन्न-भिन्न कोनों से देखने-परखने की कोशिश की है। आक्रमकता के खिलाफ आम औरत की आवाज, मानसिक प्रताड़ना, संपत्ति में स्त्रियों के अधिकार, आत्महत्या तथा भंवरी देवी प्रकरण पर न्याय पालिका के फैसले की विस्तृत टिपण्णी आदि को इस रचना के माध्यम से आवाज देने का प्रयास किया है।

हिंदी के वरिष्ठ कथाकार एवं चिन्तक मुद्राराक्षस ने 'अन्नपूर्णा मंडल की आखिरी चिट्ठी' पर विस्तृत विवेचन करते हुए स्थापित किया है कि सुधा अरोड़ा की कहानियाँ "छोटे आकार में महागाथा हैं।" उनका मानना भी है कि "निश्चय ही यह स्त्री-विमर्श हिंदी कथा लेखन का अगला अध्याय शुरू करता है। यह इस बात की भी चुनौती है कि हिंदी कहानी को कविता सुलभ सौन्दर्यबोधकी जमीन से हटाकर समझनेकी कोशिश करनी होगी।" 2

सुधा जी ने अपनी कहानियों के माध्यम से नारी-जीवन के विविध समस्याओं को वास्तव एवं यथार्थ रूप में चित्रित किया गया है। इनके द्वारा लिखी कहानियों को पढ़ने के बाद पाठक स्तब्ध रह जाता है। 'एक औरत : तीन बटा चार' हो 'रहोगी तुम वही' या 'जाओगे तुम कहाँ' हो पाठक इन आकार में छोटी कहानियों से गुजरते हुए सोचने को मजबूर हो जाता है। उनके रोंगटे खड़े हो जाते हैं। स्त्री पर नित्य नए रूप में चल रहे दमन व शोषण के चक्र से वह बुरी तरह पीड़ित है। उसकी मौन चीख जारी है। वह लड़ती जा रही है। हार जाती है या जीत हासिल करती है, इससे ज्यादा अर्थपूर्ण है उसका जुझारूपन तथा संघर्षरत होना। सुधा अरोड़ा की स्त्री के इस रूप को इन कहानियों में देखा जा सकता है।



'रहोगी तुम वही' और 'जाओगे तुम कहाँ' एक-दूसरे की पूरक कथाएँ हैं। ध्यान देने की बात यह है कि इन दोनों छोटी कहानियों में स्त्री की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। इन कहानियों से गुजरकर पाठक का मन ऐसे अहंकारी पुरुषों के प्रति आक्रोश से भर उठता है। स्त्री के प्रति उसका संवेदनात्मक जुड़ाव गहराने लगता है। स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारतीय समाज अनेक बदलाओं से गुजर चुका है और आज भी यह दौर जारी है। इनमें सब से विशिष्ट दिखाई देने वाले बदलाव स्त्रियों से सम्बंधित है। स्त्री की अस्मिता और उसके पारिवारिक दाइत्वों के साथ स्त्री-पुरुष समंथों में आए बदलाव सदियोंसे चली आती दासता और रुढ़िवादी जकड़न को नए सिरे से परिभाषित करते हैं। स्त्रियों की वैचारिक आजादी के साथ उनके जीवन में नयी चुनौतियाँ भी और गहरी और स्पष्ट होकर सामने आयी हैं। स्त्री की जागरूकता और सबलीकरण का आगाज विश्व स्तर पर हुआ है।

सुधा जी ने एकमात्र उपन्यास लिखा जिसका नाम है - 'यहीं कहीं था घर'। लेखिका ने प्रस्तुत उपन्यास में 'सुजाता' और 'विशाखा' इन दो स्त्री पात्रों के माध्यम से नारी के जीवन में बचपन से लेकर शादी होने तक के समय का यथार्थ एवं मर्मस्पर्शी वर्णन किया है। औरत अपने माँ-बाप के घर बड़ी होती हैं और शादी होने के बाद अपने पति के घर जाती है। मतलब आधी जिंदगी पिताजी के घर और आधी जिंदगी अपने पति के घर। उसका अपना स्थायी अस्तित्व कहीं दिखाई नहीं देता। ताउम्र वह अपने कर्तव्यों को निभाती है लेकिन समाज में हमेशा उसे दोयम स्थिति का सामना करना पड़ता है। इस उपन्यास के आरंभ में सुधा जी ने जो कविता लिखी है उस में ये सारी बातें स्पष्ट होती हैं। जैसे -

"ज्यादातर घर

ईट गारे से बनी दीवारों के मकान होते हैं

घर नहीं होते....

जड़ों समेत उखड़कर

अपना घर छोड़कर आती है लड़की

रोपती है अपने पांव

एक दूसरे आँगन की खुरदुरी मिट्टी में

खुद ही देती है उसे हवा-पानी, खाद खुराक

कि पांव जमे रहें उस मिट्टी पर

जहाँ रचने बसने के लिए

टोरा गया था उसे।"3

प्रस्तुत कविता इस उपन्यास का सार है। इस उपन्यास को पढ़ने के बाद हर पाठक यहीं सोचता है कि 'लड़की' से 'औरत' बनने के दौरान तमाम प्रतिकूल स्थितियों, दबाओं और जद्दोजहद से निहत्थे जूझने अपने घर और बच्चों को बचाए रखने में अपनी सारी उर्जा खपा देने की व्यथा से नारी को कब मुक्ति मिलेगी?

वर्तमान समय में महिलाओं का समाज में अपना एक अलग अस्तित्व निर्माण हो गया है। इस के पीछे अनेक महिला कथाकारों ने अपनी रचनाओं के माध्यम से आवाज उठाई। इसका परिपाक यह हुआ कि आज हर विश्वविद्यालय में एक महिला अध्ययन विभाग की स्थापना हो रही है। किसी क्षेत्र में महिलाओं की संख्या में बढ़ोतरी हुई है और महिलाओं की भागीदारी अनिवार्य हुई है।

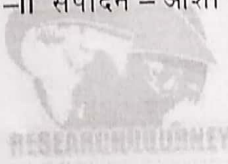
निष्कर्षतः



हम कह सकते हैं कि सुधा अरोड़ा हिंदी की सबसे सशक्त और जागरूक कहानीकार हैं। वे अपनी कहानियों और लेखन की माध्यम से स्त्री-विमर्श की सबसे बड़ी पैरोकार हैं। उन्होंने अपनी रचनाओं को माध्यम से सर्वहारा और बेबस स्त्री की घुटन को उजागर करती हैं। सुधा अरोड़ा पुरुष वर्चस्व के विरुद्ध तीखी और आह्वान करती हैं। वे अपनी रचना में सामाजिक, आर्थिक और सामाजिक कुरीतियों, वर्ग-विषमताओं, शोषण, दमन, भ्रष्टाचार, राजनीतिक संरक्षण एवं सांप्रदायिकता आदि तमाम समसामयिक सवालों को भी सामने लाती हैं।

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हर सफल साहित्यकार अपने युगीन परिवेश से प्रभावित होता है। बच्चन का युगीन परिवेश विविध घटनाओं युद्धों, दमनों, विनाशों, शक्तियों के उदयों और अस्तों, क्रांतियों, प्राप्यों और अप्राप्यों तथा दीर्घ संघर्ष के बाद स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति और तत्पश्चात विभाजन की त्रासद स्थितियों का परिवेश है। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के लिए किए जाने वाले संघर्ष तिलक और गांधी के प्रयासों का युग कवि को आंदोलित किए बीना नहीं रह सका। दूसरी ओर क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन जोर पकड़ रहा था, भगतसिंग के बलिदान से देश स्तब्ध रह गया था। उक्त सभी स्थितियों ने कवि बच्चन के मानस का निर्माण किया।

सामाजिक और धार्मिक स्थितियाँ भी कम विषम नहीं थी। भारतीय समाज में अंधविश्वास और परंपरावादीता अपने चरम बिंदु पर थी। शूद्रों और स्त्रियों की स्थितियाँ गुलामों से गईगुजरी थीं। बालविवाह, बहुविवाह, सतीप्रथा, बालहत्या, पर्दा आदि सामाजिक अशिक्षा का परिणाम था। आर्थिक स्थितियाँ भी चिंतनीय थीं। मान्सून की दया पर जीवित रहने वाला भारत अकालों में रहने का जैसे अभ्यास्त हो चुका था। बच्चन के जन्म से पूर्व 1850 से 1900 के मध्य 24 अकाल पड़े थे, जिनमें से 18 तो 1875 और 1900 के बीच के ही थे।

साहित्यिक वातावरण की दृष्टि से बच्चन का काल छायावादोत्तर काल है। 1920-40 का समय हिंदी साहित्य में 'छायावादी' युग के नाम से जाना जाता है। कई लोग ऐसा मानते हैं कि श्री बच्चन का काव्य छायावाद के विरोध में निर्माण हुआ है, मात्र हाला और प्याला का काव्य है। वस्तुतः हालावाद अपने आप में प्रतीकात्मक अर्थ लिए हुए है। यह है नवीन विचारधारा का स्वागत, परिवर्तनवादीता, रुढ़ि-परंपरा का विरोध, प्रगतशील विचारधारा, यौवन और क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा तथा चैतन्य। उच्च कुल में उत्पन्न बच्चन जी का कई लोगों से संपर्क बना रहा। उनमें उल्लेखनीय नाम हैं प्रसाद, पंत, निराला, दिनकर, शमशेर आदि। उक्त लोगों के संपर्क और आंतरिक ऊर्जा की बदौलत बच्चन जी का व्यक्तित्व कई व्यक्तियों का संयोजन है। एक साथ युगद्रष्टा, शब्दशिल्पी, रसवादी, कवि, शैलीकार, उत्तम गायक, कहानीकार, निबंधकार,

अनुवादक, आत्मकथा लेखक, संस्मरणकार, समीक्षक, शोधकर्ता, पत्र लेखक, गीतकार, भूमिव लेखक, नाटिका लेखक, आदि हैं।

"हिंदी के सर्वाधिक लोकप्रिय कवियों में अग्रणी आपका जन्म 27 नवंबर 1907 व इलाहाबाद के नजदीक प्रतापगड जिले के छोटे से गाँव बाबूपट्टी में एक कायस्थ परिवार हुआ था। आपके पिता का नाम प्रताप नारायण श्रीवास्तव तथा माता का नाम सरस्वती दे था। आपको बाल्यकाल में 'बच्चन' कहा जाता था जिसका शाब्दिक अर्थ बच्चा या संतान हो है। बाद में आप इस नाम से मशहूर हुए।" ¹ कवि बच्चन का संपूर्ण जीवन संघर्षों से भ है। इनका पहला विवाह 1927 में 19 वर्ष की अवस्था में श्यामा जी से हुआ था श्यामाजी 3 समय 14 वर्ष की थीं। श्यामाजी की टी.बी. के कारण मृत्यु हो गई। 1941 में इन्होंने दूस विवाह किया। आपके अमिताभ और अजिताभ दो पुत्र हैं। इनकी कविता इनके जीवन के स जुडी हुई है। 1933-40 के बीच आपकी तीन काव्य कृतियाँ प्रकाशित हुई-मधुशाला, मधुबाला 3 मधुकलश। कवि श्री बच्चन विगत 60 वर्षों से भी ज्यादा हिंदी साहित्य की सेवा कर हैं। उनकी लगभग 28 कृतियाँ, स्फुट रचनाएँ, स्फुट शेर, 5 काव्यसंग्रह प्रकाशित हुए हैं।

प्रतीकात्मकता

"अपने रूप, गुण, कार्य या विशेषताओं के सादृश्य एवं प्रत्यक्षता के कारण जब व वस्तु या कार्य किसी अप्रस्तुत वस्तु, भाव, विचार, क्रियाकलाप, देश, जाति, संस्कृति, आदि प्रतिनिधित्व करता हुआ प्रकट किया जाता है, तब वह प्रतीक कहलाता है। प्रतीक - यह सामान्य जीवन और व्यापक व्यवहार - क्षेत्र में प्रयुक्त होती है। राष्ट्रीय या धार्मिक इ शिक्का, लिपि, वृक्ष, फल, व्यक्ति आदि प्रतीक अर्थ में प्रतीक होते हैं। उदाहरणार्थ तिरंगा इ भारतीय राष्ट्र का, रुपया भारतीय शिक्के का, वटवृक्ष विद्या का, कमल भारतीय संस्कृति का, नागरी भारतीय लिपि का प्रतीक है।" ²

"प्रतीकों की सामान्यतः दो कोटियाँ निर्धारित की जा सकती हैं- परंपरागत प्र और वैयक्तिक प्रतीक परंपरागत। परंपरागत प्रतीक हजारों वर्षों से मनुष्य के भावों, विचारों कल्पनाओं को वहन करते आए हैं। अलग-अलग देशों की अलग-अलग परंपराएँ होती इसलिए उनके परंपरागत प्रतीक भी अलग - अलग होते हैं।" ³ कल्पना से बिंब जन्म लेते और बिंबों से प्रतीक का अविर्भाव होता है। जब कल्पना मूर्त रूप धारण करती है तब बिंब सृष्टि होती है और जब बिंब व्युत्पन्न अथवा बार-बार प्रयुक्त होने से किसी निश्चित अर्थ निर्धारित हो जाता है तब प्रतीक का निर्माण होता है। या दूसरे शब्दों में कलाकार स्वान के जिन अंशों को सामान्य अभिव्यक्ति के प्रचलित साधनों शब्द, रेखा, ध्वनि आदि के

नहीं कर पाता, उन्हें वह प्रतीकों की सहायता से व्यक्त करता है। प्रत्येक कवि के कृत्व की अपनी वक्रताएँ होती हैं। उसके संवेग और संवेदन उसके होते हैं। वे व्यक्ति की प्रवाहमान चेतना की भिन्न स्थितियों में हर क्षण बदलते रहते हैं। कवि का कर्तव्य है वह अपने व्यक्तित्व और अनुभूतियों की विशिष्टता के अनुरूप अभिव्यक्ति का विशेष मार्ग भन्वेषण में ही कवि प्रतीकों की खोज और निर्माण करता है। जिस कलाकार में जितनी एक सघन सहजानुभूति एवं विभावना की क्षमता होगी उतना ही वह उत्कृष्ट प्रतीकों की कर सकेगा। संक्षेप में प्रतीक किसी अदृश्य, अमूर्त, सूक्ष्म व जटिल भाव विचार का धन करनेवाला मुर्त संकेत है। कवि बच्चन की प्रतीक योजना को निम्नलिखित वर्गों में माजिन किया जा सकता है।

1. प्राकृतिक प्रतीक
2. जीवन व्यापार संबंधित प्रतीक
3. सांस्कृतिक प्रतीक ऐतिहासिक प्रतीक
4. पौराणिक प्रतीक
5. ऐतिहासिक प्रतीक
6. शास्त्रीय प्रतीक
7. अध्यात्मिक प्रतीक
8. अन्य प्रतीक

कवि बच्चन ने उक्त सभी प्रकार के प्रतीकों का आश्रम लेते हुए काव्यरचना की है। कुछ हृत्त्वपूर्ण प्रतीकों को यहाँ दिया जा रहा है --- मधुशाला - प्रेम रस, साकी -- मस्ती, भोग की प्रेरणाएँ, हाला- मस्ती भोग, हलाहल -- जीवन का कटू यथार्थ, मृत्यु, फुलझडियाँ - कणभंगुर खुशी की चमक, चाक-- जीवन चक्र, माँझी- संघर्षरत मानव, दिवाली -- उल्हास खुशी, गीली -- उल्हास, लक्ष्मण रेखा-- बंधन, कुबेर -- धनादधीश, भारत के साँप-- शोषक, चाँदनी-- मानंद सुख भोग, संध्या -- उदास, जुगनू -- आशा की किरण, काले बादल -- भारतीय युवक, गीरे बादल-- अंग्रेज, संजीवन पर्वत -- श्रम का प्रतीक, दो चट्टानें -- यथार्थ बोध और कवि का प्रौढ व्यक्तित्व, बुद्ध और नाचघर-- प्रदर्शन प्रवृत्ति, खोकली सभ्यता, चट्टान को ऊपर नीचे ले जाना -- मूल्यहीन श्रम का प्रतीक, यामिनी -- काम वासना।

बच्चन जी ने कुछ पौराणिक प्रतीक को लिया है, जैसे -- प्रलंबासूर -- समर्थ शोषक, बलराम -- रक्षणकर्ता, कंस -- असत् हनुमान -- लोकोपकारी, द्रोपदी-- नित्य यौवन, भीम-- शक्ति के प्रतीक हैं।

निष्कर्ष:

निष्कर्षतः कहा जा सकता है कि कवि बच्चन छायावादोत्तर काल में स्वच्छंद काव्यधारा के कवि हैं उन्होंने 'मधुशाला', 'मधुबाला', और 'मधुकलश' इन कृतियों की रचना करके मधुकाव्य परंपरा का सूत्रपात किया। कवि युगीन परिस्थितियों से प्रभावित होने के बावजूद भी अपने मार्ग पर रहा। कई काव्यरचनाएँ, गद्य, शेर, अनुवाद इ. की रचना करते हुए भी बच्चन जी ने अपने अंदर के अध्यापक और संशोधक को जीवित रखा। अपनी कविताओं में कई प्रकार के प्रतीकों का आश्रम लेते हुए स्वान्त सुखाय के बदले बहुजन हिताय की बात को वरीयता देते नजर आते हैं। यही कारण है कि उनके गुजर जाने के बाद आज भी उन्हें बड़े आदर के साथ याद किया जात है।

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समाज के नवनिर्माण में भाषा और साहित्य की भूमिका

डॉ. सिद्धेश्वर वि. गायकवाड

सहयोगी प्राध्यापक

बी.जे.एस. कॉलेज, वाघोली ता. हवेली जि. पुणे

मो. ९४२३०१७२९५

समाज के नवनिर्माण में भाषा और साहित्य का संबंध अविच्छिन्न माना गया है। यहाँ पर समाज के नवनिर्माण में भाषा का योगदान और समाज के नवनिर्माण में साहित्य का योगदान ऐसा अध्ययन करना मेरे दृष्टि से उचित रहेगा।

समाज के नवनिर्माण में भाषा का योगदान:-

मनुष्य जीवन का इतिहास प्रगति और विकास की निरंतर बढ़ती घुड़दौड़ का इतिहास है। मनुष्य के पास जब भाषा आई तबवह संपूर्ण सृष्टि में विशिष्ट बन गया। मनुष्य और भाषा का जन्मजात संबंध है। समाज मनुष्य से ही बनता है। भाषा के बिना मनुष्य का अस्तित्व शून्य है और मनुष्य के बिना समाज की कल्पना ही नहीं की जा सकती। इसी कारण तो वह पशु से अलग है और उसमें इन्सानियत, मानवियता नाम की चीज उसके अंदर है।

भाषा और समाज का संबंध अविच्छिन्न माना गया है। दोनों अपने अस्तित्व के लिए एक-दूसरे पर निर्भर हैं। हर भाषा का एक अपना समाज होता है, जहाँ वह प्रयुक्त होती है, बोली जाती है। भाषा और साहित्य एक ही सिक्के के दो पहलू हैं। समाज समरूपी या एकस्तरीय न होकर उसमें अनेक जाति धर्म के लोग होते हैं। विषमता समाज रचना की एक विशेषता होती है। अनेक भाषिक लोग एक साथ रहते हैं। पूरे समाज की एक ही मातृभाषा नहीं हो सकती। इस दृष्टि से भाषा समाज सापेक्ष है। समाज है तो भाषा है। भाषा का विकास समाज से ही होता है। जिस तरह समाज अपने अस्तित्व के लिए भाषा पर निर्भर है उसी तरह भाषा की पूर्णता और वैविध्य समाज सापेक्ष है। और यही भाषा और समाज की सजीवता का लक्षण है।

समाज के लोग जितने अधिक शिक्षित हो उतनी ही समाज की विकास की गति तीव्र होगी। भाषा पर वर्ग, आयु, जाति, धर्म, शिक्षा आदि का प्रभाव रहता है। उसी प्रभाव को ही समाज ग्रहण करता है। अगर किसी समाज को उसकी भाषा से काट दिया जाए तो हम उसकी पहचान को खंडीत कर देते हैं। मनुष्य भाषा के माध्यम से ऐसे मूल्यों की निर्मिति करता है जिसके द्वारा समाज का विकास होता है। भाषा के द्वारा समाज वास्तविकता को नए ढंग से पहचानता है। जिस चीज को मनुष्य एक बार अगर पहचान लेता है, उसको वह हमेशा के लिए आत्मसात करके समाज को एक

नया रास्ता दिखाता है। मनुष्य भाषा के द्वारा ऐसे मूल्यों की सृष्टि करता है, जिनके लिए वह जीता है। भाषा एक समग्र संस्कृति की अभिव्यक्ति का साधन है। समाज के साथ जब हम भाषा को जोड़ते हैं तो उसकी युगधर्मिता की ओर ध्यान देते हैं। हमारे सारे सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक व्यवहार भाषा पर ही निर्भर है। भाषा जितनी सक्षम होगी, समाज में उतना ही जलद परिवर्तन होगा। परिवर्तन, बदल सृष्टि का नियम है। परिवर्तन से ही समाज को नई दिशा, नई गति मिलती है। प्रतिक्रिया, अभिव्यक्ति और संप्रेषण भाषा के बिना संभव नहीं हैं। और यह समाज पूरी तरह से भाषा पर निर्भर है। हमारा दैनंदिन जीवन भी भाषा पर आधारित है।

भाषा के बिना व्यवहार नहीं हो सकता और जिस भाषा का व्यवहार से कोई संबंध नहीं, वह भाषा समाज से अलग हो जाएगी। भाषा में सर्जनशीलता होती है। जिस परिस्थिति में हम जीते हैं, उसमें हमें निरंतर ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि पूरा समाज जिस भाषा के साथ जीता है, उसमें और उसके साथ जीते हुए अगर हम उस जीवन संदर्भ को पहचानते हैं, और उसी भाषा में रचना करते हैं, तो हमारा समाज भी रचनाशील हो सकता है। भाषा का अपना एक समाजशास्त्र होता है। कभी भाषा समाज के साथ चलता है और विकास होता है। समाज के प्रत्येक कार्य भाषा के द्वारा ही होता है। समाज की हर बात जैसे— सुख, दुःख, वेदना, पीड़ा, गति, अवसाद जैसे मूल्य भाषा के द्वारा अभिव्यक्त होते हैं। समाज में रहकर संप्रेषण— व्यापार या लोगों से बातचित के लिए मनुष्य के पास भाषा ही एकमात्र साधन है। मनुष्य को सभ्य और पूर्ण बनाने के लिए शिक्षा जरूरी है और सभ्य और पूर्ण बनाने के लिए शिक्षा का माध्यम भाषा ही है। जीवन के सभी क्षेत्रों में किताबी शिक्षा हो या व्यावहारिक शिक्षा वह भाषा के द्वारा ही दी जाती है। भाषा एक सामाजिक संपत्ति है, जिससे शिक्षित समाज का विकास एवं नवनिर्माण संभव है। वास्तव में जीवन और समाज का ऐसा कोई पक्ष नहीं है जहाँ भाषा का उपयोग और आवश्यकता न हो।

अतः समग्र रूप से कहा जा सकता है कि भाषा ही एक मात्र ऐसा साधन है जो समाज में अमूल्य परिवर्तन कर सकता है। समाज के नवनिर्माण में भाषा की भूमिका अहम है।

समाज के नवनिर्माण में साहित्य का योगदान:—

साहित्य और समाज का पारस्परिक संबंध माना गया है। साहित्य जीवन को प्रेरित करने का कार्य करता है। साहित्य जीवन से संबंधित होता है। साहित्य का स्वरूप, देश काल, परिस्थिति से जुड़ा होता है। मनुष्य के जीवन की अनंत संभावनाएँ हैं, उसी प्रकार साहित्य की संभावनाओं के क्षितिज भी अनंत हैं। मनुष्य के विचारों का, भावों का प्रकटीकरण साहित्य के माध्यम से ही होता है। मनुष्य के भाव और विचारों की परिपक्व अभिव्यक्ति करने के लिए



साहित्यिक अपनी कल्पना सृष्टि का निर्माण करता है। साहित्य समाज की उपज है। साहित्य समाज का प्रतिबिंब है, समाज का मार्गदर्शक है तथा समाज का लेखा जोखा है। किसी भी राष्ट्र या सभ्यता की जानकारी उसके साहित्य से प्राप्त होती है। साहित्य लोकजीवन का अभिन्न अंग है। किसी भी काल के साहित्य से उस समय की परिस्थितियों, जनमानस के रहन-सहन, खान-पान व अन्य बातों का पता चलता है।

साहित्य अपने समय का प्रतिबिंब होता है, दर्पण होता है। लोगों के मन-मस्तिष्क को चेतना देनेवाले भाव और विचार ही साहित्य को प्रभावित करते हैं। साहित्य का विकास मनुष्य के परिवर्तित विकास के साथ निरंतर आगे चलता है। साहित्य और समाज का संबंध पुरातन काल से है। समाज की गतिविधियों से साहित्य अवश्य प्रभावित होता है। समाज और साहित्य के बीच भाषा की निर्णायक भूमिका है। साहित्य किसी संस्कृति को ज्ञात कराने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। समाज साहित्य को प्रभावित करता है और साहित्य समाज पर प्रभाव डालता है, दोनों एक ही सिक्के के दो पहलू हैं। साहित्य का समाज से वही संबंध है, जो संबंध आत्मा का शरीर से होता है। साहित्य समाज रूपी शरीर की आत्मा है। साहित्य अजर-अमर है एक विद्वान ने कहा है- 'समाज नष्ट हो सकता है, राष्ट्र भी नष्ट हो सकता है, किन्तु साहित्य का कभी नाश नहीं हो सकता।' साहित्य से समाज प्रभावित होता है। साहित्य का उद्देश्य केवल मनोरंजन करना मात्र नहीं है, अपितु इसका उद्देश्य समाज का मार्गदर्शन करना भी है।

बीसवीं शताब्दी के हिंदी के प्रमुख साहित्यकार आ. रामचंद्र शुक्ल ने साहित्य को 'जनता की चित्तवृत्ति का संचित माना है।' मानव सभ्यता के विकास में साहित्य का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है। इतिहास साक्षी है कि किसी भी राष्ट्र या समाज में आज तक जितने भी परिवर्तन आए, वे सब साहित्य के द्वारा आए हैं। साहित्यकार समाज में फैली असंगतियाँ, कुरीतियाँ, विसंगतियों, अभावों, असमानताओं के बारे में लिखता है और समाज को जागरूक करने का कार्य करता है। जब सामाजिक पतन, च्हास, नैतिक मूल्यों का अवमूल्यन होता है। तब साहित्य जनमानस को मार्गदर्शन करता है। मनुष्य को जन्म से लेकर मृत्यु तक जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में समाज की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। मानव समाज का अभिन्न अंग है। साहित्य उपदेश के लिए नहीं लिखा जाता बल्कि समाज को नई दिशा देता है। अच्छा समाज और अच्छा साहित्य मिलकर ही जीवन उन्नत और समृद्ध बनता है। साहित्य समाज दोनों एक दूसरे के दर्पण है। दोनोंका मूल्यांकन अलग-अलग रखकर नहीं किया जा सकता।

मानव सृष्टि का सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्राणी है और साहित्य उसकी महानतम उपलब्धि है। वैदिक काल में भारतीय सभ्यता अत्यंत उन्नत थी। हम अपनी गौरवशाली, परंपराओं पर गर्व करते हैं। तत्कालीन साहित्य के माध्यम से हम मानव जीवन संबंधि समस्त जानकारी प्राप्त कर सकते हैं तथा उन जीवन मूल्यों का अध्ययन कर सकते हैं जिन्हें आत्मसात करके



समाज प्रगति करता है। इस प्रकार जीवन और साहित्य का अटूट संबंध है। साहित्य का उद्देश्य सत्य, शिव और सुंदर की स्थापना करना है। साहित्य मनुष्य के जीवन की सहज सुंदर व्याख्या करता है। समर्थ और सशक्त साहित्य पुरानी गलत परंपरा गलत मूल्यव्यवस्था का नाश कर नई प्रगतिशील मूल्य व्यवस्था का विकास करता है। साहित्य और समाज का संबंध कहने को इतना आसान है, लेकिन समझने और समझाने को अत्यंत दुरुह और गुत्थियों भरा विषय है। अतः समाज के नवनिर्माण में साहित्य की भूमिका महत्त्वपूर्ण है।

संदर्भ ग्रंथ:

१. साहित्य – रवींद्रनाथ ठाकुर
२. साहित्य और समाज – डॉ. रामविलास शर्मा
३. साहित्य और समाज – भारत वार्ता
४. चिंतामणी – आ. रामचंद्र शुक्ल
५. साहित्य और संस्कृति – जैनैंद्रकुमार



A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF RAINFALL DISTRIBUTION IN AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT, STATE OF MAHARSHTRA

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ABSTRACT:

Climate plays an important role in the development of any region. Rainfall and temperature are the two important climatic factors which determine the climatic condition of any place. Ahmednagar district is a drought-prone area and it is situated in the central part of Maharashtra state. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, [5]) reports, frequency of droughts as well as extreme events will be increase and rainfall pattern will also change which is a key factor influencing economic growth of the regions, especially in the country like India where the 70 percent people are directly or indirectly depends on agriculture. But agriculture is hanging on Monsoon, erratic in nature. It also has great variations in spatiotemporally, those fluctuations extremely damaging agriculture, food security, health and many more. Therefore, the present study has been conducted in order to help farmers, researchers, economists, and policymakers to make fast decisions for better planning propose with variations of rainfall.

Key words: - *Climate, Rainfall distribution, Variability.*

INTRODUCTION:

Climate plays an important role in determining the agricultural, industrial and economic growth of any region. Climate includes factors like Temperature, Rainfall, Pressure, Wind, Humidity, Precipitation, etc. Temperature and Rainfall are the most important factors which directly affect the climate condition of any region. There is a slow and steady increase in the temperature which has a direct impact on rainfall. Rainfall is the cheapest source of water provided it is timely and adequate in quantity. But rainfall in the greater part of India is uncertain and highly unevenly distributed. Rainfall is the major parameter influencing the agriculture activity of man. In India agricultural economy entirely depends on the amount of rainfall received during monsoon season. Rainfall is the dominant single weather element influencing the intensity and location of the farming system and the farmer's choice of enterprise. It also becomes a climatic hazard to farming when it is characterized by

scantiness, concentration, intensity, variability, and unreliability.

Such a study would help in the selection of crops and in short-range weather forecasting. In order to obtain an optimum yield from agriculture, it requires proper knowledge about the agro-climatic situation that helps for cropping patterns and crop management.

STUDY AREA:

The present study deals with the geographical perspectives of the rainfall distribution in Ahmednagar district. Ahmednagar is the largest district of Maharashtra State with a geographical area of 17418 sq. km. which is 5.66% of the area of Maharashtra State. It lies between 18° 2' to 19° 9' N latitude and 73° 9' to 75° 5' E longitude with covering 14 tehsils. The population of district is 4543157 (2011) and Out of total workers 75. 42% are engaged in agriculture. The district has 1256500 ha Net Cropped Area (NCA) out of 330000 ha area (26.27 %) is under canal and well

irrigation and remaining about 926500 ha. (73.73 %) the area is rain-fed.

Therefore, agricultural operations mainly depend on south-west Monsoon, but rainfall in the district is highly erratic. The average annual rainfall in the district is 447 mm (2017). The climate of the district is hot and dry, the average of temperature 90c to 410c. The district is mostly in the rain shadow region to the east of Western Ghats. From the western border of the district, the rainfall decreases rapidly towards the east. About 77% of the annual rainfall in the district is received during the south-west monsoon season, September is the rainiest month and remaining months receiving unevenly with showing monthly as well as annual rainfall variability.

OBJECTIVES:

Present paper has an attempt to make an assessment of the rainfall variability of Ahmednagar District and to identify the assured rainfall zone in the study region.

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY:

The study is based on the rainfall data collected from Indian Meteorological Department for twenty-five years, for the period 1993 to 2017. For the data analysis following formula has used. Presentation of result choropleths cartographic method is used. CV = Coefficient of variability of rainfall, SD = Standard deviation of rainfall, X = Mean of rainfall

$$C.V. (\%) = \frac{SD}{x} \times 100$$

CV = Coefficient of variability of rainfall, SD = Standard deviation of rainfall, X = Mean of rainfall.

The present study is based on secondary data. Secondary data will be collected from social economic review, district census handbook of Ahmednagar district. The data has been obtained

from the related articles, research papers, reports, policies and plan documents of Government of India and Maharashtra. Some data has been obtained from websites of Govt. of India and Govt. of Maharashtra, Ahmednagar, Nic. in, was undertaken to know the environmental status. The rainfall data for 14 stations in and around the study area were collected and analysed. Rainfall conditions were studied season wise and Annual Rainfall was computed and used to draw the maps.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Table No. 1 indicates the mean annual rainfall of the study region. The present study analyzed rainfall conditions of Ahmednagar district and demarked district in low, medium and high rainfall zones. Coefficient of Variation (CV) has been calculated, it was highly variable running between 23.93 to 40.43 percent during 1993 to 2017. There are 14 rain gauge stations located in different places in the study area, and these stations measure the precipitation throughout the year. The lowest rainfall (below 500 mm) observed in most parts of Shirampur, Nevasa, Shrigonda, Parner, Sangamner, and Kopergaon tehsil. Due to the scarcity of water most of sectors are affecting especially agriculture. Medium rainfall (500 – 600 mm.) zone covers a large area including Nagar, Rahuri, Shevgaon, Pathardi, Karjat, and Rahata tehsil. Akole and Jamkhed tahsil has experienced high rainfall (above 600 mm) but a concentration of rainfall within only South-West Monsoon while remaining months is hot and dry, is creating a water scarcity problem. (Map No. 2).

RAINFALL DISTRIBUTION:

The distribution of rainfall in Ahmednagar district is uneven, therefore the coefficient of variation (CV) is also varied (Fig.2).

The coefficient of variation (CV) is defined as the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean. The coefficient of variation has been calculated, it running between 23.93percent to 42.43 percent from 1993 to 2017. The highest variations in rainfall were observed in Akole tahsil (42.43 %), that clearly shows that trends and the pattern of rainfall are highly changing during the last 25 years, damaging the agriculture, health, business; the lowest variations was observed in Nevasa tehsil (23.93%). Study also shows that one tahsil covered by 'high', three tahsil is 'medium' and ten tehsils is 'low' variation.

CONCLUSION:

Mean annual rainfall and variability of rainfall is not uniform in all parts of the Ahmednagar District. Jamkhed Tehsil received the highest (621mm) mean annual rainfall; whereas Kopargaon tehsil has received the lowest (428mm) mean annual rainfall. Rainfall variability affected agriculture practices in Ahmednagar District. There is a need for artificial water supply for agriculture development and increase agriculture production.

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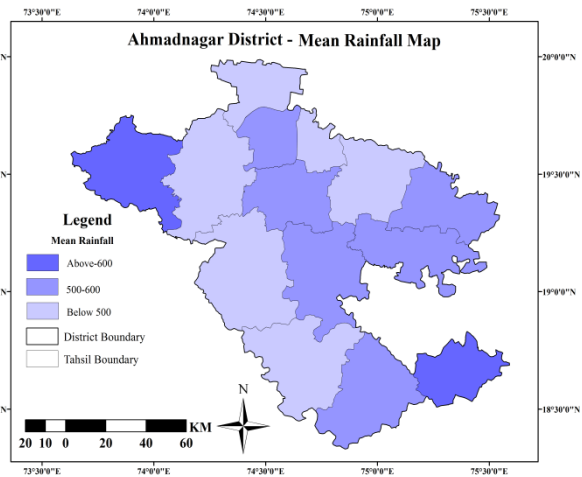
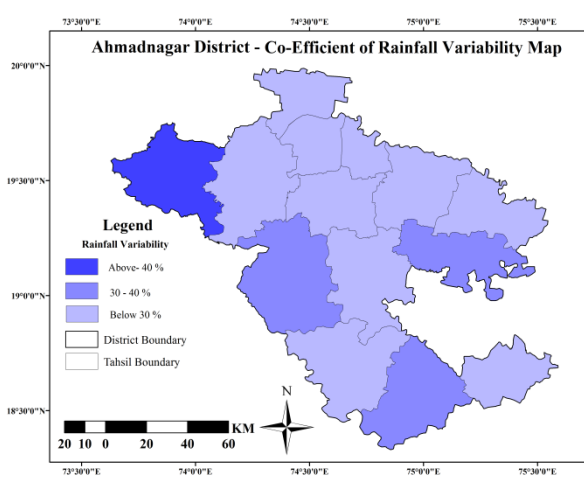
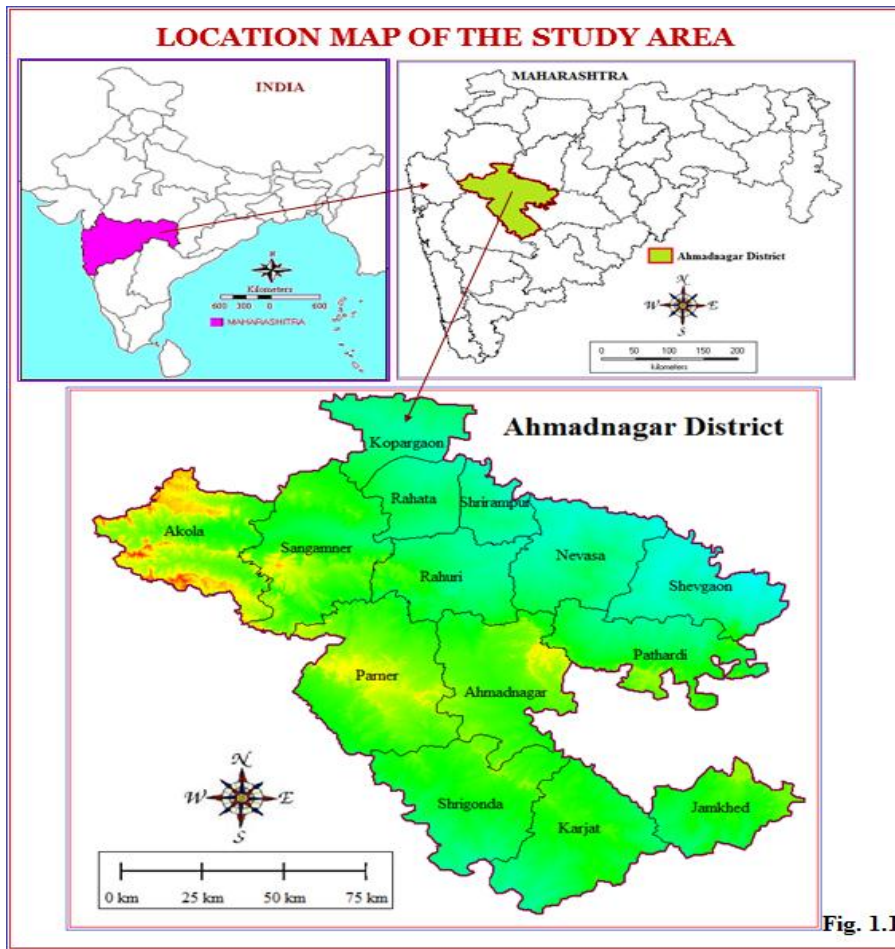


Table No. 1 Tehsil wise mean annual rainfall and variability of rainfall of Ahmednagar district 1993-2017

Tahasil Year	Nagar	Rahuri	Shrirampur	Nevasa	Shevgaon	Pathardi	Jamkhed	Karjat	Shrigonda	Parner	Akole	Sanganner	Kopergaon	Rahata
1993	655	548	566	447	519	720	823	651	496	696	636.3	435	408	NA
1994	531	455	464	531	585	572	583	493	359	487	510	417	440	NA
1995	372	642	508	664	363	533	570	498	460	259	374	290	321	NA
1996	710	555	611	623	782	932	922	514	497	656	620	566	537	NA
1997	347	345	312	312	226	448	427	328	531	361	587	402	290	NA
1998	730	585	819	681	780	1095	1070	920	610	702	814.5	489	582	NA
1999	479	581	315	461	366	360	409	405	571	245	403	348	384	NA
2000	580	587	354	516	531	471	661	400	392	456	439	528	428	525
2001	380	358	341	312	349	332	333	495	352	384	473	337	360	413
2002	394	302	391	305	449	502	561	436	334	438	445	459	366	385
2003	199	299	313	219	320	476	460	281	87	190	489	380	280	249
2004	518	509	485	508	715	595	570	565	527	695	1074	570	428	490
2005	491	465	541	479	464	451	634	606	484	524	1080	518	396	588
2006	798	777	745	629	703	751	906	746	505	843	1090	576	557	690
2007	631	656	583	391	450	488	628	401	675	388	913	478	587	523
2008	648	651	503	591	473	625	715	763	448	388	1006	487	401	385
2009	563	551	485	456	633	620	615	710	499	464	549	329	333	337
2010	791	866	853	860	824	932	770	729	710	604	829	572	644	814
2011	374	589	636	474	741	614	712	413	326	368	500	240	455	395
2012	648	496	402	408	513	503	548	225	276	250	248	245	258	345
2013	767	378	413	504	501	489	690	563	668	622	544	676	777	682
2014	733	392	373	491	322	337	327	429	379	414	176	344	268	464
2015	437	360	383	383	415	469	510	490	460	419	409	308	351	567
2016	437	360	383	383	415	469	510	490	460	419	409	308	351	567
2017	494	417	440	440	470	531	563	550	524	480	474	449	505	626
X	548	509	489	483	516	573	621	524	465	470	604	430	428	502
S,D(6)	156.8	143.2	149.1	137.1	161.2	184.3	176.8	159.0	133.6	161.0	256.3	113.8	125.4	141.7
C. V.	28.61	28.13	28.39	23.93	28.13	32.16	28.47	30.34	28.73	34.25	42.43	26.46	29.30	28.23

Source: Metrological Department computed by Author

IMPACT ANALYSIS OF 'JALUKTA SHIVAR' SCHEME: A CASE STUDY OF CHAS VILLAGE IN AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT

□ Dattatray Sheshrao Ghungarde*
Dr. Jyotiram C. More**

ABSTRACT

The Maharashtra government has launched a water conservation scheme named Jalukta Shivar Abhiyan to make Maharashtra a drought-free state by 2019. The key aim of Jalukta Shivar Abhiyan is to establish a belief in farmer that "every drop of rainwater is owned by me and it should percolate in my land".

'Jalukta Shivar Abhiyan' aims to bring water empowerment to 25,000 drought-affected villages in Maharashtra within next five years. The scheme has been going strong with villages building infrastructure in terms of public participation. The project involves deepening and widening of streams, construction of cement and earthen stop dams, work on nalla's and digging of farm ponds.^[1]

The present research paper attempts to review the work done for water conservation through 'Jalukta Shivar Abhiyan' scheme and its impact on agricultural development in Chas village. The scheme found to have significant impact on Runoff retardation by 916.28 T.C.M. after implementation of 'Jalukta Shivar' scheme in the village. It also has significant impact of the scheme on Agricultural development of Chas village by Increasing NSA by 2.43% and also increment in ground water level by 6 meter for well and 25 meter for bore well.

Keywords: *Jalukta Shivar Abhiyan, Earthen stop dams, Agricultural development*

➤ Introduction:

Irregular and discontinuous rainfall during crop growth has led to continuous scarcity- conditions in Maharashtra. The last few years have seen a huge impact of these conditions on the agricultural sector. The Rainfed crop production is showing significant fluctuations. This situation is mainly due to scarcity of water. The various measures under water conservation can definitely be planned and implemented to make water available for drinking and sustainable agriculture. To overcome this scarcity situation, the

government of Maharashtra has launched a water conservation scheme named 'Jalukta Shivar Abhiyan' (JSA) in 2015. The slogan 'Water for all-Drought free Maharashtra 2019' has been well announced by this scheme. Various comprehensive watershed development works were done under this scheme.^[2]

The drought stricken village Chas was selected in the year 2015 under this scheme. The village is situated on Nagar-Pune state highway (SH-27). The present research paper attempts to review the work done under 'Jalukta Shivar Abhiyan' scheme and its impact

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on agricultural development in this village.

➤ **Objectives:**

The main objectives of present research paper are;

1. To review of works done under ‘*Jalukta Shivar Abhiyan*’ scheme in the Chas village.
2. To assess the impact of water conservation on General Landuse and Groundwater levels.

➤ **Database and Methodology:**

To fulfil the above objectives, data has been collected from various primary and secondary sources. The primary data is collected through field survey. The secondary data is obtained from various sources viz, Agricultural department of Ahmednagar tehsil, Village *Krushisahayak* and Talathi office etc.

On the basis of the statistical data extracted from the sources referred of Chas village, the comparative study has been carried out before and after implementation of the scheme. The collected data has been processed, tabulated and prepared graphs for the purpose of analysis.

➤ **Study area:**

Chas village is located in Nagar tehsil of Ahmednagar district, Maharashtra. The village is situated on Nagar-Pune state highway (SH-27) and 12 km away from Ahmednagar district headquarters. The Geographical location of the village is $19^{\circ} 1' 59''$ N latitude and $74^{\circ} 38' 54''$ E longitudes. The village has average elevation of 546 m from mean sea level. It lies on the bank of Mendka river which is tributary of Sina river. The total geographical area of the village is 2257.44 hect which is 1.42% of tehsil land. The village receives an average annual rainfall of 533 mm. The minimum and maximum temperature ranges between 14°C to 44°C .

The village has population of 4610 persons of which 2391 are males while 2219 are females as per Population Census 2011. The Sex Ratio of village is 928 ‘F/1000 M’, which

is lower than Maharashtra state average of 929 ‘F/1000 M’.^[3]

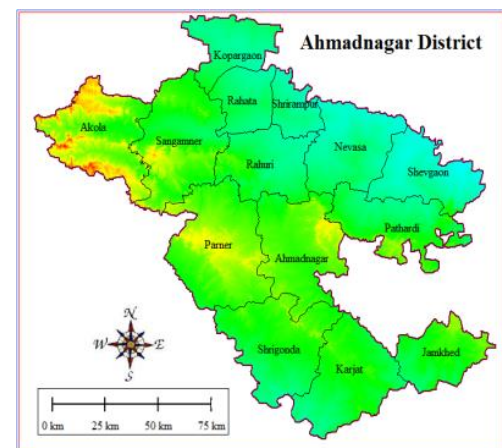
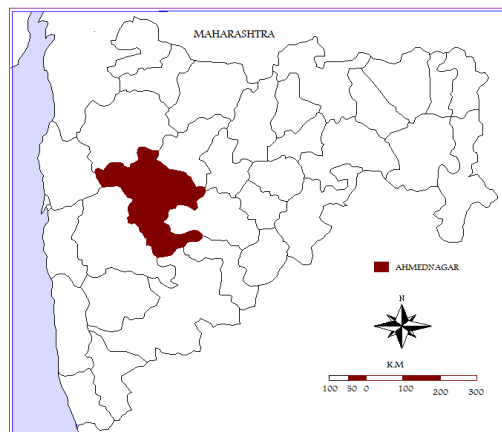
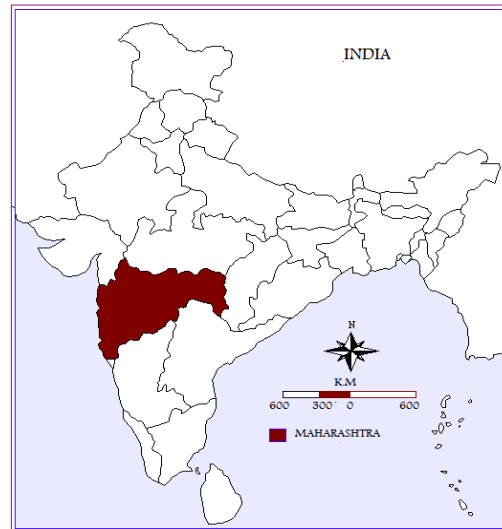


Figure No. 1: Location map of study area

➤ **Result and Discussion:**

1. Water Conservation works carried out under JSA Scheme:

The drought prone village Chas was selected in the year 2015 under the ‘Jalukta

Shivar' scheme. The table (Table No. 1) represents the completed water conservation works before as well as after implementation of this scheme in the village. It also shows the

retarded runoff by respective water conservation work in thousand cubic meter (T.C.M.).

Table No. 1: Water Conservation works and respective retarded runoff before and implementation of JSA Scheme

Sr. No.	Type of Work	Before JSA Scheme		After JSA Scheme		Increment in Retardation of Runoff (T.C.M)
		Number	Retarded Runoff (T.C.M)	Number	Retarded Runoff (T.C.M)	
1	Continuous Contour Trenches	83	12.90	83	12.90	N.C
2	Earthen Nala Bund	60	10	62	150	+100
3	Cement Nala Bund	6	24	11	129	+105
4	Compartment Bunding	95	28.50	81992	519.88	+491.38
5	Farm-ponds	18	2.70	23	12.70	+10
6	Mud removal work	0	0	2	2.80	+2.80
7	Recharging of wells	0	0	2	1.60	+1.60
8	Repairing of K T weirs	0	0	1	40.5	+40.5
9	Repairing of village lake	5	325	5	450	+125
Total		267	403.1	82181	1319.38	+916.28

(Source: Compiled by researcher based on Secondary data)

From the table (Table No. 1), it is observed that total eight types of work were carried out during the course of 'Jalukta Shivar' Scheme in the village. The Mud removal work, recharging of wells and repairing of K T weirs are newly introduced works under this scheme.

Two types of Nala bunds were constructed in Chas village depending upon the type of material used for the construction work, viz, Earthen Nala Bund and Cement Nala Bund. Before JSA scheme, the Earthen bunds were 60 in number, which then increased to 62 while Cement bunds were 6, which then increased to 11 in number after JSA scheme. The retarded runoff by these bunds is increased by 205T.C.M.

The Compartment bunding is a major work carried out under this scheme. They are 81,992 in number after implementation of JSA scheme, while before JSA there were only 95 in number. The highest amount of water (519.88 T.C.M.) is retarded by this structure in Chas village. The Farm-ponds under this scheme are the water harvesting structures constructed on the lower side of the farm to collect runoff water. The constructed farm ponds are increased from 18 to 23 after implementation of JSA scheme, while the retarded runoff is increased by 10 T.C.M. As discussed earlier, the Mud removal work, recharging of wells and repairing of K T weirs are the three newly introduced works under this scheme with retarded runoff of 2.80, 1.60 and 40.5 T.C.M. respectively.

The five village lakes are repaired under JSA scheme which contributed in runoff increment of 125 T.C.M. in the village. As a result, it is recorded that there is increment in Runoff retardation by 916.28 T.C.M. after implementation of 'Jalukta Shivar' scheme in the village.

2. Impact of JSA Scheme on General Landuse:

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of Chas village. The table (Table No. 2) and figure (Figure No. 2) shows the detailed land use pattern of the Ahmednagar district before as well as after implementation of JSA scheme.

The total geographical area of the Chas village is 2557.44 hect. It is recorded that, there is absence of forest cover in Chas village.

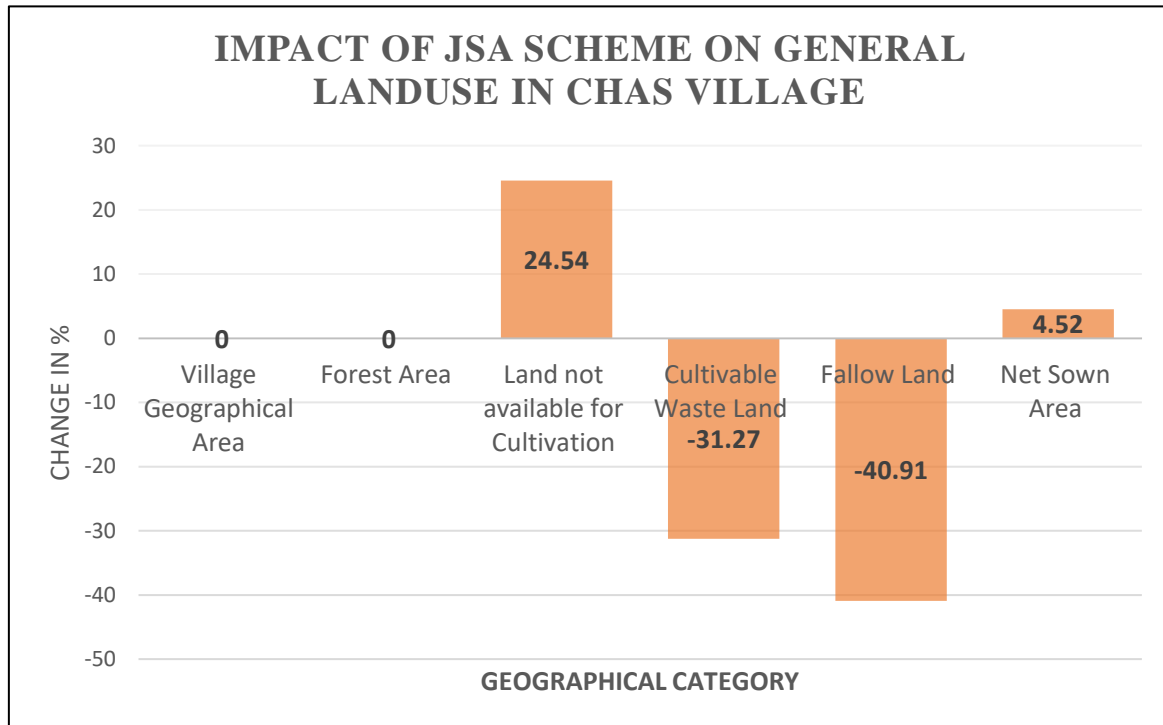


Figure No. 2: Impact of JSA Scheme on General Landuse in Chas village

I. Land not available for cultivation:

The land not available for cultivation is may be described as non-cultivable land. It includes two types of land namely barren and uncultivable land i.e. land of rock, small sand mountains, etc. Area under non-agricultural uses i.e. land under settlement, roads, streams, etc. It reveals that area under this type of land before JSA scheme was 125.6 hect out of the total geographical area. While after implementation of JSA scheme, it is a recorded as 152.65 hect. It is increased by 21.54% per cent. This indicates expansion of settlement, transport etc., due to increasing population and infrastructure facilities.

II. Cultivable Waste Land:

Cultivable waste land includes (i) permanent pasture and grazing land (ii) miscellaneous, trees, crops and groves not included in the net sown area. This category of land accounted 18.1 hect. in the village before and 12.44 hect after JSA scheme. During the period of JSA scheme, it has decreased by 31.27%. It shows the impact of JSA, which shows that Cultivable waste land comes under cultivation.

III. Fallow Land:

Fallow lands are divided into two sub types, 1.Current fallow land - means the land fallow during the current years.2. Other fallow

land means the land kept uncultivated one year to five years due to some problems.

Before implementation of JSA scheme, the fallow land in Chas village was 287.34 hect. and it is decreased up 169.79 hect. Throughout the study period, the fallow land has decreased by 40.91%. This means increasing in water availability decreasing drought condition resulted in increased NSA.

IV. Net Sown Area:

The net area sown is the actual area under crops counting areas sown more than once in the same years only once. Earlier, the net sown area was 2126.4 hect. of the total geographical area. After implementation of JSA scheme, it was recorded as 2222.56 hect. It is

increased by 4.52 %, which is a positive indicator of Agricultural development.

3. Impact of JSA Scheme on Groundwater levels:

Groundwater is an important source for irrigation of agriculture as it is one of the reliable and flexible inputs of water. "Use of groundwater can boost agricultural production, improve rural incomes and strengthen farmers' ability to withstand climate shocks and water variability." (CGIAR, Research program on Water, Land and Ecosystems).

The table (Table No. 2) represents the Groundwater status of Chas village before as well as after implementation of JSA scheme.

Table No. 2: Groundwater Status of Chas village

Source of Irrigation	Number	Before JSA Scheme (m)	After JSA Scheme (m)	Average Increment in Groundwater Level (m)
Open well	243	12	6	+6
Bore well	439	58	33	+25

(Source: Compiled by researcher based on Secondary data^{[4][5][6]})

The 'Jalukta Shivar' scheme have a positive impact on groundwater levels. The average increment in groundwater level for Open well and Bore well are 6 m and 25 m respectively.

➤ Conclusion:

The paper concludes that, Runoff retardation by 916.28 T.C.M. after implementation of 'Jalukta Shivar' scheme in the village. Result of retardation is increasing water level of well and Bore well by 6 meter and 25 meter respectively. **"The 'Jalukta Shivar' scheme is found to have significant impact on Agricultural development of Chas village by Increasing NSA by 2.43%.** The discussion of general landuse of Chas village clearly indicates that there is decrement in

Cultivable waste land, fallow land and increment in Net sown area; which are good indicators for agricultural development.

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Environmental Analysis of Climatic Elements of Ahmednagar District (M.S.)

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Abstract:

Climatic elements are vital in day to day life which affects and determine the behavior of organisms in all eco systems of the world. Present paper focus upon various climatic elements and their distribution in the study area. The main purpose of present study is to investigate and evaluate climatic elements in Ahmednagar District. The temperature of the district is dry and hot. The seasonal variation in temperature is quite high from March to May. The average relative humidity is 35.64% minimum while 76.79% maximum in the district. The average annual rainfall from year 1981 to 2014 in the district is about 527.3 mm. The rainfall in the study region is estimated to be less than 500 mm over a 17-year out of 34 years' period from 1981 to 2014.

Key words: Climate, Eco-system, Rainfall distribution, Variability

Introduction:

Ahmednagar district is a drought-prone area and it is situated in the central part of Maharashtra state. Generally, the study area has hot summer and dry air except monsoon season. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The main purpose of present study is to investigate and evaluate Climatic elements in Ahmednagar District. Many scholars like Singh (1991), Saptarshi (1993), More (2013) etc., have explained that climatic factors are very significant to determine the agricultural land use and agricultural pattern of the region

Study Area:

The present study deals with environmental analysis of climatic elements in Ahmednagar district. Ahmednagar is the largest district of Maharashtra State with a geographical area of 17418 sq. km. which is 5.66% of the area of Maharashtra State. It lies between 18° 2' to 19° 9' N latitude and 73° 9' to 75° 5' E longitude with covering 14 tehsils.

Objectives:

To Study the environmental analysis of climatic elements in Ahmednagar district.

Database and Methodology:

The Climate of the study area is studied on the basis of secondary information gathered from IMD (Pune), District census handbook, District social and economic review.

Tehsil wise temperature variation is presented with the help of table and graph. Average annual rainfall is calculated for the period of 1981 to 2014 with the help of Microsoft excel. Average annual variation of rainfall presented with the help surface trend analysis.

Results and Discussion: For the present analysis, the three elements are selected viz. temperature, humidity and rainfall of the whole district.

1. Temperature: The temperature of the district is dry and hot. The seasonal variation in temperature is quite high from March to May. There is continuous increase in day temperature, nights comparatively remain cool. In the month of May, the temperature remains to its maximum of 38.9°C which occasionally rises to 43°C or 44°C.

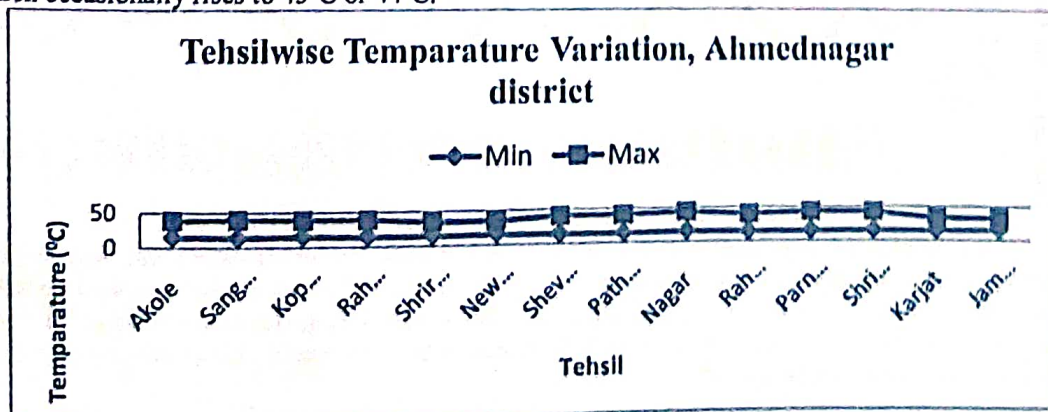


Figure No. 1: Tehsil wise Temperature Variation, Ahmednagar District
 In the month of December, the temperature remains to its minimum of 14.35°C. Occasionally, the temperature drops down to 2°C or 3°C (Figure 1).

2. Humidity:
 The average relative humidity is 35.64% minimum while 76.79% maximum in the district. The maximum humidity is observed in Sangamner, Nagar and Parner tehsils.

Table No. 1: Distribution of Major Climatic Elements, Ahmednagar District

Tehsil	Rainfall		Temperature (°C)		Relative Humidity (%)	
	Rainy Days (No.)	Average Rainfall (mm) (1981 to 2014)	Min	Max	Min	Max
Akole	25	599.3	12	39	25	90
Sangamner	67	413.3	11	40	60	95
Kopargaon	48	429.5	12	39	21	92
Rahata	65	529.8	12	39	30	85
Shrirampur	77	532.4	12	35	21	25
Newasa	77	499.6	12	35	21	25
Shevgaon	33	535.1	11	41	35	78
Pathardi	35	575.2	10	41	35	75
Nagar	42	595	12	44	58	95
Rahuri	67	536	11	40	21	92
Parner	60	507.7	12	43	58	95
Shrigonda	79	502.6	13	43	17	81
Karjat	45	537.7	12	33	55	72
Jamkhed	38	674.5	12	33	42	75
Average	54	527.3	11.7	38.9	35.64	76.79

(Source: Based on Ahmednagar.nic.in & IMD Data, Pune)

3. Rainfall:

Ahmednagar district comes under rain-shadow zone of Western Ghats and hence semi-arid scarcity zone. Annually 75% of the rainfall is received during this period. The average annual rainfall from year 1981 to 2014 in the district is about 527.3 mm. The scale of change in rainfall is large from year to year. The distribution of rainfall is very uneven. The rainfall is higher than any other parts of district in the western part of Akole tehsil near the *Kalsubai* hills. The amount of rainfall decreases from west to east. It can be seen from the table (Table.1) and graph (Figure 2).

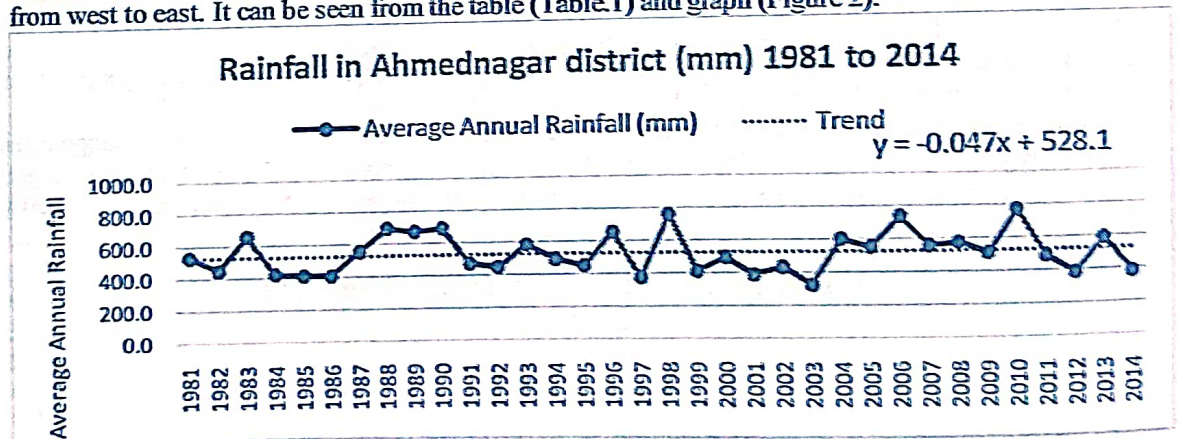


Figure No. 2: Rainfall variation, Ahmednagar District

The number of rainy days is less in Shevgaon, Pathardi, Parner, Jamkhed and Nagar tehsils, which are predominantly rain fed areas. Due to scarcity of water, these areas have limited period of crop cultivation. As there is shortage of water in rabi season during the maturity stage of crops, measures to conserve rainwater are essential. The rainfall is less and erratic, this affects the cultivation & production of crops in the district.

The major rainfall is received during month of June to October. Except Akole tehsil, the entire Ahmednagar district comes under drought prone zone. It is interesting to observe that the district has low rainfall with high variability. The rainfall in the study region is estimated to be less than 500 mm over a 17-year out of 34 years' period from 1981 to 2014.

Conclusion:

There is no uniformity in the climatic elements in overall district. The seasonal variation in temperature is quite high from March to May. The average relative humidity is 35.64% minimum while 76.79% maximum in the district. The average annual rainfall from year 1981 to 2014 in the district is about 527.3 mm. The rainfall in the study region is estimated to be less than 500 mm over a 17-year out of 34 years' period from 1981 to 2014. The scale of variation in rainfall is large from year to year and its distribution is very uneven. However, the trend line neither shows growth or loss in the amount of the rainfall during the 1981 to 2014.

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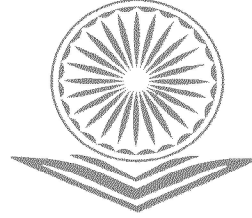
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I am very happy to share with you that the IQAC (Internal Quality Assurance Cell) of Palus Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's Arts, Commerce and Science college, Palus, Dist-Sangli (Maha) in association with The International Society for Krishna Consciousness (ISKON) organized One Day International Multi-Disciplinary Conference on 'Reflection of Human Values Through Humanities, Commerce, Science and Technology' on Saturday, 21st March, 2020. In this regard, the conference received tremendous response from scholars and researchers of the various disciplines of the education field. The IQAC Coordinator, Dr. P. M. Patil and his team, the faculties, the office bearers, staff and the stake holders took great efforts to avail the platform and made this conference successful. I hope this conference will provide a bright perspective to young researchers and inspire them to explore new ideas.

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Principal, Arts, Commerce and Science College,
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19. Role of IT in Human Resource Management

Dr. Kishor Desarda

BJS ASC College, Wagholi, Pune.

Abstract

21st century is an era of information technology where things are controlled and run by computers. In the world of business, IT's role had kept growing bigger. Information Technology can add both convenience and effectiveness and so it has become irreplaceable. A computer can perform larger and more complex tasks than several people could do together. Analyzing thousands of Gigabytes of data and converting it into actionable information is what computers can easily do. Without them, the job of every marketing and sales manager would have remained difficult. However, the case is not different in the world of HR either. In Human Resource management too, Information Technology and Information management tools have taken center stage. IT is changing things around and has revolutionized the business world like never before. It has raised organizations' productivity and helped several of them grow very large in no time.

Keywords: HRM, Artificial Intelligence, Robotic Process Automation

Introduction

Over the last years, human resource management (HRM) has experienced significant transformations. The focus has passed from the administrative management tasks to becoming a strategic partner of the overall organization strategy, largely with the strong support of information technologies' evolution in this field of knowledge area. The extended use of information systems has a deep effect in the way HRM is managed nowadays. It boosted a major transformation of human resources (HR) processes and practices within organizations, namely on how they collect, store, use, and share information. Several HRM processes have become more efficient and the impact of this service level improvement allowed a greater involvement of HR in the business strategy. This new role in business strategy adds significant changes to HR function and to its professionals. The effects of information systems in HRM, considering the existing literature on the topic, and describe the benefits and possible limitations of using them. We also provide an overview of some applications of technology in functional areas of HRM, within organizations.

Some companies simply want HR to efficiently handle the documentation to keep them in compliance with a multitude of government regulations. In such workplaces, HR ensures that

employees receive a comprehensive packet of information when they enter and exit the company, manages benefits and leave administration, and ensures that the company meets government reporting and filing requirements. The HR function needs someone who is detail-oriented and loyal, efficient and knowledgeable, and thoroughly grounded in the legal aspects of employment issues.

Recent HR Trends

Digital innovation and disruption is nothing new. But perhaps what is new is the emphasis companies are placing on digitally transforming HR. This urgency when speaking to the main challenge facing HR leaders. Companies that don't transform will, sooner or later, get left behind by those that do. While this applies to developing a digital transformation strategy that will stick, it extends beyond technology to tackle people-centric issues as well.

1. Automation Via Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Robotic Process Automation (RPA)

The influence of artificial intelligence should come as no surprise — it's been a hot topic for several years now, making regular appearances in predictions about future HR trends. However, we still expect it to play a major role in HR heading into 2020. Research has pointed to the ways in which AI can aid the recruiting process and shown where it's less effective than humans.

2. Robotic Process Automation

Robotic process automation (RPA) is a catchall that encompasses robotic skills like chatbots, natural language processing (NLP) and machine learning, as well as AI. It can speed up communications and increase productivity by providing access to the right data at the right times. When looking at future trends in human resource management, chatbots are certainly a frontrunner. Many vendors are already incorporating chatbots into their HR systems to provide answers to employee inquiries, and Chatbot News Daily predicts that HR chatbots will be implemented at more than 50% of companies by 2022.

In a Forbes article, Jeremy Nunn, who has a Doctorate of Information Technology, mentioned that common queries for chatbots include questions related to payment, holiday leaves, social benefits and their [employees'] general rights. Having a chatbot to answer simple questions alleviates the burden on HR departments. Nunn continues, these bots can act as self-service platforms that allow the HR personnel to focus on responding to more complex and urgent questions that warrant their attention.

RPA has a wide range of applications. Deloitte suggests that more than half of HR processes are suitable for having robotics applied of them.

3. Virtual and Augmented Reality

The term “virtual reality” probably brings some common images to mind: hard-core gamers, futuristic headsets, and science fiction creations like the Holodeck from the Star Trek series.

While it’s easy to assume that human resources is a world apart from the traditional virtual reality domain, the truth is that VR is one of the latest trends in HR technology.

4. Employee Experience

Employee experience was the third most important key initiative among HR leaders in 2019, It will remain top of mind through 2020 as companies seek ways to drive engagement and foster employee-centric cultures.

Focusing on the experience that employees have with the company, much as a brand focuses on the customer experience, can:

- Boost productivity
- Improve satisfaction
- Lead to greater employee loyalty
- Encourage investment in the company’s vision

5. HR Guidance

One trend believes will take hold in the coming years is the concept of HR guidance via Organization Guidance Systems (OGS).HR delivering value by offering more ‘guidance’ rather than simply scorecards, dashboards or predictive analytics. Such a system, explains in a LinkedIn, provides value by [clarifying] not only the desired outcomes of organization investments but the pathways to reach these outcomes and the precision adjustments required to make sustainable progress. In essence, an OGS identifies desired outcomes related to four spheres that are critical to business success: talent, organization, leadership and human resources. “informs choices in each of these four paths to ensure that ideas have sustainable impact.” This framework allows HR to move past simply offering descriptions and into the realm of providing solutions. “These solutions,” “focus on how HR activities deliver key outcomes to customers, investors, communities, employees and businesses.”

6. Real-Time Performance Feedback

In today's fast-paced world, the traditional performance review cycle is outdated. Thanks to tools like pulse surveys and real-time feedback channels, managers no longer need to schedule time-consuming meetings or evaluate performance only once a year.

With HRMS solutions, employees can receive regular, consistent feedback. Beyond the logistical benefits, real-time feedback provides ample opportunity for managers to have meaningful and forward-looking conversations about personal and professional development with the employee, resulting in better engagement and improved productivity. It's more constructive to engage in an open dialogue on employee contributions throughout the year.

7. The New Way to Work

One of the most widespread HR trends taking place is the shift away from the traditional work model toward one that's more flexible and worker-centric. This new framework consists of two main trends

a) The Gig Economy

Employees are no longer merely 9-5 workers. Some have side hustles in addition to day jobs. Others, like freelancers and consultants, work for themselves 100% of the time. The faster that companies acknowledge this shift and align themselves with it, the more they stand to gain.

b) Remote Work

Another trend is the growing popularity and acceptance of remote work. Many companies offer flexible work from home days as a benefit. And some, like social media giant Buffer, run an entirely remote team.

8. Generational Shifts

The new generations have their own unique values and expectations when it comes to how their employers operate, the technology they use and the impact their jobs have. Understanding this new paradigm will help companies successfully navigate the shifting worker landscape. Knowledge retention is another key aspect companies must consider. With so many workforce veterans phasing out of the workplace, it's critical that companies have a process in place to capture this information to reduce potentially crippling skills gaps.

Evaluate your HR system to determine if you have the tools necessary to manage the ebb and flow of workers. This applies to knowledge retention as well as other business strategies such as talent development and succession planning.

9. Work task Planning

Another trend predicts is a shift away from the more traditional practice of workforce planning, into what he calls “worktask planning.”

The impetus behind this trend, is the transformation in how companies accomplish work. Compared to the workplace of previous decades, a wealth of options are available today:

- Full-time employees
- Part-time employees
- Contract workers
- AI (including machine learning and robots)

Because of this diversity, The focus of talent management is less on planning a workforce than on accomplishing worktasks. In other words, how the work gets done has taken precedence over who does it.

Decomposing tasks and adding AI as a possible provider of the work changes workforce planning (people) to worktask planning (task accomplishment).

This new model can affect nearly any industry — everything from hospitality to retail. However, makes it clear that this shift away from workforce planning won’t ultimately lead to machines undermining humans: This new approach to work does not discount people but relies on people for strategic, creative and unique tasks compare top HR Software Leaders.

10. Wearable Tech

The expectation is that wearable devices are going to be used, increasingly, to monitor workplace health. For high-pressure environments, this could have a big impact. A study researched public speaking anxiety with the help of wearable biometric technology recorded over students speeches while simultaneously measuring their heart rate variability. Based on the heart rate data in conjunction with the recordings, it was observed student stress levels in relation to their speeches. With this information, she worked to adjust curriculums to better prepare students to combat public speaking anxiety.

A similar approach can be implemented in workplaces. Wearable systems that track heart rate, body temperature, pupil dilation and other factors can provide insight into employee stressors or pain points, and management can change processes accordingly.

For instance, the ideal workplace wearable would be one that could identify the optimal time to send a notification. It would study the behavior and routines of the user in order to learn the difference between a good moment (setting up or preparing a task) and a bad moment (operating a machine).

11. Greater Integration Capabilities

Perhaps not as exciting as some of these other futuristic trends, integration still plays a key role. And it's possible via middleware, which Microsoft defines as software that lies between an operating system and the applications running on it, enabling communication and data management for distributed applications.

Conclusion

Humans are the most difficult beings to manage, due to the complexity of their nature, which gives rise to complications in management of people at work. A simple definition of management by Frederick Taylor is "knowing exactly what you want people to do and then seeing that they do it in the best and cheapest way." Management in practice is more complex than the simple definition leads us to believe. Human Resource Management is a specialised aspect of management that is concerned with the development and effective utilisation of man as a resource towards achieving organizational objectives. This research is on a Human Resources Management System (HRMS). HRMS is an online personnel application package that meets the requirements of an organization. It focuses on the personal and personnel development of all employed staff in an organization. The development of the HRMS was done using object-oriented and event-driven programming techniques -Visual Basic 6.0. Pre-defined, separate and well-tested components called objectives were used during the application development, and integrated to perform defined functionality. The HRMS application aids managers in selecting the best applicant to fill a particular position and determining their best position in the organizations; determining when members of staff are due for training; and, recommending employees for promotion or redeployment. It assists in staff recruitment, notifies of vacancies and promotes staff discipline. In essence, the HRMS application is an improved replacement for conventional methods, which usually leaves room for being bias, favouritism and nepotism. The HRMS application improves processes, procedures and transactions, to provide for efficiency, effectiveness, reliability and general high performance.

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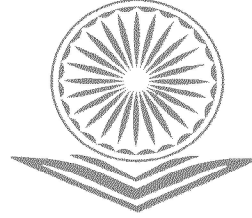
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10. Importance of Soft Skill and Human Values in Carrier

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Abstract

The importance of soft skills and human values is growing in organizations. Considering the need to evaluate human skills in carrier development. In the professional world of cutthroat competition and strictly performance-based assessments, soft skills will appear to be an understated requirement. However, no one can do without them. A person may be a salesperson, author, programmer, or engineer, but he/she is the first person with a passion. Technically human skills are considered part of professional skills yet even the best professional talent is futile without essential soft skills. You might be the best developer in your organization, but if you are insincere, unable to communicate well with your team, lack the ability to collaborate and fail to maintain a good equation with your clients, your technical ability or hard skills is going to give you only limited success, but for the overall improvement of the organization, we require soft skills and human values in our daily routine.

Keywords:Soft Skills, Hard Skills, Permanent Skills, Human Values

Introduction

The future of humanity depends on the adoption of a positive mental attitude by the current generation. This is why education is so important. Knowledge is like an instrument, and whether that instrument put to use constructively or destructively depends on motivation. Modern education is very sound but it seems to be based on a universal acceptance of the importance of developing the brain. Not enough attention is given to the development of the person as a whole, and to encouraging a clear sense of values and a warm heart. In order enable manpower to achieve success in profession and happiness in life, they need to possess universal human values and Soft Skills are essential for fulfilling need of keeping harmony within self, family, job, society and world.

Human values

Human values are the virtues that guide us to take into account the human element when we interact with other human beings. Human values are, for example, respect, acceptance, consideration, appreciation, listening, openness, affection, empathy and love towards other human beings. Core values are principles that you find desirable, important or even essential. An alignment between your career and your core values produces satisfaction, a sense of happiness and fulfillment. A misalignment can cause can everything from minor problems to major disruptions. Work core values are typically broken into three types:

- **Intrinsic values** are related to the intangibles about the career. These are the values that motivate you and help you feel fulfilled. Examples of intrinsic values are giving back to society and expressing your creativity.
- **Extrinsic values** relate to the tangible rewards derived from your career and your work environment. Some examples of extrinsic values are pay, working as part of a team and providing influence.
- **Lifestyle values.** Lifestyle values are a type of second-tier value. What you do for a career and where you work produces a certain type of lifestyle. The type of lifestyle you desire can help complete the picture of what you value. A few examples of lifestyle values include living in a big city, traveling extensively and living simply.

Hard Skills

Hard skills are teachable abilities or skill sets that are easy to quantify. Typically, you'll learn hard skills in the classroom, through books or other training materials, or on the job. Hard skill include:

- Proficiency in a foreign language
- A degree or certificate
- Typing speed
- Machine operation
- Computer programming and so on.

Soft Skills

Soft skills are a combination of people skills, social skills, communication skills, character or personality traits, attitudes, career attributes, social intelligence and emotional

intelligence quotients, among others, that enable people to navigate their environment, work well with others, perform well, and achieve their goals with complementing hard skills.

Soft skills, on the other hand, are subjective skills that are much harder to quantify. Also known as "people skills" or "interpersonal skills," soft skills relate to the way you relate to and interact with other people. Soft skills include:

Communication

Flexibility

Leadership

Motivation

Patience

Persuasion

Problem solving abilities

Teamwork

Time management

Work ethic

Just as hard skills are needed to successfully complete their work at various stages of a job or business career, soft skills is also needed in the same way positivity works. All of this depends on what the place of human values is in our lives to accomplish the goals. Just as hard skills and soft skills are needed to achieve success in a job or business, human values play an equally important role. In order to succeed in life, soft skills also needed in the same way that technical skill are required in the business. If you want to achieve great success in business as well as in every way of life, you need to focus on your soft skills and increase your skills.

Among high-performing companies, two-thirds are increasingly focusing on values instead of rules that compares with one in three of the lowest-performing companies. In fact, the highest-performing organizations in the study have elevated human values to such an extent that more than 90% of those values have become part of the company's brand appeal. In 70% of high-performing organizations, values have also become a business enabler, providing a reference point for the tough decisions, and in turn leading to better decision-making. Automation and artificial intelligence will result in a greater proportion of jobs relying on soft skills. Advances in technology have caused tasks that require hard skills to decline, making soft skills a key differentiator in the workplace. A study by Deloitte Access Economics predicts that

“Soft skill-intensive occupations will account for two-thirds of all jobs by 2030”. As the cost of robots decreases and the performance of artificial intelligence improves, jobs such as manufacturing line workers, will become automated. Traditional skills like teamwork, communication and critical thinking will be more important than ever. The importance of soft skills to businesses

Soft skills are needed across all industries, for example, strong communication skills are needed whether you are working as a nurse, a hairdresser, a mechanic etc. Developing each soft skill comes with its own advantages, for instance, improving communication will help your employees interact more effectively and improvements in time-management can increase productivity.

There are also general benefits of employees developing their soft skills:

Increased productivity - Employees' efficiency in their tasks and responsibilities increases which will help bring the company closer to achieving its goals.

Improved teamwork - For a business to function effectively people must work well together in order to achieve a common goal. The quality of work improves when people use their individual strengths and skills together in collaboration.

Improved retention rates - People want to work at a company that invests in employees' career development, in fact, 63% of employees would change their employer if they are offered a job at a company with more training opportunities. Also, recruitment costs for the company decrease with increased staff retention.

Improved employee satisfaction - Investing in employees' shows them that they are valued. Feeling appreciated and having a positive outlook of the company increases job satisfaction.

Improves leadership - Soft skills help prepare employees for leadership positions because specific skills are needed, such as, active listening, empathy etc. This is important because 50% of employees leave their job due to poor managers.

Attracts new clients - If your clients are happy with your company's service, they are more likely to recommend you to other clients. This provides your company with new business opportunities.

Permanent Skills

Soft skills separate humans from machines. They are permanent skills. For the past several centuries, we have used human labor to do what machines cannot. First, the machines caught up with us, and surpassed humans, with their brute force. Now they are surpassing us with their brute intelligence. There is not much more need for machine-like human work, which is routine, standardized, or brute. This requires a rethinking of how we categorize work, define jobs, attract and retain talent. It should be based on talent, not labor. It also means a rethinking of our entire education system. These permanent (soft) skills are not developed through a standardized curriculum based on temporary (hard) skills. It is time to take a long-term view of human work and learning. What was categorized as Labor is merely a temporary skill for market and technological conditions. Talent, or permanent skills, is our long-term value as humans to each other. Soft skills refer to both character traits and interpersonal skills that will influence how well a person can work or interact with others. The term soft skills cover a wide range of skills as diverse as teamwork, time management, empathy, and delegation.

Soft Skills and Human Values

Human values are a set of fundamental beliefs, ideals or practices that inform how you conduct your life, both personally and professionally. Businesses can also have and maintain core values. These can help an organization determine how to allocate resources, make important decisions and grow. Besides knowledge and skills required for a particular job/occupation, professional skills are also required for an individual to be gainfully employed for a successful and satisfied life. Professional skills are part of life skills. An individual should be able to demonstrate professional skills involving the use of intuitive, logical and critical thinking, communication and interpersonal skills, not limited to cognitive/creative skills. These skills, behavior and quality of output enhance employability. It is also of significant importance that individuals possess the know-how to explore career opportunities for themselves, considering their innate strengths and weaknesses. Renunciation, Compassion and Service are also commonly acceptable human values, which at the operation level have been named differently as sincerity, honesty, righteousness, humility, gratitude, aspiration, prosperity, non-violence, trust, faith, forgiveness, mercy, peace and so on. These are needed for well-being of an individual, society and humanity and ultimately Peace in the world.

Conclusion

Soft skills are increasingly becoming the hard skills of today's workforce. It's just not enough to be highly trained in technical skills, without developing the softer, interpersonal and relationship-building skills that help people to communicate and collaborate effectively. It reasons that because computers are very poor at simulating human interaction, social skills are still important. Therefore, individuals should still look to improve their social and soft skills through activities such as volunteering, leading a team or even by working on an open source project with other people.

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