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*Discipline :- Languages, Fine Arts*

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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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## Assimilation of Technology in Communication

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**Abstract-**The assimilation of Internet and hi-tech technologies in our life has a giant impact on engineering too. Now the gap between the workers isn't a challenging barrier any longer. Many engineers engaged on one big project are connected to one database; this is often not a dream from now on. E-mail letters

are the foremost widely used transmission devices straight away. the foremost appropriate source of knowledge i.e. Internet provides largely the data in English. During the job seeking process in interviews, GD's, it's obligatory to realize mastery in English proficiency. After obtaining the duty they're necessary to figure in groups since their task seldom be solved by a personal. an outsized number of Indian engineers should now jaunt many continents and work removed from their home country. Also, among the scientists, technologists and business experts from culturally and linguistically different communities, English has become the mostly spoken language for interaction. English is one of the most important languages which have played role in the process of globalization and knowledge explosion. It is the most common means of communication throughout the globe. This is why it is termed as Link language, Global language as well as Lingua Franca. In Indian context it is treated as ESL. The aim of this paper is to measure the current scenario of the technical world role and importance of communication in it, and therefore the need for an engineer to sustain his talent further as compete with the globe holding two weapons -technical skills and communication skills.

**Introduction-**The role of engineers in society is changing and places new pressures and demands on engineering faculties within the Universities round the world. Engineering education requires a broader perspective with the flexibility to provide graduates who would be able to lead the engineering profession with its increasing demand and challenges arising from the widening roles of an engineer. Engineers are required to perform not only in technical capacities but also within the non-technical capacities. Showing its importance one among the eminent writer observes, "Good English Communication Skills are an important element of an engineer's profession and therefore the lack of such skills only undermines the image of an engineer." (S. Shikha, 2012) one in all the foremost reasons for the failure of engineering students in interview is lack of communicating effectively with their prospective employers. Many final year students are falling wanting confidence to face their campus placements. Acumen in communication doesn't end with being selected for the work. Besides, his technical skills he requires excellence in interpersonal communication skill to handle routine activities. Presentation is one in every of the most effective ways to reinforce the knowledge. The student's knowledge domain is amplified by earmarking class projects for presentations. However, students won't place any great prominence on presentation. Many students dislike giving presentations. Each good engineer has got to do a hunt project. This is often the time when he has got to use all his writing skills to succeed. Sometimes it's necessary to spend years and years of preparations and seek for information before the ultimate draft. Over this era, the flexibility to summarize and make a conclusion is required. All these skills are required if he goes to figure in a very giant corporation. But if he enters in an exceedingly private business or into higher administrative circles true is very different. In fact, there's some tendency now that the upper you get, the less engineering you have got to try and do and therefore the more and more communication and writing skills are required. According to Osterman : Engineering is a very broad profession that envelops many other sciences and specialties. Engineers cannot spend plenty of your time behind the closed

office door; they require speaking and sharing ideas and thoughts with other collaborators and authorities. When you open a non-public engineering company, you've got to pander to government agencies. Private engineering businesses should pander to tremendous amounts of the paper work where advanced engineering skills are required together with excellent communication skills. Lastly, there's a desire for English professors to coach the engineering students for employability. The requirement for meticulous professional development programs for English professors working in engineering colleges is required. Moreover, the teaching methodologies of school members must be enhanced as sizable amount of scholars want more interactive sessions to enhance their language skills. Successful businesses are always on the lookout for current and future trends in technology. Studies show that employees are more satisfied and effective when they get to decide when, where, and how they work. Telecommuters and off-site freelancers are becoming ever more common, and people increasingly want to be able to work wherever they choose. Technology is the fuel that enables these trends to grow. Mobile devices, the cloud, collaborative software, other advances allow for greater flexibility inside and outside of the physical office space.

Technology lets teams interact in new ways.

English is one of the most important languages which have played role in the process of globalization and knowledge explosion. It is the most common means of communication throughout the globe. This is why it is termed as Link language, Global language as well as Lingua Franca. In Indian context it is treated as ESL (English as a Second Language). Use of English language has become vital for better learning and earning. Therefore, it is necessary to teach English and develop English language skills among the students from school level. The government, NGOs and educational institutions are working at various levels and taking measures to ensure better ELT (English Language Teaching) and developing English language skills among the students. To teach English and develop English language skills various approaches and methods are in use in our country. ICT has a lot of things to offer to both teachers and students for the enhancement of their vocabulary and improvement of English language skills. Now a day's ICT tools and approaches are being used widely due to their convenience, omnipresence, effectiveness and being economic. Some of these approaches, facilities and tools are CAI (Computer Assisted Learning), CALA (Computer Assisted Language Assessment), CALI (Computer Assisted Language Instruction), CALL (Computer Assisted Language Learning), MALL (Mobile Assisted Language Learning), TELL (Technology Enhanced Language Learning), Blogs, Wiki, e-mail facility, Digital libraries, multimedia, mobile learning, free and open source software and social media, MOOCs, Virtual classrooms, documentaries, Digital storytelling, Mobile Applications, iPads, Digital Notebooks, Tablets, Smart Phones, Recorded audio - video materials, Online spoken tutorials, Digital pronunciation dictionaries etc. Modern studies and researches show positive results of integration of ICT in the field of ELT and development of English language skills. These facilities have paved the way of individualized learning and provided freedom of learning anytime, anywhere according to needs and convenience of the learners. So, we should take proper step to integrate ICT in the field of ELT to make the learners well versed in English language skills.

Occupation of the respondent	Age group of respondents		Gender of respondents	
Managers	22-30	31-45	Female	Male
Project Managers	80%	20%	75%	25%
Team Leaders				



Software Engineers

**Literature Review:-**The available literature on the subject are studied and reviewed to look at a way of English in corporate communication. Data are reviewed from both Indian and International literature. This data has been collected from: Research Journals and Reference Books. For the topic, relevant literature was reviewed to grasp the work already exhausted the sphere regarding the importance of communication skills, as well, as how it affects the teaching practices. The review of literature mainly encompasses research work & studies associated with topic within India and Abroad.

### Data Analysis and Findings

Q1. Occupation of the respondent

The respondents were managers, project managers, team leaders, software engineers of an Organization.

Q2. Age group of respondents

The respondents were 22 to 30 years and 31 to 45 years. The major respondents were from age group of 22 to 30 years that was 80% and remaining was from other age group.

Q3. Gender of respondents

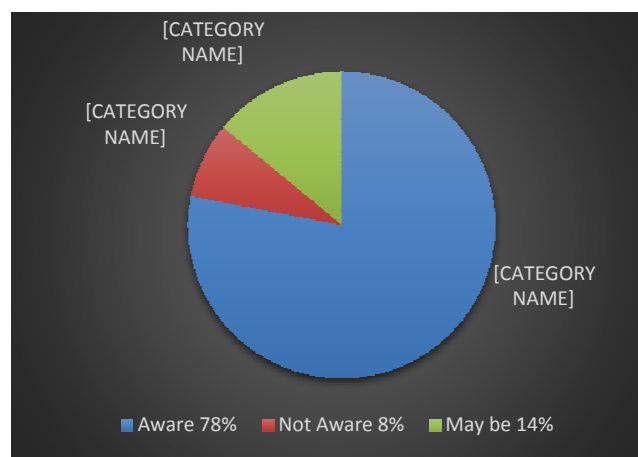
The respondents consist of 75% females and 25% of male respondents.

(Table for Q1, 2 & 3)

Q4. Do you know the professional communication practices of organizations?

Table A

Opinion	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	78	78
No	8	8
May be	14	14
Total	100	100

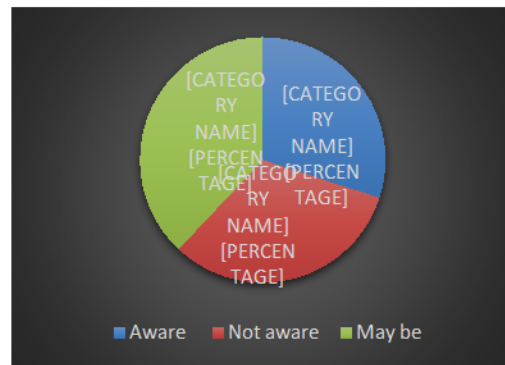


The above table shows that 78% of respondents are aware of professional communication practices of organizations and 8% are not aware and 14% are in may be situation.

Q5. Do you now the 7C's and 4S's of professional communication

Table A

Opinion	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	30	30
No	32	32
May be	38	38
Total	100	100

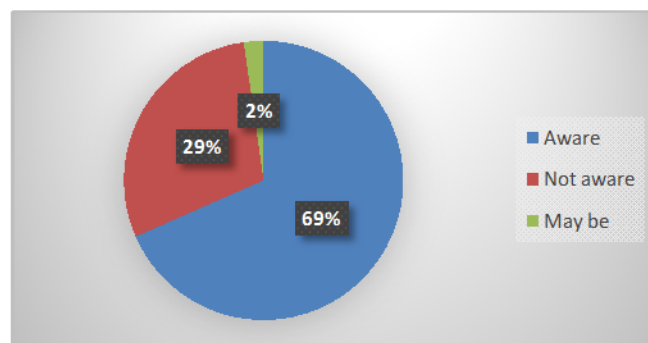


The above table shows that 30% of respondents are aware of 7C's and 4S's professional communication and 32% are not aware and 38% are in may be situation.

Q6. Do you know the functions of professional communication practices?

Table A

Opinion	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	42	42
No	18	18
May be	40	40
Total	100	100

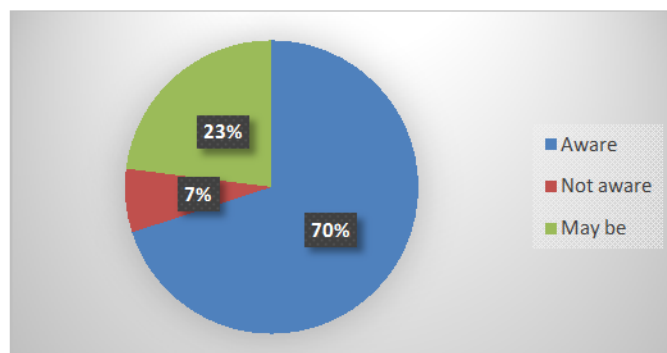


The above table shows that 42% of respondents are aware of functions of professional communication and 18% are not aware and 40% are in may be situation.

Q7. Do you know the benefits and barriers of professional communication practices?

Table A

Opinion	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	70	70
No	7	7
May be	23	23
Total	100	100

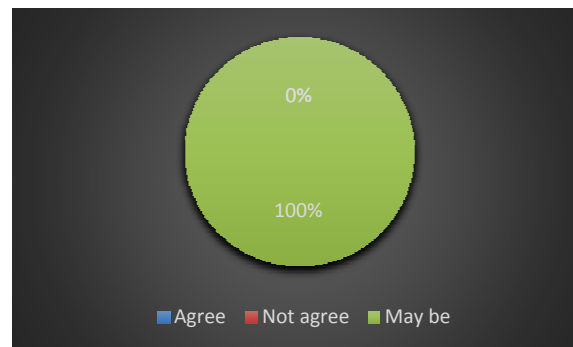


The above table shows that 70% of respondents are aware of the benefits and barriers of professional communication practices and 7% are not aware and 23% are in may be situation.

Q8. Do you agree assimilation of technology in communication is useful?

Table A

Opinion	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	100	100
No	0	0
May be	0	0
Total	100	100

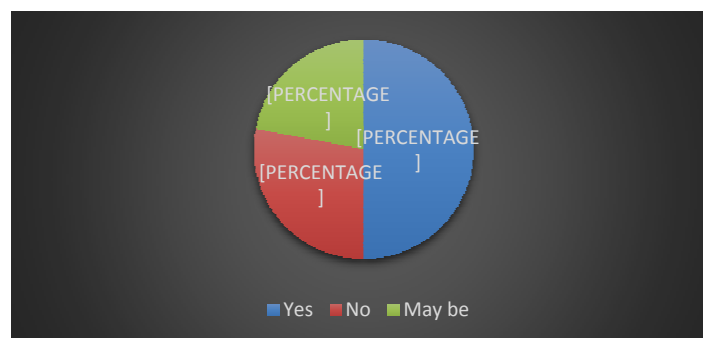


The above table shows that 100% of respondents are agree that assimilation of technology in communication is useful.

Q9. Have you faced communication difficulty while communicating with your colleague or client?

Table A

Opinion	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	50	50
No	28	28
May be	22	22
Total	100	100

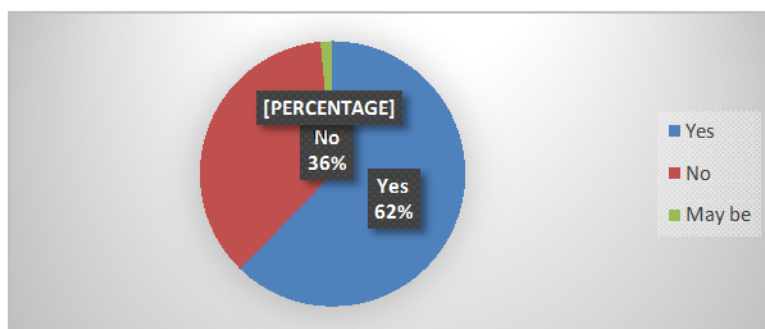


The above table shows that 50% of respondents are aware of communication difficulty while communicating with their colleague or client and 28% are not aware and 22% are in may be situation.

Q10. Have your organization conducted any professional communication trainings for all employees

Table A

Opinion	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	100	100
No	0	0
May be	0	0
Total	100	100



The above table shows that 100% of respondents are aware of professional communication training conducted by their organization for all employees.

### Key Findings

- From the previous studies and sample survey it was found that assimilation of technology in communication is useful.
- It is observed that functions of professional communication help organization employees to communicate appropriately.
- It is observed that 7C's and 4S's of professional communication helps organization employees to communicate with everyone easily.
- It is observed that professional communication trainings help employees to communicate with each other and clients easily without any professional communication difficulties.
- The study has found out the barriers of professional communication and communication policies in any organization.

**Recommendation:-**Medium states that “technology has not only changed the way we live our lives, but the way we perform our daily tasks” and continues to say how inexpensive and accessible communication now could be, making it easy for even startups to take a position within the right business communications and business communication tools.

**Oral Communication and Technology:-**It has been argued in many instances that technology today is hampering speech communication in students. Parents feel that their children are more monosyllabic and teachers are experiencing a scarcity of word connectivity with students. With student's texting and chatting via symbols and acronyms, there's actually less “talking” happening. Well! This can be the one side of argument. But if you suspect that each coin has two aspects then you may agree that technology does have positive impact on spoken language.

**Audio Tape/Podcast:-**The use of audiotape is important within the oral skills class. For receptive skills development, the electronic equipment or podcasts are the simplest way for college kids to pay attention to a range of speakers on a range of topics in an exceedingly kind of genres – dialogues, interviews, lectures, stories, songs, and poems. learn the way to use it in ESL class.

**Videotape/Digital Movies/Digital Storytelling:-**Videotape could be a boost up from audiotape. Playing prerecorded tapes provides the audiovisual information that helps students observe, understand, and imitate spoken language, from language expressions and syntax to lip shape, facial expressions, gestures and distance between speakers, to not mention other cultural, behavioral, and sociological aspects of language.

**Language Lab:-**Another technology that's invaluable for the promotion of listening and speaking skills is that the interactive language lab. Because the language lab is useful for oral skills development better than the regular non-tech classroom. as an example, in choral repetition drills, students can focus on the model (teacher or tape) with far less interference from the voices of classmates, they will focus on the sound of their own voice, and that they can record both the model and their own voice for later comparison and practice. Voicemail You're probably wondering, what quite technology is nice for college kids but not so time-

consuming for teachers? to urge students to try and do oral assignments that you just can hear and assess but don't answer orally, assign voicemail homework!

### **Apps :**

There are numerous apps to create speech skills such as:

Paper Telephone

Voice Thread

Voxer

Shake-a-phrase

Wh Questions

Some of the opposite great resources that may facilitate you teach speech communication skills:

Using Technology to show speech communication Skills

Digitally Speaking: Creating Exceptional Podcasts, Videos, and More

Enhancing Oral Language Skills via the utilization of Skype Technology

Debate, discussions and presentations are other ways by which teachers can actually help their students to boost their voice communication skills. By encouraging your students to participate in debate and discussion on various subjects within the classroom or the seminars, they'll actually sharpen their student's auditory communication skills. Written

Communication and Technology trainers can enhance communication skills in their students by motivating them to write down papers in their own words. They must give more

assignment that needs their own thinking and writing skills. Teachers may also conduct writing competition within the classroom or ask them (student) to share their experience or considered anything. Technology has significantly impacted the communication process in terms of both quality and quantity. Middle and high school student writings takes place in numerous form. They write blogs, update on social media or complete their classroom assignments online. Here, obviously there's no pen and paper but the fluid used for writing is fueled by technology. In a survey lots of educators agreed that technology has enhanced student's writing skills. Technology has facilitated their personal expression and creativity.

They will learn more and keep themselves engaged through sharing their work to a bigger audience or beyond their classroom. Educators agree that there are many instances where it's shown that using tech in writing has actually developed critical thinking, imagination and analysis similarly as vocabulary. Outside of their classes, students most frequently encounter digital writing—that is, writing created or read on a computer or other Internet-connected device, as defined in *Because Digital Writing Matters*. Digital writing assignments “match the 000 world” and provides students experience composing “in a form people will actually read. How teachers can make use of technology for writing skill development is by creating a text jointly, through shared documents or wikis, or they'll alternate posting on a collective blog.

**Conclusion:-**It will be concluded that today's engineer must compete with the globe holding two weapons; technical skills and communication skills. Good employees must acquire advanced skills to compile an information, precise and proper language and effective expression of thoughts. To shine during this competitive technical world, an engineer must be a versatile person. The incorporation of language and communication Improvement courses is a very important element of continuous learning, and can ultimately contribute to the method of life-long learning. Universities can play an eminent role in developing communication skills but technical skills in students to sustain in globalized technical world. Effective communication is inevitable and binding activity of individual, group, organization and community altogether human societies. During this study, four key indicators of effective communication such as: empathy, openness, support and social skills and its relevance indicators of job satisfaction and job motivation are discussed. In today's

organizations, thanks to changes in employee's needs, environment should be on condition that is stimulating and satisfying way more than simply physiological and safety needs. From the above discussions it is clear that ICT tools have changed the paradigm of English language teaching learning process. So it is essential for a teacher to be familiar with modern ICT tools and use it properly to achieve the aims of English language teaching.

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**शोध आलेख सार :** हरियाणा का पारम्परित आचार समस्त आर्यवर्त के सदैव अनुकरणीय रहा है। अतिथि— सत्कार इन लोगों का सर्वोपरि गुण है। हरियाणा के लोग गाय की रक्षा करना अपना धर्म मानते हैं। क्योंकि हिंदू धर्म का शुरु से यह कर्तव्य बन जाता है कि वह गाय को माता कहकर पुकारे। हरियाणा में सम्मान की दृष्टि से देखा जाता है। 'गौदान' के रूप में कई लोग दान भी करते हैं। हरियाणा के लोग बड़े संवेदनशील व दयालु किस्म के होते हैं। लड़ाई—झगड़ा करना इनकी नीयत में है ही नहीं। अधिक जेब खर्च करना इन लोगों को रास नहीं आता। आज भी प्रदेश के हर क्षेत्र के गांव में चने के भरपूर भंडार उपलब्ध है। उबड़—खाबड़ रेतीले टीले, गर्मियों में लू व आंधियों की फटकार सहना इन लोगों की आदत बन चुकी है लेकिन फिर भी अधिकतर भूमि अब कृषि योग्य हो चुकी है। कृषि—कार्य भी ये लोग शान से करते हैं। प्रदेश की भाट जनजाति भेड़ों, बकरियों के साथ एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर घूमती है जो कुछ समय के लिए हरियाणा में प्रवेश करती है। इनका रहन—सहन हरियाणा प्रदेश में समान रूप से रहता है। इस प्रकार हरियाणा लोगों में रहन—सहन के अंतर्गत समान विचारधारा के दर्शन होते हैं। इसी तरह मुंडन संस्कार, गर्भाधान, आठवां पूजन, बच्चे का नामकरण, झड़ूला उतारना, विवाह की सगाई प्रथा, बान बैठना, कुंकुम पत्रिका, विनायक पूजन, बरी पडला, कांकन डोरडा, सामेला, तोरण—मारना, फेरे कन्यादान, फहरावणी, टीकाकरण, गौना आदि प्रथाएं व रीति—रिवाज हरियाणा प्रदेश में पाए जाते हैं जिनमें विभिन्नता के दर्शन होना असंभव है।

**कठिन शब्द:** लोकादर्श, सीमान्तवर्ती, सांस्कृतिक वैभव, अभिप्राय, निष्ठुर

**प्रस्तावना:**—'इस प्रकार हरियाणा प्रदेश के रीति रिवाजों में समानताओं के भाव लक्षित होते हैं। हरियाणा प्रदेश आपसी सीमान्तवर्ती क्षेत्र है। फिर तो यह समानता का पुट मिलना सहज ही है। सांस्कृतिक वैभव, आचार—व्यवहार, कला, लोकाचार आदि में विभिन्नता नाममात्र की ही झलकती है। वह विभिन्नता है भाषा की। हर क्षेत्र की अपनी भाषा है। इनका विश्वास है कि—'कौण किसके आवै, अर दाणा पाणी ल्यावै।'

हरियाणा प्रदेश की सम्बोधन शैली की चर्चा करें तो प्रदेश में सम्बोधन शैली का पुट बड़ा सशक्त व प्रबल है। इस शैली में आदर व सम्मान की महक आती है। लेकिन इधर हरियाणा की सम्बोधन शैली में यह प्रगाढ़ता नहीं है लेकिन फिर भी हरियाणा की विचार धाराएं समान प्रतीत होती हैं। नैतिक मूल्यों की स्थापना एवं सुरक्षा के लिए लोकादर्श में वर्जनाओं का विशद वर्णन मिलता है—

करै गात का नाश इसा सिंगार ना चाहिए  
माल खुआ के पिटग्या इसी उधार ना चाहिए  
झूठी देवै गवाही इसा लम्बरदार ना चाहिए  
करै कोड़ तै तोड़ इसी सरकार ना चाहिए  
पति मार के होवै सती इसी नार ना चाहिए  
तकै गैर की नार इसा भरतार ना चाहिए।  
रहन—सहन

"गज्जर—गज्जर दूध बिलौवै।  
गुजरी तेरा बेटा रोवै।।  
रोवै है तो रोण दे।  
मनै दूध बिलोण दे।।"

हरियाणा के इस बालगीत में बाल प्रेम और काम के मध्य बड़ा सुंदर चित्रण किया गया है। बच्चे को खुश करने के लिए उसके दोनों हाथों को रस्सी का आकार देकर खींचा जाता है और बच्चा प्रसन्न होकर इस गुदगुदी पूर्ण कार्य में मग्न हो जाता है। कितना प्रेम है मां का बच्चे के प्रति। रहन—सहन की प्रेमपूर्वक व वात्सल्य प्यार की भावना देखते ही उमड़ पड़ती है।

कहानियों में संवाद शैली की व्यापकता देखने को मिलती है। गद्य—पद्य शैली में होने के कारण संवाद शैली का भी अनुपम संगम है:—

'म्हारै काली धोली रात घटाटोप हुई है।  
म्हारै सोलहवीं तारीख थारै कौथ हुई है  
चटक चांदनी सी रात तारा कोई कोई है  
थारै सोलहवीं तारीख म्हारै चौथ हुई है।

यहां का व्यक्ति कर्मठ व मेहनतशील है। प्रायः सुबह हाथ—मुंह धोकर स्नान करना, दातुन करना, शौच के लिए बाहर दूर खुली जगह में जाना। स्त्रियां भी सुबह उठते ही कुओं के ऊपर घड़ों के साथ देखी जा सकती है। घर के सारे कामकाज इन दोनों में प्रदेशों में स्त्रियां स्वयं करती हैं। सुबह उठते ही हाथ द्वारा चक्की चलाना, दूध बिलौना, पशुओं की निराई—चराई करना, झाड़ू मारना आदि कामों में पुरुषों का विशेषतः अधिक योगदान नहीं होता। यह क्रिया दोनों प्रांतों में समान रूप से चलती है। हरियाणा के लोगों के लोकादर्शों को इन्हीं कहावतों के साथ दर्शाया जा सकता है:—

बैठणा भाइयाँ का चाहे बैर ए हो, चलणा राह का चाहे फेर ए हो,  
दुहणा रूंडी का चाहे शेर ए हो, खाणा घर का चाहे जहर ए हो।

शाम के समय ये लोग बाहर चौक में इकट्ठे होकर किसी पारिवारिक वाद-विवाद का हल अपने-आप ही कर लेते हैं। पुलिस व बाहरी तत्व का हस्तक्षेप ये लोग स्वीकार नहीं करते। हुक्का गुड़गुड़ाना, ताश खेलना इनकी दिनचर्या के साधन हैं।

**खान-पान**—कहावत प्रसिद्ध है कि 'देस्सां में देस हरियाणा, जित दूध, दही का खाणा।' यह उक्ति हरियाणा प्रदेश के खान-पान की पद्धति पर सीधा संकेत करती है। इस उक्ति से यह व्यंजित होता कि हरियाणा प्रदेश के लोग सदा से दूध, दही के आदी रहे हैं। ये लोग चावल, दाल, गेहूँ, खीर-पूडे, हलवा, दही-खिचड़ी, दूध-दलिया, घी-शक्कर व बुरे का प्रयोग बड़े चाव से करते हैं। हरियाणा प्रदेश के लोगों का एक मुख्य भोजन 'राबड़ी' रहा है। गर्मियों में ये लोग इसे बड़े चाव से खाते हैं। प्रदेश में आज भी इसकी महत्ता पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ा है। दूध-दलिया और खिचड़ी का स्वाद ही इन लोगों के लिए अलग है। खिचड़ी के लिए एक कहावत प्रसिद्ध है कि—

**खिचड़ी तेरे चार यार,  
दही, पापड़, घी, अचार,**

दही के स्थान पर छाछ व दूध का प्रयोग ये लोग अत्यधिक मात्र में करते हैं। दूध के साथ दलिया की रंगत ही इन लोगों की अलग पहचान है। खीर-मालपुआ तो हरियाणा के लोगों का मुख्य भोजन है। खिचड़ी, दलिया व बाजरे की रोटी प्रदेश के लोगों की पहली पसंद है। छाछ के साथ इनका स्वाद ही निराला बन जाता है।

वैसे तो खान-पान में हरियाणा से बिल्कुल भी अलग नहीं है, लेकिन दूध व घी की अधिकता हरियाणा में होने के कारण इनकी मात्रा से प्रदेश बराबरी नहीं कर सकता। हरियाणा के लोग बाजरे की रोटी में टिण्डी (घी) लगाते हैं। वही प्रदेश के लोग बाजरे की रोटी छाछ के साथ बड़े आनंद के साथ खाते हैं।

**आभूषण व वेशभूषा**—हरियाणा प्रदेश के लोग धोती, कुर्ता पहनते हैं तथा सिर पर पगड़ी या साफा बांधते हैं। महिलाएं घाघरा, दामण, पीला-पौमच्चा, चूंदड़ी, दुबला, जम्फर, सलवार, कुर्ती एवं साड़ियां पहनती हैं। बिश्नोई स्त्रियां बहुरंगी लहरिया धारण करती हैं। ये थोड़ी ऊंची कुर्ती पहनती हैं। साड़ी पहनने की प्रथा बिश्नोई संप्रदाय में देखने को बहुत ही कम मिलती है। नीली कमीज और लाल ओढ़नी अहीर जाति की महिला का परिधान है। पुरुष मुर्की, अंगूठी व जंजीर पहनते हैं। जब नारियों के प्रमुख आभूषण हैं—झालरा, कंठी, गंठीद्व, माला, ताबीज, पतरी टाड, सोने की चूड़ियां, बिछुआ, डांडे, बाली, बुजली, झुमका, लोंग, कोका, कठला, बाजूबंद, कर्णफूल, कांटे, किलफ, नाड़ा, तागड़ी, ढोल, नथ व अंगूठी पहनती हैं। हरियाणा में गोदना प्रथा भी बड़ी प्रचलित है। आज हरियाणा में इसका खूब प्रचलन है। वे से तो स्त्री-पुरुष दोनों ही इस काम के प्रति अधिक उत्सुक दिखते हैं लेकिन स्त्रियों में इनके प्रति अधिक चाव होता है। वे अपने अंगों पर मोर-मोरनी, तोता, बिछु, शेर, फूल, ओम, अपना तथा अपने प्रिय का नाम तथा इष्टदेव हनुमान व अन्य देवों के चित्र खुदवाती हैं। गोरे रंग के ऊपर तो ये गोदने चार चांद लगा देते हैं। पुरुषों के पहनावे में अंगरखी का बहुत अधिक महत्व है। सर्दियों में ये लोग पछेवड़े का प्रयोग करते हैं। सिर पर पगड़ी या साफा जाति व क्षेत्र के अनुसार भिन्न-भिन्न तरीकों से बांधा जाता है। उदयपुरी पगड़ी और जोधपुरी साफा बंधाई के लिए संपूर्ण भारत में प्रसिद्ध है। शहरी पहनावे में कोट-पेंट, कमीज, पायजामा, बुशर्ट, नीकर आदि पहनते हैं। कुछ लोग नंगा सिर रखते हैं व टोपी भी धारण करते हैं। जोधपुरी कोट तथा बिरजिस प्रसिद्ध है। स्त्रियों के पहनावे में सामान्यतया हिंदू नारियां लहंगा व घाघरा, ओढ़नी या लूंगड़ी, कांचली व अंगरखी पहनती हैं। ओढ़नी की चूंदड़ी, पीला, पौमचा, बसंती लहरियां आदि स्त्रियां व पुरुष आभूषण पहनने के शौकीन होते हैं। नगरों में पुरुष आभूषण धारण ही नहीं करते बल्कि गले में सोने की चेन, जंजीर पहनते हैं। स्त्रियां बोरला, टीका, लोंग, नथ, कर्णफूल, टोपस, हंसली, बाजूबंद, कंडी, छड़, पायजेब व बिछुआ आदि पहनती हैं।

**लोक संस्कार**—संस्कार और व्यक्ति का जन्म-जन्मान्तर का साथ है। हर समाज में व्यक्ति इनसे रूबरू होता है। जन्म से लेकर मृत्यु तक संस्कारों का चलन व्यक्ति में चलता है। सोलह संस्कारों में से जन्म, यज्ञोपवीत व विवाह संस्कार ही हरियाणा में सबसे अधिक प्रचलित हैं। यून तो जन्म से लेकर मृत्यु तक के संस्कार बहुत हैं। अभिप्राय लोकसाहित्य की आत्मा होती है, और कथा से अधिक अभिप्राय लोकप्रसिद्ध होते हैं। डॉ० श्यामचरण दूबे ने अभिप्राय सम्बन्धी विचार प्रस्तुत करते हुए लिखा है—मानव में नए अभिप्राय नए-नए रूपों में हमें मानव जाति की लोकसाहित्य में मिलते हैं। कन्या विदाई की मार्मिकता देखिए—

**ले रे बाबुल अपना मैं चली हूं सजन के देस रे  
भाइयां नै दिये महल दुमहले हमें दिया परदेस रे  
काहे की ब्याही विदेस रे लखी बाबुल मेरे  
हम हैं रे बाबुल मुंडेरे की चिड़िया।**

हिन्दी साहित्यकोश में कथानक रूढ़ि के अर्थ को स्पष्ट करते हुए लिखा है कथानक रूढ़ि शब्द उस विचार को कहते हैं जो समाज की परिस्थितियों में अथवा समान मन : स्थिति और समान प्रभाव व उत्पन्न करने के लिए किसी एक कृति अथवा एक ही जाति की विभिन्न कृतियों में बार-बार आता है। डॉ० सरीन ने ब्रज लोकसाहित्य के अभिप्रायों पर वैज्ञानिक पद्धति से अध्ययन किया गया है। स्थित थामरन ने वैज्ञानिक पद्धति से प्रत्येक अभिप्राय को सुनिश्चित ढंग से वर्गीकृत किया है। यहां पर डॉ० सत्येन्द्र की पुस्तक ब्रज लोकसाहित्य में उद्धृत स्थित थामसन के वर्गीकरण को आधार बनाकर ही कथानक रूढ़ियों का नियोजन किया जाएगा। उन्होंने "अभिप्राय अनुक्रमणिका" की योजना रोमन अक्षरों में की है, परन्तु यहां पर देवनागरी अक्षरों का उपयोग किया गया है।

**ब्याण तेरा बंदड़ा हे चंदा के हुणियार  
राखी तेरा बंदड़ा हे चंदा के हुणियार।  
मुंह बटवा सा आंख डली सी बत्तीसी खिलखिल जाय।**



जन्म-संस्कार:-बच्चा जब जन्म लेता है तो उसी समय से संस्कारों का प्रचलन शुरू हो जाता है जिनमें होम करवाना, बच्चे का नामकरण, जलवा-पूजन आदि। ये संस्कार तब तक चलते हैं जब तक कि बच्चा सवा महीने का नहीं हो जाता। इसके बाद बच्चे का मुण्डन-संस्कार करवाया जाता है। इसमें बच्चे के शुरू के बाल होते हैं, उनको काटा जाता है जिनको आम भाषा में ग्रामीण स्त्रियां 'झड़ूला' कहती हैं। इसके बाद हरियाणा के लोगों में अंधविश्वास की परम्परा का भी चलन होता है जिसमें पुत्र का जन्म शुभ माना जाता है और पुत्री पैदा होने पर दुख प्रकट करते हैं। नीचे व्यक्ति से मित्रता नहीं रखनी चाहिए।

**“तू कर्य कमीणी दोसती, इब क्यूं पछतावै हंस।  
मांस बिकैगा टोकरियां, गलीयां उड़ते फिरैगें पंख।**

पुत्र के जन्म लेने पर दिसोटण-समारोह का आयोजन बड़े हर्षोल्लास के साथ किया जाता है। प्रदेश में भी यही प्रथा होती है जैसे बच्चे का नामकरण, भोग लगाना, जलवा पूजन आदि का प्रचलन है। जलवा पूजन के अवसर पर स्त्रियां एक लोकगीत द्वारा रस्म पूरी करती हैं। जच्चा के पीहर से छुछक आता है जिसमें सबकी भेंट स्वरूप थोड़ी-बहुत वस्तु होती है और सभी के लिए गीत गाए जाते हैं। इनमें जलवा पूजन के समय का एक पीला नाम का गीत बड़ा प्रसिद्ध एवं करुणामय है:-

**“दिल्ली सहर सूं सायबा पोत मंगाय दो,  
हाथ पचीसां गज तीसां  
गाढ मारुजी पीळी रंगादो।”**

विवाह-संस्कार एवं यज्ञोपवीत:- विवाह से पूर्व सगाई, लगन-सूचक पीली पत्री, बान-निर्देशिका, विवाह संपन्न होने की तिथि 10-15 दिन पहले तक वर पक्ष को भेज दिए जाते हैं। निकासी मिलणी, ढुकाव, पाटड़ा फेर, विदाई, बार-रूकाई, रातिजोगा, देव धुकाई, कांगणा खुलाई, मुंह दिखाई, गोद भराई आदि संस्कार हरियाणा में बड़े रोचक होते हैं। प्रदेश में सगाई-टीका, लगन-पत्रिका, कुकुम-पत्रिका, बान बैठना, विनायक पूजन, बरी पडला, कांकन डोरडा, बिन्दोली, मोड़ बांधना, बारात, सामेला, तोरण मारना, वधू के तेल चढ़ाना, फेरे, कन्यादान, गौना, बार-रूकाई, मुंह-दिखाई आदि हरियाणा की भांति ही प्रचलित हैं। विवाह प्रसंग में बेमेल विवाह का प्रसंग भी बड़ा खूब चलता है। किशोरी व नवयुवतियों को बूढ़ों के साथ शादी करवाने के अनेक उदाहरण मिलते हैं जिसके द्वारा नवयुवतियां अपने निष्ठुर माता-पिता की निम्न पंक्तियों द्वारा भर्त्सना करती हैं:-

**“मेरे माता-पिता कै कीड़े पड़ियो, बूढ़े के संग ब्याह दी।  
चूर-चूर कर दिया नूर मेरा, बिल्कुल मोस बिठा दी।”**

**मृत्यु संस्कार:-**जब व्यक्ति के सांस समाप्त हो जाते हैं तो उसको चारपाई से नीचे उतार दिया जाता है। धरती मां को गऊ के गोबर से लिप्त व गंगाजल-सिक्त करके उसके ऊपर लिटा देते हैं। बांस के डंडों की अरथी बनाकर तथा उसके ऊपर मृत व्यक्ति को लिटाकर कफन से ढककर फिर चारों भाई या पुत्र अर्थी को उठाकर शमशान घाट ले जाते हैं व वहां उसको अग्निचेतन कर देते हैं। शव के अधजला होने पर पुत्र या भाई अर्थी के एक बाजू को तोड़कर कपाल-क्रिया करता है जिसे 'खप्पर फोड़ना' भी कहते हैं। इसके बाद फूल एकत्र करना, तिया करना, घड़िया भरना, छह माही आदि संस्कार संपन्न किए जाते हैं।

**‘गंगाजल नै सूअर आण के चाखता मीठा खारी देख्या।  
इसा जुल्म किते देख्या कोन्या जिसा जुल्म मनै भारी देख्या।। टेक।।  
देखकै एकदम जलग्यी काया, लुटण लाग्यरी तेरी धनमाया  
मन मैं बड़ा अचम्भा आया, गधा गऊ का यारी देख्या...  
मिरग फिरै था खुद चरणियां, देखै था एक पास फिरणियां  
कोए भी ना बंद करणियां, इसा हुक्म सरकारी देख्या...  
मांगे राम खास बेचें जा, विक्रम एक सांस बेचे जा  
घर में रांड मांस बेचे जा नार खसम प्रचारी देख्या...’**

इस लोकनाट्य की पंक्तियों में कितने सटीक प्रतीक चुने हैं। गंगाजल, गऊ पावनता के प्रतीक हैं तो सूअर, गधा वासना के प्रतीक हैं। प्रदेश में भी यही क्रिया चलती है जैसे बैकुण्ठी, बखेर या उछाल, आधेटा, सांतरवाड़ा, फूल एकत्र करना, तिया करना, मृत्यु भोज व पगड़ी पहनाना प्रचलित है। इन्हीं संस्कारों के साथ लोक संस्कार संपन्न किए जाते हैं। लोकसाहित्य की प्रत्येक कथात्मक विधा में प्रेम को मुख्य आधार बनाया गया है, लोककथा भी इसका अपवाद नहीं है। उदात्त, प्रेम चित्रण ही लोकगाथाओं का मूलाधार है। डा. रामकुमार वर्मा का तथ्यात्मक उचित नहीं है कि ये लोकगाथा प्रतीक और रूपकों के माध्यम से प्रकृति के साथ हमारा रामात्मक सम्बंध स्थापित कराती है। इस रागात्मक सम्बंधों में प्रेम का सबसे अधिक महत्व है। इसके द्वारा जहां हम पारस्परिक सम्बंधों में जीवन के सम्बंधों का अवलोकन करते हैं। वहां उसमें ईश्वरीय प्रेरणा समझकर हम अपनी वासनाओं से उपर उठते हैं। भाई-बहन का पवित्र प्रेम लोकगीतों में पदे-पदे मिलता है। बहन पर कोई भी संकट आ जाए भाई तैयार मिलता है। मां-पिता की मृत्यु के बाद भाई-भाभी भी ही लड़की के सब कुछ होते हैं। सावन के महीने में भाई ही बहन की “कोथली” पहुंचाता है। इसलिए बहन को भाई के आने का तथा कोथली पहुंचाने का कितना चाव होता है :-

**“आवैगा री आवैगा मेरी मां का जाया आवैगा,  
मां की तील बाहण का जोड़ा, बहू की झांझण ल्यावैगा।  
निम्बा के निम्बोली लाग्यी सामणिया कदय आवैगा।”**

संतति—प्रेम के अर्न्तगत मां—पुत्र का प्रेम भी लोकगीतों का आधार बना है। मां को सन्तान की सबसे ज्यादा चिन्ता बनी रहती है। वह संभाव्य संकट की कल्पना मात्र से ही चिन्तित हो उठती है। पुत्र—जन्म पर खूब—खूशियां मनाई जाती हैं। मिठाई बांटी जाती है। मनोरंजन पार्टी का आयोजन किया जाता है। हरियाणा में रिवाज है कि पुत्र के जन्म लेते ही घर में तथा बाहर गली में थाली बजाई जाती है, पुत्री जन्म पर नहीं। पुत्री जन्म अभिशाप समझा जाता है। किस लड़की द्वारा भाई के जन्म पर कहे ये शब्द कितने मार्मिक हैं :-

**“म्हारे जन्म मैं बाज री ठेकरे, भाई के मैं थाली,  
बूढ़े की रोई बुढ़िया, रोए हाली पाली।”**

पुत्र—जन्म पर कई लोकगीत गाए जाते हैं जिनमें पुत्र जन्म पर बधाई : ननद, दम्प, नाई आदि को उपहार देने तथा बच्चे के क्रियाकलापों का वर्णन होता है। पुत्र जननी को भी विशेष इज्जत मिलती है। विवाह के पीछे कन्या की विदाई के गीत बड़े करुणा पूर्ण होते हैं। वह लाडो जिसको मां—बाप ने अपने हाथों से पाला—पोसा था, लेकिन अब वह बिछड़ने लगी है, तो मां—बाप के करुणा का बांध टूट जाता है और वे ऐसे दिखाई पड़ते हैं जैसे उनको किसी ने ठग लिया हो। लाडो की यह उक्ति बड़ी मार्मिक है:-

**“तुझे बाबुल कौन कहे, बाबुल मेरी धीय बिना।  
आंसू तो भर आए नैन, क लाडो बेटी जाय घरां।”**

लोक—गीतों में भी श्रृंगार रस की छाप स्पष्ट देखी जा सकती है, इनमें वात्सल्य, श्रृंगार, करुण, भक्ति रस, वीर रस, हास्य व करुण रस का समन्वय हुआ है। हरियाणा प्रदेश के लोक संगीत में रस का भरपूर वर्णन मिलता है। ‘सांग’ संगीत हरियाणा प्रदेश के समृद्ध लोक रंगमंच का अंश है। श्रृंगार व करुण रस आधुनिक सांग—संगीत के विशेष गुण है। आल्हा राग प्रबंध, ताल, लय व छंद की दृष्टि से अपने—आप में ही एक लोक संगीत की शैली बन जाता है। इस राग के न्यूनाधिक राग में विशेष अंतर नहीं है। इसमें वीर, विस्मय व रौद्र रस की निष्पत्ति होती है। हरि याणा की लोक गाथाएं ‘कवर निहालदे। और ‘नर सुल्तान’ में प्रेम की अभिव्यक्ति होने के कारण श्रृंगार रस की अभिव्यक्ति हुई है। ‘भूरा बादल’ व भाऊ का साका’ की लोकगाथा वीर रस से ओतप्रोत है। लोकगाथाएं ‘गोपीचंद’, ‘भरथरी’ में शांत रस की अटूट धारा प्रवाहमान है। ‘ढोला—मारू’, ‘रामू चनणा’ आदि दुःखांत प्रेम गाथाएं हैं इनमें श्रृंगार रस की बहुलता देखी जा सकती है। **निष्कर्ष**—लोक—कहानियां भी रस प्रयोग दृष्टि से पीछे नहीं हैं। इनमें सभी रसों का अद्भुत समन्वय मिलता है। हरियाणवी नारी से सम्बद्ध लोक साहित्य के संदर्भ में लोक गीतों, लोक गाथाएं व लोक नाट्यों में रस की धारा तेज गति से बहती है। हरियाणा में शौर्य प्रधान कहानियों की संख्या सबसे अधिक है इसलिए उनमें वीररस का मिलना स्वाभाविक है। ‘महकावली’ व ‘अनबोली राणी’ में श्रृंगार व अद्भुत जादूगर और मंत्री में अद्भुत रस, चिपक—महादेव’ में हास्य रस का पुट देखने को मिलता है। करुण रस व भयानक रस भी लोक कहानियों में बहुत मिलते हैं। इसी तरह लोक कथाएं भी प्रदेश के हर क्षेत्र से संबंधित हैं जिनमें अद्भुत रस, वीर रस, वीभत्स रस, हास्य रस, श्रृंगार रस आदि का अत्यधिक प्रयोग मिलता है।

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## हरियाणा लोकसाहित्य की सांस्कृतिक उपादेयता

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**सारांश**—हरियाणा प्रदेश की लोक-संस्कृति के विविध आयामों में लोकगीत, लोकनाट्य व लोक-कथाएँ मुख्य हैं। लोकगीत आज की लोक-संस्कृति का मुख्य पहलू है, जिसमें लोक की भावाभिव्यक्ति होती है। वीर-प्रसवा हरियाणा भूमि ने अतीत को सदैव भारत के भाग्य-चक्र का संचालन किया है। इस प्रदेश के लोक-साहित्य में ही लोक-संस्कृति के दर्शन होते हैं। लोक-मानस में लोक-संस्कृति की भावना को बनाये रखने में लोक-साहित्यकारों ने अपने दायित्व का पूर्ण निर्वहन किया है। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने लोक-संस्कृति को सामाजिक परिष्कार के लिये पारस-पथरी माना है। हरियाणा प्रदेश का इतिहास बड़ा गौरवमय रहा है और यह वैदिक काल से आरम्भ होता है। यह राज्य पौराणिक भारतवर्ष की जन्मस्थली कहा जाता है। हमारे महान ग्रन्थ महाभारत में इस प्रदेश की अनूठी चर्चा हुई है। मुस्लिमों के भारत आगमन व दिल्ली के भारत की राजधानी बनने से पूर्व भारत के इतिहास में यह अग्रणी भूमिका निभाता आया है। हरियाणा के लोगों की धर्म-परायणता, कर्तव्य निष्ठा व सामाजिक रीति-रिवाजों में सांस्कृतिक विचारधारा की झलक स्पष्ट दिखाई देती है। यह प्रदेश भिन्न धर्मों, जातियों के होते हुए भी सांस्कृतिक एकता का परिचय देता है। 'श्वेत क्रान्ति' का सूत्रपात करके इस कहावत को वास्तविकता में बदल दिया है। राज्य के परिचय के लिये एक कहावत यह भी है—'देशों में देस हरियाणा, जित दूध-दही का खाणा' ऋग्वेद में हरियाणा की प्रमुख नदियों में आपया, सरस्वती, विनशन, अंशुमती, दृशद्वती आदि का वर्णन मिलता है, जिनकी तट भूमि पर यह बसा हुआ था। हरियाणा वैदिक सभ्यता का पालना था, जहाँ आपया, सरस्वती तथा दृशद्वती नदियों के किनारों पर ऋषि-मुनियों ने पवित्र यज्ञाग्नि प्रज्वलित की।

**बीज शब्द: लोक**— सामन्ती संस्कारों, लोक, दृशद्वती नदी, पौराणिक भारतवर्ष, श्वेत क्रान्ति

**प्रस्तावना**—हरियाणा व प्रदेश की लोक संस्कृति इतनी फली-फूली है कि साधारण जन में इसकी धारा प्रवाहमान है। इसी प्रकार प्रदेश में अनेक जातियाँ विद्यमान हैं जिन्का प्रमुख व्यवसाय गाना-बजाना व धन कमाना है। इससे लोगों का मनोरंजन किया जाता है। 'निश्चय ही पिछले दिनों की आर्थिक-प्रगति, औद्योगिक विकास और जनवाद की स्थापना के कारण ये गाने वाली जातियाँ, अपने सच्चे स्वरूप को खो चुकी हैं।' लेकिन गांवों में उनका आज भी मुख्य स्थान है क्योंकि वहाँ सामन्ती संस्कारों को अभी पूरी पराजय नहीं मिली है। सिनेमा के प्रभाव से, इन जातियों ने, अपने पुश्तैनी गीतों को छोड़ दिया है। बल्कि आधुनिकता के नाम पर इन गीतों में नए स्वर भर दिए हैं। हरियाणवी लोकगीतों में फिल्मी धुन से प्रभावित लोकगीत की कुछ पंक्तियाँ दृष्टव्य हैं—

“मेरे गले की नेकलिस जुलम करे,  
हां, किसी छैला की नजर पड़े,  
वो बिन मारे मर जाए।  
मेरा काला चोटीला रेशम का।”

लोक नाट्य की भाँति लोक-संस्कृति की आत्मा देहाती रीति-रिवाजों, लोकगीतों एवं लोकोत्सव में निवास करती है। लोक नाट्य और लोक-संस्कृति के सान्निध्य को व्यक्त करते हुए डॉ० कण्ठचन्द्र शर्मा ने लिखा है कि “लोकनाट्य हमारी सांस्कृतिक रिक्त के सशक्त एवं जीवन्त प्रतिमान है।”

लोक-संस्कृति के निर्माणक तन्तु— सोलह संस्कार, पर्व— त्यौहार, विधि— विधान, जादू— टोने, तप— त्याग, परम्परा, प्रथाएं, देवी— देवता, भूत— प्रेत, यज्ञ— हवन, धर्म— शिक्षा एवं लोकाचार, लोकनाट्य का ताना— बाना बुनने के लिए भी समान रूप में अपेक्षित है। लोक-संस्कृति को सरोकार करने का श्रेय लोकनाट्यों को ही जाता है। लोकनाट्य ही वे जीवित साधन हैं, जिनके द्वारा लोक-संस्कृति और कला अर्थात् लोक-हृदय की वास्तविकता तक पहुँचा जा सकता है। अधिक से अधिक लड़कियाँ कालेज की पढ़ाई का रंग-ढंग देखना चाहती हैं। हरियाणवी लोकगीत की कुछ पंक्तियों में इसकी झलक देखने योग्य है—

नया जमाना नयी रोशनी पाणी कैसी झाल पड़ी  
सारी छोहरी कोलिज में तै दे पेर पर-चाल पड़ी  
कोए तो काली कोए तो भूरी कोय तो बैरण लाल पड़ी  
सारी छोहरी

मनुष्य चाहे जितना भी सभ्य हो जाए। वह चाहे जितना आधुनिक और उत्तर आधुनिक हो ले, लोकतत्त्व उसे हमेशा संयमित रखते हैं। लोक तत्त्वों के प्रवाह ने मनुष्य को हमेशा नई ऊर्जा, नई शक्ति, सामर्थ्यवान और जीवंत बनाए रखा है। हरियाणा भारत के उन प्रदेशों में अपनी एक विशिष्ट संस्कृति कायम रखता, जहाँ की संस्कृति ने भारतीय संस्कृति की समावृष्टि में एक गौरवशाली स्थान प्राप्त किया है। यहाँ की पर्वत उपत्यकाएं, नदी— नाले, गिरि गह्वर, विस्तृत मैदान एवं षड्-ऋतुओं की परिक्रमा, यहाँ की संस्कृति के प्रधान आधार हैं। लोक-संस्कृति में लोक की अवधारणाएँ बड़ी विचित्र होती हैं। लोक— विश्वास में अंध— विश्वास, शकुन विचार, जन्म— मंत्र, टोने— टोटके आदि लोक-संस्कृति के परिचायक हैं। अंधविश्वास में बिल्ली द्वारा रास्ता काटना, रात को कुत्ते भौंकना, रास्ते में जाते समय एकाकी हिरन मिलना आदि अशकुन विचार हरियाणा की लोक-संस्कृति में आते हैं। लोक— विश्वास के अंतर्गत हरियाणा में यह भी परम्परा होती है कि शुक्र के दिन फसल कटाई का कार्य शुभ माना जाता है। और बुध के दिन खेत की बुआई का कार्य लोक विश्वास

की प्रथम श्रेणी में गिना जाता है। यह कहा भी गया है कि— 'बुध बावनी, शुक्र लावनी' यह धारणा इस प्रदेश के निवासियों की संस्कृति बन चुकी है। श्री एटवर्ड बी० टायलर का मत है कि "संस्कृति ज्ञान, विश्वास, कला, नैतिकता, न्याय, रीति— रिवाजों तथा अन्य क्षमताओं या आदतों जो मनुष्य द्वारा समाज का सदस्य होने के नाते अर्जित की जाती है, इन सबका एक सम्मिश्रण है।" हरियाणवी लोक—संस्कृति में विशेषतः होली पर्व की बड़ी महिमा गाई जाती है। हरियाणा में पर्व— विषयक एक कहावत प्रचलित है: 'तीज बोग्गी बीज, होली भर लेग्गी झोली।' अर्थात् हरियाली तीज के पेट से त्योंहार घुसू होते हैं तथा होली के रंग— बिरंगे आँचल में वे ऐसे विलुप्त हो जाते हैं, जैसे धूल— धुसरित बच्चे भागकर अपनी माँ की गोद में अपने को छिपा लेते हैं। इस प्रकार किसी समाज, परिवार, प्रान्त, देश के विशिष्ट पर्व—त्योंहार, आचार—व्यवहार संस्कृति के अंश पहलू हैं। संस्कृति की एक प्राचीन उक्ति के अनुसार किसी देश अथवा समाज विभिन्न जीवन— व्यवहारों, सामाजिक संबंधों एवं मानवीय दृष्टि से प्रेरणादायक तत्वों की समष्टि को संस्कृति कहते हैं। इस प्रकार लोक संस्कृति के विभिन्न आयाम हरियाणा प्रदेश की जनता के प्रेरणादायी स्रोत हैं। देवता के प्रति श्रद्धा या विश्वास, किसी धार्मिक पर्व को मनाना, व्रत का रखना आदि संस्कृति अर्थात् लोक संस्कृति के जीवन्त पहलू हैं जिनके बिना लोक के ध्येय की पूर्ति असम्भव है। लोकसाहित्य मनुष्य—जीवन की एक चिरसंगी विशेषता है। यह सदियों से पुनीत गंगधारा की तरह लोक उद्धारक के रूप में सवेग बहकर भी विद्वानों के निकट तुच्छ वस्तु बनी रही। अब वह प्रत्यक्षदर्शी लोकानां सर्वदर्शी भवेन्नर जैसे सुवाक्यों सहित अध्येताओं के लिये नया मोड़ लेकर चली है। ऋग्वेद में भी लोक(समाज) की एक महान् कल्पना है। उसे पुरुष रूप ईश्वर कहा गया।

पुरुष : सहस्राक्षः सहस्रपात् (वह सहस्रों मुख, सहस्रों नेत्रयुक्त है और सहस्रों पदयुक्त है। इसकी संकल्प शक्ति बड़ी तेज है यह व्यापार— व्यवसाय, कला—कौशल, कृषि— उद्योग, सहस्रानुसंधान और व्यवहार— कुशलता आदि कार्यों में प्राणी मात्र का सरल एवं सफल संपादक बना रहता है। अपने दीर्घ जीवन के आरोग्यसाधनों का यह मुदित तारा है।) बहुव्याहितों वा अयं बहुषो लोकः (यह लोक अनेक रूपों में परिव्याप्त है) पृथ्वी के सर्व भागों पर फैले हुए सब तरह के मनुष्यों से परिपूर्ण है। 'लोक हमारे जीवन का महासमुद्र है, उसमें भूत, भविष्य, वर्तमान— सभी कुछ संचित रहता है। लोक राष्ट्र का अमर स्वरूप है, लोक ज्ञान और सम्पूर्ण अध्ययन में सब शास्त्रों का पर्यवसान है। अर्वाचीन मानव के लिये लोक सर्वोच्च प्रजापति है। लोक, लोक की धात्री सर्वभूत माता पृथ्वी और लोक का व्यक्त रूप मानव, यही हमारे नये जीवन का अध्यात्मशास्त्र है। इसका कल्याण हमारी मुक्ति का द्वार और निर्माण का नवीन रूप है।

लोक— पृथ्वी— मानव, इसी त्रिलोकी में जीवन का कल्याणतम रूप है। लोकसाहित्य के कई अर्थ प्रयोग में आए हैं जैसे—जो लोक साहित्य सभ्यता की सीमाओं से बाहर है। सभ्य समाज में जिनकी गिनती नहीं हो सकती। उनका लोकसाहित्य, एक ओर जंगली जातियों का साहित्य, फोक शब्द के अन्तर्गत वे लोग ही आ सकते हैं, जो आदिम परम्परा को अपनाए हुए हैं। कुछ विद्वानों ने इसको लोकवार्ता शब्द की संज्ञा दी है, तो कुछ ने इसे लोकशास्त्र, लोकायन, ग्राम साहित्य, जन साहित्य, लोकज्ञान, लोकविधा, लोकप्रवाह आदि नाम दिये हैं। लोक साहित्य ग्रामीण साहित्य होता है, जो मनोरंजन के लिये लिखा जाता है। इसी प्रकार लोकसाहित्य का तात्पर्य साधारण जन की अभिव्यक्ति और भाषा बोलचाल की हो, जो साधारण व्यक्ति की पकड़ में आ सके 'लोक' शब्द के संदर्भ में डॉ० श्याम परमार ने निम्न कथन के द्वारा सीमा निर्धारित की है— 'आधुनिक साहित्य की नवीन प्रवृत्तियों में 'लोक' का प्रयोग गीत, वार्ता, कथा, संगीत, साहित्य आदि से युक्त होकर साधारण जन— समाज, जिसमें पूर्व—संचित परम्पराएँ, भावनाएँ, विश्वास और आदर्श सुरक्षित हैं तथा जिसमें भाषा और साहित्यिक सामग्री ही नहीं, अपितु अनेक विषयों के अनपढ़ किन्तु ठोस रत्न छिपे हैं, के अर्थ में होता है।

डॉ० हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी ने लोकचित्त पर प्रकाश डालते हुए लिखा है कि "ऐसा मान लिया जा सकता है कि जो चीजें लोकचित्त से सीधे उत्पन्न होकर सर्वसाधारण को आन्दोलित, चालित और प्रभावित करती हैं वही लोकसाहित्य, लोक—शिल्प, लोकनाट्य, लोककथानक आदि नामों से पुकारी जा सकती है। लोकचित्त से तात्पर्य उस जनता के चित्त से है जो परम्परा— प्रथित और बौद्धिक विवेचना परक शास्त्रों और उन पर की गई टीका— टिप्पणियों के साहित्य से अपरिचित होता है।'

डॉ० सत्येन्द्र के लोक सम्बन्धी विचार है कि "लोक मनुष्य समाज का वह वर्ग है जो अभिजात्य संस्कार, शास्त्रीयता और पाण्डित्य की चेतना अथवा अहंकार से शून्य है और जो एक परम्परा के प्रवाह में जीवित रहता है।'

श्री देवीलाल सामर का मत है कि 'जनसाधारण चाहे वह गाँव का रहने वाला हो या शहर का, विशेषता इतनी ही होती है कि वह शिक्षा— दीक्षा, पहनावा, खान— पान, आचार—विचार, संस्कार तथा व्यवहार में उस देश की प्रतिनिधि संस्कृति का प्रतीक हो और देश के जनसाधारण की वृत्तियों का मूर्त रूप हो।'

लोक साहित्य ने अपनी विविध विधाओं के माध्यम से मानव— मन पर अमिट छाप छोड़ी है, जो आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिये प्रेरणास्रोत का काम करेगी। लोक साहित्य में लोक संस्कृति व लोक भाषा का पक्ष बड़ा सबल है। लोक जीवन रूपी सागर तक जीने की सीढ़ी है लोक साहित्य। लोक साहित्य में लोकगीतों, कथाओं, गाथाओं, लोकनाट्यों व लोकगाहों की पूर्णरूप से व्याख्या होती है। लोकगीतों और लोककथाओं के संदर्भ में ही लोक साहित्य एवं संस्कृति की अन्तःसलिला के रहस्य को हम ढूँढ़ कर लोक के परम्परागत जीवन की आन्तरिक अभिव्यक्ति का उद्घाटन कुछ अंशों में अवश्य कर सकेंगे।

लोक साहित्य लिखित व मौखिक संरचनाओं का सार है जिसने हमें नितान्त बेलाग रूप में मनुष्यता का पाठ पढ़ाया है। पुनः समाज की अभिजात्य चेतना जिसे अपनी लापरवाही में एकदम उपेक्षणीय समझने की भूल करती रही है, उसके अहंकार का संस्कार भी लोक साहित्य के माध्यम से ही सम्भव है।

लोक साहित्य से मनुष्य विभिन्न विधाओं की सामाजिक विचारधारा, विश्वास, कला से तादात्म्य स्थापित करता है। व्यक्ति इससे दूर नहीं हो सकता, क्योंकि यह सांस्कृतिक पक्ष को पूर्ण रूप से निर्वहन करता है, जो कि मनुष्य की पल— पल

की बाह्य व आन्तरिक विचारधारा की कसौटी है। सुसंस्कृतियों के पुनीत इतिहास की परख अनेकांश में लोक साहित्य से संभव है। महात्मा गाँधी के निम्नलिखित शब्द जिनमें लोक साहित्य के सांस्कृतिक पक्ष की महत्ता प्रकट की गयी है, चिरस्मरणीय रहेंगे— 'हाँ, लोकगीतों की प्रशंसा अवश्य करूँगा, क्योंकि मैं मानता हूँ कि लोकगीत समूची संस्कृति के पहरेदार होते हैं।

'गुजराती मनीषी काका कालेलकर ने लोक साहित्य के सांस्कृतिक पक्ष को इन शब्दों में व्यक्त किया है— 'लोक साहित्य के अध्ययन से, उसके उद्धार से हम कृत्रिमता का कवच तोड़ सकेंगे और स्वाभाविकता की शुद्ध हवा में फिरने— डोलने की शक्ति प्राप्त कर सकेंगे। स्वाभाविकता से ही आत्मशुद्धि संभव है।'

हम कह सकते हैं कि लोक साहित्य जन— संस्कृति का दर्पण है। हरियाणा भारत के उन प्रदेशों में अपनी एक विशिष्ट संस्कृति कायम रखता, जहाँ की संस्कृति ने भारतीय संस्कृति की समावृष्टि में एक गौरवशाली स्थान प्राप्त किया है। आदिम मानव की आदिम प्रवृत्तियों को जानने के लिये लोकसाहित्य सबसे आसान, प्रामाणिक एवं रोचक साधन है। यह प्रश्न भी अंश है कि सभ्यता की दौड़ में शामिल जातियाँ वास्तविकतावादी लेखकों की तरह अनेक असंस्कृत जातियों के मौखिक साहित्य में भोग व लप्सा की बदबू नहीं है। इनके गीतों में जीवन की निकृष्ट दशा को छोड़ जीवन के रोमांचकारी पहलुओं की व्याख्या हुई है। किसी भी राष्ट्र, प्रान्त व समाज के प्राचीन स्वरूप की झाँकी लोकसाहित्य में ही दिखाई देती है। यह भी इसकी उपादेय वस्तु मानी जाती है। इस प्रकार लोक संस्कृति के विभिन्न आयाम हरियाणा प्रदेश की जनता के प्रेरणादायी स्रोत हैं। देवता के प्रति श्रद्धा या विश्वास, किसी धार्मिक पर्व को मनाना, व्रत का रखना आदि संस्कृति अर्थात् लोक संस्कृति के जीवन्त पहलू हैं जिनके बिना लोक के ध्येय की पूर्ति असम्भव है। लोक जीवन में यह संस्कृति अपने मौलिक रूप में पायी जाती है, जबकि शिष्ट समाज में इसका परिष्कृत रूप सभ्यता का आवरण ओढ़कर प्रकट होता है। बुझौवल भी बाल—कथाओं का ही एक प्रकार है। हरियाणा की लोककथाओं में धर्म कथाएँ, धर्मनिरपेक्ष कथाएँ, व्रत कथा, देव—पितर, सात वीरों की कथाएँ, शिव—पार्वती की कथाएँ, साधु योगी भक्त पीर की कथाएँ, लोकनायक कथाओं में प्रेमवीर, न्यायवीर, दानवीर, शूरवीर, दयावीर, धर्मनिरपेक्ष अथवा लौकिक कथाओं में लोकनीति कथाएँ, मनोरंजन कथाएँ विविध अन्नकथाएँ चुटकले, मानव कथा, जंतू कथा, राजा—रानी परी, हास्य व्यंग्य, भयानक—अद्भूत, बाल कथाएँ—बुझौवल, लघुकथा, दार्शनिक दृष्टान्त, साधारण, जातिवाचक व परिवारिक कथाओं का अमिट भंडार है।

लोक—कथाएँ घर के आंगन में या घर से बाहर के बीहड़ जंगल और पहाड़ों में या नदी और समुद्र के जोखिम भरे स्थानों में सर्वत्र लोक—कथाओं की भाषा की मिठास मधु—बिंदुओं की वर्षा की भाँति फैली हुई मिलती है। विश्व का कोई ही मानव शायद ऐसा, जिसे कहानी की चासनी अच्छी न लगे। लोक साहित्य में साम्प्रदायिकता का पक्ष निर्बल है। वह पक्षी व पवन की तरह स्वच्छन्द है। उसे शाक्त और वैष्णव की अलोचना से कोई सरोकार नहीं है। उसे विष्णु की पूजनीय श्रद्धा उतनी ही प्यारी है, जितनी कि शक्ति या काली आराध्या। उसकी निर्गुण व सगुण काव्यधाराओं में कोई असमानता नजर नहीं आती। लोक साहित्य की इन्हीं उदात्त— भावनाओं ने मनुष्य के लिये प्रेरणा— स्रोत का काम किया है। लोक साहित्य ने मानव को ग्रहण करने के लिये अवर्णनीय बातों को प्रस्तुत किया है, जिसके बिना व्यक्ति के राग—विराग मौन है। लोक साहित्य में वे सभी परम्परागत तथ्य हैं जो मनुष्य के जन्म से लेकर मृत्यु तक साथ रहते हैं। लोक गाथाएँ के किस्से, अवदान या साँके हैं जिनको काव्यमय कहानियों की सजा दी जाती है, जिन्हें कालक्रम से ऐतिहासिक महत्व प्राप्त हो चुका है। लोकमानस की वे घटनाएँ हैं जो कोरी— कल्पनाजन्य हैं। यह मानवीय जीवन का अहम हिस्सा है, जिनसे मानव अपने समाज— जगत् की सारी मान्यताएँ, रीति— रिवाजों को इन गाथाओं से सीखकर समाज में नया जीवन धारण करता है, यही लोक साहित्य की महान उपादेयता है।

**लोक साहित्य के प्रथम चरण में मानव** — जीवन की लोकानुभूति के प्रेरणातत्त्व हैं। लोक साहित्य ने सांस्कृतिक पक्ष को जितना गहरा किया है, शायद ही किसी शास्त्र ने किया हो। कला के क्षेत्र में हो चाहे, कथा के क्षेत्र में, हर पहलू का पूर्ण रूपेण व्याख्यान लोक साहित्य ही करता है। दादी से पोती तक इसकी रसधारा का आनन्द सहर्ष लेती है। भारतीय समाज का ढाँचा किस प्रकार का रहा है यह लोकगीतों, लोककथाओं और लोकोक्तियों से भली— भाँति समझ में आ जाता है। सास— बहु का कटु संबंध, ननद भौजाई वैभनस्य, विप्रयुक्ता तथा विधवा की दशा का मार्मिक एवं तथ्यपूर्ण वर्णन किसी लिखित रूप में उतना मार्मिक नहीं मिलेगा, जितना भाई बहन के निरीह—निश्छल कोमल प्रेम के उदाहरण क्या ये सब कल्हण की राजतरंगिणी, अष्टादश पुराण और टॉड राजस्थान आदि महान् ग्रन्थों में देखने को मिलेंगे? शिशु जन्म पर होने वाले सामाजिक सरोकारों का वर्णन लोक साहित्य में ही मिलता है।

**निष्कर्ष—**भूमण्डलीकरण के दौर में भी विश्व और मनुष्य की कोई गुढ़ पहली को सुलझाने के लिये, उसके प्राचीन रूपों की खोज करने के लिये और उसके वास्तविक स्वरूप को समझने के लिये जहाँ इतिहास के पृष्ठ मौन है, शिलालेख व ताम्रपत्र मेले हो गये हैं वहीं ऐसी स्थिति में लोगों के निर्देशन में लोकसाहित्य ही आधारभूत वस्तु है। हरियाणा की संस्कृति में भजन और पूजा—पाठ का बड़ा महत्त्व रहा है। नाथों, सन्तों, सुफियों व वैष्णवों का अमिट प्रभाव यहाँ देखा जा सकता है। इस प्रदेश में मठों— मन्दिरों व आश्रमों का रूप सर्वत्र दिखलाई देता है। इस प्रदेश को लोकगीतों में 'राज भजनिया का देश' तथा कहावतों में 'देसा में देस हरियाणा' कहा जाता है। \* रागवान शिव तथा पार्वती से सम्बन्धित कथाओं के अतिरिक्त लोकगीत भी पर्याप्त परिमाण में मिलते हैं। पार्वती और शिव जन— जीवन में इतने रम चुके हैं कि प्रत्येक अवसर पर उनका स्मरण हो ही जाता है। लोगों की उन पर गहरी आस्था है।

हरियाणा प्रदेश की लोक— संस्कृति के विविध आयामों में लोकगीत, लोकनाट्य व लोक—कथाएँ मुख्य हैं। लोकगीत आज की लोक— संस्कृति का मुख्य पहलू है, जिसमें लोक की भावाभिव्यक्ति होती है। वीर— प्रसवा हरियाणा भूमि ने अतीत को सदैव भारत के भाग्य—चक्र का संचालन किया है। इस प्रदेश के लोक— साहित्य में ही लोक— संस्कृति के दर्शन होते हैं। लोक—मानस में लोक—संस्कृति की भावना को बनाये रखने में लोक— साहित्यकारों ने अपने दायित्व का पूर्ण निर्वहन किया है। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने लोक—संस्कृति को सामाजिक परिष्कार के लिये पारस—पथरी माना है। लोक

साहित्य व लोकवार्ता विषय अपने अन्दर अनेक ऐतिहासिक तथ्यों को सजोकर युग-युगान्तर तक जीवित रखता है। लोकवार्ता एक बहुमूल्य अमिट भण्डार है। लोकवार्ता की विपुल सामग्री को देखने के लिए लोक साहित्य दर्पण का काम करता है। लोक साहित्य का ऐसा उत्तुंग-श्रृंग है जिस पर चढ़ने से ही लोक-वार्ता के अति विस्तृत क्षेत्र का अवलोकन सम्भव है। लोकवार्ता, लोकसाहित्य का एक कुटुम्ब है, जिसका सारा कार्यभार लोक साहित्य के ऊपर निर्भर है। लोकवार्ता जिस लोक को इतनी महत्ता देती है, उसी समग्र लोक को लोक-साहित्य एक ही रंगमंच पर ला उपस्थित करता है। इस प्रकार प्रतीत होता है कि लोक-साहित्य लोक-वार्ता का एक अंग होने के साथ-साथ लोकवार्ता की सामग्री का संरक्षक भी है, लोक-वार्ता के जिज्ञासु का सहायक है और लोका-नुरंजन का सफल साधन है। उक्त विवेचन से स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि लोक-साहित्य व लोक-वार्ता का अटूट सम्बंध है। लोक नाट्य की भाँति लोक-संस्कृति की आत्मा देहाती रीति-रिवाजों, लोकगीतों एवं लोकोत्सव में निवास करती है। लोक नाट्य और लोक-संस्कृति के सान्निध्य को व्यक्त करते हुए डॉ० कृष्णचन्द्र शर्मा ने लिखा है कि 'लोकनाट्य हमारी सांस्कृतिक रिक्त के सशक्त एवं जीवन्त प्रतिमान है।'

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## वंदना भागवत यांचे 'किशोर' मासिकातील योगदान

नाव : सौ. किरण गजानन शर्मा

विषय : मराठी

मार्गदर्शक – डॉ. महालक्ष्मी मोराळे (जेजेटीयु गाईड)

**प्रस्तावना**—महाराष्ट्र राज्य पाठ्यपुस्तक निर्मिती मंडळाच्या वतीने १९७१ च्या दिवाळीत पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरूंच्या जन्मदिनी 'किशोर' मासिकाचा पहिला अंक निघाला. १९७२ पासून आजतागायत 'किशोर' मासिकाचे प्रकाशन होत आहे. 'किशोर' वाचकांचा व्यक्तिमत्व विकास पूर्ण व्हावा तसेच मुलांवर सुसंस्कार घडावेत या उद्देशाने 'किशोर' ची मांडणी आणि रचना केलेली आहे. काळानुसार 'किशोर' मध्ये योग्य तो बदल होत असतो.

**'किशोर' मासिकाचे महत्त्व** : —या मासिकामध्ये विषयांची विविधता आहे . म्हणजेच मनोरंजन, भाषा, व्याकरण, इतिहास, भूगोल, विज्ञान, सामान्यज्ञान, खेळ व क्रिडा, रंगस्पर्धा इ . विषयांवरील भरगच्च असा मजकूर चरित्रात्मक लेख, लेखमाला, कोडी, स्पर्धा इ. स्वरूपात उत्तम चित्राच्या सजावटीसह प्रसिद्ध करण्यात येतो.

यामध्ये विविध सदरे येतात . यातील काही सदरे विशेष गाजली . त्यामध्ये असे हे विलक्षण जग, शंकासमाधान, कुतूहल यासारखे सामान्यज्ञानावरील विषय तसेच 'देशांतर' हे सदरही किशोरांना खूप आवडले . या सदरांनी वाचकाला खिळवून धरले आहे.

अनेक लेखक—लेखिका यांनी आपापल्या कथा—कादंबऱ्यातून जगाचे दर्शन घडविले आहे . कवी आणि कवयित्रींनी आपल्या कल्पनेने सुंदर—सुंदर काव्यरचना करून मुलांना बोलके केले आहे.

निसर्ग, प्राणी, पक्षी, जादूची दुनिया, परी समाज इ . विषयांनी कथा—कादंबरीला आकार दिला आणि विविध उपमा घेऊन कविता अविष्कृत झाली. म्हणजेच मराठी साहित्यात या बालसाहित्यिकांनी मोलाची भर टाकली . यांच्या साहित्याने 'किशोर' मासिक समृद्ध झाले.

**'किशोर' मासिकाचे विशेष** :— 'किशोर' मासिकाचे विशेष म्हणजे यामध्ये लोकप्रिय साहित्यिकांबरोबरच नवोदित कलाकार, साहित्यिक यांनाही सतत वाव मिळतो.

या मासिकात विजया वाड, माया धुप्पड, डॉ . सौ. प्रतिमा विश्वास, माधुरी सरदेसाई, जयमती दळवी, विद्यागौरी टिळक, गिरिजा कीर इ. तसेच वंदना भागवत यांनीही बालसाहित्य लिहून 'किशोर' ला फुलविले.

वंदना भागवत ह्या त्यापैकीच एक यांनी 'किशोर' मासिकातून 'देशांतर' या सदरात लोककथा लिहिल्या.

परदेशी कथा लिहून तिथल्या संस्कृतीची ओळख आपल्या 'किशोर' वाचकाला करून दिली . तसेच 'इंग्रजी शिकूया मराठीतून' हे व्याकरणासाठीचे 'क्रियापद' हे सदर त्यांनी २०१६ मध्ये वर्षभर चालविले आहे.

वंदना भागवत यांच्या कथेतील लोकजीवन आपण या शोधनिबंधात बघणार आहोत.

'किशोर' मासिकातून २०१२—२०१८ या कालखंडातील त्यांच्या कथांची थोडक्यात माहिती घेणार आहोत.

### कथांचे वर्गीकरण

१) स्वतंत्र विषयावरील कथा

२) 'देशांतर' या सदरातील लोककथा

१) स्वतंत्र विषयावरील कथा :—

### रेणू आणि विठोबा (किशोर, दिवाळी अंक, २०१५, पान नं. ५७)

या बालकथेचा विषय सामाजिक आहे. बालपणातील विविध घरातील वातावरण आणि त्यातून येणारे बरेवाईट अनुभव असा या कथेचा आशय आहे. रेणू नावाची मुलगी ही आपले विचार चित्रातून प्रकट करणारी आहे. यामधून ती आपल्या 'विठोबा' नावाच्या मित्राची काळजी करताना दिसते. त्या मुलाचे वडील दारुडे असतात व ते त्याला रोज मारतात ही गोष्ट रेणूला आवडत नाही. ती तिच्या आजीला सांगते. गॅदरिंगमध्ये निलिमाला म्हणजे रेणूच्या आईला सर्व हकीकत कळते . तसेच विठोबा या वयात किती सहन करतो, ही खंतही निलिमाला होते . सामाजिक प्रश्न या कथेतून समोर आला आहे . ही कथा चिंतनशील आहे.

### 'हौसाच्या ठोकी दोन हजार पागोटी' (मे २०१६ पान नं. ३१)

ही कथा एका हौसा नावाच्या मुलीची आहे. पारंपारिक कथेत आधुनिक शब्दांचा वापर यात केला आहे . या राजा—राणीच्या कथेत रस्ते, मुतार्या यांच्या सुधारणेसंबंधीचे प्रश्न लेखिकेने हौसा नावाच्या मुलीच्या जीवनातील प्रश्नांमध्ये जोडले आहेत . यावर लेखिकेने कथेच्या आशयात उपायही सांगितले आहेत . म्हणजे पारंपारिक कथेला लेखिकेने आधुनिक साज चढवून हौसाच्या माध्यमातून मुलांवर नकळत संस्कार केले आहेत, राज्यामधे ये जसा राजवाडा सुंदर असतो . तसेच तिथले रस्ते सुंदर असायला पाहिजेत. सुविधा असायला पाहिजेत. तरच राजा शोभून दिसतो यावरून गोष्टीचा आशय लक्षात येतो.

### 'अनहदची गोष्ट'—

यामध्ये अनहद नावाच्या मुलाच्या जीवनावरील दोन गोष्टी आहेत. प्राण्यांविषयीचे असलेले त्याचे प्रेम हा या गोष्टींचा आशय आहे. दिवाळी अंक २०१७ यातील कथा 'देशांतर' या सदराशी संबंधित असल्याने ती पुढे दिली आहे.

### 'सर्वात सुंदर फुल' (दिवाळी अंक २०१८)

'अनुभवातूनच शहाणपण येत' असा आशय व्यक्त करणारी ही सामाजिक कथा आहे . म्हातारपणामुळेच सर्वाधिक अनुभव जवळ असतात, आपल्याला त्यांच्या अनुभवांची सारखी गरज असते म्हणून त्यांचा मान आपण राखावा असा या कथेचा आशय आहे.

### 'मैत्रिण आवडेनाशी झाली त्याची गोष्ट' (किशोर जाने. २०१६)

लहान मुलांच्या विशेष स्वभावाचे दर्शन यातून होते . छोटयाशा गोष्टीवरून मैत्रिणींमध्ये होणारा अबोला व नंतर परत गट्टी होणे हा या कथेचा विषय आहे. लहान मुलांच्या अचूक स्वभावाचे दर्शन या कथेतून घडते. 'रेणू आणि विठोबा', 'हौसाच्या डोकीची गोष्ट', 'सर्वात सुंदर फुल' आणि 'मैत्रिण आवडेनाशी झाली' या सर्व स्वतंत्र विषयावरील कथा आहेत.

### 'देशांतर' (किशोर फेब्र. २०१६)

'किशोर' च्या 'देशांतर' हया नविन सदरात लेखिकेने देशोदेशीच्या लोककथा एकत्रित गुंफल्या आहेत . त्यामध्ये ठराविक प्रदेशातील देशातील लेखक व त्याची जीवनपद्धती यावरील बरीच माहिती कथा सुरु करण्याआधी लेखिकेने दिली आहे . या नविन सदरातील पहिली कथा ही 'थिओडोर गोझेल' म्हणजेच 'टेड गोझेल' या अमेरिकन डॉ. स्यूस ची कथा आहे. हा मुलगा लेखक कसा झाला व त्याने मुलांसाठी ४७ पुस्तके लिहिली त्याची पुस्तके २० भाषांमध्ये भाषांतरित झाली आहे. अशी सर्व माहिती लेखिकेने त्याच्या चरित्रात्मक कथेतून सांगितली आहे . पुढच्या महिन्यातील अंकात 'स्यूसवरील' अधिक माहिती त्याच्या चरित्रात्मक कथेतून लिहिली आहे . 'Butter Battle Book' हे त्याचे पुस्तक मुलांनी वाचावे असेही लेखिकेने सांगितले आहे. त्याचे आणखी एक सुंदर पुस्तक म्हणजे 'Lorax' हे आहे.

निसर्गातील वातावरणाची जवळून ओळख करून देणारे हे पुस्तक आहे . निसर्गाची हानी केल्यामुळे होणारे दुष्परिणामही यात आहेत. हा आशय मुलांना आवडेल असा आहे.

डॉ. स्यूस-भाग ३ (एप्रिल १६) या अंकात डॉ. स्यूस यांच्या पुस्तकातील गोष्टी आणि कविताही आहेत . तसेच स्यूसचे चरित्रवर्णनही इथे लेखिकेने केले आहे . पुढच्या अंकात स्वतंत्र कथेचे लेखन वंदना भागवतांनी केले आहे त्या कथेचे स्पष्टीकरण स्वतंत्र कथेत केले आहे. (मे १६)

'अस्टेरिक्स आणि ओबोलिक्स' या कथेतून लेखिकेने फ्रेंच चित्रमालेतील व्यक्तीरेखांचे चित्रण घडविले आहे. (जून १६)

'टेरेन्स अॅलन' (स्पाईक) मिलिगन या व्यक्तीची चरित्रात्मक कथा या अंकात आहे.(जुलै १६)

ब्रिटिश असूनही भारतात जन्म झाल्याने भारतातील त्याचे कर्तृत्व सांगणारी ही त्याचीचरित्रात्मक कथा आहे.

आपल्या जीवनात त्याने 'जीवन, शांती आणि प्रेम' या त्रिसुत्राचा वापर केला आहे . 'हसर्पा जंगलात सिंहचवू' ही कथा 'स्पाईक मिलिगनच्या 'The Bald TwitLion' या गोष्टीवर आधारित आहे. (ऑगस्ट १६)

'विनी-द-फू' ही इंग्लंडच्या पार्श्वभूमीवरील कथा आहे. (सप्टें. १६)(दिवाळी अंकाची कथा स्वतंत्र कथेत दिली आहे.)

'चिनी बोधकथा' यामध्ये चीनी लोकांच्या जीवनावरील कथा, लोककथा यांचीमाहिती यामध्ये आहे. (डिसें. १६)

'अफ्रिकेच्या लोककथा' यामध्ये अफ्रिकेच्या लोककथावरील माहिती देण्यात आली आहे. (जाने. १७)

'तिरशिग्याची बायको' ही लायबेरियातल्या मानो जमातीमधली गोष्ट आहे. (फेब्र. १७)

'बोलणारी कवटी' ही अफ्रिका खंडातल्या कॅमेरूनमधली ही बोधकथा आहे. (मार्च १७)

'झावळ्यांचे छप्पर' ही कांगो या देशाची कथा आहे. (एप्रिल १७)

'अनासी मागतो जगभरातलं शहाणपण' ही अफ्रिकन- अमेरिकन लोककथा आहे. (मे १७)

'मूल्यवान ठेव' ही इटालियन कथा आहे.

शहाणा निवाडा यामधेही इटालियन लोकजीवनाचे चित्रण आले आहे. (जुलै १७)

'जपानच्या गोष्टी' जपानी लोककथांची वैशिष्ट्ये असलेला हा लेख आहे. तसेच 'हायकु' या जपानी काव्यप्रकाराचाही उल्लेख यामध्ये आहे. जपानी संस्कृती, महत्त्व विशेषयाचा संगम 'जपानच्या गोष्टी' त येतो.

'हिरवी विलो' ही अतिशय सुंदर जपानी लोककथा आहे. हिरवी विलो हे एक झाडअसतं. ती तरुणी

रुपात एका निसर्गप्रेमी तरुणाला भेटते हा या कथेचा आशय आहे . 'पर्यावरण हानी' हा या कथेचा विषय आहे . त्यांचे लग्न होते जेव्हा ते झाड कापल्या जाते तेव्हा ती मरणपावते असा या या कथेचा शेवट मात्र मनाला चटका लावून जातो . (सप्टें. १७)

न्यूर्यॉक मधली जादूची अजब गोष्ट म्हणजेच 'जयराज आणि बचकबचक' Dr.Swess,Bartholomew Oobleck, random House, NY, 1949, renewed 1976 हयाचे स्वैर रुपांतर लेखिकेने केले आहे व न्यूर्यॉकमधील राजा व त्याचा हट्टसर्वासाठी कसा जीवघेणा असतो हा याचा आशय आहे.

कोरीयन लोककथा 'काड्या आणि मुळे' यामध्ये कोरीयन लोकजीवन चित्रीत केलेले आहे . (डिसें. १७) तसेच 'मुंगी इतकी इतकी हसली की' ही प्राणीजीवनावरील सुंदर कथा आहे. (जाने. १८)

'व्हिएतमनाची लोककथा' याचे स्वैर रुपांतर म्हणजेच 'जगावेगळी मैत्री' हे आहे . हीकथा इंडोचायना मधली आहे . (फेब्र. १८)

'पाल चुकचुकते आठवण दयायला' ही सुद्धा व्हिएतनामची लोककथा आहे. (मार्च १८)

'तुर्की लोककथेत' तुर्की लोकांचे जीवनदर्शन आले आहे. (एप्रिल १८)

'गाढव वाचून दाखवते' ही सुद्धा तुर्की लोककथेवरून घेतलेली कथा आहे. (मे १८)

'पेलिकनची नाठाळ मूलगी' ही ऑस्ट्रेलियाच्या नैऋत्य भागातील लोकजीवनावरआधारित कथा आहे. (जून १८)

'शेवटची सभा' ही अमेरिकेतील मूळ निवासींच्या जीवनावरील कथा आहे. (जुलै १८)

'दगड आणि गाढवाचा निवाडा' ही तिबेट मधली लोककथा भगवान बुद्धावरआधारित आहे. (ऑगस्ट १८)

'सर्बियातील लोककथा' म्हणजेच 'धनगर राजा' ही कथा सोव्हेंनियामधल्यालोककथेवर आधारित आहे. (सप्टें. १८)

दिवाळी अंकाची कथा स्वतंत्र कथेमध्ये दिलेली आहे.

'फॅशन बदलली' ही चायनीज लोककथा आहे . आपण आत्मविश्वासाने जगायलाहवे हा याचा विषय आहे . यामध्ये राजाला एकच रंग आवडतो म्हणून तो एकाच रंगाचेकपडे घालतो त्यामुळे सगळीकडे एकाच रंगाची विक्री होते . बाजारामध्ये याचा



प्रभाव पडतो.शेवटी राजा विविध रंगाचे वस्त्र परिधान करतो त्याचप्रमाणे प्रजाही विविध रंगाचा वापर करुलागते . हा याचा आशय आहे. मुलांमध्ये आत्मविश्वासाची भावना ही कथा ठेवून जाते.

#### सारांश

वंदना भागवत या लेखिकेने वेगवेगळ्या देशांमधल्या लोककथा लिहिल्या . त्याअनुषंगाने 'किशोर' वाचकांनी विविध देशातील लोकजीवन, त्यातील प्रसंग आणि नंतरत्यामधील बोध हा नकळत घेतला आहे.

'देशांतर' हे सदर मला खूप आवडले कारण यात परकीय देशातील सांस्कृतिकइतिहास, परंपरा तसेच त्या ठिकाणचे महत्त्व आणि या वातावरणातून घडणारा लेखक वत्याचे साहित्य, तेथील लोकजीवन याबद्दलही बंदना भागवत यांनी माहिती लिहिली आहे.

अशा प्रकारच्या लेखनामुळे 'किशोर' चा वाचक अधिक जागरूक व समृद्ध होतो,चीन, अमेरिका, अफ्रिका, जपान यांसारख्या विविध देशांमधील लोकजीवन व त्यातून येणाऱ्या अनुभवातूनघडलेल्या कथा या मुलांच्या मनावर नकळत परिणाम करतात . हेच वंदना भागवत यांच्या लेखनाचे वैशिष्ट्य आहे . त्यांनी भारत व भारताबाहेरील लोककथालिहून मुलांच्या व्यक्तीमत्त्व विकासात मदत केली आहे . त्यांचे लेखन हे सखोल व समृद्धआहे . मला 'रेणू आणि विठोबा' तसेच 'हिरवीविलो' या दोन कथा त्यांच्या विषयामुळेअधिक आवडल्या.

वंदना भागवत यांचे 'किशोर' समोर आलेले बालसाहित्य हे वाचनीय आहे .परदेशाचेही जीवन त्यांनी आपल्या लेखणीत उतरविले आहे. त्यांचे साहित्य किशोरांना इतरभाषेतील साहित्य वाचण्यासाठी प्रेरणा देणारे व त्यांची आतुरता टिकवून ठेवणारे आहे.स्त्री लेखिका म्हणून त्यांचे बालसाहित्यातील हे योगदान महत्वाचे ठरते.

#### संदर्भ ग्रंथ :-

मराठी वाङ्मयाचा इतिहास खंड ७ भाग १ व २

बालसाहित्याचे अंतरंग – विश्वास वसेकर (समीक्षा)

किशोर मासिक २०१५ दिवाळी अंक

किशोर मासिक २०१६ (जाने-डिसें.) एकूण अंक – ११

किशोर मासिक २०१७ (जाने-डिसें.) एकूण अंक – ११

किशोर मासिक २०१८ (जाने-डिसें.) एकूण अंक – ११

किशोर मासिक २०१९ (जाने-डिसें.) एकूण अंक – ११

## सतत विकास : चुनौतियाँ एवं समाधान

शोध छात्रा – मीनाक्षी चौधरी

शोध निर्देशक – डॉ. राम दर्शन

राजनीत विज्ञान विभाग

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**सार—** सतत विकास, विकास की वह प्रक्रिया है जिसके द्वारा हम प्राकृतिक संसाधनों, पर्यावरण एवं प्राचीन संस्कृति को नुकसान पहुंचाये बगैर सीमित दोहन द्वारा वर्तमान मानव जीवन को सहज बनाना एवं भविष्य की आने वाली मानव पीढ़ी की खुशहाली के लिए प्राकृतिक गुणवत्ता में सुधार करना है।

भारत सरकार सतत विकास लक्ष्य 2030 के प्रति समर्पित एवं दृढ़ प्रतिज्ञा से लक्षित दृष्टिकोण से परिपूर्ण नवीन कार्य योजनाओं का निर्माण कर लागू करने को प्रयासरत है। भारत के राष्ट्रीय विकास लक्ष्य और समावेशी विकास के लिए “सबका साथ सबका विकास” नीतिगत पहल सतत विकास लक्ष्यों के अनुरूप है और भारत दुनिया भर में सतत विकास के 17 चिन्हित लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए निरन्तर सकारात्मक भूमिका में है। देश में इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि अपशिष्ट तथा संसाधनों के निरन्तर उपयोग को समाप्त करने से जुड़ी व्यवसायिक, वाणिज्यिक, आर्थिक नीतियों व दृष्टिकोण के स्वरूप में ढांचागत बदलाव कर नवीन प्रतिमान पेश कर एक समग्र प्रक्रिया तथा उत्पाद की दृष्टि से सुलभ सस्ती, कारगर योजना अपनायी जाये।

**मुख्य शब्द—** पर्यावरण संरक्षण, ढांचागत बदलाव, स्वच्छ ऊर्जा, पारिस्थितिकीय तन्त्र, रिसाइक्लिंग, सामाजिक समरसता।

**प्रस्तावना —** सतत विकास से साधारण अर्थ ऐसे विकास से है, जो वर्तमान एवं हमारी भावी पीढ़ियों की अपने जीवन की न्यूनतम आवश्यकताएँ एवं जरूरतें पूरी करने के लिए ढांचागत निर्माण करते हुए इन्हें पूरा करने की नीति, बदलाव तथा विकास से है।<sup>1</sup> यह कोई नवीन अवधारणा नहीं वरन् भारतीय समाज में सदैव सभी क्षेत्रों में व्यापक रूप से मौजूद रही है, चाहे वह वृक्षों, नदियों व जलाशयों की पूजा हो या वन्य जीवों की। हम सांस्कृतिक रूप से प्रकृति में विद्यमान सभी जीव-जन्तुओं की पूजा के माध्यम से सदैव उनका संरक्षण करते आये हैं। सभी प्राकृतिक तत्वों एवं जीवों तथा पारिस्थितिकीयों को न्यूनतम बदलाव के साथ आवश्यकतानुसार दोहन तथा भविष्य में आने वाली भावी पीढ़ियों के लिए संरक्षण का मिश्रित स्वरूप ढांचागत या चिरस्थायी विकास कहलाता है।<sup>2</sup> सतत विकास का लक्ष्य एवं उद्देश्य सदैव मानव जाति के लिए समान, न्याय संगत, संरक्षित, शांतिपूर्ण समृद्ध और रहने योग्य विश्व का निर्माण करना है। सतत विकास के तीन महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र हैं, सामाजिक समावेश आर्थिक समृद्धि तथा पर्यावरण संरक्षण।

व्यापक एवं संतुलित रूप से इन तीनों अवयवों की स्थापना एवं उपलब्धता हमारे मानव जीवन को एक प्राकृतिक रूप से परिपूर्ण सुनहरा भविष्य देगा अर्थात् सतत विकास निरन्तर चलने वाली वह प्रक्रिया है जो वैज्ञानिक बदलावों के साथ प्राकृतिक स्वरूपों को बिना बिगाड़े हमारे लिए अधिक से अधिक संसाधन उपलब्ध करवाये। हम प्रकृति को हमारे जीवन की धुरी मानते हैं। सतत विकास का मूल सिद्धान्त हमारे भारतीय दर्शन में सदैव परिलक्षित होता रहा है, गाँधी जी की कहना था “धरती प्रत्येक मानव की न्यूनतम जरूरतों को तो पूरा कर सकती है किन्तु मानव जाति के लोभ जो बढ़ता जा रहा है को पूरा नहीं कर पायेगी”<sup>4</sup> हमारा देश भारत सदैव सतत विकास के पथ पर आगे बढ़ता रहा है एवं यहाँ की शासन व्यवस्था राजकीय नीतियों के मूलभूत सिद्धान्तों में इन्हें समाहित करती रही है। विशेषकर पर्यावरण संरक्षण क्षेत्र में।<sup>5</sup> यह एक ऐसा महत्वपूर्ण विषय है जिसे सदैव भारतीय शासन नीतियों में प्राथमिकता से रखा गया है चाहे वह जल संरक्षण, वृक्ष हो या प्रकृति के विभिन्न जीव जन्तु।

**वर्तमान परिदृश्य —** भारत में वर्तमान में लागू की जा रही विभिन्न योजनाएँ सतत विकास के वास्तविक उद्देश्य के अनुकूल हैं, जिनमें प्रमुखतः आत्मनिर्भर भारत, स्किल भारत, ग्रामदीप योजना, प्रधानमंत्री सड़क योजना, आवास योजना, बेंटी बचाओ बेंटी पढ़ाओ, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण पेयजल योजना, राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन योजना, डिजिटल योजना, गंगा सफाई योजना आदि।

वर्तमान में पर्यावरण एवं प्रकृति पर मानव जाति का नकारात्मक प्रभाव गंभीर रूप से बढ़ता जा रहा है। असंयमित दोहन एवं उपभोग प्राकृतिक असंतुलन को बढ़ावा दे रहा है निरन्तर पर्यावरणीय क्षति गंभीर समस्याएँ पैदा कर रही है अनियमित वर्षा, सूखा एवं प्राकृतिक आपदाएँ बढ़ती जा रही हैं। पर्यावरणीय सतत विकास वस्तुतः पर्यावरण की चिंता करते हुए उसके मूल स्वरूप को बनाये रखने का प्रयास करता है जिससे विविध उत्पादक तत्वों में सन्तुलन रहे, हमें प्राकृतिक संसाधन पर्यावरण से प्राप्त होते हैं इसलिए वायु, जल और जलवायु की स्थिति विशेष की चिंता सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण विषय है।

सतत विकास के अनेक तत्व होते हैं जिनमें समानता प्रथम है, समुदाय अपने सभी सदस्यों विशेषरूप से निचला तबका और सर्वाधिक गरीबों के लिए अवसर की समानता तथा समान परिणाम प्रदान करता है। दूसरा तत्व विविधता है, समुदाय में सामाजिक समरसता एवं विविधता को प्रोत्साहित कर बढ़ाना चाहिए। तीसरा तत्व सामाजिक सामन्जस्य है, वर्गों समूहों

की प्रक्रियाओं, प्रणालियों और संरचनाओं के मध्य रहता है, जो औपचारिक व अनौपचारिक तथा समूहगत व ढांचागत स्तर पर समुदाय के अन्दर व बाहर संचार को बढ़ावा देता है। जन जीवन की उच्च स्तर व गुणवत्ता भी महत्वपूर्ण तत्व है। सतत विकास यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि बेसिक आवश्यकता पूरी की जाये जिसके लिए देश में उचित नीतियों के माध्यम से स्वास्थ्य, आवास, शिक्षा, रोजगार की आदि की अच्छी गुणवत्ता व पर्याप्तता को बढ़ावा दिया जाये। सतत विकास का अन्य गुण परिपक्वता व समझ विकसित करना है, मानव व्यापक कार्य विशेषताओं जैसे नवीन खोज, व्यवहार, पर्यटन, शिक्षा, दर्शन व अन्य वेषणों के द्वारा निरन्तर सुधार एवं विकास करता है, उसके साथ समकालीन समाज की जटिलता भी सतत विकास में बाधक तत्व का कार्य भी करती है। सतत विकास के अनेक महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र देश में मौजूद हैं जिनमें उचित सरकारी योजनाओं के माध्यम से लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। कुछ महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र निम्न हैं सौर ऊर्जा (ग्रीन ऊर्जा), पवन ऊर्जा, फसल विविधता रोटेशन, जल फिक्स्चर, वृहत ग्रीन बैल्ट, जीव-जन्तु के चिन्हित संरक्षित क्षेत्र, स्मार्ट सिटी योजना, पारिस्थितिकीय तन्त्र अनुकूल निर्माण क्षेत्र समावेशी नीतियाँ आदि इन सभी पर अधिक बल देकर व्यवहारिक प्रचलन बढ़ाना इस क्षेत्र में सार्थक होगा।

**सतत विकास के लक्ष्य**— संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ द्वारा (वर्ष 2016 से) 17 सतत विकास लक्ष्यों की ऐतिहासिक योजना प्रारम्भ की गयी<sup>8</sup> जिसका उद्देश्य वर्ष 2030 तक अधिक सम्पन्न समतावादी और संरक्षित विश्व की रचना करना है, सत्रह प्रमुख लक्ष्य निम्न हैं। गरीबी दूर करना, भुखमरी समाप्त करना, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और खुशहाली, लैंगिक समानता, जल एवं स्वच्छता, ऊर्जा, आर्थिक वृद्धि और उत्कृष्ट कार्य, बुनियादी सुविधाएँ, उद्योग व्यापार, उपभोक्ता एवं उत्पादन संतुलन, जलवायु संरक्षण परिवर्तन, पारिस्थितिकीय तन्त्र, शांति, न्याय, स्वावलम्बन एवं आर्थिक विकास। भारत सरकार सतत विकास लक्ष्य 2030 के प्रति समर्पित एवं दृढ़ प्रतिज्ञा से लक्षित दृष्टिकोण लिए नवीन कार्य योजनाओं का निर्माण कर लागू करने को प्रयासरत है। भारत के राष्ट्रीय विकास लक्ष्य और समावेशी विकास के लिए “सबका साथ सबका विकास” नीतिगत पहल, सतत विकास लक्ष्यों के अनुरूप है और भारत दुनिया भर में सतत विकास के 17 चिन्हित लक्ष्यों को हासिल करने के लिये निरन्तर सकारात्मक भूमिका में है।

**भारत में सतत विकास के प्रयास एवं चुनौतियाँ** — देश में सतत विकास के लक्ष्य पूरा करने में निगरानी व जिम्मेदारी का अभाव दृष्टिगोचर होता है। उचित संरचना व व्यवस्थाओं की समस्या तथा इसके लिये नीति आयोग द्वारा लिये गये कार्य समय से पूर्ण नहीं होना, उचित संरचनात्मक तन्त्र एवं कार्य योजना का अभाव है, जिससे विकास की गति के लिए जवाबदेही तन्त्र विकसित नहीं हुआ है।

भारत सरकार का सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (MSPI) द्वारा प्राप्त तैयार आंकड़ों का उचित विश्लेषण एवं रीति का अभाव है।

हमारी संसद द्वारा सतत विकास के उद्देश्य से “अध्यक्षीय शोध पहल” नामक मंच का गठन किया गया है। जो सतत विकास से सम्बन्धित कार्य योजना एवं लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति हेतु सांसदों को उनके कार्य क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में विकास के लिए परामर्श, कार्य योजना और क्रियान्वयन को सुगम बना सके, जिससे सकारात्मक परिणाम अभी आने शेष हैं।

समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा संचालित अनेक योजनाएं इस क्षेत्र के लिए कार्य कर रही हैं, जो अभी जारी हैं।

आत्मनिर्भर भारत की सफलता का आधार सतत विकास है, हमें एक ऐसे विश्व का निर्माण करना है जिसमें विकास एवं प्रकृति में सामन्जस्य हो, एक ऐसी कार्य योजना की आवश्यकता है जो प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के उपयोग का नियमन करे। देश में बढ़ती जनसंख्या, तेज औद्योगिकरण, शहरीकरण एवं जल तथा पर्यावरण प्रदूषण के खतरों के साथ संतुलित विकास से आबद्ध अर्थव्यवस्था की दिशा में बढ़ना होगा।

हमारे देश में इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि अपशिष्ट तथा संसाधनों के निरन्तर उपयोग को समाप्त करने से जुड़ी व्यावसायिक, वाणिज्यिक, आर्थिक नीतियों व दृष्टिकोण के स्वरूप में ढांचागत बदलाव कर नया प्रतिमान पेश किया जाये। अर्थव्यवस्था में बेहतरी के लिये वे मार्ग अपनाये जायें जिनमें प्रतिस्पर्धा को बढ़ाने के साथ प्राकृतिक स्रोत व कृत्रिम स्रोत में सन्तुलन पैदा कर सतत विकास प्रतिमानों के लक्ष्य 2030 के अनुकूलन माहौल एवं वातावरण तैयार करें। यद्यपि भारत सरकार सतत विकास के लक्ष्यों को लेकर सक्रिय रूप से नीतियाँ बना रही है और अनेक परियोजनाओं को प्रोत्साहित भी कर रही है। देश में प्लास्टिक कचरा प्रबंधन के कठोर मापदण्ड लागू कर रही है। ई-अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन कानून, रिसाइक्लिंग प्रक्रिया के पैरामीटर एवं दिशा निर्देश भी अधिसूचित हुए हैं।<sup>10</sup> औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में प्लाई ऐश एवं इस्पात के कण (तलछट) को रिसाइक्ल कर उपयोग में लेने के लिए सीमेंट उद्योग को स्पष्ट गाइड लाईन दी है।

“राष्ट्रीय रिसाइक्लिंग के माध्यम से सतत विकास” विषय पर नीति आयोग ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन का आयोजन देश में इस वर्ष मार्च 2021 में किया, जिसमें यूरोपीय यूनियन के साथ भारत ने इस्पात, एल्यूमीनियम, निर्माण और ई-अपशिष्ट के नियंत्रण और पुनः उपयोग के लिए विभिन्न समझौते व रणनीति तैयार किये गये। देश में सतत विकास व अर्थव्यवस्था में वृद्धि के लिये 11 समितियों का गठन किया गया है। यह सभी समितियाँ सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय के अधीन रहकर कार्य करेगी, इनका लक्ष्य रेखीय, वृत्तीय व समग्र अर्थव्यवस्था एवं विकास होगा।

## निष्कर्ष

सतत विकास के लिए सभी नागरिकों एवं राजनीतिक व्यवस्थाओं को मिलकर प्रयास करने होंगे। प्रत्येक निर्माण एवं निवेश तथा ढाँचागत क्षेत्र में वृद्धि एवं खपत के पारम्परिक तौर तरीकों में परिवर्तन कर आधुनिक वैज्ञानिक प्रणाली को अपनाना होगा। अधिक रोजगार सृजन एवं प्रति व्यक्ति आय में बढ़ोत्तरी के लिए नवीन साधन खोजने होंगे। वहीं कुछ पाबन्दियाँ भी अपनानी होंगी। जैसे ऊर्जा संसाधन का सीमित उपयोग, बिजली का कम प्रयोग, रासायनिक खाद्य का कम प्रयोग, जल व्यर्थ ना करना आदि। कुछ कार्य करने होंगे जैसे- ऊर्जा के वैकल्पिक स्रोत खोजना, ऊर्जा के पारम्परिक स्रोतों को पुनर्जीवित करना, रासायनिक वेस्ट व कूड़ा करकट का उचित प्रबन्धन, ऐसी वस्तुओं का उपभोग हो जो दोबारा इस्तेमाल की जा सके, प्राकृतिक संरक्षण के विभिन्न सामूहिक प्रयास हो। भारत विश्व की केवल दो प्रतिशत भूमि तथा चार प्रतिशत जल राशि के साथ सतत विकास के लिए नयी नीति एवं नये नारे “लो बनाओ, नष्ट करो” के साथ गंभीर प्रयास करता दिखायी दे रहा है।

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## TO STUDY EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND COPING STRATEGIES OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

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**Abstract :-** Emotional intelligence is a type of social intelligence that involves the ability to monitor one's own and others' emotions, to discriminate among them, and to use the information to guide one's thinking and actions. The scope of emotional intelligence includes the verbal and nonverbal appraisal and expression of emotion, the regulation of emotion in the self and others, and the utilization of emotional content in problem solving. The emotional intelligence framework organizes the existing individual differences literature on the capacity to process and adapt to affective information.

**Keywords-** Emotional, intelligence.

**Introduction:-** Many intellectual problems contain emotional information that must be processed; this processing may proceed differently than the processing of non-emotional information. Emotional intelligence could have been labelled "emotional competence," but we chose intelligence in order to link our framework to a historical literature on intelligence. Our concept overlaps with Gardner's (1983) personal intelligence": The core capacity at work here is access to one's own feeling --one's range of affects or emotions: the capacity instantly to effect discriminations among these feelings and, eventually, to label them, to enmesh them in symbolic codes, to draw upon them as a means of understanding and guiding one's behaviour. In its most primitive form, the intrapersonal intelligence amounts to little more than the capacity to distinguish a feeling of pleasure from one of pain. At its most advanced level, intrapersonal knowledge allows one to detect and to symbolize complex and highly differentiated sets of feelings, to attain a deep knowledge of feeling life. Emotional Intelligence is Intelligence, and Partially Discriminable from General Intelligence What is Intelligence? It is described a tradition that "lumps all manner of human virtues under the banner of several intelligences" which she viewed as a threat to these other areas, as well as to intelligence research: There are many human virtues that are not sufficiently rewarded in our society, such as goodness in human relationships, and talents in music, dance, and painting. To call them intelligence does not do justice either to theories of intelligence or to the personality traits and special talents that lie beyond the consensual definition of intelligence. Nor does calling all human virtues intelligence readjust social rewards, the goal toward which I believe such theories are pointed. Using social competence as an example, Scarf (1989) noted that getting along well with others involves extraversion, self-confidence, low anxiety, and social perceptiveness. Scarf (1989) further noted that, although all of these correlate with intelligence, they are not intelligence. We agree, in part. A line --albeit an imperfect one --can be drawn between general personality and intelligence as follows. Personality traits such as extraversion involve dispositions toward behaviour; intelligence involves organismic abilities to behave. Although a trait such as extraversion may depend on social skill, or result in it, a trait is a behavioural preference rather than an ability. Knowing what another person feels, in contrast, is a mental ability. The way in which emotional intelligence is defined --as involving a series of mental abilities --qualifies it as a form of intelligence.

**METHOD OF THE STUDY :-** The purpose of this study was to investigate the link between stress and coping strategies, as well as emotional intelligence, in students from Bhiwani who were studying at the secondary level (B.Ed). It was aimed to collect a wide and really representative sample of data from all throughout Bhiwani in order to acquire a thorough sense of the problem's analytics dashboard and scope. Because of this, the investigator chose to conduct the current investigation using a survey approach.

**SCORING AND CONSOLIDATION OF THE DATA** :-A thorough examination of the gathered response sheets was conducted to identify any errors or incompleteness. If any of the response sheets were discovered to be incomplete or to have made more than one response for the same item, the whole set of response sheets pertaining to that specific individual were not taken into consideration for the analysis of that particular item.

### Result

#### Mean Plot of Coping Strategies of Students with respect to the Type of Management of the Institution

Students of aided colleges have higher emotional intelligence, lower stress, and better coping strategies when compared to students of government colleges, unaided colleges, and university colleges of teacher education, according to a post hoc analysis of the data related to the type of management of the institution conducted by the author (UCTEs). The type of management employed by aided colleges of teacher education is found to be more conducive to the development of Emotional Intelligence and the ability to cope with stress than the management employed by government colleges of teacher education, unaided colleges of teacher education, and university colleges of teacher education (UCTEs). Compared to student teachers at aided and unaided colleges and university institutions of teacher education, students at government colleges show lower emotional intelligence, more stress, and poorer coping mechanisms (UCTEs). Students from government colleges are admitted to the course only on the basis of their performance in their qualifying examinations, and no other considerations are considered. The only other factor used in the admissions process is the allocation of a specified number of seats to students in the reservation category, which is the only other criterion used. Because they are admitted to the course on the basis of merit, it is expected that they will have stronger emotional intelligence, better coping mechanisms, and a lower level of stress than other students. As a result, the style of administration, contact between students and supervising professors, and the academic culture that exists in the institution may all play a role.

#### Data and Results of One Way ANOVA for Significant Difference for Emotional Intelligence, Stress and Coping Strategies of Students with respect to Religion

Variables	Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F
Emotional Intelligence	Between Groups	6.40	2	3.160	0.04
	Within Groups	87330.52	792	110.45	
	Total	87400.50	794	113.50	
Stress	Between Groups	3050.12	2	1522.98	1.40
	Within Groups	885000.20	792	1120.35	
	Total	888100.15	794	2639.99	
Coping Strategies	Between Groups	1562.80	2	780.40	0.70
	Within Groups	957400.30	792	1225.35	
	Total	958900.00	794	1990.60	

For Hindu, Muslim, and Christian pupils, the derived 'F' value for Emotional Intelligence is 0.04, which is less than the table value of 3.00. As a result, it is not statistically significant at the 0.05 level, indicating that students from Hindu, Christian, and Islamic religious backgrounds do not substantially vary in terms of Emotional Intelligence. According to the



results, the obtained 'F' value for Stress among Hindu, Muslim, and Christian students was 1.40, which is less than the table value at 0.05 level of significance, indicating that there is no statistically significant difference in Stress levels among Hindu, Muslim, and Christian students. Using the 0.05 level of significance, the F value for Coping Strategies of Hindu, Muslim, and Christian students was 0.70, which is smaller than the table value at the 0.05 level. In other words, there is no statistically significant difference between Hindu, Muslim, and Christian pupils when it comes to their Coping Strategies. In this regard, the hypothesis indicating that there is no statistically significant difference between students of Hindu, Christian, and Islamic religions in terms of their emotional intelligence, stress, and coping strategies is accepted. As a result, it can be concluded that the religious background of the students has no substantial impact on their Emotional Intelligence, Stress, and Coping Strategies as determined by the researchers.

**CONCLUSIONS:-** Since the turn of the twentieth century, teacher stress has been a source of worry. In India, a significant amount of research has been conducted in this subject. Student teacher stress, on the other hand, is a relatively new phenomenon that requires further examination. Students enrolled in the B. Ed. programme endure a great deal of anxiety prior to the start of their teaching practicum. Teacher education programmes are primarily concerned with methodology, and little attention is paid to educating students to deal with the anxieties and strains that are linked with student roles, relationships, and obligations in the classroom setting. The teacher education curriculum in the United Kingdom does not include any provisions for dealing with such a serious problem. In order to better understand student instructors' stress, the current study was designed to look at the following essential factors. The ability to handle relationships and empathize with others is important skills for a teacher in the twenty-first century, and they can only be cultivated via good communication, cohesiveness, engagement, and cooperation between student instructors. In this case, the relevance of co-operative curricular activities, in addition to co-curricular activities, which can serve as a social glue among student teachers is highlighted

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# TO STUDY OF THE PATHOLOGICAL OR THE SICK FAMILY MODEL

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**Abstract-**When dealing with the impact of a special needs kid on various family members, one of the difficulties is figuring out what issues come as a result of having a special needs child and what conflicts develop as a result of the employment, marriage, economics, and other factors. A fundamental assumption of the Pathological Model of the family is that any problem or difficulty in the family's structure is caused by the presence of a disabled kid in the family. The pathological perspective may be traced back to at least the seventeenth century. Back then, there was a widespread notion among the general public that moral depravity and corrupt parenting were the root causes of reproductive incompetency. As a result of this conception of impairment, there was a societal stigma attached to it. As Joanna Ryan points out in her historical account of mental disability, this concept persisted into the twentieth century and is still articulated by parents today in the form of shame and mortification.

**Keywords-** FAMILY, Difficulties

**Introduction:-**The National Health Services (NHS) were established in 1949, and the field of disability was brought under their jurisdiction. Disability was considered as a medical condition that required the support of medically based therapies for persons who were physically or mentally challenged it was once believed that a family with a disabled kid was automatically classified as a 'handicapped household.' The presence of a handicapped kid was regarded as an anomaly, and his or her life was expected to have a detrimental impact on the family. They were occasionally institutionalised in order to prevent them from causing stress and problems for their siblings or for their families. It was sometimes necessary to organise psychotherapeutic meetings in order to assist the immediate families dealing with the myriad of challenges that come with having a differently -abled kid in the home. With this approach, it is possible to analyse the negative consequences of having a kid with special needs in the household. When it comes to matters of mental and physical health, studies have revealed that the general public is feeling more tension and fear than ever before.

**Families under Stress :-**In the first place, the researches were carried out on 'group populations' and took place at a 'single point in time. Afterwards, 'the idea of stress in the earlier experiments was frequently misunderstood,' says the author. Stress was measured in these researches by the degrees of depression and stress experienced by the participants' family members. These investigations were conducted on mothers as the subjects. They anticipated that family members would be subjected to some form of mental mutilation. Mothers of impaired children, according to research, "had substantial levels of stress and had 'critically high levels of despair' following the birth to a disabled child." "A research did not discover a bigger difference in depression ratings between mothers of children with Down's syndrome and moms of non -disabled children in the first two years following the children's birth, in contrast to the findings stated above." It has been the goal of researchers to investigate the relationship between the presences of many elements, such as "socio-economic" factors, "family size," "mother's age," and other similar considerations, and the effects of these factors on stress levels in mothers. The outcomes are inconclusive. They have come to the conclusion that "vulnerability to stress is multi-dimensional.

**Fathers:-**Several research have been undertaken to determine the impact of special needs children on dads, and it has been concluded that fathers were 'less stressed' than mothers in these investigations. On the other hand, according to research conducted in the United States and the United Kingdom, dads are more anxious, unhappy, and suffer from 'poor self -esteem'



than other family members. In most cases, they 'get success by utilising an escape -avoidance technique.' In turn, this has a 'negative' impact on the family, resulting in increased duties and difficulty being placed on the family, as well as sentiments of 'resentment and anger' among other people in the family.

**Brothers and Sisters :-** Some feel that having a disabled sibling has a negative impact on the psychology of the 'typical child.' The findings of another study found that there has been a significant increase in 'anti -social' behaviour among 'older sisters of children with Down's Syndrome.' Numerous factors contribute to children's feelings of 'resentment' towards their siblings and parents, including the additional burden placed on 'normal' children, particularly 'older sisters,' their parents' preoccupation with the special needs child, their parents' suppression of strong and negative feelings, and broken 'expectations of the future.' Aside from a lack of "understanding regarding impairment," youngsters "may lack the understanding of how to deal with their impaired brother," according to the report. In general, it has been noted that 'older siblings' are better at coping with adversity than their younger siblings. The siblings of chronically unwell children have been shown to be well adjusted, according to the researchers. "They demonstrate maturity and demonstrate an attitude of responsibility that is in keeping with their chronological age." A number of studies have examined 'specific behaviours within the sibling relationship' in order to determine whether or not there are any significant variations in the "dynamics" of the sibling relationship as compared to "normal sibling" relationships. Comparing ten control children with ten siblings of a child with severe learning difficulties in a study conducted by "direct interview study with ten school-aged siblings of a child with severe learning difficulties," there appeared to be no evidence of conflict, of sharing household chores, and of other responsibilities. According to the findings of the Manchester research, the difficulties were associated with "certain behaviours of the kid with Down's syndrome." Sibling sessions held in Nottingham and Leicester for children with autism were attended by youngsters who expressed their 'pain' at the 'lack of empathy' displayed by the autistic kid. To put it another way, some youngsters adapt well to their circumstances while others do 'poorly.' What we do know is that a variety of elements play a role in attempting to understand how siblings 'grow' and live with youngsters who have differing abilities.

### **Review of literature**

Chaubey, Dhani & Kala, Devkant. (2012) In transforming students into business professionals, academicians need to play a pivotal role by enriching students' knowledge and enhancing their emotional intelligence levels. EI skills have been strongly associated with dynamic leadership, satisfying personal life experiences and success in the workplace.

Sabir, Shibila & Thomas, Sannet. (2020) Emotional intelligence is the ability to perceive emotions, to access and generate emotions so as to assist thought, to understand emotions and emotional knowledge, and to reflectively regulate emotions so as to promote emotional and intellectual growth.

Sanjyoth Pethe and Upinder Dhar in 2002. t -test analysis conclude that there is no significant difference between emotional intelligence among joint and nuclear families ( $p > 0.05$ ), gender and residential area.

Alhashemi, Suhaila. (2015) Emotional intelligence (EI) is being recognised to be a vital element in many educational institutions today. Tuning into one's feelings and understanding others help to build and strengthen relationships in classrooms.

### **Objectives**

1. To compare the Pathological college students on the basis of their gender.
2. To find Sick Family Model of college students.

**METHOD OF THE STUDY :-** The purpose of this study was to investigate the link between stress and coping strategies, as well as emotional intelligence, in students from Bhiwani who were studying at the secondary level. It was aimed to collect a wide and really representative sample of data from all throughout Bhiwani in order to acquire a thorough sense of the problem's analytics dashboard and scope. Because of this, the investigator chose to conduct the current investigation using a survey approach. By conducting a thorough review of the theoretical aspects and related literature, as well as by distributing it to experts in the fields of teacher education and psychology for their feedback and suggestions, and making necessary modifications in response to their suggestions and opinions, the content validity of the tool was established

## Result

### Summary of Analysis of Variance of the Influence of Emotional Intelligence on Stress of Students with respect to the Levels of Emotional Intelligence

Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean of Squares	F
Between groups	119800.20	2	59890.30	62.56*
Within groups	768300.50	792	969.51	
Total	888100.11	794	-	-

\* Significant at 0.01 level

In the case of 2 and 792 degrees of freedom, the computed 'F' value is 62.56, which is greater than 4.52, which is the calculated 'F' value at the 0.01 threshold of significance. As a result, the theory is unsupported. It follows from this that, when the three levels of Emotional Intelligence are compared, there is a considerable effect of Emotional Intelligence on the stress levels of college students. Therefore, the considerable "F" score shows that Emotional Intelligence is important in determining the level of stress experienced by students in a given situation. An examination of the Scheff Post Hoc test was conducted in order to determine the relationship between the three levels of Emotional Intelligence. Using the three degrees of Emotional Intelligence, Table 4.5a depicts the relationship between stress and the three levels of Emotional Intelligence.

### Data and Results of Test of Significant Difference in the Mean Scores of Emotional Intelligence, Stress and Coping Strategies of Students on the Basis of Gender

Variables	Gender	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	Critical Ratio
Emotional Intelligence	Male	150	106.23	9.42	1.60
	Female	150	150.29	11.52	
Stress	Male	150	181.23	33.4	0.30
	Female	150	180.90	34.5	
Coping Strategies	Male	150	169.50	36.03	2.10
	Female	150	178.54	35.70	

The crucial ratios derived for male and female students' Emotional Intelligence, Stress, and Coping Strategies are 1.60, 0.30, and 2.10, respectively, for the three variables. In this study, the critical ratio for Emotional Intelligence was found to be 1.60, which is lower than the table value of 1.96 at the 0.05 level of significance. This suggests that there is no statistically significant difference between male and female pupils in terms of Emotional Intelligence. At the 0.05 level of significance, the critical ratio for Stress was found to be 0.30, which is also less than the table value of 1.96, indicating that male and female students do not differ substantially in their stress levels before participating in teaching practise. As for Coping Strategies, the derived critical ratio 2.10 is similarly smaller than the table value at 0.05 level

of significance, indicating that male and female students do not substantially differ in their Coping Strategies while coping with Stress prior to participating in instructional activities. So the hypothesis that there is no statistically significant difference between male and female students in terms of their emotional intelligence, stress, and coping strategies is acknowledged as being correct is accepted.

### **CONCLUSIONS OF THE STUDY**

#### **Conclusions Related to the Influence of Emotional Intelligence on Stress and Coping Strategies of Student Teachers**

It was discovered that when the three levels of Emotional Intelligence were examined, that the emotional intelligence of student instructors had a significant impact on their stress levels. Because of this, Emotional Intelligence plays a crucial part in regulating the level of stress experienced by student teachers. When the mean differences in stress among the High, Average, and Low Emotional Intelligence groups were calculated, it was discovered that the mean score of the Low Emotional Intelligence group differed significantly from the mean scores of the average and high Emotional Intelligence groups, indicating that low emotional intelligence is associated with higher levels of stress. As a result, it may be stated that students with low Emotional Intelligence experience more stress than students with high or medium levels of Emotional Intelligence. The fact that these factors have an inverse connection means that an improvement in Emotional Intelligence will have an impact on a decrease in the stress experienced by student instructors.

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## The Role of Social Media in growth of different Business prospects

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**Abstract:**-Online media is a marvel that has changed the pattern of communication and correspondence of people all through the world. Notwithstanding, online media is clearly not one more idea - it has been making since the beginning of human correspondence. As of late, online media has affected different bits of human correspondence, as expected impacting business. Individual to individual correspondence has become bit by bit practice in some users' lives. In this article, the writers portray highlights and the improvement of online media; including colossal long arrive at easygoing correspondence protests that displayed during the 21st century. A piece of the protests examined join Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, MySpace, CyWorld,

**Key words:**-online media, communication, correspondence

**INTRODUCTION:-**This paper is about the investigation of the work of online media. The game-plan was to push toward this work from its chronicled movement to its best in class viewpoint. The creators besides checked out the meaning of online media, its idea and application in the 21st century. In the hour of data frameworks, online media has acknowledged an essential part in changing business and correspondences. We recognize that the speediest technique to grow a business part is through pleasing media and systems association. In 2000, different person to individual correspondence districts arose to ease composed exertion with people that share ordinary interest in music, guidance, films, and so forth. This similarly impacted how associations dealt with their trades and sees, and besides their things. It is difficult to think by means of online media without encountering the articulation casual correspondence. Thus, the two thoughts are discussed in this article. The Merriam-Webster word reference portrays Online media as "kinds of electronic correspondence (as Web areas for relational association and Contributing to a blog) through which customers make online organizations to share information, considerations, individual Messages, and other substance (as accounts)." a comparative source describes arranging as "the exchanging of information or organizations among individuals, get-togethers, or foundations; unequivocally: the advancement of useful connections for work or business." There are numerous thoughts regarding the principal event of online media. "All through a lot of Mankind's set of experiences; we have created innovations that make it simpler for us to speak with one another" (Carton, 2009). The soonest data experienced by the authors of this article. The Journal of Applied Management and Entrepreneurship, 2011, Vol. 16, No.3 Referred to 1792 and the utilization of the message to communicate and get messages over significant distances (Ritholz, 2010). Emile Durkheim, a French humanist referred to by numerous individuals as the dad of social science, and Ferdinand Tonnies, a German social scientist, are viewed as pioneers of informal communities during the last part of the 1800s. Tonnies accepted that gatherings of people could exist since individuals shared qualities and convictions or on the grounds that common clash. His hypothesis managed the common agreement originations of society. Durkheim consolidated exact exploration with sociological hypothesis. Additionally, in the last part of the 1800s, the radio and phone were utilized for social connection, but single direction with the radio (Rimskii, 2011, Wren, 2004). Informal communities have developed

over the course of the years to the cutting edge assortment which utilizes advanced media. Nonetheless, the web-based media isn't that new. Furthermore, it didn't start with the PC be that as it may, rather the phone. During the 1950s, telephone phreaking, the term utilized for the maverick looking of the phone organization, started. This cycle was refined using natively constructed electronic gadgets that worked with unapproved admittance to the phone framework to settle on free decisions. Phreaks had the option to discover phone organization test lines and gathering circuits to finish their responsibility. Brett Borders expressed phreaks had the option to hack into corporate unused voice letter boxes to have the principal writes and webcasts (Borders, 2010). During the 1960s, the public saw the appearance of email (Borders, 2010). Notwithstanding, the web was not accessible to people in general until 1991. Email was initially a technique to trade messages starting with one PC then onto the next, however the two PCs were needed to be on the web. Today, email workers will acknowledge and store messages which permit beneficiaries to get to the email at their Convenience.

### **TYPES OF SOCIAL MEDIA**

**PC Technologies** :-Web-based media was additionally evolved during 1970 MUD, initially known as multi User Dungeon, Multi-User Dimension, or Multi-User Domain, was a constant virtual world with pretending games, intuitive fiction, and online visit. MUD is principally text based which expects clients to type orders utilizing a characteristic language. BBS was made in 1978, that very year as MUD. BBS is an equivalent for notice board framework. Clients sign in to the framework to transfer and download programming, read news, or trade messages with others. In the early years, announcement loads up were gotten to by means of a modem through a phone line by each individual in turn. From the get-go, Release sheets didn't have shading or designs. Announcement sheets were the archetypes of the World Wide Web. Considered in 1979 and set up in 1980, the Usenet is like a BBS. Usenet is a framework to post articles or news. The distinction from a BBS is that Usenet doesn't have a focal worker or dedicated director—messages are sent to different workers through news sources (Ritholz, 2010). As an educator at Murray State University in Murray, Kentucky, a project was started to work with a BBS to meet region educators' needs (Shirky, 2011). With the 1980s came the presentation of The WELL, GENie, Listserv, and IRC. The Indeed, which initially started as a BBS, is short for the Whole Earth „Electronic Link. It was established in Sausalito, California by Stewart Brand and Larry Brilliant and is one of the most seasoned persistently working virtual networks. GENie is short form for General Electric Network for Information Exchange. It was an internet based assistance utilizing the ASCII language and was thought about rivalry for CompuServe. General Electric Information Services (GEIS) ran GENie on the time-sharing centralized server PCs during non-top hours. GEIS at first denied to extend the organization to permit GENie to develop. Listserv, dispatched in 1986, was the main electronic mailing list programming application. Before its creation, email records must be overseen physically. The product permits the sender to send one email to contact a few group. Initially, Listserv was freeware however is presently sold economically. A free form is accessible for a restriction of ten records without any than 500 supporters. IRC, Internet Relay Chat, is intended for bunch correspondence. It is a type of continuous talk, otherwise called web text informing, or coordinated conferencing. IRC's basic outlay is for big correspondence, however it allows private Messages, talk, and information moves between two clients (Ritholz, 2010). Informal communication numerous informal communication destinations were made during the 1990s. A few models incorporate Six Degrees, Black Planet, Asian Avenue, and Move On. These are, or have been, online specialty social locales where individuals can cooperate, including destinations for public arrangement promotion and an interpersonal organization in light of a snare of contacts model. What's more, contributing to a blog administration, for example, Blogger and



Opinions were made. Epinions is a site where purchasers can peruse or make surveys of items. ThirdVoice and Napster were two programming applications made during the 90s that have since been eliminated from the market. Third Voice was a free module that permitted clients to post remarks on site pages. Adversaries of the product contended that remarks were regularly disgusting or hostile. Napster was a product application that permitted distributed document sharing. Clients were permitted to share music documents bypassing typical circulation techniques, which in the not set in stone to be an infringement of intellectual property laws (Ritholz, 2010). In 2000 online media got an extraordinary lift with the seeing of numerous long range interpersonal communication locales jumping up. This exceptionally helped and changed the communication of people and associations who share normal interest in music, schooling, motion pictures, and companionship, based on long range informal communication. Among those that were dispatched included LunarStorm, six degrees, cyworld, ryze, and Wikipedia. In 2001, fotolog, sky blog and Friendster were dispatched, and in 2003, MySpace, LinkedIn, lastFM, tribe.net, Hi5 and so on. In 2004, well known names like Facebook, Harvard, Dogster and Mixi advanced. During 2005, major names like Yahoo! 360, YouTube, cyword, also, Black planet all arose (Junco, Heiberger, and Loken, 2011).

**MySpace:** - My space, an informal communication: - My-space, an interpersonal interaction website, has its administrative center in Beverly Hills, California where it imparts a structure to its proprietor, News Corporation. In 2006, MySpace turned into the most famous interpersonal interaction site in the United States however was surpassed in 2008 by its rival Facebook that universally turned into the most powerful worldwide. Around 43.2 million clients visit MySpace consistently. The organization utilizes around 1000 representatives. An exceptional component of MySpace is the capacity for clients to redo their profile data to give nitty gritty data about themselves and what they are keen on. MySpace additionally has an uncommon profile for melodic specialists where they can download their whole music into mp3 tunes (Natta, 2010).

**Facebook:** - Facebook is a person to person communication site dispatched in February 2004 it is secretly worked by Facebook, Inc. (Facebook, 2004). Facebook was established by Mark Zuckerberg and others when he was an understudy at Harvard; however when the site was at first dispatched, it was limited to Harvard undergraduates as it were. Later the advantage was stretched out to secondary school undergraduates and later to everybody that is 13 years or more established (Boyd, 2007). As of July 2010, Facebook has more than 500 million dynamic clients. In January 2009, Facebook was positioned as the most utilized social network around the world. Likewise, in May 2010, Google declared that more individuals visited Facebook than some other site on the planet. It proclaims that this was found from discoveries on 1,000 destinations across the world. (TIMES, 2010). Clients might make an individual profile; add different clients as Companions, and trade messages, including programmed warnings, photographs and remarks when they update their profile. Also, Facebook clients might join normal interest client gatherings, Coordinated by working environment, school, school, or different qualities. Facebook permits any individual who is no less than 13 years of age to turn into an enrolled client of the site. Consistently, traffic to Facebook network is on the ascent. Facebook additionally turned into the top informal organization across eight individual business sectors in Asia —the Philippines, Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, New Zealand, Hong Kong and Vietnam. On October 24, 2007, Microsoft declared that it had bought a 1.6% portion of Facebook for \$240 million, giving Facebook a complete inferred worth of around \$15 billion. Microsoft's buy remembered rights to put worldwide advertisements for Facebook; different organizations have similarly gone with the same pattern (STONE, 2007). For instance, simply during the 2010 FIFA football world cup, Nike did an advertisement with Facebook, and in no time, a normal of 8 million watchers had enrolled with Facebook (kevthefont, 2010).

**YouTube** :- YouTube established in 2005, is the world's most famous web-based video local area where Millions of individuals can find, watch and offer initially made recordings (YouTube, 2005).

**Online Media versus Informal organizations:** - According to Daniel Nations (2010), web-based media is Difficult to characterize and is a way road that give you capacity to communicate. Does that imply that an online media is an instrument of correspondence, actually like some other informal organization? Do any distinctions exist between these two ideas? Online Media can be known as a system and a source for broadcasting, while Social Networking is a device and a utility for associating with others (Cohen, 2009; Stelzner, 2009). Moreover, Cohen (2009) reports that „the distinction isn't simply semantics however in the components and capacities put into these sites by their designers which directs the manner in which they are to be utilized." truth be told, there are a few contrasts between online media and informal communities (Hartshorn, 2010). The first could be the definition; online media is as yet a media which is fundamentally used to send or impart data to an expansive crowd, while interpersonal interaction is a demonstration of commitment as individuals with normal interests partner together and construct connections through local area (Cohen, 2009; Hartshorn, 2010). Another distinction is the correspondence style as it is accounted for by Bedell (2010). To be sure, online media is essentially a framework, a correspondence channel; it's anything but an area that you visit. Profoundly, and through which connections are created (Bedell, 2010; DigitalLikeness, 2008; Hartshorn, 2010). The profit from speculation, or ROI, is additionally a distinction between web-based media and informal community. It is difficult to decide exact numbers for the ROI from web-based media yet the social networking's ROI is somewhat self-evident (Hartshorn, 2010; Hoffman and Fodor, 2010; Wilfong, 2010). Then, at that point, the opportune reactions and the „asking or telling" realities are one more uniqueness between informal organization and web-based media. Online media is difficult work, and it sets aside time in which you can't robotize individual discussions; while, interpersonal interaction is immediate correspondence between the client and individuals that he decides to interface with. Despite the way that in long range informal communication individuals can compose writes or examine anything, web-based media doesn't permit clients to control remarks, right blunders or different information for individual or business advantage (Bedell, 2010; Cohen, 2009; Hartshorn, 2010; Nations, 2010; Stelzner, 2009). The year 2005 imprints the start of numerous informal organizations, for example, Yahoo 360 and YouTube, and Facebook. Facebook was uniquely for the Harvard people group, yet became available by secondary school understudies (Jasra, 2010). Later in 2007, the development of Facebook was faltering, as it acquired more than 1 million new clients each week YouTube was an upheaval in the web-based media world since it required a straight forward interface in our current reality where it was difficult, beyond difficult to post recordings on the web (PCmag, 2010).

**Twitter :- 2006** was the year for Twitter to exist while Facebook started make its way for everybody Twitter acquired a great deal of prominence first since it offered more various alternatives, for example, miniature publishing content to a blog and besides in light of the fact that it was utilized by certain VIPs (Jasra, 2010; Tweeternet.com, 2010). Until 2010, there was a few web-based media made, for example, Friend channel in 2007 which was a channel to combine the updates from online media and person to person communication sites and was procured by Facebook in 2009 (Jasra, 2010). Ping.fm was made in 2008 and was characterized as the auto wizardry microblogging organizing web administration that empower clients to post to different informal organizations at the same time (Henderickson, 2008, Pirillo, 2010) In 2009, Net log previously known as Facebox and Bingbox, was dispatched and is a Belgian interpersonal interaction site explicitly focused on at the European youth segment (AppAppeal, 2010), and Google buzz was brought into the world in

2010. Google buzz is an informal communication and informing instrument that coordinates an online email program which will work through the famous Gmail administration, will permit clients to post notices, photographs and connections to individuals from their organization, just as pull in their action on different destinations like Twitter or Facebook (Google, 2010; Gross, 2010).

**Online Media Technology** :- Social media assists discussions with contacting a more extensive crowd utilizing the long tail, social idea, which implies discussions that can be passed on to various gatherings. There are a few correspondence directs in an association that incorporate gatherings, calls, and messages. These correspondence channels have their own limits, for example, failing to remember a message, missing to take notes during a gathering, and looking for data in an immense rundown of messages which can be testing. Utilization of online media sites has expanded the channels of correspondence and its viability in the association. Presently individuals need not burn through their time as it has become simple for an individual to send messages through a moment courier or a tweet and get the reaction truly speedy. Web-based media has likewise further developed joint effort between colleagues in an association, which has brought about a superior result. At the point when a group is urged to fill in collectively permitting them to share their responsibility, the result will be gigantic contrasted with what an individual might have made. At such circumstances, the online media goes about as a source to permit individuals to create and share their thoughts. Through correspondence and cooperation, one can expand the general adequacy of a group. Organizations should permit their workers to use their organizations in the event that they have a very much constructed social profile. This will bring about proficient additions as these web-based media will empower working together without pioneers in their individual enterprises. Besides, this will help the representatives keep awake to date with the most recent advancements in the business and furthermore stay associated with the top chiefs.

**Advantages of social Media in growth of different Business Prospects:** -Following are some of the benefits of the social media for the growth of the business prospects

- 1-Develop an emotional bond between consumer and brand
- 2-Establish brand as a thought leader
- 3-Spread awareness about the brand.
- 4-overpower mind of the consumers.Stay on top of industry news

**CONCLUSION:-**The vital factor for the accomplishment of web-based media is discussion. At the point when a web-based media website is utilized for a business, it develops the discussion through hums that would get down on the brand name. An organization should be really committed towards discussion through online media, so much as the clients are. The organizations should set aside effort to audit the discussion and must devote time and work to react to customers' reactions. Online media is a financially savvy strategy for showcasing exercises (Paridon and Carraher, 2009). It was utilized by organizations at first to market items and administrations at an insignificant expense. During when organizations don't have adequate cash, they needed to become cautious with regards to where, when, and from whom they would purchase the items and administrations, and the downturn brought about the absence of confidence in organizations. Due to the outrageous states of the economy, organizations settled on a few deceptive choices which influenced clients adversely (Carraher, Buchanan, and Puia, 2010). This is the place where the Web-based media assumes its part. It was the most economical technique for promoting and publicizing, yet additionally offered its image that was dependable to the clients. Online media permitted two-way correspondence among brands and the clients and empowered clients to respond to the worries of the clients. Therefore, in case there was no reaction from the business about the concerns, the clients would consider the organization as not solid. Also, the organization would lose the brand reliability and believability. Online media isn't just a spot to showcase



the items and administrations of an organization, yet in addition a spot to connect with the clients to attempt and tackle their issues. Indeed, web -based media is presently a central part in many people's business lives.

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## Kangaroo Mother Care on Premature: A Review Literature

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**ABSTRACT:-** Kangaroo mother care (KMC) was first initiated in Colombia due to shortages of incubators and the incidence of severe hospital infections of new-born infants during hospital stay (Feldman, 2004). Currently it is identified by UNICEF as a universally available and biologically sound method of care for all new-borns, particularly for low birth weight infants (Department of Reproductive Health and Research, 2003) in both developed and developing countries. The Western Cape Provincial Government implemented a policy on KMC as part of their strategy to decrease the morbidity and mortality of premature infants in 2003 (Kangaroo Mother Care Provincial task team, 2003).

**KEYWORDS:-** Low Birth Weight (LBW), Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC), Skin-to-Skin Contact (SSC), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), World Health Organisation (WHO) Breastfeeding, Step-down facility, Gestational age, Breastmilk production, Premature

**INTRODUCTION:** - Globally 25 million infants (17%) are born with a low birth weight (LBW) and most of these occur in low-income countries (Cattaneo, et al., 1998). These low birth weight infants suffer from (Charpak, et al., 2005) high rates of morbidity and mortality and often remain underweight, stunted or wasted from the neonatal period through childhood (Bale, et al., 2003). Therefore low-income countries have recognised (Lima, et al., 2000 & Davanzo, 2004) kangaroo mother care (KMC) as a necessity to promote positive neonatal health under adverse conditions. The benefit of KMC includes empowering the mother to care for her LBW infant, decreasing infant mortality, encouraging breastfeeding and reducing the frequency of low birth weight babies visiting clinics after discharge from hospital (Simkiss, 1999 & Johnson, 2007). In recognition of these positive attributes, the Western Cape Provincial Government implemented a KMC policy as a safe and effective method of care for low birth weight infants (KMC Provincial task team, 2003).

Complications of LBW account for 45% of all neonatal deaths in South Africa. LBW infants need extra care and warmth. KMC is a practical and inexpensive option and therefore the best way to provide this care and warmth especially during incidence of power failing and in households who do not have access to electricity. The immediate effect of KMC is to prevent prolonged separation of the mother and her LBW infant which can contribute to an increase in morbidity, insufficient breast milk volume, poor growth and poor mother-to-infant bonding (Charpak, et al., 2005). Simultaneously KMC also reduces the workload of the health care workers (Chia, Sellick & Gan, 2006). Considering the benefits of KMC education for nurses and mothers is seen to be critical to its successful implementation.

Essential components of KMC are: skin-to-skin contact for 24 hours per day (or as great a part of the day as possible), exclusive breastfeeding and support to the mother-infant dyad. Successful implementation of KMC requires relevant education of nurses, education of mothers on KMC by nursing staff, monitoring of the implementation of KMC by nurses, planning for a staff mix with varying levels of skill and experience with KMC, the

identification of institution specific barriers to the implementation of KMC, and the implementation of institution specific strategies to overcome these barriers (Wallin, et al., 2005; Bergman & Jurisco, 1994; Cataneo, et al., 1998). This study aims to determine the knowledge of and attitude towards kangaroo mother care, of nursing staff and kangaroo mothers in the Eastern sub-district of Cape Town.

Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) has often been used as a treatment for premature or preterm babies. In a rural third world situation where no incubators are available this method of caring for preterm or low birth weight babies can be life-saving. This works because the baby on the mother's chest does not get cold, so the lungs function better. The baby in skin-to-skin contact also feels safe with mum's familiar heart beat and voice so they do not become stressed and the heart rate, blood pressure and breathing stabilize faster. On the mother's chest the baby also stimulates the production of breastmilk. This milk is vital for providing the preterm baby with the exact food needed to grow her brain. About 4 million babies die each year in the first week of life, KMC could help 25% survive. In a first world hospital setting KMC is also being used for premature babies. The same biology applies and means that the baby is more stable with all of the above benefits. Any needed or available technology can be added when the baby is in skin to skin contact on mum's chest. For both contexts it is not just SURVIVAL of the preterm baby, but it is also the QUALITY of that survival in terms of brain growth, healthy brain wiring, emotional connectedness, bonding and attachment. KMC helps the physical, emotional, and social development to be the best it possibly can be!

**WHEN TO DO SKIN -TO-SKIN CONTACT:** -Skin-to-skin contact should be for every baby at birth. It is even more important for premature babies to help them stabilise. You can do skin-to-skin contact when you are sleeping, or walking around. You can do skin-to-skin contact with a baby on a ventilator or other machines. Some countries use Kangaroo Care only as an add-on to incubator care as a bit of cuddling for 10 -60 minutes a day which helps mum and baby to bond together. This does help the mother produce more breast milk! But if you hold your baby for less than an hour or full sleep awake cycle, it gives no benefit to the baby and might even do harm. Some places only allow you to hold your baby once she is "stable" and a particular weight and off all monitors and machines.....advice???

Some say that the baby must stabilise in the incubator first and then have skin-to-skin contact. But this is a problem as babies do not stabilise in an incubator for days, they **do** stabilize in skin-to-skin contact. Skin-to-skin contact should ideally be 24 hours a day so that your baby is never separated from you, her Mum. In this way stress is minimized. Some hospitals do not have enough space for mum's to sleep in the hospital, but now that you know the importance of her brain wiring properly you will make it a priority to spend as much time as possible. The ideal is for mum and dad to take it in turns for the full 24 hours! So take leave or get home help or whatever is needed to give your prem your support – she is fighting for her life and she needs you to help her. You will never regret this time that you spend with her. The smaller the prem, the more they need their mother's chest to stabilise even if they need medical technology as well.

**KMC FOR PREMATURE AND LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BABIES:** -The care of premature and low birth weight infants must be under the supervision of a qualified health professional if at all possible. The KangaCarrier was originally designed to enable mothers of premature babies to be permanent incubators for their babies. Medical research has shown that maternal infant skin-to-skin contact is better than incubators for keeping babies warm,

provides better breathing and heart rate, better breastfeeding and better growth. The problem is a mother has a preconceived idea of an incubator as something stuck in a hospital ward and not allowed to be moved or to be touched. The mother has been an incubator for nine months, and with the KangaCarrier she can now carry on being an incubator. Many premature and low birth weight babies will have special needs and require medical care, all these can be provided together with continuous skin-to-skin contact.

**SKIN-TO-SKIN AT BIRTH:** - Immediately after birth, the low birth weight baby should be dried, placed on mother's abdomen or chest, and covered with a cloth or blanket, just as described for a full term baby. Routine midwifery care and medical assessment should be completed speedily, with the newborn remaining on mother. Observations and monitoring will determine what medical support should be provided, and how this should be done. This may in our current contexts require that the baby be separated, which must be accepted. A very premature infant may be too physically immature to exhibit the self-attachment behaviours of the full term baby, but the opportunity for early skin-to-skin contact is important nevertheless. A premature baby will need help to breastfeed. Colostrum should be expressed and given by spoon or cup, or by gavage (tube) if necessary. For premature newborns, mothers should recline at an angle of 30 degrees, and should avoid moving about too much. This helps the baby's breathing and sense of balance. Newborns should be stimulated as little as possible in this period.

**AFTER THE FIRST HOUR:** -Many premature babies will be stable in skin-to-skin contact after 90 minutes, often to the surprise of health professionals. Decisions need to be made about feeding and fluids and continued care. Oxygen by mask or by CPAP can easily be arranged while in skin-to-skin contact, drips and feeding tubes can be secured sideways. If the baby is stable and the mother well, the KangaCarrier can be used just as described for full term babies. An important difference is that a premature baby should not be fed on demand, it needs to be fed far more frequently, every hour or two, day and night. This means loosening the wrapper regularly, so that mother can express breast milk. This is good for the baby and mother, though baby must never get cold.

**THE FIRST SIX WEEKS:** -Many premature babies and low birth weight babies need intensive medical care, and may require care in incubators (6). Most neonatal intensive care units now allow mothers to start KMC for an hour or two a day, and build up the time successively as the baby gets better and the mother more confident. Even an hour a day has positive effects on baby, and just ten minutes a day can increase mother's milk supply! Once the baby is stable and gaining weight the KangaCarrier can be used day and night, both sleeping and walking. This is what it was originally designed for!

**AFTER SIX WEEKS:** -Again, no two babies are the same, and in this case the answer depends on a number of factors. But until the baby weighs 1800g, providing an ongoing heat source is physiologically essential, and even up to 2.2 kg a baby will easily become hypothermic. Beyond that weight, consider the baby as full term and apply the advice as above! Once a baby reaches 4 kg or thereabouts, the KangaCarrier can be replaced by a sling or by the traditional African method of carrying on the back.

**CONCLUSION:** -Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) was effectively and positively promoted premature infants' physiological stability, behavioral organization and enhanced psychosocial outcomes than those cared by the conventional care. Also, it was reported that skin-to-skin holding provided mothers with a greater sense of wellbeing, personal fulfillment and confidence in taking care of their infant during the night as exhausting. No mother would

have preferred not to perform continuous KMC or to terminate KMC earlier than they did. This could be due to lack of application and researches about KMC application. More detailed information on KMC should be provided to mothers to improve their knowledge on KMC, while the creation of a home-like environment may enhance the well-being of mothers and infants. To improve the implementation of KMC in the Eastern Sub – district will require bigger and better equipped KMC wards, as well as regular KMC training sessions for nursing staff.

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## Management of stress and Indian rulers

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**Abstract:**-It is often believed that Indian rulers lived a life of luxury without taking into consideration their political and administrative dealings. Enjoyment and merrymaking were the daily routine of nobility. This study of Indian rulers ruling over the different phases of history is about their hectic political and administrative involvements which result in stress. Multiple internal and external factors made rulers feel stress and quite a number of rulers to manage that stress often do the silly things due to which they were labeled as *Rangeela* and *shah-e-bekhabar*. However same is not applicable over all the rulers few combat stress quite effectively by observing certain methods like recreational tours, amusements etc. These ill framed haphazard methods often proved to be effective in managing stress at various levels involving monarchs. Rulers also use religion to manage stress though it was used for meeting other affairs of the state as well. History is witness to the fact that the rulers did not have prescribed rules and regulations to manage stress but the same history also testifies the fact that the rulers through different ill managed ways combat stress.

**Keywords:** Opium, Bang, meditation and peasants

**Introduction:**-Life emerged stress also got birth, the two are the different sides of the same coin where there are conscious dealings there is stress. This stress is actually the outcome of several factors whom we call stressors. Stress does have degrees and levels. For every degree and level of it there is a particular remedy. In today's era we do have various models to check the level and degree of stress. We also do have various methods to manage stress. In spite of all these methods and sophisticated technological innovations management of stress is sometimes beyond human control and it often becomes the cause for the crime and disruptions. The well framed, well managed stress mechanism of modern era sometimes bore less results and puts misery into action. In ancient India stress and tension exist side by side and two were identical. Although stress as a concept was absent from ancient India but it was deeply embedded into the ancient Indian society as a major source of problems related to society. To overcome stress in absence of any technological means the only source used were the ill framed tactics like playing games, gambling, taking intoxicants, meditation etc; Down from the peasants in villages up to the elite noble class everyone feel stress at its own level. Peasants were under stress during the assessment, during cultivation and at the time of paying the revenue on the produce. Peasants in order to pay the revenue usually approach the moneylenders who lend them money on interest for which rates were prescribed by them not by the state. The peasants while repaying the loan money feel stress and the degree of stress touches the highest level when they fail to repay that money taken as loan from the money lenders. In this whole process peasants feel stress at every juncture and in the end peasants fell prey to stress effect. Peasants occasionally combat stress either through passive resistance which leads to migration or suicide or through active resistance which leads to revolt which usually was a rare thing. One such incident of active resistance from the peasants was witnessed by Ashok at Kalinga against his excess revenue demands which put peasants under immense pressure. The condition of the peasants was not different during medieval or modern times. During medieval Muslim rule the peasants feel stress at the hands of state and the middle men (zamindars) between them and the state. The rulers like Aladdin Khilji even didn't spare the peasants from the excess land revenue. One may wonder that Aladdin introduced market control and agricultural reforms for the peasants but these were limited to



the centre and the areas in vicinity to it, the rest of the empire was still reeling under hardships. Mohd bin Tugluk when put peasants under stress due to his administrative lacunas also witnessed the revolt from the peasants. They burnt down the produce and left their houses to combat the Tension which they felt due to the administrative mismanagement of their ruler. During Mughal times the stress level of the peasants can be gauged by putting under study the Aurangzeb's rule. His long stretch warfare and religious intimidation was having direct impact upon the peasants first through regular enhancement in land revenue, second by creating *Be-jagiri* (shortage of jagirs) which J.F Richards believe was administrative. The under stress peasants of his rule showed resentment at different at different places; the *Jats* of Mathura, *Satnamis* of Narnaul and the *Sikhs* are the evident examples of that. The peasants of British period were also living the life of stress after they saw the land revenue measures like permanent settlement into action. Against this stressor peasants first resort to migration but when left with no option they opposed the rule in 1856 through *Santhal* rebellion and in 1857 through First war of Indian Independence. It is plausible to say that the peasants in order to manage the stress resort to the direct action by opposing the prescribed rule, failure of which means the peasant would fall prey to stress of which suicide is the finality. Besides these violence brimming options peasants often relieve themselves from the stress by taking intoxicants like *bang*, *tobacco*, and *datura* and through pleasure seeking. Apart from the peasants there was one more group of people who always saw themselves under regular stress and that was the ruling class. Why they witness stress is a subject of interest. The ruling class always had to look to protect their subjects, the land, the movable property and sometimes the religious interests. In dealing with all these things they noticed stress. They while dealing with these things had to provide security to their subjects, Maintain army, regulate economy and manage law and peace. This hectic schedule was a basic component for them to witness the stress. To manage stress the rulers either succumb to stress, commit suicide or combat it through meditation, religion was often used by them to manage the stress either by becoming *Sanyasi* or by following the religious tenants fundamentally. To manage stress the rulers also observe several laymen type tactics such as organizing bull fight, cock fight, playing to music and dance, hunting expeditions and request to foreign rulers for sophists. Rulers also put stress under control by taking intoxicants like opium, bang, tobacco and datura. According to Pliny opium had not only the power to provoke sleep but can cause death. India's were very much fond of *Affine*. Garcia is of the opinion that the peasantry class usually takes it to avoid the tedium of hardships. Although Opium is Greek in origin, Arabs learnt the production from them, Chinese and Indian's copied the cultivation from Arabs. According to Garcia Europeans were the main suppliers of opium to Indians. He says that the people of Malabar use to fetch it from Dutch in return of pepper. Garcia mentioned that in 1563AD princely class use to take up to 3 Tolas of opium a day and always kept sleeping or dosing. Pelsaert mentions that the Rajputs eat opium before an engagement with the enemy as it remove their stress and strain and filled them with vigor and energy. Manrique observed that the Orientals take opium to increase their sexual power which again served as a means to reduce stress. Babur in his Tuzuk mentions that he became opium addict due to the stress of the hardships at central Asia. But once he overcame that problem by conquering India he left opium eating. Motammad Khan says in Iqbalnama -i-Jahangiri, when Jahangir got frustrated due to long stretch wait for the royal throne he began to take opium on regular basis to check it. The intake of opium was substitute to combat tension for every noble and prince. Garcia also mentions that bang and datura were eaten by the Indians to take away all sense of grief and tension and to enjoy the imaginary mirth. For rulers the intoxicants like opium was a common substance to reduce stress but they also took recourse to meditation, singing dancing and amusements. Among the amusements were bullfights or cock fights which often found place in chronicles. Rulers relieve themselves

from tension by organizing bull or cock fights. Another local method of subduing the stress was hunting expeditions there are numerous stories, dramas which highlight hunting as a main event to get relief from the stress and forget all worries for a time being. One among such dramas which had hunting as a theme was *Abhigyanashankuntala* of Kalidas. Meditation also acted as a great source to sideline stress, rulers often use to take recourse to meditation to conquer stress. When Chandragupta Maurya found himself under stress due to excess administrative work load he retired to *Savarna Balgola* for the meditation. Akbar when frustrated due to different religious ideologies established his own thought based upon *sul-e-kul* to escape from the stress enforced at him by the leading ulemas. Stress acted like a shadow to the Indian rulers. They along with their subjects witness stress due to different issues. However both rulers and their subjects find ways to manage it with their self devised methods.

**Conclusion:-** For Indian rulers stress was basically an outcome of Administrative burden, long stretch conflicts and rivalries. For them the only method to combat it was to devise their own set of methods and modes which although were exhaustive and hidebound but in absence of any clinical developments all these methods seem enough. People in general and the rulers in particular devise the ill-manned but effective mechanism to combat stress. Ranging from intoxicants and meditations to dancing and hunting the methods to overcome stress were numerous in numbers which one believes are the tools to seek pleasure but seeking pleasure is also an alternative for escaping stress.

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## INTERCULTURAL MARRIAGE AND SOCIAL DILEMMA IN E M FORSTER'S WHERE ANGELS FEARS TO TREAD

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**Abstract:-** E M Forster was one of the greatest novelists of Edwardian Period in England. He was a great social thinker and critic. *Where Angels Fear to Tread* is his first novel which deals with the human behaviour, adverse effect of industrialisation, social standards and stratifications and the issue of intercultural marriage. Forster described the difference between the two cultures of the Sawston and the Monteriano.

**Keywords:** marriage, culture, social dilemma, interculturalism.

**Introduction:-** E M Forster was a British novelist, essayist, and biographer. He was a literary critic of nineteenth century English literature. He had acquired the prominent position among the British novelists. He had written novels which highlighted the contemporary social problems. He was influenced by the Edwardian tradition of writing literature. He was a great humanist and social thinker. He travelled almost all the parts of the world including India. The protagonists of his novels are females than the males. He was very much impacted by his aunt Marianne Thornton and his mother, Alice Clara. Most of his novels dealt with the theme of cultural conflict and social stratifications. Marriage between the man and woman belonging to different culture was the central theme of his early novels. He put forward the social dilemma of the masses on the verge of Victorian Era and the period of great industrialisations. People were bewildered and couldn't understand whether to accept a new change or adhere to their old traditional social obligations.

*Where Angels Fear to Tread* was the first of several influential novels written by him in 1905. The title '*Where Angels Fear to Tread*' itself was taken from Alexander Pope's poem, "*An Essay on Criticism*" in line, *fools rush in where angels fear to tread*, this line describes an ignorant or hurried person doing things that more experienced individuals ignore. The novel depicted the story of English middle-class society domestically and abroad to Italy during the challenging period of transition following the Victorian era. Lilia Herriton was the widow who was harassed by her mother in law Mrs. Herriton after her husband's death because of her low social status. She was abiding by the rules and tradition of Herriton who didn't allow her to meet the male counterparts. She became helpless and longing for a partner who could understand her. Her health became the serious problem to Herriton family who decided to send her Italy for the sake of mental change. It was a great opportunity for Lilia to travel abroad. Being a mother in law and a traditionalist, Mrs. Herriton thought that Lilia, who was only thirty-three years old and a widow, should not demise the name of Herriton. Though she set her free, she worried about her due to her prejudiced nature and the middle-class character that she must keep aloof from the Italian culture. Mrs. Herriton thinks herself:

**I mind nothing, so long as she has gone --and gone with Miss Abbott. It is mortifying to think that a widow of thirty-three requires a girl ten year younger to look after her. (Forster.05)**

When Lilia reached to Italy, it became the source of joy for her. She was more delighted and thrilled with pleasant and unconstrained environment of Monteriano city in Italy. She was stressed by the environment of Sawston and the adversity of traditionalist attitude of the Herriton. She felt detached from the rigidity when she arrived in the Italian

town of Monteriano. Lilia was enchanted by the passion of the Italian locals and their healthy, liberal mentality towards life. According to Martin:

**Forster heightens the novel's allegorical dimension by means of several symbolically suggestive features. The smuts that afflict Harriet's eyes are an obvious symbol. 1. The St. Goatherd tunnel recalls innumerable romantic passageways between two worlds, one generally more desirable than the other. On the Italian side of the tunnel stands the Campanile of Airolo, an ironic emblem of aspiration that seems to Lilia, when she first sees it, to presage the future. (Martin John Sayre, 21)**

Forster gave us the glimpse of Italian culture. He also highlighted the difference between the Sawston and the Monteriano. For a long stay in Italy, Lilia was much delighted with the freedom and her feelings set free. She wanted to live life which she lost in her past. Though she was widow, she was young. She longs for man. Further she fell in love with Italian guy Gino Carella who was the son of local dentist. He was very attractive and handsome man. Her deep desire compelled her to marry with Gino Carella. They got married hurriedly. She felt very happy and sought for the genuine love from Gino. Lilia enjoyed a liberal life which she was longing for. Caroline who had been sent with Lilia as a caretaker and informer warned Lilia of her behaviour and reminded her of her family reputation. She suggested Lilia not to trust Gino and his very intention. She intimated Mrs. Herriton through letters of Lilia's hastened decision to marry Gino. Mrs. Herriton immediately sent Philip to stop the illegal wedding, she warned him to bring her back to England. She disliked the Italian culture and the uncontrolled heteronomy. But Lilia refused to break her relationship with Gino. Further Lilia's intercultural marriage with Gino proved wrong. Gino married with Lilia only for the sake of money and pleasure. After few days, Lilia found Gino was a completely different person. Gino who had middle class mentality married with her only for money. She was unable to deal with Gino's extravagance and ill manners. Lilia's verdict proved false when she thought that marrying Gino will bring her all the happiness and liberty. She was being cheated by herself because her brainless decision. Gino was a friendless person and detached from the social behaviour. His betrayal shattered her trust, and her wedding alliances were destroyed. Lilia was unable to live a solitary life in an unknown place, she made the first move to make friends and threw a tea party, but no one actually attended. She was greatly disappointed. Her marriage with Gino, however, quickly deteriorated due to a series of unexpected cultural clashes that result in her alienation from the Monteriano community whom she wanted to befriend. Forster writes in this context:

**The struggle was national; that generations of ancestors, good, bad, or indifferent, forbade the Latin man to be chivalrous to the northern woman, the northern woman to forgive the Latin man. (Forster, 23)**

Forster pointed out that though Lilia and Gino married on mutual ground of understanding of each other's need but their cultural background was so adverse that they need submissive behaviour for themselves. It was the result of Gino's constant seclusion, Lilia gradually succumbed to depression. She regretted for the mistake she committed and of her plight, writing a letter to Mrs. Herriton in the absence of Gino. She also wrote her about her pregnancy. She was longing to go back again to Sawston. But Mrs. Herriton refused her to reunite with the family.

In the course of time, the rift between Gino and Lilia widened. Though they were husband and wife and their relationship established on the basis of love, Gino behaved very harshly with Lilia. He had lodged much restriction on her. He denied her to be socializing with others. He forbade her not to go out of the house. She became helpless in a remote country

without her care taker Caroline. Being helpless, she went into depression. Gino didn't pay heed and only expect a baby which was in her womb. Being upset by the situation, Lilia was unable to bear her secluded life. She wandered on streets at night, to be found by Gino lying on the road with dust. Later she died while giving birth to a son.

Next, after the pathetic death of Lilia, Forster elaborates the struggle for the belongingness of the baby. The Herritons demanded the baby offering bribe to Gino which created much dilemma. Gino realised his fault and denied to give the baby to Herriton family of England. He claimed his right over the baby and remembered Lilia's love and blamed himself for his behaviour. In early nineteenth century people tend to ignore human feeling toward materialism and social classes. Forster frankly explained the view that the two nations Britain and Italy were concerned. He pointed out that England placed more importance on maintaining its social status. He criticised the prejudiced perception of the British and their failure to comprehend others. Similarly, he advocated in the beginning the freedom of the Italians who enjoyed their life to be living happily but the dark side of their social behaviour through Gino's behaviour.

**Conclusion:-** Thus, the effect of materialistic society due to fast development in industrialisation changed the social status and human behaviour which causes detachment between the human beings. In this novel Forster tried to show the effect of intercultural marriage which was based on dissimilar social status and adverse cultural background. Lilia tried to bridge the gap between the two different societies of Monteriano and Sawston by marrying with Gino but she failed in her attempt because of the difference in age, society, culture and background.

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## EMERGING TRENDS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE: A SURVEY

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### ABSTRACT

Before delving into the growing trends in English literature, it is necessary to first define literature. Literature is a reflection of society. It enhances and supplies the required abilities that daily life necessitates and gives; in this regard, it irrigates the deserts that our lives have already become. Recent research practices in English Literature have not only embraced multidisciplinary collaborations with other disciplines of humanities and social sciences, but also with disciplines of Science and Technology. Inspired and motivated by the rich literary tradition and legacy of India, the authors of the new millennium exhibit profound creative exuberance and exquisite aesthetic sense along with the linguistic accomplishment. They have new dreams, demands, issues and challenges which seeks expression in the form of creative writing. The need for experimentation and innovation was also realized to enable Indian English novels emerge as a powerful tool of social change and human development. So, this paper is an attempt to trace the emerging trends in the Indian English literature, particularly novels in the twenty first century.

**Keywords:** Literature, 21<sup>st</sup> Century, Fiction, Novels etc.

**INTRODUCTION:-**In the latter half of the nineteenth century and the early decades of the twentieth century, advances in social science and natural science were made. Material wealth increases as a result of fast development and industrialization. The gap between aristocrats and clergy widened even more. The beginning of the twentieth century marked the beginning of modern English literature. The main characteristic of modern literature was that it contradicted the dominant attitude toward life depicted in Victorian literature. People began to consider the Victorian era as a hypocritical epoch with shallow and nasty values. The Victorian period's hypocrisy instilled a rebellious spirit among modern literature's creators. Things that were thought attractive and honourable during the Victorian era were deemed ugly by modern-day writers. People in the Victorian era lacked a sense of inquisitiveness. During the Victorian era, people listened to the voices of those in power and accepted the church's precepts. Without challenging the law, people began to accept it. However, subsequent generations were more critical thinkers, raising issues about judgments made by supreme authority. The ideals and beliefs of the earlier era were questioned by current writers. The modern era aided in the transformation of the Victorians' simple belief into contemporary man's urge to investigate. Both ancient superstitious religious ideas and scientific superstitions were assailed by George Bernard Shaw. He was the one who established interrogative habits in the middle of the twentieth century. Shaw openly questioned the voices of those in power in the government, as well as religious authorities. He prompted people to ask questions about morality and religion.

### ENGLISH EDUCATIONS IN INDIA

English teaching in India started with Macaulay's Minute. It said that it was important and feasible to educate people of this nation to be competent English scholars and that our efforts should focus on this goal. Even Lord Bentinck said that the British government's primary



objective should be to promote European literature and science among India's indigenous people, with all educational expenditures dedicated exclusively to English instruction. As a result of this early government backing, 'English' has maintained a significant presence in India, both as a language and a discipline. As N. Krishnaswamy (2006) correctly observes, "the English storey is an enthralling account of power and resistance, invasion and assimilation, and authority and rebellion; it is as engrossing as any historical fiction" (v). In India, we have seen a slew of issues relating to English as a medium of instruction at all levels; worries about linguistic nationalism, English being seen as a component of elite and cosmopolitan identity, and so on. More precisely, C D Narasimhaiah (1993) contends that India's and other formerly British colonies' independence occurred concurrently with the loss of British influence on English studies outside of England. Similarly, America developed a strong national literature, although obscured by Great Britain's wide back. Australia, like the United States, developed a counter-romantic literary trend, with authors concerned with contemporary issues. Similarly, in India, claims of national and ethnic identity began to develop, and individuals felt compelled to contribute something unique. Thus, Indian academics started speaking positively about indigenous authors, winning admission to English departments and earning the respect of students and instructors. Students at the undergraduate level started advocating for the replacement of an Indian novel in the general English course for an English novel. Academics developed an appreciation for Indian authors. Intriguingly, Indian schools reacted to Indian writing more quickly than American institutions did to their own literature. In the late 1970s, Commonwealth literature grabbed the academic world's attention. As a consequence, comparative critique has developed into a necessary skill. As a result of a rising awareness for the importance of cultural critique, increased interest in ancient Indian poetics has resulted in the creation of creative work as well. As a result, the Indian student developed an understanding for the advantages of working in a diverse and fulfilling environment. Similarly, Meenakshi Mukherjee (1993) believes that the post-colonial India's permanent framework is still affected by the impetus that gave birth to English studies in British India. Even now, an unwritten academic hierarchy exists that prioritises English literature above the literatures of the other Indian languages. It is critical to recognise India's pioneering role in the global growth of English Studies. It has sparked vigorous academic discussions. Numerous issues were discussed during the debates, including alienation in the teaching of English literature; the cultural baggage that English literature carries; the importance of introducing Indian literature and decreasing our reliance on British literature; and overcoming monolingual and metropolitan bias in our approach to literature through the use of bilingualism and traditional methods. Additionally, numerous conferences and articles have addressed the issue of teaching English as a foreign language at the university level; the importance of teaching English to culturally diverse populations; and disagreements over curriculum design, with some advocating for employability-focused English instruction. These problems, particularly those relating to English Studies, have been addressed by a number of academics, and in this section, we will look at some of the most controversial disputes in the field. (1989); Gauri Vishwanathan Swathi It argues that in a postcolonial world replete with many regional literary traditions, English literature should not be the only medium for communicating universal human ideals. It explores the organisation, philosophy, and practise of English studies under the reign of the British Empire. It demonstrates how cultural dominance via language and literature paves the way for military success.

## LITERATURE OF THE MODERN PERIOD

### Literary Trends

Modernism became popular after World War I ended. They include:

- Cubism

- Dadaism
- Expressionism
- Futurism
- Imagism
- Stream of consciousness
- Surrealism
- Symbolism

### **Modern English Poetry**

Compared to Victorian-era poetry, modern English poetry represents a revolution.

### **Modern English Novels**

They ruled literature for the first three decades of the twentieth century, which are known as the "golden age of the modernist novel."

### **The Development of 20<sup>th</sup> Century English Drama**

The most well-known, admired, and celebrated theatre writers of the nineteenth century were George Bernard Shaw and Oscar Wilde. During the latter decade of the twentieth century, they were extremely popular. They can be considered the forerunners of modern play. These two illustrious writers, on the other hand, never introduced many variances or innovations in writing styles and types.

### **MODERN TRENDS IN INDIAN ENGLISH LITERATURE**

Modernism sprang out of two movements: "symbolism" and "Imagism," both of which had a major influence on contemporary poetry. Symbolism is a response against naturalism and reality. Imagism has its roots in the aesthetic philosophy of T.E. Hulme. The poets believed in the use of common language, in the invention of new rhythms and moods, in an endless diversity of subject matter, in the overuse of symbols and images, and in preserving stylistic clarity. The poetry collection *Les Fleurs Du Mal* by Charles Baudelaire is credited with establishing symbolism. Amy Lowell is an American imagist who advocated for imagists' work in England. Ezra Pound is a well-known figure in the field of Imagism, and he edited an anthology titled *Des Imagistes* in order to promote the works of the imagists. All modernists made a concerted effort to break free from the constraints of the old monopoly on literary form and content. "With the growing impact of technology in our lives, there is tremendous scope for science fiction and fantasy fiction in India. 'Pulp fiction, characterized by fantasy, science fiction, military, suspense and thriller has a market of its own, and therefore, a good business is done by such works in present time. Payal Dhar's science fiction trilogy - *A Shadow on Eternity* (2006), *The Key to Chaos* (2007), and *The Timeless Land* (2009); Samit Basu's *Turbulence* (2012), *The Simoqin Prophecies* (2004), and *Resistance* (2013) are brilliant and innovative domestic science fiction. Chetan Bhagat's *Girl in Room 105* (2008) - a mystery thriller, Shatrueet Nath's *The Guardians of the Halahala* (2014) - fantasy fiction based on 'Samudra - Manthan', Shweta Taneja's *Cult of Chaos* (2015)- based on Hindu Tantrism, Sami Ahmad Khan's *Aliens in Delhi* (2017) - on Laden's assassination and India's first moon landing, Priya S. Chabria's *Generation 14* (2008) - about political satire via cloning, Shiv Ramdas's *Domechild* (2013) - a dystopian sci-fi novel in which humans may also be drones, and Indrapramit Das's *The Devourers* (2015) are few noteworthy attempts to address contemporary realities through fantasy and science fiction. Another subgenre of this kind is 'crime fiction' best exemplified by Vikram Chandra's *Sacred Games* (2007), K. Srilata's *Table of Four* (2009), Vish Puri's *the Case of the Missing Servant* (2010), Ashok Banker's *Blood Red Sari* (2010), Aruna Gill's *The Indus Intercept* (2012), Ashwin Sanghi's *the Krishna Key* (2012)- an anthropological thriller, and none the less Swati Kaushal's *Drop Dead* (2012). Authors have also tried to offer an account of contemporary geopolitics, fight against terrorism, insurgency in Kashmir, Pakistan and militancy in Afghanistan. For example Gita Hariharan's *Fugitive Histories* (2009), Neel Kamal Puri's *Remember to Forget*

(2012)- on the memories of Khalistan movement, Shashie Warriar's *The Homecoming* (2008)-on the impact of insurgency in Kashmir, Omair Ahmad's *Jimmy the Terrorist* (2010) - opens a window to the psyche of a terrorist, Mukul Deva's *The Dust Will Never Settle* (2012)-based on terrorist strike in Jerusalem, Arvind Nayar's *Operation Karakoram* (2005) - an espionage novel on Indo -Pak diplomatic relation, Peggy Mohan's *The Youngest Suspect* (2012)- on Godhra Massacre and so on. Likewise, another new genre which has gained currency in this duration is that of novels in digital form-hypertexts. Revolution in the field of internet and World Wide Web has played an unprecedented role in the birth of these technology-based texts. Along with the mode of writing and publication, readers space has also undergone tremendous change. Books are being preferred to be read as PDF and Kindle which are digitally created and preserved forms."When philosophers discuss the importance of the individual, feminist authors redefine gender in relation to other categories such as race and class. These authors utilise writing as a powerful tool to advocate for the rights of women, particularly women writers. Toril Moi campaigned for women's equality and understanding via her books *Sexual/Textual Politics* and *What is a Woman?* Fiction despite being fictional depicts reality. Social realism has always been a driving force behind writing novels since the time of Mulk Raj Anand, Raja Rao and R.K. Narayan to Rushdie and Ghosh. The Indian authors throughout the 20th century could be seen engaging inevitably with the presentation of social, economic, political and cultural reality of India in one or another manner through befitting devices in the form of social realism or magical realism. But, the choice of contemporary novelists is new urban realism which gives preference to local and regional realities. They are interested in depicting the lives of regional locations such as Hyderabad, Varanasi or Patna rather than cities which have metropolitan character. Urbanity of these cities is presented through the themes of violence, corruption, crime, hypocrisy, stereotypes, power politics, caste, gender and communal biases. Politics governed violence and religious fundamentalism also features well in many writings of this age.

"The new urban realism can be seen in Vikram Chandra's *Sacred Games* (2006) which shows how violence has become a part of everyday life in urban India besides Vikas Swarup's *Q & A* (2005) on which film 'Slumdog Millionaire' was made in 2008. Aravind Adiga's *The White Tiger* (2008) and *Selection Day* (2016) express a dystopic vision of Indian society and urban life with a pair of cricket -playing brother in a Mumbai slum respectively. Arundhati Roy's *The Ministry of Utmost Happiness* (2017) Karan Mahajan's *Family Planning* (2009) and the *Associations* of Small Bombs (2016) are few other notable examples of this kind. Communal fanaticism is another major cause of social unrest. Violence in the name of religion may sometime yield traumatic experience. Its impact on women has been movingly depicted in many novels of this time. The narratives have faithfully captured the Shah Bano case of Gujarat or the traumatic impact of partition on the Indian subcontinent. Shashi Tharoor's *Riot* (2001), Raj Kamal Jha's *Fireproof* (2006), Amandeep Sandhu's *Roll of Honour* (2012) and Jaspreet Singh's *Helium* (2013) are penetrating fictional reconstruction of communal violence in India."

The writers have played a remarkable role in the theorization of Indian feminism with its distinct focus on the marginalization, subordination, and empowerment of women in different walks of Indian life. The novels written during the last twenty years meticulously contextualize gender related issues and articulate them keeping in view the Indian scenario. The concept of femininity and definition of women's role in our society has also gradually changed. It is not to say that gender discrimination has been completely eliminated but a consciousness about women's rights and a need to their dignified status has found a room in the psyche of people. Women authors and activists have made unprecedented efforts to redefine their identity and position besides addressing pain, pleasure, dreams, aspirations,

sufferings, challenges and marginalization. The traditional moral values are under critical examination particularly the changing concept of women's role and marriage in these novels. "The literature of North East India has a splendour and profundity of its own. The novels of this region contribute well to the enrichment of Indian literature. In last two decades, the authors from this region have prolifically expressed their cultural milieu; their history, myth and oral tradition. The natural exuberance, extremely rich folk tradition, cultural diversity, and militancy-insurgence of the sister states have been effectively articulated by the authors of this region particularly in the form of poetry; but the fictional world of north east is no less appealing. Indira Goswami's *Pages Stained with Blood* (2001) and *The Man From Chinnamasta* (2005); Easterine Iralu's *Terrible Matriarchy* (2007), Mari (2010), *Bitter Wormwood* (2011), and *Don't Run, My Love* (2017); Mamang Dai's *The Legends of Pensam* (2006), *Stupid Cupid* (2008), and *The Black Hill* (2014); Mitra Phukan's *The Collectors's Wife* (2008) and *The Monsoon of the Music* (2011); Siddharta Dev's *The Beautiful and the Damned* (2011) and *The Point of Return* (2003); and Jahnvi Barua's *Rebirth* (2011) to mention a few, certify the remarkable growth of Indian literary creativity in unique and distinct manner."

**CONCLUSION:-**Imagination of any society or culture is incomplete without literature and vice versa. Indian literature with its rich tradition and legacy confirms it that it has been faithfully capturing the socio-political-cultural facets of its society since its birth. The recent advances in every walk of human world have not only been keenly observed by the authors but also articulated in the various genres of creative writing. It is also an accepted fact that of all the literary forms, novels have been loved the most by the readers due to its capacity to portray human life comprehensively and holistically. In the advancement of human society, new trends have emerged, new philosophies took birth, new challenges were posed, and no solutions were also sought. Likewise, the advent of new millennium too brought new hopes, new dreams, and new challenges which the authors of present generation have attempted to handle in best possible manner. Writing in all possible genres, apparently all possible contemporary issues of Indian society have been addressed by these authors. Now a days when cheap talk, lies, deception, and rhetoric are slowly but gradually becoming an integral part of politics in India and abroad, challenges posed by post-truth society are likely to capture the attention of Indian authors of fiction in near future too. At the time when traditional division of knowledge as interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary is facing a real threat from the emerging concept of post disciplinary, fiction writers have intended to get inspiration from this strikingly remarkable development in academia. Written in India by Indian authors or authors of Indian origin residing abroad, the novels of the new millennium are of international character and emerge from a global cultural matrix.

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## The Impact of ICT on Human Life

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**Abstract:**-Information and communication technology has influenced the contemporary human life. Today even the poorest of the poor in society has smart -phones. The Covid -19 pandemic has let to increase in the usage of ICT tools. In educational field, we see that the teaching-learning process is dependent on ICT tools like online teaching sessions, virtual classroom, sound and music, video clips, recording of conversations between intellectuals and educationalists. The craze of video games has left young generation awe struck. Children learn the mechanism of ICT tools very easily due to its easiness for accessibility.

As life has brighter and dark side, so it is with ICT's impact. It has badly affected the human psyche. Children forgot the happiness of playing outdoors due to it. We are becoming too much dependent on ICT even for small tasks. We are using less thinking power as calculators or computers give the solution within fraction of seconds. The online frauds have increased these days. There is danger of intellectual theft in research field. Many hackers hack the sensitive information from websites and earn money. Our money transactions are sometimes unsecured and led to economic frauds.

Living a balanced life in terms of ICT usage is the solution for these problems. We should make use of our intellectual and reasoning skills instead of ICT tools whenever possible. We should keep aside the mobiles and laptops while going to bed. We should limit the exposure of children to the screen.

**Keywords:** - ICT, human life, education, children

**Introduction:**-The contemporary human life is deeply affected by the internet and information and communication technology. Today the poorest of the poor of the world has mobile. It is the most influencing discovery and development of science. The wireless communication has connected all the distant and remote areas of world. The information and communication tools have assisted the defence and economic systems of the world. It actually developed as defence mechanism but slowly the private use increased. With the advent of mobiles, laptops and television; the information and communication technology entered the common life of humans. The satellites and spacecraft discoveries made it possible to connect each and every part of the world.

The information about anything in the world is available to us with one click. Millions of websites are updated every second in the world. To increase the number of visitors to the websites the web -designers take help of advertisement and offers. With this medium they earn money and continuously post the new updates. It has become a medium to connect all the interested viewers all over the world. It can be called as new culture of internet which developed in 20<sup>th</sup> century. Thus the information is spread through this medium and everybody come to know within the fraction of second. But the authenticity of the information is questioned. We don't know whether the information is correct or not. There is possibility that the information up -loader is a fraud and trying to defame the person or company by spreading wrong information. The up-loader may use the information to increase hatred and tensions in social life of contemporary humans. But the websites have positive influence on contemporary human life also. There are many websites which work for human



welfare and wellbeing of humanity at large. Through internet the distant viewers got connected, which was impossible otherwise.

In the covid -19 pandemic, the online teaching gained importance. As social distancing and lockdown were the only remedies, the government of India encouraged the online teaching for the spread of education and development of students. As a result, many teachers started teaching online with the help of information and communication tools like what's up, Zoom, Google meet, Google classroom, etc. Many students got connected through internet and their learning did not stop. But the quality of education got hampered. The learning which was possible through face to face teaching is not happening in online teaching. The personal involvement of the teacher in student's education is not possible in this new teaching methodology. Many subjects like music, business management, hotel management, etc which requires field work and practical knowledge cannot be taught properly through online medium. As a result, there is miscommunication between teachers and students. Students are disheartened by the situations around them and their inability to gain practical knowledge. At the same time, the qualification and teaching skills of the teacher are questioned. Many teachers are unaware of the digital medium and are incapable to handle the problems that arise in online teaching. Many a times the students solve the problems in online teaching instead of the teachers. So many institutions and colleges have given jobs to technical teams which would solve the problems and the major hurdle of teaching and learning process is removed. But still the question of the qualification and standard of the teacher is unsolved. The students must confirm the qualification and standard of the teacher before joining any online coaching or tuition and before giving money. With one click our money is lost and we don't get the standard of the teaching we are expecting by viewing the advertisement and offers. Many students can't afford android mobiles. So they are left behind the class and inferiority complex affects their psychology. Their interest in studies decline and they are distracted from learning process.

The world's economic system is assisted by information and communication technology. Many databases and online sensitive information is stored and updated through ICT tools. Doing this manually is a hectic and stressful task. But because of ICT tools like internet, computers and mobiles; this task is completed within a fraction of seconds. There are lesser chances of errors in this task. Many complicated calculation are done by computer accurately. Once the programming and commands are given to computer, it applies it to many files and transactions within a second. The digitalization of money demanded online transfer and exchange of money. For these transactions ICT tools like bank's websites, bank's applications, android mobiles, applications like Phone-pe, Google pay, ATM played an important role. As these services are useful, so are the frauds happening using these tools. We need to be aware of the monetary frauds happening around us daily. Today banks also make the customer aware of these frauds in the form of instructions and advertisements. We should never share the pin code of online transaction with anybody. The four digits of the ATM card should not be shared. We need to keep an eye on the messages of login and transaction details given by bank. If the transaction is not done by us, we should immediately contact the bank either online through email or personal by visiting the nearby branch of the bank. The hacker hack the bank website and crimes happen. So the security check and updating the website or bank's application is must. By updating it time to time, the viruses used by these hackers can be detected and destroyed before causing any harm to our economic property or our mobile and laptops.

As there is economic property, similarly there is intellectual property. Our intellectual property is the research work, our findings and our contribution to the field we belong. When

we upload these works online, there is possibility of intellectual theft. Our intellectual property is stolen by the hackers and frauds and used for their profit. They claim our findings and research work as theirs without taking our permission or acknowledging our contribution in bibliography or references which they provide. This is intellectual theft and today we can take help of law and avoid such crimes to happen. The copyright rights are owned by the author only. If any such fraud happens, he or she can take help of law and the fraud can be sentenced to jail or other punishments. Our identity in online medium can be used for spreading rumours and false information using ICT tools. But we can go against them in court and such frauds can be stopped.

Today children are exposed to internet at a very small age. They have their own android phones and laptops. Because of which they explore the information and communication technology at an early age. But they are unaware of the outside world. The constant use of ICT tools has a bad impact on their mental health and psychology. In the age of playing outdoors and exercising outside, these children became slave of machines. The video games and virtual play stations have impacted their childhood badly. The television brought a different ideology in their life. They know more than their parents; but they are also exposed to the knowledge which is harmful for their age. Their parents need to keep a check on what their children are watching on television. They should set a time limit on their watching. There are many films and TV serials which are not made for children below eighteen years of age. But there are positive outputs of children using the ICT tools as well. They want to be heroes and find solution in problematic situation because of the use of adventurous video games and good TV serials. They get training as how to behave in such conditions in life. The science can be easily taught through educational programs. With entertainment, education can be taught easily and happily. In covid-19 pandemic, online education is the best option for children to learn. We should keep aside the mobiles and laptops while going to bed. We should limit the exposure of children to the screen.

**Conclusion:-**The use of information and communication technology is the need of the hour. Through all the evaluation, we can say that information and communication technology has both positive and negative impact on human life. The positive impact can be increased, if we take measures and remedies to avoid the negative impact. Living a balanced life in terms of ICT usage is the solution for these problems. We should make use of our intellectual and reasoning skills instead of ICT tools whenever possible. We are responsible for the mental and physical health of ourselves and our family. So it is our responsibility to make less use of ICT tools but at the same time to make use of them when there is necessity and urgency.

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## Issues and Problems of Higher Education in India

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**Abstract-** The development of any country depends on the development of remote and urban region same is the case with our country India the living standard of urban and rural mass education is the base of improving individual lives to develop individual lives education is the key. Primary, secondary, higher secondary and so on to increase the economic productivity nowadays higher education plays a key role to increase skill knowledge values etc. among all individuals the present research paper focus the light about the importance of higher education its issues and problems regarding our nation India.

**Key words-** Remote, mass, productivity, values, key etc.

**Introduction-** The base to turn our India into a strong nation has to be laid down at primary and rural level so the quality of education should improve day by day because it helps to build nation in true sense now a days we are calculating the invest and benefit as commercial way but education investment never loss in true sense our political leader parliament and all related authorities should think over it that only education can solve the problems of nation if we neglect the education then it will be problematic for development of our country. The Indian higher education has run indirectly through controlling body of ministry of human resource development the impact of Indian higher education basically understood by different universities there are many universities through different colleges are trying their best for development of India now a days but we cannot neglect the problems regarding it and also issues all people think differently about the higher education because every citizen has its own views still we should consider the issues and problems and try to search how maximum benefit nation gain from the higher education as we know present era is a era of globalization modernization digital so we also follow all these modern concept to change the higher education from past to present by using the mixture of old and new concept to create new energetic youth through higher education and make our country on emerging nation like other developed country.

### Objectives-

The present study has following objectives

1. To discuss main issues regarding higher education
2. To understand the importance of higher education to make our country developed
3. To find out major problems in higher education
4. To highlight future possibilities in higher education

**Methodology-** The present study paper is based on secondary data from different published papers journals magazines books research reports web sites reading materials etc. regarding to higher education in India.

**Major issues** -As we know our country is running for developed one by accepting and creating globalized economy in fields that need requiring for learning youth so it is the duty of higher education to facilitate that opportunity to Indian present citizen means the learners in higher education that can create raw material for developed country through higher education now a day the main issue related to higher education is that we are making quantitative as our government investing large portion of amount on higher education so it is the duty of all members concerning the implementation that make learners as qualitative one it will help nation to fulfill the aim of our nation. Many our higher educator got documentary degree but cannot acquire the skill that help nation to fulfill the need so we must focus on the skill and application approach at higher education it will inspire the youth and they make

their own country and not need to go abroad to complete their related study through higher education.

**Problems**-Now a day's our country is facing many problems related to higher education it covers insufficiencies in teaching non teaching vacancies and infrastructure building laboratory etc. as well as negative attitude of students enrollment traditional system syllabus so including all these problems ministry officials and management bodies as well as universities should think over it to minimize the higher education problems. Today India is developing day by day so if we want to become developed one then higher education helps to become developed one in our country many students learn from rural area so their problems are different than other countries we should focus on the rural higher educational problems and find out the way to overcome all these problems in this regard many other education trust should help to minimize the problems. Firstly government policy should think over the staff facilities because the teaching staff can change many problems another major problem is that the low quality research in higher education the financial support are also less to our emerging researcher they face many problems we cannot create the base for this new generation to come and change the situation that this new generation can handle the orthodox situation properly to make our countries higher education better than past and present era to make our country developed

**Conclusion**-So in short with the help of this presentation we can say that higher education is the key for any country to make highest progress in the education system and that enforce to make country's progress so we must focus on the all type of issues and problems related to higher education we must think over the problems and try to solve all these that can help us to make revolution in education region as we know that the investment on education never wrong it helps us to ripe the harvest in future and make our country's future bright so come together and try to overcome all these problems regarding to higher education.

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## The Effect of Microfinance Schemes on the Socio-Economic Upliftment of Women: A Review of Selected Studies

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**Abstract:-** The empowerment of women is among the most important issues in the advancement of countries worldwide. One of the main causes of women's disempowerment is poverty. Government entities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) use a variety of micro and macro-level initiatives to alleviate women's poverty and empower them. Microfinance is becoming a critical component of global development, poverty alleviation, and economic recovery strategies. Self-help groups (SHGs) are commonly used to conduct microfinance initiatives. The SHG is a group of people who share similar socioeconomic aims and live in the same area. These entities have a common social status, culture, caste, or traditional employment. The purpose of this study is to determine the function of microfinance in women's empowerment to acquire a better understanding of how SHGs work. The loan amount received and the loan repayment is used to study the notion of microfinance, while loan terms and knowledge, financial, and social empowering are used to evaluate socio-economic empowerment. However, the extent to which the benefits of this programme have reached the women from marginalized communities. Any programme of the government will not be successful until it includes the most disadvantaged sections of society. In this connection, there is a need to analyze the empowerment of women through SHGs wherein all the facets of social and economic empowerment will be examined. The SHGs have been responsible for the socio-economic betterment of the marginalized rural women by encouraging them to save and access bank loans easily and helping them to be self-reliant.

**Keywords:** Microfinance schemes, Women, Social upliftment, Economic upliftment, Self-help groups

**Introduction:-** Microfinance is a mechanism, which includes certain tools and strategies to address the financial needs of marginalized people. Microfinance institutions (MFIs) facilitate basic financial services, such as loans, money transfer, savings, insurance, and bill payment, to economically backward people and thus connect them to the mainstream society. The process helps nations to achieve the milestone of financial inclusiveness. Thus, microfinance functions as a key strategy to achieve economic growth through the upliftment of economically backward and marginalized people (Ledgerwood, 1999). One of the earliest successful forms of MFIs is Grameen Bank, which was developed by Professor Muhammad Yunus. The Bangladeshi economist developed Grameen Bank in the 1980s by lending small loans to marginalized rural people who wanted to start small-scale businesses (Yunus, 2003). Yunus' efforts to create socio-economic growth by empowering people of grass root level were felicitated with the Nobel Peace Prize in 2006 (Kono & Takahashi, 2010). The success of Grameen Bank captured the attention of several economists and the concept of microfinance shot into popularity in a nick of time. The economic model based on micro financing was widely accepted among less developed countries. Several developing countries



in Asia, Africa, and Latin America considered this as an optimal development practice. Different nations developed their own models based on various philosophies and target groups among which five models are generally employed. The five models are 1. Grameen and solidarity model (developed in Bangladesh and popular across South Asia), 2. Individual credit model (developed in India to provide prioritized lending), 3. Self-Help Group model (developed in India and popularized in India, Indonesia, and Kenya), 4. Credit union and cooperative model (developed and popularized in Sri Lanka), and 5. Community Banking model (developed in Latin America and replicated in Africa and Central Asia). MFIs play a vital role in the organization of social development programs like education of marginalized people, housing programs, healthcare, and women's empowerment. Moreover, MFIs contribute significantly towards the initiation and promotion of micro-enterprises to create employment and generate income, which in turn lead to poverty alleviation. Thus, MFIs have gained global recognition in the recent decades and have facilitated microenterprise development, household security, and poverty alleviation (Tilakaratna & Hulme, 2015). In addition, economists point out that the exponential industrial growth was achieved with the significant contribution of MFIs in improving several aspects, such as job creation (Raihan et al., 2017), social welfare (Khandker, 2005), enterprise development and financial health of several developing nations (Abdulai & Tewari, 2017). Above all, MFI's programs and its success make it an effective instrument for global financial inclusion. Women empowerment is one of the crucial processes in attaining financial inclusion (Hundekar, 2020). Women are substantial contributors of global development (Richardson, 2018). Participation of women at the workplace significantly improves the productive work environment and subsequently influences the development of organization. Further, professional status of women renders them respectable position in the mainstream society (Garikipati, 2013). However, women are still marginalized, especially in rural areas of developing countries. Marginalization has sidelined women from the mainstream society and denied them equal access to opportunities to utilize their full capabilities and productive resources. Consequently, the marginalized community was subjected to depression, low wages, insecurity of livelihood, and poverty. Moreover, mobility of marginalized women towards the upward society is restricted. These restrictions, isolations, and confinements have made rural women illiterate, socially ignorant, and financially dependent. They are forced to live in the society without accessibility to bare necessities of life. This situation has captured the attention of researchers and numerous studies were conducted on the upliftment of marginalized women and on various mechanisms and strategies used. In this context, the present paper reviews the literature related to the requirement of women empowerment across the globe and the role of microfinance institutions.

**Status of women and requirement for upliftment** :- Studies established that women constitute half of the world's population and contribute to global economic growth in a significant manner. Still, majority of women are marginalized and under privileged. Despite promotion of gender equality, women do not enjoy a favorable status in most of the countries, especially in developing nations. Studies revealed that women comprise 70% of the deprived population across the globe (Manjoor & Manders, 2009). The patriarchal mindset of the society entrapped women in religious and socio-cultural restrictions and prevented them from gaining socioeconomic liberty. This in turn pushed them to the world of isolation and poverty and eliminated their chances of being a part of the society's mainstream. Family structures are centered on men, who deny freedom and autonomy of decision-making to women. Bagchi (1995) reported that bias against women was rampant in almost all developing nations across many fields like education, health, and finances. Sujaya (2001) illustrated the existence of discrimination in the rewarding of women agriculture employees. Mahey (2003) pointed out



the social issue of caste-based discrimination. Although caste-based discrimination is irrespective of gender, the author indicated that discrimination and marginalization was among women and female students. The study reported that 75% of the Dalit students stopped studying because of caste discrimination. Discrimination in accessing financial assistance from authorized institutions like banks was highlighted by Niethammer et al. (2007). Haque and Yamao (2008) demonstrated the hurdles faced by Pakistani women in establishing their own businesses. Mobility restrictions imposed by the society were cited as the key hurdle in the launching of businesses. In line with the findings, Mohapatra (2015) illustrated significant disparities in the employment opportunities, education, health and nutrition, and position in the family. The author pointed out that women were considered inferior to men in all dimensions of the society.

**Socio-economic upliftment of women:** -As cited in the above section, numerous studies highlighted the significant role of socio-economic upliftment of women in the development of a nation. Following these findings, multiple scholars investigated the strategies and mechanisms used for the socio-economic upliftment of women across the globe. Mayoux (2001) defined women upliftment as a process that focuses on poverty alleviation and improves the socio-political life of marginalized women. A woman is said to be economically uplifted if she could generate and save income, invest in assets, and decide on monetary spending (Tariq & Sangmi, 2018). Social upliftment includes provision of supportive social environment, access to multiple schemes, establishment of women empowerment programs, and equal access to all requirements (Hoque & Itohara, 2009). Puhazhendhi and Satya Sai (2001) highlighted the upliftment on the socio-economic status of rural women in India and the significant role of self-help groups in enhancing the status of women. Mahmud (2003) illustrated the significant role of women's participation in social groups to increase their income and decision-making in intra-house issues. However, Leach and Sitaram (2002) indicated that although microcredit was capable of socially uplifting women, it failed to empower them economically because of lack of business awareness. Nevertheless, George (2004) showed that Indian women in rural Kerala were empowered socially and economically with the help of a SHG called 'Kudumbasree'. Satyaprabha (2006) exhibited a similar upliftment of women because of their participation in SHGs. Swain and Wallentin (2008) revealed that accessibility to multiple income generating activities improved women's skills and transformed them to successful entrepreneurs. Further, Hoque and Itohara, (2009) pointed out that participation in micro-credit organizations improved decision-making power of women in their family matters. Additionally, it was observed that savings and decision-making power increased the purchasing capabilities and enabled women to educate their children (Ashraf, Karlan & Yin, 2010). Malagave and Patil (2011) indicated that increased contribution of women in household income increased their decision-making power and helped them to gain control over their family matters.

**Microfinance and upliftment of women:** -Since its inception, microfinance is considered as an optimal mechanism for the upliftment of marginalized population. Due to this assumption, numerous studies were carried out to examine the role of microfinance in the upliftment of marginalized women across the globe (Reji, 2009; Parwez, Patel, & Shekar, 2018). Pitt, Khandker, and Cartwright (2006) illustrated that women who availed loan from microfinance institutions could control financial resources, had an upper hand in decision-making in their families, and were capable of educating their children. Reji (2009) demonstrated a significant advancement in the lifestyle of women after the association with MFI. The members were self-confident with a stern decision-making power in financial matters, thereby gaining wider respect. Further, women were able to assume leadership roles, mobilize savings, and

buy household assets because of their association with SHGs and microfinance institutions (Luyirika, 2010). Similarly, Li, Gan, and Hu (2011) and Sinha, Parida and Baurah (2012) found enhanced mobility in women, who were capable of exercising greater control over financial resources and were dominant in decision-making due to their association with MFIs. Further, Montgomery and Weiss (2011) indicated that participation in MFIs enhanced media exposure and institutional accessibility of women and uplifted their social and economic status. Association with MFIs significantly improved women's decision-making power, which was associated with recreation, lifestyle selection (Ashraf, Karlan, & Yin, 2010), purchasing decision, and mobility (Li, Gan, & Hu, 2011; Lokande, 2013). In addition, studies revealed that association with MFI increased social networking capability of women (Lavoore and Paramanik, 2014) and played a vital role in the poverty alleviation of rural women (Parwez, Patel, & Shekar, 2018). However, women's social upliftment was upset by microcredit allowed to men (Pitt, Khandker, & Cartwright, 2006). Further, MFIs failed to eliminate gender inequality as women were found to be disadvantaged in obtaining finance in Sub-Saharan African and East Asian countries (Aterido, Beck, & Lacovone, 2011). Unmarried women were considered as less collateral (Carter et al., 2003), uncredit worthy (Menzies et al., 2004), and having a poorer credit background (Chowdhury, 2009). Such hurdles were considered as a potential drawback of MFIs as they pushed marginalized women to the bottom rung of the society (Ahmad & Khan, 2016; Maclean, 2019). Certain researchers considered that MFIs are just cosmetic solutions for the deep-rooted problems because of the structural inequalities of late capitalism. The researchers argued that in most of the cases, micro-loans helped those who had a certain level of earning and did not uplift marginalized poor women (Haque & Yamao, 2008). It was observed that MFIs and loans might disrupt the social fabric, as certain entrepreneurs might take advantage while others remained marginalized (Calás, Smircich & Bourne, 2009). Moreover, the researchers reported that the competing nature of MFIs pressurize borrowers to repay loans, leading to frustration and mental trauma among women (Ganle, Afriyie, & Segbefia, 2015; Islam et al., 2018). Above all, studies illustrate that MFIs consider women as targets and hence the institutional restrictions of self-employment adopted by MFIs drag the women into cyclical drawbacks (Marlow & Patton, 2005; Jennings & Brush, 2013).

**Conclusion:-**The present paper reviewed the literature that examined the socio-economic upliftment of women across the globe and the role of associated mechanisms. Further, the functioning of microfinances was reviewed with their role in the social and economic upliftment of women. It was found that women counter marginalization and backwardness, especially in developing nations, (Mahey, 2003; Niethammer et al., 2007; Kinnear, 2011; Nandal & Rajnish, 2014; Tahir et al., 2018). Despite the geographical limitations and the conflicting results by few researchers (Halli & Mullal, 2016), majority of the studies illustrated the lower status of women and highlighted the necessity of social and economic upliftment of women (Haque & Yamao, 2008; Deshpande & Sethi, 2009; Reji, 2013; Singh, 2013; Thorpe et al., 2016).

Thus, socio-economic upliftment of women and the role of associated mechanisms were reviewed. Numerous studies have supported the socio-economic upliftment of marginalized women with the help of SHGs and other related mechanisms (Puhazhendhi & Satya Sai, 2001; Mahmud, 2003; Satyaprabha, 2006; Hoque & Itohara, 2009; Devi, 2012; Tariq & Sangmi, 2018). However, Rahman, Junakar and Malik (2009) and Khan and Bibi (2011) denied the role of social reform establishments in helping women to assume control of income. Tiwary and Arora (2015) and Rajalakshmi (2015) pointed out the laxity of SHGs in uplifting the women. Such findings cast doubts on the reliability of SHGs in the socio-economic upliftment of women.

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

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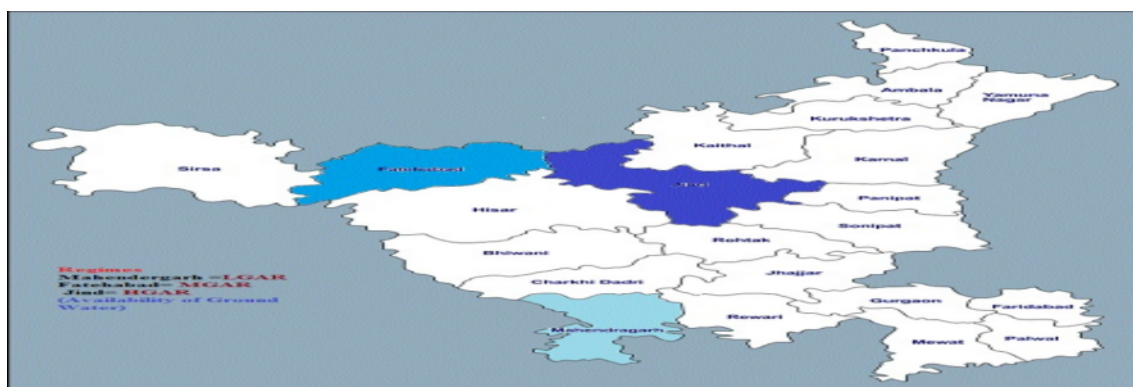
**Abstract:** India is known for its agricultural background from ages. The country is also known for its different geographical structures and regions. There are different means of irrigation used in the country. In northern states like Haryana, tube-well is one of widely used means of irrigation. It 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 of 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 LGA R 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**

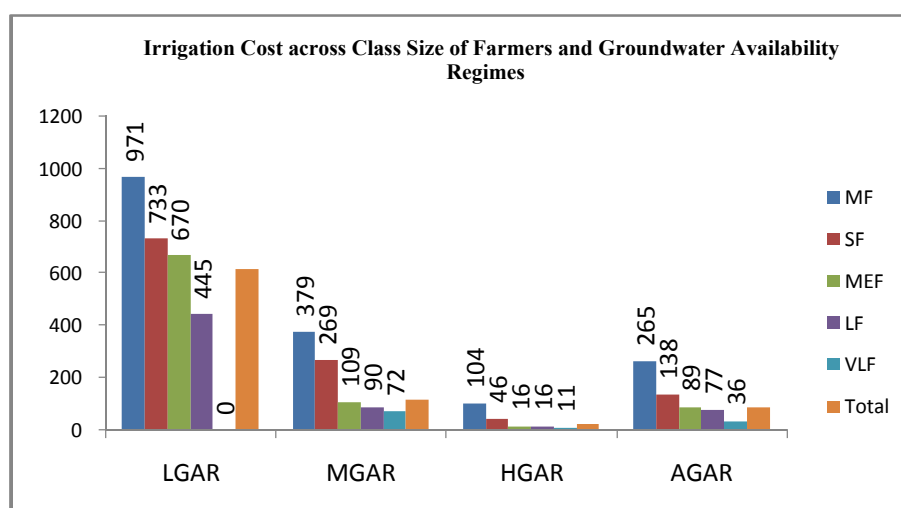
Low Groundwater Availability Regime						
Particulars	MF	SF	MEF	LF	VLF	Total
Amortized Cost per Functioning Tubewell (Rs.)	37024	31684	31953	29274	0(00)	31646
Annual Cost of Groundwater Extraction Rs. per ha cm	971	733	670	445	0(00)	619
Moderate Groundwater Availability Regime						
Amortized Cost per Functioning Tubewell (Rs.)	27095	26975	24785	23018	20958	22104
Annual Cost of Groundwater Extraction Rs. per ha cm	379	269	109	90	72	116
High Groundwater Availability Regime						
Amortized Cost per Functioning Tubewell (Rs.)	4533	4231	4357	4076	3865	4223
Annual Cost of Groundwater Extraction Rs. per ha cm	104	46	16	16	11	25
All Groundwater Availability Regimes						
Amortized Cost per Functioning Tubewell (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 decreases 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. g roundwater 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**

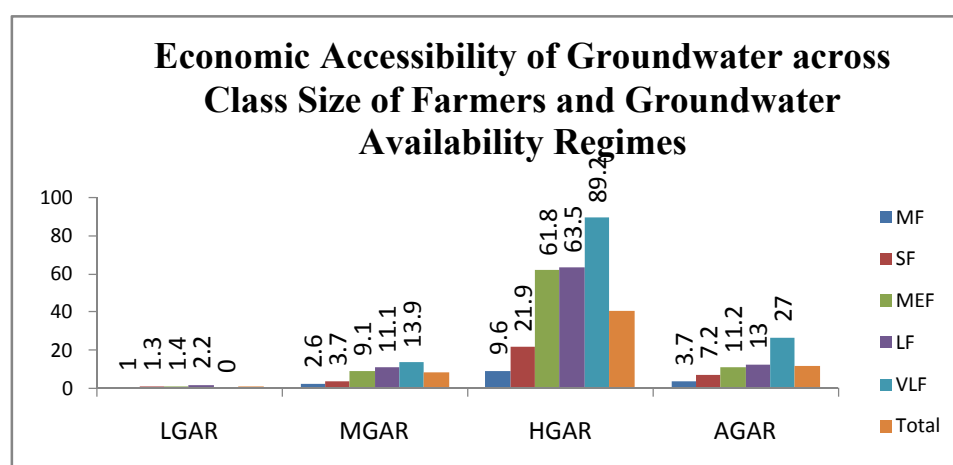
**Economic Accessibility of Groundwater across Class Size of Farmers and Groundwater Availability Regimes (Volume of water in ha-cm drawn per Rs. 1000 cost)**

Low Groundwater Availability Regime					
MF	SF	MEF	LF	VLF	Total
1	1.3	1.4	2.2	0	1.6
Moderate Groundwater Availability Regime					
2.6	3.7	9.1	11.1	13.9	8.6
High Groundwater Availability Regime					
9.6	21.9	61.8	63.5	89.2	40.5
All Groundwater Availability Regimes					
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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