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I also thankful to NRJP to chose me as editor in chief. I vowed to support them always and fulfil the adequacy of my position. I am not only the position holder but I also the witness of their hard work, team spirit and goal oriented job, I was there from the first bench to saw the building of the publication team, rising of a journal house and publishing of their first journal.

I also feel very proud that, the mission of the journal has a very downstream purpose "Do Revision not Rejection". They even work harder to teach a layman student, technical paper writing. Meanwhile, the team has to work rather harder to make a paper ready to publish.

In sum, then, language is an important accessory, but never the main thing.

Every success story was written on the very first step, so with your first step and all the next steps, I shall always bless you and promise you to guide on every steps you needed from my end.

With Blessings and Regards,



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We also thankful to our Editor in Chief, and their vision of the advertisement of collages, across the city. His proposals for the advertisement of the collages, workshops and seminars through our journals are impactable, by which we are acting as a connection to integrate them and make them in light of current status and situations.

Finally, I express my sincere gratitude to our Editorial and Reviewer board, Authors and publication team for their continued support and invaluable contributions and suggestions in the form of authoring write ups, reviewing and providing constructive comments for the advancement of the journals. With regards to their due continuous support and co-operation, we have been able to publish quality Research and Reviews findings for our customers base. I hope you will enjoy reading this issue and we welcome your feedback on any aspect of the Journal.

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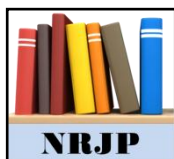
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Review Article

## Sport Tourism: A New Educational Concept for Sustainable Development

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### Abstract

Sports tourism travels from one region, country, state, etc. to another to see sports competitions or competitors. Although sport tourism is not always popular, the number of people who participated in local sport events has increased dramatically over the past ten years. People now travel far to attend their favourite events and are not curious about what promotes popularity. Sport tourism refers to travel experiences in which you can participate or view sport related activities. It is generally accepted that there are three types of sports trips: sporting events, active sports and perfume sports. The type of sports tourists varies from sport to sport. Most generalized statistics show that most sports tourists are men from 18 to 34 years old and belong to the middle class economic group. A better understanding of your studies will help you to get a more accurate statistical ranking of your class, position and age. For example, cricket and rugby fans are usually older and more disposable than regular football and basketball fans. Other sports are consumers of other sports tourists, but all sports have become increasingly popular in recent years. Sport tourism is not difficult to find. Sport tourism is a journey from one place to another that wants to be an audience of all kinds of sporting events. It is the factor that determines whether you are watching a sporting event or travelling with a different schedule. Sports tourism has been on the rise in recent years, but you have to take into account what sports tourists actually are and why they are popular with sports fans. Not only has it steadily increased every year, it has also become one of the biggest reasons for travel and vacation. It seems that more and more people are willing to use their well-earned holiday that their favourite player can actually see. So what is sport tourism? Although the technological advances of recent years have not had a major impact on the sports industry, it is most obvious to see competition so close and personal from a location that is not considered at home. Because you can buy sports tickets online through various access sites, people have access to multiple sources that were not available ten years ago. People are also more aware of where and when the games and competitions take place, so that you can have more time and money to attend the event. Sport tourism has not only found jobs in the technology industry, but has also increased.

**Keyword:** Sports tourism, dramatically, increasingly, understanding

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### Introduction

Sport tourism is a new concept in the world that has grown in the tourism sector. Many countries have an appropriate position with regard to sports tourism and thus contribute directly to the economic prosperity of the country. Therefore, the goal of this research is to compare and explore tourist managers, interested

managers and tourist ideas about the employment and income generation of India made by sports tourists. Tourism starts to recognize sports tourism or travel experiences. Participate in sports activities and view them as an important market. In order to compete in the growing market for sports tourists, it is important that the

community gains an in-depth understanding of the benefits and impact of sport tourism, the event bidding process, sponsorship opportunities and other factors related to planning and hosting a successful sporting event. Sports events include distinctive events such as the Olympic Games and the World Cup football championships. In fact, the 1994 World Cup and the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta were actively promoted as tourist attractions. When the 1994 World Cup took place, it was estimated that 50 million foreign tourists flocked to the United States and spent \$ 100 billion (Gibson, 1995).

In addition to these events with main features, tournaments sponsored by the Ladies Professional Golf Association, the World Tennis Association and the NCAA Men's Basketball Tournament are part of a publicly based sporting event. Similarly, professional sports teams and university football-related tourism are part of sports tourism. An often overlooked example of this form of sport tourism is an example of an amateur sport game. Events such as the State High School Championships, Youth Soccer Tournaments and non-profit sports events are examples.(1)

## **TYPES OF SPORTS TOURISM**

### **Different types of sports tourism:**

#### **• Active sports tourism**

People who travel to participate in sporting events organize active categories for sports tourism. These participating events can take different forms in different sports. Golf, kayaking, tennis, fishing, snowmobile racing and surfing are just a few examples of sports where people travel to participate. One researcher calls this type of sports tourism "activity

participants" and "enthusiasts". Participants in activities are individuals who are amateur participants who travel to participate in a competition of their choice, and hobby fanatics are persons who participate in sports-related travel in the form of leisure time.(2)

#### **• Natalia sports tourism**

Perfume sport tourism includes trips to popular sports attractions. Visiting various sports halls, such as the Women's College Basketball Hall of Fame in Knoxville, Tennessee, and the Baseball Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, New York, is a good example of a sports facility. There are also sports museums such as the famous NASCAR Museum in Charlotte, North Carolina and the famous sports arenas at Flambeau Field in Green Bay, Wisconsin.(3)

### **Reasons for the popularity of sports tourism**

Since sport tourism has become more popular, various conditions have helped. The most important factors of This growth has contributed to:

1. Economy
2. Technology innovation
3. Attitude and value change

#### **• Economic power**

To enable people to participate in any form of sport tourism, they must have the right amount. Today, the abundance of a family has risen to a new level, not only because of the way people work, but also because the types of jobs people employ are drastically changing. Likewise, people increase the amount of free time available for sports tourism activities. In general, office hours have been significantly reduced over the past few centuries

because the number of holidays has increased and the technology has led to many more disposable hours. Ultimately, recent economic changes in most Western societies have increased the time and money available to individuals and motivated them to participate in sports tourism activities.(4)

• **Innovation:**

Equally important is that sports tourism can be extended to a wider part of the population, a recent innovation in technology. The best example of this new technology is described as a new way of transport. With the invention of motorcycle and air travel in the last century, people were able to move to different places to take part in these sports tourism activities.

Moreover, when these new modes of transport were developed, people began asking them to leave their homes. This has led to the development of a large number of hotels, guesthouses and motels. In addition to the growing popularity of sport tourism in transport and accommodation, new innovations in media technology have also helped to develop. Radio and TV became popular after the press.

Finally, innovation in the production of sports equipment has also contributed to the development and popularization of sport. Due to the wide range of technological innovations, the opening of journeys and the appeal of sport have increased enormously, enabling a rapid expansion of sports tourism.

More specifically, greater accessibility, increased availability and ease of participation have led to an increase in the popularity of sport tourism.

• **Political and value change**

In Western society it is generally known that there has been a shift from the values of work ethics to values that emphasize leisure time, hedonism and self-realization. Because of these changes, sports and sports values generally have a greater social impact than ever before. A clear example of this effect is the way sportswear becomes fashionable in non-sporting environments. With this change, there has been rapid growth in commercial fitness clinics that appeal to consumers who are more pleasant, individualistic and outward-looking than most organized sports club members.

Performance and competition are still meaningful for some, but others believe that these characteristics are less desirable and they only want to carry out sports-related activities. In the past, this tendency has reduced the thresholds for participation in sport because there were people who wanted to engage sport independently at their own level.(5)

**The Effect Of Sports Tourism**

The sports tourism industry mainly penetrates the economic, environmental and cultural sector, but has few limits.

**Economic impact**

Event Most research on sports tourists focuses on the economic impact on the host community, although it is a difficult proposal to measure spending patterns. The economic impact of tourism is one of the most studied but least understood areas of tourism. Sport and tourism have each made an important contribution to the global economy and have been a factor in the reproduction of the local economy, where politicians, planners and economists are ill. The combination of sports tourism

has a significant economic impact. According to the World Trade Organization (1994), international tourism revenue in the United States rose from \$ 54 million in 1992 to \$ 63.5 billion in 1993.(6)

### **Poor nutrition**

The availability and research of data lags behind the market and it is difficult to measure the general value of sport tourism. And the industry is so broad that doctors and academics have struggled to choose the right configuration. In addition to economic impact, event planners must be aware of other potential effects. Some researchers suggest that event planners make a cautious estimate of the potential benefits (economic impact) of events because the costs for organizing events are often underestimated.

More and more research indicates positive and negative effects on the host community, especially at national and international level. Sport tourism must be seen as an important sector in the economies of many countries. However, the economic benefits of sport tourism must be compensated with the associated costs, which are not limited to the financial costs.

Too often the economic impact of an event cannot be emphasized and accurately measured, but the potential negative impact on the quality of life of a resident is not taken into account. All interests must be seen in the context of cultural and environmental impacts. If sport tourism is developed for economic benefit, irrespective of other influences, there is a very real risk that the actual costs are considerably above the economic value. Events and facilities that extend from the

area to the world can get rid of debts, move houses and jobs, harm the environment, but create thousands of jobs and a lot of income.

### **Socio-cultural impact**

Sport tourism inevitably has an impact on the economy. Tourists are influenced by the impact on the receiving population and in any case some owners influence visitors. The trend to increase and give away sports tourism experiences, often in very different cultures, simply increases the importance of dealing with both the potential positive and the negative socio-cultural impact of sport tourism.(7)

### **Potential positive effect**

1. Sport tourism can strengthen ethnic heritage, identity and community spirit, since local residents together promote culture.
2. Sport tourism can offer visitors the opportunity to get acquainted with their culture with foreigners.
3. Sport tourism can promote the reproduction and preservation of cultural traditions.

### **Potential negative effect**

1. The attractiveness of more profitable opportunities for sports tourism can be eroded.
2. It has a negative effect on the balance in the community.
3. Sport tourism can contribute to cultural identity and loss of legacy.
4. Sport tourism can transform cultural experiences that are suitable for tourism.
5. Sport tourism can lead to people with disabilities during the event.
6. Excessive violence can be related to sports tourism.

7. Sport tourism can resolve conflicts between owners and visitors.

### **Environmental impact**

The problem of the impact of sport tourism on natural resources is becoming increasingly relevant as the popularity of this kind of holidays increases. Different aspects of outdoor sports can damage the environment. First of all, activities and activists themselves can have a negative impact.

- Mountain bikers can damage plants and soil.
- The sound and light of speed boats and rally cars can liberate animals.
- Camps, hikers and water sports enthusiasts can throw waste to parks and rivers.
- Boat anchors, melds and hands can damage corals underwater.

There is also land, uncorrupted area use per area and infrastructure for sports tourism activities such as ski runs and golf course constructions. This often leads to a higher accessibility of previously undamaged areas. Another aspect is the equipment needed for sports practice. Use and maintenance of this equipment (e.g. boats) may cause discomfort and damage to the environment. There is also the energy consumption and pollution of vehicles that bring people outside to their activities.

Peripheral activities such as eating or drinking before the end of a major activity or during the week contribute significantly to the pressures on the environment and often require extra infrastructure, transport facilities and services. Finally, social conflicts between recreational enthusiasts and local residents and other sports groups

can have a negative impact on the environment by putting pressure on specific areas.

### **Benefits of sport tourism**

- Sport is an investment in the tourism sector.
- Economic growth is achieved through full hotel, restaurant and shops.
- Give a positive image to the community and activate exposure.
- Create a new tourist destination.
- Maximize the use of facilities in your community.
- Establish community relations and strengthen business support.
- Create a program for youth opportunities / entertainment.
- Attract high-yield visitors, especially repeaters.
- Make a favourable image for your destination.
- Develop new infrastructure.
- Use the media to increase your normal communication range.
- Create higher tourism growth rates or higher demand plots.
- Improve the organization, marketing and bidding opportunities of your community.
- Secured financial heritage for new sports facilities management.
- Expand community support for sports and sport events..

### **Conclusion:**

Sport tourism is a relatively new and ever-growing industry in the tourism sector that focuses on the goals of developing countries. It is also assumed that sport tourism projects must reconstruct national and urban communities from a socio-economic point of view. Sport tourism improves the quality of life of individuals

through tourist attractions and brings economic benefits for the community. Sport tourism is defined as a temporary movement, such as leisure time and viewing animals in a popular situation. Nowadays, sports and tourism are engaged in important economic activities in developed and developing countries. According to estimates by the World Tourism Organization, in 2010 43% of jobs worldwide will be related to the tourism sector.

The study also shows that the interest in sport does not vary significantly with the level of education. But education is likely to create a fan with a high interest. Because these people are generally more inclined to read more, they can be interpreted as more about sports. Studies show that people over 55 are less frequently admitted to the fan level above medium / low.

The marketing concept states that the key to achieving organizational objectives is determining the needs and requirements of the target market and achieving the desired satisfaction more effectively than the competitors. You can plan events and services as you know more about sports tourists, where they come from, their motives and expectations for visits. An intensive market analysis and research into the taste, preferences and attitudes of people is now the backbone.

### **Market planning**

Market research is a tool to listen to customers. Organizations need to understand what sports tourists need, think about and ask questions before they offer new events. That is why a large part of the marketing research is close to the customer, so that the organization

understands the customer's position and requirements. Marketing sporting events require knowledge of potential sports tourists, which types of services are available and the knowledge that is expected to escape the experience itself. To keep in touch with the market, you need to regularly evaluate your customers, your needs and your competitors.

Just as a company first has to define a competitive environment, an organization that plans a sporting event must decide who the right target group is and which services and products the public is looking for. Marketing is the process by which these products are delivered to meet the fundamentally identified needs.

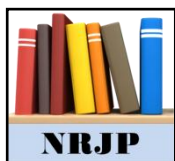
Sport marketing research focuses on the information needed to identify the source of future plans, problems or problems, to develop solutions and to make decisions about product development or improvement, pricing and promotion strategies.

That is why the designed type of study is based on the necessary information. Persons whose information is required depend on the type of information they want. There are two potential groups that can collect information.

If you need a general understanding of sports enthusiasts, information from the more general sample of the general public can be the best alternative. If the interest and attributes of a fan are required for a particular sporting event, you must have a person access to a similar event. For more information about conducting surveys on sporting events, see the e-booklet "Surveys" published by the National Institute for Tourism and e-commerce.

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*Review Article*

## The Role of ICT in Higher Education for the 21st Century: ICT as A Change Agent for Education

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### **Abstract**

*Information and Communication Technology (ICT) can be utilized for the education sector. Education includes online, distance and part time education. There are unlimited applications of ICT in the real world. In his paper emphasis is on the online education field. Traditional Non-formal education system process includes activities like admission, Personal Contact Programmes, Exam for any course in a University or Institution. In this process ICT can play a great role in all the activities by providing a lot of benefits to students, teachers, parents and Universities itself. ICT can be used for providing education to the people who are not able to come to school due to various constraints. ICT can play great role in formal and non formal forms of education. The paper examines certain important issues related with the effective implementation of ICTs in all levels of education and provides suggestions to address certain challenges that would help in the implementation of ICTs in education and simultaneously increasing Quality of education.*

**Keyword:** Communication Technology, education, University or, Institution, increasing Quality

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### **Introduction**

IT has become a buzzword while talking about technology and its applications. IT is used in various business and management functions but not in the improving the quality of education. Quality of education has been issue of concern in the absence of standard parameters of to measure the quality. The hardware, software, the methods and know how required or used in acquiring, storing, processing and displaying data and information is collectively known as Information Technology (IT). Also on other hand, many developments and achievements took place in communication technology sector after and Second World War. (1)

Hardware, know how, programs and the methods used in ensuring that message is

transmitted correctly, efficiently and cost effectively are collectively known as Communication Technology (CT). Both of these technologies became complementary to each other means progress in one alone is not much beneficial. Hence IT and CT started moving together and a new term was coined named as Information and communication Technology (ICT).

Convergence of these two technologies gave birth to ICT. Education system includes formal and Non-formal forms of education at various levels of education. Teaching is imparting knowledge or skill whereas learning is skill acquisition and in creased fluency. Usage of ICT is one of the way by which India's large population base can be effectively reached. (2)

Moreover in enhancing the quality and delivery of services through ICT- especially in case of developing relations with citizen- Government will be better positioned .Passive learning occurs when students use their senses to take in information from a lecture, reading assignment, or audiovisual. Traditional lecture is not an effective learning environment for many of our students because so many students do not participate actively during a traditional lecture. This is the mode of learning most commonly present in classrooms whereas active learning involves the student through participation and investment of energy in all three phases of the learning process (input, operations, and feedback). This type of learning is more apt to stimulate higher cognitive processes and critical thinking. In the past few years there has been a paradigm shift in curriculum where teacher acts as a facilitator in a student centered learning.(3)

In Student centered learning focus is on the student's needs, abilities, interests, and learning styles with the teacher as a facilitator of learning. Here students have to be active responsible participants in learning process. Teacher has key role in the whole process whereas in case of ICT based education, various ICT tools are supplemented to make the teaching-learning process effective. With the help of blended learning, total time devoted to teaching can be decreased. A survey says that there was a sense of pride created and interest generated among the teachers and students for gaining ICT and its privileges. ICT has the potential to remove the barriers that are causing the problems of low rate of education in any country. ICT as a tool can overcome the issues of cost,

less number of teachers, and poor quality of education as well as to overcome time and distance barriers.

### **ICT tools:**

Many ICT tools are available in the modern world that can be used to create and disseminate knowledge. Tools include radio, TV, internet, mobile phones, computers, laptops, tablets and many other hardware and software applications. Certain ICT tools, such as laptops, PCs, mobile phones and PDAs, have implications for education. These devices can be used to provide education and training for teachers and students. Most ICT tools are exaggerated, but until now they did not go well. The use of radio for educational practices has been very popular in the past and is still used by IGNOU in India.

However, one-to-one broadcasting technologies such as radio and television are considered less revolutionary 'ICT' in education because they are used to reinforce traditional teachers-oriented learning models, in contrast to computers that are considered to be an important tool for training pupils, Cantered education model. Successful ICT initiatives meet three objectives: availability, access and demand. Educational ICT tools are not intended for teachers to acquire ICT skills directly, but for teachers to create a more effective learning environment through ICT.

Teachers can use ICT tools to take advantage of the use of these tools in content, curriculum, training and assessment. ICTs must be accessible to the rural population at their request, such as landline telephones, mobile phones, newspapers, radio, television, radio ports,

miniatures (VSAT), computers and the internet.

### **ICT Applications For Quality Improvement Of Formal And Informal Education:**

ICT applications have become an indispensable part of modern culture that is spreading throughout the world through traditional and vocational education. In India there are mainly three levels of educational systems (including day care and pre-school education), high school or secondary education (upper and secondary secondary education) and university and higher (including university and university level). At all levels of education ICT can be used to improve the curriculum and improve the quality of education. The use of multimedia in education increases productivity and retention. 20% of what people see, 40% of what they see and hear, and about 75% of what they see and hear at the same time. Interactive whiteboards help teachers build lessons, support collaborative learning, develop cognitive skills of students and enable more integrated use of ICT in the classroom. (4)

The Government of India has announced 2010-2020 as a decade of innovation. Inference and critical thinking are needed for innovation. The basis of this technology can only be achieved at the primary level. Students who enter the school are very curious, creative and can learn a lot. At this level, the statement 'photos are worth more than a thousand words' is very true in the course of the course.

By getting acquainted with ICT at an early stage of education, young people can share their thoughts about the future. Students who study at this stage have a lot of

interest in cartoons. They understand more via animated photos. For example, the use of ICT to create the same environment for the education of children in primary school can significantly change the educational scenarios. Nursery students can teach by showing pictures, animals, fruit, etc.

Students at this level can use ICT tools to listen to voices, sounds and movements of different animals and to learn many things. Language learning is also at this level. To know a new language at this age is easier than other levels. Multimedia projectors and computers can be used to learn pronunciation and pronunciation. (5)

Classes, poetry and lectures by leading scientists who are stored on computers or other ICT tools can easily be presented to students at anytime and anywhere. Such types of teaching and learning have long remained in the memories of children. At secondary school level, subjects such as history, geography, political science, physics, chemistry, biology and physical education are taught. The lesson on this subject is easy to understand by showing a video about the subject.

This type of films and related multimedia material is easily available on the internet through academic archives and various related sites. The internet is a basic tool for teachers and students to find information about each subject. This type of lecture makes the environment very interactive and students like it.

Educational and practical CDs that are sold on the market make this task easier. At university level you can easily use various functions, such as computers, electronic boards, Edusat facilities of various state governments, MM projectors and other

peripherals related to the learning and learning process.

The "Aakash" tablet is easy to use, so you can provide more education and deliver it to both teachers and students. The repository is the library in which these digital sources are stored and provides information to teachers, students and parents, so that they can easily find and use learning materials, regardless of their source location. Various EDUSAT programs are also very useful for students. Soft skills programs can help you with the implementation of reputable multinational companies (MNCs). Country-level quizzes and seminars can be performed using the EDUSAT infrastructure and can be transferred from any institution. EDUSAT can be used to train teachers in the latest topics and skills and can save a lot of government time and money. In Haryana the EDUSAT project is implemented at school and university level and is used to give lectures in accordance with the lesson plan. With informal learning, pupils have access to information and learning material anytime and anywhere. This includes distance learning and other open learning systems.(6)

There are various functions that can be performed when registering students in distance learning courses at all universities or research institutes. Features include assigning a unique number (reference number / role number), providing books, providing information on rate issues and entering data. Some of these activities can be properly executed using ICT tools.

In distance learning, ICT can be used to improve records management by creating a complete database of all students in different courses. When a student is

registered, a unique number with the name a reference number is generated and provided to the specific student. For this purpose, SMS (Short Message Service) of mobile phone can be used. Mobile phones are one of the most important ICT tools and can be used for purposes. Other information regarding the PCP, test data can easily be sent by SMS to students of the university / institution concerned. Enrolled students can also be provided with user names and passwords to use various online services and resources in the form of institutional academic repositories.

All this material can be uploaded to the university portal and the CD of this course can be provided to the student instead of printed or printed material. The online payment system can also be implemented on the portals of the relevant universities or research institutes. Students will be saved from many difficulties, including paying, attending PCP, taking exams, and so on. In these cases, the results of the online and entrance exams can be provided online on the same day.

This will help you to solve the delays in announcing the results of various examinations at different universities. But everything has to be in the case of a non-formal education system. The use of these tools saves a lot of paperwork and makes the environment free of pollution. This will also bring the transparency of the complete functional system.(7)

### **ICT for the Development And Management Of Content:**

ICT is not sufficient in the education sector, so there is a growing need to develop relevant, high-quality content. ICT can be used in essential areas of content

and administration. Specific initiatives have been taken at the level of the state and the centre in this area. Specific initiatives have been taken to create digital repositories and learning objects for the development of Indian content. These companies include the Saks hat portal of Govt. (GOI), the National Technology Improvement Program (NPTEL) and Multimedia Education Resources (MERLOT) for learning and online education.

We have also taken a step forward to ensure transparency in the education system through ICT. it also took a step further from behind by offering a specific machine that marked the presence of the teacher at the school. The biometric attendance system really helps teachers to go to school, where attending is always a hot issue.

The government of Delhi was a pioneer in the use of ICT to better manage the education system. Ministry of Delhi government has many schools, teachers and apprentices under the administrative authority has developed a comprehensive, functional and effective web-based GIS Based Management Information System (MIS).

Employee Attendance Report also facilitates objective inspections, because the attendance at all schools is shown for the suitability of departmental staff.

To all people through a transparent system, including citizens, schools and various branches of branches, offices, regional offices and headquarters are using the web-enabled software allows you to share information. All those involved - students, teachers and administrators - Information

about can be obtained online via the website of witnesses ([edudel.gov.in](http://edudel.gov.in)).

This includes information about admission, signing, attendance of teachers, transfers and payment receipts. Can be implemented in all communication initiatives, the electronic, attendance of the employees can be written to the administration online, information about the execution of large announcements, different government institutions can easily be applied and can be shared with other departments. . This type of initiative offers transparency, an important requirement for people in today's society.

While there may be more examples of such initiatives, there is a need for time to duplicate relevant interoperable projects that have a significant impact on society.

United Nations for Education, Science and Culture (UNESCO) is a summary of a case study conducted in nine countries around the world known, most of these studies reflects the need to improve the professionalism of necessity and versatile strategies for teacher training.

Traditional open and distance learning systems use a variety of technological options such as EDUSAT and other TV and radio channels. All these options use ICT. On LAN at school level you can automate a variety of processes.

The library automation, the local cache stored for offline access, office automation, records management, student tracking, resource planning, including the existing ICT infrastructure of the Internet resources and improve efficiency. At the same time you can benefit from savings in costs, time and effort.(8)

### **ICT and teacher training:**

There is decentralization of knowledge in the modern ICT world. Technology is only a tool and should only be used to remove obstacles and problems existing in existing systems. ICT offers possibilities to supplement vocational education and lifelong learning of teachers in a convenient and flexible way. To use ICT for training, the way in which content is designed and delivered must be significantly changed.

Unless teachers and students can understand these fundamental changes, new technologies cannot be applied. Instructors from institutions and organizations involved in the design of the curriculum, teaching materials and the ICT-based education offer must be continuously trained. ICT not only offers this training, but also applies to educational practices. In order to implement an ICT-based distance learning program, the teacher first has to understand the technology and feel comfortable with it. They must be given the opportunity to gain new knowledge. This can be started by promoting a computer training program for teachers.

The use of ICT for teacher training has been recognized by most South Asian governments and teacher training programs such as Intel Teach in India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Microsoft Shiksha of India; Several other initiatives in Nepal and Bhutan focus on the use of ICT to train teachers.

The ISTE has created the most comprehensive ICT standard for teachers, students and administrators. The SSA looked at the benefits of ICT in education to achieve the goals of the SSA and then

worked with many private organizations to take initiatives to strengthen computer-assisted learning (CAL). Under SSA, provisions for providing computer education at local level are provided for each state under the CAL of the PPP model. ICT can be applied to pre-service and teacher training.

Haryana has several BRC offices (Block Resource Center) through SSA and RMSA. With these centers and infrastructure you can effectively provide service training in these centres.

Instead of inviting teachers to school, you can ask every day to collect a teacher from each school to get a basic knowledge of ICT and its application in the school curriculum.

The training batch period can be done every week or every two weeks by ICT and training implementation specialists. Teacher training colleges and universities can later gain access to material available in the classroom via computers and the Internet to raise the level of basic skills and acquire relevant knowledge.

Visualise is easy to use and easy to use by teachers who are cost-effective, easy-to-use and time-saving tools for teaching at school and at college.

The preparation time of the teacher is reduced and the interaction between student and student increases in complex problems. It can be used without a computer and it fits within your budget. For interested teachers you can prepare a small training on the use of the new tools in school education.

### **Challenges and solutions for the application of ICT for learning**

There are specific challenges for ICT-based education and learning. One of the major challenges to quality control in education is the lack of standards for parameters that measure the quality of education. To address this, all certification bodies, such as NAAC, NBA, AICTE, CBSE and other organizations, must jointly distribute a list of standard parameters to determine the quality of education. The development of ICT has changed the epic knowledge centre and in many cases the student gets more information than the teacher. Teachers have insufficient qualifications and education and curricula are often outdated or inadequate. Installing an ICT device can be cumbersome.

It is economically significant that teachers cannot use ICT tools because of their lack of experience. For this reason, the available quality of education is destroyed. Distance learning through ICT can largely solve this problem. One of the main obstacles is the lack of skilled teachers who can use IT skill fully.

Most teachers do not first want to introduce new technology to themselves, and then students. In principle, I refuse to apply ICT to teachers in comparison with older teachers and younger teachers. Teachers need to update their knowledge and skills as a curriculum and technological change. ICT is currently limited to a handful of elite schools. In addition, it is a computer lab that distinguishes itself from the existing curriculum.

Although computers came to the classrooms of India in 1984-85, the level of adoption of modern technology in education and learning was limited and

uneven. Different ICT tools must be available and accessible when needed. Many schools have limited resources to buy books, stationery, furniture and other textbooks. The role of the private sector in providing services in such areas can be considered. The rural population may not be able to pay large sums to use such ICT resources for education. One of the biggest challenges in the implementation of ICT in education is early technological thinking.

ICT hardware and software are designed for general purposes, not designed for training purposes. We first try to think about the available technologies and then apply them to education, but when we look back, the results are more useful and the results are good.

According to the latest tradition, only special topics such as IT and ICT are possible and optional, so a basic knowledge of computers and IT is required to use different ICT tools to learn learning. Only a computer teacher cannot fulfil the mission of agent of change.

Schools can split the screen vertically into two parts to classify infrastructure problems to provide ICT training, and two sets of applications can be displayed and used simultaneously by two users (students). Because a student can use the keyboard and another student can use the mouse, each student can work independently of the other student.

A 2007 study of two ICT-enabled provinces in Gujarat and Karnataka showed that pupils from public schools and access to ICT tools outside the school are generally low. Access to these devices by private school students is relatively good. One of the challenges we have to

meet is the digital divide between private and public schools, as well as the digital divide between rural and urban schools.

A major challenge for teachers and instructors is to develop learning materials that are offered to the available ICT tools, including mobile devices.

Learning materials must be a manageable learning bin and use multimedia. The use of learning objects for mobile delivery has the added advantage that you can reuse and change learning objects without influencing other learning objects and save them at a distance from anywhere.

Barriers include expensive support infrastructures, and online resource development can be costly and time-consuming.

Lack of flexibility in the quality, validity and already prepared learning materials of online materials. Much of the information available online may disrupt students' learning. Students can feel isolated if there is no class like the environment.

Computer programs use rigorous discipline on the campus to manage, manage and manage the campus through the use of computer applications for curriculum development, training and learning, research and expansion, governance and leadership, infrastructure facilities and expert systems with quality parameters at various levels.

### **Conclusion:**

The quality of education through awareness among ICT and stakeholders will positively influence society. ICT can help with the quality and standards of education by implementing it at different stages of education. ICT can be hired for

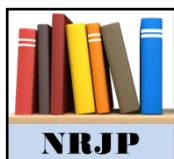
both formal and informal forms of education and will ultimately make the pupil a viable and socially useful part of society. The use of ICT for teacher training can save a lot of government money. In addition, many qualitative improvements can be made, since the resources for training can be at the highest level in the world.

The acceptance of ICT by the administration can help solve problems in the absence of students and teachers. Good quality content is one of the most important issues and has a direct impact on training and quality standards. Overcoming specific problems related to the curriculum can help you a lot.

In short, many quality improvements are possible after careful and conscious implementation of ICT by the various stakeholders in education.

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*Review Article*

## **A Study on Education, Knowledge and Opportunities of FDI in India**

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### **Abstract**

*In today's global economy, FDI is more important than trade as an international economic transaction method. There are two categories of investments: direct investments and portfolio investments. Direct investment means controlling the investment and an ownership interest of at least 10% to 25%. Otherwise, it is considered a portfolio investment. A look at India's FDI policy for other major Emerging Market Economies (EMEs) suggests that although India's approach to foreign investment began to be relatively conservative, it has become increasingly liberalized, especially since the early 1990s. The Other EME policy positions explained in terms of expansion, easy start of an enterprise, repatriation of dividends and profits and relaxation of share ownership standards. This gradual liberalization reflected a significant increase in macroeconomic fundamentals and an increase in the inflow of foreign direct investment into the country, almost five times as high during the first decade of the current millennium. This report focuses on the basic needs and opportunities of Indian foreign direct investment in the current scenario.*

**Key words:** Foreign direct investment (BDI), investments, MNC's

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### **Introduction**

Foreign direct investment (FDI) refers to foreign investments in which investors can control their investment. This usually involves starting a subsidiary, acquiring a shareholding in an existing company or starting a joint venture in another country.(1)

The direct investment and management of related companies is normal. If the investor has some sort of real estate interest in investments in the purchase of shares, bonds or other foreign securities, this portfolio investment is mentioned. That is, in the case of investments in portfolios, investors use equity capital to achieve return on investments, but they have no control over the use of capital. Foreign

direct investment must be considered in the long term. This is because such investments cannot easily be cleared. Factors such as long-term political stability, government policy, industry guidelines and economic investment therefore affect foreign direct investment, but portfolio investments that can be settled fairly easily are subject to short-term gains. Portfolio investments are much more sensitive than direct foreign investments. (2)

Direct investments have the direct responsibility for promoting and managing the company. Portfolio investors are not directly involved in promotions and management. India's foreign direct

investment and portfolio investment have increased since the liberalization of the economy in 1991.

We support and support the economic growth of many foreign invested countries. FDI comprises three components: equity, reinvestment of income and internal business loans. According to a World Bank report on developing countries, FD has the following advantages over official development assistance (ODA):

- FDI transfers the investment risk to domestic investors.
- Repayment is related to the profitability of the underlying investment, but in the case of debt financing, the borrowed funds must be maintained regardless of the project costs.
- It also appears that FDI is the only inflow of capital closely related to the growth of GDP since 1970.

FDI's contribution to economic growth is emphasized by the fact that the share of FDI flows to domestic investment (total capital formation) has increased in most developed and developing countries in the past. Most of the foreign direct investment goes to developed countries, but due to the large share of the GFCF, the share of GFCF in developing countries is only about half that of developing countries. In addition to the potential benefits of technology transfer, FDI has created great jobs in many countries. China has a high GDP growth rate for a long time because it has a high savings rate and high foreign direct investment.(3)

FDI in India is understood to have a few paths and paths than shares. Foreign direct investments in India in particular include:

- RBI automatic approval route is that you can play the game up to 51%.
- In the case of large-scale projects, a full foreign investor has more than 51% of the subsidy discretion.
- acquired shares (since 1991).
- Non-resident of India RBI (NRI) System and
- external commercial financing costs (ADR / GDR route).

(A) it is ideal investments,

(b) new companies and factories,

(c)increase in the reserves of foreign equities in existing companies,

(d)which should be reflected in mergers and acquisitions of existing companies and factories.(4)

### **The need for foreign direct investment**

Which countries do you want FDI? There is a reason for multinationals to invest abroad.

- Traditionally, foreign investment is seen as a way to bridge the gap between the desired level of resources needed for these domestic suppliers and the growth and development goals for savings, foreign exchange, government revenue, and human capital skills.
- The multinational enterprise plant is the role of cumulative growth. Founded by foreign companies industrial enterprises, the birth allows many other companies to provide information to the parent company. City is not only a handful of companies here to the beneficiaries. For example, there are whole industries, such as steel can be improved. 1 US dollar of foreign direct investment is estimated

to amount to 80% of foreign direct investment.

- Direct foreign investment can generate healthy competition in the receiving country. When FDI is in the form of a green field project, the results of the number of players in the market will increase and generate new business.
- Too often, the location attract benefits from foreign direct investment. Site-specific benefits especially include natural resources such as oil and other minerals, which are essentially limited to a specific location. Companies must commit FDI to the development of such a fund.
- FDI often depends on political attempts to reduce security risks. For example, state-owned Chinese oil companies and foreign investment in order to minimize dependence on foreign companies for oil companies. The move can help to suppress China's oil prices.
- The country is the poor countries that qualify for FDI than other countries. There is poverty in spite of globalization, the world is becoming a flat one thousand year agenda. How to alleviate poverty? International organizations and the help of rich countries can be a temporary measure. Economic growth due to the increase in investment can be a permanent solution.

Kofi Annan, UN Secretary-General of special adviser Jeffrey Sachs (Jeffrey Sachs) is bypassed. "Many poor countries of September 22, 2004 press briefing that were not met due to globalization, we have more global coverage of the poor countries you need and less globalization." Globalization is a kind of brain drain

poorest countries feel they are not see the inflow of foreign investment. "Sachs added that the BDI has become the most powerful growth engines in developing countries.(5)

### **Direct foreign investment opportunities in India**

liberalization of the market, a growing middle class and more mature consumers sowing seed from more Indians and retailers to bring the multinationals into the field. India is the second largest retail market after China and the total retail trade is expected to reach \$ 500 billion to \$ 300 billion over the next five years. But the recent controversy is whether foreign direct investment (FDI) in India is 'advantageous'? Many studies and studies have been conducted to analyze the impact of foreign direct investment on retail trade in different economic sectors.

According to the policy document created by the Ministry of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP, 2010) foreign direct investment in retail trade it will also be urged exports, as well as setting up an inverse association of production and manufacturing domestic retailers. According to the World Bank, the opening of the retail trade in FDI India will help in terms of price and availability of products. (6)

Foreign direct investment has a negative impact on the fears and traditional retailers for an earlier employment for multi-brand retail, citing the increase in imports from cheaper sources, such as China, but some opposition in the past, as proponents increased transfer of technology, supply chain, strengthen More opportunities for work as efficiency and awareness.

The following can be considered as the main benefit obtained by allowing foreign

direct investment (FDI) in the Indian retail trade.

**Capital Infusion-** This would provide an opportunity for cash-deficient domestic retailers to bridge the gap between capital required and raised. In fact FDI is one of the major sources of investments for a developing country like India wherein it expects investments from Multinational companies to improve the countries growth rate, create jobs, share their expertise, back-end infrastructure and research and development in the host country.(7)

**Boost Healthy Competition and check inflation-** Supporters of FDI argue that entry of the many multinational corporations will obviously promise intensive competition between the different companies offering their brands in a particular product market and this will result in availability of many varieties, reduced prices, and convenient distribution of the marketing offers.(8)

**Improvement in Supply Chain-** Improvement of supply chain/ distribution efficiencies, coupled with capacity building and introduction of modern technology will help arrest wastages (in the present situation improper storage facilities and lack of investment in logistics have been creating inefficiencies in food supply chain, leading to significant wastages).

**Improvement in Customer Satisfaction-** Consumers in the organized retail will have the opportunity to choose between a numbers of internationally famous brands with pleasant shopping environment, huge space for product display, maintenance of hygiene and better customer care. There is a large segment of the population which feels that there is a difference in the quality

of the products sold to foreign retailers and the same products sold in the Indian market. There is an increasing tendency to pay for quality and ease and access to a one-stop shop” which will have a wide range of different products. If the market is opened, then the pricing could also change and the monopoly of certain domestic Indian companies will be challenged.(9)

**Improved technology and logistics-** Improved technology in the sphere of processing, grading, handling and packaging of goods and further technical developments in areas like electronic weighing, billing, barcode scanning etc. could be a direct consequence of foreign companies opening retail shops in India,. Further, transportation facilities can get a boost, in the form of increased number of refrigerated vans and pre-cooling chambers which can help bring down wastage of goods.(10)

**Benefits for the Farmers-** Presumably, with the onset of multi-brand retail, the food and packaging industry will also get an impetus. Though India is the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables, it has a very limited integrated cold-chain infrastructure. Lack of adequate storage facilities causes heavy losses to farmers, in terms of wastage in quality and quantity of produce in general, and of fruits and vegetables in particular.

With liberalization, there could be a complete overhaul of the currently fragmented supply chain infrastructure. Extensive backward integration by multinational retailers, coupled with their technical and operational expertise, can hopefully remedy such structural flaws. Also, farmers can benefit with the “ farm-to fork” ventures with retailers which

helps (i) to cut down intermediaries ; (ii) give better prices to farmers, and (iii) provide stability and economics of scale which will benefit, in the ultimate analysis, both the farmers and consumers.

**Creation of More And Better Employment Opportunities-** The entry of foreign companies into Indian Retailing will not only create many employment opportunities but, will also ensure quality in them. This helps the Indian human resource to find better quality jobs and to improve their standard of living and life styles on par with that of the citizens of developed nations.

#### **Foreign direct investment (FDI) in India:**

Indian Chancellor of the Exchequer P Chidambaram said that the Indian economy could absorb \$ 50 billion in foreign direct investment (FD) annually. Foreign direct investment (FDI) is an economic sector that focuses strongly on top managers. The government has relaxed the FDI regime in multi-brand retail, single-brand retail, commodity trading, power trading, broadcasting, non-banking financial institutions (NBFC) and asset reconstruction (ARC) Reform and government left 51% foreign direct investment in multi-brand retail and 49% foreign direct investment in the aviation sector.

The upper limit of foreign direct investment has been increased from 49% to 74% for broadcasts and ARC, with the aim of securing foreign expertise. Foreign institutional investors (FII) could invest a maximum of 23% in the commodity exchange without prior approval from the government, while foreign investments in energy trading were allowed. A huge level

of reforms and policies thus shows that the foreign direct investment environment (FDI) of India offers an overwhelming opportunity for foreign investors because the economy is booming and livelier than its global competitors. According to Ernst & Young, a leading international consulting firm in India, India is also an attractive place for mergers and acquisitions (mergers and acquisitions) in various sectors, including consumer goods and pharmaceuticals, through favorable demographic data and growth opportunities. and so on.(11)

#### **Key Statistics**

- India received FDI worth US\$ 30.82 billion during April-January 2012-13 while FDI equity inflows during January 2013 stood at US\$ 2.16 billion, according to latest data released by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP). The sectors which have received high level of FDI during the first ten months of 2012-13 include services (US\$ 4.66 billion), construction (US\$ 1.21 billion), drugs & pharmaceuticals (US\$ 1 billion), hotel and tourism (US\$ 3.19 billion), metallurgical industries (US\$ 1.38 billion) and automobile (US\$ 895 million).Country wise, high levels of FDI came during the period from Mauritius (US\$ 8.17 billion), Singapore (US\$ 1.82 billion), the UK (US\$ 1.05 billion), Japan (US\$ 1.69 billion) and the Netherlands (US\$ 1.52 billion), showed the DIPP data.
- The value of M&A deals in India stood at US\$ 4.5 billion in the March 2013 quarter, according to Thomson Reuters' India M&A First Quarter 2013 Review. Meanwhile, there were

90 private equity (PE) deals valuing US\$ 1.04 billion during January-March 2013 quarter, reveal data from Four-S Services.

- India's foreign exchange (forex) reserves stood at US\$ 292.64 billion for the week ended March 29, 2013, according to data released by the Central Bank. The value of foreign currency assets (FCA) - the biggest component of the fore reserves – stood at US\$ 259.72 billion, according to the weekly statistical supplement released by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

#### **Important Developments:**

- The Indian Government, in consultation with the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB), has recently cleared 12 FDI proposals amounting to Rs 2, 609 crore (US\$ 478.47 million). These included the proposal of Decathlon Sports India's proposal for infusion of foreign equity worth Rs 700 crore (US\$ 128.37 million) to engage in single brand retail. The biggest proposal cleared was Ahmadabad-based Claris Otsuka Ltd's plan to accumulate its infusions in business into a new joint venture (JV) with FDI worth Rs 1,050 crore (US\$ 192.56 million).

The board also cleared Mumbai-based Glynwed Pipe System's proposal to receive foreign investment worth Rs 800 crore (US\$ 146.74 million) for making downstream investment. Other proposals to have received green signal included that of Promod S.A.S, France, to induct foreign equity worth Rs 29.69 crore (US\$ 5.45 million) into an Indian JV company to be engaged in single brand retail trading and Fossil India

and Le Creuset Trading's for setting up of single brand retail stores as a wholly-owned subsidiary (WoS) of a foreign company.

- Japanese firm Mitsubishi has formed a JV with Dubai-based ETA Group to set up Mitsubishi Elevators ETA India Pvt Ltd, to manufacture, distribute, install and maintain elevators for premium residential apartment complexes and industrial buildings in India.

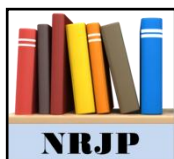
The company, which was already present in India focusing on the premium commercial segment, will now focus on the premium residential segment and the middle segment in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities.

- Meanwhile, French companies are showing keen interest to park their investments in India, pertaining to segments like defense, space, urban development and infrastructure.

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*Review Article*

## **An Analysis Of Problems In Public Sector Enterprises In India**

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### **Abstract**

*In the history of planning in the country, over the last six decades, there has been a definite shift in the assigned role of public enterprises in the country through various Five Year Plans from attaining the commanding heights in the national economy and easing out private sector to the opening up, 'liberalization' and 'globalization'. It has been a perennial problem for the policy makers to set the role of the public sector in the Indian economy and it would continue to be so. The organization and management of the public sector enterprises has been on 'trial and error' ever since independence in the country. Initially, the enterprises were organized as departmental undertakings owing to their simplicity of operations and management. Then came a time when the government company form was most prevalent. Following the developments in the international field, particularly in England, corporate form was adopted in India too. And a host of corporation was created, both sectoral and multipurpose as well as development corporations. Lastly, joint ventures came on the scene again taking a cue from the development in the world. The management has all along been a problem to tackle. In the first place, there has been a consistent dearth of managerial skills in the country, both at the initial stages as well in recent past. This paper is aims at:*

- (a) It deals with the problems associated with the Public Sector Enterprises.*
- (b) It deals with the understanding of the causes of the expansion of the Public Sector.*
- (c) Makes an understanding of the limitations attached with the private sector due to which the Public sector has emerged.*

**Key Words:** Public Sector, Private Enterprises

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### **Introduction**

The founding fathers of our republic used the public sector as an essential and vibrant element in the building-up of India's economy. One of the basic objectives of starting the public sector in India was to build infrastructure for economic development and rapid economic growth. Since their inception, public enterprises have played an important role in achieving the objective of economic growth with social justice. At the time of independence, India was backward and underdeveloped – basically an agrarian economy with weak industrial

base, high rate of unemployment, low level of savings and investment and near absence of infrastructural facilities. Indian economy needed a big push. This push could not come from the private sector because of the lack of funds and their inability to take risk with large long-gestation investments.

As such, government intervention through public sector was necessary for self-reliant economic growth, to diversify the economy and to overcome economic and social backwardness.(1)

In the history of planning in the country, over the last six decades, there has been a definite shift in the assigned role of public enterprises in the country through various Five Year Plans from attaining the commanding heights in the national economy and easing out private sector to the opening up, 'liberalization' and 'globalisation'. It has been a perennial problem for the policy makers to set the role of the public sector in the Indian economy and it would continue to be so.(2)

The public sector, sometimes referred to as the state sector, is a part of the state that deals with either the production, delivery and allocation of goods and services by and for the government or its citizens, whether national, regional or local/municipal.

The organisation and management of the public sector enterprises has been on 'trial and error' ever since independence in the country. Initially, the enterprises were organised as departmental undertakings owing to their simplicity of operations and management.(3)

Then came a time when the government company form was most prevalent. Following the developments in the international field, particularly in England, corporate form was adopted in India too. And a host of corporation was created, both sectoral and multipurpose as well as development corporations. Lastly, joint ventures came on the scene again taking a cue from the development in the world. The management has all along been a problem to tackle. In the first place, there has been a consistent dearth of managerial skills in the country, both at the initial stages as well in recent past.

The constitution of management boards is the other major problem, which merits attention most. Here, the government burdens the governing board with the civil servants, undermining the principle of autonomy of the enterprises. The management board tilts the balance of decision making on policy matters greatly in government favour and thus reducing the enterprise to, more or less, a department.(4)

### **Objectives**

The public sector aims at achieving the following objectives:

- (a) To promote rapid economic development through creation and expansion of infrastructure
- (b) To generate financial resources for development
- (c) To promote redistribution of income and wealth
- (d) To create employment opportunities
- (e) To promote balanced regional growth
- (f) To encourage the development of small-scale and ancillary industries, and
- (g) To promote exports on the one side and import substitution, on the other.

### **Personal Administration In Public Sector**

The personnel management of the public sector is beset with a plethora of problems which are mostly responsible for its inefficient, uneconomic and below standards performance.

The recruitment to public enterprises is done by individual enterprises or by a central personnel agency for a group of enterprises in a given sector following general guidelines of the government in matters of reservations, etc.(5)

The tendency to second the civil servants to top management is so rampant in the country that it negates the initiative of inbreeding and the insiders are disillusioned, not to talk of their disappointment and disinterestedness.

Remuneration or compensation to the employees is another area, which needs prompt attention. While compensation to top managers is usually high in most of the enterprises with innumerable perks and other amenities and benefits, it is progressively lower in the middle and lower level managements. The performance appraisal in most of the public enterprises is done only as the annual recording of character rolls. These results in the low standards of performance and the efficiency of the enterprises go down progressively.(6)

#### **Role of public sector:**

The public sector has been playing a vital role in the economic development of the country. Public sector is considered a powerful engine of economic development and an important instrument of self-reliance.

The main contributions of public enterprises to the country's economy may be described as follows:

**1. Filling the Gaps in Capital Goods:** At the time of independence, there existed serious gaps in the industrial structure of the country, particularly in the fields of heavy industries such as steel, heavy machine tools, exploration and refining of oil, heavy Electrical and equipment, chemicals and fertilizers, defence equipment, etc. Public sector has helped to fill up these gaps. The basic infrastructure required for rapid industrialisation has

been built up, through the production of strategic capital goods. In this way the public sector has considerably widened the industrial base of the country.

**2. Employment:** Public sector has created millions of jobs to tackle the unemployment problem in the country. Public sector accounts for about two-thirds of the total employment in the organised industrial sector in India. By taking over many sick units, the public sector has protected the employment of millions.

**3. Balanced Regional Development:** Public sector undertakings have located their plants in backward and untraded parts of the country. These areas lacked basic industrial and civic facilities like electricity, water supply, township and manpower. Public enterprises have developed these facilities thereby bringing about complete transformation in the socio-economic life of the people in these regions. (7)

**4. Contribution to Public Exchequer:** Apart from generation of internal resources and payment of dividend, public enterprises have been making substantial contribution to the Government exchequer through payment of corporate taxes, excise duty, custom duty etc. In this way they help in mobilizing funds for financing the needs for the planned development of the country. In recent years, the total contribution from the public enterprises has increased considerably, between the periods 2002-03 to 2004-05 the contribution increased by Rs 81,438 crores on the average.

**5. Export Promotion and Foreign Exchange Earnings:** Some public enterprises have done much to promote

India's export. The State Trading Corporation (STC), the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC), Hindustan Steel Ltd., the Bharat Electronics Ltd., the Hindustan Machine Tools, etc., have done very well in export promotion. The foreign exchange earnings of the public sector enterprises have been rising from Rs 35 crores in 1965-66 to Rs 42,264 crores in 2004-05.

**6. Import Substitution:** Some public sector enterprises were started specifically to produce goods which were formerly imported and thus to save foreign exchange. The Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL), the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC), the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., the Bharat Electronics Ltd., etc., have saved foreign exchange by way of import substitution.

**7. Research and Development:** As most of the public enterprises are engaged in high technology and heavy industries, they have undertaken research and development programmes in a big way. Public sector has laid strong and wide base for self-reliance in the field of technical know-how, maintenance and repair of sophisticated industrial plants, machinery and equipment in the country. Through the development of technological skill, public enterprises have reduced dependence on foreign knowhow. With the help of the technological capability, public sector undertakings have successfully competed in the international market.

In addition to the above, the public sector has played an important role in the achievement of constitutional goals like reducing concentration of economic power in private hands, increasing public control

over the national economy, creating a socialistic pattern of society, etc. With all its linkages the public sector has made solid contributions to national self-reliance.

### **Causes of expansion of public sector in India:**

**1. Rate of Economic Development and Public Enterprises:** The justification for public enterprises in India was based on the fact that the targeted rate of economic growth planned by the government was much higher than could be achieved by the private sector alone. In other words, the public sector was essential to realize the target of high growth rate deliberately fixed by the government.

**2. Pattern of Resource Allocation and Public Enterprises:** Another reason for the expansion of the public sector lies in the pattern of resources allocation decided upon under the plans. In the Second Plan the emphasis was shifted to industries and mining, mainly basic capital goods industries to be developed under the aegis of the public sector. Thus more resources for industrialization were funnelled through the public sector.

**3. Removal of Regional Disparities through Public Enterprises:** Another important reason for the expansion of the public sector was the need for balanced development in different parts of the country and to see that there were no serious regional disparities. Public enterprises were set up in those regions which were underdeveloped and where local resources were not adequate. Good examples are the setting up of the three steel plants of Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur and the Naively Project in Madras which were meant to help

industrialise the regions surrounding the projects.

**4. Sources of Funds for Economic Development:** Initially, state was an important source of funds for development. The surplus of government enterprises could be re-invested in the same industries or used for the establishment and expansion of other industries. Profits of public sector industries can be directly used for capital formation which is necessary for the rapid development of the country.

**5. Socialistic Pattern of Society:** The socialistic pattern of society envisaged in the Constitution calls for expansion of public sector. For one thing, production will have to be centrally planned as regards the type of goods to be produced, the volume of output and the timing of their production. Besides, one of the objectives of the directive principles of the Indian Constitution is to bring about reduction of the inequalities of income and wealth and to establish an egalitarian society. The Five Year Plans have taken this up as a major objective of planning. The public enterprises were used as major instruments for the reduction of inequalities of income and to bring about a more equitable distribution of income in several ways.

**6. Limitations and Abuses of the Private Sector:** The behaviour and attitude of the private sector itself was an important factor responsible for the expansion of the public sector in the country. In many cases the private sector could not take initiatives because of the lack of funds and their inability to take risk with large long-gestation investments. In a number of cases, the government was forced to take

over a private sector industry or industrial units either in the interest of workers or to prevent excessive exploitation of consumers. Very often the private sector did not function as it should and did not carry out its social responsibilities. Accordingly, the government was forced to take over or nationalize the private sector units.

#### **Limitations of public sector**

Despite their impressive role, Public enterprises in India suffer from several problems and shortcomings:

**(a) Overstaffing:** Manpower planning is not effective due to which several public enterprises like Bhilai Steel have excess manpower. Recruitment is not based on sound labour projections. On the other hand, posts of Chief Executives remain unfilled for years despite the availability of required personnel.

**(b) Poor Project Planning:** Investment decisions in many public enterprises are not based upon proper evaluation of demand and supply, cost benefit analysis and technical feasibility. Lack of a precise criterion and flaws in planning have caused undue delays and inflated costs in the commissioning of projects. Many projects in the public sector have not been finished according to the time schedule.

**(c) Excessive Overheads:** Public enterprises incur heavy expenditure on social overheads like townships, schools, hospitals, etc. In many cases such establishment expenditure amounted to 10 percent of the total project cost. Recurring expenditure is required for the maintenance of such overhead and welfare facilities. Hindustan Steel alone incurred an outlay of Rs. 78.2 crore on townships.

Such amenities may be desirable but the expenditure on them should not be unreasonably high.

**(d) Over-capitalization:** Due to inefficient financial planning, lack of effective financial control and easy availability of money from the government, several public enterprises suffer from over-capitalization. The Administrative Reforms Commission found that Hindustan Aeronautics, Heavy Engineering Corporation and Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd were over-capitalized. Such over-capitalization resulted in high capital-output ratio and wastage of scarce capital resources.

**(e) Inefficient Management:** The management of public enterprises in our country leaves much to be desired. Managerial efficiency and effectiveness have been low due to inept management, uninspiring leadership, too much centralisation, frequent transfers and lack of personal stake. Civil servants who are deputed to manage the enterprises often lack proper training and use bureaucratic practices. Political interference in day-to-day affairs, rigid bureaucratic control and ineffective delegation of authority hamper initiative, flexibility and quick decisions. Motivations and morale of both executives and workers are low due to the lack of appropriate incentives.

**(f) Under-utilisation of Capacity:** One serious problem of the public sector has been low utilisation of installed capacity. In the absence of definite targets of production, effective production planning and control and proper assessment of future needs many undertakings have failed to make full use of their fixed assets. There is considerable idle capacity. In

some cases productivity is low on account of poor materials management or ineffective inventory control.

**(g) Lack of a Proper Price Policy:** There is no clear-cut price policy for public enterprises and the Government has not laid down guidelines for the rate of return to be earned by different undertakings. Public enterprises are expected to achieve various socio-economic objectives and in the absence of a clear directive, pricing decisions are not always based on rational analysis. In addition to dogmatic price policy, there is lack of cost-consciousness, quality consciousness, and effective control on waste and efficiency.

#### **Private Sector Limitations – A Way To Public Sector Enterprises:**

The economic development of a country is impossible in the absence of infra-structure facilities. No private entrepreneur has ever afforded to build an infra-structure facilities and it is not a part of the philosophy of the private enterprises to undertake an economic activity just because it is good for the nation. In India, in the first 20 years of planning about 75% was devoted to the creation of basic infra-structure facilities.(8)

The Public sector goes in for huge investments in those areas which are left undeveloped by the private enterprise. Private sector cannot undertake a project involving huge investment and risk with remote chances of profit. In the words of Smt. Indira Gandhi (former Prime Minister) "We advocate public sector for three reasons; to gain control of the commanding heights of the economy, to development in terms of social gain or strategic value rather than primarily on

considerations of profit; and to provide commercial surpluses with which to finance further economic development".

### **Steel Authority Of India Limited**

The question of setting up a holding company for steel and associated input industries was first considered in 1971 by the Government of India. The following two objectives were considered by the Government of India of India in this direction:

1. Rapid growth of the industrial sector of the economy with the state as a leading agent of the combined growth in India.
2. Ability of the Government to direct investments into areas which are strategic from the point of view of future development.

Based on the above considerations proposal to set up a holding company for steel and associated input industries was approved by the Govt. of India in January, 1972 and finally given shape and form as the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) on 24th January, 1973. Further, Indian Iron and Steel Company (IISCI) which came into force in 1952 in the private sector, after successful working for many.

With passing years Govt. of India takes over in 1972 and subsequently became a subsidiary company of SAIL. Consequently upon the public and Steel sector Iron Companies (Restructuring) and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1978 coming into force w.e.f. 1st May, 1978 the companies dissolved and integrated with SAIL were:

1. Hindustan Steel Ltd.
2. Bokaro Steel Ltd.
3. Salem Steel Ltd.

4. Rourkela Ispat Ltd. ,
5. Durgapur Ispat Ltd.
6. SAIL International Ltd.

### **Bharat Aluminum Company Limited (BALCO)**

The first public sector unit in this industry was Bharat Aluminum Company Limited (BALCO) incorporated on November 27, 1965. The company has been entrusted with the implementation of two massive aluminium projects – one at Ratnagiri in Maharashtra and the other at Korba in Madhya.

#### **(a) Ratnagiri Aluminium Project**

This project is based on the utilization of bauxite deposits located at Udgiri and Dhangarwad in Kolhapur district of Maharashtra estimated at about 85 lakh tonnes and 130 lakh tone respectively. The smelter is located at Ratnagiri with the power supply from the neighboring Koyna hydel station. In January, 1966, this company entered into a technical consultancy agreement with Messers Vereinigte Aluminium Works of West Germany. The detailed project report submitted by these consultants placed the project cost at Rs.68.88 crores including Rs.18 crores in foreign exchange plus Rs.4.55 crores for the township. On scrutiny, these estimates were found on the high side. The terms of the consultancy agreement were also too rigid to be acceptable. The consultants expressed their inability to modify the agreement. The agreement with them had, therefore, to be terminated.

Later in August, 1969 the BALCO entered into a fresh consultancy agreement for this project with Messers Chemo-complex of Hungary who were already associated with the Korba project of the company, Under

this agreement, the detailed project report was prepared by the National Industrial Development corporation, the Indian engineering consultants of the BALCO, in association with Messers Chemokomplex who also supplied process and operating know-how and guidance from erection to start-up of the plants. The project report for the smelter plant was submitted to the Government on 16th February, 1972 for approval.

It was decided to set up the smelter with the technical assistance OT the USSR ahead of the alumina plant with a view to utilize the expected surplus from the Korba complex. The government sanctioned Ratnagiri project on 29th April, L 1974 at an estimated cost of Rs.78.825 crores.

#### **(b)Korba Aluminium Project :**

The Korba project is based on the bauxite deposits in L the Amarkantak and Phutkapahar areas in Madhya Pradesh and electric power from the Porba Thermal Power Station. According to the Geological Survey of India, the bauxite deposits at Phutakpahar and Amarkantak were estimated at 25 lakh tonnes and 84 lakh tonnes respectively. Survey and prospecting of neighbouring areas taken up by the Geological Survey of India indicate a further reserve of about 110 lakh tonnes. The Korba aluminium project will produce two lakh tonnes per annum of alumina and one lakh tonne per annum of aluminium metal including about 5,000 tonnes per annum of aluminium semis (rolled and extruded products).

Messers Chemokomplex of Hungary, in association with National industrial Development Corporation Ltd., submitted a detailed project report in December,

1966 for the alumina Plant at Korba. An agreement for the supply of detailed engineering know-how, supervision, etc. for the plant was signed by the company in December, 1967 with Messers Chemokomplex of Hungary. All the major contracts for the technological establishments for the alumina plant have been entered into, civil construction work has been completed. The first stream of the alumina plant have been corresponding to 50 per cent of its rated capacity, was commissioned on April 21, 1973.Upto March, 1975 the total expenditure on this project amounted to Rs.36.00 crores. During 1975, performance trials of the alumina plant were successfully completed. The production of calcined alumina during 1974-75 was 55,350 M.T. as against 11,548 M.T. in 1973-74. The target for 1975-76 was fixed at 70,000 tonnes of alumina and 18,000 tonnes of aluminium. The actual production during this year was 69,700 tonnes of aluminium metal. During 1976-77 the production of alumina increased to 1,04,370 tonnes while the production of aluminium was 24,758 tonnes. The installed capacity of Korba smelter was increased to 50,000 tonnes from 25,000 tonnes on 20th September, 1977.

The company during 1977-78 faced power crises and the actual production of alumina was 1,16,460 tonnes while the production of aluminium was 31,841 tonnes. The production during 1978-79 increase 1,26,650 tonnes of alumina and 33,751 tonnes of aluminium. The protraction of alumina during 1979-80 decreased to 1,16,640 tonnes while the production of alumina increased to 35,751 tonnes. During 1990-91 the installed capacity was increased to 1,00,000 tonnes. The

production of the company during 1980-81 to 1984-85 increased steadily.

During 1984-85 the production of alumina was 1,60,640 tonnes while that of aluminium was 87,000 tonnes. The

**Conclusion:**

Public Sector Enterprises aims to promote rapid economic development through creation and expansion of infrastructure but with the passing rate of over capitalization and poor planning in the respective fields the rate of growth declines. The activities of public sector enterprise are revolving around the balanced development of regional areas of the country and the aim is to remove regional disparities. With the emergence of Private sector enterprises in India the shift had been noticed (specially after the Economic Reforms of 1992) but in

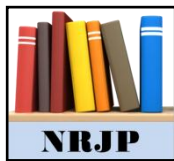
production during 1985-86 was 37,320 tonnes of aluminium Ingots which increased to 36,400 tonnes in 1986-87 while it decreased to 28,040 tonnes in 1987-88 and further to 21,609 tonnes in 1988-89.

passage of time with several limitations attached with the Private sector and the growing scope in Public Sector the shift of interest is again towards the Public Sector.

The Public sector goes in for huge investments in those areas which are left undeveloped by the private enterprise and have started many operations in the areas of Constructive activities. Public Sector has always proved to be working in social welfare and despite of the shortcomings attached with the working of system the overall handling of the affairs are in right direction.

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*Review Article*

## **Human Resource Management Practices in Higher Education in U.P.**

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### **Abstract**

*Higher education is an important tool for improving the social life of the country. As we all know, higher education in India is in trouble. Candidates who are ready to offer better wages and better working conditions to their employees as a result of liberalization and globalization are open to foreign universities. In this case, Indian universities must be more cautious. The aim of this study is to understand existing HR practices in higher education. This researcher was the editor of Uttar Pradesh. This study is based on observations. As a result, we have shown that there is a need to improve human resource practices (recruitment and placement, training and development, performance appraisals, rewards and benefits), which are key elements for recruiting teachers.*

**Key words:** *recruitment and placement, training and development, performance evaluation, rewards and benefits*

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### **Introduction**

The globalization of the world has changed the culture of every organization. Higher education institutions are also affected by this change, which is also the workplace of employees around the world. Today, education is seen as businesslike and every company has a lot of competition. To be effective in this competition, the quality of human resources and the main care of the educational institution are the most important success factors.

An advanced education worker considered a major element for political, social, logical, innovative, financial and political improvement. Virtually all universities and affiliated institutions offer HRM courses and train students to train good citizens, but people cannot train people for specific reasons. That is why higher education is

still controlled by the public sector. Organizations can easily achieve goals such as quality, profitability, customer satisfaction and loyalty if they manage their staff in the right way and achieve a sustainable competitive advantage.(1)

### **Human Resource Management**

Human resources are the most valuable asset in any organization. They have the culture, experience, skills and skills and can create innovation and creativity to get the most benefit. With creative and innovative souls, human resources can make a difference between success and failure, disappointment and performance. By taking into account human resources in your organization, serious situations are reduced. HRM is fundamental human resource management, the way an

organization can use its human resources. Effective use of human resources is effective for organizations.(2)

### **The role of HRM in higher education**

The role of universities and teachers is becoming increasingly complex. Teachers are challenged by an increased curriculum, continuous improvement and research responsibility. The performance requirements of the faculty have increased enormously. This is the time for Indian universities to evolve in many areas. In this context, HRM is one of the dimensions that needs improvement. The researchers have applied four HR practices:(3)

### **Recruitment and selection**

These are two essential functions of human assets that ensure that an organization can provide adequate human resources at all times in the right place in all functions at all levels. Recruitment and placement must be based on manpower projections. Strategies should be developed to recruit teachers who remember the current needs and plans for enlargement, and an inadequate number of teachers from faculties and non-lecturers. Recruitment by higher education institutions can be determined by the number of students. In every department of the institute a small number of vacancies are recruited for special recruitment because the whole process is too long and time-consuming, because a single recruitment requires many procedures and permits from many departments.

In order to gain a competitive advantage, you must have a member of the top faculty in a higher education institution and this can only be done by reducing bureaucracy during the selection process.

### **Training and development**

All human resource functions are very important because all functions are interrelated. It is very difficult to do both in an effective and efficient way. After recruiting and deploying staff, it's time to think about how your staff can evolve to produce the best results. This is beneficial for both employees and employers, because it is important to take advantage of the best potential of employees. This function deals with current and future situations and prepares for further responsibilities.(4)

Training and development are all important functions of higher education institutions. Preparing a workforce is twice as effective as being able to be educated and able to be just as good as education. It will also help students.

Once you have been appointed as a current teacher, you must complete the orientation and retraining courses to make it more practical and relevant. Because institutions for higher education deal with people, training in soft skills is also essential.(5)

### **Evaluation of performance**

Performance evaluation means evaluating the performance of employees. Use effective and effective performance review tools to help achieve employee behaviour in relation to your organization's goals and to help you achieve your goals. Higher education institutions must go beyond the mandatory rating system of regulatory authorities. They have to work with a unique framework to help them choose good performers.

This is essential because the standardized parameters of the administrative office do not regularly produce results that the

institution is looking for, because the goals of all institutions and students are different.(6)

### **Rewards and benefits**

This is a very slow system and a quicker response than the proactive answer. Short financial support and higher costs make it difficult for organizations to continue to do so. Where the agency is partly privately funded and partly finances the government, differences in compensation packages contribute to internal discrimination that is not conducive to health within the organization. Organizations have begun to take the time to do their best to create innovative

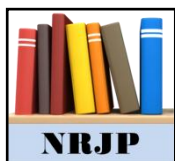
incentives that motivate employees to create and maintain competitive advantage.(7)

### **Conclusion**

Research has shown that higher education institutions need to improve their HR practices. Most universities do not have separate HR departments to indicate that personnel functions do not work well. After research of a number of research papers, it appears that there is very little research into human resource management in the technical and non-technical institutions of Uttar Pradesh. More research is needed in this area.

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Review Article

## मैनपुरी जिले में स्थित माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन

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### सारांश

प्रस्तुत शोध अध्ययन का उद्देश्य जनपद मैनपुरी (उ०प्र०) के माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करना था। इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हेतु 300 शिक्षक (महिला एवं पुरुष) नवोदय, राजकीय, सहायता प्राप्त एवं वित्तविहीन विद्यालयों से आकस्मिक विधि से चयनित किये। इन विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर के मापन हेतु “डॉ. टी.एस. सोधी एवं डॉ. गुरुदेव शर्मा” द्वारा निर्मित “सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर मापनी” उपकरण का प्रयोग किया गया। विश्लेषण-उपरान्त नवोदय, राजकीय एवं सहायता प्राप्त विद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों का सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर उच्च पाया गया और वित्तविहीन विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों का सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर निम्न पाया गया। सम्भवतः इसका कारण यह हो सकता है कि नवोदय, राजकीय एवं सहायता प्राप्त विद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षक उच्च योग्यता प्राप्त, प्रशिक्षित, स्थायी, उचित वातावरण, समाज में अच्छी सामाजिक प्रस्थिति वाले, उच्च आय, चिकित्सीय सुविधा एवं आवासीय सुविधा प्राप्त थे, जबकि वित्तविहीन विद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों की अल्प वेतनमान, अप्रशिक्षित, प्रबन्धतन्त्र का कठोर नियन्त्रण, सेवा सुरक्षा का भय, व्यवसाय के प्रति असन्तोष होने के कारण उनकी सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति निम्न पायी गई। ये कई कारण वित्तविहीन विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर को प्रभावित करते हैं। शिक्षकों के सामाजिक आर्थिक स्तर को अधिक उच्च बनाने हेतु निश्चित मानदेय, प्रशिक्षण, चिकित्सीय एवं आवासीय सुविधा एवं व्यवसाय के प्रति सन्तोष की भावना प्रदान करना, जिससे उनके सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर में वृद्धि हो। शिक्षा मानव विकास का मूल साधन है शिक्षा के अभाव में व्यक्ति का सामाजिक, आर्थिक, नैतिक एवं चारित्रिक विकास असम्भव है। जन्म के समय बालक का आचरण पशु के समान होता है वह अपनी मूल प्रवृत्तियों से प्रेरित होकर आचरण करता है तत्पश्चात् शिक्षा के द्वारा ही मूल प्रवृत्तियों में शुद्धिकरण होता है। शिक्षा के अभाव में मानव पशु के समान होता है। इस सन्दर्भ में कहा भी गया है जो व्यक्ति विद्या, साहित्य, संगीत से विहीन होता है वह पशु के समान होता है।

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“साहित्य संगीन कलाविहीन  
साक्षात् पशु पुच्छ विशाण हीनः।

शिक्षा इतनी व्यापक प्रक्रिया है कि मानवेत्तर प्राणियों में भी इसका उपयोग किया जाता है। मानव जीवन के सन्दर्भ में शिक्षा के अभाव में संस्कृति व सभ्यता

के निर्माण की बात नहीं सोची जा सकती। शिक्षा का व्यापक प्रभाव मानव के आध्यात्मिक सामाजिक जीवन पर पड़ता है शिक्षा का उद्देश्य अच्छे नागरिकों का निर्माण करना है। अच्छा नागरिक अपनी योग्यता से स्वयं की प्रगति तो करता ही है, साथ ही वह राष्ट्र की उन्नति में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान करता है।(1)

**जेम्सवार्ड अपनी पुस्तक Dynamic Sociology** माना है कि 'शिक्षा से समाज की उन्नति का निकटतम साधन है'।

**पेस्टालॉजी के अनुसार** " शिक्षा मनुष्य की अन्तर्निहित शक्तियों का स्वाभाविक, समन्वित एवं प्रगतिशील विकास है"।

शिक्षा सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर एवं शिक्षित समूह की गतिशीलता से जुड़ी है। यहाँ युवा, विद्यार्थी, शिक्षक एवं शिक्षा नियन्त्रकों की सामाजिक पृष्ठभूमि का अध्ययन बहुत ज्ञानवर्धक हो सकता है। सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर शिक्षक के वातावरण का एक माप है जिसका प्रभाव अन्य कारकों की अपेक्षा बालक के व्यक्तित्व पर विस्तृत रूप से पड़ता है।

मुख्यतया यह स्तर पिता का व्यवसाय, आय एवं परिवार के क्षिक, सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक स्तर को व्यक्त करता है।

**इसीलिए अब्दुल कलाम (2002)** ने लिखा है कि "एक अध्यापक ने एक बार कहा था मुझे पांच वर्ष का एक बच्चा दो। सात-साल बाद कोई भगवान या शैतान भी उस बच्चे को बदल नहीं सकता। यह

दावा एक प्रभावशाली शिक्षक ही कर सकता है।"

**शिक्षानीति (1986) में लिखा है**—"किसी समाज में अध्यापकों के दर्जे से उसकी सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि का पता लगता है, कोई भी राष्ट्र अपने अध्यापक के स्तर से ऊँचे नहीं उठ सकता है।"

शोधकर्त्री ने माध्यमिक स्तर पर चार प्रकार के विद्यालयों को चुना है। माध्यमिक स्तर पर नवोदय विद्यालय, राजकीय विद्यालय, सहायता प्राप्त विद्यालय एवं वित्तविहीन विद्यालयों में अध्यापकों का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करना अति आवश्यक है।(2)

**इस सन्दर्भ में इंगरसाल (चौधरी, 2010)** ने कहा है कि— " एक उत्तम विद्यालय का शिक्षक एक हजार पुजारियों के बराबर होता है।"

शिक्षा का उद्देश्य बालक के व्यवहार में वांछित परिवर्तन लाना है एवं व्यक्तित्व का वांछित विकास करना है तो इसके लिए शिक्षा एक उद्देश्यपूर्ण एवं सामाजिक प्रक्रिया है यह विभिन्न पक्षों में भिन्नता रखते हुए सफलता और असफलता सीखने की विधि एवं उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति में सहायक होती है। अतः सफलता एक सकारात्मक प्रभाव है जबकि असफलता एक नकारात्मक प्रभाव है।(3)

### **अध्ययन का औचित्य व महत्व**

शिक्षक किसी भी राष्ट्र, समाज एवं व्यक्ति के विकास में एक शिल्पी की भूमिका अदा करता है। एक पूर्ण समर्पित व लगनशील शिक्षक ही छात्रों के उज्ज्वल भविष्य को

सही राह दिखा सकता है। इससे शिक्षक में अपने शिक्षण कार्य के प्रति सकारात्मक अभिवृत्ति से एक अद्भुत आनन्द की प्राप्ति होती है। किसी भी शिक्षक की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति को अच्छा बनाने में पिता की आय, शैक्षिक उपलब्धि, वैवाहिक स्थिति, भौतिक संसाधन एवं सम्पत्ति, पारिवारिक पृष्ठभूमि, पद, योग्यता आदि कारकों का प्रभाव पड़ता है। **शाहीन, एफ. (1973)** ने आय एवं बुद्धि को सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर को प्रभावित करने वाला महत्वपूर्ण कारक बताया और स्पष्ट किया कि अधिक बुद्धिमान व्यक्ति ने अधिक आय पाने वाले व्यवसाय जैसे व्यक्तिगत विभागीय व सरकारी विभागों में नौकरी करना पसन्द किया क्योंकि अधिक आय (वेतन) से उनका सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर उच्च होगा।(4)

#### **सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति- प्रत्यात्मक व सैद्धान्तिक प्रारूप स्थिति**

स्थिति शब्द के सन्दर्भ में **केली (1991)** ने कहा है, “किसी व्यक्ति को उसका समूह जिसमें वह निवास करता है क्या मान्यता प्रदान करता है इस प्रदत्त मान्यता को ही उस व्यक्ति के स्तर की संज्ञा दी जाती है। इस मान्यता का निर्धारण उसके द्वारा उन अधिकृत वस्तुओं से होता है जिनके माध्यम से वह प्रतिष्ठा अर्जित करता है तथा उन्हीं वस्तुओं से उसके स्तर में भी परिवर्तन आता है।”

स्थिति एक प्रकार का अधिकार है जो समूह द्वारा व्यक्ति को प्रदान की जाती है और वह व्यक्ति इस अधिकार से जुड़े हुए कार्यों को करता है। अतः कहा जा सकता

है कि एक समय विशेष एवं एक व्यवस्था समूह समाज विषेश में व्यक्ति को दूसरों के सम्बन्ध में उसका क्रम या स्थान ही उसकी स्थिति है।

**सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति (1992)** इससे अभिप्राय है कि किसी व्यक्ति की समाज में क्या स्थिति है, उसके परिवार का आर्थिक स्तर क्या है। आज की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति ऐसी है जिसमें अध्यापक प्राचीन मूल्यों को विकसित कर सके। सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति वह स्थिति है जिसे एक परिवार का सदस्य सांस्कृतिक अधिकारों में प्रचलित औसत स्तर तथा समुदाय की सामूहिक प्रतिक्रियाओं में भाग लेने के सन्दर्भ में प्राप्त करता है, वहीं उसकी सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति है।

वर्तमान शोध अध्ययन में माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में कार्यरत नवोदय, राजकीय, सहायता प्राप्त एवं वित्तविहीन विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों को सम्मिलित किया है।(5)

उक्त चारों विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों (नवोदय, राजकीय, सहायता प्राप्त एवं वित्तविहीन) में से कौन सा वर्ग का सामाजिक आर्थिक स्तर उच्च रहा।

इन्हीं प्रश्नों के उत्तरों को प्राप्त करने के उक्त सन्दर्भ में प्रस्तुत शोध तथा सम्बन्धित साहित्य का अध्ययन किया गया।

#### **अध्ययन के उद्देश्य**

1. नवोदय एवं राजकीय विद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करना।

2.राजकीय एवं सहायता प्राप्त विद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करना।

3.सहायता प्राप्त एवं वित्तविहीन विद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करना।

4.नवोदय एवं वित्तविहीन विद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करना।

5.राजकीय एवं वित्तविहीन विद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करना।

6.नवोदय एवं सहायता प्राप्त विद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करना।

#### परिकल्पनाएँ—

1.नवोदय एवं राजकीय विद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर में कोई अन्तर नहीं है।

2.राजकीय एवं सहायता प्राप्त विद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर में कोई अन्तर नहीं है।

3.सहायताप्राप्त एवं वित्तविहीन विद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर में कोई अन्तर नहीं है।

4.नवोदय एवं वित्तविहीन विद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर में कोई अन्तर नहीं है।

5.राजकीय एवं वित्तविहीन विद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर में कोई अन्तर नहीं है।

6.नवोदय एवं सहायता प्राप्त विद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर में कोई अन्तर नहीं है।

#### अध्ययन विधि

निर्धारित उद्देश्यों से सम्बन्धित परिकल्पना के परीक्षण हेतु “घटनोत्तर अध्ययन विधि को” प्रयुक्त किया गया है।

#### न्यादर्श

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में जनसंख्या के अन्तर्गत उ०प्र० राज्य में स्थित मैनपुरी जिले के नवोदय, राजकीय, सहायताप्राप्त एवं वित्तविहीन माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षक सम्मिलित है।

सर्वप्रथम मैनपुरी जिले का चयन किया गया। तत्पश्चात आकस्मिक विधि से मैनपुरी (शहर) से 15 तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र 45 कुल 60 विद्यालयों का चयन किया गया जिनमें से नवोदय से 20 शिक्षक, राजकीय, विद्यालय से 40, सहायता प्राप्त विद्यालय 190 तथा वित्तविहीन विद्यालयों से 50 शिक्षक (महिला व पुरुष) कुल 300 शिक्षकों का चयन किया गया।

#### सांख्यिकीय प्रविधियाँ—

प्रदत्तों से निष्कर्ष निकालने हेतु मध्यमान, मध्यांक, मानक विचलन, चतुर्थक-विचलन, एवं टी-मान की गणना की गयी।

तालिका1 विभिन्न विद्यालयों में चयनित शिक्षकों की संख्या

स्वतंत्र चर/मा०विद्यालय	नवोदय	राजकीय	सहायता प्राप्त	वित्तविहीन	कुल शिक्षकों की सं०
	20	50	190	50	300

## तालिका 2 कुल समूह के सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर प्राप्तांकों के विभिन्न सांख्यिकीय परिमाण

सांख्यिकीय परिमाण	मध्यमान	मध्यांक	प्रामाणिक विचलन	चतुर्थक विचलन	विषमता	ककुदता
कुल समूह	57.06	59.96	7.60	6.31	1.15	.026

S.E.S.S.के प्राप्तांकों के वितरण में निहित विषमता का अध्ययन करने से स्पष्ट होता है कि कुल समूह के सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर सम्बन्धी प्राप्तांकों में नकारात्मक (-1.15) दृष्टिगोचरित हो रही है। ककुदता की दृष्टि से प्राप्त S.E.S.S.प्राप्तांकों के वितरण का अध्ययन करने पर स्पष्ट होता है कि S.E.S.S. प्राप्तांकों में तुंग ककुदता परिलक्षित हो रही है।

उपर्युक्त प्राप्त परिणामों से स्पष्ट है कि एकत्रित किये गये S.E.S.S. के प्राप्तांक

अपनी मूल्य समष्टि में सामान्य रूप से वितरित है तथा S.E.S.S. प्राप्तांकों में थोड़ी बहुत विषमता दृष्टिगोचरित हो रही है सम्भवतः प्रतिदर्श चयन विचलनों के फलस्वरूप ही है।

अतः निष्कर्ष रूप में कहा जा सकता है कि अध्ययन के निमित्त चयनित प्रतिदर्श अपनी मूल समष्टि का प्रतिनिधित्व कर रहे हैं तथा S.E.S.S. प्राप्तांक समष्टि में सामान्य रूप से वितरित है।

## तालिका-3 नवोदय एवं राजकीय विद्यालय के शिक्षकों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति प्राप्तांकों के मध्यमान, मानक विचलन एवं क्रान्तिक अनुपात

समूह	संख्या	मध्यमान	मानक विचलन	क्रान्तिक अनुपात / टी-मूल्य	सार्थकता स्तर
नवोदय विद्यालय	20	64.5	6.0	0.424	0.05स्तर पर असार्थक
राजकीय विद्यालय	40	62.62	6.40		

उपर्युक्त तालिका में दर्शाये गये मध्यमान मूल्यों से स्पष्ट होता है कि नवोदय विद्यालय में कार्यरत शिक्षकों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति राजकीय विद्यालय में कार्यरत शिक्षकों की तुलना में अधिक श्रेष्ठ है। उक्त दोनों विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति में सांख्यिकीय दृष्टिकोण से सार्थक अन्तर है

अथवा नहीं, यह जानने हेतु टी-मान की गणना की गयी।

टी-मान के अवलोकन से स्पष्ट होता है कि नवोदय एवं राजकीय विद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति में कोई सार्थक अन्तर नहीं है, क्योंकि प्राप्त टी-मान .05 स्तर पर असार्थक है।

**तालिका-4 राजकीय एवं सहायता प्राप्त विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति के प्राप्तांकों के मध्यमान, मानक विचलन एवं क्रान्तिक अनुपात**

समूह	संख्या	मध्यमान	मानक विचलन	क्रान्तिक अनुपात	सार्थकता स्तर
राजकीय विद्यालय	40	62.62	6.40	2.33	0.05 स्तर पर सार्थक
सहायता प्राप्त विद्यालय	190	60.00	6.60		

उपर्युक्त तालिका में दर्शाये गये मध्यमान मूल्यों से स्पष्ट होता है कि राजकीय विद्यालय में कार्यरत शिक्षकों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति सहायता प्राप्त विद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों की तुलना में अधिक श्रेष्ठ है।

उक्त दोनों विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति में सांख्यिकीय

दृष्टिकोण से सार्थक अन्तर है अथवा नहीं, यह जानने हेतु क्रान्तिक अनुपात की गणना की गयी। क्रान्तिक अनुपात के अवलोकन से परिलक्षित होता है कि राजकीय विद्यालय एवं सहायता प्राप्त विद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति में सार्थक अन्तर है क्योंकि प्राप्त क्रान्तिक अनुपात .01 स्तर पर सार्थक है।

**तालिका-5 सहायता प्राप्त एवं वित्तविहीन विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति के प्राप्तांकों के मध्यमान, मानक विचलन एवं क्रान्तिक अनुपात**

समूह	संख्या	मध्यमान	मानक विचलन	क्रान्तिक अनुपात / टी-मूल्य	सार्थकता स्तर
सहायता प्राप्त विद्यालय	190	60.00	6.60	14.02	0.01 स्तर पर सार्थक
वित्तविहीन विद्यालय	50	48.5	4.7		

उपर्युक्त तालिका में दर्शाये गये मध्यमान मूल्यों से स्पष्ट होता है कि सहायता प्राप्त विद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति वित्तविहीन विद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों की तुलना में अधिक श्रेष्ठ है।

उक्त दोनों विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति में सांख्यिकीय दृष्टिकोण से सार्थक अन्तर है अथवा

नहीं, यह जानने हेतु क्रान्तिक अनुपात की गणना की गयी।

क्रान्तिक अनुपात के अवलोकन से स्पष्ट होता है कि सहायता प्राप्त विद्यालयों एवं वित्तविहीन विद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति में सार्थक अन्तर है क्योंकि प्राप्त क्रान्तिक अनुपात .01 स्तर पर सार्थक है।

**तालिका-6 नवोदय एवं वित्तविहीन विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति के प्राप्तांकों के मध्यमान, मानक विचलन एवं क्रान्तिक अनुपात**

समूह	संख्या	मध्यमान	मानक विचलन	क्रान्तिक अनुपात / टी-मूल्य	सार्थकता स्तर
नवोदय विद्यालय	20	64.5	6.0	11.85	0.01 स्तर पर सार्थक
वित्तविहीन विद्यालय	50	48.5	4.7		

उपर्युक्त तालिका में दर्शाये गये मध्यमान मूल्यों से स्पष्ट होता है कि नवोदय विद्यालय में कार्यरत शिक्षकों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति वित्तविहीन विद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति से श्रेष्ठ है।

उक्त दोनों विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति में सांख्यिकीय दृष्टिकोण से सार्थक अन्तर है अथवा

नहीं, यह जानने हेतु टी-मान की गणना की गयी।

टी-मान के अवलोकन से स्पष्ट होता है कि नवोदय विद्यालय एवं वित्तविहीन विद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति में सार्थक अन्तर है क्योंकि प्राप्त टी-मान .01 स्तर पर सार्थक है।(6)

**तालिका-7 राजकीय एवं वित्तविहीन विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति के प्राप्तांकों के मध्यमान, मानक विचलन एवं क्रान्तिक अनुपात**

समूह	संख्या	मध्यमान	मानक विचलन	क्रान्तिक अनुपात	सार्थकता स्तर
नवोदय विद्यालय	20	64.5	6.0	0.424	0.01 स्तर पर सार्थक
राजकीय विद्यालय	40	62.62	6.40		

उपर्युक्त तालिका में दर्शाये गये मध्यमान मूल्यों से स्पष्ट होता है कि राजकीय विद्यालय में कार्यरत शिक्षकों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति वित्तविहीन विद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति से श्रेष्ठ है।

उक्त दोनों विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति में सांख्यिकीय दृष्टिकोण से सार्थक अन्तर है अथवा

नहीं, यह जानने हेतु क्रान्तिक अनुपात की गणना की गयी। क्रान्तिक अनुपात के अवलोकन से स्पष्ट होता है कि राजकीय विद्यालय एवं वित्तविहीन विद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति में सार्थक अन्तर है क्योंकि प्राप्त क्रान्तिक अनुपात 0.01 स्तर पर सार्थक है।

**तालिका-8 नवोदय एवं सहायता प्राप्त विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति के प्राप्तांकों के मध्यमान, मानक विचलन एवं क्रान्तिक अनुपात**

समूह	संख्या	मध्यमान	मानक विचलन	क्रान्तिक अनुपात / टी-मूल्य	सार्थकता स्तर
नवोदय विद्यालय	20	64.5	6.0	2.92	0.05 स्तर पर सार्थक
सहायता प्राप्त विद्यालय	190	60.0	6.60		

उपर्युक्त तालिका में दर्शाये गये मध्यमान मूल्यों से स्पष्ट होता है कि नवोदय विद्यालय में कार्यरत शिक्षकों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति सहायता प्राप्त विषयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति से श्रेष्ठ है।

उक्त दोनों विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति में सांख्यिकीय दृष्टिकोण से सार्थक अन्तर है अथवा नहीं, यह जानने हेतु टी-मान की गणना की गयी। टी-मान के अवलोकन से स्पष्ट परिलक्षित होता है कि नवोदय विद्यालय एवं सहायता प्राप्त विद्यालयों में कार्यरत शिक्षकों की सामाजिक आर्थिक स्थिति में सार्थक अन्तर है क्योंकि प्राप्त टी-मान .05 स्तर पर सार्थक है।

**निष्कर्ष एवं विवेचना :-**

- 1-नवोदय व राजकीय विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों सामंजस्य में कोई सार्थक अन्तर नहीं है।
- 2-राजकीय सहायता प्राप्त विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों सामंजस्य में कोई सार्थक अन्तर नहीं है।
- 3-सहायता प्राप्त वित्तविहीन विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों सामंजस्य में कोई सार्थक अन्तर नहीं है।

4-नवोदय वित्तविहीन विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों सामंजस्य में कोई सार्थक अन्तर नहीं है।

5-राजकीय वित्तविहीन विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों सामंजस्य में कोई सार्थक अन्तर नहीं है।

6-नवोदय सहायता प्राप्त विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों सामंजस्य में कोई सार्थक अन्तर नहीं है।

**दीक्षित, सुनीता (2009)** के शोध परिणाम दर्शाते हैं कि नवोदय, राजकीय एवं सहायता प्राप्त विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों का सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर उच्च पाया गया जबकि वित्तविहीन विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों का सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर इन विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों की अपेक्षा निम्न पाया गया।

**गौर, अश्विनी कुमार (1988)** ने सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर का संस्था पर सार्थक प्रभाव पाया और परिणामस्वरूप जाना कि स्ववित्त पोषित संस्थाओं के अध्यापकों को नौकरी की असुरक्षा, निश्चित परिधान, अत्यधिक कार्यभार, मनोरंजन का अभाव आदि समस्याओं को सहन करना पड़ा और वे समाज में सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर को अच्छा नहीं बना सके। अतः वर्तमान शोध परिणामों

की पुष्टि गौर, अश्विनी कुमार के परिणामों से होती है।

**मिश्रा, दीपा (2013)** के शोध परिणाम के फलस्वरूप पाया गया कि नवोदय, राजकीय, सहायता प्राप्त विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों का सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर उच्च पाया एवं वित्तविहीन विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों को सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर निम्न पाया गया।

उपर्युक्त उपलब्धियों के आधार पर निष्कर्षात्मक रूप में कहा जा सकता है कि नवोदय, राजकीय एवं सहायता प्राप्त शिक्षकों का सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर वित्तविहीन विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों की अपेक्षा उच्च पाया गया। विद्यालयी सुविधाएँ, बिजली आपूर्ति, नगर से दूर शान्त वातावरण, प्रबन्धक का दबाव न होना, चिकित्सीय सुविधा, फण्ड, जी0पी0एफ0, आवासीय सुविधा अन्य कार्यों का दबाव कम होना आदि कारक इन विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर को उच्च दर्शाते हैं। वित्तविहीन विद्यालयों के शिक्षकों को उचित मानदेय न मिलना, उनकी व्यवहार एवं जीवन शैली, प्रबन्धतन्त्र का दबाव, शिक्षक सुविधाओं, बीमा नीति व्यवसाय के प्रति असुरक्षा व असन्तोष की भावना, उचित व्यवसाय की कमी, अनेक जिम्मेदारियाँ आदि कारक इन शिक्षकों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर को प्रभावित करते हैं। अतः सरकार इन शिक्षकों को सुविधाएँ एवं निश्चित मानदेय प्रदान करे तभी वित्तविहीन शिक्षकों का सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर उच्च होगा। अतः सरकार को इन शिक्षकों के हितार्थ

कल्याणकारी योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने की आवश्यकता है।

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6. सोधी एवं शर्मा सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्तर मापनी (SESS) नेशनल साइकोलॉजी कॉरपोरेशन 4/230 कचहरी घाट आगरा 282 004 (भारत उत्तर प्रदेश)



Review Article

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डॉ मुहम्मद शमीम

एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर, वाणिज्य  
राजकीय महाविद्यालय, महाराजगंज

संदर्भ

उत्तर प्रदेश में 93.91 प्रतिशत (जनगणना 2011) की दर के साथ महिला साक्षरता के मामले में गोरखपुर का सर्वोच्च स्कोर है। गोरखपुर की महिलाएँ शैक्षिक प्राप्ति में बेहतर पहुँच के कारण औपचारिक क्षेत्र की नौकरियों तक अधिक पहुँच का आनंद लेती हैं। कामकाजी महिलाओं को सकारात्मक वित्तीय दृष्टिकोण के साथ आर्थिक रूप से साक्षर माना जाता है। लेकिन, हालांकि, साक्षरता और सामाजिक स्थिति में एक मजबूत पायदान स्थापित करते हुए, गोरखपुर में महिलाओं को वित्तीय निर्णय लेने और प्रबंधन में उनकी भूमिका और भागीदारी की पहचान करना अभी बाकी है। वित्तीय साक्षरता और उचित वित्तीय रवैया वित्तीय भलाई और आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण प्राप्त करने के लिए आवश्यक उपकरण हैं। गोरखपुर की कामकाजी महिलाओं के बीच किया गया वर्तमान अध्ययन इस बात की पड़ताल करता है कि बुनियादी साक्षरता प्राप्त करते समय और बड़े वेतन के साथ महिलाओं को नौकरी में रखा जाता है या नहीं, वे दिन-प्रतिदिन के मामलों में धन और वित्त के प्रबंधन में तर्कसंगतता और बुद्धिमत्ता का प्रदर्शन करती हैं।

**मुख्य शब्द:** वित्तीय साक्षरता, आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण, कामकाजी महिलाएँ।

ifjp;

जहां तक वर्तमान दुनिया में एक महिला का संबंध है, आर्थिक सुरक्षा आर्थिक अवसर का एक महत्वपूर्ण घटक है। यह वह तरीका है जिसमें महिलाएं बदलती दुनिया और कार्यबल के अनुकूल होती हैं, जो निर्धारित करती हैं कि वे अपनी स्थिरता और पीढ़ियों को आगे कैसे सुधारेंगी। उच्च शैक्षणिक स्तरों पर महिलाएं, विशेष रूप से संगठित क्षेत्र में काम करने वाली महिलाएं, बौद्धिक मानव संसाधन का एक तात्कालिक पूल है

जो अर्थव्यवस्था के कुल कार्यबल में जुड़ती है।

जब ऐसी महिलाएँ शक्तिशाली शिक्षा प्राप्त करती हैं, जो आर्थिक रूप से साक्षर होती हैं, तो यह उन्हें वित्तीय निर्णय लेने की क्षमता से लैस करने और आर्थिक अवसरों के सर्वोत्तम उपयोग की पहचान करने के लिए न केवल अपने परिवारों को अनुशासित तरीके से चलाने में मदद करती है, बल्कि उनकी मदद करने में भी मदद करती है। सशक्तिकरण हासिल करने के लिए।

इस प्रकार वर्तमान अध्ययन गोरखपुर की कामकाजी महिलाओं की आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण पर वित्तीय साक्षरता की स्थिति की जांच करने के लिए आयोजित किया गया था, यह समझने के लिए कि उत्तर प्रदेश के भीतर सबसे अधिक साक्षर राज्य है, क्या बुनियादी साक्षरता प्राप्त करने और बड़े वेतन के साथ व्यवसायों में रखा जा रहा है, दिन-प्रतिदिन के मामलों में पैसे और वित्त के प्रबंधन में तर्कसंगतता और बुद्धिमत्ता का प्रदर्शन करें।

### l pkyuxr i fjHk'k

अध्ययन की मुख्य शर्तें परिचालन रूप से परिभाषित की गई हैं।

- वित्तीय साक्षरतारू जीवन समय के लिए वित्तीय संसाधनों को प्रभावी ढंग से प्रबंधित करने के लिए ज्ञान और कौशल का उपयोग करने की क्षमता है। वर्तमान अध्ययन में वित्तीय साक्षरता को संगठित क्षेत्र में कामकाजी महिलाओं के वित्तीय ज्ञान और आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण के संयोजन से जांचा जाता है।
- आर्थिक सशक्तिकरणरू कामकाजी महिलाओं के ज्ञान के संयोजन, तर्कसंगतता, आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता, अवसरों और उनके वित्तीय भलाई तक पहुंचने के लिए आत्मविश्वास का संयोजन।
- कामकाजी महिला-कॉलेज के शिक्षक, डॉक्टर, बैंकिंग पेशेवर, वकील, इंजीनियर, सरकारी कर्मचारी तीन साल से कम के कार्य अनुभव के साथ स्थायी रूप से कार्यरत हैं।

### míś ;

1. कामकाजी महिलाओं के मासिक बचत के निर्धारकों की जांच करना।

2. कामकाजी महिलाओं के आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण सूचकांक (ईईआई) का आकलन करना

3. कामकाजी महिलाओं के वित्तीय संकट प्रबंधन को समझने के लिए।

4. आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण और कामकाजी महिलाओं की वित्तीय साक्षरता के बीच सहसंबंध की जांच करना।

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- H0: गोरखपुर की कामकाजी महिलाओं ने आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण प्राप्त किया है।
- H0: गोरखपुर की कामकाजी महिलाओं के बीच आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण और वित्तीय साक्षरता के बीच मजबूत संबंध है।

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वर्तमान अध्ययन में संगठित क्षेत्र की कामकाजी महिलाओं के बीच इस सवाल की पड़ताल की गई कि गोरखपुर में शिक्षित महिलाएं आर्थिक रूप से साक्षर होने और आर्थिक रूप से सशक्त होने से क्यों बचती हैं।

अध्ययन का संचालन करने के लिए, नमूनों के चयन के लिए एक मल्टी स्टेज सैंपलिंग डिजाइन को अपनाया गया था। पहले चरण में, गोरखपुर को उत्तर प्रदेश के बीच अध्ययन के लिए राज्य के रूप में चुना गया था, क्योंकि गोरखपुर एकमात्र ऐसा राज्य है, जहाँ महिलाएं पुरुषों से आगे निकलती हैं, जिनका लिंगानुपात 1050 (जनगणना 2011 की रिपोर्ट) है, न केवल जनसंख्या में बल्कि बेरोजगारी में भी। शिक्षितों के बीच।

दूसरे चरण में, गोरखपुर को तीन प्रमुख शहरों में विभाजित किया गया जो क्रमशः दक्षिण, मध्य और उत्तर गोरखपुर का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। तीसरे चरण में, प्रत्येक

100 कामकाजी महिलाएं, जो विभिन्न व्यवसायों में संलग्न हैं, जैसे कॉलेज के शिक्षक, डॉक्टर, बैंकिंग पेशेवर, वकील, इंजीनियर, सरकारी कर्मचारी, जो स्थायी रूप से तीन साल से कम काम के अनुभव के साथ नियोजित नहीं हैं, को बेतरतीब ढंग से कुल नमूना देकर चुना गया। 300 कामकाजी महिलाएं।

3 चयनित क्षेत्रों की कामकाजी महिलाओं को प्रश्नावली प्रशासन द्वारा प्राथमिक डेटा एकत्र किया गया था। प्रत्यक्ष अवलोकन और टेलीफोनिक साक्षात्कार का भी उपयोग किया गया। प्रकाशित पत्रिकाओं, पत्रिकाओं और पुस्तकों का उपयोग करके माध्यमिक डेटा एकत्र किया गया था। कई प्रतिगमन विश्लेषण, आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण सूचकांक, सहसंबंध और सरल रेखांकन जैसे सांख्यिकीय उपकरण लागू उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए लागू किए गए थे।

### ifj. ke vls fu"d"lZ

अध्ययन से संबंधित परिणामों की चर्चा इस प्रकार है –

क) कामकाजी महिलाओं के मासिक बचत के निर्धारक

कामकाजी महिलाओं के मासिक बचत के निर्धारकों की जांच के लिए एकाधिक प्रतिगमन विश्लेषण लागू किया गया था।

तालिका 1: एकाधिक प्रतिगमन विश्लेषण आश्रित चररू मासिक बचत (रु।) हेटरोसेडासिटी-स्ट्रांग स्टैंडर्ड एरर, वैरिएंट HC1

Repressors	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-ratio	p-value
(Const)	53.9909	59.6438	0.9052	0.36572
D-district	29.721	19.1746	1.5500	0.12167
Age	-0.860025	0.956384	-0.8992	0.36889
D-Caste	-12.9851	17.3949	-0.7465	0.45567
D- Family Pattern	-0.791757	13.8146	-0.0573	0.95432
D-Financial literacy	-4.25385	21.5077	-0.1978	0.84328
D- Occupational Status	12.3678	12.2345	1.0109	0.31248
D-Financial decision making	5.16892	2.471	2.0918	0.03688**
Monthly Expenditure	1.24813	0.0277425	44.9899	<0.00001***

तालिका 1 बताती है कि भविष्य के निर्णयकर्ता चर के प्रतिगमन गुणांक अर्थात् वित्तीय निर्णय लेने और मासिक व्यय का महत्व के उच्च स्तर पर गोरखपुर के उत्तरदाताओं की मासिक बचत पर महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पड़ता है।

सशक्तिकरण की प्रकृति	विवरण (7)
आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• मैंने पति या पत्नी या अन्य किसी अन्य सदस्य से पूर्व अनुमति के बिना अपने व्यक्तिगत भलाई के लिए अपने वेतन &amp; डेबिट &amp; क्रेडिट कार्ड का उपयोग करने के लिए वित्तीय स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त की</li> <li>• मेरे पास बाजारों की पहुंच गतिशीलता और बेहतर जागरूकता है</li> <li>• मैंने उत्पादक नविश किए हैं</li> <li>• मेरे पास प्रमुख आर्थिक निर्णय लेने में प्रतिनिधित्व है</li> <li>• मेरे पास आर्थिक शक्ति के पदों को हासिल करने का समान अवसर है</li> <li>• मेरे पास महीने के अंत में पैसा बचा है</li> <li>• मैं अपने वित्तीय भविष्य को तर्कसंगत तरीके से सुरक्षित कर रहा हूँ।</li> </ul>

Mean dependent var	984.3400	S.D. dependent var	760.4871
Sum squared resid	24017034	S.E. of regression	201.5886
R-squared	0.930672	Adjusted R-squared	0.929734
F(8, 591)	287.2202	P-value(F)	5.1e-198
Log-likelihood	-4030.566	Akaike criterion	8079.133
Schwarz criterion	8118.705	Hannan-Quinn	8094.538

[क/2 द्वांक ह एग्यक/क द्वांक व/क/2  
ल 'क/ह/ज.क ल प/क/क

बाकी चर जैसे आयु, जाति, वित्तीय साक्षरता, पारिवारिक पैटर्न, और व्यावसायिक स्थिति उत्तरदाताओं की मासिक बचत पर महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव नहीं डालते हैं। त्ुनंतमक मान मॉडल के फिट होने की अच्छाई देता है और 0.930 का मान बताता है कि आय में 93.0 प्रतिशत भिन्नता सभी स्वतंत्र चर के संयुक्त प्रभाव से प्रभावित होती है।

र/क/य/द/क 2& व/क/क/2 ल 'क/ह/ज.क द्वांक  
fo'y/क/क द्वांक/स/द/स/य, ए/स/व/ल

H0: गोरखपुर की कामकाजी महिलाओं ने आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण प्राप्त किया है।

कामकाजी महिलाओं के आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण पर वित्तीय साक्षरता की स्थिति को समझने के लिए, आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण सूचकांक (म्स) का निर्माण आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण के मानकीकृत सात संकेतकों के औसत के रूप में किया गया था। (हेमा, 2015) वर्तमान

अध्ययन में अपनाई गई सशक्तिकरण  
रूपरेखा तालिका 2 में दिखाई गई है।

उत्तरदाताओं को दृढ़ता से सहमत होने  
के लिए 5 के अधिकतम स्कोर के साथ  
पांच बटुओं पर सात बयानों को रैंक  
करने के लिए कहा गया और 1 को  
जोरदार असहमति के लिए कहा गया।  
नमिन सूत्र का उपयोग करके स्कोर को  
मानकीकृत किया गया था।

$$Z_i = \frac{X_i - \text{Min}X_j}{\text{Max}X_j - \text{Min}X_j}$$

संकेतकों के स्कोर पर पहुंचने के लिए  
मानकीकृत स्कोर को जोड़ा गया था।  
प्रत्येक संकेतक के अंकों का औसत  
निकालकर आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण सूचकांक  
आ गया। समग्र स्कोर के आधार पर  
कामकाजी महिलाओं को सशक्तिकरण  
की नमिन श्रेणी में वर्गीकृत किया  
गया था जैसा कि तालिका 3 में दिखाया  
गया है।

तालिका 3: आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण  
सूचकांक (ईईआई) के fy, dVvKQ  
सि) kx

स्कोर	टिप्पणियां
Up to 2	सशक्त नहीं है
2.1-3	आंशिक रूप से सशक्त
3.1-4.0	सशक्त
4.1 and above	पूरी तरह से सशक्त

इसी प्रकार गोरखपुर के तीन प्रमुख  
जिलों की कामकाजी महिलाओं के बीच  
आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण को मापा गया।  
सूचकांक के परिणाम और आर्थिक  
सशक्तीकरण की स्थिति तालिका 4 में  
दर्शाई गई है।

तालिका 4: गोरखपुर की कामकाजी  
महिलाओं के वर्गीकरण के लिए  
कटऑफ सि) kx

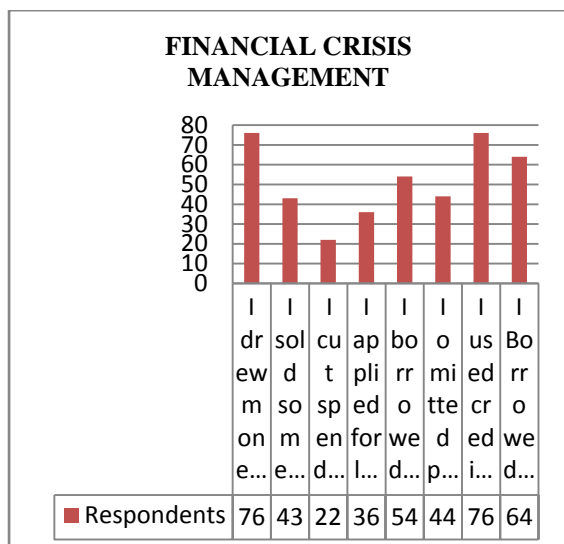
जिला	उत्तरदाताओं	स्कोर	टिप्पणियां
दक्षिण गोरखपुर	100	2.22	आंशिक रूप से सशक्त
मध्य गोरखपुर	100	2.50	आंशिक रूप से सशक्त
उत्तर गोरखपुर	100	2.60	आंशिक रूप से सशक्त
संपूर्ण	300	2.44	आंशिक रूप से सशक्त

1- दलदल ह एग्यकल दक फोल्क  
ल अल व चालु

रक्यद 4 एअनफ'क इज.के ; ग न'कस  
गद फतयल दस चोटन] खज [किज ध  
दलदल ह एग्यक ; वल रु 2-44 वल इ  
गद फतल दक वल गलक द मल गलस दय  
वल कद ल 'कडरदज.क गल य द; क ग

बल फ, गे वल इज दयल दक वल लदल  
दज रस गल खज [किज ध दलदल ह एग्यक  
वल कद ल 'कडरदज.क गल य उगल दज इ क  
ग

1- दलदल ह एग्यकल दक फोल्क  
ल अल व चालु



1- दलदल ह एग्यकल दक फोल्क  
ल अल व चालु

1- दलदल ह एग्यकल दक फोल्क  
ल अल व चालु

उत्तरदाताओं से पूछा गया कि वे वित्तीय कमी या संकट के समय अपने पैसे का प्रबंधन कैसे करेंगे। हालाँकि, चित्र 1 में आठ तरीके प्रदर्शित किए गए हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक में उनकी धनराशि का प्रबंधन 7.76 प्रतिशत होगा, जो कहती है कि वे अपनी बचत में से पैसे निकालेंगे और क्रेडिट कार्ड का उपयोग करना भी पसंद करेंगे। तर्कसंगतता के संदर्भ

में उनके व्यवहार को देखते हुए, दोनों प्रबंधन तंत्रों ने अस्थायी राहत पाई लेकिन निश्चित रूप से उन्हें भविष्य के ऋण जाल की ओर धकेल दिया गया। हालांकि, महिलाएं अपने खर्च (22 प्रतिशत) में कटौती करने के लिए अधिक नहीं पाई जाती हैं ताकि वे अपने हाथों से कुछ पैसे बचा सकें। यह भी दिखाया गया है कि 64 प्रतिशत कामकाजी महिलाएं निजी मनी लेंडर्स से ऊंची ब्याज दर पर पैसा उधार लेना पसंद करती हैं। दोस्तों (54 प्रतिशत) से उधार लेना निश्चित रूप से उन्हें ब्याज दरों के गुणा से राहत देगा। बिलों का भुगतान और ईएमआई (44 प्रतिशत), अपने स्वयं के नाम पर संपत्ति बेचना (43 प्रतिशत) भी तृतीयक रिसॉर्ट हैं, जो महिलाओं ने मांगे थे।

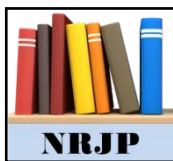
निष्कर्ष

गोरखपुर की कामकाजी महिलाओं के आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण पर वित्तीय साक्षरता की स्थिति पर अध्ययन इस धारणा को दर्शाता है कि अर्थव्यवस्था में विशेष रूप से संगठित क्षेत्र में शिक्षित महिलाएं सल तर्कसंगत रूप से सूचित 'खिलाड़ी' हैं। भले ही वित्तीय साक्षरता के मामले में भारत के सर्वोच्च साक्षर राज्य गोरखपुर से पिछड़ने के बावजूद, ऐसी महिलाएं अभी भी पिछवाड़े पर बनी हुई हैं। आर्थिक रूप से सशक्त होना अभी भी एक सपना है जिसे वे हासिल करने का प्रयास करते हैं। प्यहां तक कि शैक्षिक और व्यावसायिक रूप से सशक्त होने के नाते, हम एक पुरुष प्रधान समाज के चंगुल से मुक्त नहीं हैं, जहां हमारे पुरुष अभी भी हमें शबेकारश मानते हैं और इसका अर्थ वित्तीय सशक्त और आउटगोइंग नहीं है। हम मानसिक रूप से महिलाओं से बहुत पीछे हैं। समाज के निचले तबके। उन्हें अहंकार मुक्त होने के लिए आत्मनिर्भर बनने के बहुत

अधिक अवसर हैं। हमारे दर्द अभी भी अनसुने हैं। "(असंरचित साक्षात्कार से खुलासे)। इस प्रकार यह अध्ययन यह निष्कर्ष निकालता है कि नीति आरंभ करने वालों को न केवल हमारे समाज में दलितों को वित्तीय साक्षरता सुनिश्चित करनी चाहिए, बल्कि यह भी सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि इस तरह के सशक्तिकरण कार्यक्रमों का लाभ सभी महिलाओं को मिले, चाहे वे किसी भी वर्ग, जाति या पंथ के हों।

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Review Article

## A Better Option For Rural Economic Development and Poverty Alleviation : Decentralization

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### Abstract

*The 73rd Constitution Amendment bill which can be called a milestone in the history of modern panchayati raj system. The positive results of the bill centers efforts to implement the Panchayati Raj system at the Grass-Roots Level is Gradually coming the force. Decentralisation is expected to achieve higher economic efficiency and higher satisfaction of local preferences. But past experience shows prematured and not carefully designed sequenced and implemented decentralization can Increase the fiscal Burden.*

**Keywords:-** Milestone, Grass-Roots, Decentralisation, Prematured, Sequenced

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### Introduction

The World Famous definition of Democracy "Government of the people, by the people for the people becomes meaning ful when democratic practices actually located to the grass roots level. Decentralization is the key to attain better economic efficiency, accountability and over all socioeconomic development with equitable distribution of income and wealth. For the first time in 1959, the Balwant Rai Mehta committee report recommended a 3-tier Panchayati Raj system which included Zila parishad at district level, Panchayat samiti at the block level and Gram panchayat at Village level. This was followed by many such expert committee reports but not untill 1993 when 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act making April 24 1993 a landmark day in

the history of india. This amendment contains provision for devolution of powers and responsibilities to the panchayats. The act aims to provide a three-tier systems of panchayati Raj for all states having a population of over 2 million to hold panchayat elections regularly every five years to provide seats reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and for women. for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and for women. In our country Panchayat Raj system has been in existence since Vedic times as a concept of Panch Parmeshwar, but contemporary Panchayati Raj Institutions are different in the sense that they have been given enormous rights, resources and responsibilities. Panchayats as a laboratory of democracy teach citizens

the use of their political rights. The 73 amendment bill which gave constitutional status to panchayats and recognised them as self governing bodies has truly made Panchayati Raj system and panchayats empowered strong and effective. There are 2 Lakh 48 thousands and 160 gram-panchayats, 6,284 Block panchayats and 595 District panchayats in our country. The number of elected representatives at all levels of panchayats is 31 Lakhs. In this way India's Panchayats Raj system is world largest democratic system. Panchayati Raj system also play an important role in women empowerment. The number of elected woman panchayat representatives is 14 Lakh 39 thousand. Panchayati Raj system has succeeded in bringing social and economic changes in the condition of women and in giving them dignified life. The number of elected women representatives in panchayats is between 33 to 50 percent. In view of this it would be appropriate to say that Panchayati Raj system has proved to be boon for women, SCS & ST and other backward classes.

The 73rd constitution Amendment bill which can be called a milestone in the history of modern Panchayati Raj system. Despite this for nearly three decades after passing the bill no special attention was given on it. It picked pace only after the formation of the new government at the centre. The positive result of the bill centres efforts to implement the Panchayati Raj system at the grass roots level is gradually coming the force. Successful stories of development are becoming more and more frequent. Rightfully the Panchayati Raj system has changed the scenario and fortunes of our villages. Stories of success and

achievements of this system are being heard from every nook and corner of the country.

The deprived persons are getting their rightful place and entitlement through the intervention of panchayats and they are directly being associated with the national main stream of development. Decentralisation is expected to achieve higher economic efficiency, better accountability, larger resource mobilisation, lower cost of service provision and higher satisfaction of local preferences. But studies show that although some village level panchayat leaders have done commendable work, elected local bodies on the whole have not benefited the people to the extent of funds provided by the government. Panchayats are more concerned with consolidating economic and social power with few leaders, often from elite groups. Rather than using the democrating process to change in equitable rural societies. Gram Panchayats functions more or less as political bodies i.e. Organisations dealing with power and development funds are used to consolidate that power. Scenario is worse at the block and district level. This is despite the fact that these two tiers have sufficient funds and staff at their command. When compared with the village tier. The elected members of the panchayati raj institutions (PRIS) at these levels behave more or less as contractors, with no institution of the gram sabhas at that level to put moral pressure on them. Suggestions for improvement of their efficiency and delivery.

**Involve them in social sector:-**  
Panchayats should be made

more active in the fields of education, health, self help groups (SHGS), watershed, nutrition, pastures and forestry

programmes which require people to come together as equals and work through consensus.

**Empower Gram Sabhas:-** Gram sabha regularly held at few places and in most cases participation of Gram sabha meetings was low. Often such meetings were only on paper.

Empowering gram sabhas and strengthening their control over panchayats could have been a powerful weapon towards transparency and involvement of the poor and marginalized section of the society.

**Follow community approach:-** All developmental programmes should aim at both institution building as well as security

for the poor and develop multi sectoral indicators for judging how well it has performed.

**Encourage them to use fiscal powers:-**

At the village level an important power devolved to gram panchayat is the right to levy tax on property, business, markets, fairs and for the services provided like street lighting and public toilets.

Very few panchayats use their fiscal power to levy new taxes.

The argument given by the panchayat heads is that it is difficult to levy tax on your own constituency, especially

**when you live in the community.**

Reduce dependency on government funding and change financing system:- When panchayats do not raise internal

resources and instead receive funds from outside, people are less likely to request for social Audit.

If they are not asked to pay taxes. It is the restore necessary to reconsider the current funding system.

Performance based grant:- Panchayats would need a higher share in state and central revenues.

The formula of fund transfer should no doubt give weightage to population and poverty but also to performance and efficiency, so that there is incentive to them for increasing the sources of own revenues of PRIS through own and assigned taxes and increasing their capacity to collect.

State grants should be given to them only when the PRIS are able to collect a minimum percentage of the taxes assigned to them.

Social Audit and ranking of panchayats:- Large expenditures are now being incurred by PRIS. So the quality of work done by panchayats should be closely monitored by a team of journalists, civil society members, panchayat leaders from the neighbouring districts (Who have already done excellent work) and stakeholders. Based on these reports panchayats should be graded and future funds should be linked with their grade.

**Increase the use of IT:-** If the panchayats are to perform efficiently and effectively all the mandated tasks which are

increasing day by day extensive use of information and communication technology is needed.

**Conclusion:-** Rural decentralisation and PRIS have made profound changes in rural india.

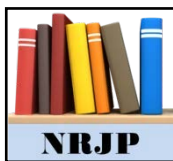
But there are big risks in premature promotion of PRIS. Past attempts of decentralisation failed in india. If not carefully designed, sequenced and implemented, decentralisation can increase the fiscal burden on the states and lead to a break down in service delivery, in particular to the poor.

Effective panchayats would also require effective district and block level administration. Hence the process of rural decentralisation efforts towards better accountability and performance from local bureaucracy should go simultaneously along with building local PRI capabilities otherwise the elected PRI leaders would not change their perception of the state being an “Open treasury“. Thus civil service reforms that would strengthen district

Administration must go hand in hand with empowerment of panchayat.

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*Review Article*

## **The Impactful study of Advantages and Disadvantages of Demonetization**

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### **Abstract**

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*The exploitation of the government is a big shock to the economy. The impact of the shock over the medium term will depend on how much currency will be replaced at the end of the exchange process and how much money will be circulated. Although the claim that money that would be extinguished would be "redundant", it must be properly extinguished to justify the distorted economic stimulus structure, but this claim is based on an impression rather than a fact. We cannot pass on the facts to anyone, but it would be reckless to claim that this is the only possibility. As discussed above, it is possible that these cash balances have been used as a medium of exchange. In other words, while cash mediates legitimate economic activity, when the currency ends, economic activity will shrink, which is the cost to be taken into account when assessing the effects of desertion on the economy. Economy and its agents.*

**Keywords:** *Demonetization, security, black money, RBI, currency.*

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### **Introduction**

Demonstration is the process whereby a certain currency or valuable minerals worsen as legal tender. This is not routinely used in the longer a particular call origin or occur when a new call is distributed. That is, Demonetization is the prohibition / cancellation of the currency unit of legal bids. Calling is required when the national currency changes. The previous currency unit must be discarded and replaced with the new currency unit.(1)

### **Benefits of Demonetization**

The biggest advantage of demonization is the finding that many people receive the government surplus that will help you keep track of a person who is not paying a lot of money or income tax is calculated because keeping money in cash at home or in some

keep A very difficult secret place and all the money that comes with it is worthless. They have two options: depositing money into a bank account and paying taxes on the second option Was reduced to zero.(2)

Black money is going to take a few used blows the prices of the main asset classes such illegal property activities, gold, such as terrorist financing, gambling, money laundering, and such activities due to declining democracy in a while. People once again use black money to end illegal activities and end illegal activities to earn surpluses(3).

Another advantage is due to the people to deposit money into a bank account, publish the government revenue will be a good infrastructure, hospitals, educational institutions, by providing roads and other government facilities that get a lot of income available for social improvement a. Provisions for

the poor and poor parts of society(4).

### **Disadvantages of Demonetization**

The biggest drawback of demonetization initially when the couple first learned about this people's land during that everyone is confused and violent public attitudes if you want to get rid of malicious notes sometimes and sometimes laws can lead to an order Problem I will do it. The confusing situation of banks and ATMs - the only medium to change existing monetary units into new monetary units(5).

Another disadvantage is the printing of the new currency of the destruction of the old currencies and the costs will have to be borne by the government and not to properly absorb the high cost of using malicious anger.

Another problem is that although samgo the surplus target for the majority of people this money to move, people use the money in other investment categories, real estate, gold, etc. Without the use of cash in their black money, or do not do demonization corrupt rotation It will help you catch people.(6)

### **Impact of Demonetization**

#### **1. Black Money And Corruption**

By demonetizing black money is taken from the Indian system. As foreseen by ICICI Securities Primary Dealership, the government's plan to remove INR 500 and INR 1000 banknotes from circulation will expose a surplus of up to SEK 40 million. Corruption will be automatically reduced by eliminating surpluses in the economy.(7)

#### **2. Financing**

The smuggling and financing of terrorists will be hit because all the money will go back to the bank and you can easily recognize false phone calls there. Demonstration thus affects the financing of terrorist networks in the Jammu and Kashmir

regions in the Northeast and elsewhere.(8)

#### **3. Real estate**

Another effect of demonization is the reduction of cash transactions in real estate. This reduces the price of the property and makes it cheaper. In the short term, house prices will fall for the same reasons. Moving luggage is reduced.(9)

#### **4. Elections**

Demonetisation shocked the party. In many countries, such as Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, money donations are an important part of "election management". Political parties will neutralize themselves because money holders often do not have money. So the 2017 elections will be somewhat transparent.(10)

#### **5. Gold / silver and jewelry**

After demonetization the demand for gold and other precious metals increases enormously. Because people invest black money in money and try to whiten it in a short time. However, it is expected that the demand for jewelry and jewelery will decrease in the next two to three quarters.

#### **6. Digital payment**

In India, after banning calls with a high denomination, people take online payment systems such as pay-per-use. Digital trading systems, e-wallets and apps, online transactions using e-banking and the use of plastic money (debit and credit cards) will greatly increase demand. This behavioral change may be the game changer of India in the near future.(7)

#### **7. Fake calls**

The impact on fake money is more important. Many dealers with existing false invoices are blocked because they bring their banknotes to the bank and exhibit their rackets. This has the ability to destroy their notes and suffering loss.

#### **8. GDP**

A sharp fall in the money supply and an increase in bank deposits will have a negative effect on

economic demand in the short term. This could have a negative impact on the real estate and the informal sector, which could reduce GDP growth.(11)

## 9. Market

In the long term, positive steps will be taken to win the confidence of foreign investors in the Indian stock market. The market is declining slightly in the short and medium term. India is still a very attractive destination in the long term. It is not the best market in the next three months(12).

## 10. Lowering the interest rate

We will soon cut interest rates on education credits, home loans and medical loans. Making higher education and health care institutions more user-friendly. It is difficult to cancel this change because the next government will experience great resistance if the loan is raised.(13)

## 11. Low inflation

If the surplus disappears from the system, the currency valuation is slightly reduced. This will lower inflation if there is no open market intervention by the Reserve Bank of India.

The security features of the newly issued 2000 and 500 notes in RBI.

According to RBI in order to reduce the fake currency there were very high-tech security features were added in the new current note which were different in new 200 rs note and 500 rs currency .

## 2000 (color: magenta)



1. If you hold a note on the light, check where you can see the number 2000.
  2. When you tilt the note, you can see the latent image of the 2000.
  3. The Devanagari order.
  4. Portrait of Mahatma Gandhi.
  5. Microletters 'RBI' and '2000'.
  6. Color stir security wire with 'RBI' and '2000'.
  7. Warranty clause, signature of the governor on the right and markings of the RBI.
  8. Watermark from Mahatma Gandhi and electro type 2000 numbers.
  9. Figures grow large numbers in small numbers top left and bottom right.
  10. A denomination, expressed in Rs.
  11. Ashoka pillar emblem.
- For the blind and visually impaired:
12. 2000 rectangles printed on the right.
  13. Seven edge-descending lines on increased print.

## 500 (color: stone green)



1. See through register in denomination numeral.
2. Latent image of the denomination numeral.
3. Denomination numeral in Devanagari.
4. Orientation of Mahatma Gandhi's portrait changed.
5. Windowed security thread changes from green to blue when note is tilted.
6. Guaranteed clause, Governor's signature and RBI emblem shifted towards right.
7. Portrait and electrotpe watermarks.
8. Number panel with numerals growing from small to big on top left and bottom right sides.

9. Denomination in numerals with rupee symbol in color changing ink (green to blue) on bottom right.

10. Ashoka pillar emblem on right.

For visually impaired:

11. Circle with 500 in raised print on the right.

12. Bleed lines on the left and right in raised print.

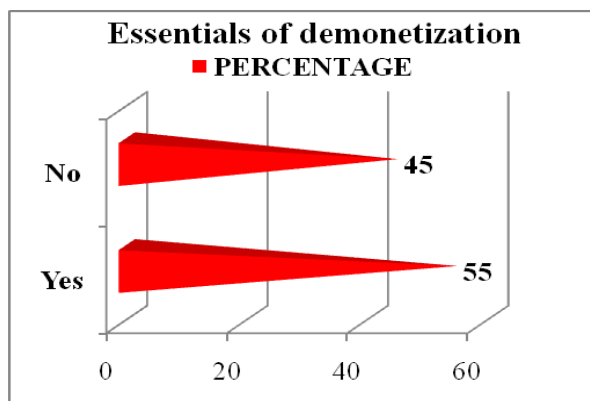
## DATA INTERPRETATION

The following data were recorded on the basis of very basic effect of demonetization on the daily life of a common man. Over 200 peoples were tried for survey. The data were interrelated on the basis of tables and respective graph and conclusion and suggestions were made at the end of the study.

**Table 1: Essentials of Demonetization for a developing Country like India**

S.no	Essentials	Respondant	%
1.	Yes	110	55
2.	No	90	45
<b>total</b>		<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>

From the above table, it is inferred that 55 Percent of the respondents said that demonetization is essential. 45 Percent of the respondents said that demonetization is not essential.

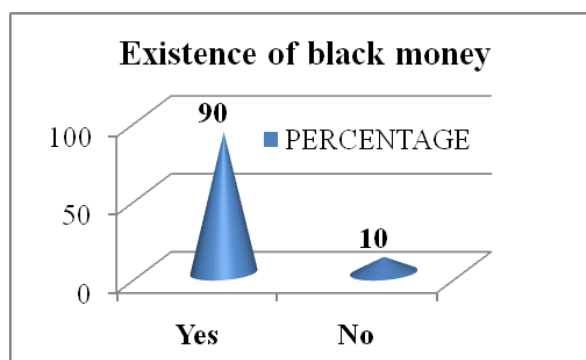


**Figure 1: Essentials of Demonetization for a developing Country like India**

**Table 2: Existence of Black Money in India**

S.No	Existence Of Black Money	Respondant	%
1.	Yes	180	90
2.	No	20	10
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>

From the above table, it is inferred that 90 Percent of the respondents said Black Money exist in India. 10 Percent of the respondents said Black Money does not exist in India.



**Figure 2: Respondents on the basis of Existence of Black Money in India**

**Table 3: Classification of Respondents on the basis of Situation come across Demonetization**

S.no	Situation	Respondant	%
1.	Yes	120	60
2.	No	80	40
<b>Total</b>		<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>

From the above table, it is inferred that 60 Percent of the respondents satisfied the situation of demonetization. 40 Percent of the respondents not satisfied the situation of demonetization.

**Figure 3: Classification of Respondents on the basis of Situation come across demonetization.**

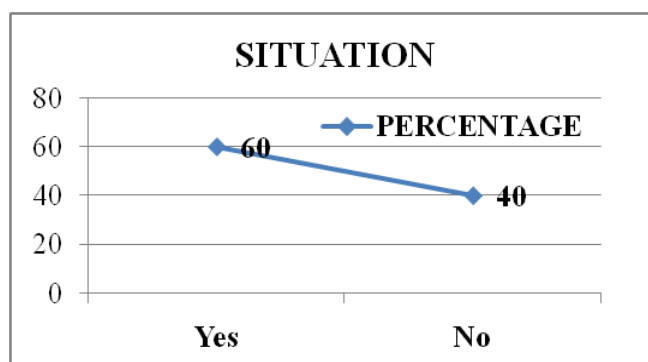


Table 4. Respondents on the basis of Business Transaction Made

S.no	Business transaction	Respondant	%
1.	Online	20	10
2.	E- Banking	30	15
3.	Cash	110	55
4.	Cheque	25	12.5
5.	Others	15	7.5
<b>Total</b>		<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>

From the above table, it is inferred that 10 Percent of the respondent's do business through online. 15 Percent of the respondent's do business through e- banking services. 55 Percent of the respondent's do business through cash. 12.5 Percent of the respondent's do business through cheque. 7.5 Percent of the respondent's do business through other mode of transaction.

Figure 4. Respondents on the basis of Business Transaction Made

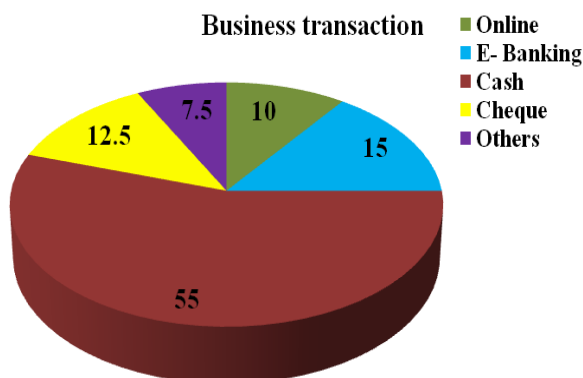


Table 5. Respondents on the basis of Technologies used to Overcome Demonetization

S.no	Technologies	Respondant	%
1.	Online	80	40
2.	E- Banking	55	27.5
3.	Cash	5	2.5
4.	Cheque	35	17.5
5.	Others	25	12.5
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>

From the above table, it is inferred that 40 Percent of the respondent's use online technology. 27.5 Percent of the respondent's use e-banking technology. 2.5 Percent of the respondent's use cash technology. 17.5 Percent of the respondent's use cheque technology. 12.5 Percent of the respondent's use other technology.

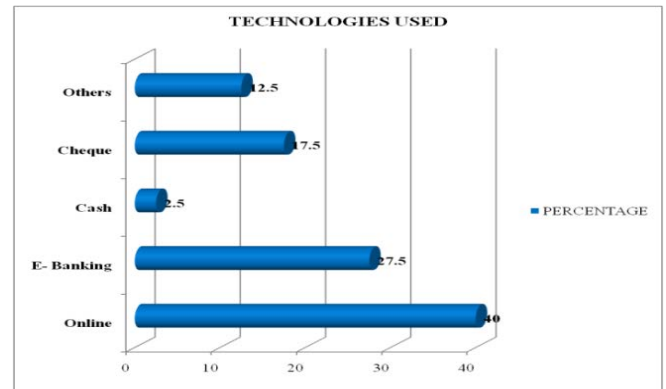


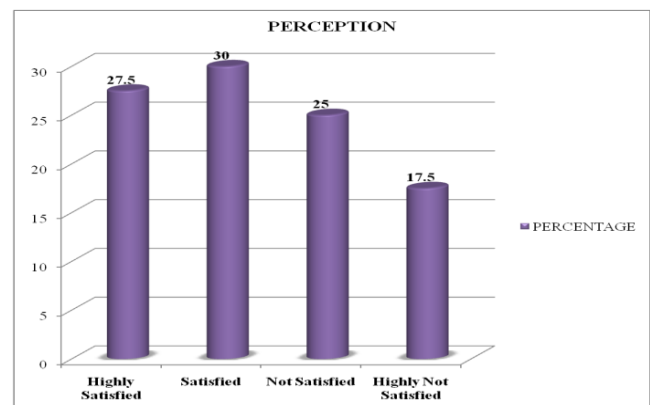
Figure 5. Respondents on the basis of Technologies used to Overcome Demonetization

Table 6. Perception about Demonetization

S.no	Perception	Respondant	%
1.	Highly Satisfied	55	27.5
2.	Satisfied	60	30
3.	Not Satisfied	50	25
4.	Highly Not Satisfied	35	17.5
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>

From the above table, it is inferred that 27.5 Percent of the respondents were highly satisfied. 30 Percent of the respondents were satisfied. 25 Percent of the respondents were not satisfied. 17.5 Percent of the respondents were highly not satisfied.

Figure 6: Respondents on the basis of Perception about Demonetization

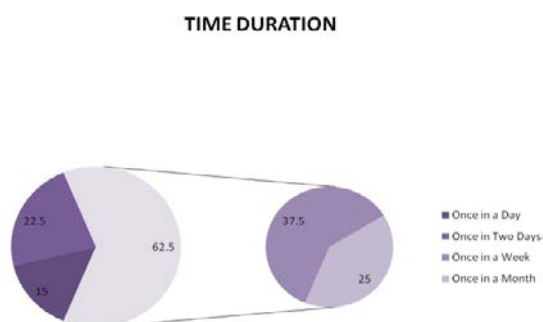


**Table 7. Respondents on the basis of Time Duration taken to Exchange the Currency**

S.no	Time duration	Respondant	%
1.	Once in a Day	30	15
2.	Once in Two Days	45	22.5
3.	Once in a Week	75	37.5
4.	Once in a Month	50	25
<b>Total</b>		<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>

From the above table, it is inferred that 15 Percent of the respondent's took once in a day to exchange currency. 22.5 Percent of the respondent's took once in a two days to exchange currency. 37.5 Percent of the respondent's took once in a week to exchange currency. 25 Percent of the respondent's took once in a month to exchange currency.

**Figure 7. Respondents on the basis of Time Duration taken to Exchange the Currency**

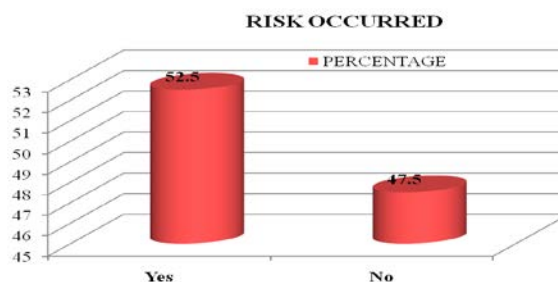


**Table 8. Respondents on the basis of Risk occurred due to Demonetization**

S.no	Risk occurred	Respondant	%
1.	Yes	105	52.5
2.	No	95	47.5
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>

From the above table, it is inferred that 52.5 Percent of the respondent possessed risk. 47.5 Percent of the respondent does not possessed risk.

**Figure 8. Respondents on the basis of Risk occurred due to Demonetization**

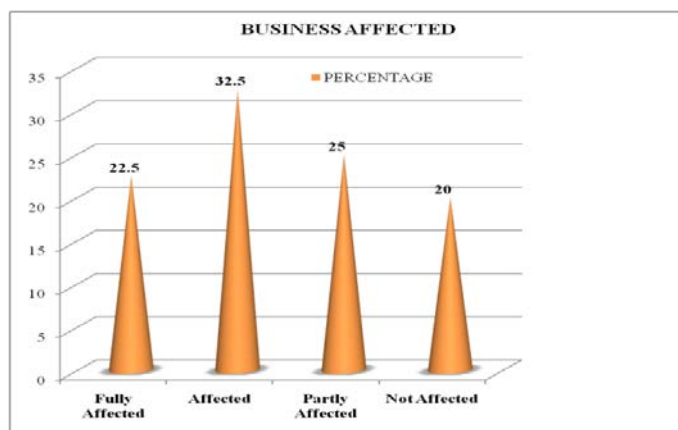


**Table 9. Respondents on the basis of Business Affected through Demonetization**

S.no	Business affected	Respondant	%
1.	Fully Affected	45	22.5
2.	Affected	65	32.5
3.	Partly Affected	50	25
4.	Not Affected	40	20
<b>Total</b>		<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>

From the above table, it is inferred that 22.5 Percent of the respondent's business were fully affected. 32.5 Percent of the respondent's business were affected. 25 Percent of the respondent's businesses were partly affected. 20 Percent of the respondents were not affected.

**Figure 9. Respondents on the basis of Business Affected through Demonetization**

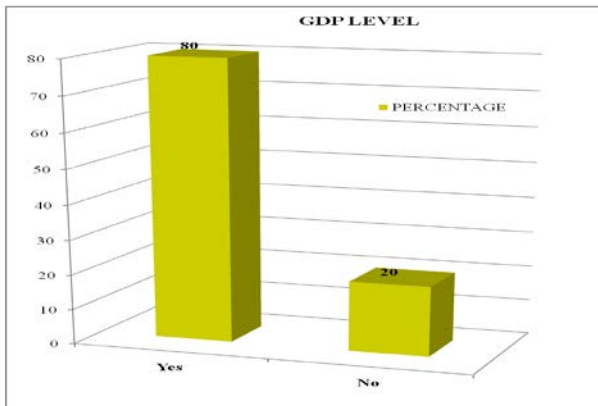


**Table 10. Demonetization affected the GDP**

S.no	Level of satisfaction	Respondant	%
1.	Yes	160	80
2.	No	40	20
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>

From the above table, it is inferred that 80 Percent of the respondents said GDP level is affected 20 Percent of the respondents said GDP level is not affected.

**Figure 10. Demonetization affected the GDP level.**

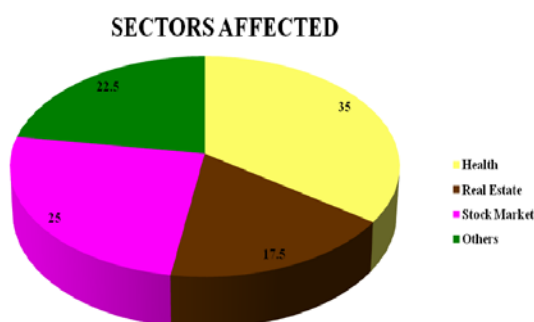


**Table 11. Respondents on the basis of Sectors affected by Demonetization**

S.no	Sectors	Respondant	%
1.	Health	70	35
2.	Real Estate	35	17.5
3.	Stock Market	5	25
4.	Others	45	22.5
<b>Total</b>		<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>

From the above table, it is inferred that 35 Percent of the respondents said demonetization affects health. 17.5 Percent of the respondents said demonetization affects real estate. 25 Percent of the respondents said demonetization affects stock market 22.5 Percent of the respondents said demonetization affects other sectors.

**Figure 11. Respondents on the basis of Sectors affected by Demonetization**

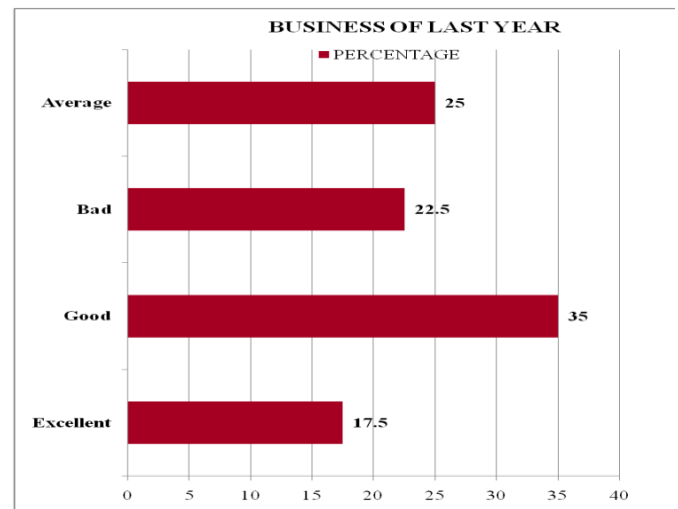


**Table 12. Business compared to Last Year**

S.no	Level of satisfaction	Respondant	%
1.	Excellent	35	17.5
2.	Good	70	35
3.	Bad	45	22.5
4.	Average	50	25
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>

From the above table, it is inferred that 17.5 Percent of the respondent business was excellent. 35 Percent of the respondent business was good. 22.5 Percent of the respondent business was bad. 25 Percent of the respondent business was average.

**Figure 12. Respondents on the basis of Business compared to Last Year**

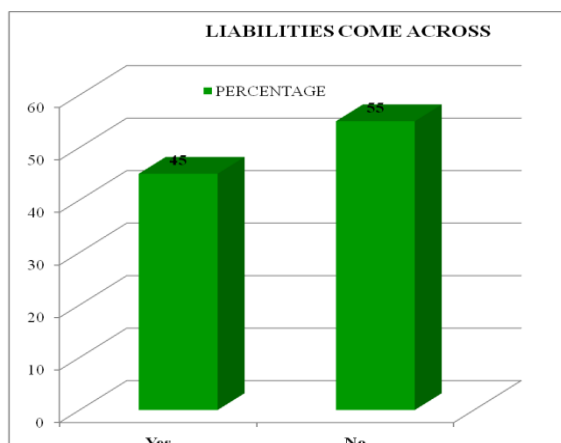


**Table 13. Liabilities on Implementing Demonetization**

S.no	Satisfaction	Respondant	%
1.	Yes	90	45
2.	No	110	55
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>

From the above table, it is inferred that 45 Percent of the respondent's come across liabilities. 55 Percent of the respondent's does not come across any liabilities.

**Figure 13. Respondents on the basis of Liabilities on Implementing Demonetization**

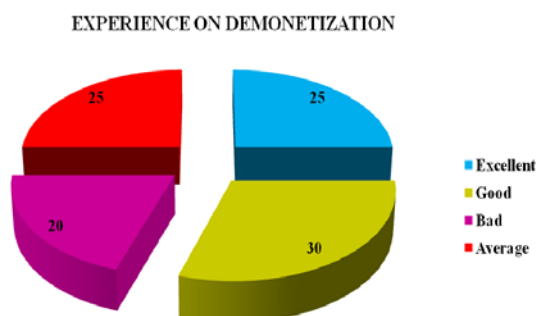


**Table 14. Experience on Demonetization**

S.no	Level of satisfaction	Respondant	%
1.	Excellent	50	25
2.	Good	60	30
3.	Bad	40	20
4.	Average	50	25
Total		200	100

From the above table, it is inferred that 25 Percent of the respondent's experience was excellent. 30 Percent of the respondent's experience was good. 20 Percent of the respondent's experience was bad. 25 Percent of the respondent's experience was average.

**Figure 14. Respondents on the basis of Experience on Demonetization**

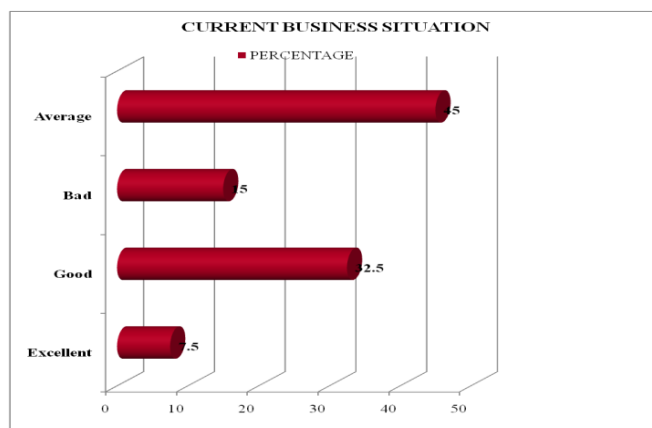


**Table 15. Respondents on the basis of Current Business Situation**

S.no	Sales	Respondant	%
1.	Excellent	15	7.5
2.	Good	65	32.5
3.	Bad	30	15
4.	Average	90	45
Total		200	100

From the above table, it is inferred that 7.5 Percent of the respondent's business situation was excellent. 32.5 Percent of the respondent's business situation was good. 15 Percent of the respondent's business situation was bad. 45 Percent of the respondent's business situation was average.

**Figure 15. Respondents on the basis of Current Business Situation**

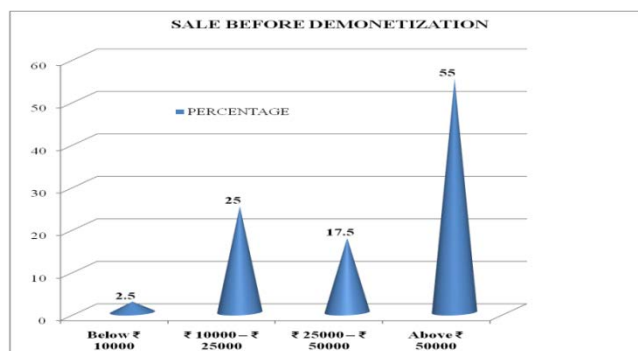


**Table 16. Respondents on the basis of Average Sale before Demonetization**

S.no	Sale	Resp.	%
1.	Below ₹10000	5	2.5
2.	₹10000–₹ 25000	50	25
3.	₹25000 –₹ 50000	35	17.5
4.	Above 50000	110	55
TOTAL		200	100

From the above table, it is inferred that 2.5 Percent of the respondents have sale below ₹10000. 25 Percent of the respondents have sale between 10000 to ₹25000. 17.5 Percent of the respondents have sale between ₹25000 to ₹ 50000. 55 Percent of the respondents have sale above ₹50000.

**Figure 16. Respondents on the basis of Average Sale before Demonetization**

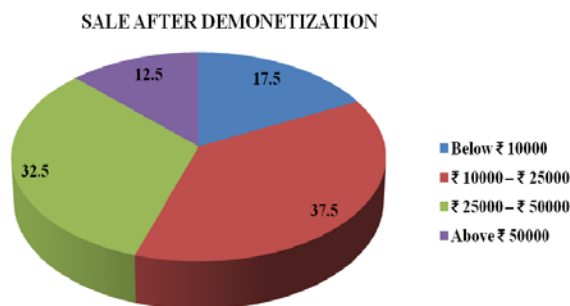


**Table 17. Average Sale after Demonetization**

S.no	Sale	Resp.	%
1.	Below ₹10000	35	17.5
2.	₹ 10000 – ₹25000	75	37.5
3.	₹25000 – ₹ 50000	65	32.5
4.	Above ₹50000	25	12.5
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>

From the above table, it is inferred that 17.5 Percent of the respondents have sale below ₹10000. 37.5 Percent of the respondents have sale between ₹10000 to ₹25000. 32.5 Percent of the respondents have sale between ₹25000 to ₹50000. 12.5 Percent of the respondents have sale above ₹50000.

**Figure 17. Respondents on the basis of Average Sale after Demonetization**



## ORDINAL OR RANKING SCALE METHOD

**Table 18a. Ranking the type of category the company is engaged into the business**

Si.no	Category	Respondant
1.	Stock Broking	10
2.	Health Care	35
3.	Real Estate	100
4.	Non-Profit Business	40
5.	Others	15
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>200</b>

From the table it is seen that category the company is engaged in the business as under:

**Table 18b. Ranking the type of category the company is engaged into the business**

Si.no	Category	Rank
1.	Stock Broking	V
2.	Health Care	III
3.	Real Estate	I
4.	Non-Profit Business	II
5.	Others	IV

**Table 19a. Ranking the type of business in which transactions are made.**

Si.no	Category	Respondant
1.	Online	20
2.	E- Banking	30
3.	Cash	110
4.	Cheque	25
5.	Others	15
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>200</b>

From the table it is seen that the type of transactions which is made by the business areas under:

**Table 19a. Ranking the type of business in which transactions are made.**

SI.NO	CATEGORY	RANK
1.	Online	IV
2.	E- Banking	II
3.	Cash	I
4.	Cheque	III
5.	Others	V

## SWOT ANALYSIS

### STRENGTHS

- End the excess economy in India.
- Strict IT department that monitors individual bank accounts.
- Encourage cashless transactions.
- Replication is difficult due to the new security features of the newly introduced currency.

### WEAK POINTS

- Recalibration of ATMs on time.
- There is not enough infrastructure available for the current banking system.
- Sudden cash shortage due to insufficient cash reserves.

- Inadequate channeling and money distribution in different cities.
- Demand in rural areas is completely ignored.
- Large communication gaps within the expiry date.
- The supply cycle, retail and procurement divisions are significantly hampered by the payment gap in the money mode in the process cycle.
- The medical and pharmaceutical sectors have been severely hampered by incorrect instructions to channel deteriorated money.
- The wedding planner company is suspended for a certain period of time.
- Inflation can see a steep, steady hype because of the delay in sending food that is needed on time for the market.
- The travel and tourism sector is suddenly bankrupt due to lack of cash.

#### **OPPORTUNITIES**

- The rising online wallet economy.
- The payment gateway of the seller and the POS terminal economy have increased enormously.
- Improved visibility of transactions to the government at individual level.
- More accurate tax since this financial year.
- The real estate company becomes more transparent.
- Investment in gold and other commodities is more accurate and transparent.
- More online markets in different sectors are welcome.

#### **THREATS**

- Illegal transaction of cash.
- The gray market of fraudulent account holders accumulates as much cash as possible in multiple accounts.
- Weak people have been saving IT department scanners for a long time.
- The proposal to reintroduce high value currencies may put the surplus market into operation.

#### **FINDINGS**

The deterioration eliminates corruption in the long term. We also confirmed that non-cash transactions will be the future payment standard. After demonization of Indian currencies, the Indian rupees have weakened than the currencies of 96 countries or economies. The rupee fell 2.66% from 66.40 to 68.17 INR against the US dollar. The GDP ratio fell from 7.6% to 7.1%.

The surplus in India has decreased. Most transactions are done in digital currency. New security features have been added to new calls. The need for rural areas is completely ignored. Most small business segments are affected by malware. There is a high risk of hair loss in most business sectors. Sales of payment terminals have increased.

65% of the respondents were men. 32.5% of the respondents are graduates and alumni. 32.5% of the respondents have an income between 25,000 and 50,000. 50% of the respondents were occupied with real estate. 55% of the respondents said that democratization is essential in India. Ninety percent of the respondents said there is a surplus in India. Most respondents were satisfied with the situation of hair loss. Most respondents used online transactions to overcome the malicious result.

Most respondents said the GDP level in India was affected. The business situation improves. 55% of the respondents have an average sale of more than 50,000 for the tongue. The average turnover of the majority of respondents fell between 10,000 and 25,000 after conviction.

### Suggestions

Smaller companies can improve their business by introducing new technologies. The rural sector must be highly concentrated. Make new calls available. You must increase the withdrawal amount via ATM. Improve the infrastructure of your bank. The medical and pharmaceutical sectors deserve more importance. In order to manage black money in the future, more protection must be provided. The bank must provide an account to all persons. Taxes must be collected accurately from everyone.

### Conclusion

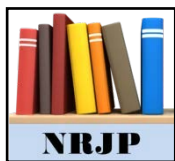
There may be a sport on the bank deposit. However, in interpreting this phenomenon, it should be borne in mind that a large proportion of deposits have previously been used for trading purposes. For example, if a small vendor deposits 2 lakh rupees into a Jan Dhan account, it would be incorrect to interpret this as a success in the program because the currency containing this balance for transaction purposes was discarded. I hid black money. Because deposits will continue to exist for a much shorter period of savings-based deposits, the banking sector cannot be interpreted as an additional balance that can be lent on the same basis as the previous deposit.

There is an expectation that there is fear and fear among the public today, but the benefits in the long term will come to the fore.

The government takes all necessary measures and measures to meet the demand for currencies, and the smooth flow of new currencies will put an end to the processes and processes of the company.

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Review Article

## Analysis of Leaf Extract of *hirta* for Antibacterial Sensitivity

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### Abstract

*Euphorbia hirta* L. (Asthma Lata), a pantropic herbaceous wild plant which has been widely used as a medicinal plant throughout Bangladesh. The present study was designed to evaluate the antimicrobial activity of ethanolic and methanolic leaf extracts of *E. hirta* against six pathogenic bacteria viz. *Bacillus subtilis*, *Sarcina lutea*, *Xanthomonas campestris*, *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumonia* and *Pseudomonas* sp. by disc diffusion method. Both crude extracts of *E. hirta* exerted the highest efficiency against *S. lutea*. The MIC value was lowest 128 µg/ml from ethanolic extract against *S. lutea* and *K. pneumonia* that produced 3±0.14 and 3±0.09 mm zone of inhibition respectively. The highest MIC value was 512 µg/ml from methanolic extract against *S. lutea* that produced 5±0.35 mm zone. The activity of ethanolic and methanolic extracts were compared with commercial antibiotic Cloxacillin..

**Keywords:** *euphorbia hirta*, antimicrobial activity, evaluation, disc diffusion, zone of inhibition

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### INTRODUCTION

Despite tremendous progress in human medicine, infectious diseases caused by bacteria, fungi, viruses and parasites are still a major threat to public health. Plants are an important source of medicines and play a key role in world health [1]. Over 50% of all modern clinical drugs are of natural products origin [2] and natural products play an important role in drug development programs in the pharmaceutical industry [3]. Nowadays, multiple drug resistance has developed due to the indiscriminate use of commercial antimicrobial drugs commonly used in the treatment of infectious diseases [4]. Herbal treatment is one possible way to treat diseases caused by multidrug resistant bacteria [5].

*Euphorbia hirta* L. belongs to the plant family Euphorbiaceae and genus *Euphorbia*. It is a slender-stemmed, annual hairy plant with many branches from the base to top, spreading up to

40 cm in height [6] and reddish or purplish in color. Leaves are opposite, elliptic – oblong to oblong – lanceolate, acute or subacute, dark green above; pale beneath, 1–2.5 cm long, blotched with purple in the middle, and toothed at the edge. The fruits are yellow, three-celled, hairy, keeled capsules, 1–2 mm in diameter, containing three brown, four-sided, angular, wrinkled seeds [7–9]. It is a potent medicinal plant and has established its sedative and anxiolytic activity [10], analgesic, antipyretic, anti-inflammatory, antidepressant for blood pressure [11], antihypertensive [12] and antioxidant [13].

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

#### Plant Material

The leaves of *E. hirta* were collected from Kushtia district of Bangladesh during the month of July, 2011. This plant was then botanically identified by taxonomists and the

name of the plant, time, place, and date of collection were recorded. The leaves were initially rinsed with distilled water and dried on a paper towel in laboratory under shade and used for the present study.

### **Preparation of the Extract**

Collected leaves were cleaned with deionized water and dried in shade and pulverized into fine powdered substances by a grinding machine. Each 30 g of powder was transferred into two separate 100 mL conical flasks. Then each 40 mL of methanol and ethanol (Merck-Limited, India) were added in the flasks respectively, closed by foil paper and placed on a shaker at 37 °C temperature for 24 h. The crude extracts were then filtered by passing the extracts through Whatman No. 1 filter paper (UK) and then concentrated under vacuum at 40 °C by using a rotary evaporator. The standard extract obtained was then stored in a refrigerator at 4 °C for further use [14].

### **Test Bacteria**

Pure culture of three Gram-negative, i.e., *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas* sp, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and two Gram-positive, i.e., *Bacillus subtilis*, *Sarcina lutea* and *Xanthomonas campestris* bacterial isolates were obtained from the microbial type culture collection (MTCC) of Microbiology Laboratory of the Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering Department, Islamic University, Kushtia-7003, Bangladesh. The test bacteria were cultured on nutrient agar (Hi-Media, India) at 37 °C for 24 h.

### **Bacterial Culture Media**

For cultivation and maintenance of different bacterial culture and for the identification and microbial sensitivity, nutrient agar (Hi-Media, India) was used. Lactose broth (LB) media was used for culturing of the bacteria. Lactose broth is also used for the detection of coliform organisms in water, dairy products, and other materials [15–17].

### **Inoculum Preparation**

The OD (optical density) was measured with a spectrophotometer at a wavelength of 530 nm and bacterial population was confirmed to be within 107 mL<sup>-1</sup> to 108 mL<sup>-1</sup> and then plated out as inoculums [18].

### **Antibacterial Activity**

The antibacterial activity of the test samples was tested by disc diffusion method [19–21]. The filter paper discs of 6 mm diameter were prepared using Whatman No. 1 filter paper (UK), soaked in extract and incubated for 17 h at room temperature for the purpose. The discs dipped in respective solvent were used as negative controls. The antibacterial agent cloxacillin was used as standard. The petri-dishes were sterilized in hot air oven and nutrient agar medium was sterilized by autoclaving. This media was poured in the sterile petri-dishes and 1 mL of bacterial culture was added. The impregnated discs were aseptically placed on the solidified agar media. The plain discs and standard were also placed on the solidified agar media. After 24 h of incubation at 37 °C temperature the culture plates were examined and the diameters of the inhibition zones were measured in mm unit. Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) was determined in the present study following the serial dilution technique [22].

### **Statistical Evaluation**

The antibacterial activity was determined by measuring the diameter of zone of inhibition that is the mean of triplicates  $\pm$  SD (standard deviation).

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

From Figure 1, it is seen that the leaf powder extract from ethanol of *E. hirta* showed antibacterial activity against *S. lutea*, *E. coli* and *K. pneumoniae*. The crude extract of leaf powder produced 16 mm zone of inhibition against *S. lutea* and 11 mm zone of inhibition against *E. coli*.

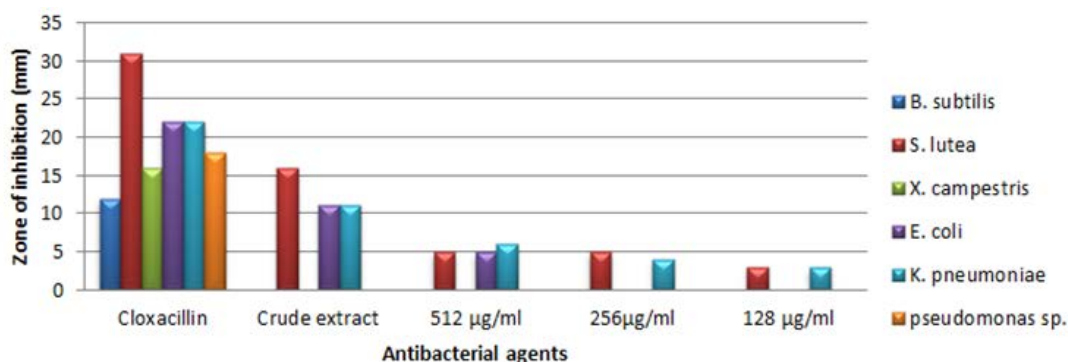


Fig. 1: Comparative Antibacterial Activity of Commercial Disc (Cloxacillin 5 µg/µL) and Ethanolic Extract of E. hirta Leaf Powder.

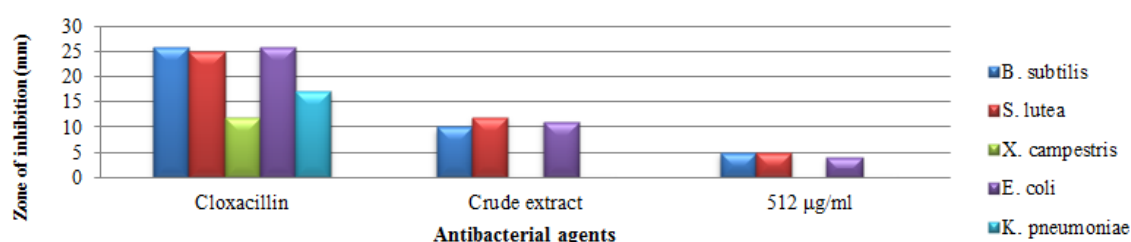


Fig. 2: Comparative Antibacterial Activity of Commercial Disc (Cloxacillin 5 µg/µL) and Methanolic Extract of E. hirta Leaf Powder.

It has been shown that the crude methanolic extract of E. hirta leaf powder produced the highest 12 mm zone of inhibition against S. lutea and 10 mm against B. subtilis and 11 mm zone of inhibition against E. coli (Figure 2).

Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) was tested against all of the bacterial strains by

using different concentrations of crude extracts. For the ethanolic extract, the MIC was 128 µg/mL against S. lutea and K. pneumoniae whereas it was 512 µg/mL against E. coli. For the methanolic extract, the MIC was 512 µg/mL against, B. subtilis, S. lutea and E. coli (Table 1).

**Table 1:** Comparison Study of Minimum Inhibitory Concentration of Ethanol and Methanol Extract of E. hirta Leaf Powder.

Bacterial strain	Minimum inhibitory concentration ( MIC) and zone of inhibition (DIZ)			
	Ethanolic extracts (µg/mL)	DIZ (mm)	Methanolic extract (µg/mL)	DIZ (mm)
<i>S. lutea</i>	128	3 ± 0.14	512	5 ± 0.35
<i>E. coli</i>	512	5 ± 0.47	512	5 ± 0.08
<i>K. pneumonia</i>	128	3 ± 0.09	512	4 ± 0.11
<i>B. subtilis</i>	-	-	512	5 ± 0.18

DIZ = Diameter of zone of inhibition in millimeter scale.

Impact of medicinal plant is particularly large in developing countries due to relative unavailability of medicines and the emergence of widespread drug resistance [23]. Hence, the

last decade witnessed an increase in the investigations on plants as a source of human disease management [21, 24–28], although over 250,000 undiscovered flowering plants with medicinal properties exist worldwide [21,

29]. The presence of antibacterial substances in the higher plants is well established [30]. Plants have provided a source of inspiration for novel drug compounds as plant-derived medicines have made significant contribution towards human health [31]. For these, the sensitivity screening study against some pathogenic bacterial strains of the plant *E. hirta* was evaluated.

As a medicinal plant, *E. hirta* has been used for female disorders but is now more important in treating respiratory ailments, especially cough, coryza, bronchitis and asthma [32]. In India, it is used to treat worm infestations in children and for dysentery, gonorrhea, jaundice, pimples, digestive problems and tumors [9]. So its traditional use has been investigated by several scientists. It was found that ethanol and methanol extracts of *E. hirta* leaf and whole plant were more effective and significant than aqueous and chloroform extracts in inhibiting the growth of the pathogenic bacteria, viz., *E. coli*, *K. pneumoniae* and *P. vulgaris* (Gram-negative) and *B. subtilis* and *S. aureus* (Gram-positive), but were less potent when compared to that of tetracycline used as positive control [33].

In the present study, the crude ethanolic and methanolic extracts of *E. hirta* showed potential antibacterial activity against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative pathogenic bacteria. For ethanolic extract, the MIC was 128 µg/mL against *S. lutea* and *K. pneumoniae* that produced  $3 \pm 0.14$  and  $3 \pm 0.09$  mm zone of inhibition respectively. For methanolic extract, the MIC was 512 µg/mL that produced  $5 \pm 0.18$ ,  $5 \pm 0.35$  and  $4 \pm 0.11$  mm zone against *B. subtilis*, *S. lutea* and *E. coli* respectively. Ethanolic and methanolic extracts of *E. hirta* leaf showed the maximum degree of antibacterial activity properties. This may be due to the presence of alkaloids, tannins, saponins and flavonoids which are plant secondary metabolites known to possess

antibacterial properties. Similar observations were also reported in various plant extracts with different concentrations [33, 34–38]. *X. campestris* and *Pseudomonas* sp showed slight resistance against the extract.

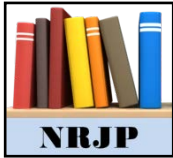
## CONCLUSIONS

From the observed result of this project work it can be concluded that the *E. hirta* leaf extracts were found to be effective as a source of antibacterial agents against pathogenic bacteria and it was most effective against Gram-positive *S. lutea* than all other test bacteria. This study paves the way for further attention and research to identify the active compounds responsible for the antibacterial activity to be used as a potent drug to treat meningitis and pneumonia in children.

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Review Article

## शालात्यागी बालिकाओं की स्थिति: - सिद्धार्थनगर जिले के बांसी क्षेत्र के विशेष सन्दर्भ में

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रतन सेन पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट कॉलेज, बांसी, सिद्धार्थनगर

### Abstract

बालिकाओं की शिक्षा में समाज में अतिरिक्त रूप से सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक सुदृढ़ता आती है जिसका लाभ पूरे समाज को मिलता है। साक्षरता का दर बढ़ना मानव पूंजी के लिए सकारात्मक संकेत है। साक्षरता और शिक्षा का स्तर बढ़ाने के लिए सर्वप्रथम पिछड़े वर्ग, अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति को शिक्षित करना आवश्यक है। भारत की साक्षरता दर 74.04% है (जनगणना 2011) महिला साक्षरता दर 65.46% और पुरुष साक्षरता दर 82.14% राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर पुरुषों के मुकाबले महिलाएं 16.68% पीछे हैं। भारत सरकार ने संवैधानिक प्रावधानों के माध्यम से भी सहायता प्रदान करने की कोशिश की है। समय-समय पर निवेश राशि, योजना नीतियाँ भी बनायीं हैं जिससे इन वर्गों को सहयोग मिला है। इससे हमें साक्षरता एवं शिक्षा प्राप्ति की दर में वृद्धि दिखाई देती है।

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### परिचय

एक बार नेपोलियन ने कहा था - "राष्ट्र की प्रगति प्रशिक्षित और शिक्षित माताओं के बिना असंभव है और अगर मेरे देश की महिलाओं को शिक्षित नहीं किया जाता है तो लगभग आधे लोग अनपढ़ रहेंगे।" इस प्रकार हमें एक ऐसा माहौल बनाना चाहिए जिसमें कोई भी महिला अनपढ़ न हो। महिलाओं को पुरुषों की तरह शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बराबर मौका दिया जाना चाहिए और उन्हें किसी भी तरह के विकास के अवसरों से वंचित नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। पूरे देश में लड़कियों की शिक्षा के स्तर का महत्व और प्रगति के लिए, विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, उचित जागरूकता कार्यक्रम आवश्यक हैं। एक जानकार

महिला अपने पूरे परिवार को और पूरे देश को शिक्षित कर सकती है। शिक्षा किसी भी व्यक्ति समाज और राष्ट्रीय विकास प्रक्रियाओं के लिए मौखिक रूप से अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। शिक्षा के माध्यम से ही समाज में समानता लायी जा सकती है। यह सर्वकालिक रूप से मान्य है कि शिक्षा ने व्यक्तियों के विकास से राष्ट्रीय विकास में मुख्य भूमिका निभाई है।

### (i) बालिकाओं की शिक्षा

एक लड़की को एक बेहतर माता-पिता, कार्यकर्ता और नागरिक होने के लिए बहुत अधिक आत्मविश्वास की आवश्यकता होती है, और यह विश्वास उसे उचित शिक्षा द्वारा ही मिलता है। शिक्षा

महिलाओं के लिए एक स्वस्थ और खुशहाल जीवन का अवसर प्रदान करती है। इसलिए लड़कियों को बड़े पैमाने पर शिक्षा प्रदान करना बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। शिक्षित महिलाओं के पास गरीबी से बचने का उच्च मौका होता है, जो स्वस्थ और अधिक उत्पादक जीवन का नेतृत्व करती हैं, और उनके बच्चों, परिवारों और समुदायों के साथ उनके जीवन स्तर को ऊपर उठती है।

शीर्ष कारण जिसके लिए हम सभी को लड़की की शिक्षा का समर्थन करना चाहिए-

- मातृ मृत्यु दर को कम करने के लिए
- शिशु मृत्यु दर को कम करने के लिए
- सामाजिक विकास में सुधार करने के लिए
- बाल विवाह को कम करने के लिए।
- जनसंख्या वृद्धि को कम करने के लिए
- कुपोषण को कम करने के लिए।
- घरेलू हिंसा और यौन हिंसा को कम करने के लिए।

उपरोक्त सभी सामाजिक लक्ष्य उचित बालिका शिक्षा के साथ आसानी से प्राप्त किए जा सकते हैं। आज लड़कियां हर क्षेत्र में योगदान दे रही हैं, लेकिन यह भी एक तथ्य है कि आज भी कई लड़कियों को बुनियादी शिक्षा प्राप्त करना एक चुनौती है।

भारत को आर्थिक व सामाजिक रूप से विकसित होने के लिए बालिका शिक्षा एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है। एक बालिका शिक्षित होगी तो उससे दो परिवारों का उत्थान होना निश्चित है। इन्हें शिक्षित करना समाज का दायित्व है। इन्हें बिना किसी भेदभाव से शिक्षित कर भारत के भविष्य को बेहतर बनाने में समाज को मदद चाहिए। शिक्षा के विभिन्न स्तरों

(प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक तथा उच्चतर माध्यमिक) में बालिकाओं की दर्ज संख्या बालकों की तुलना में कम रही है। दूसरी उल्लेखनीय बात यह ज्ञात होती है कि जैसे- जैसे शिक्षा का स्तर बढ़ता गया है बालिकाओं के नामांकन में कमी आती गई है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि प्राथमिक स्तर पर नामांकित अनेक बालिकाएं शाला त्याग (ड्राय आउट) देती हैं। ड्राप आउट (शाला जाना छोड़ने) के ये उदाहरणस्वरूप प्रस्तुत ये आंकड़े इस स्थिति के कारणों पर भी विचार करेंगे।

### लड़कियों के (बालिका) शिक्षा की चुनौतियाँ

- कम जागरूकता का पैमाना बालिका शिक्षा का बड़ा कारण है।
- सरकार बालिका शिक्षा के उत्थान के लिए कई कार्यक्रम प्रदान कर रही है।
- रूढ़िवादी परंपरावाद भी बालिका शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में एक बहुत बड़ी बाधा है।
- -महिलाओं में सामाजिक चेतना का अभाव।
- -एक उचित शिक्षा प्रणाली का अभाव बहुत बड़ी चुनौतियों में से एक है।
- लड़कियों और महिलाओं की शिक्षा राष्ट्रीय विकास का एक अभिन्न अंग है, इसलिए बालिका शिक्षा पर काम करना बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।
- एक अच्छी शिक्षा की आवश्यक व्यवस्था हर जगह उपलब्ध होनी चाहिए।
- भारतीय महिलाओं के बीच जागृति को हाल के वर्षों के दौरान वास्तव में माना और बढ़ाया गया है।
- एक पत्नी और एक माँ होने के अलावा, एक महिला को देश में एक निर्णायक भूमिका

निभानी चाहिए और योजना और प्रगति करनी चाहिए, और उसे अपनी प्रतिभा का विकास करना चाहिए।

- उसके बाद पत्नी और माँ का रोले भी निभाना है।
- और वह केवल अपने देश और खुद के शैक्षिक सेट के आपसी सहयोग से ऐसा कर सकती है।

हमारी लड़कियों में सभी संभावित गुण हैं, मानसिक, शारीरिक, लेकिन उन्हें तब तक पोषित करना होगा जब तक कि वे पूर्ण और गौरवशाली नारीत्व में विकसित न हो जाएं।

### बालिका शिक्षा का महत्व

लड़कियाँ किसी भी समाज की भावी माँ होती हैं। स्कूल लड़कियों को जीवन कौशल, प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य ज्ञान और मुद्दों पर चर्चा करने के लिए सामाजिक स्थान प्रदान कर सकते हैं। लड़कियों की शिक्षा के साथ आने वाले कई बदलाव इस प्रकार हैं-

1. **आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण-** अगर हमारी आधी आबादी पुरुषों पर निर्भर है तो विकास का कोई साधन नहीं है। आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता और सशक्तिकरण तब आएगा जब हम हर बालिका को शिक्षित करेंगे।
2. **सुधरा हुआ जीवन-** बालिकाओं की शिक्षा एक अच्छे जीवन के सुधार में मदद करती है। उसे अपने अधिकारों का पता चल जाएगा। उसके जीवन में एक सामान्य सुधार होगा।
3. **बेहतर स्वास्थ्य-** वह बेहतर स्वास्थ्य विकल्पों और सुविधाओं के बारे में जान सकेगी। शिक्षा के माध्यम से, वे एक स्वस्थ जीवन शैली का नेतृत्व कर सकते हैं।

4. **गरिमा और सम्मान-** एक सशक्त महिला उन हजारों लड़कियों के लिए प्रेरणा स्रोत हो सकती है जो उन्हें अपना आदर्श बना सकती हैं।

5. **रुचि द्वारा पेशा-** सही शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद ही लड़कियाँ अपनी पसंद का पेशा चुन सकेंगी।

### लड़कियों के (बालिका) शिक्षा में सुधार के तरीके: -

हमारे देश में बालिका शिक्षा को बढ़ाना बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, बालिका शिक्षा में प्रतिशत की कमी है, जहाँ हम उनके बीच बड़े पैमाने पर ड्रॉप आउट दर देख सकते हैं।

**सही शिक्षा-** सही शिक्षा एक ऐसा उपकरण है जो एक लड़की को बेहतर भविष्य चुनने और बनाने में मदद कर सकता है। यहाँ तक कि प्राथमिक शिक्षा तक पहुँच कन्या विद्यालय को सशक्त बनाने में मदद कर सकती है। बालिका सशक्तीकरण जमीनी स्तर पर शुरू होता है। शिक्षा के माध्यम से और जागरूकता पैदा करके ही हम एक विकसित राष्ट्र का निर्माण कर सकते हैं।

लैंगिक समानता भी एक विषय है जिस पर हम काम करेंगे; हम बालिका शिक्षा में एक अच्छा सुधार ला सकते हैं। इसके लिए, सबसे पहले, परिवार को लड़कियों की शिक्षा और एक बालिका के मौलिक अधिकारों के बारे में पता होना चाहिए।

**लड़की की सुरक्षा-** जब लड़कियों को लंबी दूरी की यात्रा करनी होती है, तो उन्हें किसी पर हमला करने की आशंका होती है। हमें सभी छात्राओं के लिए आत्मरक्षा प्रशिक्षण पर काम करना चाहिए। इससे उनमें आत्मविश्वास पैदा होगा, जो उनके

जीवन और हमारे समाज और राष्ट्र के विकास के लिए बहुत फायदेमंद होगा।

**संपत्ति में एक शेयरधारक-** अपनी पैतृक संपत्ति में लड़कियों को समान अधिकार देकर उनके सशक्तीकरण का रास्ता साफ किया जा सकता है। शिक्षित व्यक्ति किसी भी चीज को बेहतर और तेजी से समझ सकता है, वह समाज को एक साथ रहने के लिए बेहतर जगह बना सकता है।

**सिद्धार्थनगर जिले में बालिकाओं की शिक्षा :-** किसी भी वंचित वर्ग के सामाजिक आर्थिक विकास के लिए बालिका शिक्षा का बढ़ना महत्वपूर्ण है। भारतीय संविधान के अंतर्गत राज्य के नीति निर्देशक तत्वों / सिद्धांतों में खासकर अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्गों के शैक्षणिक हितों में अलग से प्रावधान है। सिद्धार्थनगर जिले में साक्षरता की दर 76.06% है जिसमें से पुरुष 80.51% एवं महिला 52.66% साक्षरता है। सिद्धार्थनगर जिले में की साक्षरता दर राष्ट्रीय साक्षरता दर (74.04)% औसत से नीचे है। सिद्धार्थनगर जिले में महिलाओं की साक्षरता दर पिछले एक दशक में 43.09% (2001) से बढ़कर 52.66% (2011) हो गई है। हालांकि पुरुष व महिला साक्षरता के बीच अभी भी 27.08% का भारी अंतर है

#### अध्ययन के उद्देश्य :

1. शालात्यागी बालिकाओं की ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर वास्तविक संख्या ज्ञात करना।
2. शालात्यागी बालिकाओं को बाधा एवं सहायता पहुँचाने वाले घटकों का अध्ययन करना।
3. बालिका शिक्षा के प्रति माता-पिता का दृष्टिकोण।

#### शोध प्रविधि :

सामाजिक शोध में प्रविधि की भूमिका काफी महत्वपूर्ण है। शोध डिजाइन परियोजना है जिसे शोधकर्ता द्वारा इस ढंग से तैयार किया जाता है कि इसमें प्राक्कल्पना लेखन तथा इसका सक्रियात्मक आसन से लेकर आकड़ों का अंतिम विश्लेषण तक की रूप रेखा निहित होती है। इससे स्पष्ट है कि शोध डिजाइन शोध के विषयों के बारे में आनुभाविक सबूत प्रदान करने की एक वैज्ञानिक परियोजना है।

#### प्रतिदर्शन :

करलिंगर (1986) ने प्रतिदर्शन को परिभाषित करते हुए कहा है - “किसी जीवसंख्या या समष्टि से उस जीवसंख्या या समष्टि के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में किसी भी संख्या का चयन प्रतिदर्शन कहलाता है। इस अध्ययन में शोधकर्ता ने उद्देश्यपूर्ण प्रतिदर्शन का चयन किया है। “उद्देश्य के पूर्ण प्रतिदर्शन वह है जिसे स्वेच्छा से चुना जाता है क्योंकि उसमें जीवन संख्या के प्रतिनिधि होने का अच्छा सबूत मौजूद होता है। शोधकर्ता ने 100 प्रतिदर्शन किये हैं प्रतिदर्शन के चयन का आधार सरकारी विद्यालय की हाजरी पुस्तिका से शालात्यागी बालिकाओं की सूची तैयार करना। सूची के अनुसार पांच ग्राम पंचायत में 20 परिवार चुने गये जहाँ शालात्यागी बालिकायें मिली। इन बालिकाओं का शिक्षा का स्तर 6-8 कक्षा है। बालिकाओं की आयु 11-14 वर्ष है। आकड़ों की वैधता के लिए पुनः माता पिता से प्रश्नावली के माध्यम से जानकारी प्राप्त की गयी। अध्ययन के लिए मात्रात्मक, गुणात्मक दोनों आंकड़े इकट्ठा किये गये जिससे आंकड़ों की वैधता, शुद्धता मिले।

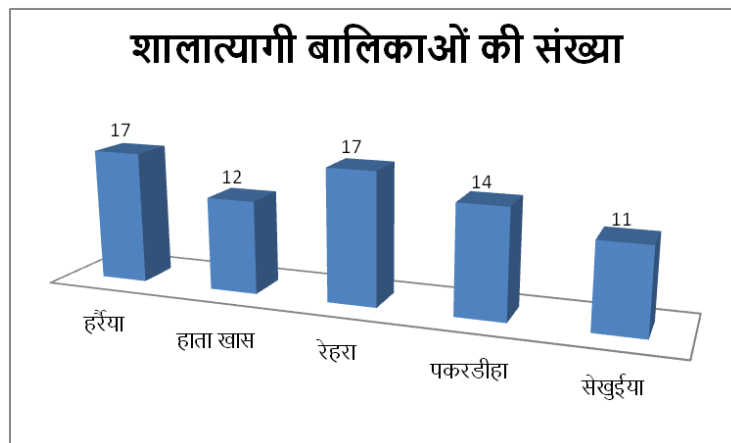
### आंकड़ों का विश्लेषण :

- उद्देश्य एक पर चर्चा : शालात्यागी बालिकाओं की ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर वास्तविक संख्या ज्ञात करना ।

### तालिका क्रमांक 01 शालात्यागी बालिकाओं का 100 परिवारों का सर्वेक्षण

क्र.सं	गांव पंचायत	गांव का नाम	परिवारों की संख्या	शालात्यागी बालिकाओं की संख्या	प्रतिशत
1	हरैया	हरैया	20	17	23.94
2	हाता खास	हाता खास	20	12	16.90
3	रेहरा	रेहरा	20	17	23.94
4	पकरडीहा	पकरडीहा	20	14	19.71
5	सेखुईया	सेखुईया	20	11	15.49
		कुल	100	71	

संदर्भ प्राथमिक क्षेत्र से आंकड़े (2012)



तालिका क्रमांक 01 में दर्शाये गये आंकड़े दिखाते हैं कि 100 परिवारों में से 7.1 बालिकाएँ शालात्यागी हैं। तालिका के अनुसार सर्वाधिक बालिकाएँ हरैया एवं रेहरा ग्राम पंचायत में 23.94% प्राप्त हुई हैं। सबसे न्यूनतम शालात्यागी बालिकाएँ सेखुईया 15.49% और हाता खास 16.90% प्राप्त हुई हैं।

पांच ग्राम पंचायत में 100 परिवारों के सर्वेक्षण के बाद हमें ये ज्ञात होता है कि 100 परिवारों में 71%

### तालिका क्रमांक 02 शालात्यागी बालिकाओं के कारणों का सर्वेक्षण

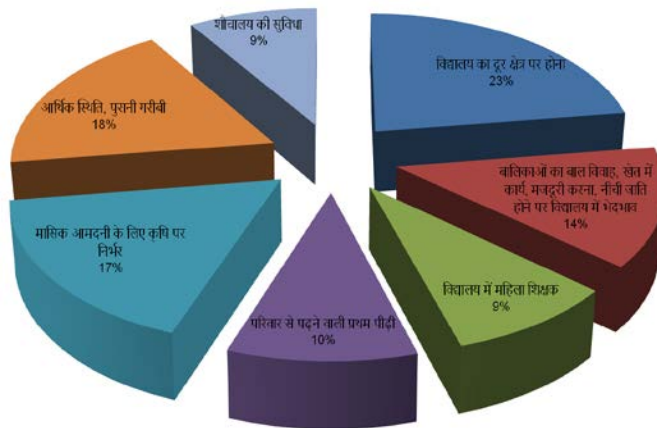
शालात्यागी बालिकाएँ हैं। सर्वोच्च (23.94%) न्यूनतम (15.49%) ग्राम पंचायत की परस्पर तुलना करने पर आपसी अन्तर 8.45% नजर आता है।

उद्देश्य दो पर चर्चा: शालात्यागी बालिकाओं को बाधा एवं सहायता पहुँचाने वाले घटकों का अध्ययन करना।

उद्देश्य दो के लिए गुणात्मक आंकड़े प्रश्नावली प्रेषण के माध्यम से माता-पिता से संग्रहित किये गये हैं। गांव के ज्ञानी लोगों से चर्चा करने पर निम्नलिखित आंकड़े सामने आये। वे बाधा के घटक के रूप में माने गये हैं।

क्र.सं	कारणों का सर्वेक्षण	प्रतिशत
1	विद्यालय का दूर क्षेत्र पर होना	25
2	बालिकाओं का बाल विवाह, खेत में कार्य, मजदूरी करना, नीची जाति होने पर विद्यालय में भेदभाव	15
3	विद्यालय में महिला शिक्षक	10
4	परिवार से पढ़ने वाली प्रथम पीढ़ी	11
5	मासिक आमदनी के लिए कृषि पर निर्भर	19
6	आर्थिक स्थिति, पुरानी गरीबी	20
7	शौचालय की सुविधा	10
	<b>कुल</b>	<b>100</b>

कारणों का सर्वेक्षण



- 25% विद्यालय का दूर क्षेत्र पर होना।
- 15% अन्य कारण बताये जैसे बालिकाओं का बाल विवाह, खेत में कार्य, मजदूरी करना, नीची जाति होने पर विद्यालय में भेदभाव।
- 10% विद्यालय में महिला शिक्षक नहीं है। जिसके कारण बालिकाएं अपनी पढ़ाई एवं अपनी समस्याएं पूरी तरह खुल कर नहीं बता सकती। वे पुरुष शिक्षक से संकोच महसूस करती हैं।
- 11% ये शालात्यागी बालिकायें अपने परिवार से पढ़ने वाली प्रथम पीढ़ी हैं।
- 19% ये 100 परिवार मासिक आमदनी के लिए कृषि पर निर्भर रहते हैं।
- 20% माता पिता शालात्यागने का मुख्य कारण आर्थिक स्थिति, पुरानी गरीबी बताते हैं।
- 10% बालिकाओं के लिए शौचालय की सुविधा नहीं है।

### उद्देश्य तीन पर चर्चा : बालिका शिक्षा के प्रति माता-पिता का दृष्टिकोण ।

- जब माता-पिता खेत में कार्य करने जाये तब बालिका का घरेलू कार्यों पर ध्यान देना
- बालिका शिक्षा को भविष्य के रूप में देखना नहीं चाहते ।
- लड़को को मजदूरी करनी है जिससे परिवार की आमदनी में मदद मिलेगी।
- लड़की की 15-18 आयु के दौरान शादी करके अन्य घर भेजना ।

माता-पिता से जब पूछा गया कि शिक्षा के लिए किस प्रकार के हस्तक्षेप होने चाहिए

- (i) 25% वित्तीय सहायता
- (ii) 28% नि-शुल्क शिक्षा प्रदान करना
- (iii) 30% प्रेरणा, उत्साह बढ़ाना
- (iv) 10 %सरकार बेहतर शिक्षा के लिए नई योजना बनाये
- (v) 10% अन्य सहायता (सीखने के साथ कमाना)

पुरानी गरीबी एवं कर्ज से परेशान माता-पिता अपने बच्चों को विद्यालय छोड़ने पर मजबूर करते हैं । गरीब माता-पिता गांव के जमींदार, मुखिया से पैसे ऋण के रूप में लेते हैं । माता-पिता ये ऋण चुकाने में अक्षम होते हैं । इसका नतीजा ये है कि माता-पिता को उधार लिया ऋण चुकाने के लिए बच्चे खेत में कार्य करते हैं । इस मामले में गांव का सेठ, माता-पिता को 3,000-4000 रुपये अग्रिम राशी के रूप में दे देता है । यह सेठ संपर्क करके बच्चों को वाहन से भेज देता है ।

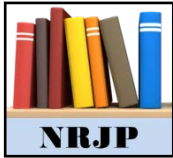
### निष्कर्ष :

बालिका की शिक्षा की बालकों की तुलना में कमी को दूर करने के लिए न केवल शैक्षिक सुविधाओं का व्यापक विकास करना आवश्यक है बल्कि बालिका शिक्षा के मार्ग की अवरोधक स्थितियों का निराकरण भी जरूरी है। बालिका शिक्षा की असमता के कारणों हेतु ठोस तथा कारगर उपाय उठाए जाने की भी आवश्यकता है। इस हेतु विशेष योजनाएं, अधिक बजट आवंटन के साथ प्रशासन के सख्त व अनुकूल कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। बालिकाओं के शालात्यागने के दो मुख्य कारण है 1) पुरानी गरीबी, 2) बाल श्रम । शिक्षा का अधिकार 2009 पहले से ही खंड में क्रियान्वित है । लेकिन उनका लाभ बालिकाओं को प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है । शिक्षक एवं मातापिता दोनों को आपस में मिलकर कार्य करना होगा जिससे बालिकाये अपनी शिक्षा पूरी कर सके । शिक्षा का अधिकार महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है जिससे राज्य की साक्षरता दर में भी बढ़ोतरी होगी।

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Review Article

## डॉ० सरोजिनी उग्रवाल की कहानियों में नारी-पात्र

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### Abstract

डॉ. सरोजिनी उग्रवाल को उपन्यास, नाटक, निबंध व संस्मरण आदि सभी गद्य विधाओं में कहानी लेखन सबसे अधिक सुविधाजनक लगता है इसके लिए उन्होंने कुछ कारण दिए हैं-

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"एक तो इसमें रचयिता अपने कथा-प्रसंगों के चरित्र चयन एवं उनके क्रम निर्वाह में पूर्ण मुक्त रहता है और दूसरे उसे अपनी वैचारिक अवधारणाओं को भी व्यक्त करने के लिए अपेक्षाकृत अधिक अवकाश मिलता है और तीसरी विशेषता यह है कि कथा-शैली के लिए उसकी स्वाधीनता सदैव सुरक्षित रहती है चाहे वह पत्र-शैली अपनाये, चाहे संवाद या डायरी शैली और चाहे विवरणात्मक या भावनात्मक शैली। एक प्रकार से किसी शास्त्रीय ढाँचे के हिसाब से इतना काटना छाँटना नहीं पड़ता कि उसका सहज रूप ही विरूप हो जाये।"

उन्हें इसीलिए प्रारंभ से ही कहानी विधा सर्वप्रिय रही है। उनकी सृजन यात्रा इन्हीं छोटी-छोटी कहानियों के लेखन से शुरू हुई है। आपके तीन प्रकाशित कहानी संग्रह हैं-'शब्दों के घेर से', 'बोल री कठपुतली' और 'अविराम'। इसके अतिरिक्त एक प्रकाशित कहानी संग्रह भी है 'वह तोड़ती पत्थर' यह उनके अध्ययन काल सन 53 से सन् 1957 के मध्य लिखा गया है

और उसमें लगभग बीस कहानियाँ संग्रहीत हैं। यह एक प्रकार से नारी की व्यथा की कई कोणों से खींची गई चित्रावली है।

उनके चारों कहानी संग्रहों का मूल कथ्य नारी जीवन और नारी मन ही है। जैसे 'उड़ि जहाज को पंछी फिर जहाज पर आवे' उसी प्रकार उनकी लेखनी भी अधिकतर नारी नियति से ही जुड़ी रही है। 'अविराम' में एक लम्बी कहानी या उपन्यासिका भी है, इसी शीर्षक से है और प्रकारान्तर से यह भी एक प्रौढ़ा नारी के अपने विगत जीवन का पुनरावलोकन और वर्तमान संदर्भों में अपने आपसे निरन्तर होने वाला संवाद ही है।

साहित्य की हर विधा का अपना स्वरूप, अपने तत्व और अपना उद्देश्य होता है जिसके आधार पर ही उनकी सार्थकता का आकलन किया जाता है। इसीलिए लेखिका की कहानियों को परखने से पूर्व कहानी की कुछ परिभाषाओं और विशेषतया उसमें

पात्र योजना की क्या विशिष्ट भूमिका है इस पर दृष्टि डालना आवश्यक है।

विविध विद्वानों और कहानीकारों ने इस विधा के स्वरूप को स्पष्ट किया है-

सर्वप्रथम प्रेमचन्द्र ने 'हिन्दी कहानी को परिभाषित करते हुए लिखा है-" अनुभूतियाँ ही रचनाशील भावना से अनुरंजित होकर 'कहानी' बन जाती है।" उनकी दृष्टि में "सबसे उत्तम कहानी वह होती है जो किसी मनोवैज्ञानिक सत्य पर आधारित हो। महाकवि जयशंकर प्रसाद जी ने कहानी के बारे में लिखा है-"आख्यायिका में सौन्दर्य की झलक का रस है। मान लीजिए आप किसी तेज सवारी से चले आ रहे हैं। रास्ते में एक गोल-मटोल शिशु खेल रहा है। उसकी सुन्दरता की झलक मिलने भर से ही सवारी आगे निकल जाती है, किन्तु उतनी झलक ही इतनी होती है कि उसकी स्थायी रेखा आपके अन्तर्पट पर अंकित हो जाती है। यही काम कहानी भी करती है। इसी क्रम में इलाचन्द्र जोशी ने कहानी का स्वरूप इस प्रकार परिभाषित किया है-"जीवन का चक्र नाना परिस्थितियों के संघर्ष से उल्टा-सीधा चलता रहता है। इस सुवृहत् चक्र की विशेष परिस्थिति का स्वाभाविक गति को प्रदर्शित करने में ही कहानी की विशेषता है।

हिन्दी के उपर्युक्त कथाकारों की परिभाषाओं पर विचार करने पर यह निष्कर्ष निकलता है कि कहानी की कोई भी परिभाषा पूर्ण नहीं है। अधिकतर विद्वान किसी एक पक्ष को ही महत्व देते हैं। वास्तव में कहानी जीवन या जगत के किसी एक पक्ष का ऐसा संवेदनात्मक चित्रण है जिसकी विशेषताओं की केवल अनुभूति ही की जा सकती है। वास्तव में

पाठक को भाव-विभोर करने वाली गद्यात्मक एवं कथात्मक घटना ही कहानी है।

अस्तु! कहानी, उपन्यास और नाटक तीनों ही गद्य विधाओं में अन्य तत्वों की अपेक्षा पात्रयोजना का विशेष महत्व होता है क्योंकि इसी के माध्यम से रचना की कथा वस्तु का उत्तरोत्तर निर्वाह किया जाता है और प्रायः पात्रों के द्वारा ही कथाकार अपने बौद्धिक चिंतन को स्पष्ट करता है। विषय की दृष्टि से ये विधाएँ पौराणिक ऐतिहासिक या सामाजिक किसी भी वर्ग की हों बिना सशक्त पात्र योजना के किसी भी कृति का स्पृहणीय होना संभव नहीं है। पात्रों को उचित विधान एक प्रकार से विधा का मेरुदंड है।

अब पात्रों का वर्गीकरण भी लिंग, गुण और भूमिका के आधार पर कई तरह से किया गया है पर अधिकांशतः रचना में पुरुष और नारी दोनों तरह के पात्र होते हैं। अब कहानियों की शैली में कई नए-नए प्रयोग होने लगे हैं जैसे पात्र शैली या संवाद शैली- इसमें कभी-कभी केवल सारी भूमिकाएँ नारी ही निभाती है। लेखिका की भी कई कहानियों इसी कोटि में आती हैं जैसे 'डायरी के पृष्ठ', 'एक पात्र-एक प्रश्न' या परिधियों आदि।

### कहानियों के नारी पात्र -

लेखिका ने अपने तीनों कहानी संग्रहों में 'मैं और मेरी कहानियाँ' शीर्षक से लिखी भूमिकाओं में अपने नारी पात्रों के संदर्भ में कई स्वीकृतियों की हैं-

"मेरी कहानियों का मूल कथ्य भारतीय नारी का अंतःसंघर्ष ही रहा है.... मैं अपनी कथानायिकाओं को उनकी सहज वात्सल्यमयी, प्रेममयी एवं त्यागमयी स्वाभाविक वृत्तियों के लिए सदा महिमा मंडित करती रही हूँ"

"मेरी लेखकीय दृष्टि अब उन परंपरावादी मूल्य चेतनाओं को छोड़कर आधुनिक अभिनव आयामों के समानान्तर नारी की अन्तश्चेतना को समझने लगी है शायद इसीलिए अब मेरी कथा नायिकायें अपने जीवन का निर्णय स्वयं लेने की बात करती है। पहले की तरह अब वे मौन कठपुतलियों नहीं हैं अब वे बोलने लगी हैं और आगे बढ़कर सवाल पूछने लगी हैं कि "मैं कहाँ थी?"

"मैं अपने दो सूत्र स्पष्ट करना चाहती हूँ एक तो आज भी अपने नारी चरित्रों को यह स्वतंत्रता नहीं दी है कि वे अपनी अस्मिता की प्रतिष्ठा को पति, परिवार या समाज के साथ एक प्रतिशोधात्मक संघर्ष के रूप में लेकर कल्याणकारी मर्यादाओं का उल्लंघन करने की उद्दण्डता करें और दूसरे आज भी मेरा विश्वास है कि अगर नारी ने अपनी प्रकृति प्रदत्त सीमाओं को नकार कर आगे बढ़ने की कुचेष्टा की तो उसके हाथ कुछ नहीं लगेगा।

लेखिका की इन आत्मस्वीकृतियों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में यह तथ्य बिलकुल स्पष्ट है कि अब वे अपनी नारी पात्रों के स्वरूप को भारतीय और पाश्चात्य दोनों की ही अतिवादी अवधारणाधाओं से मुक्त कर एक संयत व संतुलित ढंग से गढ़ना चाहती हैं। उनकी आंतरिक चेष्टा यही है कि उनके नारी पात्र इस सनातन सत्य पर विश्वास करें कि डूकेपत्नीत्व और मातृत्व की गरिमा पाये बिना वे चाहे विश्व की साम्राज्ञी ही क्यों न बन जाएँ पर वे वंचिता ही रहेंगी। पर इसके साथ वे यह भी चाहती हैं। अब हर नारी को अपनी अस्मिता के प्रति जागरूक ही करे परम्परा की काराओं से अपनी मुक्ति का सामूहिक प्रयास करना चाहिए। उन्हें नारी मुक्ति के नाम पर देह प्रदर्शन और यौन गतिविधियों के उच्छृंखल आचरण बिलकुल भी सहन नहीं हैं।

अपने नारी पात्र उन्हें अपने सहज, शालीन और आत्मविश्वास से भरे रूप में ही स्वीकार्य हैं।

यद्यपि सरोजिनी जी ने सभी आयु वर्गों और सामाजिक वर्गों की नारी-पात्रों की सृष्टि की है और साथ ही सारे संबंधों बेटी, पत्नी और माँ के रूप में उन्होंने उन्हें प्रस्तुत किया है पर अधिकांशतः उनके नारी पात्र दो प्रकार के जीवन मूल्यों को लेकर अभिव्यक्त हुए हैं। इसीलिए हम उनके नारी पात्रों को बड़ी सरलता से दो रूपों में परख सकते हैं। ये दो रूप हैं -

1. रूढ़िवादी नारी पात्र

2. बुद्धिजीवी नारी पात्र

**रूढ़िवादी नारी पात्र -**

ये नारी पात्र वे हैं जिन्हें जन्म से ही संस्कारों के एक विशेष साँचे में डाल कर पाला पोसा और बड़ा किया गया है। उन्हें बचपन से ही तोते की तरह कुछ पाठ रटाये गए हैं कि पति का घर ही तुम्हारा असली घर है, पति को हमेशा परमेश्वर समझना उनकी सेवा करना तुम्हारा धर्म है, उनकी हर बात को बिना किसी विरोध के हमेशा सिर माथे लगाना आदि। बेटी को विदा कारते समय माँ बाप को ही शिक्षायें देती है, बेटी-तू दोनों घरों की लाज है, याद रखना जहाँ तेरी डोली उतरी उसी आँगन से तेरी अरथी उठने में सबकी भलाई-वगैरह वगैरह। एक प्रकार से उनकी सोच को एक छोटे से पिजरे में चिड़िया की तरह ऐसे गोद कर दिया जाता है कि वे अपनी सीमाओं से निकल कर आकाश में उसने का सपना ही न देख सकें।

लेखिका ने स्वयं लिखा है-(इस वर्ग की) मेरी कथा-नायिकाओं ने प्रायः आत्मोत्सर्ग का ही मार्ग

अपनाया है। वे अपने हर दुख को अपने ही भाग्य का लेख मान लेती हैं। वे कभी किसी को दोषी नहीं ठहराती और अपने प्रेमी, पति, पुत्र और परिवार के सुख के लिए स्वेच्छा से अपने हर अधिकार को छोड़ देती हैं।"

ऐसी मानसिकता वाली नारी पात्रों के त्याग और समर्पण से भरी उनकी अनेक कहानियों ने पाठकों की आँखों को सजल किया है। कहीं उनकी कथानायिका अपना आँचल पसार कर स्वयं पत्नीत्व से मुक्ति मागती है और पति से दूसरा विवाह कर लेने की याचना करती है-

— "माँ नहीं बन पाऊँगी क्या इसीलिए तुम मुझे सच्चे अर्थों में जीवन संगिनी भी नहीं बनने दोगें नलिन? क्यों मेरे आँचल में इतना भी आशीष नहीं डालोगें कि कम से कम मुझे इसका एहसास हो सके कि मैं तुम्हारी किसी कामना की पूर्ति का आधार बन सकी हूँ? बोलो नलिन, बोलो, मुझे वंचिता तो मत बना दो मेरे देवता।

कभी अपने जीवन सहचर द्वारा अकारण चरित्रहीन का विशेषण दिए जाने पर वह पुत्र सहित चुपचाप पतिगृह से बाहर निकल आती है पर वर्षों तक प्रतीक्षा करती है कि एक दिन सच्चाई को जानकर वे स्वयं उसे लेने आयेंगे। प्रश्न करने पर संयत स्वर में इतना ही कहती है -

"केले के पेड़ को चाहे कोई कोटि जतन से क्यों न सींचे पर वह बिना कटे फल नहीं देता..... सेवा और समर्पण के जल से निरंतर सींचने पर भी जिस पेड़ को आज तक हरा-भरा नहीं कर पाई शायद इस कटान के बाद विश्वास का यह कदली तरु फल-फूल उठे-यही सोचकर मैंने अपना भविष्य दांव पर लगा दिया

है। इसी आस्था को लेकर मुझे प्रतीक्षा करने दो कॉला। एक अन्तहीन प्रतीक्षा.....

कभी उनकी कोई कथानायिका अपने पति की वासनात्मक उच्छ्रंखलताओं को चुपचाप सहती हुई भी अपने बच्चों और परिवार के प्रति अपने दायित्वों का यथाशक्ति निर्वाह करती है पर जब उसे संबंध विच्छेद की धमकी दी जाती है तो वह बिना कोई विरोध किए अपने जीवन का अंत करने का निर्णय लेती है और अपने अंतिम पत्र में केवल इतना लिखती है -

"मेरी मृत्यु के लिए कोई दोषी नहीं है। वे अपने नाम भी मेरे साथ जुड़ा नहीं रहने देना चाहते हैं और मैं उनके नाम का सिन्दूर लेकर इस संसार से जाने का संकल्प कर चुकी हूँ-बस इसीलिए .....

'शब्दों के घेरे से' संकलन की सभी कथानायिकायें चाहे वे दोनों किनारों की शुभा हो, या तैरती आवाजें की सुलोचना या वंचिता की शैलजा और या अनवने पड़ाव की सुधा-'सभी को एक बहुत ही छोटा सा सपना है कि वे अपने परिवार के सारे सदस्यों को संतुष्ट रखें पर ऐसा कभी नहीं हो पाता। वह कोल्हू के बैल की तरह एक ही छोटे गोल दायरे में चक्कर लगाती रहती है और बिना कुछ बोले अकेले बैठ कर अपने आँसू पीती है। कभी कोई अंतरंग सखी जब उसे अपनी गोद में लिटा कर बड़े अपनेपन से पूछती है तो उसकी पीड़ा अनायास झलक पड़ती है। वह सखी और कोई नहीं उसका अपना मन ही है जिसे वह अपना दर्द बाँटती है -

"मुझे तो सिर्फ इतना मालूम है कि मैं अपना सब कुछ देकर भी अपनी पूरी परिधि को सबको एक साथ पूरी तरह पा लेना चाहती हूँ... मेरा मन करता है मैं अपनी बाँहों और आँचल के फैले घेरे में घर बाहर

सब कुछ समेट लूँ.... पर ऐसा नहीं हो पाता..... कुछ न कुछ छूट ही जाता है....सबको पाने की कोशिश में किसी को भी खुश नहीं रख पाती।

सरोजिनी जी की कई कहानियों के नारी पात्रों के चरित्र जैसे अर्पिता की अर्पिता, 'चंपा के फूल' की अनु और 'इसलिए' की सुधा कुछ ज्यादा ही आदर्शवादी और भावात्मक हो गए हैं और आज के बदलते परिवेश में इतनी सहजशीलता और समर्पण की भावना की बात अविश्वासनीय सी लगती है पर लेखिका ने कहा है

"अपनी अधिकांश नायिकाओं के जीते-जागते चरित्रों की मैं स्वयं साक्षी रही हूँ। मेरी नायिकायें मेरी कोरी कल्पनायें नहीं हैं वे मेरी आँखों देखा सच हैं।"

आगे उन्होंने स्पष्ट किया है कि 'अबला जीवन हाथ तुम्हारी यही कहानी' का समर्थन करती मेरी इन कहानियों की उपलब्धि क्या है? मैं प्रायः अपने से प्रश्न करती हूँ पर इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में मेरा मन केवल एक ही सच दुहराना चाहता है कि ये कहानियाँ वस्तुतः मेरी व्यक्तिगत डायरी के आँसू भीगे पृष्ठ हैं और डायरी किसी की भी हो उसके मूल्यांकन का आधार सिर्फ डायरीकार की आत्मतृप्ति होती है और कुछ उसका मन्तव्य हो ही नहीं सकता....मेरी हर कहानी मेरी आत्मजा है।

### बुद्धिजीवी नारी पात्र -

सरोजिनी जी की कहानियों में नारी पात्रों की दूसरी श्रेणी बुद्धिजीवी नारियों की है जिनके पास अपनी बौद्धिक प्रतिभा की सामर्थ्य के साथ एक सुदृढ़ आर्थिक आधार भी है और जो अपने अधिकारों के प्रति पूर्ण जागरूक हैं।

"बुद्धिजीवी का शाब्दिक अर्थ है बुद्धि द्वारा अपनी आजीविका अर्जित करने वाला....जो भी व्यक्ति चाहे वह पुरुष हो या नारी जब किसी ऐसे प्रयास से जुड़ जाती है जहाँ प्रज्ञात्मक प्रयास से ही अर्थ प्राप्ति संभव है वही बुद्धिजीवी कहलाता है..... आज की सभी बुद्धिजीवी नारियों की मूल समस्या अनुकूलन यानी एडजस्टमेंट की समस्या है। यह अनुकूलन या समझौता मानसिकता से, अपने पारिवारिक परिवेश से और स्वयं अपनी संस्कारशीलता से।"

लेखिका के 'बोल री कठपुतली' कहानी संग्रह के नारी पात्र प्रायः इसी वर्ग के हैं और उनके इस त्रिकोणीय अन्तः संघर्ष को उन्होंने बड़ी सही सदाशयता से व्यक्त किया है। उन्होंने इस वास्तविकता को पूरी तरह स्वीकार कर लिया है कि आज की

आर्थिक रूप से समर्थ नारी अब अपनी अस्मिता के लिए उठ खड़ी हुई है और वह किसी भी स्थिति में पुरुषों की संपत्ति या कठपुतली बन कर जीने की अपेक्षा अकेले स्वतंत्र रहने के लिए दृढ़ संकल्प है। अब उसमें पति के अमर्यादित आचरण का कारण पूछने का साहस है।

पति के एक संदेश के बाद 'अस्मिता' कहानी की नायिका मिसेज मेहता वर्षों के वैवाहिक संबंध को तोड़ देती है और अपनी परिचिता से साफ साफ कहती हैं -

"सोचो, एक बहुत लम्बा वेहिसाब उबड़-खाबड़ रास्ता जिसके साथ कदम कदम मिलाकर पूरी सच्चाई के साथ तय किया हो वही सहयात्री सफर के अंत में मंजिल के बिलकुल पास पहुंच कर अगर एक अजनबी की तरह हर शब्द के साथ अपने कानूनी अधिकार का एहसास दिलाता हुआ पूरी

गंभीरता से यह सवाल करे कि उस दिन उस समय उस पलों झील के पत्थर पर तुम जो लिख रहीं थीं वह किसका नाम था? तो इस प्रश्न के बाद क्या कुछ भी कहने का किसी की दुहाई का कोई अर्थ शेष रह जाता है? मिस्टर मेहता ने भी मुझसे एक ऐसा ही सवाल किया था।

'रोशनी के लिए' कहानी की नायिका सुमिता अपने साथ हुए बलात्कार से इतनी अधिक आहत हुई कि उसने सान्त्वना देती अपनी मम्मी का हाथ सिर से हटा दिया और अपने हर शब्द को मजबूती से पकड़ते हुए कहा -

"नहीं मैं चुप नहीं रहूँगी मम्मी! मैं इस अनाचार को अपनी आत्मा पर ओढ़ कर एक सॉस भी नहीं ले सकती। मैं किसी तरह नहीं जी सकती हूँ इस जबरदस्ती लादे हुए बोझ के साथ। मैं कोर्ट में जाऊँगी।

इसी तरह एक पत्र : एक प्रश्न की नायिका का पति जब अपनी काम वासना के वशीभूत होकर उसे और बच्चों को असहाय छोड़कर चला जाता है और कई वर्षों के बाद लौटता है तो सारा परिवार उसका सहर्ष स्वागत करता है पर नायिका अपने पत्र में अपनी ननद इंदु को बिना अपनी मनःस्थिति छिपाये लिखती है-

"इंदु, अपनी ही आँखों के सामने मैं अपने मन्दिर को देव प्रतिमा को रोज गंदी होती हुई देखूँ और भी बिना कुछ बोले पहले की तरह चरणों में अपनी श्रद्धा के फूल चढ़ाती रहूँ यह मेरे लिए किसी भी मूल्य पर संभव नहीं था.....आज वे अचानक आ गए हैं. बच्चे प्रसन्न हैं, परिवार वाले भगवान को धन्यवाद दे रहे हैं और इष्टमित्र सभी तो मेरे सौगाय की प्रशंसा में रत हैं पर मेरे पास तो उनके लिए कोई संबोधन भी

नहीं बचा है.....मेरे पास अब भुवन को देने के लिए कुछ नहीं .....कुछ भी नहीं।

'खुल दरवाजे की सहनायिका अपनी सहपाठिनी की दरियानूसनी बातों को सुनकर डंके की चोट पर कहती है --

"मैं तेरी तरह कायर नहीं हूँ और न ही मेरा व्यक्तित्व किसी की पसन्द नापसन्द का मोहताज है। मैं जियूँगी तो अपनी एक निजी पहचान के साथ अपनी -अपनी उपलब्धियों के साथ..तू क्या सोचती है कि मैं बिना अच्छी तरह जाँचे-परखे बिना किसी को भी अपना जीवन समर्पित कर दूँगी-असंभव है मेरे लिए।

पत्नी के रूप में नारी सबसे ज्यादा तब आहत होती है जब उसका प्रति अपने प्रेम को किसी और के साथ बाँटता है उसे यह प्रत्यक्ष अपमान अब किसी भी स्थिति में सह्य नहीं है। वह पूरी तरह एकाधिकार चाहती है। पति का दुराचरण उसे अपने सम्पूर्ण अस्तित्व को नकारने जैसा लगता है जो उसकी सामर्थ्य को स्पष्ट चुनौती देता है और फिर उसके अन्दर का ज्वालामुखी दहक उठता है। वह स्वयं अलग रहने का फैसला ले लेता है। ऐसे ही निर्णय लेखिका की कई कथानायिकाओं के लिए है और उन्होंने अपने भावनात्मक शोषण को स्वीकार नहीं किया।

सरोजिनी जी की कहानियों के नारी पात्रों को केवल उपरोक्त विभाजन में ही नहीं समाहित किया जा सकता है उन्होंने तो नारी को सभी स्थितियों व संबंधों के साथ देखा है और उसके अंतर्मन की गहराइयों में दबी उनकी छोटी-छोटी लालसाओं को बड़ी ही कोमलता से छुआ है। उनकी लेखनी ने नारी हृदय की अनेक अनछुई अनुभूतियों को अव्यक्त किया है। वस्तुतः वे अपने हर नारी पात्र के साथ

इतने अपनेपन से जुड़ी हुई है, इतनी अधिक एकाकार हो गई है कि उसकी हर बात उनके लिए अपनी बात बन जाती है इसीलिए उनका हर नारी पात्र अपनी छाप सहृदय पाठक पर छोड़ जाता है और उनकी संवेदनाओं को जगा कर अपने आपको स्मरणीय बना देता है।

देह व्यापार के लिए बाध्य की गई चौदह पन्द्रह आयु की अलाड किशोरी रोती हुई कहती है -

"तुम्ही बताओं है कोई दुनिया के इस छोर से उस छोर तक जो माँ नहीं बनना चाहती हो। मैं भी तो तुम सब की तरह पहले एक औरत हूँ.....ईश्वर ने कहीं कोई बेइन्साफी नहीं की, यह तो तुम लोग हो जिन्होंने हमें मजबूर किया कि हमारा दूध हमारी छातियों में ही सूख जाये।

ऊँचे-ऊँचे पहाड़ों और खुले जंगलों के बीच हिरनी की तरह दौडती भागती महुआ जब आदमी के खूनी पंजों द्वारा नोँची खरोँची जाती प्रकृति को देखती है तो उसका रोम-रोम रूँआँसा हो जाता है-वह अपनी बचपन की सहेली महुआ से कहती-

'चलो सगुना, हम सब उन्हें समझाये कि ये सब हवा, पानी, आग, रोशनी, पेड़पौधे, फूल-पत्ती सब हमारे अपने हैं इनमें भी हमारी तरह जान है। इन्हें सताने का मतलब है अपने पैरों पर अपने आप कुल्हाड़ी मारना-हाँ सगुना, यही सच है।"-

उनकी अनपढ़ चूड़ी बेंचने वाली जस्सो और मजिस्ट्रेट के ऊँचे पद पर बैठी दीपाली दोनों की अंतर्कामना एक-सी ही है।

"अब तो रात दिन मैं परमेश्वर से यही मनाती रहूँ कि कौन सी सोने की घड़ी होगी जो वह लौट आयेगा।

और दीपाली ने अपनी डायरी में लिखा है-

"हे प्रभु, मुझे अगले जन्म में नारी न बनाना और बनाना तो मुझे और कुछ मत देना-न आकाश....न धरती, सिर्फ दो मजबूत बाँहों का आश्रय देना और सब छल है..... मिथ्या है। मेरे मन का हाहाकार इसका साक्षी है।-

लेखिका भली प्रकार जानती भी है और स्वयं महसूस भी करती है कि इन सहज प्राकृतिक आंकाक्षाओं के साथ ही आज हर नारी मन ही मन अपने को एक वचन भी दे रही है कि मैं भले ही परिवार और समाज के दिए गए जीवन को ओढ़ कर जियूँ पर किसी न किसी दिन मैं अपनी ही इच्छानुसार अपनी ही लय में जियूँगी। हाँ कहना हो तो हाँ कहूँगी, न कहना हो तो न कहूँगी। किसी दबाव के नीचे नहीं जियूँगी। मैं खुद गीत बनाऊँगी और खुद ही उसे गाऊँगी।

सच तो यह है कि उनकी कहानियों के हर नारी पात्र की अपनी एक अलग पहचान है। कोई परंपरावादी जीवन मूल्यों का प्रतीक है और कोई नारी मुक्ति की नई चेतना का साक्षी कोई पुरुषप्रधान समाज की लौह श्रंखलाओं से नियमावली में अपने आप बंधी निर्जीव कठपुतली और कोई अपनी अस्मिता की ओजस्वी उद्घोषणा करती साक्षात् आदि शक्ति, किसी की आत्मकथा का पृष्ठ पृष्ठ व्यथाओं से भीगा है और कोई अपनी उपलब्धियों का महाकाव्य रच रही है-इस तरह उनके विविध नारी पात्रों की विविध छवियाँ हैं। वस्तुतः नारी अस्मिता के संदर्भ में लेखिका का एक निश्चित निष्कर्ष है-

"मेरा अंतिम विश्वास यही है कि आदमी के आदमकद हुए बिना और अपनी अर्द्धांगिनी को, अपनी आत्मशक्ति का स्वरूप स्वीकार किए बिना

कुछ भी संभव नहीं हैं न मानवीय मूल्यों की प्रतिष्ठा न पारस्परिक संबंधों की आत्मीयता और न सामाजिक आस्थाओं के साथ व्यक्ति की सहभागिता। यदि सचमुच संसार में एक बार फिर सतयुग के आनंद लोक का सृजन करना है तो नर और नारी दोनों को अपनी जीवन दृष्टियाँ उदार करनी होंगी और एक दूसरे की अस्मिता को भली-भाँति समझना होगा।

सरोजिनी जी ने अपने नारी पात्रों को अपने ही चिंतन का प्रतिनिधि बनाने की पूरी चेष्टा की है और इसीलिए वे बार-बार उन्हें उनकी अन्तर्निहित असीम शक्तियों की याद दिलाती हैं पर साथ ही साथ उनकी प्रकृति प्रदत्त सीमाओं का भी संकेत करती हैं। उनके नारी पात्र पुरुषों की सामंतवादी मानसिकता के प्रति विद्रोह भी करते हैं, परस्पर विच्छेद का निर्णय भी लेते हैं और उनके रूढ़ अवधारणाओं को छोड़ने का साहस भी उनमें है पर वे कभी इतने अमर्यादित और उच्छृंखल नहीं होते कि कोई उन्हें नारी जाति का कलंक कहे। उन्होंने बड़ी ही सीधे सरल शब्दों में अपने मन की बात कही है -

"यदि मेरे नारी चरित्र पाठकों के हृदय को छूकर एक बार भी उनके मन में यह प्रश्न उठा सके कि नारी के समक्ष आज भी इतने चक्रव्यूह क्यों हैं? तो मैं बिना किसी अन्य मत की प्रतीक्षा किए यह गान लूंगी कि मेरा सृजन शत-प्रतिशत सार्थक रहा है।"

उनके नारी-पात्रों के अब तक के विश्लेषण से यह सत्य स्वतः सिद्ध हो गया है कि वे अपने पुरुष पाठकों की संवेदनाएँ जाग्रत करने और उनकी नारी के प्रति संकुचित दृष्टि को उदार बनाने में सफल रही हैं। आज भी नारी नियति के सारे सूत्र पुरुष के हाथ में ही हैं-इस वास्तविकता को लेखिका ने कभी नहीं

नकारा और इसीलिए उन्होंने अपने नारी पात्रों से आग्रह किया है कि वे अपनी सोच को बदलें और माने कि वे अपने प्रेम और वात्सल्य की जन्मजात स्वभावगत विशेषताओं के साथ ही अपनी अस्मिता की संघर्ष यात्रा को अपनी विजय यात्रा बना सकती हैं इसके अतिरिक्त उनके पास कोई दूसरा विकल्प नहीं हैं।

अन्त में लेखिका ने ही एक नारी पात्र का डायरी में लिखी गई शब्दावली दुहराती हूँ -

"कभी मैं अपने आप में ही इतनी तन्मय थी कि औरों की ओर आँख उठाकर भी नहीं देखती थी.....और आज लगता है कि अनुराग और ममता का कितना विशाल की इस हृदय के भीतर बंद है लेकिन अब किसे दूँ? सब कुछ बिना शर्त देना चाह कर भी न दे सकने की विवश व्यथा किसे सुनाऊँ? कौन समझेगा?.....

बेटी, जो बाहर से दिखाई देता है वही जीवन का पूर्ण सत्य नहीं होता। इंसान को कभी समय और प्रकृति से लड़ने का दंभ नहीं करना चाहिए। कभी-कभी इसका मूल्य सारी जिन्दगी चुकाना पड़ता है।"

सारतः उपर्युक्त विवेचन से स्पष्ट है कि कहानीकार डॉ. सरोजिनी अग्रवाल की कहानियों में उनके पात्रों की रचना वैविध्य लिए है। कहानी-लेखिका को यथा भाव उनकी सृष्टि करने में शिल्पगत कौशल प्राप्त है। वे स्वातंत्र्योत्तर एक महान कहानी कार हैं।

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