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## FROM THE CHIEF EDITOR'S DESK



**“If we teach today's students, as we taught yesterday's,  
We rob them of tomorrow” -John Dewey**

With advent of internet and galloping technology, the role of a teacher has gone through sea change. In this knowledge society, a teacher's role is of a felicitator and not of a deliverer of content. The innovation is the ultimate to generate interest of learning for the students today. It takes lot of thought and skill to be an innovative educator.

The need of the hour is to create an innovative education system where all stakeholders think out of the box. **Jim Rohn** rightly said **“You must either modify your dreams or magnify your skills”**.

Let us tread the path of improving our skills and adaptability to new realities before we perish. Talent alone cannot assure success. Innovation, skills and passion for being better in our craft on every single day will see us through.

**Dr. Vanashri Valecha**  
**Editor-in Chief, (Aufait)**

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## **Agricultural issues and Recommend Appropriate Remedies to Resolve them- A case Study of India.**

Vikash Punia  
Research Scholar of JJTU  
[Puniav25@gmail.com](mailto:Puniav25@gmail.com)  
8950520995

Guide:- Dr. Dharmendra Singh  
Co-Guide:- Dr. Shyam Sunder Khinchi

**Abstract:-**The basic issues that plague Indian agribusiness at present are the information shortfall and foundation shortage, particularly in the country territories. Issues identified with water system foundation, market framework and transport framework add huge expense to ranchers' activities. Another issue is absence of conveyance components. There are various plans expected to get advancement Agriculture. Makers in distant inside zones and those districts that are less coordinated with business sectors actually experience the ill effects of absence of admittance to proper administrations (credit, inputs, market, expansion and so forth) Loosening development in downpour took care of zones has likewise come about in broad rustic misery. Expanding de-guideline of exchange has added new difficulties to Indian ranchers, who are compelled to contend on quality and costs on a few items in the fare market, yet additionally in homegrown business sectors. In any case, frequently just the huge ranchers can coordinate their creation to suit the request cycles and quality norms and little and peripheral ranchers are avoided with regards to these courses of action. Every one of these advancements have prompted the development of agreement cultivating courses of action — the vast majority of them drove by agri-business organizations. Indian agribusiness is basically little homestead horticulture with most of ranchers claiming under 1 ha of land. Little and minimal ranchers currently comprise more than 80% of cultivating families in India.

**Keywords:** Agriculture, Problems (Issues), Solutions (Remedies), Land use.

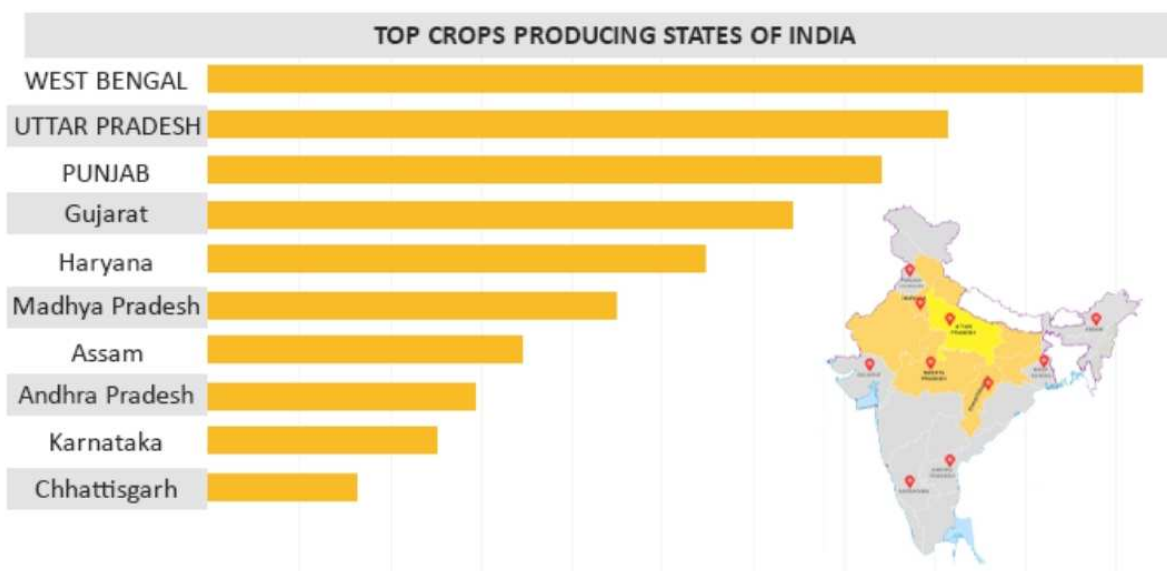
**Introduction:-**India's financial security is intensely subject to horticulture. About portion of India's populace is either entirely or essentially dependant for their vocations on a few type of homestead action – be it crop agribusiness, cultivation, creature farming or fisheries. Albeit the Green Revolution expanded creation and efficiency of food crops, improved food security and raised provincial earnings, India actually has a huge poor (27.5 per penny of the populace living underneath the destitution line dependent on 2004-05 information) and malnourished populace. In spite of the fact that food grain creation has contacted another pinnacle of 241 million tonnes in 2010-11, development in farming in the Eleventh Plan (2007-12) is prone to average just about 3.3 percent each year (Planning Commission, 2011). The Draft Approach Paper to the twelfth. Five Year Plan contends the requirement for guaranteeing a least of 4% development in agribusiness during the XIIth. Plan (2012-17).

**Agricultural Issues in India:-**Moderate agrarian development is a worry for policymakers as some 66% of India's kin rely upon rustic work professionally. Current rural practices are neither monetarily nor naturally supportable and India's yields for some, horticultural products are low. Ineffectively kept up water system frameworks and practically widespread absence of good expansion administrations are among the elements capable. Ranchers' admittance to business sectors is hampered by helpless streets, simple market framework, and extreme guideline.

**Infrastructural development:-**India has exceptionally poor country streets influencing ideal stock of data sources and ideal exchange of yields from Indian homesteads. Water system frameworks are insufficient, prompting crop disappointments in certain pieces of the country in light of absence of water. In different regions provincial floods, helpless seed quality and wasteful cultivating rehearses, absence of cold stockpiling and collect deterioration cause more than 30% of rancher's produce going to squander, absence of coordinated retail and contending purchasers subsequently restricting Indian rancher's capacity to sell the excess and business crops. The Indian rancher gets only 10% to 23% of the value the Indian purchaser pays for the very same produce, the distinction going to misfortunes, failures and go betweens. Ranchers in created economies of Europe and the United States get 64% to 81%.

**Production of crops:-**In spite of the fact that India has achieved independence in food staples, the efficiency of its homesteads is underneath that of Brazil, the United States, France and different countries. Indian wheat ranches, for instance, produce about 33% of the wheat per hectare each year contrasted with ranches in France. Rice efficiency in India was not exactly a large portion of that of China. Different staples profitability in India is correspondingly low. Indian all out factor efficiency development stays beneath 2% per annum; conversely, China's absolute factor profitability developments is about 6% per annum, despite the fact that China additionally has smallholding ranchers. A few examinations recommend India could annihilate its yearning and hunger and be a significant wellspring of nourishment for the world by accomplishing profitability equivalent with other countries.[citation needed] On the other hand, Indian ranches in certain areas post the best yields, for sugarcane, cassava and tea crops. Harvest yields change altogether between Indian states. A few states produce a few times more grain for each section of land than others. As the guide shows, the customary locales of high rural efficiency in India are the north west (Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh), seaside regions on the two coasts, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. As of late, the territories of Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh in focal India and Gujarat in the west have shown quick farming growth.

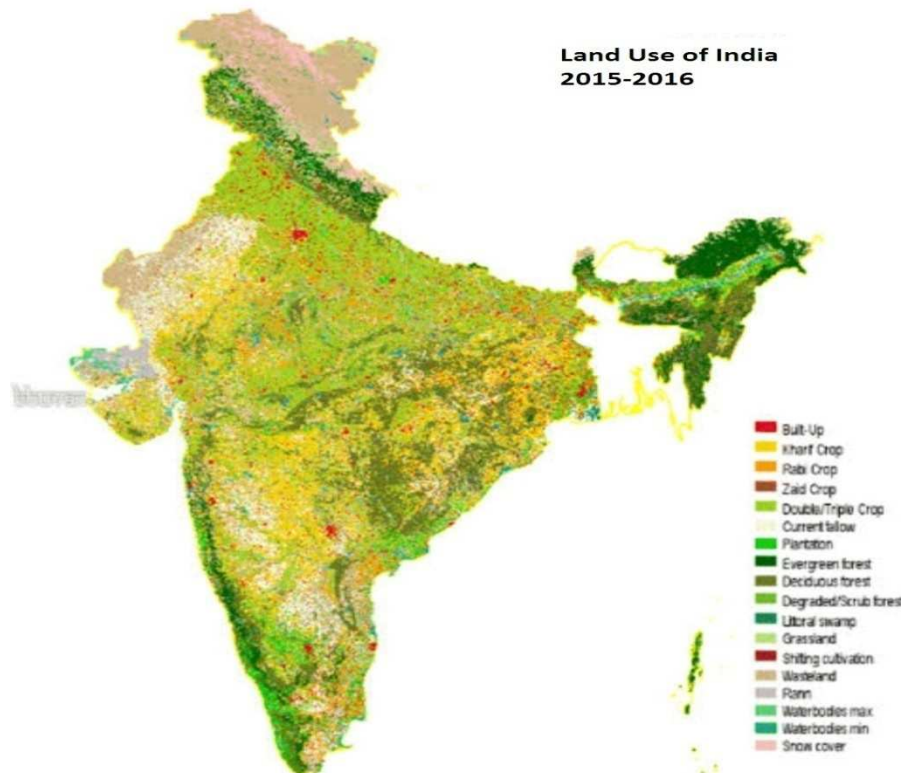
The table analyzes the statewide normal yields for a couple of major agrarian harvests in India, for 2001–2002.



As per the World Bank, Indian branch's Priorities for Agriculture and Rural Development, India's huge farming endowments are hampering profitability upgrading venture. This assessment depends to a great extent on an efficiency plan and doesn't consider any natural ramifications. As indicated by a neo-liberal view, over-guideline of horticulture has expanded expenses, value dangers and vulnerability on the grounds that the public authority mediates in labor, land, and credit markets. India has lacking foundation and services. The World Bank additionally says that the designation of water is wasteful, unreasonable and biased. The water system framework is deteriorating. The abuse of water is being covered by over-siphoning springs at the same time, as these are falling by one foot of groundwater every year, this is a restricted resource. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change delivered a report that food security might be a major issue in the locale post 2030. Lack of education, general financial backwardness, moderate advancement in carrying out land changes and deficient or wasteful account and advertising administrations for ranch produce. Conflicting government strategy. Agrarian endowments and duties are regularly changed without notice for transient political closures.

**Suicides among ranchers:-**In 2012, the National Crime Records Bureau of India detailed 13,754 rancher suicides. Farmer suicides represent 11.2% of all suicides in India. Activists and researchers have offered various clashing purposes behind rancher suicides, like storm disappointment, high obligation troubles, hereditarily adjusted harvests, government strategies, public psychological well-being, private matters and family problems.

**Pattern of land use:-**According to the land use insights of 2014-15, the complete topographical space of the nation is 328.7 mha, of which revealed net planted region is 140.1 mha and the gross trimmed territory is 198.4 mha with an editing power of 142%. The net territory planted is around 43% of the all out topographical region and the net inundated region is 68.4 million hectares.



According to the Phase-I aftereffects of the Agriculture Census, 2015-16, the quantity of operational possessions, i.e., land put to rural use, has enlisted an expansion of 5.3% from 2010-11 to 2015-16. The portion of peripheral property (under 1 ha) altogether operational possessions expanded from 62.9% in 2000-01 to 68.5% in 2015-16, while the portion of little possessions (1 ha to 2 ha) diminished from 18.9% to 17.7% during this period (2018-19). The enormous possessions (over 4 ha) diminished from 6.5% to 4.3%. The territory worked by the minor and little property expanded from 38.9% in 2000-01 to 47.4% in 2015-16, while that of the huge possessions diminished from 37.2% to 20% during 2015-16. The portion of operational possessions developed by ladies has expanded from 11.7% in 2005-06 to 13.9% in 2015-16. The minimal and little possessions worked by ladies ranchers together comprise 27.9% of absolute operational property developed by ladies.

**Composts, Fertilizers and Biocides:-**Indian soils have been utilized for developing yields more than millennia without really liking recharging. This has prompted consumption and fatigue of soils bringing about their low efficiency. The normal yields of practically every one of the harvests are among the most minimal on the planet. This is a major issue which can be addressed by utilizing more excrements and manures. Excrements and composts assume similar part according to soils as great food comparable to body. Similarly as an all around sustained body can do any great job, a very much fed soil is equipped for giving great yields. It has been assessed that around 70% of development in farming creation can be ascribed to expanded manure application. Accordingly expansion in the utilization of manures is a gauge of rural thriving. In any case, there are useful troubles in giving adequate excrements and manures in all pieces of a nation of India's measurements occupied by helpless workers. Cow waste gives the best fertilizer to the dirt.

**Irrigation:-**This is affirmed by the example of overcoming adversity of horticultural advancement in Punjab Haryana and western piece of Uttar Pradesh where over portion of the trimmed region is under water system! Enormous lots actually anticipate water system to help the rural yield. Nonetheless, care should be taken to defend against sick impacts of over water system particularly in regions inundated by trenches. Enormous plots in Punjab and Haryana have been delivered futile (regions influenced by saltiness, alkalinity and water-logging), because of flawed water system. In the Indira Gandhi Canal order territory likewise concentrated water system has prompted sharp ascent in sub-soil water level, prompting water-logging, soil saltiness and alkalinity.

**Agriculture Market:-**Farming promoting still keeps on being in an awful shape in provincial India. Without sound advertising offices, the ranchers need to rely on nearby dealers and go between for the removal of their homestead produce which is sold at discard cost.

Much of the time, these ranchers are constrained, under financial conditions, to continue trouble offer of their produce. In the vast majority of little towns, the ranchers offer their produce to the cash loan specialist from whom they as a rule acquire cash.

**Possibilities for land use have been lost:-**Water system tasks may diminish the fishing chances of the first populace and the munching openings for cows. The domesticated animals tension on the leftover terrains may increment extensively, in light of the fact that the removed customary pastoralist clans should discover their means and presence somewhere else, overgrazing may increment, trailed by genuine soil disintegration and the deficiency of characteristic assets.

**Appropriate Remedies to Resolve:**



1. Union of town terrains and helpful cultivating will facilitate the weight of divided land property. At the point when the ranchers structure a consortium at the town level, the total land can be cultivated by utilizing the most recent innovation.
2. Banks also will actually want to loan cash to a town consortium which can be used to help ranch efficiency, utilize economical cultivating strategies, lessen over – reliance on composts and subsequently tackle numerous issues.
3. At the point when appropriate methods (in water the board at the territorial, state and public levels just as a yield plan of what to deliver and where to create) are utilized, it will be a success – win circumstance for both the ranchers just as the country.
4. Water system issues just as issues because of single/customary harvest reliance can be addressed by a public level arrangement for farming creation.
5. Seed issues can be overwhelmed by making in house seed banks at the town level for customary harvests selling Government endorsed seeds through legitimate channels.
6. Logical examination in this subject is to be urged to advance seeds which are gentle on asset necessities however help the ranchers in boosting the yields.
7. Now and again little advancements at the grass root levels can tackle a large group of issues explicit to a specific district. Locale rural officials should make it a propensity to energize such thoughts and furthermore participate in information sharing to execute the thoughts at a provincial level.
8. At the National level an agrarian technique or strategy to improve data trade, public level cold stockpiling chains and calculated organization (If Walmart can do, at that point Government of India can likewise do!) is the need of great importance.
9. Food wastage would thus be able to be chopped down and horticultural exchange equilibrium can be improved if there is a public level arrangement.

**Conclusion:-**Among the significant wellsprings of agrarian pain are low degrees of ranchers livelihoods and their variances throughout the long term. The issue is intense and is getting serious with the progression of time, influencing enormous pieces of the populace that make living with farming. Tenacious low degrees of pay may likewise antagonistically influences the eventual fate of agribusiness area in India. Satisfactory consideration is needed to improve the agrarian earnings and along these lines the government assistance of the ranchers to get eventual fate of agribusiness in the country. Additionally, without automation, cultivating is difficult and burdensome work. This has brought about most ranchers' youngsters stopping cultivating and going for different occupations.

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## बीसवीं शताब्दी के प्रथम दशक में हिन्दी उपन्यासकार व कहानीकार की परम्परा

Resarch Scholar : Vaishali kashinath Sonone  
Resarch Co- Guide : Dr. Digamber Deshmukh  
Email : manishhalde01@gmail.com  
हिन्दी विभाग

श्री जे. जे. टी. विश्वविद्यालय झुंनझुनू राजस्थान

प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में कहानीकार व उपन्यासकार की परम्परा की चर्चा कि गई है, बीसवीं शताब्दी के प्रथम दशक में जो योगदान हिन्दी साहित्य को दिए हैं।

**शोध प्रविधि :-** ऐतिहासिक अध्ययन शोध पद्धति  
**मूल शब्द :-** स्वतंत्रत, विख्यात, बीसवीं, कहानीकार

बीसवीं शताब्दी के प्रथम दशक में हिन्दी कहानी का जन्म हुआ। इस संदर्भ में, 'आचार्य रामचन्द्र शुक्ल' की 'ग्यारह वर्ष का समय' कहानी को प्रथम मौलिक कहानी मानने में विद्वानों में विवाद है। अगर रामचन्द्र शुक्ल को प्रथम कहानीकार माना जाता है तो उन्हें हिन्दी का प्रथम कवि-कहानीकार भी कहा जाएगा क्योंकि उन्होंने कहानी लिखने से पहले कविता लिखी थी। राजेन्द्र यादव 'चन्द्रधर शर्मा गुलेरी' की 'उसने कहा था' को हिन्दी की प्रथम मौलिक कहानी मानते हैं, अगर यह स्थिति भी स्वीकार कर ली जाए तो भी गुलेरी जी को हिन्दी का प्रथम मौलिक 'कवि-कहानीकार' माना जाएगा, क्योंकि उन्होंने कहानी लिखने से पहले संस्कृत और ब्रज में कविताएँ की थीं। 'उसने कहा था' की विवेचना करने से स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि इस कहानी में जो बनावट, अनुभूति की तीव्रता और सान्द्रता, प्रेम का आवेग और निष्कलुप्ता आदि के जो गुण विद्यमान हैं, वे इस कहानी के पीछे छिपी कवि-प्रतिभा के कारण ही हैं। अतः इस स्थिति में भी हिन्दी के प्रथम मौलिक कवि-कहानीकार गुलेरी जी हैं।

हिन्दी में अनेक कवि-कहानीकार हुए हैं। छायावाद के तीनों बड़े कवि, कवि-कथाकार हैं। प्रसाद, पंत, निराला तीनों ही कवि-कथाकार भी हैं। कहानी क्षेत्र में उनका कवि-जगत् उनके साथ ही रहता है। उनका कहानियों को पढ़कर उन्हें अमुक कविताओं के लेखक ने लिखा होगा, बार-बार स्मरण हो आता है कहीं पर कविता की पूर्व परिचित सामग्री ही हम इन कहानियों में पाते हैं, कहीं कहानी-कला पर काव्य-कला की छाप पड़ने से एक नवीन विचित्रा कला का जन्म हुआ है, कहीं कहानियाँ हमें वह वस्तु देती हैं, साहित्यकार संस्कृति का निर्माता है। वह मानव आत्मा का शिल्पी है। वह जीवन में उदात्त मूल्यों की स्थापना करता है। साहित्य मन को मानवीय, जन को जनवादी और मानव को मानवतावादी बनाता है। प्रत्येक मनुष्य अपने जीवन में सुख से रहना चाहता है। मनुष्य सुन्दर और असुन्दर की तुलना करके सुन्दर को ही ग्रहण करता है। लेकिन साहित्य के सन्दर्भ में ऐसा नहीं है। साहित्य असुन्दर को भी सुन्दर बनाने की चेष्टा करता है और किसी को रुलाना नहीं चाहता दुखी बनाना नहीं चाहता। इसका एक महान लक्ष्य होता है बहुजन हिताय बहुजन सुखाय अथवा दूसरे शब्द में कह सकते हैं, सत्यम्, शिवम्, सुन्दरम्। सही अर्थों में साहित्य का मुख्य प्रयोजन मानवीय संवेदना का विस्तार और प्रचार-प्रसार करना है। साहित्यकार मनुष्य के इन्द्रियबोध को विकसित और परिष्कृत करता है। साहित्यकार मनुष्य के भावबोध का संस्कार और विस्तार करता है। भावप्रवण और भाव सम्पन्न मनुष्य के निर्माण को सम्भव बनाता है। प्रेमचंद साहित्य का प्रयोजन बताते हुए कहते हैं कि "साहित्य का इतना ही प्रयोजन है कि वह भावों की तीव्र और आनन्दवर्धक बनाने के लिए मनोविकारों की सहायता लेता है। उसी तरह, जैसे कोई कारीगर श्वेत को और श्वेत बनाने के लिए श्याम की सहायता लेता है।

साहित्य का उद्देश्य ज्ञान का प्रचार करना है। कम से कम संत साहित्य का तो यही उद्देश्य है। साहित्य से मनुष्य का जो मनोरंजन होता है, उसका कारण है-उसकी स्वाभाविक ज्ञान-लिप्सा यदि उसमें ज्ञान प्राप्ति की इच्छा बलवती न होती तो साहित्य के किसी अंग से उसकी मनस्तुष्टि न होती। समस्त साहित्य के मूल में ज्ञान है। कोई भी साहित्य केवल अपनी सरलता अथवा सुबोधता के कारण लोकप्रिय नहीं होता है। वही साहित्य जनता के बीच लोकप्रिय होता है जिसमें समाज की वास्तविकताएँ और आकांक्षाएँ सहज सुबोध रूप में व्यक्त होती हैं। "वह साहित्य चिरायु हो सकता है जो मनुष्य की मौलिक प्रवृत्तियों पर अवलम्बित हो ईर्ष्या और प्रेम, क्रोध और लोभ, भक्ति और विराग, दुख और लज्जा ये सभी हमारी मौलिक प्रवृत्तियाँ हैं। इन्हीं की छटा दिखाना साहित्य का परम उद्देश्य है बिना इसके तो रचना हो ही नहीं सकती।

### हिन्दी में कवि – कथाकारों (कहानीकार व उपन्यासकार) की परम्परा :

बीसवीं शताब्दी के प्रथम दशक में हिन्दी कहानी का जन्म हुआ। इस संदर्भ में "आचार्य रामचन्द्र शुक्ल की "ग्यारह वर्ष का समय" कहानी को प्रथम मौलिक कहानी मानने में विद्वानों में विवाद है। अगर रामचन्द्र शुक्ल को प्रथम कहानीकार माना जाता है तो उन्हें हिन्दी का प्रथम कवि-कहानीकार भी कहा जाएगा क्योंकि उन्होंने कहानी लिखने से पहले कविता लिखी

थी। राजेन्द्र यादव, चन्द्रधर शर्मा गुलेरी की 'उसने कहा था' को हिन्दी की प्रथम मौलिक कहानी मानते हैं, अगर यह स्थिति भी स्वीकार कर ली जाए तो भी गुलेरी जी को हिन्दी का प्रथम मौलिक "कवि-कहानीकार" माना जाएगा, क्योंकि उन्होंने कहानी लिखने से पहले संस्कृत और ब्रज में कविताएँ की थीं। "उसने कहा था" की विवेचना करने से स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि इस कहानी में जो बनावट, अनुभूति की तीव्रता और सान्द्रता, प्रेम का आवेग और निष्कलुप्ता आदि के जो गुण विद्यमान हैं, वे इस कहानी के पीछे छिपी कवि-प्रतिभा के कारण ही हैं। अतः इस स्थिति में भी हिन्दी के प्रथम मौलिक कवि – कहानीकार गुलेरी जी हैं।

हिन्दी में कवि-कथाकारों की लम्बी परम्परा है। प्रसाद इस परम्परा के आदि पुरुष हैं। छायावाद के तीनों बड़े कवि, कवि-कथाकार हैं। प्रसाद, पंत, निराला पहले कवि हैं फिर कथाकार हैं। "कहानी क्षेत्र में उनका कवि-जगत उनके साथ ही रहता है। उनकी कहानियों को पढ़कर, उन्हें अमुक कविताओं के लेखक ने लिखा होगा, बार-बार स्मरण हो आता है। कहीं पर कविता की पूर्व परिचित सामग्री ही हम इन कहानियों में पाते हैं, कहीं कहानी-कला पर काव्य-कला की छाप पढ़ने से एक नवीन विचित्रा कला का जन्म हुआ है, कहीं कहानियाँ हमें वह वस्तु देती हैं, जो उनकी कविताओं में प्रायः दुर्लभ हैं।" इनमें पंत की कहानियों और निराला के उपन्यासों और कहानियों को प्रतिष्ठा नहीं मिली। इनको कवि के रूप में ही अधिक प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त हुई। "वस्तुतः ये दोनों रूमानी कवि थे और रूमानियत कहानी के लिए अनुकूल नहीं पड़ती।

परन्तु प्रसाद के काव्य के साथ-साथ उनके कथा साहित्य को भी प्रतिष्ठा मिली। पंत और निराला को तो कहानीकार के रूप में प्रतिष्ठा नहीं मिली, लेकिन प्रसाद जी तो अपने युग में ही प्रतिष्ठित हो चुके थे। प्रसाद जी हिन्दी कहानी में एक नवीन प्रवृत्ति के पुरस्कर्ता माने गए। एक जमाना था जब हिन्दी कहानी में दो स्कूलों की चर्चा की जाती थी-प्रेमचंद स्कूल और प्रसाद स्कूल। निस्संदेह प्रसाद जी हिन्दी के जितने बड़े कवि थे उतने ही बड़े कहानी लेखक भी थे। उन्हें निस्संकोच हिन्दी का प्रथम महान कवि-कहानीकार कहा जा सकता है। "उनकी कुछ कहानियाँ तो आधुनिक कहानी की तुलना में संस्कृत गद्य काव्य के निकट है। "हिन्दी के इन उपन्यासकारों में अनेक ऐसे भी हैं जो कवि तथा नाटककार भी हैं। उनके सम्मुख चिन्तन की परम्परा अवश्य रही होगी। यह सम्भव नहीं है कि काव्य-चिन्तन के समय तो उनके सम्मुख परम्परा रही हो, किन्तु साहित्य-चिन्तन के समय यह परम्परा विलुप्त हो गयी हो। ऐसे उपन्यासकारों में 'हरिऔध', 'प्रसाद', 'निराला', 'सियारामशरण गुप्त', 'अज्ञेय', 'भगवतीचरण वर्मा', 'अशक', 'भारती' तथा अन्य नाम लिये जा सकते हैं। किन्तु इन उपन्यासकारों में से 'हरिऔध', 'प्रसाद', 'निराला', 'सियारामशरण गुप्त' अच्छे कवि थे, उपन्यासकार के रूप में उनका महत्व बहुत अधिक नहीं है। 'भगवतीचरण वर्मा' तथा 'अशक' अपने युग के प्रतिनिधि कवि नहीं हो सके और 'अज्ञेय' तथा 'भारती' के उपन्यासों में कथा-साहित्य के लिए अनुपयुक्त काव्य-तत्त्व उनकी परम्परा आगे नहीं बढ़ने देगा।

जिस प्रकार कहानीकार प्रसाद की परम्परा आगे नहीं बढ़ सकी। "छायावादोत्तर काल में अज्ञेय और मुक्तिबोध जैसे सफल साहित्यकार सामने आते हैं। ये जितने बड़े कवि थे उतने ही बड़े कथाकार थे। इनके पश्चात् रघुवीर सहाय, सर्वेश्वर दयाल सक्सेना, धर्मवीर भारती और श्रीकांत वर्मा के नाम कवि कथाकारों में उल्लेखनीय हैं। कवि शमशेर बहादुर सिंह, कुँवरनारायण, हरिवंशराय बच्चन, नरेश मेहता, विनोद कुमार शुक्ल, मणि मधुकर आदि के नाम आते हैं। परन्तु इनको कवि-कथाकार के रूप में वह स्थान प्राप्त नहीं हुआ जो पूर्ववर्तियों को प्राप्त हुआ।

जब एक कवि कहानी या उपन्यास की रचना करता है तो वह 'काव्यात्मक संवेदना' की कहानियाँ मानी जाती हैं। क्योंकि इनमें कवि दृष्टि होती है अर्थात् यथार्थ को गहराई से देखने की दृष्टि। "कवियों की कहानियाँ 'काव्यात्मक संवेदना' की कहानियाँ मानी जाती हैं। ये 'कवि-दृष्टि' की कहानियाँ होती हैं।

'काव्यात्मक संवेदना' के कई रूप हैं। प्रसाद जी की कहानियाँ साद्र-सघन अनुभूति की कहानियाँ हैं। वे कविता जैसा प्रभाव छोड़ती हैं। धर्मवीर भारती, सर्वेश्वर की कहानियों का मिजाज कविता जैसा ही है, लेकिन रघुवीर सहाय और कुँवर नारायण की कहानियाँ कविता जैसा प्रभाव पैदा नहीं कर पातीं। विनोद कुमार शुक्ल की व्यंग्य-विद्रूपवाली 'काव्य संवेदना' उनकी कहानियों में भी प्रक्षिप्त होती है। श्रीकांत वर्मा अनलंकृत, भावुकता शून्य, सूखा और ठण्डा गद्य अपनी कहानियों में लिखते हैं, अपेक्षाकृत उसी वजन की उनकी कविताएँ भी होती हैं। कविता में गद्य के टुकड़े और कहानियों में पद्य के टुकड़े, सृजन क्षेत्र का यह नया विकास श्रीकांत वर्मा में देखने को मिलता है। कवि अज्ञेय 'नयी कविता' के सशक्त हस्ताक्षर हैं। वह अपने समय के विशिष्ट कवि होने के साथ – साथ विशिष्ट कथाकार भी हैं। वह मूलतः कवि हैं।

रघुवीर सहाय की कहानियाँ उनके कवि के चौकस व्यक्तित्व का साक्षात् नमूना हैं। जितना भावाभीव्यंजना और सूक्ष्म पर्यवेक्षण उनकी कविताओं में विद्यमान है वह कहानी में भी प्रतिफलित होता है। कविता को उन्होंने एक सादगी दी है और शिल्प को विराट सपाट का अलंकारहीन अलंकरण प्रदान किया है और कहानी को एक विशिष्ट मुहावरा प्रदान किया है। रघुवीर सहाय की श्रेष्ठ कहानियों में 'सेब' और 'सीमा के पार का आदमी' विशेष रूप से उल्लेखनीय हैं। इनका हिंदी कथा-साहित्य में विशिष्ट स्थान है। रघुवीर सहाय का गद्य परंपरागत गद्य नहीं है। वे गद्य को मनमाने ढंग से तोड़ते हैं। उनकी कहानियों में प्रयुक्त गद्य का मिजाज कुछ अनूठा ही है। वाक्यों में एक लय है। विशेषणों के स्थान पर क्रियाओं का आधिक्य है। दृश्यों की एक माला सी अनुभवों की चित्रात्मकता के रूप में गुंथती चली जाती है। सर्वेश्वर के साहित्य में एक बेचैनी है जो उनकी सभी विधा की रचनाओं में दिखायी देती है। उससे कविता, कहानी, उपन्यास, नाटक और टिप्पणी लेखन भी अछूता नहीं है। सर्वेश्वर दयाल सक्सेना ने कविता को जनभाषा के निकट लाने का अतुलनीय प्रयास किया है। उनकी कहानियाँ और उपन्यास भी इसी अतुलनीय प्रयास की गद्यात्मक अभिव्यक्ति हैं। सर्वेश्वर में क्रांतिकारी रोमांटिसिज्म के संस्कार बाकी हैं। अतः

उनकी कई कहानियों में वह परिलक्षित हुआ भी है। 'पागल कुत्तों का मसीहा' और 'लड़ाई' सर्वेश्वर की श्रेष्ठ कहानियाँ हैं जो हिंदी की गिनी-चुनी श्रेष्ठ कहानियों में गिनी जाती हैं। इनके उपन्यासों में भी प्रयोगशीलता दिखाई देती है। सर्वेश्वरदयाल सक्सेना कृत 'सोया हुआ जल' में एक यात्रीशाला में ठहरे हुए यात्रियों की एक रात की जिंदगी का वर्णन है। इसमें अंतश्चेतना की भूख, आकुलता और अतृप्ति का चित्रण है, जो व्यक्ति-मानस की अशांति और क्षोभ के कारण है। यह चेतना प्रवाह-शैली और सिनेरियो टेकनीक में लिखा गया प्रतीकात्मक उपन्यास है।

**निष्कर्ष :** इसलिए उनकी दृष्टि कवि दृष्टि है अर्थात् यथार्थ को गहराई से देखने की दृष्टि। कवि दृष्टि की रचनाओं में ही 'काव्यात्मक संवेदना' होती है। अज्ञेय का कथा साहित्य 'काव्यात्मक संवेदना' का कथा साहित्य है। वह कवि-कथाकारों की परम्परा में अपना अलग विशिष्ट स्थान रखते हैं। मनुष्य के विचार या भावनाओं को व्यक्त करने के लिए साहित्य ही एक सशक्त माध्यम है। साहित्य का मुख्य प्रयोजन संवेदना का विस्तार और प्रचार प्रसार करना है। साहित्य मनुष्य को मनुष्यता का पाठ सिखाता है। वह व्यक्ति को

व्यक्तिगत से सार्वजनिक करता है। हमारे अन्दर की मनोदशा को विस्तार देता है। "साहित्यकार या कलाकार स्वभावतः प्रगतिशील होता है। अगर यह उसका स्वभाव न होता तो शायद वह साहित्यकार ही न होता। उसे अपने अन्दर भी एक कमी महसूस होती है और बाहर भी। इसी कमी को पूरा करने के लिए उसकी आत्मा बेचैन रहती है। अपनी कल्पना में वह व्यक्ति और समाज को सुख और स्वच्छन्दता की जिस अवस्था में देखना चाहता है उसे वह दिखाई नहीं देती। इसलिए वर्तमान मानसिक और सामाजिक अवस्थाओं से उसका दिल कुढ़ता रहता है।

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## **Study of human psychology and lifestyle for better health care during the phase of new strain of mutated corona virus**

**Ramakrushna N. Gawande**, Assistant Professor & Head, Dept of English, Bhausaheb Lahane Dnyanprakash Arts College, Pinjar Dist Akola (MS)

**Abstract:** This paper aims at finding out the effects of the pandemic caused by the spread of corona virus over world. It cannot be doubted that in the history many epidemics have occurred which caused irreparable loss and destruction of life. The existence of human being have been jeopardized and led the man to introspect. The instinct of survival is the enigma that has come to fore as an issue demanding more deeper and clear explication just like solving the issue of finding meaning in life. This is just like finding the answer to the frequently over heard, raised but not asked the rhetoric question, "what is the meaning of life, why we struggle, compete, fight, hate, win and loose?" In the wake of outbreak the pandemic, once again each one of us has been turned to listen our inner calling. We started questioning and answering ourselves on many sided issue of human existence. The isolation has taught the lesson, cracked the ivory towers and turned our thinking and economy up-side down.

**Keywords:** -pandemic, survival, mutated, corrosive, psychological, deficit

**Introduction-**Ridden on the back rapid civilization and development, first time, in the race of 'sound and fury' of life the man has been resorted to the grindings of logic and started to rationalize nothing except the will, the instinct to live. In her creative write up, in the frame of life's propositions, finding trail to the basic human instinct of survival beyond everything else termed as good or bad, worth to live or not is aptly depicted through the suggestive statement in her story, if given title that must be "A man", Shashi Deshpande critiques the situation in the shadow of world pandemic by saying "sometimes I wonder what it would be like, a world without the world." which she thinks is impossible as she adds, "But it can never happen, for immediately the generation behind will slip into the vacant spaces." Here in this story of the man in general, Deshpande begins with the critique of the government policy she has raised many basic questions regarding, life and instinct. She presents deepening deadly effect of the pandemic is gauged by her story of the man. It is her dystopic vision of the human future. She writes: My protagonist, a man living alone, his wife and son long dead, receives a message that he is now eligible for "departure". He knows what this means. The man had always thought he would welcome death. After all, what did he have to live for? No family, living in a tiny room in an impersonal institution meant for the old, a place where they were not encouraged to mingle, not even to talk to one another. But the moment he is told he is chosen to "depart", he realises he does not want to die. He wants to live. But how will he escape? Where will he go? I was stuck at this point, mainly because I had no idea what he would do. When your characters let you down, you admit defeat. I left the story there. I don't think it will ever be completed. (Deshpande, scroll.com, June 28, 2020)

Apart from the emotional and psychological adverse of the Covid-19, we cannot be aloof from the corrosive effect on human life. The Corona virus has been on the rise since December 2020, causing widespread fear, instability, anxiety, insecurity and death around the world. Nearly 180 countries have fled under the shadow of this death. It is important to think seriously about the political, economic, social, cultural and psychological consequences of this corona. According to the IMF, this will be the biggest recession in the economy in the last 100 years. The two calamities that befall us now are this. Many experts, such as Ruchir Sharma, are of the opinion that if the Corona is not contained within the month of May-June, then the Great

Recession of 2008 could follow, and that the Corona crisis will not be under control until May-June. The Great Depression of 1929 was as catastrophic for the world economy as it was for the Great Depression. There is a difference between economic slow-down, recession and depression. If your GDP growth rate slows down (for example, from 8% to 7.5% or 6%), it is called economic slow-down. But when the country's GDP growth rate is negative - that is, the GDP is very low - and it lasts for 6 months, then the recession has come. Depression is the worst phase of economic slowdown, recession! If the GDP growth rate is below -10% or more for 3 consecutive years, then that period should be considered as depression. The worst period of depression came in 1929 and lasted for almost 10 years. At that time, the world's GDP growth rate was -15%. In most countries, the unemployment rate ranged from 25% to 30%. Never before has there been such a bad situation in the world. According to many economists, the corona will cause the world to become like the Great Depression of 1929. For example, France's GDP growth rate has come down to -3%. The same rate is expected to be -10% in Germany. Many experts say that the GDP growth rate in Europe and the United States will be as low as -5% to -10%. Unemployment was 25% in the United States at the time of the Great Depression. Today, 33% of Americans are unemployed. At present, India has 24% unemployment and the need for semi-unemployment is out of the question. People's work has also come to a standstill as all transactions and everything is stalled at present. But the recession of 1929 or 2008 was different. There was no demand for goods as people did not have money at that time. The same goods are not consumed in the market, so what else to produce? Entrepreneurs used to say that and then the factories would close down.

**Employment:-**The outbreak of Corona virus appears to have caused a major impact on employment. Experts estimate that 4.7 million jobs will be lost in the United States and unemployment will rise. Currently 44% of Canadian households have either one unemployed. In Germany, 5 million people have been asked to stay at home. The question for these people is how to make a living. The Corona crisis will have far-reaching consequences. This is a big blow to globalization. Globalization has created huge interlinkages. To give an example - if you wanted to make several parts of one machine, they would be made in many countries and then all these would be combined. This greatly increased the dependence of each country on many others. Now the corona has broken these linkages and these supply chains. Therefore, as advanced nations realize that we are too dependent on globalization, on outsourcing, and especially on China and India, there is a renewed sense of resourcing or globalization. For example, when the call centers in India were shut down due to the lockdown, the online transactions of the US banks that depend on them came to a standstill. So now the idea of setting up call centers in Oklahoma or Tennessee is going on in the United States. This degradation had, in fact, already begun. At the moment, the corona has caused a great deal of distress in Spain and Italy, and Germany has refused to come forward to help these countries, despite all of them being members of the European Union (EU). A few years ago, a similar catastrophe struck Greece, but Germany did not come forward to help. Britain's acquisition of Brexit, the start of a trade war between the United States and China, the United States raising import and export taxes, restrictions on the influx of people from Mexico and other countries, and Trump's plans to build a wall, all these things have already plagued globalization. Now the corona has been added. So globalization will not end completely, but it will be a mess. During this period, nationalism will increase and globalization will decrease. After this, the dominance of the US and China may decrease. If India takes the right steps in this situation, it can be of great benefit to India. After this, when the world emerges from Corona, it will be radically changed

economically and politically. In the post-Corona world, for example, automation would be of paramount importance. Artificial intelligence and robotics will accelerate resourcing over the next 10-15 years, and while not all of China and India are currently outsourced here, many industries will return to the US, Europe and Japan. But this process will take 10-15 years. Outsourcing will continue during this period, but many Western companies will look for alternatives to China and possibly consider moving their outsourcing to nearby countries. For example, the United States will look for alternatives to Mexico or South American countries. Some of the outsourcing may come to India. South Korea has decided to shift its business from China to India. Similarly, India should look very aggressively at what it can outsource from Europe, Japan and Australia with proper planning from now on. This is because outsourcing from China will not stop, but much of it could go to India. India must work hard for this. During the Trump-China trade war, Bangladesh and Vietnam tried to get a lot of outsourcing. India missed that opportunity. Now, however, it should not be lost. Only then will our 'Make in India' dream come true and in doing so we will be able to develop small or medium enterprises.

**Education and Culture:-** Corona has had a huge impact on nearly 150 crore students in the world in the field of education. Since the time of outbreak, under preventive measures, schools and colleges are closed and exams are jammed. In the future, reading e-books and studying through e-learning will increase without going to schools and colleges. But in places like India, there are still many restrictions on the use of e-learning. But the kids won't play together anymore. This will have a very bad effect on young children. Corona will be followed by virtual media working and video conferencing. Now all religious places are closed due to lockdown. But as a precaution, temples, mosques, churches and places of worship of all religions will have to be closed for a long time. All crowded festivals (Ganpati Utsav, Navratri Garba, Dussehra, Diwali, Christmas etc.) will have to be stopped. Although many industries today decide to do 'work from home', in many industries it is not possible. To give an example, sports industry! Sports like cricket, football and tennis have been canceled or postponed indefinitely. Many jobs depend on it. This has disrupted the work of many people working in the stadium. The 2020 Olympics in Japan have been canceled. As well as the IPL. The competition has also been postponed. The effects on the tourism industry are dire. Tourism has paralyzed aviation, air hostess-pilot work, airport staff, hotel accommodation, restaurants, taxis. Today 80% to 90% of travel in the world and in the country is closed. As a result, the employment of crores of people has been frozen. Something similar has happened to the film and entertainment industry. Theaters are closed. The people who work in this place are sitting at home. Filming has stopped. The production process of many films has also come to a halt. Making a film involves not only producers, directors and actors, but also hundreds of people involved in technical and other work. Now all these people have no work. When the Corona began to make waves in China, the government immediately shut down 70,000 theaters. It also cost billions of dollars. Music concerts are closed. During this period, an anonymous fear will remain on everyone. Also, the big question is how people will go to public places and come together for games, book publishing, speeches, movies, plays, restaurants. Wearing a mask every time, using a sanitizer, keeping a distance of six feet between each other, it will be difficult to do a scary event! Doubtless they will go. So the corona is going to have a devastating effect on social and cultural life. In this lockdown, it looks like a very odd and divisive picture. The incidence of domestic violence, divorce, loneliness, anxiety, fear and depression is on the rise (25%). Psychiatrists will immediately address the causes of depression and may also provide remedies or pills, but also instability in society, inequality, huge competition, individualism, selfishness, self-centeredness,

elevated ambitions; Man's anxiety, fear, loneliness and depression will not go away unless he removes the reasons why there are so few opportunities, the huge importance of money and prestige, the apologetic struggles for it and the constant comparisons with others. These experts should talk about this and go to the root and find a solution. Also, just because a person is physically together does not mean that he is close to his heart. Today, due to globalization, huge individualism and selfishness has become different in everyone and we are constantly reminded that it is good. He does not know his place in this great mass production system. He also has no control over it. This increases alienation. It also increases loneliness and depression. Corona has also added to this. Only the middle class is given more consideration when it comes to mental health. However, it is important to consider the majority of the people at the bottom. Because during the Corona period, the family that had a daily stomach on hand also lost that stability; The hands have no work and the stomach has no food. Also, the uneasiness caused by being stuck miles away from your family and village is even more different. In such a situation, it is very important to study and remedy their deteriorating mental state. The corona has caused a lockdown and is widening the void in the lives of seniors in the home. Also, children cannot play in the open. The lives of special children, people with disabilities and their parents in the current era of lockdown are very terrible. Their problems are even more different than usual. At the moment, some doctors are being attacked, but in reality, the anger is not against those doctors, but against the innumerable things that have been suppressed in the mind, it is directed at someone. In short, on the one hand, reliance on a doctor who saves his life and on the other hand, attacks on him - that is the grim picture. Hate speech about a country like China or religion like Muslims is on the rise. People in the Northeast look like Chinese people. People are attacking them because they understand Chinese. In fact, in this time of crisis, it is very dangerous to spread hatred or blame such a country, caste or religion. This is true treason. The number of working days wasted during the lockdown, so our economy was only 40% to 50% working. On the slight relaxation that has taken place since April 20, so we need to see if our economy is growing from just 5% to 10% to the previous 50% to 60%. But there is one. All the channels you have are constantly telling you to 'stay in a separate room and follow the distance between each other'. Since 40 to 50% of the people in Mumbai live in slums or huts and sometimes 8-10 people live in one room, the question is how it will be possible for them to keep this distance. Many experts like Jaiprakash Muiliel have said a little bit like this. One point is important. If the lockdown is lifted, millions of people will be able to fight the virus and improve their immunity at the same time. There is an argument that this will create herd immunity in no time and save you before herd immunity. On The lockdown should continue for a long time after 3rd, this is one role and the lockdown should be fully lifted, this is the second role. Many thinkers and governments are currently debating whether some of these two extremes can be taken into account. Some things can be done slowly and carefully in the green and some orange zones by re-spacing, applying a mask, using a sanitizer and so on. But if you decide to leave a chair in a restaurant, in a theater, in a stadium, in a theater, you have to consider whether you can afford it. There was a funny thought during the IPL. Players used to play under all these restrictions. But there will be no spectators to watch their match! However, he used to shoot the match and show it on TV. So the idea was that even if the organizers didn't get paid for the tickets, they could at least get paid for the TV commercials. The same will happen with drama and cinema. They can be shot and shown on Netflix. So the audience will not have to go to the theater or the theater; But the fact is that it will be fun. There are a lot of restrictions in this too. There is a solution to this as well. Suppose - if you test someone and find that he has not been



corona or he has successfully fought the virus and got out of it, then an indicator can be turned on in his mobile app. Now, when a spectator enters a theater or a cinema with his mobile, he has to go through a 'reader' like at the airport. If the indicator in that mobile is on, then the light will turn green and its door will open automatically. As well as opening in the subway. If the lamp turns red, its entry will be denied. This means that he has not been tested recently or that he has contracted a corona. He can then be sent for testing or quarantine. You may think this is imaginary, but China has decided to use it. Only this test should be credible and the audience should have done it some time ago, but it will be in it. Again, if a person recovers from a corona, he or she will have to check the chances of that corona recurring. The World Health Organization has recently expressed doubts about this. But even if it could be 90-95%, many things like plays, movies, sports, buses, trains, speeches, hotels, schools, colleges, restaurants can start at least somewhat smoothly. But it will also take several months for such a test to pass, for it to be affordable for all, or for the government to make it free and for all the systems mentioned above to come into being. It will also take several months for the medicine to go away. Overall, 2020 will definitely be a very difficult and binding year, no doubt. Even if the lockdown is lifted, it will have to be re-imposed for some time.

### **Conclusion**

**Rationalizing Preventive Measures:-** It is better not to imagine what will happen to the workers during all this time! What should the government do in such a situation? So, huge investments should be made in education, health, electricity, water, affordable housing and public transport. We spent very little on all these sectors to reduce government spending to reduce the fiscal deficit after globalization. Despite all the experts shouting that 6% of GDP and 5% of health should be spent on education for the next several years, we have been spending 3%, 3.4% of GDP on education and only 0.9% to 1.3% on health for the last 30 years. That is one-fourth of the need for health. In that too, due to corruption, how many are actually reaching, who to go to. That's why we have hospitals, equipment and resources, beds, number of doctors - all of these things are disastrous. The finance minister has announced a contribution of only 0.8% of GDP to Corona, at least 5%. Most countries in the world have decided to spend 5% to 10% of their GDP. This will increase our fiscal deficit, that's for sure. Even though we have decided to keep it around 3% today and on paper it is around 3.7%, it is considered to be 8% to 9% today by the Central and State Governments and other institutions. But even if the fiscal deficit is considered bad though 14% is certainly bad, it should not be considered a disaster, experts say. But other than that, what is the need for such a fiscal deficit? Can't the government increase income by increasing income tax and wealth inheritance tax on the rich? People whose annual income is more than Rs 1 crore. They should be taxed at 40%, which is currently 30%. Whose annual income is Rs. 10 lakhs. Or more, their taxes should be increased by 4% to 5%. Also, more wealth and inheritance taxes should be levied on the super-rich. Experts said, that should definitely be done. Moreover, if black money is taken out, huge amount of money will be accumulated. So much so, that the fiscal deficit will no longer be needed. But this advice has been completely rejected by the government. Not only that, but those income tax officials are likely to be prosecuted for being undisciplined and irresponsible. However, what more can be expected from a government that forgives the arrears of Rs 68,000 crore of traitors like Vijay Mallya and Mehul Choksi.

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## Concept Wedding”- Need of the hour for Atmanirbhar Bharat

Kinjal Mehta (Research Scholar JJTU)

kinjal\_himesh@rediffmail.com

Dr. Shashi.A.Mishra (RJ College)

sash2mash@yahoo.co.in

**Abstract:-**Engagement rings made of wood, welcome sign on a repurposed card box, seed balls for return gifts and e-invites swapped for traditional wedding cards. This idea of "Concept Weddings" is the new trend adopted by a few young Indians is setting an example for many to follow. These young couples and their families dared to fight stigmas, break stereotypes and opened their hearts to help those in need by doing charity/betterment from the money saved by avoiding lavish marriage ceremonies, destination affairs, designer wears etc. In short, this research paper will make an attempt to study these sustainable practices and know if these are a step towards the dream of "Atmanirbhar Bharat" given by our Prime Minister- Shri Narendra Modi.

**Key words :-** Concept wedding, Stereotypes, stigma, sustainable, Atmanirbhar Bharat

**INTRODUCTION:-**The institution of marriage was strongly planted in the Rig Vedic period. In ancient India marriage was a medium for bringing together the two distinct halves of life, man and woman. Husband and wife were not two separate entities capable of division, but two halves constituting an entire, single organic whole. It was in their wholeness that perfect humanity could manifest itself. During those times the family rather than the individual was regarded as the social and political unit and hence marriage was regarded as a sacrament. According to ancient Hindus marriage is not a temporary contract to serve the momentary physical demand or to enjoy good company for some time and then to lapse at the slightest inconvenience. It is a permanent union which stands various vicissitudes in life only to grow stronger and more stable. The primary function of marriage was the continuity of the race through the procreation of children and to ensure transmission of the cultural heritage. Marriage was regarded as a sacred religious union brought about by divine dispensation. Rituals followed in the marriages during ancient times were done keeping in mind the social structure that existed at that time. The wedding took place in the premises of the household or temple (no exotic locations required). The clothes and the jewelry that the bride and the groom wore on the day of the wedding was passed on from one generation to another (no designer wears required). The wedding ceremony included the Haldi ceremony i.e.: the application of turmeric on the face and the body (for natural glow of skin) and the Mehndi ceremony i.e.: application of Heena on the hands and legs of the bride. Even before henna was used people preferred using Alta, a red dye, which was used to line the hands and feet (for beauty effect). On the day of the wedding the bride and the groom were made to bath with aromatic oils (gave a spa like effect). Not only this the guest were served food while they were seated, 'pangat' in platters and bowls made out of dry leaves (eco-friendly). The food wastage was said to be minimum at that time as surplus was distributed to the relatives attending the marriage and the leftovers were attending the marriage and the leftovers were eaten by the animals especially cows, bullocks and goats who wandered around in the premises. But the

advent of cross-cultural weddings gave rise to extra rituals which weren't a part of the community initially. Adding to this was the constant growing process of globalization which wanted people to celebrate occasions one notch higher along with the influence of Bollywood culture which made people dream of making size life. In the craziness of celebrating marriages with an oomph inadvertently affected the environment and the ecological balance. All the above so-called marriage rituals with the modern twist have undergone a change.... thanks to the initiative by a few young millennials who have dared to fight stigmas, break stereotypes and opened their hearts to help those in need by doing charity/ betterment from the money saved by avoiding all these lavish ceremonies. So, let us now discuss the changes adopted by a few couples to ensure an eco-friendly marriage ceremony thereby taking a step towards the dream of Atmanirbhar Bharat as envisioned by our Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi.

### **What is a concept wedding?**

It is the very essence of an idea. It means taking the time before you get absorbed by the pretty details to really think about who you are, what's important to you and what you want your wedding day to say about you. How do you want it to make you and your guests feel? Concept weddings are those which will create everlasting memories by celebrating life and its possibilities.

### **Why an Eco-Friendly wedding?**

Wanting more and wanting to 'show' that we have so much, this materialistic greed has taken away from the beauty of simple living. Everything in nature is simple yet exotic. No two things are the same. Moving away from our roots has caused the Earth and her ecosystem great damage. Awareness building through platforms like these is the need of the hour. Many such couples are departing from such expectation, tradition and culture, and taking courage to plan their ecofriendly wedding. Modern Indian weddings can be wasteful, especially in India. Guest lists of 2000+ people is a normal thing. People take loans that take a lifetime to repay just for a wedding. Being eco-ethical has to be a way of life and the thought of a wedding event with 5000 guests – the cost, the waste, the spectacle – is way too much. It is all about being thoughtful, respectful and kind to our nature. I guess our ancestors knew that we needed all the good vibes to help us with it!

Some of the fundamental principles followed in organizing an ecofriendly wedding may include:

- No disposables for the entire weekend.
- Food should almost entirely be plant based.
- The wedding favors can be wrapped in beautiful cloth pouches that could be used by guests.
- Can ask for NO wedding gifts. Those who really wanted to give the couple something can be asked to write them letters that they can read at their convenience. Some of them still insist on giving cash which can be used for donation but no physical gifts at all.
- All clothes are to be vegan. Silk is very big in many parts of India and it's a strong tradition. All sarees, men's wear, footwear, everything can be cruelty free.
- Many of the outfits could be upcycled (immediate family and the couple). This enables to support local tailors within the community instead of big brands.

- The wedding venue could be paid by donation to some Ashram who can give the space to carry out our rituals. They may in turn feeds thousands of people and animals, with food and water, for free, twice a day. Some ashrams do outreach programs in rural areas, clean up the river, preserve/promote the indigenous culture and impart Vedic education.
- Send E-invites which is very uncommon, in fact, some may even think it disrespectful.

### **How to have an Eco-Friendly wedding?**

Eco-friendly weddings or Concept weddings are not just a style or a trend. They are an opportunity for us to be more socially and environmentally conscious at a time when it's easy to get carried away with excesses. Think of it more as an approach to wedding planning where you aim to incorporate environmentally friendly alternatives that minimize waste and support the growth of local communities and businesses. With many Indian weddings using up a lot more resources than a conventional wedding, an eco-friendly approach is a great way to do your bit for the environment and your community. However, it's worth continuing the search for eco-friendly suppliers. Going green is also an opportunity to be resourceful and get creative setting an example for others to follow. Below, we explore some easy ways to make ones wedding greener and socially sustainable without compromising your budget, vision or style.

**Venue:** -The venue plays a big part in bringing the vision to life and sets the atmosphere for the wedding. Venues do not often advertise being eco-friendly as it is not a big selling point – yet. However, selecting the right venue is perhaps the most important part of a wedding and there are some simple things that one can do to make it eco friendly

- Have outdoor weddings: There are some stunning outdoor settings for weddings out there, which are waiting to be found. A garden wedding, for example, minimizes your need for decorations and the rental fee will be put to good use. Of course, outdoor weddings are all weather dependent and if one is not willing to take the risk, then an indoor wedding venue with a lot of natural lighting is a great option.
- Keep the ceremony and reception at the same location: Keeping functions at the same location reduces fuel emissions. If this is unavoidable, consider bus transportation or even carpooling – your guests can indicate whether or not they are interested in this idea through your RSVP card.
- Have wedding festivities during the day: This eliminates the need for artificial lighting all together, but if the custom demands a night reception then there are options for this as well. Ask a venue you're looking at about energy saving light bulbs, recycling, use of biodegradable products, carbon offsetting or any other eco-friendly initiatives they have in place. Be prepared for some awkward answers, but if you know what you want, venues will be impressed and make changes accordingly for the wedding!

**Bridal Outfits:** -An eco-friendly outfit is a more sustainable option to a mass-produced conventional outfit. Consider choosing an outfit that is created from natural dyes and fibers– yes there are such things as chemical-free silks! Some tailors carefully select fabrics with natural fibers sourced from fair trade and low impact suppliers to create unique outfits for brides. If this is not an option, then there are other ways one can have more eco-friendly bridal outfits:

- opt for outfits made in the country you live in: This ensures fair work conditions for employees, therefore, avoiding the purchase of clothes from sweatshops. Thanks to Indian Prime Minister, Narendra Modi's 'Make in India' initiative to promote Indian textiles and craftsmanship, we have seen a revival of Indian weaves in bridal fashion as part of the latest

collections from some of our favorite designers such as Anita Dongre, Ritu Kumar, Sabyasachi and Manish Malhotra. In addition to this, there are brands such as Anavila, Gaurang and Ekaya Banaras which are great picks for bridal wear that is made from organic material, traditionally made in India and sustainable.

- Buy a dress second hand: This is not always easy if one has already envisioned what one wants to wear but the market is full of surprises. There are brands which specially deal in this!

**Decor:** -Choosing the florist wisely is an easy way to be a socially conscious. Flowers can be covered in chemicals or imported from countries with poor working conditions and be frozen for days. There are a number of florists who will only work with locally grown flowers or if they are imported, they will ensure that flowers are sourced from reliable farmers with fair trade labor. After the big day, one may consider donating these flowers to a hospital or an aged care facility for someone else to enjoy

**Food:** -We all know a vegetarian menu is the most environmentally friendly option and it is in fact the menu of choice for certain cultures, but if yours is a meat loving community then there are other options available.

- Discuss with your venue or caterer about using free-range, local or organic meat: A quick Google search of ethical meat suppliers in your area will get you a significant list, which you can refer to your cater. One can also discuss serving only local beers or wines on the drinks menu and ask that all bottles be recycled.
- Consider donating food to an organization in your area after the wedding: This is much easier done if the planner holds a day reception as it gives time to pack and transport the food, which can then be served immediately for dinner.

**Favors:** -Favors are a great way to be a socially conscious. Traditional as well as modern marriages involve a lot of give and takes in the form of clothes, jewelry etc. So instead of this there are various ecofriendly options which the guests might appreciate.

- Pot Plants: Plants are great gifts that help the environment. They also look beautiful and add ambiance to any venue.
- Donations: A donation to an organization of one's choice on behalf of each guest is something they will appreciate. When selecting an organization, always research how much of your donation will contribute to administration and marketing costs to ensure that the most is made out of the donation.

**Honeymoon:** -Researching a honeymoon destination is always fun, but a search for an eco-friendly destination brings up a selection of resorts that the couple may not have otherwise considered. It is always a good sign if a resort website has a dedicated section for sustainable or ecofriendly initiatives. Such initiatives may include a solar powered resort, water animal conservation projects or resorts built from sustainable materials with minimal land disruption. If one requires more information, then it can be sought through an email to ask about their initiatives – you may find that they have more than advertised.

**Conclusion:** -According to a 2016 story published by Fashion United, a UK-based fashion industry network site, as per industry estimates, in the top 15 Indian cities people usually spend between two to 20 million rupees for three to five days of extensive celebrations, from mehndi, sangeet, haldi, baraat and pheras to bidai. The immense cost to the environment to generate the orchestra of the grand wedding, including but not limited to the intricate invitations, wasted food, elaborate décor including fountains, stages and mandaps, services flown down from various parts

of the world, heavy use of non-biodegradable products including plastic (think of the many barely consumed bottles of water) and fabric (synthetic and otherwise) drown sense and sensibility. A great start would be for Indian parents to forget the number of weddings they may have attended and curate a guest list comprising a select few, while simultaneously restricting the affair to a single event. And in a fell sweep, reducing the burden of ‘the biggest party they would ever throw’. If a host would dare to change the mindset that organic is not skimping on the finery, then sourcing local, bio-degradable elements or going au naturel and keeping it minimalistic would be de rigueur. For the invitations, choosing recycled or seed paper, or sending e-invite is trending. Perhaps one could give up gold-silver-and-bone-china gifts in favor of an eco-friendly registry (or accept donations to a charitable or sustainable organization) and mindful favors. The Fashion United article also suggested that the average clothing budget for an Indian wedding is \$375,500 (□26,257,197) and up to 80per cent of a designer’s business comes from bridal couture. In 2017 The Economic Times, a business daily, reported that weddings could save costs by renting outfits and jewellery. The most ethical and sustainable option for jewellery is vintage or heirloom, even if redesigned and updated in style. After all, ethically made jewellery from lab-grown diamonds and recycled metal are better alternatives than new jewels, which bear the burden of mining.Perhaps wearing a sari that is not brand new to even your own offspring’s wedding would make a statement—that the environment and their future on this planet matter.While the lack of knowledge about the heavy carbon footprint of celebrations plays a role in choices being made, one could argue that in India particularly, the environment would not be a factor in the decisions. Also, as suggested by Viswanathan Raghunathan in Games Indians Play: Why We Are the Way We Are, socially, Indians are not primed to think about the greater good versus the private need. Savings, loans and investments are considered for education, marriage and health, and among certain income groups, marriage trumps all the others. If only marriage could be evaluated as a meaningful relationship with a person and the environment we live in—low-key, natural and organic, subtle and meaningful, like life and love should be—perhaps we could visualize an eco-friendly wedding in India. Until then, the industry just grows in the most unsustainable fashion.

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## **An Analysis of Economic Accessibility of Groundwater in Different Regimes of Haryana with reference to its Physical Accessibility**

Research Scholar - Deepika  
Department of Geography  
Shri JJTU Vidyanagari Jhunjhunu , Rajasthan  
Dr. Dharmendra Singh  
HOD & Assistant Professor  
Department of Geography  
Shri JJTU Vidyanagari Jhunjhunu,Rajasthan  
Dr. SS Khinchi  
HOD & Associate Professor  
Dr. BR Amebedkar  
Govt. College Shri Ganganagar , Rajasthan

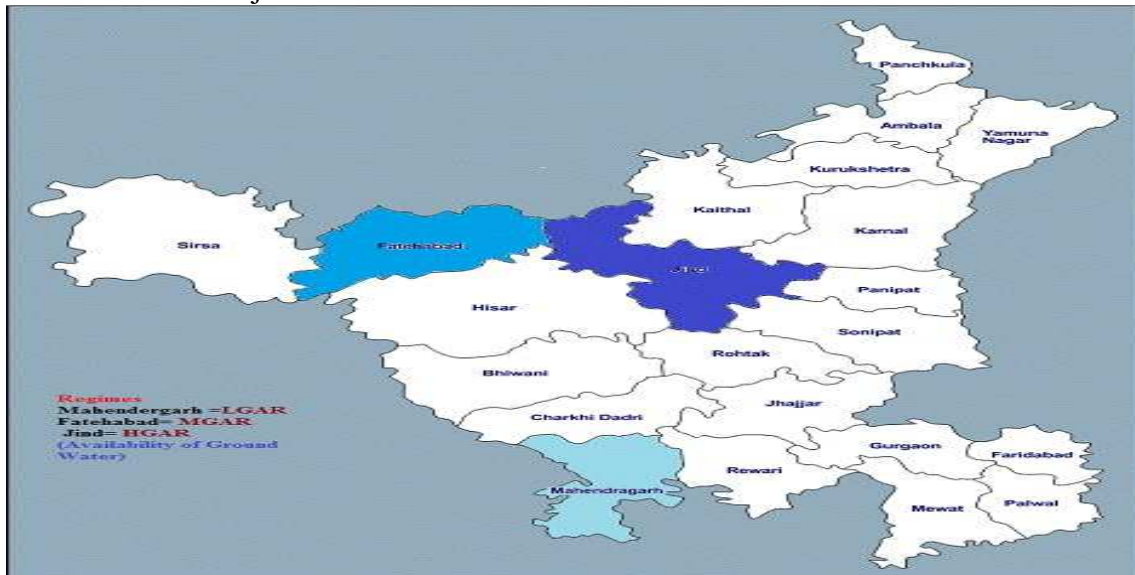
**Abstract:** India is known for its agricultural background from ages. The country is also known for its different geographical structures and regions. There are different means of irrigation used in the country. In northern states like Haryana, tube-well is one of widely used means of irrigation. It is considered as a more reliable and flexible source of irrigation. As a consequence of it, the farmers are facing reduced access like problem especially those who have less technological knowledge and instruments. There are variations in tube-well decontamination costs across land size classes in different regimes of groundwater availability. The annual cost per hectare of groundwater also provides insight into the disproportionate cost of attracting groundwater. The different regimes in the present paper are categorized in terms of **LGAR** (Low Groundwater Availability Regime), **MGAR** (Moderate Groundwater Availability Regime) and **HGAR** (High Groundwater Availability Regime). The present research paper is an attempt to Analysis of Economic Accessibility of Groundwater in Different Regimes of Haryana.

**Key Words:** Groundwater, Tube-well, Means of Irrigation, Regime, LGAR, MGAR, HGAR and Economic Accessibility

**Introduction:-**Haryana is mostly a semi-arid region. The rainfall here ranges from 300 mm in the south-west to 1100 mm in the north-east. There are no perennial rivers running through the state. About two-thirds of its area is saline groundwater with increasing flow of water and natural drainage. In Haryana, canals and tube-wells are the two major sources of irrigation. Studies have also shown that the share of tube well irrigated area in the state has increased from 22.35% to 61.38%. It is clear that the share of canal irrigation has declined, while tube-wells have increased. Tube wells have been used as an important source of irrigation since the beginning of the 21st century. Now, 85% of the total cultivated area in Haryana is irrigated. Excessive use of ground water has been a major factor in the growth of the net irrigated area. Tube-well irrigation is considered a more reliable and flexible source of irrigation. This led to a significant drop in ground water level. The intensity of groundwater exploitation and falling water tables has reduced access to large numbers of groundwater irrigation for small and marginal farmers who can neither use traditional techniques nor use new technologies economically So that water can be pumped from it.

**Area under Study:-**The state of Haryana is situated between latitude 27° 39' to 30° 56' N and longitude 74° 27' to 77° 36' E. The area is 44,212 sq km. The state has natural geographical boundaries to the Shivalik hills in the north, the Yamuna River in the east and the Ghaggar River in the north. The natural boundary is defined in the South Aravalli Hills which passes through

South Delhi and Gurgaon District. To the west of the state is the Thar Desert of Rajasthan. The state is surrounded by Uttar Pradesh and Delhi to the east, Punjab to the north, Himachal Pradesh to the north-east and Rajasthan to the south and west.



Physical access to groundwater alone does not ensure that groundwater can be delivered to all farmers. The cost of getting ground water for irrigation also matters. This is especially true for marginal and small farmers who do not have sufficient capital to set up tube-wells. The situation is worse in the ground water deficient area and arid region. The cost of groundwater irrigation has been estimated by modifying the total investment on tube-wells for the present study. It is observed from Table 1 that the estimated cost per tube-well irrigation for all sample farmers is Rs. 1, 9324. It also happens to be very high in LGAR (Rs. 31646), followed by MGAR, Rs. 22104 and at least in HGAR, Rs.4223. This clearly states that there is a huge difference in tube-well decontamination costs between low and high groundwater availability regimes in Haryana. The cost of tube-wells in the north-eastern part of the state is very low, while in southwestern Haryana it is almost four times higher.

#### **Objectives of the Study:**

1. To compute the Economic accessibility of groundwater resources and parameters affecting them in different groundwater availability regimes.

#### **Hypothesis of the Study:**

1. There will be certain parameters of Economic accessibility of groundwater that varies across different regions and under different groundwater regimes.

**Analysis and observation:-**There are variations in tube-well decontamination costs across land size classes in different regimes of groundwater availability. It is clear from Table 1 that in terms of marginal farmers (Rs. 22884) the total income cost per tube-well is the highest, followed by small farmers (Rs. 20963), medium farmers (Rs. 20365), large farmers (Rs. 18789) and the number of farmers is high in the case of very large farmers (Rs. 12411). There is a huge variation in this regard in different groundwater regimes. In LGAR, the amortization cost of tube-wells is highest in terms of marginal farmers (Rs 37024) and farmers (Rs 31684), medium farmers (Rs 31953) and large farmers (Rs 29274). However, in MGAR and HGAR there is no significant difference in the amortization cost on tube-wells in the size class of land of farmers. It is found that marginal and small farmers in LGAR incur the highest cost of running tube-wells. It also means that they have the least economic access to groundwater for irrigation.

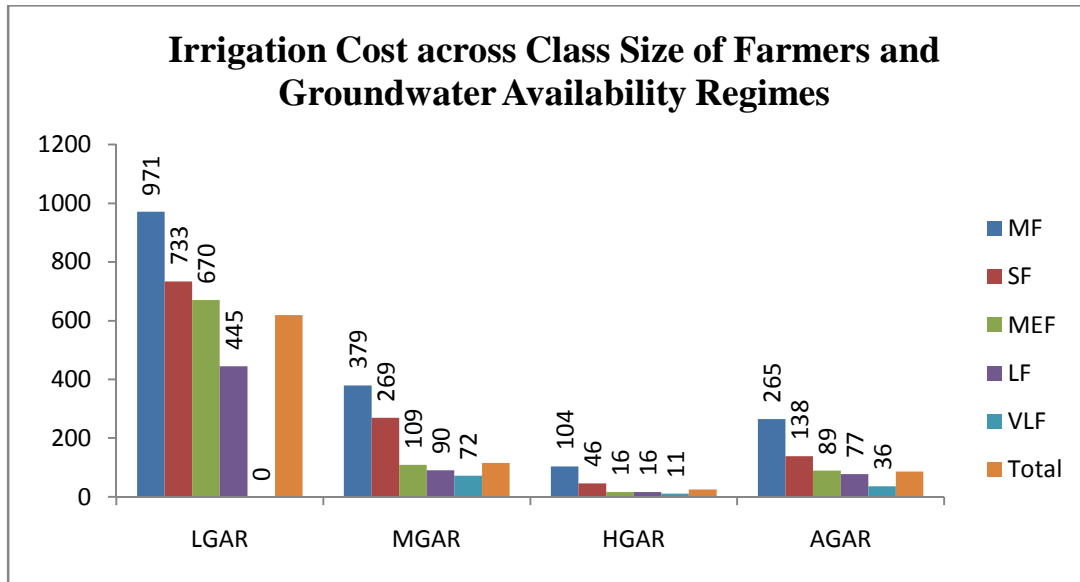


**Table: 1 Irrigation Cost across Class Size of Farmers and Groundwater Availability Regimes**

<b>Low Groundwater Availability Regime</b>						
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>MF</b>	<b>SF</b>	<b>MEF</b>	<b>LF</b>	<b>VLF</b>	<b>Total</b>
Amortized Cost per Functioning Tube-well (Rs.)	37024	31684	31953	29274	0(00)	31646
Annual Cost of Groundwater Extraction Rs. per ha-cm	971	733	670	445	0(00)	619
<b>Moderate Groundwater Availability Regime</b>						
Amortized Cost per Functioning Tube-well (Rs.)	27095	26975	24785	23018	20958	22104
Annual Cost of Groundwater Extraction Rs. per ha-cm	379	269	109	90	72	116
<b>High Groundwater Availability Regime</b>						
Amortized Cost per Functioning Tube-well (Rs.)	4533	4231	4357	4076	3865	4223
Annual Cost of Groundwater Extraction Rs. per ha-cm	104	46	16	16	11	25
<b>All Groundwater Availability Regimes</b>						
Amortized Cost per Functioning Tube-well (Rs.)	22884	20963.33	20365	18789.33	12411.5	19324.33
Annual Cost of Groundwater Extraction Rs. per ha-cm	265	138	89	77	36	86

Source: Primary Survey 2017, MF= Marginal Farmer, SF= Small Farmer, MEF= Medium Farmer, LF= Large Farmer, VLF= Very Large Farmer

The annual cost per hectare of groundwater also provides insight into the disproportionate cost of attracting groundwater. It is seen from Table 1 and Graph 1 that the average cost of tube-well irrigation per hectare of extracted water is Rs. 86. It is also highest in Ground Water Deficient Area (LGAR) i.e. Rs. 619. Compared to this the cost of water per hectare is quite low, i.e. only Rs. 116 at MGAR and only Rs. 25 in HGAR. This shows that the cost of water in LGAR is 24 times higher than that of HGAR and there is a huge difference in the cost of groundwater extraction in a small state of Haryana. In addition, there is a huge difference in the cost per hectare of groundwater in landholding size classes. The annual cost of irrigation is found to be highest in case of marginal farmers (Rs 265), followed by small farmers (Rs 138), medium farmers (Rs 89), large farmers (Rs 77) and very large farmers. Rs 36). This shows that the annual cost of irrigation per hectare cm increases with the increase in land size.



**Graph 1**

Source: Table: 1

Marginal farmers in LGAR spend the least (Rs. 733) per hectare (Rs. 733) per hectare, in terms of farmers (Rs. 733), medium farmers (Rs. 670) and large farmers at least (Rs. 445). . Similarly in HGAR and MGAR, the cost of tube-well irrigation decreases with the increase in farm size. HGAR has the lowest cost (Rs 11 per hectare) of tube-well irrigation among very large farmers.

**Economic Access to Ground Water:-**In the present study the economic accessibility of ground water has been increased to Rs. Measured in terms of the amount of ground water per liter. 1000 cost of withdrawal. The variation in economic access is indicated by Table 2 and Graph 2. It is clear that on an average all sample farmers extract a volume of ground water equal to 11 hectares at Rs 1000 per hectare. groundwater extraction costs. The index of economic access to groundwater in HGAR is high (40.6 ha-cm) followed by MGAR (8.6 ha-cm) and is at least in LGAR equivalent to 1.6 ha. This suggests that there is a huge difference in the economic access to groundwater in different regimes. LGAR has a very poor economic reach which experiences a continuous water shortage. On the other hand ground water is economically accessible to farmers in HGAR. This suggests that the difference in groundwater availability is making a huge difference in the economic access to groundwater.

**Table: 2**

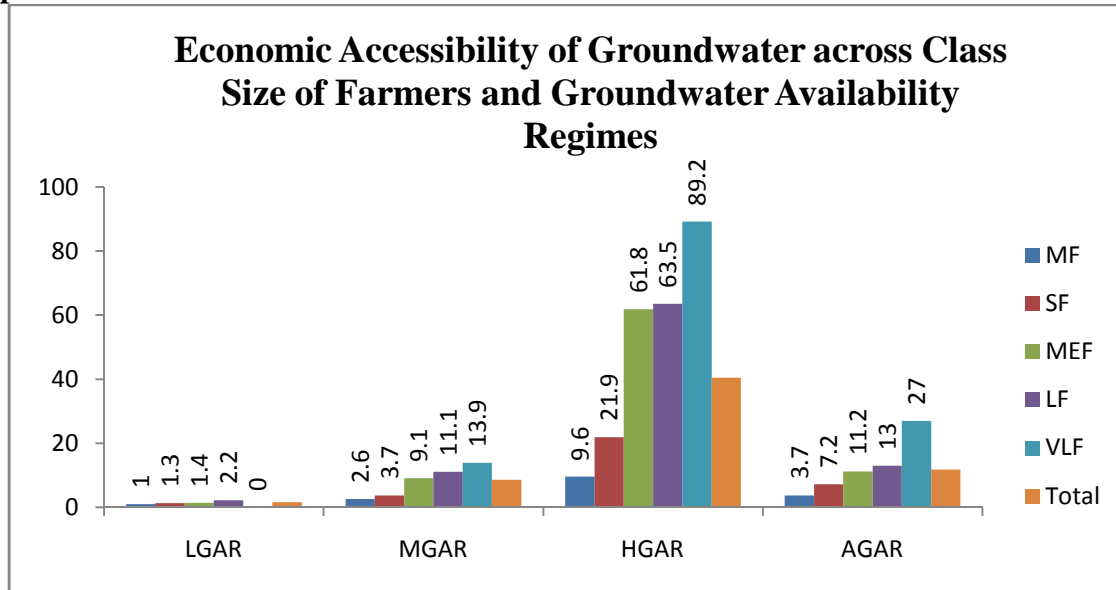
**Economic Accessibility of Groundwater across Class Size of Farmers and Groundwater Availability Regimes (Volume of water in ha-cm drawn per Rs. 1000 cost)**

<b>Low Groundwater Availability Regime</b>					
MF	SF	MEF	LF	VLF	Total
1	1.3	1.4	2.2	0	1.6
<b>Moderate Groundwater Availability Regime</b>					
2.6	3.7	9.1	11.1	13.9	8.6
<b>High Groundwater Availability Regime</b>					
9.6	21.9	61.8	63.5	89.2	40.5
<b>All Groundwater Availability Regimes</b>					
3.7	7.2	11.2	13.0	27.0	11.8

Source: Primary Survey 2017

As expected, there is a significant difference in the economic access to groundwater in the class sizes of farmers. Economic reach is highest among very large farmers, i.e. the cost of groundwater extraction per hectare is 27 thousand cm. It decreases rapidly with decreasing farm size as it is 13 hectares for large farmers, 11.2 cm for medium farmers, 7.2 hectares for small farmers and 3.7 hectares for marginal farmers.

**Graph 2**



Source: Table 2

Similarly, the economic penetration in HGAR is the highest at the rate of Rs 1000 per water for very large farmers (89.2 hectares). Large farmers (63.5 ha), medium farmers (61.8 ha), small farmers (21.9 ha) and marginal farmers (9.6 ha) are followed by very low costs. MGAR and LGAR also have economic access to groundwater to large farmers. In the case of LGAR marginal farmers, only 1 hectare of water can be reached for every Rs. 1000 expenditure. Empirical results suggest that there is a wide disparity in the economic access to groundwater for both the groundwater system and the class size of farms. The economic penetration of groundwater of an average farmer in HGAR is about 27 times greater than that of LGAR. Similarly, the economic access to ground water for the marginal farmer is 7 times less than that of the very large farmers. There is such a big difference in the economic access to groundwater that a marginal farmer in LGAR has to spend 89 times more money to extract the same amount of groundwater. This huge difference in the economic access to groundwater can lead to extreme inequality in society. This inequality in access to groundwater can lead to social discrimination which can be the cause of scarcity, poverty and social tension. Several other studies have shown that unequal access to groundwater resources and falling water tables are playing an important role in increasing stress in rural poverty, social inequality and social harmony.

**Conclusion:-**There is a wide disparity in groundwater availability governance and economic access to groundwater, both for the class size of the farms. The economic penetration of ground water for the average farmer in HGAR is about 27 times greater than that of LGAR. Such a difference in the economic access to groundwater may be the cause of gross social and regional inequality. Economic access to groundwater is negatively affected by rising cost of irrigation,

fragmentation of land and deepening of the water table. But farm size has a positive effect on economic access. There is a huge difference in the level of agricultural land productivity between high and low groundwater availability regimes in Haryana. The decline in land productivity from HGAR to LGAR indicates that groundwater availability directly affects land productivity.

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## ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT- CHALLENGES AND OPPTURNITIES FACED BY FEMALES TO BE SELF-RELIENT

### Details of 1<sup>st</sup> Author:

**Name:** Prof. Bristi Gourgopal Biswas (Research scholar of JJTU)

**Registration no:** 22129027 (Economics)

**Contact no:**7219489555

**Email id:**[bristibiswas50@gmail.com](mailto:bristibiswas50@gmail.com)

### Details of 2<sup>nd</sup> Author:

**Name:** Dr. SHIV KUMAR(RESEARCH GUIDE(JJTU))

**Registration no:** JJT/2K9/CMG/970

**Designation:** Assistant professor

Shri JJT University, Chudela, churu-jhunjhunu road, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan 333001.

**Contact no:** 9461506746

**Email id:**-[shivkumar1121@gmail.com](mailto:shivkumar1121@gmail.com)

**ABSTRACT-**The world's biggest lockdown imposed to contain the spread of COVID-19 has resulted in adverse effect on the domestic activities leading to 70% of economic activity, exports, investment, discretionary consumption to take a big pause. Hence to improve the worsen situation of India, the government of India introduced the "Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan" to resuscitate every domain of the country's economy from demand, supply to manufacturing, and make India self-reliant and gear up for future. Hence to refine the current turbulent economic conditions and to uplift and boost the current situation the government has announced the Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, an economic package of Rs 20 lakh crore comes to 10% of the national GDP. The finance minister announced the collateral-free loans of Rs 3 lakh crore for MSMEs. They state that this fund can help and benefit 45 lakh units and can revive their sick units and resume with their business. Female are considered to be one of the forms of goddess Lakshmi in every family and a blessing to mankind but in reality, and it is considered in the Indian society that females are highly depending on men and it is true to an extent, empowering female can help the society to speed up the growth rate and can also make the nation self-reliant, it is considered that modern women are redesigning the world, it's time to see if this abhiyaan will lead as an opportunity for females to be self-reliant or not!!

**Key-Words** -Female, self-reliant, Unemployment, Employment, Development.

**Introduction-**India is in a phase where females are given equal rights and are no more a mere object, females have no matter what been able to uniformly cope multiple responsibilities and hurdles and worked efficiently to keep their families, and society well-integrated and systematized, women empowerment is strongly needed and improvement of their political,

economic and social status is important, and looking at the current situation to achieve sustainable development empowerment and autonomy of women is needed. Females are very good at shaping the society, and play positive role towards development of the country. To achieve developmental goals of nation and Atma Nirbhar Bharat economic empowerment of women is important, the COVID-19 has hit the economy very hard and has affected every section of the society and the poor and unprivileged group and women have affected at large. To integrate women economic empowerment is essential, the concept of 'Vocal for local' will be seen when females, are made a part of the introduced programme and encourage them to participate actively in the economic activity, which is very important at present for the development of the economy, the biggest problem faced at present is the mass population has migrated from their work place to their small villages (home town) due to unemployment and facing very difficult to survive and are also unable to fully fill their basic demands and their consumption is being affected hence, Atma Nirbhar Bharat (Self-reliant India) plays a significant role in playing on female life for not only their development but for the nation's development too. It is essential to understand and acknowledge the crucial current situation and the issues related to female and the challenges faced by them for being self-reliant hence correct initiative needs to be taken to resolve the issues faced by female and provide appropriate recommendations to solve the problems. It is said that real self-reliance will take place by decentralisation and localisation which is already been depicted many a times by empowering rural communities, females and the needy sector.

### **Review of Literature**

**Anagh, et al, (2020)** The paper highlights the misery faced by the minorities and the females who are regarded as victims and Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan is the way to end up this misery. Female who are working in the formal sector are regarded as financially independent and are more secure but the burden on the female for domestic work are increasing due to the lockdown but female from the formal sector are working from home and are coping do deliver their domestic work too, The Abhiyan has not included any gender related questions or concerns, To deal gender exclusion and provide justice and dignity in gender relations while fighting the pandemic, there is a desperate need to encourage and motivate the sharing of domestic work .

**Ishika Chauhan (2020)** The paper highlights the difficulties faced by the urban poor, and the aftermath of the pandemic and the drawbacks faced by them, the area of dharavi, Mumbai was the area of study where the issues faced by the people was examined and the socio-economic condition of the people was not very favourable, employment, food security and such factors were at stake, education and psychological impacts were observed within the population, migrant crisis and female domestic violence was increasing. Government initiatives such as Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package (PMGKB) was introduced for the people and direct benefit was provided to the people through PDS. Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan was one of the ways of resolving the issue of unemployment cause due to the biggest lockdown.

**Alpana Vaidya, et al, (2021)** Due to the COVID-19 the economic situation has worsen and many industries have become sick units and major damage are observed in the real state, aviation and entertainment has massively affected so has the low-income group hence it is necessary to adapt the changes brought by the government as a revival for the economy and the economy can observe the development, hence to overcome the disaster the government has started with the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan and has provided opportunity for being self-reliant. Unemployment

Is the major issue observed during this pandemic in many sectors, government had introduced various schemes to promote entrepreneurship within the country which includes the flagship 'Make in India'.

### Objectives

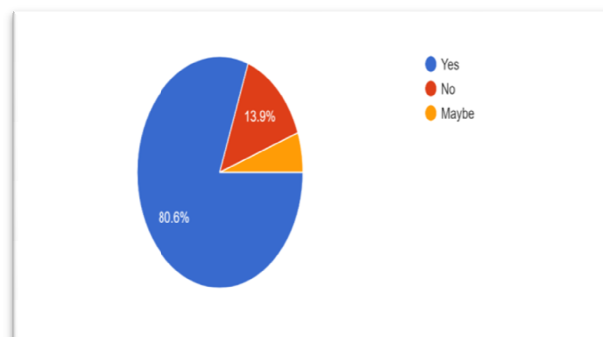
1. To study the concept of "Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan "and if female population is well informed about it.
2. To scrutinise whether the economic packages are availed by females for being self-reliant.
3. To understand whether the packages provided to females were benefitted by mass.
4. To study if "Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan "can lead to women empowerment.

### Opportunities

1. Atma Nirbhar Bharat provides the economic packages which provides collateral-free loans for MSMEs.
2. The governments Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan package provide loans which can be benefit around 45 lakh units.
3. The abhiyaan encourages the small investors for increasing the production by availing the package, individual units can increase their production which may lead to increase in the job opportunities and growth in the employment rate.
4. The employment opportunities can help in generating a source of income in the economy which is very important in the low-income group people which is observed during the pandemic that the high-income group was not as affected and were able to full fill their demands, due to employment generation the low-income group will be able to consume their basic demands.
5. The governments Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan package is a way of injecting the liquid in the economy through Non-banking financial intermediaries, micro finance companies and more such institutions.

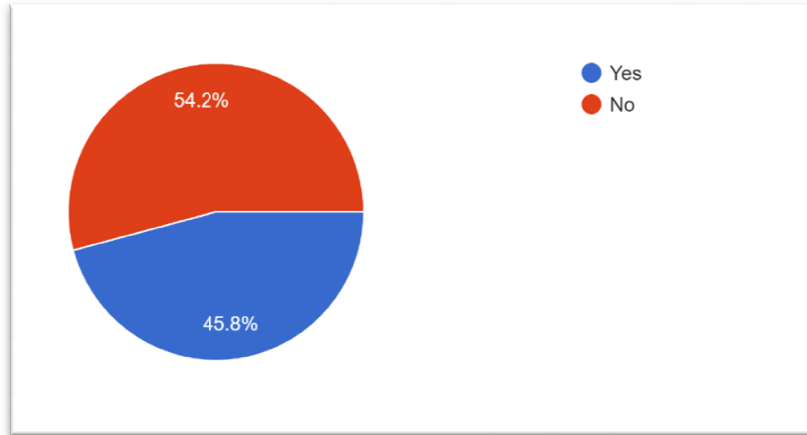
An online survey was conducted and samples were collected randomly through google form, the intention of the research was explained to the respondents by taking their consent.

**Results and Discussion (Challenges based on the Investigation):-**The aim of the study is to examine how well informed the females are about the Abhiyaan, and whether they have benefitted the packages introduced by the government after the COIVD-19 lockdown. To fulfil the purpose of the investigation the data was collected from the female respondents and analysed and it clearly seen that females are not well informed about the packages initiated by the government.

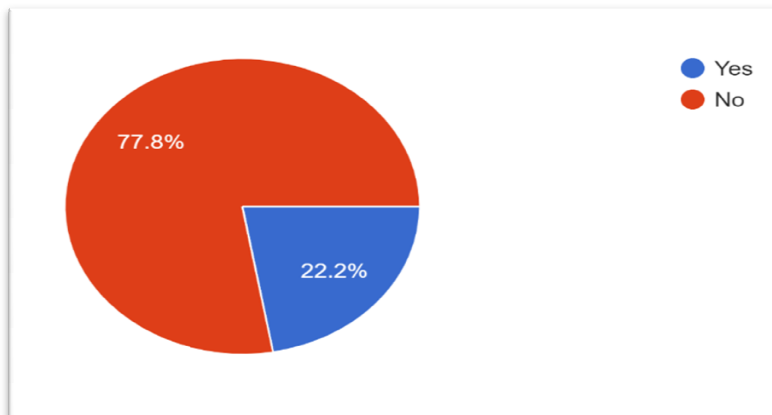


**Figure 1.1: Showing the percentage of females knowing about the Atmanirbhar Bharat campaign.**

Figure 1.1 shows that 80.6% females are knowing about the Atmanirbhar Bharat campaign and 13.9% are unaware about the campaign and rest doubt the campaign, it clearly shows the ratio how many females are known to it and much reliable they are on the campaign.



**Figure 1.2: Showing the percentage of females well informed about the Atmanirbhar Bharat campaign.**

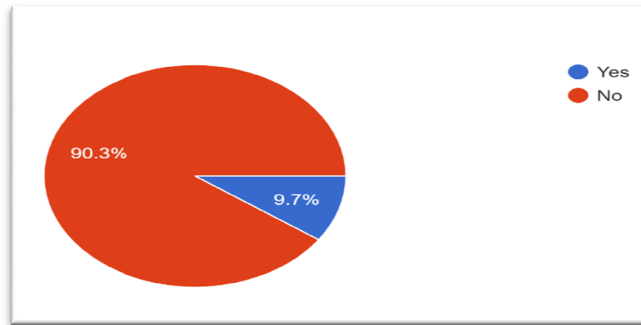


**Figure 1.3: Showing the percentage of females informed about the packages offered through Abhiyaan.**

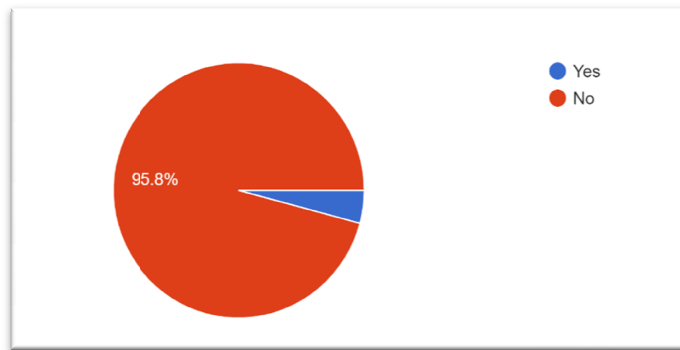
Figure 1.2 and figure 1.3, shows how well-informed females are about the abhiyaan and the packages offered through it, figure 1.2 shows that 45.8% of females are well informed about the abhiyaan and how much reliable it is on the other hand 54.2% of females are totally ignorant about the campaign and its functioning and figure 1.3 clearly shows only 22.2% of females knows about the packages offered through the abhiyaan, in figure 1.2, 54.2% of females are not informed about the campaign as clearly it is reflecting in figure 1.3 that females are also unaware about the packages offered through the abhiyaan. As a result, it becomes very challenging that how can females grab the opportunity of getting the basic benefit provided through the abhiyaan



when females are not even well informed about the abhiyaan and ignorant about the packages.it is challenging during such economic crisis to be self-reliant and generate employment.

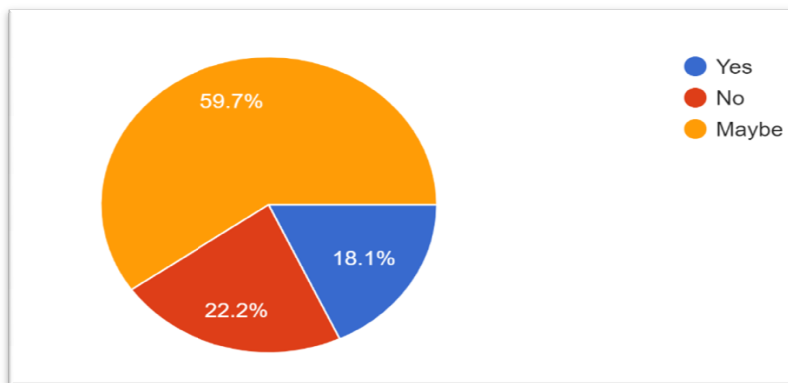


**Figure 1.4: Showing the percentage of females holding account under Women Jan Dhan Yojana (Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana).**



**Figure 1.5: Showing the percentage of females benefitting the amount Rs. 500.**

Figure 1.4 shows only 9.7% of female hold an account under Women Jan Dhan Yojana (Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana), and 90.3% do not hold an account and as per figure 1.5 95.8% have not got the benefit of the sum of Rs. 500 and the remaining has benefited the amount for 3 months after the abhiyaan was launched. It is challenging to over come this type of attitude of the female respondents which show cases the ignorance of the respondents and poor campaigning done through the government since India has more of rural population with lack of knowledge of the campaigns under the government.



**Figure 1.6: Showing the percentage of females satisfied with the abhiyaan.**

Figure 1.6 shows that only 18.1 % female are satisfied with the abhiyaan and 22.2% are not satisfied rest 59.7% are not sure about the success of the abhiyaan this is due to lack of information about the abhiyaan and the lack of satisfactory among the female respondents is a clear reflection of unsatisfied attitude towards the government. The Atmanirbhar Bharat campaign is a platform to increase the business and entrepreneurship and let the people innovate their business ideas and help to achieve economic development for the rural and urban development, a practical growth is possible and the concept of self reliance is applicable only if proper awareness is done which can help the country to strengthen the economic conditions India always has observed the hurdle of rising unemployment and the lockdown has created the disparity although more chaotic hence the Atmanirbhar Bharat campaign can help people be self independent and be self reliant and resolve the biggest issue of unemployment. Hence in order to deal with it people will have to adopt and imply the concept of Atmanirbhar Bharat campaign on themselves and achieve to be self reliant.

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## सतत विकास : आत्मनिर्भर भारत के सन्दर्भ में

शोध छात्र—हर्ष कुमार

राजनीत विज्ञान विभाग

जे. जे. टी. विश्वविद्यालय, चुडैला, झुझुनू

**सार**—हमारे देश में सतत विकास के लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए अनेक मोर्चों पर कार्य किया जा रहा है। सतत विकास का अर्थ पर्यावरण ह्रास को रोकना तथा भूमण्डलीय बढ़ते तापमान की समस्या को रोकते हुए टिकाऊ और समग्र विकास से है। सन् 1992 में ब्राजील में हुए पृथ्वी शिखर सम्मेलन में सतत विकास की अवधारणा पर प्रथम बार वैश्विक स्तर पर व्यापक एवं व्यावहारिक चर्चा हुई। साथ ही साथ सतत विकास के माध्यम से सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक मार्चों पर दीर्घ परिचर्चा में हुई। इसी सम्मेलन में सतत अर्थात् टिकाऊ विकास को परिभाषित किया गया। सतत विकास सूचकांक विश्व के तमाम देशों को निर्धारित लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने में आ रही मुश्किलों और खामियों को चिन्हित करता है। जिन्हें समझ कर वह सुधार की अपनी प्राथमिकताएं तय कर सकें और संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के द्वारा तय वर्ष 2030 तक लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर सकें। आत्मनिर्भर भारत के नारे व कार्यों के साथ देश में सतत विकास को लेकर चहुं ओर सकारात्मक माहौल दिखायी पड़ता है, हाल ही 10 फरवरी 2021 को आयोजित हुए विश्व सतत विकास शिखर सम्मेलन की थीम 'अपने साझा भविष्य को पुनर्परिभाषित करना : सभी के लिए संरक्षित और सुरक्षित वातावरण' से स्पष्ट है हमें प्राचीन काल की आत्मनिर्भरता को समझना होगा एवं उस पर अमल करना होगा। हमारे पास जो स्वयं के हुनर हैं उनके माध्यम से स्थानीय स्तर पर स्वयं को आगे की ओर बढ़ाये एवं इनकी सफलता का व्यापक स्तर तक पहुंचाए।

**मुख्य शब्द (Key Words)**— प्राकृतिक संसाधन, खाद्य सुरक्षा, गुणवत्ता, पोषण, जैव विविधता, दोहन, संस्थागत।

**प्रस्तावना**—वर्तमान समय में मानव जाति द्वारा विश्व भर में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विकास के लिये प्रकृति का अन्धाधुन्ध दोहन हो रहा है यह हमारी वर्तमान तथा भावी पीढ़ी के लिए खतरनाक है, अनेक प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के जन्म का कारण। प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का मनुष्यों द्वारा बड़ी मात्रा में विनाश किया जा रहा है जो गंभीर आपदाओं के लिए व खुला निमन्त्रण है। वस्तुतः सतत विकास को धारणीय या टिकाऊ विकास भी कहते हैं। "सतत विकास, विकास की वह प्रक्रिया है जिसके द्वारा पर्यावरण तथा प्राकृतिक संसाधनों को नुकसान पहुँचाये बगैर वर्तमान मानव जाति का जीवन सहज बनाना एवं भविष्य की आने वाली पीढ़ी के जीवन की खुशहाली के लिए प्राकृतिक गुणवत्ता में सुधार करना है।" स्पष्ट शब्दों में "सतत विकास या चिरस्थायी विकास, विकास की वह प्रक्रिया है जिसके द्वारा मानव जाति की वर्तमान व भावी पीढ़ियों की आवश्यकताओं से समझौता किये बिना पर्यावरण तथा प्रकृति की सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखकर सभी क्षेत्रों में विकास किया जा सके।" संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ द्वारा वर्ष 2015 में निर्धारित किये 17 लक्ष्य सतत विकास की अवधारणा के मूल आधार हैं<sup>3</sup> जिनमें शून्य गरीबी, शून्य भुखमरी, उत्तम स्वास्थ्य और खुशहाली, गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा, लैंगिक समानता, स्वच्छ जल और स्वच्छता, सस्ती और प्रदूषण-मुक्त ऊर्जा, उत्कृष्ट कार्य और आर्थिक वृद्धि, उदयोग नवाचार और बुनियादी सुविधाएं, असमानताओं में कमी, संवहनीय और उतपादन जलवायु कार्रवाई, जलीय जीवों की सुरक्षा, थलीय जीवों की सुरक्षा, शांति, न्याय और सशक्त संस्थाएं, लक्ष्य हेतु भागीदारी संयुक्त राष्ट्र, महासचिव का कहना है "इन सभी पर अमल करते हुए समावेशन और एकीकरण तथा किसी को पीछे छूटने न देने के सिद्धान्तों का पालन अनिवार्य है।" ट्रांसफॉर्मिंग ओवर वर्ल्ड : द 2030 एजेंडा फॉर सस्टेनेबल डवलपमेंट" के संकल्प जिसे सतत विकास के प्रमुख उद्देश्य के नाम से भी जाना जाता है। भारत सहित 193 देशों ने सितम्बर 2015 में संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा की एक महत्वपूर्ण उच्च स्तरीय बैठक में सदस्य राष्ट्रों द्वारा स्वीकार किया गया एवं इसे सन् 2016 से विश्वभर में लागू करने का निर्णय लिया था।<sup>5</sup> सतत विकास का उद्देश्य सबके लिये एक समान, न्याय संगत, सुरक्षित, शांतिपूर्ण, गतिशील और संसाधन से परिपूर्ण रहने योग्य विश्व का निर्माण करना था।

**सतत विकास की अवधारणा**—हमारे देश में सतत विकास के लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के लिये अनेक मोर्चों पर कार्य किया जा रहा है। सतत विकास का अर्थ पर्यावरण ह्रास को रोकना तथा भूमण्डलीय बढ़ते तापमान को रोकने के प्रयास करते हुए टिकाऊ और समग्र विकास से है। सन् 1992 में ब्राजील में हुए पृथ्वी शिखर सम्मेलन में सतत विकास की अवधारणा पर प्रथम बार वैश्विक स्तर पर व्यापक एवं व्यावहारिक चर्चा हुई। जिसमें सतत विकास के माध्यम से सामाजिक और आर्थिक लाभों पर दीर्घ परिचर्चायें हुई।<sup>6</sup> इसी सम्मेलन में सतत विकास को परिभाषित किया गया।

ब्रटलैण्ड<sup>7</sup> के अनुसार यह ऐसा विकास होगा जिसमें वर्तमान की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करते हुए आने वाली भावी पीढ़ियों की भी जरूरतों को समझते हुए उन्हें अबाध रूप से पूर्ति कर सकने वाले परितंत्र को बना मानव जीवन के सतत स्वस्थ विकास को बनाये रखना है, यद्यपि यह एक पुरानी अवधारणा है लेकिन वर्तमान में इस पर अधिक बल दिया जा रहा

है। प्रसिद्ध वैज्ञानिक बेरी (वर्ष 1974) की पुस्तक "The Closing Circle" में सतत विकास की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट किया गया है<sup>8</sup>

- | पृथ्वी पर हर एक वस्तु एक-दूसरे से जुड़ी हुई है।
- | पृथ्वी की हर एक वस्तु किसी न किसी दिशा में गति कर रही है।
- | प्रकृति सभी तथ्यों एवं कार्यों को भली-भांति जानती है।
- | मुफ्त आहार/वस्तु/संसाधन जैसी कोई चीज नहीं है, सभी की एक सुनिश्चित कीमत है।

सन् 1982 में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के तत्वावधान में एक "World Chapter for Nature" प्रस्ताव पास किया गया जिसमें सतत विकास की अवधारणा के आधुनिक स्वरूप पर चर्चा की गयी एवं प्रकृति के संसाधनों के सीमित दोहन की ओर संकेत किया गया।<sup>9</sup> इसी क्रम में सन् 1987 में ओजोन परत में ह्रास एवं इसके प्रभाव से सम्बन्धी विषय पर मांट्रियल प्रोटोकॉल लाये गये। सन् 1987 में ही खतरनाक पदार्थों के निष्पादन से संबंधी बेसल कन्वेंशन स्वीकारा गया।

**आत्मनिर्भर भारत एवं सतत विकास** –आत्मनिर्भर भारत का अर्थ है स्वयं पर निर्भर अर्थात् स्वयं को किसी अन्य पक्ष पर आश्रित न होने देना आज के वैज्ञानिक युग में जब सतत विकास को गंभीर चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। तब हमें भारत की प्राचीन आत्मनिर्भरता को समझना होगा एवं उस पर अमल करना होगा। हमारे पास जो स्वयं के हुनर है उनके माध्य से स्थानीय स्तर पर स्वयं को आगे की ओर बढ़ायें एवं इनकी सफलता को व्यापक स्तर पर पहुंचाना होगा। गांधी का मन्त्र 'हमारे उद्योग हमारी पहचान' को पुनर्स्थापित कर प्राकृतिक उत्पादों की ओर बढ़ना होगा।<sup>10</sup> आम जनजीवन में लोकल/स्थानीय उत्पाद को जैसे मत्स्य पालन, आंगनबाड़ी में बनी सामग्री, खादी आदि स्थानीय उत्पादों को हमें हाथों हाथ लेना होगा। "लोकल फॉर वोकल" का नारा वर्तमान में प्रचलित है, जिसे गत वर्ष (मई 2020) के महीने में तालाबन्दी के दौरान हमारे प्रधानमंत्री ने देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने का आह्वान करते हुए दिया<sup>11</sup>, यह सीधे तौर पर स्थायी विकास से जुड़ा है, इसी काल (समय) में चीनी सामान का आयात बन्द कर देश में घरेलू उत्पादों पर बल दिया गया, जिससे न केवल हम देश में गरीबी व बेरोजगारी दूर कर सकते हैं, बल्कि प्रकृति के क्षरण को भी रोक सकते हैं। इस कार्यक्रम/योजना के अन्तर्गत आत्मनिर्भरता के लिये उठाये कदमों से सतत विकास को भी बल मिलेगा, हमें अन्य देशों की सहायता पर निर्भरता कम करनी होगी, देश में भंडारण क्षमता एवं उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ानी होगी जिससे रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ेंगे तथा गरीबी से मुक्ति मिलेगी फलस्वरूप संसाधनों के अनुचित दोहन पर रोक लग पायेगी। कुछ महत्वपूर्ण कार्य करने होंगे—

- | टोस इरादा व लक्ष्य निर्धारण
- | उपलब्ध सभी प्राकृतिक संसाधनों व मानव समाज का समावेश/समायोजन करना होगा।
- | हमें बुनियादी क्षेत्रों में कार्य कर संस्थागत व स्थानीय ढांचा मजबूत कर पर्यावरणीय अनुकूलन माहौल के [निर्माण/उत्पादन](#) को बढ़ावा देना होगा।
- | स्थान विशेष (स्थानीय) से जुड़े नवीन उत्पाद (आविष्कार) प्रमोट करना।

यह सभी कार्य करना सहज है, उदाहरण के तौर पर वर्तमान Covid-19 महामारी के दौरान पीपीई किट, वेन्टिलेटर, सेनेटाइजर और के एन-95 मास्क का निर्माण देश में कर दिया है। यह देश की आत्मनिर्भरता के लिए शुभ संकेत है। हाल ही 10 फरवरी 2021 को आयोजित हुए विश्व सतत विकास शिखर सम्मेलन की थीम "अपने साझा भविष्य को पुनर्परिभाषित करना : सभी के लिये संरक्षित और सुरक्षित वातावरण" में स्पष्ट किया गया कि भविष्य में दो चीजें परिभाषित होगी 'पहला लोगों का स्वास्थ्य दूसरा पृथ्वी का स्वास्थ्य' दोनों आपस में जुड़े हैं।<sup>12</sup> वर्तमान में हम तय पारंपरिक मानदण्डों से अलग नवीन दायरों में विचार करें एवं युवा शक्ति में निवेश करें। पेरिस जलवायु समझौता हो या देशीय सतत विकास सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम दोनों में सावधानी से नीति तैयार करनी होगी। वर्तमान में देश में सावधानी से नीति तैयार करनी होगी। वर्तमान में देश में लगभग सभी क्षेत्रों में (दूरदराज ग्रामीण क्षेत्र) विद्युतीकरण किया जा चुका है, आत्मनिर्भर भारत में उजाला कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से 37 करोड़ एलईडी बल्ब लगाये गये हैं जिससे सालाना 80 लाख टन कार्बन डाई ऑक्साईड उत्सर्जन घटा है।<sup>13</sup> आत्म निर्भर भारत के अन्तर्गत 'जल जीवन मिशन' कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से डेढ़ वर्ष में साढ़े तीन करोड़ से ज्यादा घरों में जल कनेक्शन दिये गये।

**भारत की स्थिति**—विश्व में सामाजिक प्रगति की ताजा रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 133 देशों में भारत 98वें स्थान पर है, वहीं सतत विकास के सूचकांक में 149 देशों में भारत 110वें स्थान पर है सन् 2030 तक बेकारी, भूखमरी, गरीबी, अशिक्षा एवं पिछड़ेपन से मुक्ति के प्रयासों के समक्ष यह एक गंभीर चुनौती है।<sup>14</sup> 'विश्व सतत विकास सूचकांक' विश्व के तमाम देशों की निर्धारित लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने में आ रही मुश्किलों और खामियों को चिन्हित करता है, जिन्हें समक्ष कर वह सुधार की अपनी प्राथमिकताएं तय कर सके और संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के द्वारा तय वर्ष 2030 तक लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर सके। सस्टेनेबल डेवलपमेन्ट सॉल्यूशन नेटवर्क (SDSN) और द बर्टेल्समान स्टिफ्टिंग ने इस सूचकांक की रूपरेखा तैयार की है तथा सतत विकास सूचकांक भी इन्हीं संस्थाओं द्वारा जारी किया गया है। भारत में इस कार्यक्रम के समक्ष अनेक चुनौतियाँ हैं हम ना तो कोई ठोस कार्ययोजना को लागू कर पा रहे हैं ना हमारी नीति निर्धारण प्रक्रिया सटीक है। परिणामों का आकलन करना और भी कठिन है देश में गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा, स्वच्छ पेयजल जैसी मूलभूत आवश्यकताओं के सन्दर्भ में समुचित प्रशासनिक समक्ष अभी विकसित नहीं हो पाई है सरकार यह दावा करती है कि 85 प्रतिशत भारतीयों को स्वच्छ पेयजल उपलब्ध है लेकिन सच यह है कि दूषित पानी से सबसे अधिक बीमारियाँ और मौतें देश में हो रही है। धन की समस्या भी कमतर नहीं, देश को इस क्षेत्र में सन् 2030 तक लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति हेतु 14.4 अरब डॉलर व्यय करना है जो जटिल कार्य है। भारत में सम्पूर्ण विश्व के बेहद गरीब (1.3 अरब) में से एक तिहाई बसते हैं, ये लक्ष्य प्राप्ति में बड़ी बाधा है, यहाँ प्रगति मापन का कोई निश्चित पैमाना आज भी विद्यमान नहीं। सरकारी संस्थाएँ केवल आँकड़ों पर निर्भर है वही कार्यशीलता को लेकर खींचतान और सूचनाओं की अपर्याप्तता है वही प्रशासनिक लचरता जैसी निकट समस्याएँ लक्ष्यों में अवरोध का कार्य करती है। केन्द्र वित्त आयोग ने सतत विकास संबंधी लक्ष्यों का जिम्मा अब राज्य सरकारों को दे दिया है जो ओर भी भयावह है।

**निष्कर्ष**—आत्मनिर्भर भारत में सतत विकास के लिए कुछ उपाय केन्द्र व राज्य सरकारों को मिलकर करना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है (जिन्हें बनाये रखना या सुधारना आवश्यक है)–

I. जैव-विविधता

II. ग्रीन हाउस गैसों का उत्सर्जन पर नियन्त्रण

III. खतरनाक/विषैले जुड़े/उद्योगों के द्वारा निष्पादित विषाक्त पदार्थों का उचित प्रबंधन

IV. पारिस्थितिकीय संरक्षण

देश में अन्य ठोस कदम भी उठाये जा सकते हैं वर्ष 2021 में लांच की गयी अनेक योजनाएं जैसे हाउसिंग फॉर ऑल (शहरी), बूस्टर फॉर रूरल एम्प्लायमेंट, सपोर्ट फॉर एग्रीकल्चर, बूस्ट फॉर एग्रीकल्चर आत्म निर्भर भारत रोजगार योजना। स्थायी विकास से जुड़े विभिन्न आयामों के साथ चिरस्थायी साधनों के विभिन्न तत्वों के बीच अच्छा प्रबंधन आवश्यक है। देश में विकास योजनाओं की आर्थिक लागत के साथ प्राकृतिक, सामाजिक, पर्यावरणीय संगठनों की राय व नियमों को पूर्ण रूप से लागू किये जाये। सामुदायिक भावना का विकास हो जिससे प्रबंधन क्षमताओं में व्यापकता लायी जा सके। सार्वजनिक नियमन देश में सभी नागरिकों पर समान रूप से लागू हो।

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## THE IMPORTANCE OF HANDICRAFTS AND ARTWORKS IN INDIA

JYOTI GAUTAM\*

\*RESERACH SCHOLAR, SHRI JAGDISHPRASAD JHABARMAL TIBREWALA  
UNIVERSITY, JHUNJHUNU, CHURU ROAD, VIDYANAGARI, CHURELA,  
RAJASTHAN-333001.

E-MAIL ID- [jyotigautam3668@gmail.com](mailto:jyotigautam3668@gmail.com)

**ABSTRACT:-**Artworks & handicrafts are regarded as essential components of one's life. Majority of people in India, as well as other countries, cultivate interest in producing & manufacturing handicrafts & artworks, & it becomes occupation for them. Handicrafts & artworks are either handcrafted or manufactured using computers. In manufacture of handicrafts, new processes, approaches, & procedures have been implemented. Efforts have been made to improve well-being & wellbeing of artisans & craftsmen. Primary goal of this research paper is to comprehend importance of Indian artworks & handicrafts. Arts & understanding of India's history, globalisation & Indian crafts industry, heritage of arts & crafts, types of Indian arts & crafts, characteristics of artist & Craft Company, challenges faced by handicrafts & craftsmen, & schemes for growth & production of handicrafts are among fields that have been highlighted.

**Keywords:-**Artworks, Handicrafts, Globalization, Industry, Production, Manufacturing, Artisans, Craftsmen

**INTRODUCTION:-**India is only country in world that has been producing & exporting artworks & handicrafts since beginning of time. In India, crafts sector is regarded as second most important after agriculture, employing over 20 million people. All over world, there are citizens of various castes, races, customs, practises, beliefs, ethics, & faiths. They work in variety of fields & are active in development of handicrafts & artwork. Individuals who work in art industry can use similar materials such as paints, clay, precious metals, & so on. They create range of creative crafts using variety of techniques & procedures. Individuals who learn how to produce crafts develop wide variety of skills & abilities. Individuals in rural areas who learn to produce artwork & handicrafts pave way to self-sufficiency. Individuals develop variety of abilities, including societal skills, knowledge gathering skills, thinking skills, inquiry skills, imaginative skills, entrepreneurship skills, & work-related community. Individuals who participate in creation & manufacture of handicrafts & artworks have ability to cultivate resourcefulness, conscientiousness, & dexterity. These talents & abilities allow them to increase productivity while still allowing them to maintain their living standards. Individuals who appreciate importance of artworks & handicrafts in India are well equipped to face demands of global & quickly developing environment. They are able to comprehend how to conserve their own cultural assets, practises, & beliefs through creation of artworks & handicrafts. Individuals, societies, & nations can demonstrate their traditions, beliefs, & ethics to nationals & internationals through artworks & handicrafts.

**ARTS & INTERPRETATION OF INDIA'S PAST:-**The British appreciated & accepted visual arts & crafts' potential in understanding India's past time in nineteenth century. During this time, steps & processes were put in place to get better understanding of Indian history & culture through written documents. Principal monuments of antiquity were remnants of architecture & sculptors, not works of sculpture. Various types of artworks & handicrafts that are prevalent in India have piqued attention of people from other countries. As part of regional surveys to get better understanding of people's geography, heritage, societies, customs, practises, beliefs,

languages, literature, & folklore, arts & architecture remains earned some consideration (Dhar, 2011). Artworks & handicrafts primarily reflected individuals' cultures, rituals, practises, & way of life. Tribal cultures, for example, are involved in development & manufacture of handicrafts & artwork. Warli painting is form of tribal painting that primarily depicts people's lifestyles & cultures. From mid-nineteenth century onwards, prior attempts gained rigidity & stronger scientific foundation. System of detailed survey, recording, archiving, & reporting was most important involvement of time. Throughout, painting, whether it was aquatint, sketch, plaster cast, lithograph, stereoscope, diorama, or snapshot, was sought after, carefully organised, archived, & commented on. Links between these monuments as symbols of appropriation, power, authority, influence, superiority, approach, strategy, & territory, as well as intended determinations & aesthetics at time of their construction, are thus created. As result, it is convincingly shown that significant crossovers between subjects of spectatorship, philosophy, & aesthetics have been recognised in art historical studies (Dhar, 2011). When foreign visitors came to India, they saw ancient & historical ruins, holy sites, & variety of handicrafts & artworks. They were able to gain appreciation of how artworks, handicrafts, & other sites contribute to country's history & heritage in this way. During British colonial era, visual has been valuable medium for cultural understanding & historical restoration. Despite biases & flaws, this image-centric approach has no advantages & left long-term legacy of art historical & museum research, scientific documentation of artefacts, archival & museum collections & exhibits, & information sharing mechanisms. This was time when India's material legacy was being discarded with little regard. Formalistic & stylistic study, as well as historical & cultural analyses of art, were attempted, but were often entangled in colonial conceptions of race & religion, or were categorised to emphasise derivative essence of Indian art. There are number of questions about importance of Indian artworks & handicrafts that have yet to be addressed.

**THE INDIAN CRAFTS INDUSTRY & GLOBALIZATION:-**India opened up its economy in early 1990s & adapted to changes & revolutions that occurred. writing of industrial licence regime, reduction in number of areas reserved for public sector, modification of monopolies & unfair trading practises act, start of privatisation programme, & reduction in tariff rates were among main reforms implemented as part of liberalisation & globalisation policy. With rise of globalisation in 1990s, world has gone through number of reforms that have primarily led to societal changes in different domains. Globalization has had positive effect on Indian culture on wide scale in almost every area of economy & society. Development of handicrafts & artworks has been hampered in numerous ways by poverty-stricken, impoverished, disadvantaged societies & persons belonging to socioeconomically backward parts of society. It is handicraft sector, with exports of Indian handicrafts reaching Rs.1220 crores in 1990-91, up from just 10 crores in mid-1950s. According to data from Ministry of Textiles, it increased to Rs. 4517.52 crore in 1994-95 & Rs. 7206.79 crore in 2000-01. In 1999-2000, it hit high of Rs. 8059.63 crore. Indian handicrafts, as well as western crafts, are now available in shops & marketplaces around world. Handicrafts are significant segment of decentralised economy, & their importance is evident when it is considered that they provide employment opportunities to lakhs of artisans across country, especially those from weaker sections of society such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, & women. These persons are engaged in production of goods worth billions of rupees per year. Indian craftsmen's skill, proficiency, & knowledge are most critical & yet indistinguishable resource. It should be observed with care & clear appreciation of its worth. Explanation for this is that there are no approaches that will compensate for loss. For centuries, India has been major exporter of artwork & handicrafts. Craftsmanship of Indian craftsmen is so

admired that, during 18th & 19th centuries, India was known more for its arts & crafts than for its religion & philosophy to other countries along trade path.

**ARTS & CRAFTS TRADITIONS:**-To place crafts practises in communities that created them, historical overview from ancient & mediaeval times to modern & contemporary times will be needed. Study of culture of arts & crafts will include connections between living traditions & religious places or nomadic travels, ritualistic practises, ceremonial occasions, & customary beliefs. Following sections address history of arts & crafts traditions, their geographical spread, mythologies & legends associated with various influences on arts & crafts:

Clay is one of most common materials that can be found all over world. It's used to make things like earthenware, figurines, bricks, tiles, & beads. Terracotta artefacts are one of earliest crafts discovered during Indus Valley civilization period, & they can still be found today. Various processes, methods, & techniques have been implemented, resulting in distribution of pottery & terracotta crafts throughout region.

**Stone Work** – Stone is natural tool that can be used to make variety of crafts without use of technology or manufacturing. Different types of stones, ranging from most general to region-specific stones to precious diamonds, are used in variety of applications ranging from building architecture to sculptors' work, jewellery, & so on. When it comes to dealing with stones, there are certain protocols that must be followed. Individuals must be familiar with correct techniques & tactics used in stone work.

**Metal Sculpture** – When artisans & craftsmen work on metal crafts, there are many methods & processes that must be followed. Steel crafts are crafts that are crafted out of metal. Metal processing, casting, polishing, & finishing of pieces necessitate artisans' understanding of indigenous technology & skills. Majority of artisans depend on metal crafts to support their families.

**Jewellery**–It is one of most important aspects, because it is made of synthetic crystals, precious jewels, bronze, beads, or terracotta. There are several different kinds of jewellery & producing & making them necessitates specific set of skills & abilities. It is important to be knowledgeable of & well-trained in processes & techniques that will be used in manufacture of jewellery. Classic Indian jewellery is one of most highly regarded & admired pieces on international market.

**Natural Fiber Weaving** – Grass, bamboo, shola pith, cane, jute, leaves, & so on are examples of natural fibres. These natural fibres are used to make mats, baskets, brooms, rooftops, clothes, shoes, sticks, & canes, among other things. These goods are intended for everyday use to provide housing & income to vast majority of people in world. Natural fibre weaving is used by majority of women from lower socioeconomic backgrounds to create everyday things. Many factories depend on development of jute-based materials to stay afloat.

**Textile Crafts** – Textile crafts are integral part of arts culture. Majority of textile crafts are self-contained processes, with process starting with procurement of raw materials & ending with dyeing, printing, embroidery work, painting, & so on. Any of methods used in manufacture of textile crafts are centuries old. Innovative & new processes, such as jute, banana fibre, block printing, & so on, have been introduced in current era.

Painting is thought to be one of first forms of speech, expressing various thoughts & actions in earliest human settlements. Different types of paintings have contributed significantly to enrichment of community's, as well as nations, cultures, customs, & values. Tanjore paintings, Madhubani paintings, Mughal paintings, glass paintings, silk paintings, & canvas paintings are among different types of paintings. Paintings may be performed on any surface, including walls, roofs, paper; palm leaves, bamboo, silk, & so on. Fundamental characteristic of paintings is that



they convey to audience different ideas, opinions, values, & points of view. Cultural rituals, folklores, folktales, & other stories are told through various means of art.

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**Theatre Crafts**—Performance of arts practises in some parts of world draw from other art styles, with theatre being one of them. Majority of arts & crafts are used in theatre, resulting in successful performing tradition. Crafts can include stagecrafts such as carpentry, carvings, sculptures, & so on, as well as costume design & jewellery, facial masks, & variety of other crafts, based on tradition. Students can gain better understanding of how traditional cultures have adapted diverse art forms into their life through learning about different facets of theatre crafts. How have arts & crafts been used in theatre in past, & how have different cultural crafts been part of contemporary theatre?

**Indian Arts & Crafts There are variety of Indian arts & crafts to choose from.**

The following are some of types of arts & crafts that were common in India:

**Drawings & Sketches** – Drawings & sketches are one of most fundamental types of art that start from very beginning. Child is given colour or pencil & asked to scribble or draw on paper while they are in early childhood. Professional artists typically create portraits, landscapes, & pictures that convey message. These are usually drawn on paper with pencils & crayons.

Mughal paintings, Madhubani paintings, Tanjore paintings, glass paintings, silk paintings, canvas paintings, & so on are examples of different types of paintings. Colours & oils of all kinds are used in paintings. When painting, it is critical to have necessary expertise & skills. Individuals can learn to do variety of paintings, but when they start their own company, they typically specialise in one & develop their skills & experience in that region.

**Making Pottery** – Pottery is ethnic style of art that is used for variety of purposes around world. Traditional craftsmanship is another term for pottery production (Indian Crafts, 2015). Individuals are expected to use resources, supplies, & expertise to increase efficiency in this situation. Pots are coloured & polished to give them more appealing appearance. Techniques for Embroidery & Dyeing Fabrics – These are techniques that are used on fabrics. In manufacture of various types of garments or household objects such as tablecloths, mats, & other similar items. Embroidery & dyeing methods are used on them. Silk, hemp, woollen, & other materials can be used. These methods enhance appearance of fabrics. Another common dyeing method in Gujarat & Rajasthan is tie & dye. Via outline of tiny dots in different colours, rich & ethnic designs are created in this scenario.

**Net-Work** – This is lengthy method that takes months to finish. Net-work is textile & clothing technique. It takes months to complete net-work on single shawl or bed-spread, & its pain. Birds, maple leaves, roses, & other ornamental patterns are stitch decorative motifs by artisans & craftsmen. Chain stitch, which is used on shawls or clothing, is most common form of thread work (Indian Crafts, 2015). Decorative Items Made of Wool – Decorative items made of wool or other materials are used in different households throughout country. In Bihar, Rajasthan, & other Indian states, bandhan war is hung on front doors of homes. It is beautiful & enticing object that is usually placed at front of house as well as on window. Bandhan wars are made using variety of

methods, including Croatia, roses, embroidery, & so on. Knitting is another method for creating woollen clothing, mats, & other woollen products. Croatia is another important technique that uses both wool & thread to create pieces. Croatia produces wide range of mats, clothing, scarves, & other decorative objects.

**Making Mirrors & Jewels** – Mirrors, sequins, & gems are used to enhance appeal of object. Different types of embroideries have been used all over world, including mirror work embroidery, sequin embroidery, resham embroidery, & kundan embroidery. These are used in variety of ways, including clothes, luggage, sculptures, & other decorative objects. Gems are commonly used in jewellery, & there are two types of jewellery: natural & artificial. Artificial gems may be used in artificial jewellery, & natural gems may be used in real jewellery.

### **An Artisan's & Craft Enterprise's Characteristics**

Individuals who are engaged in manual construction & manufacture of goods are referred to as artisans. They work on their own much of time, but they are sometimes aided & encouraged by family members, colleagues, or they can employ people with craftsmanship skills to increase productivity. It is critical to include all market initiatives that can contribute effectively to growth of craft enterprise in order to increase competitiveness.

Individuals who are not directly involved in manufacturing process should be well-versed in analysis, industry negotiations, product design, & conceptions. It is critical to pursue study of marketing techniques, tactics, & consumer needs, in addition to possessing individual expertise in creation of artworks & handicrafts. Both fields would aid in increasing efficiency & benefits. In today's world, it is important for artisans & craftsmen to have thorough understanding of new & creative methods & techniques. & if they lack reading skills, experience & understanding of modern techniques will help them become more productive. Manual processing of products should not be harmed by use of hand tools & equipment.

Handmade items are usually thought to be more conventional. Artworks & handicrafts are considered more important parts of one's life in traditional, non-industrial, & transient cultures. People thought that producing these things was necessary & that it would help them improve their living conditions. Arts & crafts also connote more leisurely approach to demonstrating & perfecting ingenuity. Tourism has emerged as transformative tool for creating jobs, alleviating hunger, & achieving long-term growth. Local handicraftsmen & cultural events are encouraged & supported by sustainable tourism. Influence of tourism has resulted in promotion & selling of goods as well as development of culture (John, 2014). Individuals from other countries may gain awareness & information about Indian artworks & handicrafts in this manner. Artisans believe themselves to be entrepreneurs with primary goal of making profit & increasing productivity. They put in long hours & have required talents & skills. In most cases, they are financially profitable, but only few become popular. Large number of people is employed in development of artworks & handicrafts. They may do well in their jobs if they have qualities of persistence, resourcefulness, & creativity, but others can struggle to establish reputation & status in group. Individuals learn talents & abilities in most situations either in their families or in communities where they live. Individuals who work in family company learn skills from their relatives. There has been establishment of institutions & training centres that would aid in advancement of human skills. Ability development is also facilitated by government-sponsored craft production programmes. Individuals who want to improve their creative abilities will enrol in fine arts courses & programmes at educational institutions in developing communities & urban areas. Artisans choose their careers & study in degree programmes in crafts & graphic arts at universities & schools.

Artisanal goods are typically profitable, utilitarian products that can be used in variety of ways. While limited number of artisans may command premium rates linked to good standing, most artisans' charges are dependent on substantive & labour costs. Exhibitions, supermarket stores, street markets, fairs, visitor attractions, & export markets all offer artisanal goods. Entrepreneurs & middlemen, NGOs, & farmers' & exporters' groups all sell them on daily basis. Artisanal goods are gradually being promoted by use of internet facilities & websites. Visual designers, on whole, see themselves as more of artistic person than businessperson. Visual arts include painting, illustration, sculpture in various formats, printmaking, photography, plans, maps, performance art, installation art, mail art, assemblage art, body art, textile arts, fashion design, multimedia, video art, web design, web art, digital art, graphic & product design, & multimedia, video art, network design, web art, digital art, graphic & product design. Primary goal of visual artists is to foster imagination, creative ability, & aesthetic elegance. These people may have enrolled in educational institutions or training centres to improve their abilities, or they may have trained themselves. Visual artists may enlist help of family members, friends, or neighbours in developing these skills among themselves. Being good in artworks & developing one's personality are two most important skills that artists must have. In order to sell their goods & improve profitability, artisans & craftsmen must cultivate strong communication skills in order to communicate with consumers.

Exhibitions, product displays at market fairs or other activities, as well as functions & fairs held at festivals, are all popular. Aside from these, artisans & craftsmen will publicise their goods through blogs, media critics, press conferences, culture newsletters, advertising in newspapers & magazines, film, & television. Advertising & catalogues are often considered to be most important & popular ways for people to market & view their brands.

### **EXPERIENCING HANDICRAFTS & CRAFTSMEN PROBLEMS**

Due to popularisation of machine-based low-cost & superior-quality consumer products in today's globalised & financial liberalised economy, Indian handicraft industry is facing variety of problems, which have been described. Artisans have lost influence of former patron-client trading networks & jajmani relationships as new business sector economy has evolved. Despite fact that their goods have become better known & there has been rise in demand for them as result of globalisation, artisans have been more reliant on middlemen such as petty merchant capitalists who pay artisans on piece rate basis. Government's ingenuity in forming co-operatives, which have proven to be ineffective. There are also artisans & craftsmen who do not have reading skills. They are not aware of different business conditions & are unable to read, write, or solve numerical problems in certain situations. It becomes impossible for them to increase efficiency & capability in certain situations. In India, there are over 25 lakh artisans, majority of whom work in rural areas. They lack requisite expertise & abilities to protect their own rights, & one of most significant obstacles is lack of literacy. Another issue is that village craftsmen are concerned that arrival of free trades, industrial manufacturing, & embroidery from other parts of world would undercut prices of their hard work. In other words, introducing new & creative techniques & approaches would jeopardise their work & competitiveness. Despite fact that globalisation has benefited handicrafts industry in past. Another issue that has been identified is that handicrafts manufacturing ground is planned & organised in such way that crafts people's excellent talents & artisanship are still on receiving end. Top of production ladder, on other hand, is occupied by trader traders, merchant businessmen, & middlemen, who monitor marketing of craft goods. Illiterate artists are also unable to compete with current business environment & depend on these middlemen to help them. As result, even though their goods are in high demand

in both domestic & foreign markets, artisans are becoming increasingly weak. Artisans & craftsmen who live in poverty are third largest group in world to change careers. According to United Nations study, number of artisans in India has decreased by 30% in last 30 years. Majority of artisans are moving into underground market as seasonal wage workers. Individuals who were formerly employed in manufacture of handicrafts & artworks & have chosen to change careers. Another big challenge to handicraft manufacturing is introduction of new technologies & techniques. Machines also increased development of handicrafts thanks to advent of new techniques & methods. When technology & computers are used in manufacturing of handicrafts in factories, handicrafts made by individuals at home are normally weakened. Marketing & sales of their goods are declining. People are usually interested in buying goods that are made by computers rather than by hand. Individual usage habits are heavily emphasised in business economy. & if manufacturing costs are high, if buyer needs product, it must be available to him. Different types of modifications & transformations are being implemented to improve efficiency of artworks & crafts goods. Implementation of modern approaches & strategies would largely satisfy desires & demands of individuals. Contemporary artisans & craftsmen keep traditionalism alive in their work, whether they're making for multinational customers or local tourist markets. Main issue is that originality is lost during manufacturing period. Competition among artisans, use of low-quality inputs, & use of ready-made & machine-made products have all contributed to drop in quality of work on large scale.

### **MANUFACTURING GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES**

Various policies have been implemented to promote growth & production of handicrafts, & they are as follows:

Hastshilp Vikas Yojana of Baba Saheb Ambedkar – key goal of this scheme is to ensure long-term production of handicrafts through contributions & hard work of artisans. This system is applied by social initiatives, such as mobilising artists, technical interventions, such as providing assistance for architecture & technological upgrades, stimulating decaying crafts, & financial interventions.

Marketing Support & Service Scheme–This scheme is designed to raise public consciousness about Indian craft goods by organising market activities, offering services in form of entrepreneurship, & providing financial assistance to state handicrafts companies & non-governmental organisations (NGOs) for establishment of new emporiums.

DTUC–The key goal of this scheme is to provide new computers, instruments, & machinery to artisans, improve their skills, conserve traditional crafts, & recover rare crafts through departmental operations, such as providing training in RDTDC & outsourcing design & technology up-gradation to Shilp Gurus or Heritage Masters. Through learning about new & creative techniques & practises, rural artisans & craftsmen will improve their production. Export Promotion Scheme – As name suggests, aim of export promotion is to increase export of Indian handicrafts, such as hand knotted carpets & floor coverings. Development of goods, advertising & promotion, as well as social & other welfare programmes are key components of this system.

R&D Scheme - This scheme's main goal is to provide coherent framework for gathering input on economic, social, artistic, & promotional aspects of different craft goods. It also tackles WTO-related questions. Main thrust areas under this scheme include survey or analysis of particular arts & crafts for which ample knowledge is not available, looking at working conditions of artisans & craftsmen, & so forth. The key goal of Training & Extension Scheme is to improve capability of workers, artisans, craftsmen, NGOs, & other organisations. Individuals' ability & skills are required for development of handicrafts & marketing of goods. It is important to

strengthen this by putting in place training & extension programmes. The Bima Yojana for Handicrafts Artisans provides artisans with life insurance cover. Life Insurance Corporation of India Ltd is in charge of implementing this scheme (LIC). Projects for Special Handicrafts Training – Under this scheme, Office of Handicrafts takes steps to develop expertise & abilities of current as well as new artisans & craftsmen, resulting in increased job possibilities for those working in crafts field & skill transfer. Many of techniques & approaches that craftsmen should be mindful of in order to increase efficiency should be included in training programmes.

**CONCLUSION:-**Racial & decorative handicrafts & artworks are produced in India. This are made by hand with help of computers, machinery, & appliances. Supply base in handicrafts field is disorganised. When craftsmen use conventional instruments & methods, manufacturing base becomes shaky. It is critical to upgrade expertise & make quality raw materials & financial support available to artisans & craftsmen in order to improve production quality. Government should take steps to make loans & preparation available to them. Artisans & craftsmen will benefit from well-organized educational programmes that will provide them with experience, expertise, & talents. It is important for artisans & craftsmen to ensure that goods' innovativeness is sustained. It is critical to put Ministry of Information, Commerce, & Tourism's measures into action in order to make craft goods internationally well-known & commercially viable. Indian artworks & handicrafts are well-known & well-recognized in world. Innovative techniques & methods, adequate growth of resourcefulness & conscientiousness among artisans & craftsmen, financial assistance, & raising consciousness among them about contemporary styles, shapes, & structures will all help in production of artworks & handicrafts.

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