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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.

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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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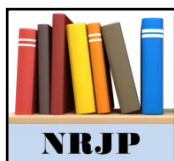
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Review Article

Impact and Risk analysis of COVID-19 on Pharmaceutical Industries in India

¹Amit Kumar Verma & ²Arun K. Rastogi

¹Asst. Prof, Dept of Pharmacy,

MJP Rohilkhand University, Bareilly, U. P.

²Lecturer- Varun Arjun College of Pharmacy,
Banthara, Shahjahanpur, UP

Abstract

The whole world continues to Grapple with the unprecedented challenges thrown up by the Covid 19, a specific area of concern has been the uncertainty surrounding the impact of the covid-19 on the global as well as on Indian Pharma industry supply chain. The need for a risk management framework in place to focus on evaluation of potential issues arising from the loss of a supply chain partner or location. Drug discovery and manufacturing has traditionally been a global effort with China and India establishing themselves as main players in the global pharmaceutical supply chain. Initially the coronavirus was expected to hit the Asian markets the hardest; however, this is now changing, as China's aggressive virus control strategies seem to have worked and India has a low case load, while the rest of the world is reporting more cases of infection. Since the surge of coronavirus cases in Wuhan, the pharmaceutical industry became worried that the decreased Chinese production capabilities would result in drug shortages – once again reiterating the global economy's dependence on China." The COVID-19 outbreak has resulted in stock market turbulence, strict border controls and country-wide lockdowns, all taking their toll on the pharmaceutical sector and leading industry and governments to rethink drug supply chains.

Keywords: Pharma manufacturing facilities, supply chain etc.

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Introduction

While most pharmaceutical factories in China resumed their production lines, the pharma industry's concerns are heightened by countries such as India restricting the export of dozens of active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) and the medicines made from them, the UK banning the parallel export of more than 80 drugs to protect supplies during the coronavirus outbreak and the US and the EU looking into bringing manufacturing back to their soils. To understand the significance of China's role in the global pharma industry, one need not look beyond India's shores. The Indian domestic pharma industry is highly

dependent on imports, with more than 60 per cent of its API requirements being imported. Of the total imports of APIs and intermediates into India, China accounts for nearly 65-70 per cent. In some specific APIs, like cephalosporins, azithromycin and penicillin, the dependence is as high as 80 to 90 per cent.

It is more alarming in case of intermediates of stages prior to APIs and key starting materials (KSMs) which are the building blocks for drugs, wherein, in some cases, China is the exclusive supplier. For instance, PenG and 7ACA,

the key raw materials required for manufacturing cephalosporins are sourced exclusively from China. Additionally, for some input materials, even if alternate sources are available, China remains the preferred source given the economical rates.

“With the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) downgrading its global growth forecast in the beginning of March, it is clear that the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on economies is going to be severe. However, as the spread of the coronavirus continues, what will come in the aftermath of the COVID-19 outbreak is yet unknown. It may take years before the full global impact of the coronavirus is understood and measured.”

As countries and companies alike continue to grapple with the unprecedented challenges thrown up by the novel coronavirus (COVID-19), a specific area of concern has been the uncertainty surrounding the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the global as well as Indian pharma industry supply chains. The concerns have been aggravated by the fact that COVID-19 struck first, and worst, in China, which is the world’s leading producer and exporter of active pharmaceutical ingredients (API) by volume. A significant number of pharma companies in India and around the world import a bulk of their raw materials from China, which witnessed a lockdown of over two months from January 2020 to March 2020, while it battled COVID-19.

While the lockdown of manufacturing operations in China has raised concerns globally, major pharma manufacturers have said in statements that they are closely monitoring their supply chains and do not anticipate near-term shortages. However, most of them noted that if COVID-19 persists for prolonged periods, the situation could change. Certain Indian companies have also stated that the

country’s big pharmas are currently well-stocked and that the larger Indian pharmaceutical companies have stocks that will last them for up to six months. However, according to ICRA, the domestic API manufacturers typically have an inventory of one to two months, which should adequately support their production till mid-March 2020. Continuation of the COVID-19 outbreak, however, beyond mid-March 2020, may adversely impact production of these API manufacturers, possibly leading to a complete halt of production for some smaller players, according to ICRA.

While most pharma companies have been able to successfully withstand the lockdown of factories in China, as they have inventory on-hand to offset short term supply interruptions, any impact on the supply chain may truly only be felt if, the impact of COVID-19 persists beyond mid-April.

Although the impact on the pharma supply chain persists, pharma companies are currently drawing comfort from a few confirmed news reports claiming that Chinese factories have restarted operations and are ramping up their production steadily. Additionally, logistics’ chains seem to be de-clogging and re-opening. At the same time, pharmaceutical manufacturers still need to prepare for the fact that Chinese factories may take time to reach peak production capacity. As an alternative, domestic players can consider sourcing APIs and intermediates from other countries, albeit at higher price, which in turn may have a knock off effect on prices in India – bear in mind that European countries are not strangers to the brunt of this virus. The Indian government, in its efforts to ensure uninterrupted availability of critical APIs, has restricted the export of 25 APIs and finished pharmaceutical products till further notice. It has also prohibited the export of surgical /disposable masks and

ventilators to combat the acute shortage of such equipment.

The COVID-19 crisis has highlighted the importance having a risk management framework in place that focuses on evaluation of potential issues arising from the loss of a supply chain partner or location. Having alternate supply arrangements, to the extent possible from a quality perspective, reduces potential disruption while ensuring adequate stockpiles provides a buffer against temporary turbulence.

Some legal considerations

Continuation of operations at manufacturing facilities and care of employee's health:

As of now, the central government has ordered a complete lockdown of all commercial activities (except some essential establishments like pharmacies, hospitals, etc.) across the country and introduced unprecedented social distancing measures to curb the spread of COVID-19. All manufacturing facilities, other than those manufacturing essential goods, have been ordered to shut down. Pharma facilities, however, have been exempted from the lockdown for obvious reasons. Nevertheless, pharma companies must set up adequate infrastructure to screen all of their workers and take all other required precautionary measures to ensure that their facilities and workers remain uninfected. In light of the continued operations of its facilities during this period, pharma companies would also be subject to additional risks as 'employers' and would have to prepare themselves for safeguards to ensure health and safety of its employees.

Notifications to the National Pharmaceutical pricing Authority (NPPA):

Pharma companies manufacturing scheduled formulations under The Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013 (DPCO

2013) must carefully monitor their output levels. If any pharma manufacturer needs to discontinue manufacture of any scheduled formulations due to the unavailability of APIs, the same needs to be notified to the central government in accordance with DPCO 2013 provisions. The central government, may, in public interest, direct other measures. Also, manufacturers of scheduled formulations need to be conscious of prices where ceiling prices have been notified. Separately, manufacturers of non-scheduled formulations cannot increase the MRP of the drugs manufactured by them more than 10 per cent of the MRP during the preceding 12 months.

Force majeure clauses in existing supply agreements:

The lockdown of manufacturing facilities by the Chinese government has caused a drastic reduction in supplies coming out of China in the last two to three months, and these worries were compounded by breakdown of logistics' chains as well. This has the potential to cause knock-on effects on a large portion of pharma manufacturers, some of whom may be beginning to experience problems. Many manufacturers could be staring at scenarios where they are unable to honour minimum supply commitments or are on the verge of defaulting on orders, for reasons beyond their control. Against this backdrop, such companies may consider invoking 'force majeure' clauses in their supply agreements to deal with supply chain disruptions caused by COVID-19.

A force majeure event occurs when unforeseeable circumstances, such as natural catastrophes, epidemics and pandemics, prevent one party from fulfilling its contractual duties, absolving them from penalties for duration the force majeure events persists. Having said this, companies must carefully evaluate the actual language of the force majeure

clauses in agreements before deciding on any future course of action. In our experience, most clients are evaluating these provisions, but we are not necessarily aware of people having issued notices, given the overall criticality of the industry. Companies also need to consider that the invoking or not invoking of the force majeure clause will have a reputational impact as well, post the crisis tiding over.

Conclusion

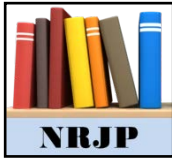
The COVID 19 outbreak has also presented Indian pharmaceutical companies an opportunity to become a preferred alternate hub for manufacturing APIs, intermediates and finished products. Having recognised this opportunity and declaring Indian pharma's dependence on Chinese APIs a threat to national security, the central government has approved a slew of measures to promote manufacturing of APIs and KSMs within the country. This includes approval of Rs 3200 crores project to set up three bulk drug parks in coordination with three states, as well as a 25 per cent financial incentive for the next five to six years for manufacturers to make 55 critical bulk drugs, which are in turn used to make medicines.

The scheme is expected to reduce manufacturing cost of bulk drugs in the country and dependency on other countries for bulk drugs. This incentive from the central government and the lessons from COVID-19 are with a hope to change the global footprint of Indian pharmaceutical companies and more importantly, reduce dependence of the domestic pharma companies on a single supplier like China. Global supply chains are set for a major overhaul as the COVID-19 crisis has exposed the vulnerability of countries and companies that rely heavily on a limited number of trading partners. Many multi-national companies (MNCs) have already started re-evaluating their supply

chains and are in the process of shuffling their supply chains to reduce concentration in a handful of countries.

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Review Article

**A Pandemic (COVID-19) Which has Commutated the
Political Future of Sublunary World**

Swapnil Chaudhary

Assistant Professor

Dept. of Political Science

Abstract

The country that has even braved the disastrous floods, serial bomb blasts and even the horrific November 2008 terror attack is unfortunately not ready and unable to tackle COVID 19. The tiny microbe that has swept almost world over infecting lakhs and lakhs of people with a high causality rate is considered more dangerous thus leading to a pandemic situation in the country. In anticipation of developing lean supply chains many sectors of our economy have started depending more and more supplies from China. In the present situation, valuable lessons have been learnt by for companies in general and Indian companies in particular. Lean supply chain strategies which are capable of increasing short-term profitability of business could importunately make the supply chain highly vulnerable.

Keywords: COVID-19, pandemic, supply chain operations, vulnerable, etc.

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Introduction

COVID- 19, an ultra invisible creature has become serious threat before the existence of human civilization. The human is as helpless as today; he has hardly been so helpless today. It has brought so many developed and developing nations to the same level. World super power like America, France, Italy and Russia has now become completely helpless in front of this pandemic. In the face of this epidemic, the appalling situation of developing and third world countries can only be imagined.

The magnitude of this epidemic can be seen from WHO's latest corona information report 105. According to this report at present there are 3435894 patients of corona all over the world and 239604 people have died. There are 46711 patients of CORONA and 1583 people have died in India. At the same time if we see the status of the superpower America than there are 1125719 patients of

CORONA and 60710 people have died from the same. Seeing the same horror German Chancellor Angela Merkel has called the war against the CORONA, the greatest challenge since World War II. France President Emmanuel Macron has declared the corona virus the biggest health crisis in a century.

Due to interdependence and mobility of the countries of the world the epidemic spread all over the world very easily. The speed with which this pandemic has spread throughout the world it will leave short and long term effects on human beings. The effects of corona are not limited to health only; these effects have extended to psychologically, socially, politically and economically.

Political effects of COVID 19 in Global Scenario:

Suspension of general and Legislative work-

To deal with pandemic, about 84 nations has suspended full legislative activities and imposed a full or partial lockdown. By suspending the legislative activities, the govt. will focus its attention on the controlling the pandemic by not doing more welfare and more popular work. Now the popular actions and schemes that the govt. will do to keep their vote bank in mind will not be built. In addition general political activities such as political conferences, election rallies, gathering etc will be banned.

Restricting civil rights and Press restrictions-

The rights of citizens got limited due to the lockdown. People are forced to stay inside their homes. There is ban on getting out or going somewhere. They are not allowed to gather on any public place, not allowed to go for work and allowed to do work from home.

Freedom of press also gets limited. The press cannot publish any news that criticizes the govt. or affects the popularity of govt. In countries where civil rights and freedom of press are already limited, restrictions are increased.

Impacts on the Popularity of Government(Rally round the flag effect)-

According to the concept of Political Science there is a short term increase in the popularity of the presidents of the nation in times of international crisis or wars. In the era of corona epidemic while the popularity of some govt. has increased on the other hand some of them have decreased too. There has been an increase in the popularity of governments in countries where govt. have taken effective measures in tackling this pandemic. Nations like America, Japan, Italy, France, Spain didn't took effective measures on time to deal with COVID- 19 hence it seems difficult for govt.

In these countries to return to power. For example- PM of Japan may leave power pre-maturely. On the other hand if the pandemic causes a down term in the U.S. economy Donald Trump will be difficult to get re-elected.

Along with this Trump's policy of privatizations of health facilities is also being criticized. On the other hand the govt. of China, Taiwan, and South Korea has fought the pandemic quite effectively.

Challenges and Opportunities for Opposition party-

The COVID 19 has given the opposition both the opportunities and the challenges to prove its relevance. During the lockdown period the rights of the opposition party gets limited. They cannot openly protest against any policy, schemes or action of the ruling party. During the time of pandemic the protest against govt. can make the opposition villain in the eyes of people. An action can be easily taken against the opposition in the name of dealing with the epidemic and also for not supporting in the same. In many nations elections are on verge in this scenario opposition got the chance to highlights the shortcomings of ruling party in dealing with pandemic and gain an edge in the elections.

In the US Presidential elections, the opposition has strongly criticized the president Trump's policy of reducing spending on health services. There has been a lot of criticism about America's measures to combat the pandemic. The condition of America due to pandemic is worst with the highest rate of mortality and no. of corona positive cases. In the same way in govt. of Italy, Japan, France has given the opportunity to opposition to question about the measures taken by them for dealing this pandemic.

Impact on International Relations-

COVID- 19 has originated both conflict and co-operation like situation among the nations of world. While some nations are co-operating for developing vaccine and testing kits for corona on the other side some nation are just accusing each other for the spread of this pandemic. For ex- the US says that Corona Virus has come from China's Wuhan lab. At the same time China blames military of US for the spread of virus.

When Australia has suggested the formation of an 'International Investigative Agency' for finding the origin place of Virus than the Chinese ambassador threatened for economic reprisal. Many nations are closing their borders to prevent the spread of this pandemic. This is causing tension among the neighboring nations. For ex: US - Canada, USA - European Union, Japan - South Korea etc. Super power like US are improperly interfering International Trade to maintaining the supply of health equipments.

Impact on Globalization-

COVID 19 has reversed the process of Globalization. Due to the effect of this pandemic many nation of the world are closing their borders to stop the any means of transportation. By prohibiting all means of transportation they seek to prevent the pandemic from spreading. In this way the process of "Deglobalization" has started.

Changes in 'Balance of Power'-

America was the only super power in the world before the pandemic. After the helplessness of America in dealing with corona and effectiveness of China in dealing with this epidemic, it has raised the influence of China on the stage of world in post corona period. Though Corona was born in China but China has only become the first in getting rid of this pandemic. Along with this China is sending aid to 82 nations across the world.

WHO has praised the effective measures taken by China in handling this pandemic. We can see that in this way China is trying to establish itself as the World's leader and challenging the US.

Effects on International Organisation-

Many countries including the US have accused the WHO of acting as a Chinese Institution. US also threatened to stop funding for WHO. It is already known that US provides highest financial aid to WHO. The leader of the WHO, Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, said he has received death threats and racist insults while running the global efforts to fight the corona virus pandemic.

Co-operative Federalism-

This is a system in which central and states govt. co-operatively works with one another. The corona epidemic can be dealt with effectively only when the central and the state govt. works together. Federal countries like India and America have govt. of different political parties at central and state levels. There is a situation of conflict due to lack of mutual agreement on many issues between central and state govt. But this corona pandemic has forced the central and state govt. to co-operate mutually to tackle with epidemic.

Effects on Elections-

Nations like America, France, Italy, Bolivia, Chile etc has forced to change or post-pone the dates of election in their respective states. In the same way India has also postponed the dates of Legislative Assembly elections.

A severe situation has arisen in the Maharashtra legislative assembly due to this pandemic. According to the Constitution of India no person becomes a cabinet minister or chief minister without being member of legislative assembly. The current CM of Maharashtra Uddhav Thakre was not a member of any house of the legislative assembly. In such a

situation, he was required to become a member of the any houses of the legislative assembly. Election Commission had postponed the elections due to which the political future of Thakrey as CM is seen in crisis.

Political impact of COVID- 19 on India-

In context of dealing with corona epidemic if India's situation is compared with other countries than it is neither good nor bad. This is the biggest and most serious challenge before the present govt. in India. Countries such as Italy and America are failing to fight this epidemic despite being on the top position in term of health facilities. India ranks far below from these countries in term of health facilities. This is the biggest challenge before the recent govt. on how to improve health facilities and fight the corona virus.

In India there is not only scarcity of corona test but also there is severe lack of corona test centers. In addition, treatment options are limited in the case of illness. But in spite of this if the situation got worse than the people of India will blame the present ruling govt. But on the other hand despite of the limited resources the present govt. gets successful in dealing with this pandemic and its spread here was not much than popularity of current govt. would increase many folds even earlier.

Currently the third phase of lockdown is going on in India. The rights of citizens have been limited and they are forced to stay in home so that spread of corona virus can be stopped. Also all kinds protest against the govt. has also been banned. It is known that before the Corona pandemic there has been lot of criticism and protest were going on against the govt. regarding the Citizen Amendment Act. Lockdown also provided an opportunity for the govt. to deal with its opponent. Protests done by the opposition party against the policies of govt. have also been stopped due to the lock down.

With the announcement of lockdown in India, all legislative functions have been halted and focused on measures to deal with corona pandemic. During the lockdown period, all political activities like election rallies, meetings are banned. Sessions of parliament are also postponed by the govt. of India. Now the govt. can neither construct popular nor welfare schemes nor can work to fulfill the promises made in election announcement.

The biggest challenge before the Indian govt. is to prevent the pandemic from spreading. On the other hand the poorest section of society also has to provide with food twice a day at least. Due to the lockdown, the opposition cannot protest against the policies of the present govt. in such a situation, the biggest challenge for the opposition is to maintain its relevancy. In such situation, it is the responsibility of the opposition to fully assist the present govt. in dealing with corona pandemic, as well as to guide the current govt. by suggestions and guidance.

India is a country with a federal system with two govt. at both the central and state level. Although there is same party govt. in central and some state level. But there is govt. of other party in many states like Delhi, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Kerala etc. in such situation; conflict arises between center and govt. of these states on various issues. But this pandemic has forced the govt. of all the states to work together on co-operation with the center. This has further strengthened the concept of co-operative federalism.

The steps taken by the govt. if India to deal with corona pandemic. This has earned him acclaim not only at the national level but also at the International level. Because despite India's limited health resources, the situation is much better than many developed country.

The importance of health facilities in electoral manifestos- Regardless of the any

ruling party in India, everyone always stressed the policy of handing over health to the private sector. All state's govt. except a few states like Delhi did the same. This led to a very weak public health infrastructure. The private sector which was given a lot of priority in the health sector, today the role of those private hospitals in dealing with the corona pandemic is very limited. So if the corona pandemic in India rises to dangerous level. So in the upcoming elections, the public will expect from all parties to explain a clear strategy for public health services. That is, public health facilities can become a major electoral issue in coming times.

Conclusion-

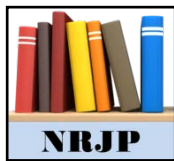
Currently this pandemic has originated a challenge in front of humanity but due to this many of such points came into lights which were ignored from long time. Labour from unorganized sector has got affected mostly. Positive Environmental changes can be seen after the spread down of COVID- 19 as there is seen decrease in ozone depletion over Antarctica. COVID-19 has not only affected the world in economically, socially and environmentally but also politically.

The Government should allow the Private Sectors to enter in the testing of COVID-19 cases so that more than a lakh tests could be performed in a day. Besides making govt. schools and colleges quarantine centers it should include more public spaces as quarantine center.

The country is hit by COVID- 19 virus but stability in handling the cases was well carried out by our Indian Govt. The unity and cohesion of states worked well with central govt. showing 'Unity in Diversity'. This pandemic has showcased the national govt. commitment towards its citizen's life's safety and security. Though the govt. might have also realized that our health infrastructure needs to be improved but still commitment of our medicos and govt. is quite appreciable.

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Review Article

Corona Virus Disease 2019 and its Impact on Indian Socio-Economic Structure and Education During Lockdown

Dr. Jyoti Prabha

Assistant Professor,
Department of History, M.R.M. College,
L.N.M.U., Darbhanga (Bihar)

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic, also known as the coronavirus pandemic, is an on-going pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The outbreak was identified in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. The World Health Organization declared the outbreak a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on 30 January, and a pandemic on 11 March. As of 9 May 2020, more than 3.93 million cases of COVID-19 have been reported in over 187 countries and territories, resulting in more than 274,000 deaths. More than 1.31 million people have recovered.

Keywords: COVID-19, pandemic, socioeconomic disruption, Lockdown.

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Introduction

The virus is primarily spread between people during close contact, often via small droplets produced by coughing, sneezing, and talking. The droplets usually fall to the ground or onto surfaces rather than remaining in the air over long distances. People may also become infected by touching a contaminated surface and then touching their face. On surfaces, the amount of virus declines over time until it is insufficient to remain infectious, but it may be detected for hours or days. It is most contagious during the first three days after the onset of symptoms, although spread may be possible before symptoms appear and in later stages of the disease.

Common symptoms include fever, cough, fatigue, shortness of breath, and loss of smell. Complications may include pneumonia and acute respiratory distress syndrome. The time from

exposure to onset of symptoms is typically around five days, but may range from two to fourteen days. There is no known vaccine or specific antiviral treatment. Primary treatment is symptomatic and supportive therapy.

Recommended preventive measures include hand washing, covering one's mouth when coughing, maintaining distance from other people, wearing a face mask in public settings, and monitoring and self-isolation for people who suspect they are infected. Authorities

worldwide have responded by implementing travel restrictions, lockdowns, workplace hazard controls, and facility closures. Many places have also worked to increase testing capacity and trace contacts of infected persons.

Socioeconomic Impact:

The pandemic has caused severe global socioeconomic disruption, including the largest global recession since the Great Depression. It has led to the postponement or cancellation of sporting, religious, political and cultural events, widespread supply shortages exacerbated by panic buying, and decreased emissions of pollutants and greenhouse gases. Schools, universities, and colleges have closed either on a nationwide or local basis in 194 countries, affecting approximately 98.5 per cent of the world's student population. Misinformation about the virus has spread online, and there have been incidents of xenophobia and discrimination against Chinese people and against those perceived as being Chinese, or as being from areas with high infection rates.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had far-reaching consequences beyond the spread of the disease itself and efforts to quarantine it. As the SARS-CoV-2 virus has spread around the globe, concerns have shifted from supply-side manufacturing issues to decreased business in the services sector. The pandemic caused the largest global recession in history, with more than a third of the global population at the time being placed on lockdown.

Supply shortages are expected to affect a number of sectors due to panic buying, increased usage of goods to fight the pandemic, and disruption to factories and logistics in mainland China, in addition, it also led to price gouging. There have been widespread reports of supply shortages of pharmaceuticals, with many areas seeing panic buying and consequent shortages of food and other essential grocery items. The technology industry, in particular, has been warning about delays to shipments of electronic goods.

Global stock markets fell on 24 February 2020 due to a significant rise in the number of COVID-19 cases outside

mainland China. By 28 February 2020, stock markets worldwide saw their largest single-week declines since the 2008 financial crisis. Global stock markets crashed in March 2020, with falls of several percent in the world's major indices. As the pandemic spreads, global conferences and events across technology, fashion, and sports are being cancelled or postponed. While the monetary impact on the travel and trade industry is yet to be estimated, it is likely to be in the billions and increasing. By 16 March, news reports emerged indicating that the effect on the United States economy would be worse than previously thought.

COVID-19 pandemic in India:

The first case of the COVID-19 pandemic in India was reported on 30 January 2020, originating from China. As of 9 May 2020, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have confirmed a total of 59,662 cases, 17,847 recoveries (including 1 migration) and 1981 deaths in the country. The infection rate of COVID-19 in India is reported to be 1.7, significantly lower than in the worst affected countries.

The outbreak has been declared an epidemic in more than a dozen states and union territories, where provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 have been invoked, and educational institutions and many commercial establishments have been shut down. India has suspended all tourist visas, as a majority of the confirmed cases were linked to other countries.

On 22 March 2020, India observed a 14-hour voluntary public curfew at the instance of the prime minister Narendra Modi. The government followed it up with lockdowns in 75 districts where COVID-19 cases had occurred as well as all major cities. Further, on 24 March, the prime minister ordered a nationwide lockdown for 21 days, affecting the entire billion population of India. On 14 April, the prime

minister extended the ongoing nationwide lockdown till 3 May.

Michael Ryan, chief executive director of the World Health Organisation's health emergencies programme, said that India had "tremendous capacity" to deal with the coronavirus outbreak and, as the second most populous country, will have enormous impact on the world's ability to deal with it. Other commentators worried about the economic devastation caused by the lockdown, which has huge effects on informal workers, micro and small enterprises, farmers and the self-employed, who are left with no livelihood in the absence of transportation and access to markets.

Observers state that the lockdown has slowed the growth rate of the pandemic by 6 April to a rate of doubling every 6 days, and, by 18 April, to a rate of doubling every 8 days.

The Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker (OxCGRT), in its report based on data from 73 countries, reports that the Indian Government has responded more stringently than other countries in tackling the pandemic. It noted the government's swift action, emergency policy making emergency investment in healthcare, fiscal measures, investment in vaccine research and active response to the situation, and scored India with a "100" for its strictness.

At this time, the government is facing these immediate challenges:

- Building up the medical care facilities, even in the remote areas in the country to meet the rising number of COVID-19 cases in the event of an uncontrolled outbreak;
- Ensuring that the lockdown is implemented successfully throughout the country;

- Keeping the supply chains of essential commodities robust and to keep the 1.2 billion citizens fed; and
- Ensuring that the 450 million migrant workers rendered jobless by the lockdown and trudging on the country's highways to return to their villages are stopped in their tracks, and are housed, clothed and fed at shelters put up on the state borders.

Lockdown in India:

On 24 March 2020, the Government of India under Prime Minister Narendra Modi ordered a nationwide lockdown for 21 days, limiting movement of the entire 1.3 billion population of India as a preventive measure against the COVID-19 pandemic in India. It was ordered after a 14-hour voluntary public curfew on 22 March, followed by enforcement of a series of regulations in the country's COVID-19 affected regions. The lockdown was placed when the number of confirmed positive coronavirus cases in India was approximately 500.

The government has taken the following steps to prevent the spread of COVID-19 across the country:

- On March 25, the government invoked the Disaster Management Act, 2005 and imposed a 21-day nationwide lockdown to prevent the spread of COVID-19 until April 14. On April 14, Prime Minister Narendra Modi extended the nationwide lockdown until May 3. All districts, localities, and states will be closely monitored till April 20 to see how strictly lockdown guidelines have been implemented. States who
- do not let hotspots increase could be allowed to let some important activities resume and certain restrictions may be eased.
- All international flights are suspended, except for the ones that have been granted permission to evacuate foreign

nationals. All existing visas, barring a few categories have been suspended till April 15.

- All domestic flights are suspended, except those carrying essential goods across the country.
- All bus, train, and metro services are suspended.
- State borders are sealed, inter-state movement within the country stopped.
- Camps have been set up at state borders to stop migrant workers walking back to their villages. According to the government, these camps are also providing workers with basic amenities such as shelter and food.
- Several states have identified COVID-19 hotspots, and have taken measures to seal and sanitize such high-risk zones.
- Dedicated COVID-19 quarantine sites have been set-up including hotels and railway wagons.
- 586 hospitals and 100,000 isolation beds designated exclusively for treatment and care of COVID-19 patients across the country. This number is continuously increasing with the measures being taken by the state governments and the health ministry.
- INR 1700 billion (US\$24.3 billion) relief package in the form of food grains, cash transfers for the poor and vulnerable sections of the population announced to deal with the hardships caused due to the lockdown.
- INR 150 billion (US\$2.14 billion) will be spent to set up isolation wards and intensive care units (ICUs), procure ventilators and personal protection equipment for medical professionals,

and to train health workers to fight COVID-19.

- The finance ministry has extended several compliance deadlines under the various corporate, mercantile and taxation laws, and allowed individuals to make partial withdrawals from their provident fund accounts.
- PM-CARES fund launched to provide food and care to the poor. Donations being sought to augment resources for this fund.
- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has taken a number of steps to ease the stress caused by COVID-19. This includes ease in interest rates, relaxation of cash reserve ratio,
- and other liquidity improvement measures such as moratorium on repayment of loans by businesses and EMIs by individual borrowers.
- Aarogya Setu App has been launched by the government to disseminate information related to COVID-19 and to provide a platform for the population to reach out to the government.

Impact of COVID-19 on education sector in India

Covid-19 has forced universities across India, and the world indeed, to suspend physical classrooms and shift to online classes. In India, while this transition has been smooth for most private universities, the public ones are still adapting. There have also been debates on the nature of classes and the future of examination and evaluation— whether they could be conducted online or not.

While faculty grapples with new ways of managing this sudden transition to online education, students are left clinging on to their mobile phones and computer screens. If the lockdowns were to continue for some time, how would higher education be

affected? What are some of the deeper issues that require introspection? And what does this mean for the students going forward?

The structure of schooling and learning, including teaching and assessment methodologies, was the first to be affected by these closures. Only a handful of private schools could adopt online teaching methods. Their low-income private and government school counterparts, on the other hand, have completely shut down for not having access to e-learning solutions. The students, in addition to the missed opportunities for learning, no longer have access to healthy meals during this time and are subject to economic and social stress.

The pandemic has significantly disrupted the higher education sector as well, which is a critical determinant of a country's economic future. A large number of Indian students—second only to China—enroll in universities abroad, especially in countries worst affected by the pandemic, the US, UK, Australia and China. Many such students have now been barred from leaving these countries. If the situation persists, in the long run, a decline in the demand for international higher education is expected.

Online education is conducted in two ways. The first is through the use of recorded classes, which, when opened out to public, are referred to as Massive Open Online Course (MOOCs). The second one is via live online classes conducted as webinars, or zoom sessions. Universities require high-speed internet and education delivery platforms or learning management systems, besides stable IT infrastructure and faculty members who are comfortable teaching online. Students also need high-speed internet and computers/mobiles to attend these sessions or watch pre-recorded classes.

Students have complained about lack of clarity going forward and what the plan of action would entail, especially with respect to examinations, results, internships, and placements. While most institutions of higher education are trying their best in this situation, nobody knows what will happen next.

Most educators across institutions agree that there is a need to invest in creating standardised online education platforms, and not using apps and Google hangouts only; and to train both students and teachers. Others highlight the necessity to introspect on the nature of these platforms and how students are taught using different online tools and methods, while keeping accessibility and equity challenges in mind. There is also the need to understand all this across academic disciplines and institutions.

The way ahead can be charted only if we take into account the diverse views of experts, and incorporate all the lessons learnt from the summer of 2020.

Online education for teachers

Advantages:

1. Allows innovative methods of teaching with the help of technology and online tools
2. Allows reaching out to a large number of students across geographies
3. Especially useful for distance learning

Disadvantages:

4. Online teaching takes time and practice
5. There is little consensus on how students can be evaluated in a fair manner
6. Inability to have a face-to-face connect with students and facilitate free conversations, discussions, and mentoring
7. Inability to reach all students because of technological limitations
8. Online education for students

10. Advantages:

11. The ability to learn using different online tools and methods
12. No disruption in learning because of the pandemic
13. Listening to recorded and live conversations and working at their own speed

Disadvantages:

1. Lack of free flowing conversations, debates, and discussions
2. Technological difficulties related to weak devices or access to the internet
3. Getting used to learning and being evaluated online
4. Studying while living at home, with family and other distractions

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Review Article

Socio-Economic & Political Impact of COVID-19

Mrs. Jayshree

Assistant Professor,

Mundeshwari College of Teacher Education, Patna

Abstract

Education is not a mere process to comprehend the highest levels of knowledge but a continuous activity that creates new knowledge to sustain life across temporal and spatial barriers. Every society gives importance to education because it is a panacea for all evils. It is the key to solve the various problems of life. Education has been described as a process of waking up to life also. The development of effective education and its practices begin with proper education and training. Education is the catalyst which can effectively interlink all of them by bringing improvement in teaching-learning method and providing a good learning environment. Sudden spread of Pandemic i.e. COVID 19 has changed the whole scenario of educational environment. The traditional and innovative mode of teaching has changed and disruption has introduced in the educational sector. Online mode of education has become a need of the time. Use of automation in education has revolutionized the mode of education. In traditional teaching emphasis was given on human skills but COVID 19 has disrupted the education sectors and digital competency along with human skills have taken place in the educational sectors. Disruption in education will ask more from the side of teacher as it needs more honesty and commitment from the side of academic fraternity. Teachers are the spiritual guru and their approach and disruption in education will make it more effective and efficient in COVID era. Educators and higher education leaders must approach skills competency with a flexible growth mindset that will serve students well across the global, knowledge-based economy and throughout their careers. There is an undeniable need to train the next generation in emerging digital competencies and to be fluent in designing, developing or employing technology responsibly. This paper is based on secondary data and gave emphasis on the pros and cons of paradigm shift in education during COVID 19.

Keywords: Education, Knowledge, Pandemic, Disruption, Skills

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Introduction

Education is not a mere process to comprehend the highest levels of knowledge but a continuous activity that creates new knowledge to sustain life across temporal and spatial barriers. Education is provided at primary, secondary and tertiary level. Since, independence various steps have already been taken place at lower levels. Higher education is of vital importance for the country, as it is a powerful tool to build knowledge-based society of the 21st Century. With the growing size and

diversity of the higher education sector particularly in terms of courses, management and geographical coverage, it has become necessary to develop a sound database on higher education. Within that evolution, the way in which students learn, and the methods by which professors teach, have been at the center of research. Research has shown that student learning styles differ, and teaching in the traditional lecture format is not always successful for student learning (Wright, Middleton, Greenfield, Williams, & Brazil, 2016). It is

clear that all students do not learn the same way. In order for information to be absorbed, different teaching strategies should be incorporated in the classroom.

The term "paradigm shift", represents the notion of a major change in a certain thought pattern— a radical change in personal beliefs, complex systems or organizations, replacing the former way of thinking or organizing with a radically different way of thinking or organizing. The sudden spread of COVID 19 has created a complete lockdown situation of the whole world and the pattern of education has completely changed. Education in this situation has transformed from traditional one to online method. The philosophy of students and teacher during this period has completely changed. The indirect method of teaching has become a need of the time and willingly or unwillingly we all have to follow the current trend of education. In COVID era educational technology have become a part and parcel of school and college education.

Educational Technology standards are the roadmap to teaching-learning effectively and growing professionally in an increasingly digital and COVID world. During this digital age, we need to have rethinking on our instruction, training and curricula. The new and newer technologies have put on pressure to educational practices as well. There is a timely need for new student support mechanisms, teacher-student interactions, assignments handling, assessment and evaluation and providing feedback .there is no denying the fact that technology has changed the way we teach, learn, and think. Movements have been observed from curriculum-oriented to learner oriented methodologies, from individual-oriented to collaborative-oriented tasks and from passive learning to active learning. The COVID 19 has revolutionized the learning way of student and innovative method of teaching is used as a day to day learning for the students.

Objective of study:

The objective of study is to know the paradigm shift of education in current changing scenario

Research Methodology:

The study is mainly descriptive in nature. Secondary data are used for the purpose of the study. Secondary data was collected from websites, various articles and journals.

Limitations of the study:

The followings are the limitation of study- i)It is time consuming ii)As the research mainly depends on secondary data, it may not be hundred percent accurate. iii)The study is restricted to India only

Paradigm Shift in Education:

Paradigm shift is concerned with radical change in thought or belief of certain activity or process. COVID 19 has revolutionized the educational sectors and it has completely changed the philosophy of getting and taking mode of higher education. There are many more major developments that in their interconnectedness structurally challenge the current higher education model. Some of the important aspects for the paradigm shift in education are as follows-

Life long learning and Non-linear world:

Traditional education is based on degrees and developing human skills on the basis of physical appearance of teacher during demonstration. But COVID 19 has created a scenario of lockdown which enforced school and colleges to close for a long time. Due to this the mode of education has changed and we believe in the concept of lifelong learning through online. The world has become non linear and everything which is going to happen that needs changing knowledge according to changing environment. There is a need to continually learning and updating skills in order to stay relevant. Work in the digital economy will, not surprisingly, consist

increasingly of knowledge work. More jobs will require substantial interaction with technology, shaped by technological disruption, labour automation and more flexible and fluid employment. The outdated industrial-age mindset where people received an education early in life to be ready for a lifetime of work no longer reflects the individualized and unexpected trajectories of modern careers. The idea of life-long learning is nothing new. But in a world that has become much more non-linear, the conditions for lifelong learning have changed significantly since the concept was first introduced. The need for lifelong learning to enable individuals to access learning opportunities – in different ways, for different purposes and at various career stages – has never been greater. There is a need to build education models that reflect this change and a culture that promotes it.

Professional “Student Consumer”:

Online mode of learning and teaching has become a need of the time in changing COVID environment and like any other business sector, the changing demands of consumers (in this case, students and life-long learners) drive change in the education sector. Student demographics are changing, while learners who would previously be considered ‘non-traditional’ are becoming the new norm. As a result, there are new expectations for seamless higher education and life-long learning experiences that fit different lifestyles, individual circumstances and preferences. Younger generations entering higher education have a completely different point of departure than previous generations. One-size-fits-all in education will soon be a thing of the past and individual learning paths will arguably be less defined by traditional educational structures. Consequently, students increasingly adopt a consumer’s mindset and shop for flexible, seamless and personalized educational experiences. They look at an increasingly diverse array

of education providers to fulfill their demands and will exercise choice by going elsewhere if their expectations are not met as is the case in most aspects of their lives.

Business education models:

Even though the pace of change in the education sector is generally slower than in other more profit driven sectors, business model innovation is becoming ever more prevalent to digital transformation. As such, the education landscape is bound to change significantly in the next decades as new mode of learning and teaching is creating a challenge for conventional higher education and lifelong learning models. Due to COVID era, fast growing innovators in educational technologies and education industry are already challenging the status quo by structurally undermining the long established business models of higher education. These new mode of education, use technology and data to introduce new, alternative approaches that better deliver on the evolving expectations of learners and students. The technology giants such as Google, Microsoft, or Amazon and Netflix for education will inevitably test the agility and adaptability of established players and their long-prevailing business models. In response, more and more universities are experimenting with changes to their business models, but the future higher education landscape will almost certainly include disruptive new entrants, competing and collaborating with the traditional actors maybe with a redefined role for traditional institutions altogether.

Emphasis on Skill model:

Online mode of teaching provides a platform to give importance of skill oriented model in place of degree oriented model. While the degree still rules, by and large, we are slowly moving towards a reality with more focus on acquiring skills not degrees. Conventional thinking tells us that the surest route to success in

professional life lies at the end of a higher education degree and, not surprisingly, that income. However, the value of degrees is being questioned more than ever before and not just in places where students face high tuition fees and life-long debt, but also in education systems where university is —free (the opportunity cost of spending several years on study are worth the next 60 years in a career that will likely constantly change over time). Whether traditional higher education is still the best way to provide people with the skills needed to compete in unpredictable job markets is debatable. For most companies, degrees continue to function as a signalling device that vouches for a potential employee's abilities. But research shows that education level is only weakly correlated with job performance and, in fact, more and more companies, including prominent ones such as Google, Apple, Penguin Random House, Ernst & Young UK and IBM, are actively shifting focus away from degrees to new ways of measuring employability as a consequence of the changing nature of work.

Finding:

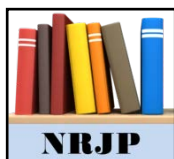
Higher education today finds itself in a society in flux and it is becoming increasingly difficult for —education incumbents to keep up. Changing scenario of education has made the learners more relevant towards getting higher and professional education. Almost everything developed for the 20th-century workforce is now being dismantled and reconstructed due to COVID era. Higher education is also reconstructed through use of online mode of teaching and learning. Universities must reevaluate their roles now and what they could grow to be in the future. Academic fraternity will have to acknowledge that the educational systems and pathways of the future will be better served by alternative and innovative models of education because of changing mindset of students and teachers.

Conclusion:

The education sector is facing a drastic change in imparting education during COVID 19 era. It is really a opportunities for both students as well as teachers to sustain themselves in the changing face of education. Online mode of education has become a way of imparting education for the schools, colleges and university in getting primary as well as higher education. New educational era will be going good only when we accept the change in positive sense and sustain ourselves in changing mode of education.

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Review Article

Potential Impact of COVID-19 on the Indian Economy

¹Ashutosh Kumar Jha & ²Roshni Mehta

¹Research Scholar, LNMU, Darbhanga

²Student, Jammu University, Jammu

Abstract

Coronavirus outbreak was first reported in Wuhan, China on 31 December, 2019. Before reading in detail about the impact, first, let us study about coronavirus. The first case of the 2019–20 coronavirus pandemic in India was reported on 30 January 2020, originating from China. As of 13 April 2020, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have confirmed a total of 9,546 cases, 1146 recoveries (including 1 migration) and 335 deaths in the country. In the fight against Coronavirus, there's a global consensus of a first half 2020 recession worldwide. This could be true for India, potentially more so because of the larger informal nature of its economy, and the aggressive lockdown initiated. India will likely record its lowest-growth year ever. The Indian economy is expected to lose over Rs 32,000 crore (US\$4.5 billion) every day during the 21-day-lockdown which was declared following the coronavirus outbreak. Up to 53% of businesses in the country will be affected. This paper is an attempt to know about the potential impact of COVID-19 on the Indian economy.

Keywords: Economy, Central Banks, Chemical and Auto Industry.

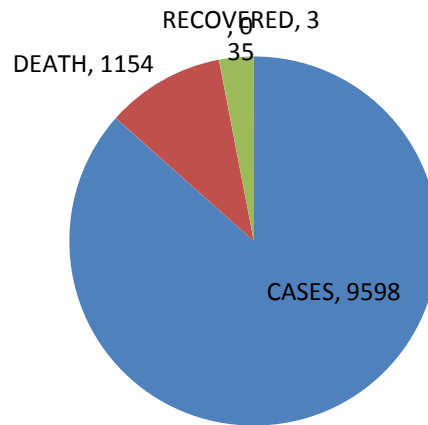
Copyright©2020¹Ashutosh Kumar Jha & ²Roshni Mehta This is an open access article for the issue release and distributed under the NRJP Journals License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Introduction

Corona virus outbreak was first reported in Wuhan, China on 31 December, 2019. Before reading in detail about the impact, first, let us study about corona virus. The first case of the 2019–20 corona virus pandemic in India was reported on 30 January 2020, originating from China. As of 13 April 2020, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have confirmed a total of 9,598 cases, 1154 recoveries (including 1 migration) and 335 deaths in the country. Experts suggest the number of infections could be much higher as India's testing rates are among the lowest in the world.

The infection rate of COVID-19 in India is reported to be 1.7, significantly lower than in the worst affected countries. Corona virus (CoV) is a large family of viruses that causes illness. It ranges from the common cold to more severe diseases like Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV). The novel corona virus is a new strain of virus that has not been identified in human so far.

Covid-19 In India, Till 13 April 2020



WHO is working closely with global experts, governments, and other health organizations to provide advice to the countries about precautionary and preventive measures.

- WHO is working 24/7 to analyse data, provide advice, coordinate with partners, help countries prepare, increase supplies and manage expert networks.
- The outbreak was declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern on 30 January, 2020.
- The international community has asked for US\$675 million to help protect states with weaker health systems as part of its Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan.
- On 11 February 2020, WHO announced a name for the new corona virus disease: COVID-19.

To help alleviate suffering and save lives, WHO has been working night and day in five key ways:

1. Helping build countries' capacity to prepare and respond
2. Providing accurate information and fight the pandemic, together with numerous partners
3. Ensuring supplies of essential medical equipment for frontline health workers.
4. Training and mobilizing health workers.
5. Accelerating research and development.

The Crisis's Character

1. This is a health crisis which has turned into an economic one and is impacting markets as a second derivative. The other preceding crises (namely the 2000 dotcom bust and the 2008 GFC) were essentially market crises that ended up having economic repercussions. This is a more deep-seated economic event than anything in the past.
2. The world's oldest and most established democracies, so far at least, have had the most muddled/middle-of-the-road medical responses. It is China, India and the Far East that have been most clear-headed in rising to the occasion. A reflection of 'ageing' economies, or democracy's balance, or the start of a bigger shift to the developing world.
3. A local 'problem' that erupted in China is having global ramifications, and China is now clearly the world's biggest exporter, in more ways than one! Counter-intuitive, but does China get more important, or does it start getting shut out? And will this crisis open doors for India?
4. India's medical/lockdown response: Unusually aggressive, politically supported and, at least so far, fairly effective in containing the novel corona virus's spread. Is this a manifestation of a new India, a premature celebration, or an

economically expensive and naive approach?

Hits and Misses

Economy:

In the fight against Corona virus, there's a global consensus of a first half 2020 recession worldwide. This could be true for India, potentially more so because of the larger informal nature of its economy, and the aggressive lockdown initiated. India will likely record its lowest-growth year ever, rural will fare better than urban, and India's growth will be contingent on the size and nature of the fiscal support/stimulus. The government's role will only go up.

Equity markets:

Globally, markets have taken a huge hit: 20-40%. Volatility is unnerving, and India has been among the weakest performers (-30% from peak, -33% in USD terms). The most extreme pain is likely over, valuations are attractive (though not compelling), and the market needs to show some stability. The risk-reward has become favourable-though given uncertainties on the economic damage and subsequent recovery, the markets' trajectory back could well be slow.

FX and interest rate markets:

The USD has strengthened the INR has depreciated 4% during the crisis, but outperformed EM currencies. And while the rates and yields have fallen, they remain among the highest worldwide. The INR should see some further depreciation (ex risk-on), and yields should fall 50-75bps as India starts aligning with the world, and as it faces up to lower growth.

The Playing Team

COVID-19:

Has gone truly viral and will start fading only when this curve starts flattening, and will be truly flattened only by a vaccine, but that is 2021. The impact of lockdowns, efficacies of treatments and healthcare

systems will determine the virus's contagion-health, economic, and mood. While best left to epidemiologists, in our view ending April we should see some relief in India and the US. Most importantly, expectations are probably at their lowest.

Central banks:

The most unambiguous and unquestioned liquidity, rate and backstop support globally, and it's here to stay. India has joined the party late and has done more than in the past, but the RBI would have to eventually cut more, be a constant source of liquidity, and is likely to take on some risk assets. That would be a first.

Governments:

Globally, unambiguous stimuli ranging from 5-20% of GDP (with Japan at higher end). These interventions have largely extended direct support to people (cash, jobs) than to businesses so far. India is lagging-at only 0.8% of GDP: expect a staggered approach up to 2-4% of GDP-predominantly direct, jobs and small business support. A cautious approach and a bigger and more-timely boost is needed, even at the expense of an already-wide fiscal deficit.

Businesses:

The complete lockdown, aggressive social distancing, the timing (end of the financial year) and pre-existing credit crises imply businesses, particularly small, will bear the brunt of the coronavirus crisis. Expect significant earnings cuts of 15-20%, sharpening cost focus, and a further-diminished risk appetite. Businesses will seek safety.

Banks:

Banks, globally, have always borne the fallout of such dislocations: asset quality pressures, regulatory forbearances, and revenue and capital squeezes. This time will be no different, and with India's banking system already under stress - asset

quality and depositor confidence - and the risks of socialisation of the economy's costs, the outlook has only become murkier for financial institutions.

Objective Of The Study:

1. To study the background of COVID 19
2. To analyse the potential impact of COVID-19 on the Indian economy

Research Methodology:

The study is mainly based on the secondary data. The secondary data collected from various reliable sources such as various study reports published by Government of India, newspaper, various institution, publication of various reports by state governments and other researches at national and international level.

Impact of COVID-19 on the Indian Economy

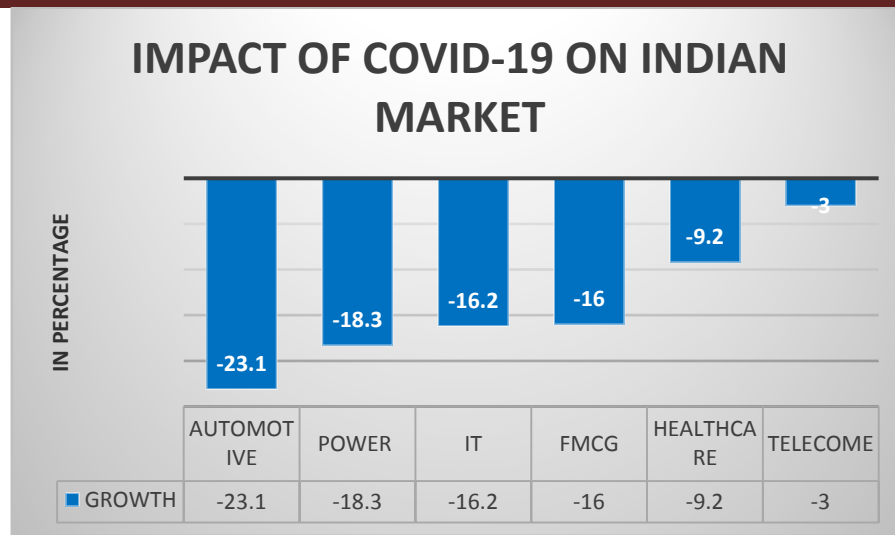
The economic impact of the 2019–20 coronavirus pandemic in India has been hugely disruptive. World Bank and credit rating agencies have downgraded India's growth for fiscal year 2021 with the lowest figures India has seen in three decades since economic liberalization in the 1990s. The Indian economy is expected to lose over Rs 32,000 crore (US\$4.5 billion) every day during the 21-day-lockdown which was declared following the corona virus outbreak. Up to 53% of businesses in the country will be affected.

Supply chains have been put under stress with the lockdown restrictions in place; initially there was a lack of clarity in streamlining what is an "essential" and what isn't. Those in informal sectors and daily wage groups are the most at risk. A large number of farmers around the

country who grow perishables are also facing uncertainty. Various businesses such as hotels and airlines are cutting salaries and laying off employees. The live events industry has seen an estimated loss of Rs3,000 crore (US\$420 million).

The World Bank estimates India's GDP growth to plunge to 1.5-2.8% in 2020-21 due to the impact of Covid-19 pandemic, while South Asia is expected to experience the region's worst economic performance in 40 years. As the world grapples with the unprecedented challenge of Covid-19, business leaders and management thinkers are helping navigate the crisis and plan for the future.

At a webinar by Harvard Business School (HBS) and Harvard Business Publishing, members of the HBS faculty and India Inc executives brainstormed on economic uncertainties resulting from the pandemic and the opportunities for countries like India. With Western countries, looking to diversify their manufacturing from China and Japan, earmarking \$2.2 billion to help its companies shift production, India could be a fertile ground for these supplies, said Sanjiv Mehta, CMD, Hindustan Unilever (HUL). He said this could well be a moment for 'Make in India' to shine. "If you look at the history, the impetus given to Y2K converted a challenge into an opportunity. We could significantly build on the credibility of our IT industry and prove how resilient and strong we are," Mehta said.



*Source: MoSPI, Commerce Ministry, "Indian economy braces for coronavirus-induced shock as curbs set to pull down growth", Mint, 15 March 2020

Chemical Industry:

Some chemical plants have been shut down in China. So there will be restrictions on shipments/logistics. It was found that 20% of the production has been impacted due to the disruption in raw material supply. US and EU will try and diversify their markets. Some of the business can be diverted to India which can also be taken as an advantage.

1. **Shipping Industry:** Corona virus outbreak has impacted the business of cargo movement service providers. As per the sources, per day per vessel has declined by more than 75-80% in dry bulk trade.
2. **Auto Industry:** Its impact on Indian companies will vary and depend upon the extent of the business with China. China's business no doubt is affected. However, current levels of the inventory seem to be sufficient for the Indian industry. If the shutdown in China continues then it is expected to result in an 8-10% contraction of Indian auto manufacturing in 2020.
3. **Pharmaceuticals Industry:** Despite being one of the top formulations of drug exporters in the world, the pharma industry of India relies heavily on import as of bulk

drugs. Due to the coronavirus outbreak, it will also be impacted.

4. **Electronics Industry:** The major supplier is China in electronics being a final product or raw material used in the electronic industry. India's electronic industry may face supply disruptions, production, reduction impact on product prices due to heavy dependence on electronics component supply directly or indirectly and local manufacturing.
5. **IT Industry:** The New Year holidays in China has been extended due to coronavirus outbreak that adversely impacted the revenue and growth of Indian IT companies.
6. **Tourism and Aviation:** Due to the coronavirus outbreak, the inflow of tourists from China and from other East Asian regions to India will lose that will impact the tourism sector and revenue.

The Government of India has announced a variety of measures to tackle the situation, from food security and extra funds for healthcare, to sector related incentives and tax deadline extensions. On 27 March the Reserve Bank of India also announced a number of measures which would make available 374,000 crore (US\$52 billion) to

the country's financial system. On 29 March the government allowed the movement of all essential as well as non-essential goods during the lockdown. On 1 April, World Bank approved \$1 bn in support to India to tackle the corona virus pandemic. On 3 April the central government released more funds to the states for tackling the corona virus totalling to 28,379 crore (US\$4.0 billion). On 6 April a 30% salary cut for one year was announced for the President, Prime Minister and Members of Parliament.

Conclusion:

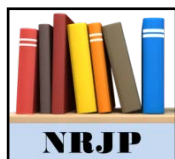
The Covid-19 crisis is also an urgent call-to-action moment to pursue innovative policies and jumpstart Asian economies once the crisis is over. Failure to do so can lead to long-term growth disruptions and reverse hard-won progress in reducing poverty. It is expected that the course of economic recovery in India will be smoother and faster than that of many other advanced countries".

An outbreak of COVID-19 impacted the whole world and has been felt across industries. In India the three major contributors to GDP namely private consumption, investment and external trade will all get affected. India is already running short on its GST revenue collection, and the corona virus scare could make matters worse.

The Government of India has announced a variety of measures to tackle the situation, from food security and extra funds for healthcare, to sector related incentives and tax deadline extensions. World and Indian economy are attempting to mitigate the health risks of COVID-19 with the economic risks and necessary measures need will be taken to improve it.

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Review Article

The New Modes of Education System Due To Covid-19.

¹Neha Jaiswal & ²Dr.Kiran Gupta & ³Dr.Rashmi Pal

¹ Assistant Professor, Department of Education,
Rameshwaram Institute of Education and Training, Lucknow(U.P)

² Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Rameshwaram
Institute of Education and Training, Lucknow(U.P)

³ Student, Department of Economics, Gokul Das Girls PG College, Moradabad U.P.

Abstract

In present circumstance the world is in miserable condition from a global pandemic. This condition make the world stirring .In this pandemic people's are facing many challenge's and many problems. Everyday need's and work is miserably affecting. Peoples health, wealth and economy are in beneath position. Many sectors are effected by this disease. Many sector's like -Education, defense, private sectors and MNC's. The main aim of this report is to dwell some facts and data with the help of various records from the both government and private organization's. And to provide some complacent manner. Due to COVID-19, in the education sector the students, the teacher's and the parents of the students seeing a new era of education and they are the impetus of new modes of education. They are seeing and facing new structures and tactics which involve new generation technologies and methods of study. In this miserable condition the only hope of need is the rules and guidelines which are generated by W.H.O.It is hoped that this study will inform Students, Practitioners and Guardians for gaining the information related effects of Covid-19 in study. The new mode of education,the new system of education in front of the small primary student and graduate students.the new mode of exams and online teaching. the support of parents and the teachers.

Keywords: dwell, miserable, complacent, stirring, beneath.

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Introduction

Education is a very precious thing in today's world.

Everybody need to be educated and know their importance in life which we could easily get through education.

However, now a days a global pandemic called Covid -19 made the education in both variant Easy and Hard. it is callous situation especially for small kids to get

into in a new outlay of education system. Many Rigors are facing both the Pedagogue and Scholar because of the new Manual method which were implemented in this pandemic specially for those province who had their traditional system of education.

A type of Dissatisfaction is raised among those who never had obtained this new manual method.

To inform and support the higher education sector, QS established ongoing surveys to take the pulse of prospective international students and higher education institutions throughout this crisis. Our prospective international student survey has attracted approximately 11,000 respondents since it was established in mid-February.

An accompanying survey that targeted higher education professionals in universities across the globe has attracted more than 400 respondents.

A type of Discourteous is found among scholars for their pedagogue in those provide who had their different traditional system rules and regulations.

The old system of written exams and practical exams are now converted to a new online mode and this situation is complicated among the students who followed the published mode exam or say used traditional mode of exam.

Every situation is a good opportunity for those who are a highly active mindset and energetic thinking. Those scholars and pedagogues who are steady are using this situation as an opportunity and use their time to develop their skills and passions in many fields like- Art, Literature, Singing, Dancing, Yoga and learning new things and much more..

Since mostly everybody is connected to the internet in today's world so for those who are disciplined and steady are using this opportunity through online mode of study. And for those who have a rural and poor background area but they have a satisfied and steady mind are carrying on their education through offline/published mode.

A Don't Shrink back quality is developed in many students among their teachers after this new online classes mode.

Students are getting involved in Group discussion, this is very beneficial for those who are very shy and have a full of hesitation. Regulatory is must in every condition and situation.

Also, Reclamation in time to time is very essential for betterment and up gradation and to overcome problems and to obtain every best possible situation. Both the traditional and new education mode should be Apparent and explicit.

Modus operandi is being good when we accept and working on it properly.

Knowledge will give you power but good character will give you respect.

The Good life is one inspired by love and guided by knowledge.

Benefits Of New Mode Of Education:

Today, due to the dreaded crisis like Coronavirus, today there has been a big change in the education system especially in a developing country like India.

These days, from children studying in primary classes to graduates and post-graduates, students are following the path of education system.

In this epidemic, online education policy or simply says that online secondary education and prevention of education is a complete initiative, according to the WHO report, the necessary rules and things that we have to take care of are almost entirely in education policy through online medium. Working well.

The advantages of the online education medium in this terrible crisis are as follows:-

- The social distancing rule is being used in its entirety as students and teachers can take their classes in their homes.

- The asymmetry in students is decreasing.
- There has been tremendous confidence among students by taking education in their respective homes.
- Students are getting a comfortable environment due to taking education at home
- Parents can monitor their children in front of their eyes.
- The thinking and ability of group discussion is being exposed in the students, which is a very important thing.
- Teachers can also give students a friendly atmosphere and they are also giving in many areas.
- Due to taking online classes and online education, the teacher's team and parents gain an ability to supervise children.
- Due to taking online education, even from young children to older students, people are getting familiar with the new technology, which is essential for today's era and to serve today's world.
- Teachers get a calm atmosphere due to the support of parents' supervision, so that the students also get interested in reading and they can also adopt their education with good focus in a quiet environment.

Some Drawbacks Of New Mode Of Education:

By the way, all the things presented in this world have some good and they have some failures and also evils. Today we will talk about the method of online classes and the shortcomings of education at the new turn.

There has been a problem like coronavirus, due to the epidemic, not only because of the advantages of the online education

system, but also many disadvantages are coming which are as follows:-

- The biggest problem facing the students is that they are in front of this new method and they are taking a lot of time to understand this method, which is also causing a lot of loss of their education.
- The second biggest problem facing the students and their parents is that the children who are still in small class will take a lot of time to understand the education method and they are being helped by their parents to teach them, which is their precious time Is cut and their parents are losing time.
- The third biggest problem is facing the students, are they standing in front of the screen due to taking online classes for four to 5 hours, due to which they are also facing mental diseases.
- Moreover, the other biggest problem that is presented in front of them is that they are having pain in their eyes due to pausing in front of the screen and they are feeling weak and they are facing weakness.
- Due to not being present in school, students are lacking school-like rules, laws and discipline and this is a big problem facing parents too, they are not able to give them discipline and discipline like school.
- The humility that the students create in front of the teachers is lacking in all the students, because they are not able to build this type of discipline and decency due to living in their homes.
- The Humility that the students create in front of the teachers is lacking in all the students because they are not able to b
- Staying away from schools, when they get rid of the problem of this epidemic

back in school, after that they will face difficulty in going to school again and it is compassionate for younger students.

- Students, especially big classes students who are have negative thinking, do not miss the opportunity to harass their teachers through online medium and they harass their teachers by creating fake IDs and do not let other students also study. The biggest problem is presenting in now a days.

Conclusion:

We talked about the online education system, talked about its specialty and also talked about the same flaws. Now we talk about its conclusion which is always presented before us:-

By the way, there are many advantages of taking a class through online medium and there are also many shortcomings in front of it, so we have to combine the two things and make a comparative comparison to it.

The duration of taking online classes should be fixed for a certain period so that the problem of standing online for too long before the students can be eliminated and that they can be overcome from mental diseases and their eyes can also get rest.

Parents will also have to make efforts to provide such environment to their children so that they feel that the students who are present in front of their children and teachers are present in school and college.

Parents will also have to ensure that despite living in homes, they spend time with their children and develop whatever art they like and if they are interested in an art, then sit there and enjoy that art. Also, help them.

The Students have to be able to understand that the change in the nature is the rule of nature according to the time so the students have to be adapt this nature and the can try their best for adapt this new

mode of education side by side don't forget the traditional way of the education .

Students, parents and teachers have not to be loose hope and carry on the work more efficiently like they did it before .

Most parents, and then the teachers, have to ensure that the rules are followed in schools and colleges and follow the rules like prayer, etc. after getting up in the morning, in the same discipline in the homes of those students. Had to follow, he should not leave what he received from schools and colleges.

Whether students of small class or students of big class also have to think that after a long time they have got an opportunity to live in homes with their parents, then they should also spend time with their parents and guardians. Also, play with them and have fun and perform arts with them.

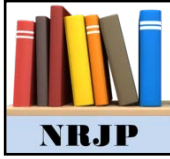
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Review Article

1857 के स्वाधीनता संग्राम: सामाजिक परिप्रेक्ष्य के विविध आयाम

चंद्र मणि

नेट गेस्ट टीचर रांची यूनिवर्सिटी, रांची

Abstract

यह भी माना जाता है कि सन् 1857 की क्रांति के मूल में मुस्लिम धार्मिक कट्टरता भी शरीक रही थी लेकिन यह विचार एक सुविचारित साजिश है। सन् 1857 के लोक संग्राम की गरिमा कम करने के लिए ब्रिटिश इतिहासकार कभी उसे 'जेहाद बताकर सांप्रदायिक रंग देते हैं तो कभी क्षेत्रीय एवं अपदस्थ जागीरदारों का दोष बताते हैं। ब्रिटेन के नागरिकों की हमदर्दी प्राप्त करने के लिए विदेशी इतिहासकार इसे 'ईसाइयत का विरोध एवं प्राचीन परंपराओं को पुनः स्थापित करने का प्रयास कहकर भी क्रांति को अस्वीकार करते हैं।" 1857 की क्रांति को उत्तर भारत के भू-भाग तक ही सीमित माना जाता है, क्या यह राष्ट्रीय क्रांति नहीं थी, ब्रिटिश उपनिवेशवादी 1857 के संग्राम के महत्व को सीमित करने के लिए उसे क्षेत्रीय बगावत भी ही साबित करना चाहते थे किंतु तथ्य इसे असत्य साबित करते हैं। यह क्रांति गुजरात से लेकर पूर्वी भारत में चटगांव तक थी और उत्तरी भारत में इस मुक्ति संग्राम का प्रभाव ज्यादा था, किंतु इसका असर पूरे देश पर पड़ा। गंगा-यमुना के मैदान के मध्य का जो क्रांति सक्रिय भू-भाग था वह यूरोप के कई अनेक देशों यथा फ्रांस, आस्ट्रिया और पर्सिया के समग्र क्षेत्रफल से कहीं ज्यादा विस्तृत था।

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कुछ इतिहासकार 1857 की क्रांति को राष्ट्रीय स्वाधीनता संघर्ष इस कारण नहीं मानते कि इसमें पूरा राष्ट्र शामिल नहीं था। यदि यह अनिवार्य शर्त है कि संपूर्ण राष्ट्र में विद्रोह हो तभी उसे 'राष्ट्रीय क्रांति' कहा जाए तो फिर फ्रांस की क्रांति, या रूस की क्रांति को क्या कहा जाना चाहिए। चीन की क्रांति की परख क्या इसी मानदंड पर करना संभव

है। प्रत्येक क्रांति उसके उद्देश्य से ही पहचानी जाती है। क्रांति का क्षेत्र उसके समक्ष गौण हो जाता है। यूरोप में हुई अनेक क्रांतियां भी विस्तृत भू-भाग पर नहीं हुई थीं लेकिन उन्हें मुक्ति संग्राम का ही दर्जा प्राप्त है।

1857 की क्रांति को राष्ट्र का प्रथम स्वाधीनता संग्राम क्यों न माना जाए इस प्रश्न को हल करने के

लिए प्रायः दो तरह के दृष्टिकोण को सामने रखा जाता है। चंद लोग क्रांति कार्यों का प्रारंभ उस समय से मानते हैं जब विदेशी हमलावर भारत में आए और देश पर अधिकार जमाया। उनके शासन के विरोध को स्वाधीनता संग्राम का नाम देते हैं। भारत पर तो कई हमलावरों ने शासन किया। इस सूची में आर्य, शक, सीथयन, यूनानी, कुषाण व मुसलमान इत्यादि कई हमलावर आते हैं। उचित रूप से तर्कसंगत यही है कि जिन जातियों ने भारत पर अधिकार करके शोषण किया और इस देश को अपना भी नहीं कहा उनको हम विदेशी शासक कह सकते हैं। अतः अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ राष्ट्रीय महासंग्राम को देश की प्रथम क्रांति कहना उपयुक्त होगा।

उस समय तक राष्ट्रीय भावना का उदय नहीं हुआ था। कुछ विद्वान यह तर्क भी देते हैं और इस कारण 1857 के संग्राम को क्रांति नहीं मानते। जाहिर है कि उस क्रांति की कोई केंद्रीय सत्ता नहीं थी लेकिन आलोचकों का तर्क इस कारण स्वीकार्य नहीं है, क्योंकि संघर्षरत लोगों ने अंग्रेजी शासन का विरोध करने का प्रयास किया था। यह विरोध देश के कई स्थानों में किया गया था। अतः उसे स्थानीय मुठभेड़ बताकर खारिज नहीं किया जा सकता है। इस क्रांति को 15 अगस्त, 1947 की आजादी का पहला कदम कहा जा सकता है कई विद्वान इस क्रांति को भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के चश्मे से देखने को तैयार संपूर्ण प्रयास नष्ट हो गया था। यह सोच सच्चाई के कोसों दूर है। यह सच्चाई भारतीय स्वाधीनता संग्राम के इतिहास के अवलोकन से साफ हो जाएगी कि यह क्रांति देशवासियों हेतु सदैव प्रेरक रही है। कई अनुसंधानकर्ताओं ने 1920

के समय राष्ट्रीय चेतना की पड़ताल भी की, जब उन्होंने पाया था कि जनमानस में 1857 की क्रांति का उजास मौजूद है और वे उस क्रांति का सम्मान भी करते थे।

सन् 1857 की क्रांति के प्रमुख नायकों में किन्हें चिन्हित किया जाए यद्यपि अंग्रेज इतिहासकार, यह साबित करने का मिथ्या दावा करते हैं यह 'सिपाहियों का गदर था। जिसकी अगुआई उन जागीरदारों ने की थी। जिनको उनके शासन से दूर कर दिया गया था। यह नजरिया बेहद संकीर्ण है, क्योंकि इस संग्राम में प्रजा ने बड़ी संख्या में भाग लिया था। कई ब्रिटिश राजनेताओं, पत्रकारों व इतिहासकारों ने इसे 'कौमी गदर' ही कहा। चूंकि प्रजा त्रस्त थी, कृषकों को विदेशी राज की भू-राजस्व नीतियों ने भूखों मरने पर विवश कर दिया था। युवा लोग बेरोजगार थे। सन् 1857 का विद्रोह प्रजा का भी विद्रोह था।

जागीरदार शासक कहीं तो अंग्रेजों से युद्ध करने खुद ही सामने आ गए। कहीं उनकी प्रजा का उन पर दबाव रहा। ज्यादातर राजा-महाराजा एवं जागीरदार अंग्रेजों की मदद करते रहे लेकिन असंगठित होते हुए भी यह राष्ट्रवादी संग्राम था। कई शोधकर्ताओं ने इस क्रांति के नायकों को प्रस्तुत किया है। मजूमदार ने इस संघर्ष को जागीरदारों का विद्रोह कहा है। अतः बाबू कुंवर सिंह, रानी लक्ष्मीबाई, मौलवी अहमद शाह और बेगम हजरत महल इत्यादि की बहादुरी और बलिदान को भारतवासी आज भी स्मरण करते हैं। किंतु सन् 1857 के संग्राम की असली हकदार तो भारतीय प्रजा ही थी। इस क्रांति में 22 लाख लोगों ने अपनी

शहादत दी थी। उस समय कुछ राजा-महाराजाओं व जागीरदारों ने अपना योगदान दिया, किंतु क्रांति जब कुचल दी गई तो सामंतशाही के पोषकों ने अपनी निष्ठा पुनः अंग्रेजों की ओर मोड़ दी थी क्योंकि वे जानते थे कि अंग्रेजों की नाराजगी की कीमत पर वे अपनी शान शौकत बनाए नहीं रख सकते। अतः अधिकांश ने गदर की भावना के साथ गद्दारी ही की थी।

अंग्रेजों ने भी फिर सामंत वर्ग के लोगों को अपनी ओर मिलाने के लिए उनका तुष्टिकरण करना आरंभ कर दिया था। फिर देशी और विदेशी शासक दोनों ने ही प्रजा का शोषण करना आरंभ कर दिया था। यह कहा जा सकता है कि 1857 की क्रांति के नायक आम व्यक्ति ही थे, क्योंकि क्रांति की नाकामी के बाद अंग्रेजों ने प्रतिशोध लिया सन् 1857 के विद्रोह में 22 लाख लोग मारे गए। दस करोड़ से ज्यादा कृषक आबादी की रूचि ब्रिटिश शासन के खात्मे में थी। गुजरते समय के साथ कई शोध इस क्रांति के बारे में रही हैं क्रांति में समाज के किन तबकों ने अमूल्य योगदान दिया था। इससे यह जाना जा सकता है कि लोगों की सोच यदि एकात्मकता या अनेकता थी, तो उसके पीछे कारण क्या थे। अवाम उस क्रांति के साथ क्यों जुड़ी हुई थी। क्रांति को गतिशील किसने किया है, उसे शिथिल किसने किया, क्रांति से अंग्रेजों ने भविष्य के लिए क्या सबक हासिल किया था। इस प्रकार के प्रश्नों का समाधान करने के लिए ही 1857 की क्रांति पर शोधपरक पुस्तकें लिखी जाती रहेंगी।

क्रांति की विफलता के बाद ब्रिटिश दमन चक्र चला था ताकि बची हुई चिंगारी को भी बुझा दिया

जाए। यही कारण था कि क्रांति के तुरंत बाद में वर्षों तक क्रांति पर कोई भी सकारात्मक लेखन सामने नहीं आ सका था। उस समय की किताबें ब्रिटिश सेंसर से युक्त थी। इस कारण क्रांति का सही रूप से लेखन ही किया जा सका। अंग्रेजी पुस्तकों में क्रांति का भ्रामक चित्रण किया गया और उसकी गरिमा को भी खंडित किया गया। कालांतर में 1857 की क्रांति को लेकर अंग्रेजों ने साहित्यिक रचना कर्म को आजादी दी भी, तो दस्तावेज उनके ही द्वारा प्रदान किए गए थे। फिर भी लोगों ने विभिन्न संस्मरणों को प्रकाशित करके उसे सटीक बनाने का प्रयास अवश्य ही किया था। फिर भी क्रांति का सही स्वरूप 1900 की समाप्ति तक सामने नहीं आया था।

तदनंतर सन् 1907 में वीर सावरकर की पुस्तक का प्रकाशन हुआ। इसमें संग्राम का आजादी की जंग कहा गया था किंतु तब भी पुस्तक में समाज के सभी लोगों की भूमिका प्रदर्शित नहीं की जा सकी। मौलाना अबुल कलाम 'आजाद' ने भी 1857 की क्रांति को शब्दों में ढालने का प्रयास किया था। और उस समय 'अधिकारिक पुस्तक' लिखने का जिम्मा एन.एन. सेन को दिया था लेकिन सेन की पुस्तक पर सरकारी आंकड़े ही भारी पड़े थे। इस कारण लेखक के रूप में सेन ने क्रांति को कोई उल्लेखनीय महिमा प्रदान नहीं की और न ही उस पुस्तक ने लोगों के बीच किसी भी प्रकार की कोई लोकप्रियता ही प्राप्त की। अंग्रेजों के शासन का खौफ था।

यह संभव ही नहीं था कि गैर ब्रिटिश अभिलेखाकार के आंकड़ों से विचारोत्तेजक पुस्तक को लिखा व प्रकाशित किया जाए। लेकिन सन् 1959 में कार्ल

मार्क्स के वे लेख दुनिया के सामने आए जो 1857 की क्रांति को दृष्टिगत रख कर लिखे गए थे। कार्ल मार्क्स ने 1857 की घटनाओं को बतौर विचारक पहली बार यह कहने का हौसला किया था कि वह 'जन क्रांति' थी। उसके बाद के लेखकों ने जब जाकर 1857 की प्रथम क्रांति के रूप में उसे चिन्हित करना आरंभ किया था। एक लाभ यह भी हुआ कि जन क्रांति के कारणों की तलाश की गई, तब उसके मूल में अंग्रेजों की शासन व्यवस्था की कमियां रेखांकित की गई थीं। भारत की धार्मिक व सामाजिक मान्यताएं और ब्रिटिश शासन पद्धति के मध्य सामंजस्य नहीं बैठ सकता था। अंग्रेज भी शासन करने की नहीं बल्कि शोषण करने की नीति अपनाए हुए थे। वे भारत को कच्चे माल और मजदूरों की मंडी ही बनाए रखना चाहते थे। लेकिन इतने विशाल देश पर शासन करने के लिए ब्रिटिश नागरिकों की ज्यादा आवश्यकता थी। लोक-दिखावे के लिए उन्हें भारत में सुधारवादी कार्य भी करने थे। एक बार क्रांति का मजबूत ठप्पा लगने के बाद 1857 की घटनाओं के बारे में ब्रिटिश इतिहासकारों ने भी माना कि वह बगावत लोगों के हृदय से उभरी थी।

इस संघर्ष की एक खासियत यह भी थी कि विदेशियों के खिलाफ इस युद्ध से धार्मिक भावनाएं भी जुड़ी रही थीं। हिंदू-मुस्लिम इसे विदेशी शासकों के खिलाफ 'पवित्र युद्ध' कहते थे। किंतु यह युद्ध सांप्रदायिक भावना से ग्रसित नहीं था। साम्राज्यवाद का सामना करने के लिए लोग जाति व धर्मांधता से ऊपर उठकर संघर्षरत थे। इस क्रांति में देश के प्रति प्रेम और सांप्रदायिक एकता की जिस

भावना का उदय हुआ था। वह हमारी बेशकीमती धरोहर रही थी। यह राष्ट्रवाद बहु-संस्कृतिवाद की देन बना। विभिन्न धर्मों, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों व लोगों का एक उद्देश्य के लिए एकत्र होकर कुर्बानी देने के लिए जुट जाना एक महान घटना रही है।

उस दौरान बहादुरशाह जफर ने तो भरतपुर, अलवर व जोधपुर जैसे राज्यों के शासकों को यह सुविधा भी दी थी कि यदि वे अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ एक जाएं तो वह अपनी हुकूमत भी त्यागने को तैयार हैं और उनके राज्यों को मिलाकर एक राज्य संघ का गठन भी किया जा सकता है। सन् 1857 की महान क्रांति ने सोई हुई आवाम को जगाने का कार्य भी किया था। देश की आवाम ने जाग्रत होने के बाद शिक्षा, धर्म, राजनीति और साहित्य में ज्यादा रुचि लेना आरंभ कर दिया था। जीवनस्तर को उन्नत करने व सामाजिक कुरीतियों से लड़ने का माद्दा भी सन् 1857 की क्रांति के बाद से ही उदय हुआ था।

1857 की क्रांति का निष्कर्ष निम्न बिंदुओं के आधार पर सन् 1857 की विशेषताओं को समझा जा सकता है :

- 1- इसे स्वाधीनता संग्राम नहीं कहा जा सकता, उस समय तक भारत एकसूत्र में पिरोया हुआ नहीं था।
- 2- बंगाल की फौज का असर उत्तरी व मध्य भारत के कुछ भागों में मौजूद था।
- 3- इस बगावत पर मुंबई, बंगाल व पंजाब की सेनाओं द्वारा अंग्रेजों ने काबू पा लिया था।

- 4- यह अटल सच्चाई है कि आधे से ज्यादा राजे-महाराजे इस क्रांति में शामिल नहीं थे।
- 5* 1880 में जिस राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को हम देखते हैं, उसमें 1857 की क्रांति का कोई भी प्रेरक तत्व मौजूद नहीं था।
- 6 ज्यादातर आजादी के सिपाहियों के पुरातन मुगल शासक के शासन को फिर से स्थापित करने का प्रयास किया, जो उस समय राष्ट्रीय भावना का प्रतीक बना हुआ था।
- 7 अवध, बुंदेलखंड व रुहेलखंड में यह 'जनक्रांति' थी क्योंकि यह सिर्फ सैनिकों तक सीमित न होकर प्रजा में भी गहराई तक उतरी हुई थी।
- 8- सैनिकों का लक्ष्य अपने क्षेत्र के छोटे राज्यों को फिर से अस्तित्व में लाना नहीं था। लोग अंग्रेजों को देश से बाहर कर मुगल हुकूमत की पुनः स्थापना चाहते थे।
- 9- बंगाल के सैनिकों को संपूर्ण देश में जाना पड़ा था। इस कारण राष्ट्रीय भावना का अभ्युदय आरंभ हुआ।
- 10- यह क्रांति देश के कुछ भागों तक सीमित थी, परंतु उद्देश्य यह था कि संपूर्ण भारत से अंग्रेजों को बाहर कर दिया जाए।
- 11- देशवासियों को नारा दिया गया था कि धर्म और देश के लिए जीवन कुर्बान किया जा सकता है।
- 12- जिन राजाओं से अंग्रेजों ने अधिकार छीन लिए थे, उन राजाओं को क्रांतिकारी सैनिकों ने तलाश करके नेतृत्व सौंपा था।
- 13- विद्रोही सैनिकों ने संघर्ष करते हुए नए शासन तंत्र के संकेत दिए थे।
- 14- शहजादे फिरोजशाह ने देश की प्रजा को बताया था कि ब्रिटिश सत्ता उखाड़ फेंकने के बाद देश में किन-किन कार्यों को किया जायेगा।
- 15- अवध में तो गांव-देहात की आवाम भी इस क्रांति में डटकर भागीदारी कर रही थी।
- 16- क्रांति की तैयारियां विभिन्न अंग्रेज रेजीमेंट्स में आरंभ हो गई थीं। भारतीय सिपाहियों ने परस्पर संपर्क बनाए रखने के लिए डाक व्यवस्था का उपयोग किया था।
- 17- क्रांति किसी क्षणिक जज्बे से उत्पन्न नहीं हुई थी। उसकी तैयारियों के पुख्ता प्रमाण भी मौजूद थे। गुप्त समितियां भी संचालित रही थीं।
- 18- अंग्रेजों की लोक विरोधी नीतियों के कारण रोष पनपा था और संचार साधनों के माध्यम से उस रोष का केंद्रीकरण हुआ था। अंग्रेजों को भी क्रांति के विषय में सूचनाएं प्राप्त हो चुकी थीं। इस कारण टेलीग्राफ प्रणाली पर नजर रखी जा रही थी। सैनिकों के पत्रों को भी खोलकर पढ़ा जा रहा था कि वे किस इरादे को पूर्ण करना चाहते हैं।

19- यह स्पष्ट है कि क्रांति का विचार सुनियोजित था।

20- सैनिकों में विभिन्न कारणों से अंग्रेजों के प्रति रोष था। चर्बीयुक्त कारतूस ही एक मात्र वजह नहीं रही थी।

1857 के स्वाधीनता संग्राम की सामग्री की शोध जब वृहद स्तर पर की जानी आरंभ हुई तो नई-नई जानकारीयां प्राप्त हुई। पुराने तथ्यों व घटनाओं से नए संकेत प्राप्त होने लगे। विलियम डिरलपिल के द्वारा लिखी गई पुस्तक 'लॉस्ट मुगल' पुस्तक में कई दस्तावेजों का हवाला दिया गया था। सरकारी अभिलेखाकार में भी कई प्रमाणित साक्ष्य रखे हुए थे। उन पर अनुसंधान कार्य होना बाकी था। 20वीं शताब्दी के आरंभ एवं मध्यकाल में 1857 की क्रांति को साहित्य में भी स्थान प्राप्त हुआ। सुभद्रा कुमारी चौहान की निम्नलिखित पंक्तियों से समझा जा सकता है कि 1857 की क्रांति ने जन जीवन में किस प्रकार की पैठ बना ली थी।

- कुटिया में थी विषम वेदना, महलों में था आहत मान।
- वीर सैनिकों के मन में था, अपने पुरखों का अभिमान।
- महलों में दी आग, झोंपड़ी ने ज्वाला सुलगाई थी।
- यह स्वतंत्रता की चिंगारी अंतरम से आई थी।

सन् 1857 की क्रांति पर बाद में काफी कुछ लिखा गया। वीर विनायक सावरकर ने महज 24 वर्ष की उम्र में भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के नाम से मराठी में पुस्तक लिखी थी, जो लंदन में प्रकाशित होकर

भारतभूमि पहुंची थी। 1857 की राष्ट्रव्यापी क्रांति अपना प्रभाव क्यों नहीं जमा सकी। क्रांति की नाकामी की क्या वजहें रही थीं? निश्चय ही इन प्रश्नों पर विचार करने से ही तत्कालीन भारतीय संरचना व जनमानस की सोच को जाना जा सकता है। आजादी की भावना को कुचलने के लिए अमानवीय जुल्म ढाए गए और क्रांति की चिंगारी का प्रस्फुटन न होने देने के लिए दमन चक्र चलाया गया। प्रस्तुत अध्याय की विवेचना द्वारा यह सीख भी प्राप्त की जा सकती है कि एक सद्बिचार की सुरक्षा के लिए आम भारतीयों को किस प्रकार से एकजुट होना चाहिए ताकि नागरिकों के अधिकार सुरक्षित रह सकें।

आजादी मनुष्य का स्वयंसिद्ध अधिकार है और स्वाधीनता की भावना मानव में गहरे तक पैठी रहती है। अतः इस भावना को सदैव क लिए कभी भी नष्ट नहीं किया जा सकता। क्रांति संघर्ष जय और पराजय के मार्गों से होते हुए अपनी मंजिल तक देर सबेर पहुंच ही जाता है। इतिहास गवाह है कि विश्व में क्रांति संघर्ष एक ही दफा में सफल नहीं हो पाए थे। वैसे ही क्रांति संघर्षों को कामयाबी या नाकामी के शीर्षकों से तय नहीं किया जा सकता, क्योंकि क्रांति में न तो हार स्थाई होती है और न किसी एक हार से इसका महत्व ही सीमित हो जाता है। प्रमुख बाद तो होती है क्रांति का उद्देश्य और उद्देश्य के पीछे की आकांक्षा इसका परखने की एक मात्र कसौटी है मानव समाज को इसका दिया जाना। निर्णय तो यह करना होता है कि प्रतिरोध की चेतना ने समाज के कितने हिस्से को और कितनी गहनता तक स्पर्श किया व इससे

सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक व आर्थिक चिंतन के दृष्टिकोण व संबंधों में कितना बदलाव आया।

1957 का क्रांति संग्राम विदेशी साम्राज्यवादी सत्ता के खिलाफ एक संगठित जनाक्रोश था जो अनिवार्य था। मुक्ति आकांक्षा की यह क्रांति, स्वाधीनता का अनुपम उत्सर्ग, भारतीय इतिहास की अमूल्य धरोहर है, जिस पर किसी भी भारतीय को गर्व करना चाहिए कि उनके पुरखों में स्वाधीनता की ऐसी उदात्त उमंग थी कि उसके समक्ष जीवन का कद भी बौना हो गया था। इसने समाज के बड़े वर्ग को स्पर्श किया व इसमें समाज के सभी वर्गों के प्रयास सम्मिलित थे। यह बात काफी हद तक सत्य है। कि इस संघर्ष के पीछे न तो कोई स्थापित राजनीतिक दल था न कोई सुपरिभाषित क्रांति विचारधारा। हालांकि इस बारे में क्रांति शुरू होने से पूर्व कुछ मंत्रणाएं अवश्य हुईं। सैनिकों की खुफिया समितियां भी बनीं किंतु यह सामान्य स्तर की थीं। पूर्णतया योजनाबद्ध ढंग से तमाम कार्य होना तयशुदा कार्यक्रम बनना या सभी की भूमिकाएं निश्चित होना इत्यादि विशेषताएं इसमें नजर नहीं आतीं। किसी स्थान पर तो विद्रोह आरंभ हो जाने के बाद योजना बनाने का कार्य शुरू हुआ। यह क्रांति संघर्ष तो परिस्थितिजन्य अनुभव के प्रकाश में परवान चढ़ा और अपने आखिरी अंजाम तक पहुंचा। बेशक उसे उस समय अपेक्षित कामयाबी नहीं मिली लेकिन उससे सामाजिक सोच पर असर किया, हिंदू-मुस्लिम एकता को परवान चढ़ाया।

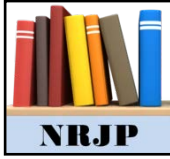
समाज के तमाम वर्गों को उद्वेलित व भारतीय लोक जन की सुषुप्त शक्ति को जागरूक किया। इसी क्रांति

की प्रसव वेदना से भारत में अखंडता का प्रादुर्भाव हुआ, भारतीयता की भावना पल्लवित हुई, वृहद राष्ट्रीय चेतना को बल मिला, अतः यह स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष विफल होकर भी बेदह सार्थक साबित हुआ, क्योंकि इसने स्वाधीनता के जज्बे की अमरसता को अनश्वर जड़ें प्रदान कर दी थीं। 13 उन्हीं जड़ों पर आज हमारे राष्ट्र स्वाधीन बनकर खड़ा है। आजादी की कीमत का मूल्यांकन भी हम तभी कर सकते हैं, जब हमें ज्ञात हो कि हमारे पुरखों ने 1857 की क्रांति में कई अविस्मरणीय कुर्बानियां की हैं। सन् 1857 की क्रांति एक प्राथमिक कदम था। जिसने 15 अगस्त 1947 की मंजिल तक पहुंचाया था। फिर भी प्राथमिक रूप से 1857 की क्रांति सफल नहीं हो सकी थी। अतः उसके कारणों की विवेचना करना यहाँ प्रासंगिक होगा।

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Abstract

पितृसत्ता एक ऐसी विचारधारा है जो पारंपरिक मान्यताओं का अनुकरण तार्किकता व वैज्ञानिकता के स्थान पर केवल आस्था और प्रागनुभवों के आधार पर करती है। यह सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और नैतिक मान्यताओं का समग्र है जो पुरानी मान्यताओं पर जोर देते हुए नवीन विचारधारा को आजमाए बिना पुरानी व्यवस्था को बनाये रखने पर जोर देती हैं। डेविड ह्यूम और एडमण्ड बर्क रूढ़िवाद के प्रमुख उन्नायक माने जाते हैं। समकालीन विचारकों में माइकेल ओकशॉट को रूढ़िवाद का प्रमुख सिद्धान्तकार माना जाता है। वर्तमान समय में सामाजिक रूढ़ियों व पितृसत्ता के सन्दर्भ में हमारे युवाओं के विचारों पर यह अध्ययन आधारित हैं। प्रस्तुत विषय पर युवा लोगों के साथ गोरखपुर के कॉलेज और विश्वविद्यालय में अध्ययन किया गया है। कॉलेजों के सत्रों में मुख्य रूप से शिक्षकों से थोड़ा समय लेकर युवाओं से लिंग, यौन, हिंसा और कानून के सन्दर्भ में बुनियादी बातचीत शुरू किया गया। इसके अलावा लिंग, यौन पर अन्तरपीढ़ीगत संवाद करने के लिए छात्रों को अनुसूची साक्षात्कार की सुविधा प्रदान की गई थी।

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1) पितृसत्ता का लिंग पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है, विभिन्न प्रकार के लिंग आधारित हिंसा, कार्यस्थल पर यौन उत्पीड़न, पितृसत्ता, जीवन साथी चुनने का अधिकार, शादी की उम्र और विविधताएं।

2) पितृसत्तानौजवानों के जीवन को कैसे प्रभावित करती है।

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मूल्यांकन के प्रयोजनों के लिए 6 कालेजों को चुना गया (5 शहरी और 1 ग्रामीण, 4

कॉलेज में सभी लड़कियां थी और 2 सह-शिक्षा के थे)। कुल 350 युवा लोगों के साथ बात की गई, जिनकी उम्र 16 से 22 वर्ष के बीच थी और लगभग 75 प्रतिशत युवा महिलाएं थी, मूल्यांकन में भाग लेने वाले ज्यादातर निम्न मध्यम वर्ग / श्रमिक वर्ग, दलित और मुस्लिम समुदाय से थे, कॉलेज में छात्रों को दो सर्वेक्षण फॉर्म भरने के लिए कहा गया। पहले सर्वेक्षण के फॉर्म में ज्यादातर सामान्य / सच्चे प्रारूप के साथ मात्रात्मक प्रश्न थे, जो कुछ और गुणात्मक प्रश्नों के साथ लिंग आधारित हिंसा, लिंग रूढ़िवादिता के आस पास समझ को प्रस्तुत करने के लिए था।

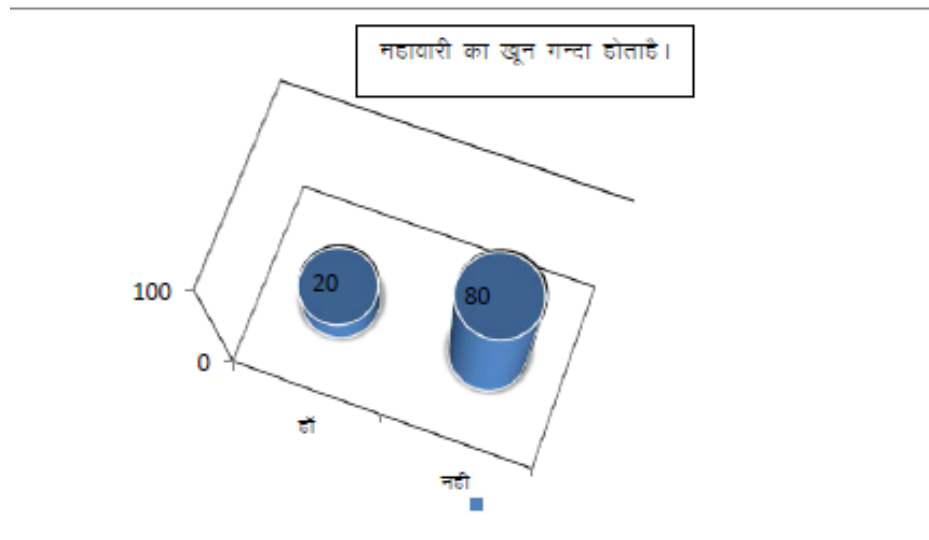
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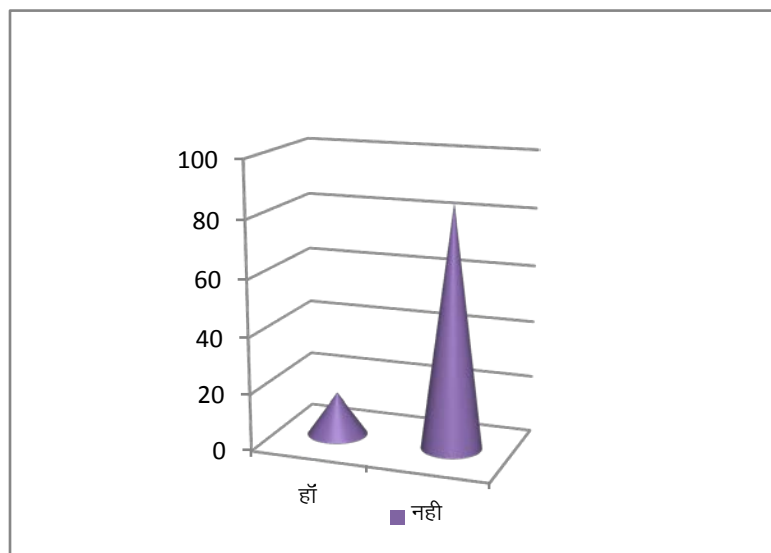
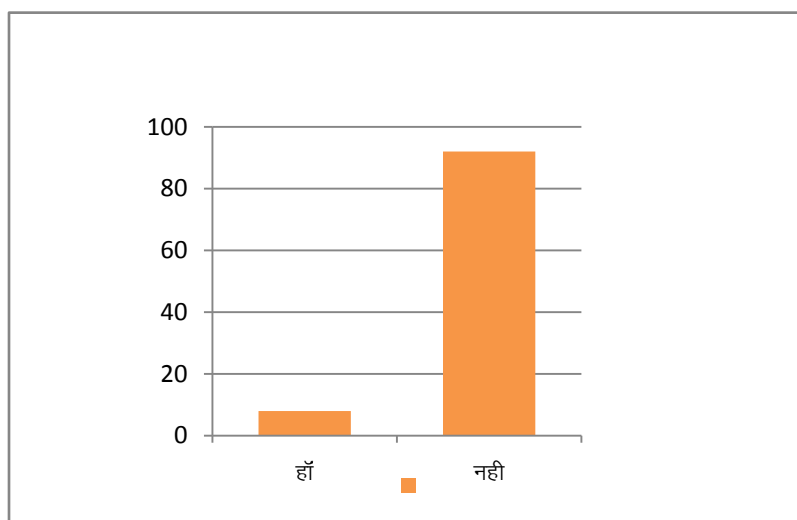
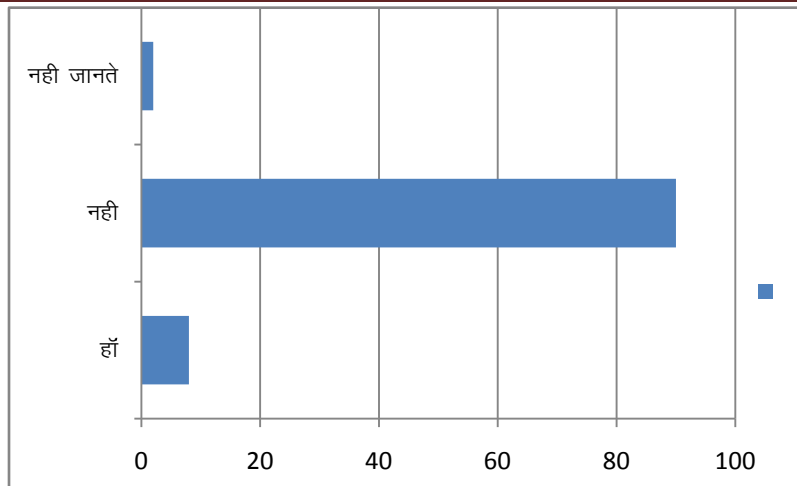
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fyx : f<oln% फॉर्म का पहला खंड रूढ़िवाद की एक सरल सूची थी, जिसमें प्रतिभागियों को लिखना था कि वे इसके साथ सहमत थे या असहमत थे। यह देखकर बहुत खुशी हुई कि अधिकांश प्रतिभागियों ने पितृसत्तात्मक रूढ़ियों में भाग नहीं लिया। उदाहरण के लिए, 80 प्रतिशत प्रतिभागियों ने महसूस किया कि मासिक धर्म रक्त गंदा नहीं है। 90 प्रतिशत इस कथन से असहमत थे कि एक लड़की को परिपक्व समझा जाने के साथ विवाह करना चाहिए। 84 प्रतिशत ने महसूस किया कि एक माँ एकमात्र ऐसी नहीं है जो कि बच्चे की देखभाल कर सके, जबकि 92 प्रतिशत ने महसूस किया कि ट्रांसजेंडर

होना कोई मानसिक बीमारी नहीं है। 90 प्रतिशत प्रतिभागियों ने महसूस किया कि पति के लिए पत्नी से अधिक शिक्षित होना आवश्यक नहीं है और 88 प्रतिशत ने महसूस किया कि वंश को केवल पुरुष के माध्यम से जारी रखने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। फॉर्म के इस खण्ड से उभरती हुई प्रवृत्ति स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाती है कि यह अध्ययन समाज में लिंग और यौन की धारणाओं को, कम से कम, विचारों के स्तर पर, चुनौति देने में प्रभावी रहा है।

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dk Z LFky ij ; k& mRi hMu—जब प्रतिभागियों से पूछा गया कि वे अपने स्कूल या कॉलेज में यौन उत्पीड़न की घटना से कैसे निपटेंगे, तो अधिकांश ने कहा कि वे इसे रोकने की कोशिश करेंगे। उनमें से सभी यह स्पष्ट करने में सक्षम नहीं थे कि वे हिंसा को कैसे रोकेंगे। केवल कुछ ही प्रतिभागी आंतरिक शिकायत समिति के बारे में जानते थे और कम ही समझा सकते थे, कि यह क्या है। 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक प्रतिभागियों ने इस प्रश्न को खाली छोड़ दिया। ऐसा इसलिए हो सकता है क्योंकि अर्ध कानूनी प्रक्रिया किसी के लिए (विशेष रूप से युवा लोगों को) भयभीत कर सकती है और इसके बारे में पर्याप्त बात नहीं की जाती है।

जिन कालेजों में हम गए थे, उनमें से अधिकांश में आई सी सी की स्थापना अभी तक नहीं हुई थी और अगर हुई भी थी, तो शायद इसका बहुत अच्छी तरह से विज्ञापन नहीं किया गया था। नतीजतन, कई प्रतिभागियों को आईसीसी या तकनीकी विवरण याद नहीं रह सका कि वह क्या करता है। हालांकि, जो उत्साहजनक था, वह यह था, कि अधिकांश प्रतिभागी हिंसा को रोकने के लिए तैयार थे की और उन्होंने कहा कि वे इस घटना की जानकारी एक शिक्षक, एक प्रिंसिपल को देंगे।

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हिंसा के आस पास दो सवाल थे: एक विकल्प के बारे में एक व्यक्ति के पास उपलब्ध घर में शारीरिक हिंसा का सामना करना और दूसरा अपनी बहन के प्रति प्रतिक्रिया के बारे में, जो वैवाहिक घर में हिंसा का सामना कर रही थी। इन दोनों सवालों का भी युवाओं ने बहुत ही सहजता

से जवाब दिया, कई प्रतिभागियों ने उन्हें खाली छोड़ दिया, सबसे दिल छूने वाली बात यह है कि जवाब देने वाले सभी ने कहा कि वे किसी न किसी तरह से हस्तक्षेप करेंगे।

वैवाहिक परिवार में हिंसा के लिए आम प्रतिक्रियाओं में परामर्श और यहां तक कि पुलिस में मामला दर्ज करना भी शामिल था। यहां यह ध्यान रखना जरूरी है कि हस्तक्षेप केवल वैवाहिक परिवार की हिंसा के मामले में सुझाया गया था न कि जन्म सम्बन्धी परिवार में। जन्म सम्बन्धी परिवार में हिंसा को पुलिस हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता के रूप में नहीं देखा जाता है और यह संभवतः यह बताता है कि जन्म सम्बन्धी परिवार के भीतर महिलाओं के खिलाफ हिंसा वैवाहिक परिवारों की तुलना में बहुत कम दिखाई और संबोधित की जाती है। यह एक धारणा के कारण हो सकता है कि माता-पिता को अपने बच्चों को नियंत्रित करने का अधिकार है, अच्छी तरह से व्यस्क होने के बाद, एक धारणा है जिसे आज तक सभ्य समाज द्वारा पर्याप्त रूप से चुनौति नहीं दी गई है।

प्रारम्भिक विवाह: लगभग सभी लड़कियों की विवाह की कानूनी उम्र के बारे में जागरूक थे लेकिन कुछ युवा लड़कियों के समूह को छोड़कर, विशेषकर जहां समूह नए थे। एक कॉलेज में थोड़ा भ्रम था जहां कुछ लड़कों ने सोचा था कि पुरुषों और महिलाओं दोनों के लिए शादी की कानूनी उम्र कमशः 18 वर्ष थी, जबकि कमशः 21 और 18 के विपरित था। प्रत्येक समूह में, कम से कम 1-2 लड़कियां थी जिन्होंने दृढ़ता से जोर दिया किसी को विवाह की कानूनी उम्र तय नहीं करना चाहिए और यह की उसे सही समय का इन्तजार करना

चाहिए जब वह शारीरिक रूप से तैयार हो। साथ ही एक युवा ने अपने अनुभव को साझा किया कि कैसे उसने वास्तव में एक स्थिति में हस्तक्षेप किया और पुलिस की मदद से एक शुरुआती शादी को रोक दिया।

रोजमर्रा के जीवन पर प्रभाव : यह अगला खण्ड गुणात्मक अध्ययन पर आधारित है क्योंकि ये ऐसे युवाओं के समूह थे जो विरोधी, उत्पीड़न नारीवादी विचारों के साथ अधिक गहन सम्पर्क में थे। प्रतिभागियों में से कई अपनी माताओं, बहनो, पड़ोसियों के साथ जुड़कर नये नारीवादी भाईचारे, एकजुटता का निर्माण करते हुए बड़े हुए थे। सबसे आम परिवर्तन आत्मविश्वास और अभिव्यक्ति में वृद्धि था। 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक युवाओं ने बड़े गर्व के साथ कहा कि, कैसे उन्होंने अपने आप में एक विकास देखा है, जिस तरह से वे बात करते थे, जिस तरह से वे खुद को ले जाते हैं, जिस तरह से वे बातचीत के दौरान आँख से सम्पर्क करते हैं, और अन्य लिंग के साथ जुड़ सकते थे।

एक विकलांग सदस्य ने साझा किया कि कैसे वह पिता पर बहुत निर्भर थे क्योंकि उनका आत्मसम्मान कम था और हमेशा इस बात को लेकर चिन्तित रहते थे कि कैसे लोग बस में उनका मजाक उड़ाते थे। अब उनकी भावना में बहुत सुधार हुआ है। वह गर्व महसूस करते हैं कि वह कौन हैं और उन्होंने स्वचालित रूप से सार्वजनिक परिवहन और स्वतंत्र रूप से यात्रा करने के लिए अपने साहस को बढ़ाया है। कई युवा लड़कियों ने भी साझा किया कि उन्होंने गतिशीलता में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि का अनुभव किया। कई लड़कियों को लगा कि वे अपने दम पर अकेले कहीं नहीं जा पायेंगी। उन्हें

अपने माता पिता या भाई को उन्हें छोड़ने की आवश्यकता होगी क्योंकि वे अपने दम पर शहर की सड़कों पर यात्रा करने से डरते थीं। अब वे आत्मविश्वास से यात्रा करती हैं। अधिकांश प्रतिभागियों ने कहा कि उनके पास कोई निर्णय लेने वाली शक्तियाँ नहीं हैं, जो ज्यादातर चीजों के सम्बन्ध में हैं, जो सीधे घर के भीतर उनकी चिन्ता नहीं करती हैं। ऐसा इसलिए हो सकता है क्योंकि वे परिवार में सबसे कम उम्र के सदस्यों में से हैं। उनमें से कई कानूनी व्यस्क भी नहीं हैं और आर्थिक रूप से योगदान नहीं कर रहे हैं।

लेकिन यह स्पष्ट था कि पुरुष प्रतिभागियों को लड़कियों की तुलना में घरेलू फैसलों में ज्यादा सुना या शामिल किया जाता था। ज्यादातर लड़कियों ने महसूस किया कि शिक्षा के माध्यम से उनकी शादी या शिक्षा के बारे में बातचीत करने की क्षमता बढ़ गयी है लेकिन अभी भी उन्हें एक लम्बा रास्ता तय करना है। "बहस और प्यार से बात रख सकते हैं, लेकिन अगर परिवार ज्यादा दबाव डालेंगे, तो शायद मानना पड़ेगा" (हम बहस कर सकते हैं या उन्हें प्यार से मनाने की कोशिश कर सकते हैं कि हम शादी नहीं करना चाहते हैं या अधिक अध्ययन नहीं करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन इन मामलों में परिवार बहुत दबाव डालता है, तो मुझे सुनना पड़ सकता है) हिंसा के मुद्दों के बारे में कई को ऐसा लगता है कि उन्होंने हिंसा के खिलाफ आवाज उठाना और पहचानना सीख लिया। युवा पुरुष अब बहनो के लिए पैड खरीदने में सहज महसूस करते हैं। वे खुले तौर पर महावारी के दर्द, महावारी रक्त के बारे में परिवार की महिला सदस्य से बात करते हैं, और अपने समुदाय में मासिक धर्म के

बारे में जागरूक करते हैं। कुल मिलाकर, प्रतिभागियों ने सामाजिक रूढ़िवादिता के बारे में अधिक सहजता से वर्णन किया जो एक नारीवादी परिप्रेक्ष्य और सशक्तिकरण के सम्बन्ध में सटीक ज्ञान के साथ आता है।

ब) फोकस समूह चर्चाएँ—

इस खंड में, हम फोकस समूह चर्चा से निकले निष्कर्षों को देखते हैं, जो एक पारस्परिक बहस प्रारूप द्वारा सुगम था। कमरा दो हिस्सों में विभाजित था— हिंसक और अहिंसक। समूह में लघु घटना का अध्ययन प्रस्तुत किये गये थे और समूह को यह तय करना था कि क्या घटना का अध्ययन हिंसक था या नहीं। एक बार समूह के विभाजन के बाद, वे अपने सहपाठियों को तार्किक तर्क प्रस्तुत करके अपने पक्ष में आने के लिए मना सकते हैं। यदि प्रतिभागियों को अपने सहपाठियों पर विश्वास हो गया, तो वे अपनी स्थिति बदलने के लिए स्वतंत्र थे। युवाओं को अतिरिक्त रूप से मामले के अध्ययन में हिंसा के प्रकार (मानसिक, शारीरिक, आर्थिक और यौन) और हिंसा के आधार (लिंग, जाति, वर्ग, धर्म, विकलांगता) के बारे में बात करने के लिए कहा गया।

पहले मामले के अध्ययन में, जैनब, एक तेज युवा लड़की, एक वकील बनने की ख्वाहिश रखती है, जब तक की एक दिन उसके दादा उसे एक तरफ नहीं ले जाते हैं और उसे प्यार से एक शिक्षक बनने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करते हैं, यह बताते हुए कि अदालत में एक महिला के लिए कोई जगह नहीं है। वह उनकी अच्छी खासी सलाह सुनती है और एक अच्छी तरह से सम्मानित शिक्षक बन जाती है। जो बहुत सारे छात्रों की मदद करती है। प्रतिभागियों

को इस तथ्य पर स्पष्ट था कि यह हिंसा थी और यह लिंग आधारित हिंसा थी। “भेदभाव हिंसा का हिस्सा है, मानसिक हिंसा” (भेदभाव भी हिंसा, मानसिक हिंसा का रूप है।) यह एक केस स्टडी थी, जहां प्रतिभागियों ने हिंसा को कम नहीं किया लेकिन हिंसा को नाम दिया। जब इस पर विचार किया गया कि उन्होंने इसे हिंसा क्यों माना, यह देखते हुए कि कोई शारीरिक हिंसा नहीं है और आखिरकार “दादाजी भला ही तो चाहते थे, वो प्यार से ही तो बात कर रहे थे” (दादाजी बहुत प्यार से ही तो बोल रहे थे और केवल सोच रहे थे।) प्रतिक्रिया त्वरित और तेज थी। “प्यार नियन्त्रित करने का तरीका है (प्यार भी नियन्त्रण का तरीका है) दादाजी शरीफ पोती की भलाई के लिए नहीं बल्कि अपनी इज्जत के लिए सोच रहे थे। (दादाजी पोती की भलाई के लिए नहीं लेकिन उसकी अपनी प्रतिष्ठा के बारे में सोच रहे थे) जो उसके परिवार की एक महिला के लिए पुरुष प्रधान कानूनी पेशे में शामिल होने पर धूमिल होने का जोखिम उठाती है। “प्यार से बात करो या सीधा डॉट लो, अगर आपको अपने सपने से दूर किया जा रहा है तो वह गलत है हिंसा है” (इससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता कि इसे प्यार से कहा गया है या गुस्से के साथ, अगर आप अपने सपने से अलग हो रहे हैं तो यह गलत है, यह हिंसा है।) उसका सपना टूट गया, प्यार से उसको अपना सपना जीने न दिया। वो सबसे बड़ी हार हैं यहां सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि उसका सपना चकनाचूर हो गया था, प्यार से बिखर गया था। लेकिन सब एक साथ ही बिखर गया। उसे आगे सपने देखने से रोक दिया गया। शायद यह ही वह पहलू है जो प्रतिभागियों के साथ सबसे अधिक गूंजता है, जिनमें से कई युवा

महिलाएं अपनी शिक्षा जारी रखने और अपने स्वयं के सपनों का पालन करने के लिए हर दिन भावनात्मक जोड़तोड़ के खिलाफ संघर्ष कर रही थी।

दूसरे मामले के अध्ययन में, एक युवा महिला सड़क पर चल रही है, जब एक आदमी उस पर सीटी बजाता है और उसके पीछे घूमते हुए हिन्दी गाने गाता है। इस मामले के अध्ययन ने प्रतिभागियों के बीच कुछ बहुत गर्म बहस को प्रेरित किया। जबकि अधिकांश लोग आश्वस्त थे कि यह यौन उत्पीड़न का कार्य था, और इसलिए यह हिंसा का एक प्रकार है, कई लोग जिन्होंने कहा था कि लड़के को अभिव्यक्ति का और सड़क पर सीटी बजाने का अधिकार है, जरूरी नहीं कि वह किसी पर सीटी बजा रहा हो। लड़के को सड़क पर घूमने और गाना गाने का पूरा अधिकार है। अगर वह लड़की के पीछे घूमता है तो यह उसकी गलती नहीं है। कुछ प्रतिभागी थे जिन्होंने महसूस किया कि लड़कियां उत्पीड़न की कहानियां बनाती हैं, लेकिन वास्तव में गुप्त रूप से ध्यान आकर्षित करती हैं। जब इन प्रतिभागियों (जो ज्यादातर युवा महिलाएं और एक युवक थे) से पूछा गया कि उन्होंने अपने रोजमर्रा के जीवन में क्या अनुभव किया, यहां तक की सिर्फ कॉलेज से आने और जाने के दौरान, उन्होंने धीरे धीरे स्वीकार किया कि, उन सभी को आवांछित ध्यान मिला है।

इस बिन्दु पर, अन्य प्रतिभागियों को यह इंगित करने के लिए, कि यह अलग है जब आप किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति से ध्यान आकर्षित करते हैं जैसे कि आप कुछ "सड़क का रोमियो" से ध्यान आकर्षित करने का विरोध करते हैं। चर्चा के अंत की ओर लगभग सभी (1 या 2 लोगों के अपवाद के साथ)

आश्वस्त थे कि यह हिंसा का एक उदाहरण था।

तीसरे मामले के अध्ययन में, एक महिला को उसके पति द्वारा उसके खाने में बहुत अधिक नमक डालने के लिए एक बार थप्पड़ मारा जाता है। यह सभी प्रतिभागियों के लिए आसान था, लगभग सर्वसम्मति से यह कहते हुए कि यह हिंसा थी। भले ही यह एक थप्पड़ था। समूहों में अपवाद थे, जो या तो बुरी तरह से शैतान के वकील की भूमिका निभा रहे थे या वास्तव में उनकी स्थिति पर विश्वास करते थे। किसी भी तरह से कुछ प्रतिभागी थे, जिन्होंने जोर देकर कहा कि "यदि कोई आदमी काम से थककर वापस आता है, तो यह सुनिश्चित करना पत्नी का कर्तव्य है कि उसके लिए स्वादिष्ट भोजन हो। आखिरकार वह प्रदाता है, परिवार का संरक्षक है।" यह कम से कम वह कर सकती थी। इन तर्कों को बाकी प्रतिभागियों ने दृढ़ता से कहा, "किसी को भी कभी किसी को थप्पड़ नहीं मारना चाहिए।

हम केवल उन लोगों को मारते हैं जिन्हें हम अपने से हीन समझते हैं। इससे पता चलता है कि वह अपनी पत्नी को अपने बराबर नहीं मानता है। यह अपने आप में ही हिंसा का एक कार्य है।" "एक अन्य प्रतिभागी ने कहा, "भले ही पत्नी ने ऐसा कुछ किया हो, जो उसे पसन्द नहीं था, वह इसके बारे में बात कर सकता था।" अगर वह गुस्सा दिखाना चाहता था, तो वह चिल्ला सकता था, थप्पड़ मारना गलत है। फिर भी एक और ने कहा, किसी भी तरह की शारीरिक हिंसा, हिंसा ही है। यहां तक की एक भी थप्पड़ हिंसा है। पति को अपनी पत्नी पर प्रहार करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

चौथे मामले के अध्ययन में, आमिर और सलमा सहपाठी हैं जो प्यार में पड़ जाते हैं। वे अपने माता पिता को बताने के लिए कॉलेज खत्म होने तक का इन्तजार करते हैं कि वे शादी करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन उनके माता पिता उनकी जोड़ी से नाखुश हैं। सभी प्रतिभागियों ने अन्जाने में यह निर्णय लिया कि यह हिंसा का मामला था। हालांकि इस बात पर कुछ मतभेद था, कि हिंसा कौन कर रहा है। जबकि अधिकांश प्रतिभागियों का मानना था, कि माता पिता दंपति के खिलाफ भावनात्मक रूप से हिंसक हो रहे थे और अपना जीवन साथी चुनने के उनके अधिकार का उल्लंघन कर रहे थे—“ मम्मी पापा को ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए”(माता पिता को ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए)— वो लोग क्या गलत किये हैं, प्यार ही तो किया है(उन्होंने क्या गलती की है! प्रेम) भागकर शादी भी नहीं किये, माँ बाप के आशिर्वाद के साथ करना चाह रहे थे, क्या गलत किया माँ बाप को समझना चाहिए“(कम से कम वे भागे नहीं थे और वे वास्तव में आशीर्वाद के लिए माता पिता के पास आये। माता पिता को अधिक समझ होनी चाहिए)

एक युगल प्रतिभागी थे जिन्होंने कहा कि आमिर और सलमा को अपने माता पिता की इच्छा के खिलाफ नहीं जाना चाहिए। आखिरकार उन्होंने पाल पोस कर बड़ा किया है उनको इस तरह से कैसे चोट पहुंचा सकते हैं, आमिर और सलमा को ऐसे नहीं करना चाहिए“(माता पिता हमें बहुत कुछ देते हैं, बच्चे उनको कैसे तकलीफ दे सकते हैं, आमिर और सलमा को ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए)। इन तर्कों का खंडन अनेक प्रतिभागियों ने भावुक रूप से किया, जिन्होंने कहा, “ पाल पोस कर बड़ा

किया, इसका मतलब यह नहीं कि हम अपनी खुद की पसन्द नहीं कर सकते हैं।”(बस इसलिए कि उन्होंने हमें बड़ा किया है, इसका मतलब यह नहीं कि हमारी अपनी कोई पसन्द नहीं)।

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यह कहना सम्भव नहीं है कि इनमें से कितने युवा वास्तव में उनके उत्तरों पर विश्वास करते हैं और उनमें से कितने केवल राजनीतिक रूप से सही उत्तर दे रहे थे या उत्तर जो लगा कि मूल्यांकनकर्ता/सुविधाकर्ता सुनना चाहते उस रूप में दे रहे ।

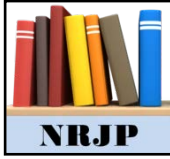
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भारत में समाज सुधार के गौरवशाली इतिहास के बावजूद आज भी सच्चाई यही है कि हमारा समाज पुरातन स्त्री विरोधी रूढ़िवादी विचारों से मुक्त नहीं हुआ है लेकिन प्रस्तुत विषय पर अध्ययन के आधार प्राप्त आकड़ों से यह ज्ञात होता है कि हमारी युवा पीढ़ी समाज में व्याप्त रूढ़िवादिता के प्रति सजग है तथा स्वयं के साथ साथ वह समाज को भी जागरूक कर रहे हैं।

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Review Article

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डॉ० आदित्य कुमार

असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर स्वामी विवेकानंद पी० जी० महाविद्यालय पुवायां शाहजहांपुर

Abstract

पितृसत्ता एक ऐसी विचारधारा है जो पारंपरिक मान्यताओं का अनुकरण तार्किकता व वैज्ञानिकता के स्थान पर केवल आस्था और प्रागनुभवों के आधार पर करती है। यह सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और नैतिक मान्यताओं का समग्र है जो पुरानी मान्यताओं पर जोर देते हुए नवीन विचारधारा को आजमाए बिना पुरानी व्यवस्था को बनाये रखने पर जोर देती हैं। डेविड ह्यूम और एडमण्ड बर्क रूढ़िवाद के प्रमुख उन्नायक माने जाते हैं। समकालीन विचारकों में माइकेल ओकशॉट को रूढ़िवाद का प्रमुख सिद्धान्तकार माना जाता है। वर्तमान समय में सामाजिक रूढ़ियों व पितृसत्ता के सन्दर्भ में हमारे युवाओं के विचारों पर यह अध्ययन आधारित हैं। प्रस्तुत विषय पर युवा लोगों के साथ गोरखपुर के कॉलेज और विश्वविद्यालय में अध्ययन किया गया है। कॉलेजों के सत्रों में मुख्य रूप से शिक्षकों से थोड़ा समय लेकर युवाओं से लिंग, यौन, हिंसा और कानून के सन्दर्भ में बुनियादी बातचीत शुरू किया गया। इसके अलावा लिंग, यौन पर अन्तरपीढ़ीगत संवाद करने के लिए छात्रों को अनुसूची साक्षात्कार की सुविधा प्रदान की गई थी।

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वर्तमान इक्कीसवीं शताब्दी सदृश्य आधुनिक समय भी यदि अनेक विलंबनाओं, विडंबनाओं एवं विरोधाभासों का आखेट हैं, तो इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण स्वयं मनुष्य की वे प्रवृत्तियाँ हैं, जिन्हें स्वार्थ, अहं, वर्चस्ववादी मानसिकता व भौतिक सुख प्राप्ति की असीम लालसा इत्यादि का संबोधन दिया जा सकता है। अपनी इन्हीं नकारात्मक प्रवृत्तियों की अग्रिम पंक्ति में स्थित नर जाति ने नारी समाज को प्रत्येक अवसरों पर अपमान, अवमूल्यन, अयोग्यता एवं उपेक्षा को प्रोत्साहित करने वाले घातक प्रहारों से आहत किया है। अपने इन “घातक प्रहारों को बड़ी चतुराई से इस जाति ने धर्म, परंपरा, संस्कृति और सभ्यता सदृश्य आवरण भी प्रदान कर दिये हैं। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि स्त्री समाज का इस प्रकार मानसिक अनुकूलन (conditioning) हो चुका है कि पुंसवादी

मानसिकता को प्रशस्त करने वाले धर्म और संस्कृति इत्यादि कि वह स्वयं सबसे बड़ी पहचान बनने की आकांक्षा के वशीभूत हो गयी है। अर्थात् नारी जीवन, अपना आकार पानी के समान अपने वर्तन के अनुरूप निर्धारित करने लगा। फलतः स्त्रियाँ गर्भ से लेकर प्रज्ञा तक प्रत्येक स्तर पर छली जाने के लिए अभिशप्त हैं। विडंबनापूर्ण तथ्य यह है कि स्त्रियों का यह अभिशप्त जीवन वर्तमान इक्कीसवीं शताब्दी में भी निरंतर है।

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‘यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते, रमन्ते तत्र देवता’, कदाचित किसी भी सभ्यता एवं संस्कृति में नारी के लिए इतना महान उद्भोष उपलब्ध नहीं होगा, यह सत्य है, परन्तु यथार्थ यह भी है कि कन्या भ्रूण हत्या से लेकर जीवन के प्रत्येक—सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, धार्मिक,

आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक एवं पारिवारिक क्षेत्र में महिलायें सभ्यता के प्रारंभ से ही लिंगभेद का आखेट होती चली आ रही है। 'लगभग पाँच लाख कन्याओं की हत्या प्रतिवर्ष गर्भ में ही कर दी जाती है।'¹ 'आंकड़े बताते हैं कि पिछले 20 वर्षों में भारत में महिलाओं के साथ हुए बलात्कार में 40 प्रतिशत, अपहरण के प्रकरणों में क्रमशः 50 प्रतिशत तथा छेड़छाड़ व दहेत हत्या के अपराधों में क्रमशः 60 प्रतिशत व 150 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुयी है।'² 'विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के अनुसार भारत में हर 54 मिनट पर एक महिला के साथ बलात्कार होता है। सेंटर फॉर विमेंस डेवलपमेंट स्टडीज के आंकड़े के आंकड़े बताते हैं कि भारत में हर दिन 42 महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार किया जाता है, यानि हर 35 मिनट में एक बलात्कार...'³।

'भारत की कुल कार्यशक्ति का मात्र 6 प्रतिशत महिलायें हैं। वरिष्ठ प्रबंधन स्तर पर मात्र 4 प्रतिशत महिलायें हैं।'⁴ इन कतिपय तथ्यों से यह स्वीकारना स्वाभाविक प्रतीत होता है कि महिला सशक्तिकरण का प्रश्न वर्तमान समय में भी अत्यन्त संवेदनशील प्रश्न है। नारी समाज की सोचनीय स्थिति के सन्दर्भों में तो महिला सशक्तिकरण का प्रश्न गंभीर है ही, राष्ट्र की संतुलित प्रगति के परिप्रेक्ष्य में भी स्त्री समाज का सर्वोन्मुखी विकास एक अपरिहार्य आवश्यकता है।

काल से शुरू होकर

आदि काल से जिस प्रकार विभिन्न उपक्रमों के माध्यम से महिला समाज का पुंसवादी दृष्टिकोणों को स्थापित करने वाली मानसिकता के अनुरूप अनुकूलन का कार्य किया जाता रहा है, उसके क्षरण के कार्य का प्रारंभ भी मानसिक स्तर से ही करना

होगा। अर्थात् महिला सशक्तिकरण को प्रोत्साहित करने वाली स्थितियों के निर्माण सम्बन्धी उद्यमों को वांछनीय सफलता तक प्राप्त होगी, जब उनके अनुकूल एक वैचारिक और बौद्धिक धरातल की रचना हो जायेगी। वैचारिक और बौद्धिक धरातल की यह 'रचना' किसी प्रकार की विसंगति व विलंबना के कारण विकलांग न होने पाये, इसके लिए यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है, मानव समाज के प्रत्येक अंश की इस 'रचना' में जीवंत सहभागिता हो। स्पष्ट है कि महिलाओं की उपेक्षा सम्बन्धी स्वाभाविक प्रवृत्ति जो परंपरा सभ्यता एवं संस्कृति में ही व्याप्त है, के द्रवीकरण हेतु सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षिक एवं धार्मिक सभी स्तरों के अभिजन समूह एवं निम्न स्तर के कार्यकारी तत्वों को आवश्यक बौद्धिक विमर्श हेतु आमंत्रित, प्रोत्साहित एवं प्रेरित करना होगा।

इस प्रक्रिया में स्त्री समाज का भी सम्मिलन अनिवार्य बनाना होगा, क्योंकि शताब्दियों से जिस वैचारिक और मानसिक पुंसवादी दृष्टिकोणों से वे स्वयं को 'देवी', 'श्रद्धा', 'सती' और 'आदर्श नारी' इत्यादि ढकोसलों से फुसलाती रही हैं, उनका प्रक्षालन भी अनिवार्य है। कदाचित तभी वे 'स्व' अथवा 'अस्मिता' इत्यादि शब्दों के वास्तविक अर्थों से स्पंदित हो सकेंगी। इस 'बौद्धिक विमर्श' का केन्द्रीय विषयवस्तु होगा महिला के प्रति मानवीय दृष्टिकोण मात्र की स्थापना करना। इस बौद्धिक विमर्श को अतिबौद्धिकरण, अति राजनीतिकरण एवं दैवीय स्पर्श से भी अशेष रहना होगा। तभी ऐसे किसी विमर्श को प्रभावशाली व साध्योन्मुख बनाया जा सकेगा।

क) d foe'W, frgkl d l uhHke

महिला सशक्तिकरण के प्रश्न पर बौद्धिक विमर्श का कभी-भी अकाल नहीं रहा है। अठारहवीं और उन्नीसवीं सदी से ही इस प्रकार के बौद्धिक विमर्श को स्वीकारोक्ति मिलने लगी थी। 'अठारहवीं और उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के विचारक मेरी उलनस्टोक्राफ्ट हैरियट टेलर व जान स्टुअर्ट मिल जैसे सभी नारीवादियों ने दार्शनिक जान लॉक और रूसों के दर्शन की आलोचना यह कहते हुए की थी कि इनके दर्शन में वैयक्तिक स्वतंत्रता और सामाजिक परिवर्तन की चर्चा तो है, किन्तु इनकी उदारवादी विचारधारा स्त्री-पुरुष को समान अधिकार दिलाने में असमर्थ है। तत्पश्चात् उदारवादियों ने ऐसी सामाजिक संरचना की स्थापना की बात की, जिसमें प्रत्येक व्यक्ति का महत्व हो, उन्हें समान सुविधा मिले।' परन्तु इस काल का उदारवाद मात्र इतना ही प्रभाव स्थापित कर सका कि अमेरिका जैसे राष्ट्र^a में समान अधिकार संशोधन विधेयक पास हो गया, यद्यपि समाज से पितृसत्तात्मक दमनकारी नीतियों का उन्मूलन अभी भी एक दिवास्वप्न था।

उदार नारीवाद का उल्लेखनीय आन्दोलन बीसवीं सदी के साठ के दशक से प्रारंभ हुआ माना जा सकता है।¹ इस युग के प्रमुख विचारक हैं बेला अबलेक्स बेही² योडा, एलिजाबेथ हाउसमैन आदि⁶ इनका ये मत था कि स्त्री किसी भी स्तर पर पुरुष से ही नहीं है। पुरुषों को मिलने वाली सुविधाजनक स्थितियाँ यदि महिलाओं को मिले तो वे प्रत्येक स्थिति में पुरुषों के बराबर क्षमतावान सिद्ध होंगी। इस काल की विचारधारा की प्रमुख मांगें थीं – 'महिलाओं को गर्भपात का अधिकार होना चाहिए, स्त्री को मानवीय गरिमा मिलनी

चाहिए एवं पितृसत्तात्मक संरचना को बदला जाये दृ इस समय की उल्लेखनीय पुस्तकें भी 'सेकेन्ड सेक्स' ¹/₄सिमोन द बुवा¹/₂' 'सेक्सुअल पालिटिक्स' ¹/₄केट मिलेट¹/₂ 'डायलेक्टिक ऑफ सेक्स' ¹/₄सुलामिथ फायरस्टोन¹/₂ 'वुमैन स्टेट' ¹/₄जूलियेट मिशेल¹/₂' ⁷ इन पुस्तकों में उल्लेखनीय तथ्य थे— स्त्री मुक्ति सम्बन्धी सारे सिद्धान्तों का स्रोत स्त्री का निजी जीवन है, स्त्री को दमन के विरुद्ध अपनी वाकहीनता से मुक्त होकर, सामाजिक मंचों पर मुखर होना होगा, स्त्री दमन का मुख्य कारण व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति की अवधारणा है। अर्थात् स्त्री दमन का मुख्य कारण पूंजीवाद है।

पितृसत्ता नहीं और आर्थिक रूप से स्वालंबी स्त्री ही पुरुषों के समान जीवन जी सकती है। बीसवीं सदी के सातवें दशक से नौवें दशक तक महिला मुक्ति सम्बन्धी बौद्धिक विमर्श की केन्द्रिय समस्या थी कि स्त्री पराधीनता किसी भी मूल्य पर समाप्त होनी चाहिए। इसका मानना था कि स्त्री श्रम द्वारा उत्पादन की दो प्रणालियाँ हैं। एक बाध्य जगत में उत्पादन की तथा दूसरी गृहस्थी में जहाँ महिला दिन-रात मूल्यहीन श्रम करती है। इस काल के विमर्श की यह सशक्त आकांक्षा थी कि महिला श्रम के इस पक्ष का समाज द्वारा आर्थिक मूल्यांकन होना चाहिए, साथ ही साथ, मात्र आर्थिक संघर्ष ही नहीं, अपितु 'स्त्री-पुरुष का यौन संघर्ष और इससे जनित स्त्री के प्रति यौन हिंसा एवं उत्पीड़न का भी सामाजिक आन्दोलन को संधान करना होगा। इस युग के विचारों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले प्रमुख चिन्तक थे— ग्रामशी, डोना हार्वे एवं शीला रोवॉथम। 'ग्रावशी ने पारिवारिक सम्बंधों के निरंतर संघर्ष पर काफी प्रकाश डाला और

इसे जन क्रांति का एक प्रभावी तथा निर्णायक तत्व माना।⁸ इस काल में सर्वप्रथम महिला सशक्तिकरण सम्बन्धी बौद्धिक विमर्श के माध्यम से यह स्पष्ट हुआ कि अपने यौन जीवन में भी स्त्री को किस प्रकार शोषित एवं उत्पीड़ित होना पड़ता है। इसी समय के बौद्धिक विमर्श ने यह भी स्पष्ट किया कि यह कहना कि पुरुष वर्चस्ववादी व्यवस्था एवं महिला की तत्सम्बन्धित पराधीनता में ही समाज का हित निहित है, मात्र एक षड़यंत्र है और 'स्त्रियोचित गुणों का निर्धारण स्त्री की जैविकता से नहीं बल्कि स्त्री की राजनैतिक शक्तिहीनता तथा सामाजिक सम्बन्धों में अधीनस्थ भूमिका की स्वीकृति से होता है।

1/4जूलिया क्रिस्तोवा ने स्पष्ट कहा कि 1/2 वह हमेशा निषेध अर्था तो वह नहीं है (lack) के द्वारा ही व्याख्यायित होती रही है। स्त्री प्राकृतिक संरचना नहीं बल्कि सत्ता की एक सामाजिक संरचना है और ... स्त्री संघर्ष को क्रांतिकारी वर्गीय संघर्ष तथा साम्राज्यावाद के विरुद्ध अन्य संघर्षों से अलग नहीं किया जा सकता।⁹ स्पष्ट है कि बीसवीं सदी के नौवें दशक की समाप्ति तक यह समझ हो चुकी है कि महिला सशक्तिकरण का पथ केन्द्रीय सत्ता के राजमार्ग से होकर ही निर्मित हो सकता है। नारी को स्वयं के सबला होने के शास्त्र एवं शस्त्र का पल्लवन सत्ता की पौधशाला में बीजारोपण के माध्यम से ही करना होगा।

ck) d foe' kZbDdh oh' krKnh es

इक्कीसवीं शताब्दी के सिंहद्वार तक आते-आते महिला सशक्तिकरण से सम्बद्ध बौद्धिक विमर्श कतिपय यथार्थ तथ्यों से अनभिज्ञ नहीं रहा, यथा-नारी भी एक सामान्य मनुष्य है जिसे श्रद्धा, देवी, सती और आदर्श की पराकाष्ठा का पर्याय होने

की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, सत्ता में महिलाओं की सक्रिय सहभागिता महिला सशक्तिकरण का प्रस्थान बिन्दु है और महिला सशक्तिकरण को वास्तविक पैनापन आर्थिक स्वावलम्बन के माध्य से ही मिल सकेगा, तथा इस 'आर्थिक' स्वावलम्बन का स्थायी आधार शिक्षा मात्र है।

वस्तुतः वर्तमान शताब्दी के एक दशक की समाप्ति के उपरान्त नारीवादी विमर्श को दो अंशों में विभाजित कर देखा जा सकता है। प्रथम अंश इस विचारधारा का समर्थक रहा है कि स्त्री अशक्तता से महिलाओं को तादात्मीकरण कर लेना चाहिए, महिला की 'माता' छवि उसकी श्रेष्ठतम अभिव्यक्ति है और स्त्री दैवीय गुणों का सजीव संकलन है। महिला सशक्तिकरण पर केन्द्रित बौद्धिक विमर्श का द्वितीय अंश नारी को एक सामान्य मनुष्य की श्रेणी में रखता है और यह मानता है कि उसे पुरुषों से श्रेष्ठ व महान बनने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, अपितु महिलायें भी लाभ, लोभ, काम, अर्थ, प्रतिस्पर्द्ध और महत्वकांक्षा सदृश्य भावनाओं से संचालित होती है तथा स्त्रियों को भी सत्ता में भागीदारी चाहिए। प्रख्यात विचारक नाओमी वुल्फ इन दोनों अंशों में प्रथम के लिए 'उत्पीड़न से ग्रस्त नारीवाद' (victim feminism) और द्वितीय अंश के लिए 'शक्ति आधारित नारीवाद' (power feminism) सम्बोधन का प्रयोग करती है।

शक्ति आधारित नारीवादी विमर्श को नाओमी वुल्फ प्रासंगिक मानती है, क्योंकि यह स्त्री-शक्ति को यथार्थ मानवीय क्षमता के रूप में चिन्हित करना चाहता है। उनका कहना है कि '.... समय के साथ-साथ सिर्फ अपनी कमजोरियों को देखते रहने और अपनी ताकत पर ध्यान न देने से हम धीरे-धीरे चुकते चले जाते हैं।'¹⁰ यक्ष प्रश्न

यह है कि महिला सशक्तिकरण को पुष्ट करने वाले बौद्धिक विमर्श का स्वरूप भविष्य में किन तत्वों पर आधारित होना चाहिए? इस सम्बन्ध में नाओमी वुल्फ की यह मान्यता है कि महिलाओं को मर्दों के समान अथवा समकक्ष स्थितियों की आवश्यकता क्यों होनी चाहिए, 'महिला को केवल 'महिला' रहने में संकोच क्यों हो? ... बाजार, राजनीति और अर्थव्यवस्था-समाज के इन तीन महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में यह सोच धीरे-धीरे जगह बनाने लगी है कि महिलाओं की उपस्थिति को नकारा नहीं जा सकता'¹¹।

महिला सशक्तिकरणका पथ 'हीन-ग्रंथि' के निर्जीव वातावरण से निकलने पर साध्य अभिप्रेत कदापि नहीं होगा, अपितु नारी होने की सुखद व समानजनक अनुभूति के आधार पर निर्मित होने वाले बौद्धिक विमर्श के गर्भ से ही महिला सशक्तिकरण का यथार्थ शंखनाद संभव होगा। इसीलिए नाओमी वुल्फ कहती हैं कि 'नारीवाद का अगला दौर सेक्सुअल 'हॉ' और सेक्सुअल 'ना' कहने के बारे में होना चाहिए.... जो हिंसा की शिकार हैं, उन्हें उनकी बराबरी का अहसास दिलाना ही नारीवाद का अगला दौर होना चाहिए, क्योंकि स्त्री-पुरुष का सम्बंध स्त्री की शक्ति को कम नहीं करता बल्कि उसकी पुष्टि करता है। महिलाओं द्वारा सत्ता व धन हासिल करना भविष्य के फेमनिज्म का एक अनिवार्य अंग है।'¹² अर्थात् भविष्य का बौद्धिक विमर्श स्त्री को एक सम्पूर्ण मनुष्य मात्र के स्वरूप में देखना चाहता है, जिसे समाज नागरिक का सम्मान प्रत्येक परिस्थितियों में मिलना अवश्यभावी हो।

Hijro"Zeack) d foe'k

महिला सशक्तिकरण पर केन्द्रित बौद्धिक विमर्श भारतवर्ष में भी समय-समय पर प्रकाश में आता रहा है, परन्तु इस बौद्धिक विमर्श में नियमितता, निरंतरता और सैद्धान्तिकी का नितांत अभाव रहा है। महिला सशक्तिकरण से सम्बंधित बौद्धिक विमर्श की एक न्यूनता और रही हैं कि उसके प्रकाशन का विधिवत प्रायोजन भी संकटग्रस्त रहा है। यद्यपि अठारहवीं शताब्दी से भारतवर्ष में पुरुष वर्चस्व के विरुद्ध नारी-स्वर प्रस्तुत होने लगे थे। आधुनिक सन्दर्भों में 2002 में एक पुस्तक आयी, जिसका शीर्षक है 'द वायलेंस ऑफ डेवलपमेंट'। यह पुस्तक कारिन कपाडिया द्वारा संपादित है। इस पुस्तक के अन्य रचनाकार हैं -निर्मला, बनर्जी, पद्मिनी स्वामिनायन, कल्पना शर्मा, उर्वशी बुटालिया, निशा श्रीवास्तव, रेवती नारायणन, सीमंतनी निरंजना, शैल मायाराम, एस.आनंदी और समिता सेन।

इस पुस्तक में भारतीय जीवन के चार क्षेत्रों-आर्थिक, राजनीतिक, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक में स्त्रियों की आज की स्थिति पर विचार किया गया है। लेखिकायें यह मानते हुए भी कि इन सभी क्षेत्रों में विकासजन्य प्रगति हुयी है.... यह बताती हैं कि हमारे यहाँ स्त्री और पुरुष के बीच भयंकर असमानतायें मौजूद हैं, तो तमाम तरह के विकास के बावजूद कम नहीं हुयी हैं, बल्कि बढ़ती गयी है और उनकी सबसे बुरी मार स्त्रियों पर पड़ी है। ... पूरा विकास स्त्रियों के प्रति पूर्वग्रह रखते हुए हुआ है, अतः यह एक हिंसक विकास है और स्त्रियाँ उसकी हिंसा की शिकार हुयी है।'¹³

वस्तुतः भारतवर्ष में हिन्दी माध्यम से अभिव्यक्त होने वाला बौद्धिक विमर्श जीवंत वैचारिक अथवा प्रबुद्ध धरातल के अभाव से

ग्रसित रहा है। 'हिन्दी के दलित लेखन के पास अंबेडकरवाद जैसा वैचारिक आधार था, हिन्दी के स्त्री लेखन $\frac{1}{4}$ बौद्धिक विमर्श $\frac{1}{2}$ के पास वैसा कोई वैचारिक आधार नहीं था। कहीं वह संसार की समस्त स्त्रियों के द्वारा संसार के समस्त पुरुषों के वर्चस्व का विरोध करने वाली विचारधारा के रूप में समझा गया, तो कहीं स्त्री की यौन-स्वच्छंदता की वकालत करने वाले विचार के रूप में, ज्यादातर लेखिकायें तो इसी असमंजस में पड़ी रहीं कि स्त्री लेखन और पुरुष लेखन में कोई भेद करना भी चाहिए कि नहीं ...।' ¹⁴ महिला सशक्तिकरण के प्रश्न की यह भी एक विडंबना रही है कि सम्बद्ध बौद्धिक विमर्श वैचारिक दृढ़ता के ठोस सैद्धान्तिक भित्ति की प्राप्ति से वंचित रहा है। फलतः महिला सशक्तिकरण का प्रश्न अनेक पुंसवादी षड़यंत्रों का वर्तमान अत्याधुनिक काल में भी आखेट है।

क) दलित लेखन में स्त्री के प्रति:

विश्लेषणोपरांत स्पष्ट होना कठिन नहीं है कि महिला सशक्तिकरण का प्रश्न संतुलित, एकमेव सामूहिक व वैश्विक स्वरूप तथा मात्र न्याय प्राप्ति सदृश्य ध्येय को स्वीकारने की दृढ़ इच्छाशक्ति के अभाव से ग्रसित रहा है। महिला सशक्तिकरण के प्रश्न को अभीष्ट प्रत्युत्तर तभी प्राप्त होगा, जबकि वह मात्र महिला सशक्तिकरण को अपना लक्ष्य बनाये एवं किसी अनावश्यक प्रतिस्पर्द्धा, अर्थहीन ग्रंथि एवं मूल्यहीन धर्म व संस्कृति से स्वयं को सुरक्षित रखे। इस सम्बन्ध में कतिपय बिन्दुओं को अग्रवत प्रस्तुत किया जा सकता है –

- महिला सशक्तिकरण के ध्येय से अभिप्रेत बौद्धिक विमर्श को अपनी सम्पूर्ण ऊर्जा इस साक्ष्य की प्राप्ति पर

केन्द्रित करना होगा कि स्त्रियों को न्याय प्रत्येक स्थिति में प्राप्त होना चाहिए।

- स्त्री को क्या चाहिए? इस प्रश्न पर विचार स्त्रियों को करना होगा। प्रायः ऐसे प्रश्नों पर विमर्श का एकाधिकार पुरुषों का ही दिखायी देता है।
- भारतवर्ष में महिला को एक नागरिक के समान समस्त आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजनीतिक व पारिवारिक अधिकार प्राप्त होने चाहिए। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में प्रत्येक सम्प्रदाय की निजी विधियों को भारतीय संविधान की सीमा में लाना होगा।
- महिला सशक्तिकरण की राह में सबसे बड़ा रोड़ा पुंसवादी मानसिकता है। इसी पुंसवादी मानसिकता से ही पूंजीवाद, पितृसत्ता एवं धर्म व संस्कृति का वह स्वरूप निर्मित होता है, जिसके दुष्प्रभाव से महिला प्रथम श्रेणी का नागरिक बनने से वंचित है। इसलिए यह स्वीकारा जा सकता है कि '...पितृसत्ता केवल स्त्री-पुरुष संबंध का मसला नहीं है। वह समूची समाज-व्यवस्था का मसला है।... बड़ी सावधानी से, बड़े सृजनशील ढंग से ... पितृसत्ता का उन्मूलन समूची सामाजिक व्यवस्था को बदलने से ही हो सकता है।' ¹⁵
- 'सेकेंड सेक्स' में ठीक ही लिखा है कि औरत की पहली लड़ाई अर्थ की दुनिया से शुरू होती है।' अतः भारतवर्ष में भी सम्पन्न होने वाले बौद्धिक विमर्श को अपना लक्ष्य महिला स्वावलम्बन एवं नारी शिक्षा के अधिकतम प्रचार-प्रसार व तत्सम्बंधित जागरूकता की स्थापना पर केन्द्रित करना होगा।

वास्तव में, महिला सशक्तिकरण का प्रश्न और प्रत्युत्तर दोनों का प्रारंभ मानसिकता

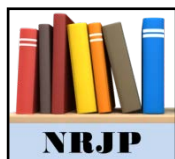
के स्तर से ही होता है। अतः यह स्वीकारा जा सकता है कि इस पृष्ठभूमि में बौद्धिक विमर्श की भूमिका उस प्रेरक एवं मार्गदर्शक की है, जिसके सही निर्देशन उपरांत महिला सशक्तिकरण का मात्र कुपाठ ही निषिद्ध नहीं होगा, अपितु उसकी सही दिशा एवं मानवीय दशा का पथ भी प्रशस्त होगा। 'नारीवाद 1/4 महिला सशक्तिकरण 1/2 न तो राजनीति की चेरी है, न ही उसकी दुश्मन! उसकी चिंता के मूल में वे जीवनमूल्य हैं,

जो स्त्रियों समेत पूरी मानव जाति के हित में है। ...आने वाले समय में नारीवाद नकली नाटकीय जुझारूपने के तेवर त्यागकर एक उदार एवं संवेदनशीलता और संतुलित बुद्धि से अपने चारों ओर उस परिवेश का जायजा लेगा, तो आज ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा कमाने की छातीफाड़ अमानवीय और जीवन विरोधी स्पर्धा में पगलाया हुआ है। इसके लिए जरूरी बनेगा कि नारीवाद सिर्फ राजनीति ही नहीं, अर्थजगत तकनीकी विज्ञान और मीडिया सभी से जुड़े अपने लिए कुछ झूठे पूर्वाग्रहों को साहसपूर्वक त्यागे और पूरी मानवजाति के पक्ष में खड़े होने और विहंगम पड़ताल करने का ठोस आधार बनाया'¹⁶। महिला सशक्तिकरण सम्बन्धी बौद्धिक विमर्श को अपना निर्देशन इसी प्रकार के वैचारिक धरातल से प्राप्त करना होगा।

1 UnHZ& 1 ph

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Review Article

Heavy Metal Accumulation in the Highest Consumable Leafy Vegetables Normally Growing in the Moradabad District

¹Dr. Alka Rani & ²Abhinav Arun

¹Professor, ²Research Scholar.

Department Of Chemistry, Hindu College, Moradabad, UP

Abstract

The alloys using industry has a lot of waste material which were disposed randomly on ground as unauthorized disposal and leads to soil contamination. which were in addition to high polluted water due to heavy metal presence in the water used for irrigation and cleaning of the many leafy vegetables as spinach, Fenugreek, Chenopodium, coriander which were very often used in the food as source of nutrition in every day and every house despite of the fact that they were a larger accumulates of the heavy metal due to soil pollution and water pollution by these industry efflux.

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Introduction

Heavy metals and metalloids emitted from industries like metallurgical industry, alloy using industry, utensil industry, automobile, mining, smelting, electroplating, energy and fuel production, power transmission, intensive agriculture, sludge dumping and military operations make a significant contribution to environmental pollution as a result of human activities [1-7]. These pollutants present a risk for primary, secondary and top consumers[8]. In optimum quantities Mn and Zn are essential for plant growth and development[9] because they are constituents of many enzymes and other proteins. However, elevated concentrations of both essential and non-essential heavy metals in the soil can lead to toxicity and inhibits the plant growth[10,11]. Toxicity may result from the binding of metals to sulfhydryl groups in proteins, leading to inhibition of activity or disruption of structure, or from displacement of an essential element, resulting in deficiency effects[12]. Further, excess heavy metal stimulates the formation of free radicals and reactive oxygen species and may

result in oxidative stress[10].The lifetime of active oxygen species within the cellular environment is determined by the antioxidant system (Enzymes and compounds of low molecular weight) provides crucial protection against oxidative damage[11].

The antioxidant properties of plants exposed to various stress factors have been studied[13], but studies related to heavy metal-induced variations are lacking. Pb and Hg were reported to cause an increase in ascorbic acid levels in two *Oryza sativa* cultivars[14–16]. Reports suggested that heavy metals and metalloids have effects on chlorophyll and amino acid content in plants. Heavy metals are known to interfere with chlorophyll synthesis either through direct inhibition of an enzymatic step or by inducing deficiency of an essential nutrient[17]. Heavy metal accumulation in plants can affect plant productivity, food quality and human health[18]. The Pb accumulation in human blood via food chain has been reported[18] to cause cognitive development and reduce intellectual performance of children and

result in a number of cardiovascular dysfunctions in adults[14–18]. Cadmium (Cd) can cause kidney damage, impair skeletal and reproductive systems and other health problems[15]. These heavy metals are used as bioaccumulators in this study and also to decide the suitable condition for growth and development of the plant material used in this study.

Experimental setup:

The study was done in the Moradabad area of UP district which were known by the petal industry hotspot in the Up for its brass and bronze utensils, beside other large industry occupy the other UP region this area has his unique feature of brass metal industry and also the main source of the pollution found in this area as a main source of the soil and water pollution. Furthermore the four main daily consumable leafy vegetables spinach, Fenugreek, Chenopodium, coriander were choose for the study of heavy metal accumulation in the plants because these were daily consumed as main source of nutrients throughout the year, and irrigated by the river water and normal soil. Which were found highly contaminated and examined in earlier study. We also take the 3 main vegetable growing point of the district and a huge production of these leafy vegetables from where it will distributed in market throughout the district and labeled as A B and C.

Estimation of heavy metal:

Soil, water and plant samples (1g) were digested by adding tri-acid mixture (HNO₃, H₂SO₄, and HClO₄ in 5:1:1 ratio) at 80°C open vessel method was used. 10 ml of concentrated Nitric acid was added to 10 g of the concerned drug in a conical flask. This solution was then heated for three hours. After three hours of digestion, the solution was cooled to room temperature and 5 ml of concentrated Perchloric acid was added to it. The

sample was then heated up to 150°C for three hours to ensure its complete digestion. At 80°C open vessel method was used. 10 ml of concentrated Nitric acid was added to 10 g of the concerned drug in a conical flask. This solution was then heated for three hours. After three hours of digestion, the solution was cooled to room temperature and 5 ml of concentrated Perchloric acid was added to it. The sample was then heated up to 150°C for three hours to ensure its complete digestion. Digestion was continued with subsequent addition of Perchloric acid till a white powder or ash was obtained. If the sample was dark brown in colour, a few ml of Nitric acid and Perchloric acid were added and the sample was re-digested to get the white powder. The final white powder or ash was dissolved in small amount of warm distilled water and then filtered through Whatman filter paper No.1. Volume of the filtrate obtained was made up to 10 ml and this was then subjected to metal analysis by Volume of the filtrate obtained was made up to 10 ml and this was then subjected to metal analysis by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer. Metal analysis was performed on a Perkin Elmer Model Analyst 100 double beam atomic absorption spectrophotometer fitted with high intensity hollow cathode lamps. Compressed air and acetylene gas were used to ignite the flame. Standard curves were constructed with solution of known concentrations. The unknown samples were analyzed against the standard curve for measuring the concentration of the desired metal. The concentrations were expressed in microgram/gram of the sample.

Result and discussion

The heavy metals present in leafy vegetable across the district, and year are shown in Table 1 a and b. Across the study the value (µg g⁻¹) of Cu, Cd, Cr, Ni, Pb, Zn, Fe and Mn varied from 54 to 101, 8.10

to 28.22, 23 to 66, 14 to 72, 11 to 40, 51 to 142, 840 to 2583 and 25 to 63, respectively, as shown in Table 1 a and b.

Table 1a: Heavy Metals ($\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$) in leafy vegetable Spinach and Chenopodium across the three study point.

Heavy Metals	Spinach			Chenopodium		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
Cu	87.07 (1.89)	77.03 (5.26)	74.20 (3.94)	91.43 (5.54)	87.83 (3.25)	70.67 (1.91)
Cd	15.00 (3.60)	8.10 (1.11)	14.80 (2.31)	20.01 (1.30)	15.31 (2.72)	18.70 (3.11)
Cr	35.67 (3.13)	36.23 (0.91)	23.47 (1.9)	45.67 (3.68)	38.87 (2.91)	26.00 (2.72)
Ni	14.27 (1.05)	26.33 (5.6)	22.00 (3.18)	25.67 (4.29)	49.77 (1.36)	38.50 (1.15)
Pb	14.33 (0.81)	10.67 (1.36)	13.23 (2.05)	23.30 (2.01)	13.27 (1.76)	24.47 (4.39)
Zn	122.43 (19.3)	88.63 (3.07)	70.90 (8.27)	142.03 (18.96)	90.83 (3.82)	82.50 (7.36)
Fe	2583 (92.1)	1818 (105)	1264 (15)	2052 (108)	1527 (54.9)	853 (29.69)
Mn	45.00 (3.18)	52.93 (1.42)	33.37 (2.51)	54.37 (4.57)	62.93 (2.12)	36.53 (2.87)

A, B, and C are tree leafy vegetable production points across the district, respectively. The values in the parentheses are \pm SD.

Table 1b: Heavy Metals ($\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$) in leafy vegetable Fenugreek and Coriander across the three study point.

Heavy Metals	Fenugreek			Coriander		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
Cu	74.17 (2.81)	66.80 (1.59)	53.50 (2.4)	100.70 (7.39)	88.57 (3.33)	78.27 (5.1)
Cd	23.62 (1.51)	14.73 (1.50)	24.60 (3.02)	28.22 (1.81)	25.32 (1.30)	25.41 (4.11)
Cr	53.97 (1.95)	50.10 (1.83)	34.77 (3.71)	65.77 (3.05)	46.70 (6.05)	43.00 (2.2)
Ni	35.30 (1.15)	53.30 (2.91)	47.50 (2.61)	43.63 (2.78)	71.80 (3.22)	56.23 (2.6)
Pb	30.03 (3.1)	22.10 (2.95)	29.70 (1.45)	39.80 (3.4)	26.40 (1.9)	36.07 (4.8)
Zn	80.43 (5.71)	64.90 (3.4)	51.00 (1.28)	124.47 (16.4)	87.53 (2.21)	65.23 (3.3)
Fe	1919 (86.16)	1509 (41.53)	1047 (20.59)	1377 (46.66)	1245 (35.85)	840 (24.2)
Mn	36.73 (3.72)	25.67 (2.55)	25.40 (3.72)	29.27 (3.51)	35.37 (4.06)	32.43 (4.05)

A, B, and C are tree leafy vegetable production points across the district, respectively. The values in the parentheses are \pm SD. season also exhibited notable differences in the values of heavy metals

due to age, except for Cd, Pb and Fe. Further, the analysis suggested that the Fe and Mn varied statistically due to two way and three way interactions of age, propagation and watering condition (Table 2).

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Table 2: Summary of Repeated Measure ANOVA on the Heavy Metals of study material plant and study points. ^{ns}P > 0.05; *P < 0.05; **P < 0.01; ***P < 0.001.

Parameter	Study points (A)F(1,8)	Plants (P) F(1,8)	Season (S) F(1,8)	A×P F(1,8)	S×P F(1,8)	A×S F(1,8)	A×P×S F(1,8)
Cu	209.8***	6.17*	64.41***	3.19 ^{ns}	3.33 ^{ns}	33.88**	1.34 ^{ns}
Cd	0.34 ^{ns}	206.3***	84.94***	0.009 ^{ns}	0.75 ^{ns}	0.00 ^{ns}	0.23 ^{ns}
Cr	275.01***	209.72***	27.13*	5.14*	6.14*	0.05 ^{ns}	0.76 ^{ns}
Ni	81.44***	368.29***	161.49***	0.70 ^{ns}	1.19 ^{ns}	5.31*	0.87 ^{ns}
Pb	0.62 ^{ns}	278.67***	72.37***	0.66 ^{ns}	0.05 ^{ns}	0.21 ^{ns}	1.25 ^{ns}
Zn	203.7***	26.84**	22.89**	2.56 ^{ns}	7.29*	3.94*	2.42 ^{ns}
Fe	1.30 ^{ns}	478.86***	518.78***	103.8***	17.43**	4.95*	3.84*
Mn	45.91***	721.76***	72.6***	14.70*	2.23 ^{ns}	12.63**	13.89**

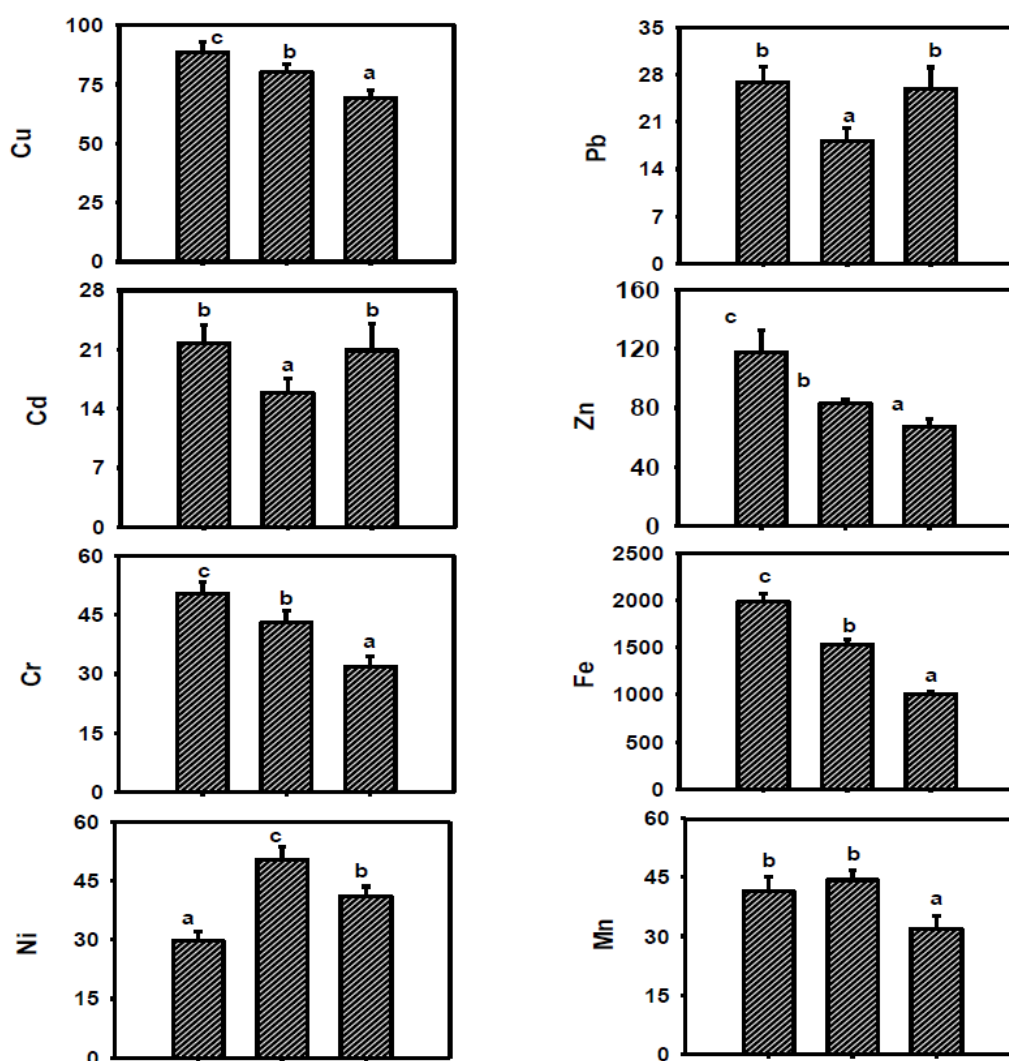


Fig 1: Heavy Metals ($\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$) Variation in leafy vegetables across district in three consecutive season. Different Letters within a Diagram are Significantly Different at $P \leq 0.05$.

Discussion and Conclusion:

Heavy metals inhibit physiological processes such as respiration, photosynthesis, cell elongation, plant-water relationship, N-metabolism and mineral nutrition[20]. Metals can be transported via an apoplastic system and immobilized in cell walls[22]. Toxic metals become a real threat to plants mainly when they reach to the cytosol of the cell. Therefore, the ability of root cells to control the transport of heavy metals via membranes determines tolerance by plants[25]. They can be immediately complexed, inactivated and transformed into a physiologically tolerable form via action of phytochelatins and sequestered in cell vacuoles[28]. Ni accumulation damages the cellular parts of the leaves, alters its water metabolism, pigment and reserve material synthesis and finally inhibits the yield production[22,18]. Decreased Fe concentration has been associated with reduction of chlorophyll content. Reduction in Fe concentration is also associated with decrease in the activities of the Fe enzymes, catalase and peroxidase, and thus, reduced availability of Fe for chlorophyll-heme biosynthesis [21].

The toxic metal accumulation were found in all leafy vegetables and does not lies in the dietary standards so none of the leafy vegetables were recommended for the consumption for the local people as it worsen the condition of the health and also generated the cancerous property with long consumption.

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Review Article

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रीय उन्नाव में रोजगार एवं औद्योगिक विकास प्रक्रिया की बदलती प्रवृत्तियाँ

डॉ. सदानंद राय

एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर, वाणिज्य

इंदिरा गांधी राजकीय स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय बांगरमऊ उन्नाव उत्तर प्रदेश।

शारांश

गांवों तथा कस्बों में अजीविका के काफी स्रोत हैं, पर सब जगह परिश्रम, बौद्धिक शारीरिक कुशलता और जोखिम उठाने की आवश्यकता है थोड़ा सा परिश्रम, कुछ धैर्य तथा व्यापारिक बुद्धि का प्रयोग अजीविका एवं रोजगार के नये नये आयाम प्रदान कर सकता है तथा इस प्रकार के लोगों को बैंक तथा सरकार भी सहायता प्रदान करते हैं। वर्तमान ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में मेहनत की रोटी खाने का भाव रखने वालों के लिए अजीविका के स्रोतों तथा रोजगार के अवसरों का कोई अभाव नहीं है। इस प्रकार भारतीय ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में परंपरागत पैतृक रोजगार के संरक्षण के साथ आर्थिक लाभ भी अर्जित किया जा सकता है।

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परिचय

गांवों में कृषि भूमि के लगातार कम होते जाने, आबादी में निरन्तर वृद्धि होने तथा प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के चलते रोजगार की तलाश में ग्रामीणों को शहरों की ओर रुख करना पड़ा है। परम्परागत रूप से भारतीय गांव में कृषि तथा पैतृक रोजगार ही जीविका के साधन रहे हैं। ऐसे में विकास की दौड़ में कुछ प्राचीन विरासतें विलुप्त न हो पायें इस पर ध्यान देना जरूरी है। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि ग्रामीण युवाओं को नये रोजगार के साथ साथ उनके पैतृक व्यवसाय से जुड़े रहने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाये अन्यथा कई पारम्परिक धंधे केवल कितावों में देखने की चीज बनकर रह जायेंगे। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि गांवों की युवा पीढ़ी गांवों तथा कस्बों में रहकर ही बदलती हुई स्थितियों तथा आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार नई तकनीकी अपनाकर इन्हें नया

स्वरूप दें। इस प्रकार गांवों की संस्कृति में बसे पैतृक धंधों को जीवित रखा जा सकता है साथ ही ग्रामीण भारत से शहरों की ओर हो रहे बेलगाम पलायन पर भी काफी हद तक काबू पाया जा सकता है।

यह कटु सत्य है कि देश में इतनी वैज्ञानिक प्रगति के उपरान्त भी ग्रामीण भारत में बेरोजगारी की समस्या दिन प्रतिदिन गम्भीर होती जा रही है, जो कि देश के आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक ताने बाने के लिए खतरा बनती जा रही है। देश में एक ओर तो अर्थ विविधता बढ़ रही है, शिक्षा बढ़ रही है साथ ही दूसरी तरफ बेरोजगारी भी बढ़ती जा रही है। नई पीढ़ी के अधिकांश ग्रामीण युवाओं का मन श्रम प्रधान कार्यों से उचट जाता है। किन्तु अनेक नौजवान जो प्रतिभावान हैं, श्रम के प्रति जिनके मन में निष्ठा है उनके लिए ग्रामीण भारत में आज भी अच्छे स्वरोजगार

अवसरों की कमी नहीं हैं। यदि ग्रामीण युवक नौकरी की मानसिकता से मिलकर मन में उद्यमिता का भाव जगाये तो उनके समक्ष उन्हीं के परिवेश में रोजगार के अवसरों का अभाव नहीं है।

परंपरागत पैतृक रोजगार :-

वस्तुतः पैतृक रोजगार ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था रूपी माला में गुथे हुए मणियों की भांति थे जिसका आधार स्तम्भ खेती था। इन परंपरागत धंधों में विखराव की वजह से आज यह माला छिन्न भिन्न हो चुकी है। परिणामस्वरूप कृषि व्यवस्था के साथ साथ समस्त ग्रामीण आर्थिक व्यवस्था प्रभावित हुयी है। ग्रामीण धंधे होते हुये भी गांवों को कोई लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। ग्रामीण परिवेश में मौजूद गरीबी व बेरोजगारी के वैसे तो अनेक कारण हो सकते हैं परन्तु इनमें से एक महत्वपूर्ण कारण गांवों के परंपरागत उद्योग धंधों में कमी होना है, वे धंधे की लगभग एक चौथाई जनसंख्या का जीवनाधार है। वे ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को सन्तुलित रूप प्रदान करने में सहयोग देते थे। गांवों में उपलब्ध कराई जा रही सेवाओं में पारिवारिक व्यवसाय के रूप में हजारों वर्षों से कार्य हो रहा था। इसके अनेक लाभ भी थे। इस लिए आज भी नयी पीढ़ी का सेवा व्यवसाय में कार्यरत रहना व्यवहारिक एवं लाभदायक है। इस प्रकार के व्यवसायों के कुछ उदाहरण हैं गुथारी, लोहारी, कताई बुनाई, हेयर कटिंग, कुम्हारी, रंगाई पुताई, छपाई, सिलाई, सुनारी, बागवानी, जूता निर्माण, मूर्तियां बनाना, दीवारों पर मांडणे बनाना, चुनाई, कमठाने का कार्य आदि प्रमुख हैं।

जब पैतृक धंधे पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी चलते थे तो सम्बन्धित परिवार के युवा वर्ग का रोजगार की तलाश में इधर उधर भटकने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। लेकिन युवक आज इन धंधों को सीखने में हीनता का अनुभव करने लगे हैं और उन्हें अपने पैतृक व्यवसाय तथा कार्यों से विरक्ति होती जा रही है। परिणामस्वरूप युवा वर्ग रोजगार की तलाश में शहरों की ओर भाग रहा है जबकि कस्बों

व शहरों में जाकर भी उन्हें इसी प्रकार के सेवा कार्यों को अपनाना पड़ता है जहां आजीविका अर्जित करने हेतु कई अन्य समस्याओं से भी जूझना पड़ता है।

अतः आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि युवक गांवों व कस्बों में ही रहकर इन धंधों में बदलती हुई स्थितियों तथा आवश्यकता के अनुसार नई तकनीकें अपनाकर इन्हें नया स्वरूप दें। इन कौशलों में दक्षता पाने के लिए आजकल प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था भी है परन्तु अधिकांश धंधों में गांवों एवं कस्बों में कार्यरत कारीगर के सानिध्य में रकर ट्रेनिंग प्राप्त की जा सकती हैं। यदि युवा अपने पैतृक व्यवसाय से जुड़े तो कुछ हद तक बेरोजगारी की समस्या पर काबू पाया जा सकता है।

गांवों में सेवा रोजगार का बदलता स्वरूप :-

वस्तुतः ग्रामीण हस्तशिल्पों के विकास के लिए अनेक क्षेत्र विद्यमान हैं इसलिए इसे बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिए। परंपरागत घरेलू धंधों द्वारा केवल उन उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं को ही बनाना चाहिए जिनकी आवश्यकता केवल गांवों में ही हो बल्कि ऐसी वस्तुओं का निर्माण भी किया जाना चाहिए जिनकी जरूरत शहरों में भी रहती है। यह तभी सम्भव है जबकि आधुनिक वित्त सुविधाएं, निर्मित वस्तुओं की विक्रय सुविधाएं बढ़ाई जायें। साथ ही ग्रामीण परंपरागत धंधों को पुनर्जीवित किया जाये। इसके लिए नवीन प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित रोजगार एवं उनमें नवीन तकनीकों को सेवा व्यवसाय का आधार बनाया जा सकता है। आजकल कई नवीन सेवाओं की जरूरत गांवों व कस्बों में भी बढ़ी है।

नवीन तकनीकों के आ जाने से अनेक सेवाओं का विस्तार भी हुआ है। आजकल नवीन तकनीकी पर आधारित सेवाओं को बेहतर ढंग से संचालित करने के लिए अनेक उपकरण बाजार में आ गये हैं। जिनके बारे में जानकारी बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है।

विजली से चलने वाली अनेक मशीनें काम को अच्छा तथा त्वरित गति से करती है यदि कोई व्यक्ति इनमें से किसी कार्य को करना चाहे तो थोड़े समय तक किसी प्रशिक्षित व्यक्ति के साथ कार्य करने का अनुभव करना चाहिए। इस प्रकार कार्य करके कुशलता, ग्राहक की आवश्यकता तथा उसके संतोष का व्यवहारिक अनुभव प्राप्त हो जाता है। इस प्रकार की ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रचलित होने वाली कुछ नवीन सेवाओं की जानकारी निम्नांकित प्रस्तुत की जा रही है

सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी:— आजकल संचार सेवा में काफी विस्तार हुआ है। गांवों गांवों में टेलीफोन सेवा पहुँचने लगी हैं। एस0 टी0 डी0, पीसीओ लगाकर रोजगार प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। इस कार्य को प्रारम्भ करने के लिए थोड़ी पूंजी एवं स्थान की जरूरत होती है।

फोटोकॉपी :— यह एक ऐसी तकनीक है जिसकी सहायता से किसी भी दस्तावेज की हूबहू नकल तत्काल प्राप्त की जा सकती है। इसमें खर्चा भी कम लगता है। यदि कोई व्यक्ति लगभग 50000 रुपये व्यय करे तो यह रोजगार के लिए अच्छा साधन बन सकती है। इस कार्य के लिए बिजली एवं थोड़ी सी जगह की जरूरत रहेगी।

ब्यूटी पार्लर :— लोगों की हमेशा यह इच्छा रहती है कि वह खूबसूरत दिखाई दे इसके लिए ब्यूटी पार्लर चलाकर अच्छी आमदनी की जा सकती है। यह कार्य अपने घरों में भी किया जा सकता है। थोड़े समय के प्रशिक्षण की जरूरत रहेगी।

वीडियो शूटिंग एवं फोटोग्राफी:— आजकल दस्तावेज, प्रवेश फार्म, नौकरी हेतु आवेदन पत्र पर फोटो लगाने की जरूरत रहती है। विवाह समारोह में भी वीडियो शूटिंग एवं फोटोग्राफी की जाती है। यदि गांवों में फोटोग्राफी का व्यवसाय किया जाये तो बहुत ही कम खर्च पर रोजगार प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।

स्क्रीन प्रिंटिंग :— अनेक अवसरों पर आमंत्रण निमंत्रण पत्र, इस्तिहार, पोस्टर आदि छपवाने होते हैं। गांवों में बड़े प्रेस मशीन नहीं होते हैं। स्क्रीन प्रिंटिंग द्वारा रंगीन छपाई की जा सकती है। इस व्यवसाय में मात्र 10 हजार रुपये का खर्चा होता है परन्तु आमदनी ठीकठाक हो जाती है।

बिजली फिटिंग :— गांवों में बिजली पहुँच जाने से घरों, कारखानों, दुकानों आदि में बिजली फिटिंग का काम करना होता है। एक बार फिटिंग हो जाने के बाद भी उसमें खराबियां आ जाने से सेवा की जरूरत रहती है। मामूली खर्च से औजार खरीदकर इस कार्य को आरम्भ किया जा सकता है। किसी जानकार व्यक्ति के साथ 1-2 माह रहकर काम सीखा जा सकता है।

फर्नीचर निर्माण व मरम्मत :— आजकल लोगों के पास लकड़ी, लोहे आदि की अनेक वस्तुएं रहती हैं। लोग उन्हें समय समय पर बदलते रहते हैं। इस क्षेत्र में रोजगार की बहुत सम्भावना है। परंपरागत औजारों के साथ ही बिजली से चलने वाले कई नये औजार आ गये हैं। उनके उपयोग से काम अच्छा एवं जल्दी होता है। इस क्षेत्र में भी स्वरोजगार के द्वारा अच्छी आय अर्जित की जा सकती है।

शिक्षण कार्य :— शिक्षा के प्रति जागृति के साथ ही लोग अपने बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा दिलाने के लिए प्रयत्न करते रहते हैं। अतः अच्छा विद्यालय, वालवाड़ी अग्रेजी माध्यम से स्कूल चलाकर परिवार के दो-चार लोगों को कार्य मिल सकता है।

पालनाघर (केश) :— आजकल महिलाएं भी रोजगार करने लगी हैं। उन्हें रोजगार पर जाने के समय छोटे छोटे बच्चों को कहीं न कहीं छोड़कर जाना पड़ता है। यदि आप चाहें तो अपने घर में ही बच्चों को रखने की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं। पालने, झूले, खिलौने के लिए दो-चार हजार रुपये खर्च करके एक अच्छा पालनाघर (केश) चला सकते हैं। इससे नियमित मासिक आय होती रहेगी।

वाहन रिपेयर :- आजकल गांवों व कस्बों में भी अनेक व्यक्तियों के पास साइकिल, मोटरसाइकिल, स्कूटर, जीप आदि वाहन रहते हैं। समय समय पर उनकी दुरुस्ती भी करवानी पड़ती है। अतः इस क्षेत्र में थोड़ी जानकारीयों के बाद कुशलता प्राप्त कर वाहन रिपेयर का कार्य गांव में किया जा सकता है।

टाईपिंग, कम्प्यूटर तथा साइबर कैफे :- कम्प्यूटर की पंहच गांवों में भी होने लगी है। इसकी सहायता से दस्तावेज तैयार करने, मुद्रण हेतु सामग्री, समाचार भेजने व प्राप्त करने हेतु ई मेल आदि की सुविधाएं प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। इस क्षेत्र में विस्तार एवं कार्य की बहुत सम्भावनाएं हैं।

मोबाइल द्वारा रोजगार :- मोबाइल का प्रचलन तेजी से बढ़ने से इस क्षेत्र में भी रोजगार की संभावनाएं बढ़ रही हैं। वर्तमान में शहरों में ही नहीं गांवों में भी इसका कारोबार काफी तेजी से बढ़ा है। शहरी क्षेत्र में जहाँ मोबाइल खराब होने पर लोग नये सेट खरीदना पसन्द करते हैं लेकिन गांवों में ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है वहाँ मोबाइल खराब होने पर उसकी मरम्मत कराना अच्छा समझते हैं। यही वजह है कि मोबाइल मेन्टेनेन्स की दुकानें शहरों की अपेक्षा गांव में ज्यादा हैं।

चिकित्सा कार्य:- अनेक गांवों में चिकित्सा की सुविधाएं अभी तक भी नहीं पंहची हैं। वहाँ पर लोगो की मदद के लिए चिकित्सा सुविधाएं बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। अज दाई, नर्स आदि का प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रोजगार प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।

ड्राईक्लीन एवं लांड्री का कार्य :- लोग आजकल मंहगे कपड़े पहनते हैं। गर्म कपड़े भी पहनते हैं। उनको साधारणतया पानी से धोने पर कपड़ा खराब हो जाता है। इसलिए लांड्री का काम किया जाये तो इसमें 2-4 लोगो को रोजगार मिल सकता है।

सेनेट्री का कार्य :- गांवों में भी जगह जगह पानी की टंकिया व नल लग जाने से

लोग घरों में नल की फिटिंग कराते हैं। हाथ धोने एवं मलमूत्र त्यागने के लिए बेसिन व डब्ल्यूसी आदि लगाने लगे हैं। इसकी फिटिंग का बहुत कार्य होता है। उनमें दुरुस्ती आदि का भी कार्य रहता है। जानकार तथा अनुभवी सेनेट्री फिटर के साथ कुछ दिनों तक कार्य को सीखकर इसे रोजगार के रूप में अपनाया जा सकता है।

वेल्डिंग का कार्य :- खिड़कियों व किबाड़ में जाली आदि लगाई जाती है। यह लोहे के तारों एवं पत्तियों से बनती है। इसमें वेल्डिंग का काफी कार्य होता है। वेल्डिंग में गैस सिलेण्डर एवं कुछ साधारण औजारों की आवश्यकता रहती है। इस कार्य से अनेक प्रकार की मशीनों में टूट फूट को भी दुरुस्त किया जाता है। गांव में ही थोड़ी जगह में शेड बनाकर इस व्यवसाय को किया जा सकता है।

उपकरण रिपेयर :- रेडियो, टी0 वी0, घड़ी, पंखे, प्रेशर कुकर, बिजली से चलने वाले अन्य उपकरण जैसेदृ इस्त्री, मिक्सी, वॉशिंग मशीन,आटा चक्की, ग्राइण्डर मोटर आदि उपकरण घरों में काम आते हैं। उनमें समय समय पर खराबियां आ जाने से उन्हें दुरुस्त करना होता है। कुछ समय के लिए किसी दुकान पर कार्य कर लिया जाये जहां इस प्रकार के कार्य होते हैं तो इस क्षेत्र में काफी रोजगार की सम्भावनाएं हैं।

पारम्परिक सेवा रोजगार के फायदे -

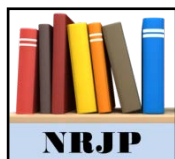
- सेवा रोजगार में अधिक पूंजी की जरूरत नहीं रहती है।
- ग्राम में रकर ही आसपास की जगहों में कार्य मिल जाता है।
- सेवा कार्यो को सीखना कठिन नहीं रहता है।
- अपने पैतृक सेवा कार्य को अपनाया जा सकता है।
- पैतृक सेवा कार्य को सीखना एवं करना सरल रहता है।

- सेवा कार्यो के साथ घर एवं खेतीवाड़ी का काम भी किया जा सकता है
- सेवा कार्य पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी परिवार में आगे बढ़ाये जा सकते हैं।
- अपने घर से ही सेवा कार्यो को संचालित किया जा सकता है।
- दुकान एवं जमीन आदि की जरूरत नहीं रहती है।
- सेवा रोजगार में परिवार के सदस्यों का सहयोग भी मिल सकता है।
- दुकान एवं जमीन आदि की जरूरत नहीं होती है।
- सेवा रोजगार में परिवार के सदस्यों का सहयोग भी मिल जाता है।
- कार्य करने का समय अपनी सुविधानुसार निर्धारित किया जा सकता है।
- शहर में आने जाने, रहने का खर्चा नहीं लगता है। समय व श्रम की बचत होती है।
- पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी कार्य करते रहने से सेवा में निहित कौशल विकसित होता रहता है।

इस प्रकार के और भी अनेक कार्य हो सकते हैं। गांवों तथा कस्बों में अजीविका के काफी स्रोत हैं, पर सब जगह परिश्रम, बौद्धिक शारीरिक कुशलता और जोखिम उठाने की आवश्यकता है थोड़ा सा परिश्रम, कुछ धैर्य तथा व्यापारिक बुद्धि का प्रयोग अजीविका एवं रोजगार के नये नये आयाम प्रदान कर सकता है तथा इस प्रकार के लोगों का बैंक तथा सरकार भी सहायता प्रदान करते हैं। वर्तमान ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में मेहनत की रोटी खाने का भाव रखने वालों के लिए आजीविका के स्रोतों तथा रोजगार के अवसरों का कोई अभाव नहीं है। इस प्रकार भारतीय ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में परंपरागत पैतृक रोजगार के संरक्षण के साथ आर्थिक लाभ भी अर्जित किया जा सकता है।

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Review Article

Adoptability of M-Commerce in Rural Areas

Dr. Omkar

Associate Professor,
Faculty of Commerce
Bareilly College Bareilly
MJP Rohilkhand University Bareilly UP

Abstract

M-Commerce is also known as mobile commerce. It is a subset/part of E-commerce (electronic commerce). It is the system which provides commercial transactions online by using wireless handheld devices. Wireless handheld devices may be cell phones, laptops, palmtops, tabs etc. Mobile commerce transactions include purchase and sale of a wide range of products and services, such as online banking, bill payment and information delivery etc. It is based upon the increasing adoption of electronic commerce. Urban people is rapidly adopting this system of doing commercial transactions through online just because of they are having everything good which are required to do online transactions e.g. smart phones/laptops/palmtops/tabs, good network connectivity, internet banking etc. Now days the youth of rural India is also coming forward for doing online transactions just because of having improved network connectivity, having smart phones/laptops, internet banking and having low cost oriented internet data. They are ready to adopt the technological advancement to meet out their tastes, styles and fashions and to avoid the rush in the physical market. In this research paper the researcher is going to mainly focus on up to what extent the rural people is going to adopt this new system of doing commercial transactions online along with the problems faced by the rural people of the district.

Keywords: M-commerce, electronic commerce, technological advancement, commercial transactions etc.

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Introduction

M-Commerce is also known as mobile commerce. It is a subset/part of E-commerce (electronic commerce). It is the system which provides commercial transactions online by using wireless handheld devices. Wireless handheld devices may be cell phones, laptops, palmtops, tablets etc. Mobile commerce transactions include purchase and sale of a wide range of products and services, such as online banking, bill payment and information delivery etc. It is based upon the increasing adoption of electronic commerce. Wireless networks like GSM, CDMA, TDMA, GPRS and UMTS enables users of a mobile device to access

a variety of information stored on databases of connectivity providers , information providers, service providers and web servers. In M-commerce users need not require place to buy commercial goods. Now a day a lot of industries are affected by m-commerce. Some of them are as follows:

1) Financial Services:

- a) Internet banking: In this system consumers use their cell phones/laptops/palmtops/tabs for accessing their account and different kinds of bill payment purpose.

- b) **Brokerage services:** In which stock quotes can be displayed and trading conducted from the same handheld device.
- 2) **Telecommunications:** In which service changes, bill payment and account reviews can all be conducted from the same handheld device.
- 3) **Retail:** In which consumers are given the ability to place and manage the orders.
- 4) **Information service:** In which includes the delivery of financial news, sports news and traffic updates etc.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

Paul Budde's paper, "Australia -Mobile Data – M-Commerce and M-Payment" (2010), communication expert, provides the overview of m-commerce in the Australia and identifies the impact factor that will be important for the future of the market transaction. Paul resist that, M-commerce market place in Australia is small as compare to Asian market.

According to Sujata P. Deshmukh, Prashant Deshmukh: The M-commerce is the branch of E-commerce technology, in which transactions are carried out online using a cell phone/laptop/palmtop/tablet etc. Now a day, Internet has become the part of our daily life for communication, business transactions and market transactions. India is a country of many different languages where merely 4% of people know very well about the English content and m-commerce provides the services in only one language i.e. English. If M-commerce uses local language for tapping the users, this will not only ensure quick adoption by the customers but will be an instant success in the market.

K.S. Sanjay (2007) states that, Mobile hand held technology is less costly and it provides a better flexibility and effectiveness to its users. M-commerce (mobile-commerce) is a part of E-

commerce (e-commerce). The difference between M-commerce and E-Commerce is that m-commerce uses wireless technology and it gives flexible and convenient experience.

According to Tandon, Mandal & Saha, Mobile Commerce has explored and presented the possible solutions in wireless handheld devices. They had tried to bring out the possible benefits and issues associated with this wireless technology. Many wireless technologies have been discussed in this paper. Here I do not want to discuss such technical facts in this paper.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Objectives of the study:

1. To understand the awareness of M-commerce in rural areas.
2. To know the perception of people towards M-commerce in rural areas.
3. To understand the scope of M-commerce in rural areas.
4. To reveal the merits and demerits of M-commerce in rural areas.
5. To check the adoptability of latest technology by rural people.

Research design: Descriptive cum exploratory

Sampling elements: Rural people

Sampling technique: Convenience sampling

Population size: 2,494,533 (according to 2011 census)

Sample Size: 200 Rural people

Data collection: Through primary data (collected through well-structured questionnaire)

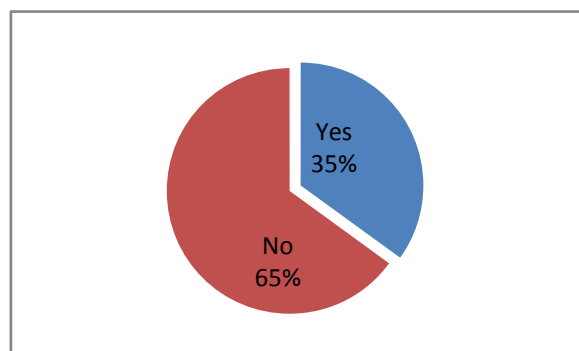
Data analysis: Done through use of pie-charts, graphs etc.

- ✓ Out of the total sample of 200 respondents, it was found that only 70 respondents are aware about m-commerce. So analysis was done on only 70 respondents as considering 100 %.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Q.1 Are you aware about m-commerce?

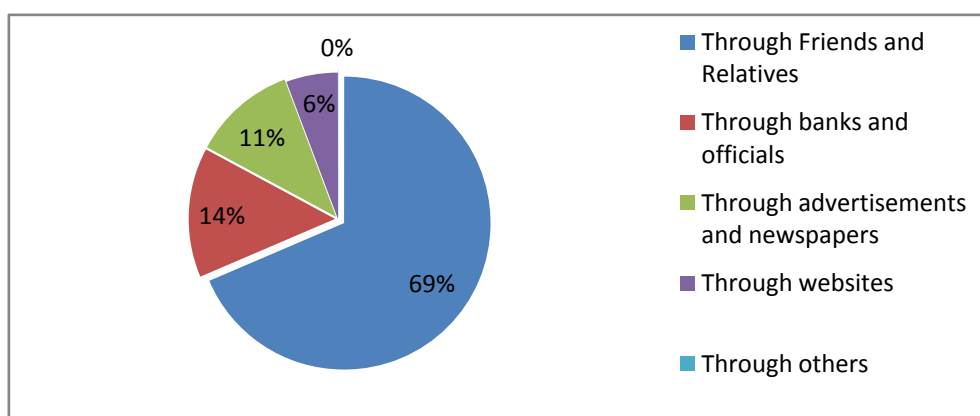
Yes	No
70	130



The study reveals that most of the rural people are not aware about m-commerce. They perform traditional transaction practice in buying and purchasing of goods. In rural areas only about 35 % people are aware about m-commerce and they use m-commerce for doing online transactions.

Q. 2 How did you come to know about M-commerce?

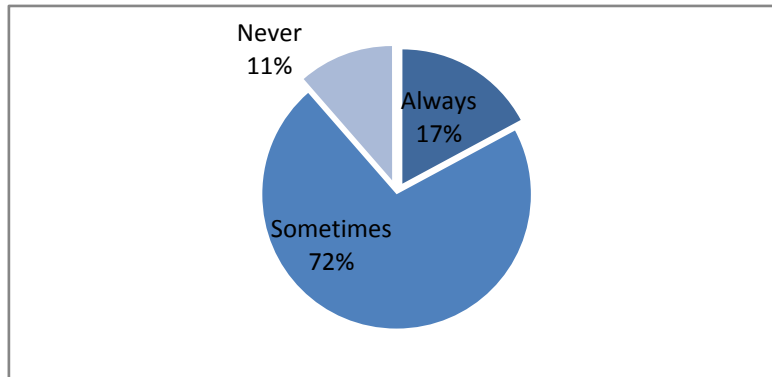
Through Friends and Relatives	48
Through banks and officials	10
Through advertisements and newspapers	08
Through websites	04
Through others	00



The study surprising reveals that most of the rural people who are aware about m-commerce, they came to know about it from friends and relatives at majority level. It means the major source of awareness about m-commerce in rural areas is happening through only literate friends/relatives who brings the awareness about m-commerce.

Q. 3 Frequency of using m-commerce:

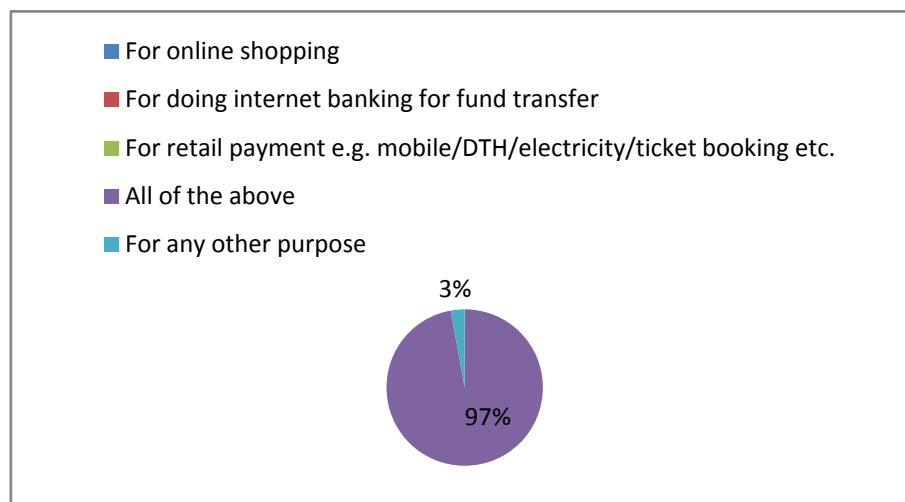
Always	12
Sometimes	50
Never	08



The study reveals that a majority of the rural people who are aware about m-commerce use m-commerce not frequently. It means they are not very habitual of it now.

Q. 4 Purpose of using M-Commerce:

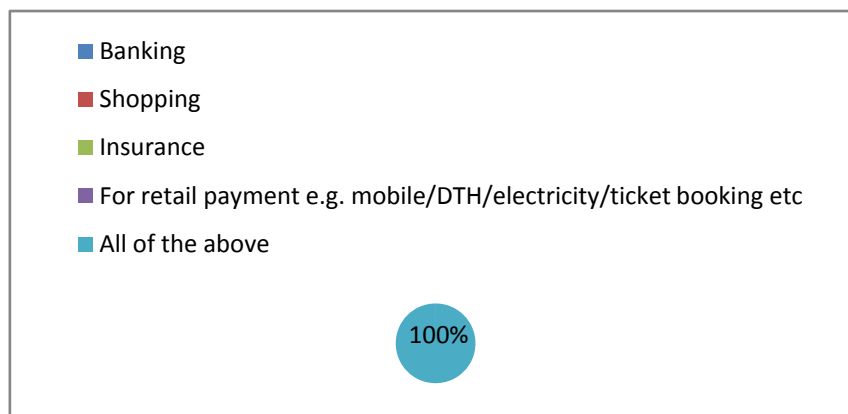
For online shopping	
For doing internet banking for fund transfer	
For retail payment e.g. mobile/DTH/electricity/ticket booking etc.	
All of the above	68
For any other purpose	02



The study reveals that a majority of the rural people who are aware about m-commerce prefer m-commerce for the purpose of not performing only a particular transaction but for doing a variety of transactions e.g. for online shopping, internet banking for fund transfer, for retail payment e.g. mobile/DTH/electricity/ticket booking etc.

Q. 5 What kind of services do you perform in M-Commerce?

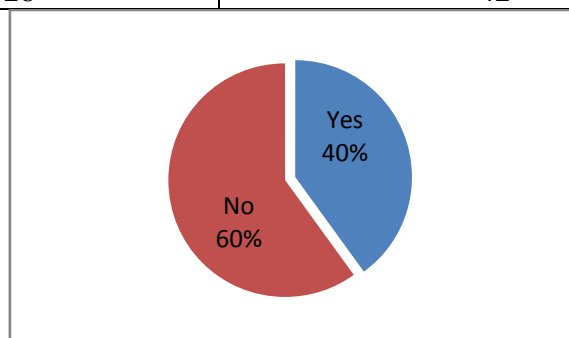
Banking	
Shopping	
Insurance	
For retail payment e.g. mobile/DTH/electricity/ticket booking etc	
All of the above	70



The study reveals that a majority of the rural people who are aware about m-commerce prefer m-commerce for not performing only a particular transaction or getting a specific service but for getting a variety of services e.g. for online shopping, internet banking for fund transfer, insurance payment, for retail payment e.g. mobile/DTH/electricity/ticket booking etc.

Q. 6 Do you feel this system is costly?

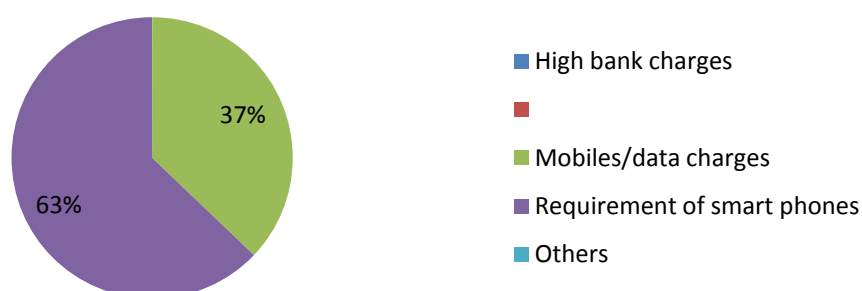
Yes	No
28	42



The study reveals that a majority of the rural people, who are aware about m-commerce in rural areas, feel that this system of doing transaction is not too much costly. Only few people consider it as costly deal.

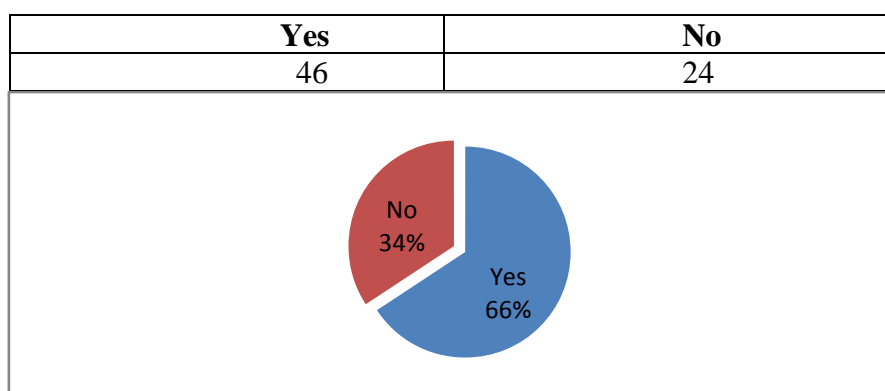
Q. 7 If yes....reasons:

High bank charges	
Mobiles/data charges	26
Requirement of smart phones	44
Others	



The study reveals that a majority of the rural people, who are aware about m-commerce in rural areas, feel that this system of doing online transaction is costly due to the high mobile/data charges and just due to the requirement of smart phone.

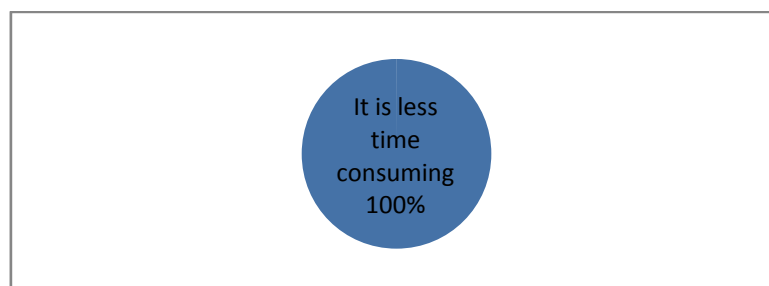
Q. 8 Do you think this system is more beneficial to you?



The study reveals that a majority of the rural people, who are aware about m-commerce in rural areas, feel that this system of doing transaction i.e. m-commerce is beneficial for them in different prospects of life.

Q. 9 How do you get advantage over traditional trading?

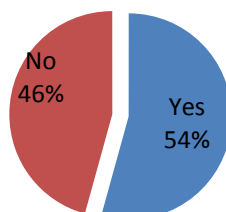
It is less time consuming	70
It is simple to operate/perform	
It takes less effort	
It is much reliable	



The study reveals that a majority of the rural people, who are aware about m-commerce in rural areas, feel that this system of doing transactions is less time consuming and by which they are too much benefited in doing their work.

Q. 10 Is this system safe & secure for transaction purpose?

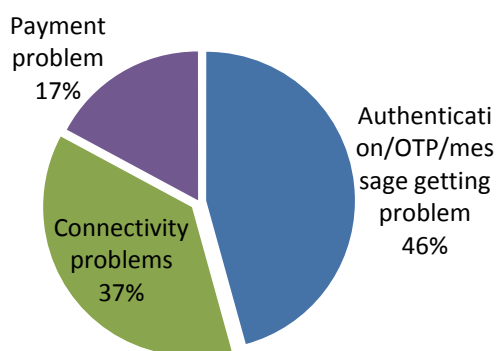
Yes	No
38	32



The study reveals that a majority of the rural people, who are aware about m-commerce in rural areas, feel that this system of doing transactions is safe & secure for them.

Q. 11 Do you face any kind of problem while accessing internet in your phone?

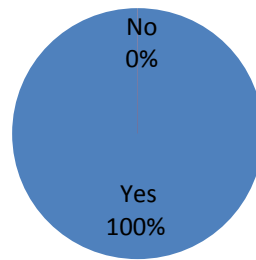
Authentication/OTP/message getting problem	32
Connectivity problem	26
Payment problem	12
Others	



The study reveals that a majority of the rural people, who are aware about m-commerce in rural areas, feel that this system of doing transaction have some difficulty for them in terms of Authentication/OTP/message getting problem , connectivity problem, payment problem etc.

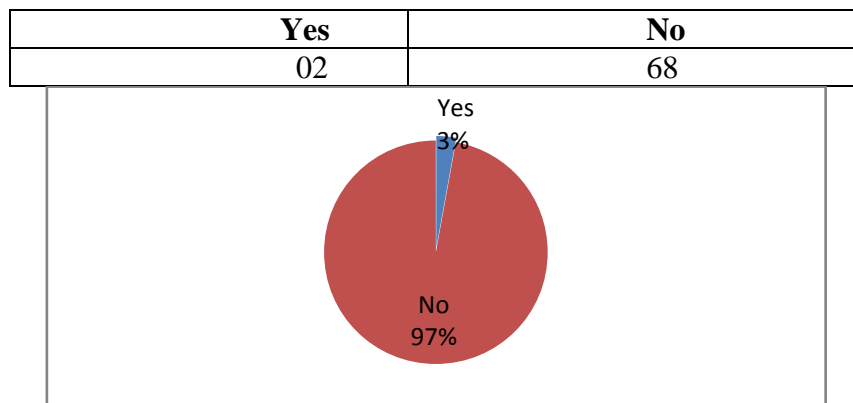
Q. 12 Is this system much reliable & trustworthy?

Yes	No
70	00



The study reveals that a majority of the rural people, who are aware about m-commerce in rural areas, feel that this system of doing transactions is much reliable & trustworthy.

Q. 13 Is this system requires more documentation & procedural activity for doing transactions?



The study reveals that a majority of the rural people, who are aware about m-commerce in rural areas, feel that this system of doing transaction do not require much procedural/documentation activity.

CONCLUSION

The study on topic 'Adoptability of m-commerce in rural areas' reveals that most of the rural people is coming forward to perform their transactions through m-commerce just because of now they are having improved network connectivity, having smart phones/laptops, internet banking and having low cost oriented internet data. They are ready to adopt the technological advancement to meet out their taste, styles and fashions and to avoid the rush in the physical market. They are going to get all tastes, styles, fashions as

the urban people get/have. Due to M-commerce the time of rural people is saving and due to less expensive it is more beneficial to rural people.

No doubt that presence of M-commerce has improved the way of conducting the business and it is growing in rural India due to heavy growth of financial area and due to rapidly increase in number of buyers of smart phones. But at the same time as we all know that India is a country of many different languages where merely 4% of people know very well about the English content and m-commerce provides the services in only one language i.e. English. If M-commerce uses local language for tapping the users, this will not only ensure quick adoption by the

customers but will be an instant success in the market.

Secondly, Though the people of rural area now they are getting improved network connectivity, having smart phones/laptops, internet banking and having low cost oriented internet data yet another side they have to face a lots of problems in terms of Authentication/OTP/message getting problem, connectivity problem, payment problem etc. By reducing such kinds of problems and providing a better quality of services in not only the rural areas but in all over rural areas of country will bring certainly benefits to everyone.

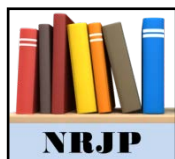
LIMITATIONS

Every study has some limitations. This study has also some limitations which I had to face during the time of collection of primary data. Some of them are as follows:

- 1) The study has been conducted in the selected rural areas. So conclusion drawn from their responses might not reveal 100 % correct and might not be applicable for all rural areas.
- 2) Due to low level literacy and understanding power of people in the rural area, the response of them may not be 100 % correct.
- 3) As all the primary data has been collected through questionnaire, there is a chance of manipulation of answer by the respondent, sometimes people hesitate and sometimes people exaggerate the information.
- 4) Depth study might not be done just because of time constraints to the researcher.

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Review Article

Yoga, Yogic Science and Education

Dr. Shalini

Assistant Professor

Department of English

Govt. Girls P.G. College, Hamirpur

Abstract

The idea of yoga training has a special status among philosophical thoughts; it's an antiquated system of social, good, otherworldly and moral code of behaviors. At the same time, Yogic science is needed to maintain the poise of individuals and it suggests various qualities which shield of the entire humankind. It assumes the liability to device a system, technique and intends to achieve peace. No instructive framework is powerful except if it consolidates into itself these moral practices. "Schooling is the indication of the godliness effectively in man". Instructive accomplishment alludes to an understudy's achievement in gathering short-or long haul objectives in schooling. In the higher perspective, Academic accomplishment implies finishing secondary school or procuring a professional education. Chiefly the elements which control instructive accomplishment can be classified in to three kinds: intellectual, emotional and environmental. Emotional factors especially the tension and environmental factors such as self idea and level of desires generally decide one's scholastic accomplishment. In present competitive world Yoga and reflection assumes a significant part in certain upliftment of human body and mind. Without realizing self we can't think a lot about external world. Yoga is simply the investigation information and is drilled from old time by scholar's savants, yogi. Yogic science aimed the development of proper attitudes, emotions and character in society. Furthermore, Yoga instruction is basically worried about the inquiries of significant worth, with issues of morals and social way of thinking. So society, all civilization has been one steady exertion to live in agreement with other people. We should proceed our until the entire world turns into our family. In present time yoga can assume significant part in lessening discouragement winning in understudies. The study of yoga is incredible stream of information, which empowers the experts to accomplish brilliant actual wellbeing, peaceful psyche, proceeds with otherworldly inspire and makes the capacity for amicable social living.

Keywords: Education & Ethics, mindfulness, stress management, Yogic education, Yoga

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Introduction

Education is pretty much as old as the person. It is endless interaction of internal development and improvement. Education, in real sense, is to refine humankind and to make life reformist refined and socialized. It is vital for the advancement of individual and society. However, Academic issues of understudies are identified with trouble in focus, trouble in recollecting, unfit to comprehend a specific subject or point, incapable to

comprehend the language and assessment nerves. At some point well prepared students also can't perform well in assessment because of mental disarray. Assessment fears and different sorts of dread of disappointments can significantly halt the the progress of students. In present technological age students are under undeniable degree of stress, sadness, tension and dissatisfaction. Its appears to be that our educational framework become

like machines and neglects to build up all round character of the students. Accordingly it's important to redesign our educational framework. Present research is a push to explore the yoga modules and science of yoga which can improve the overall personality of students. It is need of great importance to upgrade our schooling framework, with the goal that it satisfies the dreams of our Father of Nation Mahatma Gandhi, who defines education-a system of an all round drawing out best in child and man – body, mind and soul. “Yoga and meditation can play a very important role to achieve educational achievements. “Yoga which is defined as the way of life is characterized by balance health, harmony and bliss”. “Mediation, being part of yoga which is the seventh limb of Ashtanga yoga- a state of alert rest”. Restraint, Observance, Posture, Breath control, Abstraction, Concentration, Meditation and Spiritual absorption are the eight components of yoga, ahimsa, satya, asteya, brahmacharya, aprigraha, saucha, santosha, tapah, swadhyaya and ishwar pranidhan are the basic principles. Hatha yoga scopes the physical, mental, intellectual emotional and spiritual developments of man which blossom to greater level. This brings a fourfold consciousness- civic sense, patriotic urge, service zeal and spiritual aspiration useful for the society for holistic vision.

Eventually, Yoga training implies instilling in the students a feeling of humanism, profound concern for the prosperity of others and country. This can be refined just when we in still in the students a profound inclination and obligation to values that would assemble this country and take back to individuals pride in work that brings request, security and guaranteed progress. Yoga education is a wide structure of sharpening the instructive local area towards human greatness dependent on close to home encounters. It provides inward direction to

man for his overall improvement focused in good and otherworldly awareness and includes three segments of human character viz., psychological, emotional and cognitive. Further yoga training has three bases, philosophical or metaphysical, psychological and socio-cultural.

Review of Literature

National Curriculum Framework 2005: according to rule given in NCF-2005. The educational program region ought to receive an all encompassing meaning of wellbeing inside which actual training and yoga add to the physical, social, emotional and mental development for students. The later expansion to the educational plan is yoga. The whole gathering should be accepted all together wellbeing and actual training educational plan, supplanting the fragmentary methodology current in schools today. As a core part of the educational program, time designated for games and for yoga should not be diminished or removed under any conditions. Essentially, their suitable prospectuses and instructor preparing for exchange of yoga in schools should be looked into and reformulated. Yoga might be presented from the essential level onwards casually, yet formal presentation of yogic activities should start just from Class VI onwards. Berlin Sarah (2008): “The Effect of Yoga in the Classroom” Ph.D. proposition University of California, San Diego Education Studies July 18, 2008. Assessed the impacts of doing yoga in a customary schooling 7th grade classroom, during typical guidance hours, on feelings of anxiety and scholarly accomplishment. This month long examination comprised of a sum of about fourteen days of yoga guidance, because of square booking, and information assortment. The three strategies for information obtaining were pre and post understudy pressure tests, understudy yoga overviews, and understudy evaluations. The outcomes show that yoga in the homeroom was a positive expansion to the

study hall plan. Understudies showed a reduction in feelings of anxiety, performed better on perusing appreciation tests and snappy composes, and saw an advantage to doing yoga. These outcomes recommend that yoga is a positive expansion to the optional classroom and can be a compelling method to help students cope with stress and focus on schoolwork. This is just a week long examination work. I will consider the drawn out impact of yoga on instructive accomplishments. Waters, L. (2011).

Survey school-based mediations that have been intended to encourage student's well being and scholastic execution by following a positive brain research approach which looks to developing positive feelings, flexibility and good character qualities. Following the calls of the twenty first century training development for schools to fuse student's development as a focal point of learning, the current paper diagrams the positive brain science development and audits proof from 2 school-based positive brain research intercessions that have been methodically assessed. The proof shows that positive brain science programs are fundamentally identified with student's development, connections and scholarly execution. As the training in school going students in yogic practice was accommodated a time of 5 days that is Surya namaskar, Pranayam, Omkar jap and Yoga nidra, it helped in expanding focus level.

Karen Ager (2015) utilized topical investigation to comprehend and decipher 38 primary school students' mindfulness journals. Findings suggest that care improves student wellbeing and assists youngsters with building up a more prominent consciousness of their body, psyche and feelings. Findings from the research recommend that student apparent that the 10 weeks program upgraded their mindfulness and information on health ideas and empowered them to create

procedures to autonomously and decidedly impact their own prosperity. For instance, various youngsters alluded to utilizing the "stop catch" and breathing to self-control. This elevated condition of mindfulness appeared to normally reach out past "oneself" and extended to mindful and a more profound association for the prosperity of loved ones and their current circumstance, Tiwari Ram Kalap (2015) inspected the advantages of Yoga practices on secondary school student's fixation and memory. The study was directed one month before of secondary school assessment. 200 secondary school understudies (112 high pressure understudies and 88 low pressure understudies) were chosen based on scores got through pressure scale. Students were separated into two gatherings Experimental gathering and control gathering. The two gatherings were given pre test to look at their centralization of consideration and memory. Yoga practices comprising of Pranayama, petition and worth direction developers were controlled on trial bunches for about a month. The exploratory and control bunches were post-tried for their presentation on centralization of consideration and memory. Results showed that exploratory gathering delivered and displayed higher grouping of consideration and memory. It has been proposed based on these perceptions that Yoga practices and activities ought to be a core element of the secondary school educational program. Public Council of Educational and Research Training 2015: The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) presented the book named "Yoga: A Healthy Way of Living" implied for younger students while observing International Yoga Day on 21 June. Yoga is an essential part of 'Wellbeing and Physical Education' which is a mandatory subject upto secondary stage. This curricular region embraces an all encompassing meaning of wellbeing inside which Physical Education and Yoga

add to the physical, social, emotional and mental development of children. Since actual wellness and emotional wellness are firmly related, these outcomes recommend that these youngsters may have likewise had psychological well-being benefits however the study was not proposed to analyze them. This study included both breathing activities and actual stances.

This is for sure thought to be the best methodology. As per depictions of the working of the body as per antiquated yoga messages there are five degrees of presence (The Taittreya Upanishad). These are (I) physical, (ii) a degree of inconspicuous energy (prana or chi), (iii) the instinctual mental level, (iv) The scholarly mental level, and (v) the fifth and ideal level, a condition of ideal homeostasis and equilibrium (Telles, 2010). In a perfect world a yoga practice meeting ought to incorporate actual stances (asanas), breathing procedures (certain kriyas and pranayama rehearses), and reflection, just as information on the way of thinking of yoga. In children additionally, the ideal program ought to incorporate every one of these practices. Subsequently a mix of exploration strategies would to be the most ideal approach to comprehend the effect of yoga on the physical, mental, emotional, and social wellbeing and conduct of youngsters. Tiwari Anamika (2016) presumed that emotional intelligence can be upgraded through normal yoga rehearses just as it additionally advances healthy way of life propensities. Their study results propose following suggestions “Yoga preparing mindfulness workshops should be remembered for govt. what's more, private firms preparing to inspire representatives for normal yoga practice so they can manage work environment issues effectively just as empower them to create sound way of life propensities for solid and glad life until the end of time.” Yoga practice mindfulness programs should be led by govt. through

social government assistance plan to make each individual mindful of the yoga practices to make a glad and healthy society where everybody follows healthy way of lifestyle just as able to deal with everyday distressing circumstance effectively and add to make a healthy and developed country.

Chou and Huang (2017), researched whether yoga practice mediation impacted the supported consideration and segregation work in students with attention shortage hyperactivity issue (ADHD). Their discoveries recommend that elective treatments, for example, yoga activities can be reciprocal to conduct intercessions for students with consideration and hindrance issues. Schools and guardians of students with ADHD ought to consider choices for expanding the chances that youngsters with ADHD can participate in organized yoga works out.

Objective of study

The fundamental objective of this study is to review current research and will be to discover the “Impact of yoga rehearses on Educational Achievements for students”. The objective of study will be hence: 1. to see if Yoga practices would build the focus level among students. 2. To discover both Yoga practices will help in expanding the maintenance and memory power among the students. 3. To discover either Yoga practices will build critical thinking ability (knowledge) among understudies.

Yoga is a Science of Holistic Living

It takes care all the parts of human character physical, mental, social, emotional, intellectual and spiritual levels. Yoga goes about as apparatus to build up the inside and out character of individual. Yoga is a study of life which aides and goes about as a watchman between the time of birth and demise. According to Indian way of thinking, procedures acts by improving the physiology of an individual.

The sensory systems, endocrine system works to the optimum level. Yoga practice likewise goes about as protection to everyday pressure, which is grass-rooted even at the childhood levels.

The foundation of the yoga as depicted by Patanjali is Yamas and Niyamas. These are the social and individual hindrances and conjunctions. These disciplinary practices will assist the students with coming up as a solid resident of the country at all levels. This will additionally help with building up the universal brotherhood, which is the need of great importance. The Asana and Pranayama practice helps in building up the reasonable actual design, improving the constitution of the muscles, improves memory and shrewd. Further, it controls the negative feelings and consequently an inclination of energy to life is created under dualities of life. The cycle of Dharana and Dhyana improves focus and eases the nervousness depression and other psychosomatic issues. It is likewise mentioned that, yoga karmeshu kaushalam, yoga instructs to perform moves, are take done selflessly fair, and with no addition. Result oriented desire. Human predetermination is Swarga and Moksha (Liberation). Moksha in Advaita, Visitadvait and Dvaita, Jinism Buddhist idea of Nirvana, Samkhya yoga source of yoga. Mental and Historical yoga in the Bhagavadgita, Karma yoga, Samatva yoga, Gyan Yoga, Atma-samyama yoga and Bhakti yoga which designs the total character of individual.

Conclusion

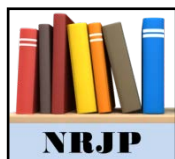
From above survey we can infer that, yoga intercession assumes a vital part in the scholarly just as passionate improvement for students. Yoga encourages students to help their consideration in variety of. Stress can be constrained by certain yogic strategies. Yoga lessens pressure and brings poise. Customary yoga rehearses create solid way of life propensities for sound and glad life until the end of time.

Yoga rehearses likewise improve execution of youngsters in exceptional memory task. Yogic science pointed the improvement of appropriate perspectives, feelings and character in society. Also, Yoga education is principally worried about the inquiries of significant worth, with issues of morals and social way of thinking. So society, all civilization has been one tireless exertion to live in agreement with other individuals. We should proceed our until the entire world turns into our family (Vasudhaiv kutumbkam). It likewise helps to increment in memory level. Finding recommends that yoga rehearses causes youngsters to build up a more prominent familiarity with their body psyche and feelings.

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Review Article

**VACCINE: A Tabloid History and Futuristic
Approach Towards Immunization**

¹Amit Kumar Agarwal, ²Tanya Jain, ³Sandhya Agarwal and ⁴Anshul Agarwal

¹Department of chemistry, Agra College, Agra

^{2,3}Department of Biotechnology, Agra College, Agra

⁴Department of Applied science (Chemistry), FET, Agra College, Agra

Abstract

Vaccination is a crucial problem since 1800s for public health. Our ancient process of vaccination was more natural and cost effective. But current vaccination process is more time taking and may contain serious health effect also. It is clear that there are major challenges ahead to develop new vaccines for difficult-to-target pathogens, for which we deep need for more natural and less time taking vaccination system. Our Review reflects a Historical to present overview of vaccination system.

KEYWORDS: - Vaccine concept, efficacy, side effects, morphology of microorganisms, vaccine duration.

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INTRODUCTION

One of the most important medical achievements of humankind is the prevention of diseases by vaccination. The use of vaccines currently prevents more than 3 million deaths per year. The average human life span has increased by 30 years during the 20th century. Same as in the US, the average life span has also shown an increment by more than 30 years since 1900, a significant portion attributed directly to vaccination. Vaccination for the first time was implemented on a wide scale more than 200 years ago with the introduction of the smallpox vaccine. After the smallpox vaccine, many more vaccines have produced by different companies. There is a great need today for improved understanding of the immunological basis

for vaccination to develop vaccines for hard-to-target pathogens (such as Mycobacterium tuberculosis, the bacterium that causes tuberculosis (TB) and antigenic variable pathogens (such as HIV), to control outbreaks that threaten global health security (such as COVID-19 or Ebola) and to work out how to revive immune responses in the ageing immune system to protect the growing population of older adults from infectious diseases. Many new and improved vaccines are needed to decrease the rate of substantial morbidity and mortality caused by infectious diseases to put an end to this situation, certain suboptimal vaccines have to replace with better versions, and new vaccines are being introduced at a higher

frequency than ever before. It recognized that no antibody is completely protected or 100% effective. These advanced and updated immunizations have shown up in changes in the manner in which antibodies are created. This audit will cover an outline of the fundamental kinds of antibodies accessible today and their assembling. It would likewise incorporate how new advances have reformed how antibodies will make in the future. We have additionally given a few viewpoints on current and future difficulties for shielding the total populace from essential microbes and arising irresistible dangers.

WHAT IS VACCINE?

A *Vaccine* is a biological substance given to an individual to acquire active immunity against infection or disease. Vaccines are considered to be the lifeline of the human race. The vaccine works as a teacher who teaches our immunity system how to defend against infection or disease by creating an immune response. We can also say that vaccine is a biological product that can safely induce an immune response that confers protection against infection or disease on subsequent exposure to a pathogen. The antibody that achieves this effect should contain antigens from the microbe or be made artificially to address the microorganism's components. Vaccines are among the most effective tools available for preventing infectious diseases and their complications and sequelae. High immunization coverage has resulted in drastic declines in vaccine-preventable diseases, particularly in many high- and middle-income countries.

The words vaccine and vaccination are obtained from *Variolaevaccinae* (smallpox of the cow). This term was devised by

Edward Jenner, who developed both the concept of vaccines and created the first vaccine to denote cowpox. He used the phrase in 1798 for the extended title of his Inquiry into the *Variolaevaccinae*. Vaccination in India started in May 1802. A three-year-old child from Bombay, Anna Dusthall, became the first Indian to receive the smallpox vaccine in June 1802. Afterward, the vaccine was sent to Madras, Pune, Hyderabad, and Surat.

HISTORY OF VACCINE

The history of vaccines is hundreds of years old. In China, snake venom was used by Buddhist Monks to acquire immunity against snake bites. They also practiced variolation. Inoculation with variolous matter is known as variolation. It was the most widespread preventive against the disease. An example of variolation can be seen in the development of the smallpox vaccine developed by Edward Jenner. Smallpox Epidemics mopped across all over Europe in the seventeenth - eighteenth centuries, accounting for 29% of the death of children in London. While coming towards 1796, Edward Jenner successfully created immunity to smallpox using cowpox material, quickly the practice widespread. Jenner's demonstration, material from cowpox sores taken from a milkmaid's hands, Sarah Nelms was put into the skin of an 8-year-old kid James Phipps. This test with smallpox disease gives early proof that immunization could work. Jenner's contribution to medicine was not the method of inoculation but his unexpected observation that milkmaids who had mild cowpox infections didn't contract smallpox and the serendipitous opinion

that material from cowpox lesions might give immunity against smallpox disease. Moreover, Jenner intelligently predicted that the eradication of smallpox could be possible by vaccination. Finally, in 1980, the world is declared free from naturally occurring smallpox by the World Health Assembly. The World Health Organization launched the augmented Programme on immunization in 1974. World Health Organization set up a goal in 1977 to give every child in the world vaccines of diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles, and vaccine of T.B by 1990. But unfortunately, for some reason, that objective has still not been reached; however, the global coverage of 3 doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine has exceeded 85%. There are more than 19 million children who have not yet received the required vaccinations. Safe and effective prophylactic vaccines are urgently needed to fight the pandemic, devastating medical, economic, and social consequences. Vaccines have transformed public health since national programs for immunization first became properly established and coordinated in the 1960s. We need more effective vaccines against viruses as we all know earlier versions of vaccines were based on living but harmless, weakened, and killed disease-causing agents. These strategies are still used, as are approaches that use isolated proteins or carbohydrates as antigens.

NEED OF VACCINE

For many centuries, Humankind was exterminated by smallpox. In modernity, we do not have to worry about it, and all the credit for it goes to the remarkable work of Edward Jenner and later developments in the field of vaccinology.

After the World Trade Centre attack on 11 September 2001, the threat of biological warfare and bioterrorism has re-emerged and is likely to cause significant harm to mankind¹¹. After the emplacement of the Global EPI programme (1974), new vaccines have been introduced in the market, including Haemophilus influenzae serotype b (Hib), hepatitis B, pneumococcal, and meningococcal polysaccharide/protein conjugate, rotavirus, and human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccines. Despite their proven efficiency and a high burden from many of the diseases they could prevent, the uptake of these vaccines in the developing world has been slow. The development of the next generation of vaccines is increasingly challenging as many of the organisms they target have complex structures and life cycles. The new vaccines development against other important infectious targets such as dengue or novel coronaviruses should be easier using established technologies. Still, the modest efficacy of a recently tested dengue vaccine emphasizes that challenges remain even in developing more conventional vaccines. Effective vaccines will probably be developing against significant infections such as HIV, TB, and malaria. Still, the prediction of time is difficult that how long this will take. Ultimately, these infections will cease to be a significant public health priority even if infections cannot eradicate them. Ensuring the maximum benefit that vaccination can provide against infectious diseases will be achieved. Imagine there is global, high-level surveillance to detect new, potentially dangerous infections. Moreover, identify the emergence of strains resistant to the vaccines in routine use as quickly as possible. In that case, countermeasures can be put into place. As

the incidence of infectious diseases declines and living standards improve across the developing world. Many developing countries are entering a transition phase. We have a residual challenge from infectious diseases, such as HIV and tuberculosis. At the same time, we are experiencing significant difficulties emerging from non-infectious diseases such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and cancer. Both DNA and RNA viruses are capable of causing cancer in humans. Epstein-Barr virus, human papillomavirus, hepatitis B virus, and human herpes virus-8 are four DNA viruses capable of causing the development of human cancers. The Human T lymphocytic virus type 1 and hepatitis C virus are the two RNA viruses that contribute to human cancers. Identifying specific tumour antigens (tumour-associated antigens) that are present only in cancer cells—such as those found in leukaemia, breast cancer, melanoma, prostate cancer, and colon cancer—provides immune targets for which immunogenic vaccines may conceivably be designed. Diseases related to pathological immune activation, such as autoimmune diseases and allergies, might be treatable or preventable with vaccines. Many efforts are established to develop vaccines against rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, myasthenia gravis, food allergies, and especially diabetes type one because of its associated substantial morbidity and mortality. Interest has increased in biological weapons of mass destruction as terrorists look for methods to inflict harm on the most significant number of people, with the lowest possible cost and technology needs, while creating mass panic. There is a prominent need today for an improved understanding of the immunological basis for vaccination to

acquire vaccines for hard-to-target pathogens (such as Mycobacterium tuberculosis, the bacterium that causes tuberculosis (TB), and antigenically mutable pathogens (such as HIV). To manage outbreaks that threaten global health security (such as COVID-19 or Ebola) and work out how to improve immune responses in the aging immune system to protect more aged grown-ups expanding population from contagious diseases. One of the most critical needs of an effective vaccine is the use of biological weapons in warfare. Because biological weapons can infect and kill large numbers of the population and the risk of person-to-person transmission, vaccines are likely to be the only practical means of protection. Second-generation vaccines against anthrax, smallpox, and plague are being developed, and vaccines against other agents of bioterrorism such as the haemorrhagic fever viruses and others are also in development. Major obstacles in the production of such vaccines for public use include the need for a financially viable market, the difficulty of conducting human efficacy trials, the intangible risk: benefit ratio at the public health level, and the government's reluctance to face the reality of bioterrorism.

LONG TERM SOLUTION - HERD IMMUNITY

Herd immunity results when a virus cannot spread because it keeps encountering people who are immune against infection. When a fair proportion of the population is no longer susceptible, any new outbreak peters out. Herd immunity is a crucial concept for epidemic control. It states that only a proportion of a population needs to be immune (through overcoming natural

infection or through vaccination) to an infectious agent to stop generating large outbreaks. Measles, mumps, polio, and chickenpox are some infectious diseases that were once pretty well-known. Still, today they are rare in the U.S. because vaccines are supported to establish herd immunity. Some other Viruses like the flu mutate over time, so antibodies from the previous infection do not protect for a long course. For the flu virus, this is less than a year. Suppose SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, is like other corona viruses that currently infect humans. In that case, we can expect that people who get infected will be immune for months to years, but probably not their entire lives. When most of society is immune to an infectious disease, this provides indirect protection or herd immunity, also called herd protection, to those who are not resistant to the disease. For example, suppose 80% of a population is immune to a virus. In that case, four out of every five people who encounter someone with the disease will not get sick (and will not spread the disease further). In this way, the spread of infectious diseases is under control. Depending on how contagious infection is, usually, 50% to 90% of a

population needs immunity to achieve herd immunity.

DRAWBACKS OF VACCINE

Along with various economic benefits of vaccines, there are also some drawbacks of vaccines that drawbacks cannot ignore at all. This era of biotechnology has administered several changes in the companies working for the manufacturing of vaccines. However, challenges in this area are increasing day by day. The most crucial problem that arises in the manufacturing and transport of vaccines is maintaining the cold chain. The global distribution becomes difficult because of cold chain reaction. Another critical parameter to be considered is the maintenance of its thermo stability. Vaccine distribution has become the most significant obstacle because of refrigerated transport of solution-based vaccines. Even WHO has reported that around 2.8 million vaccines were lost due to cold chain failure. Cold chain maintenance has been the major issue faced by underdeveloped and developing countries with tropical climates.

COVID-19: RISING THREAT TO MANKIND

DIFFERENT VARIANTS OF CORONA VIRUS

VOC: Variant of Concern

VOI: Variant of Interest

NAME GIVEN BY WHO	EARLIEST SAMPLES WITH DOCUMENTATION	DATE OF DESIGNATION
Alpha	United Kingdom, Sep-2020	18-Dec-2020
Beta	South Africa, May-2020	18-Dec-2020
Delta	India, Oct-2020	VOI: 4-Apr-2021 VOC: 11-May-2021

Delta plus	India,	VOC: April-2021
Eta	Multiple countries, Dec-2020	VOI: 17-Mar-2021
Gamma	Brazil, Nov-2020	11-Jan-2021
Iota	United States of America, Nov-2020	VOI: 24-Mar-2021
Kappa	India, Oct-2020	VOI: 4-Apr-2021
Lambda	Peru, Dec-2020	VOI: 14-Jun-2021

IMMUNITY

For those who gained immunity through the COVID infection, one dose typically boosts their numbers of antibodies to levels equal to, or often more significant than, those found in individuals who have not been infected and have received double doses. Guiliana Magri, an immunologist at hospital del Mar Research Institute in Barcelona, Spain, said that probably one dose of vaccine is sufficient if someone was infected with the COVID-19 virus.

THREAT TO MANKIND

Viral Diseases would continue to emerge and represent a severe health issue, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). Several viral epidemics that happened in the preceding twenty years, such as the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV) and H1N1 influenza in 2009, have caused panic worldwide. On 11 February 2020, the WHO Director-General, Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, announced that the disease caused by this new CoV is

"COVID-19," which is an acronym for "coronavirus disease 2019"

The WHO identified the outbreak's causative agent as the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2), produced the disease named coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19). The virus is similarly related (96.3%) to bat coronavirus RaTG13, discovered by phylogenetic analysis. Even in asymptomatic carriers, Human-to-human transmission has been confirmed. At least 200 countries trapped in this corona outbreak. More than 21 core confirmed cases and 45 lakh deaths were recorded, with massive global increases in the number of cases daily. Therefore, the WHO has declared COVID-19 a pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic can be considered a global unifier, with countries worldwide all challenged to contain the spread of SARS-CoV-2. Coronaviruses are enveloped, icosahedral symmetric particles and single-strand RNA viruses that can infect many hosts, including avian, wild, domestic mammalian species, and humans. Coronaviruses are known for their rapidly mutating ability, altering tissue tropism,

overcoming species inhibition, and adapting to various epidemiological conditions. The illness has side effects of fever, dry hack, and chest torment with pneumonia in extreme cases. First, the world's general wellbeing specialists attempted to destroy *China's*

sickness through quarantine but are now transitioning to prevention strategies worldwide to delay its spread. Coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19) has affected tens of millions of people globally since it was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization on 11 March 2020.

S. No	Name	Vaccine Type	Primary Developers	Efficacy	Adverse effect	Dosage	Storage Temp.
1)	Comirnaty (BNT162b2) (Multinational)	mRNA-based vaccine	Pfizer, BioNTech; Fosun Pharma	16 to 55 years: 95.6 (89.4, 98.6) ≥55 years: 93.7 (80.6, 98.8) ≥65 years: 94.7 (66.7, 99.9) Overall: 95.0 (90.0, 97.9)	The adverse effect profile of the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine is similar to that of other adult vaccines. During clinical trials, the side effects deemed very common [a] are (in order of frequency): pain and swelling at the injection site, tiredness, headache, muscle aches, chills, joint pain, and fever. Fever is more common after the second dose.	A two-dose regimen of BNT162b2 (30 µg per dose, given 21 days apart)	–80 & –60 °C (–112 and –76 °F)
2)	mRNA-1273 (US)	mRNA-based vaccine	Moderna, Barda, Niaid	Vaccine efficacy in participants aged ≥65 years was 86.4% compared with 95.6% in participants aged 18 to <65 years.	Adverse Effects>10% Injection site pain (86.9%), Fatigue (38.4%), Headache (35.3%), Myalgia (23.7%), Use of antipyretic/analgesic medication (23.3%), Axillary swelling/tenderness (11.6%) Adverse Effects: 1-10% Nausea/vomiting (9.4%), Chills (9.2%), Swelling(6.7%), Pain(3.2%), Erythema (3%), Headache(1.9%), Fatigue (1.1%). Adverse Effects <1% Fever (0.9%), Myalgia (0.6%), Swelling (0.5%), Arthralgia (0.4%), Axillary swelling/tenderness(0.3%), Erythema (0.3%), Chills(0.1%), Fatigue(<0.1%), Arthralgia(<0.1%), Nausea/vomiting(<0.1%), Fever(<0.1%)	ADULT: - injection, suspension 100mcg/0.5mL per dose Each multiple-dose vial contains 10 doses	Store frozen at -25°C to -15°C (-13°F to 5°F)
3)	CoronaVac (China)	Inactivated vaccine	Sinovac	On 24 December 2020, Turkey released Phase III results from an interim analysis of 29 cases which showed an efficacy rate of 91.25% based only on the data of 1,322 participants in a trial involving 7,371 volunteers. On 11 January, Indonesia released Phase III results from an interim analysis of 25 cases which showed an efficacy rate of 65.3% based on data of 1,600 participants in the trial.	The incidence rate of unsolicited adverse reactions was 36.83%, the symptoms were mainly runny nose (7.01%), sore throat (6.93%), nasal congestion (2.74%), abdominal pain (1.34%) and dizziness (0.66%)	The 3 µg dose of CoronaVac is the suggested dose for efficacy assessment in future phase 3 trials.	2–8 °C (36–46 °F)

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4)	COVID-19 Vaccine AstraZeneca (AZD1222) (UK)	Adenovirus vaccine	BARDA, OWS		Tenderness, swelling and/or redness at the injection site, headache, muscle ache, drowsiness, fever (temperature above 37.8°C).	more than 14 days after the second dose	2–8 °C (36–46 °F) for at least six months
5)	Sputnik V (Russia)	Non-replicating viral vector	Gamaleya Research Institute, Acellena Contract Drug Research and Development	Second interim analysis of clinical trial data showed a 91.4% efficacy for the Sputnik V vaccine on day 28 after the first dose; vaccine efficacy is over 95% 42 days after the first dose.	Weakness, muscle pain for 24 hours and an occasional increase in body temperature.	The Sputnik V - the two-dose schedule vaccine has been administered to the people who are 18 years of age and above. The second dose should be taken after 21 days / 3 weeks gap of the first dose.	2–8 °C (36–46 °F)
6)	Covaxin (India)	Inactivated vaccine	Bharat Biotech, ICMR	This vaccine can be 78-95% effective after the second dose.	Injection site pain, swelling, redness, itching, stiffness in the upper arm, weakness in the injection arm, body ache, headache, fever, malaise, weakness, rashes, nausea, and vomiting. Vaccine can cause severe allergic reactions including difficulty in breathing, swelling on face and throat, a fast heartbeat, rash all over your body, dizziness and weakness.	2 doses (3 weeks apart)	2–8 °C
7)	Covishield	It is a recombinant, replication-deficient chimpanzee adenovirus vector encoding the SARS-CoV-2 Spike (S) glycoprotein.	Bharat Biotech, ICMR	This vaccine can be 70%-90% in different trials	The SII has stated that “very common” side effects that may affect more than 1 in 10 people are tenderness, pain, warmth, redness, itching, swelling, or bruises where the injection is given, generally feeling unwell, fatigue, chills, or feeling feverish, headache, nausea, and joint pain or muscle ache.	2 doses (4 or 6 weeks apart)	Stable in refrigerator for at least 6 months

PROTEST AGAINST VACCINE

Pork-inferred gelatin has been generally utilized as a stabilizer to guarantee antibodies stay protected and powerful during stockpiling and transport¹⁸. Some people said that any vaccine containing pork was not permissible. The gelatin used in some Vaccines is derived from a pig which is not acceptable to some communities. According to communities’

law, a vaccine that contains pig gelatin cannot be used as a treatment for any disease.”¹⁹. This presents a dilemma for religious communities where the consumption of pork products is deemed religiously unclean.

CO-MORBIDITY

More seasoned grown-ups and individuals with severe hidden ailments like the heart,

lung infection or diabetes appear to be a more prominent risk of growing more genuine entanglements from COVID-19 disease. Co-morbidities increase the chances of infection. The older, weak populace, with persistent ailments, for example, diabetes and cardiovascular or lung infection are not just at a more prominent danger of creating severe disease but at the same time are at expanded risk of death on the off chance that they become sick. Individuals with fundamental uncontrolled ailments, for example, diabetes; hypertension; lung, liver, and kidney illness; disease patients on chemotherapy; smokers; relocate beneficiaries, and patients taking steroids persistent, are at an expanded danger of COVID-19 contamination. Patients with moderate to severe asthma are off guard since this infection influences their respiratory plots, prompting expanded asthmatic assaults, pneumonia, and intense respiratory trouble.

USE OF POLY ETHYLENE GLYCOL AND ITS NEGATITVITY

Both the immunizations created by Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna contains Poly Ethylene Glycol as their main ingredient.[24] They have PEG as a part of the fatty envelope that surrounds the messenger RNA (the main ingredient in the vaccine); this is known as the Mapping process. As indicated by researchers, hypersensitivities to PEG are the most extraordinary of uncommon cases. This compound is likewise present in different items, including beauty care products, nourishments, and medications. A few antibodies likewise contain PEG-like mixtures. The stake has never been utilized in an affirmed antibody. However, it is found in numerous medicines that have often set off hypersensitivity—a conceivably hazardous response that can cause rashes, a diving pulse, windedness, and a quick heartbeat. A few allergists and immunologists accept few individuals recently presented to PEG may have

undeniable degrees of antibodies against PEG, putting them in danger of an anaphylactic response to the immunization. The two vaccines contain mRNA enveloped by lipid nanoparticles (LNPs) that help convey it to human cells and go about as an adjuvant. This immunization fixing supports the immune reaction. The LNPs are "PEGylated"—synthetically appended to PEG atoms that cover the particles' outside and increment their dependability and life expectancy. Simply a month ago, Phillips and researchers at the FDA and different foundations distributed a paper showing patients who endured an anaphylactic response to PEGylated drugs had IgE antibodies to PEG, all things considered, proposing that they might be included, as opposed to IgG and IgM27.

The race to find an effective vaccine is becoming a more crucial concern every day. An American pharmaceutical company Pfizer has announced that they have successfully produced a COVID-19 vaccine, which is 90% effective. Still, there is a downside. It has to be put at a temperature of -70 degrees Celsius. It isn't easy to maintain -70°C even in large cities; imagine how we can keep this temperature in remote areas? There is another vaccine named Novavax; the most significant advantage of this vaccine is that the antibodies in this vaccine are six times more effective from a recovered patient of COVID-19. And there is another advantage; it has to be put at 2-8°C barley can be achieved easily. The Russian Sputnik V very famous COVID-19 vaccine; is the same as Novavax. It gets so much popularity because it is the world's first vaccine for covid1930.

OUR HYPOTHESIS AND FUTURE WORK

One of the most successful tools for disease prevention available nowadays is vaccines, resulting in the complete eradication of some diseases and others

successful control. But, new ways to use existing vaccines.

We can make existing vaccines even more effective by finding smarter ways to target specific at-risk groups in society. For example, giving a vaccine with a killed pathogen to a pregnant woman will boost antibody levels in the mother, allowing the extra antibodies to reach her unborn baby. Doing this protects her new born baby while the baby's immune system is still maturing, providing immunity to baby from birth. A mother is holding up her baby, When a pregnant woman is successfully immunising against disease, she can pass protective antibodies to her unborn child. Another way to use existing vaccines more effectively is by targeting them to the elderly. For instance, older adults in hospitals are more prone to several vaccine-preventable diseases such as *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, influenza virus and shingles-causing varicella.

There are loads of possibilities waiting to make vaccines even better. New ways of handling and transporting existing vaccines are in development, while researchers create new vaccines to target a more comprehensive range of diseases.

NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR VACCINE DELIVERY

For a vaccine to effectively stimulate a protective immune response, it needs to get past one significant barrier: the skin, which is our body's first line of defence against disease. That is why so many vaccines need to be injected under the skin into the muscle. A fear of needles can be a significant barrier for many people in getting a vaccination. Fortunately, new technologies are under development that will mean fewer injections (such as combining several vaccines into one-shot), or even using technology that uses no needles.

Some vaccines can already be delivered orally (polio vaccine) or via a nasal spray (influenza vaccines). Researchers are also working on innovative delivery methods such as needle-free skin patches and micro-needle injection technologies for a less painful vaccination experience. Someone using a nasal spray some vaccines can already deliver without the need for injections.

NEW VACCINES

Present research is focusing on completely new antibodies and improved renditions of existing immunizations. For example, vaccines against influenza currently need to be re-developed each year to keep up with the ever-changing virus involved. However, a universal influenza vaccine could be on the way as researchers find different ways to target the virus regardless of these changes. Most successful vaccines work by prompting our immune system to produce antibodies against a target disease. However, standard approaches do not work so well for some diseases, either because our immune system does not respond as it usually would, or because a pathogen finds other ways around our defences. HIV/AIDS and malaria are two examples of diseases which are notoriously difficult to vaccinate against thanks to rapidly-mutating pathogens that can also 'hide' from crucial parts of the immune system. Nevertheless, there is now a licensed vaccine for malaria that provides partial protection against the disease. Scientists also continue to make progress towards developing an experimental HIV vaccine for use in clinical trials. Immunisation still has so much more to offer global health in developed and developing countries around the world. Vaccines also have the potential to treat, in addition to preventing, both infectious and non-infectious diseases. Such 'therapeutic' vaccines target persistent infections (such as shingles and human papillomavirus-induced tumours) and non-infectious conditions, including

autoimmune disorders, allergies, and other cancers are not known to be infection-related. These vaccines may work by amplifying the body's anti-tumour immune response, or (in the case of autoimmune or allergic disorders) by switching off the unwanted immune responses responsible for these conditions.

USE OF VLPs IN VACCINE DEVELOPMENT

During the previous few years, the utilization of VLPs for the assembling of immunizations is becoming more popular. For example, the H1N1 influenza vaccine developed jointly by Novovax and Cadila Pharmaceuticals uses VLPs. The advantages of a VLP-based vaccine platform are that it uses a recombinant-vaccine technology. There are no safety concerns and the process is easily scalable to large quantities and more economical in terms of facility, materials, labour, and utility costs. Other VLP-derived vaccines include Merck's Gardasil, which protects against human papillomavirus types 6, 11, 16, and 18. If we would work at molecular level, we will be able to manufacture more fine vaccines.

Notwithstanding the novel antibody stages referenced above, there are continuous endeavours to create improved antigen conveyance strategies. For example, these, and different strategies, self-gathering protein Nano particles, can ideally upgrade and slant the safe reaction to microbes against which conventional immunization approaches have demonstrated to be fruitless. In our future project of vaccine, we would introduce a new way of manufacturing vaccine by making VLP with the help of nanotechnology.

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CONCLUSION

Vaccination protects low immunity populations from deadly diseases. A partial understanding of vaccination and immune mechanisms hampered they architect of efficient vaccine against deadly disease such as hepatitis C, HIV, (to be added) now it is clear that change in host response is a key factor for vaccination mechanism. Nanotechnology and spectroscopic techniques will clear the complex immune mechanism involved in future. Despite of scientific challenges, social and political obstruction stands in the way of efficient vaccine manufacturing and vaccination access.

Improving refrigerating infrastructure (cold chain) will be essential to betterment this. (add point related to peg) coordinated collaboration between scientists and politicians will be imperative to move forward. The COVID-19 pandemic has

shown that, in the case of an emergency, we together (entire globe) can develop a vaccine in a shorter period.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

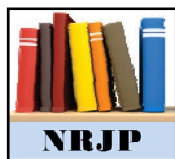
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Review Article

हिंदी में रोजगारपरक पाठ्यक्रम : एक विश्लेषण

डॉ० विनीता रानी

एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर, हिंदी विभाग

के० जी० के० पी० जी० कॉलेज, मुरादाबाद उत्तर प्रदेश

सारांश

यदि ताजा परिस्थितियों पर गौर करें तो यही बात सामने आएगी कि रोजगार के क्षेत्र में भी हिंदी का बड़ा बाजार स्थापित हो चुका है। बढ़ती तकनीकी जरूरतों के मद्देनजर हिंदी ने भी खुद को उसके अनुकूल ढाल लिया है। इनसे भी इस क्षेत्र में मौके बढ़े हैं।

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प्रस्तावना

अंग्रेजी के वर्चस्व के बावजूद के हिंदी आज भी आम लोगों की भाषा है और इसकी लोकप्रियता शायद ही कभी कम हो। देश की बहुसंख्यक जनता की शिक्षा का माध्यम हिंदी ही है। चैनलों पर भी इसका वर्चस्व है और प्रिंट मीडिया में भी हिन्दी सिनेमा लोगों के लिए भी एक सशक्त माध्यम बनकर उभरा है। ऑनलाइन पोर्टल्स की भी कोई कमी नहीं है। माइक्रोसॉफ्ट जैसी कम्पनी भी हिंदी की ताकत को देखते हुए हिंदी में ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम शुरू कर चुकी है। तात्पर्य यह है कि साहित्य से तकनीक तक हिंदी में काम हो रहा है। ऐसे में हिंदी से संबन्धित डिग्रीयां हासिल करना रोजगार की दृष्टि से पहले से कहीं ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है।

कोर्स की कमी नहीं अन्य भाषाओं की भांति हिन्दी में भी कई कोर्स उपलब्ध हैं। देश के अलावा विदेशी विद्यालयों एवं विश्वविद्यालयों में भी हिन्दी की पढ़ाई होती है जिससे मॉरीशस, फीजी, त्रिनिदाद, सूरीनाम, गुयाना, एशिया महाद्वीप के

जापान, चीन, श्रीलंका, मलेशिया, पाकिस्तान थाईलैण्ड, नेपाल, दक्षिणी कोरिया, यूरोप महाद्वीप के ब्रिटेन, फ्रांस, रूस तथा अमेरिका के विभिन्न देशों में हिंदी भाषा का अध्ययन एवं साहित्य का प्रचार हो रहा है।

भारत में डिप्लोमा, बैचलर, मास्टर तथा पी-एच.डी. लेबल पर कई पाठ्यक्रम हैं। इसके आलावा हिंदी ट्रांसलेशन हिंदी जर्नलिज्म आदि से सम्बन्धित पाठ्यक्रम भी उपलब्ध हैं।

हिंदी भाषा के पाँच मुख्य रूप हैं। इन पाँचों का समानान्तर विकास करने से हिंदी की सर्वांगीण अभिवृद्धि होगी। समय की मांग है कि इन रूपों से सम्बद्ध रूपों को व्यवहारिक प्रशिक्षण (उपाधि, डिप्लोमा या प्रमाणपत्र पाठ्यक्रम) के रूप में ढाल दिया जाय।

प्रमुख पाठ्यक्रम हैं—

1. अनुवाद — यह सम्प्रति सर्वाधिक रोजगारपरक है। इसका एक समग्र उपाधि पाठ्यक्रम (एम०ए० अनुवाद) कई विश्वविद्यालयों में चल रहा है जिसमें

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हिन्दी विश्वविद्यालय, वर्धा (महाराष्ट्र), अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय, अलीगढ़, हैदराबाद विश्वविद्यालय, हैदराबाद आदि। अनुवाद के कुछ आंशिक पाठ्यक्रम भी सम्भावित हैं, जैसे—

- I. **वेटिंग (पुनर्शिक्षण)**— जिसमें अनुवाद के भाषिक स्तर को सुधारने का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है।
- II. **रूपांतरण (ट्रान्सफार्मेशन)** — जिसके अन्तर्गत कहानी, कविता — जैसी विधाओं का नाटक रूपांतरण करने या पटकथा बनाने का अभ्यास कराया जाता है।
- III. **लिप्यन्तरण (ट्रान्सक्रिप्शन)** — हिन्दी के अनेक ग्रन्थ फारसी — गुरुमुखी आदि लिपियों में लिखे गये हैं। उनको देवनागरी लिपि में लिखना अत्यावश्यक है। यह रोजगारपरक कार्य भी है।
- IV. **डबिंग** — इस प्रशिक्षण द्वारा विभिन्न भाषाओं की श्रेष्ठ फिल्मों के संवादों को अभिनेता के श्रेष्ठ संचालन के अनुरूप हिन्दी में बदलना होता है। हिन्दी में इसकी बहुत खपत है।
- V. **दुभाषिया** — प्रविधि — विदेशों से आये विशिष्ट सभागतजनों के, उनकी अपनी राष्ट्रभाषा में दिये गये सार्वजनिक भाषाओं को द्विभाषा विशेषज्ञ द्वारा समानान्तर प्रस्तुत करने की यह कला (आशु-अनुवाद) अत्यन्त उपयोगी है। बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों में ऐसे अनुवादकों की बड़ी खपत है।
- VI. **सारानुवाद** — इसमें स्रोत भाषा के मूल पाठ का सार-संक्षेप प्रस्तुत किया जाता है।
- VII. **अविकल अनुवाद** — कार्यालयी अनुवाद और विविध अनुवाद शब्द-प्रतिशब्द नीति के अनुसार चलता है। इसके पद विज्ञापित होते रहते हैं।

VIII. **सर्जनात्मक अनुवाद** — यह काव्य, कथा-लेखन, नाट्य-रचना आदि विधाओं के अनुरूप मूलपाठ को अपनी भाषिक प्रकृति के अनुकूल छायानुवाद रूप में प्रस्तुत करता है।

IX. **भावानुवाद** — इसके माध्यम से विचारपरक कृतियों का हिन्दी में भावान्तरण किया जा सकता है। यह ज्ञान-विज्ञानपरक अनुवाद के लिए प्रयोजनीय है।

2. शब्दावली निर्माण— अनुवाद के लिए वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी पारिभाषिक शब्दावली का संज्ञान प्राप्त करना और उसके निर्माण के प्रक्रिया को समझना अनिवार्य है। इसके विशेषज्ञों की खपत वैज्ञानिक तकनीकी पारिभाषिक शब्दावली आयोग, नई दिल्ली में निरन्तर सम्भावित है।

3. कोश — विज्ञान — इसके अन्तर्गत शब्दकोश (द्विभाषी, त्रिभाषी, बहुभाषी) समानान्तर कोश, उद्धरण —व्युत्पत्तिकोश, लोकोक्ति — मुहावरा कोश, संदर्भ कोश, पात्र-चरित्र कोश, इतिहास पुराण कोश, सूक्तिकोश, विचार कोश, विश्वज्ञान कोश आदि के निर्माण की प्रविधि दिखाई जाती है।

4. सम्पादन कला—इसके मुख्य तीन प्रकार हैं—

- a) समाचार सम्पादन —(अखबार, रेडियों एवं टी0वी0 हेतु)
- b) पत्रिका (मासिक, त्रैमासिक, षट्मासिक) सम्पादन
- c) ग्रंथ सम्पादन —(सामूहिक लेख)

5. मीडिया लेखन— जनसंचार — माध्यमों के अनुरूप इसके तीन रूप हैं—

- A. अखबारों के लिए – समाचार लेखन इण्ट्रो, शीर्षकीकरण, अग्रलेख, सम्पादकीय, फीचर, रिपोर्टाज समीक्षा आदि।
- B. रेडियो के लिए – ध्वनिरूपक तथा झलक की पटकथा, संवाद, रेडियोवार्ता, फीचर, रिपोर्टाज, समीक्षा आदि।
- C. टेलीविजन के लिए – धारावाहिक, वृत्तचित्र, डाक्यू ड्रामा, ऐडफिल्म, फिचर फिल्म आदि के उपयुक्त पटकथा, संवाद तथा मुखड़ा तैयार कराना, साथ ही फीचर, रिपोर्टाज, समीक्षा आदि का लेखन।
6. वाचन कला – मंच पर कविता या कहानी पढ़नी हो या मीडिया में कमेंट्री, कंपेयरिंग, उद्घोषणा और 'एँकरिंग' करनी हो— इस प्रशिक्षण की उपयोगिता असदिग्ध है।
7. वैचारिक लेखन – ज्ञानविज्ञानपरक, परीक्षापयोगी सन्दर्भ सामग्री का हिंदी में अधिकाधिक लेखन अभीष्ट है। इसका प्रशिक्षण कार्यशालाओं में दिया जाता है।
8. सम्भाषण कला – इसके द्वारा वक्तव्य देते हुए आरोहावरोह 'वाल्जूम', आर०पी०एम० यति, गति पाज आदि का विधान सिखाया जाता है।
9. देहभाषा (बाडी लैंग्वेज) – यह भाषा वाचिक – अवाचिक दोनों रूपों में वक्ता के हाव, भाव, अनुभाव का पूर्ण सम्प्रेषण कराने का रियाज कराती है।
10. सी०डी० निर्माण— हिंदी भाषा से सम्बद्ध कैसेट्स, सी०डी०, वेबसाइट आदि का निर्माण करके उनका विपणन करना सर्वथा लाभप्रद है।
11. समारोह-प्रबन्धन— हिंदी भाषा – साहित्य से सम्बन्धित समारोहों की समूची व्यवस्था कराना 'इवेण्ट मैनेजमेण्ट' का एक उद्योग बन गया है। यह स्वरोजगार का अच्छा निमित्त है।
12. संकलन— लोक-साहित्य, शब्दावली और सूक्तियों का संग्रह करना अर्थोपार्जन की दृष्टि से भी महत्वपूर्ण है। इसका परिविस्तार 'कम्प्यूटर बुक्स' में संभावित है।
13. प्रकाशन – हिन्दी-कृतियों का मुद्रण, प्रकाशन, वितरण, सर्वथा लाभप्रद उद्योग है। इसमें सम्पादक, प्रूफ रीडर, विक्री एजेण्ट आदि कई पदों की गुंजाइश है।
14. टंकण – इसमें नौकरी की सम्भावना बराबर विद्यमान रहती है।
15. हिन्दी – सुलेख – यह भी एक बाजारोपयोगी कला है। इसके सहारे नये-नये फाण्ट का विकास भी सम्भावित है।
16. सूचना –संदर्भ – केन्द्र का संचालन – हिन्दी इण्टरनेट के सहारे शोध-विषयों, सन्दर्भ-ग्रंथों, पत्र-पत्रिकाओं, संस्थाओं और हिन्दी – जगत् की समूची गतिविधियों की जानकारी देने वाले 'कालसेण्टर्स' भुगतान लेकर सूचनाएँ देने का कार्य शुरू कर दें तो यह कार्य स्वार्थ-परमार्थ, दोनों दृष्टियों से सराहनीय सिद्ध होगा।
17. विज्ञापन एवं प्रचार – साहित्य लेखन – सम्प्रति पैप्लेट, बुकलेट, लीफ्लैट, पोस्टर, बैनर, होडिंग, स्टिकर आदि में उपयुक्त नारा (स्लोगन), सन्देश और प्रोक्ति प्रस्तुत कराना अत्यन्त लाभप्रद है। इसमें 'कापीराइटिंग' का अभ्यास करके विज्ञापन एजेन्सी तथा जनसम्पर्क – कार्यालयों में रोजगार प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।
18. कम्प्यूटरीकरण – इसके अन्तर्गत वेब पोर्टल, ई-मेल, एस०एम०एस०, सर्च इंजन, शब्द संसाधन, डाटा प्रविष्टि स्लेपचेक, भण्डारण आदि भाषिक कार्यक्रम प्रशिक्षण साध्य हैं।

उपर्युक्त दो दर्जन पाठ्यक्रमों में अनेक प्रशिक्षण हिंदी – जगत् में चल रहे हैं। इन्हें व्यवस्थित करना, नई पीढ़ी को इनके ओर आकृष्ट कराना और इस प्रकार इस प्रचण्ड भौतिकी प्रवाह में हिंदी की अस्तित्व – रक्षा करना हम सबका आपर्ध है।

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2. राष्ट्रभाषा सन्देश, भाग 36, फरवरी, 2016 पेज न. 2 व 3।
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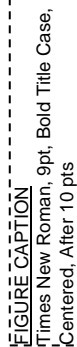
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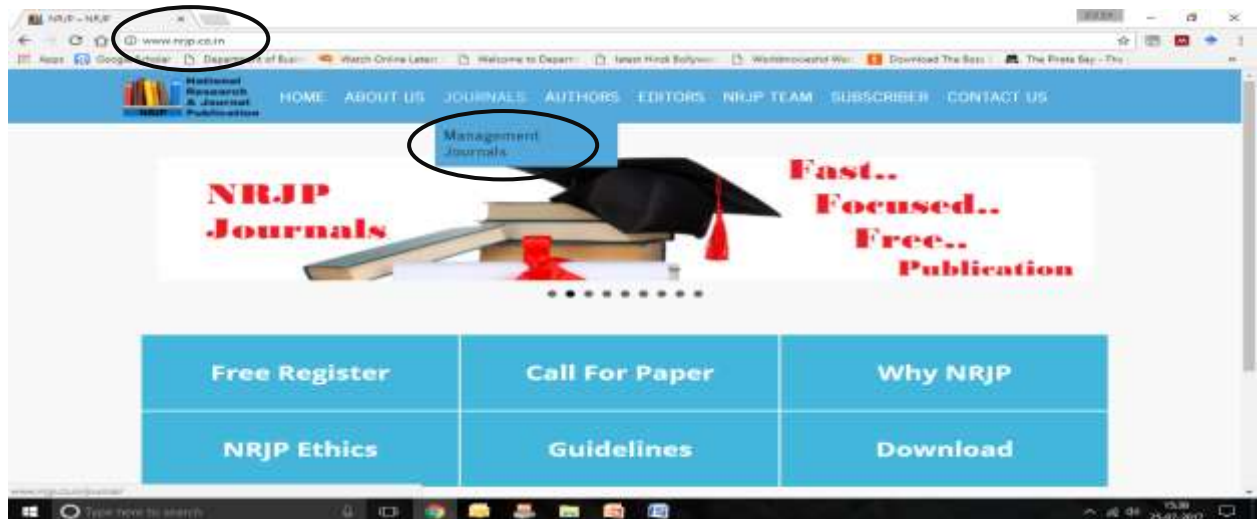
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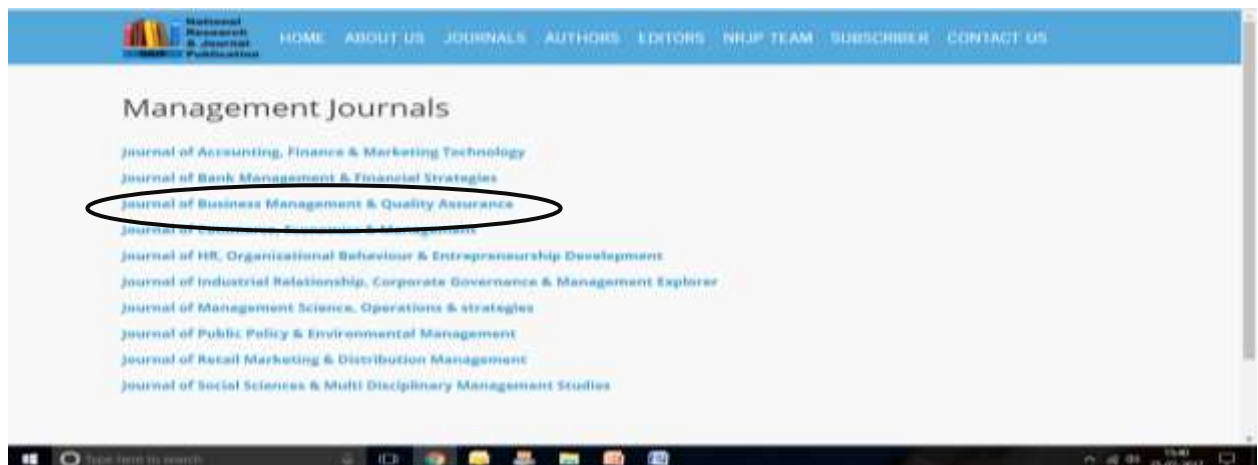
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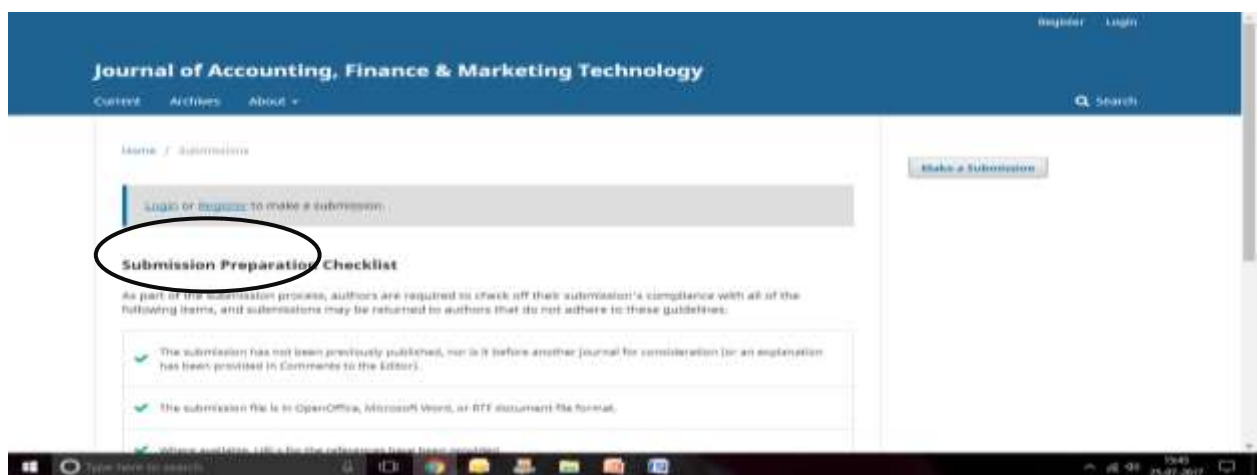
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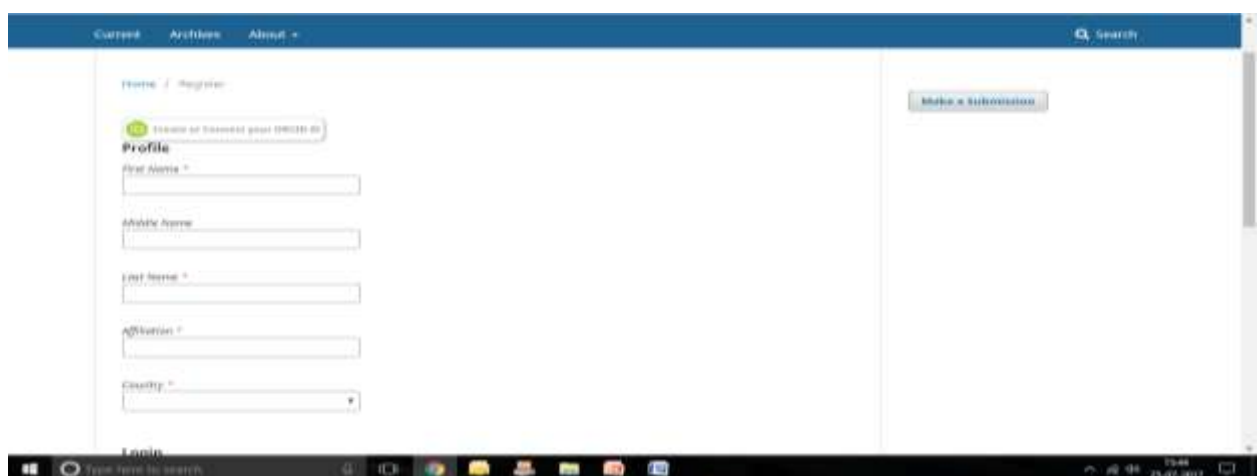
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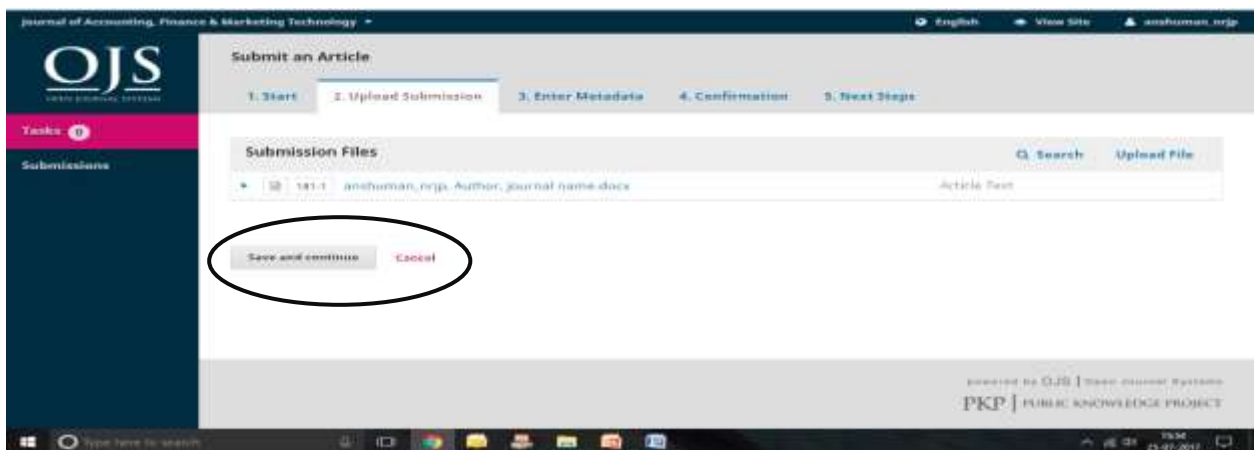
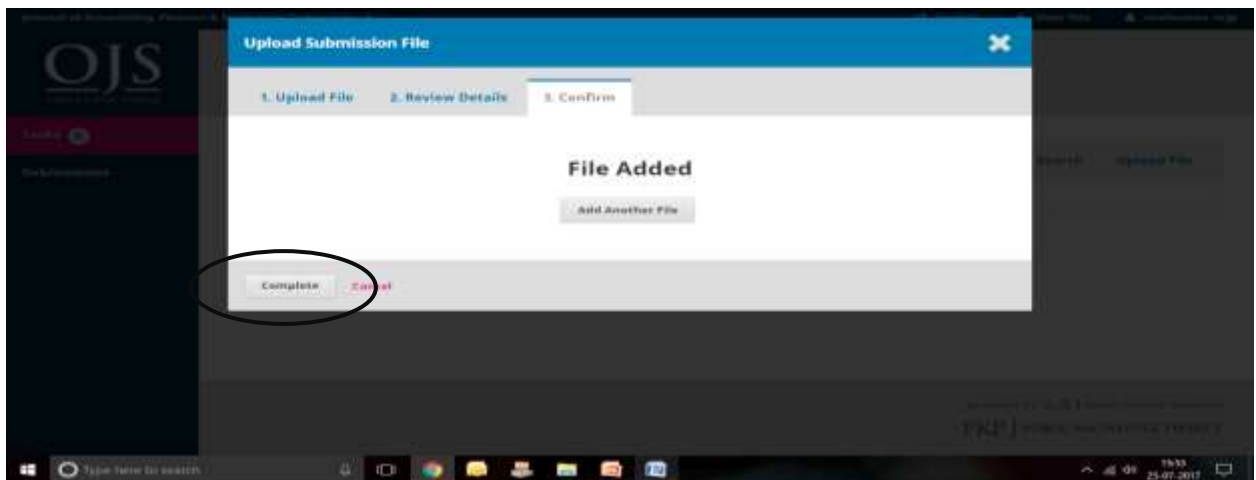
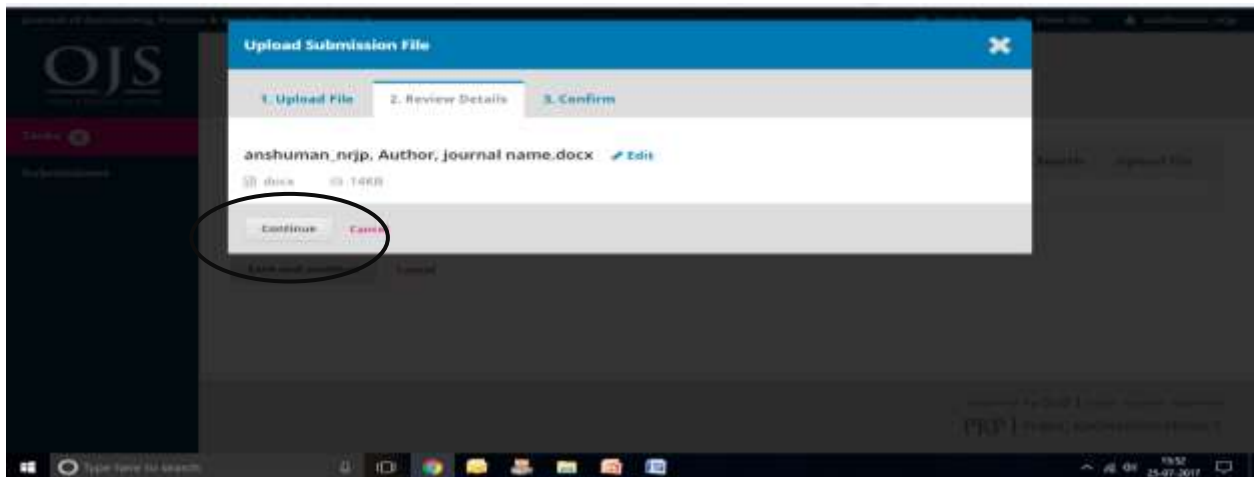
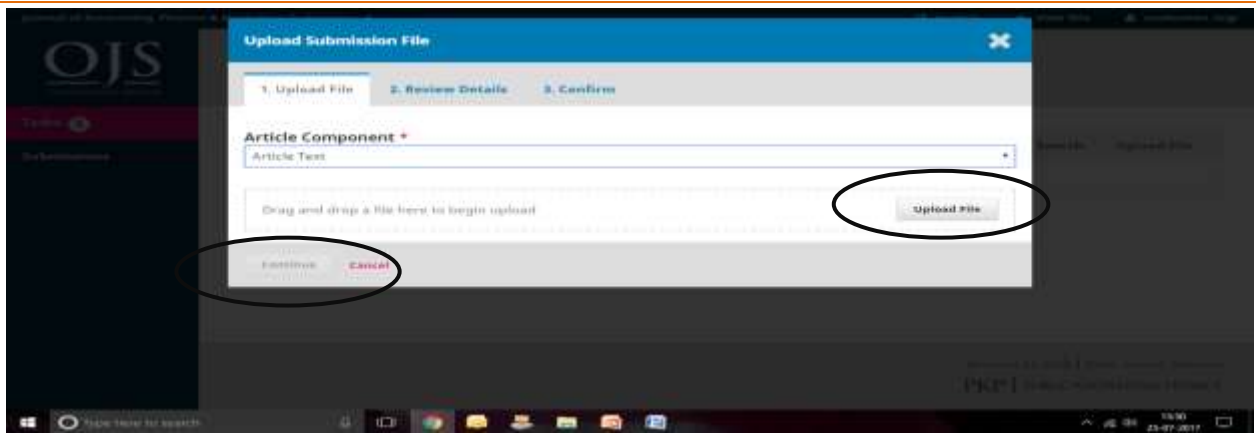
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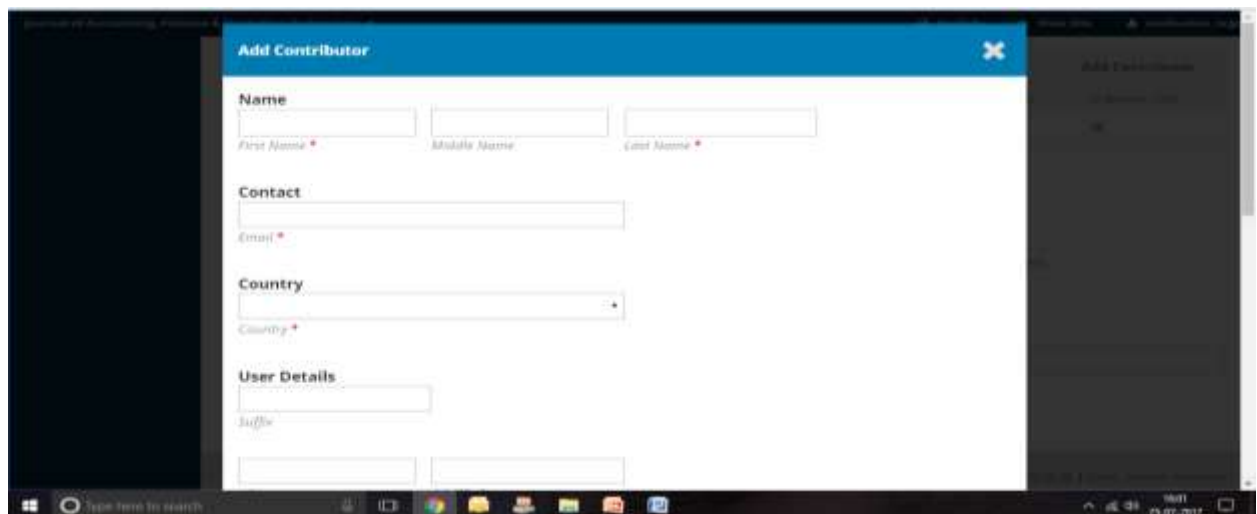
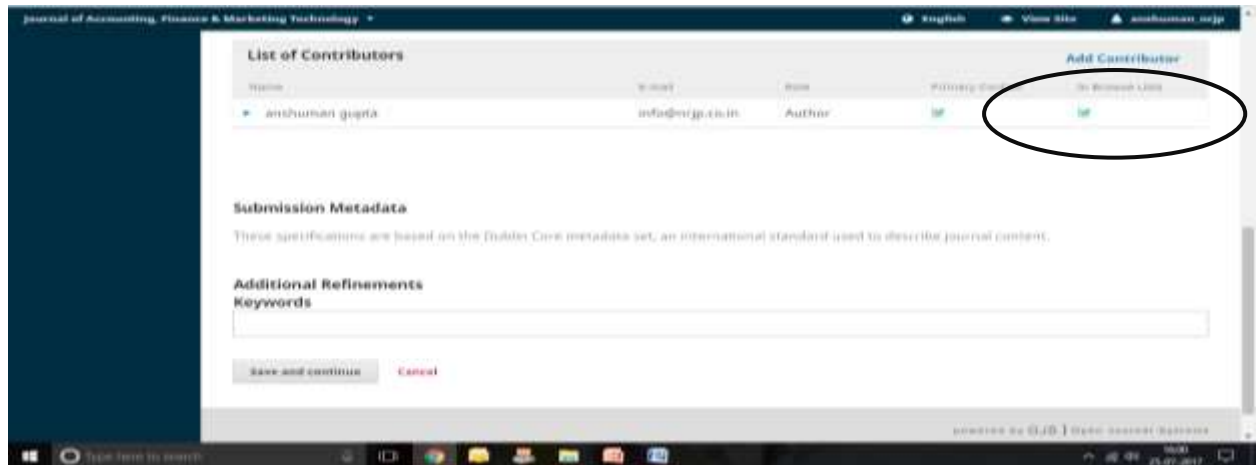
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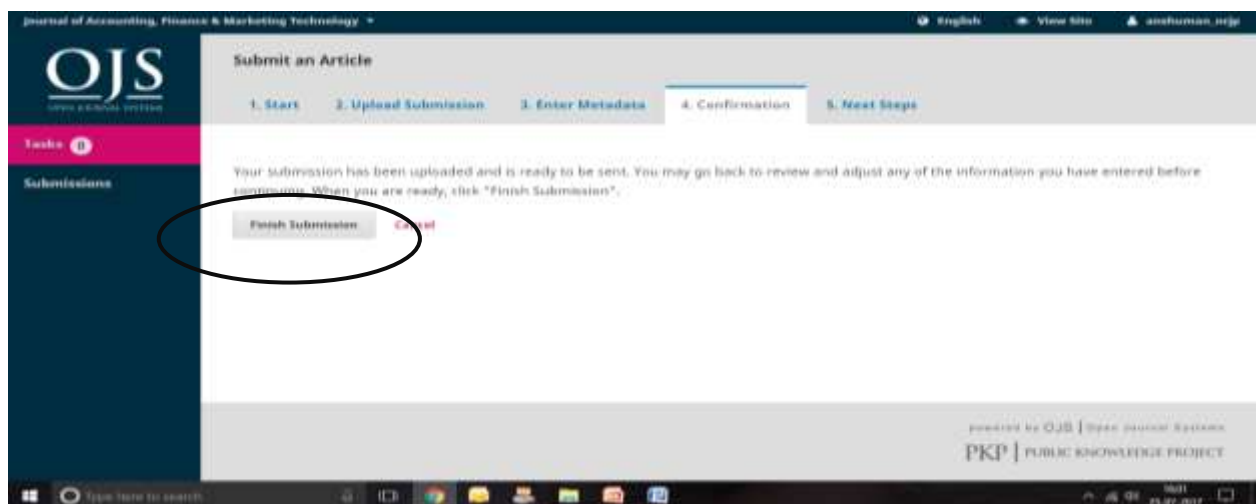
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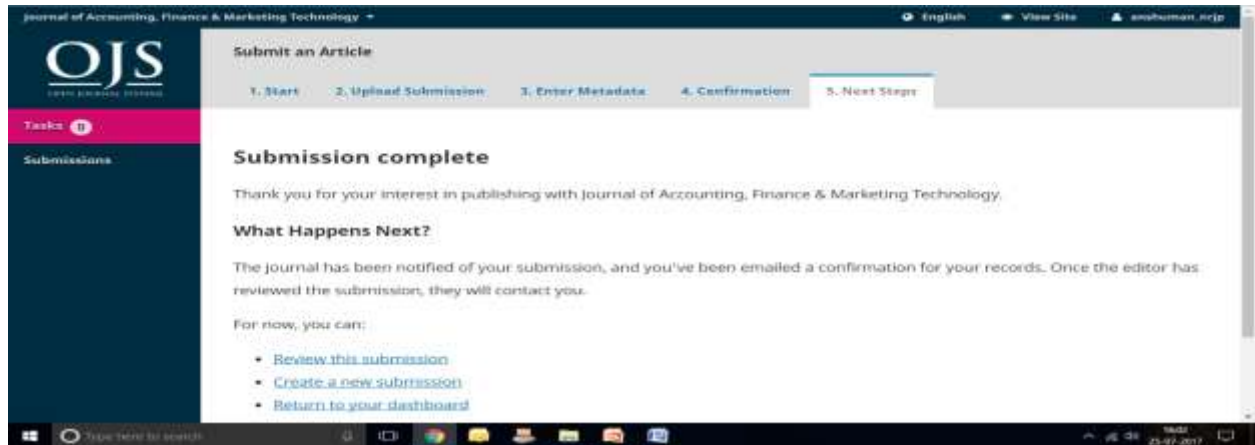
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